

SECTION A (20 marks)

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. D
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. C
11. C
12. C
13. C
14. C
15. C
16. C
17. C
18. D
19. B
20. A

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 foundational concept in Islam, meaning the absolute Oneness, uniqueness, and indivisibility of Allah (God). It encompasses the belief that there is no god but Allah, and He is the sole Creator, Sustainer, and Lord of the universe. This belief rejects any form of polytheism, idolatry, or attributing partners or equals to Allah. It signifies that only Allah is worthy of worship and ultimate devotion.

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

1. **Direct Worship of Allah Alone:** A Muslim demonstrates Tawhid by directing all acts of worship, such as Salah (prayer), Sawm (fasting), Dua (supplication), and Hajj (pilgrimage), solely to Allah, without associating any partners with Him.
2. **Reliance and Trust in Allah:** By putting their complete trust and reliance (Tawakkul) in Allah for all matters, both big and small, knowing that only He has the power to bring about good or avert harm.
3. **Adherence to Allah's Commands:** By striving to live according to Allah's laws and commandments as revealed in the Quran and Sunnah, recognizing His ultimate authority and sovereignty.

4. **Rejecting Superstition and Idolatry:** By actively avoiding and condemning any form of shirk (polytheism), superstitions, fortune-telling, or seeking help from other than Allah, as these contradict the principle of Tawhid.
5. **Attributing Blessings to Allah:** By acknowledging that all blessings and good fortune come from Allah alone and expressing gratitude to Him for them.

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

1. **Nullification of Good Deeds:** Shirk is considered the gravest sin in Islam and can nullify all good deeds if one dies upon it without repentance.
2. **Eternal Punishment in Hellfire:** Allah has declared that He will not forgive Shirk, and those who die in a state of Shirk will abide eternally in Hellfire.
3. **Loss of Guidance and Misguidance:** Associating partners with Allah leads to spiritual blindness and deviation from the straight path, resulting in misguidance in this life.
4. **Degradation of Human Dignity:** Shirk degrades human dignity by submitting to created beings or objects rather than the One True Creator.

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 the year 570 CE. He was orphaned at a young age, losing his father Abdullah before his birth and his mother Aminah at the age of six. He was then cared for by his grandfather Abdul Muttalib, and after his grandfather's death, by his uncle Abu Talib. He grew up to be known for his exemplary character, honesty, trustworthiness (earning him the title "Al-Amin" - the Trustworthy), and strong moral principles, even among a society steeped in idolatry and tribal conflicts. He worked as a shepherd in his youth and later as a merchant, conducting business with integrity, which led to his marriage to Khadijah (R.A), a respected businesswoman. He often sought solitude and contemplation in the cave of Hira.

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

1. **Truthfulness (As-Siddiq):** He was known for his honesty and never told a lie, even before prophethood. Muslims should strive to always be truthful in their words and actions.
2. **Trustworthiness (Al-Amin):** He was highly trusted by everyone, even his enemies, to the extent that people would leave their valuables with him. Muslims should be trustworthy and fulfill their promises and trusts.
3. **Compassion and Mercy:** He showed immense compassion and mercy to all, including his enemies, the weak, and animals. Muslims should be kind, empathetic, and forgiving.
4. **Patience and Perseverance:** He faced immense hardship and persecution but remained patient and steadfast in his mission. Muslims should cultivate patience in the face of challenges.
5. **Humility:** Despite his high status, he remained humble and accessible, always helping others. Muslims should avoid arrogance and be humble.
6. **Justice and Fairness:** He was known for his fairness and dispensed justice impartially. Muslims should uphold justice in all their dealings.

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

1. **Finality of Prophethood:** He is the last Prophet sent by Allah, meaning no prophet will come after him. His message completes and perfects the divine revelation.
2. **Universality of Message:** His message (Islam) is for all of humanity until the Day of Judgment, abrogating previous dispensations and serving as the final guidance from Allah.

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

1. **Purity of Body, Clothes, and Place:** The worshipper, their clothes, and the place of prayer must be free from any ritual impurity (najasa).
2. **Facing the Qiblah:** The worshipper must face the direction of the Ka'bah in Makkah (Qiblah).
3. **Entering the Time of Prayer:** Salah must be performed within its prescribed time frame.
4. **Intention (Niyah):** The worshipper must have the sincere intention to perform the specific prayer for the sake of Allah.
5. **Covering of Awrah:** The prescribed parts of the body (Awrah) must be covered according to Islamic guidelines.
6. **Sound Mind:** The worshipper must be sane and conscious.
7. **Wudu' or Ghusl:** Having performed Wudu' (ablution) or Ghusl (full ritual bath) if necessary.

