

G12 ECZ RELIGIOUS EDUCATION P1 2017 GCE SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Religious Education Paper 1, 2017 GCE (2046/1)

2 hours 30 minutes | Answer 4 Qs: one from A, one from B, one from C, plus one free choice, 100 marks

The full question paper appears first, followed by full worked answers to every question so this resource covers whichever 4 a student chooses

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

Religious Education

2046/1

Friday

28 JULY 2017

Additional Material(s):
Answer Booklet

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

Reading Time: 5 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- 1 Write your **name**, **centre number** and **candidate number** in the spaces provided on the **Answer Booklet**.
- 2 There are **twelve** questions in this paper.
- 3 Answer **four** questions only.
- 4 Answer **one** question from **Section A**; **one** question from **Section B** and **one** question from **Section C**.
- 5 The **fourth** question may be chosen from either **Section A**, **Section B** or **Section C**.
- 6 Write your answers in the **Answer Booklet** provided.

Information for candidates

- 1 All questions in this paper carry equal marks.
- 2 **Cell phones and other electronic devices are not allowed in the examination room.**

SECTION A

- 1 (a) Give an account of the story of Joseph and Mary's flight to Egypt and their return to Nazareth. [5]
- (b) Give **two** titles of Jesus Christ as given in the story about the announcement of his birth and explain how each one shows the purpose of his coming. [4]
- (c) (i) "Why did God use Mary and Joseph to bring up Jesus?" asked Kukeña. Give Kukeña reasons why God chose Mary and Joseph to bring up Jesus. State **three** points. [6]
- (ii) What should be people's attitude to God's calling in modern Zambian Society today? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) In what ways is the teaching of Christianity on religious duty and family loyalty **different** from that of Zambian Tradition? Give **two** points. [4]
- 2 (a) Tell the story of what happened at the naming ceremony of John the Baptist. [5]
- (b) State **two** rules for a Nazarite boy. [4]
- (c) (i) In a Religious Education class, Jordan asked why the knowledge of the birth of John the Baptist became a blessing to his parents. As a Christian, give Jordan **two** points of why John's birth was a blessing. [6]
- (ii) How do people in modern Zambian Society protect their newly born babies? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) In what ways is Christianity **similar** to Zambian Tradition with regard to birth traditions and customs? Give **two** points. [4]

- 3 (a) Narrate the baptism of the Ethiopian Eunuch by Phillip. [5]
- (b) According to the New Testament, when should a person get baptized? Give **two** points. [4]
- (c) (i) Mrs Sheleni has a bouncy baby boy. Her husband suggests that the child should be baptised immediately. Give **three** reasons why some Christian churches baptise babies. [6]
- (ii) What are some of the various methods of baptism practiced by Christian churches in modern Zambia Society? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) How is the way of admission practices in Christian teaching **similar** to that of Zambia Tradition? Give **two** points. [4]
- 4 (a) Narrate the story when Daniel's three friends were tempted. [5]
- (b) Apart from Jesus and Daniel's three friends, name **two** other people who were tempted in the Bible? Show also how those people reacted to the temptation. [4]
- (c) (i) Gregory a young Christian was caught stealing at his work place. When asked by his Pastor why he had done such a thing, he explained that it was a temptation. Explain to Gregory how as a Christian he could have overcome such a temptation. Give **three** points. [6]
- (ii) What are the reactions of the people living in the modern Zambia society to temptations? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) In what ways are the teachings of Christians on temptation **similar** to those of Muslims? Give **two** points. [4]

SECTION B

- 5 (a) Relate the parable of the Final Judgement. [5]
- (b) What lessons can be learnt from the parable about judgement? Give **two** points. [4]
- (c) (i) George, a Christian says to you, "I have been applying for a job everywhere and all I have received are rejects. I have now decided to use bribes in order to get a job." Give **one** point of argument George would use to support his decision and state **two** Christian responses you would give him against such practices. [6]
- (ii) What is the attitude of people to bribery in modern Zambian Society? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) In what ways is the teaching of Christianity about personal judgement **different** from that of Islam? Give **two** points. [4]
- 6 (a) Give an account of the Parable of the Widow and the Judge. [5]
- (b) What can Christians learn from this parable? Give **two** points. [4]
- (c) (i) Jorama has just obtained a Crafts Certificate in Entrepreneurship skills from a Trades School. She plans to set up business and she immediately commits the plans in her prayers. How should Jorama ensure that God answers her prayers? Give **three** points. [6]
- (ii) Why do people pray in modern Zambian Society? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) In what ways are the Christian teachings on the nature and significance of prayer **similar** to that of the Zambian traditionalist? State **two** points. [4]

