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WordPub

BECE

Religious and Moral Education

Past Questions & Solutions

1999 to 2013

JHS 1, 2 & 3

Compiled by:



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Westprint

West Publishers

P.O. Box 2750, Newtown – Accra, Ghana.

Telephone: (020) 201054428

westpublishers@gmail.com

CONTACT:

CONSULTANT ALBERT

(+233) 0201054428, (+233) 0206593453

consultantalbert@gmail.com

WHATSAPP US ON 0201054428 FOR BECE/WASSCE ASSISTANCE

Acknowledgement

- **The West African Examination Council - for the BECE Religious and Moral Education past questions used in this document.**
- **Teachers, parents and educational institutions – for your tireless efforts at ensuring quality education for the 21st century child**
- **Junior high school students – this is for you.**

DEDICATION

To the Lord Jesus Christ, our soon-coming King

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June 2013

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 1

OBJECTIVE TEST

45 Minutes

1. The Omniscience of God portrays Him as
 - A. all knowing
 - B. very gracious
 - C. all forgiving
 - D. ever present

2. Jacob's children went to Egypt because
 - A. there was a great famine
 - B. Joseph was a governor
 - C. there was good pasture for cattle
 - D. people were losing their lives

3. The aboakyir festival is celebrated by the
 - A. Anlo
 - B. Akan
 - C. Dangbe
 - D. Efutu

4. The Janazah prayer is performed
 - A. when a Muslim is travelling
 - B. during Friday worship
 - C. after a Ramadan fast
 - D. when a Muslim dies

5. The outpouring of the Holy Spirit on Christians occurred during the
 - A. Ascension
 - B. Passover
 - C. Pentecost
 - D. Resurrection

6. The attributes of God refer to His
 - A. names and titles
 - B. wonderful creation
 - C. order of creation
 - D. relationship with people

7. Braggro is an Akan

- A. marriage rite
 - B. burial ceremony
 - C. puberty ceremony
 - D. naming ceremony
8. According to Christian teachings, God created man and woman on the
- A. first day
 - B. second day
 - C. fifth day
 - D. sixth day
9. The teachings of Prophet Muhammad are found in the
- A. Hadith
 - B. Ijma
 - C. Kalima
 - D. Sura
10. “A crab cannot give birth to a bird” This expression teaches that
- A. truth always stands
 - B. one cannot resemble a bird or a crab
 - C. birds are more powerful than crabs
 - D. one shows the character of one’s parents
11. Jesus came into the world so that people may
- A. forgive their enemies
 - B. have eternal life
 - C. overcome problems
 - D. become wealthy
12. God’s covenant with the patriarchs is associated with
- A. Abraham
 - B. Joseph
 - C. Joshua
 - D. Moses
13. Zakat is important in Islam because it
- A. is mentioned in the Qu’ran
 - B. is paid by the wealthy
 - C. is a religious form of taxation
 - D. reduces the suffering of the poor
14. By facing the wild beast, Toha Zie
- A. helped the poor in the community
 - B. led his people to defeat their enemies
 - C. risked his life for his people
 - D. preached peace to his people
15. Praying regularly is important because it is a

- A. moral responsibility
 - B. social responsibility
 - C. political responsibility
 - D. spiritual responsibility
16. The congregational prayer observed by Muslims on Fridays is
- A. Eid
 - B. Janazah
 - C. Jumu'ah
 - D. Zuhr
17. In traditional religion, it is a taboo to
- A. bury the dead in town
 - B. drink alcohol at funeral
 - C. insult a chief or a god
 - D. wear sandals in the graveyard
18. Israel came out of slavery in Egypt under the leadership of
- A. Abraham
 - B. Joseph
 - C. Joshua
 - D. Moses
19. Egea Ahor is remembered for sacrificing his life to
- A. ensure victory at war
 - B. free his people from slavery
 - C. save children from hunger
 - D. ward off an epidemic
20. The last festival celebrated by the Israelites before they left Egypt was the
- A. Booths
 - B. Passover
 - C. Feast of Tabernacles
 - D. Feast of weeks
21. Workers go on strike to
- A. have some rest
 - B. demand better conditions of service
 - C. destroy company property
 - D. attend political rallies
22. Which of the following is **not** a responsibility of a family head?
- A. Oversight of the general well being of the family
 - B. Taking care of all family property
 - C. Settling disputes
 - D. Granting loans
23. One danger associated with drug abuse is that it

- A. causes idleness
 - B. makes a person arrogant
 - C. destroys the blood group
 - D. can deform a person
24. Running errands for the elderly portrays the child to be
- A. honest
 - B. humble
 - C. obedient
 - D. sincere
25. A common practice in traditional homes at night is
- A. pouring of libation
 - B. story telling
 - C. feeding the gods
 - D. visiting the stool room
26. Which of the following is **not** a positive attitude to work?
- A. hardworking
 - B. Lateness
 - C. Punctuality
 - D. Truthfulness
27. People lead decent lives in order to
- A. be praised for patriotism
 - B. be seen as kind
 - C. promote peaceful living
 - D. qualify to be ancestors
28. Good deeds are rewarded to
- A. encourage people
 - B. make people courteous
 - C. instill kindness in people
 - D. promote peace
29. The insect which is proverbially associated with good time management is the
- A. ant
 - B. bee
 - C. butterfly
 - D. wasp
30. Youth camps are usually held to help young people
- A. find their life partners
 - B. learn to socialize with others
 - C. form important study groups
 - D. organize their lives properly
31. Putting one's interest above that of others results in

- A. conflict
 - B. patriotism
 - C. selflessness
 - D. tolerance
- 32.** Folktales are important because, they
- A. teach about other people
 - B. are loved by grand parents
 - C. make children happy
 - D. teach moral lessons
- 33.** A wrong way of using one's leisure is
- A. reading story books
 - B. gossiping
 - C. playing games
 - D. telling stories
- 34.** In traditional societies, rules used to control the behaviour of members are known as
- A. ancestral rites
 - B. puberty rites
 - C. taboos
 - D. totems
- 35.** Behaviour patterns of individuals approved by society are known as
- A. sacraments
 - B. taboos
 - C. ritual values
 - D. moral values
- 36.** Looking simple and decent is a sign of
- A. comportment
 - B. faithfulness
 - C. repentance
 - D. tolerance
- 37.** Respectful children are always
- A. good in sports
 - B. intelligent in school
 - C. decently dressed
 - D. accepted by society
- 38.** Which of the following is a way of establishing cordial relationship?
- A. Faith
 - B. Intelligence
 - C. Joy
 - D. Tolerance
- 39.** The growth of pubic hair is a sign of

- A. motherhood
- B. pregnancy
- C. puberty
- D. respect

40. People demonstrate good manners in order to

- A. have their sins forgiven
- B. win God's favour
- C. earn trust and respect
- D. be born again Christians

June 2013

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 1

SOLUTIONS

OBJECTIVE TEST

1. A. all knowing
2. A. there was a great famine
3. D. Efutu
4. D. when a Muslim dies
5. C. Pentecost
6. A. names and titles
7. C. puberty ceremony
8. D. sixth day
9. A. Hadith
10. D. one shows the character of one's parents
11. B. have eternal life
12. A. Abraham
13. D. reduces the suffering of the poor
14. C. risked his life for his people
15. D. spiritual responsibility
16. C. Jumu'ah
17. C. insult a chief or a god
18. D. Moses
19. D. ward off an epidemic
20. B. Passover
21. B. demand better conditions of service
22. D. Granting loans

23. D. can deform a person
24. B. humble
25. B. story telling
26. B. Lateness
27. C. promote peaceful living
28. A. encourage people
29. A. ant
30. B. learn to socialize with others
31. A. conflict
32. D. teach moral lessons
33. B. gossiping
34. C. taboos
35. D. moral values
36. A. comportment
37. D. accepted by society
38. D. Tolerance
39. C. puberty
40. C. earn trust and respect

June 2013

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 2

ESSAY **1 hour**

SECTION A **RELIGION**

*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

- 1.** (a) Outline **two** uses each of the following things created by God:
- (i) rivers [4 marks]
 - (ii) sun [4 marks]
 - (iii) plants [4 marks]
- (b) State **four** ways by which God's creation can be protected [8 marks]
- 2.** (a) Outline **five** contributions of Caliph Abu Bakr to Islam [15 marks]
- (b) State **two** lessons that can be learnt from the life of Caliph Abu Bakr [5 marks]
- 3.** (a) Identify **five** occasions at which libation is offered [10 marks]
- (b) In what **four** ways is libation important? [10 marks]

SECTION B **MORAL LIFE**

*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

- 4.** (a) Identify **four** ways by which people show their commitment to God [10 marks]
- (b) State **four** reasons why commitment to one's family is necessary [10 marks]

5. (a) Explain any **four** types of reward available to those who put up good behavior [12 marks]
- (b) Identify any **four** acts which are considered to be bad deeds. [8 marks]
6. (a) Highlight any **five** habits which constitute good manners [10 marks]
- (b) Explain any **four** benefits of showing good manners in the community [10 marks]

SECTION C SOCIAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

7. (a) List the **four** main types of work [8 marks]
- (b) Explain any **four** advantages of working hard [12 marks]
8. (a) State any **four** reasons why one should support religious groups with one's money [10 marks]
- (b) In what **four** ways can such monies be misused? [10 marks]

SOLUTIONS

ESSAY

9. Uses of the following things created by God:

(i) rivers

- Means of Transportation
- Source of Water for Domestic Purposes
- Source of Water for Industrial Purposes
- Source of Food (Fish / Protein)
- Generation of Hydroelectric Power –
- Tourist Attraction Sites
- Irrigation of Farmlands
- Drainage System to Prevent Flooding -
- Habitat for Aquatic Organisms –
- Source of Minerals
- Helps in Rain Formation

(ii) sun

- Provision of energy for plants to manufacture food (photosynthesis)
- Generation of electricity using solar cells/ panels
- Drying of clothes and other household/ personal items
- Processing and preservation of foods
- Production of salt through evaporation
- Synthesis of vitamin D in our bodies
- Facilitation of rain formation through evaporation of water from water bodies
- Provision of light for seeing

(iii) plants

- Some plants provide raw materials for industries
- Most plants serve as food for animals (including man)
- Plants produce oxygen, which is used for respiration and other things.
- Several plants provide wood for energy – firewood and charcoal
- Certain plants are used for medicinal purposes
- Some plants are used for aesthetic purposes – to beautify a place.
- Leguminous plants help to maintain the fertility of the soil, by fixing atmospheric nitrogen.
- Certain plants check soil erosion by being used as cover crops or wind brakes
- Some plants serve as a habitat for other living organisms
- Trees provide timber for furniture and buildings.

(b) Ways by which God's creation can be protected

- (i) Reforestation - planting more trees to replace ones cut down
- (ii) Afforestation – planting more trees to create a forest
- (iii) Recycling of waste – Waste materials which are not biodegradable must be recycled.
- (iv) Legislation - Making and enforcing laws to prevent human activities that cause environmental degradation
- (v) Setting up government agencies to control the activities of miners and sand winners.
- (vi) Encouraging miners, farmers, fishermen, etc to use appropriate methods
- (vii) Public education on protection of the environment
- (viii) Checking erosion by terracing, ridging, planting cover crops and wind brakes
- (ix) Ensuring proper disposal of sewage and industrial waste

10. (a) Contributions of Caliph Abu Bakr to Islam

- (i) He presented Islam to others in such a way that many of his friends accepted Islam
- (ii) Out of compassion for slaves, he deliberately purchased slaves and freed them.
- (iii) He gave the first public address inviting people to convert to Islam
- (iv) Together with the prophet Muhammed, he led the flight to Medina
- (v) He bought a land for the construction of a mosque in Medina
- (vi) He helped to construct a mosque in Medina
- (vii) He was involved in several battles between Muslims and their enemies
- (viii) He led the delegation in the first Hajj pilgrimage to Mecca
- (ix) He gave his daughter, Aisha, in marriage to Prophet Muhammed
- (x) He led Muslims to conquer several territories, which led to the spread of Islam
- (xi) He brought unity among Muslims by resolving many conflicts
- (xii) He organized the compilation of the holy Quran into one book

(b) Lessons that can be learnt from the life of Caliph Abu Bakr

- (i) **Compassion** – we must be compassionate
- (ii) **Kindness** –we must be kind and willing to give to others
- (iii) **Commitment** – we must show commitment in everything we do
- (iv) **Perseverance** – we must persevere in doing good things and never give up
- (v) **Good stewardship** – we must take good care of whatever has been entrusted to us and endeavour to improve upon it.
- (vi) **Humility** – we must be humble, and not think of ourselves more highly than we should

11. (a) Occasions at which libation is offered

- (i) Puberty rites ceremonies
- (ii) Engagements ceremonies
- (iii) Marriage ceremonies
- (iv) Festivals
- (v) Naming ceremonies
- (vi) National events, such independence day

- (vii) Funerals
- (viii) Enstoolment / destoolment of chiefs
- (ix) Commissioning of important buildings, structures, places, etc
- (x) National and local durbars.

(b) Ways in which libation is important

- (i) To offer thanksgiving and praises to the objects of worship (Supreme God, lesser gods, ancestors, etc)
- (ii) To seek protection / security from the deities
- (iii) To request for blessings – favour, success, prosperity, riches, strength, etc
- (iv) To confess their evil deeds / wrongdoings and seek forgiveness
- (v) It promotes unity, solidarity and harmony among the members of the community
- (vi) It encourages spiritual growth and progress
- (vii) To strengthen the bond between the worshipper and the object of worship
- (viii) To express the worshippers faith and confidence in the deities (Supreme God, lesser gods, certain spirits)
- (ix) To show reverence / honour for the deities / object of worship
- (x) It shows dependence on the deities for well being and life

SECTION B MORAL LIFE

12. (a) Ways by which people show their commitment to God

- (i) Attending worship sessions (at church / mosque / shrine) as often as one has to
- (ii) Praying to God in the various ways as prescribed by one's religion
- (iii) Studying and obeying the Scriptures or traditions of one's religion
- (iv) Giving offering, tithes, sacrifices and other contributions to the church / mosque / shrine
- (v) Singing and dancing in praise / worship to God
- (vi) Sharing the principles of their faith with others in order to encourage them to join
- (vii) Forgiving others who offend them in any way
- (viii) Offering various kinds of help (financial / material / social, etc) to those who need it
- (ix) Repenting of their sins and living an upright life
- (x) Serving the church / mosque / shrine by working in one of their department

(b) Reasons why commitment to one's family is necessary

- (i) It strengthens the bond among family members
- (ii) It helps members to progress steadily in life
- (iii) Family members can be helped in times of need
- (iv) It boosts members' self worth and confidence
- (v) It creates peace, love and harmony
- (vi) It makes the family united and strong

- (vii) It gives the family a good reputation in society
- (viii) It helps members to have a peaceful mind in order to work effectively
- (ix) Family members get to learn and show good moral and behavior.

13. (a) Types of reward available to those who put up good behavior

- (i) **Book awards** – Books or other educational material, usually given at schools' Speech and Prize-giving ceremonies, especially to pupils for excellent academic performance.
- (ii) **Cash prizes** – Amounts of money given as a reward for a commendable accomplishment
- (iii) **Certificates** – Formal documents, usually using a card, given in recognition of the successful completion of a particular course or examination.
- (iv) **Promotion** – A raise (an elevation) of the class /status / level/ position of someone after having done satisfactory work at the previous stage.
- (v) **Verbal appreciation** – Words spoken, either to the person alone or to the hearing of everyone, to acknowledge a good / commendable work by that person
- (vi) **Recommendation** – An expression of support / endorsement / approval for someone to another party. It could be either verbal or written
- (vii) **Scholarship** – Financial help / an amount of money awarded to someone to pursue further studies
- (viii) **Good testimonial** – A favourable report on the qualities and virtues of someone
- (ix) **Citation** – An official document or speech that lauds someone, especially due to his/her achievement.
- (x) **Praise** – Words that express approval or admiration for someone or one's work.
- (xi) **Medals** – a small flat piece of metal, usually shaped like a coin and stamped with an inscription or design, awarded to somebody for outstanding
- (xii) **Holiday** – An exemption period from regular or routine work
- (xiii) **Party** – a social gathering to which people are invited in order to enjoy themselves and often celebrate something or someone.
- (xiv) **A pleasurable experience**, such as taking one out for dinner, giving one an opportunity to travel for holidays, etc

(b) Acts which are considered to be bad deeds.

- (i) Abusing drugs
- (ii) Prostitution
- (iii) Armed robbery
- (iv) Having pre-marital sex
- (v) Telling lies
- (vi) Insulting others
- (vii) Showing disrespect to / disregard for others
- (viii) Being late to school / church / other engagements
- (ix) Being irregular at school / church
- (x) Refusing to do one's homework or not doing it properly
- (xi) Refusing to do one's house or school work/chores
- (xii) Dressing indecently / inappropriately
- (xiii) Performing badly in one's test or examination

- (xiv) Refusing to help people when they need help which one can provide.
- (xv) Disobeying instructions from elderly people
- (xvi) Refusing to surrender one's seat for an elderly person
- (xvii) Indiscriminate littering of the environment
- (xviii) Keeping our bodies and surroundings dirty
- (xix) Wasting water and electricity

14. (a) Habits which constitute good manners

- (i) Greeting and respecting others
- (ii) Helping the elderly with their load
- (iii) Offering one's seat to the elderly
- (iv) Putting one's hands behind him/ her when speaking with the elderly
- (v) Using polite language, such as 'please', 'thank you' and 'sorry' when speaking to others
- (vi) Using the proper modes of greeting, such removing one's hat, using the right hand, lowering one's cloth / bowing before a chief, etc
- (vii) Doing one's school chores diligently and faithfully
- (viii) Dressing modestly and decently
- (ix) Avoiding all forms of social vices, such as prostitution, drug abuse, armed robbery, etc.
- (x) Exercising self-control over one's desires or temper
- (xi) Assisting / helping friends whenever they need help.
- (xii) Doing one's house chores diligently and faithfully
- (xiii) Obeying good instructions from elderly people
- (xiv) Disposing of litter in a proper way
- (xv) Keeping our bodies and surroundings clean and tidy at all times

(b) Benefits of showing good manners in the community

- (i) It brings honour and respect to the person and his/ her family
- (ii) It creates peace and harmony in the community
- (iii) It makes one gain much favour and help from various people.
- (iv) It makes it easy for one to make good friends.
- (v) It creates unity and a sense of togetherness in the community
- (vi) It promotes rapid development of the community
- (vii) It gives the person a high social reputation (how society sees one)
- (viii) The person builds up a high self esteem / confidence (how one sees him/herself)
- (ix) It brings peace of mind (sound mind) to focus on education.
- (x) There is a higher chance of attracting responsible partner for marriage
- (xi) It creates a sense of satisfaction and joy in people
- (xii) It brings spiritual blessings
- (xiii) It can open up several good opportunities for the person

Answer one question only from this section

15. (a) The four main types of work

- (i) School work – Work done at school as part of the curriculum
- (ii) Home chores – Work done at home / in our houses as part of our responsibilities
- (iii) Communal work – Work done in / for our communities as part of our social responsibilities
- (iv) Occupational work – Work done on a regular basis, especially to earn income
- (v) Humanitarian work – Work done for the good of humankind

(b) Advantages of working hard

- (i) It brings honour and respect to oneself
- (ii) It builds up our self-esteem/ confidence
- (iii) It keeps us (spirit, soul and body) healthy and active
- (iv) It increases and sharpens our knowledge and skills
- (v) It makes us successful
- (vi) It can bring us riches / wealth
- (vii) It promotes the development of the society and community
- (viii) It creates a sense of fulfillment, satisfaction and joy in us.
- (ix) It makes us spiritually blessed, as we obey God's word to work hard
- (x) It can open up several good opportunities for us

16. (a) Reasons why one should support religious groups with one's money

- (i) To obey God's commands
- (ii) To attract the blessings of God
- (iii) To express one's commitment to the religious group
- (iv) To help cater for the needs of the church/mosque/shrine
- (v) To help pay the salaries / allowances of the fulltime religious workers
- (vi) To help to support the poor and needy in the group
- (vii) To support the development and growth of the religious group
- (viii) To help promote the education and training of religious workers
- (ix) To help with the missionary work of the group
- (x) To help the group to pay its bills or meet its financial obligations

(b) Ways in which such monies can be misused

- (i) When the leaders spend most of the money on themselves, rather than for the purpose for which the monies were given
- (ii) When monies are spent on things which are not in the church's budget
- (iii) When monies are spent on things considered unnecessary, simply because there seem to be a lot of money available to spend
- (iv) When monies are used for bribery and corruption
- (v) When the monies meant for specific purposes are diverted into other areas
- (vi) When there is embezzlement of funds by an individual or a group of people

- (vii) When monies are used for litigations
- (viii) When the funds keep piling while needy and poor members keep suffering
- (ix) When invoices are overstated
- (x) When proper financial records are not kept properly

April 2012

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 1

OBJECTIVE TEST

45 Minutes

1. The biblical commandment which has a promise of blessing is
 - A. remember the Sabbath day
 - B. honour your father and mother
 - C. not to commit adultery
 - D. not to make for yourself graven images

2. In Christianity, the sky, seas, animals and other living things came into being through
 - A. the laws of God
 - B. God's command
 - C. natural order
 - D. the lesser gods

3. Ablution is done before prayers in order to
 - A. have prayers answered in time
 - B. ensure purity of the body
 - C. get closer to Allah
 - D. win the favour of Allah

4. The parable of the Good Samaritan teaches us to
 - A. forgive others
 - B. be helpful to others
 - C. show gratitude to people
 - D. be time conscious

5. The traditional man wears talismans in order to
 - A. give birth to children
 - B. become rich
 - C. seek protection against enemies
 - D. bring peace and love into his family

6. According to Akan belief, the order of creation is
 - A. earth, rivers, plants and sky
 - B. rivers, plants, earth and sky
 - C. sky, earth, rivers and plants
 - D. plants, rivers, sky and earth

7. A summary of the ten commandments is
 - A. obedience to parents and the elderly

- B. love for God and one's neighbor.
 - C. observing the Sabbath and keeping it holy
 - D. worshipping the Almighty God only
8. The Holy Communion reminds Christians of Jesus'
- A. birth
 - B. crucifixion
 - C. last supper
 - D. resurrection
9. Ramadan is the
- A. feast of sacrifice
 - B. month of fasting
 - C. feast of breaking fast
 - D. month of Hijra
10. The main reason for celebrating the Homowo Festival is to
- A. outdoor twins
 - B. hoot at hunger
 - C. visit the shrines
 - D. sprinkle spiritual food
11. The patriarchal covenant was made between God and
- A. Abraham
 - B. Aaron
 - C. Moses
 - D. Noah
12. The main lesson that can be learnt from the story of Noah and the flood is
- A. tolerance
 - B. truthfulness
 - C. sincerity
 - D. obedience
13. Some tribes forbid marriages with close relatives because
- A. the couple may die early
 - B. it leads to bareness
 - C. it is seen as incest
 - D. it leads to quarrels
14. Jesus accepted to be baptized by John in order to
- A. make the Jews happy
 - B. show His faith in John's power
 - C. fulfil all righteousness
 - D. confirm His sonship of God
15. Which Christian virtue did Joseph exhibit in his life?
- A. Humility

- B. Forgiveness
- C. Repentance
- D. Tolerance

16. In a prayer of confession, Christians

- A. adore God who created them
- B. say sorry to God for their sins
- C. ask for help in times of trouble
- D. give thanks for all the gifts they received

17. A Muslim is a person who

- A. comes from Arabia
- B. visits Mecca annually
- C. submits to the will of Allah
- D. recites the Qur'an

18. The festival celebrated by Christians to mark the resurrection of Jesus is known as

- A. Christmas
- B. Easter
- C. Pentecost
- D. Passover

19. The combination of the Fajr and Asr prayers makes

- A. two rakats
- B. five rakats
- C. six rakats
- D. eight rakats

20. One way by which humankind pollutes the air in the city is by

- A. the use of insecticides
- B. the use of detergents
- C. smoke from motor vehicles
- D. smoke from the burning of wood

21. A citizen who indulges in social vices in the community is said to be

- A. unfriendly
- B. unreliable
- C. untruthful
- D. unpatriotic

22. Greetings are important because they

- A. open up conversation
- B. portray one's intelligence
- C. expose disrespectful behaviour
- D. show a good leader

23. Asking for forgiveness is an indication that a bad deed will be

- A. exposed

- B. forgotten
- C. pardoned
- D. repeated

24. Children who are obedient and live good moral lives are

- A. praised in the society
- B. envied by others
- C. sent to challenge the elderly
- D. known to be smart in school

25. People avoid dangerous substances in order to

- A. develop their potentials
- B. stay healthy
- C. study hard
- D. be respected by society

26. Which of the following is a form of physical punishment

- A. Scolding
- B. Reprimand
- C. Fine
- D. Caning

27. To show that a person is patient, he/ she must

- A. worship at appointed times
- B. preach to people often
- C. visit the sick regularly
- D. wait for the right time

28. A defensive mechanism that can help protect students against drug abuse is

- A. to control one's temper
- B. living a chaste life
- C. refusing and saying no to drugs
- D. reporting drug peddlers to the police

29. Which of the following behaviours can best be described as comportment?

- A. Respect for one's parents
- B. Love for one's enemy
- C. Respect for oneself
- D. Control of one's temper

30. Removing one's hat when greeting an elder constitutes

- A. good manners
- B. comportment
- C. tolerance
- D. fear of God

31. The saying, *Time is money* means

- A. time fetches money

- B. more time spent on work brings profit
 - C. money is not gained without spending time
 - D. good use of time brings profit
- 32.** The main aim of the Girls' Brigade is to
- A. assist girls to attend school
 - B. encourage girls to work hard
 - C. help establish more girls' schools
 - D. produce good Christian womanhood
- 33.** The best way to live in peace in a community is to
- A. sit on the fence always
 - B. be afraid of those in authority
 - C. keep to oneself always
 - D. understand and co-operate with others
- 34.** Rules and regulations of the country need to be obeyed in order to
- A. promote the formation of political parties
 - B. promote peaceful co-existence
 - C. stop rivalry among political parties
 - D. save people from imprisonment
- 35.** In a traditional society, the provision of shelter is the responsibility of the
- A. father
 - B. grandfather
 - C. mother
 - D. uncle
- 36.** Carrying out instructions given by the elderly shows that one is
- A. obedient
 - B. sincere
 - C. strong
 - D. truthful
- 37.** Social conflicts can best be resolved by
- A. Obeying the scriptures
 - B. being principled and humble
 - C. being authoritative and principled
 - D. tolerating and forgiving
- 38.** Using one's position to amass wealth at the expense of the public is
- A. bribery
 - B. corruption
 - C. greed
 - D. unfaithfulness
- 39.** Humankind works in order to
- A. go to heaven

- B. be loved by everyone
- C. win souls for Christ
- D. cater for one's basic needs

40. In order to live in harmony with family members, we must be

- A. brave
- B. courageous
- C. faithful
- D. respectful

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 1

SOLUTIONS

OBJECTIVE TEST

1. B. honour your father and mother
2. B. God's command
3. B. ensure purity of the body
4. B. be helpful to others
5. C. seek protection against enemies
6. C. sky, earth, rivers and plant
7. B. love for God and one's neighbor
8. B. crucifixion
9. B. month of fasting
10. B. hoot at hunger
11. A. Abraham
12. D. obedience
13. C. it is seen as incest
14. C. fulfil all righteousness
15. B. Forgiveness
16. B. say sorry to God for their sins
17. C. submits to the will of Allah
18. B. Easter
19. C. six rakats
20. C. smoke from motor vehicles
21. D. unpatriotic

22. A. open up conversation
23. C. pardoned
24. A. praised in the society
25. B. stay healthy
26. D. Caning
27. D. wait for the right time
28. C. refusing and saying no to drugs
29. C. Respect for oneself
30. A. good manners
31. D. good use of time brings profit
32. D. produce good Christian womanhood
33. D. understand and co-operate with others
34. B. promote peaceful co-existence
35. A. father
36. A. obedient
37. D. tolerating and forgiving
38. B. corruption
39. D. cater for one's basic needs
40. D. respectful

April 2012

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 2

ESSAY

1 hour

SECTION A RELIGION

*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

1.
 - (a) Narrate the parable of the sower
 - (b) How is the parable of the sower interpreted?
 - (c) State **two** moral lessons that can be learnt from the parable of the sower.

2.
 - (a) List **five** traditional festivals in Ghana
 - (b) Explain **five** reasons why festivals are celebrated

3.
 - (a) Describe how Muslim prayer (Salat) is performed
 - (b) State **three** benefits of ablution

SECTION B MORAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

4.
 - (a) In what **five** ways can one lead a chaste life?
 - (b) State **five** benefits of leading a chaste life

5.
 - (a) List **four** symptoms of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
 - (b) State **four** effects of AIDS on the community

- (c) Explain **four** ways by which AIDS can be prevented
- 6. (a) State **four** effects of teenage pregnancy
- (b) Outline **four** roles that the youth can play to prevent teenage pregnancies.

SECTION C

SOCIAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

- 7. (a) State **four** physical changes that occur during puberty
- (b) What **four** moral problems confront the adolescent?
- 8. (a) Describe **four** activities of any religious youth organization
- (b) Identify **four** benefits of joining a religious youth organization

SOLUTIONS

ESSAY

1. (a) **The Parable of the sower**

A sower went out to sow seeds. As he sowed, some of the seeds fell by the way side, and it was trampled upon, and the birds of the air ate it.

Some other seeds fell upon a rock, and as soon as it germinated, it withered away; because it lacked moisture since there roots were not deep enough in the ground.

Other seeds fell among thorns, and as the seeds germinated and grew, the thorns choked them

Others fell on good ground / fertile soil, grew up, and bore fruits in hundredfold, sixtyfold and thirtyfold

(b) **Interpretation of the parable**

- The seed is the Word of God
- The sower represents preachers of the Word of God
- The seeds that fell by the wayside that were eaten by the birds represent the devil stealing away the Word of God from those who hear the word of God and don't understand it.
- The seeds that fell on rocks represent those that receive the word of God with joy, believe it for a while but give up or fall away when they face tribulation, persecution or temptation.
- The seeds that fell among thorns represent those who hear the word of God, but are choked by the cares of this world, riches and pleasures of life.
- The seeds that fell on good ground represent those who hear the word of God with a good heart, keep it and apply it in their lives

(c) **Moral lessons that can be learnt**

- i. We must be doers of the Word of God and not hearers only
(ie, we must apply the Word of God to our lives after we have heard it)
- ii. We must obey our parents, teachers and elders and follow their guidance.
- iii. Whatever we are taught in school or at home, we must ensure that we understand it very well, in order to apply it properly.
- iv. We must practically apply the education we are given in school and at home.

- v. We must not allow the enjoyable things of this world (such parties, gossips, TV, internet browsing, chatting, games) to draw us away from God / our parents / teachers.
- vi. We must not yield to ridicule (being laughed at) or persecution from others
- vii. We must be steadfast and strong in our faith.
- viii. We must not allow riches or hardships to deceive us to commit sin
- ix. We must persevere and not give up in the face of difficulties
- x. We must not allow our friends or our enemies to make us commit evil

2. (a) Traditional festivals in Ghana

- Homowo
- Fetu Afahye
- Foo
- Kundum
- Odwira
- Aboakyir
- Hogbetsotso
- Bakatue
- Ohum
- Bugum
- Asafotufiam
- Adaekese
- Fofie Yam
- Kobine
- Akwambo
- Kloyosikplem
- Damba

(b) Reasons why festivals are celebrated

- (i) NEW YEAR - Festivals are celebrated to mark the beginning of a new year
- (ii) THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER – To thank the Supreme Being, lesser gods and ancestors for a successful past year and pray for their blessings in the coming year.
- (iii) PURIFICATION – To purify the ancestral stools, the people and the land.
- (iv) REMEMBRANCE – To remember and celebrate the lives and works of past leaders (both religious and traditional) and rulers
- (v) PAST DELIVERANCE – To commemorate past victories over hunger, oppression, disease, etc.
- (vi) HOMAGE / HONOUR – To pay homage to (or honour) the chief and renew loyalty to the chief by sub-chiefs and subjects:
- (vii) FAMILY REUNION – To bring various family members together and renew relationships after long periods of separation

- (viii) CONFLICT RESOLUTION – To settle family / communal conflicts and litigations and chart a new course for future relationship:
- (ix) DEVELOPMENT – To plan and implement developmental projects
- (x) FUND-RAISING – To raise funds to support various socio-economic programmes.
- (xi) TOURISM – To attract tourists into the community. Tourism helps to support the arts and crafts industry and raise foreign exchange for the country
- (xii) CULTURAL PRESERVATION – To preserve the indigenous culture / traditions and therefore prevent it from dying out.

3. (a) How Muslim prayer (Salat) is performed

Introduction:

The ablution (wuzu) must be performed before every salat

The prayer session comprises a number of movements / positions.

Each movement is always preceded by the phrase 'Allahu Akbar' (God is Great).

This indicates to followers of the prayer that the leader is about to make the next movement.

Takbir (Starting position)

Muslims face towards the Qibla in Mecca and make the intention to pray. To begin the act of prayer, they say 'Allahu Akbar' meaning God is great, raising the hands to the ears or shoulder.

Qiyaam (Standing position)

Muslims place their right hand over their left on their chest or navel while in the standing position

A short supplication glorifying God and seeking His protection is read.

Qiraat (Recitation from Quran)

Muslims recite Surah Al Fatiha, which is the first chapter in the Qur'an. Verses from any another chapter are then recited.

Ruku (Bowing position)

The Muslim bows down, putting the hands on the knees and says 'glory be to God, the Most Great', three times.

Qiyaam (Standing position)

While moving into the upright position, Muslims recite 'God listens to the one who praises Him' and while in the standing position, 'To God belongs all praise' then is recited. 'God is Great' is recited again. Hands are loosely at the sides this time.

Sujud (Prostrating position)

Sujud means to prostrate. While in the prostration position 'Glory be to God, the Most High' is repeated three times. Palms, knees, toes, forehead and nose must be the only body parts touching the ground.

Qa'da-i-Akhira (Sitting position)

'God is Great' is recited while moving to the sitting position. Muslims pause here for a few seconds, either staying silent, or reciting a shorter prayer. 'God is Great' is recited once more as the sujud position is taken again.

Sujud (Prostrating position)

This sujud is the same as the first one.

After reciting 'Glory be to God, the Most High', one 'raka'ah', or unit is complete.

Tashahhud

After saying God is Great, Muslims return to the sitting position. They recite a set number of short prayers in Arabic, praising God, and sending peace on the Prophet. They repeat the declaration of faith, raising the forefinger of their right hand, in order to act as a witness.

They then ask God to bestow blessings and peace upon Prophet Abraham and his family, and ask for the same for Prophet Muhammad. Finally, Muslims ask for forgiveness and mercy, and ask God to bless them and their children until the Day of Judgement.

Peace to the right

To end the prayer, Muslims first turn their face to the right saying 'Peace be upon you, and the mercy and blessings of Allah.'

(This is said to the Angels who Muslims believe accompany each human being to record their actions)

Peace to the left

'Peace be upon you, and the mercy and blessings of Allah' is repeated turning to the left side now.

(Muslims believe the Angel on the right side records all good actions and thoughts, while the one on the left records all bad actions.)

(b) Benefits of ablution (wuzu)

- (i) It prepares the mind for prayer (salat)
- (ii) It ensures purity of the body – by the washing with water
- (iii) It helps the blood circulatory system to function properly – by the massage of the body in the process
- (iv) It helps with normal breathing – by the cleaning of the nostrils
- (v) It helps with correct functioning of the central nervous system – through the stimulation of the blood flow by massaging.
- (vi) It helps to prevent skin infections – by the washing away of germs from the body
- (vii) It helps to prevent early aging or the formation of wrinkles – by maintaining the electrostatic balance of the body through the application of water.

4. (a) Ways in which one can lead a chaste life

- (i) Avoiding bad company, who could influence one to engage in sexual immorality
- (ii) Staying away from pornographic movies, books, etc
- (iii) Spending ones leisure time engaging in profitable activities
- (iv) Dressing decently at all times, in order not to sexually attract the opposite sex.
- (v) Not escorting members of the opposite sex to secluded or dark places

- (vi) Saying a strong 'no' to premarital sex
- (vii) Exercising the body regularly
- (viii) Avoid using stimulants such as alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, etc, which can impair one's judgment
- (ix) Avoiding all forms of physical intimacy such as hugging, kissing, fondling, etc
- (x) Seeking counsel from responsible parents, teachers and elders when one faces temptations to commit sexual immorality

(b) Benefits of leading a chaste life

(i) Honour to adolescent's family

An adolescent who stays chaste brings honour to both him/herself and the family, since it would mean that the family trained him/ her and brought him/ her up properly.

