

Topic Tests

for GCSE AQA A
Component 1: Islam

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Teacher's Introduction

This resource consists of six topic tests covering the **GCSE AQA A Component 1: Islam**. The 3.1.5.1–3.1.5.2 specification points are covered by these topic tests.

Test	Specification Content
Test 1	3.1.5.1 Six Articles, Five Roots and Beliefs about God
Test 2	3.1.5.1 Angels, Prophets, Miracles, Life after Death
Test 3	3.1.5.1 Principles of Islam and Holy Books
Test 4	3.1.5.2 Five Pillars and Ten Obligatory Acts, and the Shahadah
Test 5	3.1.5.2 Salah, Sawm and Zakah
Test 6	3.1.5.2 Hajj, Jihad and Festivals and Commemorations

The tests are designed to test students' knowledge and understanding, and enable them to identify strengths and weaknesses in certain areas. Each test covers a range of question types and there is a wide variety of stimulus material which aims to engage students and challenge their thinking. These tests are **not** intended to mimic exam papers.

Each test is worth **43–49 marks** and takes about **45 minutes**, and is designed to fit into a 60-minute lesson.

Tests are provided in both write-on and non-write-on formats for flexibility of use.

Mark schemes for each topic test can be found at the back of this resource. For 'closed' questions, one answer is acceptable, indicative content has been provided. For 'open' and 'short-answer' questions, marking criteria, indicative content and example answers have been included.

When to Use This Resource

This resource can be used at the end of the relevant unit to check and consolidate learning, either in class or as a homework task, or as revision throughout the course or in preparation for the exam.

How to Use This Resource

The tests can be completed individually in class or as a small group. They can also be used as homework tasks. The tests can be quickly marked by students or the teacher, as answers are provided. The teacher can make a note of their scores, which enables them to track progress.

The Benefits to the Student

Students can be confident that they have been tested on every aspect of the specification. At the end of the course, the student will know which areas they are strong in, and which require further work.

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Student Progress Grid

Test number	Topic	Area	Before completing the test			After completing the test			Score
			Not very confident	Average confident	Very confident	Not very confident	Average confident	Very confident	
1	Key Beliefs 1	Six Articles and Five Roots							
		Tawhid							
		Nature of God							
2	Key Beliefs 2	Angels							
		Predestination							
		Life after Death							
3	Authenticity	Prophethood							
		Holy Book							
		Imamate							
4	Worship	Five Pillars and Ten Obligatory Acts							
		Shahadah							
5	Worship 2 and Duties and Festivals 1	Salah							
		Sawm							
		Zakah							
6	Duties and Festivals 2	Ummah							
		Jihad							
		Festivals and Commemorations							

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Topic Test 1: Six Articles, Five Roots and Beliefs

1. To which branch of Islam do the Six Articles of Faith belong?

.....

2. To which branch of Islam do the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din belong?

.....

3. In the table below, write out the Six Articles of Faith and the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din.

Six Articles of Faith	Five Roots

4. What is the name of the 'Usul ad-Din'?

.....

5. Read the actions which could be taken by a Muslim below. For each of these, write down which Article or Root this exemplifies.

Example Action	
Saying the Shahadah during prayer	a)
Following the Sunnah	b)
Reading the Qur'an during Ramadan	c)
Using calligraphy and geometric images to decorate a mosque	d)
Following an Imam's interpretation of Scripture	e)
Relying on Mika'il for help in their faith	f)

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6. Which **eight** of the following are characteristics which Muslims believe God has?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Supremacy | <input type="checkbox"/> | Savvy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Eternal | <input type="checkbox"/> | Beneficent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Disappointing | <input type="checkbox"/> | Conservative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | One | <input type="checkbox"/> | Immanent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Tall | <input type="checkbox"/> | Vengeful |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Omnipotent | <input type="checkbox"/> | Merciful |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transcendent |

7. What is meant by the term 'Tawhid'?

.....

8. Give and explain in the table below the **two** different forms of shirk.

Form of Shirk	Explanation

9. What is the Shahadah and how is Tawhid shown in the Shahadah?

.....

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10. Explain the terms 'transcendent' and 'immanent' and how Muslims believe in both simultaneously.

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11. Explain **two** ways that the nature of Allah influences the lives of modern Muslims. In your answer, you should refer to **at least one** source of authority.

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Topic Test 2: Angels, Predestination, Life of

1. Fill in the blanks to describe the role of angels. Use the words provided below.

Angels in Islam are important parts of the **A** _____ of life.
B _____, by God, unlike humans who are made from clay.
C _____ and are responsible for a variety of duties
 acting as messengers between **D** _____ and **E** _____.
 An example of this was the giving of the revelation of the **F** _____
 to the Prophet Muhammad by the Angel **G** _____.

Allah	Qur'an	Jibril
Unseen	Hierarchy	Humans

2. In the list given below, tick the **seven** qualities Muslims believe that angels have.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Holy
<input type="checkbox"/> Immortal
<input type="checkbox"/> Omniscient
<input type="checkbox"/> Female
<input type="checkbox"/> Without free will
<input type="checkbox"/> Male
<input type="checkbox"/> Made from clay | <input type="checkbox"/> Fascist
<input type="checkbox"/> Germs
<input type="checkbox"/> Free
<input type="checkbox"/> Dazzling
<input type="checkbox"/> Smokeless fire
<input type="checkbox"/> Have wings
<input type="checkbox"/> Move at the speed of light
<input type="checkbox"/> Ugly |
|--|--|

3. Which angel is also known as the angel of holiness?

.....