- 7 (a) Tell the story of Jesus meeting with Zaccheus. [5]
- (b) Mention **two** despised groups of people that existed at the time of Jesus and state why each one of them was despised. [4]
- (c) (i) Mildred and Gilbert have fallen in love with each other and intend to get married. The parents to Gilbert who are not Christians discover that Mildred is an albino and refuse to consent to the intended marriage.
As a Christian, what advice could you give to Gilbert's parents on their attitude to Mildred? Give **three** points. [6]
- (ii) What should be the ideal attitude of people to albinos in modern Zambian Society? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) What **different** teachings do Christians and Hindus have on forgiveness, love and tolerance for others. Give **two** points. [4]
- 8 (a) Describe how Jesus was mocked by the soldiers and the criminals. [5]
- (b) Why did the disciples find it difficult to accept the fact that Jesus had to suffer and die on the cross? Give **two** reasons. [4]
- (c) (i) A Christian has been convicted and imprisoned for a case he did not commit. How would he relate his suffering to that of Jesus? Give **three** points. [6]
- (ii) How do people react to suffering in modern Zambian Society? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) In what ways are Christian teachings on suffering **similar** to those of Hindu? Give **two** points. [4]

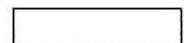
SECTION C

- 9 (a) Give an account of the persecution of Peter and John. [5]
- (b) Why were the apostles persecuted and what was their reaction to the persecution? Give **one** point for the reason and **one** point for their reaction. [4]
- (c) (i) Sean, a Grade 10 pupil at Lesamukulu Secondary School is always very obedient to the teachers. This makes him very popular among teachers. His classmates isolate him and accuse him of being a "sell out".
State **three** points of Christian reactions Sean could show to his classmates. [6]
- (ii) How do people react positively to opposition in modern Zambian Society? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) In what ways is Christianity **different** from Islam on their reactions to persecution? Give **two** points. [4]
- 10 (a) Narrate the parable of the Talents (The Three Servants). [5]
- (b) List **two** bad attitudes to work which are discouraged by the Bible. [4]
- (c) (i) Milton, a young Pastor explains to his fellow youths why they need to show respect for all workers including those who do manual work. As a Christian, what reasons would Milton bring out to support his point? Give **three** points. [6]
- (ii) What is people's attitude to manual work in modern Zambian Society?
Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) What **similar** attitudes towards purposes for work do Christians and Hindus have? Give **two** points. [4]

- 11** (a) Give an account of how Israel rejected God as King and Ruler. [5]
- (b) Why did the Israelites demand for a King? Give **two** points. [4]
- (c) (i) Pastor Lazarus has just graduated from a Bible School and his church asks him, among other tasks, to be visiting the old people and orphans. He tells you that it is the duty of the deacons not the Pastor. What Christian advice would you give Pastor Lazarus on the nature of a true perfect shepherd? Give **three** points. [6]
- (ii) What should be the attitude of leaders to their followers in modern Zambia today? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) What **similar** attitudes to leaders are found in Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion? Give **two** points. [4]
- 12** (a) Tell the story of the woman caught in the act of adultery. [5]
- (b) (i) What was Jesus' new teaching on adultery? State **one** point.
- (ii) According to the Jewish tradition, what punishment was given to a woman caught in the act of adultery? State **one** point. [4]
- (c) (i) Mr Titanic is caught committing adultery by his wife. His wife forgives him but the neighbours start laughing at Mrs Titanic and accuses her of being a coward. What Biblical reasons would Mrs Titanic give her neighbours for her action towards her husband? Give **three** points. [6]
- (ii) What should be the positive reaction of people in modern Zambian Society towards those who offend them? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) In what ways are Christian teachings on relationships between husband and wife **different** from those of Zambian Tradition? Give **two** points. [4]

