

# COMPETENCE BASED CURRICULUM

## JUNIOR SCHOOL

### IRE

### Midterm

## Marking scheme



TIME  
2 HRS

SCHOOL: .....

NAME: .....

ASSESSMENT NO: ..... SIGN: ..... DATE: .....

**RUBRICS (for official use)**

Mark Score Range	Below 40	40-59	60-79	80-100
PERFORMANCE LEVEL	<i>Below expectation</i>	<i>Approaching expectations</i>	<i>Meeting expectations</i>	<i>Exceeding expectations</i>

**FOR FACILITATOR'S USE ONLY**

OUT OF	100%
LEARNERS SCORE	
PERCENTAGE SCORE	
PERFORMANCE LEVEL	

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.
2. Ensure your work is neat.

### 1. Outline four Differences between Shahada and Tashahud. (8 mks)

	Shahada	Tashhud
1	It is the most fundamental	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 and His Messenger
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	It is not said from time to time
7	It is complete in it self	It must be included in prayer

### 2. 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)

### 3. 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. Niyyat: Intention
5. The appointed time of prayer
6. One must be sane

### 4. 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.

### 5. 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

#### 6. State the three classes of water.(3 mks)

There are three classes of water:

- a) Twahir: 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.

#### 7. 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

#### 8. 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

**9. 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

**10. 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

**11. State three things which are forbidden to be done by person in Janaba(3 mks)**

- a) To hold or touch the Quran
- b) To read or recite the Quran
- c) To perform the prayers (swalat)
- d) To enter the mosque

e) To perform Twaf (going round the Kaaba)

**12. Mention three things which are forbidden to be done by a woman in her monthly period. (3 mks)**

- a) To read or recite the Quran
- b) To hold or touch the Quran
- c) To perform the prayers
- d) To perform sexual intercourse with her husband
- e) To enter the mosque
- f) To perform Tawaf
- g) To be divorced

**13. define the term Wudhu. (2 mks)**

Wudhu is the washing of certain prescribed parts of body in preparation for swalah. Furudhuul Wudhui (Essential steps in performing Wudhu)

**14. Outline three factors a person must consider when performing wudhu (Ablution)(3 mks)**

- a. Niyyat : he must have intention of performing ablution
- b. He should then wash his face. To do this he should wash every part of his face from the base of his hair to his chin and all that between his two ears.
- c. Wash the two hands up to the elbow.
- d. Wipe part of the head with wet hands.
- e. Wash the two feet up to the ankles.
- f. Perform wudhu in the correct order or sequence we have just described.

**15. Mention three Acts which are voluntary in ablution. (3 mks)**

- a) To start with the recitation of "Bismillah ....."
- b) To wash two hands up to the wrist.
- c) Rinse the mouth with water.
- d) Cleanse the nostrils of the nose by sniffing water into them.
- e) To wipe the whole head or apart of it.
- f) To wipe the two ears both outside and inside.
- g) To wash inside of a thick beard by threading finger in them
- h) To pass the fingers between the fingers of other hands and also to pass the between the toes of the feet.
- i) To repeat the acts three times
- j) To do the whole of wudhu continuously at one time i.e not to do half of it now and then finish it later

k) When washing always start with the right hand side.

**16. State three things one must do when performing wudhu in accordance with sunnah of the prophet (SAW) (3 mks)**

- a) Making the intention in the heart that you want to perform wudhu.
- b) To start with the recitation of "Bismillah ....."
- c) To wash two hands up to the wrist (3 Times)
- d) Rinse the mouth with water with water (3Times)
- e) Cleaning the nostrils of the nose by sniffing water into them (3 Times).
- f) To wash the whole face from the top of the forehead to down to the bottom of chin and from the ears to the ears (3Times).
- g) To wash the two arms up to the elbows beginning with the right arm (3Times)
- h) To wipe the whole head (once) or any part of it(3 Times) with wet hands.
- i) To wipe the inner and outer part of the both ears (once).
- j) To wipe the neck with wet hands (once).
- k) Washing the feet up to the ankles (3 Times).
- l) To recite the dua (supplication).

**17. Outline four essential conditions for wudhu (shurutul al-Wudhu)(4 mks)**

- a) He/she must be a Muslim
- b) He/she must be sane
- c) He/she must make an intention in his/her heart without uttering.
- d) He/she must be in conscious state.
- e) He/she must purify his/herself from all kind of impurities ie urine, excrement etc.
- f) He/she must use clean water.

**18. 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 loses 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.

**19. 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.

**20. 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.

**21. What conditions favour Nullification of Tayammum? (3mks)**

- 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 i.e. Tayammum for particular obligatory prayer cannot be used for praying the next prayer.

**22. 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)

**23. 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.

**24. 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

**25. 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.

**26. 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.

**27. 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.

**28. State four Qualities of Muadhlin. (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

**29. 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	Muadhni 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 Muadhni does not say it	The Muqem says: it is time for prayer

### 30. 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

