

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

014/2

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE 2

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2006

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A , B and C with a total of twelve (12) questions. Section A consists of
2. questions from the Gospel according to Matthew, Section B from the Gospel according to Luke and
3. Section C from the Acts of the Apostles.
4. Answer three (3) questions from either section A or B ; and two (2) questions from section C .
5. Question 1 is compulsory for candidates who choose to answer questions from section A and question 5
6. is compulsory for candidates who choose to answer questions from section B .
7. 4. Each question carries twenty (20) marks.
8. 5. All communication devices, Bibles and any other unauthorized materials are not allowed in the
9. examination room.
10. 6. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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1. Give short answers to any five (5) of the following questions:

(a) Who was Darius? (Mk. 5:11)

Darius was a synagogue ruler who asked Jesus to heal his sick daughter.

(b) In his preaching, what did John the Baptist appeal to people to do?

John the Baptist appealed to people to repent and prepare the way for the coming of the Lord.

(c) Who spoke during the Last Supper saying, "Lord, is it I?"

Judas Iscariot spoke these words during the Last Supper.

(d) What words did the centurion at the foot of Jesus say at the time of judgment near his crucifixion?

The centurion said, "Truly this man was the Son of God!"

(e) What preaching or teaching reference Jesus gave concerning the outcome of His ministry?

Jesus referred to His death and resurrection as the fulfillment of His ministry.

(f) In Acts 2:1-11, the Spirit descended during Pentecost; what was the outcome?

The apostles were empowered to speak in different languages, leading to the conversion of about 3,000 people.

(g) Explain the term "The circumcision party" (Acts 11:12).

The circumcision party refers to Jewish Christians who believed that Gentile converts must follow the Mosaic Law, including circumcision.

(h) Who was Agabus and what did he do concerning Paul's ministry?

Agabus was a prophet who predicted that Paul would be bound and handed over to the Gentiles.

2. Match the items in List A with the responses in List B by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number in List A.

List A

(i) He was conceived without a biological father

(ii) He was born to old parents

(iii) He thought of Jesus to be John the Baptist risen from the dead

(iv) A woman from this region asked Jesus to heal her daughter who was possessed

(v) He asked Jesus "what good deed must I do to have eternal life?"

(vi) He was among the first deacons

(vii) The place where the disciples of Jesus were called "Christians" for the first time

(viii) Saul's conversion city

(ix) The city full of idols

List B

M. The rich fool

N. Samaria

O. Barnabas
P. Caesar
Q. Philippi
R. Bar Jesus
S. Corinth
T. Capernaum

Answers

- (i) T
- (ii) M
- (iii) N
- (iv) R
- (v) Q
- (vi) O
- (vii) S
- (viii) P
- (ix) T

3. Write brief notes on the following places with reference to the ministry of Jesus.

(a) Caesarea Philippi

Caesarea Philippi is where Peter confessed Jesus as the Messiah, and Jesus spoke of building His Church upon the rock.

(b) Gethsemane

Gethsemane is the garden where Jesus prayed in anguish before His arrest, submitting to God's will.

(c) Bethphage

Bethphage is the village near the Mount of Olives where Jesus sent disciples to get the donkey He rode during His triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

(d) Golgotha

Golgotha, also called Calvary, is the place outside Jerusalem where Jesus was crucified.

4. Answer the following questions concerning Matthew 5–7.

(a) Why is this section commonly called as "Jesus' Sermon on the Mount"?

It is called the "Sermon on the Mount" because Jesus delivered these teachings on a mountainside, addressing His disciples and a large crowd about the principles of God's Kingdom.

(b) Complete the following beatitudes that were said by Jesus during His sermon on the mount.

(i) Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

- (ii) Blessed are those who mourn, for they shall be comforted.
- (iii) Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.
- (iv) Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they shall be satisfied.
- (v) Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.
- (vi) Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called sons of God.
- (vii) Blessed are those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

5. The Gospel according to Matthew is believed to have been written for Jews. Give four evidences to support this claim.

- (i) Frequent references to Old Testament prophecies fulfilled in Jesus.
- (ii) Use of Jewish terminology, such as "Kingdom of Heaven" instead of "Kingdom of God."
- (iii) Genealogy of Jesus traced back to Abraham, the father of the Jews.
- (iv) Emphasis on Jesus as the Messiah, a concept central to Jewish expectations.

6. Identify the following people.

(a) Matthias

Matthias was chosen to replace Judas Iscariot as one of the twelve apostles.

(b) Gamaliel

Gamaliel was a Pharisee and a respected teacher of the Law who advised the Sanhedrin to leave the apostles alone, as their work could be from God.

(c) Cornelius

Cornelius was a Roman centurion and the first Gentile convert to Christianity after receiving the Holy Spirit.

(d) Lydia

Lydia was a seller of purple cloth and the first European convert to Christianity, baptized by Paul in Philippi.

(e) Apollos

Apollos was an eloquent preacher who powerfully refuted Jews and proved Jesus as the Christ using the Scriptures.

7. Give the main points of Gamaliel's speech in the Sanhedrin concerning the Apostles' problem.

- (i) Gamaliel advised the Sanhedrin to leave the apostles alone, arguing that if their mission was of human origin, it would fail.
- (ii) He warned that if their mission was from God, opposing it would mean fighting against God.
- (iii) Gamaliel cited examples of failed movements led by Theudas and Judas of Galilee, whose followers dispersed after their deaths.
- (iv) He recommended patience and caution in dealing with the apostles.

8. Answer the following questions concerning Paul's first missionary journey to the Gentiles as sketched in the map:

(a) Arrange the letters in alphabetical order and identify the place represented by each letter.

