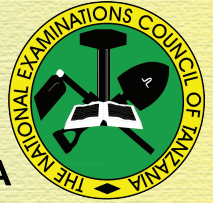


THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA



**CANDIDATES' ITEMS RESPONSE ANALYSIS  
REPORT ON THE ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF  
SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION  
(ACSEE) 2025**

**DIVINITY**



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**(ACSEE) 2025**

**114 DIVINITY**

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## FOREWORD

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania (NECTA) is pleased to issue the Candidates' Item Response Analysis (CIRA) report on 114 Divinity Subject in the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2025. The major goal of this report is to provide relevant feedback to various education stakeholders on the performance of the candidates in Divinity subject.

This report aims to highlight the key factors behind candidates' varying levels of performance in the examination. Candidates with good performance showed a clear understanding of the questions, gave relevant, accurate and focused answers, used specific examples, maintained logical structure and coherence and wrote clearly in correct English directly addressing the questions without unnecessary deviations. Additionally, the candidates demonstrated mastery of Biblical content, facts, concepts, themes, events, people and places which contributed to their success. On the other hand, low performance was attributed by failure of candidates to interpret and meet the demands of the questions. Many also faced challenges with English Language proficiency and lacked sufficient knowledge of the Biblical content required for the examination.

The insights shared in this report are intended to help education administrators, school managers, teachers, parents and students identify practical steps to enhance candidates' performance in future examinations conducted by the National Examinations Council of Tanzania.

Finally, the National Examinations Council of Tanzania wishes to express its profound appreciation to all individual experts and institutions for their invaluable contributions to the preparation of this report.



Prof. Said Ally Mohamed  
**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report seeks to evaluate the performance of candidates who sat for the 114 Divinity subject in the 2025 Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE). The examination assessed candidates' competencies in line with the Divinity Syllabus introduced in 2011 and the Revised Examination Format implemented in 2019.

The examination consisted of two papers: 114/1 Divinity Paper 1, which focused on Old Testament topics and 114/2 Divinity Paper 2, which covered the New Testament. Each paper was structured into two sections A and B. Section A contained six questions, all of which candidates were required to answer. Section B included three questions, from which candidates were to choose any two. Each question in Section A was allocated ten marks, while questions in Section B carried twenty marks each.

A total of 698 candidates sat for the examination, of whom 615 (88.11%) candidates passed, while 83 (11.89%) failed. This represents a decrease in performance of 3.34 per cent compared to 2024, when 826 candidates sat for the examination, with 91.45 per cent passing and 8.55 per cent failing.

Candidates' performance for each question is analyzed across three categories: good, average and weak. A score between 60 and 100 per cent is classified as good, 35 to 59 per cent as average and 0 to 34 per cent as weak. These performance levels are visually illustrated in the figures and appendix using color codes: green for good, yellow for average and red for weak.

The report also includes a detailed analysis of each question, outlining what was expected from the candidates, the overall performance and possible reasons for that performance. To highlight strengths and weaknesses in the responses, examples of both correct and incorrect answers are provided. This is followed by a topic-wise performance analysis, along with a conclusion and actionable recommendations. A summary of candidates' performance by topic is presented in the appendix.

## **2.0 ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES TO EACH QUESTION IN 114/1 DIVINITY PAPER 1**

The 114/1 Divinity Paper 1 examination comprised two sections, A and B, with a total of nine questions. Candidates were required to answer all six questions in Section A, which carried 60 marks and choose any two questions from Section B, worth 40 marks, making a total of 100 marks.

### **2.1 SECTION A: Short Answer Items**

Short answer questions assess key concepts, recall and application of knowledge concisely. They promote accuracy, reveal understanding gaps and allow broad topic coverage while evaluating critical thinking within a limited scope.

Section A consisted of six (6) short answer questions, numbered 1 to 6. Each question was respectively drawn from a specific topic: *The Book of Judges*; *Prophetic Literature: The Book of Prophet Ezekiel*; *Prophetic Literature: The Book of Prophet Hosea*; *Establishment of Monarchy in Israel*; *Prophetic Literature: The Book of Prophet Zechariah*; and *Prophetic Literature: The Book of Prophet Amos*. The candidates were required to answer all questions in this section and each question carried 10 marks totalling 60 marks.

#### **2.1.1 Question 1: The Book of Judges**

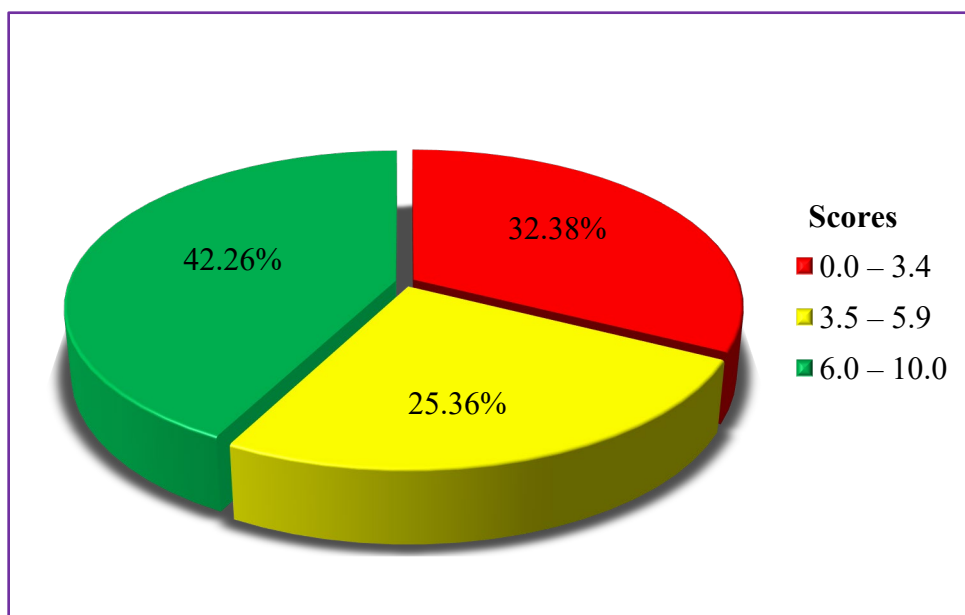
The question consisted of four parts: (a), (b), (c) and (d) and was structured as follows:

*After the death of Joshua in Israel everyone did as it pleased him because they had no leader to lead them in the correct covenant relationship with God and they found themselves in serious apostasy (Judges 2:1-23).*

- (a) How can you explain about the apostasy referred to in the statement?*
- (b) In the context of the story, what order of God had the Israelites violated?*
- (c) Describe the two gods of the Canaanites that the Israelites worshipped and thus provoked God to anger.*
- (d) Briefly analyse the apostasy cycle.*

The analysis of candidate's performance shows that; the question was attempted by all 698 (100%) candidates. Of these, 295 (42.26%) candidates scored between 6.0 and 10.0 marks, which was considered good performance. Another 177 (25.36%) candidates scored between 3.5 and 5.9

marks, representing average performance, while 226 (32.38%) candidates scored between 0.0 and 3.4 marks, which was regarded as weak performance. Figure 1 illustrates this analysis.



**Figure 1:** *The Candidates' Performance on Question 1.*

The analysis indicates that the overall performance of candidates on this question was good, with 472 (67.62%) candidates scoring between 3.5 and 10.0 marks. Of these, 16 (2.29%) candidates attained the full 10.0 marks. On the other hand, 226 (32.38%) candidates scored below 3.5 marks, with 54 (7.74%) scoring zero. Candidates who attained good performance demonstrated a clear understanding of the question's demands and sufficient knowledge of the subject matter. However, those with weak performance lacked adequate knowledge of apostasy during the period of the judges. The analysis of candidates' responses for each item is as follows:

Item (a) required candidates to explain the concept of apostasy. The expected answer was: *Apostasy means an attempt of the Israelites to abandon their monotheistic faith (worshipping one God) and to embrace polytheistic faith (worshipping many gods). The people of Israel abandoned the Lord God and worshipped the gods of the Canaanites.*

Most of the candidates provided relevant explanations of apostasy, demonstrating sufficient knowledge of how Biblical judges were raised to their positions. They also described the cycle of apostasy, showing a clear understanding of the demands of the question. In contrast, a few gave incorrect responses. For example, some confused apostasy with apostles, identifying it as people sent by God to preach His word, while others associated it with exile, lack of faith, idolatry, disobedience, or political rebellion. Additionally, some defined it as “things that people can use to control society,” “the king or queen who is the head of state,” or “the bad behaviour of the leader.” Others merely listed judges such as Othniel, Ehud, Deborah and Gideon. This shows that these candidates had limited knowledge of the theological teachings in the Book of Judges.

Item (b) required candidates to identify the command or instruction from God that the Israelites had violated when they abandoned the Lord and worshipped the gods of the Canaanites. The expected answer was that:

*The command which God had given to the Israelites was, ‘I am the Lord your God, you shall have no other gods before me. Or You shall not make for yourselves graven images, you shall not bow down to them and serve them. The Lord had also commanded the Israelites to destroy the altars of the Canaanite gods, but they violated this command by worshipping those gods upon their arrival in the Promised Land.*

Most of the candidates correctly identified the Lord's command violated by the Israelites in the story, showing a good understanding of the Sinai Covenant. However, some candidates failed to identify the specific command, instead discussing unrelated topics like the apostasy cycle, Sabbath laws, or temple offerings, revealing a lack of knowledge on the subject. For example, some responses included statements like, “They violated the order to give them a leader to lead them in the correct relationship with God,” or “They wanted a charismatic leader, a visible king who could protect them, collect taxes and make their daughters his wives.” Furthermore, others listed commands such as “Conquer and occupy,” “Worship only Yahweh,” or “Remove Canaanite inhabitants completely.” This suggests that these candidates did not fully understand the question's requirements and had insufficient knowledge of the subject matter.

Item (c) required candidates to correctly describe the two gods of the Canaanites, who were commonly worshipped during the period of the judges. The expected response was that: *The two gods were Baal, the storm and fertility god and Asherah, the goddess of love and fertility. These deities were central to Canaanite religion and frequently mentioned in the biblical accounts of Israel's apostasy.*

Most of the candidates correctly described the two Canaanite gods the Israelites worshipped, demonstrating adequate understanding of idolatry during the time of the Judges. In contrast, a few candidates provided incorrect responses. For example, some mentioned nations such as the “Moabites, Ammonites and Jebusites,” or referred to “oceanic gods, mountain gods and plateau gods.” Others mentioned “the golden calf worshipped during the time of Moses,” “the bronze serpent made by Moses at God’s command,” “Greek gods, ancestors, or angels,” or “animal gods, such as a donkey, or wood/human gods pretending to be god.” This suggests that these candidates had insufficient knowledge of the Israelites' life and settlement in the Promised Land.

Item (d) required the candidates to briefly analyse the apostasy cycle. The required response was,

*An apostasy cycle was a tendency of the Israelites to fall into sin repeatedly after each period of forgiveness and peace. The Israelites would sin against the Lord and in response, the Lord allowed them to be handed over to the plunderers. They were oppressed by their enemies until they cried out to the Lord for help. In his mercy, he would raise up a judge to deliver them. The land would experience peace for a time, but after the death of each judge the people returned to sin repeating the cycle. This cycle is described as:*

*Sin → Oppression → Repentance → Deliverance → Peace → Sin.*

The majority of candidates provided a correct analysis of the apostasy cycle, indicating they were familiar with the role of judges in directing Israel towards worshiping Yahweh. However, a few candidates provided incorrect analyses. For example, some merely listed the names of judges, such as Deborah, Samson, Othniel and Ehud, without further explanation. One candidate even confused the concept with the Parable of the Sower, describing the cycle of seed growth, where some seed fell on good soil, some on rocky ground, some was taken by birds and some fell among thorns

(Matthew 13:1-23). Other candidates wrote unrelated responses, such as "The apostasy cycle is from our first parents, Adam and Eve to the people of Canaan who convinced Israelites to engage in syncretism and our sin today," or "the need for a visible king or queen to make decisions." This suggests that these candidates were unfamiliar with the biblical concept of the apostasy cycle during the period of the Judges. Extract 1.1 provides a sample of correct responses to question 1.

1	<p>(a) Apostacy is an act of abandoning a certain religious belief completely and adopting a new religious belief. In this statement above Apostacy meant is the abandoning God's religion and adopting to false <del>was</del> gods worshipping by the people of Israel.</p>
	<p>(b) The Israelities violated God's first commandment which stated "I am <del>was</del> the Lord your God you should not <sup>worship other</sup> <del>have</del> gods except me"</p>
	<p>(c)(i) <u>Asherath</u> -she was a goddess of fertility, that in order animals and human to be reproductive health they should worship this goddess.</p>
	<p>(ii) <u>Baal</u> -He was a Philistines god, and he was believed to bring rain and increase production in crop cultivation, hence the Philistines offered great sacrifice for their good crop cultivation.</p>

## Chislin

This is the first part of the cycle, whereby the Israelites violated God's laws and commandment by worshipping foreign gods and idols and on top of that they started to intermarry the Canaanites.

## (ii) Punishment

God got angry and displeased by the sins of the Israelites and hence he offered punishment by allowing the neighbouring countries to dominate them, Example the Mesopotamians, Canaanites, Midianites and Philistines were allowed by God to dominate and oppress the Israelites.

## (iii) Repentance

After receiving the perils from God, the Israelites regretted their evil actions and grieved and repented to God, through wearing sack clothes and begging forgiveness from God in order that they become delivered.

## (iv) Deliverance.

God shows mercy upon them and rises charismatic leaders called judges to save the Israelites from their oppressors. Judges were military leaders and they fought strongly to bring peace to the Israelites. Examples of judges are Jephthah, Gideon, Othniel, Deborah and Samson.

1(d)	vi) Peace	
	After Deliverance peace exists for a long period of time whereby the people no longer practice idolatry and anything evil before the sight of God but act honestly in purity of God's love.	
	vi) Death	
	At this stage, a judge who have delivered the Israelites from oppression passes away and then the people forgets about the previous salvation and returns to the sinful nature and hence the cycle starts again	
<pre> graph TD     SIN[SIN] --&gt; PUNISHMENT[PUNISHMENT]     PUNISHMENT --&gt; REPENTANCE[REPENTANCE]     REPENTANCE --&gt; DELIVERANCE[DELIVERANCE]     DELIVERANCE --&gt; PEACE[PEACE]     PEACE --&gt; DEATH[DEATH]     DEATH --&gt; SIN   </pre>		
The Apostasy cycle.		

**Extract 1.1:** A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 1.

Extract 1.1 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of the Book of Judges and the question's specific requirements.

The following extract provides an example of an incorrect response, offering a clear contrast to the good performance in the preceding example. Extract 1.2 presents a sample of incorrect responses to question 1.

1.(a)	Apostasy - Is a situation where by a certain area had no a leader and they didn't see a person who can be a good leader as a leader who is passed since the passed leader has good relationship with God.
(b)	The order of God had and Israelites violated was God choose another leader who can represent him but Israelites violate and started to complaining since they need their own leader but God choose the one can lead them well.
(c)	The gods of canaanites was :- (i) Kias a calf who made by silver, iron and sand. They worship it and God provoked to anger.
	(ii) Kias a silver snake who was round ed in the stike. So they worship it and forgot their might God above in heaven.
1.(d)	Apostasy cycle This was a cycle that occurs when a former leader has got death they use it so as can get a good leader who is near God who has fear of God and who can lead people though they will go against God. So the cycle will be continuo year after year as leaders passed away

**Extract 1.2: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 1.**

Extract 1.2 demonstrates the candidate's poor mastery of the Book of Judges and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

## 2.1.2 Question 2: Prophetic Literature: The Book of Ezekiel

The question consisted of four parts: (a), (b), (c) and (d) and was structured as follows:

*With reference to the call of Ezekiel into prophetic ministry (Ezekiel 1-3);*

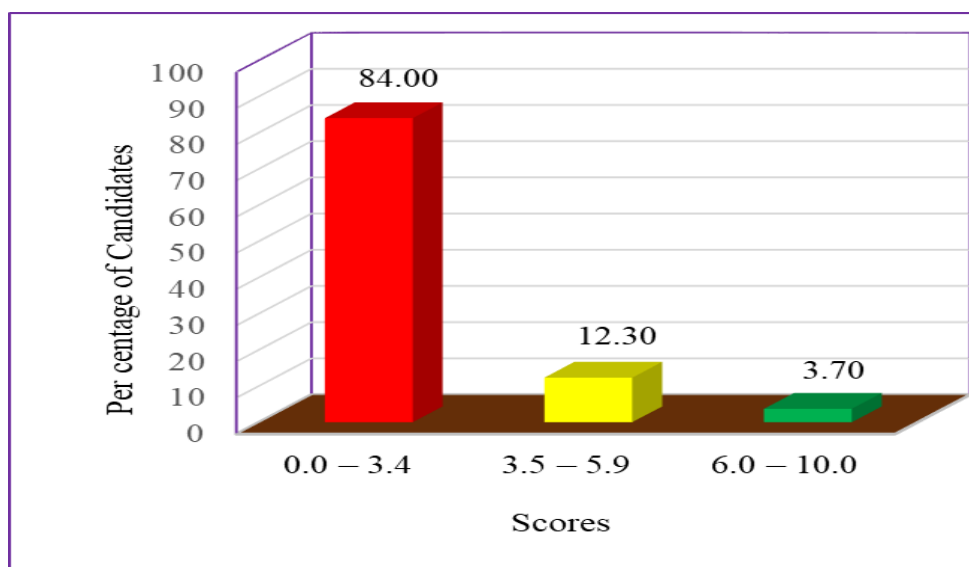
*(a) Why is the prophet identified as the prophet of the spirit of God?*

*(b) Briefly describe the call of Ezekiel to ministry.*

*(c) Describe the audience of Ezekiel's ministry.*

*(d) How does the call of Ezekiel inform the call of ministers in the church today?*

The analysis of the candidate's performance shows that; the question was attempted by all 698 (100%) candidates. Of these 26 (3.70%) scored between 6.0 and 10.0 marks, indicating good performance; 86 (12.30%) scored between 3.5 and 5.9 marks, indicating average performance; while the majority, 586 (84.00%) candidates scored between 0.0 and 3.4 marks, indicating weak performance. Figure 2 illustrates this analysis.



**Figure 2:** *The Candidates' Performance on Question 2.*

The analysis indicates that the overall performance of candidates on this question was weak, with 586 (84.00%) candidates scoring between 0.0 and 3.4 marks. Among them, 258 (37.00%) candidates scored zero. In addition, only 112 (16.00%) candidates scored between 3.5 and 10.0 marks; however, none scored full 10.0 marks. This suggests that while these candidates

understood the question's requirements, they were unable to fully explain the call and mission of the prophet Ezekiel. The analysis also revealed that most candidates had insufficient knowledge of the call and prophetic ministry of Ezekiel and did not understand the requirements of the question. Additionally, it suggests that the candidates may not have had a clear or thorough grasp of the key concepts related to the topic. The technical or biblical terms used in the question may also have been unfamiliar to many. The candidates' response analysis for each item is as follows;

Item (a) required candidates to give reasons why the prophet is identified as the prophet of the Spirit of God. Candidates were expected to provide relevant answers as follows: *The prophet is identified as the prophet of the spirit of God because of constant involvement of the spirit in his ministry. He was called by the Spirit, empowered by the Spirit, filled with the Spirit and lifted up by the Spirit. The Spirit also gave him courage.*

A small number of candidates provided correct reasons, demonstrating adequate knowledge of the historical background of the prophet Ezekiel. These candidates showed a clear understanding of the question's requirements; hence, they attempted the question accurately and provided better answers. However, the majority of the candidates gave incorrect reasons. For example, some candidates wrongly explained the aim of Ezekiel's vision, others wrote about his symbolic acts and described the mission of John the Baptist while others claimed that Ezekiel lived during the New Testament period. Additionally, others wrote "he was known for performing miracles or baptizing people with the Holy Spirit," "he was always in the temple," "Prophet Ezekiel he explained more about the Old Testament and the future story such as the story of Jesus Christ's death," "Because he was called by God himself." All of which are not true of Ezekiel being a prophet of the spirit of God. Such responses suggest that these candidates had insufficient knowledge of the historical background of the prophet Ezekiel, including his call and mission.

Item (b) tested candidates' recalling capacity by requiring them to describe the call of Ezekiel to ministry. Candidates were expected to provide a relevant description of Ezekiel's call, such as:

*The call of Prophet Ezekiel to ministry occurred through a vision while he was in exile by the river Kebab in Babylon. He saw the heavens opened and witnessed a divine manifestation, including four living creatures and the glory of the Lord. God then commissioned Ezekiel to be a prophet to the rebellious house of Israel, instructing him to speak God's word whether they would listen or not.*

On one hand, a small number of candidates provided a relevant description of the vision involved during the call of Ezekiel to ministry. This implies that they understood the requirements of the question and had sufficient knowledge of the historical background, call and mission of the prophet. On the other hand, most of the candidates were unable to correctly describe the call of Ezekiel to ministry. For example, some described the call of the prophet Isaiah, while others wrote about the symbolic actions of Jeremiah. Some other candidates wrote, "The call of Ezekiel was by the charism from God," "the call of Ezekiel was done at a time when Ezekiel was not expected to be a prophet," and "God called Ezekiel to preach the dry bones message in the society in different position." This suggests that the candidates had insufficient knowledge of the historical background, call and mission of the prophet.

Item (c) tested candidates' recall skills regarding the call and prophetic ministry of Ezekiel by asking them to describe his audience. The expected answer was: *Ezekiel was called to prophecy to stubborn and rebellious Jewish community in Babylonian exile. He was to minister among people who were full of despair and depression due to miserable condition they were facing.*

Few of the candidates provided a relevant description of the audience of the prophet Ezekiel during his ministry. This implies that these candidates had adequate understanding of Ezekiel's prophetic ministry. Conversely, most of the candidates provided incorrect responses, for example, some associated it with "Moab and Mesopotamia," "the wealthy elites in Jerusalem," "people from various nations," "the prophets of Baal," "people who had never been exiled" while others listed names of enemy kings of Israel, like Eglon and Jabin of Hazor. Moreover, others wrote, "The audience of Ezekiel were bad because they did not live as Ezekiel and they hated him," "People was seen

Ezekiel as a false prophet.” These responses indicate that the candidates had insufficient knowledge of the historical background of the prophet Ezekiel, particularly regarding the audience to whom he ministered.

