

**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: 2024**

**Instructions.**

1. This paper consists of **nine (9)** sections three questions.
2. Answer **all** questions from section A and **two (2)** questions from section B.
3. Each questions carries **twenty (20)** marks.
4. Cellular phones are **note** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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## SECTION A (60 Marks)

Answer all questions from this section.

1. Jesus told his disciples; “You are the salt of the earth ... you are the light of the world” (Matthew 5:13-14).

(a) In which section of Jesus’ teaching is this statement found.

This statement is found in the Sermon on the Mount, which is recorded in the Gospel of Matthew chapters 5 to 7. It is one of Jesus’ most important teachings, given to His disciples and the gathered crowd.

(b) Briefly explain Jesus’ concept of his disciples being the light of the world.

Jesus meant that His disciples should reflect God’s truth, goodness, and love in a world darkened by sin and ignorance. As light dispels darkness, His followers are to expose evil, guide others to righteousness, and offer hope through their conduct and testimony.

(c) Demonstrate how you can be the light in your society.

I can be the light in my society by living an honest and compassionate life, helping those in need, promoting peace, and standing against corruption and injustice. Through kind words, fair treatment of others, and spreading God’s word, I would shine as a positive example for others to follow.

(d) Having the knowledge on the uses of salt in daily life, generate ideas on how you can be salt in your society. Just as salt preserves food, I can preserve moral values by upholding integrity and righteousness. Like salt adds flavor, I can add joy and encouragement to others’ lives through support and kindness. Salt also purifies; similarly, I can work to cleanse my society of harmful practices by promoting truth and fairness.

2. Luke 19:1-10 is about a man called Zacchaeus and his intention to see Jesus.

(a) Briefly explain the status of Zacchaeus and the way he attained it.

Zacchaeus was a chief tax collector in Jericho, a position that made him wealthy but unpopular because tax collectors were known for dishonesty and working for the Roman authorities by overcharging people.

(b) Why did Zacchaeus climb the sycamore tree?

Zacchaeus climbed the sycamore tree because he was short and could not see over the crowd. He also wanted to position himself ahead of the crowd to catch a glimpse of Jesus as He passed by.

(c) What did Jesus say to Zacchaeus when he saw him up the tree?

When Jesus saw Zacchaeus in the tree, He told him, “Zacchaeus, come down immediately. I must stay at your house today.”

(d) How did Zacchaeus react?

Zacchaeus reacted with joy and excitement. He hurried down and welcomed Jesus into his house. He also repented by promising to give half of his possessions to the poor and repay those he had cheated four times over.

(e) What do Non-Christians of today learn from Jesus’ visit to Zacchaeus’ house?

Non-Christians learn that Jesus accepts all people, regardless of their past. His visit teaches that no one is beyond forgiveness and transformation. It also shows the importance of repentance and how faith leads to positive change in one’s life.

