

NOTE: Exams will be based on this study guide, however, the answer key (a,b,c or d) may be different and the alternate choices will be different. So when you study make sure you know the answer rather than the key (i.e., a or b or c etc).

Islamic Studies (Level 7: Lessons 1-5)

1. What is the meaning of the word "Muslim?"

2. According to the Qur'ān who should all man and jinn worship?
 - (a) Jinns may worship natural forces,
 - (b) **Only Allāh**
 - (c) Any god as long as they believe in Allāh
 - (d) Jinns should worship their god, but not Allāh
3. The Test of Internal Reliability means content in one part of the Book must not disagree with the content in another part of the book. Which book meets this qualification?
 - (a) **Only the Qur'ān**
 - (b) Both the Qur'ān and the Bible.
 - (c) All revealed books of Allāh that we can find today.
 - (d) Only the Tawrat and the Bible.
4. One test can be done to determine if the religious books is universal for all people in the entire world and at all period of time. What is the name of the test?
 - (a) **Test of Universality.**
 - (b) Test of accuracy.
 - (c) Test of memorization.
 - (d) Test of internal reliability.
5. How is the month of Ramadan related to the Qur'ān?

6. Today approximately how many people in the world follow the religion of Islam?
 - (a) About 1.2 million people.
 - (b) **About 1.2 billion people.**
 - (c) About 2.1 billion people.
 - (d) About 122 million people.
7. One of the objectives of the Qur'ān is to provide guidance. Which of the following names means Guidance?
 - (a) Al-Mubīn.
 - (b) Al-Furqān.
 - (c) **Al-Hūda.**
 - (d) Al-Kalām.
8. The Qur'ān has a noble purpose—to distinguish truth from falsehood. Which of the following names means the Distinguisher?
 - (a) Al-Mubīn.
 - (b) **Al-Furqān.**
 - (c) Al-Hūda.
 - (d) Al-Kalām.
9. When you seek istighfar you say astaghfirullāh. What is the meaning of astaghfirullāh?

10. What is the main reason we should always seek istighfar?
 - (a) Because we already committed sin.
 - (b) **So that we may not commit sin in future.**

- (c) So that no jinns can harm us. (d) So that bad people stay away from us.
11. When we repent and say tawbah, we must meet some requirements. According to the lesson, how many requirements must be followed when we say tawbah?
 (a) Only one requirement. (b) Only five requirements.
 (c) **Only three requirements.** (d) Only ten requirements.
12. When does Allāh normally punish us after we commit a sin?
 (a) As soon as we commit a sin. (b) Only in the Hereafter
 (c) **After giving us time to realize our sin.** (d) Never.
13. What is the meaning of the root word ghafar as in Istighfār?
 (a) To forgive. (b) To give.
 (c) **To cover up.** (d) To lay bare.
14. If a person is seeking tawbah, but the sin was against another person, what should be done?
 (a) Nothing, just do tawbah. (b) **Compensate the person against whom sin was done.**
 (c) Feed 10 poor people. (d) Fear God.
15. Which of the following choices is correct about Allāh's qualifying names?
 (a) The name includes good and bad names. (b) **The names indicate good and positive qualities.**
 (c) He has only few qualifying names. (d) All the names are imaginary, they are not real.
16. According to the Qur'ān, when someone greets us with an Islamic greeting, how should we respond?
 (a) Say the same greetings back to them (b) **Say greetings similar or better than that.**
 (c) Say nothing, just smile (d) We can say Good Morning.
17. According to the lesson Islamic Greetings, what would be greetings in heaven?
 (a) Perseverance (b) **Peace.**
 (c) Patience (d) Pressure.
18. Why human societies have the custom of greeting each other?
 (a) To express faith of each other. (b) To mean there is no misunderstanding.
 (c) **To express friendship and goodwill.** (d) To express which religion is right.
19. What is the most commonly and frequently used qualitative name of the Qur'ān?
 (a) Al-Kalām. (b) **Al-Kitāb.**
 (c) An-Nūr (d) As-Suhuf.
20. The following sentences are either true or false. Circle True or False.
 (a) Islam is a complete way of life from birth until death. **True** / False
 (b) Meaning of Islam is submission to any deity. True / **False**

Islamic Studies (Level 7: Lessons 6-10)

1. The purpose behind creating Adam was to place a representative on the earth. What Arabic term is used to mean "representative"?

