

G12 ECZ RELIGIOUS EDUCATION P1 2020 GCE SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Religious Education Paper 1, 2020 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

It is confirmed by its own cover page to be Religious Education 2046/1 (2020 GCE) -- a distinct sitting from the separately-built 2020 Internal/SC

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

Religious Education

2046/1

2020

Additional Material(s):
Answer Booklet

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

Marks: 100

Instructions to Candidates

- 1 Write the centre number and your examination number on every page of the separate Answer Booklet provided.
- 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

There are four questions in this section. Answer one or two.

- 1 (a) Narrate the story of the announcement of the birth of John the Baptist to Zachariah. [5]
- (b) Give **two** points to explain the purpose of the life and ministry of John the Baptist. [4]
- (c) (i) Charity, who is not a Christian, asks about the rules that applied to Nazirites. State **three** points you would give Charity. [6]
- (ii) How do people in the modern Zambian society respond to God's direction in their lives? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **two** ways in which the teachings of Christians on God's direction of human lives are similar to those of Hindus. [4]
- 2 (a) Give the message of John the Baptist at the time when Ananias and Caiaphas were High priests. [5]
- (b) Give two points that explain the meaning of John the Baptist's message to Christians today. [4]
- (c) (i) Moonga is a Human Resources Officer. People come to him with bribes so that he can employ them, but he refuses to accept the bribes. What Christian values would you learn from Moonga's behaviour? State **three** points. [6]
- (ii) State **three** points that demonstrate how people in the modern Zambian society abuse their authority. [6]
- (d) In what way is the main message of Christianity **different** from that of the Zambian Traditional Religion? Give **two** points. [4]

- 3 (a) Give an account of Jesus healing the Roman officer's (Centurion) servant. [5]
- (b) State **two** reasons why Jesus healed the sick. [4]
- (c) (i) On his way back from school, Mundia sees a poster inviting people to a healing and deliverance prayer service. One of his friends comments that miracles never happen. As a Christian, explain to your friend why Christians believe in miracles. Give **three** points. [6]
- (ii) What are some of the events that are regarded as miracles in the modern Zambian society? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **two** ways in which the teachings of Christianity on miracles are similar to that of Islam. [4]
- 4 (a) Relate the story of Jesus healing a man with a withered hand. [5]
- (b) The story in (a) shows one of the signs of the Kingdom of God. Mention the other **two** signs. [4]
- (c) (i) Luumuno says to Lushomo, "I don't know the requirements for entering the Kingdom of God". Explain to Luumuno **three** requirements that an individual has to meet in order to enter the Kingdom of God. [6]
- (ii) Give **three** points that explain the characteristics of a modern state. [6]
- (d) Give **two** points to explain how Christian beliefs about God's Kingdom are **different** from those of Hindus. [4]

SECTION B

There are four questions in this section. Answer one or two.

- 5 (a) Tell the story of Peter's confession of faith. [5]
- (b) Give **two** points that state how Jesus' suffering was the fulfilment of the Old Testament prophecy. [4]
- (c) (i) Elisha has just lost his only brother. All hope is gone and does not know what to do in order to survive. State **three** positive ways in which Elisha could survive during this crisis. [6]
- (ii) State **three** points to describe the attitude of people in the modern Zambian society with regard to suffering. [6]
- (d) Give **two** points to explain ways in which the teaching of Christians on suffering is similar to that of the Hindus. [4]
- 6 (a) Relate the parable of the wicked tenants. [5]
- (b) Give **two** points to explain why the priests were upset with Jesus. [4]
- (c) (i) Maimbolwa is an active member of her church. She is found in almost every department of the church. Most of her friends are jealous and start talking ill of her. What Christian advice would you give Maimbolwa on how she should react to such kind of criticism? State **three** points. [6]
- (ii) Give **three** points that explain how people in the modern Zambian society can react positively to criticism. [6]
- (d) Give **two** ways in which the teaching of Christianity on opposition is **similar** to that of Hinduism. [4]

