

SECTION A (20 marks)

1. C. Six
2. C. Angels.
3. D. Zabur
4. C. 10th year after Hijrah.
5. C. Compulsory Charity.
6. C. The Hadith.
7. C. Jumu'ah prayer.
8. C. Ushr
9. B. financially able and physically capable.
10. D. Haya'.
11. D. Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq (R.A)
12. B. Shaban.
13. C. Battle of Badr
14. B. Surah.
15. B. Birrul Walidayn.
16. A. Al-Rahman
17. B. Madinan period.
18. B. Angel Israfil (A.S)
19. A. Shura.
20. B. reward.

SECTION B (80 marks)

21. The Articles of Iman are fundamental beliefs in Islam.

(a) Name the Six Articles of Iman (Pillars of Faith). (6 marks)

- i. **Belief in Allah (God):** Believing in His oneness, His attributes, and that He is the sole Creator and Sustainer of the universe.
- ii. **Belief in His Angels:** Believing in the existence of angels as unseen beings created by Allah, who obey His commands.
- iii. **Belief in His Books:** Believing in all the revealed scriptures, including the Quran, Torah, Psalms, and Gospel, sent by Allah to various prophets.
- iv. **Belief in His Messengers/Prophets:** Believing in all the prophets sent by Allah, from Adam to Muhammad (PBUH), as bearers of divine messages.
- v. **Belief in the Day of Judgment:** Believing in the resurrection, accountability for actions, and the ultimate reward or punishment in the afterlife.
- vi. **Belief in Divine Decree (Qada' and Qadar):** Believing that everything happens according to Allah's perfect knowledge, will, and plan, whether good or bad, while still acknowledging human free will and responsibility.

(b) Explain the meaning of belief in Allah's Angels. (4 marks)

Belief in Allah's Angels means acknowledging the existence of pure, spiritual beings created by Allah from light (Nur), who are genderless, do not eat or drink, and possess no free will to disobey Allah. They are constantly engaged in worshipping Allah and carrying out His commands without questioning or failing. Each angel has specific duties assigned by Allah, such as carrying divine messages (Jibril), taking souls (Azrail), blowing the trumpet (Israfil), and recording deeds (Kiraman Katibin). Muslims believe in them as an integral part of the unseen world.

22. The Seerah (life of Prophet Muhammad PBUH) in Madinah is full of lessons.

(a) Describe the establishment of the first Islamic state in Madinah after the Hijrah. (4 marks)

Upon arrival in Madinah (Yathrib), Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) immediately set about establishing a cohesive and just society, laying the foundations for the first Islamic state. Key steps included:

- i. **Brotherhood (Mu'akhat) between Ansar and Muhajirun:** He fostered strong bonds of brotherhood between the local Madinan Muslims (Ansar) and the emigrants from Makkah (Muhajirun), where the Ansar shared their homes and resources generously with their Makkan brothers.
- ii. **Building the Prophet's Mosque (Masjid an-Nabawi):** The mosque became the spiritual, social, political, and educational center of the new state, serving as a place of worship, consultation, learning, and gathering.
- iii. **The Constitution of Madinah (Sahifat al-Madinah):** This was a groundbreaking document that established rights and duties for all residents of Madinah, including Muslims, Jews, and other groups. It ensured religious freedom, mutual defense, and established the Prophet as the supreme arbiter, forming a multi-religious political entity.
- iv. **Formation of an Army and Defense System:** Recognizing the threats from Makkah and other hostile tribes, the Prophet organized a defense force to protect the new state and its members.

