

G12 ECZ RELIGIOUS EDUCATION P1 2011 GCE SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Religious Education Paper 1, 2011 GCE (2046/1)

2 hours 30 minutes | Answer 5 Qs: 2 or 3 from Section A, 2 or 3 from Section B

The full question paper appears first, followed by full worked answers to every question so this resource covers whichever 5 a student chooses

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA
Joint Examination for the School Certificate
and General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS
EDUCATION**

2046/1

Wednesday

9 NOVEMBER 2011

2 hours 30 minutes

**Additional materials:
Answer Booklet**

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces on the separate **Answer Booklet** provided.
2. There are **fifteen** questions in this paper.
3. Answer **five** questions.
4. Answer **two** questions from Section A and **two** questions from Section B.
5. The **fifth** question may be chosen from **either** Section A **or** Section B.
6. Write your answers in the **Answer Booklet** provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

1. All questions in this paper carry equal marks.
2. Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.



SECTION A

Answer **two** or **three** questions

- 1
 - (a) Give an account of what transpired at the naming ceremony of John the Baptist. [4]
 - (b) Give **three** significant points on the purpose of John the Baptist's life and ministry. [6]
 - (c) Mbangu has just given birth to a baby boy. She and her husband plan to have the child dedicated to God in Church. Her husband's grandfather objects and insists to tattoo the baby and put amulets containing special charms around the boy's neck and waist. State **two** reasons that her husband's grandfather would give to support his position and state **one** Christian argument against the practice. [6]
 - (d) State **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christianity and Zambian Tradition on religious duty and family loyalty. [4]
- 2
 - (a) Narrate the incident when Abraham was tested by God. [4]
 - (b)
 - (i) What can Christians learn from this story? Give **one** point.
 - (ii) Show the difference between the Bible meaning of the words **Temptation** and **Testing**. [6]
 - (c) The school manager of Mwaiseni High school found Getrude, a pupil from her school at a hotel in the company of men. Getrude tried to hide but was caught. When asked why she was at the hotel instead of her parents' home, Getrude replied, "The devil tempted me." State **two** ways temptation comes to people and **one** way to overcome it. [6]
 - (d) Give **two** similarities and **one** difference between Christianity and Hinduism with regard to temptation. [4]
- 3
 - (a) Relate the story of Jesus healing Simon's mother-in-law and what transpired after that. [4]
 - (b) State **three** significant points on why Jesus healed the sick. [6]
 - (c) Mr and Mrs Banda had been married for 25 years and have been a very happy couple. Mr Banda is involved in a road accident and sustains broken legs. The wife neglects the husband and threatens to divorce him. Give **three** points of Christian teachings to Mrs Banda on attitude towards the sick. [6]
 - (d) Give **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on attitudes towards the sick. [4]
- 4
 - (a) Narrate the story of Jesus casting out an evil spirit from the man in the synagogue. [4]
 - (b) Give the **two** kingdoms of the spiritual realms and **two** examples by which they are represented in each case. [6]
 - (c) "Why are you sleeping in my class?" the teacher asked John. He woke up with a start and said, "sorry madam, I hardly slept last night. There was drumming all night long at the village trying to cast evil spirits from a demon possessed man," John replied. What demon practices are Christians saved from by God? State **three** points. [6]
 - (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on their attitudes to evil spirits. [4]

- 5 (a) Tell the story of Jesus calling Levi. [4]
- (b) Give **three** significant points on what Christians receive when they accept Jesus' teaching about the Kingdom of God. [6]
- (c) One of the leaders at your local church has been found using church money for his personal gain. He has since confessed and repented of his sin. However, some Christians still treat him as a thief. What Christian advice would you give those Christians who still call him a thief? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christian and Hindu teaching about their central ideas. [4]
- 6 (a) Narrate the story of Jesus healing a crippled woman. [4]
- (b) What do Christians learn from this story about Jesus' attitude towards the Sabbath? State **three** points. [6]
- (c) Flaviour is a young Christian who belongs to a Bible study group which meets once a week. She has not been able to meet her group on this particular day because she has to take food to her sick cousin at the hospital. Her group members condemn her for not attending the Bible study. State **three** points of Christian advice Flaviour would give to her group concerning her action. [6]
- (d) State **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christian and Hindu about the importance of obeying religious laws. [4]
- 7 (a) Tell the parable of the friend at midnight. [4]
- (b) (i) What does this parable teach Christians today? Give **one** point.
- (ii) Briefly explain the parable's teaching in terms of provision. Give **two** points. [6]
- (c) Your friend has been working extremely hard to establish his business. In all this, he never forgot his dependence and obedience to God. Unfortunately, his business is not doing well at all. What Christian encouragement would you give your friend in his present state? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on the nature and significance of their prayers. [4]
- 8 (a) Describe how Jesus chased the traders from the Temple. [4]
- (b) List **three** traders Jesus found operating in the temple and explain why they were found there. [6]
- (c) Christians at Silembe village were excited at successfully completing their church building but could not agree on allowing it to be used as a classroom during the week. Explain **three** common attitudes Christians have towards their church buildings. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Hindu attitudes to their places of worship with regard to worship and prayer. [4]