- 7 (a) Narrate the story of Jesus healing the woman with infirmity (a woman bent over for 18 years). [5]
- (b) From the story, state:
- (i) **One** point that Christians learn from Jesus's teaching about observance of the Sabbath. [2]
- (ii) **One** point of the Jewish attitude to the observance of the Sabbath. [2]
- (c) (i) Mr Kabwe, a teacher at Mwamona Secondary School, is in charge of the Red Cross Club. He assists a female learner who faints during athletics; the male learners quickly spread a rumour that Mr Kabwe has developed a relationship with the same girl. State **three** Christian ways in which Mr Kabwe should react to this persecution. [6]
- (ii) How should people in the modern Zambian society react positively to opposition? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **two** ways in which ways the teachings of Christians on opposition are **different** from that of Muslims. [4]
- 8 (a) Relate the incident when Sadducees asked Jesus the question about the resurrection and marriage. [5]
- (b) Give **two** reasons why the Sadducees opposed Jesus on this occasion. [4]
- (c) (i) A serious argument and quarrel arise at the graveyard during the burial of a Christian woman. Her uncle insists that she must be buried with her favourite clothes. State **one** point the woman's uncle would give to support his argument and **two** Christian responses you would give him against this practice. [6]
- (ii) State **three** points to explain how people in the modern Zambian society prepare for life after death. [6]
- (d) State **two** points to explain how the teachings of Christianity on life after death are **different** from those of the Zambian Traditional Religion. [4]

SECTION C

There are four questions in this section. Answer one or two.

- 9 (a) Relate the story of Saul persecuting the believers. [5]
- (b) (i) Give **one** reason why Saul was persecuted when he became a believer. [2]
- (ii) How did he react to the persecution? State **one** point. [2]
- (c) (i) Mosho used to be an armed robber before he gave his life to the Lord. His former friends reject him and even threaten to kill him. How should Mosho react to the rejection and threats from his former friends. State **three** points. [6]
- (ii) State **three** causes of conflicts among people in the modern Zambian society. [6]
- (d) In what ways are the Christian teachings on reaction to persecution **different** from those of Mahatma Gandhi? State **two** points. [4]
- 10 (a) Narrate the story of the conversation between Jesus and the Samaritan woman at the well of Jacob. [5]
- (b) Give **two** points that demonstrate how Jesus used his leisure time on this occasion. [4]
- (c) (i) "I don't know the Biblical reasons for leisure," says Mwango. State **three** Biblical reasons for leisure which you would give Mwango. [6]
- (ii) Give **three** ways that demonstrate how people in the modern Zambian society can spend their leisure time positively. [6]
- (d) State **two** ways that show how the attitudes of Christians to leisure are **similar** to those of Hindus. [4]

- 11 (a) Give an account of Abimelech's conspiracy? [5]
- (b) What types of government are revealed by Abimelech's conspiracy? State **two** points. [4]
- (c) (i) Pastor Chipso says to you, "There are so many needy and vulnerable people in my church who are always asking for help from me. It is not my responsibility to be providing them with food and clothes." State **three** points of Christian advice you would give Pastor Chipso on the nature of a true shepherd. [6]
- (ii) Give **three** ways that demonstrate how people in the modern Zambian society can relate positively with the poor and needy. [6]
- (d) Give **two** ways which explain how the teachings of Christianity on attitudes to leaders are **similar** to those of Islam. [4]
- 12 (a) Describe the calling of Samuel by God. [5]
- (b) Mention **two** duties of children to their parents. [4]
- (c) (i) Mr Jox has got two school going children. Whenever schools open, he sends them to their uncle to go and collect various school requirements. State **three** duties of parents to their children which you would tell Mr Jox. [6]
- (ii) Mention **three** characteristics of an average Christian home in the modern Zambian Society. [6]
- (d) In what ways are the teachings of Christianity on parent and child relationship **different** from those of Zambian Traditional Religion? State **two** points. [4]

