

**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: 2015**

**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. Provide short answers from the following questions:

(a) When Joseph resolved to divorce Mary quietly (Matthew 1:20), what did the angel of the Lord say to him?

The angel of the Lord told Joseph not to fear taking Mary as his wife because what is conceived in her is from the Holy Spirit.

(b) When Herod summoned the wise men from the East secretly, he knew from what time the star appeared (Matthew 2:7). What did Herod command the wise men to do?

Herod commanded the wise men to search diligently for the child and report back to him so that he too could go and worship Him.

(c) Did the wise men from the East actually obey the command of Herod? Give reason.

No, they did not obey Herod's command because they were warned in a dream not to return to him, so they departed to their country by another route.

(d) After the departure of the wise men, what did the angel of the Lord tell Joseph? (Matthew 2:13)

The angel of the Lord told Joseph to take the child and His mother and flee to Egypt because Herod was seeking to kill the child.

(e) Herod realized that he was tricked by the wise men (Matthew 2:6). What was his reaction?

Herod was furious and ordered the killing of all male children in Bethlehem and its vicinity who were two years old and under.

(f) When John the Baptist was baptizing people in the Jordan, he saw the Pharisees and Sadducees coming for baptism. Recite his reaction towards them (Matthew 3:7-8).

John said, "You brood of vipers! Who warned you to flee from the coming wrath? Produce fruit in keeping with repentance."

(g) If you are the Son of God, command these stones to become loaves of bread (Matthew 4:3). Who was the addressee, and what was the response of the addressee?

The addressee was Jesus, and His response was, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that comes from the mouth of God."

(h) When Jesus walked by the Sea of Galilee, he saw Simon Peter and his brother Andrew. What did he say to them, and what did they do thereafter? (Matthew 4:18-20)

Jesus said, "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men." They immediately left their nets and followed Him.

(i) When the Pharisees saw Jesus and His disciples eating with tax collectors and sinners, they asked His disciples why Jesus did so (Matthew 9:11). Write down the response of Jesus against the Pharisees' attitude.

Jesus responded, "It is not the healthy who need a doctor, but the sick. I have not come to call the righteous, but sinners."

(j) State the great commission as recorded in Matthew 28:19-20.

"Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you. And behold, I am with you always, to the end of the age."

2. Matthew is said to be a Gospel of the King. Show how the kingship of Jesus is prominently evident in the gospel according to Matthew by giving five points.

- i. The genealogy in Matthew 1:1-17 traces Jesus' lineage to King David, emphasizing His royal heritage.
- ii. The visit of the wise men in Matthew 2:1-12 acknowledges Jesus as the "King of the Jews."
- iii. Jesus' teachings in Matthew, such as the Sermon on the Mount, highlight His authority as a king who establishes divine laws.
- iv. His triumphal entry into Jerusalem in Matthew 21:1-11 fulfills the prophecy of a king coming humbly on a donkey.
- v. The Great Commission in Matthew 28:19-20 demonstrates Jesus' authority over all nations, affirming His kingship over the entire world.

3. Read the following passage from Matthew 13:24-30 and answer the questions that follow:

24 Another parable he put before them, saying, "The kingdom of heaven may be compared to a man who sowed good seed in his field; 25 but while men were sleeping, his enemy came and sowed weeds among the wheat, and went away. 26 So when the plants came up and bore grain, then the weeds appeared also. 27 And the servants of the householder came and said to him, 'Sir, did you not sow good seed in your field? How then has it weeds?' 28 He said to them, 'An enemy has done this.' The servants said to him, 'Then do you want us to go and gather them?' 29 But he said, 'No; lest in gathering the weeds you root up the wheat along with them. 30 Let both grow together until the harvest; and at harvest time I will tell the reapers, Gather the weeds first and bind them in bundles to be burned, but gather the wheat into my barn.'"

(a) What do you understand by the term "parable" as used in the passage?

A parable is a simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson, often drawn from everyday life.

(b) What do the following represent in the passage?

- i. The sower: God or Jesus, who plants the seeds of the kingdom.

- ii. The field: The world.
- iii. The good seed: The children of the kingdom or righteous believers.
- iv. The weeds: The children of the evil one or sinners.
- v. The enemy: The devil, who sows evil among the righteous.
- vi. The harvest: The end of the age or final judgment.
- vii. The reapers: The angels who separate the righteous from the wicked.