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4. In the boxes below, give the name(s) of the angel(s) who is/are believed to be

a)	The angel who gives spiritual support
b)	The angel who was responsible for the revelation to Muhammad
c)	The angel who blows the trumpet when the Day of Judgement begins
d)	These angels play an important role in the Day of Judgement
e)	These angels record all the actions of humans

5. What is meant by the term 'Al-Qadr'?

.....

.....

.....

.....

6. a) What concept is described in the Surah below?

Never will we be struck except by what Allah has decreed for us, and upon Allah let the believers rely'

.....

b) What is meant by the term 'Insha'Allah'?

.....

7. Give and explain **two** different approaches to the idea of predestination in Islam

a) The Sunni understanding:

.....

.....

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b) The Shi'a understanding:

.....

.....

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.....



8. What do each of the branches of Islam believe about human responsibility?

a) Sunni:

.....

b) Shi'a:

.....

9. On what day do Muslims believe that humans will be held to account for their actions?

.....

10. Define the terms in the table below.

Term	Definition
 Akhirah	
Barzakh	
As-Sirat	
 Resurrection	

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11. Give **four** features of the Islamic idea of Jannah.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

12. Give **four** features of the Islamic idea of Jahannam.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

13. Explain **two** beliefs about the afterlife in Islam. Refer to Scripture or other sources in your answer.

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Topic Test 3: Prophethood and Holy Qur'an

1. a) What is a prophet?

.....

b) Who is the most important prophet in Islam?

.....

c) Who are the 'Five Prophets'?

.....

d) What is meant by this term?

.....

.....

2. Complete the table with the English name for each prophet given, as well as role and importance to the Islamic faith.

Prophet	English Name	Role
Ibrahim		
		
Dawud		
Musa		
Muhammad		
 Isa		

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3. Which prophet is honoured during Eid ul-Adha?

4. Which prophet is believed to return at the end of time with the Mahdi?

5. Give **three** examples of characteristics of the Prophet Muhammad.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

6. What is meant by the word 'Sunnah'?

.....

7. Give **three** examples of Muslim beliefs about Jesus.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

8. What is a revelation?

.....

9. For each of the holy books given below, give their English name and the prophet.

Arabic Term	English Term	
Tawrat		
Injil		
Zabur		
Scripture of Ibrahim		
Qur'an		

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10. Give **two** examples of how a Muslim might show respect for the Qur'an.

- 1)
- 2)

11. Give **three** Muslim beliefs about the importance of the Qur'an.

-
-
-

12. Give and explain **one** example of Muslim beliefs regarding another holy text

-
-
-

13. Explain **two** ways Muslims interpret the concept of Leadership.

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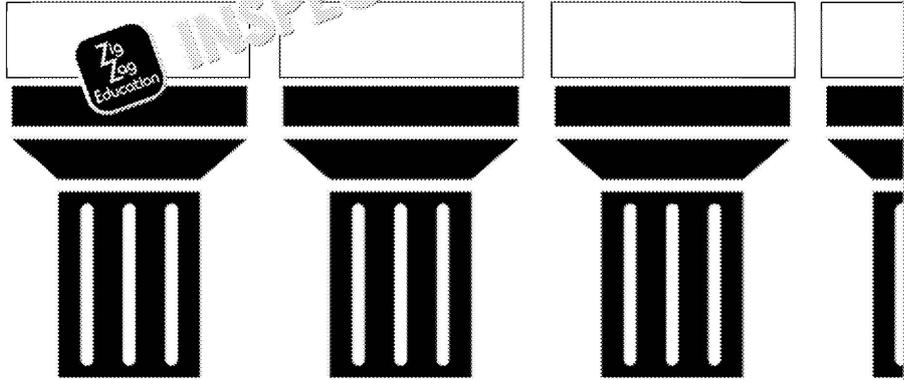
Topic Test 4: Five Pillars and Ten Obligatory Acts

1. To which branch of Islam do each of the list of principles belong?

a) The Five Pillars:

b) The Ten Obligatory Acts:

2. In the boxes below, write out the name of each of the Five Pillars of Islam.



3. Give and explain each of the Ten Obligatory Acts in the boxes below.

a)	
b)	
g)	
c)	
h)	
d)	
i)	
e)	
f)	
j)	

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4. On the scroll below, write the Shahadah said by Sunni Muslims.



5. In the space provided below, write out the added phrases within the Shi'a form of the Shahadah.



6. a) How are the Five Pillars of Islam expressed in metaphor?



.....

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b) What role does the Shahadah play in this?

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Topic Test 5: Salah, Sawm and Zakat

1. Give **two** differences between Sunni and Shi'a practice of Salah.

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2. Define the following terms in Salah.

- Rak'ah
- Wuzu
- Adhan
- Jummah

3. In what direction do Muslims pray, and why?

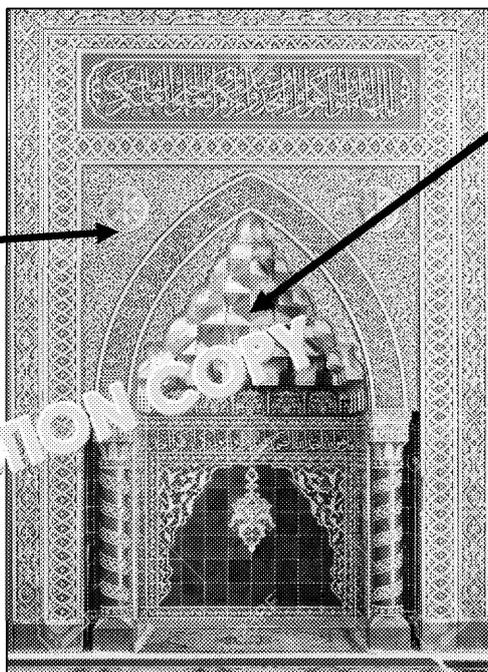
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4. a) Label the below image which is found in every mosque.

i)



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b) What do these represent?

