

G12 ECZ RELIGIOUS EDUCATION P1 2016 GCE SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Christian Religious Education Paper 1, 2016 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

Examination for General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

Christian Religious Education

2046/1

Monday

11 JULY 2016

Additional materials:
Answer Booklet

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- 1 Write **your name, centre number and candidate number** in the spaces provided on the **Answer Booklet**.
- 2 There are **fifteen** questions on 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) Relate the story of Jesus as a baby in the temple. [4]
- (b) Show how the birth of Jesus was the fulfilment of the Old Testament prophecy. [6]
- (c) Mr Chilando is a Christian in a local church. He has been campaigning to be elected as a Congregation Secretary. However, when the elections are held Mr Shamboko wins the elections and becomes the new Congregation Secretary. Mr Chilando becomes bitter about it. What Christian advice would you give Mr Chilando on how God directs human lives. Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christians and Muslims direction of a person's life. [4]
- 2 (a) Outline the temptation of Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane. [4]
- (b) Apart from the above temptation, state **three** other occasions when Jesus was tempted. [6]
- (c) Mr Saladi Tembo is a pastor of your local church. One day as he was going to town in a bus, a conductor gave him more than the expected change. He decides to give the excess money to the conductor, and exclaimed, "I don't want to give in to temptation!" State **three** ways in which Christians meet temptations. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on how to overcome temptation. [4]
- 3 (a) Relate the story of Jesus healing a man with demons at Gerasa. [6]
- (b) State **two** kinds of spirits. [4]
- (c) In a certain local church, the pastor and his members were casting out demons from people by beating the drums. Dongo a Christian, was surprised with the method of exorcism being applied by her church. What Christian advice would you give the Pastor and his members on the methods of casting out demons? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on their attitudes to evil spirits. [4]

- 4 (a) Give an account of the events that led to the imprisonment and death of John the Baptist. [4]
- (b) According to what you have learnt in Religious Education 2046, mention **two** people who suffered or died for their belief. [6]
- (c) Mega is a university graduate. He has been looking for a job for a long time without success. One day he went to Zanganidylatu Construction Company. The Human Resources Manager there asked Mega to give him money in exchange for a job. What Christian advice would you give the Human Resources Manager over the right behaviour? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between the main message of John the Baptist and that of Mahatma Gandhi. [4]
- 5 (a) Give an account of the teaching of Jesus on the Kingdom of God that is for the hungry, poor and persecuted. [4]
- (b) From the Gospel, state **two** signs of God's Kingdom. [6]
- (c) "I don't know how I would enter God's kingdom", wonders Mary. State **three** Christian pieces of advice you would give Mary on the requirements to enter the Kingdom of God. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Hinduism on their central ideas about the Kingdom of God. [4]
- 6 (a) Narrate the story of a widow and the judge. [6]
- (b) Describe occasions when Jesus prayed. Give **two** points. [4]
- (c) "I have been praying for employment for a long-time now but my prayers are not answered," complained Jessica. What Christian advice would you give Jessica on the attitude to prayer? Give **two** points. [4]
- (d) Give **two** similarities and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion with regard to prayer. [6]
- 7 (a) Relate the parable of the Ten virgins. [6]
- (b) How do Christians respond to the teachings about the return of Christ? State **two** points. [4]
- (c) "There are a lot of rumours of wars in the world today. Probably this is a sign that Jesus is about to come," said Sarah. State **three** other events apart from rumours of wars that would precede the coming of judgement. [6]
- (d) Give **two** similarities and **one** difference between Christianity and Hinduism with regard to personal judgement. [4]

- 8 (a) Narrate the story of the money lender. [4]
- (b) State **three** attitudes of Jesus towards despised groups. [6]
- (c) Charles' father refuses to pay examinations fees for Charles because he wants to pay 'Lobola' for the second wife. Charles is bitter and refuses to forgive his father on account of his father's action. What Christian advice would you give Charles on the teachings of forgiveness? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Islam on the teachings about love, forgiveness and tolerance. [4]
- 9 (a) Relate the story Jesus and Beelzebub. [6]
- (b) State **three** accusations levelled against Jesus by Religious leaders to condemn him to death. [4]
- (c) Zamanga is a church elder at one of the local church. One day as he was preaching the Gospel, some members opposed his preaching saying that what he was preaching was outside the church's doctrine. Zamanga became very bitter he even stopped preaching. Give Zamanga Christian advice on how to react to opposition. State **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christianity and Islam with regard to the teachings on opposition. [4]
- 10 (a) Narrate the story of the Lord's supper as stated in the book of Corinthians. [6]
- (b) State **two** other names for the Lord's supper. [4]
- (c) "Why do some Christians celebrate the Lord's supper?" wonders Mungoma. What Christian advice would you give Mungoma on the significance of the Lord's supper? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Islam on the funeral and burial practices. [4]

