

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

**114/2**

**DIVINITY 2**

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

**Time: 3 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2010**

**Instructions:**

1. this paper consists of Ten questions.
2. Answer five questions. Question number one is compulsory
3. Each question carries twenty marks.

maktaba.tetea.org



1. Choose and comment on five (5) of the texts (a)-(h):

a) "Have nothing to do with that righteous man, for I have suffered much over him today in a dream." (Matthew 27:19).

This statement was made by Pilate's wife, warning Pilate against condemning Jesus, whom she perceived as innocent. Her dream highlights divine intervention, revealing Jesus' righteousness. The verse underscores the significance of divine warnings and the consequences of disregarding them, as Pilate ultimately chose to sentence Jesus despite this advice.

b) "Ask me for whatever you wish, and I will grant it." (Mark 6:22).

This statement was made by Herod to the daughter of Herodias after her dance. Herod's reckless promise leads to John the Baptist's execution, demonstrating the dangers of impulsive commitments and the influence of evil counsel.

c) "Truly, I say to you, one of you will betray me." (Matthew 26:21).

Jesus spoke these words during the Last Supper, predicting Judas Iscariot's betrayal. This verse highlights Jesus' foreknowledge and the fulfillment of prophecy, as well as the gravity of betrayal among close companions.

d) "Repent and believe in the gospel." (Mark 1:15).

These words were spoken by Jesus at the beginning of his ministry. The statement emphasizes the central message of Christianity: repentance and faith as prerequisites for salvation and entry into the Kingdom of God.

f) "Temptations to sin are sure to come; but woe to him by whom they come!" (Luke 17:1).

Jesus acknowledges the inevitability of temptations but warns against being a source of sin for others. This verse teaches personal responsibility in avoiding causing others to stumble.

2. Cite and discuss the significance of the words of Jesus from the cross according to the Gospel of John.

Ans:

The Gospel of John records significant words of Jesus from the cross, including:

a) "Woman, behold your son... Behold your mother!" (John 19:26-27). Jesus entrusts his mother Mary to the disciple John, emphasizing care and responsibility for loved ones even in suffering.

b) "I thirst." (John 19:28). This expresses Jesus' human suffering and fulfillment of Scripture (Psalm 69:21), highlighting his humanity and the prophetic nature of his death.

c) "It is finished." (John 19:30). This declaration signifies the completion of Jesus' mission, fulfilling God's plan of salvation and the payment for humanity's sins.

These words demonstrate Jesus' concern for others, fulfillment of prophecy, and accomplishment of redemption, emphasizing the depth of his sacrifice and love.

3. Describe the baptism of Jesus, bringing out its significances.

Ans:

The baptism of Jesus is narrated in all four Gospels, with the most detailed account in Matthew 3:13-17. Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist in the Jordan River. Key events include the heavens opening, the Spirit descending like a dove, and God's voice declaring, "This is my beloved Son, with whom I am well pleased."

Significances:

- a) Identification with humanity: Jesus, though sinless, identified with sinners by undergoing baptism.
- b) Fulfillment of righteousness: Jesus' baptism symbolized obedience to God's will.
- c) Revelation of the Trinity: The presence of the Father (voice), Son (Jesus), and Holy Spirit (dove) revealed the triune nature of God.
- d) Inauguration of ministry: Jesus' baptism marked the beginning of his public ministry, empowered by the Holy Spirit.
- e) Model for believers: Jesus' baptism set an example for Christians to follow in obedience and humility.

4. According to Matthew 18:15-20:

- a) Narrate the procedures to be followed for a brother who sins against you.

Ans:

Jesus outlines the process for addressing sin among believers:

- i. Approach the brother privately and point out the fault.
  - ii. If he refuses to listen, take one or two others as witnesses.
  - iii. If he still refuses, report the matter to the church.
  - iv. If he refuses to listen to the church, treat him as a Gentile or tax collector, signifying exclusion.
- b) Basing on your answer in (a) above, support or oppose the idea of the Government of Tanzania in opening many police stations and courts.

Ans:

Supporting the idea, addressing sin privately aligns with reducing conflicts. Police stations and courts serve a similar purpose by promoting justice and accountability. They provide platforms for resolving disputes lawfully, maintaining peace and order.

5. Relate the parable of the rich fool in Luke 12:16-21 and explain the lessons which Christians can learn from it.

Ans:

The parable describes a rich man who stored abundant wealth but failed to recognize the brevity of life. God calls him a fool, as he dies that night, unable to enjoy his riches. Lessons include:

- a) Wealth is temporary: Christians should prioritize spiritual treasures over material possessions.
- b) Dependence on God: Acknowledging God as the source of blessings is crucial.
- c) Avoid greed: Seeking wealth without consideration for others or God leads to destruction.
- d) Eternal focus: Life's uncertainties demand preparation for eternity rather than earthly security.