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

1. **Connection with Allah:** It strengthens a Muslim's direct connection and communication with Allah, fostering a sense of closeness and submission.
2. **Spiritual Purification and Forgiveness:** Regular Salah helps purify the soul from sins and draws forgiveness from Allah.
3. **Discipline and Self-Control:** It instills discipline, punctuality, and self-control, as it requires pausing daily activities at specific times for prayer.
4. **Prevention from Evil:** It serves as a deterrent from committing sins and evil deeds, as it reminds the believer of Allah's presence and accountability.
5. **Inner Peace and Tranquility:** It provides a sense of calm, peace, and spiritual tranquility, offering solace and comfort from worldly stresses.

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

1. Fajr (Dawn Prayer)
2. Dhuhr (Noon Prayer)
3. Asr (Afternoon Prayer)
4. Maghrib (Sunset Prayer)
5. Isha (Night Prayer)

24. Wudu' is an essential part of purification before Salah. (a) Explain the meaning of Wudu'. (2 marks) Wudu' is the ritual ablution performed by Muslims using clean water to purify themselves from minor ritual impurities (hadath asghar) before performing acts of worship like Salah (prayer) or touching the Holy Quran. It involves washing specific parts of the body in a prescribed manner.

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

1. **Face:** The entire face, from the hairline to the chin and from ear to ear.
2. **Arms:** Both arms, from the fingertips up to and including the elbows.
3. **Head:** Wiping over the head (masah).
4. **Feet:** Both feet, up to and including the ankles.

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

1. **Passing urine or feces.**
2. **Passing gas (flatus).**
3. **Deep sleep or unconsciousness.**

4. **Emission of seminal fluid or pre-seminal fluid.**
5. **Vomiting a mouthful.**
6. **Bleeding from the body (according to some schools of thought, if it flows).**
7. **Touching the private parts directly with the palm (according to some schools).**

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

1. **Guidance for Humanity:** It is the ultimate source of divine guidance for all aspects of life, leading humanity to righteousness and success in this world and the hereafter.
2. **Word of Allah:** It is the literal, unaltered word of Allah, revealed to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), making it the most authentic and authoritative scripture.
3. **Source of Law and Ethics:** It provides comprehensive laws, moral principles, ethical guidelines, and rulings for all aspects of Muslim life, including worship, social interactions, and governance.
4. **Spiritual Nourishment:** Reciting, reflecting upon, and understanding the Quran provides spiritual solace, strength, and a deeper connection with Allah.
5. **Miracle of Islam:** Its linguistic beauty, profound wisdom, scientific allusions, and prophecies serve as a standing miracle and proof of Prophet Muhammad's prophethood.
6. **Intercessor on Day of Judgment:** Muslims believe that the Quran will intercede for its readers and memorizers on the Day of Judgment.

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

1. **Purity:** Being in a state of ritual purity (having Wudu') and having clean clothes and surroundings.
2. **Facing the Qiblah:** Ideally, facing the direction of the Ka'bah while reciting.
3. **Seeking Refuge and Basmala:** Beginning the recitation by saying "A'udhu billahi minash shaitanir rajim" (I seek refuge in Allah from the accursed Satan) and "Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim" (In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful).
4. **Reciting with Tajweed:** Reciting with proper pronunciation, intonation, and rules of Tajweed (the science of Quranic recitation).
5. **Contemplation and Reflection (Tadabbur):** Reflecting on the meanings of the verses and pondering their implications.
6. **Reverence and Humility:** Approaching the recitation with awe, humility, and a respectful tone, lowering the voice and showing respect for the sacred text.
7. **Sincerity:** Reciting solely for the pleasure of Allah.

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

1. **Increased Reward (Ajr):** Memorizing the Quran is highly rewarded by Allah, and the reciter's status is elevated in this life and the hereafter.
2. **Spiritual Growth and Connection:** It deepens one's spiritual connection with Allah and the Quran, allowing for constant reflection and implementation of its teachings.
3. **Ease in Prayer:** It enables one to recite longer surahs and verses during Salah, enhancing the prayer experience.
4. **Preservation of the Quran:** Memorizers (Huffaz) play a vital role in the preservation of the Quran.

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)

1. **Respect for Teachers:** Showing respect, listening attentively, and obeying teachers.
2. **Kindness to Peers:** Treating classmates with kindness, avoiding bullying, and helping those in need.

3. **Honesty and Integrity:** Being truthful in studies, exams, and interactions, and avoiding cheating or plagiarism.
4. **Punctuality:** Arriving at school and classes on time.
5. **Cleanliness and Tidiness:** Maintaining personal hygiene and keeping the school environment clean.
6. **Good Speech:** Using polite language, avoiding gossip, backbiting, and foul language.
7. **Diligence in Study:** Showing seriousness and dedication in acquiring knowledge.

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

1. **Strengthens Relationships:** Good manners foster trust, love, and respect among individuals, leading to stronger social bonds and harmonious communities.
2. **Promotes Peace and Harmony:** By encouraging patience, forgiveness, and kindness, good manners reduce conflict and promote a peaceful social environment.
3. **Earns Respect and Admiration:** Individuals with good manners are generally respected and admired by others, enhancing their reputation and influence.
4. **Reflects Positively on Islam:** Good manners are a powerful form of Da'wah (inviting to Islam), showcasing the beauty and universality of Islamic teachings.
5. **Receives Divine Reward:** Displaying good manners is an act of worship highly rewarded by Allah.
6. **Builds a Just Society:** Fairness, honesty, and compassion contribute to a just and equitable society.

