

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
FORM TWO NATIONAL ASSESSMENT**

014

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE

Time: 2:30 Hours.

ANSWER

Year: 2024

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections **A**, **B** and **C** with a total of **ten (10)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions.
3. Section A carries **15** marks; section B carries **70** marks and section C carries **15** marks.
4. All writing must be in **black** or **blue** ink and drawings must be in **pencil**.
5. Cellular phones and unauthorized materials are **not allowed** in the examination room.
6. Write your **Assessment Number** at the top-right hand corner of every page.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	EXAMINER'S INITIALS
1		
2		
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10		
TOTAL		
CHECKER'S INITIALS		

1. For the item (i)-(x), Choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided

(i) What was the second name of Jethro the priest of Midian?

- A Reuel
- B Aaron
- C Moses
- D Nahor

Correct answer: A Reuel

Jethro, the priest of Midian and the father-in-law of Moses, was also known as Reuel. This name appears in Exodus 2:18, which identifies Reuel as the father of Zipporah, the wife of Moses. This shows that Jethro and Reuel refer to the same person. Therefore, the correct answer is A because Reuel was another name for Jethro, confirming his priestly and family connection to Moses.

(ii) One among the wives of Esau was a daughter of Ishmael. Who was she?

- A Basemath
- B Mahalath
- C Rachel
- D Judith

Correct answer: B Mahalath

According to Genesis 28:9, Esau married Mahalath, the daughter of Ishmael, who was the sister of Nebaioth. This marriage was Esau's attempt to please his father Isaac after realizing that his Canaanite wives were displeasing. Basemath was another of Esau's wives but not Ishmael's daughter. Hence, the correct answer is B, Mahalath, as she was the daughter of Ishmael.

(iii) When the Hebrews cried to God in regard to the fiery snakes that had bitten them, God ordered Moses to make a bronze snake. Predict the implication of the bronze snake.

- A Moses' healing power

B Serpent's healing power

C God's healing power

D Magic healing power

Correct answer: C God's healing power

The bronze snake symbolized God's healing power, not Moses' or the serpent's. When those bitten looked at the bronze snake, they were healed, demonstrating God's authority and mercy. The act of looking up symbolized faith and dependence on God's deliverance rather than on human ability. Therefore, the correct answer is C because the event revealed that healing and salvation come only from God.

(iv) When God brought a helper to Man, he named her "Woman." What does the word "Woman" mean?

A The flesh of the flesh

B The humanity

C The one taken out of man

D The mother of all

Correct answer: C The one taken out of man

In Genesis 2:23, Adam called his companion "Woman" because she was taken out of man. This phrase explains the origin of the name and emphasizes the unity and equality between man and woman in creation. The woman was made from the rib of man, symbolizing companionship and mutual dependence. Therefore, C is correct because it represents the true meaning of the word "Woman" as stated in the creation story.

(v) The Hebrews committed great apostasy at mount Horeb when Moses was with God on the top of the mountain. What was the great apostasy that they committed?

A Adultery

B Idolatry

C Murder

D Homosexuality

Correct answer: B Idolatry

While Moses was on Mount Horeb receiving the Ten Commandments, the Israelites became impatient and made a golden calf to worship as their god. This act was idolatry, which means worshiping false gods or idols. It was a serious sin because it violated the commandment against having other gods. Therefore, B is correct because idolatry was the major sin of the Israelites at Mount Horeb.

(vi) Which one was a specific curse to the serpent/snake?

A You will strike the heel and the head of man.

B There will be enmity among your offspring.

C You will eat the dust all the days of your life.

D You are cursed among all creatures in the world.

Correct answer: C You will eat the dust all the days of your life

In Genesis 3:14, God cursed the serpent after deceiving Eve, saying it would crawl on its belly and eat dust all its life. This punishment symbolized humiliation and defeat. While enmity was mentioned later, it applied to both the serpent's and woman's offspring. Therefore, the specific curse that directly applied to the serpent was eating dust, making C the correct answer.

(vii) God at Peniel, changed the name of Jacob to Israel. What does the name Israel mean?

A You have striven with God and men and prevailed.

B An angel and men have striven and prevailed.

C You have striven with Esau and Laban and prevailed.

D God and angels have striven and prevailed.

Correct answer: A You have striven with God and men and prevailed

Jacob wrestled with God's messenger at Peniel, and after prevailing, his name was changed to Israel, meaning "he who strives with God." This marked a spiritual transformation, symbolizing persistence

and divine favor. The event shows Jacob's perseverance and God's blessing over his life. Therefore, A is correct because it directly represents the meaning given in Genesis 32:28.

