

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: 2012

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. Answer the following questions according to Matthew:

(a) You have thoroughly studied the Gospel of St. Matthew. Write five aims or intentions of Matthew in writing his Gospel.

- To present Jesus as the Messiah, the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecies.
- To demonstrate Jesus' teachings and their significance for the kingdom of heaven.
- To provide guidance for living a righteous and faithful life as disciples of Jesus.
- To emphasize the inclusivity of Jesus' mission, extending to both Jews and Gentiles.
- To establish the authority of Jesus as the Son of God and His role as Savior of the world.

(b) Provide short answers for the following questions:

(i) Narrate the parable of the wicked tenants.

A landowner planted a vineyard and leased it to tenants. When the harvest time came, he sent his servants to collect the fruits. The tenants mistreated and killed the servants. Finally, the landowner sent his son, thinking they would respect him, but the tenants killed him to take the inheritance.

(ii) Interpret the parable of the wicked tenants giving at least five important matters arising in the parable.

- The landowner represents God, and the vineyard symbolizes Israel.
- The tenants signify the religious leaders who rejected God's messengers.
- The servants symbolize the prophets sent by God.
- The son represents Jesus, whom they killed.
- The parable warns of judgment for rejecting God's authority.

(iii) John the Baptist hesitated to baptize Jesus and said, "I need to be baptized by you, and do you come to me?" (Matthew 3:14). What was Jesus' response?

Jesus said, "Let it be so now; it is proper for us to do this to fulfill all righteousness."

(iv) Jesus began to preach just after the arrest of John the Baptist (Matthew 4:12-17). What was the message of his preaching?

"Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is near."

(v) Matthew 7:15-16 speaks about false prophets. How will you know the false prophets?

By their fruits, for good trees produce good fruit, and bad trees produce bad fruit.

(vi) When Jesus called one of the disciples he was asked to let him first go to bury his father (Matthew 8:20-22). What did Jesus say to him in response to his request?

"Follow me, and let the dead bury their own dead."

(vii) When John the Baptist was not eating and drinking the people said that he had a demon. What did they say about Jesus who was eating and drinking? (Matthew 11:18-19).

They said Jesus was a glutton and a drunkard, a friend of tax collectors and sinners.

(viii) Jesus was rejected by the Jews because they said that they knew him as the son of a carpenter, and they knew his brothers. Give the names of the four brothers of Jesus (Matthew 13:53-58).
James, Joseph, Simon, and Judas.

(ix) Jesus said to a Canaanite woman, "It is not fair to take the children's bread and throw to the dogs" Matthew 15:26. What did the woman say in response to Jesus?
"Yes, Lord, but even the dogs eat the crumbs that fall from their masters' table."

(x) The disciples of Jesus failed to cast out the epilepsy from a boy, and asked Jesus "Why could we not cast it out?" (Matthew 17:19). What reason did Jesus give for the failure?
Because of their little faith.

2. Answer the following questions according to the Gospel of Matthew:

(a) "But he turned and said to Peter, 'Get behind me, Satan!'" (Matthew 16:23).

(i) Narrate the event.

- Jesus began to explain to His disciples that He must suffer, die, and be raised on the third day.
- Peter rebuked Jesus, saying this should never happen to Him.
- Jesus turned and rebuked Peter, saying, "Get behind me, Satan!"

(ii) When Jesus said to Peter, "Get behind me, Satan!" what did it imply?

It implied that Peter was thinking from a human perspective, not God's plan, and was acting as a hindrance to God's purpose.

(iii) Give at least one teaching you can get from the event.

We must align our thoughts and actions with God's will, not human desires.

(b) "Look, your disciples are doing what is not lawful to do on Sabbath day" (Matthew 12:2).

(i) Briefly explain the context of this quotation.

The Pharisees accused Jesus' disciples of breaking the Sabbath because they picked heads of grain to eat while walking through a field.

(ii) What was the necessity of posing such an argument concerning Sabbath?

The Pharisees wanted to challenge Jesus' authority and adherence to the law.

(iii) Give two examples to show how Jesus justified the disciples' action.

- Jesus referred to David eating the consecrated bread when he was hungry.
- He stated that the priests work on the Sabbath and are considered guiltless.

(iv) Provide one lesson you can get from Jesus' standpoint concerning the event.

Compassion and human needs should take precedence over legalism.

3. "Truly I tell you, not even in Israel have I seen such faith" (Matthew 8:10).

(a) Explain the event which led Jesus to say these words.

A centurion approached Jesus, requesting healing for his servant. He expressed faith that Jesus could heal by merely speaking a word, without needing to visit the servant physically.

(b) What does the story teach you today?

- Faith transcends physical evidence.
- Humility is essential in seeking God's help.
- Trust in God's authority and power is vital.
- God responds to faith regardless of status or background.
- Interceding for others reflects genuine faith.