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Question Q1 (Section A). (a) Give an account of the story of Joseph and Mary's flight to Egypt and their return to Nazareth. [5] (b) Give two titles of Jesus Christ given in the story about the announcement of his birth and explain how each shows the purpose of his coming. [4] (c)(i) Give Kukuena three reasons why God chose Mary and Joseph to bring up Jesus. [6] (ii) What should be people's attitude to God's calling in modern Zambian society today? Give three points. [6] (d) In what ways is the teaching of Christianity on religious duty and family loyalty different from that of Zambian Tradition? Give two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 2:13-23: warned by an angel that Herod intended to kill the child, Joseph fled with Mary and Jesus to Egypt by night, remaining until Herod's death. When told it was safe to return, Joseph feared Herod's son Archelaus who now ruled Judea, so he withdrew instead to Galilee and settled in Nazareth.

Answer: (b) Two titles: (1) 'Emmanuel' ('God with us') -- shows Jesus came so that God would dwell directly among His people; (2) 'Saviour' -- shows He came specifically to save people from their sins (Matthew 1:21).

Answer: (c)(i) Three reasons God chose Mary and Joseph: (1) Mary's humility and willing obedience ('let it be to me according to your word,' Luke 1:38) showed she was spiritually prepared to raise the Messiah; (2) Joseph's righteousness and obedience to God's instructions (even when it meant social difficulty, marrying a pregnant fiancée) showed he was a trustworthy guardian; (3) both were from David's lineage, fulfilling the prophecy that the Messiah would come from David's line.

Answer: (ii) Three points on attitude to God's calling today: (1) willing obedience, even when the calling is difficult or socially inconvenient; (2) humility, recognising the calling as God's grace rather than personal merit; (3) faithful follow-through, continuing to fulfil the calling even amid hardship or uncertainty.

Answer: (d) Two differences: (1) Christian religious duty is generally open to anyone called by God regardless of birth family, while Zambian Traditional family loyalty and duty are tied strictly to lineage/clan membership; (2) Christian obedience is validated by conformity to Scripture and God's revealed will, while traditional family loyalty is validated by conformity to customary expectations and elders' authority.

Question Q2 (Section A). (a) Tell the story of what happened at the naming ceremony of John the Baptist. [5] (b) State two rules for a Nazarite boy. [4] (c)(i) Give Jordan two points of why John's birth was a blessing to his parents. [6] (ii) How do people in modern Zambian society protect their newly born babies? Give three points. [6] (d) In what ways is Christianity similar to Zambian Tradition with regard to birth traditions and customs? Give two points. [4]

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

Answer: (b) Two rules for a Nazarite: (1) abstain completely from wine/strong drink and anything from the grapevine; (2) never cut one's hair for the duration of the vow (Numbers 6:1-8) -- John was set apart as a Nazarite from birth.

Answer: (c)(i) Two points on why John's birth was a blessing: (1) it ended Zechariah and Elizabeth's long years of barrenness and social shame, showing God's favour; (2) John was appointed for a special divine purpose -- to prepare the way for the Messiah -- bringing great honour to his parents as chosen instruments of God's plan.

Answer: (ii) Three ways modern Zambians protect newborns: (1) dedicating/presenting the child to God in church; (2) seeking medical checkups and vaccinations for physical protection; (3) some also use traditional protective customs (charms, herbs) alongside or instead of religious practices, believed to ward off harm.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions mark the arrival of a child with communal celebration and a formal naming rite; (2) both regard the child's wellbeing as a shared family/community concern, not just the parents' alone.

Question Q3 (Section A). (a) Narrate the baptism of the Ethiopian Eunuch by Phillip. [5] (b) According to the New Testament, when should a person get baptised? Give two points. [4] (c)(i) Give Mrs Sheleni's husband three reasons why some Christian churches baptise babies. [6] (ii) What are some of the various methods of baptism practiced by Christian churches in modern Zambian society? Give three points. [6] (d) How is the way of admission practices in Christian teaching similar to that of Zambian Tradition? Give two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Acts 8:26-39: directed by an angel, Philip met an Ethiopian court official reading Isaiah on the desert road to Gaza. Philip explained that the passage spoke of Jesus; the eunuch believed and asked to be baptised. They stopped at some water, and Philip baptised him; the Spirit then caught Philip away, and the eunuch went on his way rejoicing.

