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EDUCATION-NEWS CONSULT MOCK – NOV 2023 EDITION FOR 2024 BECE

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1ST MOCK EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION

1. (a) Creation story according to Christianity.

In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth. The earth was formless and empty, and darkness covered the deep waters. Then, God said, "Let there be light," and there was light. God saw that the light was good, and he separated the light from the darkness, calling the light "day" and the darkness "night."

On the second day, God created the firmament to divide the waters. He called the firmament heaven (the sky). God said, 'Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it separate the waters from the waters. God made the firmament and separated the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament.

On the third day, God gathered the waters to one place, creating dry ground. He called the dry ground "land" and the gathered waters "seas." Then, God caused the land to sprout with vegetation, including plants, trees, and fruits.

On the fourth day, God created the sun, moon, and stars to govern the day and night, to mark seasons, and to give light to the earth. God said, 'Let there be lights in the firmament of the heavens to separate the day from the night; and let them be for signs and for seasons and for days and years, and let them be lights in the firmament of the heavens to give light upon the earth.

On the fifth day, God created the fishes in the water bodies and the birds that fly in the air. God said, 'Let the waters bring forth swam of living creatures, and let birds fly above the earth across the firmament of the heavens.

On the sixth day, God created land animals, including livestock, wild animals, and creatures that crawl on the ground. Finally, God created humanity, forming Adam from the dust of the earth and breathing life into him. God created Eve from one of Adam's ribs, making them the first man and woman.

God blessed them and instructed them to be fruitful and multiply, to have dominion over the earth and all living creatures.

On the seventh day, God rested, and he sanctified and blessed the seventh day as a day of rest, which is why it is observed as the Sabbath in Jewish and Christian traditions

15 marks

(b) Meaning of the pillars of Islam.

i. Shahada(Faith)

The Shahada is the declaration of faith, stating, "There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah." It is the core belief in the oneness of God (Allah) and the prophethood of Muhammad.

ii. Salat(Prayer)

Salat is the ritual prayer that Muslims perform five times a day facing the Kaaba in Mecca. These prayers are a way to maintain a strong connection with God and seek guidance and forgiveness.

iii. Zakat(Charity)

Zakat is the practice of giving to those in need, typically calculated as a portion of a Muslim's savings or wealth. It is an obligation to help the less fortunate and ensure social and economic justice.

iv. Sawm(Fasting)

During the month of Ramadan, Muslims fast from dawn until sunset, refraining from food, drink, and other physical needs. Fasting is a way to purify the soul, develop self-discipline, and increase empathy for those who are hungry and in need.

v. Hajj(Pilgrimage)

Hajj is the pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca that every Muslim who is physically and financially able must undertake at least once in their lifetime. It is a symbol of unity, equality, and a journey to seek forgiveness and spiritual purification.

1 mark each × 5 = 5 marks

2. (a) Significance of naming ceremonies in Ghanaian societies.

- i. **Naming ceremony helps to give a child a name and an identity:** Naming ceremonies are significant because they bestow a child with a name, which is a fundamental part of their identity. It allows the child to be recognized and acknowledged within their community and culture.
- ii. **Naming ceremony shows the acceptance of a child into the human society:** These ceremonies symbolize the acceptance of a child into the broader human society, signifying that they are now a part of the social and cultural fabric of their community.
- iii. **Naming ceremony provides moral education:** In many cultures, naming ceremonies serve as occasions to impart moral and cultural values to the child. Elders and family members often offer guidance, blessings, and wisdom that shape the child's moral development.
- iv. **Naming ceremony brings together and unites people:** These ceremonies often bring together family members, friends, and the community, fostering a sense of unity and shared joy. It strengthens social bonds and reinforces the importance of community and family support.

- v. **Naming ceremony provides financial support:** In some cultures, naming ceremonies involve the exchange of gifts and financial contributions to support the child's future. This can alleviate the financial burden on parents and help secure the child's future.
- vi. **Naming ceremony offers an opportunity to honor great people:** Some cultures use naming ceremonies as a way to pay homage to great individuals or ancestors by naming the child after them. This helps preserve the memory of these figures and carries their legacy forward.

1 mark for point and 2 marks for explanation × any 5 = 15 marks

(b) **Moral values in religious songs and recitations.**

- i. Religious songs and recitations often emphasize the value of love, compassion and kindness, highlighting the importance of treating others with empathy and care.
- ii. They frequently stress the significance of humility, encouraging individuals to acknowledge their limitations and submit to a higher power.
- iii. Many religious texts promote the value of honesty and truthfulness, urging adherents to speak and act with integrity.
- iv. Charity and generosity are frequently extolled, underscoring the duty to help those in need.
- v. The concept of forgiveness is a recurring theme, emphasizing the importance of letting go of grudges and seeking reconciliation.
- vi. These texts also promote the value of faith and devotion, encouraging individuals to trust in a higher purpose and commit to their spiritual journey.