4. Mr. Sambayidasi is a non-Christian who would like to know the significance of Jesus' resurrection. By giving at least eight points show how you will help him.

- The resurrection proves Jesus' divinity as the Son of God.
- It confirms the fulfillment of prophecies about the Messiah.
- It signifies victory over sin and death.
- It assures believers of eternal life.
- It is the foundation of Christian faith and hope.
- It demonstrates God's power to transform and redeem lives.
- It provides assurance of Jesus' ongoing presence and intercession.
- It motivates Christians to live righteously and proclaim the Gospel.

5. Answer the following questions according to Luke:

(a) You have thoroughly studied the Gospel of St. Luke. Write five aims or intentions of Luke in writing his Gospel by dedicating it to Theophilus.

- To provide an orderly account of the events in the life of Jesus, as he investigated them closely (Luke 1:3).
- To assure Theophilus of the truth of the things he had been taught about Jesus Christ (Luke 1:4).
- To present Jesus as the Savior for all people, including Gentiles, not just the Jews.
- To emphasize the role of the Holy Spirit in the life and ministry of Jesus.
- To show the continuity between the Old and New Testaments, fulfilling prophecies.

(b) Provide short answers for the following questions:

(i) When the angel told Zechariah that his wife Elizabeth would bear a son (Luke 1:13-18), what was Zechariah's response?

- Zechariah questioned the angel's message due to his old age and his wife's barrenness, asking, "How can I be sure of this?" (Luke 1:18).

(ii) Mary said to Jesus, “Behold, your father and I have been looking for you anxiously” (Luke 2:48). What did Jesus say in return?

- Jesus replied, “Why were you looking for me? Didn’t you know I had to be in my Father’s house?” (Luke 2:49).

(iii) What was the third temptation of Jesus according to Luke 4:1-13?

- The third temptation was when the devil took Jesus to the pinnacle of the temple and tempted him to throw himself down, saying that God would command His angels to protect Him (Luke 4:9-11).

(iv) Four men brought a paralyzed man to Jesus for healing and Jesus said to the paralytic, “Man, your sins are forgiven” (Luke 5:17-21). What was the reaction of the scribes and Pharisees?

- The scribes and Pharisees questioned, “Who is this fellow who speaks blasphemy? Who can forgive sins but God alone?” (Luke 5:21).

(v) One of the Pharisees invited Jesus for a meal in his house; and a woman came in and stood behind Jesus, weeping and washing Jesus’ feet with her tears (Luke 7:36-39). What was the reaction of the Pharisee?

- The Pharisee, Simon, thought to himself that if Jesus were a prophet, He would know that the woman touching Him was a sinner (Luke 7:39).

(vi) When Jesus complained to be touched by someone for power had gone forth from him, a woman came trembling and telling why she touched him (Luke 8:45-48). What was Jesus’ reaction to the woman?

- Jesus said, “Daughter, your faith has healed you. Go in peace” (Luke 8:48).

(vii) Jesus had sent the seventy disciples for mission and on return they rejoiced that even the demons were subject to them in his name (Luke 10:17-20). Give Jesus’ words of advice to them.

- Jesus said, “Do not rejoice that the spirits submit to you, but rejoice that your names are written in heaven” (Luke 10:20).

(viii) One of the criminals on the cross mocked Jesus but the second rebuked him for mocking Jesus and asked Jesus to remember him (Luke 23:39-43). How did Jesus treat the second criminal?

- Jesus assured him, saying, “Truly I tell you, today you will be with me in paradise” (Luke 23:43).

(ix) Give the words of prayer which Jesus gave to God just before his death on the cross (Luke 23:46).

- Jesus said, “Father, into your hands I commit my spirit” (Luke 23:46).

(x) Two men walked with the risen Christ without recognizing him (Luke 24:13-29). When did they come to know that it was Jesus Christ?

- They recognized Jesus when He broke the bread with them (Luke 24:30-31).

6. Read the quotations in (a) and (b) and answer the questions that follow:

(a) “Do you think that I have come to give peace on earth? No, I tell you, but rather division...” (Luke 12:51-53)

(i) Report the event from which the quotation was taken.

- This statement was made by Jesus when He was speaking to the crowds, explaining that His coming would bring division, even among family members, because of the truth He was bringing (Luke 12:51-53).

(ii) Interpret the story.

- Jesus is indicating that His message would cause division, not peace, because not everyone would accept the message of salvation, even among close family members. The truth of God's word sometimes brings conflict when people refuse to accept it.

(b) "Do you think these Galileans were worse sinners than all the other Galileans, because they suffered? I tell you, No; but unless you repent you will all likewise perish..." (Luke 13:1-5)

(i) Explain the story behind this statement.

