

SECTION A

1. The core belief in Islam is the Oneness of Allah. This is known as

A. Risalah. B. Tawhid. C. Akhirah. D. Qadar.

**Answer: B. Tawhid. Explanation:** *Tawhid* is the fundamental and most important concept in Islam, meaning the absolute indivisible Oneness of God (Allah). It is the belief that there is only one Creator and Sustainer of the universe, and He alone is worthy of worship.

- ✓ *Risalah* refers to prophethood and the message delivered by prophets.
- ✓ *Akhirah* refers to the Hereafter or the Day of Judgment.
- ✓ *Qadar* refers to Divine Decree or predestination.

2. Who was the first Prophet of Allah?

A. Prophet Nuh (A.S) B. Prophet Ibrahim (A.S) C. Prophet Adam (A.S) D. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

**Answer: C. Prophet Adam (A.S) Explanation:** In Islam, Prophet Adam (peace be upon him) is considered the first human being created by Allah and also the first prophet, to whom Allah taught the basic principles of faith. All subsequent prophets were sent to guide humanity back to the path of Tawhid.

3. Which Holy Book was revealed to Prophet Musa (A.S)?

A. Quran B. Injil C. Taurat D. Zabur

**Answer: C. Taurat Explanation:** The *Taurat* (Torah) is the Holy Book that was revealed by Allah to Prophet Musa (Moses), peace be upon him.

- ✓ The *Quran* was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- ✓ The *Injil* (Gospel) was revealed to Prophet Isa (Jesus), peace be upon him.
- ✓ The *Zabur* (Psalms) was revealed to Prophet Dawud (David), peace be upon him.

4. The migration of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and his companions from Makkah to Madinah is called

A. Isra'. B. Mi'raj. C. Hijrah. D. Hajj.

**Answer: C. Hijrah. Explanation:** The *Hijrah* (migration) refers specifically to the Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) journey from Makkah to Madinah in 622 CE. This event marked a significant turning point in Islamic history and is the beginning of the Islamic calendar.

- ✓ *Isra'* refers to the Prophet's night journey from Makkah to Jerusalem.
- ✓ *Mi'raj* refers to the Prophet's ascension to the heavens from Jerusalem.
- ✓ *Hajj* is the annual pilgrimage to Makkah, one of the Pillars of Islam.

5. **The second Pillar of Islam is Salah, which means**

A. Fasting. B. Charity. C. Pilgrimage. D. Prayer.

**Answer: D. Prayer. Explanation:** *Salah* is the Arabic word for the ritual prayer performed five times a day by Muslims. It is the second of the Five Pillars of Islam, coming after the Shahadah (declaration of faith).

- ✓ Fasting is *Sawm*.
- ✓ Charity (compulsory) is *Zakat*.
- ✓ Pilgrimage is *Hajj*.

6. **The purification performed before Salah using water is called**

A. Tayammum. B. Ghusl. C. Wudu'. D. Istinja'.

**Answer: C. Wudu'. Explanation:** *Wudu'* is the minor ritual ablution performed with water to cleanse specific parts of the body before performing Salah or touching the Quran. It is required for a state of minor ritual impurity.

- ✓ *Tayammum* is a dry ablution using clean earth or sand, performed when water is unavailable or its use is harmful.
- ✓ *Ghusl* is a full ritual bath performed for a state of major ritual impurity.
- ✓ *Istinja'* is the act of cleansing oneself after answering the call of nature.

7. **Which angel is known as the Angel of Revelation?**

A. Angel Israfil B. Angel Mikail C. Angel Jibril (A.S) D. Angel Azrail

**Answer: C. Angel Jibril (A.S) Explanation:** Angel Jibril (Gabriel) is the archangel responsible for conveying Allah's revelations to His prophets, including the Quran to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

- ✓ Angel Israfil is responsible for blowing the trumpet on the Day of Judgment.
- ✓ Angel Mikail (Michael) is responsible for distributing provisions and rain.
- ✓ Angel Azrail is the Angel of Death.