Question Q1 (Section A). (a) Give an account of Jesus' baptism. [5] (b) State two reasons why Jesus was baptised. [4] (c)(i) Explain to Chali, who wonders why Christians get baptised as adults, the importance of baptism today: three points. [6] (ii) State three ways in which baptism is practised in modern Zambian churches. [6] (d) State two ways Christian baptism is different from that of Islam's rites of initiation. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 3:13-17: Jesus came from Galilee to the Jordan to be baptised by John. John tried to prevent Him, saying he needed to be baptised by Jesus instead, but Jesus insisted, saying it was fitting 'to fulfil all righteousness.' John then baptised Him; as Jesus came up from the water, the heavens opened, the Spirit of God descended like a dove and rested on Him, and a voice from heaven said, 'This is my beloved Son, with whom I am well pleased.'

Answer: (b) Two reasons Jesus was baptised: (1) to fulfil all righteousness -- identifying fully with sinful humanity and God's requirements; (2) to publicly mark the beginning of His ministry and receive the Spirit's anointing for it.

Answer: (c)(i) Importance of baptism today: (1) it symbolises repentance, cleansing from sin and a new life in Christ; (2) it publicly identifies the believer with Christ's death and resurrection (Romans 6:3-4); (3) it marks formal entry into the Christian community/church.

Answer: (ii) Three ways baptism is practised in Zambia: (1) infant baptism by sprinkling in some denominations (Catholic, Anglican); (2) adult believer's baptism by full immersion in others (Pentecostal, Baptist); (3) baptism performed in rivers/dams as well as in church baptismal fonts/pools.

Answer: (d) Two differences: (1) Christian baptism is a once-off symbolic washing marking spiritual rebirth in Christ, while the Islamic equivalent rite (Aqiqah, naming, and later circumcision) focuses on dedication and physical marking rather than symbolic spiritual cleansing; (2) Christian baptism can occur at any age including adulthood as a personal profession of faith, while Islamic initiation rites are typically performed on infants as a family/communal religious duty, not usually a personal repentance decision.

Question Q2 (Section A). (a) Narrate the temptation of Jesus in the wilderness. [5] (b) State two lessons Christians learn from Jesus' victory over temptation. [4] (c)(i) Advise Mainga, who feels she cannot resist temptation, using Jesus' example: three points. [6] (ii) State three common temptations facing young people in modern Zambian society. [6] (d) State two ways Christian teaching on temptation is similar to that of Islam. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 4:1-11: after fasting forty days in the wilderness, Jesus was tempted by the devil three times -- to turn stones into bread (testing self-reliance over trust in God), to throw Himself from the temple to test God's protection, and to worship the devil in exchange for all the kingdoms of the world. Jesus resisted each temptation by quoting Scripture ('Man shall not live by bread alone... You shall not put the Lord your God to the test... You shall worship the Lord your God and him only shall you serve'), and the devil left Him.

Answer: (b) Two lessons: (1) Scripture/God's word is the key weapon for resisting temptation; (2) even the Son of God faced real temptation, so believers should not be discouraged when tempted, but should resist as He did.

Answer: (c)(i) Advice to Mainga: (1) memorise and rely on Scripture as Jesus did, rather than her own willpower; (2) pray for God's strength when tempted, since temptation is overcome with divine help, not alone; (3) avoid situations/company that expose her to temptation unnecessarily.

Answer: (ii) Three common temptations facing Zambian youth: (1) peer pressure towards alcohol/substance abuse; (2) premarital sex and related risks; (3) dishonesty (cheating in exams, corruption) for quick gain.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both teach that Satan/evil actively tempts humans away from obedience to God; (2) both teach that resisting temptation requires reliance on God's revealed word (Scripture for Christians, the Qur'an for Muslims) and personal discipline.