- Some people were commenting on a tragedy where Galileans were killed by Pilate. They wondered if they were worse sinners than others. Jesus corrected them, teaching that all must repent, or they too would perish.

(ii) Point out one thing we learn from the story.

- We learn that suffering is not always a result of sin, and that everyone must repent and turn to God for salvation.

7. Luke 13:6-9 is a parable of the barren fig tree.

(a) Retell the parable.

- A man planted a fig tree in his vineyard and came looking for fruit on it for three years but found none. He told the gardener to cut it down, but the gardener asked for one more year to fertilize and care for it, giving it one last chance to bear fruit.

(b) Interpret the parable.

- The parable represents God's patience with sinners. The fig tree, like Israel, had failed to bear fruit (repentance), but God gives it one more opportunity to repent before judgment. The gardener represents Jesus' intercession for people.

(c) Reveal two teachings of the parable.

- God is patient and merciful, giving time for people to repent.
- There is a limit to God's patience, and if one does not repent, judgment will come.

8. In Luke chapter 11, Jesus taught his disciples how to pray.

(a) Write down the prayer that Jesus gave them as a model.

- "Father, hallowed be your name, your kingdom come. Give us each day our daily bread. Forgive us our sins, for we also forgive everyone who sins against us. And lead us not into temptation." (Luke 11:2-4)

(b) Describe the two parts of the prayer.

- The first part is a petition for God's name to be honored, His kingdom to come, and for daily provision.
- The second part is a plea for forgiveness of sins, as well as protection from temptation.

(c) Suppose a non-Christian person asks you to tell him what Jesus meant by providing such a prayer with several parts as a model; what will be your explanation? (Give six points)

I. Addressing God as Father: The prayer begins by addressing God as "Father," signifying a personal and intimate relationship with God. This highlights the importance of approaching God with reverence and as a loving Father who cares for His children.

II. Acknowledging God's Holiness: "Hallowed be your name" refers to honoring and revering God's name, acknowledging His sacredness. It emphasizes that God's holiness should be respected and set apart from all else.

III. Praying for God's Kingdom: "Your kingdom come" refers to asking for the fulfillment of God's will and the establishment of His rule on earth. Jesus teaches us to long for God's perfect reign, where justice, peace, and righteousness prevail.

IV. Requesting Daily Provision: "Give us each day our daily bread" represents the need for God to provide for our daily needs. It teaches us to trust God for sustenance and not to worry about tomorrow, but to depend on His faithfulness.

V. Seeking Forgiveness and Offering Forgiveness: "Forgive us our sins, for we also forgive everyone who sins against us" emphasizes the importance of forgiveness in relationships with God and others. It teaches us to recognize our own need for forgiveness while also forgiving others, fostering peace and reconciliation.

VI. Asking for Protection from Temptation: "And lead us not into temptation" shows the need to ask God for protection from sin and evil influences. Jesus encourages us to seek God's guidance and strength to resist temptations and stay faithful to His will.

9. While Paul was waiting for them at Athens, his spirit was provoked within him. So he argued in the synagogue with the Jews, and later he was brought to the Areopagus. In his address at the Areopagus he highly praised the Athenians as "very religious" (Acts 17:16).

(a) How were the Athenians "very religious"?

The Athenians were considered "very religious" because they had numerous altars and idols dedicated to various gods, including an altar inscribed "To the unknown god," which indicated their reverence for divine beings, even those they might not fully understand or recognize.

(b) Through their religiosity, what did Paul speak to the Athenians? (Give two points)

(i) Paul used their religiosity as an opportunity to introduce the Athenians to the "unknown god" they were already acknowledging, explaining that this god was the Creator of all things and the one they should worship.

(ii) Paul emphasized that God is not confined to temples made by human hands and that He is near to all people, encouraging the Athenians to seek Him and find Him.

(c) Why is it important to know other people's religious background before starting evangelization?

(i) Understanding a person's religious background allows one to tailor the message to their specific beliefs and concerns, making it more relatable and meaningful.

(ii) It helps to avoid misunderstanding or offense by respecting their values and providing a connection between their beliefs and the Christian faith.

(d) In connection to the fact that we are all God's offspring, Paul warns against misconception of the Deity and that "now" God commands repentance everywhere (Acts 17:29-30).

(i) What was the misconception referred to here?

The misconception was that God could be likened to idols made by human hands, such as gold, silver, or stone, which limited their understanding of God as being confined to a physical form.

(ii) What does Paul imply by saying "now" God commands all men everywhere to repent? (Give two points)

(i) Paul implies that repentance is a universal command, not just for a specific group, and that all people are called to turn away from sin and seek forgiveness through Jesus Christ.