(ii) High social reputation (how society sees one)

Chastity is a virtue that society strongly upholds. Those who stay chaste are therefore held in high esteem. Everyone respects an adolescent who is chaste.

(iii) High self esteem / confidence (how one sees himself/herself)

A chaste adolescent has a high level of self esteem / confidence, knowing very well that others respect him/ her due to his/ her chastity.

(iv) Peace of mind (sound mind) to focus on education.

A chaste adolescent does not have to bother about the things that may bother his/ her unchaste friends. There are no worries by him/ her/ the family concerning whether she may be pregnant, may have acquired a sexually transmitted disease, or even what others think of him/ her. He/ she enjoys a sound mind in these regards and therefore can focus better on his/ her education.

(v) Smooth progress of education of adolescent

Unlike unchaste adolescents who may have to suspend or even stop their education entirely due to problems related to pregnancy / STDs / social stigma, the chaste adolescent enjoys a smooth progress in his/ her education. He/ she does not have to stop school due to pregnancy, or STDs or stigma of being unchaste.

(vi) Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) can be gotten if only one has had any form of sexual contact. For that matter, it is practically impossible for a chaste adolescent to be infected with an STD (except he/ she obtained it through other means, which have very low probabilities)

(vii) Avoidance of teenage pregnancy and related problems

A female can get pregnant in the natural way only by having sexual intercourse. A chaste adolescent therefore avoids teenage pregnancy and its related problems as long as she stays so.

(viii) Greater trust and respect from spouse in marriage

An adolescent who stays chaste till marriage earns the trust and respect of his/ her spouse in marriage. The thinking is that if he/ she stayed chaste all the while, then chances are that he/ she would continue to remain faithful in marriage.

(ix) Higher chance of attracting responsible partner for marriage

Most responsible people would want to marry people who have maintained their chastity. A chaste adolescent therefore has a higher prospect as regards attracting a responsible

partner. (A widely held belief is that, we reap what we sow. If that is true, then, chaste people are most likely to marry equally chaste partners)

5. (a) **Symptoms of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)**

- Fever
- Coughing
- Shortness of breath
- Extreme fatigue / lack of energy
- Weight loss
- Severe and persistent diarrhoea
- Severe headaches
- Coma
- Forgetfulness

(b) **Effects of AIDS on the community**

- **Human Resource Depletion** – Aids causes a reduction in the workforce in the community
- **Social Discrimination** – Aids patient are usually subjected to severe prejudice and discrimination, which tend to hamper their normal social activities
- **Broken Homes** – Due ignorance about the disease and its consequences, AIDS infection of a family member can lead to isolation and even separation
- **Lower productivity** – The incidence of AIDS lowers the productivity of the working class and therefore negatively affects the economy
- **Fear and Panic** – People within the community become more and more fearful of also getting infected through some means and dying
- **Damaged Relationships** – People who used to have a good relationship begin to draw back due to suspicion or shame or ridicule
- **Slow development** – The development within the community slows down

(c) **Ways by which AIDS can be prevented**

- (i) **Abstaining from casual / premarital sex** – People who are not yet married must abstain from all forms of sexual contact with others. This makes it almost impossible for one to get infected with the HIV, since the infection is mostly spread through sexual contact.
- (ii) **Being faithful to ones' partner** – Married couples must have sexual intimacy only with each other. In the case where one partner is already infected, then they must always use a condom in order to greatly reduce the risk of infecting the other partner.
- (iii) **Using a condom** when having sex with an infected person. For people who indulge in pre-marital / casual / extra-marital sex, it is advisable to use a condom in order to reduce the risk of getting infected.

- (iv) **Disinfection and sterilization** of tools and equipment that are used on or in the body. This must be done to kill any bacteria and viruses that may be present, and hence prevent infection.
- (v) **Avoiding the sharing of unsterilized** cutting or piercing objects, such as syringes, needles blades
- (vi) **Using antiretroviral drugs** to help prevent HIV transmission from pregnant HIV-positive mother to unborn child. The drug helps to stop the multiplication and spread of the HIV, therefore reducing the risk of the expectant mother infecting the unborn child.
- (vii) **Intensifying public education** on prevention and control of AIDS.

6. (a) Effects of teenage pregnancy

- (i) **Medical Complications** – due to the fact that a teenage girl’s body is usually not matured enough to safely carry a baby
- (ii) **Shame and disgrace** on both teenage mother and family – since teenage pregnancy is considered unacceptable in most societies and cultures.
- (iii) **Worries about the future** – regarding how to cater for herself and her child, since she is most likely unemployed; and especially when the father of the child has either refused responsibility or is unable to help
- (iv) **Delayed Education** – because she may have to suspend her education or drop out of school for a while in order to deliver and nurse the baby for some time.
- (v) **Depression** – due the intense mental stress she may be going through as a result of the situation.
- (vi) **Financial difficulties** – in the case where she has little or no support from her parents or the father of the child. She may have to use the little money she may have to care for the baby.
- (vii) **Baby health** – The baby’s health may be poor as a result of the inadequate care it may receive.
- (viii) **Reduced parental care** – for the baby as a result of the teenage mother’s several challenges, including financial, mental, physical, educational, etc
- (ix) **Increased burden on society** – if the child due to inadequate care, ends up in the social welfare children’s home or becomes a street child.

(b) Roles that the youth can play to prevent teenage pregnancies.

- (i) Seeking of reproductive health education, especially, teenage pregnancy causes, effects and prevention
- (ii) Abstinence from pre-marital sex.
- (iii) Concentrating on their studies or occupation
- (iv) Teenagers’ avoidance of bad / immoral friends
- (v) Participating in beneficial social activities such as communal labour, sports and games.
- (vi) Using contraceptives, such as the male/ female condom, the pill, etc, in case the youth is already sexually active (strongly not recommended)

SECTION C SOCIAL LIFE

Answer one question only from this section

7. (a) **Physical changes that occur during puberty**

Girls

- Commencement of menstruation and ovulation
- Enlargement of breasts
- Broadening of hips
- Thinning of waist line
- Growth of pubic hair

Boys

- Broadening of chest
- Deepening of voice
- Enlarging of male organ
- Growth of pubic hair
- Growth spurts

(b) **Moral problems that confront the adolescent**

- Indecent dressing tendency
- Alcohol and drug involvement
- Sexual tendencies / activities
- Honesty – Loyalty dilemma (Whether to truthfully report a case involving a friend or to remain silent in solidarity with that friend)
- Becoming more easily irritated
- Tendency of becoming more disrespectful (seemingly)
- Becoming more suspicious of the intentions of others

8. (a) **Activities of most Religious youth organizations**

- (i) **Scripture study sessions** that help to develop Religious character in the members. This is done by taking portions of the Scriptures, especially the parables and other stories, studying them and being tested on what they have learnt from the study.
- (ii) **Prayer sessions** that promotes spiritual growth in the members. This is done by praying on a particular topic at time. The prayers may be either silent or aloud, individually or all together.
- (iii) **Evangelistic programmes** to help spread the message of their respective religions. They take religious tracts, move into the community, share the tracts and also testify about the goodness of their religion. This is done to encourage others to join them.

- (iv) **Teaching sessions**, where members are taught religious values, attitudes, principles and morals that would help them to be useful members of the society in future.
- (v) **Talent development programmes**, where members are given the opportunity to develop their talents in other areas such as playing musical instruments, drawing, singing, dancing, etc.
- (vi) **Sports, games and athletics** competitions to promote unity, cooperation, tolerance, endurance and physical fitness. This is done by putting members into sections / groups and making them compete among themselves.
- (vii) **Workshops and seminars** to train their members in certain skills and vocations. This could be organized on an intensive or non-intensive basis.
- (viii) **Youth Camp Meetings**, where the members get the opportunity of staying together at a place, usually quite far from home, for a number of days. At the camp meeting, there is more time to do all the activities they have been doing on a regular and intensive basis.
- (ix) **Leadership roles** are assigned to certain members, which help to give them the necessary exposure and experience to become effective leaders in future.
- (x) **Sight-seeing / excursions**. Members may be allowed to bring along both indoor and outdoor games as well as other items of interest. This is done from time to time to allow the members to relax, have fun, have adventure and have the opportunity of visiting other places of interest.

(b) Benefits of joining a religious youth organization

- (i) Members become more knowledgeable in the scriptures
- (ii) Members develop good religious values, attitudes and morals
- (iii) Members grow spiritually
- (iv) Members receive spiritual blessings, inner joy and satisfaction
- (v) Members get the chance of developing their talents and potentials
- (vi) Members get to make lots of friends
- (vii) Members learn to socialize, cooperate with others, tolerate others and become good team players
- (viii) Members become physically fit and strong
- (ix) Members learn vocations and practical skills that they can use to make some money in future
- (x) Members get the opportunity to visit tourist sites and places of interest
- (xi) Members learn to develop leadership qualities.

April 2011

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 1

OBJECTIVE TEST

45 Minutes

1. The belief that God sees the secret deeds of all and punishes those who do evil implies that He is
 - A. Omniscient
 - B. Omnipotent
 - C. Omnipresent
 - D. Sovereign

2. The outpouring of the Holy Spirit on Christians is marked by the
 - A. Ascension
 - B. Resurrection
 - C. Pentecost
 - D. Passover

3. The congregational prayers observed by Muslims on Friday is
 - A. Eid
 - B. Jumuah
 - C. Janazah
 - D. Zuhr

4. Adam described Eve as woman because she
 - A. was the mother of all living
 - B. was made out of his rib
 - C. allowed the serpent to deceive her
 - D. was made a helper fit for man

5. Islam shows a concern for the poor and needy by practicing
 - A. Zawn
 - B. Zakat
 - C. Salat
 - D. Kalimat

6. Marriages have a good chance to succeed if the
 - A. man has much money to cater for the wife
 - B. woman is very beautiful
 - C. couple understands each other
 - D. couple is from the same town

7. "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall
 - A. see God"

- B. be called sons of God”
 - C. inherit the earth”
 - D. obtain mercy”
8. The name Moses means
- A. washed in water
 - B. drawn out of water
 - C. abandoned in water
 - D. baptized with water
9. The Hogbetsotso festival is celebrated to mark the
- A. death of King Agokorli
 - B. end of the farming season
 - C. migration of the Anlo
 - D. end of famine among the Anlo
10. The Fajr Salat is observed at
- A. dawn
 - B. noon
 - C. night
 - D. sunset
11. Christians share a common belief that
- A. the Holy Spirit works with fire
 - B. trust in Jesus Christ brings eternal life
 - C. one should pray to God directly
 - D. one who suffers in life will go to heaven
12. The parable of the prodigal son teaches that one
- A. needs repentance for forgiveness
 - B. needs to be watchful and loving
 - C. must be faithful and prayerful
 - D. must be committed and hardworking
13. An important religious value of traditional festivals is to
- A. acknowledge the presence of the ancestors
 - B. settle disputes among families
 - C. contract marriages
 - D. bring citizens together to sacrifice
14. The dream of Joseph about the sun, moon and eleven stars meant that he would
- A. be sold into slavery by his brothers
 - B. be hated by his brothers
 - C. rule over his family
 - D. become a seer one day
15. The rainbow is important in the story of Noah because, it
- A. normally appears after rainfall

- B. is a symbol of God's covenant
 - C. appears in the horizon in colours
 - D. marked the beginning of the flood
16. One of the ways of protecting God's creation is by
- A. constructing buildings and roads
 - B. polluting air and water bodies
 - C. engaging in sound farming practices
 - D. killing snakes and other dangerous animals
17. The Islamic institution for reducing poverty is
- A. Zakat
 - B. Salat
 - C. Sawn
 - D. Hajj
18. The following practices apply to Traditional Religion except
- A. libation
 - B. fasting
 - C. prayers
 - D. sacrifices
19. Which of the following disciples of Jesus were brothers?
- A. John and James
 - B. Joseph and John
 - C. Peter and Andrew
 - D. Judas and Thomas
20. The use of sand in the absence of water by a Muslim for purification is
- A. Taharah
 - B. Tashahhud
 - C. Tayammum
 - D. Takbir
21. A major reason for establishing a traditional youth organization is to
- A. defend the interest of the community
 - B. protect ancestors and the gods
 - C. embark on educational tours
 - D. fight those who destroy the environment
22. Behaviour patterns of individuals approved by society are known as
- A. rituals
 - B. moral values
 - C. taboos
 - D. sacrament
23. School rules are meant to ensure
- A. punishment for school children

- B. patriotism among children
 - C. competition among children
 - D. good behaviour of children
24. A person who is sincere and upright in his/her ways is said to be
- A. generous
 - B. tolerant
 - C. honest
 - D. grateful
25. Which of the following is responsible for morality in traditional society?
- A. Linguist
 - B. Gong gong beater
 - C. Chief priest
 - D. Fortune teller
26. A father shows commitment to the family by
- A. being punctual at work and helping others
 - B. travelling with wife outside the country
 - C. being steadfast at prayer and sacrificing
 - D. treating all dependants with patience and tolerance
27. Which of the following is an effect of drug abuse?
- A. Obedience
 - B. Truancy
 - C. Politeness
 - D. Truthfulness
28. The best way to live in peace in a community is to
- A. disagree with your enemies
 - B. sit on the fence
 - C. understand and co-operate with others
 - D. enter into conflict with your neighbours
29. It is a bad habit to use one's leisure time in
- A. playing games
 - B. telling stories
 - C. reading story books
 - D. gossiping about friends
30. It is our responsibility to prevent the spread of cholera by
- A. immunizing against the six killer diseases
 - B. eating a balanced diet
 - C. keeping our surroundings clean
 - D. taking good care of our wounds
31. A child who apologizes for committing an offence is said to be
- A. knowledgeable

- B. intelligent
 - C. law abiding
 - D. obedient
32. "A child breaks the shell of a snail but not that of the tortoise" This implies that one should
- A. work hard
 - B. be afraid of tortoise
 - C. not be over ambitious
 - D. be kind to animals
33. A person is regarded as tolerant when the person is
- A. hardworking
 - B. brilliant
 - C. truthful
 - D. patient
34. To live a chaste life, one must
- A. speak the truth
 - B. be humble
 - C. avoid casual sex
 - D. be courageous
35. Which of the following is a symptom of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)?
- A. Strong pains in the abdomen
 - B. Rapid loss of weight
 - C. Sleeping very often
 - D. Suffering from the waist
36. Repeating a bad deed shows that one
- A. has realized and accepted a fault
 - B. is determined to ask for pardon
 - C. wants another opportunity to make amends
 - D. has not regretted
37. Giving money to a person to influence a decision is
- A. corruption
 - B. cheating
 - C. bribery
 - D. embezzlement
38. All the following are teachers' responsibilities towards their pupils except
- A. ensuring discipline
 - B. making themselves approachable
 - C. inviting parents of troublesome children
 - D. feeding hungry pupils at school
39. A happy and prosperous life depends on
- A. obedience

- B. hard work
- C. respect
- D. courage

40. The first thing to do when you enter a house is to

- A. offer greetings
- B. ask for water
- C. ask for a seat
- D. remove your sandals

April 2011

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 1

SOLUTIONS

OBJECTIVE TEST

1. A. Omniscient
2. C. Pentecost
3. B. Jumuah
4. B. was made out of his rib
5. B. Zakat
6. C. couple understands each other
7. B. be called sons of God”
8. B. drawn out of water
9. C. migration of the Anlo
10. A. dawn
11. B. trust in Jesus Christ brings eternal life
12. A. needs repentance for forgiveness
13. A. acknowledge the presence of the ancestors
14. C. rule over his family
15. B. is a symbol of God’s covenant
16. C. engaging in sound farming practices
17. A. Zakat
18. B. fasting
19. A. John and James (Matt. 10:2)
& C. Peter and Andrew (Matt.10:2)
20. C. Tayammum
21. A. defend the interest of the community

22. B. moral values
23. D. good behaviour of children
24. C. honest
25. C. Chief priest
26. D. treating all dependants with patience and tolerance
27. B. Truancy
28. C. understand and co-operate with others
29. D. gossiping about friends
30. C. keeping our surroundings clean
31. B. intelligent
32. C. not be over ambitious
33. D. patient
34. C. avoid casual sex
35. B. Rapid loss of weight
36. D. has not regretted
37. C. bribery
38. D. feeding hungry pupils at school
39. B. hard work
40. A. offer greetings

April 2011

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 2

ESSAY

1 hour

SECTION A RELIGION

*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

1. (a) Narrate Jesus' teaching on salt and light in the Sermon on the Mount.
(b) What three lessons could be learnt from the use of salt and light?
2. (a) Identify the five daily prayers offered by Muslims.
(b) State four reasons why prayer is important to the Muslim.
3. (a) Mention four causes of death.
(b) Give four reasons why death rites are performed.

SECTION B MORAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

4. (a) List any four types of punishment.
(b) State four reasons why pupils are punished in your school.
5. (a) Mention four good deeds that merit a reward.
(b) Identify four effects of rewards.

6. (a) Mention four forms of greetings in your community.
- (b) State four moral benefits that can be derived from greeting.

SECTION C

SOCIAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

7. (a) Describe the nuclear family system.
- (b) Mention three advantages and three disadvantages of the nuclear family system.
8. (a) What is leisure?
- (b) Give five reasons why leisure is important to people.

SOLUTIONS

ESSAY

1. (a) **Jesus' teaching on salt and light in the Sermon on the Mount.**

Jesus taught that

- his followers are the salt of the earth
- If salt loses its taste, it cannot regain it
- It therefore has to be thrown away and trampled upon by people
- Also, his followers are the light of the world
- A city on a hill is not hidden (everyone sees it)
- Again, a burning candle is not put under a vessel (container) but rather on a candlestick (stand), so that people in the house can benefit from the light
- His followers should also let their light shine for men to see, so that others may see their good works, and give glory to the Father in heaven (God)

(b) **Lessons that could be learnt from the use of salt**

- **Salt give food greater worth / value** - The followers of Christ must also live worthy lives
- **If salt loses its taste, it is thrown away and destroyed** – Hence, Jesus' followers should not compromise their standards otherwise no one would regard them any more and they will become useless.
- **Salt gives food a good taste for greater enjoyment.** - his followers must live good and useful lives for others to benefit and enjoy being around them
- **Salt preserves food (prevents food from going bad)** – In the same way, his followers must help preserve their society – ie, encourage good works and prevent / discourage wickedness / evil. This can be done best by setting good examples first and then, teaching others to follow.

Lessons that could be learnt from the use of light

- **Light represents leadership** – his followers must act as good leaders in their communities
- **Light makes people see clearly** – his follower must make people understand and know what to do in order to please God
- **Light is not hidden** – his followers must not hide their God-given abilities / gifts. They must use them for the benefit of mankind.
- **Light drives away darkness** – his followers must help resist / stop evil deeds in the society.
- **Light shows the way** – his followers must also teach others to follow Christ.

2. (a) The five daily prayers offered by Muslims.

- (i) Fajr (at dawn)
- (ii) Zuhr (at noon)
- (iii) Asr (after noon)
- (iv) Maghrib (at sunset)
- (v) Isha (evening)

(b) Reasons why prayer is important to the Muslim.

- (i) It shows his/ her obedience and submission to God
- (ii) It enables him/ her to thank and praise God for his goodness
- (iii) It enables him/ her to confess sins and ask for forgiveness
- (iv) It enables him/ her to seek God's protection and guidance
- (v) It enables him/ her to guard against sin and wrongdoing
- (vi) It helps him / her to stay faithful and committed to God
- (vii) It enables him/ her to ask for his/ her needs
- (viii) It enables him/ her to purify him/herself
- (ix) It strengthens his / her relationship with God.
- (x) It enables him/ her to grow spiritually

3. (a) Causes of death.

- (i) Disease / sickness / infection
- (ii) Motor accidents
- (iii) Domestic accidents (eg, falling off a building, slipping and falling, etc)
- (iv) Industrial accidents (getting struck by a falling object, killing by heavy equipment, etc)
- (v) Abortion
- (vi) Murder
- (vii) Natural causes (Old age)
- (viii) Suicide
- (ix) Food poisoning
- (x) Natural disasters, eg floods, earthquake, volcanic eruptions, etc
- (xi) Execution (death sentence)
- (xii) Starvation

(b) Reasons why death rites are performed.

- (i) To pay last respects / honour and say farewell to the dead
- (ii) To separate the dead from this world and initiate them into the spirit world / the world of the dead
- (iii) To encourage people to lead good lives while on earth
- (iv) To assist the dead to be promoted to the level of ancestors
- (v) To exhibit the culture / customs of the people
- (vi) To strengthen the bond of unity among family members, friends, colleagues and other sympathizers
- (vii) To collect donations to help the dependants / family of the dead
- (viii) It creates an opportunity for distant relations to come back / visit home
- (ix) It promotes the cleaning and tidying up of homes and communities
- (x) It helps the family, friends and loved ones to cope with the death of their beloved

- (xi) It creates an opportunity for potential marriage couples to identify themselves

4. (a) Types of punishment.

- (i) Suspension
- (ii) Caution / query / warning letters
- (iii) Fines
- (iv) Dismissal
- (v) Isolation / segregation
- (vi) Scolding / rebuking
- (vii) Jailing / imprisonment
- (viii) Corporal punishment
- (ix) Extra work (sweeping, mopping, scrubbing, etc)
- (x) Capital punishment

(b) Reasons why pupils are punished in your school.

- (i) For correction
- (ii) As a deterrent
- (iii) To maintain order and discipline
- (iv) For reformation / changing
- (v) For protection
- (vi) For retribution
- (vii) For vindication

5. (a) Good deeds that merit a reward.

- (i) Greeting and showing respect to everyone one meets.
- (ii) Going to school / work early / punctually
- (iii) Going to school regularly
- (iv) Doing one's homework properly
- (v) Doing one's school chores diligently and faithfully
- (vi) Dressing neatly and decently
- (vii) Excelling in one's test or examination
- (viii) Assisting / helping friends with their school work whenever they need help.
- (ix) Reporting people who do bad deeds to the appropriate authority
- (x) Doing one's house chores diligently and faithfully
- (xi) Obeying instructions from elderly people
- (xii) Surrendering one's seat in a bus or at a gathering for an elderly person
- (xiii) Disposing of litter in a proper way
- (xiv) Keeping our bodies and surroundings clean and tidy at all times
- (xv) Using water and electricity wisely.

(b) Effects of rewards.

Positive

- (i) It makes the recipient feel appreciated / recognized
- (ii) It encourages the recipient to do more of whatever good deed brought the reward.
- (iii) It brings honour to the recipient and his well-wishers

- (iv) It motivates others to work harder / do better in order for them to also receive awards

Negative

- (v) It can lead to complacency / arrogance in the recipient.
- (vi) It can lead to corruption in the system
- (vii) It can generate evil feelings / intentions, such as envy / jealousy against the recipient
- (viii) It can cause others to ridicule (laugh at) the recipient if the reward is not appropriate / undesirable

6. (a) Forms of greetings in your community.

- (i) Verbal expression
- (ii) Bowing
- (iii) Waving
- (iv) Saluting
- (v) Handshake
- (vi) Hugging
- (vii) Doffing of hat
- (viii) Lowering of cloth (for men)
- (ix) Prostrating (laying on the ground with face downwards)
- (x) Specialized greetings among members of a particular group (work, church, school, etc)
- (xi) Specialized greeting within a particular profession

(b) Moral benefits that can be derived from greeting.

- (i) It shows respect to others
- (ii) It shows one's recognition and adherence to customs / cultures
- (iii) It creates a friendly atmosphere
- (iv) It helps to start a conversation
- (v) It enables one to feel welcome and at ease
- (vi) It is a sign of proper upbringing
- (vii) It promotes peace, love and harmony
- (viii) It helps to lower relational tension among people
- (ix) It helps to resolve conflicts

7. (a) The nuclear family system.

- This family system comprises the father, mother and children.
- The head of the family is the father
- The assistant head of the family is the mother
- The father is responsible for the provision of essential needs of the family
- The size is relatively small

(b) Advantages of the nuclear family system.

- (i) Easy and quick communication among family members
- (ii) Quick decision-taking
- (iii) Less money needed to cater for the family

- (iv) Stronger bond of unity / oneness within family
- (v) Close supervision of children by parents
- (vi) Limited interference from external family members
- (vii) Easier / faster conflict resolution due to closeness of members
- (viii) Less pressure on family resources
- (ix) Greater independence, and hence, ability to concentrate on their work or studies.

Disadvantages of the nuclear family system

- (i) The absence of parents can easily cause financial difficulty for the children
- (ii) Members may not gain enough experience and wisdom from elders in the extended family.
- (iii) Children may not be able to learn their native language properly.
- (iv) Children can easily go wayward (get spoiled), especially if parents are absent for long periods.
- (v) Members are easily overpowered by enemies of the family, because they are few
- (vi) Members are not able to properly learn / apply the culture / customs of their native background
- (vii) If parents are irresponsible, the children may have no one to depend on for guidance, assistance and security.
- (viii) Members can be like strangers in their own extended families due to little or no social interaction
- (ix) Fewer opportunities for progress in life, due to lack of help from other members in the extended family

8. (a) Leisure

A period of break from normal work / activity

Or

A free time, due to completion or cessation from usual duties

Or

Freedom from the demands of work or duty

Or

A time of break from routine duties

(b) Reasons why leisure is important to people.

- (i) It enables one to refresh the mind and the body
- (ii) It enables one to regain strength and vitality
- (iii) It gives the opportunity to rest
- (iv) It provides the chance to engage in hobbies / other activities of interest
- (v) It creates the opportunity to socialize with others
- (vi) It helps one to develop his/ her talents in other areas
- (vii) It enables one to gain more knowledge and experience
- (viii) It gives the opportunity to participate in social /communal activities
- (ix) It helps one to maintain good health

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 1

OBJECTIVE TEST

45 Minutes

1. Man was the last creation of God because, God wanted him to
 - A. be satisfied with all that he would need
 - B. go round and see all other things He created
 - C. help him name the creatures
 - D. produce and fill the earth

2. The Gye Nyame symbol of the Akans signifies that God is
 - A. everywhere
 - B. all-powerful
 - C. all-seeing
 - D. all-loving

3. Muslims believe that God created the rain in order to
 - A. give us rivers and fish
 - B. make a mighty ocean
 - C. sustain plant and animal growth
 - D. cool the atmosphere

4. A lesson from the fall of man is that we should
 - A. continue to do good
 - B. take instructions from people
 - C. be obedient to our leaders
 - D. love all equally

5. The Oneness of Allah is known as
 - A. Tawhid
 - B. Shahadah
 - C. Shirk
 - D. Tawaf

6. The two dreams of Joseph focused on
 - A. apprenticeship
 - B. kinship
 - C. leadership
 - D. stewardship

7. The **sixth** commandment *You shall not kill* teaches a lesson on
 - A. respect and fear of God
 - B. punishment for those who kill
 - C. the respect for human life
 - D. man being more valuable than animals

8. Togbe Tsali gave his jaws to his people as a
 - A. totem to be worshipped
 - B. powerful instrument of divination
 - C. foundation stone for shrines
 - D. present to the king after him

9. Which of the following traditional festivals is used for cleansing and purification of society?
A. Aday Kese B. Akwasidae C. Kundum D. Odwira
10. Muslims face the east when praying because
A. they believe that Allah is in the east
B. the sun rises from the east
C. of the position of the Kabah
D. the Prophet came from the east
11. Christians call the Friday on which Jesus was crucified *Good Friday* because, it
A. marks the beginning of the Easter festivities
B. is a day on which they fast
C. marks the redemption from sin
D. shows the end of Jesus' ministry on earth
12. A traditional chief may be destooled if he
A. becomes a born-again Christian
B. takes many wives
C. does not give birth to children
D. misuses stool property
13. The immediate cause of Muhammad's departure to Madina was the
A. invitation from Yathrib
B. harsh conditions in Mecca
C. plan to kill him
D. desire to spread Islam
14. The moral significance of most Akan naming ceremonies is
A. bravery B. patience C. truthfulness D. obedience
15. In traditional religion, burying the dead with personal belongings signifies that
A. there is life after death
B. items are sent to the spiritual world
C. the dead pay for their journey
D. there is hunger in the spiritual world
16. Most Ghanaians name their children after their ancestors. This act reveals their belief in
A. child birth B. reincarnation C. destiny D. spirit powers
17. Which of the following religious practices is observed by the three major religions in Ghana?
A. Ancestral worship B. Animal sacrifice C. Charity D. Fasting
18. God made man a steward of the earth to
A. take care of the environment
B. control all living things
C. feed himself and others
D. name all creatures

19. The washing of feet, hands and face by Muslims before prayers is known as
A. Janabah B. Nifas C. Wudu D. Janazah
20. Which of the following were not among the twelve disciples?
A. Matthew and James
B. Simon and Andrews
C. Peter and John
D. Paul and Barnabas
21. To respect the views of others, one has to be
A. honest B. calm C. tolerant D. patriotic
22. Greetings portray an individual as being
A. gentle and obedient
B. God fearing and friendly
C. lovely and sincere
D. respectful and polite
23. The proverb *tasty soup draws seats* means
A. it is good to be nice to people
B. parties should be well organized
C. good dishes are always enjoyable
D. one should learn to cope with difficulties
24. A person who is sincere and upright in his ways is said to be
A. generous B. tolerant C. honest D. grateful
25. Good behaviour pattern approved by society is known as
A. loyalty B. moral value C. patriotism D. truthfulness
26. Rendering an apology for a wrong done shows one as being
A. sincere B. repentant C. God-fearing D. comports
27. Children who are obedient and live good moral lives are
A. hailed in society
B. always successful
C. promoted in school
D. bright in school
28. Capital punishment is meant to
A. rehabilitate offenders
B. deter others
C. avenge a crime
D. compensate victims
29. According to Jesus, the summary of the ten commandments is
A. love for God and one's neighbour
B. obedience to parents and the elderly

- C. observing the Sabbath and keeping it holy
 - D. worshipping only God and not gods
- 30.** Society expects us to perform good deeds in order to
- A. avoid failure in life
 - B. help avoid laziness
 - C. make people responsible
 - D. promote peace and unity
- 31.** A child who does not want the mother to sleep will not sleep either. This implies that our wrong deeds
- A. affects us only
 - B. affect us and others
 - C. make the mother restless
 - D. make us unable to sleep.
- 32.** The spirit of patriotism is best shown by the youth of
- A. Young People's Guild.
 - B. Pentecost Youth Ministry.
 - C. Asafo Company.
 - D. Ahmadiyya Muslim Youth
- 33.** Which of the following can be noticed in those who use drugs?
- A. Quick response to questions in class
 - B. Disrespect for authority
 - C. Poor relationship with friends
 - D. Involvement in communal activities
- 34.** One civic responsibility of a citizen is to
- A. expose wrongdoers in the community
 - B. be willing to accept correction
 - C. respect the traditions of the community
 - D. look after the poor in the community
- 35.** Repentance for one's wrong action is necessary because it
- A. demonstrates the fear of God
 - B. makes one live long
 - C. repairs broken relationship
 - D. leads to better understanding
- 36.** In the family system, an aunt is
- A. a brother's sister
 - B. an uncle's daughter
 - C. a grandparent's sister
 - D. a father or mother's sister
- 37.** One way of living a chaste life is to avoid
- A. talking to the opposite sex

- B. casual sex
- C. challenging authority
- D. hard drugs

38. Privileges can be earned by showing that one is
A. intelligent B. trustworthy C. decent D. hospitable

39. Story telling is an important event in a traditional home because it
A. makes children creative
B. teaches moral values
C. keeps children awake
D. brings people together

40. A pupil who is committed to his school will always
A. be obedient to his parents and learn hard
B. love his teachers and wash their clothes
C. buy gifts for his school when leaving
D. be punctual and do his preps.

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 1

SOLUTIONS

OBJECTIVE TEST

1. A. be satisfied with all that he would need
2. B. all-powerful
3. C. sustain plant and animal growth
4. C. be obedient to our leaders
5. A. Tawhid
6. C. leadership
7. C. the respect for human life
8. C. foundation stone for shrines
9. D. Odwira
10. C. of the position of the Kabah
11. C. marks the redemption from sin
12. D. misuses stool property
13. C. plan to kill him
14. C. truthfulness
15. A. there is life after death
16. B. reincarnation
17. C. Charity
18. A. take care of the environment
19. C. Wudu
20. D. Paul and Barnabas
21. C. tolerant
22. D. respectful and polite

- 23. A. it is good to be nice to people
- 24. C. honest
- 25. B. moral value
- 26. B. repentant
- 27. A. hailed in society
- 28. B. deter others
- 29. A. love for God and one's neighbour
- 30. D. promote peace and unity
- 31. B. affect us and others
- 32. C. Asafo Company
- 33. B. Disrespect for authority
- 34. A. expose wrongdoers in the community
- 35. C. repairs broken relationship
- 36. D. a father or mother's sister
- 37. B. casual sex
- 38. B. trustworthy
- 39. B. teaches moral values
- 40. D. be punctual and do his preps

April 2009

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 2

ESSAY

1 hour

SECTION A RELIGION

Answer one question only from this section

1. (a) Narrate the covenant God made with Abraham
(b) What three lessons can be learnt from God's covenant with Abraham?
2. (a) Write on libation as a traditional means of worship
(b) Mention three purposes of traditional worship
3. (a) Describe how fasting is performed during Ramadan
(b) State four benefits of fasting in Ramadan

SECTION B MORAL LIFE

Answer one question only from this section

4. (a) List five deeds that constitute examination malpractice
(b) State two reasons why such activities are unacceptable in society.
5. (a) State four reasons why good manners are important in your community.
(b) Identify four ways of showing decency in dressing.
6. (a) Explain the term *commitment*
(b) Indicate five ways by which one can show commitment to friends

SECTION C SOCIAL LIFE

Answer one question only from this section

- 7**
- (a) State four causes of bribery and corruption.
 - (b) Give four reasons why it is wrong to give bribe.
- 8.**
- (a) Mention four reasons why money should be kept out of children's reach
 - (b) In what four ways do people misuse money in your community?

April 2009

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 2

SOLUTIONS

ESSAY

1. (a) Introduction: A covenant is a solemn agreement binding two parties. A covenant usually has obligations and /or conditions that must be done/ satisfied by both parties

The covenant God made with Abraham

- God commanded Abram to leave his country and extended family and move to a place God will show him
- God promised to make him great and have many descendants who will become a great nation
- God also promised to bless those who are good to him (Abram) and curse those who do him wrong
- Abram was seventy five years old at this time.
- At another time (Gen.15), God appeared to Abram again in a vision and asked him not to be afraid because he will keep him safe and reward him greatly
- Abraham however was worried that his servant Eliezer will inherit his property, since he had no child as at that time.
- God then promised to give him his own child and also descendants as numerous as the stars
- Abraham believed what God said and it was accounted to him as righteousness
- God then asked Abraham to perform an animal offering using a cow, a female goat, a sheep (each 3 years old) and a young pigeon, which he obeyed
- Abram fell asleep afterwards and dreamt that his descendants would be strangers and later, slaves in a foreign land (Egypt) for 400 years and afterwards, come out of that country with great substance
- God then promised Abram long life and a peaceful death
- God once again revealed himself as the Almighty God (El Shaddai) to Abram when he was 99 years old
- God commanded Abram to live an upright and blameless life
- God repeated his promise to make Abram fruitful and great and a father of a great nation.
- God added another promise that his descendants will possess the land, Canaan, in which he's stranger.
- God asked Abraham to circumcise (cut off the foreskin of the male organ of) every male that shall be born in his house on the 8th day
- God promised that Sarai shall bring forth a son for Abram and that their descendants will be kings / royals.

- God changed Abram's name to Abraham and Sarai's to Sarah
- God promised to bless Ishmael, who was Abraham's first son and extend his covenant to Isaac
- After this, Abraham obeyed God and circumcised all the male people in his household including himself.

