

Questions of Book 6

Please Note! These practice questions are intended to help familiarise you with our style of exam papers. Although the exam will contain questions from these practice papers, These papers are not the real exam paper you will get on the exam day. All candidates should also read MUS Book 1,2,3,4 5 & 6 to fully prepare for the exam.

1: How does a person's Tawheed become stronger?

Ans: Tawheed can be practiced in all levels of life.

- (1) Tawheed in I'baadah(Worship)
- (2) Tawheed in Sifaat(Attributes of Allah)
- (3) Tawheed in Taa'ah(Obedience)
- (4) Tawheed in Maalikiyah(Ownership)
- (5) Tawheed in Tawakkul(Trusting none but Allah)
- (6) Tawheed in Ikhlas(Sincerity in Actions)
- (7) Tawheed in Mahabbah(Devotion to none but him)

2: Explain the Tawheed in Ibadah?

Ans:The niyyah for worship must be solely for Allah.Imam Ali(A) said that if we want to truly know our sincerity,then we must compare the Salaah we pray in front of others to that which we pray alone.

We can do this by trying our hardest to concentrate while praying.A good way to do this by paying attention to every step of our Ibadah and asking Allah to help us to focus before starting Salaah.We should try our hardest to bring our mind back on track and focus on our Salaah,our actions and what we are saying

3: What is the meaning of AL-ASMAA-AL-HUSNA & How many they are?

Ans Al-Asmaa means names and Al Husna means beautiful and perfect so Al-Asmaa'Al Husnaa means " The Beautiful and Perfect Names" of Allah which refer to his Attributes.Allah has many attributes and 99 of them are more famous.

4: Write any two Ayats from Quran about Al-Asma UL- Husnaa?

Ans: In Holy Quran

There is no god but He; His are the

Greatest Names. (20:8)

To Allah belong the Greatest Names; therefore, call on Him..." (Qur'an, 7:180)

5: What did the Holy Prophet said about the names of Allah?

Ans: The Messenger of Allah (S) says,

"There are ninety-nine Attributes, one hundred minus one, of Allah; whoever counts them will enter Paradise."

6:What is difference between the Allah Names and Attributes?

Ans: Allah is the name He chooses for Himself. there is a difference between a name and an attribute. A name extracted from the essence is what makes you, you. However, an attribute is not a part of you; it is attributed to you. Therefore, without an attribute, you are not incomplete; you are still you.

7:Differentiate between Rahman and Raheem and with example?

Ans: Allah's attributes Ar-Rahmaan and Ar-Raheem. Both of them are forms of Allah's kindness

Rahmaan is that kindness that is for everyone, Muslims and non-Muslims, believers and non-believers, like how Allah provides mankind with air, water, and food.

Raheem is the special kindness that Allah reserves for the believers, like paradise, the blessing of direct communication with Him through Salaah, the blessing of Hajj, etc.

8:When we say Allah is AL Malik The Master ,What type of ownership does he have over us?

Ans: Allah has total ownership over us. If our connection to Allah was cut for even one minute, we would be destroyed.

9: Why do we say that Allah is the Master of the Day of Judgement?

Ans: In this world, everyone plays a role. This world is almost like one big theater; with one person playing the president, the other a governor, the other a police officer, one a teacher, one a baker, etc. But on the Day of Judgment, the play is over. The curtains drop, and the theater closes. The only one who has a part is Allah (swt). He is the real Master and will give everyone a part based on their actions in this world.

10:Explain the reasons why Allah cannot be Unjust?

Ans: Some of the reasons are

Ignorance: Sometimes, people don't know that what they are doing is unjust But being unjust out of ignorance cannot apply to Allah because He knows everything (He is al-A'leem).

Need and Greed: Sometimes, people need something desperately or are greedy for it Allah, however, has no need for anything and He is never desperate He is Needless (al-Ghan ee) .

Force: Some people may be forced to act unjustly. A tyrant ruler may force his people to torture others Allah, however, cannot be forced to do anything by anyone. He is All - P o w e r f u l (al- Qadeer).

Amusement: A person may be cruel and find it amusing and may act unjustly only for 'fun'. But Allah is All-Wise (al-Hakeem). None of His actions are done without purpose or in vain.

11: Explain the Justice and Equality in your words?

Ans: Justice and equality are not the same thing. Allah's Justice does not mean that everything that Allah does is equal for everyone and everything

it means that He keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures. Justice means to put everything in its rightful place.

12: Write any Ayat from Quran about Adalat with meanings?

Ans: "Indeed, Allah does not wrong people in the least; rather, it is people who wrong themselves." (Surah al-Yunus, Verse 44)

13: What Quran says about the Justice of Allah?

Ans: Allah says in the Qur'an

"We shall set up the scales of justice on

the Day of Resurrection, and no soul will be wronged in the least. Even if it

be the weight of a mustard seed We

shall produce it and We suffice as reckoners."

(Surah al-Anbiya, Verse 47)

14: What are the duties of Prophets according to the Quran?

Ans: According to the Quran the duties of the Prophet are:

- a) Giving knowledge and awareness to people by reciting divine signs.
- b) Cleansing away the 'satanic' qualities from human behavior.
- c) Teaching the divine laws.
- d) Explaining difficult rules and issues to the people
- e) Encouraging freedom of thought.
- f) Establishing thought and reflection among the people.
- g) Teaching them wisdom.
- h) Bringing people out of the darkness of ignorance and selfishness to the light of knowledge and guidance.
- i) Bringing social justice.

15: What is difference between Miracles and magic.

Ans: 1: A mu'jiza occurs only as a proof for Nabuwwah or Risaalah.

2. A mu'jiza does not happen by accident. The person showing the mu'jiza should also will for the mu'jiza to occur as proof of his claim.

3. a mu'jiza should always remain beyond the reach of the people of the time and should always remain unchallenged.

4. The person performing the mu'jiza must practice and obey the rules of that religion himself.

The main difference between mu'jiza and magic is that mu'jiza cannot be learned, imitated or repeated. Magic is a form of science and as such it can be learned, repeated and improved upon.

16: Name any two miracles of the following Prophets:-

- (1) Prophet Isa
- (2) Prophet Musa
- (3) Prophet Muhammad

Ans: (1) Allah gave Nabi 'Isa (A) the miracle of curing lepers without medicine, giving eyesight to those who were born blind and even the ability to bring the dead back to life.

(2) Allah gave Nabi Musa (A) the ability to change his walking stick into a huge serpent that was real and could swallow the sticks and ropes of the magicians.

(3) Allah gave Rasulullaah (S) the miracle of the Qur'an.

17: Why do we need an Imam?

Ans: There are some people who say that the Qur'an is enough in order to know everything about Islam. We know this is not true because even though there are millions of Muslims today, they argue and fight and disagree about what the Qur'an actually means. We need someone who can interpret the Qur'an correctly and unite everyone on the actual meaning of the Qur'an. We need an Imam to make sure our souls, that is, the Qur'an, and all Islamic teachings are used and followed through properly.

18: What are the qualities of Imam?

Ans: An Imam must possess seven qualities/conditions/requirements:

1. Allah must appoint him.
2. He must be ma'soom (sinless).
3. An Imam must be present as long as mankind continues to exist on earth.
4. He must have direct support from Allah.
5. He must be aware of everything that people do. He must be aware of all the needs of mankind.
7. There must be only one Imam at a time.

19: Which Ayah from which Surah did Imam Al-Mahdi(A) recite when he was born? Write the ayah.

Ans: When Imam al-Mahdi (A) was born he recited Ayah 5 of Surah al-Qasas

“ And We wanted to confer favor upon those who were oppressed in the land and make them Imams and make them [its] inheritors”

20:What is the meaning of two Occultations.What Prophet Muhammad(S) said about it.

Ans: The Holy Prophet (S) said: There are two occultations for my son who will rise (Imam al-Mahdi), great and small (kubra and sughra”

21:How can we wait for our living Imam?

Ans: The best thing we can do today is prepare ourselves spiritually and physically for the return of our Imam (A).

22:What Imam Ali said about the waiting of our Imam?

Ans: Imam Ali (A) has said:

"A person who is waiting for Imam al-Mahdi is like a person who is doing jihad."

23:What will be happens when our Imam returns?

Ans: When Imam al-Mahdi (A) appears, he will do so in Makkah and Prophet 'Isa will also re-appear and help him.

24:What does “Ghaybah as-Sughra” means? Which period did this occur in?

Ans: The first period, known as Ghaybah as-Sughra, the small occultation, extends from the time of his father, Imam Hassan al-Askari's (A) death until about 70 years later.

25: Which two Prophets are still alive? How do we know that they still exist? How old are they believed to be ?

Ans: Prophet 'Isa (A) is still alive! He is, in fact, 2000 years old by now. Prophet Khidr (A) is still alive! he is now more than 3000 years old.

26:What is meant by Mahshar?

Ans: A massive earthquakes and changes in the earth flatten everything, and the earth becomes one flat, smooth, extended surface. Everyone will be resurrected and they all gather in order to be judged by Allah. This open, flat, plain field where the entire human race will stand for the judgment is called Mahshar.

27: Name the stages of the Day of Judgement?

