

**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: 2018**

**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) He said to them, "You will drink my cup, but to sit at my right hand and at my left is not mine to grant, but it is for those for whom it has been prepared by my Father" (Matthew 20:23). What does the "cup" refer to, and what will be the manner of drinking?

The "cup" refers to suffering and sacrifice. Drinking it implies accepting and enduring hardship for the sake of God's will.

(b) Why did Jesus curse a fig tree till it withered (Matthew 21:18-19)?

Jesus cursed the fig tree as a symbolic act, representing the spiritual barrenness of Israel and the consequences of failing to bear fruit.

(c) When Jesus entered the temple, priests and the elders of the people asked Jesus, "By what authority are you doing these things, and who gave you this authority?" (Matthew 21:23-24). What did Jesus say to them in response?

Jesus responded by asking them about the origin of John's baptism, whether it was from heaven or human origin, challenging their unwillingness to answer truthfully.

(d) A king invited guests for a wedding feast. When he came to look at the guests, he saw there a man who had no wedding garments (Matthew 22:11). What did the king do to the man?

The king ordered his servants to bind the man hand and foot and cast him into outer darkness, symbolizing rejection for those unprepared for the kingdom of heaven.

(e) Then he said to them, "Render therefore to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's" (Matthew 22:21). How do the Christians practice this statement?

Christians practice this statement by respecting government laws, paying taxes, and fulfilling civic duties while prioritizing their spiritual obligations to God.

(f) Jesus said, "For the resurrection they neither marry nor are given to marriage, but are like angels" (Matthew 22:30). Why did Jesus say this?

Jesus said this to explain that earthly institutions like marriage do not apply in the resurrection, where life is eternal and spiritual.

(g) Which is the first and great commandment in the law according to Jesus? (Matthew 22:37-38)

The first and great commandment is to love the Lord your God with all your heart, soul, and mind.

(h) Which is the second among the two great commandments according to Jesus? (Matthew 22:39)

The second commandment is to love your neighbor as yourself.

(i) In the parable of the ten maidens, what was Jesus' response to the foolish maidens who came back from buying oil for their lamps, saying, "Lord, lord, open for us"? (Matthew 25:11-12)

Jesus said, "Truly, I say to you, I do not know you," highlighting the importance of being prepared.

(j) In the parable of the talents (Matthew 25:14-30), why was the servant who was given one talent punished?

The servant was punished because he buried the talent instead of using it to produce more, symbolizing neglect of God-given responsibilities.

2. (a) Answer the following questions in connection with the Last Supper:

(i) When Jesus sat at the table with his twelve disciples, and they were eating, he said, "Truly, I say to you, one of you will betray me" (Matthew 26:21-22). What was the response from the disciples?

The disciples were sorrowful and began to ask, "Is it I, Lord?"

(ii) What was the warning of Jesus against the betrayer (Matthew 26:24)?

Jesus warned that it would have been better for the betrayer if he had not been born.

(iii) Jesus' actions and words during the Last Supper indicate that He was the one who founded the Holy Communion (Matthew 26:26-29). What were the actions and the words?

Jesus took bread, blessed and broke it, and gave it to the disciples, saying, "Take, eat; this is my body." He then took the cup, gave thanks, and said, "Drink of it, all of you; for this is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins."

(iv) Jesus told his disciples, "You will all fall away because of me this night; for it is written, 'I will strike the shepherd, and the sheep of the flock will be scattered'" (Matthew 26:31). What was Peter's response?

Peter declared, "Even if all fall away because of you, I will never fall away."

(v) When Jesus told Peter that he would deny Him three times before the cock crows, what did Peter and other disciples say in response (Matthew 26:35)?

Peter said, "Even if I must die with you, I will not deny you," and all the disciples said the same.

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

i. The one who sentenced Jesus to death (Matthew 27:15-24) - G (Pilate).