2. When Allāh told the angles that He would create human beings on earth, what did the angels think about human being?
 - (a) Human being would become angels.
 - (b) Human beings would create blood.
 - (c) **Human being would create trouble and kill each other.**
 - (d) Human being would make peace on the earth.
3. After the angels expressed doubt about human being, what did Allah tell them?
 - (a) Allah told them tha He would punish angels.
 - (b) **Allah told them He knows what angels do not know.**
 - (c) He told them to get down from heaven.
 - (d) He told them the names of all things.
4. What was the substance from which Allah created human beings?
 - (a) From the extract of mud.
 - (b) From the extract of heavenly substance.
 - (c) From the extract of tree.
 - (d) **From the extract of clay.**
5. In the ruins of lost city Ubar, what did the archeologists find?
 - (a) They found the ruins of Pharaoh.
 - (b) They found the ruins of Jerusalem.
 - (c) They found the ruins of Persian empire.
 - (d) **They found the ruins of 'Ād**
6. Prophet Hūd (A) appeared long after another prophet. Who was that prophet?
 - (a) Prophet Ibrāhīm (A)
 - (b) Prophet Dāwūd (A).
 - (c) Prophet Sālih (A)
 - (d) **Prophet Nūh (A).**
7. Which ancient tribe lived in the region of Hijāz?
 - (a) People of 'Ād
 - (b) **Thamūd**
 - (c) People of Abyssinia.
 - (d) People of emperor Negus.
8. What is the meaning of the word hamstrung?

9. People of which community hamstrung a she-camel to rebel against Allāh?
 - (a) People of 'Ād
 - (b) **Thamūd.**
 - (c) People of Abyssinia.
 - (d) People of emperor Negus.
10. Who in Ibrāhīm (A)'s family worshipped idols?

11. What was the name of the king with whom Ibrāhīm (A) argued about power of God.
 - (a) Heraclius.
 - (b) Negus.

- (c) **Nimrod.** (d) Pharaoh.
12. What was the name of the bigger city towards which Ibrāhīm (A) migrated after leaving his childhood home?
 (a) **Haran.** (b) Kabul.
 (c) Damascus. (d) Constantinople.
13. Name the mothers of Ibrāhīm (A)'s two sons.
 Mother of Isma'īl _____ Mother of Ishāq _____
14. Where did Ibrāhīm (A) settle his one wife and son Isma'īl (A)?
 (a) Near Madīnah. (b) Near Damascus.
 (c) **In Makkah.** (d) In Yanbu.
15. Who was the only prophet to come from the offspring of Ismā'īl (A)?
 (a) Mūsa (A). (b) 'Isa (A).
 (c) Yūsūf (A) (d) **Muhammad (S).**
16. In his life Ibrāhīm (A) made several major sacrifices. Name three major sacrifices.
 (a) **sacrificed his homeland**
 (b) **sacrificed his family as he settled Hajar and Ismā'īl in Makkah**
 (c) **readiness to sacrifice Ismā'īl (A)**
17. Who or what made Ibrāhīm (A) decide to sacrifice his son Ismā'īl (A)?
 (a) Based on an advice from an angel. (b) Based on a divine revelation.
 (c) Based on an advice from Lūt. (d) **Based on a dream he saw.**
18. How did Ibrāhīm (A) tell his son Ismā'īl (A) about the sacrifice he was going to make?
 (a) He commanded Ismā'īl (A). (b) He requested Ismā'īl (A) to agree.
 (c) **He simply told Ismā'īl (A) about the dream.** (d) He forced Ismā'īl (A) to agree.
19. What is the name of the place where Ibrāhīm (A) spent his early childhood and youth?
 (a) Madyan. (b) Egypt.
 (c) Sodom. (d) **Ur.**
20. On the bank of which river lies the place where Ibrāhīm (A) spent his early childhood and youth?
 (a) Amu Darya. (b) River Nile.
 (c) **River Euphrates.** (d) Jordan River.