Item (d) tested candidates’ ability to apply their knowledge of the call and prophetic ministry of Ezekiel to everyday life. Candidates were expected to provide a relevant application by demonstrating how Ezekiel’s call relates to the call of ministers in the church today. The correct answer included points such as:

*The church leaders should prepare their successors under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. They should compassionately encourage Christian youths to be ready to serve God and to care for people in all circumstances, those in distress and despair, the righteous and even the rebellious. Ministers, like Ezekiel, are called by God and should be obedient to His calling. They are expected to proclaim God’s message faithfully, even in the face of opposition or indifference. Just as Ezekiel was empowered by God for his mission, ministers today rely on divine guidance and strength. Ministers must live exemplary lives that reflect the message they preach. The prophetic call involves a deep sense of responsibility and accountability to God and the people.*

Most candidates failed to apply the story of Ezekiel's call and prophetic ministry to their daily lives, instead they provided irrelevant examples. Some criticized modern ministers, citing issues like corruption, miracle seeking and lack of accountability. Others mentioned exploitation by prophets selling holy items or accusing certain prophets of being false. Additionally, one of them wrote, “ministers are exploiting their congregants by selling holy water, salt or clothing.” Another wrote “in the many churches today there is people or prophets like Ezekiel who they are not believing.” These responses suggest that candidates failed to grasp the question's requirements and lacked the skills to apply biblical principles to real-life situations. Extract 2.1 provides a sample of incorrect responses to question 2.

Q2.	A/ Because prophet Ezekiel it explain more about the old testament on the time when Jesus christ died and hence to write as the verses according to Jesus christ.
	B/ The call of Ezekiel is call by Chanzim from God who were birth and to imdives in prophes.
	c/ The audience of Ezekiel to ministry is bad because Ezekiel he did not to live as a ministry in their life that made Ezekiel to life with water.
	D/ In the church today were may who love prophets that made to be false prophets in the world to need money than the ability to serve people and to engage on one Gods were failed. That it show in today in the community like in Tanzania others in Kenya.

**Extract 2.1:** A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 2.

Extract 2.1 demonstrates the candidate's poor mastery of the life history of Prophet Ezekiel and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

The following extract provides an example of correct responses, offering a clear contrast to the poor performance in the preceding example. Extract 2.2 presents a sample of a correct response to question 2.

2	<p>(a) Prophet Ezekiel has identified as the prophet of the spirit of God because in his prophecy, he identified the word spirit many times hence the foundation of the name of his prophetic work</p>
	<p>(b) A call of Ezekiel to ministry  Ezekiel was called while he was in exile and he was serving as a priest in exile where his call was accompanied by the vision of throne chariot and there was thunders which implied the Babylonians from North who also believed their god was far from North</p> <p>- The throne chariot implied God himself and his majesty.</p>
2	<p>(c) The Audience of Ezekiel's ministry was the Israelites who were in exile with him under the Babylonians under king Nebuchadnezzar.</p> <p>(d) The call of Ezekiel inform the call of the ministers in the church today that God's presence has no limit and his call to his servant has no choice of the place, season or situation but whatever the situation is God's plan has to be fulfilled.</p>

**Extract 2.2: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 2.**

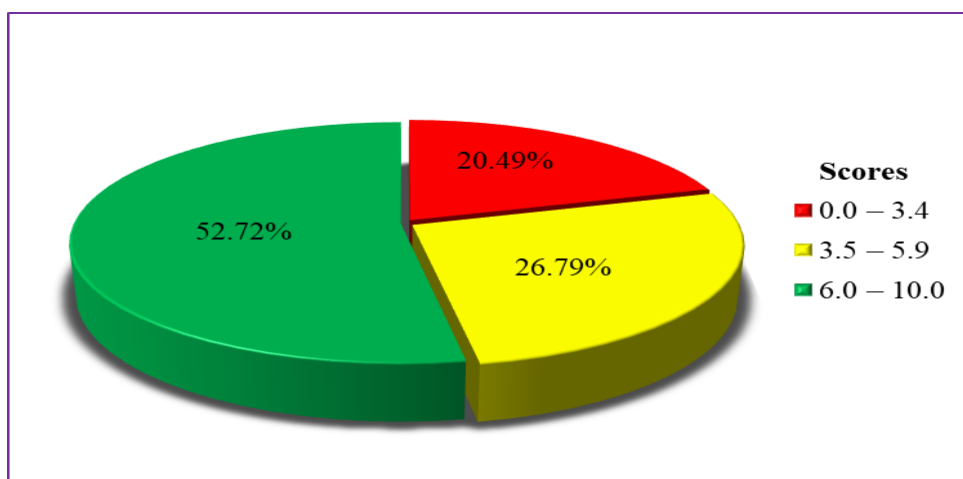
Extract 2.2 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of Ezekiel's mission and the specific requirements of the question.

### 2.1.3 Question 3: Prophetic Literature: The Book of Hosea

The question consisted of two parts: (a) and (b) and was structured as follows:

- (a) *With reference to Hosea 1:2-6;*
  - (i) *What behaviour characterised Gomer?*
  - (ii) *Briefly describe Hosea's response to God's command with regard to Gomer.*
  - (iii) *Briefly explain the implication of Gomer's behaviour to Israelites' relationship with God.*
- (b) *Hosea's marriage can be used as a guide in maintaining good and healthy Christian marriages today. Give a brief comment to this statement.*

The question was attempted by all 698 (100%) candidates. Of these, 368 (52.72%) candidates scored between 6.0 and 10.0 marks, indicating good performance; 187 (26.79%) candidates scored between 3.5 and 5.9 marks, reflecting average performance; and 143 (20.49%) candidates scored between 0.0 and 3.4 marks, indicating weak performance. Figure 3 illustrates this analysis.



**Figure 3:** *The Candidates' Performance on Question 3.*

The analysis indicates that the candidates' performance on this question was good with 555 (79.51%) scoring between 3.5 and 10.0 marks. A total of 24 (3.44%) candidates provided correct responses to both items (a) and (b) earning the full 10.0 marks. These candidates gave relevant and accurate answers regarding the call and mission of Hosea. In contrast, 143 (20.49%)

candidates scored between 0.0 and 3.4 marks, with 37 (5.30%) candidates scoring zero because they provided irrelevant responses to both items. The following is a detailed analysis of candidates' responses to each item.

Item (a) tested candidates' understanding of the prophetic mission of Hosea.

Part (i) required candidates to describe the behaviour that characterized Gomer. The expected response was that *Gomer was a harlot who violated the sanctity of marriage by engaging in prostitution with various men*. In part (ii) candidates were asked to briefly describe Hosea's response to God's command regarding Gomer. The correct answer was that *Hosea obeyed God's instruction and married Gomer, despite her unfaithfulness and involvement in sexual relationships with other men*. Part (iii) assessed candidates' understanding of the implication of Gomer's behaviour for Israel's relationship with God. The expected answer was:

*Gomer's unfaithfulness symbolized Israel's spiritual adultery, reflecting how the Israelites had turned away from God and engaged in idolatry, thereby breaking their covenant relationship with Him. Gomer's behaviour symbolized how the Israelites had disregarded God's love by choosing to follow other gods. God, portrayed as "the ignored husband" was thus in a relationship with unfaithful people. Yet, God continued to show love to sinners and reminded them of His unwavering faithfulness to the covenant He had made with them.*

Most of the candidates provided relevant responses to item (a) and its parts, indicating that they had adequate understanding of the call and mission of Prophet Hosea. Conversely, a few candidates responded incorrectly to this item. For example, in part (i), some candidates identified Gomer as a place, while others mistakenly referred to her as a man. For example, some of them wrote "the behaviour characterized Gomer was a concubine woman," "Gomer was people who live by peace" and the other wrote "Gomer was influence people to worship God."

Similarly, in part (ii), some candidates wrote "Hosea was to help people to against Satan," "Hosea help people to communicate with God," "Hosea was influence people to baptize" "He was to pray God bless the siners". In part (iii), some candidates wrote that, "Satan ran away from God," "Gomer was help people to against satan and be blessed by God," while others claimed that "Christians should not marry prostitutes," "Gomer was have relationship with God." These responses indicate that the candidates did not understand

the requirements of the question and they had inadequate knowledge of characters and events narrated in the Book of Hosea.

Item (b) tested candidates' ability to evaluate Christian marriage referring to the call and mission of Hosea. The candidates were required to use the knowledge of Hosea's marriage to be used as a guide in maintaining good and healthy Christian marriage today. The candidates were expected to provide relevant comment such as,

*Hosea was aware of Gomer's behaviour, yet he obeyed God's command to marry her. All marriages involve individuals with weaknesses, even if not as extreme as those portrayed by Gomer. Recognizing that both partners have failings, couples should cultivate tolerance, commitment, compassion, faithfulness and love; essential ingredients of a healthy and divorce free marriage.*

On one hand, most of the candidates provided relevant comments on the given statement, using Hosea's marriage as a guide to a good and healthy Christian marriage today. The candidates' ideas were well structured, clear and followed a logical flow. This indicates that they had necessary knowledge of the religious, social and political conditions during the time of Hosea and were able to apply that understanding to evaluate their own life situations.

On the other hand, a few candidates provided incorrect responses to this item. For example, some wrote that Hosea's marriage is not a good example for youth to imitate while others strongly argued that it could not be used as a guide for Christian marriage today. For example, one of them wrote "all people should get women or men for the aim of get young children," "Marriage of a prostitute is not good example" and "Christians should marry prostitutes if God says." This implies that these candidates misunderstood the question and provided irrelevant or off-topic answers.

All in all, the performance of the candidates on this question was good. This demonstrates that they had sufficient knowledge and clearly understood the requirements of the question. On the other hand, the underperformance of some candidates can be attributed to language barriers, a failure to understand the question's requirements and insufficient knowledge on how God called Israel to return to Him, as well as His love and care as reflected in the call and prophetic mission of Hosea. Extract 3.1 presents a sample of correct responses to question 3.

3	<p>i) - she was prostitute since she was in sexual relationship with many men</p> <p>- she was not have moral because she was loved with her husband Hosea but she tend to have sexual relationship with many men and does not care about her husband</p>
	<p>ii) Hosea as God servant respond to God and agree agree to marry Gomer as her wife and born with him three children as unloved and not our people</p>
	<p>iii) Gomer represent israel's people who loved with God but played other foreign gods as baal is that cause anger to God as represent Gomer who is prostitute as Israel did to God</p>
	<p>b) Hosea's Marriage was also used as warning to today's christian Marriage as all partner need to be faithful to each other to protect them from disease that hinder today's world as HIV/AIDS is through Hosea and Gomer Marriage need to develop faithful to their partner</p>

**Extract 3.1:** A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 3.

Extract 3.1 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of the book of Hosea and the specific requirements of the question.

The following extract provides an example of an incorrect response, offering a clear contrast to the good performance in the preceding example. Extract 3.2 presents a sample of incorrect responses to question 3.

<p>Q3 (a) i) Because the behaviour character Homer was the preaching of the word of God so it was among the people who involves of early church which can doing it us were cooperation to bring those unity our Homer so where supported the people of who live the Homer to maintainance, have peace.</p>
<p>ii) When Hosea can command the Homer for showing the ways to taken in order supported the childrens of hosea were help this work can doing now so about challenge of hosea has not their because some people of societies were promote the unity and peace of homer people.</p>
<p>iii) The implication of Homer's behaviour to israelites are The bring of faith to take peace for supported people who live the israelites also homer can show using love between God and israelites people where have cooperation.</p>
<p>(b) Hosea was engaged, the marriage for consistin of the good health christian our marriage so were supported marriage how can give the childrens like Jezreel, Lo-Ruhama and Lo-Ammi and other can provision education our people of get the from the marriage.</p>

**Extract 3.2:** A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 3.

Extract 3.2 demonstrates the candidate's poor mastery of the Book of Prophet Hosea and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

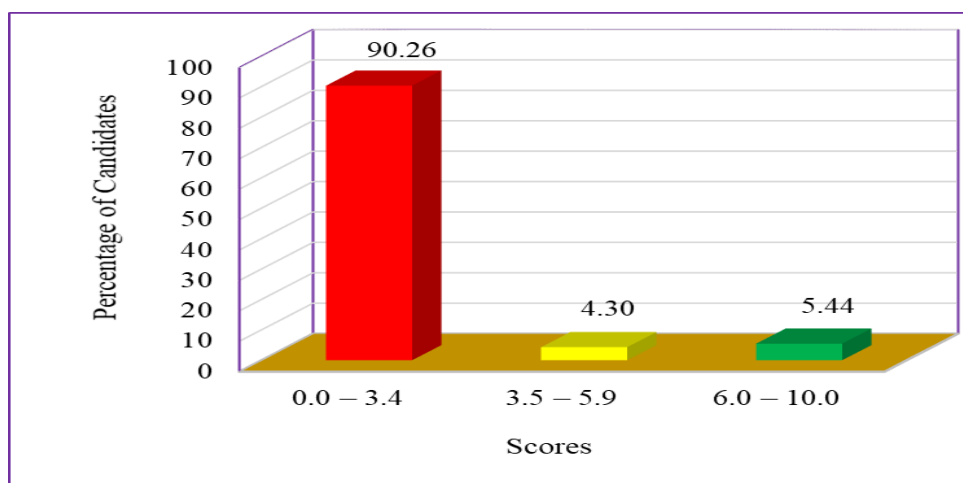
## 2.1.4 Question 4: Establishment of Monarchy in Israel

This questions had four parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) with each part assessing different aspects of the candidate's knowledge and understanding. The question is stated as follows:

*In 2 Sam. 24:10, David pleads to God saying, "I have sinned greatly in what I have done. But now, O Lord, I pray thee, take away the iniquity of thy servant; for I have done very foolishly."*

- (a) *What was the sin committed by David?*
- (b) *Describe God's reaction to the sin committed.*
- (c) *Explain David's response to God's reaction.*
- (d) *For some reasons God was provoked by David's action. However, what David did can be justified with respect to provision of social services. Briefly explain.*

The analysis of candidate's performance shows that; the question was attempted by all 698 (100%) candidates. Of these, 38 (5.44%) candidates scored between 6.0 and 10.0, indicating good performance; 30 (4.30%) candidates scored between 3.5 and 5.9, indicating average performance; and 630 (90.26%) candidates scored between 0.0 and 3.4 marks, indicating weak performance. This analysis is illustrated in Figure 4.



**Figure 4:** *The Candidates' Performance on Question 4.*

The analysis indicates that the general performance of candidates on this question was weak, as 630 (90.26%) scored between 0.0 and 3.4 marks. Moreover, 192 (27.51%) candidates scored zero. In contrast, 68 (9.74%)

candidates scored between 3.5 and 10.0 marks, with 5 (0.72%) candidates scoring full 10.0 marks. The analysis indicates that candidates with higher performance provided relevant responses regarding David's act of taking a census without consulting God and its implications. On the other hand, candidates with poor performance appeared to have misunderstood the question and gave irrelevant answers. The following is an analysis of candidates' responses to each item.

Item (a) required candidates to identify the sin committed by David that angered the Lord. The correct response was: *The sin committed, was the act of taking census of the men in Israel and Judah without seeking God's guidance, which demonstrated pride and a lack of trust in God, thereby displeasing Him.*

Few candidates provided relevant responses by correctly identifying the sin committed by David. Their answers demonstrated familiarity with the incident in which David conducted a census without consulting God. On the other hand, most candidates gave incorrect responses. For example, the majority described the sin of adultery committed by David with Bathsheba. Some wrote: "The sin that David committed was having sex with the wife of Uriah called Bathsheba and killing her husband (Uriah)," "The sin was adultery and rebellion," and "He killed someone who killed King Saul and brought him news." This suggests that these candidates did not adhere to the requirements of the question and lacked knowledge of the specific context of the question and confused it with other domestic challenges faced by David during his kingship.

Item (b) required candidates to explain God's reaction to the sin committed by King David, with relevant answers such as:

*God became angry and sent prophet Gad to present David with three options as judgment for his sin: three years of famine in the land, three months of fleeing from enemies, or three days of pestilence in the land. David chose to fall into the hands of God and the Lord sent a plague that killed seventy thousand men.*

Some of the candidates provided relevant answers, describing the reaction of God to the sin committed by David. On the other hand, many of them provided incorrect responses. For example, some of the candidates wrote that "God sent Prophet Nathan to warn David against committing adultery with the wife of Uriah," "God brought a curse in the house of David, his sin

became common for example the son of David played sex with his sister and another lied with his father's concubines" and "God did not react anything to David." This implies that the candidates had insufficient knowledge of how David faced domestic problems.

Item (c) required candidates to explain David's sin of taking census and God's reaction to the sin. The candidates were expected to provide the relevant answer as follows,

*David was desperate and did not choose any of the specific punishment options. Instead, he chose to fall into the hands of the merciful God rather than falling into the hands of men. When God sent a plague, David pleaded for forgiveness for his sin and prayed that the innocent people of Israel would be spared.*

A few candidates correctly explained David's response to God's reaction, indicating that they had sufficient knowledge of David's sin of conducting a census without consulting God. In contrast, most of them provided incorrect responses. For example, some stated that "David fasted while wearing sackcloth," "David feared what he had done" and "David married the wife of Uriah." This suggests that they had inadequate knowledge of the specific events related to the incident and may have confused it with other episodes from David's life.

Item (d) tested candidates' ability to apply their knowledge about the census. The candidates were expected to provide relevant answers such that: *Taking census is very vital since it facilitates provision of social services to the society according to the number of the inhabitants of the particular place.*

A minority of the candidates provided relevant answers to this item, demonstrating their ability to apply the knowledge of the census to daily life. On the other hand, the majority of them were unable to provide appropriate explanations linking David's act to the justification of social service provision. For example, some candidates discussed King David's success in leadership, others wrote "David humbled himself before God so God forgive him, he did not lie to God," "He was making decisions which sometimes made people angry but he was the king he was forced to do," "the lust of David led to defeat in battles," and "people were grabbed their land and the wives of the people became the properties of the king." These responses suggest that the candidates lacked knowledge of the specific mission story of David related to the census incident.

Generally, candidates' poor performance on this question was attributed to unsatisfactory knowledge and misconceptions about the challenges faced by David during his leadership. Many candidates misunderstood the question, interpreting it as referring to the sin David committed against Uriah's wife, rather than the sin of conducting a census without consulting God. A large number of responses were poorly structured or lacked key points, while some candidates left this part of the question unattempted. This reflects a lack of focus and limited understanding of the subject matter. Additional factors contributing to poor performance included language barriers and inadequate knowledge of the narrative of the Rise and Fall of David. Those with good performance; provided correct responses to all four items. Such performance can be attributed to English Language proficiency, adherence to the requirements of the question and sufficient knowledge and skills in addressing each item effectively. Extract 4.1 presents a sample of incorrect responses to question 4.

04	<p>(a) David sleeping with Bethsheba a Uriah's wife, his servant and getting a child from Uriah's wife after that decide to kill Uriah during a battle by sending him in a battle in front of line aimed to kill him and was success to kill him.</p>	15
	<p>(b) God Himself kill a child of David and Bethsheba from adultery as His punishment from God Himself as a result of sin between David and Bethsheba from adultery.</p>	
	<p>(c) David's response to God reaction, after the killing of child as a punishment of God from that sin, David decide to get a marriage with Bethsheba that getting another child who is called Solomon.</p>	
	<p>(d) God was provoked by David's action. But David was a king who provide the people the social service in all spheres of life, people to live well in their societies without any misunderstanding between themselves but to live well in all spheres of life that will cause to the relationship between God and His people in the world.</p>	

Extract 4.1: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 4.

Extract 4.1 demonstrates the candidate's poor understanding of the Establishment of Monarchy in Israel and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

The succeeding extract provides an example of correct responses, offering a clear contrast to the poor performance in the preceding example. Extract 4.2 provides a sample of correct responses to question 4.

4	a) A sin committed by David was a census, he conducted a census in order to know how much he can collect and to know the <sup>power</sup> <del>know</del> of his army how big it is.
	b) God provided him three punishment to choose which are:
	i) Three years of famine
	ii) To run three month month by his enemies
	iii) Three days of pestilence.
	c) Because the first two punishment concerning the whole nation he asked personal punishment which was three days of pestilence so that he can suffer himself for his sin and others remain safe without any problem.
	d) Census: give the total number of people, residents and distribution of social services so it can be used to provide social services to the people by knowing their number
4	d) Made early <del>sa</del> to supply services such as water to them and improves their lives.

Extract 4.2: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 4.

Extract 4.2 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of the Establishment of Monarchy in Israel and the specific requirements of the question.

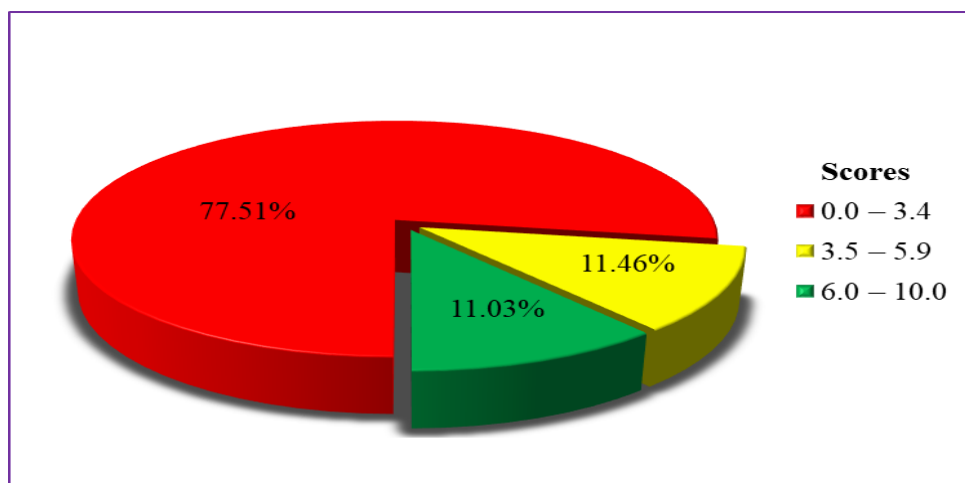
### 2.1.5 Question 5: Prophetic Literature: The Book of Zechariah

This question consisted of four parts: (a), (b), (c) and (d) and was designed as follows:

*Zechariah 3:1 is a vision which included Joshua the high priest and Satan.*

- (a) *Briefly explain the vision.*
- (b) *What was the aim of the vision?*
- (c) *Justify that the vision can be used as an assurance of God's concern for His servants.*
- (d) *Using the vision, how would you encourage young Christians who feel undeserving in the service of God?*

The question was attempted by all 698 (100%) candidates. Of these, 77 (11.03%) scored between 6.0 and 10.0, indicating good performance, 80 (11.46%) scored between 3.5 and 5.9 indicating average performance and 541 (77.51%) scored between 0.0 and 3.4 marks, indicating weak performance. Figure 5 illustrates this analysis.