- ii. This was a well-known prisoner (Matthew 27:16-17) - O (Barabbas).
- iii. She went to see Jesus' tomb early in the morning (Matthew 28:1) - M (Mary Magdalene).
- iv. He was the father of the two sons who were with Jesus at Gethsemane (Matthew 26:36-37) - B (Zebedee).
- v. He was forced by soldiers to carry the cross of Jesus (Matthew 27:32) - E (Simon of Cyrene).
- vi. He suffered from a dreaded skin disease (leprosy) (Matthew 26:6) - N (Simon the leper).
- vii. The one who betrayed Jesus (Matthew 26:14-16, 26, 47-50) - I (Judas Iscariot).
- viii. The one who buried Jesus by the permission of Pilate (Matthew 27:57) - C (Joseph of Arimathea).
- ix. The High Priest during the trial of Jesus Christ (Matthew 26:3) - H (Caiaphas).
- x. The one who denied Jesus (Matthew 26:69-74) - A (Peter).

3. "Think not that I have come to abolish the law and the prophets; I have come not to abolish them but to fulfill them" (Matthew 5:17). Use five things which Jesus taught to show how he fulfilled the law according to Matthew 5:21-48.

i. On murder: Jesus taught that the law is not only about the act of murder but also about anger and hatred in the heart. He emphasized reconciliation with others before worshiping God (Matthew 5:21-26).

ii. On adultery: Jesus expanded the law by teaching that even looking at someone lustfully is committing adultery in the heart, showing the importance of inner purity (Matthew 5:27-30).

iii. On divorce: Jesus taught that divorce is permissible only in the case of marital unfaithfulness, highlighting the sacredness and permanence of marriage (Matthew 5:31-32).

iv. On oaths: Jesus instructed not to swear at all but to let one's "yes" be "yes" and "no" be "no," emphasizing honesty and integrity in communication (Matthew 5:33-37).

v. On loving enemies: Jesus taught to love enemies and pray for those who persecute you, going beyond the law's principle of "an eye for an eye" to demonstrate God's unconditional love (Matthew 5:38-48).

4. In Matthew 21:12, Jesus went into the temple and drove out all those who were selling and buying there. Basing on Jesus' action, explain the importance of the temple in those days by giving five points.

i. The temple as a place of worship: The temple was where people gathered to pray and worship God, and it was considered a holy place dedicated to God's presence.

ii. The temple as a center of sacrifice: Sacrifices were offered in the temple as acts of atonement for sins and expressions of devotion to God.

iii. The temple as a symbol of God's covenant: It represented the covenant between God and Israel, reminding the people of God's promises and their responsibilities.

iv. The temple as a place of teaching: Religious leaders taught the law and scriptures in the temple courts, making it a hub for spiritual instruction.

v. The temple as a unifying symbol: The temple served as a focal point for the Jewish community, bringing people together to celebrate festivals and honor their shared faith.

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

(a) Zechariah said to the angel, "How shall I know this? For I am an old man, and my wife is advanced in years" (Luke 1:18). What was the response of the angel?

The angel replied, "I am Gabriel. I stand in the presence of God, and I was sent to speak to you and bring you this good news. But because you did not believe, you will be silent and unable to speak until the day these things happen."

(b) The angel Gabriel appeared to Mary and said, "Hail, O favoured one, the Lord is with you" (Luke 1:28). How did Mary react towards the angel's statement?

Mary was greatly troubled and wondered what kind of greeting this might be.

(c) Recite the words of the angel in connection to Mary's reaction in (b) above.

The angel said, "Do not be afraid, Mary, for you have found favour with God. You will conceive and bear a son, and you shall call His name Jesus."

(d) Mary said to the angel, "How shall this be, since I have no husband?" (Luke 1:34). What did the angel say to Mary?

The angel said, "The Holy Spirit will come upon you, and the power of the Most High will overshadow you; therefore, the child to be born will be called holy, the Son of God."

(e) When the angel told Mary about her kinswoman Elizabeth who had conceived in her old age, he insisted that "For with God nothing will be impossible" (Luke 1:36-37). Recite Mary's response.

Mary responded, "Behold, I am the handmaid of the Lord; let it be to me according to your word."

(f) When Mary visited Elizabeth, what happened to Elizabeth as she heard Mary's greeting (Luke 1:39-41)?

