

**COMPETENCE BASED CURRICULUM  
JUNIOR SCHOOL  
FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT  
TERM ONE 2024**

# GRADE 7

**MARKING SCHEME**

## ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

1. Study the Transliteration below Bismilahi rahman rahim.

- a) *Alhamduli lilahi rabil-aalamin.*
- b) *Arahmanir-rahim*
- c) *Maliki yaumi-din*
- d) *Iyyaka na'budu wa iyyaka nastain*
- e) *Ihdina siratal mustqim*
- f) *Siratal ladhina ana'mta alaihim ghairil maghdhubi alaihim waldhaalain*

**i.** Translate the given Al-Fatiha. (7 mks)

- a) In the name of Allah the most Gracious, most merciful.
- b) Praise be to Allah, The cherisher and sustainer of the world.
- c) Most Gracious most Merciful.
- d) Master of the Day of Judgment.
- e) Thee we worship and Thee aid we seek.
- f) Show us the straight way
- g) The way of those on whom you have bestowed favor not of those who evoked your anger or of those who go astray.

**ii.** What is the Significance surah Al-Fatiha? (4mks)

- a) Acts as a supplication
- b) It is the opening chapter of the Quran
- c) It teaches us about attribute of Allah
- d) It's a pillar of prayer (swalat)
- e) It the essence of the book
- f) It is referred as the mother of the Quran
- g) The Surah advice mankind to seek protection against the wrath of Allah.
- h) It praises Allah and shows His Majesty.

**2. State three things which nullify wudhu. (3 mks)**

- a. If anything comes out of from any of his two private parts, such as urine stool, semen, gas or any other ones.
- b. When one losses his sense either through intoxication, sleeping, fainting,

insanity or unconsciousness, but when one sleeps while his buttocks are firmly fixed on the ground then ablution is not nullified.

- c. Touching the mature (baligh) of opposite side whom one can marry.
- d. Touch directly the private parts of any including oneself.
- e. Eating of camel meat.

### 3. What is Tayammam? (2 mks)

Tayammum is the act of using dry sand or stone in place of water, when water is not available or one is sick, which prevents the use of water for purification.

### 4. State three reasons for Tayammum. (3 mks)

One is allowed to perform Tayammum because of the following reasons:

- a. If water is not available or it is at far distance, or if it scarce and getting it will cause unnecessary hardships.
- b. If there is danger of an enemy or animal near the source of water.
- c. If water is needed for drinking and cooking while there is very little left
- d. If water is harmful to one's health especially during cold season and one cannot heat it.
- e. If water is too expensive to buy or if one does not have money to buy it.
- f. If water is far and one may miss a prayer which cannot be offered later.

### 5. What conditions favour Nullification of Tayammum? (3 mks)

- i. All that nullify wudhu nullifies Tayammum
- ii. Sight of the water, if Tayammum was done due to shortage of water
- iii. Soon after prayer Tayammum is nullified ie Tayammum for particular obligatory prayer cannot be used for praying the next prayer.

### 6. State three Conditions for Tayammum. (3 mks)

- a) It must be done by clean, pure and unused sand dust which should have not been mixed with anything else e.g. flour or such like
- b) It should be done when the time for that particular prayer is ready. This is to be done and observed for every prayer (one Tayammum for one Fardh prayer)

### 7. What is istinja? (2 mks)

It's the act of using water to remove impurities from your private parts. In absence of water one can use dry leaves or stones.

### 8. State three Etiquette of Toilet. (3 mks)

- a) When entering toilet one should use the left leg first

- b) When coming out one should use the right leg first
- c) One should read dua while entering and coming out from the toilet
- d) One should not read or recite Holy Quran in the toilet
- e) One should not play or look at the private parts
- f) One should not mention the name of Allah in the toilet

**9. Mention three groups of people exempted from facing the Qibla. (3 mks)**

- 1. A sick person who cannot move.
- 2. One who has some sort of fear.
- 3. A person who has been forced not to face the Qiblah.
- 4. A traveler, who is riding an animal or an aircraft, a ship or using any other means, may face the direction of his convenience.

**10. Mention three Times for ordained prayers. (3 mks)**

**1. Swalatul- Dhuhur (The Noon prayer)**

The time for this prayer commences when the sun has passed overhead and slightly declined to the west and it ends when the shadow of every things becomes equal to their original size.

**2. Swalatul -Asri (The Mid- Afternoon prayer)**

The time for this prayer begins when the shadow of objects becomes equal to the originals and it ends just before sunset. This is the end of Dhuhri prayer.

**3. Swalatul- Maghrib (The Sunset Prayer)**

The time for this prayer starts when the sun has set and ends when twilight has disappeared normally one and a quarter hours later.

**4. Swalatul-Isha (The evening prayer)**

It begins immediately after the fading of the twilight (after Maghrib prayer). Its time extends throughout the night ending slightly before the Fajri.

**5. Swalatul -Fajri (Dawn prayer)**

It begins at dawn (Fajri sadiq) and ends as soon as the edge of the sun appears, before sun rise.

**11. State three times in which performance of prayer is forbidden. (3 mks)**

- 1. After Fajri prayer until sun rise
- 2. After asri prayer until sun set
- 3. When the sun is at its zenith- (the highest point that the sun reaches in the sky, directly above you).
- 4. When the fardh prayer in congregation is announced. It is not allowed to say sunnah prayer.

**12. State four Qualities of Muadhlin. (4 mks)**

He must be a male.

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He should have a good voice and say it loudly while facing

Qiblah in a standing position He should be pious and know the basic rules of shariah.  
 He should be sane  
 He should say it in Arabic.  
 He should observe a little pose

**13. State four differences between Adhan and Iqaamah. (8 mks)**

	Adhaan	Iqaamah
1	It is used to be said outside the Mosque	It is said inside the Mosque
2	It is meant to call people to the Mosque	It is meant to tell those who are inside the Mosque
3	It is said in a much loud voice	It is said in a fairer voice
4	Muadhlin inserts fingers in his ears	Muqem does not insert finger in his ears
5	It is said much earlier before	It is said when people immediately begin to pray
6	The phrase are said a little slow	The phrase are said a little faster
7	The Muadhlin does not say it	The Muqem says: it is time for prayer

**14. Mention three types of prayers.(3 mks)**

There are three classes of prayers:

- a. The Fardh (obligatory) prayers
- b. The sunah (optional) prayers
- c. The Nafl (supererogatory) prayers

**15. 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).

16. Study the following surah Al-Nasir

- a. *Idhaa j a'aa nasrull ah walfthu*
- b. *Waraita-nnasa yadkhuluna fee deen llah afwajaa*
- c. *Fasabih bihamdi rabbika was'taghfirhuu innahu kaana tawaba*

- i. Translate the above surah Al-Nasir. (3 mks)
    - a. When the help of Allah and victory comes
    - b. And you see the people enter Allah's Religion in crowds
    - c. Then glorify and praise your Lord and ask His forgiveness
17. 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.

18. 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)

19. Mention four subject contents dealt with the Quran. (4 mks)

- a. Divine unity of Allah
- b. Knowledge of the soul
- c. Science of the nature of heavens and earth
- d. History of the past
- e. Allah's commandments and laws
- f. Prophecy of the future
- g. Warnings and encouragements, punishments and rewards
- h. Commercial ethics
- i. Devotional acts

20. 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

THE END