(b) Outline four lessons Muslims learn from the Battle of Badr. (4 marks)

- i. **Reliance on Allah (Tawakkul):** Despite being heavily outnumbered, the Muslims' steadfast faith and reliance on Allah's help led to victory, teaching that divine support is crucial.
- ii. **Importance of Unity and Discipline:** The Muslim army's unity under the Prophet's leadership and their strict adherence to instructions were key factors in their success.
- iii. **Sacrifice and Selflessness:** The companions demonstrated immense sacrifice and selflessness for the sake of Islam, showing the value of putting the cause of Allah first.
- iv. **Consequences of Arrogance and Oppression:** The defeat of the Makkans, despite their superior numbers and equipment, highlighted the futility of arrogance and oppression against truth.
- v. **Divine Intervention:** The victory at Badr is seen as a clear sign of Allah's direct intervention and support for His believers.

(c) State two challenges faced by the Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah. (2 marks)

- i. **Continued Hostility from Makkah:** The Makkan pagans continued their aggression and initiated several battles against the Muslims, posing a constant military threat.
- ii. **Hypocrisy (Munafiqoon) within Madinah:** A group of individuals outwardly professed Islam but secretly worked against the Prophet and the Muslim community from within, creating internal divisions.
- iii. **Jewish Tribes' Treachery:** Some Jewish tribes initially part of the Constitution of Madinah broke treaties and conspired with the enemies of Islam, leading to conflicts.
- iv. **Economic Challenges:** The Muhajirun had left all their wealth in Makkah, and establishing an economic base in Madinah required significant effort and overcoming initial hardship.

23. Hadith is a secondary source of Islamic teachings after the Quran.

(a) Explain what is meant by Hadith. (2 marks)

Hadith refers to the collection of sayings, actions, and tacit approvals (tacit approvals meaning what the Prophet saw or heard and did not object to) of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). It serves as the primary source of Islamic law and guidance after the Holy Quran, providing practical explanations and elaborations of Quranic principles. Each Hadith consists of a chain of narrators (isnad) and the actual text (matn).

(b) State four reasons why Hadith is important in Islam. (4 marks)

- i. **Elaborates on Quranic Teachings:** The Quran often provides general principles, and Hadith explains how to apply them, providing details on rituals (like Salah and Hajj), laws, and moral conduct.
- ii. **Provides a Role Model:** The Prophet's life (Sunnah) as documented in Hadith serves as the perfect example for Muslims to emulate in all aspects of their lives.
- iii. **Clarifies Ambiguities in the Quran:** In instances where a Quranic verse might be open to multiple interpretations, Hadith provides the Prophet's explanation, clarifying its meaning.
- iv. **Establishes New Rulings:** Some matters not explicitly mentioned in the Quran are addressed by the Prophet's sayings or actions, which then become a source of Islamic law.
- v. **Authenticates the Quran:** The Hadith indirectly supports the authenticity of the Quran by showing how the Prophet lived by and taught its principles.

(c) Outline four examples of actions or sayings of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) found in Hadith. (4 marks)

- i. **"Actions are but by intentions, and every man shall have but that which he intended."** (Emphasizing the importance of Niyah/intention in worship and deeds).
- ii. **"Cleanliness is half of faith."** (Highlighting the importance of hygiene and purity in Islam).
- iii. **"Paradise lies at the feet of mothers."** (Stressing the immense importance of respecting and honoring mothers).
- iv. **"None of you truly believes until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself."** (Promoting brotherhood, empathy, and selfless love among Muslims).
- v. **Performing Salah:** The detailed method of performing daily prayers (number of rak'ahs, postures, recitations) is primarily derived from the Sunnah/Hadith.
- vi. **Fasting:** The specific rules and etiquette of fasting in Ramadan are explained through the Prophet's actions and sayings.

24. Zakat is a Pillar of Islam with social and economic benefits.

(a) Explain the meaning of Zakat. (2 marks)

Zakat is an obligatory annual charity paid by financially able Muslims to specified categories of needy people. It is the third Pillar of Islam, signifying purification of wealth, redistribution of resources, and social solidarity. It is a form of worship and a right of the poor upon the wealth of the rich.