Answer: (b) Two points on timing of baptism: (1) baptism should follow genuine belief/faith in Jesus Christ, as the eunuch was baptised immediately after believing; (2) it should follow repentance from sin, as John's baptism and Peter's Pentecost preaching both linked baptism to repentance (Acts 2:38).

Answer: (c)(i) Three reasons some churches baptise babies: (1) infant baptism is seen as bringing the child into the covenant community of the church early, similar to Old Testament circumcision on the eighth day; (2) it reflects belief in God's grace reaching out to the child before they can personally choose, with faith to be later confirmed; (3) it commits the parents/godparents and church community to raise the child in the Christian faith from the earliest possible point.

Answer: (ii) Three baptism methods in Zambia: (1) full immersion in a river, dam or baptismal pool (common in Pentecostal/Baptist churches); (2) sprinkling or pouring of water on the head (common in Catholic/Anglican infant baptism); (3) baptism performed as part of a larger public ceremony/crusade, sometimes with many candidates baptised together.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions have a formal rite marking a person's/child's entry into the faith community; (2) both involve the community and family witnessing and

affirming the individual's new status.

Question Q4 (Section A). (a) Narrate the story when Daniel's three friends were tempted. [5] (b) Apart from Jesus and Daniel's three friends, name two other people who were tempted in the Bible and show how they reacted to the temptation. [4] (c)(i) Explain to Gregory, caught stealing at his workplace, how as a Christian he could have overcome the temptation. Give three points. [6] (ii) State three reactions of people living in modern Zambian society to temptations. [6] (d) In what ways are the teachings of Christians on temptation similar to those of Muslims? Give two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Daniel 3: Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were tempted/pressured by King Nebuchadnezzar to bow down and worship a golden image, on pain of being thrown into a fiery furnace if they refused. They refused, declaring their God was able to deliver them, but even if He did not, they would still not worship the idol. Thrown into the furnace, they were miraculously unharmed, and a fourth figure ('like a son of the gods') was seen with them; Nebuchadnezzar then praised their God and promoted them.

Answer: (b) Two other tempted Bible figures: (1) Adam and Eve, tempted by the serpent to eat the forbidden fruit -- they gave in, disobeying God, resulting in the Fall; (2) Joseph, tempted by Potiphar's wife to commit adultery -- he refused and fled, choosing to honour God rather than sin (Genesis 39).

Answer: (c)(i) Advice to Gregory: (1) he should have relied on prayer and Scripture for strength in the moment of temptation, rather than acting on impulse; (2) he should have fled the situation/opportunity for theft immediately, as Joseph fled Potiphar's wife, rather than dwelling on the temptation; (3) he should have remembered the consequences of sin (broken trust, guilt, possible dismissal) as a deterrent before acting.

Answer: (ii) Three reactions to temptation in modern Zambia: (1) some resist through prayer and strong personal/moral conviction; (2) some yield due to peer pressure or economic desperation; (3) some seek accountability/support from church or family to help them resist.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both Christianity and Islam teach that Satan/Iblis actively works to tempt humans away from obedience to God; (2) both teach that resisting temptation requires reliance on God's revealed word (Scripture; the Qur'an) and personal discipline.

Question Q5 (Section B). (a) Relate the parable of the Final Judgement. [5] (b) What lessons can be learnt from the parable about judgement? Give two points. [4] (c)(i) George plans to use bribes to get a job after many rejections; give one point of argument George would use and state two Christian responses against such practices. [6] (ii) What is the attitude of people to bribery in modern Zambian society? Give three points. [6] (d) In what ways is the teaching of Christianity about personal judgement different from that of Islam? Give two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 25:31-46 (Sheep and Goats): the Son of Man separates all nations as a shepherd separates sheep from goats. The 'sheep' (righteous) are welcomed into eternal life for feeding, clothing, welcoming and visiting 'the least of these' -- meaning Christ Himself. The 'goats' are condemned to eternal punishment for failing to show such practical compassion, showing judgement rests on how one treated others in need.

