



**COMPETENCE BASED CURRICULUM
JUNIOR SCHOOL
FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT
TERM ONE 2024
GRADE 8**



Name.....
Centre
Assessment No. Stream.....
Learner's Sign..... Date:

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

1. Mention five things exempted from Zakat. (5 mks)

- a) Animals used for transport e.g. Donkey
- b) Private houses from which the owner uses for residence
- c) House items e.g. furniture, personal clothes etc.
- d) Manufacturing goods e.g. machines, engines etc.
- e) Personal books.
- f) Women jewellery and gold ornaments which she uses for herself.

2. List four categories of people forbidden to receive Zakat. (4 mks)

- a) Unbelievers and atheist
- b) Banu Hashim (family of the prophet)
- c) Close relatives e.g. fathers, mothers, sons, daughters and grandfather
- d) The wife.

3. State three differences between Zakat and Tax. (6 mks)

	Zakat	Tax
1	It is commanded by Allah	It is introduced by government
2	It is given to Allah	It is given to the government
3	It is an act of worship and brings satisfaction	It is not act of worship and
4	It is given to particular categories of people	It is not given to particular
5	It must be from lawfully acquired	It can be from any sort of wealth

6	It is taken from rich and given to the	It is taken from both rich and poor
7	The rate is fixed (2.5%) to the Day	The rate changes frequently
8	It is not possible to deceive Allah	It is very easy to deceive the
9	Can only be paid by Muslims	Both Muslims and non-Muslims pay
1	It is a pillar of Islam	It is not a pillar of Islam
1	It is paid on a certain identified	It is paid on various items

4. List three things in which Zakat is payable. (3 mks)

- a. Money, gold & silver
- b. Trade & Merchandise
- c. Live stock
- d. Farms products
- e. Valuable minerals dug out or discovered treasure.
- f. Savings from house and land rent. Nisab (minimum in which Zakat is payable)
- g. Gold, Silver and and Money

5. 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 aquater hours later.

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

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

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

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

6. 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.

7. State four Qualities of Muadhin. (4 mks)

He must be a male.

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

8. 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	Muadhin 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 Muadhin does not say it	The Muqem says: it is time for prayer

9. 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

10. 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 a sleep or awake
- c) When a person dies, then it is a must for Muslims who are alive to wash the body
- d) After a women 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

11. 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 eclipse 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 Holly 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

12. **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