- 9 (a) Narrate the story of Jesus healing the paralytic. [4]
 (b) Why was Jesus opposed by the Pharisees on this occasion? Give **three** points. [6]
 (c) You have decided to break away from your church due to immoral activities of some of the church leaders. You have started your own congregation and many Christians have followed you from your former church. Those immoral leaders are unhappy because they have lost their members and planning to kill you. You have heard this rumour. State **three** ways you would use to act against this incident. [6]
 (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christians and Hindus on how they react to persecution. [4]
- 10 (a) Give details of what transpired at the home of Simon the Pharisee. [4]
 (b) Give **one** reason why the Pharisees opposed Jesus on this occasion and mention **two** other reasons why they had opposed him at any other time. [6]
 (c) James and Joel work very well in helping people at their local church. They have been accused of taking advantage of the people they help. They are so discouraged that they want to stop this noble work. What Christian advice would you give them to stop them from quitting the good work? Give **three** points. [6]
 (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Hinduism on how they react when faced with public criticism. [4]

SECTION B

Answer **two** or **three** questions from this section

- 11 (a) Describe the stoning of Stephen. [4]
 (b) Give **two** reasons why Christians moved away from Jerusalem after Stephen's death. [6]
 (c) Musa is the only Christian in a Muslim family. He finds it difficult to evangelise to them and is almost giving up. Give **three** points of Christian advice on how he should react to persecution. [6]
 (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Islam on the inclusion of people of different races and cultures. [4]
- 12 (a) Give an account of Peter's vision and the Roman Officer's household. [4]
 (b) State **three** reasons why some early Christians at first opposed the inclusion of the non-Jews in the Church. [6]
 (c) There is an advertisement by the Ecumenical Theological College to train Christians of Pastoral work from a cross-section of the community. But during short listing one of the members of the panel and board says, "We should have few women short listed because they have a lot of other responsibilities". State **three** points of Christian teaching on discrimination. [6]
 (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference on the attitude of Christians and people who believe in Zambian Traditional Religion to people of different languages, race and colour. [4]

- 13 (a) Relate the parable of the workers in the vineyard. [4]
- (b) How could one learn to show respect for manual workers? State **three** points. [6]
- (c) At the recent Labour Day Celebrations, the leader of the Congress of Trade Unions demanded that a Bill on Labour and Industrial relations recently submitted to Parliament be withdrawn for further consultations. He insisted that the current Bill compromised workers' rights. But in reply and with force, the top most leader rejected the idea of withdrawing the Bill insisting that sufficient consultations had been done. State **three** essential principles of Christian behaviour on conflicts over work value. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on their attitudes to work. [4]
- 14 (a) Give an account of what was done on the Day of Atonement by the Jews. (Exclude the offering details). [4]
- (b) How was leisure time used in the spiritual content? Give **three** points. [6]
- (c) Moses is so busy at his company that he hardly finds time for his wife and children even when he goes home. Recommend to Moses God's proposed plan for Christian leisure time. Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Islam on their attitudes to leisure time. [4]
- 15 (a) Narrate the story in Ezekiel about God's rescuing the sheep from the bad rulers. [6]
- (b) What does the story teach Christians today? Give **two** points. [4]
- (c) Mr Kasonkomona is in charge of the Mufumbwe Road construction. As a managing Director, he has been given K500 million to grade the road. But he has only used half of the amount and the rest of the money he has pocketed. The workers are up in arms for he denies them their full salaries and makes them work long hours without overtime allowances. Because of the poor road works, the bridge built has collapsed. As a Christian, what would be your attitude towards Mr Kasonkomona? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Islam on their attitudes to their rulers. [4]



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Question Q1 (Section A). (a) Give an account of what transpired at the naming ceremony of John the Baptist. [4] (b) Give three significant points on the purpose of John the Baptist's life and ministry. [6] (c) Mbangu's husband's grandfather objects to church dedication, insisting instead on tattooing the baby and tying amulets/charms around him; state two reasons the grandfather would give and one Christian argument against the practice. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christianity and Zambian Tradition on religious duty and family loyalty. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 1:57-66: when Elizabeth's time came, she gave birth to a son. On the eighth day, relatives and neighbours wanted to name him Zechariah after his father, but Elizabeth insisted his name would be John. When they appealed to the mute Zechariah, he wrote on a tablet, 'His name is John,' and immediately his speech returned, and he began praising God; the neighbours were filled with awe, and news of these events spread through the hill country.

