

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

014

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE

Time: 2 Hours

ANSWERS

Monday, 20th November 2017.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of Ten questions in section A, B, C and D with total of eight question.
2. Answer all questions in section A, B and C and one question in section D.
3. All writings must be in **blue** or **black** ink.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the assessment room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** at the top right hand corner of every page.

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1. For each of the following items (i)-(x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

- (i) One of the teachings of the biblical creation stories is
- A. creation happened randomly without the word of God.
 - B. man is responsible for destroying the environment.
 - C. nothing created by God may be adored as a god.
 - D. the ultimate aim of all creation is the glorification of the devil.

Answer: C

Reason: The creation story emphasizes that everything created by God is good and nothing should replace God in worship, unlike option A, which suggests randomness, or B and D, which imply unbiblical teachings.

(ii) Who was the man formed by the Lord from the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and became a living being (Gen. 2:7)?

- A. Reuben.
- B. Moses.
- C. Aaron.
- D. Adam.

Answer: D

Reason: Genesis 2:7 clearly identifies Adam as the first man formed by God, making other options unrelated to this event.

(iii) Why did the first man whom God created become a living being?

- A. Because he was breathed into his nostrils the breath of life.
- B. Because he was formed from the dust of the ground.
- C. Because he was blessed to multiply and fill the earth.
- D. Because he was placed in the Garden of Eden.

Answer: A

Reason: Genesis 2:7 states that man became a living being because God breathed the breath of life into his nostrils, whereas other options describe subsequent events.

(iv) What does the word Eden mean?

- A. Eternal life.
- B. Fertile plain.
- C. Paradise.
- D. Promised Land.

Answer: C

Reason: The word "Eden" is often interpreted to mean "paradise" or a perfect dwelling place, as seen in biblical texts.

(v) What does the name Adam mean?

- A. Knowing everything.
- B. Acquired syndrome.
- C. Living.
- D. Humanity.

Answer: D

Reason: The name "Adam" is derived from the Hebrew word for "man" or "humanity," representing mankind as a whole.

(vi) What was God's intention for the creation of the first human beings in the image of God?

- A. To be independent judge of what is right or wrong.
- B. To have freedom and right to do whatever they were pleased.
- C. To obey God and depend on Him.
- D. To rule their own lives.

Answer: C

Reason: Humans were created to have a relationship with God and to obey and depend on Him, rather than the independence suggested in other options.

(vii) After the creation of Adam and Eve in the image of God, what were they expected to do by their Creator?

- A. To know, love and serve God.
- B. To know, own and eat fruits of the garden of God.
- C. To know, marry and raise children in God's ways.
- D. To know, share and teach God's word.

Answer: A

Reason: The purpose of creation, according to biblical teachings, is to know, love, and serve God, which encapsulates their duty.

(viii) The four rivers which watered the Garden of Eden were

- A. Pishon, Gihon, Tigris and Nile.
- B. Pishon, Nile, Jordan and Euphrates.
- C. Pishon, Gihon, Tigris and Euphrates.
- D. Gihon, Tigris, Jordan and Nile.

Answer: C

Reason: Genesis 2:10-14 names the rivers as Pishon, Gihon, Tigris, and Euphrates, while other options introduce rivers not mentioned in the Bible.

(ix) "The Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden to till it and keep it" (Gen. 2:15). What responsibility were they given?

- A. Developing and owning God's creation.
- B. Protecting and commanding God's creation.
- C. Developing and managing God's creation.
- D. Developing and protecting God's creation.

Answer: D

Reason: The responsibility given was both to develop and protect the garden, as described in Genesis 2:15.

(x) Which words were repeated for each of the things or creatures God created from the third day of creation?

- A. "I will create another creature."

- B. "There is only one and unique God."
 C. "And God saw that it was good."
 D. "I am pre-existing and everlasting God."

Answer: C

Reason: Genesis repeatedly mentions "And God saw that it was good" after each act of creation.

2. Match the items in List A with the responses in List B by writing the letter of the correct response from List B below the corresponding item number in the box provided.

List A:

- (i) The firstborn son of Abraham.
 (ii) The woman who died at 127 years of age.
 (iii) The wife of Isaac.
 (iv) The second wife of Abraham.
 (v) The husband of Sarah.
 (vi) One of the brothers of Abraham.
 (vii) The firstborn of Sarah.
 (viii) The father of Lot.
 (ix) The king whose story involved Abraham and Isaac.
 (x) The father of Rebekah.

