**2016 Religious And Moral Education (RME) Past Questions – Paper One**

1. Joseph was hated by his brothers because

A. he was loved by his father very much  
B. he was gently and handsome  
C. Jacob promised him of inheritance  
D. of his prophetic dreams

2. One of the reasons why God created the sea is to

A. beautify the environment  
B. generate hydroelectric power  
C. provide habitat for some animals  
D. reduce soil erosion

3. According to the Bible, heavenly bodies were created on the

A. third day  
B. fourth day  
C. fifth day  
D. sixth day

4. The omniscience of God portrays him as

A. all forgiving  
B. all knowing  
C. ever present  
D. very gracious

5. Who provided the tomb in which Jesus was buried?

A. Joseph of Arithmathea  
B. Nicodemus  
C. Simon of Cyrene  
D. Zebedee

6. The second rightly guided Caliph in Islam was

A. Abu Bakr Al Saddiq  
B. Umar Ibn Al-Khattab  
C. Uthman Ibn Affan  
D. Ali Ibn Abu Talib

7. By facing the wild beast, Toha Zie

A. led his people to be defeated  
B. helped the poor  
C. preached peace to his people  
D. risked his life for his people

8. The teachings of Prophet Mohammed are found in the

A. Kalima  
B. Hadith  
C. Ijmah  
D. Sura

9. The Israelites were finally led to the land of Canaan by

A. Aaron  
B. Joseph  
C. Joshua  
D. Moses

10. Which of the following is a harvest festival?

A. Aboakyir  
B. Adae  
C. Homowo  
D. Hogbetsotso

11. Eid-ul-Adha is celebrated by Muslims to

A. mark Abraham’s sacrifice to Allah  
B. mark the end of Ramadan  
C. remember the birth of Mohammed  
D. remember the death of Mohommed

12. One reason for the institution of marriage is

A. companionship  
B. joy  
C. responsibility  
D. security

13. The main cause of disease in our communities is

A. filth in our surroundings  
B. low income levels of workers  
C. poor eating habits of children  
D. traffic congestions in the cities

14. It is important to perform marriage rites because they

A. build mutual trust and understanding  
B. are requirements to observe  
C. prevent divorce in society  
D. seal the marriage

15. Which of the following people was not among the twelve disciples of Jesus?

A. James  
B. Matthew  
C. Paul  
D. Peter

16. Going round the K’aba is an Islamic religious activity done during the

A. Eid-ul-Adha  
B. Eid-ul-Fitr  
C. Hajj  
D. Ramadan

17. What is the second pillar of Islam?

A. Hajj  
B. Salat  
C. Sawn  
D. Zakat

18. In the traditional society, the dead is buried with money to ensure that the

A. deceased can pay the fare to the other world.  
B. deceased can pay the gods and ancestors for protection.  
C. spirit of the deceased does not attack family members.  
D. family members are blessed with riches

19. Traditional worshippers remember their ancestors by

A. calling their names always  
B. fasting and praying to them  
C. offering food and drinks to them  
D. singing of songs and praises

20. The most important prayer request during marriage rites is for

A. good health and protection  
B. long life and children  
C. prosperity and wealth  
D. protection and long life

21. Courtesy is a polite and acceptable way of

A. behaviour  
B. commitment  
C. obedience  
D. tolerance

22. The document given by school authorities about the character of a pupil is known as

A. certificate  
B. price  
C. report  
D. testimonial

23. Muslims show commitment to Allah by

A. dressing modestly  
B. marrying four women  
C. observing all prescribed rituals  
D. visiting the mosque every day.

24. Individual can co-exist peacefully in a community if they

A. practice one another’s religion  
B. pray together  
C. respect one another  
D. share food together

25. The saying a child who knows how to wash his/her hands eats with the elderly means

A. children should eat with the elderly  
B. children should wash their hands well before eating  
C. that food is important for the growth of children  
D. that it pays to be well-behaved

