

# Starters and Plenaries

For GCSE AQA Religious Studies (Short Course)

*Section A: Islam*

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# Teacher's Introduction

This resource has been designed to support the learning and teaching of GCSE AQA Religious Studies (Short Course) Section A: The Study of Religions – Islam. All areas of the specification are covered.

Different activities provide a way into new topics or allow students to reinforce and consolidate their learning – there is also some assessment content. Some activities can be done individually, others in groups, pairs or with the entire class; and there is flexibility to adapt this.

The starters and plenaries in this resource are designed to help teachers allow students to learn continuously by providing short activities which can be slotted in at the beginning and end of lessons. As well as activities covering specification content, some activities focus on exam questions and target setting as well. Each activity should take between 5 and 15 minutes to complete, though some could be adapted into a longer main-lesson activity if desired.

A plan of the activities with teacher's notes is provided at the beginning of the resource to give guidance on how to teach the content. Answers, or possible answers, are included at the end of the resource, to help with student or teacher marking, and in some cases it may be helpful to distribute these as revision resources. Some of the activities themselves may also be useful for revision purposes.

This resource should be informative and educational, and hopefully also enjoyable for students. It should support teachers with a base which they can build on when teaching additional content and skills.

The topics paired with the activities will help students examine differing beliefs under the wider umbrella of 'Islam', as well as exploring how these beliefs impact on the lives of modern Muslims.

Ideally, this will help the students to develop reasoning skills as well as learning important details.

September 2018

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## Topic Coverage

For many of these it will be useful for the students to have some knowledge of the topic

Specification Area	Topic	Activity Description	Suggested Use	
Key Beliefs	1. The Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam	Quiz	S or P	C
	2. Five Roots of Usul-Dih (Shi'a Islam)	Define the roots as shown on worksheet, complete Venn diagram	P	Ind
	3. Tawhid	Correct the mistakes: timed exercise (names of God)	S or P	Ind
	4. The Nature of God	Match the Qur'an verse with the nature of God	S or P	Ind
	5. Angels	Describe the angels, then fill in the blanks	P	Ind
	6. Predestination and Human Freedom	Rewrite the statements into the appropriate columns	S or P	Ind
	7. Life after Death	Fill in the details of the diagram showing life after death	S or P	Ind
Authority	8. Prophethood	Who's Who?	S or P	P
	9. The Qur'an	Fill in the facts on the Qur'an and look up the surahs and write down what they reveal	S or P	Ind
	10. Other Holy Books	Tick the box with the correct statement	S or P	Ind
	11. Imamate in Shi'a Islam	Crossword	P	Ind

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Specification Area	Topic	Activity Description	Suggested Time
Assessment Revision	12. Assessment (1)	Evaluate a sample exam answer	5
	Assessment (2)	True or false?	5
	14. Feedback and Target Setting	Write out targets on the sheet and planned improvements	5
Worship	15. Five Pillars (and Ten Obligatory Acts)	Fill in the Five Pillars and Ten Obligatory Acts on the sheet	5
	16. Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam	Unscramble the words for the Ten Obligatory Acts	5
	17. The Shahada	Cut out and stick on the pieces of the prayer, arranging them to form the phrase	5
	18. Salah	Fill in the times of prayer on the diagram. Extension task includes discussion questions for pairs	5
Duties and Festivals	19. Sawm	Discussion questions	5
	20. Zakah	Fill in the spider diagram using knowledge of Zakah	5
	21. Hajj	Discuss within a group what happens at different points of hajj. Can be presented should time allow	5
	22. Jihad	Read the examples and circle which is a greater or lesser form of jihad. Discussion questions to follow	5
	23. Id ul-Fitr	Complete the Id ul-Fitr story, filling in the detail of the festival	5
	24. Ashura	Match the titles to pictures, filling in description underneath title	5

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## Activity 1 – The Six Articles of Faith in Sun

### Quiz!

Separate into groups of four/five. Your teacher will read out ten questions, should answer. At the end of the quiz, swap with another group to mark the answers.

1.



2.

3.

4.

5.



6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

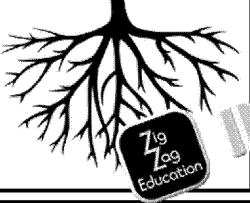

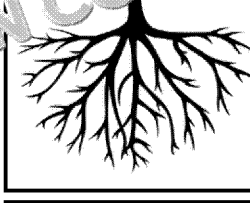
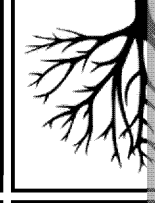



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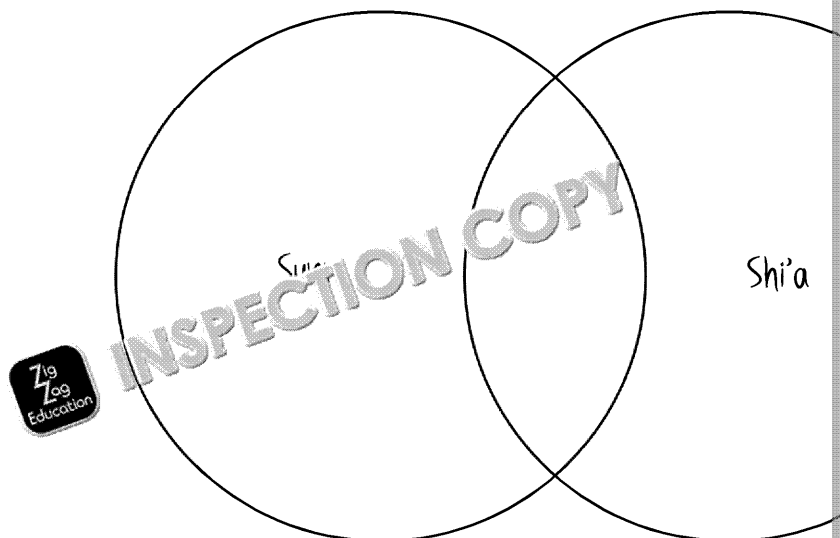


## Activity 2 – Five Roots of Usul al-Din (Shi'a)

Fill in the boxes below the roots with definitions of what these roots are.