1 mark each × any 5 = 5 marks

3. (a) **Daily prayers observed in Muslim communities.**

- i. **Fajr** (Dawn Prayer): This prayer is the first prayer of the day by Muslims. It is observed before sunrise, around 5:00am during the twilight hours. Fajr is a reminder of the importance of beginning the day with gratitude and seeking guidance and forgiveness. It sets the tone for the day's spiritual mindfulness.
- ii. **Zuhr** (Noon Prayer): This is the second prayer of the day by Muslims. Zuhr is prayed when the sun has passed its zenith and begins to decline around 1:00pm to 2:00 pm. This prayer serves as a pause in the middle of the day to remember God, seek His guidance, and reflect on one's actions and intentions.

- iii. **Asr** (Afternoon Prayer): This is the third prayer of the day by Muslims. It is performed in the late afternoon around 3:30pm. Asr signifies a continuation of one's connection with God throughout the day, seeking His support and guidance to maintain faith and perseverance.
- iv. **Maghrib** (Evening Prayer): Maghrib is the fourth prayer of the day by Muslims. It is observed just after sunset. This prayer is a reminder of gratitude for the day's blessings and a moment to seek forgiveness and guidance as night approaches.
- v. **Isha** (Night Prayer): Isha is fifth prayer of the day by Muslims. It is performed after twilight has disappeared and before midnight. Isha is an opportunity for self-reflection, repentance, and a deeper connection with God. It is a way to conclude the day with a sense of peace and spiritual closeness

1 mark for stating the prayer and 1 mark for discription × any four = 8 marks

(b) Modes of worship in indigenous African religion.

i. Libation:

Libation involves the pouring of a liquid, often water or alcohol, as an offering to ancestors and spirits. It is a way of establishing a connection between the living and the spiritual realm, seeking guidance and blessings from ancestors.

ii. Sacrifice:

Sacrifice is a common practice in African indigenous religions. It typically involves the offering of animals, such as chickens or goats, to appease deities or spirits. The blood and meat of the sacrificed animals symbolize the exchange of life and energy between the human and spirit worlds.

iii. Incantations:

Incantations are spoken or chanted prayers, often accompanied by specific rituals or actions. They are used to invoke the presence of spirits or ancestors and convey messages, express devotion, or seek assistance.

iv. Divination:

Divination is a way to gain insight into the future or seek answers to important questions. Methods vary across different regions and tribes, but it often involves rituals, such as casting objects like cowrie shells or interpreting natural signs and patterns.

v. Spirit possession:

Spirit possession is a significant aspect of African religious practices. During ceremonies, individuals may enter a trance-like state, allowing spirits to possess them. These possessed individuals then act as intermediaries between the spirit world and the living, offering guidance or healing.

1 mark for point and 2 marks for explanation × any 4 = 12 marks

4. **(a) Reasons for a healthy relationship among members of a family.**

- i. Healthy family relationships foster emotional well-being.
- ii. Healthy family relationship provides a strong support system in times of need.
- iii. A stable family environment promotes individual growth.
- iv. Healthy family relationship ensures trust and commitment.
- v. It ensures peaceful co-existence.
- vi. Healthy family relationship enhances a sense of belonging and security.

1 mark each × any 5 = 5 marks

(b) **Ways authority is wrongly used.**

- i. **To take advantage of the weak and vulnerable in society:** The essence of entrusting people with authority and power is for service and not for them to lord themselves over their subjects. Thus, once again, it is wrong for people in authority to use their power and influence to exploit the weak and vulnerable in society.
- ii. **Negligence:** Some people in authority neglect (willingly or unwillingly) to effectively and efficiently perform the tasks for which they were brought to office. They pursue other interests which are usually at variance with the purpose for which they are in authority. This is also a wrongful use of authority and power that must be stopped.
- iii. **To amass wealth at the expense of others:** It is wrong for people in authority like politicians, government officials, civil servants, religious leaders etc. to use the authority their positions bring to accumulate wealth and riches at the expense of others in the community. When this happens, it creates a gap between the people in authority and the average person. As those in authority live luxuriously, the average person suffers to even afford a three- square meal a day.
- iv. **To molest people:** It is also wrong for people in authority to use their power and influence to harass other people sexually, psychologically, physically or in any other forms.
- v. **To help only our relatives and friends:** Some people in authority give undue advantages to their relatives, friends and associates at the neglect of the larger population. This is a wrong use of authority and power. Since everyone in the community or nation must have their fair share of the national cake People in authority must ensure that appointments, employment opportunities, award of contracts etc. are done meritoriously and not along party or familial lines.
- vi. **Discrimination and Prejudice:** When authority figures make decisions or judgments based on race, gender, religion, or other irrelevant factors, it's a misuse of authority. Discriminatory practices perpetuate inequality and social injustice.

