



CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION

An Ecumenical Body of Tanzania Episcopal Conference and Christian Council of Tanzania
P.O. Box 9433, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

CSSC - SOUTHERN HIGHLAND ZONE, FORM TWO JOINT MOCK ASSESSMENT 2026

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A 15MARKS.

01. Multiple choices.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
D	A	B	C	A	C	A	B	C	A

02. Matching items.

i	ii	iii	iv	v
H	D	B	I	F

SECTION B 70MARKS

03. From Genesis. 37:19.

a. The reasons on why Joseph was hated by his brothers.

- His father loved him more than all the other children.
- His father made for him a special and expensive robe which his brothers didn't have.
- His dreams showed that his brothers would be his servants.

b. The effect of hatred to Jacob, Joseph and the other Jacobs sons;

i. Effect on Joseph.

- Betrayal and danger – Joseph's brothers plotted to kill him.
- Separation from family – Joseph was separated from his siblings and his father.
- Growth and responsibility – Joseph rose to prominence in Egypt, becoming a great leader.
- Spiritual development – Joseph developed a strong faith and trust in God.

ii. Effects on Jacob.

- Grief and sorrow – He deeply mourned Joseph, thought he was dead.
- Family disruption – the hatred caused a fractured family.
- Long-term blessing – He eventually reunited with his beloved son, Joseph.

iii. Effects on Joseph's brothers.

- Guilty and fear – They lied to their father about Joseph's fate.
- Separation from responsibility – selling Joseph set the stage for later consequences.
- Learning humility – During famine, they came to Egypt dependent on Joseph; this taught them the cost of hatred and envy.

04. From Joshua.2:4-5.

a. The one who said those words;

- Rahab the harlot.

b. The listener ;

- The men sent by Jericho's King.

c. The dangers of leaving the woman alive.

- She could have reverted to idolatry or influenced others against Israel.
- She could risk corrupting Israel culture.
- She could have brought Canaanite religious practices into Israel communities.
- She might arrange for retaliation or regrouping her people against Israel.

05. Change of names.

a. Old to New names and meaning.

OLD NAME	NEW NAME	MEANING
i. Abram	Abraham	The father of many Nations.
ii. Sarai	Sarah	The Mother of many nations.
iii. Jacob	Israel	The one who contended with God.

b. Other names.

- i. **Joseph** Zaphenath-Paneah.
- ii. **Joshua** Hoshea.
- iii. **Esau** Edom.
- iv. **Jethro** Reuel.

06. Genesis. 1:1.

a. The earth before creation was....;

- Without form and void,
- Darkness was upon the face of the deep,
- The Spirit of God was moving over the face of the waters.

b. What God created on;

- i. Second Day: He created the firmament.
- ii. Forth Day: He created the Sun, Moon and Stars.
- iii. Fifth Day: He created birds and marine creatures.

c. Protection of God's creatures.

- i. Environmental conservation.
 - Forestry and Reforestation.
 - Wildlife Protection to prevent extinction.
 - Wetlands and Oceans – maintaining ecosystem and water quality.
- ii. Pollution Control.
 - Reducing air pollution.
 - Water pollution prevention.
 - Waste management.
- iii. Sustainable Development.
 - Renewable Energy.
 - Eco-friendly Agriculture.
 - Green Urban Planning.
- d. Awareness and education.
- e. Legal and Policy measures.

07. About Manna.

a. Hebrew word for manna is

-“man hu?”

b. Meaning

- “what is it?”

c. Strange things about manna;

- It appeared from Heaven.
- It looked and tasted strange.
- It was to be picked daily, a share which was enough for a day.
- It never ran out, everyone picked according to his/her need.

08. Numbers.1:1-3.

a. Reasons for the census.

- Military organization for upcoming battles.
- Tribal and family structure for order and inheritance.
- To ensure accountability and Responsibility.
- Preparation for God's promises of many descendants..
- For leadership and camp management efficiency.
- To teach lessons in obedience and trust in God..

b. Encouraging for August, 2032 census in Tanzania.

- By explaining the purpose of the census.
- By building trust and address fears.
- By highlighting the personal and community benefits.
- By promoting civic responsibility and community spirit.
- Leading by example.

09. Short notes on;

- Patriotism:** Is a broad term that refers to;
 - special affection for one's nation;
 - a sense of personal identification with the nation;
 - special concern for the well-being of the nation;
 - willingness to sacrifice to promote the nation's good.
- Bravery:** Is a mental or moral strength to face danger and difficult situation with confidence and determination.
- Perseverance:** Is a persistence in doing something despite difficult or delay in achieving the intended goals and purposes.
- Humility:** Is a quality of having a modest view of one's importance .
 - Is an internal attitude of a person, not merely an outward manifestation of one's behavior .
- Leadership:** Is an ability of an individual to lead, influence, or guide other individuals, team, projects, or institutions.
 - It is goal oriented.

SECTION C 15MARKS

10. Challenges that Joshua would have met to lead Tanzanians to the Promised Land.

- Cultural and religious diversity – Tanzania ha more than 120 ethnic groups and mixed religions.
- Political and legal structure – he would have to work with the government, policies and legal framework.
- Modern warfare and security – leading people would be more about negotiation, infrastructure and community planning than military battles.
- Economic and social barriers – challenges would require resources, shelter and sustainable livelihood.
- Spiritual and moral challenges – about faith, moral courage and unity.
- Environmental and Geographical issues – Tanzania has variation of terrain; mountains, savannas, lakes, and the coastal areas.

Introduction.....03%.

Body.....@02.5% = 10%.

Conclusion.....02%.