Answer: (b) Three significant points on John's purpose: (1) to prepare the way for the Messiah, calling people to repentance ('prepare the way of the Lord'); (2) to baptise people as a sign of repentance for the forgiveness of sins; (3) to point directly to Jesus as the Messiah/'Lamb of God' when He came.

Answer: (c) Two reasons the grandfather would give: (1) tattooing/amulets are traditional protective customs believed to shield a child from evil spirits or misfortune; (2) following ancestral customs shows respect for family tradition and the authority of elders. One Christian argument against the practice: dedicating a child to God through prayer/church dedication places trust and protection in God alone, and relying on charms/amulets for protection contradicts trusting fully in God's power (Deuteronomy 18:10-12 condemns divination/magical charms).

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions mark important family/child milestones with communal ceremony; (2) both expect respect for parents/elders as part of religious duty. Two differences: (1) Christian religious duty centres on obedience to God/Scripture applicable to anyone, while Zambian Traditional loyalty centres on obligations to lineage/ancestors specific to one's family line; (2) Christian dedication relies on prayer and faith in God for protection, while Traditional practice often relies on physical charms/rituals believed to carry protective power themselves.

Question Q2 (Section A). (a) Narrate the incident when Abraham was tested by God. [4] (b)(i) What can Christians learn from this story? Give one point. (ii) Show the difference between the Bible meaning of the words Temptation and Testing. [6] (c) Getrude, a pupil, is caught at a hotel with men and blames the devil for tempting her; state two ways temptation comes to people and one way to overcome it. [6] (d) State two similarities and one difference between Christianity and Hinduism with regard to temptation. [4]

Answer: (a) Genesis 22:1-19: God tested Abraham by commanding him to sacrifice his son Isaac on Mount Moriah. Abraham obeyed, built an altar, bound Isaac, and raised his knife to slay him; at that moment an angel stopped him, providing a ram caught in a thicket as a substitute sacrifice. God commended Abraham's unwavering faith and obedience, renewing His covenant promises to bless his descendants.

Answer: (b)(i) One lesson: God rewards complete faith and obedience even when His commands are extremely difficult to understand or accept. (ii) Difference: 'Testing' is God proving/strengthening a believer's faith for a good purpose (as with Abraham), while 'Temptation' is an enticement to sin, typically from Satan or one's own sinful desire, meant to cause a person's downfall (James 1:13-14, God tempts no one, but each is tempted by his own desire).

Answer: (c) Two ways temptation comes: (1) through one's own internal desires/weaknesses (lust, greed); (2) through external pressure from bad company or circumstances (like being enticed to visit a hotel). One way to overcome it: relying on prayer and Scripture for strength to resist, and avoiding situations/company known to lead one into temptation.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both Christianity and Hinduism teach that yielding to temptation has negative spiritual consequences; (2) both teach that overcoming temptation requires self-discipline and spiritual practice. One difference: Christianity attributes temptation chiefly to Satan's active influence, while Hinduism attributes it more to one's own ego/desire (maya) clouding spiritual awareness, without necessarily a personal tempter figure.

Question Q3 (Section A). (a) Relate the story of Jesus healing Simon's mother-in-law and what transpired after that. [4] (b) State three significant points on why Jesus healed the sick. [6] (c) Mrs Banda neglects and threatens to divorce her husband after his accident leaves him with broken legs; give three points of Christian teaching to Mrs Banda on attitude towards the sick. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on attitudes towards the sick. [4]

Answer: (a) Mark 1:29-34: after leaving the synagogue, Jesus went to the home of Simon and Andrew, where Simon's mother-in-law lay sick with a fever. Jesus took her by the hand and lifted her up; the fever left her immediately, and she began to serve them. That evening, the whole town gathered at the door, and Jesus healed many who were sick with various diseases and cast out many demons.

Answer: (b) Three reasons Jesus healed the sick: (1) out of compassion for their suffering; (2) to demonstrate God's power and His identity as the Messiah/Son of God; (3) to show that the Kingdom of God brings restoration and wholeness to broken lives.

