

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

014

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE

Time: 2 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2020.

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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Here are the answers to the multiple-choice questions with reasons for the correct answers in relation to the alternatives:

i. According to the creation story, when do we observe light?

- A. During the night and the day break
- B. During the day and the night
- C. During the afternoon and evening
- D. During the morning and evening

Answer: B. During the day and the night

Reason: Light was created to separate day and night, making it visible during both. Other alternatives, such as "morning and evening," or "afternoon and evening," specify only parts of the day, which is incorrect.

ii. According to the Bible, what was the sin of Adam and Eve?

- A. The disobedience to God's command
- B. The breaking of the sixth commandment
- C. The sin of worshipping the snake
- D. The sin of eating the apple

Answer: A. The disobedience to God's command

Reason: Adam and Eve's sin was disobeying God's command not to eat the forbidden fruit. It was not breaking the sixth commandment or worshipping the snake. The Bible does not specify the fruit as an apple.

iii. Which sign did God give to Abraham as a seal of covenant?

- A. A new land freeze
- B. Smoke
- C. Rainbow
- D. Circumcision

Answer: D. Circumcision

Reason: Circumcision was given as a physical sign of the covenant between God and Abraham. The rainbow was a sign for Noah, while smoke and land freeze are not covenant signs in the Bible.

iv. What guided the Israelites through the wilderness for a safe journey?

- A. A star in the sky
- B. A vision of Moses about the direction
- C. A pillar of cloud and a pillar of fire
- D. A map possessed by Moses to guide him

Answer: C. A pillar of cloud and a pillar of fire

Reason: The Bible specifies that a pillar of cloud guided them by day and a pillar of fire by night. A star and a map are not mentioned, and visions were not their physical guide.

v. What was the name of the only daughter of Jacob?

- A. Diana
- B. Dinah
- C. Susannah

D. Joanna

Answer: B. Dinah

Reason: Dinah was Jacob's only recorded daughter. The other names, such as Diana and Joanna, do not appear in the Biblical genealogy of Jacob.

vi. Why did Pharaoh's daughter give the name Moses to one of the Hebrew's children?

A. He was a Hebrew

B. He was a good child

C. He was drawn out of water

D. He was handsome

Answer: C. He was drawn out of water

Reason: The name Moses means "drawn out," referring to Pharaoh's daughter rescuing him from the Nile. His Hebrew identity, goodness, or appearance was not the reason for the name.

vii. According to Numbers chapter 20, why did God tell Moses that he would not enter the Promised Land?

A. He did not sanctify the Lord in the eyes of the people at Meribah

B. He unlawfully ate manna in the desert and so God was angry

C. He struck the rock three times against God's order

D. He was cruel to the chosen people and very sinful

Answer: A. He did not sanctify the Lord in the eyes of the people at Meribah

Reason: Moses disobeyed God by striking the rock twice instead of speaking to it, as instructed. The other options are not aligned with the specific events described in Numbers 20.

viii. Why were the Israelites defeated by the people of Ai (Joshua 7:1-5; 6-18)?

A. One of the soldiers sided with their enemies

B. They broke faith in regard to the devoted things

C. Joshua did not arrange his soldiers well

D. They lacked the zeal for the battle

Answer: B. They broke faith in regard to the devoted things

Reason: Achan had taken devoted items, causing God's anger. The defeat was not due to poor military arrangement, treachery, or lack of zeal.

ix. "Now the serpent was more subtle than any other wild creature..." (Genesis 3:1). What does this mean?

A. The serpent was wise

B. The serpent was a cheater

C. The serpent was very clever

D. The serpent was a creeping animal

Answer: C. The serpent was very clever

Reason: The term "subtle" in this context refers to cleverness or cunningness. It does not imply wisdom, cheating, or merely being a creeping animal.

x. Some of the parents have been the source of conflicts among their children in our societies. Which of the following couples and their children demonstrate this assertion?

- A. Isaac and Rebekah whose children were Esau and Jacob
- B. Abraham and Sarah whose sons were Ishmael and Isaac
- C. Jacob and Rachel whose children were Joseph and Benjamin
- D. Adam and Eve whose children were Cain and Abel

Answer: A. Isaac and Rebekah whose children were Esau and Jacob

Reason: Isaac and Rebekah showed favoritism, with Isaac favoring Esau and Rebekah favoring Jacob, leading to sibling rivalry. Other examples, like Adam and Eve, involved conflict but not favoritism.