Islamic Studies (Level 7: Lessons 11-16)

1. What were the names of the two cities where Lūt (A) settled and worked? These two cities were later destroyed?
A. _____ B. _____
2. What did the people of Lūt (A) tell him when he advised them to stop the evil practice?
(a) They listened to his advice. **(b) They said Lūt (A) will be chased out of the town.**
(c) They said Lūt (A) was a gifted prophet. (d) They said they will obey the prophet.
3. What did the messengers tell Lūt as they advised him to leave the city that would be destroyed?
(a) To leave the city early morning. (b) To leave the city after Asr salāt.
(c) To leave the city by boat. **(d) To leave the by night.**
4. What advice did the messengers give Lūt when they asked him to leave the city that would be destroyed?
(a) Not to take his daughters with him. **(b) Not to look back.**
(c) Not to leave the city until evening. (d) Not to take the righteous believers with him.
5. What two things happened to the cities of Lūt when Allāh destroyed them??
(a) Cities suffered from famine and rain storm. **(b) Cities turned upside down and rain of hardened stones.**
(c) Cities turned into desert and birds pelted stones. (d) Cities were flooded and hot rain fell on them.
6. When Zulaikha closed the doors and invited Yūsuf (A), what was the first thing Yūsuf (A) did?
(a) He ran towards the window. (b) He ran towards the door.
(c) He sought protection of Allāh. (d) He tore his shirt.
7. What did Yūsuf mean when he said his Rabb has made good his lodging in the house?
(a) He did not want to live in the house anymore. (b) He did not like the good house.
(c) He did not want to be ungrateful to his Lord. (d) He did not like 'Aziz or Zulaikha.
8. Which of the following choices show the closest reason Yūsuf (A) wanted to go to the prison?
(a) He wanted to interpret dreams in prison. (b) He wanted to help the prisoners.
(c) He wanted to get away from the bad environment. (d) He wanted to become jail warden.
9. Based on what evidence Zulaikha's husband determined that Zulaikha was guilty of tempting Yūsuf (A)?
(a) Evidence based on color of Yūsuf (A) shirt. **(b) Evidence based on where the shirt was torn.**
(c) Evidence based on who was holding the knife. (d) Evidence based on the servant who was inside.
10. After failing to tempt Yūsuf (A) once, who did Zulaikha invite to show the charm of Yūsuf (A)?
(a) She invited her female friends. (b) She invited the female servants.
(c) She invited a judge. (d) She invited two prisoners.
11. What did the Companions of the Cave complain about their own people (A)?
(a) They destroyed the book of Allāh. (b) They read Tawrāt, but not the Qur'ān.

- (c) They adopted deities besides Allāh. (d) They followed the right path.
12. There seems to be difference of opinion as to how many years did the companions of cave remained asleep. How many years did the Qur'ān mention?
(a) 209 years. (b) 309 years.
(c) 570 years. (d) 903 years.
13. When Dhul Qurnain traveled in one direction, he reached a place with black muddy spring of water. What did he notice in that place?
(a) The ferocious Ya'jūj and Ma'jūj. (b) People without clothing.
(c) Strange fish that jumped out of basket. (d) The sun was setting in the spring.
14. What is the meaning of the word "Dhul-Qurnain"?
(a) A man with two horns. (b) A man with fighting spirit.
(c) A man with two wives. (d) A place with two qiblah.
15. Abu Sufyān and Muhammad (S) had a common ancestor. Based on the lesson who was the common ancestor for both of them?
(a) Abdul Muttalib. (b) Umayyah.
(c) Muawiyah. (d) Abdu Manaf.
16. Abu Sufyān fought many battles against the Muslims. Which battle he fought as a Muslim and on behalf of the Muslim?
(a) Battle of Khandaq. (b) Battle of Yarmouk.
(c) Battle of Badr. (d) Battle of Persia.
17. What is the name of the dynasty formed by one of the children of Abu Sufyān?
(a) Abbasid Dynasty (b) Safavid Dynasty.
(c) Umayyad Dynasty. (d) Fatimid Dynasty.
18. Who gave Khalid Ibn Walid the title "Sword of Allah"?

