

Islamic Studies (Level 5: Question Bank)

(The question bank is based on Lesson 1 – *Allah Our Sole Master* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 5” published by Weekend Learning Publishers)

- Allāh is omnipresent. What is the meaning of the word omnipresent?
 - Remembers everything.
 - Present everywhere.
 - Knows everything.
 - Can see everything.
- What is the meaning of the term “subhanahu wa-Ta’āla”?
 - Glorified is He, Most Wise
 - Glorified is He, most High.
 - Glorified is He, most Merciful.
 - Most Merciful, most Kind.
- Which past prophet argued with his people to prove that the sun and the moon cannot be gods?
 - ‘Isā (A).
 - Mūsā (A).
 - Ibrāhīm (A).
 - Nūh (A).
- Give two reasons why we should worship Allāh?

(a)

(b)

(The question bank is based on Lesson 2 – *Why Should We Worship Allāh* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 5” published by Weekend Learning Publishers)

- What was the reason for the Roboland to have so much chaos?
 - Because only one robot makes all the rules.
 - Because there were no rules in the Roboland.
 - Because it was a world of machines.
 - Because one robot did not follow the rules.
- Who makes all the rules in the world and in the universe?
 - Nature.
 - Allāh.
 - Angels.
 - Scientists.
- What would happen to the world if everybody followed the rules of the Creator?
 - The world would turn peaceful.
 - The world would become very chaotic.
 - The world would become unlivable.
 - All the human beings would die.
- Circle True if the sentence is correct, circle False if the sentence is wrong.
 - All of us are under the laws of Allāh even if someone refused to believe in Allāh. True False
 - In course of time many of the man-made rules turn out to be wrong. True False
 - We should follow only those rules of Allāh that appear good to us and reject the rest. True False

- (d) If we follow the Qur'ān carefully, then we are following the rules of Allāh. True False
(e) There cannot be other gods because only Allāh creates, no body else creates. True False

(The question bank is based on Lesson 3 – *Revelation of the Qur'ān* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 5” published by Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. Which angel brought the revelations to Mūsā, 'Isā (A) and all other prophets including Muhammad (S)?

2. In which month the first revelation was sent to Muhammad (S)?

- (a) Muharram. (b) Ramadan.
(c) Rajab. (d) Dhul Hajj.

3. In which mountain the Cave of Hira is located?

- (a) In Mount Sinai. (b) In Mount Jabal An-Nur.
(c) In Mount Arafat. (d) In Mount Uhud.

4. How many suwar (plural of sūrah) were revealed in Makkah?

- (a) 80 suwar. (b) 114 suwar.
(c) 86 suwar. (d) 28 suwar.

5. In which year the famous Farewell Khutba was delivered?

- (a) In 610 C.E. (b) In 622 C.E.
(c) In 630 C.E. (d) In 632 C.E.

6. From which year onwards all the revelations were termed as Madinan revelations?

- (a) All revelations from 615 C.E. (b) All revelations from 622 C.E.
(c) All revelations from 610 C.E. (d) All revelations from 630 C.E.

7. In which sūrah the very first five revealed verses were compiled?

- (a) In sūrah #82. (b) In sūrah #92.
(c) In sūrah #96. (d) In sūrah #114.

(The question bank is based on Lesson 4 – *Characteristics of the Prophets* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 5” published by Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. Mention 3 things that all prophets did to prove that they were human beings.

(a)

(b)

(c)

2. What language did all the prophets speak?

- (a) Hebrew language. (b) Arabic language.
(c) Local language of the people. (d) Language of the Quraish.

3. Which of the following sentence is correct about all the prophets?

- (a) They never claimed they were human beings.
(b) They never claimed to be gods.
(c) They never preached the message of Islam.
(d) During difficult times they were not truthful.

4. Give a check in the box if the sentence is correct, give a cross if the sentence is incorrect.

- (a) Prophets always forced their people to accept the truth.
(b) Some of the prophets were superhuman because they could do amazing things.
(c) A few prophets told their people to worship them after they die.
(d) All prophets were human beings.
(e) All prophets were truthful people.

5. As a Muslim what should be our response towards all prophets?

- (a) We make no difference among the prophets. (b) We believe prophets came only in Arabia.
(c) If needed we can worship some prophets for bringing the truth. (d) We only believe in Muhammad (S), but not other prophets.

6. To which place did Allāh send all His prophets?

- (a) In the Middle East only. (b) To the Jewish land and Arab lands only.
(c) In Jerusalem, Makkah and Yemen. (d) To every nation in the world.

(The question bank is based on Lesson 5 – *Characteristics of the Prophets* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 5” published by Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. In which year the Battle of Badr fought?

- (a) 622 C.E. (b) 624 C.E.
(c) 627 C.E. (d) 610 C.E.

2. In the Battle of Badr who were the enemies of the Muslims?

- (a) All the tribes in Arabia. (b) Quraish.
(c) Ansars. (d) The Romans.

3. How big was the army of the Makkans when they came to fight the battle at Badr?

- (a) Army of 313 people. (b) Army of 700 people.
(c) Army of 1,000 people. (d) Army of 10,000 people.

4. Towards which city the caravans of Abū Sufyān move to avoid the Muslims army?

- (a) Towards Yanbu. (b) Towards Syria.

- (c) Towards Madīnah. (d) Towards Taif.

5. According to the Qur'ān how many angels did Allāh send in the Battle of Badr to help the Muslims?
- (a) 100 angels. (b) 500 angels.
(c) 1,000 angles. (d) 1,500 angels.
6. At the end of the Battle of Badr, about how many enemies did the Muslims take as prisoner?
- (a) About 50 enemies. (b) About 70 enemies.
(c) About 150 enemies. (d) About 170 enemies.