.....

.....

.....

5. Give **four** things that a Muslim should fast from during Sawm.

- 1) 
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

6. When does Sawm take place?

.....

.....

7. Give **four** benefits of fasting during Sawm.

- 1) 
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

8. Give **two** examples of activities which are encouraged while Sawm is practised.

- 1)
- 2)



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9. Tick the boxes of the individuals in the table below who would be exempt from

- Pregnant women
- Expectant fathers
- People who are travelling
- The elderly
- Divorced people
- People with terminal illnesses
-  Married couples
- People without children
- Small children
- Imams of a mosque
- Menstruating women

10. a) What is Zakah?

.....

b) Give **two** ways in which Muslims should give Zakah.

.....
.....
.....
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11. What is Khums?

.....

12. Give **two** potential dangers which a Muslim might consider as a result of the anonymous.

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13. The statements below each contain a mistake. In the space below each sentence write the correct version.

a) Only Sunni Muslims should pay Zakah.
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b) Zakah is 2.5% of everything an individual has ever owned.
c) Sadaqah is mandatory.
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d) Khums is 40% of an individual's disposable income.
e) Zakah is often given during the month of Al-Hijrah.
f) The Night of Zakah is the holiest night of the Islamic calendar.
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14. 'A Muslim should give as much Zakah as they possibly can.'
Evaluate this statement.

Your answer should include:

- A definition and example of two different views.
- At least one example of a pilgrimage to support your answer.
- A reasoned conclusion.

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Topic Test 6: Hajj, Jihad and Festivals and Co

1. What is Hajj?

.....

2. When does Hajj take place?

.....

3. Give and explain three different features of Ihram.

1)



2)

3)

4. What is the Ka'aba?

.....

5. Below are different stops or practices on the Hajj pilgrimage. Describe each

a) Ka'aba



b) Muzdalifah

c) Mina



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d) Mount Arafat

.....

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.....

e) Well of Zamzam



.....

.....

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f) Al-Safa and Al-Marwa

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6. a) What is meant by the word 'Jihad'?



.....

.....

.....

b) What is the common misunderstood meaning of Jihad?

.....

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7. Give and explain the **two** understandings of Jihad. Give examples to support

1)

.....

.....

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2)

.....

.....

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8. Give **two** examples of the criteria of Lesser Jihad.

1)

.....



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2)

.....

9. Give **four** details about the Shi'a festival of Ashura.

1)

.....

2)

.....

3)

.....

4)

.....



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Topic Test 1: Six Articles, Five Roots and Beliefs

- To which branch of Islam do the Six Articles of Faith belong?
- To which branch of Islam do the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din belong?
- Write out the Six Articles of Faith and the Five Roots of Usul Ad-Din.
- What is the meaning of 'Usul ad-Din'?
- Read the following actions and write down which Article or Root could be taken by a Muslim below. Copy and complete the column on the right which Article or Root each action exemplifies.

Example Action	
Saying the Shahadah during prayer	a)
Following the Sunnah	b)
Reading the Qur'an during Ramadan	c)
Using calligraphy rather than images to decorate a mosque	d)
Following an Imam's interpretation of Scripture	e)
Relying on Mika'il for help in their faith	f)

- Write down which **eight** of the following are characteristics which Muslims believe Allah has.
 - Supremacy
 - Eternal
 - Disappointing
 - One
 - Tall
 - Omnipotent
 - Just
 - Savvy
 - Beneficent
 - Conservative
 - Immanent
 - Vengeful
 - Merciful
 - Transcendent
- What is meant by the term 'Tawhid'?
- State and explain the **two** different forms of shirk.
- What is the Shahadah and how is Tawhid shown in the Shahadah?
- Explain the terms 'transcendent' and 'immanent' and how Muslims believe they are shown simultaneously.
- Explain **two** ways that the nature of Allah influences the lives of modern Muslims. In your answer, you should refer to **at least one** source of authority.

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Topic Test 2: Angels, Predestination, Life of

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1. Copy and complete the text to describe the role of angels. Use the words provided in the box below.
- Angels in Islam are important parts of the **A** _____ of life.
- B** _____, by God, unlike humans who are made from clay.
- C** _____ and are responsible for a variety of duties including acting as messengers between **D** _____ and **E** _____.
- An example of this was the giving of the revelation of the **F** _____ to the Prophet Muhammad by the Angel **G** _____.

Allah	Qur'an	Jibril
Unseen	Hierarchy	Humans

2. From the list given below, write down the **seven** qualities Muslims believe that angels possess.
- Holy
 - Immortal
 - Omniscient
 - Female
 - Rich
 - Without free will
 - Male
 - Made from clay
 - Fascist
 - Genderless
 - Free
 - Talking
 - Smokeless fire
 - Have wings
 - Move at the speed of light
 - Ugly
3. Which angel is also known as the angel of holiness?
4. Copy down the actions below and give the name(s) of the angel(s) who is/are responsible for each one.