**Figure 5:** *The Candidates' Performance on Question 5.*

The analysis indicates that the general performance of candidates on this question was weak, with 541 (77.51%) candidates scoring between 0.0 and 3.4 marks where 204 (42.12%) candidates scored zero because they provided incorrect answers to all four items. However, 157 (22.49%) of the candidates

scored between 3.5 and 10.0 marks and 3 (0.43%) of them scored the full 10.0 marks because they provided correct responses to all four items. High-scoring candidates demonstrated a clear understanding of Zechariah's vision involving Joshua the high priest and Satan. Underperformance was attributed to issues like irrelevant answers, inadequate understanding and language barriers.

Item (a) required candidates to explain the vision featuring Joshua the high priest and Satan. A relevant response would be: *Zechariah saw Joshua the High priest stood before the angel of the Lord and Satan standing at his right hand to accuse him.*

A few candidates provided relevant responses, indicating adequate understanding of Zechariah's visions. However, many candidates gave irrelevant answers, such as explaining Amos' visions, Ezekiel's call or Joshua's role as Moses' successor. For example, some of them wrote “Joshua was fighting with satan,” “Joshua made a cross on the mountain and put satan on the cross to be worshiped by the people of Israel,” and “the vision was about the two baskets of fruits which symbolize the way God is lovely.” These responses reveal inadequate understanding of the specific vision of Joshua the high priest being accused by Satan.

Item (b) required candidates to provide the aim of the vision, with relevant answers including:

*The vision aimed to encourage the people against Satan's efforts to demoralize them from rebuilding the temple and Jerusalem. While Satan was accusing the people that they defiled themselves in exile, the Lord told Satan that Joshua was like a brand plucked from fire. The angel of the Lord replaced Joshua's filth garments with clean ones and forgave his sins. This was to signify that purity was important for reception of the coming Messiah.*

Only few candidates provided relevant responses about the aim of the vision, demonstrating adequate understanding of Zechariah's visions. In contrast, many candidates gave irrelevant answers about the aim of the vision, they wrote, “the need for repentance or God's power over Satan,” “aim was destruction of Israel community in which God will not serve his people,” “to show the greatness of God in human life” and “the aim of the vision is to go against God.” This indicates a lack of understanding of the question's requirements and inadequate understanding of the subject matter.

Item (c) required candidates to justify that the vision assures God's concern for His servants by highlighting elements such as:

*The vision can be used as an assurance of God's concern for His servants in that whoever is called, regardless of historical backgrounds, is honoured and protected by God. God rebuked Satan for accusing Joshua. The Lord clothed Joshua, who was dressed in filth clothing, with rich clothing. This signifies love and concern for His servant. The Lord calls his servants from any environment. He calls the upright and sinners for His purpose.*

Only few candidates correctly justified the vision as an assurance of God's concern for His servants, showing adequate understanding of Zechariah's visions. However, some provided incorrect justifications, referencing unrelated biblical events such as the plagues on Egypt or Moses' signs before Pharaoh. These candidates were confused with the story of the Hebrews in Egypt, especially the deliverance event through the ten plagues (Exodus: 7-12). Some of them wrote "God need his people to repent their sin," "God is in two sides, he can forgive the sinners also he can punish them," indicating a lack of understanding of God's love and concern for His servants in the context of Zechariah's vision.

Item (d) required candidates to express how they can apply the knowledge of the vision to encourage young Christians who consider themselves unfit for the service of God. The expected answer was:

*Satan finds fault in Christians in order to accuse them. This could explain why sometimes Christians feel underserving. Truly no one can claim to be fit for the mission of God. There is none who deserves in the service of God, but through Jesus, Christians are made fit for the mission of God. As it was with Joshua the priest who seemed to be undeserving but was made God's servant, anyone including youths can become good servants of God regardless of their history.*

Some candidates effectively applied the vision how to encourage young Christians who feel undeserving for the service of God, demonstrating adequate understanding and possession of practical skills. However, the majority of the candidates struggled to provide relevant applications. They offered general advices such as "being faithful or preaching the word of God," "giving them advice to repent," "it encourage young Christians to have faith and should not pray to satan." This indicates a lack of understanding of

the question's specific requirements. Extract 5.1 is a sample of incorrect responses to question 5.

05	a) The vision occurring with joshua the high priest is the vision to change or turn to be a snake.	
	b) The purpose of this vision is to Encourage the society of Israel to believe the one God only whose is in heaven	
	c) The vision which is Encourage young children who feel the Underlying of a vision of God is the Death of the first born in Animal and human being that were leading people to believe in God.	
	d) Due to the Chosenness society to YHWH God and also God were making the vision of snake but also he can not live away the Chosenness society but he was preserving and prospering well in their society.	

**Extract 5.1:** A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 5.

Extract 5.1 indicates the candidate's poor mastery of the Book of Prophet Zechariah and a failure to address the question's specific requirements. The next extract provides an example of correct responses, offering a clear contrast to the poor performance in the preceding example. Extract 5.2 is a sample of correct responses to question 5.

5 a)

It happen that Zechariah had a vision Where he saw Joshua standing at the right hand of God and Satan standing at the left hand accusing Joshua for the wickedness of people to God

Now God ordered the Satan to be taken out and thrown away and then Joshua to be clothed with clothes of honour and said to him that his enemy has 'throu been thrown away and thus he had to rejoice for the ~~a~~ an enemy who stayed day and night accusing him to God now has been thrown out

5	b)	
	The aim of the vision was to encourage his people (Israelites) that they should not give up towards rebuilding of the temple. Because their enemies have been thrown away.	
	c)	
	As how satan who worked to disgrace the servant of God (Joshua) was thrown away and the Lord's servant was honoured. This shows how God cares his servants that despite of their iniquity but God still loves them and takes off consideration of their sins as long as they work on him. This is clearly shown in the vision when satan who stayed to accuse Joshua the high priest was thrown away and Joshua the high priest was honoured. Therefore this shows how God honour or takes care for His servants.	
	d)	
	By using the vision I would encourage the young of Christian that he/she should not feel undeserving in the service of God because God does not take on consideration of our sins and wickedness but only on our service which we offer to him. As to how Joshua was honoured for his service regardless of his wickedness as accused by satan to God.	

**Extract 5.2:** A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 5.

Extract 5.2, demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of the Book of Zechariah and the specific requirements of the question.

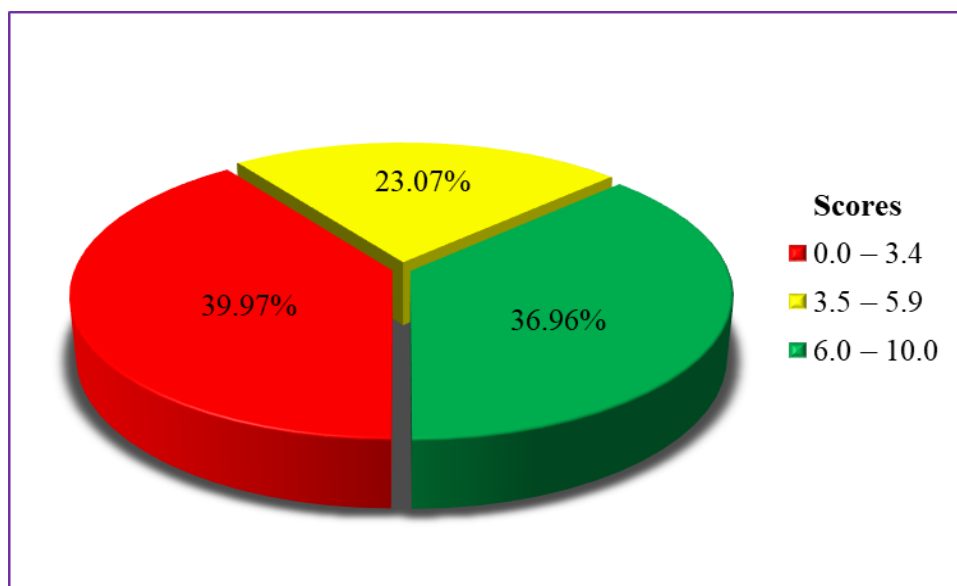
## 2.1.6 Question 6: Prophetic Literature: The Book of Amos

The question consisted of four items, (a), (b), (c) and (d) and was designed as follows:

*The Day of the Lord is one of the fundamental concepts of prophet Amos. He uses this concept to pronounce the judgement day in which people shall justly attain rewards of their deeds.*

- (a) *What was the traditional understanding of the Day of the Lord?*
- (b) *Why did the people of Israel deserve Amos's prophecy? (Give brief explanations).*
- (c) *Why do you think the prophecy of Amos is valid to the world today?*
- (d) *Defend the argument that, the Day of the Lord is also important to Christians leading exemplary lives which please God.*

All 698 (100%) candidates attempted the question. The performance breakdown was as follows: 258 (36.96%) scored 6.0 to 10.0 marks, showing good performance; 161 (23.07%) scored 3.5 to 5.9 marks, indicating average performance; and 279 (39.97%) scored 0.0 to 3.4 marks, indicating weak performance, as illustrated in Figure 6.



**Figure 6:** *The Candidates' Performance on Question 6.*

The analysis indicates that the general performance of candidates on this question was good. This is because 419 (60.03%) candidates scored between 3.5 and 10.0 marks. Among them 14 (2.01%) candidates scored full 10.0

marks. In contrast, 39.97 per cent of the candidates scored between 0.0 and 3.4 marks, with 119 (17.05%) scoring zero, as they provided incorrect responses to all the four items. Their answers indicated inadequate knowledge and understanding of the Day of the Lord as described in the Book of Amos. Many candidates misunderstood the question, offering off-topic responses. Some answers lacked clarity and consistency, were poorly structured or omitted key points. Additionally, some candidates left some items unattempted, further suggesting a lack of understanding of the subject matter. The good performance can be attributed to the candidates' understanding of the question's requirements and their adequate knowledge of the Day of the Lord as described in the Book of Amos. The following is an analysis of candidates' responses for each item.

Item (a) required candidates' understanding of the original meaning of the day of the Lord. The correct answer was: *Traditionally, the Israelites expected this day to be a day of prosperity and victory over enemies, God's day of glory, power and blessings on them and they all eagerly waited for it.*

Most of the candidates provided relevant responses to this question, indicating that they had adequate knowledge of the Day of the Lord as presented in the Book of Amos. However, some candidates gave incorrect responses for example some identified the Day of the Lord as "a day of worship" or as "the final day when Jesus will return to judge the living and the dead," "the Sabbath day, rest and not doing other activities." This suggests that these latter candidates had insufficient understanding of the concept as described in the Book of Amos.

Item (b) required candidates' understanding of the reasons why the people of Israel deserved Amos' prophecy. The correct answer was: *The people of Israel deserved Amos's prophecy because by that time they engaged in serious idolatry, drunkenness, exploitation, oppression, prostitution, syncretism and extravagant life so that a message of God's doom or destruction on them was mandatory.*

Most of the candidates were able to provide correct reasons, implying that they had adequate understanding of Amos' prophecy to the Israelites. On the contrary, a few candidates gave incorrect explanations. For example, some stated that Amos was a military man, while others mentioned the ten plagues that God sent to the Egyptians during the mission to deliver the Hebrews.

This indicates that these candidates had inadequate understanding of Amos' prophecy to the people of Israel.

Item (c) required candidates to apply the knowledge of the prophecy of Amos in today's world. The expected answer was,

*The prophecy of Amos remains relevant in today's world, as many people continue to engage in corrupt and immoral lifestyles. Examples include acts such as the killing of innocent people for political or economic gain, idolatry, drunkenness, exploitation, oppression, prostitution, syncretism, superstitious beliefs, worship of the devil for wealth, same-sex relationships, rape, abortion, robbery and other forms of wickedness. Such actions reflect a moral decline that, according to the message of Amos, calls for God's judgment.*

Most of the candidates provided relevant reasons for the validity of Amos' prophecy in today's world. This indicates that they had adequate understanding and the ability to apply that knowledge to address challenges faced in their daily lives. The candidates accurately interpreted the question's requirements before responding. They followed all instructions, such as answering all parts of the question and their ideas were well-structured, coherent and logically presented. In contrast, a few candidates gave incorrect applications of Amos' prophecy in today's context. For example, some denied the relevance of Amos' prophecy in the modern world. This suggests that these candidates did not fully understand the question's requirements and had an inadequate grasp of Amos' prophecy.

Item (d) required candidates to support the argument that the Day of the Lord is also important to Christians leading exemplary lives. The candidates were expected to provide relevant arguments as follows:

*The concept of the Day of the Lord is also important to Christians leading exemplary lives because it alerts them to stop following the evil manners of the world and live according to the will of God. With such alert, Christians are prepared for the final judgement by continuing living lives that please God. The Day of the Lord to them then, is a day of attaining victory and everlasting life.*

Most of the candidates were able to defend the argument that the Day of the Lord is also important to Christians leading exemplary lives. This suggests that they had the necessary knowledge and skills to evaluate contemporary life in relation to the Day of the Lord. On the other hand, some candidates provided incorrect responses. For example, some discussed religious rites

such as circumcision or baptism, which were not relevant to the question. This indicates that these candidates lacked the skills to evaluate the argument appropriately and did not fully understand the requirements of the question. Extract 6.1 is a sample of correct responses to question 6.

6	a/ The traditional understanding of the Day of the Lord was that the people of Israel believed that <del>it</del> <del>is</del> ⇒ It will be a day of victory where their enemies will be defeated  ⇒ It will be a day of joy and they will return to their own land
	b/ The people of Israel deserve Amos's prophecy? Yes, because during the time of prophet Amos the land was full of evils because of development that were brought during the reign of king Jeroboam II. evils such as exploitation, oppression, sexual immorality, idolatry and others so the prophecy of Justice and righteousness of prophet Amos was needed.
	c/ Yes, the prophecy of Amos is valid up to the world today because the evils that were done by the people of Israelites are seen to be happening even today such as sexual immorality, exploitation, oppression, idolatry and others this makes the prophecy of Amos to be valid up to today

6) d/ Despite the tradition ~~is~~ understanding of the Day of the Lord Amos understood the day of the Lord that will be darkness and the punishment of the people (sinful) where by ~~ever~~ will be the provision of wages according to the deeds of every one. This ~~is~~ ~~importo~~ argument of the Day of the Lord is very important to Christians to live the life which please God because

⇒ From Christian ~~life~~ understanding of the day of the Lord that punishment of sinful people helps Christians to behave well so that they may not be punished in that day.

⇒ Also Christians believes that it will be a day of salvation and glory to God's people this helps many Christians to live well according to God's commandment so that they may be one of them who will get salvation.

**Extract 6.1:** A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 6.

Extract 6.1 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of the Book of Amos and the specific requirements of the question.

The following extract provides an example of an incorrect response, offering a clear contrast to the good performance in the preceding example. Extract 6.2 is a sample of incorrect responses to question 6.

06.	a) Day of the lord	
	-> is the day of worship God <u>only</u> and not doing other activities.	
	b) Deserve Amos prophecy because they was already affected by the law of moses and the Amoziah priest speech to Amos.	
	c) Because most of people they believe on their faith and they did not believe on messenger of God.	
	d) Day of lord is important to christians today because they should have the day which God will take his glory in the one day of week.	

**Extract 6.2:** A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 6.

Extract 6.2 demonstrates the candidate's poor mastery of the Book of Prophet Amos and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

## 2.2 SECTION B: Essay Questions

Section B consisted of essay questions aimed at promoting critical thinking, assessing depth of understanding, encouraging organized expression of ideas, testing the ability to analyse and synthesize information and allowing candidates to demonstrate their reasoning and communication skills more

comprehensively. These questions assessed candidates' ability to apply the basic knowledge acquired during the learning process and to use that knowledge to relate to and evaluate new information.

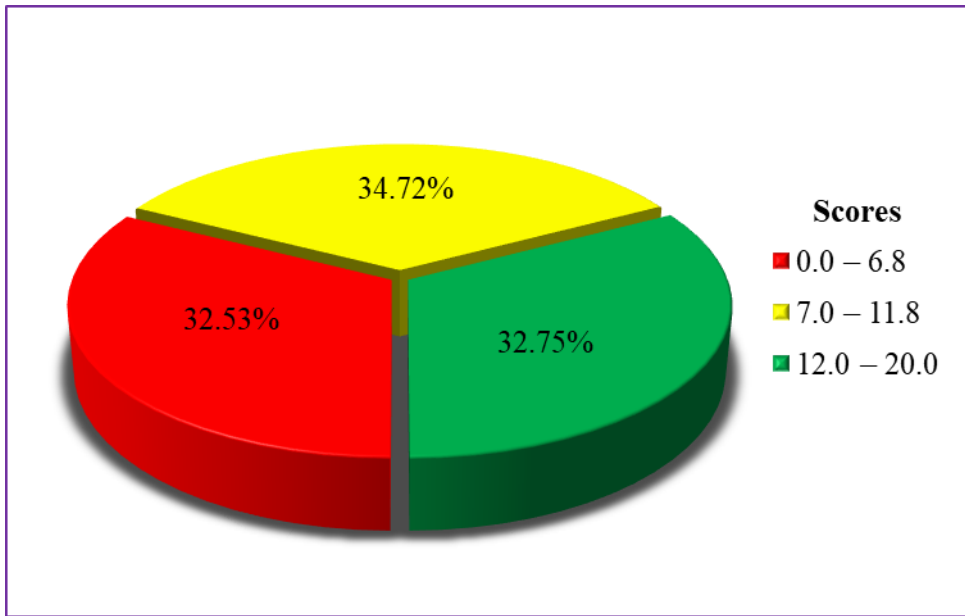
This section contained three optional essay questions: Question 7, based on the topic *Faith and Teaching: Prophecy and Prophets*; Question 8, based on *The Earlier Prophets: The Mission of Elijah*; and Question 9, based on *The Prophetic Literature: The Book of Jeremiah*. Candidates were required to answer only two out of the three questions. Each question carried twenty (20) marks, making a total of forty (40) marks.

### **2.2.1 Question 7: Faith and Teachings: Prophecy and Prophets**

The question assessed the candidate's ability to break the concept of prophecy in Israel into distinct elements and examine the various emphases associated with different prophetic titles. The question is stated as follows:

*The prophetic message was highly important in Israel for people's spiritual reforms and was facilitated by people who had different titles. In five points, analyse prophecy in Israel, pointing out its different emphases as reflected in the titles of the people facilitating it.*

The question required candidates to analyse the importance of prophecy in Israel, highlighting its different emphases. The question was attempted by 455 (65.20%) candidates out of 698 (100%) candidates who sat for the paper. Of these, 149 (32.75%) scored between 12.0 and 20.0 marks, indicating good performance; 158 (34.72%) candidates scored between 7.0 and 11.8 marks, indicating average performance; and 148 (32.53%) candidates scored between 0.0 and 6.8 marks, indicating weak performance. This analysis is illustrated in Figure 7.



**Figure 7:** *The Candidate's Performance on Question 7.*

The analysis indicates that the overall performance on this question was good, with 307 (67.47%) candidates scoring between 7.0 and 20.0 marks. Notably, 6 (1.32%) candidates achieved the full 20.0 marks. On the contrary, 148 (32.53%) scored between 0.0 and 6.8 marks; among them, 20 (4.40%) scored zero. The responses of candidates with good performance demonstrated a strong understanding of the foundations and significance of Israel's faith and teachings, as well as the concept of prophecy and prophets. These candidates clearly understood the requirements of the question. They also used relevant examples and evidence to support their arguments, making their responses more persuasive. The effective use of examples reflected a deeper understanding of the topic and added credibility to their claims. Furthermore, they exhibited a good command of the English Language, which enabled them to effectively analyse the importance of the prophetic message both for the Israelites and for contemporary audiences. Candidates who responded well to the question typically included points such as the following:

First: The insistence that it was God's message: The title commonly used to reflect this emphasis is *prophet*. This title identifies the messenger as a spokesperson for God, highlighting their role in delivering divine messages. Then: The differentiation of the messengers from the rest of society: In this case, the title man of God

is used. This title distinguishes a prophet from others in the community, indicating that he is not an ordinary person but a special servant of God. For example, Deuteronomy 33:1 refers to Moses as a man of God.

Again: The prediction of the future: The title seer is used in this context. It signifies someone who can foretell the future and possesses extraordinary insight. For example, 1 Samuel 9:9 states, “Formerly in Israel, when a man went to inquire of God, he would say, ‘Come, let us go to the seer’”. Next: Warning against sinfulness: The title watchman is used to identify a prophet as someone who warns people against sin and encourages them about their future. For example, in Hosea 9:8, the prophet is referred to as the watchman of Ephraim.

Lastly, working for or serving God: The title servant of God reflects this emphasis. It identifies the prophet as someone who works on behalf of God. God Himself uses this title when referring to prophets. For example, in Joshua 1:1, God says to Joshua, “Moses my servant is dead...”

Candidates who scored average marks gave partial responses. Although they demonstrated some knowledge and understanding of the question's requirements, they were unable to fully and clearly deliver the expected answers. Some candidates provided only one or two relevant points along with an introduction and conclusion. Others presented three correct points but omitted both the introduction and conclusion, indicating a lack of adherence to essay-writing conventions. Overall, many candidates in this category struggled to clearly present the required points, largely due to limited proficiency in the English Language.

