

Islamic Studies (Level 4: Question Bank)

(The question bank is based on Lesson 1 – *Rewards of Allāh* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 4” from Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. How many years after Ibrāhīm and Ismā‘īl (A) rebuilt the Ka‘bah it became the center of worship for billions of Muslims?
 - (a) After 15 years.
 - (b) After 50 years.
 - (c) After 150 years.
 - (d) After thousands of years.

 2. Which of the following choice is true about the Rewards of Allāh?
 - (a) Allāh never runs out of His rewards.
 - (b) Allāh might deny us of our reward.
 - (c) Allāh’s reward comes only in the Hereafter.
 - (d) Allāh sometimes forgets to reward us.

 3. Circle T if the sentence is correct, circle F if the sentence is false.
 - (a) Someone else can take away our reward. T F
 - (b) Allāh always rewards us, there is no need to ask for it. T F
 - (c) Allāh can reward as many people as He wants because His rewards are endless. T F
 - (d) Once we are in Jannat, it is possible that we can go back to the earth. T F

 4. How can we earn the rewards of Allāh? Circle the correct choice below.
 - (a) By living in this world in any manner we like.
 - (b) By following the angels.
 - (c) By following the books.
 - (d) By following the Qur’ān and the Sunnah.

 5. What is true about how Allāh rewards us? Circle the correct choice.
 - (a) If we don’t ask rewards for good deeds we will never get it.
 - (b) Allāh’s reward is much better than the good deeds we do.
 - (c) All the rewards of Allāh are free to obtain.
 - (d) Allāh will reward us until He gets tired
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Islamic Studies (Level 4: Question Bank)

(The question bank is based on Lesson 2 – *Discipline of Allāh* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 4” from Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. What is the reason Allāh disciplines us? Circle the correct choice.
 - (a) So that He can punish the good people.
 - (b) So that He can let bad people live longer.
 - (c) So that He can destroy the entire world.
 - (d) So that He can correct us.

2. Which of the following choice is true about the discipline of Allāh?
 - (a) Allāh always disciplines us in this life.
 - (b) Allāh always disciplines us in the grave.
 - (c) Allāh disciplines us only in the Hereafter.
 - (d) Allāh disciplines us in this life and in the Hereafter.

3. Circle T if the sentence is correct, circle F if the sentence is false.
 - (a) Allāh destroyed the people of Nūh (A) with a terrible earthquake. T F
 - (b) Allāh disciplines people when they follow the path of the prophets. T F
 - (c) Allāh always sends us warning before He disciplines us. T F
 - (d) Sometimes Allāh lets one group of people discipline the other group. T F

Islamic Studies (Level 4: Question Bank)

(The question bank is based on Lesson 3 – *Names of Allāh* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 4” from Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. Which companion reported that Allāh has 99 beautiful names?
 - (a) Abu Bakr.
 - (b) Abu Sufyān.
 - (c) Abu Hanifa.
 - (d) Abu Hurairah.

2. What is the meaning of Allāh’s beautiful name al-Quddus?
 - (a) The Holy.
 - (b) The Light.
 - (c) The Wise.
 - (d) The Majestic.

3. What is the meaning of Allāh’s beautiful name Al-Azeez?
 - (a) The Merciful.
 - (b) The Rich.
 - (c) The First
 - (d) The Mighty.

4. What does Allāh tell us about His beautiful names? Circle the correct choice.
 - (a) The names were borrowed from angels.
 - (b) Allāh wants to call Him using these names.
 - (c) People should not to use these names for their children.
 - (d) The qualities of the names are limited.

Islamic Studies (Level 4: Question Bank)

(The question bank is based on Lesson 4 – *Books of Allāh* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 4” from Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. According to the Qur’ān how many prophets received books from Allāh?
 - (a) Only four prophets.
 - (b) Only ten prophets.
 - (c) Only fifteen prophets.
 - (d) All the prophets.
2. What is the meaning of the word *suhuf* that was sent to many prophets like Ibrāhīm (A)?
 - (a) A printed book with pictures in it.
 - (b) Manuscripts.
 - (c) Books written in rock slabs.
 - (d) Books written by the Companions.
3. Which prophet received the divine book named Zabūr?
 - (a) Ibrāhīm (A).
 - (b) Mūsā (A).
 - (c) Dāwūd (A).
 - (d) ‘Isa (A).