Answer: (b) Two lessons: (1) final judgement is based on practical acts of compassion towards others, not mere religious profession; (2) how one treats the vulnerable/needy is treated by God as how one treats Christ Himself.

Answer: (c)(i) George's argument: repeated rejection despite genuine effort leaves him feeling bribery is the only remaining path to employment. **Two Christian responses:** (1) Scripture unconditionally condemns bribery ('a bribe corrupts the heart,' Ecclesiastes 7:7), so no circumstance justifies it; (2) resorting to bribery perpetuates the corruption that harms him and others, and trusting God's provision through honest means is the faithful response even amid repeated setbacks.

Answer: (ii) Three attitudes to bribery in Zambia: (1) many condemn it publicly as corruption harmful to society; (2) some tolerate or even expect it as a practical 'way things work' in certain sectors; (3) anti-corruption efforts (Anti-Corruption Commission) reflect growing institutional intolerance of the practice.

Answer: (d) Two differences: (1) Christian judgement centres on faith in Christ's atoning work plus the fruit of that faith (good works flowing from grace), while Islamic judgement weighs a person's good and bad deeds directly on the 'scales' (Mizan); (2) Christians believe Christ Himself is the judge, while Muslims believe Allah alone judges, with the Prophet Muhammad interceding for believers.

Question Q6 (Section B). (a) Give an account of the Parable of the Widow and the Judge. [5] (b) What can Christians learn from this parable? Give two points. [4] (c)(i) Jorama has just obtained a Crafts Certificate and commits her business plans in prayer; give her three points on how she should ensure that God answers her prayers. [6] (ii) Why do people pray in modern Zambian society? State three points. [6] (d) In what ways are the Christian teachings on the nature and significance of prayer similar to that of the Zambian traditionalist? State two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 18:1-8: a widow kept appealing to an unjust judge for justice against her adversary. Though he long refused, caring neither for God nor man, he eventually granted her request simply because of her persistence. Jesus taught that if even an unjust judge responds to persistence, God -- who is just and loving -- will surely grant justice to His chosen ones who cry out to Him continually.

Answer: (b) Two lessons: (1) Christians should pray persistently and not lose heart, even when answers seem delayed; (2) God, unlike the unjust judge, is just and eager to respond to His people's genuine, persistent prayers.

Answer: (c)(i) Advice to Jorama: (1) she should pray according to God's will, seeking His guidance on the business's direction, not only requesting her own plans; (2) she should combine prayer with diligent, practical effort (sound business planning), since faith without corresponding action is incomplete; (3) she should pray with genuine faith, without doubting, and remain persistent even if success is not immediate.

Answer: (ii) Three reasons people pray in modern Zambia: (1) to seek God's guidance for important decisions; (2) to give thanks for blessings received; (3) to ask for provision and protection over their families/business.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both regard prayer as essential communication with the spiritual/divine realm; (2) both encourage persistent, regular prayer for guidance and provision, even though channels differ (God directly vs ancestral intermediaries).

Question Q7 (Section B). (a) Tell the story of Jesus meeting with Zaccheus. [5] (b) Mention two despised groups of people that existed at the time of Jesus and state why each one of them was despised. [4] (c)(i) Gilbert's non-Christian parents refuse to consent to his marriage with Mildred because she is an albino; give three points of Christian advice to the parents on their attitude to Mildred. [6] (ii) What should be the ideal attitude of people to albinos in modern Zambian society? Give three points. [6] (d) What different teachings do Christians and Hindus have on forgiveness, love and tolerance for others? Give two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 19:1-10: Zacchaeus, a wealthy chief tax collector despised for his profession, climbed a sycamore tree to see Jesus over the crowd because he was short. Jesus called him down, inviting Himself to Zacchaeus's house, to the crowd's disapproval since Zacchaeus was 'a sinner.' Zacchaeus repented, pledging to give half his goods to the poor and repay fourfold anyone he had cheated; Jesus declared, 'Today salvation has come to this house... the Son of Man came to seek and to save the lost.'