(viii) Which types of food products of the land of Canaan were eaten after the Israelites stopped eating Manna?

- A Unleavened cakes and parched grain
- B Unleavened cakes and parched meat
- C Unleavened cakes and parched fish
- D Unleavened cakes and parched white meat

Correct answer: A Unleavened cakes and parched grain

After entering the land of Canaan, the Israelites ate from the produce of the land for the first time, and manna ceased to fall. According to Joshua 5:11-12, they ate unleavened cakes and parched grain. This marked the fulfillment of God's promise and their transition from divine provision in the wilderness to self-sustenance in the Promised Land. Therefore, A is correct because it matches the Biblical record.

(ix) After Joshua had finished his speech and all the men of war went around the city of Jericho according to God's order, people shouted and the trumpets were blown and the wall of the city collapsed (Joshua 6:20–21); what happened after the collapse of the wall of the city?

- A Israelites' army captured the city.
- B Israelites' army reorganized.
- C Israelites' army got defeated.
- D Jericho's army joined the Israelites.

Correct answer: A Israelites' army captured the city

When the wall of Jericho fell, the Israelites immediately advanced and captured the city as instructed by God. They destroyed everything as an act of obedience and dedication to God's command. This event demonstrated God's power and faithfulness in giving victory to His people through obedience. Therefore, A is correct because the army took over the city after the wall collapsed.

(x) One thing discussed in the book of Judges is the recurrence of the cycle of sin. What would you do to stop the cycle of sins in today's life?

A I will tell people that they will die.

B I will teach people to repent and not repeat sinning.

C I will instruct people to follow the law of the Lord.

D I will test people if they will obey God or not.

Correct answer: B I will teach people to repent and not repeat sinning

The book of Judges shows that Israel repeatedly sinned, faced punishment, repented, and was delivered. To stop such a cycle today, teaching repentance and the need to avoid repeating sin is crucial. Repentance leads to genuine transformation and renewed obedience to God. Therefore, the correct answer is B because it promotes moral and spiritual change that breaks the cycle of sin.

2. Match the Biblical quotations in **List A** with the names of the speakers in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct answer besides its corresponding item number in the box provided.

List A	List B
(i) "How is it that you came back so soon today?" (Exodus 2:18)	A Aaron
(ii) "Why do you strike your fellow Hebrew?" (Exodus 2:13)	B Jethro
(iii) "Hebrew women are not like Egyptian women." (Exodus 1:19)	C Jochebed
(iv) "Go in peace." (Exodus 4:18)	D Levi
(v) "Who am I that I should go to Pharaoh?" (Exodus 3:11)	E Moses
	F Shiphrah
	G Zipporah

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
B	E	F	B	E

SECTION B (70 Marks)

Answer all questions from this section.

3. (a) How was the man created?

God created the man, Adam, from the dust of the ground. He formed him physically by shaping the dust and then breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, making Adam a living being. This shows that humans are both physical and spiritual beings.

(b) Describe the creation of the woman.

The woman, Eve, was created from one of Adam's ribs while he was sleeping. God took a rib from Adam and made it into a woman. This signifies that woman is of the same essence as man and meant to be a companion and helper to him.

(c) What did the man say when God gave him the woman?

Adam said, "This is now bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of Man." This indicates Adam's recognition of the woman as part of himself and his acceptance of her as his companion.

(d) Advise the men who mistreat their wives in the society today.

Men should treat their wives with respect and love, as partners in life. They should avoid violence or abuse and provide emotional, physical, and spiritual support. Respecting women strengthens families and builds a peaceful society.

4. (a) Whom did God involve in confusing human language in Babel?

God involved the people of the earth who were building the Tower of Babel. He confused their language to prevent them from completing the tower as a result of their pride and disobedience.

(b) What was the outcome of confusion among the people in Babel?

The outcome was that people could no longer understand each other and were scattered across the earth. This prevented them from completing the tower and led to the formation of different nations with different languages.

(c) Explain the importance of human language in development today by giving three points.

Human language facilitates communication, which is essential for sharing knowledge and ideas. It enables education, learning, and the transmission of culture and values. Language also allows for cooperation in communities, leading to social and economic development.

5. Shechem after raping Dinah requested his father Hamor to go to her parents to propose to them to marry Dinah because he fell in love with her (Genesis 34:1–31).

