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**WordPub**

**BECE**

**Religious and Moral Education**

**Past Questions & Answers**

**2009**

**Junior High School**

**Years 1, 2 & 3**

**Compiled by:**

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**CONTACT**

**Email:**

**info@wordpub.org**

**Telephone:**

**(+233) 030 295 1486,**

**(+233) 020 893 0787,**

**(+233) 057 860 0052,**

**(+233) 024 850 6613.**

**Postal Address:**

**Word Publishers,**

**P.O. Box NT 583,**

**Newtown – Accra,**

**Ghana.**

**Location:**

**7 Tunemete Street,**

**Dzorwulu-Accra,**

**Ghana.**

**Website:**

[**bece.wordpub.org**](https://bece.wordpub.org/)

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* Junior High School **students** – you are the ultimate reason for this work.

**DEDICATION**

To the Lord **Jesus Christ**, our Saviour and soon-coming King

**April 2009**

**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

1. The Gye Nyame symbol of the Akans signifies that God is

A. everywhere

B. all-powerful

C. all-seeing

D. all-loving

1. 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

1. 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

1. The Oneness of Allah is known as

A. Tawhid

B. Shahadah

C. Shirk

D. Tawaf

1. The two dreams of Joseph focused on

A. apprenticeship

B. kinship

C. leadership

D. stewardship

1. 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

1. 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

1. Which of the following traditional festivals is used for cleansing and purification of society?

A. Adae Kese

B. Akwasidae

C. Kundum

D. Odwira

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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

1. The moral significance of most Akan naming ceremonies is

A. bravery

B. patience

C. truthfulness

D. obedience

1. 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

1. Most Ghanaians name their children after their ancestors. This act reveals their belief in

A. child birth

B. reincarnation

C. destiny

D. spirit powers

1. 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

1. 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

1. The washing of feet, hands and face by Muslims before prayers is known as

A. Janabah

B. Nifas

C. Wudu

D. Janazah

1. 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

1. To respect the views of others, one has to be

A. honest

B. calm

C. tolerant

D. patriotic

1. Greetings portray an individual as being

A. gentle and obedient

B. God fearing and friendly

C. lovely and sincere

D. respectful and polite

1. 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

1. A person who is sincere and upright in his ways is said to be

A. generous

B. tolerant

C. honest

D. grateful

1. Good behaviour pattern approved by society is known as

A. loyalty

B. moral value

C. patriotism

D. truthfulness

1. Rendering an apology for a wrong done shows one as being

A. sincere

B. repentant

C. God-fearing

D. comporting

1. 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

1. Capital punishment is meant to

A. rehabilitate offenders

B. deter others

C. avenge a crime

D. compensate victims

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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.

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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

1. Privileges can be earned by showing that one is

A. intelligent

B. trustworthy

C. decent

D. hospitable

1. 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

1. 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.

**April 2009**

**RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION 1**

ANSWERS

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**

ANSWERS

**ESSAY**

***NOTE: Sample essays are not provided because some students tend to memorize them instead of using them as a guide, thereby promoting monotony in their essays and hence, negatively affecting their creativity.***

**SECTION A**

**RELIGION**

**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 t 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 his 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 fulfil his promises to us.

(viii) God has a right time for the fulfilment of every promise he has made.

(ix) Whatever 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 – i.e., 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 as a traditional means of worship**

* Libation is the pouring out of special liquids, especially alcoholic beverages, to a deity or the ancestors
* 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:
* **Prelude:** the capturing of the attention / consent of the objects of worship
* **Invocation:** the spirits are invoked through rendering appellations and praise
* **Petition:** petitions / requests are made unto the deity / ancestor to which the prayers are being rendered
* **Conclusion:** Usually marked by request for curses upon enemies and blessings upon sympathizers

**(b) Purposes of traditional worship**

* 1. To offer thanksgiving and praises to the objects of worship (Supreme God, lesser gods, ancestors, etc)
  2. To strengthen the bond between the worshipper and the object of worship
  3. To express the worshipper’s faith and confidence in the deities (Supreme God, lesser gods, certain spirits)
  4. To show reverence / honour for the deities / object of worship
  5. To seek protection / security from the deities
  6. To request for blessings – favour, success, prosperity, riches, strength, etc
  7. To confess their evil deeds / wrongdoings and seek forgiveness
  8. It promotes unity, solidarity and harmony among the members of the community
  9. It encourages spiritual growth and progress
  10. 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-Ul-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.

**SECTION B**

**MORAL LIFE**

**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)** **C*ommitment***

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 wit them regularly to check on them

(xiv) Tolerating and respecting dissenting views from them

**SECTION C**

**SOCIAL LIFE**

**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.