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

1. **Lying/Dishonesty:** Intentionally fabricating falsehoods or being deceitful.
2. **Backbiting/Slander:** Speaking ill of others in their absence or spreading false accusations.
3. **Arrogance/Pride:** Feeling superior to others and looking down upon them.
4. **Gossip:** Engaging in idle talk about others' private affairs.
5. **Cheating:** Deceiving or acting dishonestly to gain an unfair advantage.
6. **Swearing/Foul Language:** Using abusive or offensive words.

27. Sawm (Fasting) during Ramadan is a Pillar of Islam. (a) Explain the meaning of Sawm. (2 marks) Sawm, or fasting, is the act of abstaining from food, drink, sexual relations, and other forbidden acts from dawn (Fajr) until sunset (Maghrib) during the month of Ramadan, with the intention of pleasing Allah. It is not merely abstinence from physical needs but also from evil thoughts, words, and actions.

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

1. **Muslim:** The person must be a Muslim.
2. **Sane (Aqil):** The person must be of sound mind and capable of understanding the obligation.
3. **Mature (Baligh):** The person must have reached the age of puberty.
4. **Able/Capable (Qadir):** The person must be physically and mentally able to fast without undue hardship or harm.
5. **Resident (Muqem):** Not a traveler (although travelers may choose to fast or make up for it later).
6. **Free from Menstruation/Post-natal Bleeding (for women):** Women must be free from menstruation or post-natal bleeding.

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

1. **Intentionally eating or drinking:** Consuming food or beverages consciously.

2. **Intentional sexual intercourse:** Engaging in sexual relations.
3. **Intentional vomiting:** Purposely causing oneself to vomit.
4. **Menstruation or post-natal bleeding (for women):** The onset of these states during fasting hours.
5. **Taking nourishing injections/intravenous fluids:** Receiving substances that provide sustenance.
6. **Smoking:** Inhaling smoke.
7. **Nifas (post-childbirth bleeding).**

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)

1. **Persecution and Torture:** The Quraysh of Makkah subjected the Muslims to severe persecution, torture, boycotts, and even murder to force them to abandon Islam. Life in Makkah became unbearable and dangerous for Muslims.
2. **Lack of Support in Makkah:** Despite efforts, the Makkans largely rejected the Prophet's message and actively resisted it, making it difficult for Islam to spread.
3. **Invitation from Madinah (Yathrib):** The people of Yathrib (later Madinah) invited Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to arbitrate their disputes and establish an Islamic state, promising him and his followers safety and support. They had already accepted Islam through the pledges of Aqabah.
4. **Opportunity for Establishing an Islamic State:** Madinah offered a fertile ground to establish a community based on Islamic principles, free from the oppression of Makkah, and to openly practice their religion.
5. **Divine Command:** The Hijrah was ultimately a divine command from Allah, guiding the Prophet to a new sanctuary.

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

1. **Establishment of the First Islamic State:** Madinah became the first organized Islamic state, with Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as its leader, establishing laws and a system of governance based on Islamic principles.
2. **Brotherhood (Muwakhlat) between Ansar and Muhajirun:** The Prophet fostered an unprecedented bond of brotherhood between the local Madinan Muslims (Ansar) and the Makkan immigrants (Muhajirun), sharing resources and support.
3. **Construction of Masjid An-Nabawi:** The Prophet's Mosque was built, serving not only as a place of worship but also as a community center, a school, and a judicial court.
4. **Formulation of the Constitution of Madinah:** A groundbreaking document was drafted, establishing rights and responsibilities for all communities in Madinah, including Muslims, Jews, and other groups, promoting peaceful coexistence.
5. **Increased Freedom to Practice Islam:** Muslims could freely practice their religion, openly pray, and propagate the message of Islam without fear of persecution.
6. **Growth and Spread of Islam:** The secure base in Madinah allowed Islam to grow rapidly and spread to other regions.

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

1. **Importance of Sacrifice for Islam:** The Hijrah teaches the importance of sacrificing worldly comforts, homes, and possessions for the sake of one's faith and the preservation of Islam.
2. **Reliance on Allah and Patience:** It highlights the significance of complete trust and reliance on Allah (Tawakkul) in times of difficulty and the virtue of patience (Sabr) in facing adversity.

3. **Community and Brotherhood:** The Hijrah emphasizes the importance of community unity, mutual support, and brotherhood among Muslims.
4. **Strategic Planning and Leadership:** It demonstrates the Prophet's meticulous planning, wisdom, and exceptional leadership in navigating extreme challenges.
5. **Seeking Knowledge and Refuge:** It shows that when facing oppression, Muslims may seek refuge and establish a place where they can freely practice their faith and promote justice.