SECTION B

Answer two or three questions from this section

- 11** (a) Relate the story of how Stephen was stoned to death. [6]
- (b) How did Stephen react to the persecution? State **two** points. [4]
- (c) Mbuno is a student at Cornerstone University. All the students have gathered at the gate side to demonstrate against poor meals served to them. As a Christian she refuses to join in the demonstration. This annoy other students who decide to mock her and slap her. Mbuno feels bad about the situation and she is contemplating of leaving the university education. What Christian advice would you give Mbuno on the reaction to persecution? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Hinduism with regard to the teachings on the reactions to persecution. [4]
- 12** (a) Relate the problem of corruption within the church involving Annanias and Sapphira. [6]
- (b) Apart from the problem of corruption, state **three** other problems that the early church faced. [4]
- (c) The pastor of a local church is accused of misusing church money meant to build a wall fence around the church building. One Sunday morning, some elders locked up all the church's doors so that the pastor does not have access. They even threatened to beat him if he continues bothering them to open the church to the congregants. What Christian advice would you give to the elders on resolving the problem? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on the way differences are resolved in the community. [4]
- 13** (a) Narrate how Solomon asked for wisdom from God. [4]
- (b) State different reasons why people work today. Give **three** points. [6]
- (c) "I have been cultivating the garden alone for a long time now while others just come and eat. This year I will also not cultivate, after all I am not the only child at home," complained Towera. What biblical advice would you give Towera on the attitude to work? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **two** differences between Christians and Muslims on the attitude towards work. [4]

- 14** (a) Relate the story of how hard it is for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God. [4]
- (b) Give **three** ways in which riches may cause a person to wonder away from God. [6]
- (c) A certain committed Christian stops going to church. He says going to church is wasting time instead of making money. Give **three** Bible warnings about wealth to this person. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on the attitude to wealth and possession. [4]
- 15** (a) Narrate the story of Abraham choosing a wife for his son, Isaac. [4]
- (b) Give **two** guiding principles for choosing a marriage partner. [4]
- (c) "I am so scared of HIV and AIDS. So I have made up my mind to remain single for the rest of my life," said Tabitha. As a Christian, state teachings on why a Christian might choose to remain unmarried. State **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christians and Hindus on the attitude towards unmarried people. [4]



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Question Q1 (Section A). (a) Relate the story of Jesus as a baby in the temple. [4] (b) Show how the birth of Jesus was the fulfilment of Old Testament prophecy. [6] (c) Mr Chilando becomes bitter after losing a church election to Mr Shamboko; give three points of Christian advice on how God directs human lives. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christians and Muslims on direction of a person's life. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 2:22-38: when the days of purification were complete, Joseph and Mary brought the infant Jesus to the Temple to present Him to the Lord and offer a sacrifice. There, Simeon, a righteous man promised he would not die before seeing the Lord's Christ, took Jesus in his arms and praised God, declaring Him 'a light for revelation to the Gentiles.' The prophetess Anna also gave thanks to God and spoke of the child to all awaiting Jerusalem's redemption.

Answer: (b) Fulfilment of prophecy: (1) Isaiah 7:14 foretold a virgin would conceive and bear a son called Immanuel, fulfilled in Mary's virgin conception; (2) Micah 5:2 foretold the Messiah would come from Bethlehem, fulfilled by Jesus' birth there; (3) His presentation in the Temple fulfilled the law's requirement to dedicate the firstborn to God (Exodus 13:2), and Simeon/Anna's recognition of Him fulfilled long-awaited prophetic hope for Israel's redemption.