(b) Outline four types of wealth or assets upon which Zakat is obligatory. (4 marks)

- i. **Gold and Silver:** This includes actual gold and silver, as well as currency (money) that is equivalent to the value of a certain amount of gold or silver (Nisab).
- ii. **Trade Goods/Merchandise:** Goods held for sale or business, if their value reaches the Nisab.
- iii. **Livestock:** Specific categories of cattle, sheep, goats, and camels, if they meet certain numerical thresholds and conditions.
- iv. **Agricultural Produce (Ushr):** Crops and fruits harvested from the land, which often have a different rate of Zakat (1/10th or 1/20th) depending on irrigation.
- v. **Mined Metals and Buried Treasures (Rikaz):** Zakat is applicable on these if discovered.

(c) **State four categories of people who are eligible to receive Zakat. (4 marks)** The Quran (Surah At-Tawbah, 9:60) specifies eight categories:

- i. **The Poor (Fuqara'):** Those who have little or no means of subsistence.
- ii. **The Needy (Masakin):** Those who are in hardship and cannot meet their basic needs, generally worse off than the Fuqara'.
- iii. **Zakat Administrators (Amilun alayha):** Those appointed by the Islamic authority to collect and distribute Zakat.
- iv. **Those whose hearts are to be reconciled (Mu'allafatu Qulubuhum):** New converts to Islam, or those inclined towards Islam, to strengthen their faith.
- v. **For Freeing Slaves (Fi al-Riqab):** To emancipate slaves or help captives pay ransom.
- vi. **Those in Debt (Al-Gharimun):** Those burdened with debt who cannot repay it.
- vii. **In the Way of Allah (Fi Sabilillah):** For those striving in the cause of Allah, such as those engaged in Jihad (struggle) for the defense of Islam, or for public welfare projects.
- viii. **The Wayfarer/Traveller (Ibn al-Sabil):** Stranded travelers who are cut off from their funds.

25. Salah has specific timings and forms of performance.

(a) **Describe how to perform the Jumu'ah (Friday) prayer. (5 marks)** The Jumu'ah (Friday) prayer is performed in congregation and is a substitute for the Dhuhr (noon) prayer on Fridays. Its performance includes:

- i. **Ablution (Wudu'):** Performing ritual purification.
- ii. **Arrival at Masjid:** Muslims gather at the mosque before noon. It is highly recommended to arrive early.
- iii. **Khutbah (Sermon):** The Imam delivers two sermons (Khutbahs) while standing. The sermon reminds Muslims of their duties, offers spiritual guidance, and includes prayers for the Muslim community. It is obligatory to listen attentively.
- iv. **Two Rak'ahs of Prayer:** After the Khutbah, the congregation stands to perform two rak'ahs of prayer, led by the Imam. This is performed exactly like any other two rak'ahs of fard prayer, including Ruku' (bowing) and Sujud (prostration).
- v. **No Sunnah after Fard:** Unlike Dhuhr, there are no specific Sunnah prayers immediately after the two obligatory rak'ahs of Jumu'ah, although optional Sunnah prayers can be performed before the Jumu'ah prayer or after returning home.

(b) **State three differences between Jumu'ah prayer and Dhuhr prayer. (3 marks)**

- i. **Timing/Day:** Jumu'ah prayer is performed only on Fridays, replacing the Dhuhr prayer, while Dhuhr prayer is performed daily (Monday-Thursday, Saturday-Sunday).
- ii. **Congregation:** Jumu'ah prayer is always performed in congregation (Jama'ah) and is not valid if prayed individually, whereas Dhuhr prayer can be prayed individually or in congregation.
- iii. **Sermon (Khutbah):** Jumu'ah prayer is preceded by two obligatory sermons (Khutbahs), which are an integral part of the prayer, while Dhuhr prayer has no sermons.
- iv. **Number of Rak'ahs:** Jumu'ah prayer consists of two obligatory (fard) rak'ahs, whereas Dhuhr prayer consists of four obligatory (fard) rak'ahs.