(The question bank is based on Lesson 6 – *Battle of Uhud* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 5” published by Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. Which sūrah has much details about the Battle of Uhud?
- (a) Sūrah Al-e-‘Imrān. (b) Sūrah Anfal.
(c) Sūrah al-Ahzab. (d) Sūrah Baqarah.
2. How big was the Makkan army when they came to fight the battle at Uhud?
- (a) Army of 1,000 men. (b) Army of 2,000 men.
(c) Army of 3,000 men. (d) Army of 10,000 men.
3. If you are standing in Madīnah, in which direction Uhud is located?
- (a) South of Madīnah. (b) East of Madīnah.
(c) West of Madīnah. (d) North of Madīnah.
4. Muslims started with 1,000 men army. How many army remained when the actual battle started?
- (a) 500 remained. (b) 700 remained.
(c) 900 remained. (d) 313 remained.
5. What was the turning point of the Battle of Uhud that ultimately caused the Muslim’s suffer heavy losses in the battle?
- (a) When 300 army deserted the Muslims. (b) When the Prophet (S) fell down injured.
(c) When the archers left their position. (d) When heavy rain fell during the battle.

(The question bank is based on Lesson 7 – *The Battle of The Trench* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 5” published by Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. In which place the Battle of the Trench was fought?
- (a) 5 miles south of Madīnah. (b) 15 miles east of Madīnah.
(c) 10 miles west of Madīnah. (d) In the city of Madīnah.
2. How many years after the Prophet (S) migrated to Madīnah, the Battle of the Trench fought?

- (a) 5 years after migration, in 627 C.E. (b) 2 years after migration, in 624 C.E. .
(c) 3 years after migration, in 625 C.E. (d) 10 years after migration, in 632 C.E.

3. Circle T if the sentence is correct, circle F if the sentence is false.

- (a) During the Battle of Khandaq, Banu Qurayzah strongly supported the Muslims. T F
(b) The Battle of Khandaq started at the instigation of Banu Qurayzah. T F
(c) The Battle of the Trench ended when a fierce storm destroyed the Makkan camp. T F
(d) The Battle of Khandaq ended when the archers left the hillock to collect the left over booty. T F
(e) Islamic law was applied to punish Banu Qurayzah for their treachery. T F

4. After how many days of blockade Banu Qurayzah came out of their dwelling and surrendered to the Muslims?

- (a) After 15 days. (b) After 20 days.
(c) After 25 days. (d) After 35 days.

1. Right before Battle of Uhud, who walked away with 300 soldiers by saying there would not be any battle?

- (a) Abu Jahl (b) Abdullah Ibn Ubayy
(c) Abdullah Ibn Muttalib (d) Abu Sufyan

2. What was the biggest turning point in the Battle of Uhud that led to the Muslim defeat in the battle?

- (a) When 300 soldiers left the Muslims army. (b) When Makkan Quraish camped on the valley.
(c) When the Prophet (S) fell down unconscious. (d) When the archers left their position from the hillock.

3. If you are standing in Madīnah, in which direction Uhud is located?

- (a) South of Madīnah. (b) East of Madīnah.
(c) West of Madīnah. (d) North of Madīnah.

4. After how many days of blockade Banu Qurayzah came out of their dwelling and surrendered to the Muslims?

- (a) After 15 days. (b) After 20 days.
(c) After 25 days. (d) After 35 days.

5. Which sūrah in the Qur'ān discusses details about the Battle of Trench?

- (a) Sūrah Anfal (b) Sūrah Al-e-'Imrān
(c) Sūrah al-Ahzāb (d) Sūrah Ankabut

6. In which year the Prophet (S) marched to Makkah to perform the lesser pilgrimage that ended in signing of Treaty of Hudaibiyah?

- (a) In 610 C.E. (b) In 622 C.E.
(c) In 625 C.E. (d) In 628 C.E.

7.

Write in your own words the main reason Muslims camped at Hudaibiyah.

8. How many years of peace were agreed upon through the Treaty of Hudaibiyah?
- (a) 5 years (b) 10 years
(c) 12 years (d) 15 years
9. Many Muslims thought signing of Hudaibiyah Treaty was a defeat for them. What did Allāh say about the treaty?
- (a) It was a defeat. (b) It was a good compromise.
(c) It was a clear victory. (d) It was a safe result.
10. After the Hudaibiyah Treaty was signed what happened to the original plan to do 'umrah?
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11. Who accepted Islam soon after the Treaty of Hudaibiyah, but well before the conquest of Makkah?
- (a) Abū Jahl (b) Abū Sufyān
(c) Banū Bakr (d) Khālid ibn Walīd
12. At what point Abū Sufyān accepted Islam?
- (a) After he went to Madīnah. (b) After all the idols in Makkah were broken.
(c) The night before Makkah was conquered. (d) The night after Makkah was conquered.
13. How many years after the hijrat of the Prophet (S) to Madīnah he returned to Makkah and conquered it?
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14. What would happen to us if we listen to Shaitān's sweet words? Circle the correct answer below.
- (a) We would become successful. (b) We would be happy.
(c) We would live forever. (d) We would be losers.
15. What are the two things Shaitān promised would happen to Ādam if he ate from the tree?
- (a) _____ (b) _____
16. When Allāh told the angels that He was going to create human being on the earth, how did the angels respond?
- (a) They were happy. (b) They thought human would become angels
(c) They thought human would preserve blood. (d) They thought human would kill each other.
17. Why did Iblis refuse to bow down to Adam?
- (a) He thought Adam was made from fire. (b) He thought creation from fire was better than creation from clay.
(c) He thought Adam knew too much. (d) He thought Adam might disobey him.