

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
EXAMINATION**

114/2

DIVINITY 2

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time : 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year : 2008

Instructions

1. This paper consists of Alternative **A** and **B**. Candidates must confine themselves to either Alternative A or B.
2. Answer **five (5)** questions. Question number **one (1)** for Alternative A and question number **nine (9)** for Alternative B are compulsory.
3. Each question carries **twenty (20)** marks.
4. Bibles and other unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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ALTERNATIVE A

(The Four Gospels)

1. Short explanations (a–h):

(a) “For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also” (Matthew 6:21)

Jesus teaches that a person’s priorities and attachments reveal their true values. Earthly wealth can distract from God, while spiritual investments in righteousness reflect eternal focus. This warns Christians to value God’s kingdom over materialism. Luke 12:34 echoes this principle, emphasizing heavenly over earthly treasures.

(b) “Let your light shine before others, so that they may see your good works” (Matthew 5:16)

Believers are called to demonstrate their faith through actions. By doing good deeds visibly, they glorify God and inspire others toward righteousness. This encourages ethical living, integrity, and service in everyday life, showing the practical manifestation of faith.

(c) “No one can see the kingdom of God unless he is born again” (John 3:3)

Jesus teaches Nicodemus that spiritual rebirth is essential for entering God’s kingdom. This regeneration is a work of the Spirit, transforming the heart and aligning it with God’s will. It emphasizes that faith in Christ is foundational for salvation and spiritual life.

(d) “Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that comes from the mouth of God” (Matthew 4:4)

During His temptation, Jesus highlights the priority of spiritual nourishment over physical needs. God’s Word sustains believers, guiding and strengthening them in faith. Deuteronomy 8:3 reinforces this principle, showing obedience and dependence on God.

(e) “Whoever finds his life will lose it, and whoever loses his life for my sake will find it” (Matthew 10:39)

Jesus emphasizes self-denial and commitment to His mission. True life is found not in self-preservation but in surrender to God. This challenges believers to prioritize eternal over temporal gains, modeling sacrificial living.

(f) “If anyone would come after me, let him deny himself” (Mark 8:34)

This statement underscores discipleship as a call to self-denial, taking up the cross, and following Christ. It is a call to obedience, humility, and willingness to endure trials for God’s kingdom. Luke 9:23 elaborates that such commitment is necessary for authentic discipleship.

(g) “The harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are few” (Matthew 9:37)

Jesus calls attention to the need for evangelism. While many are ready to receive the gospel, few are willing to labor. This teaches Christians the urgency of mission work and encourages participation in spreading God’s word.

(h) “I am the door; if anyone enters through me, he will be saved” (John 10:9)

Jesus presents Himself as the exclusive way to salvation. Through Him, believers gain access to spiritual security and eternal life. This emphasizes faith in Christ alone as the pathway to God, contrasting worldly substitutes for spiritual fulfillment.

2. Examine how Jesus teaches about prayer (e.g., the Lord’s Prayer, private prayer, persistence). Use examples.

Jesus modeled prayer as both intimate and disciplined. In Matthew 6:5–6, He teaches private prayer, emphasizing sincerity over public display. The Lord’s Prayer (Matthew 6:9–13) serves as a guide, addressing God’s holiness, provision, forgiveness, and guidance.

Persistence is highlighted in Luke 18:1–8, where the persistent widow’s prayer illustrates the need for continual trust and faith in God. Jesus demonstrates that prayer strengthens the believer’s relationship with God, cultivates dependence, and shapes spiritual priorities.

3. Analyse how Jesus fulfills Old Testament prophecy: pick two predictions and how they appear in his life.

Isaiah 7:14 predicts the virgin birth: “The virgin shall conceive and bear a son.” This was fulfilled in Matthew 1:22–23, when Mary gave birth to Jesus, confirming God’s plan and authority.

Micah 5:2 predicts the Messiah’s birthplace in Bethlehem. Matthew 2:1–6 shows Jesus born in Bethlehem, fulfilling the prophecy and affirming His messianic identity.

Through these fulfillments, Jesus validates the continuity of God’s salvation plan, demonstrating that His life aligns with divine revelation.

4. How do the Gospels portray the theme of “abundance” (e.g., feeding miracles, reconciliation, forgiveness)? Illustrate.

Feeding miracles, such as the feeding of the 5,000 (John 6:1–14), demonstrate God’s provision and generosity. Jesus multiplies resources, teaching trust in God’s abundance.

Reconciliation is shown in the restoration of Peter (John 21:15–19), offering forgiveness and renewed purpose. These acts illustrate spiritual abundance—God’s grace, mercy, and life-giving power—encouraging believers to rely on His provision and extend grace to others.

5. Describe Jesus’ teaching on wealth, possessions, and stewardship. Use at least two passages.

In Matthew 6:19–21, Jesus teaches storing treasures in heaven rather than accumulating wealth on earth. This calls for careful stewardship and eternal focus.

In Luke 12:16–21, the parable of the rich fool warns against greed, illustrating that earthly wealth cannot secure eternal life. Christians are called to generosity, wise management of resources, and prioritizing spiritual over material gain.

6. Discuss the role of faith and healing, how faith is portrayed as necessary. Select a healing story to illustrate.

In Mark 5:25–34, a woman with bleeding issues is healed by touching Jesus’ garment. Jesus tells her, “Daughter, your faith has made you well,” emphasizing that trust in Him is essential for receiving healing.

Faith is depicted as an active reliance on God’s power, demonstrating both belief and personal commitment. Healing is often linked to spiritual alignment, showing that faith activates divine intervention.

