

COMPETENCE BASED CURRICULUM**JUNIOR SCHOOL****IRE****Midterm****Marking scheme****8**

2021

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 conditions have to be satisfied for holding a prayer in congregation.(4 mks)

- b. The participants have to be males; it is not essential for females to offer a prayer collectively.
- c. Adulthood: minor children are under no obligation to offer a prayer collectively.
- d. Sanity and normal state of mind: Insane, abnormal and mad person are not bound to offer prayers collectively
- e. Being resident: congregational prayer is not binding on the traveler.

2. State five Significance of congregational prayer. (5 mks)

- a) A person who take part in congregational prayer is rewarded twenty seven times more than a person who prays alone.
- b) Congregational prayer helps to foster a sense of unity among the Muslims.
- c) It helps to break social class and racial barriers among worshippers and promote brotherhood among them.
- d) It helps to strengthen the faith of each individual worshipper/helps in spiritual development.
- e) Prayers and supplications offered in congregation have a great chance of being answered by Allah
- f) It helps to develop punctuality and discipline in worshippers
- g) It facilitates sense of regimentation (strictly discipline/organization) as all pray in one roof and led by one Imam.
- h) It helps people to socialize and get to know others and share experiences and knowledge.
- i) It builds a sense of collective responsibility
- j) It inculcates competitive spirit among the worshippers for it attendance.
- k) It helps to correct one's mistake in swalah or correct others
- l) Much is to be learnt from Imam or scholar who might have pas by.
- m) Worshippers may benefit more blessing from Allah because of the presence of various men participating in it.
- n) It helps in sharing problems of one another and announce it in the Mosque
- o) It is a sign of obedience to Allah.

1. State three conditions For holding the Friday prayer. (3 mks)

1. Being male: the Friday prayer is not binding on the females.
2. Being a free man: the Friday prayer is not binding on slave.
3. Being an adult and sane person: the Friday prayer is not binding on the child or

the insane person.

4. Being healthy and well: a sick disabled person, who cannot go to the mosque, he will be under no obligation to attend Friday prayer.



5. Being resident: the Friday prayer is not binding on the traveler.
6. It should be done in a central mosque.
7. It must be at a time of Duhri prayer
8. There must be two sermons before the prayer.
9. It must be in congregation of at least forty/twelve people.

2. What is the importance of Friday prayer. (3 mks)

It is the most excellent and distinguished day among the days of the week in the sight of Allah.

1. Allah created Adam and Eve on this day.
2. This very day Adam died
3. There is a blessed hour on Friday during which a person is granted by Allah anything lawful and good that he prays for.
4. This day Allah sent down to the Earth the prophet Adam as His vicegerent.
5. Resurrection will take place on Friday; that is way every thing in the Earth and Heaven including angels and mountains, rivers etc stand in awe of Friday.

3. List three Etiquette of attending Friday prayer. (3 mks)

- a) Take a bath and wudhu.
- b) Dress in best garment
- c) Perfume one's dress
- d) As soon as the first Adhan announced leave the business etc and prepare for prayer
- e) As one enter the mosque perform two rakaat of sunnah
- f) When the Imam comes to ascend the pulpit and deliver the sermons one should be attentive and avoiding
- h) causing inconvenience.
- i) The Imam will ascend the pulpit and sit there till the second Adhan is announced before him. He will stand up and deliver the first sermon and sit down for a few moments then will deliver the second sermon, Iqamat will be recited and the Imam will perform the two fardh Rakats.

4. State three Differences between Jum'a and Jama'a prayer. (6 mks)

Materials from <https://teacher.co.ke/notes>

	Jum'a	Jama'a
1	It is sunnah to take bath before	It is not sunnah to take bath before going
2	It must be preceding by two	It is not necessary to have sermon on jama'a
3	It preferred to be held in central	It is not necessary for jama'a prayer to
4	The minimum number of	The minimum number for jama'a prayer
5	It cannot be performed except in congregation	It is not a must to pray all jama'a prayer in congregation,
6	A Muslim must not miss three consecutive jum'a prayer while he is able to	This does not apply to all fardh prayers
7	It has two Adhan	It has one Adhan except Fair prayer which
8	The earlier one arrives in	This is not so in all jama'a prayers
9	It is forbidden to talk when the	This is not applicable to all jama'a prayers
10	It is forbidden to conduct any	It is not applicable to all jama'a