Candidates with poor performance failed to address the requirements of the question, resulting in off-topic essays. This reflects a lack of understanding of the task and contributed to their low performance. The responses suggest that these candidates had an inadequate understanding of Biblical prophecy in Israel. For example, some wrote about the differences between true and false prophets, while others listed the names and messages of prophetic books. One of them wrote the following “Joshua a prophet after the death of Moses,” “Ezekiel the prophet of the spirit of God,” “Hosea the prophet who married Gomer”, “Amos pronounced the day of judgment,” “the facilitated by the prophetic message to the people are Gods love,” “it helps to have hope, repentance, restoration, to make good cooperation.” All these responses were

not relevant to the question. Extract 7.1 presents a sample of a correct response to question 7.

7. Prophets were the people specially chosen by God for special mission, they were well known as the messengers of God appointed by God himself. The prophets read explained the message given by God to the people, and from the people to God. The real played a big role at that time, they mostly helped the people to love and serve only true God who is YAHWEH. They were many of them like Ezekiel, Israh, Jeremias, Amos, Hosea, Haggai, Zechariah and many other prophets. Their prophetic message was highly important in Israel for people's spiritual reforms and was facilitated by their people titles, and the following are the titles pointing out its different emphases as reflected:

The Man of God; This is one of the titles given to the prophets at that time, as they obeyed and did all what the LORD commanded them to do, they therefore deserved to be called the Men of God, there are various prophets who were known as mentioned above, since they were also conveying God's messages, they were also known as the people sent by God himself to the people in Israel, for example Prophet Ezekiel did all what God told him like lying in the left side for 390 days and he did so, this was symbolizing the 390 years which the Israelites had to be in exile.

The Messenger of God; Due to the messages they were giving and conveying to the people, thus they were also well known as Messengers of God, the real people who gave the message from above because, the things that they were prophesying were real happening accordingly. The true prophet never speaks by their own but what it is told to them by the LORD they were obeying and conveying. Many of them did accordingly to God's will thus, the things were real happening thus why they were called the messengers of God.

7. The Watchman: Another title given to the prophets was the Watchman because they were spending day and night carefully listening what the LORD wants to speak to them. Because sometimes they were even not sleeping at night waiting for what God wanted to speak to them, and therefore they were known as Watchmen.

The Seer: The prophets were also given the title of the seer, which means also those who see visions which is an extra ordinary thing going beyond ecstasy with the peace of mind, body and soul, seeing what will happen in the future, a good example is prophet Isaiah. He foretold about the coming of the Messiah, His birth, his public Ministry, His suffering, death and resurrection. The things that came to existence, the Virgin bore a son and she named him Emmanuel which meant God is with us, as it was told by prophet Isaiah in the old testament, so the prophets had that grace of seeing the things beyond concerning the future of the people.

The prophets were also known as the servants of God, their names themselves which are prophets signifies the people specially appointed by God acted as the servants of God because they always did what the LORD wills and wishes, by that they were proving their servantness and their humility to serve the LORD wholeheartedly, day and night without getting tired.

To sum up the prophets had played so many roles and part in serving the people through God's help they were helping them to repent and giving them hope for the coming future life, helping them to live the gospel as well as to believe only in God alone, they also gave them hope and foretold them about the punishment and judgment which is to come, therefore they did their best to convey the message.

**Extract 7.1:** A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 7.

Extract 7.1 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of prophecy in Israel and the specific requirements of the question.

The following extract provides an example of an incorrect response, offering a clear contrast to the good performance in the preceding example. Extract 7.2 presents a sample of an incorrect response to question 7.

7.	<p>prophetic message. Refer to the message that is being provided by the prophet but the main source of the message is God himself. Their vision prophecies in Israel that was provided by different prophetic the following are the prophecy that God used in Israel in his prophet Ezekiel.</p> <p>Sleeping in his left side for 390 days and light side for 40 days. This was the full message from God to Israel to which 390 days was for the 4 days to which Israel will suffer and 40 days was for the Israel of Judah to suffer so we can see that the God prophecy had its meaning also.</p> <p>prophet Ezekiel was instructed to eat undefined bread. This means that the bread mixed with different crops also bartered with the human waste this shows how God was in need of his people to change from the time to which they will see the prophet of the Lord</p>	
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7. Trumbling.

Ezekiel was told to collect and to pare the baggage's and dig the wall. This was to mean that their is the time to which the wretched will be suffering and finding the way to cut and not observing it they all when they were done people observed prophet Ezekiel as a person with no enough mind or crazy.

prophet Ezekiel was instructed to cut his hair and divide them. This was also other prophecy to which prophet Ezekiel was being instructed by god to do so as the people of Israel can be able to come and repent to the mighty lord.

prophet Ezekiel was instructed to eat and drink while trumbling. This was to mean that their is a time to which the people of Israel will be that having the time to eat and drink

Extract 7.2: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 7.

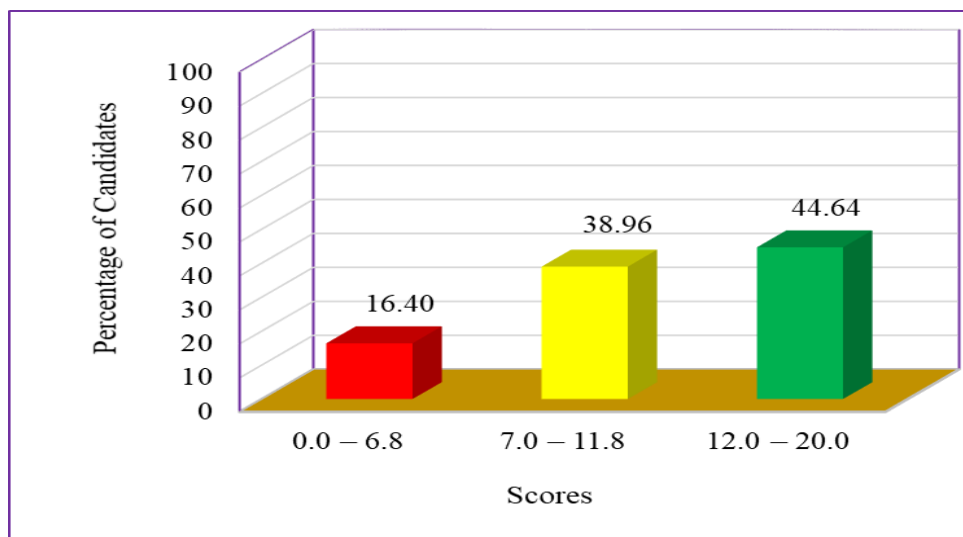
Extract 7.2 indicates the candidate's poor understanding of the Jewish Faith and Teachings and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

### 2.2.2 Question 8: The Earlier Prophets: The Mission of Elijah

The question assessed candidates' ability to draw practical lessons from the text (the story of Prophet Elijah) and translate them into real-life strategies for dealing with fear. The question was structured as follows:

*Despite the experience Elijah had with God's power, he was fearful when Jezebel, the wife of Ahab, threatened to kill him (1 Kings 18-19). Explain the five strategies that Christians can use to deal with situations that bring fear, as reflected in the story of Elijah.*

The question required candidates to apply the knowledge learned in class to their daily lives by explaining five strategies that Christians can use to deal with situations that cause fear, as reflected in the story of Elijah. The question was attempted by 616 (88.25%) candidates out of 698 (100%) candidates who sat for the paper. Of these 275 (44.64%) scored between 12.0 and 20.0 marks, 240 (38.96%) scored between 7.0 and 11.8 marks, and 101 (16.40%) scored between 0.0 and 6.8 marks. This analysis is illustrated in Figure 8.



**Figure 8:** *The Candidates' Performance on Question 8.*

The analysis indicates that the overall performance on this question was good, as 515 (83.60%) candidates scored between 7.0 and 20.0 marks. Additionally, 2 (0.32%) candidates achieved full 20.0 marks. A significant

portion, 101 (16.40%) candidates scored between 0.0 and 6.8 marks, with 21 (3.41%) scoring zero. Candidates with good performance demonstrated a strong understanding of the topic. They were able to apply the knowledge of Elijah's mission to real-life situations by explaining five relevant strategies that Christians can use to deal with fear. These candidates also exhibited a good command of the English Language. Their effective use of language and vocabulary allowed them to express complex ideas clearly and precisely, enhancing both the clarity and overall readability of their essays. Candidates who performed well typically included some or all of the following points:

Physical isolation: in other words, keeping away from situations which precipitate fear. Elijah fled for his life. This meant that Jezebel could not reach him easily, at least for some time. Then: Prayer: Seek quiet personal time with God. Through prayers Christians will be strengthened and be bold just as Elijah was strengthened by God when he fled to the mountain of God and prayed.

Also: Take care of oneself: Fear increases by neglect of self-care, nutrition and physical wellbeing. Elijah was strengthened by good meal and became strong enough to travel for forty days. Again: Keeping oneself emotionally fit by resting. Fear consumes energy and uses brain, therefore, rest will be useful. Elijah sat under a broom tree, rested and slept there until when the angel of the Lord awoke him.

Lastly: Having hope and trust in God: God who has been fighting for His people will never abandon them as they experience fear. Recall God's past deliverance and faithfulness and stay connected to the community of faith. Elijah fleeing to the mountain of God implies that the prophet trusted in God and was strengthened by the presence of God.

Candidates who performed averagely in a question were due to several reasons. Some of them lacked a deep understanding of key concepts related to the mission of Elijah, leading to incomplete or inaccurate answers. Some failed to complete the question, hence writing few points, providing irrelevant evidence, weak arguments and less convincing points. Poor structure and organization were also evident, as some essays did not follow the Introduction, Main Body and Conclusion writing convention. Other factors included misunderstanding the question and a lack of clarity or consistency in answers. All in all, to score high marks, adhering to the question's requirements is crucial, ensuring that the candidate stays focused and addresses all parts of the question. Average performance indicates that candidates were familiar with the topic and understood the question but

lacked sufficient skills to effectively express what they had gained in the teaching and learning process.

The poor performing candidates failed to adhere to the question's requirements. Factors contributing to the failure of most candidates included irrelevant evidence, weak arguments and less convincing points, as well as a lack of clarity or consistency in their answers. For instance, some explained the story of Ahab killing Naboth the Jezreelite, while others listed miracles performed by Prophet Elijah. Some of them wrote; to deal with fear Christians “should avoid exploitation,” “should avoid corruption,” “should be non-selfishness,” “should avoid over taxation,” “should be charismatic,” “things that bring fear,” “Disobedience, unfaithfulness, Disunity,” “loving the Holy spirit” and “avoid sinful life. This suggests that such candidates had inadequate understanding of Elijah's prophetic activities and failed to adequately describe the elimination of Jezebel's Baalism. Extract 8.1 presents a sample of a correct response to question 8.

2

Elijah was one among the elder prophet who introduced by God during the time of Ahab in Israel. So as to reform the leaders who using his powers and wealth to dominate as power as Ahab wife Jezebel did by the help of elders in the court. And Elijah was the one who tells the truth king and society that what he did to the one who have right property was not from God. And the following are strategies that Christians can use to deal with fear and threatened to be killed by telling people truth.

To be depended on God; As the one who help servants who send to change people from unrighteousness to good way through seen God as the only one helped to reduce fear to people since no one who have ability like God.

To have faith to God; This will help people to reduce the fear and threat since through having faith to God will help people to know only God as the one who can help people in every level of life which people pass through and through that people can be able to tell people the truth when the wrong.

To not fear man than God; Through that people will be able to tell what is right people and to solve the situation which people can be able to fear and through that people can be able to know that only God should be feared and not man since man was also from

8	<p>God and not himself who create the life or anything in their body.</p>	
	<p>through offering our life for the God purpose; This strategies will help people to see that our life was meaningless when we did things which was against God will and our life will be with meaning when will be used to change other even the reformer will be needed to destroy our life only God will reform it in External life. Since this will help people to know that God is the one who gives life and the one who takes out life.</p>	
	<p>Through praying to ask strengthen from God himself during difficult situation; This will help to reduce the threat in the Christian life since through prayer God can strengthen people and can take out the spirit of fearing and that helped people to reform the society since through strengthen or power from God helped people to solve difficult in the society.</p>	
	<p>Generally; Christians to day they should not fear anything from their enemies since only God who telling them to spread the message to the society will protect them during they difficult and through that the threats and fearings will be unfunction to them.</p>	

Extract 8.1: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 8.

Extract 8.1 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of the story of Elijah and the specific requirements of the question.

The subsequent extract provides an example of an incorrect response, offering a clear contrast to the good performance in the preceding example. Extract 8.2 provides a sample of incorrect responses to question 8.

Q8. Elijah: hidden God's power, he was prepared to  
kill Jezabel, the wife of Ahab, threatened to kill him  
for the same many explanation there are good for that  
an area threatened to kill him. The following are the  
strategies that Christians can use to deal with situ-  
ations:

Elijah pumped the water from river Jordan; was for-  
eign and provided a periodical of a level and change of  
the good and promote the level for Education and change  
of the good behaviour and practices and for the good pro-  
moted at that level of a good promoted.

Elijah called the heaven; for the same people can  
be prepared the good parties to use and change of a level  
for to educate the same level of educate some people  
and others for the same people have to the good life  
and some good and others.

Elijah give the wisdom feed; Those prepared and  
for the change of a good parties at those an to change  
area of a one level for Education are the good parties  
to change of a good parties and the level of edu-  
cation are areas.

Elijah pumped water at river; Can to explain  
in a level of educate and change the good parties  
and preparation for such an those at a period for  
many and to change of a good parties at a one level for  
Education at the good parties.

Elijah live the good life; Can to that  
an people and change a level at the period and to  
change with a good parties and can to explained  
an promoted a level of to education and some  
good parties and some areas.

**Extract 8.2:** A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 8.

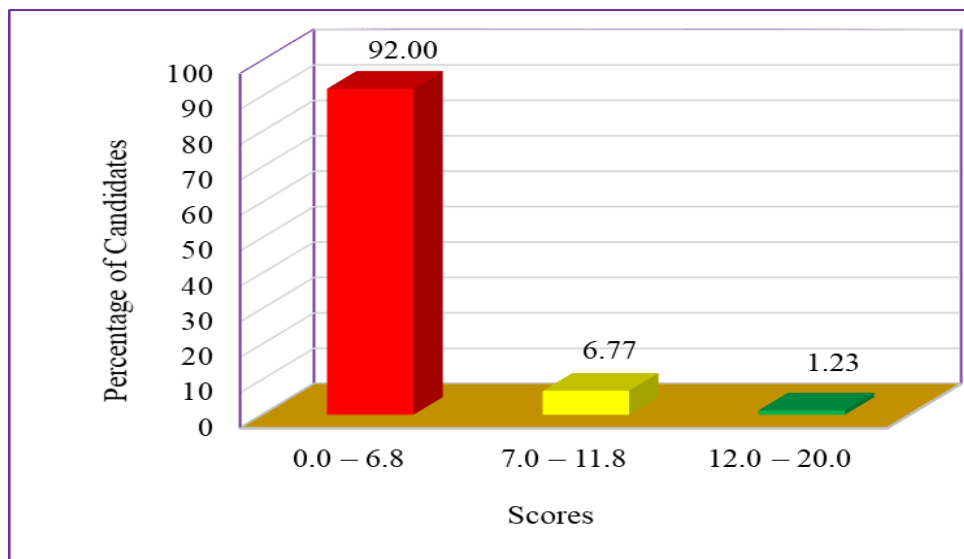
Extract 8.2 demonstrates the candidate's poor understanding of the Mission of Elijah and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

### 2.2.3 Question 9: Prophetic Literature: The Book of Jeremiah

The question assessed candidates' ability to interpret Biblical text particularly Jeremiah's relationship with God, how he communicated with Him through prayers, confessions, complaints (laments) and divine responses. This question was optional and was structured as follows:

*Jeremiah is a prophet of dialogue with God. Support this statement by using five points.*

The question required candidates to support the statement that Jeremiah is a prophet of dialogue with God. Out of 698 (100%) candidates who sat for the paper, 325 (46.60%) attempted this question. Among them, 4 (1.23%) scored between 12.0 and 20.0 marks, indicating good performance; 22 (6.77%) scored between 7.0 and 11.8 marks, indicating average performance and 299 (92.00%) scored between 0.0 and 6.8 marks, indicating weak performance. This analysis is illustrated in Figure 9.



**Figure 9:** *The Candidates' Performance on Question 9.*

The analysis indicates that the general performance on this question was weak, with 299 (92.00%) candidates scoring between 0.0 and 6.8 marks. Further analysis revealed that 41 (12.62%) candidates scored zero. In

contrast, 8.00 per cent of the candidates scored between 7.0 and 20.0 marks, although none scored the full 20.0 marks. They successfully supported the statement that Jeremiah is a prophet of dialogue with God. The analysis identified several reasons for poor performance, including a lack of thorough understanding of the topic, which led to incorrect answers and incomplete responses. Many candidates were also unable to recall key information. Moreover, they failed to respond accurately to the question, suggesting that they did not carefully read and understand it. In order to respond correctly to the question candidates were to write the following answers:

First of all: Call narrative as a two-way dialogue: God called Jeremiah to prophetic ministry, assuring him of divine support, while Jeremiah expressed doubts due to his youth and speaking ability and God promised to put His words in Jeremiah's mouth (Jeremiah 1:5-9). Then: Dialogue in the midst of suffering and mission: Jeremiah complained to God about the hardships he faced, feeling deceived, but God's earlier promise of protection and empowerment lingered, affirming Jeremiah's mission to both confront and build, with divine assurance of his strength. Nobody would be able to overcome Jeremiah (Jer. 20:11).

Again: When God gave Jeremiah the visions of judgement over Judah: God asked Jeremiah, "What do you see?" Jeremiah responded, "I see a branch of an almond tree." Then God asked again, "What do you see?" Jeremiah responded, "I see a boiling pot facing from the North" (Jeremiah 1:11-13). Next: Lamentation: Jeremiah complained to God asking why God made wicked and unfaithful people prosper. God promised Jeremiah that He shall punish each sinner on account of his/her deeds (Jeremiah 12:1-13).

Moreover, Jeremiah again complained about false prophets who proclaim God's prosperity and ignore the message of judgement. God assured Jeremiah that, any prophet who might have prophesied prosperity and neglected judgement will perish of swords and famine (Jeremiah 14:13-17). Lastly: Jeremiah cursed himself and his mother who bore him because people, to whom he prophesied, never understood him. God promised Jeremiah that whoever would fight against him would not prevail (Jeremiah 15:10-21).

Candidates with poor performance failed to adhere to the question's requirements, they had poor presentation caused by lack of coherence, disorganized structure, irrelevant content and absence of logical flow of ideas. Some provided irrelevant evidence, weak arguments as well as less convincing points. For instance, to support that Jeremiah was a prophet of dialogue with God, some candidates wrote "Jeremiah are the love Gods,"

“are the not who need conflict,” “for pray some prayer,” “Jeremiah was married,” “Jeremiah practiced the life of change,” “he was told by God to avoid crying and being sad,” “he was told to prophesy to false prophets,” “to announce the destruction of the temple,” “God punished the people like a portly clay,” “he bought a field to start new life” and “God will provide punishment as he wish as pottery clay, woman in the basket.”

Candidates who demonstrated average performance often presented weak arguments, supported by partially relevant or unclear evidence, which made their responses less convincing. In several cases, the essays lacked proper structure and organization, with some missing clear introductions, coherent main bodies or conclusions. Misinterpretation of the question was also evident, leading to vague or inconsistent answers.

Candidates with good performance demonstrated insightful analysis of the question, built strong arguments and showed a fair ability to think critically. Their responses were well-organized, presenting ideas clearly and concisely. Relevant examples and evidence strengthened their arguments, adding credibility and reflecting a good understanding of the topic. Effective use of language and vocabulary also contributed to the clarity and precision of their responses, making them more readable and engaging. These candidates demonstrated a strong grasp of the question and subject matter. Extract 9.1 is a sample of incorrect responses to question 9.

9.	<p>Jeremiah was a prophet who had a call to the ministry service. He had similar life to Jesus - Christ, he was against evils done by wrongdoers. The following are hints to prove the statement</p>	
	<p>Jeremiah did not involve in social matters. Jeremiah did not interact in social matters like marriage, burial, Ceremonies, this proved that Jeremiah was a man of God this - prove how he has such a loyal person and he was obedient to God</p>	
	<p>Jeremiah Did not Marry. Jeremiah's call was mount Jeremiah to live a life that he could serve the lord only and not concentrate on family matters. Jeremiah life as it was written on the bible he stayed single and - he did not have kids.</p>	
	<p>Jeremiah followed God's orders. Jeremiah fulfill God's orders by preaching his words this helped him to be nearer to God, because he was obedient - to the maximum hence he was a true prophet who - was sent by God and fulfill his commitments, and warning out doors</p>	
	<p>Jeremiah's life was similar to Jesus's life. Jeremiah was exactly like Jesus his adventures, he warned the Israel from doing evil things, hence this prophet was the obedient prophet hence he was in old testament while Jesus is in new testament</p>	
	<p>Jeremiah warned evil doers. In Israel, Jeremiah had a circumstances of warning every person who performs - sin like Adultery, Sexual Immoralities etc, hence Jeremiah - warned them and Adverting them to repent against their sins.</p>	

Extract 9.1: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 9.

Extract 9.1 demonstrates the candidate's poor understanding of the Mission of Prophet Jeremiah and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

The subsequent extract provides an example of correct responses, offering a clear contrast to the poor performance in the preceding example. Extract 9.2 provides a sample of correct responses to question 9.

9.		
	Prophet Jeremiah: was from Anathoth, Jeremiah comes from priestly family and his father was Hilkiah; Jeremiah is a prophet of dialogue with God; Due to that at that time Jeremiah spoke with God himself the following are the points which shows on how prophet Jeremiah portrayed as a prophet of dialogue with God are as follows:	
	His call to ministry; Prophet Jeremiah spoke with God himself during his call, due to that it is dialogue between Jeremiah and God himself, due to that the call of Jeremiah to the ministry of God, Jeremiah spoke with God himself.	
	Jeremiah visions: Prophet Jeremiah spoke with God himself, during the visions such as the Rod of Almond, due to that there was a direct dialogue between Jeremiah and God himself, due to that Jeremiah portrayed as a prophet of dialogue with God;	
	Jeremiah's lamentation: Also here there are six lamentation involved in Jeremiah life, due to these all Jeremiah faced God and speak with God what to do, because people portrayed as a traitor, this result to Jeremiah to face God and speak with God.	