(c) **Give two benefits of praying in congregation in the Masjid. (2 marks)**

- i. **Increased Reward (Thawab):** Prayer in congregation is believed to have a significantly higher reward (e.g., 27 times more) than individual prayer.
- ii. **Fosters Unity and Brotherhood:** It strengthens the bonds among Muslims, promoting a sense of community, equality, and mutual support as they stand shoulder to shoulder in worship.
- iii. **Spiritual Upliftment:** The collective atmosphere of devotion, listening to the Imam's recitation, and feeling part of a larger community can enhance one's spiritual experience.
- iv. **Learning and Guidance:** Attending congregational prayers, especially Jumu'ah, provides opportunities to listen to sermons and learn from the Imam.

26. Hajj (Pilgrimage) is the fifth Pillar of Islam.

(a) Explain the meaning of Hajj. (2 marks)

Hajj is the annual pilgrimage to the Holy City of Makkah in Saudi Arabia, which is an obligatory religious duty for all adult Muslims who are physically and financially able to undertake the journey. It is the fifth Pillar of Islam and involves a series of rituals performed over several days in and around Makkah, symbolizing unity, devotion, and submission to Allah.

(b) State four conditions that make Hajj obligatory upon a Muslim. (4 marks)

- i. **Muslim:** The individual must be a Muslim.
- ii. **Adult (Baligh):** The individual must have reached the age of puberty.
- iii. **Sane (Aqil):** The individual must be of sound mind.
- iv. **Financially Capable (Istita'ah maliyyah):** The individual must have sufficient funds to cover the expenses of the journey, accommodation, and sustenance for themselves and their dependents while they are away, without falling into debt.
- v. **Physically Capable (Istita'ah badaniyyah):** The individual must be in good health and physically able to perform the demanding rites of Hajj.
- vi. **Safe Route:** The path to Makkah must be safe and secure.
- vii. **For Women: Mahram:** A woman must be accompanied by a Mahram (a male relative whom she cannot marry, like father, brother, husband, or son) or be part of a safe group.

(c) Outline four significant places visited during Hajj. (4 marks)

1. **Ka'aba (in Masjid al-Haram, Makkah):** The cubic building that serves as the Qiblah (direction of prayer) for Muslims worldwide. Pilgrims perform Tawaf (circumambulation) around it.
2. **Safa and Marwa:** Two hills near the Ka'aba where pilgrims perform Sa'i (brisk walking) seven times between them, commemorating Hajar's search for water.
3. **Mount Arafat:** The plain where pilgrims gather on the 9th day of Dhul-Hijjah (the Day of Arafat) to stand in prayer and supplication, which is the most crucial rite of Hajj.
4. **Mina:** A valley near Makkah where pilgrims spend nights during Hajj, perform the symbolic stoning of the pillars (Ramy al-Jamarat), and offer animal sacrifice.
5. **Muzdalifah:** An open plain between Mina and Arafat where pilgrims spend the night after Arafat, collecting pebbles for the stoning ritual.

27. Islamic morals and manners (Akhlāq) govern a Muslim's interactions.

(a) State four Islamic manners that Muslims should observe when visiting someone's home. (4 marks)

- i. **Seek Permission to Enter (Istidhan):** Knock or ring the bell and greet (say "Assalamu Alaykum") and wait for permission before entering, typically no more than three times.
- ii. **Lower Gaze/Avoid Staring:** Avoid gazing into the house before entering, and once inside, lower the gaze and avoid staring at private areas or possessions.
- iii. **Do Not Overstay:** Be mindful of the host's time and convenience, and do not prolong the visit unnecessarily.
- iv. **Maintain Modesty and Proper Conduct:** Dress modestly, speak respectfully, and avoid loud noises or disruptive behavior.
- v. **Bring a Small Gift (Optional but Recommended):** It is a Sunnah to bring a small gift for the host as a token of love and appreciation.
- vi. **Eat and Drink Appropriately:** If food or drink is offered, accept it gracefully and eat/drink in a polite manner.