7. Compare the baptism accounts of Jesus in the Gospels: differences, theology, and significance.

In Matthew 3:13–17, John hesitates to baptize Jesus, who insists to “fulfill all righteousness.” God’s voice affirms Jesus as His Son, highlighting divine approval.

In Luke 3:21–22, the baptism emphasizes the descent of the Holy Spirit and Jesus’ prayerful submission.

The accounts converge on themes of obedience, divine identity, and initiation of ministry. Baptism signifies purification, empowerment, and fulfillment of God’s redemptive plan.

8. Reflect on Jesus’ warnings and judgments (e.g., to cities, to scribes); what do they teach about accountability?

In Matthew 11:20–24, Jesus condemns unrepentant cities like Chorazin and Bethsaida, showing that privilege comes with responsibility.

He also rebukes Pharisees for hypocrisy (Matthew 23), stressing integrity, justice, and mercy.

These warnings teach that God holds individuals and communities accountable for response to His truth. They encourage obedience, humility, and ethical living.

ALTERNATIVE B

(The Apostolic Age)

9. Short explanations (a–h):

(a) “Nothing is impossible with God” (Luke 1:37)

God’s power is limitless, giving believers confidence to trust Him in any situation. This truth assures Christians that divine intervention is always available.

(b) “If God is for us, who can be against us?” (Romans 8:31)

Paul emphasizes God’s protection and support. Believers can face opposition confidently, knowing God’s sovereignty ensures ultimate victory.

(c) “Let each one test his own work” (2 Corinthians 13:5)

Self-examination is essential for genuine faith. Christians must evaluate their spiritual condition and ensure alignment with God’s will.

(d) “Christ died for sins, once for all” (Romans 6:10)

Jesus’ sacrifice is complete and sufficient for salvation. This underscores the finality of atonement, removing the need for repeated sacrifices.

(e) “Your body is a living sacrifice” (Romans 12:1)

Believers are called to dedicate their lives wholly to God, living in obedience, holiness, and service.

(f) “Let the peace of Christ rule in your hearts” (Colossians 3:15)

Christ’s peace governs emotions and decisions, promoting harmony and spiritual well-being within the community.

(g) “Bear with one another in love” (Ephesians 4:2)

Patience and love sustain unity, reflecting Christ’s character and fostering reconciliation among believers.

(h) “To the weak I became weak, that I might win the weak” (1 Corinthians 9:22)

Paul adapts to others’ circumstances to reach them with the gospel, demonstrating relational sensitivity and mission focus.

10. Trace the expansion of the church in the first century as recorded in Acts: key cities, methods, obstacles.

The early church spread from Jerusalem to Judea, Samaria, and beyond (Acts 1:8). Key cities included Antioch, Corinth, Ephesus, and Rome.

Methods included preaching, teaching, healing, miracles, and letters. Obstacles were persecution, imprisonment, and cultural resistance.

Despite challenges, the church grew through the power of the Holy Spirit, communal support, and faithful witness, establishing a foundation for worldwide Christianity.

11. In Galatians, Paul contrasts life under the law and life in the Spirit. Explain his argument and its implications.

Paul argues that relying on the law for righteousness leads to bondage, whereas life in the Spirit brings freedom and transformation (Galatians 5:1–25).

Faith produces the fruit of the Spirit, while legalism produces death and frustration. The implication is that believers are empowered to live godly lives through reliance on the Spirit, not by human effort alone.

12. Explain the importance of resurrection in Pauline theology (1 Corinthians 15) and what the consequences would be if Christ had not risen.

Paul asserts that Christ's resurrection is central to faith (1 Corinthians 15:14). Without it, Christian hope is empty, sins remain unforgiven, and believers lack eternal assurance.

Resurrection validates Jesus' divinity, demonstrates God's victory over death, and promises believers eternal life. It encourages courage, ethical living, and steadfastness in the face of trials.

13. Analyse the epistle to the Philippians: its tone, themes (joy, humility, perseverance), and message to the church.

Philippians emphasizes joy in all circumstances (Philippians 4:4). Humility is modeled in Christ's incarnation (Philippians 2:5–8), urging believers to serve others.

Perseverance is encouraged through faith and reliance on God (Philippians 3:14). The overall message is practical: live in unity, emulate Christ, and rejoice in God's presence, regardless of external conditions.

14. Show how Paul deals with ethical issues in his letters (e.g., marriage, sexuality, idolatry). Use examples.

In 1 Corinthians 7, Paul addresses marriage, singleness, and mutual responsibilities, promoting holiness and mutual respect.

He confronts sexual immorality in 1 Corinthians 6:18–20, emphasizing the body as a temple of the Holy Spirit.

Regarding idolatry, 1 Thessalonians 1:9–10 encourages turning from idols to serve the living God. Paul combines instruction with theological rationale to guide Christian behavior.

15. The early Christian letters often address unity and division. Choose one epistle (e.g., Philippians, Ephesians, 1 Corinthians) and discuss how unity is encouraged.

In Ephesians 4, Paul calls believers to maintain the unity of the Spirit through humility, patience, and love (Ephesians 4:1–3).

He emphasizes one body, one Spirit, and one hope, instructing Christians to use their gifts for the common good (Ephesians 4:11–16).

Unity is presented as both theological reality and practical necessity for effective ministry and witness.

16. Present Paul's eschatology (teachings on last things, resurrection, return of Christ) as found in 1 Thessalonians or 1 Corinthians. What hope does he offer believers?

In 1 Thessalonians 4:13–18, Paul teaches about Christ's return, resurrection of the dead, and the gathering of believers.

This eschatology offers hope and comfort, assuring Christians of eternal life and reunion with Christ. It encourages moral vigilance, perseverance, and living in anticipation of God's promises.