(b) Lessons that can be learnt from God's covenant with Abraham

- (i) God cares for his people and is deeply interested in their welfare
- (ii) God has wonderful blessings in store for his children who obey Him.
- (iii) We must fully submit to the will of God and obey Him promptly and completely just as Abraham did
- (iv) We must have faith in God even when there's no physical evidence or basis for our faith.
- (v) With God, all things are possible (nothing is impossible with God)
- (vi) God rewards those who remain faithful to him.
- (vii) We must be patient with God and wait for him to fulfill his promises to us.
- (viii) God has a right time for the fulfillment of every promise he has made.
- (ix) What ever we sow, we shall surely reap, no matter how long it takes.
- (x) How we live our lives can affect our children / descendants, either positively or negatively.
- (xi) The promises of God are mostly conditional – ie, they happen only when his people satisfy the conditions
- (xii) God is steadfast in His love for His children
- (xiii) God has a definite / specific purpose for each of His children.
- (xiv) God requires His children to obey and trust in Him.
- (xv) No matter how long it may take, God's promise will surely be established / fulfilled.
- (xvi) No situation is permanent – how things are today does not mean that is how things will be tomorrow.

2. **(a)** Libation is the pouring out of special liquids, especially alcoholic beverages, to a deity or the ancestors

Libation as a traditional means of worship

- Libation is a way by which people pray to a deity
- Libation may be offered by an individual on his behalf alone or on behalf of a group of people
- Libations are usually offered at festivals, naming ceremonies, engagements, marriage ceremonies, etc
- Those who qualify to offer libation include family heads, linguists, chiefs, fetish priests, etc
- Libation is offered to the ancestors, lesser gods and spirits and to the Supreme God
- The one who offers the libation must remove his hat and footwear as a sign of respect to the deity or ancestors and stands in front of the other members of the praying group
- The prayers are said aloud to the hearing of all those present
- The right hand is used in the offering of libation
- The following procedures are followed:

- (i) Prelude : the capturing of the attention / consent of the objects of worship
- (ii) Invocation: the spirits are invoked through rendering appellations and praise
- (iii)Petition: petitions / requests are made unto the deity / ancestor to which the prayers are being rendered
- (iv)Conclusion: Usually marked by request for curses upon enemies and blessings upon sympathizers

(b) Purposes of traditional worship

- (xi) To offer thanksgiving and praises to the objects of worship (Supreme God, lesser gods, ancestors, etc)
- (xii) To strengthen the bond between the worshipper and the object of worship
- (xiii) To express the worshippers faith and confidence in the deities (Supreme God, lesser gods, certain spirits)
- (xiv) To show reverence / honour for the deities / object of worship
- (xv) To seek protection / security from the deities
- (xvi) To request for blessings – favour, success, prosperity, riches, strength, etc
- (xvii) To confess their evil deeds / wrongdoings and seek forgiveness
- (xviii) It promotes unity, solidarity and harmony among the members of the community
- (xix) It encourages spiritual growth and progress
- (xx) It shows dependence on the deities for well being and life

3. (a) How fasting is performed during Ramadan

Introduction:

Fasting means to totally abstain from food, alcohol, sex and smoking before dawn till sun set during the month of Ramadan

Ramadan is the ninth month on the Islamic calendar. It is the 4th of the five pillars of Islam

Description

- (i) All adults Muslims are obligated to fast for all the 29 or 30 days of the month of Ramadan
- (ii) Young children, the aged, the sick are exempted from the fast
- (iii) The fasting Muslim abstains from food, alcohol, sex and smoking throughout the day – from before sunrise till after sunset.
- (iv) The Muslim rises very early in the morning about an hour or two before fajr (the pre-dawn prayer)
- (v) He / she prepares for Suhoor, the pre-dawn meal before the Fajr prayer.
- (vi) He / she may also do some reading or listening to readings from Islamic books about the virtues of Ramadan. About two units of night prayer may also be performed before Suhoor.
- (vii) The family takes the early morning / pre-dawn meal (the Suhoor)
- (viii) The few minutes before the break of dawn is spent performing ablution, to prepare for the dawn prayer, Fajr
- (ix) The fast begins with the rendering of the dawn prayer, fajr.
- (x) fasting Muslims are expected to stay calm, avoid quarrels, avoid unnecessary chatting and shun all forms of evil
- (xi) Fasting Muslims are expected to go about their normal duties, but must not exert themselves too much.

- (xii) The fasting Muslims must stay in a prayerful and meditative mood and recite the Quran as much as possible throughout the day.
- (xiii) Islamic leaders read out portions of the Quran and teach / preach throughout the day.
- (xiv) The fasting Muslim is expected to perform good deeds, such as providing for the poor, carrying out charitable activities, etc, in the course of the fast.
- (xv) The fast is broken in the evening with a meal (the Iftar) after sunset
- (xvi) The fourth Prayer, the Maghrib, is offered just after the evening meal.
- (xvii) The fifth and last prayer, Isha, is offered as the last activity of the day
- (xviii) The fasting Muslim is expected to sleep early, ie, just after the fifth prayer, in order to wake up early to prepare for the day.
- (xix) The Ramadan month of fasting ends with the celebration of Eid-UI-Fitr

(b) Benefits of fasting in Ramadan

- (i) It makes the fasting Muslim thank and praise God for his goodness
- (ii) It encourages a sense of equality among all mankind
- (iii) It creates the opportunity for the Muslim to give more to the poor (Zakat)
- (iv) It provides the chance to confess sins and ask for forgiveness
- (v) It promotes total submission to the will of Allah
- (vi) It enables the fasting Muslim to seek God's protection and guidance
- (vii) It cultivates the virtue of self-control in the fasting Muslim.
- (viii) It makes the physical body healthier as it takes a rest from the continuous digestion of foods
- (ix) It helps to guard against sin and wrongdoing
- (x) It gives the opportunity to ask for Allah's blessings and favour
- (xi) It enables one to purify him/herself
- (xii) It strengthens the fasting Muslims' relationship with God.
- (xiii) It enables him/ her to grow spiritually
- (xiv) It promotes the study, meditation and recital of the Quran.

4. (a) Deeds that constitute examination malpractice

- (i) Asking another candidate a question during examination
- (ii) Teaching / helping a co-candidate during examination
- (iii) Receiving answers to exam questions from a candidate or an invigilator
- (iv) Someone writing the examination for another person
- (v) Copying another candidates answers
- (vi) Allowing a candidate to copy one's answer
- (vii) Chatting with another candidate during examination
- (viii) Discussion of questions / answers during the examination
- (ix) Writing after the instruction for stopping work has been given
- (x) Knowing the questions of a paper before the examination starts
- (xi) Turning over to a new section / part of the question paper before being told to do so.
- (xii) Answering questions , writing before being told to do so
- (xiii) Writing on any other material except the given ones (question papers and answer sheets)
- (xiv) Possessing / using a mobile phone while examination is in progress
- (xv) Standing / stretching with the intention of copying from another person
- (xvi) Making any kind of noise to disturb, while examination is in progress

- (xvii) Bringing materials that are not allowed (such as calculator, pieces of notes, etc) into the examination room
- (xviii) Exchanging papers (whether question or answer) during examination
- (xix) Taking an examination answer sheet out of the examination room

(b) Reasons why such activities are unacceptable in society.

- (i) It defeats the very purpose of examination
- (ii) It leads to a wrong assessment / evaluation of a candidate's performance
- (iii) They are against the laws of the state and rules/ regulations of the examination council / school.
- (iv) It deceives the candidate into believing that he / she is academically better (or worse) than what he/ she actually is
- (v) It makes a section of the candidates gain unfair advantage over others.
- (vi) It destroys the reputation of the pupil, his/her school / parents / family / community / sponsor and even the nation in general
- (vii) It gradually cultivates an attitude of laziness in pupils / students, knowing very well they can always cheat their way to success.
- (viii) Certificates issued by the examination body may lose its value / weight.
- (ix) It can lead to the cancellation of examination results
- (x) Students can be given a suspension (barred from writing exam)
- (xi) It creates a false impression about the prevailing standards of education in the country
- (xii) It causes wrong placements of students in schools and courses.
- (xiii) It can cause the student to develop a low self esteem of him/ herself
- (xiv) It can lead to fatal incidents such as collapsing, heart attack, suicide, etc

5. (a) Reasons why good manners are important in your community.

- (i) They promote peace, unity and good neighbourliness
- (ii) They create the room for one to receive help from others
- (iii) They cause one to receive blessings from God
- (iv) They bring honour and respect to the home / school / church / community that one is coming from
- (v) They help to reduce tension and conflicts in the society.
- (vi) They make it easier for the one possessing it to progress in life.
- (vii) They enable people to gain the respect and trust of others

(b) Ways of showing decency in dressing.

- (i) Wearing clothes that are suitable for the occasion or place
- (ii) Wearing clean, unscented and neatly ironed clothes
- (iii) Boys and girls tucking in their shirts and blouses (ie, the ones that must be tucked in)
- (iv) Wearing well-polished / well-cleaned footwear
- (v) Wearing clothes which cannot be seen through (especially girls)
- (vi) Combing / brushing one's hair neatly
- (vii) Wearing clothes that sufficiently cover the body (especially girls)
- (viii) Wearing trousers or shorts at/ above the waist line (especially boys)
- (ix) Putting on a pair of socks, if wearing shoes (full)
- (x) Wearing belt, especially when belt holes are provided

6. (a) *Commitment*

Giving oneself completely to a person or a cause

Or

Devoting oneself to a person, or group or thing, especially if that person, or group or thing is worthwhile

We show commitment when we

- Perform our responsibilities willingly
- Share our resources to help the person or group or thing
- Enter into agreement / covenants with the other party
- Share the other parties joy, sorrow, successes and failures
- Share the interests of the other party and contribute to their welfare

(b) *Ways by which one can show commitment to friends*

- (i) Sharing ideas, skills and knowledge with them
- (ii) Helping them in times of difficulty
- (iii) Sharing our items with them whenever they need it
- (iv) Defending them when they are in trouble
- (v) Correcting them in a nice way when they go wrong
- (vi) Sharing our secrets with them
- (vii) Being entirely truthful with them
- (viii) Praying for them
- (ix) Advising them to stay away from wrong-doing
- (x) Apologizing to them whenever we wrong them
- (xi) Forgiving and encouraging them when they do us wrong
- (xii) Helping them to do their house work
- (xiii) Visiting / communicating with them regularly to check on them
- (xiv) Tolerating and respecting dissenting views from them

7 (a) *Causes of bribery and corruption.*

- (i) Low wages and salaries
- (ii) Greediness (or greed)
- (iii) Lack of sympathy for others
- (iv) Extravagant lifestyle
- (v) Wanting to show off
- (vi) Financial difficulties
- (vii) Low standards of morality
- (viii) Poverty / unemployment
- (ix) Ignorance
- (x) Low self esteem
- (xi) Pressure from peer group / family or society
- (xii) Excessive bureaucracy
- (xiii) Habitual practice
- (xiv) Lack of respect for God and man
- (xv) Cultivation of the get-rich-quick attitude

(b) Reasons why it is wrong to give bribe.

- (i) It is a sin against God
- (ii) It is an offence against the state
- (iii) It can lead to ones arrest and imprisonment
- (iv) It lowers ones reputation / dignity
- (v) It creates injustice in the society
- (vi) It gives one an undue advantage in a situation
- (vii) It promotes partiality
- (viii) It can lead to shame and disgrace when caught
- (ix) It reduces ones self worth
- (x) It creates conflicts and instability in our institutions
- (xi) It leads to lower productivity
- (xii) It cultivates an attitude of laziness in people
- (xiii) It can promote the misuse of state resources
- (xiv) It creates inefficiencies within our systems
- (xv) It denies justice to those whose rights have been abused
- (xvi) It creates opportunities for the perpetuation of social vices

8. (a) Reasons why money should be kept out of children's reach

- (i) They can destroy it (currency notes)
- (ii) They can misplace it
- (iii) They can put it in their mouth / swallow the money, which can be very dangerous
- (iv) They can deface the currency notes
- (v) To avoid early familiarity with money. This can make them greedy or lovers of money
- (vi) To prevent the cultivation of the habit of picking money without asking (pilfering / stealing)
- (vii) To prevent the attack of diseases and infections on children

(b) Ways in which do people misuse money in your community

- (i) Gambling – lotteries, raffles, betting, etc
- (ii) Over spending on certain social ceremonies, such as funerals, weddings, naming ceremonies, birthday parties
- (iii) Impulse buying – of thing they may not really need or have not budgeted for
- (iv) Buying expensive things in order to show off
- (v) Starting projects which never gets completed, thereby wasting the money
- (vi) Giving bribes in order to corrupt the system and gain some favour
- (vii) Paying huge sums of monies to so-called 'visa contractors', many of whom end up defrauding them.
- (viii) Burying dead people with money, based on the belief that they might need it on their journey to the world of the dead.
- (ix) Spending huge amounts of money on expensive entertainment shows and other social activities which do not profit much.

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 1

OBJECTIVE TEST

45 Minutes

1. According to the Bible, the first thing created was
 - A. darkness
 - B. light
 - C. plant
 - D. land

2. Cain's violent action against Abel was due to
 - A. greed
 - B. jealousy
 - C. selfishness
 - D. misunderstanding

3. The Akans call God *Tweduampon* because He is
 - A. everlasting
 - B. dependable
 - C. omnipotent
 - D. forgiving

4. The Israelites were finally led to the land of Canaan by
 - A. Aaron
 - B. Moses
 - C. Joshua
 - D. Caleb

5. The Odwira festival is important because it is
 - A. a feast of thanksgiving
 - B. a feast of purification
 - C. to honour the ancestors
 - D. to hoot at hunger

6. Amina is popular among Muslims because she
 - A. married Muhammad
 - B. gave birth to Muhammad
 - C. supported Muhammad in the jihad
 - D. was Muhammad's sister

7. God's omniscience implies that He
 - A. loves His children

- B. protects His people
 - C. knows whatever we do
 - D. forgives us our sins
8. Islam recommends early marriage and child betrothal in order to
- A. avoid moral slips
 - B. prevent child abuse
 - C. receive reward from Allah
 - D. facilitate the practice of polygamy
9. The main reason why Christians pray is to
- A. receive daily needs from God
 - B. have God's protection
 - C. overcome temptation
 - D. have fellowship with God
10. The three main religions in Ghana teach that
- A. spirits plead on our behalf
 - B. love and honesty are godliness
 - C. God will save the wrong doer
 - D. God is resting after creation
11. A chapter of the Qur'an is called
- A. Ayah
 - B. Hadith
 - C. Surah
 - D. Sunnah
12. The death of Jesus teaches us how we must
- A. be committed to our children
 - B. love one another in all things
 - C. faithfully serve our nation
 - D. sacrifice for the church.
13. Mount Calvary was the place where Jesus
- A. ascended to heaven
 - B. was crucified
 - C. was transfigured
 - D. preached his last sermon
14. Moses ordered the celebration of the Passover to commemorate the
- A. crossing of the Red Sea
 - B. deliverance from Egyptian bondage
 - C. death of Egyptian first-born
 - D. encounter with the Burning Bush
15. The moral lesson from the life of Tweneboa Kodua is that one should cultivate the habit of
- A. faithfulness

- B. punctuality
 - C. truthfulness
 - D. sacrifice
16. Caliph Abubakar led prayers in the lifetime of Prophet Muhammad because the Prophet
- A. was tired
 - B. was sick
 - C. wanted to test him
 - D. had travelled
17. Blessed are the meek for they shall
- A. obtain mercy
 - B. see God
 - C. inherit the earth
 - D. be satisfied
18. Dipo is a traditional
- A. form of worship
 - B. puberty rite
 - C. naming ceremony
 - D. marriage rite
19. The essence of Zakat is to
- A. cater for the needy
 - B. offer sacrifice to Allah
 - C. spread the religion of Islam
 - D. celebrate the Eid festival
20. Jesus' washing of the feet of His disciples teaches a lesson in
- A. respect for the elderly
 - B. expressing love to others
 - C. rendering service to others
 - D. being helpful to others
21. Decent dressing and good eating habits show
- A. the level of training one has received
 - B. the particular community one comes from
 - C. that one belongs to the traditional society
 - D. that one is obedient to teachers
22. To promote good neighbourliness, we should
- A. practice other people's religion
 - B. learn about other people's religion
 - C. respect the views of others
 - D. be concerned with our own interest
23. The best way to enjoy peace and success in life is to
- A. accumulate wealth

- B. fight for one's right always
 - C. be very strict on others
 - D. develop the spirit of responsibility
24. A vow **not** to marry for religious reasons is known as
- A. chastity
 - B. celibacy
 - C. abstinence
 - D. purity
25. Which of the following is **not** a punishment in schools?
- A. Bad testimonial
 - B. Banishment
 - C. Flogging
 - D. Reprimand
26. The **best** way a worker can ask for a good salary is through
- A. negotiation
 - B. confrontation
 - C. strike
 - D. threat
27. Which of the following is **not** true about money? It is
- A. owned by the state
 - B. the accepted means of exchange
 - C. the official currency of a country
 - D. the exchange of goods for goods.
28. Society frowns **mostly** on
- A. people who greet the chief
 - B. women who marry outside their hometown
 - C. people who die through accident
 - D. disobedient children
29. One effect of corruption in society is that it
- A. makes people rich
 - B. provides jobs for people
 - C. helps the country to develop
 - D. puts wrong people in positions
30. The most significant sign of puberty among girls is the
- A. development of breast
 - B. beginning of menstruation
 - C. growth of pubic hair
 - D. broadening of hips
31. "A mighty tree has been uprooted". This Akan expression shows that a
- A. difficult problem has been solved

- B. significant progress has been made
 - C. king has passed away
 - D. battle has been won
32. Dumping of refuse at residential areas is dangerous because it may
- A. result in soil erosion
 - B. reduce plant species
 - C. cause damage to houses
 - D. lead to disease outbreak
33. Freedom of expression enables one to
- A. move about freely
 - B. engage in any job
 - C. be heard freely
 - D. accuse other people
34. The most important moral value in Christianity is
- A. justice
 - B. obedience
 - C. love
 - D. humanity
35. Filial responsibility refers to one's duty as a
- A. father or a mother
 - B. member of a society
 - C. son or daughter
 - D. member of the church
36. "If you travel with lies, you may reach your destination, but you will be unable to retrace your steps". This implies that
- A. those traveling on a long journey must be truthful
 - B. when embarking on a journey, one should pay the fare
 - C. when a liar travels, he may not return home
 - D. what a person achieves by means of deceit is short-lived.
37. All the following are functions of Asafo groups except
- A. weeding the surroundings and cleaning choked gutters
 - B. ensuring that traditional norms are followed
 - C. assisting chiefs in punishing wrong-doers in the village
 - D. the supervision of marriage ceremonies in the village
38. Smoking is discouraged because it
- A. results in respiratory problems
 - B. attracts the HIV virus
 - C. leads to sexual promiscuity
 - D. destroys the blood group of people
39. Controlling one's temper when provoked is a sign of

- A. anxiety
- B. obedience
- C. comportment
- D. selflessness

- 40.** As a sign of repentance, a sinner should
- A. punish himself
 - B. show regret for his actions
 - C. share his property with the poor
 - D. confess to the church

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 1

SOLUTIONS

OBJECTIVE TEST

1. D. land
2. B. jealousy
3. B. dependable
4. C. Joshua
5. B. a feast of purification
6. B. gave birth to Muhammad
7. C. knows whatever we do
8. A. avoid moral slips
9. D. have fellowship with God
10. B. love and honesty are godliness
11. C. Surah
12. D. sacrifice for the church
13. B. was crucified
14. C. death of Egyptian first-born
15. D. sacrifice
16. B. was sick
17. C. inherit the earth
18. B. puberty rite
19. A. cater for the needy
20. C. rendering service to others
21. A. the level of training one has received
22. C. respect the views of others

23. D. develop the spirit of responsibility
24. B. celibacy
25. B. Banishment
26. A. negotiation
27. D. the exchange of goods for goods
28. D. disobedient children
29. D. puts wrong people in positions
30. B. beginning of menstruation
31. C. king has passed away
32. D. lead to disease outbreak
33. C. be heard freely
34. C. love
35. C. son or daughter
36. D. what a person achieves by means of deceit is short-lived.
37. D. the supervision of marriage ceremonies in the village
38. A. results in respiratory problems
39. C. comportment
40. B. show regret for his actions

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 2

ESSAY

1 hour

SECTION A RELIGION

*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

1. (a) Narrate the creation story according to the Qur'an
(b) State three ways in which humankind is useful to God
2. (a) Explain three types of Christian prayer
(b) Give five reasons why Christians pray.
3. (a) List five types of sacrifices in the Ghanaian traditional society
(b) Give five advantages of sacrifices to the worshipper.

SECTION B MORAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

4. (a) State four behaviours considered to be decent in your community
(b) Mention four advantages of showing decent behaviours at a sport festival
5. (a) List five good eating habits
(b) Outline four dangers of over-eating
6. (a) Identify four causes of immoral behaviour among the youth
(b) Mention four effects of indulging in immoral behaviour

SECTION C

SOCIAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

7. (a) State **four** responsibilities of a child to the parents.
(b) Give **four** reasons why people avoid responsibilities.
8. (a) Outline **four** effects of idleness
(b) Mention **four** advantages of enjoying holidays and vacations

SOLUTIONS

ESSAY

1. (a) **The creation story according to the Qur'an**
 - (i) According to the Quran, Allah created the universe in 6 days
 - (ii) Allah said, "Be", and it was, as by divine command
 - (iii) The moon and sun were created by Allah to give light during the day and night
 - (iv) He also created the heavens to demonstrate his power and majesty
 - (v) Humans were created from the mixture of male and female seminal fluid or secretions
 - (vi) Adam, the man, was created first. Eve, the woman was created next
 - (vii) After fertilization, the resulting organism is deposited in the mother's womb as a seed.
 - (viii) From Adam, Eve first delivered a set of twins
 - (ix) Thus humankind was created in stages
The formation stages are 'nutfa' (sperm) → 'alaqa' (clot) → 'mudagha' (flesh) → 'adaam' (bones) → dressing with muscles
 - (x) Allah created all things out of nothing, except his might, power, wisdom and goodness

- (b) **Ways in which humankind is useful to God**
 - (i) Humans obey and submit to the will of God
 - (ii) They represent God on earth
 - (iii) They praise and worship God
 - (iv) They exhibit the attributes of God for the sake of all creation
 - (v) They are formed in the image of God, and are therefore his children
 - (vi) They make use of all that God has created
 - (vii) They continue the creation process through reproduction and inventions
 - (viii) They have dominion over / take care of all that God has created

2. (a) **Types of Christian prayer**
 - (i) **Thanksgiving** – By this type of prayer, they show appreciation / gratitude to God for what He has done for them
 - (ii) **Praise** – By this prayer, they express approval and admiration for what God has done and how He did it.
 - (iii) **Worship** – Christian express reverence and adoration for who God is (**not** what he has done)
 - (iv) **Confession** – In this prayer, Christians declare the wrong things / sins they have done and ask for forgiveness from God.
 - (v) **Intercession** – Christian pray for other people for various reasons by this prayer.

- (vi) **Supplication / Petition** – They ask God to do certain things for him / her by this prayer.
- (vii) **Individual prayers** – A prayer that involves only one person and God
- (viii) **Group prayers** – Prayers offered by a group of people for certain purposes
- (ix) **Congregational prayers** – Prayers offered by the entire congregation (people present at church) for a particular reason.

(b) Reasons why Christians pray.

- (i) To obey God's command to pray at all times
- (ii) To thank God for his kindness and other blessings
- (iii) To praise God for his mighty works
- (iv) To worship God for who He is
- (v) To request for God's guidance, favour, protection, preservation, etc
- (vi) To confess their sins and ask for forgiveness
- (vii) To purify their hearts and consecrate themselves
- (viii) To intercede on behalf of others
- (ix) To fellowship with God
- (x) To gain spiritual strength and vitality

3. (a) Types of sacrifices in the Ghanaian traditional society

Concerning FUNCTION

Thanksgiving sacrifice – Given to thank the gods / the deity

Purification sacrifice – offered to purify the person / people

Pacification sacrifice – offered to make / restore peace between the deity and the person / people

Preventive sacrifice – offered to prevent a disaster / calamity

Votive sacrifice – offered to fulfill a vow made

Substitution sacrifice – offered to take the place of another thing / person

Concerning ITEM USED

Animal sacrifice – animals are used for the sacrifice

Human sacrifice – human beings are used for the sacrifice

Blood sacrifice – the blood of an animal or a person is used

Food/ Meal sacrifice – food is sacrificed to the deity

Drink sacrifice – drink is offered as a sacrifice

Concerning GIVER/PARTICIPANT

Individual Sacrifice – only one person is involved (makes the sacrifice for him/herself)

Communal sacrifice – the sacrifice is made for the whole community

Concerning STATE

Tangible sacrifice – a sacrifice made with physical material (can be felt or seen)

Intangible sacrifice – a sacrifice which is not physical (cannot be seen)

(b) Advantages of sacrifices to the worshipper.

- (i) It produces blessings
- (ii) It enable one to gain victory in any situation

- (iii) It gives the opportunity to offer thanksgiving to God
- (iv) It purifies the soul of the person
- (v) It facilitates peace and harmony between the deity and the person
- (vi) It give one an advantage over the other in times of battle
- (vii) It makes it possible to vow and honour it
- (viii) It serves as a channel for protection and guidance
- (ix) It promotes unity and peace within the community
- (x) It inspires the person to guard against evil
- (xi) It strengthens the faith of the giver.
- (xii) It helps one to succeed and prosper
- (xiii) It makes the person spiritually strong
- (xiv) It enables one to show one's commitment to a deity or course.

4. (a) Behaviours considered to be decent in your community

- (i) Greeting and respecting people one meets
- (ii) Talking politely to everyone, whether older or younger
- (iii) Obeying and showing respect for the elderly
- (iv) Dressing neatly and modestly.
- (v) Participating in social activities such as sports and game
- (vi) Taking part in communal labour
- (vii) Serving as peacemakers
- (viii) Making gestures, giving and receiving items with the right hand only
- (ix) Keeping one's litter (rubbish) on oneself till the one gets a rubbish bin to dispose of it.
- (x) Supporting the poor and needy in society
- (xi) Carrying out various charitable deeds

(b) Advantages of showing decent behaviour at a sports festival

- (i) It creates an atmosphere of peace, unity and harmony
- (ii) It helps one to make good friends easily
- (iii) It shows good sportsmanship
- (iv) A person's decent behaviour can be noticed and rewarded
- (v) It prevents insults, confrontations and fights.
- (vi) It promotes reconciliation between two persons or groups that were in conflict with each other.
- (vii) It creates a high reputation for the sporting group to which one belongs
- (viii) It promotes friendliness and cooperation among the sporting groups

5. (a) Good eating habits

- (i) Waiting patiently for food to be served
- (ii) Praying before one starts eating
- (iii) Washing hands with soap and water before eating
- (iv) Asking for an item to be passed to you, instead of standing / stretching across the table for it
- (v) Using the correct cutlery in the proper way when eating

- (vi) Stirring to make hot food cool, rather than blowing air onto it
- (vii) Avoiding the making of noises in the mouth or throat while eating, as much as possible
- (viii) Being polite when communicating (using ‘please’, ‘thank you’ and “I’m sorry / Pardon me”)
- (ix) Not talking while there is food in one’s mouth
- (x) Placing just enough amounts (morsels) of food in one’s mouth at a time, instead of stuffing / filling it
- (xi) Closing one’s mouth while chewing (or masticating) food
- (xii) Turning away from the food and people and covering one’s mouth with a personal handkerchief, in case one coughs or sneezes
- (xiii) Avoiding the licking of fingers and cutlery.
- (xiv) Keeping one’s cutlery crossed in one’s plate after finishing, to indicate one has finished eating.

(b) Dangers of over-eating

- (i) Insomnia / sleeplessness
- (ii) Indigestion
- (iii) Constipation
- (iv) Becoming overweight
- (v) Abdominal disorders
- (vi) Nausea and/or vomiting
- (vii) Feeling lazy
- (viii) Bedwetting
- (ix) Lack of concentration
- (x) Heart Disease
- (xi) Diabetes (type 2)

6. (a) Causes of immoral behaviour among the youth

- (i) Peer pressure
- (ii) Drug abuse
- (iii) Poverty
- (iv) Unemployment
- (v) Inadequate parental guidance
- (vi) Broken homes
- (vii) Influence by the media
- (viii) Curiosity
- (ix) Low self control
- (x) Inadequate education on immorality and its dangers
- (xi) Advertisements of dangerous substances, such as alcohol and cigarettes
- (xii) Bad examples by parents, teachers and other older people.
- (xiii) Bad movies, books, magazines, websites, etc

(b) Effects of indulging in immoral behaviour

- (i) Infections and diseases
- (ii) Death

- (iii) Loss of respect and dignity
- (iv) Poverty
- (v) Unemployment
- (vi) Mob action / Lynching
- (vii) Risk of arrest, prosecution and imprisonment
- (viii) Broken homes
- (ix) Low self esteem
- (x) Termination of education (dropping out of school)
- (xi) Spiritual weakness

7. (a) Responsibilities of a child to the parents.

- (i) Obeying parents
- (ii) Respecting / honouring parents
- (iii) Helping with household chores
- (iv) Running errands for parents
- (v) Being truthful to parents
- (vi) Being hardworking
- (vii) Sharing ideas concerning the family with parents

(b) Reasons why people avoid responsibilities.

- (i) Sheer laziness
- (ii) Lack of appropriate tools / equipment
- (iii) Lack of the needed knowledge or skills to carry out the responsibility
- (iv) Negative influence from peers / colleagues / friends / family, etc
- (v) Fear of being ridiculed / mocked / laughed at
- (vi) Pride / arrogance
- (vii) Lack of commitment
- (viii) Tiredness / exhaustion
- (ix) Bad intention of wanting to prove a point
- (x) Lack of sufficient remuneration / reward
- (xi) Wanting to go somewhere or do something else
- (xii) Lack of self-belief / confidence in oneself
- (xiii) Low self control

8. (a) Effects of idleness

- (i) Loss of skills and knowledge
- (ii) Poverty / financial difficulty
- (iii) Dishonour /shame / disgrace
- (iv) Mocking / ridicule
- (v) Low productivity
- (vi) Failure to achieve targets / objectives
- (vii) Social vices, such as swindling, bribery and corruption
- (viii) Retrogression /regression (moving backwards in an endeavour)
- (ix) Stagnation (not moving forward in an endeavour)

(b) Advantages of enjoying holidays and vacations

- (i) Resting / relaxation
- (ii) Visiting / spending time with family and friends
- (iii) Developing of talents / skill, such as playing a musical instrument, etc
- (iv) Opportunities for sightseeing / touring other places
- (v) Participation in socio-communal activities
- (vi) Chance of undertaking short courses to upgrade oneself
- (vii) Enjoying / partaking in one's hobbies / recreational activities
- (viii) Opportunity to plan properly for the future
- (ix) Chance to assist one's family or friends
- (x) Chance of spending more time with God

April 2007

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 1

OBJECTIVE TEST

45 Minutes

- God revealed himself in the Garden of Eden to
A. Moses B. Abraham C. Eve D. Adam
- The Qur'an was revealed to Muhammed through
A. Abu Bakr B. Angel Jibril C. Zayd Ibn Thabit D. Angel Mikail
- Which of the following celebrations signifies the salvation of all Christians?
A. Christmas B. Palm Sunday C. Good Friday D. Easter
- Which of the Ten Commandments carries a promise?
A. You shall honour your father and mother
B. You shall not tell lies about somebody
C. You shall not swear falsely.
D. You shall keep the Sabbath day holy.
- The **most** important source of morality in Islam is
A. *Hadith* B. *Sunnah* C. *Qur'an* D. *Tawrah*
- Isaac prayed for his wife Rebecca because, she
A. had twins in her womb
B. did not believe in God's promises
C. suffered from her pregnancy
D. was a barren woman
- The practice whereby a Muslim gives a certain percentage of his wealth to the needy is called
A. *Sadaqah* B. *Zakat* C. *Hajj* D. *Sawn*
- God saved the believers from the flood through
A. Abraham B. Moses C. Noah D. Joseph
- Caliph Abu Bakr is remembered for
A. going on pilgrimage with the prophet
B. marrying the prophet's daughter
C. compiling the Qur'an into a book
D. defending the prophet in Mecca
- The sprinkling of *kpoikpoi* during *Homowo* signifies
A. abundance of food

- B. driving away of evil spirits
 - C. feeding the ancestors
 - D. showing togetherness
11. The belief in the oneness of Allah is known as
- A. *Salat* B. *Tawhid* C. *Tawaf* D. *Zakat*
12. Muslims fast in the month of Ramadan in order to
- A. save food
 - B. guard against evil
 - C. keep the body fit
 - D. honour the poor and needy
13. The need for repentance is expressed in the parable of the
- A. Sower
 - B. Mustard seed
 - C. Good Samaritan
 - D. Prodigal son
14. Constant prayers are offered among Muslims to enable them to
- A. be tolerant and clean
 - B. become upright in life
 - C. have humour and love
 - D. become steadfast and patriotic
15. Unhappiness in marriage occurs when couples
- A. come from the same background
 - B. pursue personal interests
 - C. share similar values and ideas
 - D. accept each other's family
16. Which of the following attributes of God shows that He has the whole world under His view?
- A. omnipotence B. creator C. omnipresence D. omniscience
17. The Ga introduce the child to rain and earth during outdoor ceremony by
- A. placing the child on the ground three times
 - B. lifting the child to the sky three times
 - C. pouring corn-wine libation to ancestors
 - D. throwing water on the roof to trickle onto the child.
18. The Holy Communion reminds Christians of Jesus'
- A. resurrection B. last supper C. crucifixion D. birth
19. The name *Moses* means
- A. washed in water
 - B. drawn out of water
 - C. abandoned in water
 - D. baptized with water

20. The traditional festival which helps to develop the strength of the youth is
A. Aboakyer B. Hogbetsotso C. Damba D. Fetu
21. Good working habits include all the following **except**
A. honesty B. reliability C. commitment D. faith
22. In advising the youth, the elderly usually ends with the proverb,
A. patience moves mountains
B. a rolling stone gathers no moss
C. a child cracks snails and not tortoise.
D. a word to the wise is enough
23. Which of the following is **not** a cause of teenage pregnancy?
A. Broken home
B. Lack of societal amenities
C. Peer pressure
D. Immoral practices
24. Hard work is **most** often crowned with
A. favours B. success C. popularity D. obedience
25. We show good manners by
A. wearing fashionable dress
B. smiling to people
C. attending social gatherings
D. giving money to people
26. Which of the following factors **best** helps in promoting good family relationships?
A. Boys going to school instead of girls
B. Staying with other relatives
C. Parents coming closer to children
D. Children being sent on errands
27. When things go wrong with our lives, we must blame
A. our teachers B. our peers C. ourselves D. our parents
28. The *Adae* festival is celebrated to mark the
A. beginning of farming season
B. purification of the community
C. remembrance of the ancestors
D. migration of the people to their present location
29. Household chores are done **mainly** by the
A. grandmother B. mother C. father D. children
30. The rights and privileges of every citizen is guaranteed in the
A. Constitution B. Bible C. Qur'an D. By-laws

31. One who loves his/ her country
- A. helps the needy always
 - B. practices personal hygiene
 - C. defends the nation
 - D. worships God always
32. A **major** reason for establishing traditional youth organization is to
- A. defend the interest of the community
 - B. protect the ancestors and gods
 - C. embark on educational tours
 - D. fight those who destroy the environment
33. Undergoing puberty rites is important because it
- A. makes one acceptable in the community
 - B. identifies one with the ancestors
 - C. helps one to acquire wealth
 - D. promotes chaste life
34. The basic quality expected in any youth organisation is
- A. the spirit of voluntarism
 - B. love for one's parents
 - C. disregard for non-members of the group
 - D. constant prayers
35. To promote peaceful living in the home,
- A. the father should take decisions alone
 - B. the mother should take decisions alone
 - C. only the father and mother should take decisions
 - D. father, mother and children should take decisions
36. Which of the following is **not** a reason for living a decent life?
- A. To earn the respect of people
 - B. To gain the trust of others
 - C. To receive praises from others
 - D. To have a good name
37. A proverb is a wise saying meant to
- A. test people's endurance
 - B. enrich one's language
 - C. make people proud
 - D. sing praises of men.
38. At what age does one qualify to vote?
- A. 15 years B. 17 years C. 18 years D. 21 years
39. Human rights include all the following **except**
- A. the right to vote

- B. administering instant justice
- C. the right to live
- D. freedom of worship

40. Folktales are important because, they

- A. teach about other people
- B. teach moral lessons
- C. make children happy
- D. are loved by grandparents

SOLUTIONS

OBJECTIVE TEST

1. D. Adam
2. B. Angel Jibril
3. D. Easter
4. A. You shall honour your father and mother
5. C. *Qur'an*
6. D. was a barren woman
7. B. *Zakat*
8. C. Noah
9. C. compiling the Qur'an into a book
10. C. feeding the ancestors
11. C. *Tawaf*
12. B. guard against evil
13. D. Prodigal son
14. B. become upright in life
15. B. pursue personal interests
16. C. omnipresence
17. D. throwing water on the roof to trickle onto the child
18. C. crucifixion
19. B. drawn out of water
20. A. Aboakyer
21. D. faith
22. D. a word to the wise is enough

23. B. Lack of societal amenities
24. B. success
25. B. smiling to people
26. C. Parents coming closer to children
27. C. ourselves
28. C. remembrance of the ancestors
29. D. children
30. A. Constitution
31. C. defends the nation
32. A. defend the interest of the community
33. D. promotes chaste life
34. A. the spirit of voluntarism
35. D. father, mother and children should take decisions
36. C. To receive praises from others
37. B. enrich one's language
38. C. 18 years
39. B. administering instant justice
40. B. teach moral lessons

April 2007

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 2

ESSAY

1 hour

SECTION A RELIGION

*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

1. (a) Narrate the parable of the Good Samaritan
(b) What **three** lessons could be learnt from the story?