Answer: (c) Advice to Mrs Banda: (1) marriage vows call spouses to remain committed 'in sickness and in health,' so abandoning him now contradicts that covenant; (2) Christians are called to show practical love and care for the suffering, as Jesus Himself modelled compassion for the sick; (3) divorcing him over a physical disability driven by frustration, rather than any moral failing on his part, does not reflect Christ-like faithfulness and self-sacrificial love (1 Corinthians 13).

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions take caring for the sick seriously as a communal/family responsibility; (2) both link illness to a spiritual dimension requiring more than just physical remedy (prayer; ritual). Two differences: (1) Christians pray to God directly and may also use medical treatment, while Traditional Religion often consults diviners/healers to identify a spiritual cause (witchcraft, ancestral displeasure) behind illness; (2) Christian care for the sick is grounded in Christ's example of compassion for all regardless of status, while Traditional care can be shaped by beliefs about whether the illness was 'deserved' due to

broken taboos.

Question Q4 (Section A). (a) Narrate the story of Jesus casting out an evil spirit from the man in the synagogue. [4] (b) Give the two kingdoms of the spiritual realms and two examples by which they are represented in each case. [6] (c) John says drumming all night to cast evil spirits from a demon-possessed man kept him from sleeping; state three demon practices Christians are saved from by God. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on their attitudes to evil spirits. [4]

Answer: (a) Mark 1:21-28: while teaching in the synagogue at Capernaum, Jesus encountered a man with an unclean spirit, who cried out, 'What have you to do with us, Jesus of Nazareth?... I know who you are -- the Holy One of God.' Jesus rebuked the spirit, commanding it, 'Be silent, and come out of him!' The spirit convulsed the man and came out with a loud cry, and the people were amazed at Jesus' authority even over unclean spirits.

Answer: (b) Two kingdoms: (1) the Kingdom of God -- represented on earth by acts of healing, deliverance from evil spirits, and proclamation of the Gospel; (2) the kingdom of Satan/darkness -- represented on earth by demon possession/oppression and works of sin and evil.

Answer: (c) Three demon practices Christians are saved from: (1) demon possession/oppression itself, through Christ's delivering power; (2) witchcraft and divination practices used to try to control or appease spirits; (3) fear and bondage to evil spiritual forces, replaced by the peace and freedom found in Christ.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions recognise evil spirits as real and capable of afflicting people, requiring active spiritual intervention. One difference: Christians address evil spirits through prayer and deliverance in the name of Jesus, while Traditional Religion addresses them through rituals, drumming ceremonies, and consulting traditional healers/diviners.

Question Q5 (Section A). (a) Tell the story of Jesus calling Levi. [4] (b) Give three significant points on what Christians receive when they accept Jesus' teaching about the Kingdom of God. [6] (c) A church leader who confessed and repented of using church money for personal gain is still called a thief by some Christians; give three points of Christian advice to those who still call him a thief. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christian and Hindu teaching about their central ideas. [4]

Answer: (a) Mark 2:13-17: as Jesus passed by, He saw Levi (Matthew) the tax collector sitting at his tax booth and said, 'Follow me.' Levi rose and followed Him immediately. Later, while Jesus ate at Levi's house with many tax collectors and sinners, the Pharisees questioned why He ate with such people; Jesus replied, 'Those who are well have no need of a physician, but those who are sick... I came not to call the righteous, but sinners.'

Answer: (b) Three things received: (1) forgiveness of sins and a fresh start, regardless of one's past (as with Levi); (2) a new purpose/calling to follow and serve Christ; (3) inclusion in God's family/community, regardless of former social status.

Answer: (c) Advice to those still calling him a thief: (1) true repentance and confession should be met with forgiveness, following Christ's own example of restoring repentant sinners; (2) continuing to label a genuinely repentant person by his past sin denies the transformative power of grace and can discourage others from confessing wrongdoing; (3) they should focus on his present conduct and support his restoration rather than dwelling on and publicising his past failure.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions teach a path toward ultimate spiritual liberation/salvation through devotion and right living; (2) both regard the physical world as connected to, but not the final end of, spiritual reality. Two differences: (1) Christianity's central idea is salvation through faith in Christ's finished atoning work, achieved once, while Hinduism's central idea is liberation (Moksha) achieved gradually across many lifetimes through karma; (2) Christianity teaches one God (Trinity) as the sole object of worship, while Hinduism recognises many manifestations/deities representing aspects of the ultimate reality (Brahman).