6. Describe how Jesus instituted the Lord's Supper as narrated in Mark 14:12-25.

Solution:

Jesus instituted the Lord's Supper during the Passover meal with his disciples. The key events include:

- a) Preparation: Jesus instructed his disciples to prepare for the Passover in a guest room (Mark 14:12-16). This signifies obedience and readiness to follow divine instructions.
- b) Betrayal prediction: During the meal, Jesus foretold that one of the disciples would betray him (Mark 14:18-21). This highlights Jesus' foreknowledge and the fulfillment of Scripture.
- c) Breaking of bread: Jesus took bread, gave thanks, broke it, and gave it to his disciples, saying, "Take, this is my body" (Mark 14:22). This symbolizes Jesus' sacrifice, where his body would be broken for humanity.
- d) Cup of wine: Jesus gave the cup, saying, "This is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many" (Mark 14:24). The wine symbolizes the new covenant through his blood, offering forgiveness and salvation.
- e) Promise of his return: Jesus concluded by stating he would not drink of the vine again until the Kingdom of God (Mark 14:25). This points to the hope of his second coming and the ultimate fulfillment of God's Kingdom.

The institution of the Lord's Supper reminds Christians of Jesus' sacrifice, strengthens their faith, and encourages them to live in anticipation of his return. It reflects the themes of obedience, redemption, and hope, aligning with Romans 3:24, which speaks of justification through Christ's sacrifice.

7. With reference to John's Gospel chapter 4:

a) What lessons do we get from the dialogue between Jesus and the Samaritan woman?

Solution:

The dialogue between Jesus and the Samaritan woman at Jacob's well offers several lessons:

- i. Breaking social barriers: Jesus, a Jewish man, spoke to a Samaritan woman, defying cultural norms. This teaches inclusivity and equality in spreading the Gospel, as reflected in Romans 10:12, where there is no distinction between Jew and Gentile.
- ii. Spiritual fulfillment: Jesus spoke of living water that quenches eternal thirst (John 4:13-14). This signifies the satisfaction found in salvation through Christ, aligning with Romans 5:1, which speaks of peace with God through faith.
- iii. True worship: Jesus emphasized worshiping in spirit and truth (John 4:23-24). This points to sincere devotion to God, as Paul writes in Romans 12:1 about offering our bodies as living sacrifices.
- iv. Transformation through truth: The woman's encounter with Jesus led to her testimony, bringing others to faith (John 4:39). This reflects the transformative power of the Gospel, as stated in Romans 1:16.

b) How could you use the story of Jesus and the Samaritan woman at Jacob's well to help a woman who is a prostitute?

Solution:

This story provides a framework for offering hope and redemption to a woman who is a prostitute:

- i. Approach with compassion: Just as Jesus showed kindness, Christians can extend love without judgment, reflecting Romans 15:7, which speaks of accepting others as Christ accepted us.
- ii. Address spiritual needs: Sharing the message of living water can help her see the possibility of a new life through faith, aligning with Romans 6:4, which speaks of walking in newness of life.
- iii. Encourage transformation: Just as the Samaritan woman changed her life after encountering Jesus, the Gospel message can inspire change, as seen in Romans 12:2, which calls for the renewal of the mind.

8. Luke's Gospel can be termed as the "Gospel of Prayer." Discuss different occasions in which Jesus engaged himself in prayer.

Ans:

Luke's Gospel emphasizes the importance of prayer in Jesus' life and ministry, illustrating various instances:

i. Before significant events: Jesus prayed before choosing the twelve apostles (Luke 6:12). This demonstrates reliance on God for guidance, aligning with Romans 8:26, where the Spirit helps in our weakness.

ii. In solitude: Jesus often withdrew to pray alone (Luke 5:16). This highlights the need for personal communion with God, as Paul encourages in Romans 12:12, calling for faithful prayer.

iii. At critical moments: Jesus prayed in Gethsemane before his arrest (Luke 22:41-44), showing submission to God's will. This aligns with Romans 8:27, which speaks of the Spirit interceding according to God's will.

iv. For others: Jesus prayed for Peter's faith not to fail (Luke 22:32). This reflects the intercessory role of Christ, as mentioned in Romans 8:34.

v. On the cross: Jesus prayed for forgiveness for his persecutors (Luke 23:34). This exemplifies love and forgiveness, resonating with Romans 5:8, which speaks of God's love for sinners.

Luke's Gospel highlights Jesus' prayer life as central to his ministry, offering a model for believers to depend on God in all circumstances.