Answer: (b) Two despised groups: (1) tax collectors -- despised as collaborators with Roman occupation and often dishonest/extortionate; (2) Samaritans -- despised by Jews due to historic religious and ethnic division/rivalry.

Answer: (c)(i) Advice to Gilbert's parents: (1) discriminating against Mildred based on albinism, a physical condition, contradicts the biblical teaching that God looks at the heart, not outward appearance (1 Samuel 16:7); (2) all people are made in the image of God (Genesis 1:27) and deserve equal dignity and respect regardless of physical difference; (3) refusing consent based on prejudice could cause real harm to a genuine, loving relationship, and they should instead evaluate Mildred's character rather than her condition.

Answer: (ii) Three points on ideal attitudes to albinos: (1) treating them with full dignity and equal opportunity, free from stigma or superstition; (2) protecting them from discrimination and harmful myths/violence sometimes associated with albinism; (3) including them fully in social, educational and economic life like any other citizen.

Answer: (d) Two differences: (1) Christian forgiveness is modelled on God's unconditional grace given through Christ regardless of merit, while Hindu teaching on tolerance is often linked to the law of karma, where releasing resentment helps avoid generating further negative karma for oneself; (2) Christian love is commanded even toward enemies as an active duty (Matthew 5:44), while Hindu tolerance (ahimsa) emphasises non-harm and detachment more than active love toward those who wrong you.

Question Q8 (Section B). (a) Describe how Jesus was mocked by the soldiers and the criminals. [5] (b) Why did the disciples find it difficult to accept the fact that Jesus had to suffer and die on the cross? Give two reasons. [4] (c)(i) A Christian has been convicted and imprisoned for a case he did not commit; how would he relate his suffering to that of Jesus? Give three points. [6] (ii) How do people react to suffering in modern Zambian society? Give three points. [6] (d) In what ways are Christian teachings on suffering similar to those of Hindu? Give two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 27:27-44 / Luke 23:35-39: Roman soldiers mocked Jesus by dressing Him in a scarlet robe, placing a crown of thorns on His head and a reed in His hand, kneeling before Him mockingly saying, 'Hail, King of the Jews!' and spitting on and striking Him. On the cross, passers-by and religious leaders mocked Him to save Himself if He were the Son of God, and even one of the criminals crucified alongside Him initially joined in the mockery, saying, 'Are you not the Christ? Save yourself and us!'

Answer: (b) Two reasons disciples found it hard to accept: (1) they expected the Messiah to be a triumphant political/military deliverer, not a suffering, dying servant; (2) their deep personal love and attachment to Jesus made losing Him painful and hard to accept emotionally.

Answer: (c)(i) How the innocent prisoner relates his suffering to Christ's: (1) like Jesus, he suffers unjustly though innocent, which can be borne following Christ's example of patient endurance (1 Peter 2:19-21); (2) he can find comfort that Jesus understands his suffering personally, having endured false accusation Himself; (3) he can trust that, as with Christ, God can bring vindication/redemptive purpose out of unjust suffering in His own time.

Answer: (ii) Three reactions to suffering in Zambia: (1) many turn to prayer and their faith community for comfort and strength; (2) some attribute suffering to witchcraft/ancestral causes

and seek traditional remedies; (3) many rely on family and communal support networks to endure hardship.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions teach that suffering is not meaningless but connected to a larger spiritual order (God's purposes; karma); (2) both encourage patient endurance and inner discipline as the appropriate response to suffering rather than despair or vengeance.

Question Q9 (Section C). (a) Give an account of the persecution of Peter and John. [5] (b) Why were the apostles persecuted and what was their reaction to the persecution? Give one point for the reason and one point for their reaction. [4] (c)(i) Sean, obedient to teachers, is isolated and accused of being a 'sell out' by classmates; state three points of Christian reactions Sean could show to his classmates. [6] (ii) How do people react positively to opposition in modern Zambian society? Give three points. [6] (d) In what ways is Christianity different from Islam on their reactions to persecution? Give two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Acts 4:1-22: after Peter and John healed a lame man and preached about Jesus' resurrection, the priests and Sadducees, greatly annoyed, arrested them and put them in custody overnight. Brought before the Sanhedrin the next day, Peter boldly declared salvation is found in no one else but Jesus. The council, astonished at their boldness though recognising them as uneducated men, could not deny the miracle and, unable to punish them due to public praise for the healing, threatened them and let them go, commanding them not to speak in Jesus' name again.

