

**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: 2025

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections **ten (10)** questions in sections A and B.
2. Answer **five (5)** questions choosing at least **two (2)** questions from each section.
3. Each question carries **twenty (20)** marks.
4. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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1. Jesus gave a perfect explanation of the Law of Moses, which seemed to allow divorce. Jesus taught that divorce is not allowed except in a situation of unchastity (sexual immorality) and whoever divorces his wife should not remarry (Matthew 5:31-32, 19:3-9).

(a) Why did Moses' teachings allow divorce?

Moses allowed divorce because the people of Israel had hardened hearts that made it difficult for them to maintain stable marriages. Their stubbornness and lack of commitment forced Moses to permit divorce as a way of reducing conflict and preventing greater harm within families.

This allowance was not meant to encourage divorce but to provide order in situations where relationships had already broken down beyond repair.

(b) What is the basis of Jesus' teaching against divorce?

The basis of Jesus' teaching is the original intention of God for marriage, which was established from creation as a permanent and sacred union between a man and a woman. Jesus reminded His listeners that God joined husband and wife together so that no one should separate them.

His teaching emphasized holiness, fidelity and lifelong commitment as the foundation of marriage, not temporary or conditional union.

(c) At one point, why do you think unchastity makes divorce lawful?

Unchastity makes divorce lawful because it violates the trust and exclusiveness that hold a marriage together. Through sexual immorality, one partner breaks the covenant and destroys the unity that God intended for marriage.

This act causes deep emotional, spiritual and relational damage, making it difficult for the relationship to continue in its original form.

(d) What must couples do to keep themselves away from divorce? Give one point.

Couples must nurture honest communication that allows them to address misunderstandings and challenges before they become destructive.

Regularly sharing concerns and supporting one another emotionally strengthens their bond and keeps the marriage healthy.

2. According to the Gospel of Mark 1:2-8, the prophecies of Isaiah and Malachi were fulfilled by John the Baptist. He was the one who came in the spirit and power of Prophet Elijah. Later on in Mark 9:10-13, Jesus told his disciples that Elijah had already come; certainly, he was referring to John the Baptist.

(a) By giving three points, compare between John the Baptist and Prophet Elijah.

Both John the Baptist and Elijah lived simple lives that reflected deep dedication to God, shown through their clothing and lifestyle in the wilderness.

Both boldly confronted sin without fear, challenging kings and leaders who acted contrary to God's will.

Both served as preparers of the way, calling people to repentance and pointing them back to God with strong prophetic messages.

(b) Describe the mission of John the Baptist in two points.

John's mission was to prepare the hearts of the people for the coming of the Messiah by calling them to repentance and moral renewal.

His second mission was to introduce Jesus to the world as the Lamb of God, guiding people to believe in Him as the promised Saviour.

3. One of the Pharisees invited Jesus to eat with him into his house. A sinful woman of the city came weeping and wet Jesus' feet with tears and wiped them with her hair. The Pharisee was troubled in his mind whether Jesus was a prophet or not (Luke

7:36–50).

(a) Why was the Pharisee troubled as he saw the woman touching Jesus' feet?

The Pharisee was troubled because the woman was known in the city as a sinner and he believed that a holy person should avoid being touched by someone considered impure.

He assumed that a true prophet would immediately recognize her sinfulness and reject her presence, so Jesus allowing her act surprised him.

(b) Considering the roles played by prophets, why did the Pharisee doubt whether Jesus was a prophet?

The Pharisee doubted Jesus because he expected a prophet to judge sinners strictly and to distance himself from people with immoral reputations.

He misunderstood the prophetic role, thinking it focused on condemnation rather than compassion and spiritual restoration.

(c) What is the relevance of the text to our church today?

The text teaches the church that forgiveness and acceptance are central to Christian ministry. Churches must welcome those who repent, regardless of their past.

It also reminds believers not to judge people by appearances, because God sees the heart and values sincere repentance above social reputation.

4. According to the Acts of the Apostles 6:1-6, there were misunderstandings between church members. The Greek speaking Jews (the Hellenists) complained against the native Jews. The apostles met together to solve the misunderstanding by appointing leaders.

(a) What were the three preferred qualifications for the leaders to be elected?

The leaders had to be men of good reputation, meaning they were trusted and respected among believers.

They had to be full of the Holy Spirit, showing that their lives reflected spiritual maturity and closeness to God.

They had to possess wisdom, enabling them to handle conflicts fairly and guide the community responsibly.

(b) How were the qualifications possessed by the elected leaders used as a tool to spread the word of God?

Their good reputation helped reduce tensions and build unity, creating an environment where the message of Christ could spread without internal conflict.

Their spiritual maturity enabled them to serve faithfully, allowing the apostles to focus on preaching and prayer, which increased the reach of the gospel.

(c) Name two situations in the Church today where the practice of election is performed.

Churches use elections when choosing leaders such as elders, deacons or committee members who oversee church activities.

Elections are also used when selecting representatives for various ministries, including youth groups or women's fellowship committees.