Question Q3 (Section A). (a) Give an account of Jesus healing the Roman officer's (Centurion) servant. [5] (b) State two reasons why Jesus healed the sick. [4] (c)(i) Mundia's friend says miracles never happen; explain to him why Christians believe in miracles: three points. [6] (ii) State three events regarded as miracles in modern Zambian society. [6] (d) State two ways Christian teaching on miracles is similar to that of Islam. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 8:5-13: a Roman centurion came to Jesus asking Him to heal his paralysed, suffering servant. When Jesus offered to come to his house, the centurion replied he was not worthy for Jesus to enter, and that Jesus need only 'say the word' and his servant would be healed, since he himself understood authority (commanding soldiers to go and come). Jesus marvelled at his faith, saying He had not found such great faith even in Israel, and told him to go -- his servant was healed that very hour.

Answer: (b) Two reasons Jesus healed the sick: (1) out of compassion for those suffering; (2) to demonstrate His divine power and authority, confirming He was the Son of God/Messiah.

Answer: (c)(i) Why Christians believe in miracles: (1) the Bible records many eyewitness accounts of Jesus' miracles which Christians accept as true and authoritative; (2) many believers testify to answered prayer and healing today, continuing evidence of God's power; (3) faith in a God who created the universe naturally includes faith in His power to act supernaturally within it.

Answer: (ii) Three modern 'miracle' events: (1) unexplained recovery from terminal illness after prayer; (2) surviving a life-threatening accident; (3) sudden resolution of a dire financial crisis.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both Christianity and Islam accept that God/Allah can and does act miraculously in the world; (2) both traditions record miracles performed by their central religious figures (Jesus in Christianity; various prophets including Jesus in Islam) as signs of divine power.

Question Q4 (Section A). (a) Relate the story of Jesus healing a man with a withered hand. [5] (b) The story in (a) shows one of the signs of the Kingdom of God; mention the other two signs. [4] (c)(i) Explain to Luumuno, who does not know the requirements for entering the Kingdom of God, three requirements. [6] (ii) State three characteristics of a modern state. [6] (d) State two ways Christian beliefs about God's Kingdom are different from those of Hindus. [4]

Answer: (a) Mark 3:1-6: Jesus entered the synagogue on the Sabbath where a man with a withered hand was present. Knowing His opponents were watching to accuse Him of unlawful Sabbath work, Jesus asked whether it was lawful to do good or harm on the Sabbath; when they were silent, He told the man to stretch out his hand, and it was restored. The Pharisees, angered, immediately began plotting with the Herodians to destroy Jesus.

Answer: (b) Other two signs of the Kingdom of God: (1) the casting out of demons/deliverance from evil spirits; (2) the proclamation of good news/the Gospel to the poor and marginalised.

Answer: (c)(i) Three requirements to enter God's Kingdom: (1) repentance from sin; (2) faith/belief in Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour; (3) being 'born again' spiritually and living in obedience to God's will.

Answer: (ii) Three characteristics of a modern state: (1) a defined territory with recognised borders; (2) a permanent population governed under its laws; (3) a sovereign government with authority to make and enforce laws.

Answer: (d) Two differences: (1) Christians believe God's Kingdom is both a present spiritual reality and a future eternal reality ushered in fully at Christ's return, while Hindus believe in an ongoing cycle of rebirth (samsara) with liberation (Moksha) as the ultimate goal, not a single Kingdom to come; (2) entry to God's Kingdom for Christians depends on grace through faith in Christ, while a Hindu's spiritual progress depends on accumulated karma across many lifetimes.

Question Q5 (Section B). (a) Tell the story of Peter's confession of faith. [5] (b) State two points explaining how Jesus' suffering was the fulfilment of Old Testament prophecy. [4] (c)(i) Elisha has just lost his only brother and does not know how to survive; state three positive ways he could survive this crisis. [6] (ii) State three attitudes of people in modern Zambian society regarding suffering. [6] (d) State two ways Christian teaching on suffering is similar to that of Hindus. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 16:13-20: Jesus asked His disciples who people said He was, and they mentioned John the Baptist, Elijah or one of the prophets. He then asked, 'But who do you say that I am?' Peter answered, 'You are the Christ, the Son of the living God.' Jesus blessed Peter for this Spirit-given revelation, declaring He would build His church on this confession, and gave Peter the keys of the kingdom of heaven.

