THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

114/2 **DIVINITY 2**

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time : 3 Hours **Year : 2006**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of Alternative **A** and **B**. Candidates must confine themselves to either Alternative A or B.
2. Answer **five (5)** questions. Question number **one (1)** for Alternative A and question number **nine (9)** for Alternative B are compulsory.
3. Each question carries **twenty (20)** marks.
4. Bibles and other unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

ALTERNATIVE A

(The Four Gospels)

1. Short explanations (a–h):

   (a) “Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called children of God” (Matthew 5:9)

   (b) “Do not judge, or you too will be judged” (Matthew 7:1)

   (c) “Let the little children come to me” (Mark 10:14)

   (d) “Go and make disciples of all nations” (Matthew 28:19)

   (e) “I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance” (Mark 2:17)

   (f) “Heaven and earth will pass away, but my words will not pass away” (Matthew 24:35)

   (g) “Greater love has no one than this: to lay down one’s life for one’s friends” (John 15:13)

   (h) “Peace I leave with you; my peace I give to you” (John 14:27)

2. How did Jesus deal with unbelief and opposition (among crowds, Pharisees, his own family)? Give examples.

3. The theme of “Son of Man” in the Gospels: meaning, uses, and significance for Jesus’ identity.

4. Illustrate and explain an instance where Jesus forgives sins; what controversy arose, and what is the lesson?

5. Discuss the “Beatitudes” (Matthew 5:1–12): structure, meaning, and modern application.

6. Show how Jesus uses conflict episodes (e.g. with Pharisees over Sabbath, paying taxes) to teach deeper truths.

7. Analyse the “Great Commission” passage: its commands, promises, and challenges for the church.

8. Reflect on the passion narrative (betrayal, trials, crucifixion). How do the Gospels present the meaning of Jesus' suffering?

ALTERNATIVE B

(The Apostolic Age)

9. Short explanations (a–h):

   (a) "Let us not grow weary of doing good" (Galatians 6:9)

   (b) "Though one may be overpowered, two can defend themselves" (Ecclesiastes in New Testament usage)

   (c) "Be strong in the Lord, and in the strength of his might" (Ephesians 6:10)

   (d) "All things work together for good to those who love God" (Romans 8:28)

   (e) "If any man is in Christ, he is a new creation" (2 Corinthians 5:17)

   (f) "Do not be overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good" (Romans 12:21)

   (g) "Rejoice always, pray without ceasing" (1 Thessalonians 5:16-17)

   (h) "Let each esteem others better than himself" (Philippians 2:3)

10. Explain how believers in Acts shared all things in common: reasons, examples, benefits, and challenges.

11. In Acts 17, Paul's speech at the Areopagus is a model of apologetics. Summarize and analyze its elements.

12. The resurrection of Christ is central. Show how the apostles defended and propagated this doctrine (e.g. Peter in Acts, Paul in letters).

13. Discuss the fruit of the Spirit vs. works of the flesh (Galatians 5:19–23). What contrast does Paul draw and why?

14. Address the role of suffering in Paul's theology: how did he interpret suffering, and how did he live with it?

15. The letter structure and theology of Ephesians: unity, mystery, church, spiritual warfare. Outline key themes.

16. Explain the concept of "body of Christ" in Pauline Christianity: unity, diversity, mutual care, and responsibilities.