When Elizabeth heard Mary's greeting, the baby leaped in her womb, and Elizabeth was filled with the Holy Spirit.

(g) When Jesus was born in Bethlehem, the angel appeared to the shepherd with a message. What was the message according to Luke 2:10-11?

The angel said, "Fear not, for behold, I bring you good news of great joy that will be for all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, who is Christ the Lord."

(h) After the message was given to the shepherds by the angel, there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly hosts praising God. Recite the song of praise which they sung (Luke 2:14).

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace among those with whom He is pleased."

(i) What was the decision of the shepherd after hearing the song of praise in (h) above?

The shepherds decided to go to Bethlehem to see the child that the Lord had made known to them.

(j) "How is it that you sought me? Did you not know that I must be in my father's house?" (Luke 2:49). What prompted Jesus to say this statement?

Jesus said this when His parents found Him in the temple after searching for Him for three days, and they asked why He had treated them with such worry.

6. John the Baptist denounced selfish tendencies and violence among his community members. By giving five points, show how his teachings are relevant to our today's Tanzanian context.

- i. Encouraging fairness: John instructed tax collectors to collect no more than what is due, emphasizing integrity in financial matters. This applies to Tanzania in fighting corruption.
- ii. Promoting non-violence: John told soldiers not to extort or falsely accuse others, advocating for peace and justice, relevant to Tanzania's law enforcement practices.
- iii. Advocating generosity: John urged people to share with those who have none, aligning with Tanzania's social efforts to reduce poverty.
- iv. Condemning hypocrisy: John's message about bearing fruits of repentance calls Tanzanians to align their actions with moral and religious values.
- v. Supporting humility: John declared himself unworthy compared to Jesus, teaching humility in leadership and service, a value critical to Tanzanian leaders.

7. Explain the significance of the synagogue to the Jewish societies by giving five points.

- i. Place of worship: Synagogues served as centers for prayer and worship for the Jewish community.
- ii. Teaching of the law: Rabbis and teachers explained the Torah, making the synagogue a hub for learning.
- iii. Community gathering: Synagogues were venues for social and community activities.
- iv. Preservation of tradition: The synagogue played a role in preserving Jewish customs and religious practices.
- v. Spiritual guidance: People received moral and spiritual direction from religious leaders in the synagogue.

8. (a) "And they remembered his words, and returning from the tomb they told all this to the eleven and all the rest" (Luke 24:8-9).

(i) Mention the names of two of "they" referred to in the quotation.

Mary Magdalene and Joanna.

(ii) Who reminded them "his words" and whose words were they?

The angel reminded them of Jesus' words.

(iii) What did they tell them so that they remembered "his words"?

They told them that Jesus had risen from the dead, as He had foretold.

(iv) Who were the eleven and why?

The eleven were Jesus' remaining disciples after Judas Iscariot had betrayed Him and died.

(v) How did the eleven and all the rest respond to what they were told?

They initially did not believe the women, thinking their words were an idle tale.

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

- i. The place where Jesus was crucified (Luke 23:33) - J (The Skull).
- ii. The place where Jesus healed a blind man (Luke 18:35-43) - F (Jericho).
- iii. The place where Jesus was arrested (Luke 22:39-48) - G (Mount of Olives).
- iv. The place where Jesus' body was laid as it was taken down from the cross (Luke 23:53) - H (A rock-hewn tomb).
- v. The place of origin of the women whom Jesus told to weep for themselves (Luke 23:28) - I (Jerusalem).
- vi. The place where Jesus appeared to two disciples after resurrection (Luke 24:13) - H (Emmaus).
- vii. The place where Peter denied Jesus (Luke 22:54-60) - C (The courtyard).
- viii. The place in which Jesus told his disciples about his death and resurrection (Luke 24:6-7) - G (The temple).
- ix. The place where Jesus' disciples were continually blessing God after Jesus was carried up into heaven (Luke 24:52-53) - F (Bethany).
- x. The place where Jesus blessed his disciples before ascension (Luke 24:50) - F (Bethany).

