

Islamic Studies (Level 7: Question Bank)

(The question bank is based on Lesson 1 – *Why Islam, What is Islam* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 7” published by Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. 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
 - (c) Entire universe is “Muslim” because everything follows the laws of Allāh. True / False
 - (d) In the world about 1.2 billion people are Muslim. True / False
 - (e) In the world one out of every six person is a Muslim. True / False

2. Islam is a universal religion in every sense of the word. Which of the following statement confirms this fact? Circle all the statements that are correct.
 - (a) People from every color, every language, every tribe, every nation are Muslim.
 - (b) Any person can be a Muslim – no special status, nationality or birth is needed to become Muslim.
 - (c) The festivities of Islam are not regional. They are not specific to any geographical area or country.
 - (d) The message of Islam is the same at all periods of time.
 - (e) The message of Islam made sense in the past, makes sense in the present and will make sense in future.

3. The message of the Qur’ān is complete, far-reaching and designed for entire mankind in all period of times. Under what type of test this point is covered?
 - (a) Test of genuineness.
 - (b) Test of comprehensiveness.
 - (c) Test of universality.
 - (d) Test of internal reliability.
 - (e) Test of external reliability.

(The question bank is based on Lesson 2 – *The Qur’ān* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 7” published by Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. Based on the list of qualitative names of the Qur’ān select five names and explain how these names are fitting attribute of the Qur’ān.
 - (a)

 - (b)

 - (c)

 - (d)

 - (e)

2. 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.
(e) Al-Bayān.
3. Three of the qualitative names of the Qur'ān given in the list in the text book are also titles of sūrah. Read the list and find out which names are also the titles of sūrah.
- (a) Al-Furqan
(b) Al-Qasas
(c) An-Nūr

(The question bank is based on Lesson 3 – *Istighfār* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 7” published by Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. Mention the three requirements that must be followed when we say tawab:
- (a) _____
(b) _____
(c) _____
2. 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.
3. 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.

(The question bank is based on Lesson 6 – *Ādam* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 7” published by Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. The purpose behind creating Adam was to place a representative on the earth. What Arabic term is used to mean “representative”?
- (a) Khatam. (b) Khalil.
(c) Khalifa. (d) Khashow.
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 (d) Human being would make peace on the earth.

other.

3. After the angels expressed doubt about human being, what did Allah tell them?
 - (a) Allah punished the 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. After creating Adam, what did Allāh teach him?
 - (a) Names of people.
 - (b) Names of all things.
 - (c) Names of angels.
 - (d) Names of all the prophets.
6. What was the substance from which Iblis was created?
 - (a) From fire.
 - (b) From Sun.
 - (c) From extract of clay.
 - (d) From the heavenly substance.
7. Until what time Iblis was allowed to mislead human beings?
 - (a) Until a prophet appears among human being.
 - (b) Until the end of time.
 - (c) Until the end of Day of Judgment.
 - (d) Until everybody dies.

(The question bank is based on Lesson 7 – *‘Ād and Thamūd* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 7” published by Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. 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
 2. 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).
 3. Which ancient tribe lived in the region of Hijāz?
 - (a) People of ‘Ād
 - (b) Thamūd
 - (c) People of Abyssinia.
 - (d) People of emperor Negus.
 4. What is the meaning of the word hamstrung?
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5. 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.

(The question bank is based on Lesson 8 – *Life of Ibrāhīm (A)* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 7” published by Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. What is the name of the place where Ibrāhīm (A) spent his early childhood and youth?
- (a) At Madyan. (b) At Egypt.
(c) At Sodom. (d) At Ur.
2. 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.
3. Who in Ibrāhīm (A)'s family worshipped idols?
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4. What was the name of the king with whom Ibrāhīm (A) argued about power of God.
- (a) Heraclius. (b) Negus.
(c) Nimord. (d) Pharaoh.
5. 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.

(The question bank is based on Lesson 9 – *Life of Ibrāhīm (A) –II* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 7” published by Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. From the offspring of Ibrāhīm (A), two major nations originated. What are the two nations?
- (a) _____ (b) _____
2. What are the name of the two cities where Ibrāhīm (A)'s nephew Lūt (A) settled?
- (a) _____ (b) _____
3. Name the mothers of Ibrāhīm (A)'s two sons.
- Mother of Isma'īl _____ Mother of Ishāq _____
4. 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.

5. 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).

(The question bank is based on Lesson 10 – *Sacrifice of Ibrāhīm (A)* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 7” published by Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. In his life Ibrāhīm (A) made several major sacrifices. Name three major sacrifices.

(a)

(b)

(c)

2. 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.

3. 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.

Questions from lessons 1-5

What is the meaning of the word “Muslim?”

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.

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.

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.

How is the month of Ramadan related to the Qur'ān?

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.

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.

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.

When you seek istighfar you say astaghfirullāh. What is the meaning of astaghfirullāh?

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.

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.

When does Allāh normally punish us after we commit a sin?

- (a) As soon as we commit a sin.
- (b) Only in the Hereafte.
- (c) After giving us time to realize our sin.
- (d) Never.

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.

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.

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.

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.

According to the lesson Islamic Greetings, what would be greetings in heaven?

- (a) Perseverance.
- (b) Peace.
- (c) Patience.
- (d) Pressure.

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.

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.

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
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