Answer: (b) One reason for persecution: their bold preaching about Jesus' resurrection threatened the religious authorities' teaching and status. One point on their reaction: Peter and John declared they could not stop speaking of what they had seen and heard, choosing to obey God rather than men (Acts 4:19-20).

Answer: (c)(i) Advice to Sean: (1) he should continue behaving with integrity and obedience, not compromising his character to gain peer approval; (2) he should respond to classmates with patience and kindness rather than resentment, seeking to model good conduct; (3) he should seek reconciliation, explaining that respecting teachers is not betrayal but simply doing what is right.

Answer: (ii) Three positive reactions to opposition: (1) remaining calm and not retaliating; (2) seeking dialogue to resolve misunderstanding; (3) maintaining one's principles despite social pressure.

Answer: (d) Two differences: (1) Christian teaching calls believers to forgive and even love those who persecute them (Matthew 5:44), while Islamic teaching, though commending patience, also permits a measured, just response including legitimate self-defence; (2) Christians look to Christ's silent endurance before His accusers as the model, while Muslims look to the Prophet Muhammad's example of enduring persecution in Makkah before eventually establishing a just community in Madinah.

Question Q10 (Section C). (a) Narrate the parable of the Talents (The Three Servants). [5] (b) List two bad attitudes to work which are discouraged by the Bible. [4] (c)(i) Milton, a young Pastor, explains to fellow youths why they need to show respect for all workers including manual workers; give three reasons Milton would bring out. [6] (ii) What is people's attitude to manual work in modern Zambian society? Give three points. [6] (d) What similar attitudes towards purposes for work do Christians and Hindus have? Give two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 25:14-30: a master, going on a journey, entrusted his servants with talents according to their ability -- five, two and one. The servants with five and two talents traded and doubled them, but the servant given one talent buried it out of fear. On his return, the master commended the first two servants, 'well done, good and faithful servant,' giving them greater responsibility, but condemned the third as 'wicked and slothful' for failing to use what he was given, taking his talent away and giving it to the one with ten.

Answer: (b) Two bad attitudes to work discouraged by the Bible: (1) laziness/idleness ('if anyone is not willing to work, let him not eat,' 2 Thessalonians 3:10); (2) fear-driven avoidance of responsibility, like the servant who buried his talent out of fear rather than putting it to productive use.

Answer: (c)(i) Reasons Milton would give: (1) all honest work has dignity before God, since Scripture calls believers to work 'as for the Lord' regardless of the task (Colossians 3:23); (2) looking down on manual work contradicts Christ's own example of humble service (washing the disciples' feet); (3) manual workers contribute essential value to society and deserve the same respect as any other worker.

Answer: (ii) Three attitudes to manual work in Zambia: (1) some still view manual/menial labour as low-status, preferring white-collar jobs; (2) others recognise its economic necessity and dignity, especially in agriculture and construction; (3) growing entrepreneurship culture has increased respect for skilled trades and manual work.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions teach that work is a valued, meaningful part of life and not to be avoided; (2) both link diligent work to fulfilling one's duty/purpose (in Christianity, stewardship before God; in Hinduism, one's dharma) rather than working purely for personal gain.

Question Q11 (Section C). (a) Give an account of how Israel rejected God as King and Ruler. [5] (b) Why did the Israelites demand for a King? Give two points. [4] (c)(i) Pastor Lazarus says visiting the old and orphans is the deacons' duty, not his; give three points of Christian advice on the nature of a true perfect shepherd. [6] (ii) What should be the attitude of leaders to their followers in modern Zambia today? Give three points. [6] (d) What similar attitudes to leaders are found in Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion? Give two points. [4]

Answer: (a) 1 Samuel 8: the elders of Israel came to Samuel demanding a king to rule over them like other nations, rejecting God as their direct King and Ruler. Samuel was displeased, and God told him the people were not rejecting Samuel but rejecting God's own kingship over them. God had Samuel warn them of the burdens a human king would impose, but the people insisted, and God permitted it, giving them Saul as king.