9. Saul's conversion into Christianity has important lessons to the world today. Justify this statement by giving five lessons obtained from Saul's conversion.

i. God's grace is sufficient for all: Saul's transformation from a persecutor of Christians to an apostle demonstrates that God's grace can reach even the hardest hearts.

ii. Repentance brings new purpose: Saul's repentance led to a complete change in his life, showing the power of turning to God for a new mission.

iii. God uses unlikely individuals: Saul, a former enemy of the church, was chosen by God to spread the gospel, illustrating that God can use anyone for His purpose.

iv. Faith requires obedience: Saul's willingness to obey Jesus' call and accept baptism emphasizes the importance of submitting to God's will.

v. Transformation inspires others: Saul's story encourages believers to share their testimony, as his conversion inspired many to turn to Christ.

10. As they were planning to begin the second missionary journey, Paul and Barnabas were in sharp disagreement which led to separation and each went on his own route (Acts 15:36-41). Give the reason for the disagreement/separation and show the members in each route; then suggest three ways which could be applied to solve different misunderstandings in your society.

The disagreement arose because Paul did not want to take John Mark along, as he had previously deserted them during their first missionary journey. Barnabas, however, insisted on including him.

Members in each route:

Paul chose Silas and went through Syria and Cilicia.

Barnabas took John Mark and sailed to Cyprus.

Ways to solve misunderstandings:

i. Open communication: Encourage honest and respectful dialogue to address issues.

ii. Compromise: Find a middle ground where both parties can agree on a solution.

iii. Mediation: Involve a neutral third party to help resolve disputes and reach an amicable decision.

11. Stephen the martyr is said to have suffered false accusations and death similar to that of Jesus Christ. Justify this assertion by giving five points in accordance with Acts Chapters 6 and 7.

i. False accusations: Just as Jesus was falsely accused by religious leaders, Stephen faced false charges of blasphemy against Moses and God.

ii. Unfair trial: Stephen, like Jesus, was brought before the Sanhedrin where he was unjustly tried.

iii. Forgiveness of enemies: Stephen prayed for those stoning him, saying, "Lord, do not hold this sin against them," similar to Jesus' prayer on the cross.

iv. Vision of glory: Both Stephen and Jesus experienced a divine vision before their deaths. Stephen saw the glory of God and Jesus standing at God's right hand.



v. Death for truth: Stephen's execution mirrored Jesus' crucifixion in that both died for proclaiming God's truth and standing firm in their faith.

12. Give brief explanation about the following:

(a) Apollos (Acts 18:23-28):

Apollos was an eloquent Jew from Alexandria who was well-versed in the Scriptures. He preached about Jesus accurately but knew only John's baptism. Priscilla and Aquila explained the way of God more fully to him, after which he became a powerful defender of the faith, refuting Jewish opponents and proving from the Scriptures that Jesus is the Messiah.

(b) The seven sons of Sceva (Acts 19:11-20):

The seven sons of Sceva, Jewish exorcists, tried to invoke the name of Jesus to cast out evil spirits. However, the evil spirit challenged them, saying, "Jesus I know, and Paul I know, but who are you?" The spirit overpowered them, leaving them wounded. This event highlighted the power of Jesus' name and the need for genuine faith.

(c) Artemis of the Ephesians (Acts 19:23-41):

Artemis was the goddess worshipped in Ephesus, and her temple was a major religious and economic hub. A silversmith named Demetrius incited a riot against Paul, fearing that Paul's preaching against idolatry would harm their trade and diminish Artemis' influence. The town clerk eventually calmed the crowd, defending Paul's lack of wrongdoing.

(d) Eutychus (Acts 20:9-12):

Eutychus was a young man who fell asleep during Paul's long sermon in Troas and fell from a third-story window. He was presumed dead, but Paul revived him, and Eutychus returned alive, bringing great comfort to the people.

(e) The arrest, accusations and persecution of Paul (Acts 21:27-36):

Paul was arrested in Jerusalem after Jews accused him of bringing Gentiles into the temple and defiling it. A mob seized him, beating him violently. Roman soldiers intervened, arresting Paul to prevent further chaos. The accusations against Paul were false, as he had not violated Jewish laws. Despite the persecution, Paul used the opportunity to witness about Christ.