1 mark for point and 2 marks for explanation × any 5 = 15 marks

5. **(a) Teachings of Jesus Christ according to the Holy Bible.**

- i. **Forgiveness:** Jesus taught the importance of forgiving others, saying, "For if you forgive other people when they sin against you, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if you do not forgive others their sins, your Father will not forgive your sins."
- ii. **Seek First the Kingdom of God:** Jesus advised His followers, "But seek first his kingdom and his righteousness, and all these things will be given to you as well." This teaching encourages prioritizing a relationship with God above worldly concerns.
- iii. **The Parable of the Lost Son (Prodigal Son):** This parable illustrates God's unconditional love and forgiveness, encouraging believers to repent and return to Him, as He eagerly welcomes them back.
- iv. **The Golden Rule:** Jesus taught, "So in everything, do to others what you would have them do to you, for this sums up the Law and the Prophets." This principle emphasizes treating others with love, kindness, and fairness.
- v. **Love Your Neighbor:** Jesus said, "Love your neighbor as yourself." He emphasized the importance of showing love and compassion to all, not just those close to you.

1 mark for point and 2 marks for explanation × any 4 = 12 marks

(b) **Lessons can be learnt from the life story of Moses**

- i. Moses demonstrated strong leadership qualities in guiding the Israelites out of Egypt. His story teaches us about the importance of leadership, especially in times of crisis.
- ii. Despite facing numerous challenges and setbacks, Moses persisted in his mission. This teaches us the importance of perseverance in the face of adversity.
- iii. Moses had a deep faith in God, which sustained him and the Israelites throughout their journey. It highlights the significance of faith and trust in difficult times.
- iv. Moses accepted the responsibility of leading his people and caring for their needs. This underscores the importance of taking responsibility for the well-being of others.
- v. Despite his leadership role, Moses remained humble and sought guidance from God. This shows that humility is a valuable trait in leaders.
- vi. Moses was known for his commitment to justice and the rule of law. His story emphasizes the importance of justice and fairness in society.
- vii. Moses received guidance and instructions from God, which played a crucial role in his leadership. This reminds us of the importance of seeking guidance from higher principles or values.

2 marks each × any 4 = 8 marks

6. **(a) Contributions of Caliph Abu Bakr to Islam.**

- i. Abu Bakr used his wealth, time and experience for the service of Allah. He also helped the Holy Prophet Muhammad to spread the Islamic faith.
- ii. During his time, he collected all the verses of the Holy Quran in one volume (book).
- iii. Abu Bakr again helped Prophet Muhammad to fight many holy wars(Jihad) e.g. The war at Badr.
- iv. He brought unity and security among Muslims and did away with all the defiants.
- v. He paid for the land which was used for the building of the Mosque at Medina.
- vi. Abu Bakr in his period as a successor, freed many slaves.

1 mark each × any 5 = 5 marks

(b) **Short note on the call of the disciples of Jesus.**

THE CALL OF THE DISCIPLES OF JESUS CHRIST

During the earthly ministry of Jesus Christ, Jesus needed to have disciples whom he would teach and send out to preach. As a result, Jesus called twelve(12) men out of all his followers. He selected these twelve men from among his early followers to become his disciples.

These are the twelve Jesus selected to follow him in order to make them fishers of men. Simon Peter, Andrew, James (the son of Zebedee), John, Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Thomas, James (the son of Alphaeus), Simon, Judas, and Judas Iscariot, who became a traitor.

The replacement for Judas Iscariot fell upon Matthias.

These men became the leaders of the early church. Jesus taught his apostles about the kingdom of heaven. They were laymen, unlearned and untrained in the methods of rabbinical interpretation of the Scriptures. God chose them for a purpose, thus, to fan the flames of the gospel that would spread across the face of the earth until the second advent of Jesus Christ.

Their love and loyalty to Jesus made them uncommon heroes. After an intensive discipleship course and following his resurrection from the dead, the Lord fully commissioned the apostles to advance God's kingdom and carry the gospel message to the world.