Answer: (c) Advice to Mr Chilando: (1) Scripture teaches that positions of leadership/authority are ultimately established by God's providence, not merely by human campaigning (Romans 13:1, Daniel 2:21); (2) bitterness over losing an election reflects pride rather than trust in God's sovereign direction of outcomes; (3) he should support Mr Shamboko's leadership graciously and trust that God can use him in other ways, rather than harbouring resentment.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Islam teach that God/Allah is ultimately sovereign over the direction and outcomes of a person's life. One difference: Christians believe individuals can personally seek and discern God's guidance through prayer and a relationship with the Holy Spirit, while Islamic teaching emphasises submission to Allah's already-revealed will as set out in the Qur'an and Sunnah, with less emphasis on individualised personal revelation.

Question Q2 (Section A). (a) Outline the temptation of Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane. [4] (b) Apart from the above temptation, state three other occasions when Jesus was tempted. [6] (c) Pastor Saladi Tembo returns excess change to a bus conductor rather than 'giving in to temptation'; state three ways in which Christians meet temptations. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on how to overcome temptation. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 26:36-46: in Gethsemane, Jesus was deeply sorrowful, facing the temptation to avoid the suffering of the cross. He prayed, 'My Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as you will,' repeating this prayer three times while His disciples slept, ultimately submitting fully to the Father's will despite the immense personal cost.

Answer: (b) Three other occasions Jesus was tempted: (1) the wilderness temptations by Satan after His forty-day fast (Matthew 4:1-11) -- to turn stones to bread, to test God by jumping from the temple, and to worship Satan for worldly power; (2) at Caesarea Philippi, when Peter rebuked

Him for predicting His suffering and death, Jesus recognised this as satanic temptation to avoid the cross ('Get behind me, Satan,' Matthew 16:23); (3) on the cross itself, when onlookers mocked Him to 'come down' and save Himself if He were the Son of God (Matthew 27:39-42).

Answer: (c) Three ways Christians meet temptation: (1) relying on prayer for strength, as Jesus did in Gethsemane; (2) making a deliberate, immediate choice to do right rather than rationalise wrongdoing, as Pastor Tembo did; (3) remembering Scripture's standards of honesty and integrity as a guide in the moment of decision.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions teach that temptation can be resisted through spiritual discipline and reliance on a higher power/guidance. One difference: Christians overcome temptation chiefly through prayer and reliance on the Holy Spirit's strength, while Zambian Traditional Religion may involve protective charms or rituals/consulting elders for guidance in resisting wrongdoing.

Question Q3 (Section A). (a) Relate the story of Jesus healing a man with demons at Gerasa. [6] (b) State two kinds of spirits. [4] (c) A pastor and members cast out demons by beating drums; Dongo is surprised by this method; give three points of Christian advice on the methods of casting out demons. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on their attitudes to evil spirits. [4]

Answer: (a) Mark 5:1-20: Jesus met a man possessed by many demons ('Legion') living among the tombs at Gerasa, who could not be bound even by chains, crying out and cutting himself with stones. The demons begged Jesus not to send them out of the region but into a nearby herd of pigs; Jesus permitted this, and the herd rushed down a steep bank into the sea and drowned. The man was found sitting, clothed and in his right mind; Jesus told him to go home and tell how much the Lord had done for him.

Answer: (b) Two kinds of spirits: (1) the Holy Spirit and good/ministering spirits (angels) who serve God's purposes; (2) unclean/evil spirits (demons) who oppress and afflict people, working against God's purposes.

Answer: (c) Advice on methods of casting out demons: (1) Jesus cast out demons through His spoken word and divine authority, not through elaborate ritual practices like drumming; (2) deliverance should be centred on prayer and invoking the name and authority of Jesus Christ, following biblical example; (3) practices resembling traditional ritual (drumming) risk blending un-biblical elements into Christian practice and should be examined carefully against Scripture, prioritising Christ-centred prayer over ritual technique.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions recognise evil spirits as real, capable of harming/possessing people and requiring active intervention. One difference: Christians rely on prayer and the authority of Jesus' name for deliverance, while Zambian Traditional Religion often uses ritual practices (drumming, herbal remedies, diviner consultation) to address spiritual affliction.