Answer: (b) Two fulfilments of prophecy: (1) Isaiah 53 foretold the suffering servant who would be 'wounded for our transgressions, crushed for our iniquities'; (2) Psalm 22 foretold details later seen at the crucifixion (mocking, pierced hands and feet, casting lots for garments).

Answer: (c)(i) Positive ways Elisha could survive: (1) lean on prayer and trust in God for comfort during grief; (2) seek support from family, friends and the church community; (3)

remember that grief is a process and allow time for healing rather than facing it alone.

Answer: (ii) Three attitudes of Zambians regarding suffering: (1) many see suffering as a test of faith to be endured with patience; (2) some attribute suffering to witchcraft/ancestral causes and seek traditional remedies; (3) many seek communal/church support to cope with suffering.

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

Question Q6 (Section B). (a) Relate the parable of the wicked tenants. [5] (b) State two points to explain why the priests were upset with Jesus. [4] (c)(i) Maimbolwa's jealous friends talk ill of her; give three points of Christian advice on how she should react to such criticism. [6] (ii) State three points on how people in modern Zambian society can react positively to criticism. [6] (d) State two ways Christianity's teaching on opposition is similar to that of Hinduism. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 21:33-41: a landowner planted a vineyard, leased it to tenants, and went away. At harvest he sent servants to collect his share of the fruit, but the tenants beat, killed and stoned them. He sent more servants, with the same result, and finally sent his son, thinking they would respect him; instead the tenants killed the son too, hoping to seize his inheritance. Jesus asked what the owner would do to those tenants -- the answer: he would put the wicked men to a miserable death and lease the vineyard to others who would give him his fruit.

Answer: (b) Two reasons the priests were upset: (1) they recognised the parable was told directly against them, exposing their rejection and mistreatment of God's prophets and, ultimately, His Son; (2) Jesus' popularity with the crowds threatened their religious authority and standing.

Answer: (c)(i) Advice to Maimbolwa: (1) she should not retaliate but continue serving faithfully, trusting God to vindicate her; (2) she should examine herself calmly for any legitimate correction but not be shaken by jealousy-driven talk; (3) she should pray for her critics and maintain a forgiving, gracious attitude towards them.

Answer: (ii) Three ways to react positively to criticism: (1) listen without becoming defensive, weighing whether it is constructive; (2) respond calmly rather than with anger; (3) use it as an opportunity for self-improvement where valid.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions counsel patience and inner composure rather than aggressive retaliation when facing opposition; (2) both teach that one's ultimate accountability is spiritual/before God (or the moral law of karma), not simply about winning the immediate human conflict.

Question Q7 (Section B). (a) Narrate the story of Jesus healing the woman with infirmity (bent over for 18 years). [5] (b)(i) State one point Christians learn from Jesus' teaching about observance of the Sabbath. [2] (ii) State one point of the Jewish attitude to observance of the Sabbath. [2] (c)(i) Mr Kabwe assists a female learner who faints and is falsely rumoured to be in a relationship with her; state three Christian ways he should react to this persecution. [6] (ii) State three points on how people in modern Zambian society should react positively to opposition. [6] (d) State two ways Christian teaching on opposition is different from that of Muslims. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 13:10-17: while teaching in a synagogue on the Sabbath, Jesus 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 and praised God. The synagogue ruler was indignant that Jesus healed on the Sabbath, but Jesus rebuked the hypocrisy, noting that they would untie an ox or donkey to give it water on the Sabbath, so this woman, 'a daughter of Abraham,' ought all the more to be freed from her bondage on the Sabbath.

