

CONFIDENTIAL  
 GRADE 8  
 IRE  
 MARKING SCHEME

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1. Define the term Quran. (2 mks)

The word Quran is an Arabic word, derived from the root "qaraa" which means to be recited or to read. Quran: Is the speech of Allah, sent down to the last Prophet Muhammad through Angel Jibreel, in its precise meaning and precise wording, transmitted to us by numerous persons (Tawatur).

2. **Mention three Articles of Iman. (3 mks)**

1. To believe in Allah
2. To believe in His angels
3. To believe in His books
4. To believe in His messengers
5. To believe in the last day
6. To believe in divine destiny

3. What is the meaning of Tawheed? (2 mks)

Literally means unification, making something one or asserting oneness. It comes from the Arabic verb "Wahada" which means to unite, unify or consolidate.

Or

Islamically means: to believe that Allah is the one and only God. Islamically means, the realizing and maintaining of Allah's unity in man's actions (Rububiyyah), no one is similar to Him in His essence and attributes (Asmaa wa sifaat) and worship (uluhiyyah)

4. **Mention two Categories of Tawheed. (2 mks)**

- a. Tawheed ar- Rububiyyah: maintaining the unity of the lordship.
- b. Tawheed al-Asmaa was-swifaat: maintaining the unity of Allah's names and attributes.
- c. Tawheed al-Uluhiyyah (ibaadat) :maintaining the unity of Allah's worship.

5. **Outline four Differences between Shahada and Tashahud. (8 mks)**

	Shahada	Tashhud
1	It is the most fundamental article of	It is what is said in prayer
2	It is a pillar of Islam	It is a pillar of prayer

3	It differentiate a Muslim from non-Muslim	It confirms one's belief in Allah in practicing prayer
4	It can be said any where	It must be said in prayer only
5	It must be recited by new converts	It is not recited by new converts
6	It must be said from time to time to reinforce (strengthen) one's faith	It is not said from time to time unless in teaching or learning
7	It is complete in it self	It must be included in prayer

### 6. Define swalah. (2 mks)

Literally means: Supplication and glorification.

Technically means: The worship or glorification of Allah by specific words, actions, and movement in different postures, commencing with the words "Allahu Akbar" (Allah is the greatest) and ending with the words "Assalam Alaykum Warhamatullahi" (May the peace and the mercy of Allah be with you)

### 7. Mention three Essential condition of Swalah. (3 mks)

The following conditions have to be fulfilled in order to perform a swalah:

1. Tahara: Ritual purity
2. Satril-aurat: Covering the private parts
3. To face the Qibla (Ka'aba or it direction)
4. Niyat: Intention
5. The appointed time of prayer
6. One must be sane

### 8. Define the following. (4mks)

#### a. Twahara (Ritual purity)

Twahara (Ritual purity) means that the body, the clothes and the place where one perform the prayer must be free from all sort of Najaasat

#### b. Najaasat (Impurities)

This refers to any substance that renders something pure to be impure.

### 9. Mention two types of Najaasat. (2 mks)

- a) Najaasat Mukhafafa (light impurity) this is the urine of a baby boy less than two years and nourished nothing else apart from mother's milk. This kind of Najasa is removed by sprinkling water on the place of the Najasa.
- b) Najasat Mutawasita (Medium impurity) all form of Najasaat falls under this category except the Najasa of dog and pig e.g. blood, urine, stool, pus and vomit. This kind of Najasa is removed by washing thoroughly until the taste, smell and colour disappear

- c) Najasat Mughaladha ( heavy impurity) this is the Najasa of a pig and a dog  
Classification of water

10.State the three classes of water.(3 mks)

There are three classes of water:

- a) Twahur: This water is pure in itself which can purify. This is the clear water from whatever sources i.e. from the earth or fallen from the sky. If it is more than Qulatain (about 17kg-171 liters) or where the container should not be less than 56cm long, 56cm wide and 56cm high. This is approximately equal to 12 debes of water.If impurity enters in this water, the water can be used provided there is no change in either its colour, taste, or smell. If impurity has changed in any of these three forms, the water cannot be used.
- b) Twahir: This type of water is considered pure but cannot be used for purification.This type of water can be used for drinking and cooking, e.g. Tea, juices, water used for purification like wudhu, etc since these ones have changed water from its original status (form) and appearance.
- c) Najis: This is the type of water in which an impurity has entered and it is less than qulatain. If an impurity (najis) enters into water and it changes its colour, smell or taste, such as water falls in this class.