(c) Give four reasons as to why Jesus used parables in His teaching.

- i. To make complex spiritual truths understandable through relatable stories.
- ii. To reveal divine truths to those who are open to understanding while concealing them from the spiritually hardened.
- iii. To engage the audience and provoke thought, encouraging them to reflect on their spiritual condition.
- iv. To fulfill prophecy, as foretold in Psalms and Isaiah, that He would teach in parables.

(d) Mention three parables recorded in Matthew apart from the parable of the weeds.

- i. The Parable of the Sower (Matthew 13:3-8).
- ii. The Parable of the Hidden Treasure (Matthew 13:44).
- iii. The Parable of the Unforgiving Servant (Matthew 18:23-35).

4. In the Gospel according to Matthew, Jesus is reported to have approved or acknowledged people's faith. Identify three occasions to justify the statement, and in two points, explain how true faith can help today's believers in their daily lives.

- i. The healing of the centurion's servant in Matthew 8:5-13, where Jesus marveled at the centurion's faith.
- ii. The healing of the woman with the issue of blood in Matthew 9:20-22, where Jesus said her faith made her well.
- iii. The healing of the Canaanite woman's daughter in Matthew 15:21-28, where Jesus commended her great faith.

Faith can help today's believers by:

- i. Providing strength during trials and challenges, helping them trust in God's promises.
- ii. Encouraging spiritual growth and a closer relationship with God, leading to peace and hope in daily life.

5. Give short answers for the following questions:

(a) When Zechariah the priest was serving in the temple he saw an angel and was afraid (Luke 1:12). What did the angel say to Zechariah in connection to his fear?

The angel told Zechariah, "Do not be afraid, Zechariah; your prayer has been heard. Your wife Elizabeth will bear you a son, and you are to call him John."

(b) Mary hesitated when the angel told her that she would bear a son, but the angel insisted, “For with God nothing will be impossible” (Luke 1:37). What did Mary say to the angel?

Mary said, “Behold, I am the servant of the Lord; let it be to me according to your word.”

(c) After the birth of Jesus, there was a man who rejoiced at seeing Jesus brought in the temple and blessed God, saying, “Lord, now you let your servant depart in peace, according to your word...” (Luke 2:25-29). Describe the man.

The man was Simeon, a righteous and devout man who was waiting for the consolation of Israel. The Holy Spirit was upon him, and it had been revealed to him that he would not die before he had seen the Lord’s Messiah.

(d) In Jerusalem there was a prophetess called Anna, the daughter of Phanuel, of the tribe of Asher (Luke 2:36-38). Briefly explain her life history.

Anna was a widow of great age who had lived with her husband for seven years and then remained a widow until she was eighty-four. She never left the temple, worshipping night and day with fasting and prayer. She gave thanks to God and spoke about the child Jesus to all who were looking for redemption in Jerusalem.

(e) What happened at Jordan, when Jesus was praying after he had been baptized according to Luke 3:21-22?

When Jesus was praying after His baptism, heaven was opened, and the Holy Spirit descended on Him in bodily form like a dove. A voice came from heaven saying, “You are my beloved Son; with you, I am well pleased.”

(f) At Nazareth, His home place, Jesus was rejected by His own people, and they attempted to kill Him (Luke 4:29). Tell the action which the people did against Jesus.

The people of Nazareth drove Jesus out of the town, led Him to the brow of a hill on which the town was built, intending to throw Him off the cliff.

(g) At Capernaum Jesus went in the synagogue and as He taught, a man with the spirit of an unclean demon cried out with a loud voice (Luke 4:31-34). What did the demon say?

The demon said, “Ha! What have you to do with us, Jesus of Nazareth? Have you come to destroy us? I know who you are—the Holy One of God.”

(h) “The disciples of John fast often and offer prayers, and so do the disciples of the Pharisees, but yours eat and drink” (Luke 5:33). Write down the response of Jesus to the quotation.

Jesus responded, “Can you make wedding guests fast while the bridegroom is with them? The days will come when the bridegroom is taken away, and then they will fast.”

(i) John the Baptist sent two of his disciples to ask Jesus, “Are you he who is to come, or shall we look for another?” (Luke 7:19). What did Jesus tell them?