5. State four significance of Swalah. (4 mks)

- a) Is the second pillar of Islam
- b) It represents the clear division between a Muslim and a none- Muslim
- c) It differentiate who are grateful to Allah and those who are ingrateful
- d) It strengthen believe in the Existence of Allah and develops a sense of submission to him.
- e) It is foster the good and pious elements in the mind and brings about an upright

way of life

- f) It is a means of cleanliness, purity and punctuality
- g) It brings about qualities of patience, hope, confidence, gratitude and refinement
- h) It is a proof of true equality, solidarity, unity and universal brotherhood of Islam
- i) It trains us to accept good leadership (Imam) and limits obedience to such leadership
- j) It brings us nearer and closer to Allah especially in prostration

6. Outline five effects of neglecting prayers. (5 mks)

- a) He is not blessed in this world
- b) He is deprived of the light with which the faces of the righteous are endowed
- c) He receives no rewards from Allah for his good practices
- d) His dua (supplications) are not answered
- e) He has no share in the supplication of the pious
- f) He is hated by creatures in the world
- g) He dies in disgrace
- h) He dies hungry
- i) He dies of thirst while the water in the ocean cannot quench him
- j) He will be squeezed in the grave, so that the ribs of one side go into the other side.
- k) Allah will throw him into the hell fire.
- l) Allah will look at him angrily at the time of accountability and skin of his face will fall out.

7. Mention four etiquette of the mosque. (4 mks)

- a) Place the right foot first in the mosque and say the dua "O Allah open for the door of your mercy"
- b) Pray two rakat of greeting the mosque (Tahiyatul- masjid)
- c) Show humility, dignity and calmness.
- d) Abstain from laughing, making noise and discussing worldly matters, trade and business.
- e) Sit where there is a space and avoid jumping over the shoulder of people and disturbing them unnecessarily.
- f) Avoiding carrying or eating something with unpleasant smell like onions or garlic.
- g) Keep the mosque absolutely clean and neat at all times avoid throwing or leaving any unwanted thing in it.
- h) Avoid sleeping in the mosque for the purpose of passing time unless it is for I'tikaaf or for one on a journey.

- i) Do not run or rush in the mosque to catch up with Imam, walk in the mosque with pose, dignity and humility.
- j) One should not enter the mosque when he/she in a state of major impurity (G anaba).
- k) Avoiding taking very young children to the mosque, which might violate the holiness of the mosque by uniring or passing stool or slitting.

8. State six roles of the mosque. (6 mks)

- a. The mosque was a place of ibaada. Muslims gathered to the mosque so as to say their prayers in congregation.
- b. The mosque was a replica of today 's parliament. The prophet (saw) consulted his companions in the mosque where discussions and debates were held.
- c. The mosque was a refuge and travelers ' shelters
- d. The mosque was used as a learning institution
- e. The mosques were like social societies i.e. they used to collect zakat and sadaqah just like social societies. Then they distributed the collection to the disserving one.
- f. The mosque used to be army barrack i.e. it played role of military training camp in all various fields besides preparing ammunitions.
- g. The mosque used to be military health centre i.e. those injured in the battles were given care in the mosque the same as military clinic do today.
- h. The mosque used to be a court. The prophet used to sit in the mosque and try to listen to the quarreling parties and deliver his judgment
- i. The mosque used to be abode for delegates. The delegates who came to the prophet (saw) were accorded the right to stay in the mosque.
- j. The mosque was the home of captive. The war captives were kept in the mosque until such time when their ransom was paid or after converting to Islam.

9. Define Meaning of Zakat. (2 mks)

The word Zakat is an Arabic derived from the root word Zakaa which means to increase, to purify or to bless. Technically , Zakat means:

The poor due which a person gives in the form of alms in order to purify his property

An obligation commanded by God on those Muslims who poses enough means to distribute portion of their savings to the needy and other purposes as specified in the Shariah.

10. What is the Meaning of Sadaqah? (2 mks)

Sadaqa is a voluntary charity to help the poor and needy for other social welfare purposes.