2. (a) Describe how marriage ceremony is performed in Islam
(b) State **three** things which make marriage successful

3. (a) Write **five** important facts about the life of one of the following personalities:
(i) Egya (Osofo) Ahor,
(ii) Okomfo Anokye,
(iii) Togbe Tsali

(b) What **three** lessons could be learnt from the life of the personality you wrote about in (a)?

SECTION B MORAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

4. (a) List **four** factors to be considered before greeting someone.
(b) Give **four** reasons why it is important to greet someone.

5. (a) Mention any **five** classroom rules
(b) Give **four** reasons why rules and regulations are important

6. (a) What **four** reasons do students give for abusing drugs?
(b) State **three** defensive skills you would use to protect yourself against substance abuse.

SECTION C SOCIAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

7. (a) State **three** types of work carried out in your community.
(b) Give **four** advantages of working hard

8. (a) Explain the **two** main family systems in Ghana
(b) Give **four** advantages of belonging to a nuclear family

April 2007

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 2

SOLUTIONS

ESSAY

1. (a) Parable of the Good Samaritan

Introduction: Jesus told this parable in answer to a question from a lawyer wanting to know who his neighbour was. This was after they had talked about loving God and loving our neighbours as ourselves.

Narration:

- A man was travelling from Jerusalem to Jericho.
- On the way, he was attacked by robbers (thieves), who removed his clothes, beat him up, left him severely injured and went away.
- After some time, a priest passed by that wounded man and went away without helping him
- A Levite also came that way, saw this wounded man, crossed to the other side and left without attending to the man.
- Then a Samaritan, who was also travelling that way also came to where the wounded man was lying.
- When he saw Him, he had compassion on him, went to him, cleaned the man's wounds and dressed it.
- He then carried the wounded man, put him on his own donkey (by which he was travelling) and sent him to an inn / clinic.
- He asked the caretaker to take care of the man till he comes back and paid for the services

(b) Lessons that could be learnt from the story

- (i) A good neighbour is someone who helps, not just someone close
- (ii) It is more important to offer help to those who need it, than merely being religious
- (iii) We must be willing to offer help, even to strangers (but these days, with great caution)
- (iv) Helping people is more important to God than practicing religion
- (v) We must be careful about using unsecured routes or passages, especially if we are alone.
- (vi) Shortcuts (concerning life in general) can be dangerous
- (vii) Life is more important than religious rituals.
- (viii) God looks at the heart to judge, not on the outside.
- (ix) Sometimes people, whom we think cannot or will not help, are the ones who actually offer the greatest help.
- (x) We must be willing to sacrifice our comforts for others
- (xi) At times, those we think should be more helpful are rather wicked

- (xii) We must not judge people by their tribe / colour / sex / religion, etc.
- (xiii) We must not discriminate

2. (a) How marriage ceremony is performed in Islam

Introduction:

Marriage (in Islam and others) is the social institution under which a man and woman agree with the consent of their families to live together as husband and wife.

Description

- (i) The selection of the partner and proposal is usually done by the man or his family
- (ii) Muslims usually marry those who are also Muslims
- (iii) A guardian (wali) must be present as the legal representative of the bride
- (iv) The dower and/or bride price (Mahr) in the form of money or other gifts are presented to the bride and her parents
- (v) Member of the family present share the cola to show that they agree to the marriage.
- (vi) A marriage ceremony (nikah) is performed by a qualified Muslim priest after the payment and acceptance of the dower and/or bride price.
- (vii) The marriage is recorded in the Islamic registry
- (viii) The couple exchange marriage vows to show their commitment to the marriage
- (ix) The Islamic priest reads Sura 4 of the Quran and gives a sermon.
- (x) The ceremony is usually followed by a wedding party or feasting
- (xi) Gifts are presented to the new couple by family, friends and well-wishers
- (xii) The couple are taken to their matrimonial home
- (xiii) The marriage is consummated at the matrimonial home.

(b) Things which make marriage successful

- (i) Unconditional love
- (ii) Patience for each other
- (iii) Understanding of each other
- (iv) Willingness to compromise
- (v) Willingness to adapt to one's spouse's behavior / way of doing things
- (vi) Tolerance for each other
- (vii) Sexual satisfaction for each other
- (viii) Mutual respect for each other
- (ix) Respect for one's in-laws (spouse's family)
- (x) Expressing appreciation and gratitude to one's spouse for things done
- (xi) Praying for the success of the marriage
- (xii) Avoiding things that can cause arguments or heated debates
- (xiii) Apologizing to one's partner when one goes wrong (or when partner raises a concern)
- (xiv) Transparency / openness with one's spouse (not hiding things from one's spouse)
- (xv) Forgiving each other for wrongs committed
- (xvi) Complimenting (praising) the efforts of one's spouse

3. (a) Important facts about the life of the following personalities:

(i) Egya (Osofo) Ahor,

- An eminent Fante leader in the 12th century from the Anona Royal Family of the Gomoa Traditional Area
- He led the Fantes as they migrated from Techiman to their present locations
- He was also a great hunter, farmer and chief priest of the Fante god, Akyen
- He offered good advice and guidance for the people
- He planted a tree to symbolize peace in the Fanteland
- He assisted the poor and needy with his wealth
- He was highly respected by his people
- At a point in time, there was a plague, which was killing a lot of people. It was found out that it could only be stopped by a human sacrifice.
- Egya Ahor offered himself to be sacrificed to stop the plague
- He ordained his son Edufor as his successor and prepared himself for the sacrifice.
- He was sent to a shrine in Mankesim and was sacrificed voluntarily.
- Soon after the sacrifice, the plague stopped
- The Ahobaa festival was instituted to commemorate him and that great sacrifice

(ii) Okomfo Anokye,

- Was born in the late 1600s in Awukugwa, Akwapim
- His father was called Kaku Ackah.
- He was named after his paternal uncle, Egya Ano
- He was a fetish priest, herbalist, advisor and lawgiver in the Asante kingdom during the reign of Osei Tutu I
- Together with Osei Tutu I, he is a co-founder of the Asante kingdom.
- It is believed that he was born with an amulet in his hands. Other accounts also say he was born wearing a waistband of cowry shells.
- He is believed to have had amazing magical powers, such as planting a tree for it to grow to maturity in just one week
- He assisted the Asante king to win many battles against the Denkyiras and Akwamus
- He was made a chief of Asante Agona by Osei Tutu I
- He planted three cuttings of the Kum tree at Kwaman, Kumawu and Juabin, but only the one at Kwaman germinated
- He therefore advised that the capital town of Asante kingdom be located at Kwaman which was later renamed as Kumasi
- He commanded down a golden stool from the skies, which he declared as the soul of the Asante kingdom
- He placed a sword in the ground which no one has been able to take out to this day.
- Upon his advice, captives were neither enslaved nor executed, but were instead resettled among the provinces.
- He cured several diseases of people
- He built many shrines where he performed his religious duties
- He helped in the expansion and strengthening of the Asante kingdom

(iii) Togbe Tsali

- He was a powerful traditional priest of the Anlo traditional area
- He was a member of the Tsiamé royal clan

- His ancestral background could be traced to Notsie in between Togo and Benin
- He was a hunter and a farmer by profession
- He had no children
- He possessed many magical powers
- He used his many powers to cause King Agorkoli and his elders to fall into a deep sleep overnight
- He helped the Anlos to escape from King Agorkoli of Notsie; thus bringing freedom to his people
- He turned his people into several mice
- He turned the footprints of his people backwards so as to prevent their enemies from attacking them
- His people always looked up to him for assistance and direction
- He united his people as one group
- He physically provided food and meat for the needy
- He sacrificed his comforts for the sake of his people
- He could cause rain to fall on only his farm
- He sacrificed his comforts for the sake of his people
- He built many shrines where his people consulted him for assistance
- Before his death, he removed his upper and lower jaws and instructed his people to use them as foundation stones to build two separate fetish houses (shrines) to his memory
- He was chopped into pieces and thrown into a river, but was later found loitering around the river
- A festival, Hogbetsotso, is celebrated in his honour
- He is now considered a god who is invoked and worshipped.

(b) Lessons learnt from the lives of the above personalities

Egya (Osofo) Ahor / Okomfo Anokye / Togbe Tsali

- (i) Love
- (ii) Selflessness
- (iii) Spiritual strength
- (iv) Sacrifice
- (v) Patriotism
- (vi) Commitment
- (vii) Bravery / courage
- (viii) Kindness
- (ix) Commitment
- (x) Hardwork
- (xi) Peacemaking

4. (a) Factors to be considered before greeting someone.

- (i) The place / location
- (ii) The occasion

- (iii) The time
- (iv) The age of the person
- (v) The sex of the person (whether male or female)
- (vi) The personal relationship
- (vii) The person's age
- (viii) The person's occupation / profession
- (ix) The person's position
- (x) The person's role

(b) Reasons why it is important to greet someone.

- (i) It shows respect to others
- (ii) It shows one's recognition and adherence to customs / cultures
- (iii) It creates a friendly atmosphere
- (iv) It helps to start a conversation
- (v) It enables one to feel welcome and at ease
- (vi) It is a sign of proper upbringing
- (vii) It promotes peace, love and harmony
- (viii) It helps to lower relational tension among people
- (ix) It helps to resolve conflicts

5. (a) Classroom rules

- (i) Raise your hand and wait to be called to answer or ask a question
- (ii) Leave your bags in the bag storeroom
- (iii) Pay attention during lessons
- (iv) Take part in all classroom activities
- (v) Respect the views of others
- (vi) Submit your classwork and homework books on time
- (vii) Greet the teacher and your classmates when you enter the classroom
- (viii) Ensure that your surrounding is always kept neat
- (ix) Do not leave the classroom without permission
- (x) Do not stand on the tables and chairs except by permission
- (xi) Do not litter the classroom
- (xii) Do not make noise in class
- (xiii) Do not fight in class (or elsewhere)
- (xiv) Do not eat in class
- (xv) Do not use abusive language in class (or elsewhere)
- (xvi) Do not sleep in class

(b) Reasons why rules and regulations are important

- (i) They help to maintain order
- (ii) They instill discipline in people
- (iii) They promote peaceful coexistence
- (iv) They create an atmosphere of security
- (v) They encourage responsible behavior
- (vi) They help to cultivate tolerance in people

- (vii) They make teaching and learning easier and more effective
- (viii) They help to improve the standard of that community
- (ix) They help to protect one's fundamental human rights
- (x) They help to protect life and property

6. (a) Reasons students give for abusing drugs?

- (i) Drugs enable them to stay awake to study
- (ii) Drugs make them have a sharper retentive memory and remember whatever they study
- (iii) Drugs were created by God for the use of man, therefore man must make use of it.
- (iv) Drugs make them stronger and more handsome / beautiful
- (v) Drugs make them not to feel hungry often
- (vi) Drugs give them a good appetite to eat more.
- (vii) Drugs make them more confident and courageous
- (viii) Drugs serve as a sign of identity or belongingness to their peer group

(b) Defensive skills against substance abuse.

- (i) Avoiding the company of people who are known to be substance abusers
- (ii) Joining groups that encourage good morals and values
- (iii) Avoiding self-medication (taking drugs only if prescribed by a health worker)
- (iv) Staying focused on one's studies / education
- (v) Seeking appropriate counseling when confused or tempted
- (vi) Familiarizing oneself with the dangers involved in substance abuse
- (vii) Following the teachings of one's religion

7. (a) Types of work carried out in your community.

- (i) School or Academic Work
- (ii) Domestic work / household work
- (iii) Communal Work
- (iv) Occupational Work
- (v) Voluntary Work

(b) Advantages of working hard

- (xi) It brings honour and respect to oneself
- (xii) It build up our self esteem/ confidence
- (xiii) It keeps us (spirit, soul and body) healthy and active
- (xiv) It increases and sharpens our knowledge and skills
- (xv) It makes as successful
- (xvi) It can bring us riches / wealth
- (xvii) It promotes the development of the society and community
- (xviii) It creates a sense of fulfillment, satisfaction and joy in us.
- (xix) It makes us spiritually blessed, as we obey God's word to work hard
- (xx) It can open up several good opportunities for us

8. (a) The two main family systems in Ghana

The nuclear family system

- This family system comprises the father, mother and children.
- The head of the family is the father
- The assistant head of the family is the mother
- The father is responsible for the provision of essential needs of the family
- The size is relatively small

The extended family system

- It comprises of various nuclear families
- Many generations (great grandparents, grandparents, parents, children, grandchildren, greatgrandchildren) of the family live together as one
- Several relations (uncles, aunties, nephews, nieces, cousins, etc) live together as one unit
- Each member has a responsibility towards other members of the family
- The system is led by the family head (Abusuapanyin)

(b) Advantages of belonging to a nuclear family

- (i) Easy and quick communication among family members
- (ii) Quick decision-taking
- (iii) Less money needed to cater for the family
- (iv) Stronger bond of unity / oneness within family
- (v) Close supervision of children by parents
- (vi) Limited interference from external family members
- (vii) Easier / faster conflict resolution due to closeness of members
- (viii) Less pressure on family resources
- (ix) Greater independence, and hence, ability to concentrate on their work or studies.

April 2006

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE TEST

45 Minutes

1. According to the Holy Bible, what was created on the second day?
 - A. Heaven and the earth
 - B. Smaller animals
 - C. Plants and the trees
 - D. Greater light

2. The omniscience of God portrays Him as
 - A. all forgiving
 - B. ever present
 - C. very gracious
 - D. all knowing

3. The ninety-nine names of God can be found only in
 - A. Christianity and Islam
 - B. Christianity
 - C. Islam
 - D. African Traditional Religion

4. *Trial by ordeal* is a traditional practice whereby a person is
 - A. summoned to the chief's palace
 - B. proved innocent through painful test
 - C. brought before a traditional priest
 - D. accused of breaking state taboos

5. Which of the following is a harvest festival?
 - A. Adae
 - B. Hogbetsotso
 - C. Homowo
 - D. Aboakyer

6. Israel came out of slavery in Egypt under the leadership of
 - A. Joshua
 - B. Joseph
 - C. Abraham
 - D. Moses

7. Togbe Tsali is remembered for
 - A. his cruelty to the Anlos
 - B. freeing his people from oppression
 - C. selling his people into slavery
 - D. allowing missionaries to preach to his people

8. Zakat is the practice by which Muslims
 - A. pray five times a day
 - B. show concern for the poor

- C. offer sacrifices to Allah
D. travel to Mecca every year
9. The second Caliph of Islam was
A. Ali B. Abubakar C. Umar D. Uthman
10. God gave Noah and his people the rainbow as a sign of the covenant that
A. the earth would never again be destroyed by flood
B. idol worshippers would be destroyed
C. heavenly bodies would always give light
D. humankind would not speak the same language
11. The main purpose of the Odwira festival is to
A. remember the dead
B. purify the state
C. strengthen the unity of the people
D. pay homage to the chief
12. The teaching of Muhammad are found in the
A. Kalima B. Qur'an C. Hadith D. Sura
13. A dead person is not regarded as an ancestor if he/she
A. lived for more than forty years
B. died through an accident
C. married and had many children
D. died while defending his community
14. The burning bush that Moses saw attracted him because
A. God spoke to him from it
B. the place was a holy ground
C. the fire was not consuming the bush
D. God wanted to save Israel through him
15. After the Isha prayer in the month of Ramadan, Muslims perform
A. Tahajjud B. Fajr C. Tarawih D. Istisquah
16. One of the moral values revealed in the parable of the Good Samaritan is
A. patience B. justice C. faithfulness D. mercy
17. Marriage has a good chance of succeeding if the
A. couple are from the same town
B. man has a lot of money
C. couple understand each other
D. woman is beautiful
18. According to the Qur'an, the Torah was revealed through
A. Ibrahim B. Muhammad C. Yusuf D. Ishmael

19. According to Jesus, the poor in spirit are blessed because they shall
- A. inherit the kingdom of heaven
 - B. be comforted
 - C. inherit the earth
 - D. be called the sons of God
20. A common feature of traditional prayers is that
- A. gods are always praised
 - B. people pray for others
 - C. enemies are often cursed
 - D. people confess their sins to gods
21. To lead a chaste life, one must
- A. be obedient
 - B. speak the truth
 - C. avoid drug abuse
 - D. avoid casual sex
22. Talking whilst eating is not advisable because one may
- A. develop stomach pain
 - B. get choked by the food
 - C. expose the food in the mouth
 - D. make unusual disturbing noise
23. Which of the following behaviours pollutes our environment?
- A. Cutting down trees
 - B. Killing birds and animals
 - C. Throwing rubbish around
 - D. Clearing the land for building
24. Authority is instituted in the society to ensure
- A. respect for adults
 - B. peace and order
 - C. the right to vote
 - D. freedom of speech
25. The most important requirement for a happy and prosperous life is
- A. loyalty
 - B. respect
 - C. courage
 - D. hardwork
26. A member of the Catholic Youth Organisation (CYO) is called a
- A. deacon
 - B. voyager
 - C. soldier
 - D. crusader
27. Which of the following behaviours best shows comportment?
- A. Controlling one's eating habit
 - B. Controlling one's sexual behaviour
 - C. Controlling one's temper when provoked
 - D. Controlling the way one laughs at school

28. The expression *work and happiness* implies one
- A. likes working always
 - B. dances whilst working
 - C. works while playing
 - D. enjoys the fruit of his labour
29. Giving money to influence a public officer for something to be done for you makes you
- A. a thief
 - B. corrupt
 - C. a cheat
 - D. greedy
30. Broken homes may lead to all the following except
- A. miscarriage
 - B. substance abuse
 - C. teenage pregnancy
 - D. truancy
31. The peaceful way of asking for one's rights include
- A. lobbying
 - B. kidnapping
 - C. playing games
 - D. rioting
32. One of the advantages of the extended family system is that
- A. parents can give sufficient attention to their children
 - B. an uncle inherits a father's property
 - C. the extended family sustains society
 - D. parents are capable of providing the needs of the family
33. Repentance begins with
- A. acceptance of one's guilt
 - B. a regret for doing wrong
 - C. a request for forgiveness
 - D. a vow to do good always
34. As a child, your duties include all these except
- A. fetching water
 - B. weeding the compound
 - C. preparing meals
 - D. paying fees
35. Dirges are sung during
- A. harvesting
 - B. outdooring
 - C. funerals
 - D. festivals
36. Which of the following is **not** an example of a stimulant?
- A. Alcohol
 - B. cocaine
 - C. Chloroquine
 - D. marijuana
37. Humankind can learn a lot about the use of time from the
- A. hare
 - B. ant
 - C. tortoise
 - D. bee
38. When a child develops the sense of responsibility he / she
- A. wins many prizes at school
 - B. passes all his examinations
 - C. becomes tolerant and sincere
 - D. enjoys peace and success in life

39. Reformative punishment is aimed at
- A. discouraging others from committing the same offence
 - B. punishing offenders out of revenge.
 - C. protecting the good people in society
 - D. helping offenders to become better persons
40. Boys and girls are to dress modestly and decently to show that they are
- A. truthful
 - B. honest
 - C. courteous
 - D. brilliant

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SOLUTIONS

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE TEST

1. A. Heaven and the earth
2. D. all knowing
3. D. African Traditional Religion
4. B. proved innocent through painful test
5. C. Homowo
6. D. Moses
7. B. freeing his people from oppression
8. B. show concern for the poor
9. C. Umar
10. A. the earth would never again be destroyed by flood
11. B. purify the state
12. C. Hadith
13. B. died through an accident
14. C. the fire was not consuming the bush
15. A. Tahajjud
16. D. mercy
17. C. couple understand each other
18. B. Muhammad
19. A. inherit the kingdom of heaven
20. A. gods are always praised
21. D. avoid casual sex

- 22. B. get choked by the food
- 23. C. Throwing rubbish around
- 24. B. peace and order
- 25. D. hardwork
- 26. D. crusader
- 27. C. Controlling one's temper when provoked
- 28. D. enjoys the fruit of his labour
- 29. B. corrupt
- 30. A. miscarriage
- 31. A. lobbying
- 32. C. the extended family sustains society
- 33. A. acceptance of one's guilt
- 34. D. paying fees
- 35. C. funerals
- 36. C. Chloroquine
- 37. B. ant
- 38. D. enjoys peace and success in life
- 39. D. helping offenders to become better persons
- 40. C. courteous

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SECTION B

ESSAY

1 hour

*Answer **three** questions **only** from this section, choosing **one** question from **each** part
Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material*

PART I RELIGION

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part*

1. (a) Explain **five** attributes of God from the Christian point of view
(b) State **two** moral implications of the attributes of God mentioned in (a)

2. (a) Write **five** important facts about the life of **one** of the following personalities
(i) Toha Zie
(ii) Togbe Tsali
(iii) Tweneboa Kodua

(b) What **three** lessons could be learnt from the life of the personality you wrote about in (a)?

3. (a) Describe the mode of prayer in **either** Islam **or** African Traditional Religion.
(b) Mention **three** reasons why people take part in worship

PART II MORAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part*

4. (a) Explain **four** ways by which people show their commitment to God
(b) Give three reasons why commitment to one's family is necessary

5. (a) Outline **five** habits which constitute good manners.
(b) State four benefits of showing good manners in the community

6. (a) Explain **four** types of rewards available to those who put up good behavior.
(b) State three acts which are considered as bad deeds

PART III
SOCIAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part.*

7.
 - (a) Give **four** reasons why one should support religious groups with one's money.
 - (b) List **four** instances where such monies are misused by religious leaders

8.
 - (a) Explain **five** functions of a religious organization
 - (b) What **two** problems do religious organizations face?

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SOLUTIONS

SECTION B

ESSAY

1. (a) **Attributes of God from the Christian point of view**
 - (i) **Omnipotent** – God is all powerful. He is capable of doing all things
 - (ii) **Omniscient** – God is all knowing. He knows everything, in both the spiritual and physical realms, regardless of the place /time / subject matter
 - (iii) **Omnipresent** – God is everywhere (in the entire universe) at all times. There's nothing done anywhere that he cannot see.
 - (iv) **Merciful / Compassionate** – God does not punish people as they deserve to be. He allows his children to confess their sins and repent, then, He forgives them.
 - (v) **Gracious** – God gives people good things that they don't even deserve / merit, if only they have faith and trust in him.
 - (vi) **Just /Rewarder** – God rewards those who do good and punishes those who do evil.
 - (vii) **Creator** – God created the whole universe and all that it contains, both in the spiritual and physical realms
 - (viii) **Love** – God is unconditionally loving and He himself is the embodiment of love
 - (ix) **Most Holy / Righteous** – There is no sin in God. God has never committed wrong, does not commit wrong and will never ever commit wrong
 - (x) **Longsuffering** – God is patient towards his children. He does not give up on them
 - (xi) **Provider / Generous / Kind** – He gives freely and abundantly to those he wants to give to
 - (xii) **Sovereign** – God does whatever He pleases. No one can instruct / force Him to do what He does not want to do
 - (xiii) **Protector** – He protects His children from harm, either by His presence or by His angels.
 - (xiv) **Immortal / Eternal / Everlasting** – God has always existed (been there) and will continually exist without end / forever
 - (xv) **Dependable** – God does not fail anyone who chooses to trust / depend on Him
 - (xvi) **Life-Giver** – God is the giver of life to the living. He can also take back the life He gives as and when He wants

- (b) **Moral implications of the attributes of God mentioned in (a)**

- (i) **Omnipotent** – We, his children, also have the talents/ potential. We must therefore work hard to identify and sharpen our skills/ talents/ potentials in order to use them to do great things for mankind
- (ii) **Omniscient** – God’s children also have the ability to know and do a lot of things. We must therefore study harder in order to gain more knowledge for greater works
- (iii) **Omnipresent** – Since God is everywhere, He sees all that we do whether good or bad. We must therefore be careful to do the right thing, whether in public or in private.
- (iv) **Merciful / Compassionate** – We must be merciful to (forgive) others, so that God would also forgive us when we sin against Him
- (v) **Gracious** – We must be willing to help others even if we think they don’t deserve it
- (vi) **Creator** – We, God’s children, also have creative abilities within us. We must learn to be innovative and creative and offer solutions to problems around us
- (vii) **Love** – We must love one another, just as God has loved us
- (viii) **Most Holy / Righteous** – We must endeavour to be upright in all our ways. We must do the right things at the right time, in the right way and under the right circumstances.
- (ix) **Longsuffering** – We must be patient and tolerant with others
- (x) **Provider / Generous / Kind** – We must be help and give to others willingly and cheerfully
- (xi) **Sovereign** – Everyone has rights, which must be protected and respected.
- (xii) **Protector** – We must offer security for others, especially our younger siblings/ friends, just as God also protects us his children
- (xiii) **Immortal / Eternal / Everlasting** – Whatever we do, we must think of the future implications for posterity (future generations), and not just for our selfish interest today.
- (xiv) **Dependable** – We must also be trustworthy and dependable, just as our heavenly Father is.
- (xv) **Life-Giver** – We must follow God’s principles with respect to childbirth. We must wait to get married before giving birth.

2. (a) Important facts about the lives of the following personalities

- (i) **Toha Zie**
 - Toha Zie means the red hunter
 - He is believed to have migrated from Tunga (east of Lake Chad) to Zamfara in northern Nigeria, through Mali
 - He was a great warrior who fought in war with the Malian king.
 - He married Paga Wabga, one of the daughters of the Malian king.
 - He is the ancestor who led the final southwestern migration from Bawku, at Ghana's northeastern border, to present-day Dagbon.
 - His grandson, Naa Gbewaa, is considered the common ancestor of the Dagomba and two related groups, the Nanumba and the Mamprussi.
 - His great grandson, Sitobu, Naa Gbewaa's son, is the father of Dagomba and the man who begat the royal lineage of the chiefs of Dagbon.
 - Toha Zie is believed to have fired an arrow into a strange beast which had previously killed several people

- He risked his life to save his people

(ii) Togbe Tsali

- He was a powerful traditional priest of the Anlo traditional area
- He was a member of the Tsiamé royal clan
- His ancestral background could be traced to Notsie in between Togo and Benin
- He was a hunter and a farmer by profession
- He had no children
- He possessed many magical powers
- He used his many powers to cause King Agorkoli and his elders to fall into a deep sleep overnight
- He helped the Anlos to escape from King Agorkoli of Notsie; thus bringing freedom to his people
- He turned his people into several mice
- He turned the footprints of his people backwards so as to prevent their enemies from attacking them
- His people always looked up to him for assistance and direction
- He united his people as one group
- He physically provided food and meat for the needy
- He sacrificed his comforts for the sake of his people
- He could cause rain to fall on only his farm
- He sacrificed his comforts for the sake of his people
- He built many shrines where his people consulted him for assistance
- Before his death, he removed his upper and lower jaws and instructed his people to use them as foundation stones to build two separate fetish houses (shrines) to his memory
- He was chopped into pieces and thrown into a river, but was later found loitering around the river
- A festival, Hogbetsotso, is celebrated in his honour
- He is now considered a god who is invoked and worshipped.

(iii) Tweneboah Kodua

- He was the chief of Kumawu
- He was a warrior
- He is regarded as one of the bravest chiefs of the Asantes
- In a war between the Asantes and the Denkyiras, he was forbidden to shoot though he was fully armed
- He offered himself to be sacrificed in order for his people to win a war
- His death spiritually helped the Asantes to defeat the Denkyiras
- Okomfo Anokye had predicted that unless Tweneboah Kodua was gunned down, the Asantes could not win the war
- His patriotic nature led to the raising of Kumawu to a paramountcy status
- He instructed that no Kumawu citizen be punished with death penalty, irrespective of his crime because he, Tweneboah Kodua, had died for them once and for all
- As a result of his death, all natives of Kumawu are given tribal marks to signify that, they are descendants of Tweneboah Kodua.

(b) Lessons that could be learnt from the life of :

Egya (Osofo) Ahor / Okomfo Anokye / Togbe Tsali

- (i) Love
- (ii) Selflessness
- (iii) Spiritual strength
- (iv) Sacrifice
- (v) Patriotism
- (vi) Commitment
- (vii) Bravery / courage
- (viii) Kindness
- (ix) Commitment
- (x) Hardwork
- (xi) Peacemaking

3. (a) The mode of prayer in Islam.

Introduction:

The ablution (wuzu) must be performed before every salat

The prayer session comprises a number of movements / positions.

Each movement is always preceded by the phrase 'Allahu Akbar' (God is Great).

This indicates to followers of the prayer that the leader is about to make the next movement.

Takbir (Starting position)

Muslims face towards the Qibla in Mecca and make the intention to pray. To begin the act of prayer, they say 'Allahu Akbar' meaning God is great, raising the hands to the ears or shoulder.

Qiyaam (Standing position)

Muslims place their right hand over their left on their chest or navel while in the standing position

A short supplication glorifying God and seeking His protection is read.

Qiraat (Recitation from Quran)

Muslims recite Surah Al Fatiha, which is the first chapter in the Qur'an. Verses from any another chapter are then recited.

Ruku (Bowing position)

The Muslim bows down, putting the hands on the knees and says 'glory be to God, the Most Great', three times.

Qiyaam (Standing position)

While moving into the upright position, Muslims recite 'God listens to the one who praises Him' and while in the standing position, 'To God belongs all praise' then is recited. 'God is Great' is recited again. Hands are loosely at the sides this time.

Sujud (Prostrating position)

Sujud means to prostrate. While in the prostration position 'Glory be to God, the Most High' is repeated three times. Palms, knees, toes, forehead and nose must be the only body parts touching the ground.

Qa'da-i-Akhira (Sitting position)

'God is Great' is recited while moving to the sitting position. Muslims pause here for a few seconds, either staying silent, or reciting a shorter prayer. 'God is Great' is recited once more as the sujud position is taken again.

Sujud (Prostrating position)

This sujud is the same as the first one.

After reciting 'Glory be to God, the Most High', one 'raka'ah', or unit is complete.

Tashahhud

After saying God is Great, Muslims return to the sitting position. They recite a set number of short prayers in Arabic, praising God, and sending peace on the Prophet. They repeat the declaration of faith, raising the forefinger of their right hand, in order to act as a witness.

They then ask God to bestow blessings and peace upon Prophet Abraham and his family, and ask for the same for Prophet Muhammad. Finally, Muslims ask for forgiveness and mercy, and ask God to bless them and their children until the Day of Judgement.

Peace to the right

To end the prayer, Muslims first turn their face to the right saying 'Peace be upon you, and the mercy and blessings of Allah.'

(This is said to the Angels who Muslims believe accompany each human being to record their actions)

Peace to the left

'Peace be upon you, and the mercy and blessings of Allah' is repeated turning to the left side now.

(Muslims believe the Angel on the right side records all good actions and thoughts, while the one on the left records all bad actions.)

The mode of prayer in African Traditional Religion

- Libation is a way by which people pray to a deity
- Libation may be offered by an individual on his behalf alone or on behalf of a group of people
- Libations are usually offered at festivals, naming ceremonies, engagements, marriage ceremonies, etc
- Those who qualify to offer libation include family heads, linguists, chiefs, fetish priests, etc
- Libation is offered to the ancestors, lesser gods and spirits and to the Supreme God
- The one who offers the libation must remove his hat and footwear as a sign of respect to the deity or ancestors and stands in front of the other members of the praying group
- The prayers are said aloud to the hearing of all those present
- The right hand is used in the offering of libation

- The following procedures are followed:
 - (i) Prelude : the capturing of the attention / consent of the objects of worship
 - (ii) Invocation: the spirits are invoked through rendering appellations and praise
 - (iii)Petition: petitions / requests are made unto the deity / ancestor to which the prayers are being rendered
 - (iv)Conclusion: Usually marked by request for curses upon enemies and blessings upon sympathizers

(b) Reasons why people take part in worship

- (i) To obey God's command to worship him at all times
- (ii) To thank God for his kindness and other blessings
- (iii) To praise God for his mighty works
- (iv) To reverence and respect God
- (v) To request for God's guidance, favour, protection, preservation, etc
- (vi) To confess their sins and ask for forgiveness
- (vii) To purify their hearts and consecrate themselves
- (viii) To intercede on behalf of others
- (ix) To fellowship with God and strengthen their relationship with Him
- (x) To fellowship with other worshippers
- (xi) To gain spiritual strength and vitality
- (xii) To show obedience and submission to God
- (xiii) To guard against sin and wrongdoing
- (xiv) To stay faithful and committed to God
- (xv) To help others who are in need
- (xvi) To purify him/herself

4. (a) Ways by which people show their commitment to God

- (i) Attending worship sessions (at church / mosque / shrine) as often as one has to
- (ii) Praying to God in the various ways as prescribed by one's religion
- (iii) Studying and obeying the Scriptures or traditions of one's religion
- (iv) Giving offering, tithes, sacrifices and other contributions to the church / mosque / shrine
- (v) Singing and dancing in praise / worship to God
- (vi) Sharing the principles of their faith with others in order to encourage them to join
- (vii) Forgiving others who offend them in any way
- (viii) Offering various kinds of help (financial / material / social, etc) to those who need it
- (ix) Repenting of their sins and living an upright life
- (x) Serving the church / mosque / shrine by working in one of their department

(b) Reasons why commitment to one's family is necessary

- (x) It strengthens the bond among family members
- (xi) It helps members to progress steadily in life
- (xii) Family members can be helped in times of need
- (xiii) It boosts members' self worth and confidence

- (xiv) It creates peace, love and harmony
- (xv) It makes the family united and strong
- (xvi) It gives the family a good reputation in society
- (xvii) It helps members to have a peaceful mind in order to work effectively
- (xviii) Family members get to learn and show good moral and behavior.

5. (a) Habits which constitute good manners.

- (i) Greeting and respecting others
- (ii) Helping the elderly with their load
- (iii) Offering one's seat to the elderly
- (iv) Putting one's hands behind him/ her when speaking with the elderly
- (v) Using polite language, such as 'please', 'thank you' and 'sorry' when speaking to others
- (vi) Using the proper modes of greeting, such removing one's hat, using the right hand, lowering one's cloth / bowing before a chief, etc
- (vii) Doing one's school chores diligently and faithfully
- (viii) Dressing modestly and decently
- (ix) Avoiding all forms of social vices, such as prostitution, drug abuse, armed robbery, etc.
- (x) Exercising self-control over one's desires or temper
- (xi) Assisting / helping friends whenever they need help.
- (xii) Doing one's house chores diligently and faithfully
- (xiii) Obeying good instructions from elderly people
- (xiv) Disposing of litter in a proper way
- (xv) Keeping our bodies and surroundings clean and tidy at all times

(b) Benefits of showing good manners in the community

- (xiv) It brings honour and respect to the person and his/ her family
- (xv) It creates peace and harmony in the community
- (xvi) It makes one gain much favour and help from various people.
- (xvii) It makes it easy for one to make good friends.
- (xviii) It creates unity and a sense of togetherness in the community
- (xix) It promotes rapid development of the community
- (xx) It gives the person a high social reputation (how society sees one)
- (xxi) The person builds up a high self esteem / confidence (how one sees him/herself)
- (xxii) It brings peace of mind (sound mind) to focus on education.
- (xxiii) There is a higher chance of attracting responsible partner for marriage
- (xxiv) It creates a sense of satisfaction and joy in people
- (xxv) It brings spiritual blessings
- (xxvi) It can open up several good opportunities for the person

6. (a) Types of rewards available to those who put up good behavior.