26. Repentance promotes

A. community work  
B. good relationship  
C. healthy lifestyle  
D. successful job acquisition

27. People lead decent lives in order to

A. be praised for patriotism  
B. be seen as being kind  
C. promote peaceful living  
D. qualify to be an ancestor

28. Which of the following behaviours is an effect of drug abuse?

A. Obedience  
B. Politeness  
C. Truancy  
D. Truthfulness

29. The maintenance of law and order in the nuclear family is the responsibility of the

A. aunt  
B. uncle  
C. father  
D. child

30. A family made up of a father, wives and grandparents is described as

A. extended family  
B. monogamous family  
C. nuclear family  
D. polygamous family

31. People cherish the spirit of obedience because it

A. enhances tolerance  
B. creates wealth  
C. promotes security  
D. promotes peace

32. Running errands for those in authority portrays the child to be

A. honest  
B. humble  
C. obedient  
D. sincere

33. Laziness always leads to

A. misunderstanding  
B. misuse of wealth  
C. sickness  
D. waste of time

34. Idleness means

A. enjoying siesta  
B. doing nothing  
C. having fun  
D. playing games

35. Which of the following behaviours is not a positive attitude to work?

A. Hardwork  
B. Lateness  
C. Punctuality  
D. Truthfulness

36. Workers go on strike to

A. attend political rallies  
B. demand better conditions of service  
C. destroy company property  
D. have some rest

37. A corrupt practice common in offices in Ghana is

A. armed robbery  
B. environmental degradation  
C. over-invoicing  
D. prostitution

38. The best way of handling money is by

A. writing scripture words on it  
B. crumpling it into our pockets  
C. holding it with wet hands  
D. holding it with clean hands

39. The main aim of religious youth organizations is to

A. become political forces in their communities  
B. educate the youth through moral teaching  
C. have inter-youth relations through competitions  
D. organize excursions to places of interest

40. The saying time is money means

A. luck comes with time  
B. money can be made with time  
C. opportunity lost cannot be recovered  
D. wealth can be acquired with patience.

# Paper One Answers

1. A. he was loved by his father very much  
2. C. provide habitat for some animals  
3. B. fourth day  
4. B. all knowing  
5. A. Joseph of Arithmathea  
6. B. Umar Ibn Al-Khattab  
7. D. risked his life for his people  
8. B. Hadith  
9. C. Joshua  
10. C. Homowo  
11. A. mark Abraham’s sacrifice to Allah  
12. A. companionship  
13. A. filth in our surroundings  
14. D. seal the marriage  
15. C. Paul  
16. C. Hajj  
17. B. Salat  
18. A. deceased can pay the fare to the other world  
19. C. offering food and drinks to them  
20. B. long life and children  
21. A. behaviour  
22. D. testimonial  
23. C. observing all prescribed rituals  
24. C. respect one another  
25. D. that it pays to be well-behaved  
26. B. good relationship  
27. C. promote peaceful living  
28. C. Truancy  
29. C. father  
30. A. extended family  
31. D. promotes peace  
32. B. humble  
33. D. waste of time  
34. B. doing nothing  
35. B. Lateness  
36. B. demand better conditions of service  
37. C. over-invoicing  
38. D. holding it with clean hands  
39. B. educate the youth through moral teaching  
40. C. opportunity lost cannot be recovered   
  
Read more <https://www.becepastquestions.com/religious-moral-edu-rme-objective-quiz-tests/bece-past-questions-answers-2016-rme/>

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**2016 Religious And Moral Education (RME) Past Questions – Paper Two**

This paper consists of three sections: A, B and C.  
Answer three questions only, choosing one question from each section.  
SECTION A  
RELIGION  
Answer one question only from this section

1. (a) List any four agricultural festivals and indicate where they are celebrated in Ghana. [8marks]

(b) Explain four ways traditional festivals are important to your community [12 marks]

2. (a) Outline four rites Christians perform during the death of a member [8 marks]

(b) Explain four reasons why Christians perform death rites [12 marks]

3. (a) Outline any four activities involved in Islamic worship [8 marks] (b) Explain any four advantages of worship to the Muslim. [12 marks]

SECTION B  
MORAL LIFE  
Answer one question only from this section

4. (a) Outline any four moral teachings in African Traditional Religion. [12 marks]

(b) Explain any two ways by which you would apply any two of the moral lessons  
in 4(a) above in your daily life [8 marks]

5. (a) Outline four acts considered as good deeds [8 marks]

(b) Describe four types of reward a person may receive for doing good [12 marks]

SECTION C  
SOCIAL LIFE  
Answer one question only from this section

6. (a) Define the term decency [3 marks]

(b) Describe four behaviours considered as decent in your community. [8 marks]

