

2012 Religious And Moral Education (RME) Past Questions – Paper One

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 neighbour.
- 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

Paper One Answers

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 plants
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. says sorry to God for their sins
17. C. submits to the will of Allah
18. B. Easter

19. 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

2012 Religious And Moral Education (RME) Past Questions – Paper Two

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

Paper Two Answers

RELIGIOUS AND MORALE EDUCATION 2

SOLUTIONS

ESSAY

1. (a) The Parable of the sower

A sower went out to sow seeds. As he sowed, some of these seeds fell by the wayside, 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 the 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

♣ These 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.

♣ These 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.

♣ These 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.

♣ These 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 as parties, gossip, 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 hardship to deceive us

ix. We must persevere and not give up in the face of difficulties

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 other 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 one's 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 patients are usually subjected to severe prejudice and discrimination, which tend to hamper their normal social activities
- ♣ Broken Homes– Due to 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 good relationships 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 one's 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 to 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 they 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 waistline
- ♣ 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 promote 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 athletic 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 an 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.