The angel who gives spiritual support to Muslims in their spiritual journey.

The angel who was responsible for giving the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad.

The angel who blows the trumpet which announces the Day of Judgment.

These angels play an important role in questioning the souls in the grave.

These angels record all the actions of human beings in the Book of Deeds.

5. What is meant by the term 'Al-Qadr'?

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6. a) What concept is being described in the Surah below?

Say, 'Never will we be struck except by what Allah has decreed for us upon Allah let the believers rely'

- b) What is meant by the term 'Insha'ah'?
7. Give and explain two different approaches to the idea of predestination in Islam.
- a) The Sunni understanding:
- b) The Shi'a understanding:
8. What do each of the branches of Islam believe about human responsibility?
- a) Sunni:
- b) Shi'a:
9. On what day do Muslims believe that humans will be held to account for their actions?
10. Define the following terms.
- Akhirah
 - Barzakh
 - As-Sirat
 - Resurrection
11. Give **four** features of the Islamic idea of Jannah.
12. Give **four** features of the Islamic idea of Jahannam.
13. Explain Muslim beliefs about the afterlife in Islam. Refer to Scripture or other sources in your answer.

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Topic Test 3: Prophethood and Holy Books

1. a) What is a prophet?
 b) Who is the most important prophet in Islam?
 c) Who is the Seal of the Prophets?
 d) What is meant by this term?
2. Copy and complete the table with the English name for each prophet given, explain their role and importance to the Islamic faith.

Prophet	English Name	Role
Ibrahim		
Adam		
Dawud		
Musa		
Muhammad		
Isa		

3. Which prophet is honoured during Eid ul-Adha?
4. Which prophet is believed to return at the end of time with the Mahdi?
5. Give **three** examples of characteristics of the Prophet Muhammad.
6. What is meant by the word 'Sunnah'?
7. Give **three** examples of Muslim beliefs about Jesus.
8. What is a revelation?
9. Copy and complete the table below. For each of the holy books given below prophet to whom they were given.

Arabic Term	English Term	
Tawrat		
Injil		
Zabur		
Scrolls of Ibrahim		
Qur'an		

10. Give **two** examples of how a Muslim might show respect for the Qur'an.
11. Give **three** Muslim beliefs about the importance of the Qur'an.
12. Give and explain **one** example of Muslim beliefs regarding another holy text.
13. Explain **two** ways Muslims interpret the concept of Leadership.

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Topic Test 4: Five Pillars and Ten Obligatory Acts

- To which branch of Islam do each of the list of principles belong?
 - The Five Pillars
 - The Ten Obligatory Acts
- Write out the name of each of the Five Pillars of Islam.
- Give and explain each of the Ten Obligatory Acts in the boxes below.
- Write out the Shi'a form of the Shahadah said by Sunni Muslims.
- Write out the three added phrases within the Shi'a form of this.
- How are the Five Pillars expressed in metaphor?
 - What role does the Shahadah play in this?
- From the given lists below, write down the **five** correct moments when a Muslim should perform the Shahadah.
 - First Prayer and Conversion
 - Conversion to Islam
 - During Wudu
 - The call to prayer
 - First steps
 - First job
 - When giving Zakah
 - During daily prayer
 - Whispered in the ear of a new baby
 - First kiss
 - The beginning of Akhirah
 - When reading the Qur'an
 - Retirement
 - Right before the point of death
 - Eighth birthday
 - During Shema
- 'The Shahadah is the most important pillar of Islam for all Muslims.' Evaluate this statement.

Your answer should include:

 - A definition and example of two different views on communion.
 - A Scripture verse to support at least one of your points.
 - A reasoned conclusion.

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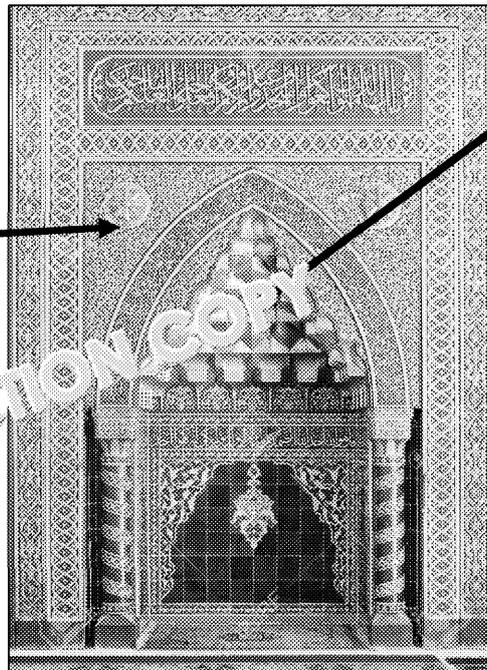


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Topic Test 5: Salah, Sawm and Zakat

1. Give **two** differences between Sunni and Shi'a practice of Salah.
2. Define the following terms in Salah.
 - Rak'ah
 - Wuzu
 - Adhan
 - Jummah
3. In what direction do Muslims pray, and why?
4. a) The following image shows something which is found in every mosque. Specifically show?



- b) What do these represent?
5. Give **four** things that a Muslim should fast from during Sawm.
6. When does Sawm take place?
7. Give **four** benefits of fasting during Sawm.
8. Give **two** examples of activities which are encouraged while Sawm is practised.