9.	Through various signs: such as the sign of wrath, here God himself spoke with Jeremiah to put this sign to the people of Israel and this sign symbolizes the punishment will be inevitable to the land of Israel, due to that through symbols (signs) God himself makes dialogue with Jeremiah.
	The life style of Jeremiah; God spoke with Jeremiah direct that on his life not to marry, to not to attend any public ceremony, due to that Jeremiah spoke with God himself directly, and God put conditions to Jeremiah, due to that Jeremiah is a prophet of dialogue & with God.
	Generally: through His call and his responses to Jeremiah, visions, lamentation, signs and life style of Jeremiah accomplish that Jeremiah is a prophet of dialogue with God. this is because in these cases God speak with Jeremiah due to that it show they dialogue, thus why prophet Jeremiah portrayed as the prophet of dialogue with God.

**Extract 9.2:** A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 9.

Extract 9.2 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of the concept that Jeremiah is a prophet of dialogue with God.

### **3.0 ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES TO EACH QUESTION IN 114/2 DIVINITY PAPER 2**

This paper consisted of sections A and B with a total of nine (9) questions. The candidates were required to answer all questions in Section A and two (2) questions from Section B. Section A carried 60 marks and Section B carried 40 marks, making a total of 100 marks.

#### **3.1 SECTION A: Short Answer Items**

Section A consisted of six (6) short-answer questions, numbered 1 to 6. Each question was drawn from a specific topic: *The Gospel of Matthew*, *The Gospel of Mark*, *The Gospel of Luke*, *The Book of the Acts of Apostles*, *The First Letter to the Corinthians*, *The Letter to the Galatians*, *The Gospel of John* and *The First Letter to the Thessalonians*.

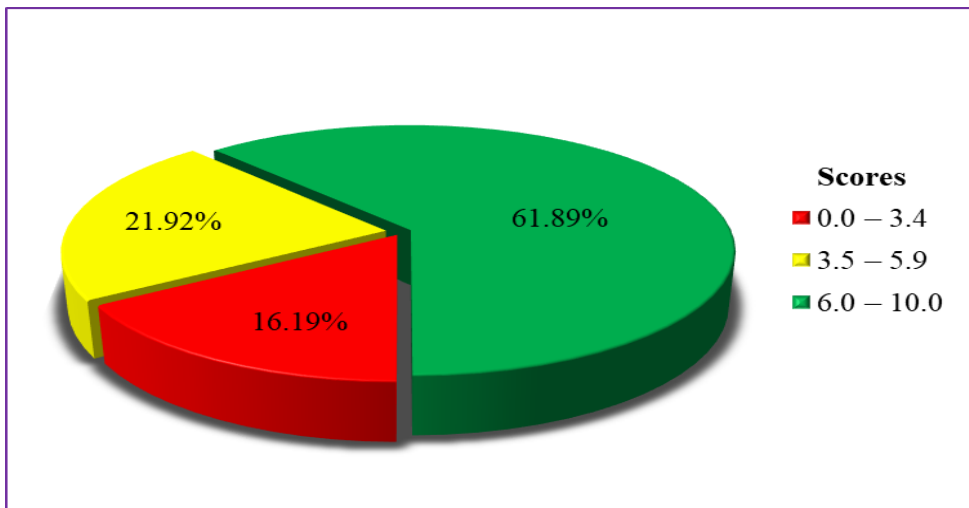
##### **3.1.1 Question 1: The Gospel of Matthew (1:1 – 28:20)**

The question had four parts (a) through (d), each evaluating distinct aspects of a candidate's knowledge and comprehension. Here is the question:

*Jesus gave a perfect explanation of the Law of Moses, which seemed to allow divorce. Jesus taught that divorce is not allowed except in a situation of unchastity (sexual immorality) and whoever divorces his wife should not remarry (Matthew 5:31-32, 19:3-9).*

- (a) *Why did Moses' teachings allow divorce?*
- (b) *What is the basis of Jesus' teaching against divorce?*
- (c) *At one point, why do you think unchastity makes divorce lawful?*
- (d) *What must couples do to keep themselves away from divorce? Give one point.*

This question was answered by all 698 (100%) candidates, of whom 432 (61.89%) scored from 6.0 to 10.0 marks, which was a good performance. The other 153 (21.92%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.9 marks, which was an average performance, and 113 (16.19%) scored from 0.0 to 3.4 marks, regarded as weak performance. This analysis is illustrated in Figure 10.



**Figure 10:** *The Candidates' Performance on Question 1.*

The analysis indicates that the general performance of the candidates on this question was good, with 585 (83.81%) scoring between 3.5 and 10.0. Of these, 74 (10.60%) obtained the full 10.0 marks. Conversely, 113 (16.19%) scored between 0.0 and 3.4, including 43 (6.16%) who scored zero. These candidates were unable to apply Jesus' teaching on marriage. The analysis shows that candidates who answered all items correctly demonstrated competence in evaluating Jesus' ministry according to Matthew, reflecting the knowledge they had acquired during the teaching and learning process.

Candidates performed well on this question because they had adequate knowledge of Jesus' teaching in The Sermon on the Mountain. They also demonstrated key skills, including the effective use of relevant examples to support their arguments, making their claims more convincing. They presented their ideas clearly and concisely through effective organisation. Insightful analysis enabled them to build strong arguments and think critically. Precise language and vocabulary helped convey complex ideas clearly, enhancing readability and engagement. This combination of factors shows their deep understanding of the topic of the ministry of Jesus Christ, according to the book of Matthew and adds credibility to their claims. The following is an item-by-item analysis of candidates' responses.

Item (a) required candidates to explain the reason behind Moses' allowance of divorce according to his teachings. It also asked them to demonstrate understanding of the historical or scriptural context in which this allowance was made. The expected answer was: *Moses taught the Israelites that they*

*can divorce by issuing a certificate because of the hardness of their hearts since at the beginning things were not so. Divorce was illegal except on grounds of adultery.*

On one hand, most of the candidates provided relevant reasons to answer the question. This indicates that they had sound knowledge of the historical and religious context about divorce and provided a clear explanation for why Moses permitted divorce. On the other hand, few candidates provided incorrect responses. For example, one of them pointed out that “Moses divorced his wife,” another explained that “divorce is allowed because women are many while men are few”, and another commended that “the law of Moses was incomplete.” These responses suggest that the candidates had an inadequate understanding of Jesus’ ministry in Galilee and Jerusalem.

Item (b) required candidates to identify and explain the scriptural or theological foundation of Jesus’ stand against divorce. They must also show understanding of how Jesus contrasted his teaching with Mosaic law. The expected answer was: *The basis of new teaching on non-divorce is the principle in the first marriage between Adam and Eve. God in the Garden of Eden commanded that “a man shall leave his father’s house and cleave to his wife and the two shall be one body.” He also ordered, that “What God has joined together, no man shall put asunder.”*

Most of the candidates provided a relevant basis for Jesus’ teaching against divorce. They pointed out that the basis of Jesus’ teaching against divorce is the original divine intention for marriage as a lifelong union, as stated in the Old Testament book of Genesis, that what God has joined together, let no one separate. Jesus emphasised that divorce was permitted by Moses due to human hard-heartedness, but it was not God’s ideal from the beginning.

Conversely, a few of the candidates provided incorrect responses. For example, some wrote that sexual immorality is the basis of Jesus’ teaching against divorce, others wrote that Jesus’ teaching will help reduce widows and unmarried women, while others repeated Jesus’ teaching that divorce was not allowed except for unchastity. Their responses portray that the candidates had an inadequate understanding, while some of them did not understand the requirements of the question.

Item (c) required candidates to state one clear reason why unchastity is considered a valid ground for divorce. They must support their point with moral, biblical, or doctrinal reasoning. The expected answer was:

*Spiritually, Unchastity makes divorce lawful because it breaks the spiritual union of a husband and a wife. The marriage breaks when one partner goes against the marriage vow. Physically: Unchastity may lead to sexual transmitted infections and conflicts among others; hence may enforce divorce.*

Most of the candidates provided relevant reason why they think unchastity makes divorce lawful. They pointed out that, the Bible mentions it as a valid ground for divorce, allowing the innocent party to potentially remarry. Additionally, unchastity is a breach of marital trust and commitment, making it hard for the relationship to continue. Jesus taught that sexual immorality can be a legitimate reason for ending a marriage, emphasising faithfulness and commitment. This indicates that the candidates had an adequate understanding of the true meaning of the law of Moses about divorce.

In contrast, some of the candidates provided incorrect responses. For example, one of them wrote that, “unchastity makes divorce lawful to leave the couple separated.” Another pointed out that “it is man or woman who does sexual immorality.” Once more, another wrote that, “unchastity makes divorce lawful to make equality between husband and wife.” Such responses reveal that the candidates had an inadequate understanding of Jesus’ teachings concerning marriage and divorce.

Item (d) required candidates to give one specific action or practice that couples can adopt to prevent divorce. They were to show understanding of how this action supports marital stability. The required answers were as follows: *They must be faithful to their marriage vow by avoiding any situation of infidelity. They must exercise true love for their partners and avoid contact with evil outsiders who bring temptations to them.*

Most of the candidates provided a correct application of Jesus’ teaching on marriage by giving one relevant point of what couples should do in order to keep themselves away from divorce. They pointed out that couples can work on building and maintaining strong communication, trust and mutual respect in their relationship. They should also prioritise quality time together, nurturing emotional caring and connection. Additionally, couples should devote themselves to cultivating forgiveness, patience and understanding,

allowing them to cross life's challenges and conflicts in a healthy and constructive way. This implies that the candidates had sound knowledge and skills of applying Biblical texts and teachings to their contexts and they adhered to the demands of the question.

However, some of the candidates provided incorrect responses. For example, one of them wrote that unchastity is considered a valid ground for divorce because, “couples should keep away from divorce,” “it is against the word of God,” “it is against cultural belief,” “it is against law of divorce” and “It is lack of Biblical knowledge.” Such incorrect responses show that the candidates were not familiar with Jesus’ teaching on marriage and divorce, and also weaker candidates misunderstood the question, lacked clarity or consistency in their answers and failed to adhere to the question's requirements. This resulted in a lack of focus, with some parts of the question left unaddressed, demonstrating their inability to follow instructions and fully understand the task. Extract 10.1 is a sample of correct responses to question 1.

1	(a) Due to their hard heart of Understanding, that is why Moses allowed divorce to the Marriage.
	(b) Jesus teachings are against divorce because, Jesus said "What God Has Unite let no man to put asunder" which means Marriage is a bond which God Unite it Himself so no one who is allowed to separate it.
	(c) Unchastity can bring negative effect in the Marriage like disease so due to that it make a divorce lawful.
	(d) To have a true love among themselves; True love can keep a couple's away from divorce.

**Extract 10.1:** A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 1.

Extract 10.1 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of the Gospel of Matthew and the specific requirements of the question.

The following extract provides an example of an incorrect response, offering a clear contrast to the good performance in the preceding example. Extract 10.2 is a sample of incorrect responses to question 1.

01.	
a)	The Moses teach about allowing the divorce. Be cause the divorce enable to the marriage member to separate each other on peace and safe without conflicts.
b)	Jesus teaching against divorce. Because the <sup>two</sup> people mean men and women that organized through word of God their not allowed to be separated each other.
c)	The couple do to keep themselves away from divorce because their not already entered in the marriage. their not organized by Jesus or God way.

**Extract 10.2:** A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 1.

Extract 10.2 demonstrates the candidate's poor mastery of the Gospel of Matthew and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

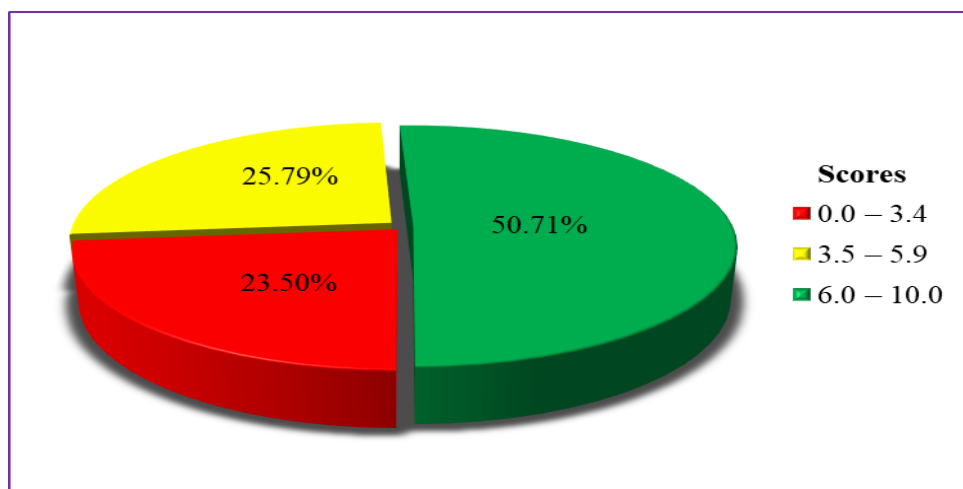
**3.1.2 Question 2: The Gospel of Mark (1:1 – 16:20)**

The question had two parts that assessed the candidate's ability to recall and describe information about John the Baptist's mission. The question is stated as follows:

*According to the Gospel of Mark 1:2-8, the prophecies of Isaiah and Malachi were fulfilled by John the Baptist. He was the one who came in the spirit and power of Prophet Elijah. Later on in Mark 9:10-13, Jesus told his disciples that Elijah had already come; certainly, he was referring to John the Baptist.*

- (a) *By giving three points, compare between John the Baptist and Prophet Elijah.*
- (b) *Describe the mission of John the Baptist in two points.*

This question was answered by all 698 (100%) candidates, of whom 354 (88.95%) scored from 6.0 to 10.0 marks, which was good performance. The other 180 (25.79%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.9 marks, which was an average performance and 164 (23.50%) scored from 0.0 to 3.4 marks, regarded as weak performance. This analysis is illustrated in Figure 11.



**Figure 11:** *The Candidates' Performance on Question 2.*

The analysis indicates that the overall performance of candidates on this question was good, with 534 (76.50%) candidates scoring between 3.5 and 10.0 marks. Notably, 52 (7.45%) candidates attained the full 10.0 marks. Analysis of their responses indicates that they answered all parts of the question correctly. A significant number of candidates, around 164 (23.50%) scored from 0.0 to 3.4 marks, with 54 (7.74%) scoring zero due to entirely incorrect responses.

The analysis shows that candidates performed well on this question, as they were able to compare John the Baptist with the Prophet Elijah, focusing on similarities and differences within the biblical context. They also described John the Baptist's mission, highlighting his role in preaching repentance and preparing the way for Jesus. Most candidates demonstrated a good grasp of the topic, using relevant examples to support their points and strengthen their arguments. Their ideas were presented clearly and concisely, with precise language used to convey their thoughts effectively. In contrast, candidates who performed poorly revealed a lack of knowledge about John the Baptist's

mission, with many failing to describe his role accurately. The following is an item by item analysis of candidates' responses.

Item (a) required candidates to identify and explain three similarities between John the Baptist and Prophet Elijah. Candidates were to demonstrate their understanding of both figures' roles, missions or characteristics. The expected answer was as follows:

*Both lived and ministered in the wilderness, both fed on locusts and wild honey, both wore garments made out of camel's hair, both tied a leather belt around their waist, both were preachers of God's word calling people to repentance, both identified and condemned the evils in the society, both were persecuted by kings for speaking the truth.*

Candidates demonstrated a strong understanding of John the Baptist and Prophet Elijah's missions by highlighting their similarities, including courageous messages, wilderness connections, fearless criticism of power and key roles in spiritual revival, showing their knowledge of the prophets' impactful lives and ministries.

Nonetheless, few candidates were un able to compare between John the Baptist and Elijah. For example, some candidates described John the Baptist and others provided information about his mission without making any comparison with Elijah. Other candidates provided irrelevant points like, "Elijah and John the Baptist were glorified in heaven and were resurrected with Jesus Christ" and "They both appeared in the transfiguration of Jesus." Such responses and others demonstrate that the candidates did not understand the requirements of the question and had inadequate understanding of Biblical persons, names, events and themes.

Item (b) required candidates to clearly describe two key aspects of John the Baptist's mission, demonstrating understanding of his role in preparing for Jesus and calling people to repentance. The expected answer was:

*The mission of John the Baptist was to prepare people to receive the Messiah, to inform people that God detests sinful people, to call upon people to repent and turn back to God and to create awareness and assurance that God would surely forgive the repentant.*

Most of the candidates provided relevant answers describing the mission of John the Baptist, suggesting that they had sound knowledge of John and his role. They pointed out that his mission focused on spiritual renewal and

preparation for the coming Messiah. He preached repentance, calling people to turn away from sin and turn to God. He also played a crucial role in identifying Jesus Christ as the Lamb of God, the one who would baptize with the Holy Spirit and bring salvation to humanity. John emphasized humility and selflessness, declaring that Jesus must increase while he himself must decrease. Such candidates demonstrated a solid understanding of John the Baptist's role in Jesus' ministry.

On the other hand, some candidates gave incorrect responses, stating that "he depended solely on God," "avoided worshiping other gods," or "was simply chosen by God." These answers missed the key aspects of his mission: preaching repentance, baptizing and preparing the way for Jesus Christ. Extract 11.1 is a sample of correct responses to question 2.

02@	John the Baptist and Elijah	
	i) They were the people / messengers of God.	
	ii) They were all preparing people for the coming of Jesus.	
	iii) They were both rebuking sins.	

2(b)	MISSION OF JOHN THE BAPTIST	
	i) To prepare the way. This was one among the mission. On which John the Baptist came for he came in order to prepare the way for the Lamb of God who was coming thus he had to make people ready for his coming through preaching them the word of God and other teachings.	
	ii) Baptism, Also John the Baptist preached the word of God and many people from different places were baptised and one among them Jesus was also baptised by John the Baptist.	

**Extract 11.1:** A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 2.

Extract 11.1 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of the Gospel of Mark and the specific requirements of the question.

The succeeding extract provides an example of an incorrect response, offering a clear contrast to the good performance in the preceding example. Extract 11.2 is a sample of incorrect responses to question 2.

2.	a) By giving three points compare between John the Baptist and prophet Elijah.	
	→ John Baptist This is a one who baptist Jesus while Prophet Elijah This was a prophet which was sent by God to spread the word of God	
	→ John Baptist This John <sup>also</sup> made the baptist of other people in the Israel while Prophet Elijah This is a prophet which was able to P-Purify the water also multiplied the widows of food.	
	→ John Baptist This person has contributed to the monogamy but while Prophet Elijah This also has made the weapon of John baptist.	
	b) Describe the mission of John the Baptist in two points.	
	→ First John baptist Jesus and other people	
	→ Also John made the calling of the Jesus was called by Jesus.	

**Extract 11.2:** A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 2.

Extract 11.2 demonstrates the candidate's poor mastery of the Gospel of Mathew and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

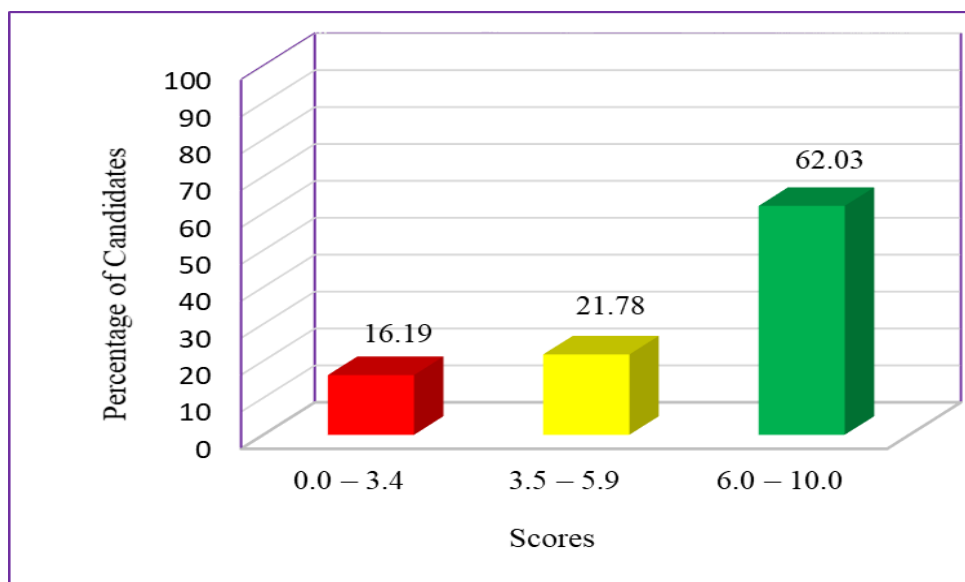
### 3.1.3 Question 3: The Gospel of Luke (1:1 – 24:53)

The question consisted of three component parts (a) through (c). It measured candidates' comprehension and interpretation of biblical text, specifically their ability to understand character motives, theological implications and scriptural context and apply them. The question is stated as follows:

*One of the Pharisees invited Jesus to eat with him into his house. A sinful woman of the city came weeping and wet Jesus' feet with tears and wiped them with her hair. The Pharisee was troubled in his mind whether Jesus was a prophet or not (Luke 7:36 – 50).*

- (a) *Why was the Pharisee troubled as he saw the woman touching Jesus' feet?*
- (b) *Considering the roles played by prophets, why did the Pharisee doubt whether Jesus was a prophet?*
- (c) *What is the relevance of the text to our church today?*

This question was answered by all 698 (100%) candidates, of whom 433 (62.03%) scored from 6.0 to 10.0 marks, which was good performance. The other 152 (21.78%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.9 marks, which was an average performance and 113 (16.19%) scored from 0.0 to 3.4 marks, regarded as weak performance. This analysis is illustrated in Figure 12.



**Figure 12:** *The Candidates' Performance on Question 3.*

The analysis indicates that the general performance of the candidates on this question was good as 585 (83.81%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 10.0. About 17 (2.44%) candidates scored 10.0 marks as they provided correct answers to all the three items. In contrast, 113 (16.19%) candidates scored between 0.0 and 3.4 marks, with 5.6 per cent scoring zero. The analysis indicates that the responses of candidates with good performance were well organised and structured logically, incorporating specific examples or references to support their points. Clarity and coherence are also observed. These candidates demonstrated the ability to apply biblical lessons to contemporary church life, bridging ancient scripture with modern relevance.