9. Comment on five (5) of the following:

a) "For I decided to know nothing among you except Jesus Christ and him crucified." (1 Corinthians 2:2)

Ans: This statement by Paul highlights his singular focus on the message of Christ's crucifixion, which is central to the Gospel. It reflects the importance of relying on the power of the cross rather than human wisdom, as Paul explains in Romans 1:16, emphasizing the power of God for salvation to everyone who believes.

b) "... and you shall be my witnesses in Jerusalem, and in Judea and Samaria and to the end of the earth." (Acts 1:8)

Ans: Jesus spoke these words before ascending to heaven, commissioning his disciples to spread the Gospel universally. This command emphasizes the inclusivity of salvation and the role of believers as ambassadors of Christ, aligning with Romans 10:15, which speaks of the beauty of those who bring good news.

c) "Those who were not my people, I will call them, My people." (Romans 9:25)

Ans: This verse demonstrates God's plan to include the Gentiles in His covenant of salvation. It reflects His mercy and grace, breaking cultural and ethnic barriers, as also highlighted in Romans 3:29, where Paul states that God is not only the God of the Jews but also of the Gentiles.

d) "But we would not have you ignorant, brethren, concerning those who are asleep, that you may not grieve as other who do have no hope." (1 Thessalonians 4:13)

Ans: Paul offers comfort to believers, assuring them of the hope of resurrection for those who die in Christ. This hope contrasts with the despair of unbelievers, resonating with Romans 6:5, which speaks of believers being united with Christ in his resurrection.

e) "Do not speak evil against one another, brethren..." (James 4:11)

Ans: This admonition calls for unity and love among believers, discouraging slander and judgment. It aligns with Romans 14:10, where Paul warns against judging fellow believers, emphasizing that judgment belongs to God.

10. Comment on the following:

f) "Let every person be subject to the governing authorities." (Romans 13:1)

Ans: Paul stresses the importance of submission to governing authorities, as they are instituted by God for maintaining order and justice. This verse reflects the Christian responsibility of obedience to laws unless they contradict God's commands, as highlighted in Romans 13:7, which calls for giving respect and honor to authorities.

g) "Do you not know that you are God's temple, and that God's Spirit dwells in you?" (1 Corinthians 3:16)

Ans: This statement reminds believers of their sanctity and the indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit. It calls for living in holiness, reflecting the teaching in Romans 8:9, which states that anyone without the Spirit of Christ does not belong to Him.

h) "But even if we, or an angel from heaven, should preach to you a gospel contrary to that which we preached to you, let him be accursed." (Galatians 1:8)

Ans: Paul emphasizes the unchanging nature of the Gospel and the importance of guarding against false teachings. This aligns with Romans 16:17, where believers are urged to watch out for those who cause divisions by teaching contrary to the doctrine they have learned.

10. How does James present the healing ministry in his letter?

Ans: James emphasizes the role of faith, prayer, and community in the healing ministry. In James 5:14-16, he instructs the sick to call on the elders of the church to pray over them and anoint them with oil in the name of the Lord. This reflects the significance of:

- a) Faith: Healing is tied to the prayer of faith, demonstrating trust in God's power, as mentioned in Romans 10:17, where faith comes by hearing the Word of God.
- b) Confession and forgiveness: James encourages believers to confess sins to one another for healing, showing the interconnectedness of spiritual and physical well-being, aligning with Romans 3:23, which acknowledges all have sinned and require God's grace.
- c) Power of prayer: The fervent prayer of a righteous person is described as powerful and effective, emphasizing reliance on God, similar to Romans 8:26, where the Spirit intercedes in our weaknesses.

11. Sarah is a Christian woman who is married to a non-Christian husband. Recently she claimed to have got a revelation that she should divorce her husband and be married to a Christian believer. How can you help her from reading 1 Corinthians?

Ans: From 1 Corinthians 7:12-14, Paul advises Christian spouses not to divorce their non-Christian partners if they are willing to live together peacefully. This can guide Sarah in the following ways:

- a) Sanctity of marriage: Marriage is sacred, and the unbelieving spouse is sanctified through the believing partner, reflecting Romans 12:1, which calls believers to present their lives as living sacrifices.
- b) Witness to faith: Sarah's consistent Christian behavior could influence her husband's salvation, aligning with Romans 10:14, which emphasizes the importance of hearing the Gospel.
- c) Patience and trust: Sarah is encouraged to trust God's plan for her marriage, reflecting Romans 8:28, which assures that all things work for the good of those who love God.

12. Write a short article on a Christian Magazine explaining the importance of the seven gifts to your church. Your name is Mungunasi.