3. Jesus had a dialogue with the Samaritan woman at Sychar (John 4:4-25).
  - (a) Examine the intention of Jesus initiating that conversation.  
 Jesus initiated the conversation to break social and religious barriers and reveal Himself as the Messiah. He also intended to offer her spiritual salvation by introducing her to the concept of “living water,” symbolizing eternal life through faith in Him.
  - (b) Analyze three things that became a turning point in the life of that woman.  
 Firstly, Jesus’ revelation of her sinful past shocked her, making her aware of her need for redemption.  
 Secondly, His offer of living water awakened a spiritual thirst in her heart.  
 Thirdly, her encounter led her to believe in Jesus and she became an evangelist, calling others from her town to meet Him.
  - (c) Distinguish Jesus’ understanding of true worship from that of the woman.  
 The woman believed that worship was tied to a physical location, either on Mount Gerizim or in Jerusalem. Jesus clarified that true worship is not about place but is spiritual — it must be done in spirit and in truth, focusing on a sincere relationship with God.
  - (d) What is the great lesson that Christians get from the act of Jesus revealing the dark background of the woman?  
 Christians learn that God knows everyone’s secrets, yet He still offers forgiveness and grace. It teaches the importance of confession, honesty, and that no sin is too great for God’s mercy if one repents sincerely.
4. In Acts 26:12-23 Paul testified that he was an opponent of Christ but later he turned from being an apostle of the Sanhedrin to an apostle of Christ.
  - (a) Basing on Paul’s testimony, briefly explain four things which Christ does to people today in order to be his apostles (Acts 26:12-18).  
 Christ reveals Himself to people, making them aware of His presence and calling.  
 He appoints them for a specific mission to serve His purpose.  
 He opens their spiritual eyes so they move from ignorance to understanding of the truth.  
 He commissions them to lead others from darkness to light and from the power of sin to God’s forgiveness.
  - (b) Explain three things which Paul did after his call (Acts 26:19-23).  
 Paul began preaching about repentance and turning to God.  
 He testified boldly about Jesus Christ as the promised Messiah, both to Jews and Gentiles.  
 He endured persecution and remained faithful in his ministry, spreading the Gospel despite trials.
  - (c) Briefly explain what Christians today can learn from Paul’s acceptance of the call to be an apostle to the Gentiles and his service.  
 Christians learn the importance of obedience to God’s calling, even when it involves personal sacrifice. It teaches that anyone can change and be used by God, no matter their past. It also shows the value of endurance and commitment in serving God.
5. Some of the Corinthians claimed that speaking in tongues was the greatest of all the spiritual gifts.
  - (a) Criticize such opinion from Paul’s teachings about speaking in tongues.  
 Paul taught that speaking in tongues benefits the individual but does not edify the church unless interpreted. He emphasized that prophecy and other gifts that strengthen, comfort, and instruct the church are greater because they build up the community of believers.
  - (b) How is the importance of the spiritual gift determined?

The importance of a spiritual gift is determined by how it benefits and builds up the entire church community, not by how spectacular or impressive it appears. Gifts should promote unity, spiritual growth, and service.

(c) Which symbol did Paul use to settle the problem of the misuse of the spiritual gifts?

Paul used the symbol of the human body with many parts, each having a different function but all working together. This symbol showed that all spiritual gifts are important and interdependent, and no one should claim superiority.

(d) Briefly explain how some Christians today misuse the spiritual gifts.

Some Christians misuse spiritual gifts by using them for personal gain, fame, or pride rather than to serve God and others. Others cause divisions in churches by claiming certain gifts are more important, while some use them to manipulate or control congregations.

6. In 1 Thessalonians 3:1-5, Paul shows the necessity of revisiting the young converts to Christianity.

(a) Identify the one who Paul sent to revisit converts, the place from where he was sent and his relationship with Paul.

Paul sent Timothy from Athens. Timothy was Paul's fellow worker, trusted companion, and spiritual son in ministry.

(b) What was the qualification of the person who was sent in (a) to the new converts?

Timothy was a faithful servant of God, experienced in ministry, and known for his strong faith and commitment to preaching the Gospel. His good character and proven service made him suitable to strengthen and encourage the converts.

(c) What was the reason for sending a person to the new converts and what kind of report he brought back to his colleague?

Paul sent Timothy to strengthen and encourage the new converts in their faith and to find out whether they were standing firm amidst persecution. Timothy returned with a positive report that the Thessalonians remained faithful and continued to love Paul and each other.

(d) In three points, show how this way of revisiting is applicable in today's context.

Today, church leaders should regularly check on new converts to strengthen their faith and guide them through challenges.

Churches can assign mature believers as mentors to support and encourage new Christians in their spiritual growth.

Regular visits, fellowships, and follow-ups build a strong sense of community and help converts remain firm in their faith amidst temptations and doubts.

## **SECTION B (40 Marks)**

Answer two questions from this section.