11. State four differences between zakat and sadaqah. (8 mks)

	Zakat	Sadaqa
1	Zakat is a pillar of Islam	Sadaqa is not a pillar of Islam
2	Zakat has a nisab -the minimum amount which one has to pay.	Sadaqa has no minimum amount, which one has to pay.
3	There is fixed amount to be paid on prescribe items	There is no fixed amount to be paid in Sadaqa
4	Zakat is only paid on a certain particular things	Sadaqa is paid on anything one wishes to give
5	There is fixed period when one must pay Zakat	There is no fixed period. One can pay any time
6	They are eight categories of people who are to be given Zakat.	There are no particular people who are to be given Sadaqah
7	It is compulsory for all Muslims who qualify to pay it.	It is not compulsory but voluntary to any Muslim
8	It can only be given to Muslims.	It can be given to both Muslim and non-Muslims.

12. Mention three types of Zakat. (3 mks)

- Zakat Maal: This is paid yearly out of one's wealth to eight special people.
- Zakat Fitr: This is paid before the idd-ul-Fitr prayers to the needy Muslims so that they can also enjoy Idd.
- Sadaqah: This is pure charity which one may give at any time and with any amount to whomsoever he finds fit to be helped.

13. Outline four differences between Zakat-Maal and Zakat- Fitr. (8 mks)

	Zakat = ul -Maal	Zakat- ul -Fitr
1	It is paid any time of the year	It is paid only before Idul-Fitr
2	It is paid by matured person	It is paid by everybody even
3	The value paid is determined by	The value paid is determined by
4	Normal rate of Zakat on saving is two and half percent (2 1/2%).	Two and half (2 1/2) kilogram of staple food is payable per
5	The wealth has to be in owner's possession for one lunar year	It is not necessary for the wealth to be in possession of the owner for

6	There is nisa (the minimum on	There is no nisab the i.e. the rate is flat (2 ¹ / ₂) kilogram of
7	It is paid on a certain identified	It is paid on the staple food in

14. Mention three Conditions a giver must satisfy give Zakat. (3 mks)

- He must be Muslim. Zakat is not duty of non-Muslims.
- He must be a free person. Slaves are not supposed to pay it.
- He must be mature. (Have reached puberty).
- He must be sane
- He must possess wealth or property which has attained the Nisab.
- The property must be in one's possession for a full lunar year.

15. Mention five categories of people who are eligible to receive Zakat.(5 mks)

There are eight categories of people who are eligible to receive Zakat:

- The poor (Al-Fuqarah). These are people who cannot raise 50% of their basic needs. These include orphans, widows, the unemployed, the old and the disable persons.
- The needy (Al-Masakin). These are people who can raise 50% of their basic needs but have to be assisted with the rest of their requirements.
- The Zakat collectors (Al-Amilina). Salaries of workers whose main job is to collect and distribute Zakat (administrators, clerks etc) are to be paid from Zakat.
- The converts (Al-Muallafatul-Qulub). These are people who have embraced Islam. They may need help for proper resettlement and strengthening of their faith.
- Those in slavery (Fil-Riqab). This may be done by paying ransom in order to have Muslim hostages or prisoner of war freed from captivity.
- The debtors (Fil-Riqab). These are Muslims through no fault of their own have incurred debts and are unable to settle them.
- In the cause of Allah (Fi-Sabilil-llah). These are those who propagate Islam.
- Those who are far away (Ibnus-abil); A Stranger who may be far away from home and is stranded.

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

- Money, gold & silver
- Trade & Merchandise
- Live stock
- Farms products
- 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

17. 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 jewellerys and gold ornaments which she uses for her self.

18. 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.

19. 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	It is not act of worship and
4	It is given to particular categories of	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

20. State four importance of Zakat. (4 mks)

- a) It purifies the wealth of the giver
- b) It purifies the contributor from cruelty, selfishness and greed
- c) It purifies the heart of recipient from envy and jealousy.
- d) It relieves the suffering of the needy and poor Muslims.
- e) It aims at developing and establishing self-supporting society, so that the poor and the needy lead a decent life.
- f) It is an act of worship; Allah will compensate the giver with divine rewards and increases his wealth.
- g) It is mentioned side by side with Salat.
- h) it is a sign of accepting religio duty

- i) It reduces the tension that would have developed between the rich and the poor
- j) It brings about equality among the Muslims

21. State four importances of Zakatul-Fitr. (4 mks)

- a) It purifies one's fast. One might have spoiled his fast through lying, lust etc.
- b) It evaluates the fast.
- c) It makes the poor happy during the Idd day.
- d) The poor also feel proud by paying Zakat if they have more foods to cater for the Idd day.
- e) It purifies the heart of recipient from envy and jealousy