(c) Give three reasons for leading decent life in the community [9 marks]

7. (a) State any four duties a child must perform in the family [8 marks]

(b) Explain any four reasons why an individual needs to constantly examine himself or herself [12 marks]

8. (a) What is the difference between bribery and corruption? [4 marks]

(b) List four corrupt practices within the society [8 marks]

(c) Outline four effects of bribery and corruption on the society. [8 marks]

**Paper Two Answers**

a. Agricultural festivals and where they are celebrated  
(i) Yam festivals (Tedudu) of the Ewe – Ho, Peki, Hohoe, etc.  
(ii) Bakatue of Elmina and Cape Coast  
(iii) Aboakyir of Efutu (Winneba)  
(iv) Palm Festival of the Ewe – Dzodze  
(v) Rice Festival of Akpafu, Lolobi, Avatime (Vane, Fume, etc)  
(vi) Homowo of the Ga  
(vii) National Farmers Day Celebration – National, Regional, District levels  
(viii) Odwira of the Akwapim  
(ix) Bongo – Upper West  
(x) Kobine – Upper West  
(xi) Adaakoya – Upper East  
(xii) Fao – Upper East  
(xiii) Para-gwele (Tumu)  
(xiv) Ngmayem – Eastern Region Krobo

b. Importabce of Festivals

Festivals are very important in several ways: historically, religiously, socially, economically, culturally, morally and politically in the lives of Ghanaians. See our timetable of festivals below.

Historically  
It makes the people know more about their history. For instance, the Nyidwoo festival of the people of Esumegya makes the people and for that matter Asantes it know more about their origin.

Also, the Homowo Festival reminds the people of Ga-Adangme to know much about how they have come out of hunger by settling at their present day area. It makes the people recollect the noble past of their ancestors, and to express their gratitude to them.

Religiously  
The people believe in the existence of the ancestral spirit, hence they ask for forgiveness of offence committed, petition the supernatural powers for material prosperity, peace and long life. There is continuity between the dead and the living.

Socially  
It serves as reunion of family members, relatives and love ones. At this time, quarrels and misunderstandings are settled.  
It provides a forum where marriages among people within a particular geographical area can be transacted.

The youth at this stage get the chance of arranging marriages, (to court). Besides, the period is characterised by merrymaking and entertainments.

Economically  
It brings most of the citizens together. This helps them to initiate development projects and to contribute financially towards these projects. Visitors who also come to witness the festival contribute economically to the locality.

Politically  
It gives the people chance to asses the efficiency of their chiefs. Most citizens who left the town for so long a time return to see whether the traditional ruler (the chief) had implemented development projects agreed upon.

Homage is paid to the chiefs. Sub-chiefs also renew their allegiance to their immediate boss. For example, local chiefs to paramount chief (Omanhene) and in Asante Omanhene to the Asantehene.

Government ministers even take advantage of the festival which has brought a lot of people (Citizens) together to announce development projects, government policies to the people and to educate them on important issues affecting the locality, town or an area.

Culturally  
The rich cultural heritage of the people are usually being manifested during festivals.

With the people of Asante chiefs, they may be decorated in the traditional Kente cloth gold ornaments and carried in a palanquin especially the Asantehene or the paramount chief (omanhene).

Ghanaian hospitality can also be seen in this regard. The ways the people speak and relate to others portray their culture of friendliness.

Morally  
It strengthens all to play their roles as good citizens. It provides a forum where the chief must be more effective, morally upright, and  
Accountable to the people. For instance, the Apoo festival celebrated by the chiefs and people of Techiman traditional area gives the people chance to talk about the inefficiencies of the chief as well as his ill doings.

It again reminds the youth to lead morally acceptable life so that, they may grow to become good people, whose lives are worthy of emulation by the future generation.

2. (a) Rites Christians perform during the death of a member

(i) Washing of body  
(ii) Laying in state  
(iii) Wake keeping  
(iv) Funeral service  
(v) Burial rites at the grave yard.  
(vi) Burial of body in coffin  
(vii) Funeral donation and refreshments  
(viii) Memorial and thanksgiving service

(b) why Christians perform death rites

(i) Death rites remind humankind of God’s impending judgement.  
(ii) They serve as a rite of passage from the living to the spirit world.  
(iii) They prepare the dead for the spirit world.  
(iv) They are performed to celebrate the life of the dead.  
(v) They bring loved ones and family members together.  
(vi) They provide avenues for people to show their love / financial support.  
(vii) They provide an opportunity for people to discuss development projects.  
(viii) They remind people that death is inevitable.  
(ix) They are used to encourage people to lead good lives.  
(x) They are used to determine cause of death and prevent subsequent deaths.