Ans: 1.Blowing of the Trumpet

2.The Resurrection

3:Mahshar(The Gathering place)

FIQH

28: What are Furoo-ad-Deen.Explain it

Ans: Furoo ad-Deen are the "Branches of Religion" he Furoo ad-Deen are the most important actions that Muslims must do once they believe in the Usool ad-Deen.

1: Salaah is Praying 5 times a Day

2: Sawm is Fasting

3. Hajj is going to Makkah for pilgrimage

4. Zakaat is giving charity on certain items to needy Muslims

5. Khums is giving away one- fifth of your savings

6. Jihad is struggling and fighting in the way of Allah

7: Amr bil Ma"roof is guiding others to do good

8.Nahy "anil Munkar is stopping others from doing bad

9. Tawalla is loving and following the teachings of the 14 Ma'soomeen

10. Tabarra is staying away from the enemies of the 14 Ma'soomeen and their teachings

29:What is najaasah.Explain it with their types and examples.

Ans: In Islam, the word najaasah means "impure." There are two types of najaasah

1. Najis: The things that become impure.

2. 'ayn Najis: The things which are inherently impure

A pure thing becomes Najis when it comes into contact with one of the 'ayn najis. For example, blood is considered an 'ayn najis, whereas milk is considered pure. Now, if a drop of blood falls into a glass of milk, the milk will become najis.

30: Name the Mutahhirat that can be found in

Nature , Physical change , Spiritual change

Ans: There are twelve mutahhiraat and they can be divided into the following three groups:

A. Nature:

1. Water
2. Earth
3. Sun

B. Physical Change:

1. Istihaalah (chemical change)
2. Inqilaab (change in properties)
3. Intiqaal (change in place)
4. Zawaalul 'ayn najaasah (disappearance of the najaasah)
5. Istibra
6. Remaining blood after slaughtering

C. Spiritual Change:

1. Islam
2. Tabbayyah (to follow)
3. Ghaybatul Muslim (Disappearance of the Muslim)

Q31: Explain Istihala and Intiqaal with examples?

Ans: Istihaala (Natural Chemical Change):

Istihalah means a natural change, or more precisely, a natural chemical change. If a najis thing chemically changes into a taahir thing, then it is no longer najis.

- A dead dog's body is buried in a certain place and after a long period of time it decays and changes into the earth. It is no longer a dog and therefore it is taahir.

Intiqaal (Change in Location):

Intiqaal means change in place. Certain 'ayn najis things can become taahir, if their location or place is changed.

For example, the blood of a man is 'ayn najis, whereas the blood of a mosquito is not. Now, if a mosquito sucks the blood of a human, and that becomes the blood of the mosquito, then it will become taahir.

Q32: Write an example of becoming tahr by inqilaab ?

Ans: The only example is wine changing into vinegar. Wine is an intoxicating liquid, and therefore it is 'ayn najis. When wine changes into vinegar, the vinegar will be taahir.

Q33: How does a Tahir thing become Najis?

Ans: Taahir can become najis by coming into contact with an "'ayn najis" thing. When this happens, purification of najaasah to a taahir state is possible by mutahhiraat, or the purifying agents.

Q34: What does Tabbayyah means. Explain with example.

Ans: Tabbayyah means to follow. It means that when a najis thing or person becomes taahir, then the things which are related to them also become taahir automatically. For example While washing a najis thing, your hands become najis also; but when that najis thing becomes taahir, then your hands will automatically become taahir as well.

Q35: What are the conditions of Wudhu?

Ans: There are 10 conditions of Wudhu:

- 1: All parts of body must be taahir
- 2: Water must be mutlaq (pure), mubah (taken with permission), and enough for Wudhu and any other us
- 3: If using a container, it must be mubah and not made of gold or silver
- 4: Must have tarteeb (correct order)
- 5: Must remove all barriers such as nail polish, paint, glue and rings
- 6: Must have muwaalaat (without interruptions)
- 7: Mas-h (wiping) must be made from wetness of Wudhu water
- 8: Must have enough time available
- 9: Water must not harmful to health
- 10: Wudhu must be done by yourself

Q36: What is meant by Mubtilaat. and List the Mubtilat of Wudhu?

Ans: Mubtilaat means the things That Make Wudhu Baatil (Invalid)

1. Going to the toilet, whether to pass urine or stool.
2. Passing wind from the rear.

3. Sleeping.
4. Becoming unconscious.

Q37: What is the meaning of Ablution?

Ans: Ablution means to wash oneself for a religious ritual. In Islam we have two ablutions: one major and one minor. The minor ablution is called Wudhu, which we covered previously. The major ablution is called Ghusl.

Q38: What are the two ways to perform the Ghusal?

Ans: There are two ways of performing Ghusl: Ghusl Tarteebi and Ghusl Irtimaasi.

Ghusl Tarteebi

The first and most popular form of Ghusl is called Ghusl tarteebi. This means that - after doing the proper niyyah - the body should be washed in stages, first stage starting with the head and neck, second the right side of the body from below the neck, the third and last stage is to wash the left side from the neck below.

Ghusl Irtimaasi

Ghusl Irtimaasi is done in one stage, namely the submerging of the entire body (hair included) under water. This can be done in water that is considered taahir. It can be your bathtub, a pool, sea, lake, river, etc.

Q39: List 2 conditions for doing Ghusl?

Ans: 1-The water must be pure (mutlaq) and ritually pure (taahir) and must be acquired from a permissible source

2- one must make the niyyah for what kind of Ghusl one is to do. The Ghusl must not be harmful to you.

Q40: When you should perform Tayammum?

Ans: 1. There is not enough water to perform Wudhu/Ghusl.

2. There is water, but due to some reason, you cannot use it.

3. The use of water will jeopardize one's life or aggravate one's illness.

4. Obtaining water is harmful or extremely difficult.

5. There is not enough water for Ghusl/Wudhu and washing one's unclean body/clothes, in which case the water must be used for the cleaning.

6. Time remaining to offer the prayer is so short that if one performs Wudhu/Ghusl the prayer will become qadha.

Q41: Write some things on which tayammum can be performed?

Ans: Some things from which Tayammum can be performed:

Earth If the above is not available, then use:

Dry Mud If neither of the above is available, then use:

Dust or Stone

Q42: Explain the conditions for Tayammum?

Ans: 1. Niyah: the intention of performing Wudhu/Ghusl.

2. Tarteeb: all the acts mentioned above must be done in the correct order (#1 - #4).

3. Muwaalaat: the acts of Tayammum must follow one another without a gap of time.

4. Taharah: the parts of body on which Tayammum is done must be free from any najis element.

5. Perform Tayammum by yourself: Although, in case of disability, someone else may help.

Q43: In which case Adhan and iqamah are not needed?

Ans: Cases where Adhan and Iqamah are not needed:

For a person who hears another person saying the Adhan and Iqamah.

For the person who joins Jama'ah prayer while the Adhan and Iqamah have already been said.

Q44: What are the conditions of Adhan and iqamah?

Ans: 1. Niyah: The intention in your mind that you are saying the Adhan or Iqamah for the sake of Allah.

2. Tarteeb: The order should be followed; Adhan should be said before Iqamah and the phrases of Adhan and Iqamah should be done in the correct order as well.

3. Muwaalaat: There should be continuity between the Adhan and Iqamah and between their phrases.

4. Arabic: The Adhan and Iqamah should be said in Arabic.

5. Time: The Adhaan and Iqaamah should be said after the time of Salaah has started.

Q45: What are the wajib acts of Salaah?

Ans: The Wajib Acts of Salaah

There are 11 acts that are Wajib in Salaah:

1. Niyah: Before we learn the 10 actions we must remember that niyyah or your intention is a Wajib prerequisite to all Wajib actions. In your niyyah you must know why you are doing something and for whom.
2. Takbiratul Ihraam (the first Allahu Akbar)
3. Qiyaam (The Qiyaam immediately before Ruku')
4. Ruku' (bowing down)
5. Sajdatayn (two prostrations)
6. Qira'at (recitation of Surah al-Fatiha and another Surah)
7. Dhikr (the recitations in Ruku' and Sajdah)
8. Tashahhud (the recitation while you sit after the two Sajdahs in the second and last Rak'ah)
9. Salaam (Salutation)
10. Tarteeb (Correct order)
11. Muwaalaat (Continuity - one action after the other without a long delay)

Q46: What is the meaning of Rukn and Ghayr Rukn?

Ans: The Wajib acts of Salaah are divided into two groups: rukn and ghayr rukn. Rukn are those Wajib parts which form the foundation of Salaah. Ghayr rukn are those Wajib parts which do not form the foundation of Salaah.

Q47: What is difference between Qira'at and Dhikr?

Ans: Qira'at (recitation of Surah al-Fatiha and another Surah)

Dhikr (the recitations in Ruku' and Sajdah)

Q48: What are the Rukn parts of the Salaah?

Ans: Five Rukn Parts of Salaah

1. Niyah.
2. Takbiratul Ihraam
3. Qiyaam
4. Ruku'
5. Both Sajdahs (One Sajdah by itself is not a rukn)

Q49: What are the wajibaat of Qiyaam?