8. **Belief in the Divine Decree of Allah (Qadar) means believing that**

- A. everything happens by chance.
- B. Allah knows and has ordained everything.
- C. humans have no free will.
- D. only good things happen.

**Answer: B. Allah knows and has ordained everything. Explanation:** Belief in *Qadar* (Divine Decree) means acknowledging that Allah has foreknowledge of everything that will happen and has ordained it. It does not negate human free will or responsibility for their actions but affirms Allah's ultimate knowledge and power over all things.

9. **Showing respect to elders is an important Islamic manner known as**

A. Sadaqah. B. Silatur-rahim. C. Adab. D. Amanah.

**Answer: C. Adab. Explanation:** *Adab* refers to good manners, etiquette, and moral conduct in Islam. Showing respect to elders is a key aspect of *Adab*.

- ✓ *Sadaqah* refers to voluntary charity.
- ✓ *Silatur-rahim* refers to maintaining family ties and kinship.
- ✓ *Amanah* refers to trust, trustworthiness, and fulfilling responsibilities.

10. **Sawm, the Pillar of Islam, is observed during the month of**

A. Shawwal. B. Dhul-Hijjah. C. Ramadan. D. Muharram.

**Answer: C. Ramadan. Explanation:** *Sawm* (fasting) is the fourth Pillar of Islam and is obligatorily observed during the entire month of *Ramadan*, the ninth month of the Islamic lunar calendar.

- ✓ *Shawwal* is the month after Ramadan, when Eid al-Fitr is celebrated.
- ✓ *Dhul-Hijjah* is the month of Hajj.
- ✓ *Muharram* is the first month of the Islamic calendar.

11. **The compulsory charity given by Muslims is called**

A. Sadaqah. B. Waqf. C. Zakat. D. Hibah.

**Answer: C. Zakat. Explanation:** *Zakat* is the obligatory annual charity paid by Muslims who meet certain wealth thresholds, distributed to specified categories of recipients. It is one of the Five Pillars of Islam.

- ✓ *Sadaqah* is voluntary charity.
- ✓ *Waqf* is an endowment made by an individual or a group for charitable or religious purposes.
- ✓ *Hibah* is a gift.

12. **What was the first Qiblah (direction of prayer) in Islam?**

A. Makkah B. Madinah C. Jerusalem D. Damascus

**Answer: C. Jerusalem Explanation:** Initially, early Muslims in Makkah and after the Hijrah in Madinah prayed facing Bayt al-Maqdis (the Dome of the Rock) in Jerusalem. Later, Allah commanded the change of Qiblah to the Ka'bah in Makkah.

13. **The period of fasting in Ramadan begins at dawn and ends at**

A. noon. B. Asr time. C. sunset. D. midnight.

**Answer: C. sunset. Explanation:** Fasting in Ramadan begins at *Fajr* (dawn) when the first light appears and continues until *Maghrib* (sunset), when the sun has completely set and darkness begins to fall.

14. **Keeping promises and fulfilling trusts is an Islamic virtue called**

A. Siddiq. B. Amin. C. Amanah. D. Fatanah.

**Answer: C. Amanah. Explanation:** *Amanah* encompasses trust, honesty, reliability, and the fulfillment of responsibilities. It is a comprehensive term for trustworthiness in all dealings.

- ✓ *Siddiq* means truthfulness (a characteristic of Prophet Muhammad).
- ✓ *Amin* means trustworthy (a title given to Prophet Muhammad).

✓ *Fatanah* means intelligence, wisdom, and shrewdness (a characteristic of prophets).

15. **Who was the wife of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who was the first person to accept Islam?**

A. Aisha (R.A) B. Hafsa (R.A) C. Khadijah (R.A) D. Fatimah (R.A)

**Answer: C. Khadijah (R.A) Explanation:** Khadijah bint Khuwaylid (R.A), the Prophet Muhammad's first wife, was the very first person to believe in his prophethood and accept Islam.

16. **The Holy Quran was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) over a period of approximately**

A. 10 years. B. 13 years. C. 23 years. D. 40 years.

**Answer: C. 23 years. Explanation:** The revelation of the Holy Quran to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) began in 610 CE (when he was 40 years old) and continued incrementally over approximately 23 years until shortly before his death in 632 CE.