Jesus told them, “Go and tell John what you have seen and heard: the blind receive their sight, the lame walk, lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, and the poor have good news preached to them. Blessed is the one who is not offended by me.”

(j) At Samaria, the villagers refused to receive Jesus because His face was set toward Jerusalem (Luke 9:53). What reaction did the disciples of Jesus give with regard to the rejection?

The disciples, James and John, asked, “Lord, do you want us to call fire down from heaven to destroy them?”

6. Read the following passage from Luke 20:9-19 and answer the questions that follow:

(a) What do you understand by the term “parable” as used in the passage?

A parable is a story with a deeper spiritual or moral lesson, often drawn from familiar, everyday life events, used to communicate truths about God and His kingdom.

(b) What do the following represent in the passage?

- i. The vineyard: The people of Israel or God’s kingdom.
- ii. The owner of the vineyard: God.
- iii. The tenants: The religious leaders who were entrusted with the care of God’s people.
- iv. The servants: The prophets sent by God.
- v. The beloved son: Jesus Christ, the Son of God.
- vi. The fruit of the vineyard: The righteousness and faithfulness that God desires from His people.

(c) Give four reasons as to why Jesus used parables in His teaching.

- i. To make divine truths understandable to ordinary people by using familiar concepts.
- ii. To provoke thought and self-reflection among listeners.
- iii. To reveal truths to those who were open to understanding while concealing them from those who were spiritually blind or resistant.
- iv. To fulfill prophecy, as foretold in scripture, that He would teach in parables.

(d) Mention three parables recorded in Luke apart from the parable of the tenants.

- i. The Parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:30-37).
- ii. The Parable of the Lost Sheep (Luke 15:3-7).
- iii. The Parable of the Prodigal Son (Luke 15:11-32).

7. According to Luke 23:1-2, the Jewish council brought Jesus to Pilate.

(a) Identify and explain three accusations brought against Jesus.

- i. They accused Jesus of misleading the nation, saying He was inciting rebellion against Roman authority.
- ii. They accused Him of forbidding people to pay taxes to Caesar, misrepresenting His teachings about allegiance to God.
- iii. They claimed He declared Himself to be Christ, a King, implying a challenge to Roman political power.

(b) Were those accusations in 7(a) above true or not? Briefly give reason(s) for your answer.

The accusations were false. Jesus did not incite rebellion but taught peace and submission to authorities. He also instructed people to “give to Caesar what is Caesar’s,” affirming the responsibility to pay taxes.

(c) Cite three people who acknowledged the innocence of Jesus, giving examples of their statements of acknowledgment.

- i. Pilate: “I find no basis for a charge against this man” (Luke 23:4).
- ii. Herod: After questioning Jesus, Herod found no fault and sent Him back to Pilate (Luke 23:15).
- iii. The Roman centurion: “Surely this was a righteous man” (Luke 23:47).

8. In Luke 7:11-17 there is the event whereby Jesus raised the widow’s son at Nain.

(a) Summarize the story.

Jesus, along with His disciples and a large crowd, approached the town of Nain. As they arrived, they encountered a funeral procession. The deceased was the only son of a widow, and the crowd accompanying her was mourning deeply. Moved with compassion, Jesus told the widow, “Do not weep.” He touched the bier carrying the body, and the bearers stopped. Jesus said, “Young man, I say to you, arise.” The young man sat up and began to speak, and Jesus gave him back to his mother. The crowd was filled with awe, glorified God, and said, “A great prophet has arisen among us!” and “God has visited His people.” The news of this miracle spread throughout Judea and the surrounding region.

(b) Give five lessons you can get from the event.

- i. Jesus has power over death: The miracle demonstrates Jesus’ divine authority to restore life, affirming His role as the giver of life.
- ii. Compassion is central to ministry: Jesus’ action was motivated by compassion for the widow, teaching us to care deeply for others in their suffering.

iii. God's timing is perfect: The encounter at the town gate was divinely timed, showing that God's intervention occurs at the right moment to bring hope.

iv. Faith strengthens communities: The event led to collective glorification of God, illustrating how acts of faith and miracles can unite and inspire communities.

v. God values all individuals: By restoring the widow's son, Jesus demonstrated that no one is forgotten or insignificant in God's plan, especially those in desperate need.