Question Q4 (Section A). (a) Give an account of the events that led to the imprisonment and death of John the Baptist. [4] (b) According to Religious Education 2046, mention two people who suffered or died for their belief. [6] (c) Mega, unemployed despite being a graduate, is asked to bribe an HR Manager for a job; state three points of Christian advice on right behaviour to the HR Manager. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between the main message of John the Baptist and that of Mahatma Gandhi. [4]

Answer: (a) Mark 6:17-29: Herod imprisoned John for condemning his unlawful marriage to Herodias, his brother's wife. Herodias held a grudge and wanted John killed, but Herod, fearing him as a righteous man, protected him. At Herod's birthday feast, Herodias's daughter's dance so pleased Herod that he swore to give her anything she asked; prompted by her mother, she requested John's head on a platter, and Herod, though grieved, honoured his oath and had John beheaded.

Answer: (b) Two people who suffered/died for their belief: (1) Stephen, stoned to death for his bold testimony about Jesus (Acts 7); (2) John the Baptist himself, beheaded for condemning Herod's immorality.

Answer: (c) Advice to the HR Manager: (1) Scripture explicitly condemns bribery -- 'a bribe corrupts the heart' (Ecclesiastes 7:7) and 'you shall take no bribe' (Exodus 23:8); (2) hiring should be based on merit and fairness, reflecting God's own impartiality (Acts 10:34); (3) demanding bribes exploits the vulnerable (a jobless graduate) and violates the Christian call to honesty and justice in one's dealings, and he should repent of this practice.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both John the Baptist and Mahatma Gandhi called people to moral reform and repentance/self-purification as the basis for a better society. One difference: John's message was explicitly centred on repentance in preparation for the coming Messiah (a specifically religious/salvific goal), while Gandhi's message centred on non-violent socio-political reform (Satyagraha) aimed at justice and independence, not preparing for a Messiah.

Question Q5 (Section A). (a) Give an account of the teaching of Jesus on the Kingdom of God that is for the hungry, poor and persecuted. [4] (b) From the Gospel, state two signs of God's Kingdom. [6] (c) Mary wonders how she would enter God's kingdom; state three Christian pieces of advice on the requirements to enter the Kingdom of God. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Hinduism on their central ideas about the Kingdom of God. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 6:20-23 (the Beatitudes): Jesus declared, 'Blessed are you who are poor, for yours is the kingdom of God. Blessed are you who are hungry now, for you shall be satisfied. Blessed are you who weep now, for you shall laugh... Blessed are you when people hate you... on account of the Son of Man!' This teaching promises that the Kingdom of God especially favours and includes those who are poor, hungry, or persecuted for Christ's sake, reversing worldly values of status and comfort.

Answer: (b) Two signs of God's Kingdom: (1) healing of the sick and casting out of demons; (2) the proclamation of good news to the poor and marginalised.

Answer: (c) Advice to Mary on entering the Kingdom: (1) repentance from sin is required, turning away from a life of wrongdoing; (2) genuine faith/belief in Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour is necessary; (3) being spiritually 'born again' and living in obedience to God's will, evidenced by a transformed life.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions teach that a spiritual reality/order exists beyond present earthly life which believers should orient their conduct toward. One difference: Christianity teaches the Kingdom of God is inaugurated by Christ's death/resurrection and consummated at His return, entered by grace through faith, while Hinduism has no equivalent 'Kingdom' concept; instead teaching liberation (Moksha) from the cycle of rebirth achieved through accumulated karma and spiritual discipline across lifetimes.

Question Q6 (Section A). (a) Narrate the story of a widow and the judge. [6] (b) Describe occasions when Jesus prayed. Give two points. [4] (c) Jessica complains her prayers for employment go unanswered; give two points of Christian advice on the attitude to prayer. [4] (d) Give two similarities and one difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion with regard to prayer. [6]

Answer: (a) Luke 18:1-8 (the Parable of the Persistent Widow): a widow kept coming to an unjust judge, who neither feared God nor respected man, demanding justice against her adversary. Though he long refused, he eventually granted her request simply because her persistence wore him down. Jesus used this to teach that if even an unjust judge responds to persistence, God -- who is just and loving -- will surely and speedily grant justice to His chosen ones who cry out to Him day and night.

Answer: (b) Two occasions Jesus prayed: (1) in the Garden of Gethsemane before His arrest, seeking the Father's strength; (2) early in the morning, withdrawing to a solitary place to pray before continuing His ministry (Mark 1:35).

