

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: 2017

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 for the following questions:

(a) "Behold, a virgin shall conceive and bear a son and his name shall be called Emmanuel" (Matthew 1:23). What does the name Emmanuel mean?

Emmanuel means "God with us."

(b) "A voice was heard in Ramah, wailing and loud lamentation, Rachel weeping for her children; she refused to be consoled, because they were no more" (Matthew 2:18). Whose prophecy was this and in what event was it fulfilled?

This prophecy was from Jeremiah. It was fulfilled when King Herod ordered the massacre of all male children under the age of two in Bethlehem.

(c) "I baptize you with water for repentance, but he who is coming after me is mightier than I, whose sandals I am not worthy to carry; he will baptize you with the Holy Spirit and with fire" (Matthew 3:11). Who baptized people with water? And, who will baptize people with the Holy Spirit and with fire?

John the Baptist baptized people with water, and Jesus will baptize people with the Holy Spirit and with fire.

(d) In the genealogy of Jesus, there were two great fathers who existed before him. Name them as recorded in the Gospel of Matthew 1:1.

Abraham and David.

(e) When Jesus was born, Herod was troubled and summoned the wise men secretly (Matthew 2:7). What command did Herod give to the wise men as they were going to Bethlehem?

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.

(f) "In those days came John the Baptist, preaching in the wilderness of Judea" (Matthew 3:1). What was John's message of his preaching?

John preached, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

(g) As he was baptizing, John the Baptist saw the Pharisees and Sadducees coming for baptism (Matthew 3:7). What did John say to them?

John said, "You brood of vipers! Who warned you to flee from the wrath to come?"

(h) "Jesus came from Galilee to the Jordan to John, to be baptized by him" (Matthew 3:13). Recite the reaction of John towards Jesus.

John tried to prevent Him, saying, "I need to be baptized by you, and do you come to me?"

(i) In response to John's reaction above, what did Jesus say to John according to Matthew 3:15?

Jesus said, "Let it be so now, for thus it is fitting for us to fulfill all righteousness."

(j) What did John the Baptist wear and eat? (Matthew 3:4)

John wore clothing made of camel's hair with a leather belt around his waist, and he ate locusts and wild honey.

2. (a) In his early ministry, Jesus taught his people about entry into the kingdom of heaven. What five things a person can do in order to inherit the kingdom of God?

- i. Repent of sins and believe in the gospel (Mark 1:15).
- ii. Be humble like a child (Matthew 18:3).
- iii. Follow God's commandments (Matthew 19:17).
- iv. Love God and your neighbor (Matthew 22:37-39).
- v. Be born again through faith in Christ (John 3:3-5).

(b) Match the verses in List A with the correct phrases in List B by writing the letter of the corresponding phrase against the item number in List A.

- i. Matthew 9:22 - H (The woman with hemorrhage).
- ii. Matthew 10:8 - F (Heal the sick, raise the dead, cleanse the lepers, and cast out demons).
- iii. Matthew 16:23 - A (Jesus rebuked Peter).
- iv. Matthew 6:31 - E (The cost of being a disciple).
- v. Matthew 11:3 - B (The Baptist's need to be assured of Jesus).
- vi. Matthew 10:38 - I (The total trust in God).
- vii. Matthew 12:2 - G (The Pharisees complained).
- viii. Matthew 14:2 - K (The centurion's words to Jesus).
- ix. Matthew 8:22 - L (The words of Mary to Joseph).
- x. Matthew 16:16 - H (Peter's confession).

3. In Matthew 19:23, Jesus rebukes those who rely on richness, saying that it is hard for them to enter the kingdom of heaven. Suggest five dangers of richness.

- i. It fosters pride and self-reliance, diminishing dependence on God.
- ii. It distracts from spiritual growth by prioritizing material wealth.
- iii. It can lead to greed and exploitation of others.

- iv. It creates a false sense of security and satisfaction.
- v. It makes generosity and compassion toward others more difficult.

4. Matthew 17:1-13 is an event of Jesus' transfiguration. Explain five purposes of Jesus' transfiguration.

- i. To reveal His divine nature and glory to Peter, James, and John.
- ii. To confirm His fulfillment of the Law (represented by Moses) and the Prophets (represented by Elijah).
- iii. To strengthen the disciples' faith in preparation for His suffering and death.
- iv. To demonstrate the approval of the Father, who declared, "This is my Son, whom I love; listen to Him."
- v. To foreshadow His resurrection and the ultimate glorification of believers.