Islamic Studies (Level 4: Question Bank)

(The question bank is based on Lesson 5 – *Pre-Islamic Arabia* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 4” from Weekend Learning Publishers)

- Which of the following were true about the pre-Islamic Arabia? Circle the correct answer.
 - Some people used to read the Qur’ān.
 - People worshipped Allāh.
 - People practiced many bad things.
 - People were highly educated.
- Islam brought two major changes in the life of the people in Arabia. What were the two major changes?
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- Which of the following choices is correct about the religious belief of people in Arabia during the pre-Islamic period?
 - All of them believed in one Allāh.
 - Most of the people worshipped idols.
 - All of them followed the religion of Mūsā.
 - All of the people were sun worshippers.
- During the pre-Islamic period how did most of the people respond to the news about birth of a daughter?
 - They thought birth of daughter was unlucky.
 - They thought daughters brought good fortune.
 - They thought daughters brought prosperity.
 - They thought daughters would increase their tribal power.
- Which of the following choices is correct about the status of women during the pre-Islamic Arabia?
 - Status of women was very high.
 - People gave full rights to woman.
 - People ill-treated women in many ways.
 - People loved to have female rulers.
- Which of the following choices is true about annual Hajj during the pre-Islamic Arabia?
 - People performed hajj twice a year.
 - People were allowed to do tawaf naked.
 - People worshipped only Allāh during hajj.
 - People removed all the idols during hajj.
- Circle T if the sentence is correct, circle F if the sentence is false.
 - During pre-Islamic period people used to have 13 months in a year. T F
 - During pre-Islamic period tribal warfare was very brutal. T F
 - During pre-Islamic period Arabs used to bury a new-born boy child in sand. T F
 - During pre-Islamic period orphans and poor people were treated well by people T F

Islamic Studies (Level 4: Question Bank)

(The question bank is based on Lesson 6 – *The Year of the Elephants* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 4” from Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. Which year in the history of Islam is known as the Year of the Elephants?
 - (a) 570 C.E.
 - (b) 580 C.E.
 - (c) 610 C.E.
 - (d) 632 C.E.

2. Which of the following choice gives the true reason people in the past liked to go to Ka'bah for pilgrimage?
 - (a) Ka'bah was located in cooler place.
 - (b) Ka'bah had many high rise hotels around.
 - (c) Ka'bah had long history dating back to Ibrāhīm (A).
 - (d) Ka'bah reminded people about Mūsā (A).

3. When the army of Abrahah came to Makkah, how did the Quraish respond to his army?
 - (a) The Quraish sent their troops to attack Abrahah.
 - (b) The Quraish sent birds to attack Abrahah.
 - (c) The Quraish were glad to see Abrahah.
 - (d) The Quraish ran away and took shelter.

Islamic Studies (Level 4: Question Bank)

(The question bank is based on Lesson 7 – *Early Life of Muhammad (S)* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 4” from Weekend Learning Publishers)

- In which year prophet Muhammad (S) was born?
 - 570 C.E.
 - 580 C.E.
 - 610 C.E.
 - 632 C.E.
- What was the name of the grandfather of Muhammad (S)?
 - Abdullah.
 - Abdul Muttalib.
 - Abu Tālib.
 - Abu Lahab.
- How long did young Muhammad (S) live with his nurse-mother Halimah?
 - Until the age of two years.
 - Until the age of five years.
 - Until the age of seven years.
 - Until the age of eight years.
- How many deaths of near and dear people did Muhammad (S) experience by the time he was eighty years old?
 - One death – that of his father.
 - Two deaths – that of his father and mother.
 - Three deaths – that of his parents and grandfather.
 - Four deaths – that of his parents and two uncles.
- Who used to protect Muhammad (S) from the anger of the Quraish after he became prophet of Allāh?
 - His mother Aminah.
 - His grandfather Abdul Muttalib.
 - His own community.
 - His uncle Abū Tālib.

Islamic Studies (Level 4: Question Bank)

(The question bank is based on Lesson 8 –*Life Before Prophethood* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 4” from Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. How old was Muhammad (S) when he received the revelation for the first time?
 - (a) 35 years old.
 - (b) 40 years old.
 - (c) 45 years old.
 - (d) 44 years old.

2. What is the name of the woman who hired Muhammad (S) to business on her behalf?
 - (a) Aminah.
 - (b) Khadījah.
 - (c) Halimah.
 - (d) ‘A’ishah.

3. What were the ages of Muhammad (S) and Khadījah when they got married?
 - (a) He was 25, she was 35.
 - (b) She was 25, he was 40.
 - (c) He was 25, she was 40.
 - (d) He was 40 she was 40.

4. What was the name of the adopted son of Muhammad (S)?
 - (a) Abu Talib.
 - (b) Bahirah.
 - (c) As-Sadiq.
 - (d) Zaid Inb Harith.

