

KENYA JUNIOR SCHOOLS ASSESSMENT

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT TEST

RUBRICS

1-29-BE

30-49-AE

50-79-ME

80-100-EE

TICK

GRADE

8

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

MARKING SCHEME

1. State how differently the shirk-Al-Akbar has been manifested. (5 mks)
 - a. Worshipping other beings besides Allah
 - b. making or selling Idols
 - c. Showing off (riyaa)
 - d. Supplication to other being other than Allah
 - e. Visiting grave for the purpose of worshipping
 - f. Equating the power of human beings with that of Allah
 - g. Invoking the names of other than the name of Allah while slaughtering
 - h. Believing that people have the power to protect or harm
 - i. Believing/consulting witch doctors, palm readers and sooth sayers
2. Mention three differences between Angels Jinns and Human beings. (6 mks)

N O	Angels	Jinns	Human being
1.	They have been created from light.	They have been created from fire.	They have been created from clay.

2.	They can change & take any form, but the shapes do not govern them	They can change and take any form, but the shapes govern them.	They cannot change.
3.	Have been created much earlier than mankind.	Have been created much earlier than mankind	Have been created much late than angels & jinns.
4.	They are neither male nor female.	They are male and females.	They are male & female.
5.	They do not disobey Allah.	They are believers and disbelievers	They are believers and disbelievers.

3. State five duties of Angels in general. (5 mks)

- a) Bringing Allah's Revelation to mankind
- b) Strengthening and supporting prophets and messengers whenever the need arose
- c) Strengthening and helping the believers against their enemies
- d) Punishing the disbelievers at the time of death
- e) Invoking Allah's blessings and forgiveness for believers
- f) Encouraging human beings to do good deeds
- g) They give glad tidings of paradise to believers and bad tidings to disbelievers
- h) Recording of human actions

4. State other five names of the Quran. (5 mks)

- a. Dhikr (Remainder)
- b. Majid (Glorious)
- c. Nor (Light)
- d. Furkan (Criterion)
- e. Kitab (Book)
- f. Bashir (Announcer)
- g. Nadhir (Warner)
- h. Tanzil (Revelation)

- i. Hudan (Guidance)
 - j. Mubarak (Blessing)
 - k. Rahma (Mercy)
5. Mention three pillars of Islam (3 mks)
1. Shahada- The declaration of faith
 2. Swalah – The five daily prayers
 3. Saum – Fasting every day during the month of Ramadhan
 4. Zakat- Payment of alms to those who qualify to receive the Zakat e.g. poor. Be performed by those who have the required amount of wealth.
 5. Hajj- To go for pilgrimage to Makkah for those who can afford it.
6. What was the need for revelation of the Quran? State five 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
7. 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 explained 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

8. 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.

9. What three Lessons are learnt from the surah Al-Fatiha? (3 mks)

a. That before man does anything he/she should always first praise Allah.

b. The surah teaches man how to conduct his/her prayers and indicate that before man prays or asks anything from God he/she should first praise Allah.

c. We learned that Allah 's mercy is for everybody here on earth but on the last day it will be for only those who will have done good deeds. So man should struggle to do goods as much as possible. Man should know that the Day of Judgment is sure to come and that there will be no helper on that day other than one's good deeds. God will be the judge on that day and thus people will get that which will be worth their deeds. Therefore man should struggle to do good in order to escape hell.

d. Man learns that it is a crime to worship any other thing other than Allah and that there is nothing that can help man other than God. But God regards nothing from man. Therefore we should increase our prayers and ask for guidance from Him.

e. Because guidance is very difficult to attain, man should always ask Allah to assist him.

f. That if person performs prayer without reciting this surah his prayer is not acceptable. The prophet said:

g. 'Whoever performs any prayer without reciting in them the mother of the Qur'an his prayer shall be incomplete. (He repeated this three times).

10. Mention four Circumstances under which Suratul fill was revealed. (4 mks)

a. Abraha Ashram's envy of Mecca's fame and sacredness.

b. Establishment of Ecclesia (AI Qalis) cathedral in Sanaa by Abraha Ashram.

- c. Abraha Ashram's bid to force Arabs to make pilgrimage to the Ecclesia (AI Qalis) cathedral.
- d. Arabs' defiance of Abraha Ashram.
- e. Abraha Ashram's march to Mecca to destroy the Ka'aba with an army of 60,000 soldiers and 13 elephants.
- f. Meccan's fleeing from Abraha Ashram's advancing army.
- g. Abdul Muttalib's supplication for divine intervention.
- h. Allah's unleashing of miraculous birds with pellets of baked clay (Sijjil).
- i. Destruction of Abraha Ashram's Army.