Answer: (b)(i) Christians learn that acts of mercy/compassion take priority over rigid rule-keeping -- the Sabbath was made to bless people, not to prevent good being done.

Answer: (ii) The Jewish attitude shown was strict legalism -- the synagogue ruler viewed any 'work' (including healing) on the Sabbath as forbidden, regardless of the person's need.

Answer: (c)(i) Advice to Mr Kabwe: (1) he should not react in anger but remain calm, trusting his innocence will become clear; (2) he should continue his duty of care without being intimidated into neglecting a learner in need; (3) he should seek support from school authorities to clear the false rumour through proper channels.

Answer: (ii) Three points on reacting to opposition: (1) remain patient and avoid retaliating; (2) seek truth and clarification through calm dialogue; (3) forgive those spreading falsehood while correcting the record.

Answer: (d) Two differences: (1) Christian teaching emphasises turning the other cheek and forgiving opposition personally (Matthew 5:39), while Islamic teaching permits a measured, just response including legitimate self-defence against persecution; (2) Christians look to Christ's silent endurance before His accusers as the model response, while Muslims look to the Prophet Muhammad's example of enduring persecution in Makkah before eventually establishing a just community in Madinah.

Question Q8 (Section B). (a) Relate the incident when Sadducees asked Jesus the question about the resurrection and marriage. [5] (b) State two reasons why the Sadducees opposed Jesus on this occasion. [4] (c)(i) A woman's uncle insists she must be buried with her favourite clothes; state one point the uncle would give and two Christian responses against this practice. [6] (ii) State three points on how people in modern Zambian society prepare for life after death. [6] (d) State two points on how Christian teaching on life after death is different from that of Zambian Traditional Religion. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 22:23-33: the Sadducees, who denied the resurrection, posed a test case to Jesus about a woman who, under levirate marriage custom, had married seven brothers successively after each died -- asking whose wife she would be at the resurrection. Jesus replied they were wrong because they knew neither the Scriptures nor the power of God: at the resurrection people neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are like the angels in heaven; He then affirmed the resurrection itself by citing God's words to Moses, 'I am the God of Abraham, ... Isaac, and ... Jacob' -- God of the living, not the dead.

Answer: (b) Two reasons the Sadducees opposed Jesus: (1) they did not believe in the resurrection of the dead at all, so they sought to make it look absurd; (2) they wanted to publicly discredit Jesus' authority/teaching before the crowds.

Answer: (c)(i) The uncle's point: burial with favourite clothes honours the deceased's identity/wishes and is a long-standing cultural tradition. Two Christian responses: (1) a Christian's worth and afterlife destiny rest on faith in Christ, not on material items buried with the body; (2) believers are taught that the body will be raised imperishable in a new, glorified form (1 Corinthians 15:42-44), so earthly clothing has no bearing on the resurrection body.

Answer: (ii) Three ways Zambians prepare for life after death: (1) living a morally upright/faithful life as taught by their religion; (2) making a will/settling family and property matters in advance; (3) participating in religious rites (confession, last rites, funeral preparations) believed to secure a good afterlife.

Answer: (d) Two differences: (1) Christianity teaches a bodily resurrection and eternal life with God through faith in Christ, while Traditional Religion teaches the dead join the ancestral world and may continue to interact with/influence the living; (2) Christian afterlife destiny (heaven or hell) is determined at final judgment based on one's relationship with Christ, while Traditional Religion's view of ancestorhood depends on how one lived, was buried and is remembered/venerated by descendants.

Question Q9 (Section C). (a) Relate the story of Saul persecuting the believers. [5] (b)(i) State one reason why Saul was persecuted when he became a believer. [2] (ii) How did he react to the persecution? State one point. [2] (c)(i) Mosho, a former armed robber now a believer, is rejected and threatened by former friends; state three points on how he should react. [6] (ii) State three causes of conflicts among people in modern Zambian society. [6] (d) State two ways Christian teaching on reaction to persecution is different from that of Mahatma Gandhi. [4]

Answer: (a) Acts 8:1-3, 9:1-2: Saul approved of the killing of Stephen and 'was ravaging the church,' entering house after house, dragging off men and women and committing them to prison, and breathing threats and murder against the disciples of the Lord -- even obtaining letters to extend his persecution to believers in Damascus, until his own dramatic conversion on the road there (Acts 9:3-19).