Ans: You should stand straight, facing the qiblah.

1. You should stand still, not moving. That is, your body (other than your arms) must be motionless during qiyaam.
2. You should not lean on anything while standing (unless you have to).

Q50: What is the Dhikar of Ruku write only the meaning?

Ans: Glory be to my Lord, the Great, and praise belongs to Him."

Q51: Name three wajib things in Ruku?

Ans: The Wajibaat of Ruku':

To bow down in Ruku' is Wajib, The dhikr must be in Arabic and it should be recited in a continuous flow.

Q52: What is difference in bending down for ruku between men and women?

Ans: • It is recommended that men should bend in such a way that their knees have been pushed backwards and their fingers come to rest upon the knees.

- On the other hand the women should only bend slightly until their fingers come to rest upon the thighs. .

Q53: What are the seven parts that must touch the ground during sajdah?

Ans: The seven parts of the body must be on the ground during the dhikr The forehead, the two hands, the two knees, and the big toes of both feet.

Q54: If someone miss only one sajdah in namaz then what should he do?

Ans; if someone miss only one sajdah or add only one sajdah by mistake, then Salaah is still correct.

Q55: What are the Mubtilat of namaz?

Ans: There are 12 Mubtilaat of Salaah:

1. All those things which make the Wudhu baatil (for example, sleeping, passing wind from the rear etc.).
2. Turning away from the direction of qiblah.
3. Anything which give the impression that you are not praying (for example, clapping hands or jumping).
4. Speaking intentionally
5. Laughing
6. Crying intentionally for a worldly matter.
7. Eating or drinking
8. Folding the arms intentionally, just as some other Muslims do during their Salaah.
9. Saying "Aameen" after Surah al-Fatiha.
10. Anything that is wrong in one of the necessary conditions of Salaah; for example, you realize that your clothes are not taahir.

Q56: Why is Salaatul Jama'ah so special? Name any 3 of them?

Ans: 1: One reason is because Allah (swt) has placed a lot of reward in reciting prayers together

2: In Salaatul Jama'ah everyone shares a unified cause, to worship Allah and seek His pleasure. When everyone faces in exactly the same direction, people feel united as brothers and sisters in Islam.

3: When everyone prays together, and people stand shoulder-to-shoulder in the same rows of prayer, all differences that might exist outside of prayer disappear.

Q57: What is Salaatul Ayat?

Ans: Salaatul Ayaat or "Prayer of the Signs" is a prayer performed when an eclipse, earthquake or any other event that causes fear in people takes place. It is called "Prayer of the Signs" because events like earthquakes are "signs" of Allah's power.

Q58: When Salaatul Ayat is Wajib ?

Ans: Salaatul Ayaat is Wajib when the following natural events take place:

- 1) Earthquakes

- 2) Thunder and lighting (that instills fear in the people)
- 3) Storms that have black and red winds
- 4) Solar Eclipse
- 5) Lunar Eclipse

Q59: What are the Muftiraat of fasting?

Ans: The six common muftiraat of fasting They are:

1. Eating intentionally
2. Drinking intentionally
3. Vomiting (throwing up) intentionally
4. Putting the whole head into water (Ayatullah Sistani says this action is makrooh and does not break ones fast)
5. Letting thick dust or smoke enter the throat
6. Lying about Allah and the Ma'soomeen

Q60: Which condition are found in a person for a valid Sawm?

Ans: 1. Islam: the person who wants to fast must be a Muslim.

2. Sanity: the person who wants to fast must be sane. If a person is insane then he should not be forced to fast.

3. Health: the person who wants to fast must be healthy. If the person is sick and knows by fasting he will become worse, then he should not fast.

4. Presence in one's home-town: the person who wants to fast must be in his home-town.

Q61: In Which cases traveller is allowed to keep his fast?

Ans: If the traveler begins his journey after Dhuhr time, then his sawm of that particular day will remain correct.

If the traveler intends to stay in the city he is visiting for at least 10 days continuously, then he can fast in that city.

If the traveler returns to his home-town before Dhuhr time, then his sawm of that particular day will remain correct as long as he has not done any of the muftiraat.

Q62: When Hajj becomes wajib on a person?

Ans: Hajj becomes Wajib on a person when she/he has met certain requirements.

- 1 : Be Baaligh - (reaches age of Islamic responsibility)
- 2: Be Aqil - Being sane and of sound mind
- 3: Have Istita'ah - (Capability).

Q63: What are the wjibaat of Ihraam for man?

Ans: 1: The cloth used for ihraam must be taahir,

2: Ihraam must not be made of silk

3: It must not be ghasbi. This means that it must not be stolen from its rightful owner or belong to another and used without permission.

4: The ihraam must not be sewn.

5: It must not be made of animal hide or skin, especially of those animals that are haraam to eat.

Q64: What is Mina?

Ans: The pilgrims go to Mina on the 10th of Dhul Hijjah. Here, they will throw 7 pebbles at each of the three pillars symbolizing where Iblees tried to misguide Nabi Ibraheem, carry out the sacrifice and cut off part of their hair or nails as Taqseer/Halq.

Q65: On which conditions Khums are to be paid?

Ans: Khums is to be paid on the following:

1. Savings at the end of the year. After subtracting the expenses needed to maintain your family. You must pay 20% on the remaining money.
2. Anything extracted from the sea (e.g. pearls.)
3. War Goods. War goods are usually taken by a Muslim army during war.

Q66:What Allah said in Quran about Jihad?

Ans: Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:

"O Prophet! Encourage the believers to go for Jihad. If there are twenty patient ones amongst you, you will overcome two hundred." (8:65)

Q67: What is Jihad?

Ans: Jihad means struggling or fighting in the path of Allah

Q68: After learning about Jihad –Al Asghar and Jihad al akbar what you think what is Jihad?

Ans: Jihad is not just a fight; it is actually a struggle to maintain your self-control. It is when you strive to do the right thing when wrong may be staring you in the face and tempting you. As such, jihad enables a person to be ethical, fair, and self-controlled. It is therefore a struggle to be a good Muslim.

Q69: What is Jihad al Akbar?

Ans: AL-JIHAD AL-AKBAR- the major (or greater) The greater jihad is a spirit of non-compromise with sin. It is a struggle to rescue your imaan and heart from the darkness of sin and forgetfulness towards Allah. You do not need any one's permission for this jihad.

Q70: What are the requirements for Amr-Bil-Marroof and Nahy-anil Munkar?

Ans: 1) Be aware of what is good and bad in Islam

2) Believe that there is a possibility that the Amr bil Ma'roof and Nahy 'anil Munkar will have some kind of benefit.

3) The person doing Amr bil Ma'roof and Nahy 'anil Munkar must be confident that no harm will come to him/her, whether to his/her body, personal life, or finances.

Q71: What our Prophets said about Amrbil maroof and Nahy anil munkar?

Ans: Prophet Muhammad (S) once said:

“He who does Amr bil Ma'roof and Nahy 'anil Munkar is the friend of Allah on earth, and the friend of His Prophet and His Book (i.e. the Qur'an).

Q72: In How many ways we can do amr bil maro'of and nahy anil munkar?

Ans: Amr bil Ma'roof and Nahy 'anil Munkar can be done in three ways:

1) Talking to the person and politely asking him/her to either perform a particular action or stay away from an evil deed.

2) By being a good example. Sometimes, talking to people does not work, but being a good role model

3) The final stage, especially in matters regarding Nahy 'anil Munkar, is that one should report the matter to the resident 'Aalim or Imam of the Masjid.

Q73: What is Tawalla and what Quran says about Tawalla?

Ans: Tawalli is the 9th pillar of Islamic practice or Furoo ad-Deen. It means to love and follow the teachings of the Ahlul Bayt (A)

he Holy Qur'an says:

“And everyone has direction to which he turns, therefore hasten to do good work.” (2:148)

Q74: Why should we love what Allah loves?

Ans: We must love whom Allah loves. Loving what Allah loves helps us grow closer to Him. As such, without loving the Ahlul Bayt (A) our closeness to and relationship with Allah will be limited.

Q75: If we love Ahlul bayt is it enough for us to just say with our tongue? If its no then why explain it?

Ans: It is easy to say something but it is even harder to act upon it. Actions speak louder than words. Our actions should serve as testaments to the fact that we are the followers of the Ahlul Bayt (A).

Q76: What is the meaning of Tabbarra?

Ans: Tabbarri is the 10th pillar of Islam or Furoo ad-Deen. It means keeping away from oppressors, particularly those who are cruel and evil against the righteous servants of Allah.

Q77: Why its not enough to only just dislike the enemies of ahulbayt(a)?

Ans: we dislike the enemies of the Ahlul Bayt (A) is not enough. This means that words are not enough; we must disassociate ourselves from their way of life. Our rejection of them are promises not to sin the way the enemies of the Ahlul Bayt (A) did. This sinning could include lying, cheating, backbiting, hurting others' feelings, stealing, and being disobedient to our parents and elders.

Q78: What Imam Khomeni said about Hijab?

Ans: Imam Khomeini once said, "The kind of Hijab that Islam requires you to observe is to protect your moral values. What Allah has commanded, for both men or women, is to protect their true moral values from satanic temptations."