(b) Outline four ways Muslims should relate with their neighbours. (4 marks)

- i. **Show Kindness and Consideration:** Be kind, considerate, and helpful, offering assistance when needed and being mindful of their comfort.
- ii. **Avoid Causing Harm or Annoyance:** Refrain from making excessive noise, littering, or doing anything that would disturb or harm them.
- iii. **Share Food/Gifts:** Share food, especially on occasions or when preparing a delicious meal, strengthening bonds.
- iv. **Exchange Greetings and Well Wishes:** Greet them with "Assalamu Alaykum" and inquire about their well-being, showing care and respect.
- v. **Visit in Sickness and Condole in Grief:** Visit them when they are sick and offer condolences during times of loss.
- vi. **Protect Their Rights:** Safeguard their property and honor in their absence, and do not backbite or spread rumors about them.

(c) Give two benefits of practicing good Islamic manners in society. (2 marks)

- i. **Fosters Social Harmony and Cohesion:** Good manners lead to mutual respect, trust, and cooperation, reducing conflicts and creating a more peaceful and united community.
- ii. **Earns Allah's Pleasure and Reward:** Practicing good Akhlaq is a form of worship and earns immense reward from Allah, as it reflects genuine faith and submission.
- iii. **Attracts Non-Muslims to Islam:** Good conduct and character serve as a powerful form of Da'wah (invitation to Islam), making Islam appealing to others through example.
- iv. **Personal Inner Peace and Happiness:** Living by ethical principles brings contentment, self-respect, and inner peace to the individual.

28. The Holy Quran contains guidance for all aspects of life.

(a) Outline four ways Muslims show respect for the Holy Quran. (4 marks)

- i. **Performing Wudu' before Touching:** It is customary to perform ablution (Wudu') before touching the Mushaf (physical copy of the Quran) as a sign of purity and reverence.
- ii. **Keeping it in a High, Clean Place:** The Quran should be placed in a clean, elevated position, never on the floor or in disrespectful places.
- iii. **Not Placing Anything on Top of It:** No other books or objects should be placed on top of the Quran.
- iv. **Listening Attentively to its Recitation:** When the Quran is being recited, Muslims should listen attentively and respectfully.
- v. **Handling it with Care:** It should be handled gently, not thrown, folded, or damaged.
- vi. **Reciting it with Tajweed and Proper Pronunciation:** Reading the Quran with care, correct pronunciation, and beautiful recitation (Tajweed) is a form of respect.

(b) State four benefits of reading and understanding the Holy Quran. (4 marks)

- i. **Guidance in Life:** The Quran serves as a complete guide for all aspects of life, providing moral, ethical, social, and legal principles for individual and communal well-being.
- ii. **Spiritual Nourishment and Peace:** Reciting and contemplating the Quran brings tranquility to the heart, strengthens faith, and provides spiritual connection with Allah.
- iii. **Increased Knowledge and Wisdom:** It is a source of profound knowledge about Allah, His creation, human nature, purpose of life, and the afterlife.
- iv. **Intercession on Day of Judgment:** The Prophet (PBUH) stated that the Quran will intercede for its readers on the Day of Judgment.
- v. **Clarity on Purpose of Life:** It helps individuals understand their purpose of creation and their role in the universe.

- vi. **Source of Reward:** Reading and understanding each letter of the Quran earns immense rewards (Hasanat) from Allah.

(c) Give two reasons why the Holy Quran was revealed in Arabic. (2 marks)

- i. **Language of the Prophet (PBUH) and His People:** The Quran was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), who was an Arab, and to the Arab community in Makkah and Madinah, making it immediately understandable to them.
- ii. **Richness and Eloquence of Arabic Language:** Arabic is a highly rich, precise, and eloquent language, capable of conveying complex meanings, nuances, and literary beauty unique to the Quran's miraculous nature.
- iii. **Preservation of Original Meaning:** Revealing it in a specific, pure language ensured its preservation from alteration and misinterpretation, as any translation is an interpretation and cannot fully capture the original divine message.