Answer: (b)(i) One reason Saul was persecuted after becoming a believer: his former allies among the Jewish leaders felt betrayed and threatened, since the very man who had hunted Christians was now boldly preaching that Jesus was the Son of God.

Answer: (ii) He reacted by continuing to preach Christ boldly regardless of the danger, and when plots were made against his life (e.g. in Damascus) he escaped and continued his ministry elsewhere rather than giving up his faith.

Answer: (c)(i) Advice to Mosho: (1) he should forgive his former friends and not respond to threats with violence; (2) he should trust God for protection while continuing to live a transformed life as a testimony; (3) he should seek support from his church/community and, if necessary, legitimate protection from authorities.

Answer: (ii) Three causes of conflict in modern Zambian society: (1) tribalism/ethnic tension; (2) political rivalry and partisan violence; (3) disputes over land, resources or inheritance.

Answer: (d) Two differences: (1) Christian teaching grounds nonviolent endurance of persecution in following Christ's own example and obedience to God, while Gandhi's Satyagraha grounded nonviolent resistance in a broader philosophy of truth-force and universal moral law, not specifically Christ's example; (2) Christian response emphasises personal forgiveness and reconciliation with the persecutor, while Gandhi's approach emphasised strategic, organised civil disobedience aimed at changing unjust systems/laws.

Question Q10 (Section C). (a) Narrate the story of the conversation between Jesus and the Samaritan woman at the well of Jacob. [5] (b) State two points demonstrating how Jesus used His leisure time on this occasion. [4] (c)(i) Mwango does not know the Biblical reasons for leisure; state three Biblical reasons for leisure. [6] (ii) State three ways people in modern Zambian society can spend leisure time positively. [6] (d) State two ways attitudes of Christians to leisure are similar to those of Hindus. [4]

Answer: (a) John 4:4-26: tired from His journey, Jesus sat down by Jacob's well at midday. A Samaritan woman came to draw water; despite the Jewish-Samaritan hostility and social taboo of a Jewish man speaking to a Samaritan woman, Jesus asked her for a drink and spoke of 'living water' that would satisfy eternal thirst. He revealed knowledge of her past (five husbands, current partner not her husband), and, when she raised questions of true worship, told her that true worshippers worship God 'in spirit and truth.' He then revealed Himself as the Messiah.

Answer: (b) Two points on Jesus' use of leisure time: (1) He used a moment of rest (sitting at the well) purposefully for meaningful spiritual conversation, not idleness; (2) He combined physical rest with ministry, showing that leisure need not be wasted time but can be used to connect with and minister to others.

Answer: (c)(i) Biblical reasons for leisure, for Mwango: (1) God Himself rested on the seventh day after creation, setting a pattern of rest (Genesis 2:2-3); (2) the Sabbath command included rest for renewal of body and spirit (Exodus 20:8-10); (3) Jesus Himself withdrew at times to rest and pray (Mark 6:31), showing leisure/rest is necessary even in active ministry.

Answer: (ii) Three positive uses of leisure time: (1) engaging in sports/physical exercise; (2) reading and personal/spiritual development; (3) spending quality time with family and community service.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both Christianity and Hinduism value periods of rest/withdrawal for spiritual reflection and renewal (Sabbath rest; meditation retreats); (2) both discourage leisure time being spent in ways that lead to immorality or harm, encouraging leisure that builds character and community.