10 marks

(c) **The first five of the ten commandments.**

- i. You shall have no other gods before me.
- ii. You shall not make for yourself an idol or worship any other gods.
- iii. You shall not use the name of the Lord your God in vain
- iv. Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy.
- v. Honor your father and mother.

1 mark each × 5 = 5 marks

7. (a) **Dishonest ways of earning money in your community.**

- i. **Robbery:** The community frowns on using arms on people to take their monies or valuables from them. Some people break into the homes and offices of others armed with weapons like guns machete, sharp knives etc to take money and other valuable items. Robbers may also stand in highways and other dark areas to rob travelers and passengers of their money. Acquiring money through robbery is not an honest way of earning money.
- ii. **Cheating:** People may act unfairly towards others in order to gain money One of the ways people turn to cheat others is by putting huge profits on various items and materials they sell. Cheating people to get money, in whatever form, is not an honest way of earning money
- iii. **Exploiting the needy and the poor:** People may use dubious means to exploit the poor and the needy of the little money they have. They may act in helping them to solve their problem and exploit the little amount of money and other materials they have. The community frowns on such a way of earning money.
- iv. **Gambling:** Most people earn money through gambling. They engage in an activity characterized by a balance between winning and losing which is governed by a mixture of skills and chance, usually with money wagered on the outcome. The most common form of gambling in Ghana is soccer gambling it is also not an honest way of earning money according to the community.
- v. **Drug dealing:** Drug dealing involves the distribution and sale of illegal substances, such as narcotics or controlled drugs, which are prohibited by law. Engaging in illegal activities is fundamentally dishonest because it violates societal norms and legal regulations.

1 mark for point and 2 marks for explanation × any 4 = 12 marks

(b) Duties of Social Security and National Insurance Trust(SSNIT) Pension Scheme.

- i. SSNIT is responsible for collecting mandatory contributions from both employees and employers, ensuring that individuals are saving for their retirement.
- ii. SSNIT manages and invests the funds collected to generate returns that will fund pension benefits and meet its financial obligations.
- iii. SSNIT disburses pension benefits to eligible retirees, survivors, or dependents, providing financial security during retirement or in the event of death or disability.
- iv. The scheme maintains records of members and their contributions, ensuring accurate tracking of entitlements and beneficiaries.
- v. SSNIT is responsible for implementing government policies related to social security and pensions, as well as ensuring that the scheme complies with relevant regulations.

2 marks × any 4 = 8 marks

8. (a) Effects of substance abuse.

- i. **Abnormal behaviour:** people who are under the influence of drugs or indulge in substance abuse may be difficult to live with because of the strange behaviour they show. They behave abnormally and find it difficult to understand simple things.
- ii. **Financial Problems:** Drugs and alcohol are expensive: especially when you are using a lot and constantly. Substance abuse also impacts your productivity and success at work and in school. The time spent searching for using and recuperating from drugs can be better spent learning new skills to advance your career.
- iii. **Madness:** substance abuse results in the destruction of the brain. This may result in madness. Smoking marijuana, cocaine or any other hard substance may cause madness.
- iv. **Imprisonment:** Substance abuse can lead to imprisonment due to illegal activities associated with acquiring, using, or distributing drugs. People may be arrested and incarcerated for drug possession, trafficking, or related crimes. The legal consequences of substance abuse can result in individuals serving jail or prison sentences.
- v. **Health problems:** Substance abuse has a profound impact on physical and mental health. It can lead to a wide range of health problems, including addiction, organ damage.

1 mark for point and 2 marks for explanation × any 4 = 12 marks

(b) Merits of becoming an entrepreneur.

- i. Entrepreneurs have the freedom to make their own decisions and be their own bosses, allowing for greater control over their work and lifestyle.
- ii. Entrepreneurs often create new products, services, or business models, fostering innovation and driving economic growth.
- iii. Successful entrepreneurs have the potential to earn significant profits and build wealth, which may not be as easily achievable in traditional employment.
- iv. Entrepreneurship can be a journey of personal development, as it requires problem-solving, adaptability, and continuous learning.
- v. Entrepreneurs often create job opportunities for themselves and others, contributing to local and global economies.

2 marks × any 4 = 8 marks

OBJECTIVES

1. B	6. A	11. A	16. A	21. B	26. B	31. C	36. D
2. C	7. C	12. A	17. D	22. A	27. B	32. C	37. C
3. C	8. D	13. A	18. D	23. B	28. C	33. C	38. D
4. A	9. C	14. A	19. D	24. A	29. D	34. C	39. B
5. A	10. B	15. D	20. C	25. D	30. C	35. A	40. B