5. Give short answers for the following items (a)-(j):

(a) The Good Samaritan said, "Take care of him; and whatever more you spend, I will repay you when I come back" (Luke 10:35). How does the church observe this statement?

The church observes this statement by encouraging acts of charity, helping those in need regardless of their background, and supporting social services like hospitals and shelters.

(b) With reference to Luke 17:3-4, what should you do to a brother/sister who sins against you seven times and comes to you to repent?

You should forgive them each time they repent.

(c) When Jesus asked his disciples, "But who do you say that I am?" Peter answered, "The Christ of God" (Luke 9:18-21). What is Peter's response called?

Peter's response is called the Great Confession.

(d) In Luke 10:17-20 the seventy disciples came back from their mission, rejoicing that even the demons were subject to them in Jesus' name, but Jesus warned them against their joy. In what circumstance did Jesus tell them that they should rejoice?

Jesus told them to rejoice that their names were written in heaven, not because spirits were subject to them.

(e) In the parable of the sower recorded in Luke 8:4-15, what did the seeds in the good soil represent?

The seeds in the good soil represented those who hear the word, retain it, and produce a fruitful life through perseverance.

(f) When Jesus and His disciples came to Gerasenes opposite Galilee, they met a man possessed with demons (Luke 8:26-39). What did the demoniac say to Jesus?

The demoniac said, “What have you to do with me, Jesus, Son of the Most High God? I beg you, do not torment me!”

(g) According to Luke 9:23, Jesus gave a condition for those who would like to follow Him. Recite the condition.

Jesus said, “If anyone would come after me, let him deny himself, take up his cross daily, and follow me.”

(h) John said to Jesus, “Master, we saw a man casting out demons in your name, and we forbade him, because he does not follow us” (Luke 9:49). What was Jesus’ reaction towards John?

Jesus said, “Do not stop him, for whoever is not against you is for you.”

(i) Concluding the parable of the banquet, Jesus said, “For I tell you, none of those men who were invited shall taste my banquet” (Luke 14:24). Why did Jesus say such words?

Jesus said these words to emphasize that those who reject God’s invitation to salvation will not share in His kingdom.

(j) When Jesus taught about sin and forgiveness, the apostles said to Him, “Increase our faith!” (Luke 17:5). What did Jesus say in turn?

Jesus said, “If you have faith as small as a mustard seed, you can say to this mulberry tree, ‘Be uprooted and planted in the sea,’ and it will obey you.”

6. “Those who are well (healthy) have no need of a physician (doctor), but those who are sick; I have not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance” (Luke 5:31-32). Briefly explain five categories of sick people who might be referred to in the quotation.

- i. Sinners who are spiritually sick and in need of repentance and forgiveness.
- ii. Those struggling with moral corruption and seeking a new path in life.
- iii. People burdened with guilt and shame, requiring healing through God’s grace.
- iv. Individuals who are alienated from God and need to be reconciled with Him.
- v. Those caught in destructive habits or addictions, requiring spiritual transformation.

(b) Match the items in List A with the correct responses in List B.

- i. This was Jesus’ disciple and brother of Andrew (Luke 6:14) - A (Simon).
- ii. One of the women whose resources were used to help Jesus and His disciples (Luke 8:3) - B (Susanna).
- iii. A disciple whose brother was called James (Luke 5:10) - F (Zebedee).
- iv. The man who was an officer in Herod’s court and a husband of Joanna (Luke 8:3) - C (Chuza).
- v. The tax collector who was called by Jesus to be His disciple (5:27-28) - I (Levi).

- vi. The person who thanked Jesus after being healed from a dreaded skin disease (Luke 17:11-19) - D (The Samaritan).
- vii. A ruler of a synagogue whose daughter died but was raised by Jesus (Luke 8:41-42, 49-56) - E (Jairus).
- viii. This man was fisherman and a father of James (Luke 5:10) - F (Zebedee).
- ix. The one who had a slave who was dear to him, who was sick and about to die (Luke 7:1-10) - K (The Centurion).
- x. A Pharisee who invited Jesus to have dinner (Luke 7:36) - O (Simon).

7. In Luke there are two events of two people being raised from the dead. Identify the events and show five lessons one can learn from the two events.

Events:

- i. Jesus raised the widow's son at Nain (Luke 7:11-17).
- ii. Jesus raised Jairus' daughter (Luke 8:49-56).