7. The question asked: Explain five good leadership behaviours that can be obtained from Jesus' attitude towards leadership recorded in Mark 10:35-45.

Firstly, Jesus demonstrated humility as a key leadership behaviour. In Mark 10:45, He explained that He came not to be served but to serve others. This teaches that a good leader should prioritize serving the needs of those under their care rather than seeking personal recognition, power, or privileges.

Secondly, Jesus emphasized the importance of self-sacrifice in leadership. He was willing to give His life as a ransom for many, showing that true leaders must be ready to make personal sacrifices for the welfare of the people they lead, especially during difficult situations or in defense of justice.

Thirdly, Jesus taught against pride and selfish ambition in leadership. When His disciples argued about positions of honor, He discouraged the desire to dominate or seek greatness for personal gain. A good leader should seek to fulfill responsibilities faithfully rather than chasing status or authority.

Fourthly, Jesus promoted equality and fairness among His followers. He advised against lording authority over others like secular rulers. A good leader must treat all people equally with respect, avoiding favoritism or oppression, and ensuring fair treatment for all members of the community.

Lastly, Jesus taught the importance of leading by example. He served others openly, healed the sick, and associated with the marginalized. Good leaders should demonstrate values such as kindness, honesty, and service through their daily actions so that their followers can learn from their conduct.

8. In Romans 1:16, Paul said, “For I am not ashamed of the gospel: it is the power of God for salvation to everyone who has faith, to the Jews first and also to the Greek.” Explain five reasons for Paul having such a strong view in his mission work.

Firstly, Paul believed the gospel carried the divine power to save humanity from sin and eternal death. Through Jesus Christ, the gospel offered forgiveness and new life, and Paul saw it as a message capable of transforming lives and giving people hope.

Secondly, Paul was personally transformed by the gospel. Having once been a persecutor of Christians, his dramatic conversion on the road to Damascus revealed to him the power of the gospel to change even the most hardened hearts. This personal experience fueled his boldness in preaching.

Thirdly, Paul understood the universal relevance of the gospel. He believed it was not limited to a particular group, race, or nation but was meant for everyone, both Jews and Gentiles alike. This inspired him to take the message to different parts of the world despite opposition.

Fourthly, Paul recognized the gospel as a fulfillment of God’s promises to humanity. He saw it as the long-awaited plan of salvation, prophesied in the Old Testament and fulfilled through Christ. This made him confident and unashamed to preach it.

Lastly, Paul knew the gospel provided a moral and spiritual foundation for righteous living. It taught values of love, humility, forgiveness, and faith, offering a new way of life to societies living in sin and immorality. This made Paul value its message highly in his mission work.

9. Analyse Paul’s response to the allegations about his gospel made by Judaizers over him in his letter to the Galatians.

Firstly, Paul firmly defended the divine origin of his gospel. He made it clear that he did not receive his message from human beings nor was he taught it by others, but through a revelation from Jesus Christ. This was to counter claims by Judaizers that his gospel lacked authority.

Secondly, Paul refuted the idea that he was preaching to please people. The Judaizers accused him of altering the gospel to gain Gentile followers. Paul responded by asserting that he sought to please God, not men, and if he were trying to please people, he could not be a servant of Christ.

Thirdly, Paul provided evidence of his personal transformation. He reminded the Galatians of his former life as a zealous persecutor of Christians, highlighting how God called and changed him. This proved the authenticity of his calling and the truth of his gospel.

Fourthly, Paul demonstrated consistency in his message by showing that even other apostles, including Peter and James, accepted him and acknowledged his gospel. When he later confronted Peter for compromising the truth of the gospel, it emphasized his commitment to maintaining its purity.

Lastly, Paul openly rejected the Judaizers' claim that salvation required obedience to Jewish laws, especially circumcision. He insisted that justification comes through faith in Christ alone, not by works of the law. He argued that adding human traditions to the gospel nullified the grace of God.