Answer: (b) Two reasons Israelites demanded a king: (1) Samuel's sons, appointed as judges, were corrupt and did not walk in his ways, undermining confidence in the existing leadership system; (2) they wanted to be 'like other nations' who had kings, seeking political conformity and perhaps military strength/unity under a king.

Answer: (c)(i) Advice to Pastor Lazarus: (1) Jesus taught that a true shepherd personally cares for his sheep and lays down his life for them (John 10:11), not delegating all care entirely elsewhere; (2) genuine pastoral leadership combines preaching with practical compassion, since faith without works for the needy is incomplete (James 2:15-16); (3) refusing to visit the vulnerable resembles the 'hired hand' who abandons the sheep, not the good shepherd Christ modelled, even though deacons rightly share in this work.

Answer: (ii) Three points on leaders' attitude to followers: (1) humble, servant-hearted leadership rather than domineering control; (2) genuine care for followers' wellbeing, not just using their loyalty; (3) accountability and transparency in how authority is exercised.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions teach that leaders are ultimately accountable to a higher authority (God; ancestral spirits/customary law) for how they treat those they lead; (2) both expect leaders to serve the wellbeing of the community, not merely their own interests.

Question Q12 (Section C). (a) Tell the story of the woman caught in the act of adultery. [5] (b)(i) What was Jesus' new teaching on adultery? State one point. (ii) According to Jewish tradition, what punishment was given to a woman caught in the act of adultery? State one point. [4] (c)(i) Mrs Titanic forgives her husband's adultery but neighbours mock her as a coward; give three Biblical reasons Mrs Titanic would give for her action. [6] (ii) What should be the positive reaction of people in modern Zambian society towards those who offend them? Give three points. [6] (d) In what ways are Christian teachings on relationships between husband and wife different from those of Zambian Tradition? Give two points. [4]

Answer: (a) John 8:1-11: the scribes and Pharisees brought before Jesus a woman caught in adultery, testing Him by asking whether she should be stoned as Mosaic Law required. Jesus bent down and wrote on the ground, then said, 'Let him who is without sin among you be the first to throw a stone at her.' One by one, beginning with the eldest, the accusers left. Jesus, left alone with the woman, told her He did not condemn her either, and instructed her to 'go, and from now on sin no more.'

Answer: (b)(i) Jesus' new teaching: sin begins in the heart, not only in outward action -- 'everyone who looks at a woman with lustful intent has already committed adultery with her in his heart' (Matthew 5:28), and He extended grace/forgiveness to the repentant sinner rather than only condemnation. (ii) Jewish tradition's punishment: death by stoning was prescribed under Mosaic Law for adultery (Leviticus 20:10, Deuteronomy 22:22-24).

Answer: (c)(i) Biblical reasons Mrs Titanic would give: (1) Jesus taught forgiveness should be extended repeatedly and generously, not withheld out of pride ('seventy times seven,' Matthew 18:22); (2) holding onto bitterness harms her own spiritual and emotional wellbeing more than it punishes her husband; (3) forgiving as God forgave her own sins reflects Christ-like character, and choosing reconciliation over public shaming can help restore the marriage.

Answer: (ii) Three points on positive reactions to offenders: (1) forgiving rather than seeking revenge; (2) addressing the offence calmly through honest dialogue; (3) seeking reconciliation and restoration of the relationship where possible.

Answer: (d) Two differences: (1) Christian teaching (Ephesians 5:21-33) frames the marriage relationship around mutual submission and Christ-like sacrificial love between equals, while Zambian Tradition often frames it around clearly defined complementary gender roles reinforced by lobola and extended-family expectations; (2) Christian teaching emphasises individual forgiveness and reconciliation as a private/spiritual matter between spouses, while Traditional practice may involve extended family/community mediation to resolve marital offences.

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