Lessons:

- i. Jesus has power over life and death, affirming His divinity.
- ii. Compassion is central to Jesus' ministry, as seen in His care for the grieving.
- iii. Faith in Jesus brings hope and restoration even in hopeless situations.
- iv. God's timing is perfect in responding to human needs.
- v. Miracles strengthen faith and glorify God.

8. Recall the event of Zacchaeus and his salvation in Luke 19:1-10 and suggest five things you can learn from the event.

- i. Jesus seeks and saves the lost, showing His mission to bring salvation to sinners.
- ii. True repentance involves restitution, as Zacchaeus offered to repay anyone he had cheated.
- iii. God does not show partiality, as seen in Jesus' willingness to associate with Zacchaeus, a tax collector.
- iv. Salvation brings joy and transformation, as demonstrated in Zacchaeus' life.
- v. Faith requires action, as Zacchaeus' eagerness to see Jesus led to his encounter with Him.

9. The book of "Acts of the Apostles" can be called the "Acts of the Holy Spirit." Justify the statement by giving five reasons from the book of Acts.

- i. Empowerment at Pentecost: The Holy Spirit descended on the apostles at Pentecost, enabling them to speak in different languages and preach boldly (Acts 2:1-4).
- ii. Guidance for ministry: The Holy Spirit directed the apostles in their missionary journeys, as seen when Paul and Barnabas were set apart for their mission (Acts 13:2-4).
- iii. Conviction and conversion: The Holy Spirit worked through the apostles' preaching to convict people of sin, leading to mass conversions, such as the 3,000 baptized on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2:37-41).

iv. Miracles and healing: The Holy Spirit empowered the apostles to perform miracles, such as healing the lame man at the temple gate (Acts 3:6-8).

v. Strength during persecution: The Holy Spirit gave the apostles courage and wisdom to face opposition, as seen in Peter and John's bold defense before the Sanhedrin (Acts 4:8-13).

10. "The stronger the opposition the church faced, the bigger the church grew." Justify the statement by using examples from the book of Acts.

i. Persecution in Jerusalem: When the church faced persecution after Stephen's martyrdom, believers were scattered, and the gospel spread to Samaria and beyond (Acts 8:1-4).

ii. Paul's imprisonment: Paul used his imprisonment to preach the gospel to guards and officials, leading to conversions even within Caesar's household (Acts 28:30-31).

iii. The growth after Peter and John's arrest: Despite being arrested for healing a lame man and preaching, the church grew to about 5,000 believers (Acts 4:4).

iv. Conversion of Saul (Paul): Saul's initial persecution of Christians led to greater testimony and faith among believers. After his conversion, Paul became a key figure in spreading the gospel (Acts 9:1-22).

v. Opposition in Ephesus: Paul's preaching in Ephesus caused uproar among the silversmiths, yet the church flourished, and many turned from idolatry (Acts 19:23-41).

11. Explain the miraculous healing of the crippled man at Lystra during Paul's first missionary journey and the events that accompanied the miracle as recorded in Acts 14:8-23.

Paul and Barnabas were in Lystra when they encountered a man who had been crippled from birth and had never walked. Paul, seeing the man's faith, told him to stand up. The man leaped up and began to walk, astonishing the crowd. The people mistook Paul and Barnabas for gods, calling them Hermes and Zeus, and tried to offer sacrifices to them. Paul and Barnabas tore their clothes and explained that they were mere humans bringing the message of the living God. Despite their efforts, some Jews from Antioch and Iconium incited the crowd, and Paul was stoned and left for dead. However, he survived, re-entered the city, and later continued his mission to strengthen the disciples.

12. Explain the founding of the early church and the characteristics of the first Christian community by giving five points.

i. Foundation on the apostles' teaching: The early church devoted itself to the teachings of the apostles, focusing on the gospel and Jesus' resurrection (Acts 2:42).

ii. Fellowship and unity: The believers were united, sharing meals, prayers, and their possessions to ensure no one was in need (Acts 2:44-46).

iii. Prayer and worship: Prayer was central to the community, and they regularly worshipped in the temple courts and homes (Acts 2:46-47).

iv. Generosity: Members sold their possessions and distributed the proceeds to those in need, demonstrating love and care for one another (Acts 4:34-35).

v. Witnessing and growth: The church actively witnessed to the resurrection of Jesus, resulting in daily additions to their numbers (Acts 2:47).