3. (a) Activities involved in Islamic worship

(i) Call to worship by Muezzin / Azan  
(ii) Performance of ablution / wuzu / wudu / tayamun  
(iii) Congregational prayers led by Imams.  
(iv) Recitation of Quranic verses.  
(v) Preaching during Friday prayers / Khutba / Juma  
(vi) Facing the Kaba when praying

(b) Advantages of worship to the Muslim.

(i) It draws the Muslim closer to Allah each day.  
(ii) It encourages discipline in a Muslim’s life.  
(iii) The Muslim gets a sense of direction, security and protection.  
(iv) It provides counselling in times of need  
(v) It brings a sense of belongingness or identity.  
(vi) It provides opportunity to share faith and values together.  
(vii) It gives confidence to face life.  
(viii) Worship gives joy, happiness and satisfaction in the heart.  
(ix) It brings unity to the believers  
(x) It makes the Muslim have respect for authority.  
(xi) It helps to demonstrate obedience to the commands of Allah.  
(xii) An opportunity to exercise the body.  
(xiii) It attracts blessings from Allah.  
(xiv) It leads to forgiveness of sin

4. (a) Moral teachings in African Traditional Religion.

(i) Humankind must show respect and commitment to God.  
(ii) Humankind should cultivate the virtues of honesty, sincerity and truthfulness / sexual purity / generosity, patriotism, etc  
(iii) Individuals must care for their lives and lives of other people.  
(iv) One must show respect for the elderly.  
(v) We must demonstrate love for one another.  
(vi) We should hold fast to our faith (steadfastness).  
(vii) We must be patient, humble and obedient.  
(viii) We must be fair to all.  
(ix) We must always be courageous and persevere in life  
(x) Communalism  
(xi) Values from proverbs, dirges, symbols, drum language, myths etc

(b)

(i) Respect and commitment to God. We should be patient and look up to God when we have problems. He will direct our ways.  
(ii) Truthfulness: we should tell the truth in all matters no matter the situation.  
(iii) Respect for authority: One must obey instructions from people in authority and do what is required of him or her well.  
(iv) Care for life: We must live righteous lives and must be concerned about our spiritual and physical wellbeing.  
(v) Selflessness and compassion: We should be satisfied with what we have and share our blessings with others. We must show concern for other people.  
(vi) Sincerity and trustworthiness. We must be sincere and do the right things all the time. Others can then defend you in times of trouble.  
(vii) Application of values in (a) (xi)

5. (a) Acts considered as good deeds

(i) Helping the elderly to carry goods.  
(ii) Giving your seat to the elderly, pregnant and sick people.  
(iii) Running errands free of charge  
(iv) Caring for animals  
(v) Helping the aged and the physically challenged to cross lorry roads.  
(vi) Reporting criminals to the authorities or the police.  
(vii) Helping accident victims and the sick to the hospital.  
(viii) Donating in cash and kind to the less privileged and the vulnerable in society.  
(ix) Helping to teach someone something he or she does not know.  
(x) Depositing waste materials in dust bins and not just anywhere in the environment.  
(xi) Participating in communal labour and general environmental cleanliness / hard work.  
(xii) Protecting societal properties and amenities

(b) Rewards a person may receive for doing good

(i) Praises – words that show approval for something.  
(ii) Handshake by prominent persons in society  
(iii) Recommendation – verbal or written notice showing how good someone is and therefore should be helped when in need.  
(iv) A good testimonial which is an account of an individual’s character, academic performance, conduct and behaviour.  
(v) Certificates – an official document which gives credence to facts about how a person qualifies or is capable of achieving something.  
(vi) Awards – These include cash prizes, books, scholarships, citations, etc, which is given to an individual in appreciation for hard work.  
(vii) Trophies, medals and plaques – In sports and other competitions, successful and disciplined winners are given medals in appreciations for their efforts.  
(viii) Naming monuments after individuals as rewards – Roads, buildings and parks, etc, can be named after people who excel in society by performing outstanding deeds.  
(ix) Promotions to higher classes or grades for excellent or outstanding jobs done.  
(x) Hug, pat, smile

6. (a) Decency – A behaviour that conforms to accepted standards of morality or respectability.