A - Antioch

B - Perga

C - Iconium

D - Lystra

E - Derbe

F - Seleucia

G - Salamis

H - Paphos

I - Attalia

J - Pisidian Antioch

(b) At place H, what did Paul do that made the people call him Hermes and his co-worker Barnabas Zeus? At Paphos (place H), Paul performed a miraculous act by striking Elymas the sorcerer with blindness for opposing the Gospel. This demonstration of power led the people to view Paul as Hermes, the speaker of the gods, and Barnabas as Zeus.

9. Give short answers to any five of the following questions:

(a) State the context and content of the song that was sung by the angels in Luke 2:14.

The song, sung by angels during the announcement of Jesus' birth to shepherds, praised God and proclaimed peace on earth to those favored by Him.

(b) It is reported in Luke 4:16-30 that Jesus once visited Nazareth, where He had been brought up. What did He do there and what was the reaction of the people?

Jesus read from the scroll of Isaiah, declaring Himself the fulfillment of the prophecy. The people were initially amazed but later became angry and tried to throw Him off a cliff when He implied their lack of faith.

(c) In Luke 6:1-11 are recorded two Sabbath controversies which involved Jesus on one hand and the Pharisees on the other. What were the two events that caused the controversies?

(i) Jesus' disciples plucking and eating grain on the Sabbath.

(ii) Jesus healing a man with a withered hand on the Sabbath.

(d) What do we learn from the parable of the Good Samaritan? (Luke 10:25-37).

The parable teaches love and compassion for all people, regardless of their background. It emphasizes that being a neighbor involves acts of kindness and mercy.

(e) Who preached during the day of Pentecost and what was the outcome of his preaching? (Acts 2:14-42). Peter preached during Pentecost. His sermon led to the conversion and baptism of about 3,000 people.

(f) In relation to the church, how was Paul before his conversion into a follower of Christ? (Acts 8:3; 9:1-2).

Paul, then known as Saul, was a persecutor of Christians. He sought to imprison and harm those who followed Jesus.

(g) Explain the term "the circumcision party." (Acts 11:2).

The circumcision party refers to Jewish Christians who insisted that Gentile converts must follow the Mosaic Law, including circumcision, to be accepted into the faith.

(h) Who was Agabus and what did he do concerning Paul's ministry?

Agabus was a prophet who predicted a severe famine and later prophesied that Paul would be arrested and handed over to the Gentiles.

10. Match the item in List A with the responses in List B by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number in List A.

List A

- (i) He was healed just by being told that his sins were forgiven.
- (ii) He was a tax collector before he became one of the Twelve.
- (iii) He asked this question, "Are you he who is to come, or shall we look for another?"
- (iv) A tax collector who besought Jesus without recognizing him.
- (v) He and his friend walked with Jesus without recognizing him.
- (vi) He was among the first deacons.
- (vii) The place where the disciples of Jesus were called "Christians" for the first time.
- (viii) Saul's conversion city.
- (ix) Cripus' conversion city.
- (x) The city full of idols.

List B

- A. Stephen
- B. Antioch
- C. Cleopas
- D. Damascus
- E. Levi
- F. John the Baptist
- G. Corinth
- H. Paralyzed person
- I. Athens
- J. Zacchaeus
- K. The mother-in-law of Peter

L. Nathanael
M. Herod
N. Judas
O. Enock
P. Dorcas
Q. Bethlehem
R. Philippi
S. Samaria
T. Zeus

Answers

- (i) H
- (ii) E
- (iii) F
- (iv) J
- (v) C
- (vi) A
- (vii) B
- (viii) D
- (ix) G
- (x) I

11. Explain the following names in connection with Luke's Gospel.

(a) John the Baptist

John the Baptist is a key figure in Luke's Gospel, known for preparing the way for Jesus by calling people to repentance and baptizing them in the Jordan River.

(b) Zacchaeus

Zacchaeus was a tax collector who climbed a sycamore tree to see Jesus. Jesus visited his house, leading to Zacchaeus repenting and committing to restitution.

(c) The prodigal son

The prodigal son is the central figure in one of Jesus' parables, symbolizing God's forgiveness and love for sinners who repent.

(d) Anna the prophet

Anna was a devout widow who worshipped in the temple day and night. She recognized baby Jesus as the Messiah when He was presented at the temple.

(e) The centurion

The centurion was a Roman officer whose faith Jesus commended. He asked Jesus to heal his servant from a distance, believing in Jesus' authority.

12. As a good Christian, what would you say to someone who is against government authority? Give your answer based on Luke 20:19-26.

I would remind the person that Jesus taught us to respect authority, saying, "Give to Caesar what is Caesar's, and to God what is God's." This means fulfilling our obligations to the government, such as paying taxes, while maintaining our ultimate loyalty to God.

13. The Gospel of Luke is sometimes defined as a "Social Gospel." To confirm the definition, cite two parables where Jesus shows the interaction between the rich and the poor or those in authority and the common people.

(a) The parable of the rich man and Lazarus (Luke 16:19-31) illustrates the reversal of fortunes in the afterlife, emphasizing compassion and justice for the poor.

(b) The parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:25-37) highlights the importance of helping others regardless of social or ethnic differences.

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(d) Lydia

Lydia was a seller of purple cloth in Philippi and the first European convert to Christianity.

(e) Apollos

Apollos was an eloquent preacher and teacher who helped spread the Gospel and refuted Jewish arguments against Jesus.

15. Give the main points of Gamaliel's speech in the Sanhedrin concerning the Apostles' problem.

(i) Gamaliel advised the Sanhedrin to leave the apostles alone, stating that if their mission was of human origin, it would fail.

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(b) At place H, what did Paul do that made the people call him Hermes and his co-worker Barnabas Zeus? At Paphos (place H), Paul performed a miracle by healing a lame man, which led the people to believe he was Hermes, the messenger god, and Barnabas as Zeus.