

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION, 2002

0014

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

SOLUTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D
2. Answer **ALL** questions in the answer booklet(s) provided.
3. Write your examination number on every page(s) of your answer booklet(s)
4. **ALL** writing should be in black or blue pen.
5. Cellphones, Bibles and other religious books are not allowed in the examination room.



SECTION A (10 MARKS)

1. Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

(i) The rainbow symbolized

- A. punishment
- B. God's faithfulness
- C. human achievement
- D. sacrifice

Correct answer is B.

The rainbow was given after the flood as a sign of God's covenant with Noah, showing His faithfulness and promise never again to destroy the earth by flood. It represents God's mercy and commitment to humanity.

(ii) Abraham's faith was tested most when he

- A. left Ur
- B. defeated kings
- C. offered Isaac
- D. received circumcision

Correct answer is C.

Abraham's greatest test of faith was when God asked him to offer Isaac, his promised son. This tested Abraham's complete trust and obedience to God even when the command was extremely difficult.

(iii) God's provision of manna taught Israel

- A. independence
- B. patience and trust
- C. farming skills
- D. discipline only

Correct answer is B.

Manna taught the Israelites to depend daily on God for provision. They had to trust Him each day and learn patience rather than storing food for themselves.

(iv) The golden calf incident showed Israel's

- A. hunger
- B. fear and impatience
- C. leadership strength
- D. unity

Correct answer is B.

The incident revealed Israel's fear and impatience when Moses delayed on Mount Sinai. Instead of trusting God, they turned to idol worship.

(v) Prophets were rejected mainly because they

- A. lacked authority
- B. spoke unpopular truth
- C. avoided kings
- D. opposed worship

Correct answer is B.

Prophets often delivered messages of correction and judgment, which were unpopular. People rejected them because they exposed sin and called for repentance.

(vi) Which judge relied on riddles?

- A. Samson
- B. Ehud
- C. Othniel
- D. Shamgar

Correct answer is A.

Samson used riddles, especially during his marriage feast, showing his cleverness but also his weakness in self-control.

(vii) David's anointing symbolized

- A. immediate kingship
- B. divine choice
- C. military power
- D. inheritance

Correct answer is B.

David's anointing showed that God had chosen him as king. Although he did not rule immediately, the anointing marked God's approval and purpose for his life.

(viii) Exile revealed God's

- A. weakness

- B. absence
- C. justice and faithfulness
- D. failure

Correct answer is C.

Exile demonstrated God's justice in punishing disobedience and His faithfulness in preserving His people and promising restoration.

(ix) Which book emphasizes covenant obedience?

- A. Genesis
- B. Deuteronomy
- C. Ruth
- D. Judges

Correct answer is B.

Deuteronomy repeatedly emphasizes obedience to the covenant, blessings for obedience, and consequences for disobedience.

(x) Wisdom literature focuses on

- A. prophecy
- B. daily moral living
- C. ritual law
- D. national history

Correct answer is B.

Wisdom books such as Proverbs and Ecclesiastes focus on practical guidance for righteous living, decision-making, and moral conduct.

SECTION B (20 MARKS)

2. Match the items in List A and List B.

(i) Covenant

Answer is E.

A covenant is an agreement that carries responsibilities between God and His people.

(ii) Sacrifice

Answer is G.

Sacrifice is an act of devotion offered to God as worship or atonement.

(iii) Prophecy

Answer is F.

Prophecy is the communication of God's will and message to the people.

(iv) Repentance

Answer is J.

Repentance involves a change of heart and direction, turning away from sin toward God.

(v) Obedience

Answer is I.

Obedience means submission to God's will and commands.

(vi) Idolatry

Answer is B.

Idolatry is turning away from God to worship other gods or objects.

(vii) Exile

Answer is H.

Exile was the consequence of persistent sin and disobedience.

(viii) Deliverance

Answer is D.

Deliverance refers to restoration through God's power, rescuing His people from trouble.

(ix) Holiness

Answer is C.

Holiness means being set apart for God's purpose.

(x) Faith

Answer is A.

Faith is trust in God that is shown through action.

SECTION C (40 MARKS)

3. Write TRUE if the statement is correct and FALSE if the statement is not correct.

(i) God initiated covenants with humanity.

TRUE.

(ii) Faith always removes fear instantly.

FALSE.

(iii) Israel struggled to trust invisible leadership.

TRUE.

(iv) Moses doubted his ability initially.

TRUE.

(v) God remained present during exile.

TRUE.

(vi) Prophets addressed social injustice.

TRUE.

(vii) Kings were above the Law.

FALSE.

(viii) Worship required obedience.

TRUE.

(ix) God punished without warning.

FALSE.

(x) Faith demanded commitment.

TRUE.

(xi) Idolatry distorted Israel's identity.

TRUE.

(xii) Obedience required listening.

TRUE.

(xiii) Sacrifice replaced repentance.

FALSE.

(xiv) Leadership required accountability.

TRUE.

(xv) God corrected leaders publicly.

TRUE.

(xvi) Covenant renewal followed disobedience.

TRUE.

(xvii) Israel learned through suffering.

TRUE.

(xviii) God valued justice over ritual alone.

TRUE.

(xix) Blessings removed responsibility.

FALSE.

(xx) God's promises were unconditional in behavior.

FALSE.

4. Give short answers to the following questions.

(i) Explain two reasons why God tested Abraham's faith.

God tested Abraham to strengthen his faith and obedience. The test also demonstrated Abraham's trust in God as an example to future generations.

(ii) State two reasons Israelites feared the wilderness.

They feared lack of food and water. They also feared danger and uncertainty in an unfamiliar environment.

(iii) Give two consequences of idolatry.

Idolatry led to separation from God. It also brought punishment and loss of spiritual identity.

(iv) Explain two roles of prophets.

Prophets delivered God's message to the people. They also corrected sin and called for repentance.

(v) Mention two leadership failures of Saul.

Saul disobeyed God's commands. He also acted out of pride and fear of people.

(vi) State two strengths of David's character.

David trusted God deeply. He was also humble and repentant when he sinned.

(vii) Explain two purposes of exile.

Exile served as punishment for disobedience. It also aimed to restore Israel through repentance and renewal.

(viii) Mention two lessons from covenant renewal.

Faithfulness to God must be renewed. Obedience is essential for maintaining a relationship with God.

(ix) State two responsibilities under the Law.

The Law required obedience to God's commands. It also demanded justice and care for others.

(x) Mention two results of obedience.

Obedience brought blessings. It also resulted in peace and a strong relationship with God.

SECTION D (30 MARKS)

5. Give short answers to the following questions.

(i) "Man shall not live by bread alone."

(a) Who spoke these words?

These words were spoken by Moses.

(b) In what situation were they spoken?

They were spoken during Israel's wilderness journey while teaching dependence on God.

(c) What do they teach about dependence on God?

They teach that spiritual dependence on God is more important than physical needs alone.

(d) State two applications to daily life.

Believers should trust God for daily needs. Spiritual growth should be prioritized alongside material concerns.

(ii) Explain how Israel's wilderness experience shaped their faith and identity.

The wilderness taught Israel dependence on God for survival. It shaped them into a covenant community that learned obedience, trust, and reliance on God's guidance.

(iii) Using examples from Samuel and Nathan, explain the prophetic role in correcting leadership.

Samuel corrected Saul for disobedience, showing that kings were accountable to God.

Nathan confronted David over his sin, demonstrating that prophets upheld justice and guided leaders back to righteousness.