- (i) **Book awards** – Books or other educational material, usually given at schools' Speech and Prize-giving ceremonies, especially to pupils for excellent academic performance.
- (ii) **Cash prizes** – Amounts of money given as a reward for a commendable accomplishment
- (iii) **Certificates** – Formal documents, usually using a card, given in recognition of the successful completion of a particular course or examination.
- (iv) **Promotion** – A raise (an elevation) of the class /status / level/ position of someone after having done satisfactory work at the previous stage.
- (v) **Verbal appreciation** – Words spoken, either to the person alone or to the hearing of everyone, to acknowledge a good / commendable work by that person
- (vi) **Recommendation** – An expression of support / endorsement / approval for someone to another party. It could be either verbal or written
- (vii) **Scholarship** – Financial help / an amount of money awarded to someone to pursue further studies
- (viii) **Good testimonial** – A favourable report on the qualities and virtues of someone
- (ix) **Citation** – An official document or speech that lauds someone, especially due to his/her achievement.
- (x) **Praise** – Words that express approval or admiration for someone or one's work.
- (xi) **Medals** – a small flat piece of metal, usually shaped like a coin and stamped with an inscription or design, awarded to somebody for outstanding
- (xii) **Holiday** – An exemption period from regular or routine work
- (xiii) **Party** – a social gathering to which people are invited in order to enjoy themselves and often celebrate something or someone.
- (xiv) **A pleasurable experience**, such as taking one out for dinner, giving one an opportunity to travel for holidays, etc

(b) Acts which are considered as bad deeds

- (xx) Abusing drugs
- (xxi) Prostitution
- (xxii) Armed robbery
- (xxiii) Having pre-marital sex
- (xxiv) Telling lies
- (xxv) Insulting others
- (xxvi) Showing disrespect to / disregard for others
- (xxvii) Being late to school / church / other engagements
- (xxviii) Being irregular at school / church
- (xxix) Refusing to do one's homework or not doing it properly
- (xxx) Refusing to do one's house or school work/chores
- (xxxi) Dressing indecently / inappropriately
- (xxxii) Performing badly in one's test or examination
- (xxxiii) Refusing to help people when they need help which one can provide.
- (xxxiv) Disobeying instructions from elderly people
- (xxxv) Refusing to surrender one's seat for an elderly person
- (xxxvi) Indiscriminate littering of the environment
- (xxxvii) Keeping our bodies and surroundings dirty
- (xxxviii) Wasting water and electricity.

7. (a) Reasons why one should support religious groups with one's money.

- (i) To obey God's commands
- (ii) To attract the blessings of God
- (iii) To express one's commitment to the religious group
- (iv) To help cater for the needs of the church/mosque/shrine
- (v) To help pay the salaries / allowances of the fulltime religious workers
- (vi) To help to support the poor and needy in the group
- (vii) To support the development and growth of the religious group
- (viii) To help promote the education and training of religious workers
- (ix) To help with the missionary work of the group
- (x) To help the group to pay its bills or meet its financial obligations

(b) Instances where such monies are misused by religious leaders

- (xi) When the leaders spend most of the money on themselves, rather than for the purpose for which the monies were given
- (xii) When monies are spent on things which are not in the church's budget
- (xiii) When monies are spent on things considered unnecessary, simply because there seem to be a lot of money available to spend
- (xiv) When monies are used for bribery and corruption
- (xv) When the monies meant for specific purposes are diverted into other areas
- (xvi) When there is embezzlement of funds by an individual or a group of people
- (xvii) When monies are used for litigations
- (xviii) When the funds keep piling while needy and poor members keep suffering
- (xix) When invoices are overstated
- (xx) When proper financial records are not kept properly

8. (a) Functions of a religious youth organization

- (i) To promote peace, love and harmony among people
- (ii) To educate the members on the foundation and historical background of their religion
- (iii) To teach members the principles, values and doctrines of the religion
- (iv) To help members to grow spiritually
- (v) To support the needy and underprivileged in society
- (vi) To help with secular education (both formal and informal) of people
- (vii) To create the opportunity for members to discover and develop their talents and potentials
- (viii) To give members the opportunity to socialize in a healthy environment
- (ix) To help member to keep their physical bodies fit and strong
- (x) To create the opportunity for members to learn vocational and other practical skills which could be of commercial value
- (xi) To train members to become future leaders
- (xii) To give members the chance to explore other places outside their localities.

(b) Problems that religious youth organizations face

- (i) Inadequate funds for programs and activities
- (ii) Lack of sufficient support from the mother organization / group
- (iii) Interference from the community
- (iv) Insufficient time and chance for the various activities
- (v) Lack of commitment of some leaders and members
- (vi) Internal inter-personal conflicts and disagreements
- (vii) Embezzlement of funds
- (viii) Indiscipline / Indecent behaviour of some members and leaders

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE TEST

45 Minutes

1. God commanded the earth to produce plants on the
 - A. second day
 - B. third day
 - C. fourth day
 - D. fifth day

2. In the creation story, God ordered Adam to
 - A. subdue and till the earth
 - B. take good care of Eve
 - C. worship Him regularly
 - D. eat all the fruits in the garden

3. The three main religions in Ghana believe in
 - A. ancestors and witches
 - B. holy scriptures
 - C. angels and smaller gods
 - D. a supreme being

4. The Asafo companies are concerned with the promotion of all the following except
 - A. good behaviour
 - B. cultural development
 - C. adolescent reproductive health
 - D. social development

5. The Damba festival is celebrated to mark the
 - A. end of the agricultural year
 - B. birthday of Prophet Muhammad
 - C. founding of the Mole-Dagbon
 - D. birthday of the Yaa Naa I

6. For a man to greet an Akan chief he must
 - A. raise hands and bow down
 - B. raise hands and pass by
 - C. remove sandals and kneel down
 - D. remove sandals and lower the cloth

7. Muslims throw stones during Hajj to
- A. keep Satan away from their lives
 - B. commemorate Hagar's departure
 - C. help them celebrate the Eid-ul-Adha
 - D. remember Abraham's temptation
8. Prophet Muhammad's marriage with Khadijah enabled him to
- A. free many Muslim slaves
 - B. devote more time for worship
 - C. migrate to Medina
 - D. preach publicly in Mecca
9. The traditions of the Prophet Muhammad which form part of the Quran are the
- A. Injil and Zabur
 - B. Hadith and Sunnah
 - C. Sunnah and Injil
 - D. Ru'ya and Hadith
10. Which of the following attributes of God is not manifested in the creation story?
- A. All knowing
 - B. Ever forgiving
 - C. All powerful
 - D. Ever present
11. According to the Qur'an, a proud person
- A. never thinks he is better than others
 - B. respects the opinions of others
 - C. values the experiences of other people
 - D. likes to tell other people what to do
12. The chief who offered himself to be sacrificed during the Ashanti-Denkyira war was
- A. Opoku Ware
 - B. Egya Ahor
 - C. Ntim Gyakari
 - D. Tweneboa Kodua
13. The Bible teaches that people in authority must be
- A. praised
 - B. served
 - C. respected
 - D. proud
14. The *Janazah* prayer is performed
- A. during Friday worship
 - B. when a Muslim dies
 - C. when a Muslim is traveling
 - D. after the Ramadan fast

15. The Young People's Guild is an organization in the
- A. Methodist church
 - B. Anglican church
 - C. Presbyterian church
 - D. Pentecost church
16. The purpose of *Salat* is to enable a Muslim
- A. travel to Mecca
 - B. have a pure heart
 - C. become an Imam
 - D. prepare for the Ramadan fast
17. The traditional belief that the child needs no one to show him God means
- A. God is with the child
 - B. God exists
 - C. the child knows God
 - D. the child talks to God
18. Abraham was known for his great faith because he
- A. refused the idols of Canaan
 - B. was willing to sacrifice his son to God
 - C. built an altar to worship God
 - D. agreed to separate from Lot
19. The tribes of Israel derived their names from the sons of
- A. Abraham
 - B. Joseph
 - C. Jacob
 - D. Isaac
20. The transition between childhood and adulthood is termed
- A. outdooring
 - B. adolescence
 - C. puberty
 - D. confirmation
21. When one refuses to play with bad friends on the advice of parents, one is described as being
- A. God-fearing
 - B. sincere
 - C. obedient
 - D. polite
22. Putting one's interest above that of others results in
- A. understanding
 - B. debate
 - C. togetherness
 - D. conflict

23. One disadvantage of the nuclear family system is that
- A. too many people give orders
 - B. there is difficulty in identifying kinsmen
 - C. there are conflicts in sharing property
 - D. parents feel lonely at old age
24. There is dignity in labour. This statement means
- A. only office work brings recognition
 - B. some jobs are more dignified than others
 - C. we should work among all classes of people
 - D. we need to be proud of our work
25. Which of the following is **not** a peaceful way to ask for your right?
- A. Petition
 - B. Kidnapping
 - C. Silent protest
 - D. Lobbying
26. In Ghana people are said to lead decent life when they
- A. shout in public for their rights
 - B. make people respect them
 - C. weed around the compound
 - D. have leisure with friends
27. Repentance leads to
- A. denial forgiveness
 - B. forgiveness and reconciliation
 - C. punishment and forgiveness
 - D. reconciliation and denial
28. Which of the following is **not** an appropriate reward for good deeds?
- A. Testimonial
 - B. Cash
 - C. Appreciation
 - D. Scholarship
29. When people are committed to themselves in friendship they
- A. work at the same place
 - B. worship together in a church
 - C. show loyalty to each other
 - D. run away from evil
30. Duties given by a senior to a junior are termed as
- A. privileges
 - B. rights
 - C. responsibilities
 - D. authority

31. The term *idleness* in Religious and Moral Education means
- A. having fun
 - B. enjoying siesta
 - C. wasting time
 - D. playing games
32. Sex education in school is important because it
- A. makes children sexually active
 - B. could lead to early marriage
 - C. creates curiosity among children
 - D. exposes the dangers of pre-marital sex
33. Which of the following drugs is **most** commonly abused
- A. Cocaine
 - B. Laxatives
 - C. Tobacco
 - D. Paracetamol
34. In which way can money help spread germs?
- A. keeping it in a purse for a long period
 - B. Handling it with hands
 - C. Crumpling it in one's pocket
 - D. Keeping it in one's brassiere
35. A child is described as courteous when he or she
- A. assists the elderly
 - B. dresses well to church
 - C. gives gift to friends
 - D. learns at school
36. Waiting and allowing things to happen at the right time shows
- A. honesty
 - B. patience
 - C. commitment
 - D. obedience
37. When we regret for a bad deed, we are showing
- A. courage
 - B. forgiveness
 - C. repentance
 - D. reconciliation
38. The statement *time is money*, implies that time is
- A. precious
 - B. limitless
 - C. life
 - D. everything

39. Which of the following is a festival of purification for the year?

- A. Addae
- B. Odwira
- C. Homowo
- D. Damba

40. A patriotic citizen is a person who

- A. helps the family always
- B. practices personal hygiene
- C. defends his nation always
- D. worships his Creator regularly

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SOLUTIONS

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE TEST

1. B. third day
2. A. subdue and till the earth
3. D. a supreme being
4. C. adolescent reproductive health
5. B. birthday of Prophet Muhammad
6. D. remove sandals and lower the cloth
7. A. keep Satan away from their lives
8. A. free many Muslim slaves
9. B. Hadith and Sunnah
10. B. Ever forgiving
11. D. likes to tell other people what to do
12. D. Tweneboa Kodua
13. C. respected
14. B. when a Muslim dies
15. C. Presbyterian church
16. B. have a pure heart
17. B. God exists
18. B. was willing to sacrifice his son to God
19. C. Jacob
20. C. puberty
21. C. obedient
22. D. conflict

23. B. there is difficulty in identifying kinsmen
24. D. we need to be proud of our work
25. B. Kidnapping
26. B. make people respect them
27. B. forgiveness and reconciliation
28. B. Cash
29. C. show loyalty to each other
30. C. responsibilities
31. C. wasting time
32. D. exposes the dangers of pre-marital sex
33. D. Paracetamol
34. D. Keeping it in one's brassiere
35. A. assists the elderly
36. B. patience
37. C. repentance
38. A. precious
39. B. Odwira
40. C. defends his nation always

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SECTION B

ESSAY

1 hour

*Answer **three** questions **only** from this section, choosing **one** question from **each** part
Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material*

PART I

RELIGION

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part*

1. (a) Explain **four** human activities which have negatively affected God's beautiful creation.
(b) State **four** ways by which you can protect God's creation.
2. (a) Give **four** reasons why a naming ceremony is important in your community.
(b) Identify **three** factors to be considered in choosing a name for a child.
3. (a) Describe how Wuzu (ablution) is performed in Islam
(b) Give three reasons why Wuzu is important

PART II

MORAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part*

4. (a) Explain **four** reasons why students abuse drugs
(b) State **three** effects of substance abuse
5. (a) List **four** processes involved in showing repentance
(b) Give **three** reasons for showing regret for one's wrong deeds.
6. (a) Explain the term comportment
(b) In which **five** ways can you show comportment in school

PART III
SOCIAL LIFE

Answer one question only from this part.

7. (a) What are human rights?
(b) Explain any **five** forms of human rights
8. (a) What is bribery and corruption
(b) Mention **five** effects of bribery and corruption on society.

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SOLUTIONS

SECTION B

ESSAY

1. (a) **Human activities which have negatively affected God's beautiful creation.**
- (i) **Indiscriminate sand winning**
The uncontrolled winning (mining / collection) of sand from beaches or coastal areas degrades the land and destroys the beaches
 - (ii) **Indiscriminate mining**
The mining of minerals destroys the natural vegetation of the land. The use of chemicals for mining also negatively affects the land. Moreover, the dust produced pollutes the atmosphere.
 - (iii) **Trees felling**
The cutting down of trees for various purposes destroys the forest and causes desertification.
 - (iv) **Overgrazing**
Allowing cattle and other animals to feed on vegetation at a place for a very long time makes the vegetation get depleted
 - (v) **Disposal of solid and liquid waste in water bodies**
Solid and liquid wastes dumped in water bodies such as rivers, lagoons, seas, pollute them and kill fishes and other flora (plant life) and fauna (animal life)
 - (vi) **Indiscriminate disposal of refuse**
Some people throw refuse about haphazardly. This pollutes the environment and promotes the spread of diseases
 - (vii) **Excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides**
This pollutes both the land and water bodies into which runoff flows
 - (viii) **Crude oil spillage**
Crude oil sometimes accidentally gets spilled onto the sea from oil tankers or from oil rigs. This causes pollution of the sea.
 - (ix) **Release of toxic gases from industries**

Certain manufacturing industries release poisonous gases into the atmosphere. This causes air pollution.

- (x) **Bush/refuse burning**
The uncontrolled burning of bush destroys vegetation. Smoke from burning of bush / refuse also pollutes the atmosphere / air.
- (xi) **Smoking of cigarettes, marijuana, etc**
Fumes from the smoking of cigarettes, marijuana, etc, contain toxic substances that pollute the air.
- (xii) **Excessive dust from sites**
The construction of roads and buildings, mining, quarrying and other such activities release dust into the atmosphere which pollute the air.

(b) Ways by which one can protect God's creation.

- (x) Planting more trees to replace ones cut down
- (xi) Planting trees to create a forest (where there was none)
- (xii) Ensuring proper disposal of refuse/ solid and liquid waste
- (xiii) Campaigning for refuse / solid and liquid waste to be recycled.
- (xiv) Proposing the making and enforcement of laws to prevent human activities that cause environmental degradation
- (xv) Requesting for the setting up of government agencies to control the activities of miners, sand winners and other potential polluters of the environment.
- (xvi) Encouraging miners, farmers, fishermen, etc to use appropriate methods for their activities
- (xvii) Reporting persons or companies that destroy the environment to the appropriate authorities for them to be arrested and prosecuted.
- (xviii) Helping with public education on protection of the environment
- (xix) Checking erosion by terracing, ridging, planting cover crops and wind brakes

2. (a) Reasons why a naming ceremony is important in the community.

- (i) It gives the child a name and an identity
- (ii) It makes the child a full member of the family and of the society
- (iii) It highlights certain social values that the child is expected to uphold.
- (iv) It causes the child to receive blessings from the family and from God
- (v) It brings members of the family together
- (vi) It creates the opportunity for the child's parents to receive financial and material support for the child

(b) Factors to be considered in choosing a name for a child.

- (i) The sex / gender of the child
- (ii) The day on which the child was born
- (iii) The names of the parents
- (iv) The family / clan that the child comes from
- (v) The tribe of the parents

- (vi) The religious background of the parents
- (vii) The ordinal place of the child (ie, whether first or tenth child, etc)
- (viii) The person after whom the child may be named
- (ix) Whether the child is single or a twin or triplet, etc
- (x) The meaning of the name

3. (a) How Wuzu (ablution) is performed in Islam

- (i) Start by making niyyah (intention) to perform wudu and cleanse the self of impurities.
- (ii) Say bismillah. (In the name of God; The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.)
- (iii) Wash the right hand up to the wrist (and between the fingers) three times, then similarly for the left hand.
- (iv) Rinse the mouth and spit out the water three times and rub the teeth with a miswak or the finger.
- (v) Completely clean the nose with water three times.
- (vi) Wash the face three times.
- (vii) Wash the right arm up to the elbow three times; then the left arm three times. Pass fingers of one hand between the fingers of the other hand.
- (viii) Wipe the entire head with wet hands.
- (ix) Clean the inside and outside of the ears with wet right and left fingers, and again with wet right and left thumbs.
- (x) Starting with the right foot, wash both feet from the toes up to and including the ankles thrice.
- (xi) Recite the shahadah.
- (xii) Offer two-rak'at prayer.

(b) Reasons why Wuzu is important

- (i) It prepares the mind for prayer (salat)
- (ii) It ensures purity of the body – by the washing with water
- (iii) It makes prayer (salat) valid
- (iv) It helps the blood circulatory system to function properly – by the massage of the body in the process
- (v) It helps with normal breathing – by the cleaning of the nostrils
- (vi) It helps with correct functioning of the central nervous system – through the stimulation of the blood flow by massaging.
- (vii) It helps to prevent skin infections – by the washing away of germs from the body
- (viii) It helps to prevent early aging or the formation of wrinkles – by maintaining the electrostatic balance of the body through the application of water.

4. (a) Reasons why students abuse drugs

- (i) **Peer pressure** – Students may be deceived /influenced / compelled by their friends/ peers to join in drug abuse
- (ii) **Financial difficulty / Poverty** – students who are not able to meet their basic needs may be tempted to follow their richer friends to abuse drugs and get some help from them.
- (iii) **Boredom** – Some students abuse drugs whenever they feel bored, due the sense of euphoria (feeling ‘high’ or excited) that certain drugs tend to cause

- (iv) **Immoral intentions** – students sometimes abuse drugs in order to get the courage to commit immoral acts such as prostitution, rioting/ vandalism, rebellion, etc
- (v) **Ignorance** – Some students abuse drugs simply because they do not know the effects / consequences of their actions
- (vi) **Curiosity** – Some abuse drugs just to know how it feels like or to ‘see’ what would happen when they do it.
- (vii) **The media** – Several programmes/ articles / features / advertisements in the media (ie, radio, TV, newspapers, journals, internet, etc) influence students to abuse drugs
- (viii) **Broken / dysfunctional homes** – the lack of adequate parental control and other problems related to broken or dysfunctional homes sometimes creates the opportunity for students to practice drug abuse.
- (ix) **Irresponsible parenting** – Students whose parents are too permissive or bad examples may easily drift into substance abuse at the least opportunity
- (x) **Lack of self control** – Some students abuse drugs simply because they are not able to control themselves due to indiscipline.
- (xi) **Studying purposes** – The thinking that drugs can make them stay awake in order to study makes some students abuse drugs.
- (xii) **Intelligence / retentive memory** – Some students abuse drugs because they think that it makes them have a sharper retentive memory or more intelligent.
- (xiii) **Hunger relief** – Some believe that drugs make them not feel hungry often
- (xiv) **Good appetite** – Some believe drugs give them a good appetite so that they can eat more.
- (xv) **Confidence** – Certain students abuse drugs because they think that drugs make them more confident / bold
- (xvi) **Identity symbol** – The thinking that drugs is a symbol of identity (ie, it makes them feel part of a particular group or social class)

(b) Effects of substance abuse

- (i) **Health Problems / Infections and diseases** – such as headaches, nausea, fever, cancer, high blood pressure, etc.
- (ii) **Loss of respect and dignity** - for both the abuser and his/ her family
- (iii) **Addiction** – Most drugs are addictive, so abusers may find it very difficult to stop using them, even when they want to
- (iv) **Strained relationships** – abusers find it difficult to relate with others properly, since the substances usually affect their minds and the way they see things
- (v) **Mental problems** – the substances usually affect their minds or the way they see things. In severe cases, the abusers become insane (mad)
- (vi) **Low self esteem** – substance abusers tend to look down upon themselves
- (vii) **Low reputation** – the society generally tend to have a low regard for substance abusers
- (viii) **Low productivity** – Substance abusers are usually not able to work as much as they could, due to the effect of the substance on their health and thinking faculties
- (ix) **Unemployment** – substance abusers can lose their jobs either by neglect or by dismissal
- (x) **Risk of arrest, prosecution and imprisonment** – abusers of illicit substances stand the risk of being arrested, prosecuted and jailed

- (xi) **Educational challenges** – due to poor academic performance or suspension or dismissal from school
- (xii) **Depression** – due to the intense mental stress and problems related to substance abuse.
- (xiii) **Poverty / Financial difficulties** – due to the use of almost all of one's money to buy the substance and deal with the negative effects
- (xiv) **Increased burden on society** – Most abusers end up in the psychiatric hospitals or on the streets as beggars / thieves / prostitutes.
- (xv) **Death** – In extreme cases, substance abuse can lead to death

5. (a) Processes involved in showing repentance

- (i) Admitting / Confessing / Accepting that one has sinned or done wrong
- (ii) Showing regret for the sin / wrong committed
- (iii) Asking for forgiveness from the offended person
- (iv) Ensuring that the sin / wrong is not repeated

(b) Reasons for showing regret for one's wrong deeds.

- (i) It shows that one is truly sorry for his / her sins / wrongs.
- (ii) It enables one to be forgiven and shown mercy
- (iii) It makes room for reconciliation (coming back together)
- (iv) It shows that one is reasonable and wise.

6. (a) The term comportment

Comportment means behaving in a proper manner. There is a way of behaving in a particular society that is considered good / proper. Conducting oneself according to this proper way is known as comportment.

(b) Ways in which one can show comportment in school

- (i) Doing one's school chores diligently and faithfully
- (ii) Disposing of litter in a proper way (in the rubbish bin)
- (iii) Attending morning assembly and all other school gatherings regularly and punctually.
- (iv) Greeting and respecting teachers and school mates
- (v) Raising up one's hand and waiting to be called before speaking in class
- (vi) Asking permission before leaving the classroom
- (vii) Paying attention during lessons
- (viii) Submitting class and home assignments on time
- (ix) Ensuring that one's surroundings is always kept clean
- (x) Putting one's hands behind him/ her when speaking with a teacher
- (xi) Using polite language, such as 'please', 'thank you' and 'sorry' when speaking to others
- (xii) Dressing modestly and decently
- (xiii) Saying 'no' to bad friends who would want to influence one to commit bad deeds.
- (xiv) Exercising self-control over one's evil desires or bad temper
- (xv) Assisting / helping friends whenever they need help.

- (xvi) Obeying good instructions from teachers and seniors
- (xvii) Not standing on tables and chairs except by permission
- (xviii) Not littering the classroom / school compound
- (xix) Not making noise in class / on the school compound
- (xx) Not fighting in class / on the school compound
- (xxi) Not using abusive language

7. (a) Human rights

The basic rights and freedoms to which all human beings are entitled

Or:

The basic rights and freedoms of an individual

(b) Forms of human rights

- (i) The right to life
- (ii) The right to personal liberty
- (iii) The right to education
- (iv) The right to owning private property
- (v) The right to equality
- (vi) The right to dignity
- (vii) Freedom of expression
- (viii) Freedom of association
- (ix) Freedom of worship / religion

8. (a) Bribery and corruption

Bribery is the practice of giving or taking something, such as money or favour, in order to influence the recipient's view or conduct

Corruption is the practice of using one's power or position for dishonest gain or advantage

(b) Effects of bribery and corruption on society.

- (i) It is a sin against God
- (ii) It is an offence against the state
- (iii) It can lead to one's arrest and imprisonment
- (iv) It lowers one's reputation / dignity
- (v) It creates injustice in the society
- (vi) It gives one an undue advantage in a situation
- (vii) It promotes partiality
- (viii) It can lead to shame and disgrace when caught
- (ix) It reduces one's self worth
- (x) It creates conflicts and instability in our institutions
- (xi) It leads to lower productivity
- (xii) It cultivates an attitude of laziness in people
- (xiii) It can promote the misuse of state resources
- (xiv) It creates inefficiencies within our systems
- (xv) It denies justice to those whose rights have been abused
- (xvi) It creates opportunities for the perpetuation of social vices

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE TEST

45 Minutes

1. According to the Holy Bible, God created the sun, moon and stars in order to
 - A. give mankind the times and seasons
 - B. bless mankind with light
 - C. give mankind long life
 - D. direct movements of people and animals

2. Joseph was hated by his brothers because
 - A. Jacob promised him of inheritance
 - B. he loved his father very much
 - C. of his prophetic dreams
 - D. he was gentle and handsome

3. The patriarch described as a great man of faith was
 - A. Jacob
 - B. David
 - C. Moses
 - D. Abraham

4. Which of the following people was **not** a disciple of Jesus?
 - A. Paul
 - B. Peter
 - C. Matthew
 - D. James

5. The Holy Qur'an describes angels as creatures who
 - A. anoint prophets and messengers of Allah
 - B. punish evil doers on the judgement day
 - C. act on the orders of Allah
 - D. lead the faithful to observe Hajj

6. Which of the following acts in Islam promotes good neighbourliness, love and brotherhood?
 - A. Hajj
 - B. Zakat
 - C. Salat
 - D. Ramadan

7. The Muslim prayer observed after sunset is
 - A. Magrib
 - B. Asr
 - C. Zuhr
 - D. Fajr

8. 'If you want to talk to God, you must talk to the wind'. This traditional proverb means that God is
 - A. omnipotent
 - B. everywhere
 - C. the creator
 - D. a listener

9. To the traditional believer, the change from the physical to spiritual life occurs through
 - A. naming
 - B. birth
 - C. death
 - D. puberty

10. The most important activity during the *Odwira* festival of the Akwapim is
- merry making and dancing
 - purification and cleansing
 - feasting and meditation
 - family meetings and dancing
11. In the book of Genesis the world was created in
- 3 days
 - 5 days
 - 6 days
 - 7 days
12. All religions teach mankind to be steward of the earth and to
- farm on it
 - build on it
 - care for it
 - make it fertile
13. 'There is no God but God, and Muhammad is the Apostle of God'. This is known as the
- Shahadah
 - Iqamah
 - Adhan
 - Sunnah
14. The Prophet Muhammad is described as al-Amin because he was
- wealthy
 - generous
 - honest
 - brave
15. During naming ceremonies the baby is given drops of water and wine to signify that he should be
- truthful
 - patient
 - brave
 - obedient
16. The powerful god Penkyi Otu is associated with the
- Kundum festival
 - Aboakyir festival
 - Fetu Afashie
 - Akwambo festival
17. In traditional society, the dead is buried with money to ensure that the
- deceased can pay the fare to the other world
 - deceased can pay the gods and ancestors for protection
 - spirit of the deceased does not attack family members
 - family members are blessed with riches
18. God has no human face in
- Islam and Christianity
 - Islam and Traditional Religion
 - Traditional Religion and Christianity
 - Islam, Traditional Religion and Christianity
19. The snake as an animal was created by God to
- give man meat
 - kill man
 - lead man to sin
 - tempt man
20. The legendary Tsali performed his magical powers in and around
- Agbozume
 - Akpafu
 - Anloga
 - Tsiame

21. The nuclear family consists of
- A. parents and grandchildren
 - B. children and parents
 - C. parents, children and other relations
 - D. grandchildren and children
22. The environment can be protected from degradation by
- A. rearing more animals
 - B. continuous farming
 - C. planting more trees
 - D. extensive lumbering system
23. Greetings are very important in
- A. identifying a good speaker
 - B. opening up conversations
 - C. showing one's intelligence
 - D. knowing one's background
24. Work helps us to become
- A. reliable
 - B. sincere
 - C. healthy
 - D. courteous
25. Good eating habits include
- A. eating with a knife
 - B. mouth closed when chewing
 - C. stretching over to take something
 - D. speaking when eating
26. Money offered to influence a public officer over an important issue is
- A. bribery
 - B. scandal
 - C. corruption
 - D. cheating
27. An Akan girl qualifies for puberty rites when
- A. she is between the ages of fifteen and seventeen
 - B. she first experiences her menses
 - C. her breasts develop
 - D. she first becomes pregnant
28. Leisure time is used for
- A. playing games
 - B. congregational worship
 - C. doing house chores
 - D. weeding the house
29. The duty of a member of a community falls under
- A. civic responsibility
 - B. governmental responsibility
 - C. filial responsibility
 - D. communal responsibility

30. The **most** important prayer request during marriage rites is for
- A. prosperity and wealth
 - B. protection and long life
 - C. good health and protection
 - D. long life and children
31. One joins a religious youth movement in order to
- A. go to heaven
 - B. help to develop the religion
 - C. organize crusades
 - D. have prayers answered
32. Which of the following is a responsibility of children?
- A. Paying their own school fees
 - B. Providing their friends with their needs
 - C. Making sure parents are always at home
 - D. Helping parents at home
33. Giving a good testimonial to somebody for his good deed is a
- A. reward
 - B. sacrifice
 - C. respect
 - D. protection
34. To live a life of obedience means being
- A. gentle, loving and generous
 - B. respectful to parents and elders
 - C. a religious person
 - D. honest and generous
35. The **most** important reason for celebrating the Homowo festival is to
- A. outdoor twins
 - B. hoot at hunger
 - C. visit various shrines
 - D. sprinkle spiritual food
36. Which of the following is **not** a cause of teenage pregnancy?
- A. Curiosity and ignorance
 - B. Peer pressure
 - C. Low moral standard
 - D. Effective parental care
37. Substances that tend to relax the nerves and reduce stress are
- A. sedatives
 - B. stimulants
 - C. hard drugs
 - D. common drugs
38. The main purpose of punishment is to
- A. reform the offender

- B. hurt the offender
- C. protect the offender
- D. advise the offender

39. Self medication means

- A. taking medicine prescribed by a doctor
- B. buying drugs with prescription forms
- C. taking medicine given at the hospital
- D. taking drugs without medical advice

40. A special right that puts a person in a better position is

- A. favour
- B. choice
- C. freedom
- D. privilege

SOLUTIONS

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE TEST

1. A. give mankind the times and seasons
2. C. of his prophetic dreams
3. D. Abraham
4. A. Paul
5. C. act on the orders of Allah
6. C. Salat
7. A. Magrib
8. B. everywhere
9. C. death
10. B. purification and cleansing
11. C. 6 days
12. C. care for it
13. A. Shahadah
14. C. honest
15. A. truthful
16. B. Aboakyir festival
17. A. deceased can pay the fare to the other world
18. B. Islam and Traditional Religion
19. A. give man meat
20. D. Tsiamé
21. B. children and parents
22. C. planting more trees

- 23. B. opening up conversations
- 24. A. reliable
- 25. B. mouth closed when chewing
- 26. A. bribery
- 27. B. she first experiences her menses
- 28. A. playing games
- 29. A. civic responsibility
- 30. D. long life and children
- 31. B. help to develop the religion
- 32. D. Helping parents at home
- 33. A. reward
- 34. B. respectful to parents and elders
- 35. B. hoot at hunger
- 36. D. Effective parental care
- 37. A. sedatives
- 38. A. reform the offender
- 39. D. taking drugs without medical advice
- 40. D. privilege

April 2004

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SECTION B

ESSAY

1 hour

*Answer **three** questions **only** from this section, choosing **one** question from **each** part
Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material*

PART I

RELIGION

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part*

1. (a) Explain the usefulness of the following as created by God:
 - (i) plants
 - (ii) sea, moon, stars
- (b) What four steps can you take to preserve the plants in your environment?
2. (a) What is prayer?
- (b) State the importance of prayer to the traditional worshipper.
3. (a) Give five contributions of Caliph Abubakar to Islam.
- (b) What three lessons can be learnt from the contributions of Caliph Abubakar?

PART II

MORAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part*

4. (a) State five good deeds that will merit commendation
- (b) Mention four types of rewards that go with good deeds.
5. (a) List four benefits of living a chaste life
- (b) Mention five effects of teenage pregnancy
6. (a) What are religious songs?
- (b) Explain five moral lessons that can be learnt from such songs

PART III
SOCIAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part.*

7. (a) How is leisure time different from idleness?
(b) Indicate five ways in which you can use your leisure time profitably
8. (a) Explain five moral responsibilities of parents
(b) What four duties is a pupil expected to perform in school?

April 2004

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SOLUTIONS

SECTION B

ESSAY

1. (a) (i) **The usefulness of plants:**
- (i) Several plants provide food for animals and humankind
 - (ii) Some plants can be used as herbs or for medicine
 - (iii) Certain plants (trees / timber) are used for furniture and building materials
 - (iv) Plants (trees) serve as windbreaks that reduce the destructive impact of strong winds
 - (v) Green plants release oxygen (used for respiration) into the atmosphere as a result of photosynthesis
 - (vi) Green plants help to reduce the carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere by absorbing it for photosynthesis
 - (vii) Certain plants are used to check erosion
 - (viii) Some plants (trees) provide shade
 - (ix) Several plants, especially trees, serve as habitat / resting / hiding place for other living things, such as birds, monkeys, insects, snakes, etc
 - (x) Some plants are worshipped as deities in certain traditional societies
 - (xi) Some plants (eg, grass, plants with flowers, hedges, trees) are grown to beautify a place.
 - (xii) Certain parts of /substances from some plants can be used to make various items such as adhesives, fabric, brooms, footwear, etc
 - (xiii) Parts of certain plants are used to provide fuel, such as firewood and charcoal
- (ii) **The usefulness of the sea,**
- It serves as a habitat for fish and other sea creatures and plants
 - It is a source of food (seafood) for man and animals
 - It is a source of water for domestic purposes such as bathing and washing
 - It is used for the production of common salt
 - It is a means of transport (using boats, ships, submarines, etc)
 - It is a source of water for domestic purposes
 - Crude oil is drilled from below the seabed
 - It provides employment for people such as fishermen, sailors, port workers, etc
 - It helps in rain formation as large amounts of water get evaporated into the atmosphere

The usefulness of the moon,

- It gives light to the earth during the night
- It causes the rising and falling of sea tides
- It can be used to determine times and seasons
- It is used by certain cultures and religions for predictions, prayer and as a deity
- It has been used in many works of art, including in national flags, emblems, etc

The usefulness of the stars

- They give light to the earth
- The sun (a star) provides energy for life activities on earth
- Stars can be used for navigation
- Stars can be used to tell times and seasons
- Stars are used in many cultures and religions for predictions, prayer and as a deity

(b) Steps you can take to preserve the plants in your environment

- (i) Planting more trees to replace ones that have been cut down / felled – (Reforestation)
- (ii) Ensuring that only trees of a certain minimum size can be felled – (Controlled felling)
- (iii) Proposing the making and enforcement of laws to control the destruction of plants
- (iv) Causing the arrest, prosecution and punishment of those who destroy the vegetation
- (v) Planting trees to create a forest – (Afforestation)
- (vi) Creating forest reserves – forests that are kept from human exploitation
- (vii) Preventing overgrazing by cattle and other animals
- (viii) Preventing bushfires by public education and other control measures

2. (a) Prayer

Prayer is the communication between man and a deity. The deity could be God / lesser gods / spirits / ancestors, etc

(b) The importance of prayer to the traditional worshipper.

- (i) To offer thanksgiving and praises to the objects of worship (Supreme God, lesser gods, ancestors, etc)
- (ii) To strengthen the bond between the worshipper and the object of worship
- (iii) To express the worshippers faith and confidence in the deities (Supreme God, lesser gods, certain spirits)
- (iv) To show reverence / honour for the deities / object of worship
- (v) To seek protection / security from the deities
- (vi) To request for blessings – favour, success, prosperity, riches, strength, etc
- (vii) To confess their evil deeds / wrongdoings and seek forgiveness
- (viii) It promotes unity, solidarity and harmony among the members of the community
- (ix) It encourages spiritual growth and progress
- (x) It shows dependence on the deities for well being and life

3. (a) Contributions of Caliph Abubakar to Islam.