Question Q6 (Section A). (a) Narrate the story of Jesus healing a crippled woman. [4] (b) What do Christians learn from this story about Jesus' attitude towards the Sabbath? State three points. [6] (c) Flaviour misses her weekly Bible study to care for her sick cousin at hospital, and her group condemns her for not attending; give three points of Christian advice to the group concerning her action. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christian and Hindu teaching about the importance of obeying religious laws. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 13:10-17: Jesus, teaching in a synagogue on the Sabbath, saw a woman who had been bent over by a disabling spirit for eighteen years. He called her, laid hands on her, and she immediately straightened up, praising God. The synagogue ruler was indignant that healing occurred on the Sabbath, but Jesus rebuked the hypocrisy, noting they would untie an ox to give it water on the Sabbath, so this 'daughter of Abraham' ought all the more to be freed from her bondage on that day.

Answer: (b) Three points on Jesus' attitude to the Sabbath: (1) acts of mercy and compassion take priority over rigid rule-keeping on the Sabbath; (2) the Sabbath was made to bless and benefit people, not to prevent good being done for them; (3) Jesus placed human need and wellbeing above strict legalistic interpretations of religious law.

Answer: (c) Advice to Flaviour's group: (1) caring for a sick relative is itself an act of Christian love and compassion, which Jesus prioritised even above religious observance (as with the Sabbath healing); (2) condemning her for a genuine act of mercy contradicts the spirit of the very faith they are studying together; (3) they should show understanding and support rather than judgement, since circumstances beyond her control kept her away.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions hold that religious law/duty (dharma; biblical commandments) should guide daily conduct; (2) both recognise that compassion/mercy can take precedence in genuine cases of need. Two differences: (1) Christian law-keeping is understood through grace and Christ's fulfilment of the law, allowing flexibility for mercy, while Hindu dharma is understood as one's fixed duty according to caste/stage of life, generally less flexible; (2) failure to keep Christian law is addressed through repentance and forgiveness, while failure to fulfil dharma affects one's karma across future rebirths.

Question Q7 (Section A). (a) Tell the parable of the friend at midnight. [4] (b)(i) What does this parable teach Christians today? Give one point. (ii) Briefly explain the parable's teaching in terms of provision. Give two points. [6] (c) A friend works hard, depending on and obeying God, but his business is not doing well; state three points of Christian encouragement. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on the nature and significance of their prayers. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 11:5-8: a man goes to his friend at midnight to borrow three loaves for an unexpected guest. Though reluctant to rise, the friend eventually gives him what he needs, not out of friendship, but because of his persistent, shameless asking.

Answer: (b)(i) One lesson: Christians should pray persistently and boldly, trusting God to respond. **(ii)** Two points on provision: (1) God, like the friend, provides for genuine needs when asked persistently in faith; (2) God's provision may not come instantly, but persistence in prayer/trust will be rewarded (Luke 11:9-10, 'ask, and it will be given').

Answer: (c) Encouragement for the friend: (1) faithfulness and obedience to God do not always guarantee immediate visible success -- God's timing may differ from ours; (2) continued trust and prayer, not discouragement, is the right response, since God sees and rewards persistent faith; (3) he should keep seeking wise counsel and practical steps to improve the business while trusting God's provision, remembering that faithfulness itself is valuable even during hardship.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions view prayer as essential communication with the divine/spiritual realm for guidance and provision. One difference: Christian prayer is addressed directly to God (often through Christ) at any time, while Traditional Religion's prayers are often addressed through ancestral intermediaries and tied to specific rituals/occasions.

Question Q8 (Section A). (a) Describe how Jesus chased the traders from the Temple. [4] (b) List three traders Jesus found operating in the temple and explain why they were found there. [6] (c) Christians at Silembe village cannot agree on allowing their new church to be used as a classroom during the week; explain three common attitudes Christians have towards their church buildings. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christian and Hindu attitudes to their places of worship with regard to worship and prayer. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 21:12-13 (also John 2:13-16): Jesus entered the Temple and drove out all who bought and sold there, overturning the tables of money-changers and the seats of those selling doves. He declared, 'My house shall be called a house of prayer, but you make it a den of robbers,' condemning the exploitation and commercialisation of a sacred place of worship.

Answer: (b) Three traders found in the Temple: (1) money-changers, present to exchange foreign/Roman currency for the Temple shekel required for offerings; (2) sellers of sacrificial animals (oxen and sheep), present for worshippers needing sacrifices; (3) sellers of doves, present for those who could only afford the cheaper offering (e.g. the poor).