11.Taking of ritual bath (Ghusl) is compulsory under the following circumstances: namely. (3mks)

- a) After sexual intercourse, even if sperms are not ejected for both the man and woman.
- b) After ejecting of sperms whether a person is asleep or awake
- c) When a person dies, then it is a must for Muslims who are alive to wash the body
- d) After a woman has completed her menstruation period
- e) After a woman has given birth
- f) After a woman completed her nifas. This is bleeding which occurs after a woman has given birth

12.It is Sunnah to take bath in the following occasions: namely (3 mks)

- a) When going for Friday prayers
- b) When going for the two Idd prayers
- c) When a person wants to pray to Allah asking for rain (istiskai)
- d) When a person goes for the prayer of any of the two eclipses i.e. eclipse of the sun and eclipse of the moon
- e) After washing the dead body
- f) When a non-Muslim converts to Islam
- g) When a mad or unconscious person becomes normal

- h) When entering the Holy city of Mecca
- i) Before doing Tawaf (going round the kaaba seven times)
- j) When standing at Arafat
- k) When performing sayyi (running between swafa and marwa)
- l) Entering the city of the Prophet (SAW)
- m) Throwing the pebbles at Mina during the three days

**13.State How to perform ritual bath (Ghusl)(5 mks)**

- a) Make intention by heart and saying "Bismillah"
- b) Remove the impurities
- c) Wash both hands up to the wrist three times
- d) Wash the sex organs
- e) Perform Ablution as usual, leaving out the feet to be washed later when the whole body has been washed
- f) Pour water over the head three times, massaging the hair to allow the water to reach its roots
- g) Pour water over the entire body, starting with the right hand side then the left hand side, ensuring that no part of the body is left untouched by water

**14.Mention three importance of taking Ghusl. (3 mks)**

- a) To obtain purity after sexual intercourse or ejection of sperms
- b) To please Allah and deserve His approval
- c) To clean the body from dirt and dust or relief from heat
- d) It ensure an overall healthy body
- e) It's an act of personal hygiene

15.What was the need for revelation of the Quran? State fine points. (5 mks)

- a) To unite different religious groups
- b) The previous books were only intended for a particular group, society or community but the Quran was intended for the whole mankind
- c) The previous books were only suitable for a particular time but Quran's message is everlasting up to the Day of Judgment
- d) To give good code of conduct to mankind
- e) To give mankind true knowledge of Tawheed and Allah's attributes
- f) Allah had promised to reveal the Quran in the previous books
- g) The previous books were either lost or their messages distorted hence revelation of the Quran to correct them.
- h) The earlier religions and messengers continuously assured their followers of the coming of the messenger with a book. The revelation of the Quran was fulfillment of this

- i) To give knowledge of the hidden world e.g. Hell.paradise etc
- j) To give knowledge relating to the science of the universe

16.State three roles of Angel Jibril in the revelation of the Quran.(3 mks)

- a) Brought down the revelation to the prophet (SAW) from Allah
- b) He explain the message to the prophet(SAW)
- c) He assisted the prophet (SAW) in memorization of the Quran.
- d) He revised the Quran with the prophet (SAW) the complete Quran.
- e) He guided the prophet (SAW) in the order of the arrangement of the Quran.
- f) He visited the prophet (SAW) Frequently in human form as the need arose.
- g) He transferred the Quran from lauhul-Mahfudh (preserved Tablet) to Baitul-Izza (The lowest of the heavens).
- h) He used to comfort the prophet during revelation

17.Describe the two stages in which the Quran was revealed. (4 mks)

- a) From lauhl-Mahfudh (the well preserved tablet) to Baitui-Izza (the lowest of the Heavens) all together in one night (Lailatul-Qadir).
- b) From Baitul-Izza to the Earth in portions throughout the 23 years of prophet hood the first being in Ramadhan through angel Jibril.

18.State four reasons for revelation of the Quran in portions. (4 mks)

- a) Make the memorization of the Quran easier for the believers.
- b) Allow room for spiritual development among the believers.
- c) The revelation was difficult experience for the prophet (SAW) and needed time as a human being to adopt the particular environment.
- d) To serve as a miracle and challenge to the infidels of Mecca.
- e) To serve the purpose of gradual legislation.
- f) To make understanding and application of the revelation easier for the believers.