2. Match the descriptions of people in List A with the names of the persons in List B by writing the letter of the correct name below the corresponding item number in the box provided.

List A

- i. The one who did not value his birthright
- ii. The one whose name was changed to Israel
- iii. The uncle to Jacob
- iv. The firstborn son of Leah to Jacob
- v. The wife of Isaac
- vi. The lastborn son of Rachel to Jacob
- vii. The maid servant of Leah
- viii. The maid servant of Rachel
- ix. The daughter of Laban
- x. The firstborn son of Rachel

List B

- A. Dinah
- B. Sarah
- C. Benjamin
- D. Leah
- E. Zilpah
- F. Jacob
- G. Joseph
- H. Reuben
- I. Rebekah
- J. Laban
- K. Bilhah
- L. Rachel
- M. Hannah

Answers:

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

3. For each of the following items, write T if the statement is True or F if the statement is False in the space provided.

i. From the story of the fall of man, sin is to be defined as unbelief and disobedience against God.

Answer: T

Reason: Sin, according to the Bible, involves disobedience to God's commands, as seen in the story of Adam and Eve in Genesis 3.

ii. Cain and Abel gave God offerings from the crops they had both harvested from the farm.

Answer: F

Reason: Abel offered the firstborn of his flock, while Cain offered fruits of the ground (Genesis 4:3-4).

iii. Adah, Zillah, and Sarah were the wives of Lamech.

Answer: F

Reason: Adah and Zillah were Lamech's wives, but Sarah was Abraham's wife (Genesis 4:19).

iv. In Genesis chapter 6, God decided to wipe out men whom he created because they disobeyed Him.

Answer: T

Reason: The wickedness of humanity led God to send the flood, as stated in Genesis 6:5-7.

v. Good relationship between God and man became poor just after Adam and Eve committed adultery.

Answer: F

Reason: Adam and Eve's sin was disobedience, not adultery (Genesis 3).

vi. Noah's ark was made of Gopher wood (Genesis 6:14).

Answer: T

Reason: The Bible specifies that Noah was instructed to make the ark from gopher wood.

vii. Babel means 'confusion.'

Answer: T

Reason: Babel means confusion because God confused their language there (Genesis 11:9).

viii. Noah built an altar to God after planting some vines and making wine to drink.

Answer: F

Reason: Noah built an altar to God after the flood, not after planting vines or drinking wine (Genesis 8:20).

ix. Cain had a brother called Enoch.

Answer: F

Reason: Cain's brother was Abel, and Enoch was Cain's son (Genesis 4:17).

x. Men began to call on the name of the Lord during Seth's time.

Answer: T

4. Using the words given in the box below, fill in the blank spaces for items (i) - (x) to complete the story of the life of Abraham (Abram).

Words: a covenant, circumcision, 75 years old, Melchizedek, a promise, Abraham, famine, Ishmael, 175 years old, Keturah, Noa, Abimelech, mutilation, 150 years old, a blessing.

- i. The name Abram was later on changed by God to Abraham.
- ii. God called Abram at the age of 75 years old after the death of his father.
- iii. Abram went to Egypt to sojourn there for the famine which was severe in his land.
- iv. An agreement made between two or more parties is generally called a covenant.
- v. A written or spoken commitment that one will do to somebody is generally known as a promise.
- vi. A chief priest and king of Salem who blessed Abram is Melchizedek.
- vii. At the age of 86 through Hagar, Abram got a son whom he named Ishmael.
- viii. An act of removing the foreskin of a male sexual organ is called circumcision.
- ix. Abraham died at the age of 175 years old.
- x. The wife of Abraham whom he married after the death of Sarah is Keturah.

5. (a) Mention two visible signs of God's presence with His people in the wilderness (Exodus 14:19-20; Numbers 9:15-23).

- i. The pillar of cloud during the day
- ii. The pillar of fire during the night

(b) Explain how God showed Himself as a powerful God when the Hebrews found themselves trapped between the Sea and Pharaoh's mighty army (Exodus 14:15-21).

God instructed Moses to stretch out his staff over the Red Sea, causing the waters to part. This created a dry path for the Israelites to cross safely. When Pharaoh's army pursued them, God caused the waters to return, drowning the Egyptian soldiers and saving the Israelites.

(c) The LORD said to Moses, "Consecrate to me all the firstborn; whatever is the first to open the womb among the people of Israel, both of man and of beast, is mine" (Exodus 13:1). What does this imply? This implies that the firstborn, whether human or animal, is dedicated to God as a symbol of His deliverance of Israel from Egypt, particularly during the Passover when the firstborn of Egypt were struck down.