Q79: What is meant by Modesty?

Ans: Modesty is often defined as a regard for decency in, among other things, speech, dress, behavior, manners and eating. Modesty is central to the moral universe of mankind.

Q80: Write any 5 peoples who are mahram to you?

- Ans:**
1. One's father's father, grandfather, and all direct ancestors from the father's side.
 2. One's mother's father, grandfather, and all direct ancestors from the mother's side.
 3. One's brother and his children and their children and so on.
 4. Children of one's sisters and their children and their children's children and so on.
 5. One's husband and father-in-law.

Q81: What parts should be covered in front of a non-Mahram?

Ans: Imam as-Sadiq (A) was once asked what parts a woman does not need to cover when wearing Hijab, he answered "the face and two hands." Women are not only required to

cover all the necessary areas of the body, but the clothes cannot be tight either. They must be loose enough where the shape of the body is not shown.

Q82: Why must you wear hijab before offering salaah?

Ans: Your Salaah is a central point that helps guide and shape your daily life. Practicing respect, cleanliness, and modesty several times daily during salaah helps to build these habits required by Islam. v Salaah is supposed to be an embodiment of your morals and values. During Salaah, you practice your manners by speaking to Allah respectfully

History

Q83:What was Dar-un Nadwa?

Ans: The most important thing he did was set up the Dar-un-Nadwa, which was a gathering where the chiefs of all the tribes would gather to discuss their problems.

Q84: Write down four responsibilities of Qusay as the Chief of Quraish?

Ans: 1. Being in charge of the keys of the Holy Ka'bah.

2. Acting as chairman of Dar-un-Nadwa Feeding the pilgrims who came to Makkah

3. Supplying water to the pilgrims

4. Appointing the standard-bearer of the Quraish in war

5. Acting as the commander of the army in war

Q85:What did the old Christian monk said about the Prophet Muhammad(S)?

Ans: When he saw the Holy Prophet (S),he said "This boy has a brilliant future. He is the same Prophet whose coming has been foretold in the Heavenly Books. His religion will spread throughout the world. However, you must guard him from the Jews, because if they learn about him, they will kill him."

Q86: What Quraish did to protect the rights of people?

Ans: The main tribes of Quraish decided make an agreement to protect the rights of the people. This important covenant was called Hilful Fudhool or the "Covenant of High Morals."

Q87: What work did the Holy Prophet(S) do for hazrat Khadija(s)?

Ans: The Holy Prophet (S) travel with her caravans as her agent.

Q88: Why did Hazrat Khadija(s) begin to lose her interest in business?

Ans: Her business had brought her enough wealth and she now wanted to settle down in her new role as a wife.

Q89: What happened when the enemies of Islam mocked the Prophet?

Ans: When the enemies of Islam mock the Prophet (S) about not having a son.

To answer this mockery, Allah revealed Suratul Kawthar:

“Certainly, We have given you (O Muhammad) Kawthar. So, pray to your Lord and sacrifice. Surely, your enemy shall be "Abtar.” (108:1-3)

Q90: What is the first revelation from Allah to Prophet Muhammad(s)?

Ans: The first revelation from Allah, the first five verses of Surah al-Alaq. These were:

“Read! In the Name of your Lord Who created

(everything in the Universe). He created man from a clot. Read! And your Lord is the Most Honorable. (He) Who taught (to write) with the pen. (He) taught man what he knew not.”

Q91: How did the people of Makkah make life difficult for Prophet Muhammad(S)?

Ans: They began to make life difficult for Prophet(s) by spreading thorns on his path and telling their children to throw stones at him. Sometimes, they would throw garbage on him as he passed by their homes.

Q92: Why were the chiefs of Makkah worried when they found out that the Muslims were living peacefully in Abyssinia?

Ans: They became worried that the Muslims might turn Negus, the king of Abyssinia, towards Islam.

Q93: Which agreement hung on the walls of the Holy kaa'ba?

Ans: 1. All trade and business with the supporters of Muhammad shall be banned.

2. Any association with them is strictly prohibited.
3. Nobody is allowed to marry their daughters or sons to those of Muslims.
4. All those who oppose Muhammad should be supported in all circumstances.

Q94: What are the contributions of Hazrat Abu Talib(a) for Islam?

Ans: When the Holy Prophet (S) declared his mission, Abu Talib (A) stood faithfully by his side, never stepping back from the defense of his nephew.

Although Abu Talib (A) began to lose his position amongst the Quraish because of his support for the Holy Prophet (S), he did not for one moment think of asking him to hold back the message of Islam.

Q95: Why were the chiefs of Quraish are disturbed?

Ans: The chiefs of Quraish were very disturbed to see that the religion of Islam was gaining strength despite all their efforts to crush it.

Q96: Why the chiefs of Quraish decided to boycott all the Muslims?

Ans: The chiefs could not bear to stand by and watch Islam advancing in this manner, so they held a meeting to plan a way to stop it.

They decided to boycott all the Muslims and put an end to their activities.

Q97: Why did the Prophet(S) call the year Aamul-Huzn and what does it mean?

Ans: The Holy Prophet (S) first lost his uncle Abu Talib (A), and then his wife Hadhrat Khadijah (A) one month later. His sorrow and grief knew no bounds, thus he named this year "Aamul Huzn," the Year of Grief.

Q98:What is ASCENTION abd why it is very important in the history of Islam?

Ans: Mi'raj is a very important event in the history of Islam. It is the occasion when Allah raised his beloved Prophet (S) to the heavens and showed him the marvels of His creations. This great honor had never been given to any of Allah's other Prophets (A).

Q99: Write the 10 steps of Prophet's Journey of Miraj How it happened?

Ans: 1: The great journey began from the house of Umme Hani, The Holy Prophet (S) was resting there when he was awakened from his sleep by Angel Jibraeel (A).

2: He was asked to mount on a winged animal called Buraaq.

3. He then went from Makkah to Masjid al-Aqsa in Baytul Muqqaddas (now known as Jerusalem).

4. On the way, he stopped at the mountain of Sinai and offered a 2 Raka'at Salaah

5. On the second part of his journey , he met Prophet Isa, Musa, Nuh, and Adam (A)

6. he came to the place known as Sidratul Muntaha where Jibraeel (A) left him.

7. He received from Allah all the rules of Islam

8. He drank some water from one of their containers

9. He then returned the same way he had come, first to Baytul Muqqaddas, and then to Makkah.

10. He reached the house of Umme Hani at the time of daybreak.

Q100:Write any 8 informative points about Quran?

Ans: 1: The Holy Qur'an has 114 Surahs (Chapters) and 6,236 Ayahs (Verses).

2: The Qur'an is divided into 30 Juz (Parts).

3: These 30 Juz are further divided into 120 Hisb (sub-parts).

4: Some of the Surahs were revealed to the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S) in Makkah. These are called Makki Surahs.

5: Those Surahs revealed in Medina are called Madani Surahs.

6: The First Surah is Al-Hamd or Fatiha (The Opening), and the last one is Surah al-Naas (The People).

7: The longest Surah is Surah al-Baqara (The Cow), which has 286 Ayahs.

8: The smallest Surah is Al-Kawthar (The Heavenly Fountain), which has 3 Ayahs.

Q101: Whats the treaty between Imam Hassan(A) and Muawiyah?

Ans: The treaty between Imam Hasan (A) and Muawiyah had the following conditions:

1. Muawiyah is to rule according to Qur'anic rule and the Prophet's (S) guidance.
2. Muawiyah has no right to nominate any successor.
3. People of Islamic territories are to be protected.
4. Lives, honor, and properties of all Shias are to be safeguarded.
5. Muawiyah is not to harm, terrorize, or attempt to kill any of the Prophet's (S) family members.

Q102: Describe the heritage of Awn and Muhammad?

Ans: Awn and Muhammad. They were the children of 'Abdullah bin Ja'far. Ja'far was Imam Ali's (A) brother, and was a brave warrior who was martyred in one of the battles of Islam. So, Awn and Muhammad were the grandsons of Imam Ali (A) from their mother's side and Ja'far bin Abu Talib from their father's side.

Q103: Why did the mothers of karbala let their children in karbala?

Ans: They knew that Imam Husain (A) was on the right path and that by sacrificing their sons, they would be able to help save Islam and prevent Muslims from going astray.

These mothers squashed their motherly love and sacrificed their children for Imam Husain (A) – For Islam.

Q104: When Imam Hussain(a) heard about his cousin?

Ans: Imam Husain (A) was on his way to Kufa when he heard his cousin Muslim bin Aqeel had been brutally killed in Kufa.

Q105: How many sons of Imam Hassan were martyred in karbala?

Ans: Imam Hassan (A) had 7 sons and 3 daughters. Six of these sons were martyred in Karbala. One of his sons, Hasan-e-Muthana, although injured, survived in Karbala.

Q106: How do you think Imam Hussain(a) in karbala?

Ans: Yazid wanted to win by getting Imam Husain's (A) bayah. In submission to Allah, Imam Husain (A) refused to pledge allegiance to Yazid and continued to do so till his last breath, no matter how many members of his family Yazid killed.