Answer: (c) Advice to Jessica: (1) she should continue praying persistently and not lose heart, as the parable of the persistent widow teaches, trusting God's timing; (2) unanswered prayer does not mean prayer is futile -- she should also examine whether she's praying according to God's will and pair prayer with practical effort (continuing to seek employment actively).

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions view prayer as vital communication with the spiritual/divine realm; (2) both encourage regular, persistent prayer for needs and guidance. One difference: Christian prayer is addressed directly to God, often through Christ, without required intermediaries, while Traditional Religion's prayer is frequently directed through ancestral spirits as intermediaries to the Supreme Being.

Question Q7 (Section A). (a) Relate the parable of the Ten Virgins. [6] (b) How do Christians respond to the teachings about the return of Christ? State two points. [4] (c) Sarah believes wars in the world are a sign Jesus is about to come; state three other events, apart from rumours of wars, that would precede the coming of judgement. [6] (d) Give two similarities and one difference between Christianity and Hinduism with regard to personal judgement. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 25:1-13: ten virgins took their lamps to meet the bridegroom; five were wise and brought extra oil, five were foolish and did not. When the bridegroom was delayed and finally came at midnight, the foolish virgins' lamps had run out, and while they went to buy more oil, the bridegroom arrived; the wise virgins entered the wedding feast with him, and the door was shut. When the foolish virgins returned and asked to be let in, the bridegroom said, 'I do not know you.' Jesus concluded, 'Watch therefore, for you know neither the day nor the hour.'

Answer: (b) Two Christian responses to teachings about Christ's return: (1) living in constant spiritual readiness/watchfulness, not complacency; (2) actively serving God and others faithfully in the meantime, rather than passively waiting.

Answer: (c) Three other events preceding judgement (Matthew 24): (1) famines and earthquakes in various places; (2) false prophets/messiahs arising to deceive many; (3) the Gospel being preached to all nations as a witness before the end comes.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions teach that a person's conduct in life has consequences that determine their future spiritual state; (2) both teach a form of ultimate accountability for one's actions. One difference: Christianity teaches a single final judgement by God/Christ determining eternal destiny (heaven or hell) based on faith and deeds, while Hinduism teaches ongoing accountability through karma across many rebirths, without one final decisive judgement event.

Question Q8 (Section A). (a) Narrate the story of the money lender. [4] (b) State three attitudes of Jesus towards despised groups. [6] (c) Charles' father refuses to pay his exam fees to afford Lobola for a second wife; Charles is bitter and refuses to forgive; give three points of Christian advice on the teachings of forgiveness. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Islam on the teachings about love, forgiveness and tolerance. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 7:41-43: Jesus told of a moneylender who had two debtors, one owing five hundred denarii and the other fifty; since neither could repay, he graciously cancelled both debts. Jesus asked Simon the Pharisee which debtor would love the moneylender more, and Simon rightly answered, 'the one, I suppose, for whom he cancelled the larger debt' -- illustrating that those forgiven much love much (told in the context of the sinful woman anointing Jesus' feet).

Answer: (b) Three attitudes of Jesus towards despised groups: (1) He welcomed and ate with tax collectors and sinners, despite social stigma; (2) He treated Samaritans (despised by Jews) with respect and compassion, as in the Good Samaritan parable and the woman at the well; (3) He showed dignity and care to the ritually 'unclean' -- lepers, the sick, and women -- who were

marginalised by religious/social convention.

Answer: (c) Advice to Charles: (1) Jesus taught unconditional forgiveness, even of serious wrongs, following the model of God's own forgiveness of us (Matthew 6:14-15); (2) holding onto bitterness harms Charles spiritually and emotionally more than it punishes his father; (3) he can address the matter honestly and seek reconciliation with his father while still forgiving him, and trust God to help him regarding his education needs.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Islam teach forgiveness and tolerance as important virtues commended by God/Allah. One difference: Christian teaching calls for radical, unconditional forgiveness modelled on Christ's own forgiveness from the cross, while Islamic teaching, though it strongly commends forgiveness, also permits proportionate justice (qisas) as a legitimate alternative response to wrongdoing.