(a) What was the feeling of the sons of Jacob in reaction to the humiliating action of Shechem upon their sister and what did they plan?

The sons of Jacob were very angry and felt humiliated by Shechem's actions. They planned to take revenge against the Shechemites by deceiving them into circumcision and then attacking them.

(b) Which trick did the sons of Jacob apply in order to fulfil their plan against the Shechemites?

They asked the Shechemites to be circumcised as a condition to marry Dinah, and while the men were in pain and weakened, the sons of Jacob attacked and killed them.

(c) Propose three measures to be taken against raping in your society.

Education on sexual consent and respect for others should be strengthened. Strict laws and punishments should be enforced against sexual offenders. Communities should provide support and protection to potential victims, including awareness campaigns.

6. Laban and Jacob made a covenant of peace at Mizpah which stated that no one shall cross the boundary for evil intention against the other (Genesis 31:43–54).

(a) What forced them to make such a covenant?

They were forced to make a covenant because of past conflicts and mistrust. They wanted to ensure peace and prevent future hostilities between them.

(b) What was the physical sign of this covenant?

The physical sign of the covenant was a heap of stones, called a pillar, which they set up as a witness to the agreement.

(c) What did the two parties do at the end which showed that they were bound together?

They swore an oath to each other, promising not to harm one another and agreed that the heap of stones would stand as a testimony to their covenant.

(d) In three points, show the importance of covenants in life.

Covenants build trust between individuals or groups. They provide security and prevent conflicts. Covenants also serve as a moral and social reminder of promises made and responsibilities to be upheld.

7. God left Pharaoh and his people to live for a purpose. However, he gave him a warning of what was going to happen and the precautions to take but Pharaoh did not pay attention (Exodus 9:16–19).

(a) What was the purpose of God letting Pharaoh and his people live?

God allowed Pharaoh and his people to live to demonstrate His power and to give them a chance to repent and follow His commands.

(b) What were the precautions that God gave to Pharaoh?

God warned Pharaoh to let His people go and avoid disobedience. He instructed him to prevent further harm to His people and to heed the signs of the plagues as warnings.

(c) Briefly explain any three dangers that a person can get by not paying attention to precautions given by God.

Disobedience can lead to suffering and loss, as seen in the plagues. Ignoring God's warnings can result in the destruction of one's possessions and community. It may also lead to spiritual consequences, including separation from God and loss of divine favor.

8. When the Hebrews set their camp at Pihahiroth by the Red Sea, they encountered two major obstacles (Exodus 14).

(a) What were the two obstacles?

(i) The Egyptian army pursuing them.

(ii) The Red Sea blocking their path, preventing escape.

(b) What was the Hebrews' reaction?

The Hebrews were terrified and cried out in fear, feeling trapped between the army and the sea.

(c) What did Moses tell the Hebrews?

Moses told them not to be afraid and to stand firm, assuring them that God would deliver them and fight for them.

(d) Explain how did they overcome the obstacles.

God parted the Red Sea through Moses, creating a dry path for the Hebrews to cross safely. When the Egyptians pursued them, the waters returned, drowning the enemy and ensuring the Hebrews' escape.

9. Jephthah vowed to offer burnt offering of whoever comes first to meet him when he comes from war with victory, but the vow cost him (Judges 11:29–33).

(a) Who fought against Jephthah?

Jephthah fought against the Ammonites, who were oppressing Israel at that time.

(b) Who came first to meet Jephthah after the war?

His daughter came first to meet him upon his victorious return from the war.

(c) What was Jephthah's reaction when the first person came to meet him as he came from war?

Jephthah was distressed because he realized his vow required him to offer the first person he met as a burnt offering, and it was his own daughter.

(d) Which three things do you learn from the life of Jephthah?

Vows should be made carefully and with full understanding of the consequences. Obedience to God must be balanced with wisdom and responsibility. Faith in God requires careful consideration of one's promises and actions.

SECTION C (15 Marks)

Answer question number ten (10)

10. God gave Adam and Eve the responsibilities of protecting and taking care of the Garden of Eden (Genesis 2:15). Considering the responsibilities given to them, explain four ways you would use to protect the environment.

- (i) Plant and maintain trees to prevent soil erosion, improve air quality, and support biodiversity.
- (ii) Avoid pollution by properly disposing of waste and reducing the use of harmful chemicals.
- (iii) Conserve water by using it responsibly and protecting water sources from contamination.
- (iv) Protect wildlife and their habitats by respecting natural ecosystems and avoiding destruction of forests, wetlands, and other natural areas.