(d) What two things did God promise to do if the Hebrews would obey His voice and keep His covenant at Mount Horeb (Exodus 19:5-6)?

- i. God promised that they would be His treasured possession among all peoples.
- ii. God promised that they would be a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.

(e) How did the Hebrews disappoint God when Moses delayed coming down from the mountain?

The Hebrews made a golden calf to worship, claiming it as the god that brought them out of Egypt. This act of idolatry angered God, as they had broken the covenant and commandments given to them.

6. Give brief explanations for each of the items (a)–(e). Each item carries four marks.

(a) What were the two reasons for Pharaoh to order the midwives to kill all baby boys born of the Hebrew women?

- i. Pharaoh feared that the Hebrew population would grow too large and become a threat to Egypt.
- ii. He wanted to weaken the Israelites by reducing the number of males who could fight in a rebellion.

(b) Briefly describe the last plague.

The last plague was the death of the firstborn in Egypt. God sent an angel to strike down every firstborn male in Egyptian households, including humans and animals. The Israelites were spared because they marked their doorposts with the blood of a lamb, as instructed by God.

(c) Briefly explain the preparation for the Passover meal.

The Israelites were instructed to select an unblemished lamb, slaughter it, and place its blood on their doorposts as a sign for the angel of death to pass over their homes. They were to roast the lamb, eat it with unleavened bread and bitter herbs, and burn any leftovers by morning.

(d) Briefly describe the call of Moses.

Moses encountered God in the form of a burning bush on Mount Horeb. God called him to lead the Israelites out of Egypt and into the Promised Land. Despite Moses' initial reluctance and excuses, God reassured him of His presence and equipped him for the task.

(e) What were the two qualifications of the Passover lamb the Israelites had to prepare?

- i. The lamb had to be a male, one year old, without blemish.
- ii. It had to be roasted whole, with its head, legs, and inner organs intact.

7. Explain Abraham's sacrifice of his only son and give two lessons you get from the story/event.

ANS:

The narrative of Abraham's near-sacrifice of his son Isaac, as recounted in Genesis 22:1-19, is a profound demonstration of faith and obedience. God commanded Abraham to offer Isaac, his promised son, as a burnt offering on Mount Moriah. Abraham, without hesitation, proceeded to follow God's instructions, demonstrating his absolute trust in God. At the critical moment when Abraham was about to sacrifice Isaac, an angel intervened, stopping him. God provided a ram as a substitute for the sacrifice, reaffirming His covenant with Abraham and blessing him for his unwavering faith.

From this account, we learn two significant lessons. The first lesson is the essence of faith in action. Abraham's readiness to sacrifice his beloved son highlights the depth of his trust in God's promises, even when faced with commands that appeared contradictory or difficult to comprehend. This teaches us that genuine faith often requires complete trust in God's plan, even when it defies human understanding. The second lesson is the foreshadowing of substitutionary atonement. The ram provided in place of Isaac

symbolizes the ultimate sacrifice of Jesus Christ, who Christians believe died for the sins of humanity. This event emphasizes God's provision and the overarching theme of salvation throughout the Bible.

8. In four points, describe how God set up the institution of marriage and the conditions he set for it.

Marriage, as described in the Bible, is a divine institution established by God during the creation of humanity. In Genesis 2:18-24, God observed Adam's solitude and declared, "It is not good for the man to be alone." He then created Eve, signifying the beginning of the marital union. This foundational act portrays marriage as a sacred covenant designed to meet the human need for companionship and mutual support.

The first condition of marriage is its divine origin. Marriage is presented as being instituted by God, making it a sacred bond rather than a mere social contract. This emphasizes the idea that marriage is part of God's divine plan for humanity.

The second condition is the unity and oneness of the marital relationship. The Bible teaches that "the two shall become one flesh," symbolizing the deep bond between husband and wife. This unity extends to physical, emotional, and spiritual aspects of their relationship.

The third condition is the lifelong commitment required in marriage. The Bible upholds marriage as a covenant meant to last a lifetime, reflecting God's unchanging faithfulness to His people.

Finally, marriage is established as an exclusive relationship between a man and a woman. This exclusivity fosters trust, loyalty, and mutual respect, which are essential for a healthy marital relationship.

These principles underscore the sacred nature of marriage as designed by God. They provide a foundation for understanding the purpose of marriage and the conditions required for its fulfillment, emphasizing the importance of love, commitment, and fidelity in marital relationships.