Question Q9 (Section A). (a) Relate the story of Jesus and Beelzebub. [6] (b) State three accusations levelled against Jesus by religious leaders to condemn him to death. [4] (c) Zamanga, a church elder, stops preaching after members accuse him of preaching outside doctrine; give three points of Christian advice on reacting to opposition. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christianity and Islam with regard to the teachings on opposition. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 12:22-32: after Jesus healed a demon-possessed man who was blind and mute, the Pharisees accused Him of casting out demons by the power of Beelzebub, the prince of demons. Jesus responded that a kingdom divided against itself cannot stand, so Satan casting out Satan makes no sense; rather, He cast out demons by the Spirit of God, proving the Kingdom of God had come. He warned that blasphemy against the Holy Spirit -- attributing God's clear work to Satan -- would not be forgiven.

Answer: (b) Three accusations against Jesus: (1) blasphemy, for claiming to be the Son of God; (2) sedition/treason, for allegedly claiming to be 'King of the Jews,' challenging Roman/Caesar's authority; (3) threatening to destroy the Temple (a distorted version of His statement about His body being raised in three days).

Answer: (c) Advice to Zamanga: (1) he should test the accusation calmly against Scripture rather than reacting emotionally, correcting course if genuinely in error, or standing firm if not; (2) he should not abandon his calling to preach simply because of opposition, since faithful preachers throughout history faced resistance; (3) he should seek reconciliation and open dialogue with the concerned members rather than withdrawing entirely.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both Christianity and Islam teach patience and restraint in the face of opposition rather than uncontrolled retaliation; (2) both permit legitimate defence of truth through proper, respectful means. Two differences: (1) Christian teaching calls for forgiving and loving one's opposers directly (Matthew 5:44), while Islamic teaching allows measured, justified response to persecution; (2) Christians look to Christ's silent endurance before accusers as the model, while Muslims look to the Prophet Muhammad's example, which included both patient endurance and, when needed, decisive community action.

Question Q10 (Section A). (a) Narrate the story of the Lord's Supper as stated in the book of Corinthians. [6] (b) State two other names for the Lord's Supper. [4] (c) Mungoma wonders why some Christians celebrate the Lord's Supper; give three points of Christian advice on its significance. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Islam on the funeral and burial practices. [4]

Answer: (a) 1 Corinthians 11:23-26: Paul recounts that on the night He was betrayed, the Lord Jesus took bread, gave thanks, broke it and said, 'This is my body, which is for you. Do this in remembrance of me.' Likewise, after supper, He took the cup, saying, 'This cup is the new covenant in my blood. Do this... in remembrance of me.' Paul adds that as often as believers eat this bread and drink this cup, they proclaim the Lord's death until He comes.

Answer: (b) Two other names for the Lord's Supper: (1) Holy Communion; (2) the Eucharist.

Answer: (c) Advice on its significance for Mungoma: (1) it commemorates Christ's sacrificial death, reminding believers of the price paid for their salvation; (2) it is an act of covenant renewal, reaffirming the believer's ongoing relationship with Christ through the 'new covenant'; (3) it fosters unity and fellowship among believers, who share together in remembering and proclaiming Christ's death until His return.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Islam treat death and burial with solemn reverence and specific religious rites intended to honour the deceased and commend them to God/Allah. One difference: Christian funerals often centre on hope in the resurrection and eternal life through Christ, sometimes including cremation depending on denomination, while Islamic practice requires prompt burial (typically within 24 hours), ritual washing (Ghusl) and shrouding of the body, with cremation strictly forbidden.

Question Q11 (Section B). (a) Relate the story of how Stephen was stoned to death. [6] (b) How did Stephen react to the persecution? State two points. [4] (c) Mbuno refuses to join a student demonstration and is mocked and slapped, contemplating leaving university; give three points of Christian advice on the reaction to persecution. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Hinduism with regard to the teachings on reactions to persecution. [4]

Answer: (a) Acts 7:54-60: enraged by Stephen's speech accusing them of resisting the Holy Spirit and killing the Righteous One, the Sanhedrin ground their teeth at him. Stephen, full of the Holy Spirit, saw a vision of Jesus standing at God's right hand and declared it; the crowd rushed him out of the city and stoned him. As he died, he cried out, 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit,' and, kneeling, prayed for his killers' forgiveness before dying.