- (i) He presented Islam to others in such a way that many of his friends accepted Islam

- (ii) Out of compassion for slaves, he deliberately purchased slaves and freed them.
- (iii) He gave the first public address inviting people to convert to Islam
- (iv) Together with the prophet Muhammed, he led the flight to Medina
- (v) He bought a land for the construction of a mosque in Medina
- (vi) He helped to construct a mosque in Medina
- (vii) He was involved in several battles between Muslims and their enemies
- (viii) He led the delegation in the first Hajj pilgrimage to Mecca
- (ix) He gave his daughter, Aisha, in marriage to Prophet Muhammed
- (x) He led Muslims to conquer several territories, which led to the spread of Islam
- (xi) He brought unity among Muslims by resolving many conflicts
- (xii) He organized the compilation of the holy Quran into one book

(b) Lessons that can be learnt from the contributions of Caliph Abubakar

- (vii) Compassion – we must be compassionate
- (viii) Kindness –we must be kind and willing to give to others
- (ix) Commitment – we must show commitment in everything we do
- (x) Perseverance – we must persevere in doing good things and never give up
- (xi) Good stewardship – we must take good care of whatever has been entrusted to us and endeavour to improve upon it.
- (xii) Humility – we must be humble, and not think of ourselves more highly than we should

4. (a) Good deeds that will merit commendation

- (i) Greeting people one meets.
- (ii) Going to school / work early / punctually
- (iii) Going to school regularly
- (iv) Doing one's homework properly
- (v) Doing one's school chores diligently and faithfully
- (vi) Dressing neatly and decently
- (vii) Excelling in one's test or examination
- (viii) Assisting / helping friends with their school work whenever they need help.
- (ix) Reporting people who do bad deeds to the appropriate authority
- (x) Doing one's house chores diligently and faithfully
- (xi) Obeying instructions from elderly people
- (xii) Surrendering one's seat in a bus or at a gathering for an elderly person
- (xiii) Disposing of litter in a proper way
- (xiv) Keeping our bodies and surroundings clean and tidy at all times
- (xv) Using water and electricity wisely.

(b) Types of rewards that go with good deeds.

- (i) **Book awards** – Books or other educational material, usually given at schools' Speech and Prize-giving ceremonies, especially to pupils for excellent academic performance.
- (ii) **Cash prizes** – Amounts of money given as a reward for a commendable accomplishment
- (iii) **Certificates** – Formal documents, usually using a card, given in recognition of the successful completion of a particular course or examination.

- (iv) **Promotion** – A raise (an elevation) of the class /status / level/ position of someone after having done satisfactory work at the previous stage.
- (v) **Verbal appreciation** – Words spoken, either to the person alone or to the hearing of everyone, to acknowledge a good / commendable work by that person
- (vi) **Recommendation** – An expression of support / endorsement / approval for someone to another party. It could be either verbal or written
- (vii) **Scholarship** – Financial help / an amount of money awarded to someone to pursue further studies
- (viii) **Good testimonial** – A favourable report on the qualities and virtues of someone
- (ix) **Citation** – An official document or speech that lauds someone, especially due to his/ her achievement.
- (x) **Praise** – Words that express approval or admiration for someone or one’s work.
- (xi) **Medals** – a small flat piece of metal, usually shaped like a coin and stamped with an inscription or design, awarded to somebody for outstanding
- (xii) **Holiday** – An exemption period from regular or routine work
- (xiii) **Party** – a social gathering to which people are invited in order to enjoy themselves and often celebrate something or someone.
- (xiv) **A pleasurable experience**, such as taking one out for dinner, giving one an opportunity to travel for holidays, etc

5. (a) **Benefits of living a chaste life**

- (i) Honour to one’s family
- (ii) High social reputation (how society sees one)
- (iii) High self esteem / confidence (how one sees himself/herself)
- (iv) Peace of mind (sound mind) to focus on education.
- (v) Smooth progress of education / training
- (vi) Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)
- (vii) Avoidance of teenage pregnancy and related problems
- (viii) Greater trust and respect from spouse in marriage
- (ix) Higher chance of attracting responsible partner for marriage

(b) **Effects of teenage pregnancy**

- (i) **Medical Complications** – due to the fact that a teenage girl’s body is usually not matured enough to safely carry a baby
- (ii) **Shame and disgrace** on both teenage mother and family – since teenage pregnancy is considered unacceptable in most societies and cultures.
- (iii) **Worries about the future** – regarding how to cater for herself and her child, since she is most likely unemployed; and especially when the father of the child has either refused responsibility or is unable to help
- (iv) **Delayed Education** – because she may have to suspend her education or drop out of school for a while in order to deliver and nurse the baby for some time.
- (v) **Depression** – due the intense mental stress she may be going through as a result of the situation.
- (vi) **Financial difficulties** – in the case where she has little or no support from her parents or the father of the child. She may have to use the little money she may have to care for the baby.

- (vii) **Baby health** – The baby’s health may be poor as a result of the inadequate care it may receive.
- (viii) **Reduced parental care** – for the baby as a result of the teenage mother’s several challenges, including financial, mental, physical, educational, etc
- (ix) **Increased burden on society** – if the child due to inadequate care, ends up in the social welfare children’s home or becomes a street child.

6. (a) Religious songs

These are songs that are sung by the religious groups usually as part of the worship activities. These songs normally express praise / adoration / consolation / affirmation / confession / inspiration / instruction / admonition etc.

(b) Moral lessons that can be learnt from such songs

- (i) **Love** – We must love God and love our neighbour
- (ii) **Peace** – we must live at peace with one another
- (iii) **Compassion** – we must be compassionate towards others, especially those in unfortunate circumstances
- (iv) **Obedience** – we must obey God and those who have authority over us
- (v) **Trust** – we must trust God with all our heart and be trustworthy ourselves
- (vi) **Faithfulness** – we must be faithful with whatever we are responsible for
- (vii) **Submission** – we must submit ourselves to God and to our elders
- (viii) **Mercy / Forgiveness** – we must show mercy to those who offend us and forgive them
- (ix) **Graciousness** – we must be gracious to others, just as God has been to us
- (x) **Honesty** – we must be honest in all our dealings and relationships
- (xi) **Perseverance** – we must not give up our good works even in difficult times
- (xii) **Diligent work** – we must work diligently
- (xiii) **Generosity** – we must give cheerfully and abundantly

7. (a) How leisure time is different from idleness

LEISURE	IDLENESS
Taking a break from one’s usual work	Refusing / failing to do one’s usual work
Good practice for the individual	Bad practice for the individual
A sign of discipline	A sign of laziness
Beneficial or useful	Detrimental or harmful

(b) Ways in which you can use your leisure time profitably

- (i) Taking a nap
- (ii) Playing beneficial games
- (iii) Taking part in a sporting activity
- (iv) Reading a good storybook or other good materials (not textbooks)
- (v) Exercising the body
- (vi) Taking part in communal labour (or other activity)
- (vii) Seeking guidance and counseling

- (viii) Learning a new skill, such as riding a bicycle, playing an instrument
- (ix) Singing and dancing
- (x) Listening to good music or other artistic work
- (xi) Watching a good movie or a beneficial programme on TV

8. (a) Moral responsibilities of parents

- (i) Teaching children good manners
- (ii) Helping their children with their school work
- (iii) Training the children to do domestic work / manage the home
- (iv) Providing the basic needs (food, shelter and clothes) for their children
- (v) Providing a peaceful and harmonious environment in the home for their children
- (vi) Paying the school fees of the children
- (vii) Leading exemplary lives for their children to emulate
- (viii) Making savings / investments for the future wellbeing of the children
- (ix) Guiding their children to make right choices in life
- (x) Praying for their children

(b) Duties that a pupil is expected to perform in school

- (i) Doing one's school chores diligently and faithfully
- (ii) Attending morning assembly and all other school gatherings regularly and punctually.
- (iii) Greeting and respecting teachers and school mates
- (iv) Paying attention during lessons
- (v) Doing and submitting class work on time
- (vi) Ensuring that one's surroundings is always kept clean
- (vii) Dressing modestly and decently
- (viii) Assisting / helping friends whenever they need help.
- (ix) Obeying good instructions from teachers and seniors
- (x) Abiding by all school rules.

April 2003

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE TEST

45 Minutes

1. God created the sky on the
 - A. first day
 - B. second day
 - C. third day
 - D. fourth day

2. The saying 'service to mankind is service to God' relates to which teaching of Jesus?
 - A. Loving God and neighbour as yourself
 - B. Giving service to people outside your family
 - C. God must be served by all humankind
 - D. The son of man came to serve humankind

3. A teaching common to both Christianity and Islam on salvation is that, salvation is
 - A. a gift of God for all people
 - B. the result of our good deeds
 - C. for those who would go to heaven
 - D. for those who would observe the ten commandments

4. Whose preaching ministry urged the Jews to bear fruits that befit repentance?
 - A. Jesus Christ
 - B. Paul
 - C. Peter
 - D. John the Baptist

5. The Caliph Abu Bakr was referred to as Siddiq by Muhammad due to his
 - A. courage
 - B. tolerance
 - C. truthfulness
 - D. generosity

6. All those who took custody of Prophet Muhammad were happy with him because he
 - A. had a unique character
 - B. was a hardworking young man
 - C. was an orphan at a tender age
 - D. was prayerful

7. In the traditional society, rites of passage involve a
 - A. transition from death to become an ancestor
 - B. life cycle from one stage to another
 - C. transition from death to reincarnation
 - D. period of death and resurrection

8. Which of the following best sums up the Ten Commandments?
A. Respect B. Hospitality C. Sincerity D. Love
9. God made a covenant with
A. Isaac B. Abraham C. Jacob D. Joshua
10. Like the Jews, the Muslims also believe they are descendants of
A. Abraham B. Isaac C. Moses D. Jacob
11. By creating Adam and Eve, God was establishing the institution of
A. Comportment B. brotherliness C. friendship D. marriage
12. The importance of fasting in Islam is to
A. honour the poor and needy
B. guard against evil
C. keep the body fit
D. store food for future use
13. Which of the following persons knew God 'face to face'?
A. Abraham B. Isaac C. Jacob D. Moses
14. The Hadith of the Muslims signifies the
A. revelations of the 'Junnah'
B. revelations of Abu Bakr
C. sayings of the Holy Prophet
D. writings of the Holy Prophet
15. Which of the following serve as intermediary to God during traditional prayers?
A. Lesser gods B. Diviners C. Dwarfs D. Herbalists
16. The main reason for the celebration of festivals is to
A. entertain people
B. install a new chief
C. thank the gods for a successful year
D. bring wrongdoers in the community to book
17. The rite of going round the Ka'aba seven times during the Hajj signifies
A. honesty B. bravery C. endurance D. obedience
18. Traditional believers wear charms and talismans
A. to look attractive
B. for special protection
C. to be able to fight in the market
D. for longer life
19. Fishermen all over the country do not go to sea on
A. Tuesdays B. Fridays C. Saturdays D. Sundays

20. To the traditional believer the next in importance to the Supreme Being are the
- A. lesser gods
 - B. earth goddess
 - C. ancestral spirits
 - D. spirits in plants and animals
21. The purpose of school rules and regulations is to
- A. get pupils punished
 - B. encourage pupils to become good pastors
 - C. promote good conditions for work
 - D. reward obedient pupils
22. It is the responsibility of the child to
- A. do his household chores
 - B. invite his friends to his house
 - C. request his parents to organize a party
 - D. wake his parents up from bed
23. The basic role of the father is to
- A. cook for the family
 - B. make sure the children work
 - C. make sure there is water in the house
 - D. provide shelter for the family
24. In the traditional society giving birth to children is considered as a
- A. privilege
 - B. responsibility
 - C. right
 - D. virtue
25. In a school's speech and prize-giving day, the best pupil is rewarded with a
- A. book prize
 - B. cash prize
 - C. testimonial
 - D. certificate
26. When Fatimah and Mansah are committed to each other in friendship, they are prepared to
- A. Worship God sincerely
 - B. run away from evil
 - C. write an examination together
 - D. share their wealth and poverty together
27. Anyone who enters a house is expected to first
- A. ask for water
 - B. remove his sandals
 - C. offer greetings
 - D. ask for a seat
28. The basis for describing some drugs as *sedative* is that they
- A. stimulate the user
 - B. tend to relax the nerves and reduce stress
 - C. make the user to 'feel high'
 - D. protect the user from the physical effects of drugs

29. The popular saying that ‘all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy’ means Jack must
- A. play a lot after work
 - B. must work very hard
 - C. have leisure hours
 - D. work while playing
30. Teenage pregnancy mostly occurs between the ages of
- A. 6 – 8 years
 - B. 8 – 10 years
 - C. 13 – 19 years
 - D. 20 – 24 years
31. The best way to become a committed Christian is to
- A. repent and accept Christ as Saviour
 - B. attend all church activities
 - C. co-operate with other believers
 - D. take the holy communion regularly
32. The cutlass given to a boy at puberty signifies
- A. acceptance into the military sect
 - B. bravery and courage
 - C. readiness to defend the community
 - D. working to maintain himself and the family
33. One important objective of religious youth organizations is to
- A. organize dancing competitions
 - B. organize pleasure trips
 - C. practise moral teachings
 - D. challenge elders on community development committees
34. The following are methods of preventing teenage pregnancy except
- A. avoiding pre-marital sex
 - B. influence of peer group pressure
 - C. adequate parental care
 - D. adequate sex education
35. People lead decent lives in order to
- A. be praised for patriotism
 - B. be seen as kind and generous
 - C. promote healthy and peaceful conditions
 - D. qualify as an ancestor
36. Good deeds are rewarded to
- A. encourage people
 - B. make people courteous
 - C. instill bravery in people
 - D. promote peace
37. When we show regret for bad deeds done we
- A. repair broken relationships

- B. drive people away
- C. harden people's heart
- D. break people's heart

38. The importance of work is to help us to
- A. be honest in our daily activities
 - B. plan our duties at all times
 - C. be reliable in the society
 - D. keep healthy and active minds

39. A person is regarded as tolerant when the person is
- A. courteous
 - B. patient
 - C. hardworking
 - D. truthful

40. Anyone who accepts responsibility for wrongdoing and is prepared to correct it is described as being
- A. God-fearing
 - B. obedient
 - C. repentant
 - D. sincere

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SOLUTIONS

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE TEST

1. B. second day
2. A. Loving God and neighbour as yourself
3. A. a gift of God for all people
4. D. John the Baptist
5. C. truthfulness
6. B. was a hardworking young man
7. B. life cycle from one stage to another
8. D. Love
9. B. Abraham
10. A. Abraham
11. D. marriage
12. B. guard against evil
13. D. Moses
14. C. sayings of the Holy Prophet
15. A. Lesser gods
16. C. thank the gods for a successful year
17. C. endurance
18. B. for special protection
19. A. Tuesdays
20. C. ancestral spirits
21. C. promote good conditions for work

- 22. A. do his household chores
- 23. D. provide shelter for the family
- 24. B. responsibility
- 25. A. book prize
- 26. D. share their wealth and poverty together
- 27. C. offer greetings
- 28. B. tend to relax the nerves and reduce stress
- 29. C. have leisure hours
- 30. C. 13 – 19 years
- 31. A. repent and accept Christ as Saviour
- 32. D. working to maintain himself and the family
- 33. C. practise moral teachings
- 34. B. influence of peer group pressure
- 35. C. promote healthy and peaceful conditions
- 36. A. encourage people
- 37. A. repair broken relationships
- 38. C. be reliable in the society
- 39. B. patient
- 40. C. repentant

April 2003

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SECTION B

ESSAY

1 hour

*Answer **three** questions **only** from this section, choosing **one** question from **each** part
Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material*

PART I RELIGION

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part*

1. (a) Give an account of the story of the prodigal son
(b) What **three** lessons can be learnt from the story?
2. (a) What is *Eid-ul-Adha*?
(b) Explain how it is observed in Muslim communities
3. (a) Narrate **one** African traditional story on creation
(b) Explain any **three** attributes of God in the creation story

PART II MORAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part*

4. (a) Describe any **four** ways of living a good moral life
(b) What are the benefits of living this type of life?
5. (a) State **three** reasons **each** why children should be obedient to
 - (i) parents
 - (ii) teachers
(b) Mention any **four** rules that are expected to be obeyed in your school
6. (a) Describe any **five** symptoms of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
(b) How can AIDS be prevented in your community?

PART III

SOCIAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part.*

7.
 - (a) Give **five** reasons why money is very important in our lives
 - (b) Describe how one can earn money in an honest way.

8.
 - (a) Explain **five** disadvantages of belonging to the extended family
 - (b) What **four** advantages can be derived from such a family?

April 2003

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SOLUTIONS

SECTION B

ESSAY

1. (a) An account of the story of the prodigal son

From Luke 15:11-32

- There was a man who had two sons.
- One day, the younger son asked his father to divide his property and give him his share immediately.
- The father did as the son requested.
- A few days after, the son gathered his entire share that the father gave to him and travelled into a far country.
- While there, he lived a careless and extravagant lifestyle.
- After some time, he had spent and wasted all that he had and was left with nothing.
- There was also a famine (shortage of food and other basic necessities) in that country.
- He ended up working for someone who made him take care of pigs.
- At times, he was so hungry that he felt like feeding himself with the pigs' food.
- None of his friends helped him or gave him anything.
- Then, he remembered his father's house, where even servants had more than enough food to eat; and here he was, almost starving to death.
- He decided there and then to humble himself, go back to his father, plead for mercy and forgiveness and ask to work as a servant in his father's house.
- So he headed back to his father's house as he had planned.
- On his way back home, his father saw him while he was still far away.
- Out of compassion, he ran to meet him and welcomed him by hugging and kissing him.
- The son confessed his sins and showed regret and repentance.
- The father forgave him and asked for him to be clothed with the best robe, a ring and shoes.
- The father also asked for the best calf to be killed and used for a feast to celebrate the return of his prodigal younger son.
- Meanwhile, the older son, however, was not happy when he came from work and heard what was going on.
- The reason he gave was that he has stayed faithful, loyal and obedient to the father all this while. Yet, the father had never thrown even a small party for him.
- The father explained that all that he has belongs to him (the elder son), therefore he should not worry. As for the prodigal son, he was considered lost and dead, but now he is found and alive

(b) Lessons that can be learnt from the story

- (i) We must be patient and wait for the right time for certain privileges
- (ii) God has given us the freewill to choose to be with him or be on our own, however, each choice has its consequences.
- (iii) Staying with God brings blessings and peace, whereas moving away from God brings curses and suffering.
- (iv) We must avoid making hasty decisions
- (v) Wrongdoing / sin leads to shame and disgrace, while upright living leads to honour and grace.
- (vi) Whatever we are doing now has future implications, which are either positive or negative
- (vii) We must use our resources (money, time, energy, etc) for things that would benefit us in future, rather than just spending / wasting it.
- (viii) The friends who may influence one to waste his resources now, will leave / even mock (laugh at) the one when the resources are gone in future.
- (ix) We must not be in a hurry to leave home /be independent (from our parents/ guardians). Many times dependence is better and safer for us.
- (x) When we realize that we have done wrong / made a mistake, we must humble ourselves, go and ask for forgiveness and change for the better.
- (xi) It is never too late to change our minds / repent.
- (xii) God is (and most parents/guardians/teachers are) ever willing to forgive and receive us back, whenever we go wrong, but repent and come back.
- (xiii) We must also be willing and ready to forgive anyone who offends us, even before the person apologizes.
- (xiv) God is merciful and gracious; so must we, his children.

2. (a) *Eid-ul-Adha*

- It means ‘Festival of Sacrifice’, and also known as ‘Greater Eid’.
- It is the second most important festival in the Muslim calendar.
- It is celebrated to commemorate Prophet Ibrahim’s willingness to sacrifice his son, Ismail, when God ordered him to.
- The celebration begins from the 10th day of the 12th month of the Islamic calendar.

(b) How it is observed in Muslim communities

- (i) Muslims go to the Mosque for prayers dressed in festive clothes
- (ii) They thank Allah for all the blessings they have received
- (iii) Muslims, who can afford it, sacrifice a sheep (sometimes a goat) as a reminder of Ibrahim’s obedience to Allah. Before the sacrifice, the butcher’s hand is placed on the animal and a prescribed prayer is said.
- (iv) The meat is divided into 3 equal parts and shared out among family, friends (and neighbours) and the poor.
- (v) Muslims also give out money for humanitarian services to the poor

3. (a) African traditional stories on creation

Boshongo, Bantu Tribe (Central and Southern Africa)

In the beginning there was only darkness, water, and the great god Bumba. One day Bumba, in pain from a stomach ache, vomited up the sun. The sun dried up some of the water, leaving land. Still in pain, Bumba vomited up the moon, the stars, and then some animals: the leopard, the crocodile, the turtle, and, finally, some men, one of whom, Yoko Lima was white like Bumba.

Dogon (Mali)

At the beginning of time, Amma (a supreme god who lived in the celestial regions and was the origin of all creation) created the Earth and immediately joined with it. But the Earth's clitoris opposed the male penis. Amma destroyed it, circumcising his wife, and they had a child, Ogo, and the twins, the Nommo. Ogo had no partner and was barren, so he introduced disorder into the world by committing incest with his mother, Earth. The first menstrual blood came from this union, as well as Yeban and Andumbulu, the spirits of the underworld. Amma created the stars by throwing pellets of earth into space. He created the sun and moon by modelling two white earthenware bowls, one encircled with red copper, the other with white copper. Black people were born under the sun and white people under the moon.

Efik (Central Nigeria):

The creator, Abassi, created two humans and then decided to not allow them to live on earth. His wife, Atai, persuaded him to let them do so. In order to control the humans, Abassi insisted that they eat all their meals with him, thereby keeping them from growing or hunting food. He also forbade them to procreate. Soon, though, the woman began growing food in the earth, and they stopped showing up to eat with Abassi. Then the man joined his wife in the fields, and before long there were children also. Abassi blamed his wife for the way things had turned out, but she told him she would handle it. She sent to earth death and discord to keep the people in their place.

Ekoi (South Nigeria):

In the beginning there were two gods, Obassi Osaw and Obassi Nsi. The two gods created everything together. Then Obassi Osaw decided to live in the sky and Obassi Nsi decided to live on the earth. The god in the sky gives light and moisture, but also brings drought and storms. The god of the earth nurtures, and takes the people back to him when they die. One day long ago Obassi Osaw made a man and a woman, and placed them upon the earth. They knew nothing so Obassi Nsi taught them about planting and hunting to get food.

Ethiopia:

Wak was the creator god who lived in the clouds. He kept the vault of the heavens at a distance from the earth and covered it with stars. He was a benefactor and did not punish. When the earth was flat Wak asked man to make his own coffin, and when man did this Wak shut him up in it and pushed it into the ground. For seven years he made fire rain down and the mountains were formed. Then Wak unearthed the coffin and man sprang forth, alive. Man tired of living alone, so Wak took some of his blood, and after four days, the blood became a woman whom the man married. They had 30 children, but the man was ashamed of having so

many so he hid 15 of them. Wak then made those hidden children into animals and demons.

Wahungwe (Zimbabwe):

Maori created the first man, Mwuetsi, who became the moon. Maori gave him a ngona horn filled with ngona oil and told him he would live at the bottom of the waters. Mwuetsi objected and said he wished to live on the land. Maori reluctantly agreed, but said Mwuetsi would give up immortality if he did. After a while Mwuetsi complained of loneliness, so Maori sent him a woman, Massassi (the morning star), to keep him company for two years. Each night they slept on opposite sides of a campfire, until one night Mwuetsi jumped over the flame and touched Massassi with a finger he had moistened with the ngona oil. In the morning Massassi was huge, and soon gave birth to plants and trees until the whole earth was covered by them. At the end of two years Maori took Massassi away. Mwuetsi wept for eight years, at which time Maori sent him another woman, Morongo (the evening star), saying that she could stay for two years. On the first night Mwuetsi touched her with his oiled finger, but she said she was different than Massassi, and that they would have to oil their loins and have intercourse. This they did, this night, and every night thereafter. Every morning Morongo gave birth to the animals of creation. Then she gave birth to human boys and girls, who became full-grown by that very same evening. Maori voiced his displeasure with a fierce storm, and told Mwuetsi he was hastening his death with all this procreation. Morongo, ever the temptress, instructed Mwuetsi to build a door to their habitat so that Maori could not see what they were doing. He did this, and again they slept together. Now in the morning Morongo gave birth to violent animals; snakes, scorpions, lions, etc. One night Morongo told Mwuetsi to have intercourse with his daughters, which he did, thereby fathering the human race.

Zulu (South Africa)

The Ancient One, known as Unkulunkulu, is the Zulu creator. He came from the reeds (uthlanga, means source) and from them he brought forth the people and the cattle. He created everything that is: mountains, streams, snakes, etc. He taught the Zulu how to hunt, how to make fire, and how to grow food. He is considered to be the First Man and is in everything that he created.

Akan (Ghana)

God first created the court crier, who stands for order. After which God created the earth and plants. He then created the sky, water bodies and plants in that order. He made animals and all other living things. God then created human beings to cater for and feed on the plants and animals. The spirits and lesser gods were then created to protect and support the human beings. The spirits / lesser gods were made to dwell in plants, water bodies, forests, rocks, mountains, etc. God then created Okyrema (the drummer) who is the custodian / symbol of knowledge. Finally, God created death.

(b) Attributes of God in the creation stories

- (i) All powerful
- (ii) All knowing
- (iii) Ever present
- (iv) Order / Structure

- (v) Sovereign
- (vi) Peace-loving

4. (a) Ways of living a good moral life

- (i) We can live good moral lives by
- (ii) Fearing (respecting and serving) God
- (iii) Honouring and obeying our parents and elders
- (iv) Living a chaste life (abstaining from all forms of sexual immorality)
- (v) Being honest / truthful in all things
- (vi) Being humble and submissive to our parents and teachers
- (vii) Working hard / diligently
- (viii) Helping those who need help
- (ix) Respectful and polite to everyone
- (x) Doing our house chores dutifully
- (xi) Doing our school assignments properly
- (xii) Giving to the poor, if we can

(b) The benefits of living this type of life

- (i) It brings honour to one's family
- (ii) It gives one a high social reputation
- (iii) It gives one a high self esteem / confidence
- (iv) It gives one the peace of mind (sound mind) needed to focus on one's education.
- (v) It enables one to enjoy a smooth progress of education / training
- (vi) Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)
- (vii) Avoidance of teenage pregnancy and related problems
- (viii) Higher chance of attracting responsible partner for marriage
- (ix) It creates peace and harmony in the community
- (x) It makes one gain much favour and help from various people.
- (xi) It makes it easy for one to make good friends.
- (xii) It creates unity and a sense of togetherness in the community
- (xiii) It promotes rapid development of the community
- (xiv) It creates a sense of satisfaction and joy in people
- (xv) It brings spiritual blessings
- (xvi) It can open up several good opportunities for the person

5. (a) (i) Reasons each why children should be obedient to parents

- It is a commandment from God
- It attracts the blessings of God upon the child
- It brings favour from parents towards the child
- It ensures safety / security for the child
- It helps children avoid certain mistakes in life
- It promotes good / healthy parent-child relationship
- It makes it easy for parents to provide the needs / wants of their children

- It creates a peaceful and sound mind for both parent and child

(ii) Reasons each why children should be obedient to teachers

- It attracts rewards and favour from the teachers
- It portrays good upbringing at the child's home
- It facilitates higher academic performance
- It promotes good / healthy teacher-child relationship
- It creates a conducive atmosphere for teaching and learning
- It ensures safety / security for the child
- It helps children avoid certain mistakes in life
- It creates a peaceful and sound mind for both teacher and child

(b) Rules that are expected to be obeyed in your school

- (i) Come to school before the stipulated arrival time (eg, 7:00am)
- (ii) Do your school chores diligently
- (iii) Attend morning assembly and all other school gatherings regularly and punctually.
- (iv) Greet and respect all teachers and school mates
- (v) Pay attention in class
- (vi) Do and submit your class and home work on time
- (vii) Ensure that your surrounding is always kept clean
- (viii) Wear the required uniform at all times
- (ix) Dress modestly and decently
- (x) Assist / help others whenever they need help.
- (xi) Obey good instructions from teachers and seniors
- (xii) Raise your hand and wait to be called to answer or ask a question
- (xiii) Pay attention during lessons
- (xiv) Take part in all classroom activities
- (xv) Respect the views of others
- (xvi) Greet the teacher and your classmates when you enter the classroom
- (xvii) Do not leave the classroom without permission
- (xviii) Do not stand on the tables and chairs except by permission
- (xix) Do not litter the classroom or school compound
- (xx) Do not make noise in class
- (xxi) Do not fight in class (or anywhere)
- (xxii) Do not eat in class
- (xxiii) Do not use abusive language
- (xxiv) Do not sleep in class

6. (a) Symptoms of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

- (i) Fever
- (ii) Coughing
- (iii) Shortness of breath
- (iv) Extreme fatigue / lack of energy

- (v) Weight loss
- (vi) Severe and persistent diarrhoea
- (vii) Severe headaches
- (viii) Coma
- (ix) Forgetfulness

(b) How AIDS can be prevented in the community

- (i) **Abstaining from casual / premarital sex** – People who are not yet married must abstain from all forms of sexual contact with others. This makes it almost impossible for one to get infected with the HIV, since the infection is mostly spread through sexual contact.
- (ii) **Intensifying public education** on prevention and control of AIDS.
- (iii) **Undergoing Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT)** – This is a test conducted to test for the presence of the HIV / AIDS virus in a person. The person is counseled before and after the test.
- (iv) **Being faithful to ones' partner** – Married couples must have sexual intimacy only with each other. In the case where one partner is already infected, then they must always use a condom in order to greatly reduce the risk of infecting the other partner.
- (v) **Using a condom** when having sex with an infected person. For people who indulge in pre-marital / casual / extra-marital sex, it is advisable to use a condom in order to reduce the risk of getting infected.
- (vi) **Disinfection and sterilization** of tools and equipment that are used on or in the body. This must be done to kill any bacteria and viruses that may be present, and hence prevent infection.
- (vii) **Avoiding the sharing of unsterilized** cutting or piercing objects, such as syringes, needles blades
- (viii) **Using antiretroviral drugs** to help prevent HIV transmission from pregnant HIV-positive mother to unborn child. The drug helps to stop the multiplication and spread of the HIV, therefore reducing the risk of the expectant mother infecting the unborn child.

7. (a) Reasons why money is very important in our lives

- (i) It is used to obtain our basic needs (food, water, shelter, clothing)
- (ii) It is used to pay our bills (eg, electricity, transport and maintenance)
- (iii) It enables the valuation of goods and services.
- (iv) It is used to pay our school fees and other public/social services
- (v) It can be invested in a business to generate income / more money

(vi) It can be used to pay for insurance against unforeseen misfortunes, such as death, motor accidents, fire outbreaks

(b) How one can earn money in an honest way.

- (i) By working as an employee and receiving a salary
- (ii) By engaging in a business venture
- (iii) By rendering a commercial service for the public
- (iv) By investing in a business or enterprise
- (v) By depositing money in an interest-paying savings bank account
- (vi) By depositing money in mutual funds
- (vii) By buying treasury bills
- (viii) By buying shares on the stock market

8. (a) Disadvantages of belonging to the extended family

- (i) Reduced privacy as members keep meddling in the affairs of others.
- (ii) Slow decision-taking process due to large size.
- (iii) More money needed to cater for the needs of the family
- (iv) Higher frequency of quarrels and disagreements among members
- (v) Weaker bond of unity / oneness within family
- (vi) Inadequate supervision of children by parents
- (vii) Greater envy /jealousy among extended family members
- (viii) High incidence of sexual / physical abuse.
- (ix) Slower conflict resolution
- (x) Greater pressure on family resources

(b) Advantages can be derived from such a family

- (i) Other family members take up the responsibility of caring for the children in the absence of biological parents
- (ii) Members gain broad knowledge, experience and wisdom from elders in the extended family.
- (iii) Children are able to learn their native language properly.
- (iv) Children do not go wayward (get spoilt), even if parents are absent for long periods.
- (v) Greater security of members due to larger size
- (vi) Members are able to properly learn / apply the culture / customs of their native background
- (vii) Where parents are irresponsible, the children have other family members to depend on for guidance, assistance and security.
- (viii) Members benefit from strong relationships among family members
- (ix) More opportunities for progress in life, due to help from other members in the extended family

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE TEST

45 Minutes

1. On the fifth day of creation, God commanded
 - A. lights to appear in the sky to separate day from night
 - B. water and air to be filled with many kinds of living creatures
 - C. water to come together in one place so that the land will appear
 - D. the waters under the firmament to separate from that above the firmament

2. The omnipresence of God means that He is
 - A. everywhere
 - B. all knowing
 - C. always alive
 - D. all powerful

3. All the three main religions in Ghana believe strongly in
 - A. angels
 - B. ancestors
 - C. destiny
 - D. righteousness

4. One of the main reasons why Christians pray is to ask God to
 - A. let them fight their enemies
 - B. forgive them their sins
 - C. draw them closer to their friends
 - D. give them more wealth

5. The most important rite in an Islamic marriage is the
 - A. presentation of household utensils to the bride
 - B. delivery of wedding sermon during the feast
 - C. payment of the dowry
 - D. celebration of the marriage feast

6. In Islam a Muslim must offer prayers
 - A. six times daily
 - B. five times daily
 - C. four times daily
 - D. three times daily

7. A traditional believer sacrifices when he
 - A. pours libation to the gods
 - B. offers food and living things to the gods
 - C. sings dirges to the dead
 - D. wins a fortune

8. Christians believe in Jesus Christ because He
 - A. had a virgin birth
 - B. came to save humankind from their sins
 - C. overcame death on the holy cross

- D. could perform many miracles
9. One of the best advantages of celebrating festivals is to
- A. come together to fight for one's rights
 - B. help organize funerals well
 - C. train the youth in defending the community
 - D. continue with the traditions
10. A naming ceremony gives the new-born baby
- A. a position in the family
 - B. an identity in the family
 - C. a home to stay
 - D. reunion with the community
11. Palm Sunday is celebrated to mark the
- A. birth of Jesus Christ
 - B. outpouring of the Holy Spirit
 - C. joyful journey of Jesus into Jerusalem
 - D. resurrection of Jesus from the dead
12. Id-ul-Fitr in Islam is the feast of
- A. sacrifice on 10th of Zul-Hijjah
 - B. breaking the Fast of Ramadan
 - C. Ramadan in which the Quran was revealed
 - D. the Prophet's birthday on 12th of Rabii Al-Awwal
13. The traditionalist believes that his destiny can be changed if he
- A. is born again into Christianity
 - B. could consult the gods
 - C. becomes a wizard
 - D. is well educated
14. For the Muslim to gain salvation, he must
- A. confess very often
 - B. observe the teachings of Islam
 - C. marry not more than five women
 - D. help his neighbour to go on a Hajj
15. The importance of performing funeral rites is that it
- A. helps the dead to join the ancestors
 - B. avoids more deaths in the family
 - C. opens the way for the dead to go to heaven
 - D. enables the dead to resurrect on the last day
16. A person **cannot** qualify to be an ancestor if he
- A. had many wives
 - B. had many children
 - C. was very unpopular
 - D. committed suicide
17. The **best** way to pray during worship is to
- A. face the east and in reverence

- B. kneel with arms open and humbly
 C. be humble and sincere
 D. remove your sandals
18. The Islamic practice by which wealthy Muslims show concern for the poor and the needy is
 A. Tawaf B. Zakat C. Hajj D. Salat
19. All the laws which Moses gave to Israel can be found in the Books of
 A. Genesis, Exodus and Numbers
 B. Genesis, Deuteronomy and Numbers
 C. Genesis, Deuteronomy and Leviticus
 D. Exodus, Leviticus and Deuteronomy
20. A Muslim performs Tayammum when he
 A. is late to the mosque
 B. vitiates his wudu
 C. cannot find water
 D. meets the Imam in the mosque
21. The extended family meets often to
 A. name a new-born baby
 B. share family property
 C. select a new chief
 D. elect the head of the family
22. As a child of the state, you have the right to
 A. vote B. education C. work D. worship
23. As pupils, we should use our leisure time to
 A. play games
 B. do our homework
 C. do household chores
 D. go to church
24. The expression *work and happiness* means
 A. when one works, one becomes happy
 B. enjoying the fruits of one's labour
 C. singing whilst working
 D. always working
25. In order to live in harmony with family members, we must be
 A. respectful B. brave C. courageous D. faithful
26. One **important** responsibility as a member of a religious group is to
 A. sweep the meeting place everyday
 B. gather the youth and talk to them
 C. obey the rules of the religion
 D. attend church service always
27. In a matrilineal home, the head of the family is the
 A. father B. aunt C. uncle D. mother

- 28.** The institution of authority in the society ensures
- A. peace and order
 - B. good religious lives
 - C. a healthy environment
 - D. respect for adults
- 29.** We can avoid conflicts in our communities by
- A. talking to our enemies
 - B. ignoring trouble makers
 - C. going to the courts
 - D. settling our differences peacefully
- 30.** Which of the following is a symptom of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)?
- A. Sleeping very often
 - B. Suffering from the waist
 - C. Rapid loss of weight
 - D. Strong pains in the abdomen
- 31.** A happy and prosperous life depends on
- A. obedience
 - B. respect
 - C. courage
 - D. hard work
- 32.** Which of the following behaviours does not show courtesy?
- A. Respect for age group
 - B. Apologising for mistakes
 - C. Helping the aged
 - D. Being aggressive
- 33.** Which of the following activities destroys our vegetation?
- A. Cutting down trees without replanting
 - B. Killing birds for game
 - C. Constructing drains everywhere
 - D. Clearing the land for building projects
- 34.** To overcome teenage pregnancy, a girl should
- A. avoid sex completely
 - B. attend hospital regularly
 - C. be obedient and hardworking
 - D. be well educated on sex
- 35.** Which of the following is an example of a hard drug?
- A. Chloroquine
 - B. Coffee
 - C. Alcohol
 - D. Cocaine
- 36.** Commitment can best be explained as an act of
- A. devoting oneself to something
 - B. accepting one's faults publicly
 - C. fighting for one's basic rights
 - D. showing forgiveness
- 37.** Blessed are the meek for they shall
- A. see God
 - B. obtain mercy
 - C. inherit the earth

- D. enter the kingdom of heaven
38. A patriotic citizen is one who is
- A. loyal and law abiding
 - B. loyal and hospitable to strangers
 - C. loving and willing to die for the nation
 - D. respectful in the community
39. Which of the following is the **best** way of handling money?
- A. Keeping it under the breast
 - B. tying it in a handkerchief
 - C. Crumpling it into a savings box
 - D. Folding it neatly into the pocket
40. One good reason for the establishment of the Catholic Youth Organisation (CYO) is to
- A. serve as soldiers to defend the church
 - B. foster unity among the priests
 - C. perform cultural dances in the church
 - D. teach the young about the tradition of the church

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SOLUTIONS

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE TEST

1. B. water and air to be filled with many kinds of living creatures
2. A. everywhere
3. D. righteousness
4. B. forgive them their sins
5. C. payment of the dowry
6. B. five times daily
7. B. offers food and living things to the gods
8. B. came to save humankind from their sins
9. D. continue with the traditions
10. B. an identity in the family
11. C. joyful journey of Jesus into Jerusalem
12. B. breaking the Fast of Ramadan
13. B. could consult the gods
14. B. observe the teachings of Islam
15. A. helps the dead to join the ancestors
16. D. committed suicide
17. C. be humble and sincere
18. B. Zakat
19. D. Exodus, Leviticus and Deuteronomy
20. C. cannot find water
21. A. name a new-born baby
22. B. education

- 23. A. play games
- 24. B. enjoying the fruits of one's labour
- 25. A. respectful
- 26. C. obey the rules of the religion
- 27. C. uncle
- 28. A. peace and order
- 29. D. settling our differences peacefully
- 30. C. Rapid loss of weight
- 31. D. hard work
- 32. D. Being aggressive
- 33. A. Cutting down trees without replanting
- 34. A. avoid sex completely
- 35. D. Cocaine
- 36. A. devoting oneself to something
- 37. C. inherit the earth
- 38. A. loyal and law abiding
- 39. D. Folding it neatly into the pocket
- 40. D. teach the young about the tradition of the church

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SECTION B

ESSAY

1 hour

*Answer **three** questions **only** from this section, choosing **one** question from **each** part
Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material*

PART I RELIGION

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part*

1. (a) State any **five** of the Ten Commandments.
(b) Explain why these commandments are important.
2. (a) Describe how witchcraft is acquired.
(b) State **four** reasons why people believe in witches and wizards.
3. (a) What is *revelation* in Islam?
(b) Identify the importance of revelation to the Muslim.