Ikhlaq

Q107: In how many ways we can improve our Ikhlaq. Explain all of them.

Ans: The scholars of Akhlaq have given us three important guidelines to help perfect our akhlaq:

1: Al-Mushaaratah : This is when you wake up in the morning and make the intention of living the day in a way where Allah will be satisfied with your akhlaq.

2: Al-Muraaqabah: Muraaqabah is a state of constant watchfulness over yourself. In other words, throughout your day you watch over all of your deeds to make sure that they are in line with what Allah wants from us.

3: Al-Muhaasabah: Al-Muhaasabah means to recount. At the end of the day (usually before you sleep,) you recount your day to see how you behaved.

Q108: Write any example of Al Mushaaratah?

Ans: if there are students at school that you do not like, part of al-Mushaaratah is that you make the intention of behaving nicely with them even though it is difficult to like them.

Q109: What Imam Ali(A) said about pure intentions?

Ans: Imam Ali (A) once said:

"Any action that is not sincere will not be accepted."

Q110: Name three things that we should be careful when speaking?

Ans: Always say what is useful and truthful and not harmful to anyone.

Never backbite about anyone; do not even listen to others doing it.

Never hurt anyone's feelings, even jokingly.

Q111: What is the meaning of mockery?

Ans: Mockery is defined as teasing and making fun of someone.

Some people make fun of others and humiliate them in front of other people.

Q112: Why we shouldn't mock/make fun of others/

Ans: It is the duty of every Muslim to respect others. If we observe any defect in the body, clothes, house of another, etc., we should never laugh at them or ridicule them because it is as though we are laughing at Allah, since Allah created them.

Q113: what should you do when someone making fun of you according to the advice of Ahlul Baith?

Ans: We have the following advice from the Ahlul Bayt (A):

1. Be patient, and have reliance (tawakkul) on Allah in this situation
2. If the person making fun of you is a friend, don't react. Instead, praise them in front of other people to remind them that you are supposed to be friends.
3. Whether or not this person agrees with your advice, it's best to say that you forgive them and that you would like to have a better friendship with them (although this is only if the person has good character; if they do not, only keep them as an acquaintance.)

Q114: What are the effects of fault finding?

Ans: Fault-finding can lead to many other sins, such as:

Insulting: Because a fault-finder is always looking for another person's defects, he will insult them

Arrogance: Because a fault-finder will be looking at everyone negatively, he will think only his own actions are positive, and this will lead to him becoming proud.

Discrimination: This is when you judge someone based upon their qualities, such as the color of their skin.

Destroying One's Reputation: Allah says that the respect and reputation of a believer is as important as the Holy Ka'bahh. If you are to disrespect and destroy someone's reputation, it is like you are destroying the Ka'bahh!

Q115: What are the cures to prevent us from fault finding?

Ans: There are cures to solve this problem, but it is up to us to make sure that we follow them.

Look at our own faults: we should look at our own faults and try to change them

Remind ourselves that it is normal to make mistakes: if we look at our own faults, then we will realize that we are not perfect so we will tend to be more patient with other's faults

Realize that the act of fault-finding is a fault itself: If we understand that fault-finding itself is a fault, then we will try to refrain from this action.

Look for the good: Instead of busying ourselves trying to find faults in people, we should try to look for the good in people

Q116: What is difference between backbiting and Slander?

Ans: **BACKBITING** : To talk about someone behind their back, about a hidden flaw, in such a way that it would make him/her upset.

SLANDER: To spread false information about someone, regardless of whether it is behind their back or in front of them.

Q117: Why are Gheebah and Tohmah Haraam?

Ans: They are haraam because they spoil people's name reputation. When you speak badly of someone, you make others think badly of them.

Another reason they are bad is because the people are not there to defend themselves.

Q118: Write any two saying of Imam Ali(a) about Gheebah?

Ans: **Sayings of Imam Ali (A) regarding gheebah:**

"Gheebah is the diet for the dogs of Jahannam (hell)"

"Gheebah is the act of a weak and low person"

"Gheebah is the sign of a Munafiq"

Q119: If you hear someone is doing Gheebah or Tohmah what should you do?

Ans: It is your duty as a good Muslim to stop others from speaking ill of a person, and if that is not possible, you should go away from the people who are talking ill.

Q120: Writ some tips to control your anger?

Ans: Tips on Controlling Anger

1. Do Wudhu
2. Change positions
3. Remember Allah, when you feel angry, take a deep breath and remember Allah.

Q121: How many groups of people are in the world?

Ans: There are three kinds of people in this world:

1. The first group of people do not pay much attention to the fact that someone is doing better than them or has more than them
2. The second group of people are those who when they see other people doing well.
3. The third group of people are those who do not like to see others doing well and being happy.

Q122: What is difference between Envy and jealousy?

Ans: Envy is a weaker form of jealousy. Envy means to crave someone else's position or property without wanting them to lose it, but jealousy means not only to want something that someone else has, but at the same time not wanting them to have it either.

Q123: How jealousy can harm you give one example?

Ans: when you are jealous, you stop thinking logically and make bad decisions that have bad results (E.g., Qabeel's killing of his brother still did not make him the successor of Prophet Adam (A))

Q124: What is meant by patience?

Ans: Patience (al-Sabr) means to be able to wait quietly in times of difficulty and hardship. It also means to be tolerant.

Q125: What Holy Prophet(s) Said about the parts of Sabar?

Ans: The Holy Prophet (S) has said:

“Sabr is in three parts:

1. Sabr in times of hardship - when something goes wrong for you.
2. Sabr in regards to obedience - performing all the Wajibaat correctly.
3. Sabr in regards to disobedience not committing any Haraam acts”

Q126: Why does a true believer work harder?

Ans: A true believer works harder than the other peoples. This is because most people work only for this life (i.e., food, house, money, family, etc.). However, the believer works for both this life and the next life.

Q127: Write any two Mustabihat of Eating?

- Ans:
1. Always wash your hands before you start eating
 2. Take a pinch of salt before you begin to eat, as this is also good for your body since it kills bacteria.
 3. Before you start eating, say: Bismillaahir Rahmair Raheem

Q128: write any Makrohat of Eating?

- Ans:
1. It is Makrooh to talk with your mouth full or look at other people’s faces or plates while eating.
 2. Don’t eat hot food or blow on it, and always finish all the food on your plate
 3. Do not overeat. Always put a little food on your plate and add more if you are still hungry.

Q129: Who are underprivileged people?

Ans: Under-privileged people are people who have serious hardships in life whether it is in poverty or illness. As such, it does not mean that they are underprivileged in wealth and clothes only, but it includes physical and/or mental problems as well.

Q130: What are the rights of mother?

Ans: The right of your mother is that you know that she carried and nurtured you. She gave you the fruit of her heart and she protected you with all her being. She gave up sleep for your sake. She protected you from heat and cold, all in order that you might belong to her. You will not be able to thank her unless Allah helps you and gives you success.

Q131: What are the rights of Brother?

Ans: he right of your brother is that you know that he is your hand, your might, and your strength. Do not use him as a weapon to disobey God or wrong God's creatures. Be sure to help him against his enemy and give him good advice. If he obeys God, that is good, but if not, you should honor God more than him. And there is no strength save in God.

Q132: How can you fulfil the rights of your neighbours write any 8 of them?

Ans: 1. You must protect everything about him/her when he/she is present.

2. He/she must be respected when present.
3. You must help him/her when absent.
4. Do not look for bad things about him/her.
5. If you find out something bad about him/her, cover his/her fault.
6. Do not spy on his/her conversations.
7. When he/she is in trouble, do not leave him/her.
8. When he/she is well off and happy, do not be jealous.
9. Forgive his/her faults.
10. If he/she does not behave well with you, be patient.

Q133: What does "Ghaybah al-Kubra" refer to? In which period did this occultation take place in?

Ans: The second period started after the death of his last deputy and will continue until a time comes where our Imam (A) has enough companions to lead humanity to establish the rule of justice on earth. This period of occultation is known as al-Ghaybah al-Kubra.

Q134: What types of water can be used to purify things which have become najis?

Ans: The most common types of water than can be used to purify things are:

1. Rain water
2. Well water
3. Running water (such as a river, a stream, tap water, etc.)
4. Kurr water (a body of water which is still and has a certain dimension (such as a swimming pool, a pond, a lake, a sea, an ocean), about the size of 1.5 bathtubs.

Q135: Why are the sun and the earth considered as limited mutahhiraat?

Ans: The earth cannot purify as many things as water. It can only purify the soles of the shoes, bottom of the socks (when shoes are off) or the soles of the feet.

The sun, like the earth, is also a limited mutahhir. It can only purify the immovable things on the earth (such as buildings, walls of a house, the earth itself).

Q136: What is the only way to make a kafir taahir?

Ans: The only way a kafir can become taahir is by him or her accepting Islam. With the acceptance of Islam, the kafir will immediately become taahir.

Q137: How would you explain ghaybatul Muslim in your own words?

Ans: Ghaybatul Muslim means disappearance of a Muslim. Suppose that the body or anything belonging to a Muslim becomes najis. If an practicing Muslim goes out of your sight long enough for him to purify himself or his belonging and then he comes back and you see him using that particular thing — then you should consider it taahir.