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9. Write down the individuals from the list below who would be exempt from paying Zakah.
- Pregnant women
 - Expectant fathers
 - People who are travelling
 - The elderly
 - Divorced people
 - People with terminal illnesses
 - Engaged couples
 - People without children
 - Small children
 - Imams of mosques
 - Mentally ill women
10. a) What is Zakah?
- b) Give **two** ways in which Muslims should give Zakah.
11. What is Khums?
12. Give **two** potential dangers which a Muslim might consider as a result of the anonymity.
13. The statements below each contain a mistake. Write out the correct version.
- a) Only Sunni Muslims should pay Zakah.
 - b) Zakah is 2.5% of everything an individual has ever owned.
 - c) Sadaqah is mandatory.
 - d) Khums is 40% of an individual's disposable income.
 - e) Zakah is often given during the month of Al-Hijrah.
 - f) The Night of Zakah is the 10th night of the Islamic calendar.
14. 'A Muslim should give out as much Zakah as they possibly can.'
- Evaluate this statement.
- Your answer should include:
- A definition and example of two different views.
 - At least one example of a pilgrimage to support your answer.
 - A reasoned conclusion.

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Topic Test 6: Hajj, Jihad and Festivals and Celebrations

1. What is Hajj?
2. When does Hajj take place?
3. Give and explain **three** different features of Hajj.
4. What is the Ka'aba?
5. Below are the names of the steps or practices on the Hajj pilgrimage. Describe each one.
 - a) Ka'aba
 - b) Muzdalifah
 - c) Mina
 - d) Mount Arafat
 - e) Well of Zamzam
 - f) Al-Safa and Al-Marwa
6.
 - a) What is meant by the word 'Jihad'?
 - b) What is the common misunderstood meaning of Jihad?
7. Give and explain the **two** understandings of Jihad. Give examples to support your answer.
8. Give **two** examples of the criteria of Lesser Jihad.
9. Give **four** details about the Shi'a festival of Ashura.
10. Give **two** details about the Sunni observance of the festival of Ashura.
11. Give **two** reasons why Eid ul-Adha is celebrated.
12. Give **two** ways in which Eid ul-Adha is celebrated.
13. Explain **two** ways in which Eid ul-Fitr is celebrated. Refer to Scripture or other sources in your answer.

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Mark Scheme

Topic Test 1: Six Articles, Five Roots and Beliefs about God

1. Sunni
2. Shi'a
3. 1 mark per valid answer

Six Articles	Five Roots
Oneness	Tawhid
Angels	Al-Ma'ad
Authenticity of the Qur'an	Imamate
Supremacy of Allah	Prophethood
Day of Judgement	Adalat (Justice of Allah)
Prophethood	

4. Usul ad-Din means Principles of Faith.
5. a) Tawhid/Oneness b) Prophethood c) Authority of the Qur'an
d) Tawhid/Oneness e) Imamate f) Angels
6. **Students tick the following words:** Supremacy, Eternal, One, Immanent, Merciful, Transcendent, Beneficent
7. Tawhid is the term used to refer to Oneness of God.
8. **Answers could be given in any of the following cases:**

Form of Shirk	Explanation
Greater (1)	This is the act of professing that God is not one (1).
Lesser (1)	This is the act of believing that God is not one but not professing it (1).

9. **Answer should include the following content:**
The Shahadah is a specific Muslim prayer which is also considered to be the declaration of faith. It is considered to be a direct expression of the Tawhid principle as it states that there is no God but Allah and God is ultimately one (1)
10. **Answer should include the following content:**
Muslims believe that Allah is transcendent, which means beyond – suggesting that his beings to comprehend and our experience to sufficiently encapsulate (1). Immanence is the quality of being and utterly close to all humans (and everything) at all times (1). Both appear in the Qur'an to be contradictory; however, Islam teaches that God is not constrained by the same rules as humans. In his power, it is completely possible for him to be both (1).
11. **Marks should be awarded as follows:**
 - 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to the first way Muslims believe about Nature of Allah; 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct reference to the first way Muslims believe about Nature of Allah.
 - 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to the second way Muslims believe about Nature of Allah; 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct reference to the second way Muslims believe about Nature of Allah.
 - 1 mark should be given for reference to a source of authority.

Answers should include:

- Muslim beliefs about God's oneness will influence the way that they live their lives.
- Many Muslims believe that Tawhid is an important part of their belief in God, and that *There is no deity but Allah, The One, Allah, the Eternal Refuge He neither begets nor is born, Nor is there to Him any change in the past, the present or the future.*
- This might manifest in avoiding the sin of shirk (professing that God is not one) and in the prayer of belief, which states that God is one.

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- Muslim beliefs about God’s just and all-knowing nature might lead them to choose the rules of Islam.
- They believe that God will punish and reward people based on their actions in life and their behaviour, based on their acknowledgement that God knows and sees all, and that they are accountable to Him.

Allow any other valid point(s).

Topic Test 2: Angels, Predestination and Life after Death

1. A) hierarchy B) light C) 'Insh'ar D) Allah
E) human F) Qur'an G, H) Jibril

Please note that D and E are interchangeable in this answer.

2. Students should tick the following qualities in the list:
Holy; Immortal; Without free will; Genderless; Dazzling; Have wings; Move at the speed of light

3. Jibril

4. A) Mika'il B) Jibril C) Izrafil D) Nakir and Munkar

5. **1 mark should be given for a basic explanation, 2 marks should be given for a detailed explanation.**
Al-Qadr is the Arabic term for the Supreme Will/Power of God; this means that Muslims believe that Allah is all-powerful and utterly powerful, with the ability to control all things.