19. Before becoming Muslim, in which battle Khalid Ibn Walid caused massive loss to the Muslims?
(a) Battle of Badr. (b) Battle of Uhud.
(c) Battle of Khandaq. (d) Battle of Khaybar.
20. Approximately how many battles Khalid Ibn Walid fight in his lifetime and win?
(a) About 30 battles (b) About 50 battles.
(c) About 80 battles (d) About 150 battles.
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Islamic Studies (Level 7: Lessons 17-22)

1. According to the Qur'ān what are the two things required to achieve success?
 - (a) To believe and have money.
 - (b) To believe and spend little.
 - (c) To believe and do good deeds.**
 - (d) To have good health and big family.

2. What type of ideal success for which most Muslims pray?
 - (a) Success in this world and in the hereafter.**
 - (b) Success in the hereafter only.
 - (c) Success in this world but not in the hereafter.
 - (d) They don't pray for any type of success.

3. Circle the correct answer. What is one single message preached by all prophets?
 - (a) Obey Allāh and obey Muhammad.
 - (b) There is no god but Allāh.**
 - (c) Worship me and I will guide you to Allāh.
 - (d) Right path is not for everybody.

4. Which of the following choices is correct about all prophets?
 - (a) They showed courage.
 - (b) They showed determination.
 - (c) They trusted Allāh.
 - (d) All of the above.**

5. Only one choice below has correct combination. What two things prophets did not do?
 - (a) Took money from people and guided people.
 - (b) Did not compromise truth and did not tell lies.**
 - (c) Punished people and took salary for preaching.
 - (d) Did not perform jihad and believed in Allah.

6. All of the marriages of the Prophet (S) can be classified under two categories. What are the categories?
 - (a) Honor marriage
 - (b) Political marriage

7. All of the multiple marriages in the Prophet's life took place between a certain age of the Prophet (S). Which of the following age group is correct?
 - (a) Between the age group of 25 and 40 years.
 - (b) Between the age group of 40 and 55 years.
 - (c) Between the age group of 55 and 60 years.**
 - (d) Between the age group of 55 until his death.

8. Up to what age Prophet Muhammad (S) lead a monogamous life?
 - (a) Up to 40 years of age.
 - (b) Up to 55 years of age.**
 - (c) Up to 60 years age.
 - (d) Up to 63 years of age.

9. Circle the letter T if the statement is correct, circle the letter F if it is false.

As long as you say Bismillah, you are allowed to eat Haram food. **F**

10. Circle the letter T if the statement is correct, circle the letter F if it is false.

In Islam Haram and Halal concept is only related to food but to nothing else. **F**

11. Circle the letter T if the statement is correct, circle the letter F if it is false.
Tayammum is the most common forms of purification done several times a day. **F**
12. Which of the following form of purification has spiritual purpose behind it?
(a) Wūdū. (b) Tayammum.
(c) Sadaqah. **(d) All of the above.**
13. Write in one sentence the best meaning of the word “Awrah”?
_____ **The parts of the body that needs to be covered.** _____
14. Which of the following choice is the best meaning of the word Mahram?
(a) A type of food to be eaten before fasting. (b) Types of relationship we can marry.
(c) Types of relationship we cannot marry. (d) Type of interest that a poor Muslim can give.
15. When you are required to do tayammum which of the following you can use for doing tayammum?
(a) Clean running water. (b) Wet sand or gravel.
(c) Sand brought only from Makkah. **(d) Pure, dry sand or gravel.**
16. What is the sūrah number of Al-Qadr?
(a) 27th Sūrah (b) 96th Sūrah.
(c) 97th Sūrah. (d) 98th Sūrah.
17. In which Arabic month does Lailatul Qadr fall?
(a) In the month of Hajj. (b) The month changes every year.
(c) In the month of Ramadan. (d) In the month of Muharram.
18. According to the sūrah Al-Qadr, who comes down in the night of Qadr?
(a) Only the rūh of our ancestors. (b) Only angel Jibril.
(c) Only rūh. **(d) Both angel Jibril and rūh.**
19. On which night does the night of al-Qadr fall?
(a) **On the odd nights of the last 10 nights of Ramadan.** (b) On the even nights of the last 10 nights of Ramadan.
(c) On the first 10 nights of Ramadan. (d) On the middle 10 nights of Ramadan.
20. According to sūrah al-Qadr, one night of Lailatul Qadr is better than how many months? How many years does it equal to?
_____ **1000** _____ months. Equals to: _____ **83.3** _____ (or 83 is OK) _____ years.