Islamic Studies (Level 4: Question Bank)

(The question bank is based on Lesson 9 – *Receipt of Prophethood* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 4” from Weekend Learning Publishers) Not Done yet

1. In which year Muhammad (S) first received the divine revelation?
 - (a) In 610 C.E.
 - (b) In 612 C.E.
 - (c) In 615 C.E.
 - (d) In 622 C.E.
2. Which angel brought the divine revelation to Muhammad (S)?
 - (a) Angel Malik.
 - (b) Angel Jibril.
 - (c) Angel Israfil.
 - (d) Angel Azrail.
3. In the very first revelation, what was first command to Muhammad (S)?
 - (a) Write! In the name of your Lord.
 - (b) Listen! In the name of your Lord.
 - (c) Read! In the name of your Lord.
 - (d) Fight! In the name of your Lord.
4. What was the reaction of Muhammad (S) when he first received the divine revelation?
 - (a) He was very happy.
 - (b) He was very sad.
 - (c) He was very proud.
 - (d) He was very afraid.

Islamic Studies (Level 4: Question Bank)

(The question bank is based on Lesson 10 – *Makkan Period* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 4” from Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. In which year Muhammad (S) received the revelation for the first time?

(a) In 595 C.E.

(b) In 610 C.E.

(c) In 622 C.E.

(d) In 570 C.E.

2. What important events took place on the years mentioned below? Write the name of the event.

(a) 570 C.E.

(b) 595 C.E.

(c) 610 C.E.

(d) 622 C.E.

3. After Muhammad (S) escaped from Makkah, to which place did he migrate?

(a) To Yemen.

(b) To Yanbu.

(c) To Yathrib.

(d) To Syria.

4. After Abū Tālib died who became the new leader of the Quraish?

(a) Abdul Muttalib.

(b) Bahirah.

(c) Abu Bakr.

(d) Abū Lahab.

Islamic Studies (Level 4: Question Bank)

(The question bank is based on Lesson 11 – *Pledges of Aqabah* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 4” from Weekend Learning Publishers)

- In which year the first pledge of Aqabah was agreed upon?
 - In 610 C.E.
 - In 612 C.E.
 - In 621 C.E.
 - In 615 C.E.
- Which two groups of people agreed on the Pledges of Aqabah?
 - Muslims and people from Syria.
 - Muslims and people from Yathrib.
 - Muslims and people from Yemen.
 - Muslims and people from Jerusalem.
- During the Second Pledge of Aqabah 75 people came to Makkah. How many of them were women?
 - 5 women.
 - 7 women.
 - 2 women.
 - 10 women.
- One of the Prophet's (S) uncles was present during the pledge of Aqabah. This uncle helped in the pledge. Who was he?
 - Abū Talib.
 - Abū Lahab.
 - Abdul Muttalib.
 - Al-'Abbās.
- After the pledge of Aqabah were signed, where did most of the Muslims migrate?
 - Abyssinia.
 - Yemen.
 - Yathrib.
 - Tā'if.

Islamic Studies (Level 4: Question Bank)

(The question bank is based on Lesson 12 – *Hijrat to Madīnah* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 4” from Weekend Learning Publishers)

1. What is the meaning of the word hijrat? Select the correct choice from below.
 - (a) To go back to one’s own home.
 - (b) To give up one’s wealth.
 - (c) To give up one’s home and go to a new place.
 - (d) To go to an old place.
2. Before migrating to Madinah, some of the Muslims migrated to a different country. What was that country?
 - (a) Albania.
 - (b) Abyssinia.
 - (c) Algeria.
 - (d) Syria.
3. Madinah is north of Makkah. But during hijrat, the Prophet (S) first moved in a different direction to confuse the Makkans. What direction did he go?
 - (a) West.
 - (b) South.
 - (c) North.
 - (d) East.
4. When the Makkan’s realized Muhammad (S) had escaped, they offered prize to anyone who would capture him. What prize did they offer?
 - (a) 100 dirham.
 - (b) 100 gold coins.
 - (c) 100 dates.
 - (d) 100 camels.
5. How long did the Prophet (S) and his companion Abu Bakr stayed in the cave during hijrat?
 - (a) 3 days.
 - (b) 7 days.
 - (c) 10 days.
 - (d) 30 days

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(The question bank is based on Lesson 13 –*Madīnan Period* – from “Islamic Studies: Level 4” from Weekend Learning Publishers)

- Who was the leader of the Makkan Quraish when they attacked the Muslims at the Battle of Badr?
 - Abū Bakr.
 - Abū Jahl.
 - Abū Mūsā.
 - Abū Ubaidah.
- In which battle did the Makkans come with about 10,000 men army?
 - Battle of the Trench.
 - Battle of Badr.
 - Battle of Uhud.
 - Battle of Hudaibiyah.
- How many years after migrating to Madīnah did the Prophet (S) conquer Makkah?
 - After 6 years from the date of migration.
 - After 8 years from the date of migration.
 - After 10 years from the date of migration.
 - After 13 years from the date of migration.
- How did the Prophet (S) treat the Makkans after the conquest of Makkah?
 - He punished them.
 - He made them slaves.
 - He sent them to exile.
 - He forgave them.