6. a) Predestination, because Allah is all-powerful
b) 'If Allah wills it'

7. **Give 1 mark for giving the Sunni/Shi'a viewpoint; 1 mark should be given for a basic explanation.**

a) The Sunni understanding:
Within Sunni Islam, there is a greater emphasis placed on the importance of the God's will is supreme and above everything else, he is in control of everything in the universe. However, this does not absolve human beings of having free will and the ability to choose their actions.

b) The Shi'a understanding:
Within Shi'a Islam, there is greater emphasis laid on the free will possessed by humans. Allah's will is supreme but this is understood in a different way. He knows what actions humans will do; however, the individual does still have complete control over their choices and is held responsible for resultant moral responsibility.

8. a) All humans have moral responsibility because they have free will.
b) All humans have moral responsibility because they have free will.

9. Muslims believe that all humans will be held to account on the Day of Judgement.

10. **Answers should be written in the table as follows:**

Term	Definition
Akhirah	This is the term for the afterlife in Islam
Barzakh	This is the term for the 'waiting' period between death and Judgement
As-Sirat	This is the term for the 'bridge' which spans the length of hell over which the righteous will pass to heaven – the unrighteous will fall off into hell.
Resurrection	This is the raising of the dead back to life at on the Day of Judgement; this is known as the 'Day of Resurrection'

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11. **Any four of the following:**
- This is where the righteous go
 - Full of joy
 - Beautiful rivers and gardens
 - Contains wine on which you will never get drunk
 - Feasts
 - With the angels, praising God
 - There are seven layers

Accept other valid answers

12. **Any four of the following:**
- The punishment is severe
 - There are seven layers
 - Boiling water is poured on the heads of occupants
 - Misery abounds
 - People are punished for their wrong deeds
 - Visions are obscured by smoke

Accept other valid answers

13. **Marks should be awarded as follows:**
- 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to one belief about the afterlife for a detailed and correct reference.
 - 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a second belief about the afterlife for a detailed and correct reference.
 - 1 mark should be given for a relevant Scripture verse.

Answer could include:

- All Muslims believe in the existence of an afterlife: it is part of the key belief set out in the Qur'an, the Five Pillars of Islam, the Faith and the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din).
- Muslims believe that after death, people will work in the grave to be questioned about their actions taken during life. During this time they will either be comforted or punished, depending on their actions.
- Muslims believe that on the Day of Resurrection, the dead will be raised from the dead. This idea comes from the Qur'an as it says in Surah 30:19 that 'And We bring forth the dead from the living, and give life to the earth after its death'
- At this point, Muslims believe that people will be taken to either Jannah or Jahannam. In Jannah they will be rewarded for their actions in life.

Allow any other valid point(s)

Topic Test 3: Prophethood and Holy Books

1. a) A prophet is an important person in Islam who has received a revelation from God (1).
 b) Muhammad (1)
 c) Muhammad (1)
 d) This means that he was the final Prophet in Islam (1), who is considered to have received the final revelation that humans will receive from God (1).

2. **Students should include the details in the table below:**

Prophet	English Name	Role/Importance
Ibrahim	Abraham	Considered a wise and devoted prophet; receiver of the Tawrat
Adam	Adam	The first prophet in Islam
Dawud	David	Receiver of the Zabur
Musa	Moses	Receiver of the Tawrat
Muhammad	Muhammad	The most important prophet in Islam; Receiver of the Qur'an
Isa	Jesus	Prophet who received the Injil (gospels); considered the Son of God; will return on Judgement Day with his followers

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3. Ibrahim
4. Isa
5. **Any three of the following:**
 - Holy
 - Dedicated to God
 - Upstanding in the community
 - Kind
 - Brave
 - Lover of peace

Accept other valid answers:

6. 'Sunnah' is the life of the prophet, as an example which should be followed by Muslims.
7. **Any three of the following:**
 - Important prophet, but not the Son of God
 - Received the Injil (gospels)
 - Did not die (especially not on a cross)
 - Will return to judge mankind with the Mahdi
 - His mother (Mariyam) gave birth to him as a virgin
 - He was the Messiah (however, this means something very different from Christ)
 - He was a follower of Allah

Accept other valid answers

8. A revelation is a message from God to mankind, usually given to a prophet.
9. Students should complete the table as follows:

Arabic Term	English Term	Prophet
Tawrat	Torah	Moses
Injil	Gospel	Jesus
Zabur	Psalms	David
Scrolls of Ibrahim	Scrolls of Abraham	Abraham
Qur'an	Qur'an	Muhammad

10. **Points made might include:**
 - Keeping it higher than all other books, which marks the Qur'an as important.
 - Ensuring that all translations are perfect and always in Arabic, as they believe it is the word of God.

Accept any other correct alternative

11. **Any three of the following:**
 - Word of God
 - The Final Revelation
 - Holiest text in Islam
 - Contains the Sharia
 - Immutable (without error)
 - Given by Allah to humanity

Accept any other correct alternative

12. Answer may differ depending on the individual text chosen by the student. An example: The Scrolls of Ibrahim are believed to be a holy text which was given to the prophet Ibrahim, but they are believed to be completely lost.

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13. **Marks should be awarded as follows:**

- 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a first way Muslims lead their lives; 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct reference.
- 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a second way Muslims lead their lives; 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct reference.