Q138: How can Islam make you taahir?

Ans: Islam is the first among the spiritual mutahhiraat. In Islamic law, a Kaafir (Kaafir Fiqhi) is a person who is not a Muslim. With the acceptance of Islam, the kafir will immediately become taahir.

Q139: When we wash our hands, arms, feet, etc. in Wudhu, what does this symbolize?

Ans: When we wash our arms and hands, we are washing away the sins that our arms and hands committed. When we wash our face, we are washing the sins that our eyes and mouth committed, and when we wipe our head, we are wiping the sinful thoughts in our minds.

Q140: What are the three stages in which you must wash yourself when doing Ghusl tarteebi?

Ans: This means that - after doing the proper niyyah - the body should be washed in stages, first stage starting with the head and neck, second the right side of the body from below the neck, the third and last stage is to wash the left side from the neck below.

Q141: Write in correct order the item you would use for Tayammum if the other was not available.

Ans: Some things from which Tayammum can be performed:

Earth

If the above is not available, then use:

Dry Mud

If neither of the above is available, then use:

Dust or Stone

Q142: What is Tarteeb?

Ans: Tarteeb: all the acts mentioned above must be done in the correct order

Q143: Explain the importance of taharah in Tayammum?

Ans: CONDITIONS for Tayammum to be correct:

Taharah: the parts of body on which Tayammum is done must be free from any najis element.

Q144: What is “Muwaalaat” in Tayammum?

Ans: Muwaalaat: the acts of Tayammum must follow one another without a gap of time.

Q145: If I leave a rukn part of Salaah out by mistake, is my Salaah correct?

Ans: The rukn is an act that is essential to the prayer and if it is not done, or done at the wrong time, it will void the prayer.

Q146: If I leave a ghayr-rukun part of Salaah out by mistake, is my Salaah correct?

Ans: Ghayr Rukn refers to obligatory acts in prayer that, if left out or added at the wrong time, will invalidate the prayer only if it is done intentionally. Your prayer will be valid

Q147: Why is the first “Allahu Akbar” called takbiratul ihraam?

Ans: The first “Allahu Akbar.” is known as Takbiratul Ihraam because once you say it, you have entered the Salaah and so the things which break your Salaah becomes haraam on you.

Q148: What are the four conditions for takbiratul ihraam?

Ans: There are Four Conditions for Takbiratul

Ihraam:

1. It must be pronounced properly: Allahu Akbar.
2. It must be in Arabic.
3. It must be said while standing (unless you are unable to stand). While saying Takbiratul Ihraam, your body must be motionless.
4. It should be recited without a long gap between the two words.

Q149: If you already said takbiratul ihraam, and then you intentionally say it again, what should you do?

Ans: takbiratul ihraam is a rukn. If you add another one intentionally, then your Salaah will become baatil.

Q150: What is one thing we can say in dhikr of sajdah?

Ans: Subhana Rabbi yal a’alaa Wa bihamdih - 1 time

Q151: What happens when we pray Salaatul Jama’ah? What if a rich person prays next to a poor person

Ans: When everyone prays together, and people stand shoulder-to-shoulder in the same rows of prayer, all differences that might exist outside of prayer disappear.

Q152: Who need to perform Salaatul ayah ?

Ans: Salaatul Ayaat is only Wajib for those who directly experience the event, not for those who do not.

Q153: What happened when someone miss Salaatul Ayah ?

Ans: Salaatul Ayaat is Wajib and if one misses it, it will be counted as a sin and one must make up for it whenever possible.

Q154: What happened with our actions in the month of Ramadhan ? Explain with example/

Ans: Every action, whether good or bad, carries more weight in this month.

Charity is a virtue at all times, but is more virtuous in this month; Injustice is an evil at all times, but is more evil in this month.

Q155: Why we are fasting give reasons just named them ?

Ans: Some Reasons for Fasting:

1. It is Wajib
2. Control Desires
3. Bring Unity
4. Understand Hunger and poverty

Q156: Write any example of Nahy anil Munkar?

Ans: bullying is not allowed in school. If you see someone getting bullied, it is your duty to report it to a teacher or the school office. This is a form of Nahy 'anil Munkar.

Q157: What does it mean when someone is mahram to you?

Ans: Mahram people are those whom are related to you in which observing hijab is not obligatory. you can never marry the above Mahram people according to Islamic law.

Q158: How did the Bani Umayyah become the enemies of Bani Hashim

Ans: Umayyah lost the challenge, and had to sacrifice 100 camels to feed the Hajj pilgrims and leave Makkah for 10 years. From then on, the Bani Umayyah became the enemies of the Bani Hashim

Q159: What was the agreement between Hashim and the thieves on the trade routes?

Ans: He made an agreement with the thieves on the trade routes that if they would not attack the trade caravans, then he would sell them goods at cheap prices.

Q160: Who recited the marriage ceremony of the Holy Prophet (S) and Hadhrat Khadijah (A)?

Ans: Abu Talib recited the sermon of marriage

Q161: How old were the Holy Prophet (S) and Hadhrat Khadijah (A) when they got married?

Ans; At the time of their marriage, the Holy Prophet (S) was 25 years old while Hadhrat Khadijah (A) was 40.

Q162: Why did only a few people become Muslims in the first three years after the first revelation?

Ans: For the first three years of his mission, he did not make a general invitation to everybody, but selected certain special people who he saw were ready to embrace the religion of Allah.

Q163: Why were the Quraish relaxed about the Prophet's (S) activities at this time?

Ans: They thought that this new religion would soon die.

Q164: Why did the Holy Prophet (S) only invite the sons of 'Abdul Muttalib to the occasion of Dhul Ashira?

Ans: Three years after the Prophet (S) began his mission, he received the following revelation from Allah:

"And warn your nearest relatives" (26:214)

That's why he only called the sons of Abdul Muttalib.

Q165: Who was the person who kept on wanting to prevent the Prophet (S) from carrying out his mission?

Ans: Abu Lahab was the person who kept on wanting to prevent the Prophet (S) from carrying out his mission.

Q166: What did the Prophet (S) want to do at this occasion?

Ans: Prophet (S) want to deliver the words of Allah to them.

Q167: Who was the only one to stand up and declare support for the Holy Prophet (S)?

Ans: Imam Ali (A), who was only 15 years old, stood up and said, "O Prophet of Allah! I am prepared to support you."

Q168: After introducing Islam to his relatives, who were the next people our Prophet (S) introduced Islam to?

Ans: After introducing Islam to his relatives, the Holy Prophet (S) began to tell all the people of Makkah about his mission.

Q169: When the number of Muslims slowly began to increase, whom did the threatened chiefs go to?

Ans: When the number of Muslims slowly began to increase, the chiefs of some tribes became worried, and they came to Abu Talib, the uncle and guardian of the Holy Prophet (S),

Q170: When they offered the Prophet (S) anything if he would stop preaching Islam, this is what our Prophet (S) told Abu Talib?

Ans: When Abu Talib told the Holy Prophet (S) about their message, he said, "By Allah, even if these people put the sun in my one hand and the moon in the other, I would not give up what I have been commanded by Allah to do."

Q171: What did they want to do by sending gifts to the king and ministers?

Ans: They want their peoples back from them.

Q172: What did the men from Makkah accuse the Muslims of?

Ans: they said, "A group of our young men have gone against the beliefs of our forefathers and have invented a new religion. These people have now run to your country. I request you to hand them over to us so that we can take them back to Arabia."

Q173: How were the son of Sayyida Zainab(S) targeted by the army of Yazid?

Ans: He ordered his soldiers to separate the two brothers and then attack them from all sides.

Awn and Muhammad were separated and then surrounded by Yazid's soldiers. They were attacked by horsemen with arrows, swords, spears, and daggers from all sides

Q174: What was Sayyida Zainab's (A) reaction to the martyrdom of her sons?

Ans: She performed sajdah and said, "Oh Allah I thank you for accepting my sacrifice. I am proud of my two sons who have given their lives for Islam!"

Q175: Which were the two sons that are better known?

Ans: Qasim and 'Abdullah bin Hassan are better known.

Q176: What are the different areas in which people may find faults in others?

Ans: -**The way they look:**

- The way they dress
- Physical
- Height
- Weight

The way they act;

- The way they walk
- The way they eat
- The way they play

Q177: Who does the Qur'an describe as the "Kadhimeen al-Ghaydh?"

Ans: , Khadimeen al-Ghaydh refers to a

person who wants to explode with anger, but restrains himself or herself.

Q178: What does Imam Musa al-Kadhim (A)'s title mean? Why was he given this title?

Ans: Kadhm, in relation to anger, is speaking about those people who become full of anger, but just like the pouch is closed when it is full of water, they also restrain their anger.

Ghaydh means when you are very angry. Imam Musa al Kadhim (A) was given the title Al-Kadhim for this reason. He is the ideal example of one who swallowed and restrained his anger.

Q179: Why is laziness discouraged in Islam?