In contrast, candidates with poor scores provided incorrect responses to all three items. Their answers indicated inadequate understanding of the Pharisee's thoughts and actions in the biblical passage, specifically why he was troubled by the sinful woman touching Jesus' feet and why he doubted Jesus' prophethood, as well as failing to analyse the passage's relevance to the church today. Most of these candidates misunderstood the question, offering irrelevant responses. Some answers lacked clarity and coherence, were poorly structured, or omitted key points. Additionally, some candidates left items unattempted, further suggesting a lack of understanding of the subject matter. The following is the analysis of each item.

Item (a) required candidates to provide a relevant reason why the Pharisee was troubled to see a woman touching Jesus' feet. Candidates were to analyse the contrasting attitudes between the Pharisees and Jesus toward sinners and explain the message of grace and forgiveness in Jesus' response. The required answer was:

*The Pharisees considered themselves holy according to their religious culture. They thought that God was pleased with them much more than other people, such as tax collectors and prostitutes, whom they considered sinners. The Pharisee expected Jesus to show the same attitude towards the woman who was a sinner by preventing her from touching him.*

Notably, most of the candidates provided relevant reasons why the Pharisee was troubled to see a woman touching Jesus' feet. This indicates that the candidates had adequate understanding of the story of the woman anointing Jesus. They were also able to interpret the cultural and religious context

behind the Pharisees' judgment and reflect on the deeper meaning of Jesus' actions. They understood the Pharisees' self-perception as holy and their attitude towards others they considered sinners. In contrast, some of the candidates wrote that "Pharisee was jealousy as they saw the woman touching Jesus' feet." Others explained that "Jesus had a secret with the woman and that was why the Pharisee was troubled by Jesus." Such candidates failed to explain the Pharisees' expectation of Jesus' behaviour towards the sinful woman based on their own attitudes. This depicts that they had inadequate understanding of the faith and teachings of the Pharisees as a sect.

Item (b) required candidates to demonstrate understanding of the traditional roles and expectations of prophets in Jewish culture. It also asked them to analyse why Jesus' actions, particularly his association with sinners, led the Pharisees to question his prophetic identity. The answer to the question was as hereunder:

*Simon the Pharisee concluded that Jesus could not be a prophet, believing that if Jesus truly had divine knowledge, He would have known that the woman who touched His feet was a sinner and would not have allowed it. At the time, prophets were believed to possess the ability to reveal secrets and see hidden things.*

A considerable number of the candidates provided relevant responses stating why the Pharisee doubted whether Jesus was a prophet because he associated with sinners, contradicting their expectations of a holy prophet. They also expected a prophet to know the woman's sinful nature, implying Jesus should have rejected her, which he didn't. This suggests that the candidates had sound knowledge of the story of Jesus and the sinful woman in Luke 7:36–50. However, a few candidates provided incorrect responses. For example, some of them pointed out that Jesus had not performed any activity of the prophet, others explained about the role of prophets, and some of them explained about the Pharisees in general. Such responses and others depict that the candidates had an inadequate understanding of the Pharisees' teachings and beliefs.

Item (c) required candidates to interpret the biblical text in a contemporary context and explain how its message or lessons can be applied to the life and practices of the modern Church. It assessed the ability to draw connections

between scripture and present-day Christian living. The answer for the question was expected to be as follows:

*Some Christians, either as individuals or in groups, despise their fellow Christians, considering them unrighteous or sinners. Some other Christians have formed divisions among themselves by the name of their denominations, their leaders, the day they worship, their economic strength and administration of the gifts of the Holy Spirit. From this text, Jesus teaches us that God loves all people equally and accepts all those who come to Him with broken and repentant hearts like that of a woman, and so should we do.*

Most of the candidates were able to show the relevance of the text to our church today and the lesson we can learn from Jesus' example by welcoming and embracing people from all walks of life, offering love, forgiveness and restoration rather than condemnation, showing kindness to the marginalised, hence demonstrating God's love and compassion and defying societal expectations and Pharisaic judgment. This implies that they had sound knowledge and skills in applying the knowledge they had to respond to their context.

Conversely, few candidates were unable to show the relevance of the text to their contexts. For example, some of the candidates asserted that “today we have no prophets like the time of Jesus on earth and that even those who claim to be prophets, God is not with them.” Others pointed out that “the church today is in confusion because of the prophets,” “prophets are in need of money, lead not people to God”, and “God is angry with the prophets.” Such responses demonstrate that the candidates had insufficient skills of applying the texts they have learned in class to their daily lives. Extract 12.1 is a sample of correct responses to question 3.

Q3

(a) The pharisees troubled when a woman touched Jesus' feet simply because their law did not allow them to interact with a person who is sinful. But they became so doubtful that situation when Jesus did not stop a woman or speak anything bad about a woman.

(b) They doubt that Jesus was a prophet simply because he understood their mind (about what they were thinking about) before even them to speak a word. Jesus told them the reality of their thought upon an woman.

(c) The current church should learn that:

- i) All people are God's creation so we should not despise even those who are seen to be so dirty spiritual spiritually.
- ii) All human beings are sinners before their God hence we should not judge other people regarding to their weakness or wrongdoing which they are doing.

**Extract 12.1:** A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 3.

Extract 12.1 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of the Gospel of Luke and the specific requirements of the question.

The next extract provides an example of an incorrect response, offering a clear contrast to the good performance in the preceding example. Extract 12.2 is a sample of incorrect responses to question 6.

3. a) Because they so wonder to look for of	
sinful woman to wipe Jesus with her hair.	
b) Because they hear miracles done by	
Jesus before.	
c) should believe the presence of God	
and also they should remember the pro	
phesy of Jesus to come again.	

**Extract 12.2:** A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 3.

Extract 12.2 demonstrates the candidate's poor mastery of the Gospel of Luke and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

### 3.1.4 Question 4: The Book of the Acts of Apostles (1:1 – 28:31)

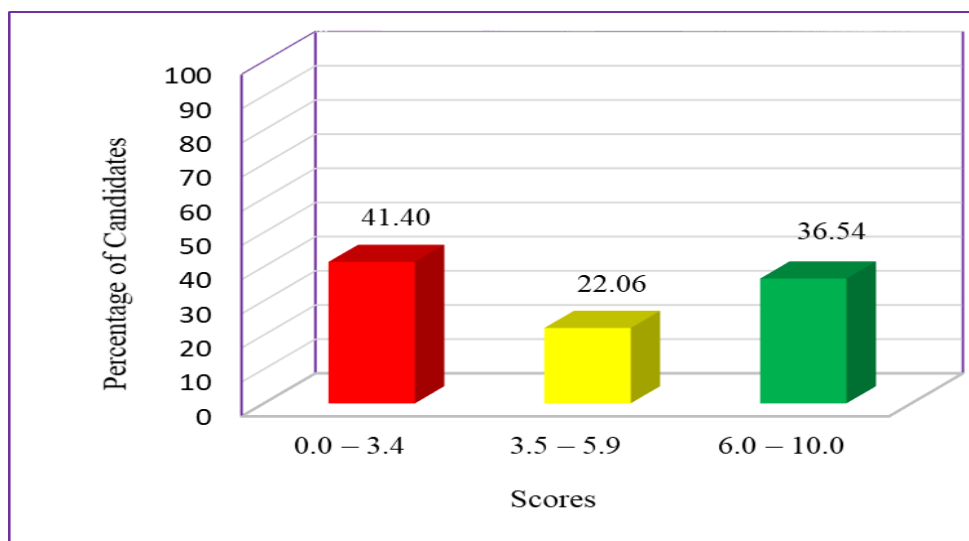
This question assessed a candidate's understanding of early Church conflict resolution and leadership selection as described in scripture. It also evaluates the ability to connect biblical principles to modern Church practices, showing relevance and application of scripture today. The question is stated as follows:

*According to the Acts of the Apostles 6:1-6, there were misunderstandings between church members. The Greek speaking Jews (the Hellenists) complained against the native Jews. The apostles met together to solve the misunderstanding by appointing leaders.*

(a) *What were the three preferred qualifications for the leaders to be elected?*

- (b) *How were the qualifications possessed by the elected leaders used as a tool to spread the word of God?*
- (c) *Name two situations in the Church today where the practice of election is performed.*

All 698 (100%) candidates attempted the question. The performance breakdown was as follows: 255 (36.54%) scored 6.0 to 10.0 marks, showing good performance; 154 (22.06%) scored 3.5 to 5.9 marks, indicating average performance; and 289 (41.40%) scored 0.0 to 3.4 marks, indicating weak performance as illustrated in Figure 13.



**Figure 13:** *The Candidates’ Performance on Question 4.*

The analysis indicates that the general performance of the candidates on this question was average. A total of 409 (58.60%) candidates scored between 3.5 and 10.0 marks, with 20 (2.87%) attaining the full 10.0 marks by providing correct points for all four parts. In contrast, 289 (41.40%) scored between 0.0 and 3.4 marks, including 81 (11.60%) who scored zero for providing irrelevant points to this question. The good performance can be attributed to candidates’ clear understanding of the question’s requirements, as well as their adequate knowledge of the qualifications for leaders and how those qualifications were applied in spreading God’s word. They also made relevant applications of the passage to modern church practices, particularly in identifying situations where elections are conducted. The following is an item-by-item analysis of candidates’ responses.

The reasons for poor performance included failure to understand the question's requirements, which led to off-topic responses, no response at all, or completely incorrect information that did not address the question. In addition, some candidates demonstrated a significant lack of knowledge of the Book of the Acts of the Apostles.

Item (a) required candidates to identify the specific characteristics that the apostles looked for in leaders to be elected. Candidates were to list three preferred qualifications mentioned in the biblical passage. The required answer was: *Men of good repute/behaviour, full of the Holy Spirit, full of wisdom and full of faith.*

Most of the candidates provided relevant points identifying the qualifications for leaders to be elected, implying that they had sound knowledge of the subject matter. However, few of the candidates were unable to identify the qualifications for leaders to be elected. For example, some candidates explained the qualifications for the one to replace Judas Iscariot in Acts 1:21-22. Others said "they must be educated," "they must be strong," "they should be not prostitutes with many wives" and "They should be transparent." This indicates that these candidates had inadequate understanding of the specific characteristics that the apostles looked for in church leaders to be elected.

Item (b) required candidates to give explanations of how the elected leaders' qualities, such as being full of the Holy Spirit, wisdom and good reputation, facilitated the spread of God's word. It demands an analysis of how these qualifications enabled effective ministry and evangelism. The answers were as follows:

*Wisdom helped them speak with insight and respond effectively to opposition and complex situations; Good reputation earned them trust and opened doors for their message to be received by diverse audiences; As men were often recognized leaders in the early church, being male allowed greater access to public preaching and leadership roles; Member of the church: Being a church member gave the apostles spiritual accountability and support from the Christian community.*

Most of the candidates provided relevant points explaining how the qualifications were used by the elected leaders to spread the word of God, indicating that they had adequate understanding and understanding of the biblical texts. In contrast, a few candidates were unable to provide such

explanations. For example, some explained how the word of God is preached today without referencing the qualifications, while others listed conditions, such as unselfish cooperation with others, for someone who would like to be a preacher of the word of God. This suggests that these candidates had inadequate understanding of the qualifications of the deacons.

Item (c) required candidates' identification of specific instances where the church conducts elections. It demanded naming two current situations or contexts within the church where the practice of election is applied. The answers to the question are:

*Election of Church Leaders: Members of a congregation may vote to elect pastors, elders, deacons or church board members; Election of Representatives: Churches often elect individuals to represent them at denominational conferences, synods or council; Election of committee members: Churches elect individuals to serve on various committees such as finance, worship or outreach; Election of youth or fellowship leaders: Members of youth groups or fellowships may elect their own leaders to coordinate activities; Election of agents: Churches may elect agents to manage church property, legal matters and financial oversight.*

Most of the candidates correctly named two situations in the church today where the practice of election is performed. They mentioned areas such as electing church leaders or pastors, electing members to church councils or boards, electing representatives to denominational conferences or assemblies and voting for church committee members (e.g., finance, worship or outreach committees). This indicates that the candidates had adequate understanding and ability to relate biblical texts to their contexts.

Contrary to that, some candidates failed to name situations in the church today where the practice of election is performed. For example, some candidates contrasted the context of the text with the present situation of the church. Other candidates explained the procedure of election in the Acts of the Apostles, such as praying, nominating candidates for leadership positions and laying out options, though casting lots isn't common anymore some mentioned it. This implies that these candidates did not understand the demands of the question, having inadequate understanding of the biblical text. Extract 13.1 is a sample of correct responses to question 4.

4	(a) (i) They should have good reputation. (ii) They should be full of wisdom (iii) They should have full of Holy Spirit.
	(b) (i) Having of good-reputation by the elected leaders, helped them to have knowledge of God in welcoming and bring the lost people or unbelievers into being servant of God
	(ii) Being full of wisdom, helped them to solve people's conflicts correctly and fairly through God's knowledge
	(iii) Being full of Holy Spirit enabled <del>them</del> <sup>them</sup> to have power of baptizing the new believers who trust in Jesus Christ.
	(c) (i) In choosing the church leaders to lead other believers.
	(ii) In choosing the missing position after a certain leader has retired.

**Extract 13.1:** A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 4.

Extract 13:1 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of the Book of Acts of the Apostles and the specific requirements of the question.

The subsequent extract provides an example of an incorrect response, offering a clear contrast to the good performance in the preceding example. Extract 13.2 is a sample of incorrect responses to question 4.

4	<p>i/ It should be power of God. preferred qualification for the leaders to be elected because their are need people to be power of God in the church member in order to solve misunderstanding between church member</p> <p>ii/ It should be Peace and order. which means that this situation the Greek speaking Jews complained against the native Jews which are need to be Peace and order</p> <p>iii/ It should be worship of God. Means that people are need to have encouraged apostles met together to solve the misunderstanding</p> <p>b/ it led to be umblly. The qualification possessed by the elected leaders used as tool to spread the word of God</p> <p>ii/ It should be maintain silent. if they want to qualification possessed by the elected leaders used as tool to spread of word of God</p> <p>c/ i/ Miracles. Many people are practice in the church today where practice of election is performed means that many people are want to see the miracles.</p> <p>ii/ Worship of gods. Many people are practice to worship gods means that some of them are need to see very faster who receive in the world</p>
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**Extract 13.2:** A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 4.

Extract 13:2 demonstrates the candidate's poor mastery of the Book of Acts of the Apostles and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

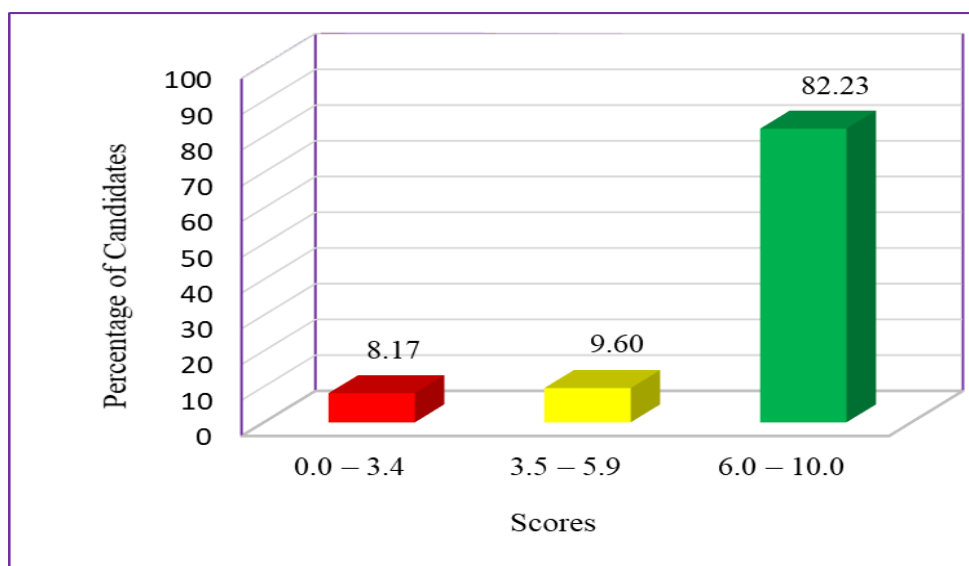
**3.1.5 Question 5: The First Letter to the Corinthians (1:1 – 16:24)**

This question assessed a candidates' knowledge of early Church divisions as addressed by Paul and their causes within the Corinthian community. It also assessed the candidate's ability to apply biblical teachings to promote unity in the modern Church through practical behavioural suggestions. The question is stated as follows:

*The first letter of Paul to the Corinthians indicates how the church was divided into several groups (1 Corinthians 1:10, 4:21).*

- (a) Describe four groups in this church.
- (b) What were the contributing factors to disunity among members of that church? Give three points.
- (c) Suggest any three good behaviours which can help to reduce divisions in the church today.

All 698 (100%) candidates attempted the question. The performance breakdown was as follows: 574 (82.23%) scored 6.0 to 10.0 marks, showing good performance; 67 (9.60%) scored 3.5 to 5.9 marks, indicating average performance; and 57 (8.17%) scored 0.0 to 3.4 marks, indicating weak performance as illustrated in Figure 14.



**Figure 14:** *The Candidates' Performance on Question 5.*

The analysis indicates that the general performance of the candidates on this question was good. A total of 641 (91.83%) scored between 3.5 and 10.0 marks, with 80 (11.46%) attaining the full 10.0 marks. Conversely, 57 (8.17%) scored between 0.0 and 3.4 marks, of which 27 (3.87%) scored zero. The analysis indicates that candidates who performed well provided relevant responses concerning Paul's warning against division in the Church of Corinth. They demonstrated a clear understanding of the question, presented accurate content and delivered concise, well-organized and logical answers.

Their responses were supported with appropriate examples that directly addressed the demands of the question and displayed depth of knowledge.

In contrast, candidates who performed poorly showed inadequate understanding of Paul's warning and teaching against division and disunity in the Corinthian church. Some also misunderstood the requirements of the question due to language barriers, which resulted in a score of zero. The following is an item-by-item analysis of candidates' responses.

Item (a) required candidates to identify and describe four specific groups within the Corinthian church. Candidates were to provide a detailed description of each group's characteristics and affiliations. The answers to the question are as follows:

*Paul's group believed and followed Paul as the founder of the Corinthian church, mature and respectable man. Apollo's group followed him due to his eloquent preaching and quality education from Alexandria, which likely made his teachings appealing and persuasive. Peter's group consisted of believers who followed his preaching due to his leadership in the Jerusalem church, role in Jesus' ministry and perceived protection of Jewish culture. Jesus' group considered itself superior due to direct following, baptism in his name and reconciliation through his sacrifice.*

Most candidates provided relevant points, correctly identifying the groups in the Corinthian church, demonstrating sound knowledge of the subject matter. However, a few candidates struggled to identify the four groups, instead mentioning Jewish sects (Pharisees, Scribes, Samaritans, Essenes, Herodian's and Sadducees), modern denominations (Roman Catholics, Anglicans, Lutherans, Assemblies of God and Seventh Day Adventists) or other biblical churches (Thessalonians, Galatians, Ephesians, Colossians and (Romans) or even socio-economic groups (rich and poor), revealing inadequate understanding of biblical concepts.

Item (b) required the candidates to identify and explain three specific factors that contributed to disunity among members of the Corinthian church. The answers to the question are:

*Tongue-speakers felt superior, causing division and isolation among believers without spiritual gifts. Divisions based on the church leaders.*

*Those who believed in Paul, some in Peter, some in Apollos and some in Jesus. Rich believers excluded the poor during the Lord's Supper, creating class divisions in worship. Syncretism for those who participated in idolatry activities and in the church.*

Most of the candidates provided three relevant points identifying the contributing factors of disunity among members of the church. They presented clear and concise points that highlighted the underlying causes of division within the church. Their responses demonstrated sound knowledge of the Biblical text from which the question was set. In contrast, a few candidates were unable to identify the contributing factors of disunity among members of the church in Corinth. For example, some mentioned unrelated evils such as idol worship, corruption, false beliefs and exploitation, while others described factors that may lead to unity in the church, such as love, tolerance, prayer and faithfulness. This implies that these candidates did not understand the requirements of the question and had inadequate understanding of relevant Biblical texts and concepts.

Item (c) required candidates to suggest three good behaviours that can help reduce divisions in the church today, demonstrating their understanding of promoting unity and harmony among church members. The expected answers were:

*Love of one another as brothers and sisters in the church makes believers be concerned with the needs of others while valuing them as they value themselves. Also, it helps to avoid disrespect and humiliation of others in the church; community life of believers does away with selfish behaviour. Also, when believers share their property with others the Church stands united all time; cooperation in church activities such as preaching, praying, praising and celebration of the Lord's Supper must be done by all believers without considering their social status to bring oneness in the body of Christ; sharing of gifts of the Holy Spirit in building the body of Christ.*

Most of the candidates were able to correctly suggest three good behaviours that can help reduce divisions in the church today. They provided clear and relevant points, such as practising empathy and active listening, fostering a culture of forgiveness and reconciliation and encouraging open and respectful communication. Other responses included focusing on shared

values rather than differences, nurturing open dialogue, showing humility, accepting differences, supporting inclusive decision-making and prioritizing prayer and spiritual growth. These responses indicate that the candidates had adequate understanding and the ability to apply what they learned in class to generate new and meaningful insights.

Nevertheless, few candidates were un able to suggest any three good behaviours which could help to reduce divisions in the church today. For example, some of them suggested punishment that should be given to the people who cause divisions in the church. Other candidates provided factors leading to disunity, like discouragement, selfishness and conflicts. This implies that the candidates did not understand the requirements of the question and had inadequate understanding of Biblical text and themes from the book of 1 Corinthians. Extract 14.1 is a sample of correct responses to question 5.

05 (a)	
(i) Group who believed to Paul; This group believed to the teaching provided by Paul.	
(ii) Group who believed to Peter; Other people believed to Peter teaching whose by teaching based on old testament.	
(iii) Group who believed to Appolos teaching these group of people believed to teaching of Appolos about the words of God	
(iv) Group who believed to Jesus christ; Teaching which provided by Jesus himself influenced people to believe in Jesus and ignore teaching from other apostles.	
(b) (i) Misunderstanding to describe the word of God	
(ii) Tribalism	
(iii) Poor faith to God.	
(c) (i) Love; Christian of today must live in love each other.	
5(c)	
(ii) Faithful; Christian must be believing in one God.	
(iii) Peace; Christian of today must protect peace in order to be in unity.	