Answer: (c) Three attitudes towards church buildings: (1) some view the church as strictly sacred space reserved only for worship, unsuitable for secular use like classes; (2) others view it pragmatically as a community resource that can serve multiple good purposes, including

education, as long as it's respectful; (3) some balance both, allowing respectful secondary use while preserving its primary role as a house of prayer/worship.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions regard their places of worship as sacred spaces requiring reverence and dedicated to prayer/spiritual practice. One difference: Christian church buildings serve primarily as a gathering place for corporate worship where God's presence is sought through Christ, while Hindu temples are often seen as the literal dwelling place of a specific deity represented by an idol/murti, requiring particular ritual purity and offerings.

Question Q9 (Section A). (a) Narrate the story of Jesus healing the paralytic. [4] (b) Why was Jesus opposed by the Pharisees on this occasion? Give three points. [6] (c) Having broken away from your church due to immoral leaders and started your own congregation, the former leaders (now losing members) are planning to kill you; state three ways you would act against this incident. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christians and Hindus on how they react to persecution. [4]

Answer: (a) Mark 2:1-12: when Jesus was teaching in a crowded house, four men lowered their paralysed friend through the roof to reach Him. Seeing their faith, Jesus said, 'Son, your sins are forgiven,' which some scribes silently considered blasphemy. Knowing their thoughts, Jesus asked which was easier to say -- forgiving sins or healing -- and, to prove His authority, told the paralytic to rise, take up his mat and go home, which he immediately did, to the amazement of all.

Answer: (b) Three reasons the Pharisees opposed Jesus: (1) they believed only God could forgive sins, so Jesus' claim to forgive sins seemed blasphemous; (2) His growing popularity and authority threatened their religious status; (3) His actions bypassed the Temple sacrificial system they controlled, undermining their authority over forgiveness/atonement.

Answer: (c) Three ways to act against the threat: (1) report the death threats to relevant civil/police authorities for legitimate protection, rather than retaliating personally; (2) continue to pray for the former leaders' repentance and for God's protection, following Christ's example of not repaying evil for evil; (3) seek reconciliation or at least de-escalation through dialogue where safely possible, while not compromising on standing against the immorality that caused the split.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions counsel patience and inner spiritual composure rather than violent retaliation when facing persecution. One difference: Christians are taught to forgive and even love those who persecute them (Matthew 5:44), trusting God's justice, while Hindu response to persecution is often framed through detachment and acceptance of karma rather than active forgiveness of the persecutor specifically.

Question Q10 (Section A). (a) Give details of what transpired at the home of Simon the Pharisee. [4] (b) Give one reason why the Pharisees opposed Jesus on this occasion and mention two other reasons why they had opposed him at any other time. [6] (c) James and Joel, accused of taking advantage of the people they help at church, are discouraged and want to quit; give three points of Christian advice to stop them from quitting. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Hinduism on how they react when faced with public criticism. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 7:36-50: while Jesus dined at Simon the Pharisee's house, a sinful woman came in, wept at His feet, wiped them with her hair, and anointed them with expensive perfume. Simon judged inwardly that Jesus, if truly a prophet, would know she was a sinner and not allow her touch. Jesus told the parable of two debtors forgiven differing amounts, teaching that the one forgiven more loves more, and declared the woman's sins forgiven because of her great love and faith, to the astonishment of the other guests.

Answer: (b) One reason for opposition on this occasion: Simon judged Jesus for allowing a sinful woman to touch Him, doubting His status as a prophet. Two other recurring reasons Pharisees opposed Jesus: (1) His claims to forgive sins, seen as blasphemous; (2) His association with tax collectors and sinners, and His breaking of strict Sabbath/purity traditions.

Answer: (c) Advice to James and Joel: (1) false accusations should not deter genuine service -- Jesus Himself was falsely accused yet continued His ministry; (2) they should examine their conduct honestly but not abandon good work due to unproven rumours; (3) they should seek support/testimony from those they've genuinely helped and trust God to vindicate their integrity over time.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions counsel measured, non-reactive responses rather than aggressive retaliation to criticism. One difference: Christians are encouraged to view public criticism as an opportunity to demonstrate humility and grace, following Christ's own silence before accusers, while Hindu response often frames enduring criticism through detachment from ego (ahamkara) as a spiritual discipline rather than a specifically forgiving response.