Ans: Those who do not work hard are lazy and waste the most valuable thing they have: time

Multiple questions

1: Al-Asmaa Al-Husna means

- a) Perfect names of Allah
- b) Beautiful names of Allah
- c) Beautiful and perfect names of Allah
- d) Perfect and Beautiful names of Allah

2: In Surah Fatiha we say:

- a) Allah is the Master and the owner of the whole world
- b) Allah is the Master and owner of the day of Judgement
- c) Allah is Merciful
- d) Allah is Master

3: Who knows the exact time of the Day of Resurrection?

- a) Allah
- b) Imam Mehdi(a)
- c) Prophets
- d) Special peoples

4: If our connection to Allah was cut for even one minute we would be_____

- a) Sad
- b) Happy
- c) Aggressive
- d) Destroyed

5: A Nabi is a_____

- a) Bearer of news
- b) Full of Knowledge
- c) Teacher

d) None of them

6: Miracle means _____

- a) Peoples are unable to do
- b) Like a Majic
- c) Some peoples can do it
- d) A form of science

7: Imam must be appointed by _____

- a) People
- b) Allah
- c) Prophet
- d) By himself

8: There must be only _____ Imam.

Questions of Book 6

Please Note! These practice questions are intended to help familiarise you with our style of exam papers. Although the exam will contain questions from these practice papers, These papers are not the real exam paper you will get on the exam day. All candidates should also read MUS Book 1,2,3,4 5 & 6 to fully prepare for the exam.

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- a) People
- b) Allah
- c) Prophet
- d) By himself

8: There must be only _____Imam at a time.

- a) One
- b) Twelve
- c) Three
- d) No Imam

9: There must be the _____of an Imam as long as mankind is on earth.

- a) Presence
- b) Agreement
- c) Information
- d) Love

10: How many Occultation are there?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Five

11: Creation is never empty without_____.

- a) Love
- b) Kindness
- c) Bad things
- d) Hujjah

12: Who said this "There are two occultations for my son who will rise (Imam al-Mahdi), great and small (kubra) and sughra)."

- a) Prophet Muhammad(S)
- b) Imam Hassan askari(A)
- c) Imam Hussain(A)
- d) Imam Jafar sadiq(A)

13: When Imam Mehdi(A) were born he recited_____

- a) Ayah 5 Surah 28 Al Qasas
- b) Ayah 5 Surah Qadar

- c) Ayah 5 Surah Al hamd
- d) Ayah 10 Surah Baqarah

14: Prophet Isa(a) is still alive and he is_____

- a) 2000 years old
- b) 3000 years old
- c) 4000 years old
- d) 1500 years old

15: Prophet Khizar(a) is still alive and He is _____

- a) More than 2000 years old
- b) More than 3000 years old
- c) More than 1500 years old
- d) More than 5000 years old

16: A person who is waiting for Imam al-Mahdi is like a person who is doing _____.

- a) Jihad
- b) Worship of Allah
- c) Ibadaah
- d) Reading namaz all the time

17: Nahy "anil Munkar means_____

- a) Stopping others from doing Good
- b) Stopping others from telling a lie
- c) Stopping others from doing bad
- d) Asking other for doing good things

18: In Nature group of Mutahirat_____

- a) Water, earth , Sun
- b) Water, Islam , Earth
- c) Istibra, Inqilab
- d) Water , Sun

19: The Sun is _____ Mutahir.

- a) Limited
- b) Unlimited
- c) Not
- d) Only

20: There are_____ purifying agents.

- a) 12
- b) 5
- c) 10
- d) 14

21: _____ is the common and widely used purifying agent.

- a) Earth
- b) Water
- c) Sun
- d) Islam

22: Blood, animal carcass, dogs, pigs, kafirs, intoxicating liquids are examples of some of the_____.

- a) Ayn Najis
- b) Najis
- c) Pure Najis
- d) Non Najis

23: The agents or things which can purify these things are called the_____.

- a) Mutaahirat
- b) Pure things
- c) Impure things
- d) Purifying agents

24: Istihalaa means _____

- a) Natural change
- b) Chemical change
- c) Physical change
- d) Not any change

25: If the Najis is burning then the ashes are_____.

- a) Najis
- b) Tahir
- c) Ayn Najis
- d) None of them

26: Zawaalul' Ayn najasah means _____ of the Najis element.

- a) Disappearance
- b) Appearance
- c) Presence
- d) Najasat

27: Wudhu is divided into _____.

- a) Two actions
- b) Three actions
- c) Four actions
- d) Five actions

28: The actions of Wudhu are _____.

- a) Mustahab and wajib
- b) Washing face and arms
- c) Doing Masah
- d) Washing your Nose

29: Which of the following is NOT a condition for wudhu?

- a) You must do Wudhu by yourself
- b) Your entire body must be taahir
- c) You must have enough time
- d) You must do it every day

30: Ablution means:

- a) to wash oneself for a religious ritual
- b) to clean your clothes
- c) to do wudhu
- d) to do Ghusl

31: Tarteebi means:

- a) to submerge
- b) to follow in stages
- c) to wash oneself
- d) none of the above

32: Tayammum has to be done when there is not enough water to perform _____.

- a) Wudhu
- b) Ghusal
- c) Wudhu/Ghusal
- d) Namaz

33: Tayammum can be done if the time remaining to offer the prayer is so short that if one performs Wudhu/Ghusl the prayer will become _____.

- a) Qadha
- b) Wajib
- c) Finish
- d) Qasar

34: Write the correct order of performing Tayammum .Number each in front of the line

- a) Rub down up to the bridge of your nose
- b) Rub back of right hand and left hand

- c) Rub the forehead side to side with your palms
- d) Strike both hands on earth

35: "Laa illaaha illAllah" is recited _____ at the end of Iqaamah.

- a) Once
- b) Twice
- c) Not recited
- d) Four times

36: Ruku' means _____

- a) Bowing down
- b) Two Prostrations
- c) Standing Up
- d) Qiyam

37: In Namaz , Salaam means _____

- a) Finishing namaz
- b) Salutation
- c) Correct Order
- d) Sitting down

38: The Salaah is like a _____ which is made up of many parts.

- a) Building
- b) Ibadaah
- c) Structure
- d) Exercise

39: Niyah is important for prayers because:

- a) We have to have full awareness of what we are doing
- b) We don't want our Salaah to be just a habit
- c) It is also a rukn of Salaah
- d) All of the above

40: Things that are important in the niyyah are:

- a) The Salaah that you praying must be specified
- b) Your intention should be to sincerely please Allah
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

41: If you miss a niyyah or a takbiratul ihraam, then your prayers

- a) Become qadha

- b) Become baatil
- c) Are still o.k.
- d) None of the above

42: If you sit down by mistake while saying the Surahs in Qiyaam, then your Salaah is correct.

- a) True
- b) False

43: One Wajibaat of the Qiyaam is:

- a) Your whole body should be motionless
- b) Part of your body has to be motionless
- c) Your eyes can look around
- d) None of the above

44: Takbiratul Ihram is also a rukn part of Salaah

- a) True
- b) False

45: If Mohammed misses Ruku' by mistake, is his Salaah correct?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Yes if he remembers to do the dhikr of Ruku'

46: f I miss one sajdah by mistake, is my Salaah still correct?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Need to read it again
- d) Also need to do a Qadha

47: f I miss two sajdahs by mistake, is my Salaah still correct?

- a) Yes
- b) No

48: If I am praying Salaah on a very steep slope, is my Salaah correct?

- a) Yes
- b) No

49: Examples of things which make the Wudhu baatil are, sleeping or passing wind. These also make the Salaah _____

- a) Batil
- b) Qadha
- c) Read it again
- d) Its ok

50: If an earthquake and a solar eclipse happened at the same time, what should I do?

- a) Pray two rak'ahs of the Salaatul Ayaat.
- b) Pray two Prayers of Ayaat.
- c) Pray that it doesn't happen again.
- d) Pray only one time

51: Suppose a Tornado happens in another city. What should we do?

- a) We should pray the Salaatul Ayaat.
- b) We should call someone in Texas to pray the Salaatul Ayaat for us.
- c) We don't have to worry about it.

52: What does the term muftiraat mean?

- a) Traveling outside the hometown after Dhuhr
- b) Unintentionally vomiting
- c) Actions that make a fast void
- d) An insane person

53: An example of doing a muftiraat accidentally is:

- a) Becoming more ill after keeping a fast
- b) Being pushed in a swimming pool
- c) Keeping a fast while traveling for more than 10 days
- d) Taking a quick drink of water

54: Circle 3 of the five conditions that a person must meet before his sawm can be correct.

- a) Returning from a journey before Dhuhr
- b) Intentionally traveling to a place where there is thick dust and smoke
- c) Unintentionally eating a candy and then spitting it out
- d) Saying something about the Masoomeen that later is found to be untrue

55: Jihad is not just a fight; it is actually a struggle to maintain your

- a) Fighting position
- b) Wealth
- c) Self-control
- d) Anger

56: Jihad is a struggle between two opposite forces:

- a) India; Pakistan
- b) East; West
- c) Islam; others
- d) Mind; desires

57: What is the greater jihad?

- a. the battle between two countries fighting for freedom
- b. the struggle between ones souls and ones desires
- c. fighting your parents so you can go to your friend's house
- d. the struggle between two different desires

58: The fighters of the Al-Jihad al Akbar are your _____.