Answer: (b) Two points on Stephen's reaction: (1) he did not curse his persecutors but prayed for their forgiveness, following Christ's own example on the cross; (2) he remained spiritually focused, entrusting his spirit to Jesus rather than showing fear or despair.

Answer: (c) Advice to Mbuno: (1) she should not be discouraged by mockery for standing on principle, following Stephen's example of steadfastness under persecution; (2) she should forgive those who mocked/slapped her rather than harbour resentment; (3) she should seek support from fellow believers and university authorities regarding the physical assault, rather

than abandoning her education, which would let the persecution 'win.'

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions counsel inner composure and non-retaliation when facing persecution rather than violent response. One difference: Christian response to persecution is grounded in following Christ's example of forgiving one's persecutors directly, while Hindu response is grounded more in detachment from the ego and acceptance of one's circumstances as part of karma, without necessarily an act of forgiveness toward a specific persecutor.

Question Q12 (Section B). (a) Relate the problem of corruption within the church involving Ananias and Sapphira. [6] (b) Apart from the problem of corruption, state three other problems that the early church faced. [4] (c) Church elders lock the pastor out and threaten to beat him over misused funds meant for a wall fence; give three points of Christian advice on resolving the problem. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on the way differences are resolved in the community. [4]

Answer: (a) Acts 5:1-11: Ananias and his wife Sapphira sold a piece of property, but secretly kept back part of the proceeds while claiming to have given the full amount to the church, as others had done voluntarily. Peter confronted Ananias, saying he had lied not to men but to God; upon hearing this, Ananias fell down and died. Sapphira, unaware, later repeated the same lie to Peter and also fell down dead. Great fear came upon the whole church and all who heard of it.

Answer: (b) Three other problems the early church faced: (1) the dispute over neglect of Greek-speaking widows in food distribution (Acts 6); (2) persecution from Jewish religious authorities and later Roman authorities; (3) disagreement over whether Gentile converts needed to be circumcised/follow Mosaic Law (resolved at the Jerusalem Council, Acts 15).

Answer: (c) Advice to the elders: (1) locking out and threatening violence against the pastor is itself un-Christian conduct that must stop immediately, regardless of the underlying grievance; (2) any accusation of financial misuse should be investigated through proper, transparent channels (church governance/audit), not vigilante action; (3) reconciliation and open dialogue between the elders and pastor should be pursued, following biblical conflict-resolution principles (Matthew 18:15-17) rather than confrontation and intimidation.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions value consultation with respected leaders/elders to resolve community disputes; (2) both aim to restore harmony rather than permanent division. Two differences: (1) Christian resolution draws on biblical principles (private confrontation, then witnesses, then the church, Matthew 18) and prayer, while Zambian Traditional Religion resolves disputes through the chief's court or council of elders using customary law; (2) Christian resolution emphasises forgiveness as a spiritual obligation, while traditional resolution may require material compensation or ritual cleansing to formally settle the matter.

Question Q13 (Section B). (a) Narrate how Solomon asked for wisdom from God. [4] (b) State different reasons why people work today. Give three points. [6] (c) Towera complains about cultivating the garden alone and wants to stop working since she is not the only child at home; give three points of biblical advice on the attitude to work. [6] (d) State one similarity and two differences between Christians and Muslims on the attitude towards work. [4]

Answer: (a) 1 Kings 3:5-15: God appeared to Solomon in a dream at Gibeon and said, 'Ask what I shall give you.' Rather than requesting long life, riches, or victory over enemies, Solomon asked for 'an understanding mind to govern your people, that I may discern between good and evil.' Pleased with this request, God granted him not only wisdom but also riches and honour beyond any other king, since he had not asked selfishly.

Answer: (b) Three reasons people work today: (1) to provide for their basic needs and those of their family; (2) to contribute meaningfully to society/community development; (3) to fulfil personal purpose and use God-given talents productively.

Answer: (c) Biblical advice for Towera: (1) 'whoever does not work, let him not eat' (2 Thessalonians 3:10) applies to all family members able to contribute, not just her; (2) she should raise the unfairness directly and constructively with her family rather than resorting to withholding effort out of resentment; (3) Scripture commends diligence and cheerful, faithful work regardless of whether others contribute equally (Colossians 3:23, 'work heartily, as for the Lord'), so she should continue working responsibly while advocating for fairer distribution of duties.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Islam teach that honest work is virtuous and idleness is discouraged. Two differences: (1) Islam frames diligent work partly as a religious duty supporting family/community under Shariah guidance, while Christian teaching frames work as a general expression of stewardship and self-sufficiency without a single codified legal framework; (2) Islamic teaching includes specific financial obligations tied to work/earnings (Zakat), while Christian giving (tithing/offering) is a spiritual discipline without one universally mandated rate.