Question Q11 (Section B). (a) Describe the stoning of Stephen. [4] (b) Give two reasons why Christians moved away from Jerusalem after Stephen's death. [6] (c) Musa, the only Christian in a Muslim family, finds it difficult to evangelise them and is almost giving up; give three points of Christian advice on how he should react to persecution. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Islam on the inclusion of people of different races and cultures. [4]

Answer: (a) Acts 7:54-60: after Stephen's bold speech before the Sanhedrin, the council members were enraged and ground their teeth at him. Stephen, full of the Holy Spirit, looked to heaven and saw Jesus standing at God's right hand; declaring this vision, the crowd rushed at him, dragged him out of the city, and stoned him. Stephen prayed, 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit,' and asked God to forgive his killers, then died, with Saul (later Paul) approving of his execution.

Answer: (b) Two reasons Christians moved from Jerusalem: (1) intense persecution following Stephen's death made remaining in Jerusalem dangerous for believers; (2) scattering allowed them to escape immediate danger while also spreading the Gospel to new regions (Acts 8:1, 4).

Answer: (c) Advice to Musa: (1) he should continue to pray for his family's hearts to be open, trusting God's timing rather than giving up; (2) he should witness through consistent godly conduct and patient love, not only words, since actions often speak first within a resistant family; (3) he should seek support and encouragement from a wider Christian community/church to sustain him through discouragement.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Islam teach, in principle, that the faith community should welcome believers of every race and culture equally before God/Allah. One difference: Christian teaching (Galatians 3:28) explicitly erases distinctions of race/culture within the body of Christ as core doctrine, while some Islamic communities have historically retained stronger ethnic/cultural distinctions in social practice despite affirming spiritual equality under Allah.

Question Q12 (Section B). (a) Give an account of Peter's vision and the Roman Officer's household. [4] (b) State three reasons why some early Christians at first opposed the inclusion of non-Jews in the Church. [6] (c) A theological college panel member suggests few women should be shortlisted for pastoral training due to 'other responsibilities'; state three points of Christian teaching on discrimination. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference on the attitude of Christians and people who believe in Zambian Traditional Religion to people of different languages, race and colour. [4]

Answer: (a) Acts 10: Peter had a vision of a sheet let down from heaven containing all kinds of animals, with a voice commanding him to 'kill and eat,' though some were considered unclean by Jewish law; the voice said, 'What God has made clean, do not call common.' At the same time, Cornelius, a Roman centurion, was told by an angel to send for Peter. Peter, understanding the vision's meaning, went to Cornelius's household, preached the Gospel, and the Holy Spirit fell on the Gentiles present, leading Peter to baptise them -- confirming Gentiles were fully included in God's salvation.

Answer: (b) Three reasons early Christians opposed including non-Jews: (1) Jewish converts held strongly to Mosaic Law, viewing Gentiles as ritually 'unclean' outsiders; (2) they believed God's covenant was specifically with Israel, requiring full Jewish conversion (circumcision) first; (3) longstanding cultural/religious separation between Jews and Gentiles made full fellowship feel radical and uncomfortable.

Answer: (c) Christian teaching on discrimination: (1) 'There is neither Jew nor Greek... male nor female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus' (Galatians 3:28) -- gender should not determine worth or opportunity in ministry; (2) God shows no partiality (Acts 10:34), so excluding women based on assumed responsibilities rather than actual calling/gifting is unjust discrimination; (3) women played significant ministry roles in the New Testament (e.g. Phoebe, Priscilla), showing precedent for women's full inclusion in Christian service.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions, ideally, teach that all people deserve respect and community belonging regardless of background. One difference: Christian teaching doctrinally erases distinctions of race/language as a matter of core belief (Galatians 3:28), while Zambian

Traditional Religion is typically organised around specific tribal/lineage identities, making cross-cultural inclusion a social practice rather than a core doctrinal command.

Question Q13 (Section B). (a) Relate the parable of the workers in the vineyard. [4] (b) How could one learn to show respect for manual workers? Give three points. [6] (c) Trade union leaders and government leaders clash over a Labour Bill affecting workers' rights; state three essential principles of Christian behaviour on conflicts over work value. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on their attitudes to work. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 20:1-16: a landowner hired workers at various hours of the day, agreeing to pay the first group the usual daily wage. At day's end he paid all workers the same wage, starting with those hired last. Those hired first grumbled at receiving no more despite working longer, but the owner said he had done them no wrong, having paid what was agreed, and was free to be generous to others: 'the last will be first, and the first last.'