PART II MORAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part*

4. (a) Describe how Ghanaians greet each other
(b) Show the importance of greetings in the society.
5. Explain the responsibilities of a child to the community
6. (a) Give **five** examples of bad deeds.
(b) What are the effects of such bad deeds?

PART III SOCIAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part.*

7. (a) Identify any **three** types of work
- (b) Describe any **four** ways by which the spirit of hard work can be developed
8. (a) What is a *human right*?
- (b) Describe how any **three** rights of the child can be protected.

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SOLUTIONS

SECTION B

ESSAY

1. (a) The Ten Commandments.

- (i) I am the LORD your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.
You shall have no other gods before me.
- (ii) You shall not make for yourself a graven image (an idol), which looks like anything in heaven or on earth or under the earth;
You shall not bow down to them or serve them;
- (iii) You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain; for the LORD will not hold him guiltless who takes his name in vain.
- (iv) Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy.
Six days you shall labor, and do all your work;
but the seventh day is a sabbath to the LORD your God; in it you shall not do any work,.
- (v) Honor your father and your mother, that your days may be long in the land which the LORD your God gives you.
- (vi) You shall not kill.
- (vii) You shall not commit adultery.
- (viii) You shall not steal.
- (ix) You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.
- (x) You shall not desire another person's house / wife/ manservant / maidservant / ox / anything that belongs to another person.

(b) Why these commandments are important.

- (i) God himself wrote the commandment with his finger (Exo.24:12, Exo.31:18)
- (ii) The first five teach us how to relate with God
- (iii) The last five teach us how to relate with fellow humans
- (iv) They form the fundamentals / basics of constitutions / laws of many nations
- (v) They guide us on how to live upright lives
- (vi) Their observance promote peace, love and harmony in the society
- (vii) Their observance attracts blessings

2. (a) How witchcraft is acquired.

(i) Through gifts

A person, who already has witchcraft, gives a gift to someone who is not yet possessed. Once the recipient receives the gift and uses it, the witchcraft is transferred from the giver to the recipient.

(ii) By inheritance

A person who does not have witchcraft may inherit certain things from a witchcraft possessed relative who dies. If the inheritor receives and uses the items he/she may also acquire the witchcraft.

(iii) Through the wearing of certain clothes / adornments

When a person who does not have witchcraft wears certain clothes or adornment such as bead, chains, bracelets, etc, that are witchcraft-possessed, they may also acquire witchcraft.

(iv) Through food

A person can acquire witchcraft through eating food that contains a witch-making substance.

(v) Through rituals

One can also acquire witchcraft through rituals that are performed for /on / by a person, either knowingly or unknowingly.

(b) Reasons why people believe in witches and wizards.

- (i) Some people have openly confessed that they are witches / wizards
- (ii) The scriptures (Bible / Quran, etc) makes mention of them
- (iii) People have heard several stories about the activities of witches and wizards
- (iv) Some people have personally experienced the activities of witches and wizards
- (v) Some people have had dreams about witches and wizards.

3. (a) Revelation in Islam

Messages that disclose / make known certain things about Allah and his will for humankind

(b) The importance of revelation to the Muslim.

- (i) It makes the Muslim appreciate the oneness of Allah
- (ii) It makes the Muslim know the will of Allah and submit to him
- (iii) It shows the Muslim how to pray
- (iv) It shows the Muslim how to relate with others
- (v) It makes known the promises of Allah for his followers

- (vi) It directs the Muslim to obey the teachings of Allah
- (vii) It gives the Muslim understanding about various issues of life

4. (a) How Ghanaians greet each other

- (i) By verbal expression, such as 'Good morning, Welcome, etc' in various languages
- (ii) By shaking hands (the right hand must be used always)
- (iii) By bowing / bending the knees briefly
- (iv) By saluting with the right hand
- (v) By waving the right hand
- (vi) By prostrating (lying on the ground with the face down)
- (vii) By removing one's hat
- (viii) By lowering one's cloth (for men)

(b) The importance of greetings in the society.

- (i) It shows respect to others
- (ii) It shows one's recognition and adherence to customs / cultures
- (iii) It creates a friendly atmosphere
- (iv) It helps to start a conversation
- (v) It enables one to feel welcome and at ease
- (vi) It is a sign of proper upbringing
- (vii) It promotes peace, love and harmony
- (viii) It helps to lower relational tension among people
- (ix) It helps to resolve conflicts

5. Explanation of the responsibilities of a child to the community

- (i) Helping to clear bushy areas in order to prevent diseases/infections and maintain sanitation.
- (ii) Helping to clear choked gutters in order to prevent diseases/infections and maintain sanitation.
- (iii) Helping to tidy up dirty areas in order to prevent diseases/infections and maintain cleanliness.
- (iv) Helping to fetch water for the home/ for elders to be used for domestic activities such as washing, bathing, cleaning and cooking
- (v) Helping to wash dishes, clothes, etc for the home / for elders to ensure cleanliness and maintenance of personal hygiene
- (vi) Reporting offensive behaviour / criminal activities to the authorities, so that the offenders can be dealt with, and thereby, reducing the social vices in the community
- (vii) Participating in communal labour for the construction of social amenities, such as schools, public toilets, libraries, etc, thereby helping with the development of the community.

6. (a) Examples of bad deeds.

- (i) Abusing drugs

- (ii) Prostitution
- (iii) Armed robbery
- (iv) Having pre-marital sex
- (v) Telling lies
- (vi) Insulting others
- (vii) Showing disrespect to / disregard for others
- (viii) Being late to school / church / other engagements
- (ix) Being irregular at school / church
- (x) Refusing to do one's homework or not doing it properly
- (xi) Refusing to do one's house or school work/chores
- (xii) Dressing indecently / inappropriately
- (xiii) Performing badly in one's test or examination
- (xiv) Refusing to help people when they need help which one can provide.
- (xv) Disobeying instructions from elderly people
- (xvi) Refusing to surrender one's seat for an elderly person
- (xvii) Indiscriminate littering of the environment
- (xviii) Keeping our bodies and surroundings dirty
- (xix) Wasting water and electricity

(b) Effects of bad deeds

- (i) Shame and disgrace to the person and his family/ school/ church, etc
- (ii) Arrest, prosecution and imprisonment
- (iii) Punishment at home or at school
- (iv) Loss of friends / difficulty in making good friends
- (v) Low reputation
- (vi) Low productivity
- (vii) Health Problems / Infections and diseases
- (viii) Educational challenges
- (ix) Loss of skills and knowledge
- (x) Poverty / financial difficulty
- (xi) Failure to achieve targets / objectives
- (xii) Death
- (xiii) Unemployment
- (xiv) Mob action / Lynching
- (xv) Broken homes
- (xvi) Low self esteem
- (xvii) Termination of education (dropping out of school)
- (xviii) Spiritual weakness
- (xix) Delayed Education
- (xx) Depression / mental challenges

7. (a) Types of work

- (i) School work – Work done at school as part of the curriculum
- (ii) Home chores – Work done at home / in our houses as part of our responsibilities
- (iii) Communal work – Work done in / for our communities as part of our social responsibilities
- (iv) Occupational work – Work done on a regular basis, especially to earn income

(v) Humanitarian work – Work done for the good of humankind

(b) Ways by which the spirit of hard work can be developed

- (i) Being punctual - coming to / starting work on time
- (ii) Being regular - coming to / doing work as often as is required
- (iii) Being disciplined - doing what has to be done regardless of how one feels
- (iv) Being committed - having a strong loyalty / devotion for the work (as though it were yours / your life depended on it)
- (v) Being diligent - working tirelessly and consistently
- (vi) Persevering - continuing / persisting, even in the face of difficulties
- (vii) Staying focused - always having in mind the ultimate objective / goal / aim.
- (viii) Being patient - Enduring / staying calm in case of unexpected delays

8. (a) A human right

The basic privileges and freedoms to which all human beings are entitled

Or:

The basic privileges and freedoms of an individual

(b) How rights of the child can be protected

(i) The right to life

This right can be protected by

- (A) EDUCATION: Children, parents and the general public must be educated on
 - the rights of the child to life,
 - ways of preventing abuse of the child's right to life and
 - avenues through which one can seek help in case of abuse or attempted abuse of the child's right to life.
- (B) PREVENTING ABORTION: Abortion of unborn babies must be prevented by making and enforcing laws against abortion
- (C) IMPROVING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SYSTEMS. Reproductive health systems must be improved to prevent child mortality (children dying at/after birth)

(ii) The right to education

This right can be protected by:

- (A) PUBLIC EDUCATION : Running public education campaigns on
 - the child's right to education
 - ways of preventing abuse of the child's right to education and
 - avenues through which one can address abuse or attempted abuse of the child's right to education.
- (B) RESPONSIBLE PARENTING: Parents paying their children's school fees and providing other educational needs of the child.
- (C) FREE AND COMPULSORY BASIC EDUCATION: The government making basic education free and compulsory

- (D) **GOVERNMENTAL / CIVIL SOCIETAL INTERVENTIONS:**
Government / civil society providing children with items such as school books, bags, uniforms, etc, that are needed for school

(iii) The right to equality

This right can be protected by:

- (A) **PUBLIC EDUCATION :** Running public education campaigns on
- the child's right to equality
 - ways of preventing abuse of the child's right to equality and
 - avenues through which one can address abuse or attempted abuse of the child's right to equality.
- (B) **RESPONSIBLE PARENTING:** Parents / teachers treating their children/ pupils equally, regardless of their sex, intelligence, physical appearance, temperament or any other unique personal trait.
- (C) **GOVERNMENTAL / CIVIL SOCIETAL INTERVENTIONS:** The government and civil society providing equal opportunities for all children irrespective of their race/tribe, gender, location, social class, political opinion, etc.

(iv) Freedom of expression

This right can be protected by:

- (A) **PUBLIC EDUCATION :** Running public education campaigns on
- the child's right to freedom of expression
 - ways of preventing abuse of the child's right to freedom of expression and
 - avenues through which one can address abuse or attempted abuse of the child's freedom of expression
- (B) **PROPER TRAINING:** Parents/ teachers training their children on how to properly express their opinions with respect/ courtesy
- (C) **OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPRESSION:** Parents / teachers allowing children to freely express their views.
- (D) **GOVERNMENTAL / CIVIL SOCIETAL INTERVENTIONS:**The government and civil society providing good platforms for children to freely express their views without fear / reservation.

(v) Freedom of worship/ religion

This right can be protected by:

- (A) **PUBLIC EDUCATION:** Running public education campaigns on
- the child's right to freedom of worship/ religion
 - ways of preventing abuse of the child's right to freedom of worship/ religion and
 - avenues through which one can address abuse or attempted abuse of the child's freedom of worship/ religion
- (B) **OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPRESSION:** Parents/ teachers allowing children to worship / practice religion in the way that their spirits inspires them to.
- (C) **GOVERNMENTAL / CIVIL SOCIETAL INTERVENTIONS:** The government and civil society providing legal protection for children to worship freely in the way they are inspired to.

April 2001

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE TEST

45 Minutes

1. The first Ark to save God's people from the flood was built by
A. David B. Abraham C. Noah D. Solomon E. Moses
2. Jesus Christ began his ministry at the age of
A. 12 B. 25 C. 30 D. 33 E. 45
3. A Muslim is a person who
A. is at peace with God and his neighbour
B. can recite the whole Quran
C. fasts during the Ramadan
D. visits Mecca every year
E. comes from Arabia
4. From the age of eight, Muhammad was brought up by
A. Halimah
B. Abdul Mutalib
C. Khadijah
D. Abu Talib
E. Abdullah Amina
5. The Muslim festival of sacrifice is
A. Eid-ul-Fitr
B. Bilabi Nabi
C. Ramadan
D. Eid-ul-Khalimat
E. Eid-ul-Adhar
6. One of the characteristics of the African Traditional Religion is that it
A. originates from the Far East
B. regards God and Jesus at the centre of worship
C. was established by a powerful African King
D. has common beliefs and practices with Islam
E. has no written scriptures
7. Traditional religion is practiced in order to
A. instil discipline

- B. worship idols
 - C. preserve African culture
 - D. disregard other religion
 - E. seek help from magicians
8. God is omnipresent. This means that God
- A. is all-powerful
 - B. knows everything
 - C. is everywhere
 - D. is all forgiving
 - E. is very gracious
9. God blessed and made the Sabbath holy because it was the day
- A. the Israelites fought their wars
 - B. for settling all disputes
 - C. set aside for the Passover feast
 - D. that God rested from creation
 - E. Moses received the Ten Commandments
10. Salat is to prayer as charity is to
- A. Zakat
 - B. Shahadah
 - C. Sawm
 - D. Hajj
 - E. Sunnah
11. Akwasidae according to the Akan calendar is
- A. a day that marks the beginning of the month
 - B. the first Sunday that marks the beginning of the month
 - C. the Sunday that marks the 42nd day of the month
 - D. a day on which the Golden Stool descended
 - E. a day when rituals are not performed
12. The first Jewish temple was built by
- A. David
 - B. Saul
 - C. Solomon
 - D. Samuel
 - E. Elijah
13. Jesus Christ was born in
- A. Jerusalem
 - B. Bethlehem
 - C. Bethsaida
 - D. Galilee
 - E. Nazareth
14. Which of the following succeeded Muhammad?
- A. Abdullah
 - B. Musa Muhammad
 - C. Abubakar
 - D. Issa Ibrahim
 - E. Ali Muhammad
15. The main role of angels in Islam is to
- A. reveal Allah's orders and messages to His Prophets
 - B. help Allah's Prophets to understand the Quran

- C. explain dreams to the people
 - D. give spiritual powers for the writing of Quran
 - E. give spiritual powers to those who perform sacrifices to Allah
16. How many times do Muslims go round the Ka'ba during the Hajj?
- A. 1
 - B. 3
 - C. 5
 - D. 7
 - E. 10
17. The Dentsi Asafo Company is associated with the festival of
- A. Homowo
 - B. Aboakyir
 - C. Odwira
 - D. Akwambo
 - E. Damba
18. Which of the following festivals help to develop the strength and vitality of the youth?
- A. Hogbetsotso
 - B. Odwira
 - C. Fetu
 - D. Damba
 - E. Aboakyir
19. One of the roles of the ancestor is to
- A. ensure harmony in the family
 - B. give authority to the people
 - C. settle our debts
 - D. raise more ancestors from the family
 - E. avenge his death
20. Dipo is a traditional
- A. festival
 - B. naming ceremony
 - C. puberty rite
 - D. death rite
 - E. worship
21. One can promote good relationship and peaceful living by being
- A. violent and respectful
 - B. respectful and obedient
 - C. helpful to relatives
 - D. tactful and aggressive
 - E. kind and vocal
22. Which of the following does not promote progress in a society?
- A. Conflicts
 - B. Reconciliation
 - C. Communal labour
 - D. Confession
 - E. Festivals
23. Kofi's father is an Ewe and the mother is Fante. Which of the following statements about Kofi is true?
- A. He belongs to the father's clan only

- B. He belongs to the mother's clan only
 - C. He belongs to both the father and mother's clan
 - D. He cannot become a chief in the mother's town
 - E. He cannot inherit his father or mother
- 24.** The main cause of diseases in our communities is
- A. filth in our surroundings
 - B. lack of refuse trucks
 - C. lack of drugs
 - D. malaria parasites
 - E. poor eating habits
- 25.** Conflicts develop among us through
- A. good neighbourliness
 - B. reconciliation
 - C. ambitions
 - D. laziness
 - E. misunderstandings
- 26.** Which organisation in Ghana, deals with human rights issues
- A. National Commission on Children
 - B. National Council for Women and Development
 - C. Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
 - D. National Commission for Civic Education
 - E. United Nations Commission on Human Rights
- 27.** To die intestate means
- A. dying with a will made
 - B. dying with so much property and wealth
 - C. having no one inheriting you after death
 - D. being inherited by your own children
 - E. dying without making a will
- 28.** Which of the following pairs of games can best make the child wise and strong?
- A. Riddles and oware
 - B. Ampe and quizzes
 - C. Tug-of-war and wrestling
 - D. Oware and quizzes
 - E. Ampe and wrestling
- 29.** When you apologize for committing an offence, you are said to be
- A. comporting
 - B. courteous
 - C. obedient
 - D. knowledgeable
 - E. law abiding
- 30.** Leisure time is described as a time for

- A. scrubbing the toilet and kitchen
 - B. going to church to worship
 - C. attending the funeral of a relative
 - D. attending school and doing home work
 - E. playing indoor and outdoor games
- 31.** Obedience to the laws of the state can make us
- A. fearful and honest citizens
 - B. gentle and loving citizens
 - C. simple and God-fearing citizens
 - D. patriotic and good citizens
 - E. tolerant and forgiving citizens
- 32.** A good eating habit involves
- A. eating and drinking noisily at table
 - B. eating with a cutlery set
 - C. eating and talking at the same time
 - D. putting on aprons before eating
 - E. requesting the one close to you to pass on an item to you
- 33.** We contribute to church dues and offerings to
- A. enable the church develop spiritually
 - B. promote deliverance services.
 - C. help pastors preach well.
 - D. help evangelize and care for the poor
 - E. help the church members to be anointed
- 34.** To live a chaste life, one must
- A. avoid bad friends and casual sex
 - B. work hard and speak the truth
 - C. be obedient to parents and elders
 - D. become a born again Christian
 - E. avoid teenage pregnancy
- 35.** The practice of the moral teachings of the various religions will lead to
- A. increase in church attendance
 - B. war and violence
 - C. peace in society
 - D. building of more schools
 - E. the creation of more jobs
- 36.** Which type of substance is coffee?
- A. Stimulant
 - B. Hard drug
 - C. Common drug
 - D. Beverage
 - E. Vitamin

37. "The child breaks the shell of a snail and not that of the tortoise." This proverb means one
- A. must work hard
 - B. should avoid laziness
 - C. should not be over-ambitious
 - D. should fight courageously
 - E. should be kind to animals
38. Which of the following does **not** constitute a moral responsibility of the child?
- A. Sweeping the classroom
 - B. Working on his plot
 - C. Worshipping God
 - D. Being punctual at school
 - E. Payment of school fees
39. What contribution can a child make when a community school is being put up?
- A. Roofing the building
 - B. Fetching water and sand
 - C. Drawing up the building plan
 - D. Cheering the workers up with songs
 - E. Providing food for the workers
40. One of the benefits of working hard is
- A. putting up good houses
 - B. having leisure
 - C. becoming financially self-reliant
 - D. becoming popular and respectful
 - E. becoming rich and authoritative

SOLUTIONS

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE TEST

1. C. Noah
2. C. 30
3. A. is at peace with God and his neighbour
4. D. Abu Talib
5. E. Eid-ul-Adhar
6. E. has no written scriptures
7. A. instil discipline
8. C. is everywhere
9. D. that God rested from creation
10. A. Zakat
11. C. the Sunday that marks the 42nd day of the month
12. C. Solomon
13. B. Bethlehem
14. C. Abubakar
15. A. reveal Allah's orders and messages to His Prophets
16. D. 7
17. B. Aboakyir
18. E. Aboakyir
19. A. ensure harmony in the family
20. C. puberty rite
21. B. respectful and obedient

22. A. Conflicts
23. C. He belongs to both the father and mother's clan
24. A. filth in our surroundings
25. E. misunderstandings
26. C. Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
27. E. dying without making a will
28. B. Ampe and quizzes
29. B. courteous
30. E. playing indoor and outdoor games
31. D. patriotic and good citizens
32. E. requesting the one close to you to pass on an item to you
33. D. help evangelize and care for the poor
34. A. avoid bad friends and casual sex
35. C. peace in society
36. A. Stimulant
37. C. should not be over-ambitious
38. E. Payment of school fees
39. B. Fetching water and sand
40. C. becoming financially self-reliant

April 2001

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SECTION B

ESSAY

1 hour

*Answer **three** questions **only** from this section, choosing **one** question from **each** part
Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material*

PART I

RELIGION

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part*

1. (a) Narrate the story of creation in the Bible
(b) Mention **three** attributes of God that can be learnt from the story
2. (a) Describe how ablution (wuzu) in Islam is performed
(b) What is its importance?
3. (a) What is a *taboo*?
(b) Explain the significance of taboos in your community

PART II

MORAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part*

4. (a) State any **four** moral values in your society
(b) On what occasions would you show these values?
5. (a) Mention any **three** types of punishment
(b) Give **five** reasons why children are punished in your school
6. (a) Describe any **four** ways of acquiring AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)
(b) State any **three** effects of AIDS on the community

PART III

SOCIAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part.*

7.
 - (a) What are the responsibilities of a child in the home and school?
 - (b) Why is it necessary for you to perform your responsibilities?

8. Explain the aims and functions of any **one** youth organization

SOLUTIONS

SECTION B ESSAY

1. (a) **The story of creation in the Bible**

In the beginning the world was shapeless, dark and empty, and then God began creation in the following order at His command

Day 1 - God created light and darkness

Day 2 - He created a separation (the atmosphere/ sky) between the waters above and the waters below

Day 3 - He created the water bodies (seas, lakes, etc) and the dry lands. God also created vegetation (plant life) of all sorts.

Day 4 - God created the heavenly bodies (the sun and other stars and the moon)

Day 5 - God created all kinds of sea, land and air creatures, and then He commanded them to reproduce and spread all over the earth.

Day 6 - God created land animals.

Finally, God created humans. Man first and woman second. The humans are the only creatures that He created in His own image and likeness. He blessed them and gave them dominion over all other living things that He had created.

Day 7 - Rest day. God, having completed the creation, rested on this day and blessed it.

(b) **Attributes of God that can be learnt from the story**

(i) God is omnipotent – able to do all things

(ii) God is sovereign – he does whatever He pleases

(iii) God is omniscient – he knows all things

(iv) God is orderly – he does everything in an organized manner

2. (a) **How ablution (wuzu) in Islam is performed**

(i) Start by making niyyah (intention) to perform wudu and cleanse the self of impurities.

(ii) Say bismillah. (In the name of God; The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.)

(iii) Wash the right hand up to the wrist (and between the fingers) three times, then similarly for the left hand.

(iv) Rinse the mouth and spit out the water three times and rub the teeth with a miswak or the finger.

(v) Completely clean the nose with water three times.

- (vi) Wash the face three times.
- (vii) Wash the right arm up to the elbow three times; then the left arm three times. Pass fingers of one hand between the fingers of the other hand.
- (viii) Wipe the entire head with wet hands.
- (ix) Clean the inside and outside of the ears with wet right and left fingers, and again with wet right and left thumbs.
- (x) Starting with the right foot, wash both feet from the toes up to and including the ankles thrice.
- (xi) Recite the shahadah.
- (xii) Offer two-rak'at prayer.

(b) Importance of ablution (wuzu)

- (i) It prepares the mind for prayer (salat)
- (ii) It ensures purity of the body – by the washing with water
- (iii) It makes prayer (salat) valid
- (iv) It helps the blood circulatory system to function properly – by the massage of the body in the process
- (v) It helps with normal breathing – by the cleaning of the nostrils
- (vi) It helps with correct functioning of the central nervous system – through the stimulation of the blood flow by massaging.
- (vii) It helps to prevent skin infections – by the washing away of germs from the body
- (viii) It helps to prevent early aging or the formation of wrinkles – by maintaining the electrostatic balance of the body through the application of water.

3. (a) A taboo?

Anything or practice that is socially unacceptable or forbidden

(b) The significance of taboos in your community

- (i) They help to ensure safety of the community
- (ii) They help to inculcate acceptable social habits in the society
- (iii) They help to uphold law and order
- (iv) They support the preservation of the environment
- (v) They help to maintain personal hygiene

4. (a) Moral values in your society

- (i) Truthfulness
- (ii) Diligence
- (iii) Loyalty
- (iv) Obedience
- (v) Forgiveness

- (vi) Self-control
- (vii) Patience
- (viii) Generosity/ kindness

(b) Occasions on which one would show these values

- (i) **Truthfulness** – When asked how much a school item costs, in order to be given money to buy it
- (ii) **Diligence** – When given an activity to perform, whether at home, school, church or anywhere
- (iii) **Loyalty** – When one has to decide whether or not to follow a particular cause or person
- (iv) **Obedience** – When asked to do something by a leader (eg, mother/ father/ senior, etc)
- (v) **Forgiveness** – When someone has been offended by another person
- (vi) **Self-control** – When one faces a temptation to do wrong or commit a sin
- (vii) **Patience** – When something that is expected/ desired to happen delays
- (viii) **Generosity/ kindness** – When other people / another person is in need of something that one has

5. (a) Types of punishment

- (i) Suspension
- (ii) Caution / query / warning letters
- (iii) Fines
- (iv) Dismissal
- (v) Isolation / segregation
- (vi) Scolding / rebuking
- (vii) Jailing / imprisonment
- (viii) Corporal punishment
- (ix) Extra work (sweeping, mopping, scrubbing, etc)
- (x) Capital punishment

(b) Reasons why children are punished in your school

- (i) Showing disrespect to others
- (ii) Being late to school
- (iii) Deliberate truancy
- (iv) Eating in the classroom
- (v) Refusing to do homework or not doing it properly
- (vi) Refusing to do school work/chores
- (vii) Dressing indecently / inappropriately
- (viii) Disobeying instructions from teachers or prefects.
- (ix) Indiscriminate littering of the environment
- (x) Making oneself and surroundings dirty
- (xi) Fighting with a student or teacher
Abusing drugs
- (xii) Stealing
- (xiii) Having pre-marital sex
- (xiv) Watching pornography

- (xv) Telling lies
- (xvi) Insulting others
- (xvii) Making unnecessary and excessive noise.

6. (a) **Ways of acquiring AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)**

- (i) **Engaging in casual / premarital / extra-marital sex** – People who practice casual / pre-marital / extra-marital sex face the highest risk of acquiring the HIV/AIDS virus, since the infection is mostly spread through sexual contact.
- (ii) **Having casual sex without using a condom** – People who engage in casual sex with an infected person without using a condom are in high danger of acquiring AIDS. This is because AIDS is spread mainly through sexual intercourse.
- (iii) **The sharing of unsterilized** cutting or piercing objects, such as syringes, needles and blades can cause the spread of the HIV.
- (iv) **Transmission of the AIDS virus** from a pregnant HIV-positive mother to her unborn child through the blood and other body fluids

(b) **Effects of AIDS on the community**

- **Human Resource Depletion** – Aids causes a reduction in the workforce in the community
- **Social Discrimination** – Aids patient are usually subjected to severe prejudice and discrimination, which tend to hamper their normal social activities
- **Broken Homes** – Due ignorance about the disease and its consequences, AIDS infection of a family member can lead to isolation and even separation
- **Lower productivity** – The incidence of AIDS lowers the productivity of the working class and therefore negatively affects the economy
- **Fear and Panic** – People within the community become more and more fearful of also getting infected through some means and dying
- **Damaged Relationships** – People who used to have a good relationship begin to draw back due to suspicion or shame or ridicule

7. (a) **Responsibilities of a child in the home**

- (i) Sweeping rooms and the compound
- (ii) Tidying up rooms and the compound
- (iii) Fetching water
- (iv) Cooking
- (v) Laying the table
- (vi) Washing dishes, clothes, etc
- (vii) Taking care of younger children
- (viii) Running errands for parents and older siblings
- (ix) Weeding the compound

- (x) Clearing choked gutters

Responsibilities of a child in the school

- (xi) Doing one's school chores
- (xii) Supervising one's juniors to do their school chores
- (xiii) Ensuring that one's surrounding is kept tidy
- (xiv) Abiding by the school rules and regulations
- (xv) Reporting offenders (those who break school rules) to the appropriate authorities
- (xvi) Doing one's class and home exercises properly
- (xvii) Paying attention and participating during lessons
- (xviii) Sending given information/ notices to parents / guardians

(b) Why it is necessary to perform one's responsibilities

- (i) To maintain order and discipline
- (ii) To show respect and honour for parents and school authorities
- (iii) To promote the development of the community
- (iv) To facilitate higher productivity
- (v) To promote hygiene and sanitation
- (vi) To ease the burden of work on parents and teachers
- (vii) To maintain peace and harmony
- (viii) To cultivate the spirit/ attitude of service and leadership
- (ix) To help with human development

8. Aims and functions of any one youth organization

- (i) To promote peace, love and harmony among people
- (ii) To educate the members on the foundation and historical background of their religion
- (iii) To teach members the principles, values and doctrines of the religion
- (iv) To help members to grow spiritually
- (v) To support the needy and underprivileged in society
- (vi) To help with secular education (both formal and informal) of people
- (vii) To create the opportunity for members to discover and develop their talents and potentials
- (viii) To give members the opportunity to socialize in a healthy environment
- (ix) To help member to keep their physical bodies fit and strong
- (x) To create the opportunity for members to learn vocational and other practical skills which could be of commercial value
- (xi) To train members to become future leaders
- (xii) To give members the chance to explore other places outside their localities.