- a) Everyday people
- b) Friends
- c) Enemies
- d) Relatives

59: Who is Abdul Mutlib?

- a) Son of Hashim
- b) Son of Abd Manaf
- c) Son of Qusay bin Kilab
- d) Son of Quraish

60: Hashim was the great _____ of the Holy Prophet (S).

- a) Grandfather
- b) Father
- c) Uncle
- d) Relative

61: The year in which this event happened is called 'The Year of the _____' the story is mentioned in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Feel.

- a) Ants
- b) Elephants

- c) Ababeel
- d) Happiness

62: _____ was the ruler of Yemen who decided to attack and destroy the Holy Kaab'a.

- a) Ibrahaa
- b) Abu Sufyan
- c) Abu Jahal
- d) Quraish

63: The Holy Prophet of Islam, Muhammad al-Mustafa (S), was born on _____.

- a) Friday 17th of Rabiul Awaal 570 AD in Makkah
- b) Monday 17th of Rabiul Awaal 570 AD in Makkah
- c) Friday 12th of Rabiul Awaal 570 AD in Makkah
- d) Friday 17th of Rabiul Awaal 575 AD in Makkah

64: The Holy Prophet Mother named him _____.

- a) Muhammad
- b) Sadiq
- c) Ahmed
- d) Ameen

65: The Holy Prophet (S) was only _____ years old when his grandfather died.

- a) 8
- b) 10
- c) 5
- d) 6

66: Hadhrat Khadijah (A) called the Princess of Arabia because:

- a) She was a the most successful trader in Arabia
- b) She was the most beautiful person at that time
- c.) She was the daughter of a king
- d.) All of the above

67: Hadhrat Khadijah (A) was influenced by her cousin's ideas, which ideas were these?

- a) That the Quraish beliefs were correct
- b) That there was one God
- c.) That the trading business needed some more work
- d) That women should not do business

68: What work did the Holy Prophet (S) do for Hadhrat Khadijah (A)?

- a) He would travel with her caravans as her agent
- b) He was the person who gave her financial advice
- c) He was the person who decided what to do with the business
- d) None of the above

69: Why do you think the Hadhrat Khadijah (A) accepted the proposal of the Holy Prophet (S)?

- a) She was impressed with the Prophet's manner, character, and personality
- b) She thought he would make her richer
- c) She had already known of the Prophet's (A) trustworthiness and honesty before she even hired him
- d) a) and c)

70: Why did Hadhrat Khadijah (A) begin to lose interest in her business?

- a) Her relatives told her not to work anymore.
- b) Her business had brought her enough wealth and she now wanted to settle down in her new role as a wife.
- c) Her husband told her not to work.
- d) Her business started to decline.

71: What happened to the two boys of the Holy Prophet (S) and Hadhrat Khadijah (A)?

- a) They got killed by the enemies of Islam.
- b) They grew up and ran away.
- c) By the will of Allah, they died very young.
- d) None of the above

72: The name that the enemies of the Holy Prophet (S) called him was:

- a) Holy
- b) Unholy
- c) Abtar
- d) None of the above

73: The Surah in the Holy Qur'an that was revealed as an answer to this behavior was:

- a) Surah Al Hamd

- b) Surah Teen
- c) Surah Shams
- d) Surah Kawthar

74: This Surah promised the Prophet (S) that:

- a) His enemy would be abtar
- b) He would not be childless
- c) He would have 5 more children
- d) Both a) and b)

75: Hadhrat Khadijah (A) died on the 10th of Ramadhaan in

- a) The 10th AH
- b) The 11th AH
- c) The 1st AH
- d) The 6th AH

76: Prophet Muhammad (S) was so saddened that year that he called it "Aamul Huzn" which means:

- a) Time of Grief
- b) Time of Sadness
- c) Time of Contemplation
- d) Year of Sadness

77: _____ also died in the same year in which Hazrat Khadija died

- a) Imam Ali (A)
- b) Hamzah
- c) 'Abdul Muttalib
- d) Abu Talib

78: Prophet Muhammad (S) was so saddened that year that he called it "Aamul Huzn" which means:

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- c) Time of Contemplation
- d) Year of Sadness

79: A group of Muslims were told by the Prophet to leave for Abyssinia, also known as _____.

- a) Muhajir
- b) Ansar
- c) Hijrah
- d) The people of Abyssinia

80: There are _____ Surahs in the Qur'an.

- a) 100
- b) 114
- c) 30
- d) 50

81: There are Juz _____ (parts) of the Holy Qur'an.

- a) 40
- b) 114
- c) 30
- d) 10

82: The Qur'an begins with Surah _____.

- a) Surah toheed
- b) Surah Naas
- c) Surah Kosar
- d) Surah Al HAmD

83: The Qur'an was revealed over a period of _____ years.

- a) 40
- b) 23
- c) 18
- d) 30

84: It took Imam Ali (A) _____ years to finish the compilation

- a) 2
- b) 5
- c) 10
- d) 14

85: The person who finally accepted the Qur'an compiled by Imam Ali (A) and published it was:

- a) Umar
- b) Abu Bakr
- c) Uthman
- d) None of the above

86: The two khalifas who refused to publish the compiled Qur'an were:

- a) Abu Bakr and Muawiyah
- b) Abu Bakr and Umar
- c) Uthman and Umar
- d) Umar and Muawiyah

87: The entire Muslim world uses the version of the Qur'an originally compiled by _____.

- a) Imam Ali (a)
- b) Imam Jafar Sadqi (a)
- c) Prophet Muhammad(s)
- d) Imam Hassan(a)

88: Imam Husain arrives at Karbala Camp positioned by Hurr at Alqama on

- a) 3rd Muharram
- b) 4th Muharram
- c) 2nd Muharram
- d) 7th Muharram

89: Ubaydallah ordered to cut off water supply on _____

- a) 3rd Muharram
- b) 4th Muharram
- c) 2nd Muharram
- d) 7th Muharram

90: On _____ Assault starts; postponed Imam talks to his group Both sides prepare for the next day

- a) 9th Muharram
- b) 10th Muharram
- c) 13th Muharram
- d) 7th Muharram

91: Who nominated Muawiyah as governor of Syria?

- a) Abu Bakr
- b) Umar
- c) Uthman
- d) Imam Ali (A)

92: Under what conditions did Imam Ali (A) agree to become Khalifa?

- a) He wanted to rule the Islamic way
- b) He wanted to have all governors swear loyalty
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

93: Items included in the Peace Treaty of Imam Hasan (A) were:

- a) Muawiyah would follow Islamic rule & ensure protection of people of Islamic territories.
- b) Muawiyah would not be responsible for the lives or honor of shias.
- c) Muawiyah would have no right to nominate his successor & would not harm any of the Prophet's (S) family members.
- d) Both a and c.

94: Muawiyah broke the treaty by:

- a) Not ruling according to the Qur'an
- b) Nominating his son as successor
- c) Getting Imam Hasan (A) poisoned
- d) All of the above

95. When Muawiyah died who became Khalifa? Did Imam Husain (A) revolt now to become successor?

- a) Yazid. Yes, Imam (A) argued it was his right to become Khalifa.
- b) Yazid. No, but Imam (A) refused to accept Yazid as the religious leader.
- c) Yazid. Yes, Imam (A) was waiting for this moment.

96: The first Muslims in America entered the country as_____.

- a) 100 years ago
- b) In 1900
- c) In 1400
- d) In 1950

97: Who said this "I have been sent to complete the nobility of character."

- a) Imam Ali (a)
- b) Prophet Muhammad(s)
- c) Imam Mehdi(a)
- d) Imam Hussain(a)

98: "Any action that is not sincere will not be accepted." Who said this.

- a) Imam Ali(a)
- b) Imam Hassan(a)
- c) Prophet Muhammad (s)
- d) Imam Hussain(a)

99: Imam _____ . Said "Allah will gather people on the Day of Judgment according to their intentions."

- a) Imam Jafar sadiq(a)
- b) Imam Hassan(a)

- c) Imam Hussain(a)
- d) Imam Ali(a)

100: Imam Ali(a) said " Freedom is found in _____ '

- a) Ourself
- b) Hearts
- c) Sincerity
- d) All of the above

Answers

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

- 39) D
- 40) C
- 41) B
- 42) B
- 43) A
- 44) A
- 45) B
- 46) A
- 47) B
- 48) B
- 49) A
- 50) B
- 51) ____
- 52) C
- 53) D
- 54) ____
- 55) C
- 56) D
- 57) B
- 58) A
- 59) A
- 60) A
- 61) B
- 62) A
- 63) A
- 64) C
- 65) A
- 66) A
- 67) B
- 68) A
- 69) D
- 70) B
- 71) C
- 72) C
- 73) D
- 74) D
- 75) ____
- 76) A
- 77) D
- 78) A
- 79) A
- 80) B
- 81) C
- 82) D
- 83) B
- 84) A
- 85) C
- 86) B

- 87) A
- 88) C
- 89) D
- 90) A
- 91) B
- 92) C
- 93) D
- 94) D
- 95) B
- 96) A
- 97) B
- 98) A
- 99) A
- 100). C