

ANSWERS

SECTION A (20 MARKS)

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. D
14. D
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. A
19. B
20. D



SECTION B (30 MARKS)

21. First Revelation of Prophet Muhammad (SAW)

- i. Prophet Muhammad (SAW) used to meditate in Cave Hira.
- ii. Angel Jibril appeared to him and commanded him to read (Iqra).
- iii. The first verses of Surah Al-Alaq were revealed.
- iv. The Prophet became frightened and later comforted by Khadijah (RA) and Waraqah bin Nawfal.

22. Promises of Allah in Surah Ad-Dhuha

- i. Allah did not abandon Prophet Muhammad (SAW).
- ii. The life of the Hereafter is better than the present life.
- iii. Allah will give the Prophet success and satisfaction.

23. Categories of Acceptable Hadith

- i. **Sahih Hadith** – Authentic and fully reliable.
- ii. **Hasan Hadith** – Good and acceptable but slightly lower than Sahih.
- iii. **Da'if Hadith (acceptable for guidance in virtues only)** – Weak but may be used cautiously in encouragement of good deeds (not in law rulings).

24. Six Pillars of Iman

- i. Belief in Allah
- ii. Belief in Angels
- iii. Belief in Divine Books
- iv. Belief in Prophets
- v. Belief in the Day of Judgment
- vi. Belief in Qadar (Divine Decree)

25. Significance of Congregational Prayer

- i. Promotes unity among Muslims.
- ii. Earns more reward than individual prayer.
- iii. Strengthens brotherhood and discipline in the community.

26. Effects of Drug Abuse in Islam

- i. Loss of self-control and weak faith.
- ii. Health problems and mental disorder.
- iii. Breakdown of families.
- iv. Crime and violence increase.
- v. Poverty and poor performance in life/school.

27. Importance of Hadith in Islamic Law and Practice

- i. It explains the teachings of the Quran.
- ii. It guides Muslims on how to perform acts of worship.
- iii. It provides examples from the life of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) for daily living.