11. List four etiquettes required in reading the Quran. (4 mks)

- a. Keep the Quran in a clean place.
- b. Concentrate fully and leave aside all other preoccupations.
- c. Be ritually clean and sit on clean ground preferably sit facing the Qabah.
- d. Begin the reading with "Audhu-billahi" following by "Bimilahi .."
- e. Ask for Allah blessing when reading verse which contains a promise.
- f. Ask for Allah's mercy when reading verse containing threat.
- g. Say swadaqa -Allahul-adhwim at the end of recitation.
- h. Close with a dua (prayer)
- i. Let no day pass without reading the Quran
- j. Read the Quran in a manner that will not disturb others
- k. Stop reading when Adhan is heard
- l. Observe sijdatu-tilawa, where applicable
- m. Feel as though the Quran is addresses to you directly
- n. Consider every verse is relevant Today and not as thing of pass
- o. Read with a good voice

12. Outline three differences between Hadith and Sunnah. (6 mks)

	HADITH	SUNNAH
1	It is saying of the prophet	It is the practice and customs of the of the prophet

2	Is what prophet taught	Is what prophet did
3	Is the instruction of the prophet on how to worship	Is the worshipping itself
4	Is the prophet guidance on how to treat the others	Is the way prophet treated the others

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13. Outline the origin of Hadith. (5 mks)

- a) During the time of the prophet (saw) lifetime, the prime source of religion and matter of Muslims was the revelation from Allah.
- b) The prophet relied on Allah to reveal to him the answers to a number of questions asked.
- c) The Muslims whenever faced by a matter of which there was no earlier guidance would refer their question or problem to the prophet (saw).
- d) The prophet (saw) would be guided by Quran, if there was no revelation to which he could refer the matter, he would wait for revelation from Allah.
- e) There are many cases where Allah sent revelation (Quran) to answer the questions, but there were times when the prophet had to give an answer to a matter or direction.
- f) The prophet with guidance from Allah would give his own answers and explanations, which were later recorded and memorized by the companions as the sayings of the prophet.

14. Outline three Contribution of Hadith to Islamic thought and culture. (3 mks)

- a. Helps the Muslim to understand the Quran.
- b. It is the second source of Islamic Law.
- c. It guides one to Islamic way of life.
- d. It describes details about the Quran.
- e. It supplements Islamic teachings.
- f. Allah will reward the applicant of Sunnah.
- g. It teaches about the life of the prophet (saw).
- h. It teaches Muslims to practice what they preach like the Holy Quran.
- i. It is a source of wisdom and inspiration.
- j. It promotes learning of Islamic literature

15. 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

16. 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)

17. 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.

18. Write four significance of Tawheed. (4 mks)

- a. It assures the creatures that the creator is near to them and is ready to answer their request.
- b. It distance mankind from worshipping other than Allah
- c. It gives man tranquility and peace of mind
- d. It increases Taqwa since one is aware that Allah sees him wherever he may be and is aware of an even who is hidden in one's heart and mind
- e. It leads one to ensure his respect and maintain his dignity as a sign of respect to creature.
- f. It leads to satisfaction with what one has as he accepts wherever which Allah has portioned for him
- g. It removes from mankind pride.
- h. Justice becomes part and parcel of his way of life as he strongly believes that Allah is just and loves to see the same among His creatures who yearn for success.

- i. It removes the fear of people sin
- j. ce he strongly believes that not only his life but everything is in the hands of Allah.
- k. It removes greedy and jealousy and the desire to achieve success through even evil means as he believe that all success is in the power of Allah and not one's endeavor
- l. It generate in man a sense of modesty and humbleness
- m. It builds strong degree of determination and trust in Allah
- n. It purifies the soul and inculcate righteous behavior

19. Mention 4 common forms of shirk al-Akbar. (4 mks)

- a. Worshipping others beside or alongside Allah (SAW)
- b. Shirk al-Mahabba: Loving a creature as one should love Allah.
- c. Shirk al-Dua'a : The act of supplicating to others than Allah
- d. Shirk al-Hakamiyyah: Ruling by other than Allah's laws
- e. Shirk Twa'a: When one commits the excess of respect to an individual i.e. when one takes his fellow human being to be very pure as the catholic church regards the pope

20. Mention how the Quran condemns shirk. (5 mks)

- a. The supplication of those who practice shirk is not answered (Q 13:14)
- b. Those who practices it are punished in this world and in the Hereafter another punishment waiting for them (Q 29:40)
- c. They end up losers since all their good work in this life will be useless because of practicing shirk (Q 39:65)
- d. His work is unacceptable by Allah
- e. It distance one from paradise
- f. Can easily take one to hell fire (Q 5:72)
- g. Shirk makes them in fear and terror
- h. Shirk removes blessing in work, sustenance and all matters connected to his life and next world (Q 7:97)
- i. It courses disgrace and destitution/penury/indecency /poverty(Q 7:97)
- j. Shirk leads to the curse of Allah and His wrath (Q 5:60)

- k. it lowers ones dignity
- l. it is a big sin that may not be forgiven in front of Allah
- m. it creates enmity in the society
- n. it make a person to distance him/herself from Allah

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