Answer: (b) Three ways to show respect for manual workers: (1) paying fair and timely wages regardless of the type of labour; (2) providing safe, dignified working conditions; (3) publicly valuing and acknowledging their contribution rather than looking down on manual labour.

Answer: (c) Three principles for resolving the Labour Bill conflict: (1) both sides should pursue dialogue and fair negotiation rather than forceful imposition, reflecting Christian teaching on peacemaking; (2) workers' rights and dignity must be genuinely protected, since Scripture condemns withholding just wages/treatment from labourers (James 5:4); (3) decisions should balance justice for workers with the practical needs of governance, arrived at through honest consultation, not force.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions regard honest work as valuable and dignified, not shameful. One difference: Christian teaching on work emphasises fair wages and treatment as a matter of justice before God (owed to all workers equally), while Zambian Traditional Religion's attitude to work is often shaped by communal/clan expectations and division of labour roles within the extended family/community structure.

Question Q14 (Section B). (a) Give an account of what was done on the Day of Atonement by the Jews (excluding the offering details). [4] (b) How was leisure time used in the spiritual content? Give three points. [6] (c) Moses is so busy at work he hardly finds time for his wife and children; recommend God's proposed plan for Christian leisure time, giving three points. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Islam on their attitudes to leisure time. [4]

Answer: (a) Leviticus 16: on the Day of Atonement, the high priest entered the Most Holy Place once a year to make atonement for himself and the people. The people were commanded to afflict themselves (fast) and do no work that day, as a day of solemn rest dedicated entirely to seeking God's forgiveness and cleansing from sin for the whole community.

Answer: (b) Three points on spiritual use of leisure/rest: (1) the Sabbath/day of rest was set aside for worship and spiritual reflection, not merely idle recreation; (2) rest days provided time

for the community to gather, pray and renew their relationship with God; (3) leisure was linked to remembering and giving thanks for God's saving acts (e.g. deliverance from Egypt).

Answer: (c) God's plan for Moses' leisure time: (1) deliberately set aside regular time for family, following the biblical pattern of Sabbath rest that includes household members; (2) use rest time for meaningful connection (prayer, conversation, shared activities) with his wife and children, not merely passive relaxation; (3) trust that honouring rest/family time does not harm his work, since God Himself modelled purposeful rest and blesses those who order their priorities rightly (Exodus 20:8-10).

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Islam value periods of rest/withdrawal from work for spiritual renewal (Sabbath; the rest embedded around the five daily prayers and Friday gathering). One difference: Islam integrates structured worship directly into daily rhythm through five fixed prayer times, shaping how leisure time is organised around them, while Christian leisure is less rigidly tied to fixed prayer times, allowing more flexible personal discretion.

Question Q15 (Section B). (a) Narrate the story in Ezekiel about God rescuing the sheep from the bad rulers. [6] (b) What does the story teach Christians today? Give two points. [4] (c) Mr Kasonkomona, a managing director, pockets half the K500 million road-construction grant, underpays workers, and the resulting poor road work causes a bridge to collapse; as a Christian, state your attitude towards him, giving three points. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Islam on their attitudes to their rulers. [4]

Answer: (a) Ezekiel 34: God condemns the 'shepherds' (leaders) of Israel for feeding themselves rather than the flock, for not strengthening the weak, healing the sick, or seeking the lost, and for ruling harshly and with force. God declares He Himself will rescue His sheep from these bad shepherds, seek out the scattered, feed them on good pasture, and set up one true shepherd (a Davidic figure, pointing to the Messiah) to properly care for them, judging between the fat and lean sheep with justice.

Answer: (b) Two lessons: (1) leaders are accountable to God for how they treat those under their care -- self-serving, exploitative leadership will be judged; (2) God Himself defends and cares for the vulnerable when human leaders fail them, giving hope to those suffering under corrupt or careless authority.

Answer: (c) Christian attitude towards Mr Kasonkomona: (1) his embezzlement and exploitation of workers should be firmly condemned as sin and injustice, contrary to biblical standards of honest stewardship (Proverbs 11:1); (2) rather than personal vengeance, the matter should be reported to appropriate authorities for accountability and justice; (3) prayer for his repentance and for justice/restitution for the harmed workers and community (given the collapsed bridge) is the appropriate Christian response, balancing grace with a call for accountability.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Islam teach that rulers/leaders are accountable to God/Allah for how justly they govern those under their authority. One difference: Christian teaching draws its central model of leadership from Christ's example of humble, sacrificial servant-leadership, while Islamic teaching draws its model from the Prophet Muhammad's combined role as spiritual and political leader guided by Shariah law.

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