5. The first letter of Paul to the Corinthians indicates how the church was divided into several groups (1 Corinthians 1:10, 4:21).

(a) Describe four groups in this church.

There was a group that claimed loyalty to Paul, believing his teachings were the foundation of their faith.

Another group followed Apollos, who was admired for his powerful preaching and

eloquence.

A third group claimed allegiance to Cephas, identifying with Jewish traditions linked to him.

A fourth group insisted that they belonged to Christ alone, using this claim to elevate themselves above others.

(b) What were the contributing factors to disunity among members of that church? Give three points.

One factor was pride, as members valued certain preachers over others, creating unnecessary competition.

Another factor was immaturity, shown through their inability to focus on Christ as the center of their faith.

A third factor was misunderstanding of spiritual gifts, which caused jealousy and conflict within the congregation.

(c) Suggest any three good behaviours which can help to reduce divisions in the church today.

Members should practice humility, recognizing that all believers are equal before God.

They should promote love and peaceful relationships to strengthen unity and understanding.

They should focus on Christ as the head of the church, not on personalities or personal preferences.

6. In the letter to the Galatians, Paul writes about the works of the flesh (Galatians 5:16-26).

(a) What do you understand by “the works of the flesh?”

The works of the flesh refer to sinful actions that come from human desires that oppose God's will. They represent behaviour driven by selfishness and moral weakness rather than spiritual guidance.

(b) Identify two works of flesh which are practised in your school.

One work of the flesh practised in school is quarrelling, which appears in conflicts among students who cannot control anger.

Another work is jealousy, seen when students resent the success or achievements of others.

(c) What three measures would you take to help other students to avoid falling into the works of the flesh?

I would encourage students to develop self control through prayer and reflection so that they can manage emotions positively.

I would promote peaceful dialogue to resolve disagreements, helping students to communicate respectfully.

I would guide them to choose good friends whose influence helps them grow spiritually rather than pushing them into destructive behaviour.

7. In the gospel of John 6:1-16, Jesus performed a sign of feeding 5000 men with five loaves of bread and two fish. In five points, show the significance of this sign in the Christian faith.

The sign shows that Jesus has divine power to provide for human needs, proving that He is not limited by natural resources. This teaches Christians to trust God's ability to supply their needs even in difficult situations.

The sign also demonstrates Jesus' compassion, because He cared for the physical hunger of the crowd. This teaches Christians that faith is not only spiritual, but also involves caring for the practical needs of others.

The miracle reveals Jesus as the Bread of Life, pointing to the deeper spiritual truth that He alone satisfies the hunger of the human soul. It invites Christians to depend on Him for spiritual nourishment.

The sign strengthens faith in God's abundance, showing that what seems small in human eyes can become great when placed in His hands. This encourages believers to offer their gifts and talents to God without fear.

The sign prepared the disciples for their future ministry, teaching them that they must rely on God rather than their own strength. It reassures Christians that God works through ordinary people to accomplish extraordinary results.

8. In Romans 1:16-17, Paul declares that he is not ashamed of the gospel for it is the power of God for salvation to everyone who has faith, both Jews and Gentiles. In five points, assess the extent to which church ministers today resemble Paul in defending the gospel.

Some ministers resemble Paul because they boldly preach the gospel in environments where Christian beliefs are challenged or opposed. Their courage reflects Paul's confidence in God's saving power.

Many ministers also resemble Paul by teaching salvation through faith rather than relying on human traditions. Their message remains centered on Christ, showing loyalty to the true gospel.

Some ministers resemble Paul by reaching out to all people without discrimination, just as Paul preached the gospel to both Jews and Gentiles. Their inclusiveness shows commitment to God's universal mission.

There are ministers who defend the gospel by living upright lives that demonstrate the transforming power of God. Their conduct becomes a witness, similar to Paul's exemplary lifestyle.

However, some ministers fail to resemble Paul, especially when fear, materialism or lack of commitment weakens their stand for the gospel. This shows that while many follow Paul's example, others need spiritual renewal to defend the gospel faithfully.

9. In 1 Thessalonians 5:12, Paul reminds church members to respect their leaders because the leaders had the duty of guiding the Church, by exemplary lives, not ruining their images. Propose five ways through which Church leaders today can avoid ruining their images as servants of God.

Church leaders can avoid ruining their images by living morally upright lives that reflect the teachings of Christ. When leaders show purity and integrity, they earn respect from the community.

They can also maintain transparency in their responsibilities, especially in financial matters. Clear and honest handling of church resources prevents suspicion and protects their reputation.

Leaders should cultivate humility, avoiding pride and the desire for personal glory. Humility helps them relate well with church members and keeps them focused on serving God.

They should commit to continuous spiritual growth through prayer, Bible study and fellowship. Spiritual maturity strengthens their character and protects them from temptations.

Finally, leaders should promote peace and unity within the church, avoiding conflicts and unnecessary divisions. By being peacemakers, they safeguard their image and demonstrate the true character of a servant of God.