17. **The call to prayer is known as**

A. Iqamah. B. Tasbih. C. Adhan. D. Dua.

**Answer: C. Adhan. Explanation:** The *Adhan* is the Islamic call to prayer, recited by a Muezzin from a mosque at the prescribed times for each of the five daily prayers.

✓ *Iqamah* is the second call to prayer, given immediately before the prayer begins.

✓ *Tasbih* refers to the glorification of Allah (e.g., saying "SubhanAllah").

✓ *Dua* is a personal supplication or prayer.

18. **Which Pillar of Iman means belief in the Messengers of Allah?**

A. Belief in Allah B. Belief in His Angels C. Belief in His Books D. Belief in His Prophets

**Answer: D. Belief in His Prophets Explanation:** The six Pillars of Iman (faith) are:

1. Belief in Allah.
2. Belief in His Angels.
3. Belief in His Books (revealed scriptures).
4. Belief in His Prophets (Messengers).
5. Belief in the Day of Judgment.
6. Belief in Divine Decree (Qadar).

19. **The day of resurrection and accountability is known as**

A. Al-Qadar. B. Al-Akhirah. C. Al-Risalah. D. Al-Sunnah.

**Answer: B. Al-Akhirah. Explanation:** *Al-Akhirah* refers to the Hereafter, which includes the Day of Resurrection, the Day of Judgment, Paradise, and Hell. It is the belief in life after death and accountability for one's deeds.

○ *Al-Qadar* is Divine Decree.

○ *Al-Risalah* is Prophethood.

○ *Al-Sunnah* refers to the traditions and practices of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

20. **Which quality of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) means truthfulness?**

A. Al-Siddiq B. Al-Amin C. Al-Fatanah D. Al-Amanah

**Answer: A. Al-Siddiq Explanation:** *Al-Siddiq* means "The Truthful One," a quality attributed to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) for his unwavering truthfulness in speech and action.

- *Al-Amin* means "The Trustworthy One," referring to his reliability.
- *Al-Fatanah* refers to his intelligence and shrewdness.
- *Al-Amanah* refers to his trustworthiness and fulfilling trusts (as explained in Q14).

**SECTION B (80 marks)** Answer ALL the questions in this section in the spaces provided.

21. Tawhid is the foundation of Islam. (a) Explain the meaning of Tawhid. (3 marks)

Tawhid is the absolute and undivided Oneness of Allah (God). It is the central and most fundamental concept in Islam, asserting that there is only one God, who is unique, all-powerful, and the sole Creator and Sustainer of the universe. It means rejecting all forms of polytheism and idolatry, and dedicating all worship and devotion to Allah alone.

(b) Outline four ways a Muslim can demonstrate their belief in Tawhid in daily life. (4 marks)

- i. By worshipping Allah alone and avoiding any form of Shirk (associating partners with Him).
- ii. By always relying on and trusting in Allah for all matters, knowing that He is the ultimate provider and helper.
- iii. By seeking knowledge about Allah's attributes and names, and striving to live by His commands as revealed in the Quran and Sunnah.
- iv. By showing gratitude to Allah for all blessings and acknowledging that everything good comes from Him.
- v. By accepting Allah's decree and having patience during trials, understanding that everything happens according to His will.
- vi. By dedicating their lives and actions to earning Allah's pleasure.

(c) State three consequences of associating partners with Allah (Shirk). (3 marks)

- i. Shirk is the gravest sin in Islam and is unforgivable if one dies in that state without repentance.
- ii. It leads to eternal punishment in Hellfire.
- iii. It nullifies all good deeds performed by a person.
- iv. It strips a person of true guidance and leads to spiritual corruption.
- v. It causes fear and anxiety as one relies on weak and powerless entities instead of the Almighty.

22. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the last Prophet of Allah. (a) Describe the early life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) before prophethood. (4 marks)

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was born in Makkah in 570 CE. He was orphaned at an early age; his father Abdullah died before his birth, and his mother Amina died when he was six. He was then cared for by his grandfather Abdul Muttalib, and after two years, by his uncle Abu Talib. He worked as a shepherd in his youth and later as a merchant, earning a reputation for his honesty and trustworthiness, which earned him the titles "Al-Siddiq" (the Truthful) and "Al-Amin" (the Trustworthy). He married Khadijah (R.A) when he was 25 years old. He frequently meditated in the cave of Hira, seeking solitude from the idolatrous practices of his community.

(b) Outline four qualities of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) that Muslims should emulate. (4 marks)

- i. **Truthfulness (Siddiq):** He was always truthful in his words and actions.
- ii. **Trustworthiness (Amin):** He was known for his honesty and reliability, even among his enemies.
- iii. **Compassion and Mercy:** He showed great compassion to all, including non-Muslims, children, and animals.

- iv. **Patience and Perseverance:** He endured severe hardships and persecution with steadfastness.
- v. **Justice and Fairness:** He was always just in his dealings and judgments.
- vi. **Humility:** Despite his high status, he remained humble.
- vii. **Generosity:** He was known for his extreme generosity.

(c) Give two reasons why Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is considered the seal of prophets. (2 marks)

- i. He is the last prophet in the chain of prophethood, meaning no prophet will come after him.
- ii. His message (Islam) is the final and complete revelation from Allah, abrogating previous revelations and serving as guidance for all humanity until the Day of Judgment.

23. Salah is the second Pillar of Islam. (a) State five conditions that must be met for a Salah to be valid. (5 marks)

- i. **Purity (Taharah):** The worshipper's body, clothes, and place of prayer must be free from impurities (Najasaat).
- ii. **Wudu' or Ghusl:** Having performed Wudu' (ablution) or Ghusl (full body wash) depending on the state of ritual purity.
- iii. **Facing the Qiblah:** Facing the direction of the Ka'bah in Makkah.
- iv. **Covering Awrah:** Covering the parts of the body that must be covered according to Islamic law (for men, from navel to knees; for women, the entire body except face and hands).
- v. **Intention (Niyyah):** Having the sincere intention to perform the specific Salah for Allah's sake.
- vi. **Time:** Performing the prayer within its prescribed time.

(b) Outline three benefits of performing Salah regularly. (3 marks)

- i. It establishes a direct connection between the worshipper and Allah, strengthening their faith.
- ii. It purifies the soul from sins and bad deeds.
- iii. It provides peace of mind and inner tranquility, acting as a stress reliever.
- iv. It instills discipline and punctuality in a Muslim's life.
- v. It promotes unity and equality among Muslims when performed in congregation.
- vi. It reminds a Muslim of their purpose in life and keeps them away from evil and indecency.

(c) Name the five daily obligatory prayers. (2 marks)

- i. Fajr (Dawn prayer)
- ii. Dhuhr (Noon prayer)
- iii. Asr (Afternoon prayer)
- iv. Maghrib (Sunset prayer)
- v. Isha (Night prayer)

24. Wudu' is an essential part of purification before Salah. (a) Explain the meaning of Wudu'. (2 marks)

Wudu' is a ritual purification or ablution performed by Muslims before prayer, recitation of the Quran, and other acts of worship. It involves washing specific parts of the body with clean water in a prescribed manner to attain ritual purity.

(b) Outline four parts of the body that must be washed during Wudu'. (4 marks)

- i. **Face:** Washing the entire face from the hairline to the chin and from ear to ear.
- ii. **Hands and Arms:** Washing both hands and arms up to the elbows, including the elbows.
- iii. **Head:** Wiping over the head (massaging a portion of the head with wet hands).
- iv. **Feet:** Washing both feet up to the ankles, including the ankles.

(c) State four things that break Wudu'. (4 marks)

- i. Passing gas (flatulence).
- ii. Urinating or defecating.
- iii. Deep sleep (losing consciousness).
- iv. Emission of seminal fluid or pre-seminal fluid.
- v. Vomiting a large amount.
- vi. Bleeding or pus discharge from the body in large amounts.
- vii. Touching the private parts directly with the palm of the hand without a barrier.