Islamic Studies (Level 7: Lessons 23-28)

1. Which of the following choices gives the correct meaning of the word “sawm”?
(a) To have taqwa. (b) To seek forgiveness.
(c) To fast. **(d) To abstain.**
2. In which year fasting was first prescribed for the Muslims?
(a) In 2 A.H. (b) In 3 A.H.
(c) In 4 A.H. (d) In 5 A.H.
3. According to the lesson Fasting in Ramadan, all life forms have two basic instincts. The practice of sawm is to control these two instincts. What are the two instincts?
(a) Eating and sleeping. **(b) Eating and reproducing.**
(c) Fighting and preserving the race. (d) Worshipping and playing.
4. How many communities in the past were prescribed the practice of fasting?
(a) The communities that lived in Arabia. (b) The Christians and the Jews.
(c) The communities of Ibrahim (A). **(d) All communities in the past.**
5. What are the two months in the Islamic calendar that come immediately before and after Ramadan?
(a) Rajab and Hajj. (b) Shawwal and Sha’aban.
(c) **Sha’aban and Shawwal.** (d) Shawwal and Dhul Hajj.
6. In order for anyone to enjoin others to do good, what should the person become in the first place?
(a) The person should become rich. (b) The person should become a judge.
(c) The person should become an adult. **(d) The person should become a good person.**
7. What is the meaning of the phrase Amr bil Ma’ruf?
(a) To enjoin good and forbid evil. **(b) To enjoin good.**
(c) To prevent all bad deeds. (d) To protect each other.
8. What will happen to a society if all members practice amr bil ma’ruf?
(a) The society will corrupt itself. **(b) The society will become a good society.**
(c) The society will disintegrate and perish. (d) The society will become poor.
9. In a hadith mentioned in the lesson on Amr bil Ma’ruf, when one sees an evil, what should he or she do in the first place?
(a) Change it with one’s hand. (b) Change it with one’s tongue
(c) Change it with one’s wealth. (d) Admit it in one’s heart that it is evil.
10. In the same hadith mentioned in the lesson on Amr bil Ma’ruf, when one sees an evil, what should he or she do as the last option, which is also the weakest form of protest?

- (a) Change it with one's hand. (b) Change it with one's tongue
(c) Change it with one's wealth. **(d) Admit it in one's heart that it is evil.**
11. Based on the lesson on guarding your tongue, write three oral sins that people always commit.
(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____
12. Based on the lesson on guarding your tongue, what can oral sins cost us?
(a) Our wealth. (b) Peace of our minds.
(c) Our reward in the Hereafter. (d) Our jobs.
13. What is the remedy for all sins, including oral sins?
(1) ___to repent_____ (2) ___to turn away from the doing the sin again_____
14. In the Qur'an what specific type of oral sin is equated with eating the flesh of one's dead brother?
(a) Sin of backbiting. (b) Sin of spreading slander.
(c) Sin of eating dead animal. (d) Sin of falsifying.
15. When the Prophet (S) was asked, whose Islam was the best, he said two things to avoid. What are these?
(a) Avoid harming with sword and hand. (b) Avoid harming with hand and religion.
(c) Avoid harming with weapon and food. **(d) Avoid harming with tongue and hands.**
16. Which of the following choices tell the reason past civilizations were destroyed?
(a) They become prosperous. (b) They became too technical and advanced.
(c) They rejected their idols. **(d) They disobeyed and rejected Allāh.**
17. What type of natural disaster destroyed the tribe of Thamud?
(a) Violent eathquake. (b) Massive flood.
(c) Widespread disease. (d) Violent windstorm.
18. What scientific truth does the Qur'an mention about the universe?
(a) That it is shrinking. **(b) That it is expanding.**
(c) That it can not be penetated. (d) That it is disintegrating.
19. What scientific truth does the Qur'an mention about fresh water and saline water?
(a) **There is a barrier between fresh and saline water and they cannot tresspass.** (b) Fresh water constitutes 70% of the earth.
(c) Fresh water will finish in 100 years from now. (d) Fresh water has seven layers.
20. What is the common lesson learned from the ruin of all civilizations?