Answer could include:

- Beliefs about leadership in Islam differ depending on the branch of Islam. This is reflected in the discussions of succession of the Prophet Muhammad following his death.
- The Imamate is the Shi'a concept of leadership.
- This is the belief that the Imams, known as Imams, are appointed by the previous Imam. Only twelve (in the majority belief) or seven (in the belief of a minority of Shi'as) are appointed, the last being with the Mahdi.
- The Imams are believed to be able to infallibly interpret the Qur'an.
- The Sunni concept of leadership is known as the caliphate. Leaders are elected through a process.
- Sunnis do also have imams – note the lower case – however, these are understood as heads of mosque.

Allow any other valid point(s)

Topic Test 4: Five Pillars, Ten Obligatory Acts and the Shahadah1. **2 marks, one for each correct answer.**

- Sunni
- Shi'a

2. **Students should fill out the boxes with the following terms, in any order.**

Students gain 1 mark for each correct term.

Shahadah, Saiah, Zakah, Hajj, Sawm

3. **Students should list the Ten Obligatory Acts in full in any order.**

- Saiah – daily prayer
- Sawm – fasting during the holy month of Ramadan
- Zakah – giving of the obligatory 2.5% of their total accumulated wealth to charity
- Hajj – religious pilgrimage to Makkah
- Jihad – struggle to follow the path of God and defend the faith
- Khums – a religious tax of 20% of disposable income
- Amir bin-Maruf – promote what is good
- Nahi Anil Munkar – forbid what is evil
- Tawalla – expressing love to friends of Allah
- Tabarra – hating the enemies of Allah

4. **The scroll should be some derivative of the following:**

'There is no God but Allah (1), and Muhammad is his Messenger (1)'

5. **The box should contain some derivative of the following:**

'And I witness that Ali is the friend of Allah, his rightful representative' (1)

'Of the Prophet and that he is the Prophet's successor' (1)

6. a) **1 mark for a basic but correct answer; 2 marks for a detailed and correct one.**

The Five Pillars of Islam are considered to be the pillars which hold up the House of Islam. The pillars hold up a house.

b) **1 mark for a basic but correct answer; 2 marks for a detailed and correct one.**

The Shahadah is considered to be the central pillar of the house, which is integral to the standing of all the other pillars.

7. **The ticked boxes should be as follows:**

Conversion to Islam, Call to prayer, During daily prayer, Whispered into the ear of a Muslim at death.

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8. **Marks should be awarded as follows:**

- 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a reason why the Shahadah is a pillar of Islam; 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct reference.
- 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a reason why the Shahadah is a pillar of Islam; 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct reference.
- 1 mark should be given for a relevant Scripture verse.
- 1 mark should be given for a reasoned conclusion.

Answer could include:

- The Shahadah is the Muslim declaration of faith and an important prayer which affirms that Allah and Muhammad is his messenger.
- This is based on the Islamic profession that God is one (exemplified in the Qur'an: 'The One, Absolute').
- In the hierarchy of the five pillars of Islam, the Shahadah is considered to be the upholding and supporting them in the same way that a central pillar within a building.
- However, it should be emphasised that this is not considered to be the most important pillar. The other four are considered to be important to follow and uphold. The Shahadah was considered to be the most important pillar, but this does not mean it is considered to be the most important pillar.

Allow any other valid point(s)

Topic Test 5: Salah, Sawm and Zakah

1. **Any two of the following:**

- Sunnis pray five times per day, whereas Shi'as pray three times per day
- Shi'as perform some different Rak'ahs
- Sunnis place their head on the floor, whereas Shi'as might touch their head to the floor or their heads when prostrating during prayer

Allow any other valid point(s)

2. • Rak'ah are prostrations and movements made during prayer.
 • Wuzu is ritual washing of limbs which happen before prayer.
 • Adhan is the call to prayer.
 • Jumu'ah are the weekly communal prayers held at the mosque every Friday.

3. All Muslims pray in the direction of Makkah (1). This is the holiest site in Islam, and the direction in which all Muslims should undertake in their lifetime (1).

4. a) i) Quibla Wall ii) Mihrab
 b) The Quibla Wall and the Mihrab represent the direction of Makkah (1); they are used to denote the direction of this holy place, to enable believers to properly pray in the direction of Makkah.

Allow any other valid point(s)

5. **Any four of the following**

- Food
- Drink
- Sex
- Tobacco
- Superfluous activities (e.g. watching TV)
- Medication (of low importance)
- Chewing gum

Allow any other valid point(s)

6. Ramada

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7. **Any four of the following**
- Compassion for the poor
 - Closeness to Allah
 - Forgiveness of sins
 - Self-discipline
 - Refocus on God
 - Encourages humility
 - Fosters unity in the Ummah

Allow any other valid point(s)

8. **Any two of the following**

- Prayer
- Reading the Qur'an
- Volunteering
- Giving Zakah

Allow other valid responses

9. **Students should tick the following boxes:**

Pregnant women, People who are travelling, The elderly, People with terminal illness, women.

10. a) Charitable giving which is mandatory in the Five Pillars.

- b) **Any two of the following**

- Anonymously
- With a grateful heart
- Happily
- Freely
- Generously

11. A Religious tax for Shi'a Islam

12. **Any two of the following**

- Not actually paying Zakah
- Not paying enough Zakah
- Giving reluctantly, or in the wrong spirit

13. **The sentences should be corrected as follows. Any correct answer should be accepted**

- a) All Muslims should pay Zakah.
- b) Zakah is 2.5% of accumulated wealth.
- c) Sadaqah is voluntary giving on top of Zakah.
- d) Khums is 40% of an individual's disposable income.
- e) Zakah is often given during the month of Ramadan.
- f) The Night of Power is the holiest night of the Islamic calendar.