25. The Holy Quran is the literal word of Allah. (a) State four reasons why the Holy Quran is important to Muslims. (4 marks)

- i. It is the literal word of Allah, revealed to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), serving as the ultimate guide for humanity.
- ii. It contains comprehensive guidance on all aspects of life, including beliefs, worship, morality, laws, and social conduct.
- iii. It is a source of spiritual healing, solace, and wisdom for believers.
- iv. It clarifies the purpose of creation and the path to salvation in the Hereafter.
- v. It is a miracle in itself, due to its linguistic beauty, scientific allusions, and prophecies.
- vi. It is the primary source of Islamic law (Shari'ah).

(b) Outline four etiquettes of reciting the Holy Quran. (4 marks)

- i. **Purity:** Being in a state of Wudu' (ablution).
- ii. **Cleanliness:** Ensuring the place of recitation is clean and pure.
- iii. **Facing Qiblah:** Preferably facing the Qiblah (direction of Ka'bah).
- iv. **Seeking refuge:** Starting with "A'udhu billahi minash shaytanir rajim" (I seek refuge in Allah from the accursed Satan).
- v. **Basmalah:** Following with "Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim" (In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful) at the beginning of each Surah (except Surah At-Tawbah).
- vi. **Reciting with Tajweed:** Reciting with proper pronunciation, intonation, and rules of recitation.
- vii. **Contemplation:** Pondering upon the meanings of the verses.
- viii. **Humility and devotion:** Reciting with a sincere heart and a sense of awe.

(c) Give two benefits of memorizing parts of the Holy Quran. (2 marks)

- i. It earns immense rewards and blessings from Allah.
- ii. It helps in performing Salah, as parts of the Quran are recited during prayers.
- iii. It strengthens one's faith and connection with Allah.
- iv. It aids in understanding Islamic teachings and applying them in daily life.
- v. It brings light and guidance to the heart and mind.
- vi. The memorizer of the Quran will be elevated in ranks in Jannah.

26. Islamic manners (Akhlāq) are a reflection of a Muslim's faith. (a) State four Islamic manners that a learner should observe in school. (4 marks)

- i. **Respecting teachers:** Listening attentively, obeying instructions, and speaking to them with humility.
- ii. **Being punctual:** Arriving on time for classes and school activities.
- iii. **Being honest and truthful:** Avoiding cheating in exams and speaking truthfully.
- iv. **Being diligent in studies:** Striving for excellence and taking studies seriously.
- v. **Being respectful to peers:** Avoiding bullying, teasing, and using polite language.
- vi. **Maintaining cleanliness and order:** Keeping the classroom and school environment tidy.

- vii. **Cooperating with others:** Participating positively in group activities.
- viii. **Lowering the gaze:** Avoiding looking at what is forbidden.

(b) Outline four benefits of having good manners in society. (4 marks)

- i. **Strengthens social bonds:** Fosters love, respect, and unity among people.
- ii. **Promotes harmony and peace:** Reduces conflicts and misunderstandings.
- iii. **Enhances reputation:** A well-mannered individual is respected and admired by others.
- iv. **Earns rewards from Allah:** Good manners are highly valued in Islam and lead to immense blessings.
- v. **Creates a positive environment:** Contributes to a pleasant and productive society.
- vi. **Attracts others to Islam:** Serves as a means of Dawah (inviting others to Islam) through good example.

(c) Give two examples of bad manners that Islam discourages. (2 marks)

- i. **Lying/Dishonesty:** Speaking falsehoods or being deceitful.
- ii. **Backbiting (Gheebah):** Speaking ill of someone in their absence.
- iii. **Slander (Buhtan):** Falsely accusing someone of something they did not do.
- iv. **Boasting/Arrogance:** Showing excessive pride or looking down on others.
- v. **Rudeness/Insulting others:** Using offensive language or disrespectful behavior.
- vi. **Cheating:** Deceiving others, especially in academic or financial matters.