April 2000

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE TEST

45 Minutes

1. Christians, Muslims and Traditional worshippers believe that the world was created by
 - A. man
 - B. an angel
 - C. the Holy Spirit
 - D. God
 - E. a prophet

2. Which religion believes that God moved away from the earth because of the activities of humankind?
 - A. Christianity
 - B. Islam
 - C. Traditional
 - D. Hinduism
 - E. Buddhism

3. Which of the following attributes of God shows that He has the whole world in His hands
 - A. Omnipotence
 - B. Omnipresence
 - C. Faithfulness
 - D. Kindness
 - E. Love

4. The third Islamic daily prayer is
 - A. Asr
 - B. Zuhr
 - C. Fajr
 - D. Maghrib
 - E. Ishai

5. Satan (Iblis) was cursed by Allah after the creation of man because he
 - A. was made from fire
 - B. was the leader of the angels
 - C. refused to bow down before Adam
 - D. influenced Adam and Hawa to fall
 - E. was superior to all created things

6. To become a Christian, one must first
 - A. say the Lord's Prayer
 - B. recite the Apostle's creed
 - C. be confirmed
 - D. be baptized

- E. marry the Christian way
7. The revelation of the entire Qu'ran took
- 23 years
 - 24 years
 - 25 years
 - 26 years
 - 27 years
8. One of the religious values in celebrating traditional festivals is to
- acknowledge the presence of the gods
 - bring the citizens together
 - raise funds to develop the community
 - contract marriages
 - settle family disputes
9. The pillar of faith in Islam which expresses charity is
- salat
 - sawm
 - zakat
 - kalimat
 - hajj
10. Muslims pray five times daily in order to
- be known in their community
 - avoid evil and bad actions
 - dominate world affairs
 - be role models in society
 - be nice to other members in the society
11. The importance of naming ceremony is to
- announce that a woman has delivered
 - make known to the society the additional mouth to be fed
 - ask for future suitors for the child
 - give the child an identity
 - solicit help for the mother
12. Which of the following is not a patriarch?
- Abraham
 - Isaac
 - Jacob
 - Noah
 - Joseph
13. The festival celebrated by Christians in memory of the resurrection of Jesus is called
- Christmas
 - Easter
 - Pentecost
 - Passover
 - Ash Wednesday
14. Which of these commandments carried with it a promise
- Refraining from murder
 - Not committing adultery
 - Loving one's neighbour
 - Not bearing false witness
 - Honouring one's parents

15. A religious leader in Islam is called
A. Khalifah B. Imam C. Alhaji D. Mallam E. Sheikh
16. Which of the following rites is performed to usher the individual into adulthood?
A. Baptism B. Puberty C. Naming D. Marriage E. Installation
17. The blind man Jesus healed was called
A. Bartholomew
B. Barabbas
C. Bartimaeus
D. Nicodemus
E. Lazarus
18. The system by which a drink is poured to the gods and the Supreme Being is known as
A. sacrifice B. thanksgiving C. worship D. libation E. protection
19. Uthman B. Affan standardized the Qur'an in order to
A. bring it into one volume
B. avoid the omission of some verses
C. give the Qur'an the same reading
D. stop the fighting among Muslims
E. encourage Muslims to love one another
20. The first book in the Bible is called
A. Genesis B. Deuteronomy C. Exodus D. Revelation E. Jude
21. The payment of school fees and other bills is mainly the responsibility of the
A. grandfather B. mother C. uncle D. aunt E. father
22. One of the advantages of the extended family system is that
A. the uncle inherits the father's property
B. the children are cared for by members of the family
C. the old people are sent to old people's homes
D. girls become maidservants of their aunties
E. boys are sent out to work on family lands
23. The importance of washing the hands before eating is to
A. show others that one is learned
B. show that one is clean and neat
C. avoid getting germs into the food
D. teach others about food hygiene
E. whet one's appetite before eating
24. You should not talk when eating because you
A. may get choked by the food

- B. will expose the food in your mouth
 - C. will make unusual noise
 - D. may lose your mother
 - E. will become dumb later
25. When greeting a chief, a man is expected to
- A. remove his sandals and lower his cloth
 - B. put his hands on his head
 - C. raise both hands as he walks towards the chief
 - D. raise his hands and bow down
 - E. stretch both arms towards the chief
26. Which of the following shows that one is improperly dressed
- A. Tucking in the shirt
 - B. Wearing the belt at the proper place
 - C. The underwear being longer than the dress
 - D. Combing the hair neatly
 - E. Polishing the shoes everyday
27. Human rights include all the following except
- A. the right to live
 - B. freedom of association
 - C. freedom of worship
 - D. administering instant justice
 - E. the right to vote
28. Rules and regulations in schools are there to ensure
- A. that children attend school regularly
 - B. good behaviour from children
 - C. proper maintenance of school property
 - D. that children do their assignments regularly
 - E. that children should be punished
29. One of the important aims of a youth organization is to
- A. bring unity among the youth
 - B. learn dancing and merry-making
 - C. oppose the views of the elderly
 - D. let the youth be on their own and look for jobs
 - E. run away from parental control
30. One way of helping to protect the environment from degradation is to
- A. rear more animals
 - B. encourage small-scale mining
 - C. cover the earth's surface with sand
 - D. plant more trees
 - E. grow more food crops
31. A child is said to be courteous when he

- A. converses with adults
 - B. gives gifts to friends
 - C. is admired by his age group
 - D. dresses well to school
 - E. gives a helping hand to the elderly
- 32.** Which of the following behaviours can best be described as comportment
- A. Respect for oneself
 - B. Control of one's temper
 - C. Apologising for mistakes done
 - D. Respect for one's father
 - E. Love for one's enemy
- 33.** The best way to live in peace in a community is to
- A. understand and co-operate with others
 - B. disagree with your enemies
 - C. to be afraid of those in authority
 - D. enter into conflict with your neighbours
 - E. sit on the fence always
- 34.** Conflicts in our society can best be resolved by
- A. being obedient to truants
 - B. obeying the scriptures
 - C. being authoritative and proud
 - D. tolerating and forgiving others
 - E. being forgiving and aggressive.
- 35.** Love for our community should be part of our training so that we can
- A. work harder for its good
 - B. become democratic
 - C. develop good skills in it
 - D. build good and happy homes
 - E. build better schools
- 36.** To be patriotic means
- A. going to school regularly
 - B. practising personal hygiene
 - C. defending the nation at all times
 - D. engaging in sporting activities
 - E. participating in cultural activities
- 37.** It is our moral responsibility to prevent the spread of cholera by
- A. eating a balanced diet
 - B. attending hospital regularly
 - C. taking good care of our wounds
 - D. immunizing against the six killer diseases
 - E. keeping the surroundings clean

- 38.** We show good manners when we
- A. give instant justice to a thief
 - B. talk to people with both hands
 - C. smile to people
 - D. wink our eyes at people
 - E. eat very fast at table when late
- 39.** People are committed to each other in friendship when they
- A. perform the same type of duty
 - B. are loyal to each other
 - C. fail to protect each other's interest
 - D. attend the same school together
 - E. attend social gatherings together
- 40.** Giving out money or gifts to somebody to seek a favour shows that one is
- A. unpatriotic
 - B. corrupt
 - C. deceitful
 - D. unfaithful
 - E. insincere

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SOLUTIONS

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE TEST

1. D. God
2. C. Traditional
3. A. Omnipotence
4. A. Asr
5. D. influenced Adam and Hawa to fall
6. D. be baptized
7. A. 23 years
8. A. acknowledge the presence of the gods
9. C. zakat
10. B. avoid evil and bad actions
11. D. give the child an identity
12. E. Joseph
13. B. Easter
14. E. Honouring one's parents
15. B. Imam
16. B. Puberty
17. C. Bartimaeus
18. D. libation
19. A. bring it into one volume
20. A. Genesis
21. E. father

22. B. the children are cared for by members of the family
23. C. avoid getting germs into the food
24. A. may get choked by the food
25. A. remove his sandals and lower his cloth
26. C. The underwear being longer than the dress
27. D. administering instant justice
28. B. good behaviour from children
29. A. bring unity among the youth
30. D. plant more trees
31. E. gives a helping hand to the elderly
32. A. Respect for oneself
33. A. understand and co-operate with others
34. D. tolerating and forgiving others
35. A. work harder for its good
36. C. defending the nation at all times
37. E. keeping the surroundings clean
38. C. smile to people
39. B. are loyal to each other
40. B. corrupt

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SECTION B

ESSAY

1 hour

*Answer **three** questions **only** from this section, choosing **one** question from **each** part
Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material*

PART I RELIGION

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part*

1. “Honour your father and your mother, that your days may be long in the land ...”
Explain **five** ways of fulfilling this commandment
2. (a) Describe how *salat* is performed
(b) State any **three** values in *salat*
3. (a) What is *puberty*?
(b) What is the importance of this rite to the people in your community

PART II MORAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part*

4. Describe any **five** ways of showing courtesy in your community
5. Explain the moral importance of traditional songs
6. (a) What is the importance of work ?
(b) Explain any **four** positive attitudes that one should develop towards work

PART III SOCIAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part.*

7.
 - (a) List any **five** common diseases that can cause death in your community
 - (b) What steps can be taken to prevent such diseases

8.
 - (a) Describe the extended family system.
 - (b) Mention any **three** advantages and **three** disadvantages of the extended family system

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SOLUTIONS

SECTION B

ESSAY

1. Ways of fulfilling the commandment to honour one's parents

Introduction: To honour someone means to do something that shows great respect for that person.

WAYS

- (i) Obeying one's parents
- (ii) Greeting one's parents in the proper way
- (iii) Talking to one's parents politely
- (iv) Apologising and asking for forgiveness from parents when one offends them
- (v) Thanking one's parents for the things done for one by parents
- (vi) Offering one's seat to one's parents, if there is shortage of seats
- (vii) Behaving well so that others will speak well of one and one's parents
- (viii) Studying hard and performing well at school to bring honour to one's parents
- (ix) Celebrating parents, especially on special occasions such as birthdays, mothers'/fathers' day, etc
- (x) Helping one's parents with their load without their asking
- (xi) Offering to do one's parents' work for them, if capable
- (xii) Speaking well of one's parents to others
- (xiii) Praising one's parents for how they are and the good things they do.

2. (a) How *salat* is performed

Introduction:

The ablution (wuzu) must be performed before every salat

The prayer session comprises a number of movements / positions.

Each movement is always preceded by the phrase 'Allahu Akbar' (God is Great).

This indicates to followers of the prayer that the leader is about to make the next movement.

Takbir (Starting position)

Muslims face towards the Qibla in Mecca and make the intention to pray. To begin the act of prayer, they say 'Allahu Akbar' meaning God is great, raising the hands to the ears or shoulder.

Qiyaam (Standing position)

Muslims place their right hand over their left on their chest or navel while in the standing position

A short supplication glorifying God and seeking His protection is read.

Qiraat (Recitation from Quran)

Muslims recite Surah Al Fatiha, which is the first chapter in the Qur'an. Verses from any another chapter are then recited.

Ruku (Bowing position)

The Muslim bows down, putting the hands on the knees and says 'glory be to God, the Most Great', three times.

Qiyaam (Standing position)

While moving into the upright position, Muslims recite 'God listens to the one who praises Him' and while in the standing position, 'To God belongs all praise' then is recited. 'God is Great' is recited again. Hands are loosely at the sides this time.

Sujud (Prostrating position)

Sujud means to prostrate. While in the prostration position 'Glory be to God, the Most High' is repeated three times. Palms, knees, toes, forehead and nose must be the only body parts touching the ground.

Qa'da-i-Akhira (Sitting position)

'God is Great' is recited while moving to the sitting position. Muslims pause here for a few seconds, either staying silent, or reciting a shorter prayer. 'God is Great' is recited once more as the sujud position is taken again.

Sujud (Prostrating position)

This sujud is the same as the first one.

After reciting 'Glory be to God, the Most High', one 'raka'ah', or unit is complete.

Tashahhud

After saying God is Great, Muslims return to the sitting position. They recite a set number of short prayers in Arabic, praising God, and sending peace on the Prophet. They repeat the declaration of faith, raising the forefinger of their right hand, in order to act as a witness.

They then ask God to bestow blessings and peace upon Prophet Abraham and his family, and ask for the same for Prophet Muhammad. Finally, Muslims ask for forgiveness and mercy, and ask God to bless them and their children until the Day of Judgement.

Peace to the right

To end the prayer, Muslims first turn their face to the right saying 'Peace be upon you, and the mercy and blessings of Allah.'

(This is said to the Angels who Muslims believe accompany each human being to record their actions)

Peace to the left

'Peace be upon you, and the mercy and blessings of Allah' is repeated turning to the left side now.

(Muslims believe the Angel on the right side records all good actions and thoughts, while the one on the left records all bad actions.)

- (b) **Values in *salat***
- (i) Truthfulness
 - (ii) Purity
 - (iii) Mercy / forgiveness
 - (iv) Obedience
 - (v) Kindness / generosity
 - (vi) Submission
 - (vii) Perseverance
 - (viii) Commitment / dedication

3. (a) **Puberty?**

Puberty is the period of a person's life during which their sexual organs develop and they become capable of having children.

This usually occurs between the ages of 9 and 17 years.

In many traditional communities, certain rites are performed, especially for girls, known as puberty rites, to usher them into adulthood.

(b) **The importance of this rite to the people in your community**

- (i) It helps to maintain chastity among the youth in the community
- (ii) It helps the girls to find suitors for marriage
- (iii) It helps the girls to gain knowledge of their womanhood and how to take care of themselves
- (iv) It brings honour to the girls and their parents
- (v) It helps the girls to get capital to start/learn a business/trade/ practice, thereby reducing poverty/ unemployment
- (vi) It prepares the girls mentally, physically and spiritually for marriage.

4. **Ways of showing courtesy in your community**

- (i) Offering and responding to greetings in a proper way.
- (ii) Dressing neatly and decently
- (iii) Assisting / helping people who need help.
- (iv) Obeying instructions from elderly people
- (v) Surrendering one's seat in a bus or at a gathering for an elderly person
- (vi) Speaking to others in a polite way
- (vii) Thanking people for good things they do
- (viii) Apologising and asking for forgiveness when one goes wrong
- (ix) Being peace-loving and a peacemaker

5. **Moral importance of traditional songs**

- (i) **Love** – We must love God and love our neighbour
- (ii) **Peace** – we must live at peace with one another
- (iii) **Compassion** – we must be compassionate towards others, especially those in unfortunate circumstances
- (iv) **Obedience** – we must obey God and those who have authority over us
- (v) **Trust** – we must trust God with all our heart and be trustworthy ourselves

- (vi) **Faithfulness** – we must be faithful with whatever we are responsible for
- (vii) **Submission** – we must submit ourselves to God and to our elders
- (viii) **Mercy / Forgiveness** – we must show mercy to those who offend us and forgive them
- (ix) **Graciousness** – we must be gracious to others, just as God has been to us
- (x) **Honesty** – we must be honest in all our dealings and relationships
- (xi) **Perseverance** – we must not give up our good works even in difficult times
- (xii) **Diligent work** – we must work diligently
- (xiii) **Generosity** – we must give cheerfully and abundantly

6. (a) The importance of work

- (i) It brings honour and respect to oneself
- (ii) It build up our self esteem/ confidence
- (iii) It keeps us (spirit, soul and body) healthy and active
- (iv) It increases and sharpens our knowledge and skills
- (v) It makes as successful
- (vi) It can bring us riches / wealth
- (vii) It promotes the development of the society and community
- (viii) It creates a sense of fulfillment, satisfaction and joy in us.
- (ix) It makes us spiritually blessed, as we obey God’s word to work hard
- (x) It can open up several good opportunities for us

(b) Positive attitudes that one should develop towards work

- (i) Being punctual - coming to / starting work on time
- (ii) Being regular - coming to / doing work as often as is required
- (iii) Being disciplined - doing what has to be done regardless of how one feels
- (iv) Being committed - having a strong loyalty / devotion for the work (as though it were yours / your life depended on it)
- (v) Being diligent - working tirelessly and consistently
- (vi) Persevering - continuing / persisting, even in the face of difficulties
- (vii) Staying focused - always having in mind the ultimate objective / goal / aim.
- (viii) Being patient - Enduring / staying calm in case of unexpected delays

7. (a) Common diseases that can cause death in your community

- (i) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
- (ii) Cholera
- (iii) Malaria
- (iv) Hypertension
- (v) Typhoid
- (vi) Tuberculosis
- (vii) Poliomyelitis

(b) Steps that can be taken to prevent such diseases

DISEASE	PREVENTION
AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoid pre-marital / casual / extra-marital sex ▪ Avoid using used syringes / needles / blades
Cholera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eating hot meals, ▪ drinking clean potable water, ▪ washing hands with soap after visiting the toilet
Malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using treated mosquito net ▪ Using mosquito repellent ▪ Using anti-malaria drugs ▪ Clearing mosquito breeding grounds such as choked gutters, stagnant pools of water, etc
High blood pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing salt intake ▪ Avoiding drinking alcoholic beverages ▪ Avoiding smoking ▪ Exercising regularly ▪ Having enough sleep ▪ Reducing emotional stress ▪ Reducing fat intake ▪ Increasing fruits and vegetable intake
Leukemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoiding exposure to certain radiations ▪ Avoiding exposure to certain chemicals ▪ Avoiding smoking
Tuberculosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vaccination ▪ Ensuring adequate ventilation ▪ Avoid sharing cutlery, cups and glasses with infected persons

8. (a) The extended family system.

- It comprises of various nuclear families
- Many generations (great grandparents, grandparents, parents, children, grandchildren, greatgrandchildren) of the family live together as one
- Several relations (uncles, aunties, nephews, nieces, cousins, etc) live together as one unit
- Each member has a responsibility towards other members of the family
- The system is led by the family head (Abusuapanyin)

(b) Advantages of the extended family system

- (i) Other family members take up the responsibility of caring for the children in the absence of biological parents
- (ii) Members gain broad knowledge, experience and wisdom from elders in the extended family.
- (iii) Children are able to learn their native language properly.
- (iv) Children do not go wayward (get spoilt), even if parents are absent for long periods.
- (v) Greater security of members due to larger size
- (vi) Members are able to properly learn / apply the culture / customs of their native background
- (vii) Where parents are irresponsible, the children have other family members to depend on for guidance, assistance and security.
- (viii) Members benefit from strong relationships among family members
- (ix) More opportunities for progress in life, due to help from other members in the extended family

Disadvantages of the extended family

- (i) Reduced privacy as members keep meddling in the affairs of others.
- (ii) Slow decision-taking process due to large size.
- (iii) More money needed to cater for the needs of the family
- (iv) Higher frequency of quarrels and disagreements among members
- (v) Weaker bond of unity / oneness within family
- (vi) Inadequate supervision of children by parents
- (vii) Greater envy /jealousy among extended family members
- (viii) High incidence of sexual / physical abuse.
- (ix) Slower conflict resolution
- (x) Greater pressure on family resources

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE TEST

45 Minutes

1. According to Christian teaching, God created man and woman on the
 - A. 1st day
 - B. 2nd day
 - C. 3rd day
 - D. 5th day
 - E. 6th day

2. Palm Sunday is observed by Christians to remember the
 - A. birth and baptism of Christ
 - B. resurrection and appearance of Christ
 - C. joyful journey of Christ into Jerusalem
 - D. baptism of the Holy Spirit
 - E. last supper and sacrifice of Christ

3. God gave Noah and his people the rainbow to remember
 - A. the floods which destroyed the world
 - B. the disobedience of the idol worshippers
 - C. that God would not destroy the world with water again
 - D. the building of the ark
 - E. the usefulness of the heavenly bodies

4. All the religions in Ghana believe in
 - A. Jesus Christ
 - B. the Bible
 - C. the Prophet Muhammed
 - D. the Rain God
 - E. the Supreme God

5. The Muslim prayers observed between Asr and Isha is
 - A. Zuhr
 - B. Juumu'ah
 - C. Idd
 - D. Subhi
 - E. Maghrib

6. The Islamic practice where wealthy Muslims cater for the needs of the poor and needy is

- A. Hajj
 - B. Zakat
 - C. Ihram
 - D. Mahr
 - E. Talaq
7. Prophet Muhammed's twelfth birthday is important because
- A. there was Prophecy about his future
 - B. Halimah returned him to his parents
 - C. Amina passed away
 - D. his father died
 - E. Abdul Mutalib died
8. Muslim's last respect to the dead is by
- A. offering Janazah
 - B. burial with a coffin
 - C. dressing the corpse in suit
 - D. sacrificing a ram
 - E. keeping the corpse in the mortuary
9. Festivals are celebrated every year in order to
- A. make the people happy
 - B. thank the gods for a successful year
 - C. adore a new year
 - D. punish the wrong doers in the community
 - E. initiate the youth into adulthood
10. The burial of pieces of hair, fingernails and toenails of a corpse at his hometown signifies that
- A. there is life after death
 - B. the spirit has contact with the living
 - C. lesser gods want the spirit
 - D. witches are powerful in one's hometown
 - E. everyone must be buried in his hometown
11. Mourners from the cemetery wash their hands before entering funeral house again to
- A. break relations with the dead
 - B. show that they are among the living
 - C. announce their return from the cemetery
 - D. cleanse themselves from any curse
 - E. enable them shake hands with the other mourners
12. Bringing forth children shows that man is
- A. sharing in God's creation
 - B. taking God's position
 - C. trying to be like God
 - D. feeling self-sufficient
 - E. controlling God's creation

13. Among the Asante farming is not done on Thursday because
- A. the soil becomes fertile on this day
 - B. farmers have to rest on this day
 - C. wild animals come out on this day
 - D. it is specially reserved for the ancestors
 - E. it is the day of the earth goddess
14. Which of the following months is also a special occasion on the Islamic Calendar?
- A. Rajab
 - B. Ramadan
 - C. Sha'ban
 - D. Shawal
 - E. Safar
15. The act of going round the Ka'ba seven times during the Hajj teaches
- A. bravery
 - B. cleanliness
 - C. humility
 - D. endurance
 - E. honesty
16. It is believed that burying the dead with money helps him to
- A. pay his debtors in the spiritual world
 - B. pay for his fare to cross the river to the other world
 - C. pay the ancestors for welcoming him
 - D. take care of his needs
 - E. remove any curse on the living
17. Blessed are the merciful for they shall
- A. see God
 - B. obtain mercy
 - C. inherit the earth
 - D. be called the children of God
 - E. be comforted
18. Eid-Ul-Fitr celebration teaches Muslims to
- A. submit to Allah
 - B. give alms
 - C. sacrifice themselves to God
 - D. endure hardship
 - E. appreciate God's mercy
19. The rite of throwing stones at the pillars during the Hajj signifies the
- A. exercising of the body
 - B. victory over the devil
 - C. preparing to fight the enemies
 - D. security of the holy place
 - E. beginning of the pilgrimage

20. The essence of the Muslim fast of Ramadan is to
- A. keep the body fit
 - B. save food
 - C. make one become used to hunger
 - D. guard against evil
 - E. honour the poor and needy
21. The animal which is proverbially known to make good use of its time is the
- A. bee
 - B. ant
 - C. tortoise
 - D. hare
 - E. serpent
22. People normally save money in order to
- A. use their income wisely
 - B. help the government to generate more revenue
 - C. be generous to people
 - D. prepare for the future
 - E. avoid envious friends
23. Which of the following practices may cause sickness?
- A. throwing rubbish anyhow
 - B. boiling untreated water
 - C. keeping the surroundings clean
 - D. cleaning the teeth properly
 - E. washing dirty clothes
24. The water and wine or gin given to the child during naming ceremony signifies
- A. loyalty
 - B. faithfulness
 - C. truthfulness
 - D. respect
 - E. obedience
25. The saying “tasty soup draws people to itself” means that
- A. empty barrels make the most noise
 - B. there is success in unity of purpose
 - C. it pays to be good and nice to people
 - D. one man’s meat is another’s poison
 - E. a tasty meal is appealing to all
26. Which of the following is not a cause of Teenage Pregnancy?
- A. financial problems
 - B. broken home
 - C. immoral practices
 - D. responsible parenthood

- E. peer pressure
27. Youth camps are organized purposely for the youth to
- A. fend for themselves
 - B. find their parents
 - C. learn to socialize
 - D. run away from household chores
 - E. form study groups
28. It is a bad habit to use one's leisure time in
- A. reading a story book
 - B. telling stories
 - C. playing games
 - D. gossiping about friends
 - E. learning a new skill
29. Hard work is most often crowned with
- A. success
 - B. jealousy
 - C. hatred
 - D. failure
 - E. favour
30. One of the child's responsibilities in the home is to
- A. sweep the compound
 - B. provide his clothing
 - C. pay the school fees
 - D. pay the hospital fees
 - E. provide his food
31. Which of the following is **not** the reason for contributing money in the church?
- A. provide school building
 - B. building of hospitals
 - C. paying the priest
 - D. making the elders rich
 - E. helping the poor and needy
32. The traditional saying that "one finger cannot pick a stone" means
- A. it is easier for people to work together
 - B. a crab cannot give birth to a bird
 - C. patience is good but hard to practice
 - D. poor people have no friends
 - E. one should take care of the environment
33. Kente weaving is popular among the
- A. Asante
 - B. Kwahu
 - C. Fante

- D. Akwapim
- E. Ewe

34. One of the rights of the child is the right

- A. to work on his plot
- B. to education
- C. to sweeping the classroom
- D. to attend school regularly
- E. to obey school rules

35. Which of the following is **not** taught in religious youth organization?

- A. serving God and nation
- B. leading a disciplined life
- C. loving one's neighbour as one's self
- D. being law abiding
- E. using violence to demand rights

36. Cleanliness is next to

- A. obedience
- B. service
- C. godliness
- D. neatness
- E. faithfulness

37. "Train the child the way he should go and when he grows he will"

- A. be as wise as a serpent
- B. not depart from it
- C. fear the Lord
- D. be a great person
- E. be a dedicated citizen

38. To show regret for a behaviour means

- A. faithfulness
- B. obedience
- C. repentance
- D. sincerity
- E. honesty

39. A courteous child

- A. does not speak to elders with hands in pocket
- B. is the one who does not respect the teacher
- C. always goes to school late
- D. does not do his homework
- E. is the one who does not obey his parents

40. The traditional healer does not normally charge high fees because

- A. they are in the subsistence economy
- B. they use cowries for diagnosis

- C. local herbs and plants are used
- D. it will weaken the power of the medicine
- E. of the extended family relationship

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SOLUTIONS

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE TEST

1. E. 6th day
2. C. joyful journey of Christ into Jerusalem
3. C. that God would not destroy the world with water again
4. E. the Supreme God
5. E. Maghrib
6. B. Zakat
7. A. there was prophecy about his future
8. A. offering Janazah
9. B. thank the gods for a successful year
10. E. everyone must be buried in his hometown
11. D. cleanse themselves from any curse
12. A. sharing in God's creation
13. E. it is the day of the earth goddess
14. B. Ramadan
15. D. endurance
16. B. pay for his fare to cross the river to the other world
17. B. obtain mercy
18. E. appreciate God's mercy
19. B. victory over the devil
20. D. guard against evil
21. B. ant

22. D. prepare for the future
23. A. throwing rubbish anyhow
24. C. truthfulness
25. C. it pays to be good and nice to people
26. D. responsible parenthood
27. C. learn to socialize
28. D. gossiping about friends
29. A. success
30. A. sweep the compound
31. D. making the elders rich
32. A. it is easier for people to work together
33. A. Asante
34. B. to education
35. E. using violence to demand rights
36. C. godliness
37. B. not depart from it
38. C. repentance
39. A. does not speak to elders with hands in pocket
40. D. it will weaken the power of the medicine

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SECTION B

ESSAY

1 hour

*Answer **three** questions **only** from this section, choosing **one** question from **each** part
Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material*

PART I

RELIGION

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part*

1. (a) State **five** things created by God
(b) Explain the usefulness of any **three** of them to mankind.

2. (a) Describe the early life of Prophet Mohammed
(b) Indicate **three** moral lessons that can be learnt from his life.

3. (a) Describe the traditional festival celebrated in your community.
(b) List **three** reasons why the festival is celebrated.

PART II

MORAL LIFE

*Answer **one** question **only** from this part*

4. (a) Mention **three** school rules and **three** regulations at home
(b) Why are rules and regulations important?

5. Describe **five** ways that one can show good manners

6. (a) State the stages one has to pass through to show repentance
(b) Why is repentance necessary?

PART III
SOCIAL LIFE

Answer one question only from this part.

7. (a) Explain the nuclear family system
(b) State the obligations of each member of the family
8. (a) What are Religious Youth Organisations?
(b) Mention any five functions of such youth organisations in your community

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RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

SOLUTIONS

SECTION B

ESSAY

1. (a) Things created by God

- (i) Air
- (ii) Rainfall
- (iii) Plants
- (iv) Earth
- (v) Water bodies
- (vi) Animals
- (vii) Stars
- (viii) Moon

(b) The usefulness of any three of them to mankind.

CREATION	USEFULNESS
Air	(i) For respiration in man (ii) Plants use it for photosynthesis to provide food for man (iii) Used for ventilation (iv) For burning of materials (v) For transportation by sail boats
Rainfall	(i) Softens the ground for easy ploughing and sowing (ii) Makes plants grow well (iii) Provides water for domestic use (bathing, washing, etc) (iv) Provides water for irrigation of farms (v) Makes the weather cooler for greater comfort (vi) Supplies water to increase the volume of water bodies
Plants	i) Several plants provide food for animals and humankind ii) Some plants can be used as herbs or for medicine iii) Certain plants (trees / timber) are used for furniture and building materials iv) Plants (trees) serve as windbreaks that reduce the destructive impact of strong winds

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v) Green plants release oxygen (used for respiration) into the atmosphere as a result of photosynthesis vi) Green plants help to reduce the carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere by absorbing it for photosynthesis vii) Certain plants are used to check erosion viii) Some plants (trees) provide shade ix) Some plants are worshipped as deities in certain traditional societies x) Some plants (eg, grass, plants with flowers, hedges, trees) are grown to beautify a place. xi) Certain parts of /substances from some plants can be used to make various items such as adhesives, fabric, brooms, footwear, etc xii) Parts of certain plants are used to provide fuel, such as firewood and charcoal
The sea / ocean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It is a source of food (seafood) for man and animals (ii) It is a source of water for domestic purposes such as bathing and washing (iii) It is used for the production of common salt (iv) It is a means of transport (using boats, ships, submarines, etc) (v) Crude oil is drilled from below the seabed (vi) It provides employment for people such as fishermen, sailors, port workers, etc (vii) It helps in rain formation as large amounts of water get evaporated into the atmosphere
Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) For transportation, eg, camels, horses, donkeys, etc (ii) For food, eg, chicken, sheep, cattle, etc (iii) For sports / entertainment, eg, horses, bulls (iv) For working, such as ploughing, eg, oxen, bulls (v) For protection, eg, dogs (vi) For pleasure / tourist attraction, (zoo animals, wildlife)
Stars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) They give light to the earth (ii) The sun (a star) provides energy for life activities on earth (iii) Stars can be used for navigation (iv) Stars can be used to tell times and seasons (v) Stars are used in many cultures and religions for predictions, prayer and as a deity
Moon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It gives light to the earth during the night (ii) It causes the rising and falling of sea tides (iii) It can be used to determine times and seasons (iv) It is used by certain cultures and religions for predictions, prayer and as a deity (v) It has been used in many works of art, including in national flags, emblems, etc

2. (a) The early life of Prophet Mohammed

- Prophet Mohammed was born on 20th April, 571 AD in Mecca, Arabia
- His father was called Abdullah, and his mother, Amina
- His father died before he was born
- From age 1- 5, a woman named Halima took care of him
- She returned him to his mother, who also died after a year, when Mohammed was 6 years old
- He was then taken care of by his grandfather, Abdul Mutalib, who also died 2 years later, when Mohammed was 8 years old.
- Abu Talib, Mohammed's uncle, then looked after him.
- He took Mohammed along on one of his business trips to Syria.
- When Mohammed was 12 years, there was a prophecy that he will be a great person in future.
- Acting on the advice from a monk, Abu Talib took Mohammed back to Arabia from Syria
- Throughout his childhood, Mohammed was perceived to be very hardworking, prayerful, loyal, humble, peace-loving and honest.
- Mohammed worked for a rich widow called Khadijah, whom he later married when he was 25 years old.

(b) Moral lessons that can be learnt from his life.

- (i) Hard work / diligence
- (ii) prayerfulness
- (iii) loyalty
- (iv) humility
- (v) peacefulness
- (vi) honesty

3. (a) The traditional festival celebrated in your community.

PS: In this question, the student is expected to name a particular festival, (eg, Homowo of the Gas, Hogbetsotso of the Anlos, Adaekese of the Asantes) and describe that named festival

(b) The following are the reasons why most festivals are celebrated

- (i) NEW YEAR - Festivals are celebrated to mark the beginning of a new year
- (ii) THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER – To thank the Supreme Being, lesser gods and ancestors for a successful past year and pray for their blessings in the coming year.
- (iii) PURIFICATION – To purify the ancestral stools, the people and the land.
- (iv) REMEMBRANCE – To remember and celebrate the lives and works of past leaders (both religious and traditional) and rulers
- (v) PAST DELIVERANCE – To commemorate past victories over hunger, oppression, disease, etc.
- (vi) HOMAGE / HONOUR – To pay homage to (or honour) the chief and renew loyalty to the chief by sub-chiefs and subjects:

- (vii) FAMILY REUNION – To bring various family members together and renew relationships after long periods of separation
- (viii) CONFLICT RESOLUTION – To settle family / communal conflicts and litigations and chart a new course for future relationship:
- (ix) DEVELOPMENT – To plan and implement developmental projects
- (x) FUND-RAISING – To raise funds to support various socio-economic programmes.
- (xi) TOURISM – To attract tourists into the community. Tourism helps to support the arts and crafts industry and raise foreign exchange for the country
- (xii) CULTURAL PRESERVATION – To preserve the indigenous culture / traditions and therefore prevent it from dying out.

4. (a) School rules

- (i) Come to school before the stipulated arrival time (eg, 7:00am)
- (ii) Do your school chores diligently
- (iii) Attend morning assembly and all other school gatherings regularly and punctually.
- (iv) Greet and respect all teachers and school mates
- (v) Pay attention in class
- (vi) Do and submit your class and home work on time
- (vii) Ensure that your surrounding is always kept clean
- (viii) Wear the required uniform at all times
- (ix) Dress modestly and decently
- (x) Assist / help others whenever they need help.
- (xi) Obey good instructions from teachers and seniors
- (xii) Raise your hand and wait to be called to answer or ask a question
- (xiii) Pay attention during lessons
- (xiv) Take part in all classroom activities
- (xv) Respect the views of others
- (xvi) Greet the teacher and your classmates when you enter the classroom
- (xvii) Do not leave the classroom without permission
- (xviii) Do not stand on the tables and chairs except by permission
- (xix) Do not litter the classroom or school compound
- (xx) Do not make noise in class
- (xxi) Do not fight in class (or anywhere)
- (xxii) Do not eat in class
- (xxiii) Do not sleep in class

Regulations at home

- (i) Wash your face and brush your teeth after waking up
- (ii) Say yours prayers and read the scriptures everyday
- (iii) Lay your bed after waking up
- (iv) Greet whoever you meet for the first time
- (v) Do your house chores every day
- (vi) Do not use abusive language
- (vii) Use electricity wisely / do not leave electrical gadgets on without using them
- (viii) Use water wisely / do not misuse water / do not leave the tap running

(b) Why rules and regulations are important

- (i) They help to maintain order
- (ii) They instill discipline in people
- (iii) They promote peaceful coexistence
- (iv) They create an atmosphere of security
- (v) They encourage responsible behavior
- (vi) They help to cultivate tolerance in people
- (vii) They make teaching and learning easier and more effective
- (viii) They help to improve the standard of that community
- (ix) They help to protect one's fundamental human rights
- (x) They help to protect life and property

5. Ways in which one can show good manners

- (i) Greeting and respecting others
- (ii) Helping the elderly with their load
- (iii) Offering one's seat to the elderly
- (iv) Putting one's hands behind him/ her when speaking with the elderly
- (v) Using polite language, such as 'please', 'thank you' and 'sorry' when speaking to others
- (vi) Using the proper modes of greeting, such removing one's hat, using the right hand, lowering one's cloth / bowing before a chief, etc
- (vii) Doing one's school chores diligently and faithfully
- (viii) Dressing modestly and decently
- (ix) Avoiding all forms of social vices, such as prostitution, drug abuse, armed robbery, etc.
- (x) Exercising self-control over one's desires or temper
- (xi) Assisting / helping friends whenever they need help.
- (xii) Doing one's house chores diligently and faithfully
- (xiii) Obeying good instructions from elderly people
- (xiv) Disposing of litter in a proper way
- (xv) Keeping our bodies and surroundings clean and tidy at all times

6. (a) Stages one has to pass through to show repentance

- (i) Admitting / Confessing / Accepting that one has sinned or done wrong
- (ii) Showing regret for the sin / wrong committed
- (iii) Asking for forgiveness from the offended person
- (iv) Ensuring that the sin / wrong is not repeated

(b) Why repentance is necessary

- (i) It shows that one is truly sorry for his / her sins / wrongs.
- (ii) It enables one to be forgiven and shown mercy
- (iii) It makes room for reconciliation (coming back together)
- (iv) It shows that one is reasonable and wise.

7. (a) The nuclear family system

- This family system comprises the father, mother and children.
- The head of the family is the father
- The assistant head of the family is the mother
- The father is responsible for the provision of essential needs of the family
- The size is relatively small

(b) Obligations of the Father

- (i) He serves as the head of the family
- (ii) He provides for the basic needs, such as, food, clothing and shelter
- (iii) He pays the school fees of the children
- (iv) He pays the home bills
- (v) He usually provides spiritual and career guidance for the family
- (vi) He supplies the educational, health and recreational needs of the children
- (vii) He manages the affairs of the home together with mother

Obligations of the Mother

- (i) She assists the father to head the home
- (ii) She assists the father to provide basic needs, such as, food, clothing and shelter
- (iii) She assists the father to manage the affairs of the home
- (iv) She usually does the shopping for foodstuffs, groceries and other items
- (v) She supervises the household chores in the home
- (vi) She usually provides moral and emotional support for the family.
- (vii) She assists to supply the needs and wants of the children
- (viii) She supervises the provision of food in the home

Obligations of a child in the home

- (i) Obeying and respecting the parents
- (ii) Sweeping rooms and the compound
- (iii) Tidying up rooms and the compound
- (iv) Fetching water
- (v) Helping with cooking
- (vi) Laying the table
- (vii) Washing dishes, clothes, etc
- (viii) Taking care of younger children
- (ix) Running errands for parents and older siblings

8. (a) Religious Youth Organizations

Groups made up of young people in the religious bodies. They are established mainly to train them to uphold the doctrines, values and principles of the religious bodies.

(b) Functions of youth organizations in the community

- (i) To promote peace, love and harmony among people
- (ii) To educate the members on the foundation and historical background of their religion
- (iii) To teach members the principles, values and doctrines of the religion
- (iv) To help members to grow spiritually

- (v) To support the needy and underprivileged in society
- (vi) To help with secular education (both formal and informal) of people
- (vii) To create the opportunity for members to discover and develop their talents and potentials
- (viii) To give members the opportunity to socialize in a healthy environment
- (ix) To help member to keep their physical bodies fit and strong
- (x) To create the opportunity for members to learn vocational and other practical skills which could be of commercial value
- (xi) To train members to become future leaders
- (xii) To give members the chance to explore other places outside their localities

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