List B:

- A. Bethel.
 B. Nahor.
 C. Abraham.
 D. Rachel.
 E. Sarah.
 F. Keturah.
 G. Hagar.
 H. Isaac.
 I. Rebekah.
 J. Hagar.
 K. Haran.
 L. Abimelech.
 M. Ishmael.

Answers:

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
M	E	I	F	C	B	H	K	L	J

3. For each of the following statements, write TRUE if the statement is correct or FALSE if the statement is not correct.

(a) Another name of Gideon is Jerubbaal. TRUE

Reason: Gideon was also known as Jerubbaal after he destroyed the altar of Baal (Judges 6:32).

(b) Tola the son of Pu'ah, the son of Dodo is among the major Judges in Israel. FALSE

Reason: Tola was a judge in Israel but is considered a minor judge (Judges 10:1-2).

(c) Samson judged Israel longer than any other judge.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Samson judged Israel for 20 years, whereas other judges like Deborah and Gideon served longer.

(d) Jephthah of Gilead fought against Ammonites.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Jephthah led Israel in battle against the Ammonites (Judges 11:32-33).

(e) Sisera was the army general of King David.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Sisera was the army general of King Jabin of Canaan, not King David (Judges 4:2).

(f) Gideon tested his people twice before being engaged in war.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Gideon tested his people by reducing the army and confirming God's will through fleece (Judges 7:1-7).

(g) Deborah was the female judge in Israel.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Deborah was a prophetess and judge who led Israel to victory (Judges 4:4-5).

(h) The cycle of sin is the consecutive sinning of Israelites against their desire.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: The cycle of sin refers to Israel's repeated pattern of sin, punishment, repentance, and deliverance during the period of the Judges.

(i) During the time of Judges in Israel, there existed both major and minor Judges.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Judges like Deborah and Gideon were considered major, while Tola and Jair were minor judges.

(j) It was the Israelites who told Gideon that the enemies were many.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: God revealed to Gideon that his army was too large to ensure that Israel credited Him for the victory (Judges 7:2).

4. Using the given words in the box, fill in the blank spaces to complete the story about Joshua.

Words : Ephraim, Egypt, twelve spies, Jephunneh, salvation, Shechem, Caleb, Joshua, Moses, Judges, Nun, a hundred, enemy, Promised Land, successor, two spies.

- (a) Joshua was the son of Nun.
- (b) He was firstly known as Hoshea. Later on, Moses called him Joshua.
- (c) Hoshea means salvation.
- (d) Joshua was from the tribe of Ephraim.
- (e) When Moses died, Joshua became his successor as leader of Israelites.
- (f) He was one of the twelve spies who were sent by Moses to spy the land of Canaan.
- (g) He is the one who led the Israelites into the Promised Land.
- (h) Joshua is counted as one of the Judges of Israel.
- (i) Before his death, Joshua gave a farewell speech at Shechem and renewed the covenant between God and the Israelites.
- (j) Joshua died when he was a hundred and ten years old. And they buried him in his own inheritance at Timnathserah, which is in the hill country of Ephraim.

5. Give short answers to the following questions. Each question carries two marks.

- (a) What are the qualities of the tree that attracted Eve in the garden (Genesis 3:6)?

The tree was good for food, pleasing to the eyes, and desirable for gaining wisdom.

- (b) What happened to Adam and Eve just after they ate the fruit (Genesis 3:7)?

Their eyes were opened, and they realized they were naked, so they sewed fig leaves together to make coverings.

- (c) After the death of Abel, Adam and Eve got another son and named him Seth. What did Eve say that gives the meaning of the name (Genesis 4:25)?

Eve said, "God has granted me another child in place of Abel, since Cain killed him."

- (d) When men began to multiply on earth, what did the sons of God do after seeing that the daughters of men were fair (Genesis 6:1-2)?

The sons of God took wives for themselves from the daughters of men, whom they chose.

- (e) After the flood, when people increased on earth and society developed, they disobeyed God again. How did God punish them (Genesis 11:1-8)?

God confused their language and scattered them over the face of the earth during the building of the Tower of Babel.

- (f) During the great flood, for how long did rain fall on the face of the whole earth (Genesis 7:12)?

Rain fell for forty days and forty nights.

(g) What bird did Noah send out of the Ark the first time before the end of the flood, and what did it do in connection to Noah's purpose to send it out (Genesis 8:6-7)?

Noah sent out a raven. It kept flying back and forth until the water had dried up from the earth.

(h) What was Noah's occupation after the flood (Genesis 9:20)?

Noah became a man of the soil and planted a vineyard.