27. Sawm (Fasting) during Ramadan is a Pillar of Islam. (a) Explain the meaning of Sawm. (2 marks)

Sawm is the act of abstaining from food, drink, sexual relations, and all other physical desires and actions that invalidate the fast, from dawn (Fajr) until sunset (Maghrib), with the sincere intention of worshipping Allah.

(b) Outline four conditions that make fasting obligatory on a Muslim. (4 marks)

- i. **Being a Muslim:** Fasting is only obligatory upon Muslims.
- ii. **Being Sane:** Individuals must be mentally sound and of sound mind.
- iii. **Having attained puberty:** Fasting becomes obligatory upon reaching the age of puberty.
- iv. **Being healthy:** Not suffering from an illness that would be exacerbated by fasting or make it unduly difficult.
- v. **Being Resident:** Not travelling a distance that allows for concessions in fasting.
- vi. **Women being free from menstruation and post-natal bleeding:** Women must not be in their menstrual or post-natal bleeding period.

(c) State four things that invalidate fasting during Ramadan. (4 marks)

- i. Intentionally eating or drinking.
- ii. Intentional vomiting.
- iii. Engaging in sexual intercourse.
- iv. Menstruation or post-natal bleeding.
- v. Ejaculation due to sexual thoughts or stimulation (not wet dreams).
- vi. Consuming anything that provides nourishment or hydration through means other than the mouth (e.g., intravenous feeding).
- vii. Apostasy (renouncing Islam).

28. The Hijrah was a turning point in the history of Islam. (a) Explain the main reasons why Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and his companions migrated from Makkah to Madinah. (4 marks)



- i. **Persecution and Torture:** The Quraish of Makkah subjected the Muslims to severe persecution, boycott, and torture, making it impossible for them to practice Islam freely.
- ii. **Death of Supporters:** The deaths of Prophet Muhammad's uncle, Abu Talib, and his wife, Khadijah (R.A), removed significant protective figures, increasing the vulnerability of Muslims.
- iii. **Search for a Safe Haven:** The Prophet (PBUH) sought a safe and conducive environment where Muslims could practice their faith openly and establish an Islamic society.
- iv. **Invitation from Madinah:** The people of Yathrib (later Madinah), having accepted Islam, invited the Prophet (PBUH) to their city and pledged their allegiance and protection, offering a welcoming new home.

(b) Outline four significant changes that occurred in Madinah after the Hijrah. (4 marks)

- i. **Establishment of an Islamic State:** The Hijrah marked the establishment of the first Islamic state, with Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as its leader.
- ii. **Brotherhood between Ansar and Muhajirun:** The Prophet (PBUH) fostered a strong bond of brotherhood between the local Madinan Muslims (Ansar) and the Makkan emigrants (Muhajirun), leading to mutual support and sharing of resources.
- iii. **Construction of Masjid An-Nabawi:** The Prophet's Mosque was built, serving as a center for worship, education, social gatherings, and governance.
- iv. **Formulation of the Madinah Charter:** A constitution was drafted, establishing rights and responsibilities for all communities in Madinah, including Jews, and promoting peaceful coexistence.
- v. **Increased spread of Islam:** With a secure base, Islam spread rapidly within Madinah and to surrounding areas.
- vi. **Military strength:** The Muslims gained strength and were able to defend themselves against their enemies.

(c) State two lessons Muslims learn from the event of Hijrah. (2 marks)

- i. **Reliance on Allah:** The Hijrah teaches complete trust and reliance on Allah's plan and assistance, even in the face of overwhelming odds.
- ii. **Sacrifice for faith:** It demonstrates the importance of sacrificing worldly possessions and comforts for the sake of one's faith.
- iii. **Importance of unity and brotherhood:** The bond between the Ansar and Muhajirun highlights the significance of solidarity and mutual support in the Muslim community.
- iv. **Strategic planning and foresight:** The Prophet's meticulous planning of the Hijrah teaches the importance of taking necessary precautions while trusting in Allah.
- v. **Resilience and perseverance:** It shows that challenges and persecution should not deter one from upholding their faith.
- vi. **The pursuit of justice and freedom:** The Hijrah was a move towards a society where justice and religious freedom could be established.