14. **Marks should be awarded as follows:**

- 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a reason why a Muslim should give Zakah; 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct reference.
- 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a Muslim should not give Zakah; 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct reference.
- 1 mark should be given for a relevant point, otherwise.
- 1 mark should be given for a relevant conclusion.

Answer could include

- Zakah is the obligatory financial giving of 2.5% of accumulated wealth by a believer in Islam, it is of the utmost important that every able Muslim should give Zakah.
- Some Muslims are not required to give Zakah, as they might not have enough wealth.
- Furthermore, anything given over Zakah is not considered Zakah – but rather Sadaqah.
- Therefore, we can conclude that while Zakah is important, it is not a case that all wealth in Zakah.

Allow any other valid point(s)

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Topic Test 6: Hajj, Jihad and Festivals and Commemorations.

1. Hajj is a religious pilgrimage to Makkah which is a religious obligation for every able Muslim.
2. Hajj takes place during the Islamic month of al-Hijrah.
3. **Any three of the following**
 - Muslims should dress in white (men) and black colour (women), to denote the eyes of God.
 - In order to be considered ritually pure, pilgrims must abstain from sexual contact.
 - Ritual washing (e.g. Wuzu) is performed to spiritually and physically cleanse before prayer.
 - Nails should not be cut.
 - Beards or hair should not be cut (as this is done during a stop on the Hajj).

Accept  answers

4. The Ka'aba is a mosque, the holiest site in Islam, in Saudi Arabia, around which the Hajj is performed.
5. a) The Ka'aba is a mosque in the centre of Makkah, around which Muslims will perform Tawaf; they will circle this site seven times as was done by the Prophet.
b) Muzdalifah – this is a site where Muslims will camp together overnight, as well as perform Hajj during the stoning of the Jamarat Pillars at Mina.
c) Mina – This is the location of the Jamarat Pillars, at which believers will hurl stones at the pillars to symbolise the slaying of evil.
d) Mount Arafat – Muslims will stand on this holy site and pray; here it is believed that sincere repentance will result in forgiveness of your sins.
e) Well of Zamzam – Muslims drink from water at this site to remember the faithfulness of their prophet.
f) Al-Safa and Al-Marva – Muslims walk between these two hills in a practice which is performed seven times during the Hajj.
6. a) The word 'Jihad' means 'struggle'.
b) Jihad is commonly misunderstood to mean holy war.

7. There are two understandings of Jihad. The first understanding is known as Greater Jihad, which is to follow the will of Allah and to strive to live on the righteous path (1). An example of Greater Jihad would be the Qur'an and the Sunnah (1).
Lesser Jihad (1) is a struggle to defend the faith using military action (as was done by the Prophet Muhammad (1)). An example of Lesser Jihad would be a group of Muslims fighting against the oppressors (1).

8. **Any two of the following**
 - Military action must only be for God
 - No political gain
 - Must be to liberate people from tyranny
 - No harm can come to innocents (i.e. women or children)
 - Must end when surrender is given
 - Must be upheld by a just leader

9. **Answers could include the following detail:**
 - The Shi'a festival of Ashura is marked on the anniversary of the Battle of Karbala.
 - This happened in 680 CE, which saw the death and martyrdom of Husayn, the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad.
 - It is a day of great mourning for the Shi'a faith, where believers will gather at mosques and wear black and dress in black, and the mosques with black also.
 - In some Shi'a traditions, followers beat themselves with their fists in order to demonstrate their sympathy for the suffering of Husayn.

Accept  other valid responses

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10. **Students should include any two of the following:**
- Sunnis observe Ashura as a minor holiday.
 - It is marked with a voluntary fast.
 - It remembers the deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt.
 - It remembers the prophet Musa.

Accept any valid answers

11. **Students could include any two of the following:**
- Eid ul-Adha is celebrated to mark the sacrifice of the prophet Ibrahim.
 - It is celebrated during Hajj, the pilgrimage.
 - It is celebrated with a sacrifice to mark his willingness to sacrifice his son to Allah.
 - It is celebrated by the worldwide Ummah as well as on Hajj to demonstrate

Accept any valid answers

12. **Students could include any two of the following:**
- Eid ul-Adha is celebrated both on the Hajj and within the wider Ummah.
 - It is celebrated with the sacrifice of an animal on Hajj; in other countries this may be at a slaughterhouse.
 - It is often celebrated with communal meals with family or friends.
 - New clothes are often worn to honour the day.

Accept any valid answers

13. **Marks should be awarded as follows:**
- 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a way in which Muslims celebrate Eid ul-Fitr.
 - 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct reference.
 - 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a second way in which Muslims celebrate Eid ul-Fitr.
 - 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct reference.
 - 1 mark should be given for a relevant Scriptural reference.

Answer could include:

- Eid ul-Fitr is the festival of breaking the fast, which marks the end of the month of Ramadan in the Islamic calendar.
- It is celebrated at the end of the fasting (Sawm) which is observed during Ramadan when Muslims fast from dawn to sunset. As Qur'an 2:183 states 'Oh ye who believe! Fasting is prescribed upon you, as it was upon those before you, so that you may become God-conscious.'
- Therefore, this is the festival of the breaking of the fast; this is often celebrated with friends and family. This often starts with sweet food, such as dates, to break his fast.
- It is often celebrated by attendance at mosques where sermons on forgiveness are given.

Allow any other valid point(s)

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