These Points provided are to be elaborated in an Essay Format when answering this question in an examination.  
(b) Behaviours considered as decent in your community.

(i) Having healthy interaction with members of the opposite sex.  
(ii) Controlling one’s temper when provoked by others.  
(iii) Comporting oneself at all times.  
(iv) Dressing decently and appropriately.  
(v) Adopting proper eating habits at home and in public.  
(vi) Showing appreciation to others when one receives a kind gesture from them.  
(vii) Engaging in effective communication with others.  
(viii) Showing respect and obedience in society.  
(ix) Using handkerchief or hand to cover the mouth when one sneezes, coughs or yawns.  
(x) Not turning one’s back to people when talking or being talked to.  
(xi) Avoiding the use of the left hand when communicating.  
(xii) Showing kindness, love and care for others.  
(xiii) Showing regret for wrong doing.

(c) Reasons for leading decent life in the community

(i) It serves as the basis for gaining self-respect.  
(ii) It makes individuals gain respect from others.  
(iii) It makes one earn trust and confidence of others.  
(iv) It gets individuals closer to God / It attracts blessings from God.  
(v) It shows that people are well trained and brought up.  
(vi) The community expects members to be decent all the time.  
(vii) It promotes togetherness and peace in society.

7. (a) Duties a child must perform in the family

(i) Maintenance of home and performing household chores.  
(ii) Running errands in the home.  
(iii) Assisting parents to undertake economic activities.  
(iv) Obedience to parents and elder siblings  
(v) Taking care of younger sibling  
(vi) Reporting bad deeds of other siblings  
(vii) Respecting parents, elderly and siblings

(b) Reasons why an individual needs to constantly examine himself or herself

(i) To prevent the repetition of the same mistakes.  
(ii) To accept responsibility for one’s actions.  
(iii) To build good / healthy relationship.  
(iv) For avoidance of false accusations.  
(v) To avoid consultation with unnecessary mediums.  
(vi) To avoid deception by people with dubious characters.  
(vii) To discover one’s weaknesses and strengths.  
(viii) To avoid laziness and overcome poverty.  
(ix) To be law abiding.  
(x) Regret one’s bad deeds / feeling sorry for bad deeds.

8. (a) Difference between bribery and corruption?

Bribery is where a person influences another person especially an authority with favours or gifts in return for private gains.  
But/while/ however/ whereas/on the other hand,  
Corruption is where a person uses his or her position in society for personal gains.

(b) Corrupt practices within the society

(i) Over-invoicing: where people inflate the prices of things they buy for their organizations for personal gains.  
(ii) Embezzlement of funds: people spend their organizational money dishonestly.  
(iii) Use of ghost names: officials include names of non-existing or unqualified people on pay vouchers and claim the money for their personal use.  
(iv) Smuggling: where people use unapproved methods to bring goods into the country or send goods to other countries.  
(v) Tax evasion: where people avoid paying of taxes to make more money for themselves.  
(vi) Under declaration of profit: some officials of organizations declare lower profits to avoid paying the correct taxes to the government.  
(vii) Giving and acceptance of bribes.  
(viii) Fraud in awarding contracts: where the unqualified person pays some money to be given the contract.  
(ix) Extortion: where officials use dubious means to exploit money from people for their personal gains.  
(x) Nepotism / Favouritism

(c) Effects of bribery and corruption on the society.

(i) It leads to diversion of public funds and retards government efforts for development.  
(ii) It leads to execution of shoddy or poor standard of work.  
(iii) It leads to inefficiency and low productivity.  
(iv) It leads to overstaffing.  
(v) It leads to employment of unqualified people leaving qualified people unemployed.  
(vi) It tarnishes the image of the country before the international community.  
(vii) It affects revenue generation for the government.  
(viii) It creates unfavourable business environment.  
(ix) It undermines the rule of law.  
(x) It increases cost of doing business.  
(xi) It creates conflict and misunderstanding among individuals.  
(xii) It widens the gap between the rich and the poor.  
(xiii) It increases crime.