Extract 14.1: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 5.

Extract 14.1 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of the First Letter to the Corinthians and the specific requirements of the question.

The following extract provides an example of an incorrect response, offering a clear contrast to the good performance in the preceding example. Extract 14.2 is a sample of incorrect responses to question 5.

f	a - Believers. They represent large	
g	mass of people who believe	
	in God and that made things	
	and not ruin things.	
	Pastor. This are the people who	
	used by God as the mediator	
	between him and people.	
	Deacons. This are the people	
	who serve church.	
	Special group. This are the people	
	who are disable church done	
	a certain work such as	
	widows;	
	b - Selfishness. Most of the people	
	wanted to be alone due to the	
	wealth that they have	
	- wealth	
	- Jealousy.	

**Extract 14.2:** A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 5.

Extract 14.2 demonstrates the candidate's poor mastery of the First Letter to the Corinthians and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

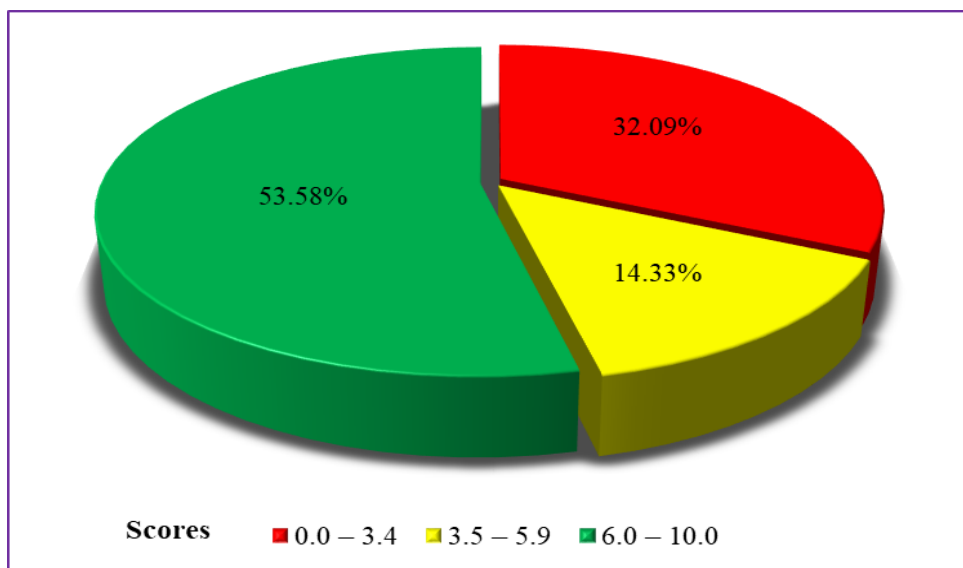
### 3.1.6 Question 6: The Letter to the Galatians

This question assessed a candidate’s understanding of moral teachings in Galatians, specifically the concept of the “works of the flesh” and their negative impact. It also evaluated the candidates’ ability to identify real-life examples and propose constructive moral guidance within a school context. The question is stated as follows:

*In the letter to the Galatians, Paul writes about the works of the flesh (Galatians 5:16-26).*

- (a) *What do you understand by “the works of the flesh?”*
- (b) *Identify two works of flesh which are practised in your school.*
- (c) *What three measures would you take to help other students to avoid falling into the works of the flesh?*

This question was answered by all 698 (100%) candidates, of whom 374 (53.58%) scored from 6.0 to 10.0 marks, which was a good performance, and 100 (14.33%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.9 marks, which was an average performance. Moreover, 224 (32.09%) scored from 0.0 to 3.4 marks, regarded as weak performance. This analysis is illustrated in Figure 15.



**Figure 15:** *The Candidates’ Performance on Question 6.*

The analysis indicates that the general performance on this question was good, with 474 (67.91%) candidates scoring between 3.5 and 10.0 marks. Additionally, 91 (13.04%) candidates attained the full 10.0 marks. In

contrast, 224 (32.09%) scored between 0.0 and 3.4 marks, including 92 (13.18%) who scored zero. Candidates who performed well demonstrated an adequate understanding of the works of the flesh according to Galatians 5:16-26. They showed the ability to understand the question clearly and respond directly, using accurate and relevant content. Their responses were logically organised, with clearly expressed points. Such answers reflected their capacity to apply knowledge critically and practically, showing both comprehension and thoughtful engagement with the topic.

On the other hand, candidates who performed poorly gave incorrect definitions of the works of the flesh, failed to mention two examples of such practices in their schools and were unable to suggest measures to help other students avoid falling into them. Their responses indicated inadequate understanding of the major themes and teachings in the Letter to the Galatians. Furthermore, they did not meet the requirements of the question, partly due to language barriers. The following is an item-by-item analysis of candidates' responses.

Item (a) required the candidate to explain the meaning of the works of the flesh as used by Paul, showing an understanding of the phrase in its biblical context. The answer to the question is: *The 'Works of flesh' are bad desires or the evil habits which attract the body towards sinning against God.*"

Most of the candidates provided the correct meaning of "the works of the flesh" according to the letter to the Galatians. They identified that the works of the flesh refer to sinful human behaviours and desires that oppose the guidance of the Holy Spirit and hinder spiritual growth. This implies that the candidates had an adequate understanding of the subject matter.

However, some candidates were unable to provide the correct meaning of "the works of the flesh." For example, some defined it as actions that bring peace and hope to a person, while others described it as the removal of the upper skin, likely referring to circumcision. Some candidates interpreted it as physical exercises performed by men and women in society, while others equated it with economic activities such as crop cultivation, livestock keeping and business. This suggests that these candidates had inadequate understanding of biblical concepts, particularly the meaning of "the works of the flesh."

Item (b) required the candidates to identify two specific works of the flesh that are commonly practiced in their school environment. They were to effectively link the scriptural content to real-life experiences in their school. The required answers were; *Sexual immorality, Theft, Cheating, Enmity, Jealousy, Anger, Selfishness, Hatred.*

Most candidates correctly identified the two works of the flesh practiced in their schools. Their responses showed they had sound knowledge and skills in relating biblical texts, concepts and themes to their current contexts. However, a few candidates provided incorrect responses, misinterpreting the works of the flesh. For instance, some listed church activities like preaching, evangelism and singing, while others mentioned daily school routines such as prayers, counselling and projects. Some of the candidates wrote “preparation of good leadership” and “believers of only one God.” This indicates these candidates lacked adequate understanding and skills to contextualise biblical concepts.

Item (c) required the candidates to suggest three practical measures they would personally take to help fellow students avoid engaging in the works of the flesh. The required answers were:

*To help fellow students avoid works of the flesh, I'll pray for them, seeking God's protection and offering guidance. This includes advising them to avoid negative peer influences and choose positive friendships, join religious groups like ASA, TYCS, UKWATA and CASFETA for spiritual support and stay engaged in studies, sports and outdoor activities.*

Most of the candidates provided three relevant measures to be taken to help other students avoid falling into the works of flesh. Avoid bad peer groups, join religious groups, stay busy with studies, sports, games and outdoor activities, reducing opportunities for idle or harmful thoughts. This indicates that the candidates had adequate understanding and skills of creating knowledge based on the knowledge of Biblical facts learned in the class. Contrariwise, few candidates were un able to provide measures to be taken to help other students to avoid falling into the works of the flesh. For example, some of them wrote “not to be laziness” and “to avoid sleeping” and “to attend to the church.” This shows that the candidates did not

understand the requirements of the question. Extract 15.1 is sample of correct responses to question 6.

06	(Galatians 5:16-26)
	<p>Ⓐ Works of flesh → Means the acts that are against the spiritual acts or the acts that are against the God's laws that making someone conducting them to be enmity to God, or may be known as the works that are immoral in the society that (or the sinfully actions). Through doing the works of flesh (non-spiritual works as conducted by God) is making enmity with God Lord because are sinful works.</p>
	<p>Ⓑ Works of flesh practised:</p> <p>Ⓐ Immorality, (Adultery) ⇒ seems to community members and.</p> <p>Ⓐ Theft and Abusefully language Uses and drunkardness.</p>
	<p>Ⓒ measures to be taken to avoid falling into the works of flesh:</p> <p>(i) Do not being idle. (they have to be active - working without stay lose).</p> <p>(ii) Abstaining and being aware from peer pressure influence.</p> <p>(iii) provision of moral teachings such as religious teachings about the effects of works of flesh.</p>

**Extract 15.1:** A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 6.

Extract 15.1 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of the Letter to the Galatians and the specific requirements of the question.

The following extract provides an example of an incorrect response, offering a clear contrast to the good performance in the preceding example. Extract 15.2 is a sample of incorrect responses to question 6.

6	(a) Works of flesh is the acts done by flesh which is good to the God. Example preaching and helping of each other physically.	
	(i). Preaching, this helped by the flesh where by using the different things part in the body such as mouth and hands.	
	(ii). Helping one another, by helping people helping by the flesh of the one person example washing cloth of other and carry the bucket of water.	
	(c). (i). Counselling; by provide the proper advice to one who has seem that fall in their work of flesh should counselling.	
	(ii). Praying with him/her, by praying to the lord God it can help to raise and increase of works of flesh.	

**Extract 15.2:** A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 6.

Extract 15.2 demonstrates the candidate's poor mastery of the Letter to the Galatians and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

### 3.2 SECTION B: Essay Questions

This section had three essay questions, that is, questions 7, 8 and 9. They were set from the topics of *The Gospel of John*, *The Letter of St. Paul to the Romans* and *The First Letter to the Thessalonians*, respectively. The candidates were required to answer only two out of three questions. Each question in this section carried 20 marks, making a total of 40 marks.

#### 3.2.1 Question 7: The Gospel of John

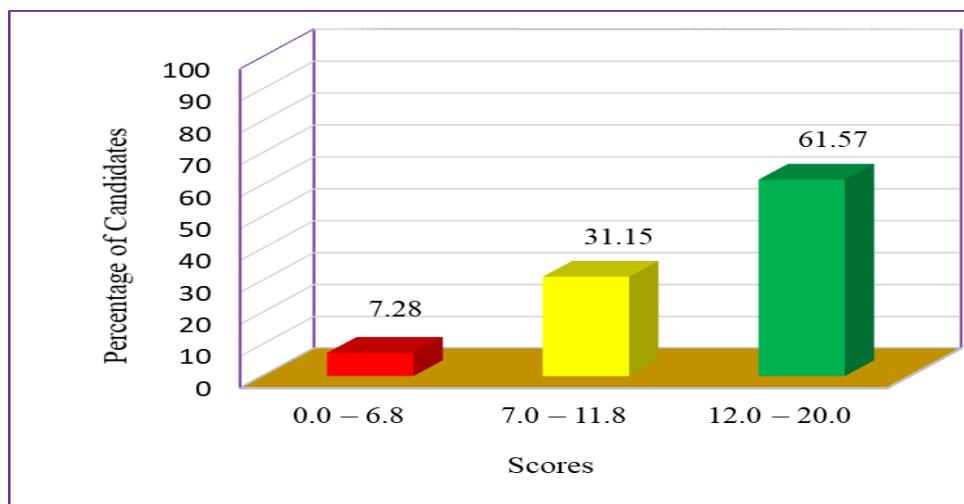
This question assessed candidates' understanding of the theological and symbolic significance of Jesus' miracles, particularly the feeding of the 5,000. It also assessed the ability to articulate key faith principles such as

divine provision, compassion and the identity of Jesus as the Bread of Life within Christian belief. The question is stated as follows:

*In the gospel of John 6:1-16, Jesus performed a sign of feeding 5000 men with five loaves of bread and two fish. In five points, show the significance of this sign in the Christian faith.*

The question required candidates to analyse and explain the significance of the miracle where Jesus fed 5,000 men with five loaves and two fish, as recorded in John 6:1–16. They were required to identify and clearly present five distinct points that highlight the importance of this event within the Christian faith. Candidates who attempted the question properly wrote their points among the following:

The question was attempted by 687 (98.42%) out of 698 (100%) candidates who sat for the examination, of whom 423 (61.57%) scored from 12.0 to 20.0 marks indicating good performance, 214 (31.15%) scored from 7.0 to 11.8 marks indicating average performance and 50 (7.28%) scored from 0.0 to 6.8 marks an indication of weak performance. This analysis is demonstrated in Figure 16.



**Figure 16:** *The Candidates' Performance on Question 7.*

The analysis indicates that the general performance on this question was good since 637 (92.72%) candidates scored 7.0 to 20.0 marks. Additionally, 16 (2.33%) candidates scored full 20.0 marks. On the contrary, 50 (7.28%)

candidates scored between 0.0 and 6.8 marks as they provided irrelevant points to the question, of whom 8 (1.16%) scored zero.

The responses of candidates with good performance demonstrated their adequate understanding of the theological and symbolic significance of Jesus' miracles. Such candidates proved their ability to understand the question clearly and respond directly to what is being asked, using accurate and relevant content. Also; they expressed a logical organization of ideas, with clear points supported by scriptural or contextual evidence where applicable. Such answers reflect their ability to apply knowledge critically or practically, showing both comprehension and thoughtful engagement with the topic. Candidates who responded well to the question typically included points such as the following:

The miracle proves Jesus as a good shepherd who feeds his flocks. This evidence comes from the feeling of mercy by Jesus on the multitudes who listened to him until late in the evening. It shows Jesus' divine power as the Son of God, demonstrating authority over nature by feeding thousands with limited food and still having leftovers. The miracle also foreshadows the Lord's Supper, symbolising Jesus as spiritual food that gives eternal life, unlike ordinary bread, which only temporarily satisfies physical hunger.

In addition, the miracle fulfils the Old Testament story where God fed the Hebrews with manna, showing that, like Moses, Jesus provides food, proving God's care for His faithful people. It highlights the importance of faith and prayer; those who gathered in faith received help, encouraging us to seek Jesus during times of need, trusting in His mercy. Finally, the twelve baskets symbolise the twelve tribes and disciples, while the five loaves represent the books of the Law, showing God's special provision for His covenant people who keep His commandments.

Candidates with average scores provided incomplete responses, illustrating limited knowledge and understanding of the question's demands. Although they touched on some relevant points, they failed to deliver comprehensive and clear answers. Common weaknesses included providing only a few points without proper framing or presenting points without introductions and conclusions, indicating unfamiliarity with standard essay structures. Limited English proficiency also hindered their ability to communicate ideas effectively.

In contrast, poorly performing candidates submitted largely off-topic essays, demonstrating a significant lack of understanding of the task. Their responses suggested an inadequate grasp of the subject matter, which led to disappointing scores. Such candidates showed insufficient knowledge regarding the significance of the signs performed by Jesus for both the early church and the present-day church. Some candidates merely mentioned church denominations such as the Roman Catholic Church, the Tanzania Assemblies of God and Evangelical Assemblies of God. Others gave responses including statements such as that the signs show Jesus' ability to make us cook delicious meals, demonstrate his power over the weather, prove his ability to help fishermen, signify the importance of bread and fish in Christian communion or indicate that the miracle was performed to feed his disciples only. Some even suggested that the signs demonstrated Jesus' power over animals or reflected his authority over the Roman Empire, claiming that “Jesus is a skilled baker.” These responses indicate that the candidates had an inadequate understanding of the topic and failed to meet the demands of the question. Extract 16.1 is a sample of correct responses to question 7.

7

Signs:- Refers to the supernatural act which are done by God, they always appear to violate the nature. In the gospel of John, Jesus performed many sign including the sign of feeding 5000 men with five loaves of bread and two fish. (John 6:1-16).

The following are the significance of the sign of feeding 5000 men in the Christian faith:

It manifest God's power.

The sign of feeding the 5000 men shows that God is so powerful and He is able to provide the services to the people who seek his help. The Christian should also ask God to help provide them with basic needs once they need.

It manifest God's glory.

The miracles & sign of feeding 5000 men glorifies God. By multiplication of loaves done by Jesus, the Lord God was glorified & since his power and ability was used to make the sign.

7	<p>It helps to increase the number of believers. A sign of feeding of the 5000 men helped the conversion of the people who had no faith to God into the people with strong faith to God. Because of the marvelous done by Jesus.</p>	
	<p>It helps to strengthen the faith of the believers. A sign of feeding of the 5000 men helps to strengthen the <del>num</del> faith of believers who seem to be weak. The sign shows that God provide the needs to the people hence the people remain strong in faith.</p>	
	<p>It helps to show the necessity of prayers. A sign of feeding 5000 men help the christian to know the importance of prayers that through prayers we can do the things which are exciting and also we can obtain our need from <del>fo</del> from God.</p>	
	<p>Conclusively:- A sign of the feeding 5000 men and two fish has a great application</p>	
7	<p>to the Christian life of today. by learning the prayer life and being aware of the power of God on the earth.</p>	

Extract 16.1: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 7.

Extract 16.1 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of the Gospel of John and the specific requirements of the question.

The next extract provides an example of an incorrect response, offering a clear contrast to the good performance in the preceding example. Extract 16.2 is a sample of incorrect responses to question 7.

07.	<p>Gospel of John, This was the people who write by the God spirit for that some good and partip ad on useful and promote the people at Useful fer people. The following are the significance of this sign:</p> <p>Help people to be a good; that can to promote the level and to change of people to practical an fer useful of the people at the God's and period at a good and change of that an the area</p> <p>Help people to know the Bible, show can to change the level an provide a good and change the use of an period set to the good and to change at a good area and fer that people and a good the period fer to change.</p> <p>Help people fer the use fer that area. At a level fer take some fish fer good bread and fer perceptate to change a love at the an unfaithless and to the good are the level</p> <p>provide good services fer people; it can use the many people at the good and change to the people at a level of that educating fer the change and fer promoting a good area and an promote the area and the are some promoted at to change that an actual fer an uses.</p>	
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**Extract 16.2:** A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 7.

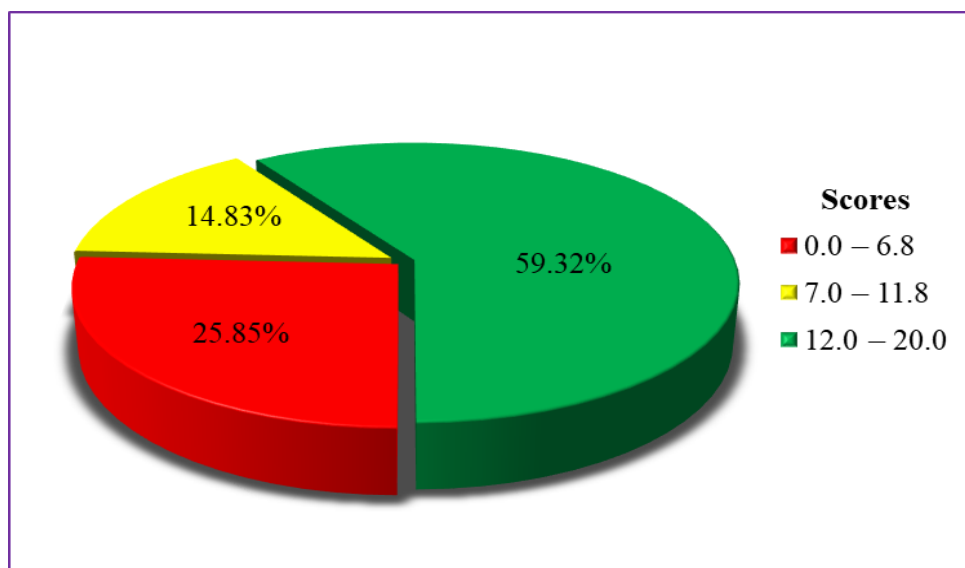
Extract 16.2 demonstrates the candidate's poor mastery of the Gospel of John and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

### 3.2.2 Question 8: The Letter of St. Paul to the Romans

The question assessed the candidates' ability to critically analyse and assess contemporary ministry practices against biblical standards especially those set by apostle Paul with supporting evidence or reasoning. The question is stated as follows:

*In Romans 1:16-17, Paul declares that he is not ashamed of the gospel for it is the power of God for salvation to everyone who has faith, both Jews and Gentiles. In five points, assess the extent to which church ministers today resemble Paul in defending the gospel.*

The question was attempted by 236 (33.80%) candidates out of 698 (100%) candidates who sat for the examination. Of these 140 (59.32%) scored from 12.0 to 20.0 marks, indicating good performance, 35 (14.83%) scored from 7.0 to 11.8 marks, indicating average performance and 61 (25.85%) scored from 0.0 to 6.8 marks, indicating of weak performance. This analysis is demonstrated in Figure 17.



**Figure 17:** *Candidates' Performance on Question 8.*

The analysis indicates that the general performance on this question was good, as 175 (74.15%) candidates scored between 7.0 and 20.0 marks. Among them, 6 (2.54%) candidates scored full 20.0 marks. In contrast, 61 (25.85%) candidates scored from 0.0 to 6.8 marks, with 44 (18.64%) scoring zero. The

candidates' good performance on this question can be attributed to their ability to provide relevant points that assessed the extent to which church ministers today resemble Paul in defending the gospel. This suggests that they understood the question's requirements and demonstrated adequate knowledge and skills in evaluating the given information. Candidates who attempted this question effectively included points such as:

Paul's background and training helped him realize that God prepared him for mission work, showing the gospel's power over the law. Likewise, modern church ministers who value their background humble themselves and rely on the gospel for strength. Paul's conversion taught him the saving power of the gospel, giving him courage to preach boldly despite opposition, just like many church ministers today who remain courageous under pressure. The prayers of the Antioch church and Paul's own prayer life strengthened his confidence, reflecting how today's ministers also rely on prayer and teach its importance for church growth.

Paul focused on spreading the gospel to unreached people and planting new churches, a mission continued by today's preachers who seek to convert non-believers. He also nurtured leadership within churches rather than dominating them, a practice mirrored by modern ministers who develop members' spiritual gifts and prepare future leaders through training and mentorship.

Paul believed that even in prison, God had a purpose for him, using the time for prayer, praise and writing letters like to the Philippians. Similarly, many church ministers today endure trials while defending their faith, trusting that God is present in their suffering and has a purpose for all things to bring Him glory.

Average-scoring candidates provided incomplete responses, showing some knowledge but struggling to deliver clear and comprehensive answers. They either offered a few relevant points with proper framing or presented multiple points without structure. Limited English proficiency hindered their ability to articulate ideas effectively.