9. Narrate the story of the conversion of Cornelius, a Roman centurion, in Acts 10:1-48.

Cornelius, a Roman centurion in Caesarea, was a devout and God-fearing man who prayed regularly and gave generously to the poor. One day, an angel appeared to him, telling him that his prayers and alms had ascended as a memorial before God. The angel instructed him to send men to Joppa to bring Peter.

Meanwhile, Peter had a vision in Joppa, where he saw a sheet lowered from heaven containing various animals, both clean and unclean. A voice told him to kill and eat, but Peter objected, saying he had never eaten anything impure. The voice responded, "Do not call anything impure that God has made clean." This happened three times, and Peter was left perplexed.

As Peter reflected on the vision, Cornelius' men arrived. The Holy Spirit told Peter to go with them without hesitation. When Peter reached Cornelius' house, he found a gathering of people eager to hear his message. Peter realized that God does not show favoritism but accepts anyone who fears Him and does what is right, regardless of nationality. He preached about Jesus' life, death, and resurrection.

As Peter spoke, the Holy Spirit came upon all who heard the message, including the Gentiles, who began speaking in tongues and praising God. Peter then ordered them to be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ, marking the inclusion of Gentiles into the church.

10. The coming of the Holy Spirit was the turning point in the lives of the apostles and the disciples of Jesus. Analyze this statement by giving five points.

i. Empowerment for ministry: The Holy Spirit empowered the apostles to preach boldly, as seen in Peter's sermon at Pentecost, which led to the conversion of 3,000 people.

ii. Spiritual gifts: The apostles received gifts such as speaking in tongues and performing miracles, enabling them to spread the gospel effectively and demonstrate God's power.

iii. Unity among believers: The Holy Spirit unified the early church, fostering a spirit of love, fellowship, and sharing among the disciples.

iv. Overcoming fear: Before Pentecost, the disciples were fearful and in hiding. The Holy Spirit transformed them into courageous witnesses who were willing to face persecution.



v. Universal mission: The Holy Spirit guided the apostles to take the gospel beyond Jerusalem to Judea, Samaria, and the ends of the earth, fulfilling Jesus' Great Commission.

11. Peace talks are always the greatest resource in times of conflict situations in order to reach a general agreement. With reference to the Acts of the Apostles:

(a) Describe three incidents where the apostles encountered conflict situations among members and called for a peace talk and then identify the agreement for each.

i. Conflict over food distribution (Acts 6:1-7): The Hellenistic Jews complained that their widows were being overlooked in the daily distribution of food. The apostles called a meeting and decided to appoint seven men full of the Spirit and wisdom to oversee the distribution. This allowed the apostles to focus on prayer and preaching.

ii. Dispute over Gentile inclusion (Acts 15:1-21): Some Jewish Christians insisted that Gentile converts must follow the Law of Moses, including circumcision. The Council of Jerusalem was convened, and it was agreed that Gentiles did not need to follow all Jewish customs but should abstain from certain practices like eating food offered to idols.

iii. Conflict in Antioch regarding Peter's behavior (Galatians 2:11-14): Paul confronted Peter for withdrawing from eating with Gentiles due to pressure from certain Jewish Christians. A peace talk helped reaffirm that salvation is through faith in Christ, not adherence to Jewish laws.

(b) Provide one lesson which your society can learn from the conflict situations and the consensus reached as you have described in 11(a).

The lesson is that dialogue and mutual respect are essential for resolving conflicts and maintaining unity in a community.

12. While Paul was focused to go to Jerusalem as reported in Acts 20:1-21:16, the Holy Spirit and the believers warned him of the consequences of the journey to Jerusalem. Explain three occasions where the Holy Spirit or the believers warned Paul not to go to Jerusalem and give two lessons you can learn from the occasions.

i. At Tyre (Acts 21:4): Disciples through the Spirit urged Paul not to go to Jerusalem, warning him of the dangers he would face.

ii. At Caesarea (Acts 21:10-11): The prophet Agabus took Paul's belt, tied his hands and feet, and prophesied that Paul would be bound and handed over to the Gentiles in Jerusalem.

iii. From fellow believers (Acts 21:12): Paul's companions and other believers pleaded with him not to go to Jerusalem after hearing the prophecy from Agabus.

Lessons:

- i. Obedience to God's will often requires courage and perseverance, even in the face of warnings and challenges.
- ii. The warnings demonstrate the importance of spiritual discernment and trusting God's plan, even when the path is difficult.