Ans:

### The Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit in Our Church

By Mungunasi

The gifts of the Holy Spirit, as outlined in Romans 12:6-8, play a vital role in strengthening our church community. These gifts include prophecy, service, teaching, encouragement, giving, leadership, and mercy. Each gift contributes uniquely to the growth and unity of the church:



- a) Prophecy: Enables believers to proclaim God's Word boldly and provide guidance.
- b) Service: Encourages practical acts of help that reflect Christ's humility.
- c) Teaching: Equips members with understanding and application of Scripture.
- d) Encouragement: Inspires and uplifts others, fostering hope.
- e) Giving: Promotes generosity and meets the needs of the less fortunate.
- f) Leadership: Ensures the church operates effectively under God's guidance.
- g) Mercy: Demonstrates God's compassion through acts of kindness.

By embracing these gifts, our church can fulfill its mission of glorifying God and serving His people.

13. Explain why Paul rebuked the Galatians for turning too quickly to another gospel.

Ans: In Galatians 1:6-9, Paul rebuked the Galatians for deserting the true Gospel for a distorted one. He addressed this because:

- a) Preservation of truth: Paul emphasizes that salvation comes by grace through faith, not by works, as reinforced in Romans 3:28, which states that a person is justified by faith apart from works of the law.
- b) Warning against false teachings: The Galatians were influenced by Judaizers who demanded adherence to the law for salvation, which contradicts the message in Romans 8:1, where there is no condemnation for those in Christ.
- c) Protecting the church's foundation: Turning to another gospel jeopardizes the unity and purpose of the church, aligning with Romans 16:17, which warns against divisions caused by false doctrine.

14. Give an account of the story of the day of Pentecost according to Acts.

Ans: On the day of Pentecost, as narrated in Acts 2, the Holy Spirit descended on the apostles as tongues of fire, enabling them to speak in different languages. Peter preached to the gathered crowd, explaining the fulfillment of prophecy and calling for repentance. Key aspects include:

- a) Empowerment by the Spirit: The Spirit equipped the apostles for ministry, reflecting Romans 8:11, which speaks of the Spirit giving life to believers.
- b) Fulfillment of prophecy: Peter referenced Joel 2:28-32, affirming God's promise to pour out His Spirit, aligning with Romans 4:21, which emphasizes God's faithfulness to His promises.

c) Salvation through Christ: Peter called for repentance and baptism in Jesus' name, resulting in 3,000 conversions, reflecting Romans 10:13, where everyone who calls on the name of the Lord will be saved.

15. Discuss the fact that the letter of Paul to the Romans is the most important and influential among his letters.

Ans: The letter to the Romans is regarded as Paul's most significant work due to its comprehensive explanation of Christian doctrine and its universal relevance. Key reasons include:

a) Theological depth: Romans systematically presents key doctrines such as justification by faith (Romans 3:28), sanctification (Romans 6:4), and the sovereignty of God in salvation (Romans 8:29-30). These teachings form the foundation of Christian theology.

b) Universal application: Paul addresses both Jews and Gentiles, emphasizing that salvation is available to all through faith in Jesus Christ (Romans 10:12-13). This inclusivity makes it relevant to a diverse audience.

c) Ethical guidance: Romans provides practical advice on Christian living, including love for others (Romans 12:9-21), submission to authorities (Romans 13:1), and dealing with weaker believers (Romans 14:1-3).

d) Influence on history: The letter has inspired significant figures such as Martin Luther, whose understanding of justification by faith sparked the Protestant Reformation.

e) Unity of the church: Romans addresses divisions between Jewish and Gentile believers, promoting unity in Christ (Romans 15:5-7). This theme remains vital for contemporary churches.

Through its theological insights, practical teachings, and historical impact, Romans continues to be a cornerstone of Christian faith and practice.

16. "In Christ Jesus neither circumcision nor uncircumcision is of any avail but faith working through love..." (Galatians 5:6). Explain what was happening in the Galatians community that prompted Paul to say the above words and give concrete examples of any situation you have experienced having a related problem today.

Ans: The Galatian community faced conflict due to the influence of Judaizers, who insisted that Gentile Christians must follow Jewish laws, including circumcision, to be saved. Paul responded by emphasizing that salvation is through faith in Christ alone, not by adherence to the law.

a) Freedom in Christ: Paul reminded the Galatians that Christ set them free from the law's requirements (Galatians 5:1), aligning with Romans 8:2, which speaks of the law of the Spirit setting believers free from sin and death.

b) Faith and love: Paul highlighted that true faith expresses itself through love, rather than legalistic practices, reflecting Romans 13:10, which states that love fulfills the law.

c) Unity in the Gospel: By rejecting circumcision as a requirement, Paul upheld the unity of believers, whether Jew or Gentile, as taught in Romans 3:29-30.

Example of a related problem: In modern times, some Christians impose additional requirements, such as specific dress codes or rituals, as necessary for salvation. For instance, a church might emphasize external appearances rather than inward faith and love. Addressing such issues requires reaffirming the biblical truth that salvation is by grace through faith, as emphasized in Romans 11:6, and encouraging believers to focus on love and unity in Christ.