In contrast, candidates with poor performance submitted off-topic essays, demonstrating a significant lack of understanding of the task. Their responses lacked relevance, reflecting a poor grasp of the subject matter and contributing to low scores. Specifically, they struggled to assess the extent to which church ministers today resemble Paul in defending the gospel. Instead, some candidates discussed unrelated topics, such as the divisions within the

church or alleged immoral behaviour among church ministers. Others provided inaccurate statements, such as claiming ministers resemble Paul because they don't marry, engage in harmful practices or form gangs. This highlights that these candidates failed to understand the question's requirements and lacked the necessary skills to evaluate information effectively using their acquired knowledge. Extract 17.1 is a sample of correct responses for question 8.

8.	Romans 1:16-17 Paul declares that he is not ashamed of the Gospel for it is the power of God for salvation to every one who has faith both Jews and Gentiles. Here Paul defending his Apostleship because at that time people do not believe that Paul was had qualification to be Apostle, also even at nowadays within Church ministers today resemble Paul in defending the Gospel as follows:
	They live what they preach; also this is one among of the issue church ministers today resemble Paul in defending the Gospel, that those church ministers such as priests, Bishops, Cardinals, Pope, they live what they preach, as to what Paul did at that time.
	Accepting suffering on preaching the Gospel: for instance now days priests Bishops, Cardinals, Pope, sisters all of them are accepting suffering such as being portrayed in bad way, by being given bad names, insulted, all of this are suffering but to them are just accepting it so as our Gospel could be continue as to what Paul did at that time.
	They leave all and follow God; for instance those church ministers such as priests #leaved all and follow God, following God means to do the father's will through serving people, converting them from bad condition-

8.	to good condition, due to that the work of God could be accomplished in such a way, due to that resemble to Paul even if he oppressed the church through resurrection on the way to Damascus leave all and follow up God.
	They preach the words of God: Also this resemble to Paul, nowadays priests preaching the words of God to all people, through these enable to strength our faith and believing one God, as to what during the time of Paul many believers are arisen, resemble to nowadays within our churches.
	They do not focusing on getting a Money: for instance nowadays priests, Bishops, Pope and other church ministers, do not be there for getting, they are there to accomplish the work of God through serving the people; as to what Paul did at that time Paul did not focused on getting money like other false prophets aimed on getting a certain goal.
	Generally: Nowadays to church ministers resemble to Paul in defending the Gospel through accepting all suffering on preaching the words of God, also to live what they preach, to leave all and follow up God through doing Father's will, also not focused on getting a money, thus why church ministers are resembled to Paul in defending the Gospel.

**Extract 17.1: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 8.**

Extract 17.1 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of the Letter of St. Paul to the Romans and the specific requirements of the question.

The subsequent extract provides an example of an incorrect response, offering a clear contrast to the good performance in the preceding example. Extract 17.2 is a sample of incorrect responses to question 8.

8.	<p>Gospel is the news (word of God). Salvation is the situation of a person to have changes from the unfaithful life to faithful life in God. The power of God is the word of God and his Holy Spirit. Paul is the one of the prophets who written many books in the new testament example Corinthians, the thalomonians and others. And Paul was controlled by the Holy Spirit to write the word of God. The following are the extent to which church ministers today resemble Paul in depending the gospel which are:-</p> <p>Church ministers resemble Paul in depending the Gospel through going against God's law. This means that the church ministers today resemble Paul in depending the gospel because some of the ministers in the church today they are not follow the law of God which God has been provided to us so that we can be safe in him, but people are going against God's law.</p> <p>Church ministers resemble Paul in depending the Gospel through having classes in the church. This also is one among of the extent to which church ministers today resemble Paul in depending the gospel due to the presence of creating classes among the church members. This also will led-</p>
----	---

8:	to be resemble with Paul in depending the Gospel.
	Through eating the parts belong to God. This also is one among of the extent to which church ministers today resemble Paul in depending the gospel. This is because some of the church-members today they are eating the-part which is belong to God exam-ple Offering which make them to be-closer with God. This also is one-among of the resemble of the church-ministers and Paul.
	Through doing evils. This also is-one of the extent to which church-ministers today resemble Paul in-depending the gospel. This is because some of the church ministers today they are doing evils especially durin-g the seventh day. This make them-to depend the gospel.
	Through <del>ate</del> eating offerings. This-also is one among of the extent which show the way church ministers today resemble Paul in depending the-gospel. This means that some of-the church ministers today they are very good in the issue eating offer- <del>ing</del> which they suppose to offer to-God so that they may be blessed-by God. This also is one among of-the resemble to Paul and church ministers.
8:	All in all, the church ministers today they are not faithful to God. This means that they are going in-the church but <del>the</del> after they are-committing evils before God.

Extract 17.2: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 8.

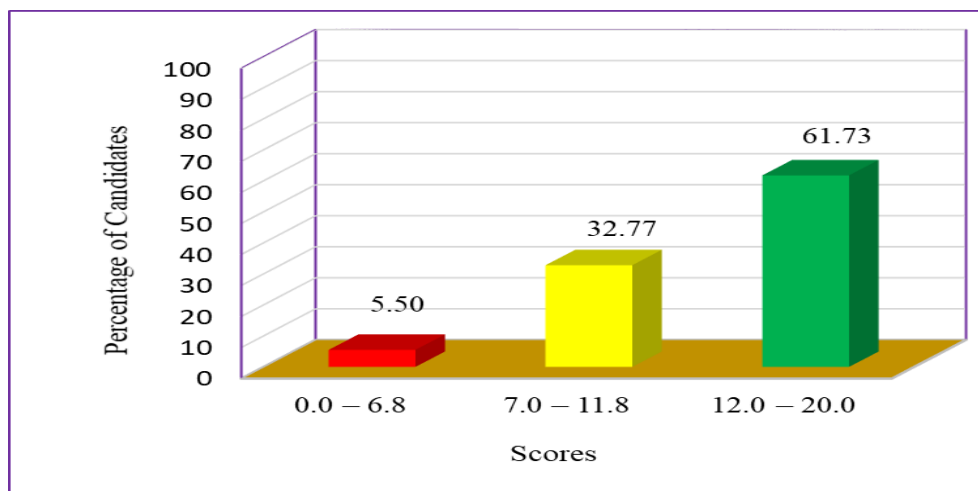
Extract 17.2 demonstrates the candidate's poor mastery of the Letter of St. Paul to the Romans and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

### 3.2.3 Question 9: The First Letter to the Thessalonians

This question assessed a candidates' ability to apply biblical principles of leadership to contemporary Church contexts, focusing on ethical and moral conduct. It required proposing practical actions based on scriptural understanding. The question was structured as follows:

*In 1Thessalonians 5:12, Paul reminds church members to respect their leaders because the leaders had the duty of guiding the Church, by exemplary lives, not ruining their images. Propose five ways through which Church leaders today can avoid ruining their images as servants of God.*

The question was opted by 473 (67.80%) candidates out of 698 (100%) candidates who sat for the examination. Of these 292 (61.73%) scored from 12.0 to 20.0 marks indicating good performance, 155 (32.77%) scored from 7.0 to 11.8 marks indicating average performance and 26 (5.50%) scored from 0.0 to 6.8 marks an indication of weak performance. This analysis is demonstrated in Figure 18.



**Figure 18:** Candidates' Performance on Question 9.

The analysis indicates that the general performance on this question was good since 447 (94.50%) candidates scored 7.0 to 20.0 marks. Additionally, 32 (6.77%) candidates scored 19 marks. There was no candidate who scored

full 20.0 marks. In contrast, 26 (5.50%) candidates scored from 0.0 to 6.8 marks where 5 (1.06%) scored zero. The responses from candidates who scored high marks demonstrated their adequate understanding on the main teachings of the apostle Paul to the church at Thessalonica and could relate the teachings to Christian life today. They had logical organization of ideas, with clear points supported by scriptural or contextual evidence for some of them. Strong answers reflected the candidates' ability to apply knowledge critically or practically, showing both comprehension and thoughtful engagement with the topic about the missionary activities of Paul at Thessalonica. The candidates managed to propose five relevant ways through which Church leaders today can avoid ruining their images as servants of God. This indicates that the candidates had adequate understanding of the teachings in the First Letter of Paul to the Thessalonians. Candidates who attempted this question properly wrote their points among the following:

Church leaders should serve diligently and ethically, caring for the flock both physically and spiritually, following Jesus' example with professionalism and devotion to their responsibilities. They should model blameless behaviour, fostering respectful, loving communication and healthy relationships, while maintaining exemplary personal and family life free from gossip, favouritism or conflict.

Also, church leaders should practice transparency in decisions and finances, avoid self-interest and be willing to sacrifice personal comfort for the good of others and to build trust. They must be honest and act with integrity, avoiding deceit and wrongdoing, so that even opponents of the gospel have no just cause to accuse or persecute the church.

In addition, church leaders should clearly communicate their expectations, decisions and teachings to ensure understanding and effective guidance within the church. They should lead with humility, recognising their limitations, giving glory to God and living a life of prayer, repentance and forgiveness to gain eternal life. Lastly, church leaders should be watchful, understanding, hardworking and strong as they work to glorify God.

Candidates who performed on averagely in the question did so due to several factors. These included a lack of in-depth understanding of content, incomplete or inaccurate answers and failure to fully address the question. Some candidates' essays lacked structure, deviating from the standard introduction, body, conclusion format. Misunderstanding the question and unclear or inconsistent responses. Overall, average performance suggested

that while candidates were familiar with the topic, they struggled to effectively apply their knowledge.

In contrast, poorly performing candidates failed to meet the question's requirements, often providing irrelevant evidence, weak arguments and unconvincing points. Their responses lacked clarity and consistency, further contributing to their low scores. They provided incorrect responses of how church leaders today can avoid ruining their images as servants of God. For example, some of them listed the Ten Commandments while others provided negative behaviour of some of the church ministers like church ministers leaving their parishioners and engaging themselves in business and other church ministers exploit their church members by selling the so called holy things like water, salt, oil, soil and clothes. This suggests that the candidates did not understand the requirements of the question as they had the problem of language barrier. Extract 18.1 is a sample of correct responses to question 9.

9	<p>Church leaders: refers to the servants of God who have appointed to lead the church in a required manner, if leaders will not be responsible to the duties he have, will cause the ruining images as servants of God. The following are the ways in which church leaders today can avoid ruining their images as servant of God.</p>	
	<p>Through abstaining from corruption; one of the ways in which the church leader is that the leader should use the public office or any fund for the community and not for the personal gain this will enable the church leader as the servant of God to stay safer and perform their daily responsibilities to his/her duties.</p>	
	<p>Through being responsible to the duties; also another way that enable a church leader to avoid ruining image is that the leader should ensure active performance of his responsibilities at the required time or proper time this enables a leader to be free since all activities hence good performance in different aspects</p>	
	<p>Through speaking the truth also another way for the church leader to avoid ruining images is that speaking the truth without segregation meaning that the leader should be free to point out the mistakes done without interfering or taking</p>	

9	<p>Consideration of the position of the one who has done the mistake, this will enable to build a stronger generation with strong faith which stand firm in seeking the truth of something.</p> <p>Through obeying the laws, the leader is a mirror of the society who is leading them this means that all people are taking their leader as an example in every aspect if the leader stand firm in obeying the laws one will consider him as a ruining image but will praise him and this will enable generation of strong community.</p> <p>Through protecting human rights, also another way that can make church leaders today to avoid ruining images is through ensuring that human rights are well protected and promoted this will enable to ensure peace and united community that can hear or listen to each other hence performance of the responsibility of the leader and the good leaders.</p> <p>Conclusively church leaders today can avoid ruining images in various ways which are being responsible, protecting human rights, obeying the laws, through abstaining from corruption and through speaking the truth. so doing this means that the leader</p>
9	<p>has fulfilled his duties and responsibilities in the community hence the respect to the leader.</p>

**Extract 18.1:** A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 9.

Extract 18.1 demonstrates the candidate's clear understanding of the ways through which Church leaders today can avoid ruining their images as servants of God.

The next extract provides an example of an incorrect response, offering a clear contrast to the good performance in the preceding example. Extract 18.2 is a sample of incorrect responses to question 9.

9.	<p>From the statement that in 1 Thessalonians 5:12, Paul reminds church members to respect their leaders because the leaders had the duty of guiding the church, by exemplary lives, not ruining their images. The following are the ways through which church leaders today can avoid ruining their images as servants of God as shown as follows.</p>	
	<p>The church leader of today using Bible as indicator of their beliefs. Due to that use bible as indicator of their beliefs that believe in God with the holy spirit</p>	
	<p>Also speaking about Jesus. Through to that the church leader of today is very time speaking about Jesus what Jesus doing and different things</p>	
	<p>Also the church leader of today influence the people to believe on Jesus. due to that many church leaders of today influence people to believe in Jesus even though some of church leaders do not believe</p>	
	<p>Many church leader of today influence sacrifices. Through to that many church leaders of today believe also in sacrifices influence the people to offer sacrifices.</p>	
	<p>Also many church leaders of today do not sacrifice animals but paying due to that many church of today like money like money as among source of sacrifices.</p>	
	<p>Therefore the behavior behaviour of the leader influence the people to be with the behaviour of the leader so as the leaders should be good behaviour</p>	

Extract 18.2: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 9.

Extract 18.2 demonstrates the candidate's poor mastery of the Letter to the Thessalonians and a failure to address the question's specific requirements.

#### **4.0 ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN EACH TOPIC**

The 114 Divinity Examination covered a total of 18 topics; of which nine (9) were from 114/1 Divinity 1, namely, *The Book of Judges*, *Prophetic Literature: The Book of Ezekiel*, *Prophetic Literature: The Book of Hosea*, *Establishment of Monarchy in Israel: The Rise and Fall of David*, *Prophetic Literature: The Book of Zechariah*, *Prophetic Literature: The Book of Amos*, *Faith and Teachings: Prophecy and Prophets*, *The Earlier Prophets: The Mission of Elijah*, *Prophetic Literature: The Book of Jeremiah*.

The other nine (9) topics were from 114/2 Divinity 2, namely, *The Gospel of Matthew*, *The Gospel of Mark*, *The Gospel of Luke*, *The Book of the Acts of Apostles*, *The First Letter to the Corinthians*, *The Letter to the Galatians*, *The Gospel of John*, *The Letter of St. Paul to the Romans* and *The First Letter to the Thessalonians*.

Among the topics tested in 114/1 Divinity 1, five (5) topics had good performance and four (4) had weak performance. The topics with good performance were: *The Earlier Prophets: The Mission of Elijah* (83.60%); *Prophetic Literature: The Book of Hosea* (79.51%); *The Book of Judges* (67.62%); *Faith and Teachings: Prophecy and Prophets* (67.47%), and *The Prophetic Literature: The Book of Amos* (60.03%). The topics with weak performance were: *The Prophetic Literature: The Book of Zechariah* (22.49%) and *The Book of Ezekiel* (16.00%); *Establishment of Monarchy in Israel: The Rise and Fall of David* (9.74%) and *The Prophetic Literature: The Book of Jeremiah* (8.00%).

Similarly, 114/2 Divinity 2 had eight (8) topics with good performance. and one (1) with average performance. The topics are arranged in descending order of performance as follows; *The First Letter to the Thessalonians* (94.50%), *The Gospel of John* (92.72%), *The First Letter to the Corinthians* (91.83%), *The Gospel of Matthew* (83.81%), *The Gospel of Luke* (83.81%), *The Gospel of Mark* (76.50%), *The Letter of St. Paul to the Romans* (74.15%), *The Letter to the Galatians* (67.91%) and *The Book of the Acts of Apostles* (58.60%).

The analysis of the results per topic has shown that, four topics which are; *The Prophetic Literature: The Book of Zechariah and The Book of Ezekiel, Establishment of Monarchy in Israel: The Rise and Fall of David* and *The Prophetic Literature: The Book of Jeremiah* had undergone a fall in performance while two topics *The Book of Galatians* and *Thessalonians* raised from weak and average respectively to good performance.

The reasons behind the decline in performance on those topics include the mismatch between the questions' level of difficulty and the candidates' understanding, leading to poor outcomes. Additionally, inadequate interpretation of the questions contributed to the low scores. Candidates often struggled to interpret and meet the demands of the questions. Many also faced challenges with English Language proficiency and lacked adequate understanding of the Biblical content required for the examination.

A summary of candidates' performance per topic is in Appendix I. Moreover, a comparison summary of candidates' performance per topic for ACSEE 2024 and 2025 is in Appendix II.

## **5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Conclusion**

The overall performance of candidates in the Divinity subject in the 2025 ACSEE was good, with a pass rate of 88.11 per cent. This maintained the strong performance achieved in 2024, when 91.45 per cent passed. According to the analysis, the candidates' good performance was attributed to their ability to understand the demands of the questions, sufficient knowledge of the subject matter tested, good essay writing skills and English Language proficiency, which enabled them to produce correct responses. However, candidates with lower performance showed an inability to correctly identify, understand or meet the requirements of the questions. Additionally, they demonstrated limited English Language proficiency and inadequate understanding of relevant Biblical content, including facts, concepts, themes, events, persons and places.

### **5.2 Recommendations**

Divinity plays a crucial role in shaping students' personalities, helping them become responsible citizens who contribute meaningfully to national development. In a world marked by rapid scientific advancement, rising materialism, unchecked economic growth, increasing crime, selfishness, emptiness, inequality, greed and widespread moral decline, the study of God's word remains essential. While science explains the physical world, it cannot address deeper moral and spiritual questions. A society led by public servants who lack the fear of God risks having leaders who expect to be served rather than to serve. It is only Scripture that offers timeless moral guidance and nurtures the soul with hope, purpose and identity. Therefore, education stakeholders, including teachers, parents, guardians and religious leaders, are strongly encouraged to support and enhance students' engagement and performance in Divinity studies. The following recommendations are therefore proposed:

- (a) Teachers should guide students on how to respond to competency-based questions by focusing on a clear understanding of the questions, giving relevant, accurate and focused answers, using specific examples, maintaining logical structure and coherence and directly addressing the questions without unnecessary deviations.

- (b) Teachers should apply appropriate resources and techniques and create an environment that fosters effective learning and the development of both mental, spiritual and physical growth among students.
- (c) Teachers should encourage students to study independently using the RSV Bible, engage in regular practice and revise thoroughly to build academic excellence, mastery of Biblical content, facts, concepts, themes, events, people and places.
- (d) Teachers should place greater emphasis on Prophetic Literature Topics such as the Book of Zechariah, the Book of Ezekiel and the Book of Jeremiah.
- (e) Teachers should enhance teaching through continuous assessment by evaluating students after each topic, identifying learning gaps and adjusting methods to ensure effective understanding and deeper knowledge retention.
- (f) Education stakeholders should invest in resources and supportive policies that value religious education to create a conducive learning environment that fosters ethical values, responsibility and spiritual integrity in future generations.

**Appendix I: A Summary of Candidates' Performance per Topic in ACSEE 2025**

S/N	Topic	Question Number	Paper Number	Percentage of Candidates Who Passed	Remarks
1.	The First Letter to the Thessalonians	9	2	94.50%	Good
2.	The Gospel of John	7	2	92.72%	Good
3.	The First Letter to the Corinthians	5	2	91.83%	Good
4.	The Gospel of Matthew	1	2	83.81%	Good
5.	The Gospel of Luke	3	2	83.81%	Good
6.	The Earlier Prophets: The Mission of Elijah	8	1	83.60%	Good
7.	Prophetic Literature: The Book of Hosea	3	1	79.51%	Good
8.	The Gospel of Mark	2	2	76.50%	Good
9.	The Letter of St. Paul to the Romans	8	2	74.15%	Good
10.	The Letter to the Galatians	6	2	67.91%	Good
11.	The Book of Judges	1	1	67.62%	Good
12.	Faith and Teachings: Prophecy and Prophets	7	1	67.47%	Good
13.	Prophetic Literature: The Book of Amos	6	1	60.03%	Good
14.	The Book of the Acts of Apostles	4	2	58.60%	Average
15.	Prophetic Literature: The Book of Zechariah	5	1	22.49%	Weak
16.	Prophetic Literature: The Book of Ezekiel	2	1	16.00%	Weak
17.	Establishment of Monarchy in Israel: The Rise and Fall of David	4	1	9.74%	Weak
18.	Prophetic Literature and The Book of Jeremiah	9	1	8.00%	Weak

**Appendix II: Comparison of the Candidates' Performance Topic-wise in ACSEE  
2024 and 2025**

SN	Topic	ACSEE 2024			ACSEE 2025		
		Question number	Percentage of Candidates who	Remarks	Question number	Percentage of Candidates who Passed	Remarks
1.	The First Letter to the Thessalonians	6	47.46	Average	9	94.50%	Good
2.	The Gospel of John	3	83.41	Good	7	92.72%	Good
3.	The First Letter to the Corinthians	5	73.93	Good	5	91.83%	Good
4.	The Gospel of Matthew	1	96.13	Good	1	83.81%	Good
5.	The Gospel of Luke	2	91.28	Good	3	83.81%	Good
6.	The Earlier Prophets: The Mission of Elijah	3	63.92	Good	8	83.60%	Good
7.	Prophetic Literature: The Book of Hosea	7	93.29	Good	3	79.51%	Good
8.	The Gospel of Mark	7	96.19	Good	2	76.50%	Good
9.	The Letter of St. Paul to the Romans	8	73.31	Good	8	74.15%	Good
10.	The Letter to the Galatians	9	31.03	Weak	6	67.91%	Good
11.	The Book of Judges	4	61.38	Good	1	67.62%	Good
12.	Faith and Teachings: Prophecy and Prophets	1	92.74	Good	7	67.47%	Good
13.	Prophetic Literature: The Book of Amos	–	–	–	6	60.03%	Good
14.	The Book of the Acts of Apostles	4	90.68	Good	4	58.60%	Average
15.	Prophetic Literature: The Book of Zechariah	6	64.53	Good	5	22.49%	Weak

16.	Prophetic Literature: The Book of Ezekiel	5	42.62	Average	2	16.00%	Weak
17.	Establishment of Monarchy in Israel: The Rise and Fall of David	2	69.73	Good	4	9.74%	Weak
18.	Prophetic Literature and The Book of Jeremiah	8	66.77	Good	9	8.00%	Weak