Question Q11 (Section C). (a) Give an account of Abimelech's conspiracy. [5] (b) What types of government are revealed by Abimelech's conspiracy? State two points. [4] (c)(i) Pastor Chipso says it is not his responsibility to help the needy in his church; state three points of Christian advice on the nature of a true shepherd. [6] (ii) State three ways people in modern Zambian society can relate positively with the poor and needy. [6] (d) State two ways Christian teaching on attitudes to leaders is similar to that of Islam. [4]

Answer: (a) Judges 9:1-6: Abimelech, son of Gideon (Jerubbaal), went to his mother's relatives in Shechem and persuaded them to support his bid for kingship, arguing it was better for one of Gideon's seventy sons to rule than all of them. The men of Shechem gave him money from the temple of Baal-berith, with which he hired reckless men; he then went to his father's house and killed his seventy brothers on one stone (except Jotham, who hid), after which the men of Shechem made Abimelech king.

Answer: (b) Two types of government revealed: (1) tyranny/dictatorship -- Abimelech seized power through murder and manipulation rather than legitimate succession; (2) collective/shared rule -- the alternative Abimelech argued against, where Gideon's seventy sons might have ruled jointly.

Answer: (c)(i) Advice to Pastor Chipso on true shepherding: (1) Jesus taught that a true shepherd lays down his life for the sheep and cares personally for their needs (John 10:11); (2) genuine pastoral leadership includes practical compassion, not only preaching, since faith without works for the needy is incomplete (James 2:15-16); (3) a shepherd who refuses to help the vulnerable resembles the 'hired hand' who abandons the sheep, not the good shepherd Christ modelled.

Answer: (ii) Three ways to relate positively with the poor/needy: (1) providing material assistance (food, clothing, money) directly; (2) supporting and volunteering with church/community welfare programmes; (3) treating the poor with dignity and respect rather than discrimination.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both Christianity and Islam teach that leaders/rulers are accountable to God for how they treat those under their authority; (2) both encourage humility and service as marks of good leadership, following the examples of Christ (servant leadership) and the Prophet Muhammad's teachings on just leadership.

Question Q12 (Section C). (a) Describe the calling of Samuel by God. [5] (b) Mention two duties of children to their parents. [4] (c)(i) Mr Jox sends his school-going children to their uncle every term to collect school requirements; state three duties of parents to their children which you would tell Mr Jox. [6] (ii) Mention three characteristics of an average Christian home in modern Zambian society. [6] (d) In what ways are the teachings of Christianity on parent-child relationships different from those of Zambian Traditional Religion? State two points. [4]

Answer: (a) 1 Samuel 3:1-10: while the boy Samuel was serving under Eli the priest, the LORD called out to him at night. Samuel, thinking it was Eli, ran to him three times, but Eli eventually realised it was God calling and instructed Samuel to respond, 'Speak, LORD, for your servant hears.' The LORD then called a fourth time, and Samuel answered as instructed, receiving God's message -- marking the beginning of Samuel's prophetic calling.

Answer: (b) Two duties of children to parents: (1) to honour, respect and obey their parents (Exodus 20:12; Ephesians 6:1); (2) to care for and support their parents, especially in old age.

Answer: (c)(i) Duties of parents to children, for Mr Jox: (1) parents should personally provide for their children's basic needs (school requirements, food, clothing) rather than delegating this responsibility entirely to relatives; (2) parents should nurture and discipline their children directly, building a close relationship; (3) parents should guide their children spiritually and morally, not leave that role to others.

Answer: (ii) Three characteristics of an average Christian home: (1) regular family prayer and Bible reading/devotion; (2) mutual love, respect and discipline between family members; (3) active involvement in church life as a family.

Answer: (d) Two differences: (1) Christian teaching grounds the parent-child relationship in Scriptural commands (honouring parents, parental duty of nurture in the Lord), while Traditional Religion grounds it strongly in lineage/ancestral continuity and customary obligations to the extended family/clan; (2) Christianity emphasises the nuclear family unit's direct spiritual responsibility for children, while Traditional Religion often distributes child-rearing duties more broadly across the extended family (aunts, uncles, grandparents) as a communal norm.

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