(i) When Terah had lived seventy years, he became the father of three sons. Mention two of them (Genesis 11:26).

Abram and Nahor.

(j) Terah left Ur to go to Canaan. Where did he eventually end his journey and settle (Genesis 11:31-32)?

Terah settled in Haran.

6. Answer items (a) – (e) in the spaces provided.

(a) Where did Abraham bury his wife Sarah and how did he get the burial place?

Abraham buried his wife Sarah in the cave of Machpelah, near Mamre (which is Hebron). He purchased the burial site from Ephron the Hittite for four hundred shekels of silver after negotiating with the Hittites (Genesis 23:1-20).

(b) What did God promise in God's first covenant with Abram, and how was the covenant confirmed?

God promised Abram that his descendants would inherit the land of Canaan, that he would be the father of many nations, and that his offspring would be as numerous as the stars. The covenant was confirmed when God asked Abram to prepare a sacrifice of animals, and God passed between the pieces of the sacrifice as a smoking firepot and a blazing torch (Genesis 15:1-21).

(c) Who was Hagar and why was she chased away from Abraham (Genesis 21:9-21)?

Hagar was Sarah's Egyptian maidservant and the mother of Abraham's son, Ishmael. She was chased away because Sarah saw Ishmael mocking her son Isaac and insisted that Abraham send Hagar and Ishmael away to ensure Isaac's inheritance. God assured Abraham that Ishmael would also become a great nation, and Abraham sent Hagar and Ishmael away with provisions.

(d) Briefly, tell the story about Sodom and Gomorrah and its people.

Sodom and Gomorrah were two cities known for their wickedness and sin. God decided to destroy them but promised to spare the cities if righteous people could be found. Abraham interceded for the cities, but not even ten righteous people were found. Angels warned Lot and his family to flee the city and not look back. God rained down sulfur and fire, destroying Sodom and Gomorrah. Lot's wife disobeyed and looked back, turning into a pillar of salt (Genesis 18:16-19:29).

(e) Briefly explain who Melchizedek was, what Melchizedek did when he met Abram (Abraham) who was returning from the battles and what Abram did to Melchizedek in return.

Melchizedek was the king of Salem and a priest of God Most High. He met Abram as Abram was returning from defeating the kings who had captured Lot. Melchizedek blessed Abram and offered him bread and

wine. In return, Abram gave Melchizedek a tenth of everything he had recovered from the battle (Genesis 14:18-20).

7. During the movement to the Promised Land, the Israelites were blocked between the Red Sea and the Egyptian army (Exodus 14:1-41). Giving four points, explain how God saved and protected them by relating to what God does to us today.

a) Divine Guidance: God led the Israelites by a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, providing direction and assurance of His presence (Exodus 13:21-22). Today, God guides us through His Word and the Holy Spirit, offering direction in our lives.

b) Protection from Enemies: As the Egyptians approached, the angel of God and the pillar of cloud moved behind the Israelites, creating a barrier between them and the Egyptian army (Exodus 14:19-20). This act protected them from imminent danger. Similarly, God protects us from harm, often in ways we may not immediately perceive.

c) Miraculous Deliverance: God instructed Moses to stretch out his hand over the sea, and He parted the waters, allowing the Israelites to cross on dry ground (Exodus 14:21-22). This miraculous deliverance demonstrates God's power to make a way when there seems to be no way. In our lives, God can provide solutions to seemingly insurmountable problems.

d) Destruction of Oppressors: After the Israelites crossed safely, God caused the waters to return, drowning the pursuing Egyptian forces (Exodus 14:26-28). This act eliminated the immediate threat to His people. Today, God can remove obstacles and challenges that threaten our well-being, ensuring our safety and peace.

8. One of the Ten Commandments states, “You shall not steal” (Exodus 20:15). Explain four effects of stealing.

a) Erosion of Trust: Stealing breaks the trust between individuals and within communities. When someone steals, it creates suspicion and undermines relationships, making it difficult to maintain healthy interactions.

b) Legal Consequences: Engaging in theft can lead to legal repercussions, including fines, imprisonment, or other penalties. These consequences can have long-term effects on a person's life, affecting employment opportunities and personal freedom.

c) Spiritual Separation: Stealing is a sin that separates individuals from God. It violates His commandments and can hinder one's spiritual growth and relationship with Him. Repentance and seeking forgiveness are necessary to restore this relationship.

d) Personal Guilt and Shame: Those who steal may experience feelings of guilt and shame, leading to a troubled conscience. This internal conflict can affect mental health and overall well-being, causing stress and anxiety.