Question Q14 (Section B). (a) Relate the story of how hard it is for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God. [4] (b) Give three ways in which riches may cause a person to wonder away from God. [6] (c) A committed Christian stops going to church, saying it wastes time better spent making money; give three Bible warnings about wealth to this person. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on the attitude to wealth and possession. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 19:16-26: a rich young man asked Jesus what he must do to have eternal life; Jesus told him to keep the commandments and, further, to sell his possessions, give to the poor, and follow Him. The young man went away sorrowful because he had great wealth. Jesus then told His disciples, 'it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich person to enter the kingdom of God,' astonishing them, though He added that with God all things -- even this -- are possible.

Answer: (b) Three ways riches may cause a person to wander from God: (1) wealth can create false self-sufficiency, reducing felt dependence on God; (2) preoccupation with

acquiring/protecting wealth can crowd out time for worship, prayer and service; (3) love of money can lead to greed, dishonesty, or exploitation of others to gain more.

Answer: (c) Three Bible warnings about wealth: (1) 'you cannot serve God and money' (Matthew 6:24); (2) 'the love of money is a root of all kinds of evils' (1 Timothy 6:10); (3) the parable of the Rich Fool warns that a person who lays up treasure for himself while neglecting God is a fool, since life and eternity do not depend on abundance of possessions (Luke 12:16-21).

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions teach that wealth should be used generously and responsibly, benefiting the wider community, not hoarded selfishly. One difference: Christian teaching frames wealth primarily as a trust from God to be used for His glory and others' good, with eternal accountability in view, while Zambian Traditional Religion often frames wealth/possession within a communal obligation system (e.g. supporting extended family, lobola, communal feasts) rooted in social status and lineage responsibility.

Question Q15 (Section B). (a) Narrate the story of Abraham choosing a wife for his son, Isaac. [4] (b) Give two guiding principles for choosing a marriage partner. [4] (c) Tabitha decides to remain single for life out of fear of HIV/AIDS; state three Christian teachings on why a Christian might choose to remain unmarried. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christians and Hindus on the attitude towards unmarried people. [4]

Answer: (a) Genesis 24: Abraham sent his servant to find a wife for Isaac from his own kindred rather than the Canaanites. At a well, the servant prayed for a sign -- that the girl who offered water for both him and his camels would be God's chosen one. Rebekah appeared and did exactly this; the servant then arranged, with her family's consent, for her to return and marry Isaac, who loved her and was comforted after his mother's death.

Answer: (b) Two guiding principles for choosing a marriage partner: (1) shared faith and values, ensuring spiritual compatibility (as Abraham insisted Isaac not marry a Canaanite); (2) good character -- kindness, industriousness and integrity, as demonstrated by Rebekah's actions at the well.

Answer: (c) Three Christian teachings on remaining unmarried: (1) Paul taught that remaining single allows a person to serve the Lord with undivided devotion, free from the concerns of married life (1 Corinthians 7:32-35); (2) some are given the specific gift of celibacy and can dedicate themselves fully to God's work (Matthew 19:12); (3) Paul explicitly states that whether one marries or not, both states are honourable before God (1 Corinthians 7:7-8), so choosing singleness (whether for ministry or personal health reasons) is a legitimate Christian choice, not a lesser one.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions honour those who choose a disciplined, devoted single life for spiritual reasons (celibate clergy/monks in Christianity; renunciants/sadhus in Hinduism); (2) both generally regard marriage as the norm/ideal for most believers, with singleness as a specific exception. Two differences: (1) Christian singleness for ministry is often tied to specific vocational calling (e.g. certain clergy, missionaries), while Hindu renunciation (sannyasa) is typically a later life-stage practice pursued after fulfilling householder duties; (2) Christian teaching values singleness primarily for greater service/devotion to God within ordinary society, while Hindu renunciation often involves withdrawal from society altogether in pursuit of Moksha.

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