(ii) The use of "now" emphasizes that this is the present time for repentance, highlighting that salvation is urgent and available to all, regardless of their previous ignorance.

(e) What was the impact of Paul's teaching concerning resurrection of the dead on the Athenians (Acts 17:32-34)? (Give two points)

(i) Some Athenians mocked Paul when they heard about the resurrection of the dead, as they found it difficult to accept.

(ii) Others were intrigued and wanted to hear more, with a few of them becoming followers of Paul and joining him in faith, including Dionysius the Areopagite and a woman named Damaris.

(f) In one sentence, show how Paul's speech was arranged in order to win the Athenians.

Paul's speech was arranged by first acknowledging the Athenians' religiosity, then introducing them to the true God, and finally addressing their misconceptions, thus making the gospel relevant to their beliefs and opening a pathway to repentance.

10. According to the Book of Acts of the Apostles, answer the following questions:

(a) With regard to the role of peace, one can say that peace is essential in the building up and for the multiplication of the church. Discuss with reference to the mission of Paul just after his conversion as recorded in Acts 9:20-31. (Give five points)

(i) After his conversion, Paul immediately began preaching in the synagogues, which contributed to the spread of the gospel.

(ii) His preaching brought peace between the Christian and Jewish communities, as some initially feared him but later acknowledged his transformation.

(iii) Paul's presence brought peace and security to the churches in Judea, Galilee, and Samaria.

(iv) The peace created by his work allowed the churches to grow and multiply in numbers.

(v) Paul's boldness and consistent message of peace led to his acceptance among believers and strengthened the early church's foundation.

(b) Briefly account for the role of the Holy Spirit in the church as introduced in the mission of Saul (Acts 9:17-31). (Give three points)

(i) The Holy Spirit played a role in Saul's conversion, as Ananias laid his hands on Saul, and he received the Holy Spirit.

(ii) The Holy Spirit empowered Saul to boldly proclaim Jesus as the Son of God, despite the danger.

(iii) The Holy Spirit guided Saul's ministry, providing strength and wisdom in his encounters and helping to establish the church.

(c) Describe the life of Tabitha and the raising of her from death by Peter (Acts 9:36-43). (Give four points)

(i) Tabitha, also known as Dorcas, was a well-known and respected disciple in Joppa, known for her charitable works, especially helping the poor.

(ii) She became sick and died, and her body was washed and laid in an upper room.

(iii) When Peter arrived, he prayed and called on Tabitha to rise, and she was miraculously brought back to life.

(iv) Her resurrection led many people in Joppa to believe in the Lord, demonstrating the power of God at work through Peter.

11. According to the book of the Acts of the Apostles (Acts 1:15-26):

(a) Explain the procedure which was followed by the early church in order to obtain good leaders (Give five points)

(i) The apostles gathered the believers together to discuss the need for a replacement for Judas Iscariot.

(ii) They set the qualification that the replacement should have been with them from the beginning of Jesus' ministry to his ascension.

(iii) Two candidates, Joseph called Barsabbas and Matthias, were nominated.

(iv) The apostles prayed and asked God for guidance in choosing the right person.

(v) The decision was made by casting lots, and Matthias was chosen to take the place of Judas.

(b) Give five reasons for the church and government or political parties to get wrong people for various positions of leadership today. (10 marks)

(i) Lack of proper qualifications and experience in the chosen leaders.

(ii) Bias and favoritism, leading to the appointment of individuals based on personal connections rather than merit.

(iii) Political influence or pressure, leading to the selection of leaders for reasons other than competence.

(iv) Failure to involve prayer or divine guidance in the decision-making process.

(v) Lack of accountability, allowing unqualified or unsuitable individuals to hold leadership positions.

12. "Brethren, though I had done nothing against the people or the customs of our fathers, yet I was delivered prisoner from Jerusalem into the hands of the Romans" (Acts 28:17b). Basing on the quotation, describe Paul's ministry in Rome including the challenges he faced (Acts 28:15-31). (Write eight points)

(i) Upon arriving in Rome, Paul was allowed to live in his own rented house, though he was under house arrest.

- (ii) Paul continued to preach the gospel, welcoming all who came to him and sharing the good news of Jesus Christ.
- (iii) He faced opposition from the Jewish leaders in Rome, who were divided about his teachings.
- (iv) Despite the opposition, Paul boldly proclaimed that salvation through Jesus was available to the Gentiles.
- (v) Paul's ministry was marked by trials, as he faced accusations and was seen as a troublemaker by some.
- (vi) His teaching led to the growth of the church in Rome, and many came to faith through his ministry.
- (vii) The challenges he faced included enduring imprisonment and being bound in chains for the sake of the gospel.
- (viii) Nevertheless, Paul remained faithful, declaring that nothing could stop him from preaching the gospel and proclaiming the Kingdom of God.