Tawhid	Imamate	Adalat	Risala
			
			

Look at the Venn diagram below. Write into the circles which articles/roots branch of Islam, and show which ones they share.



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### Activity 3 – Tawhid

Look at the following statements about the concept of Tawhid within Islam. Write the sentence correctly on the following line.

- 1) The concept of Tawhid means that Islam is a monotheistic faith.

.....

- 2) There are 77 beautiful names for Allah in Islam.

.....

- 3) Some Muslims use a string of 33 jewels to remember the names of Allah.

.....

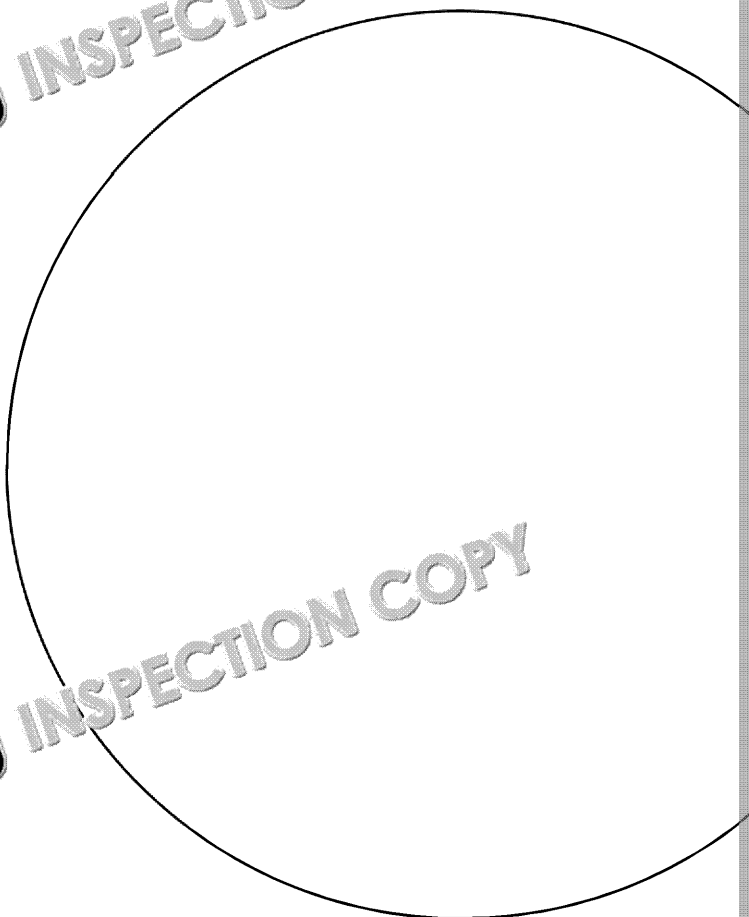
- 4) While Tawhid is important, it is not a central facet of the Islamic faith.

.....

- 5) The Arabic word for God ('Allah') has many plural forms.

.....

Your teacher will give you 60 seconds. Write in the circle below as many of the names of Allah as you can remember within the time.



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## Activity 4 – The Nature of God

Read the quotes below from the Qur'an and match them to what you think is the correct belief regarding the nature of God.

But whoever repents after his crime, and reforms, Allah will accept his repentance. For Allah is Forgiving and Merciful

- Qur'an 5:39

'The word of your Lord has been completed with truth and justice'

- Qur'an 6:115

'He is the First and the Last, the Outer and the Inner, and He has knowledge of all things'

- Qur'an 57:3

'No vision can grasp him, but His grasp is over all vision'

- Qur'an 6:103

'Whichever way you turn, there is Allah's presence'

- Qur'an 2:115

'Allah is kind towards the people merciful'

- Qur'an 2:143

'Stand firmly for justice... even if against yourselves, or your parents or your relatives'

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## Activity 5 – Angels

Look at the angels below and fill in the purpose of each angel on the angel's body.



### Extension:

Fill in the blanks of the statements below with the words which will make the sentences true.

Angels were the \_\_\_\_\_ creation of Allah according to Islamic belief. \_\_\_\_\_  
that Allah made angels from \_\_\_\_\_.

They are without \_\_\_\_\_ and are, therefore, able to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Like Allah, they are \_\_\_\_\_ and so will never die.  
humans although they are created from clay. Unlike humans, they do not have \_\_\_\_\_.

Angels are \_\_\_\_\_ than Allah, but \_\_\_\_\_ than humans.  
able to \_\_\_\_\_ with both.


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## Activity 6 – Predestination and Human Free Will

Look at the table and the statements below; copy the statements given below into the table which represents the branch of Islam which holds that belief.

Sunni	Shi'a
	

Hint: Some of these beliefs are shared by both Sunni and Shi'a.

1. Allah knows, but does not necessarily decide what is going to happen.

2. God does not live within linear time as humans do, and is, therefore, able to know beforehand what choices people will make.

3. While humans can make choices, God has already decided what that choice will be; it is predestined.

4. All actions taken at any time are written in the book of decrees (book of fate).

5. Humans still have free choice, even though God knows what choice they will make.

6. Because of the free choice, God decides what is the entirety of creation.

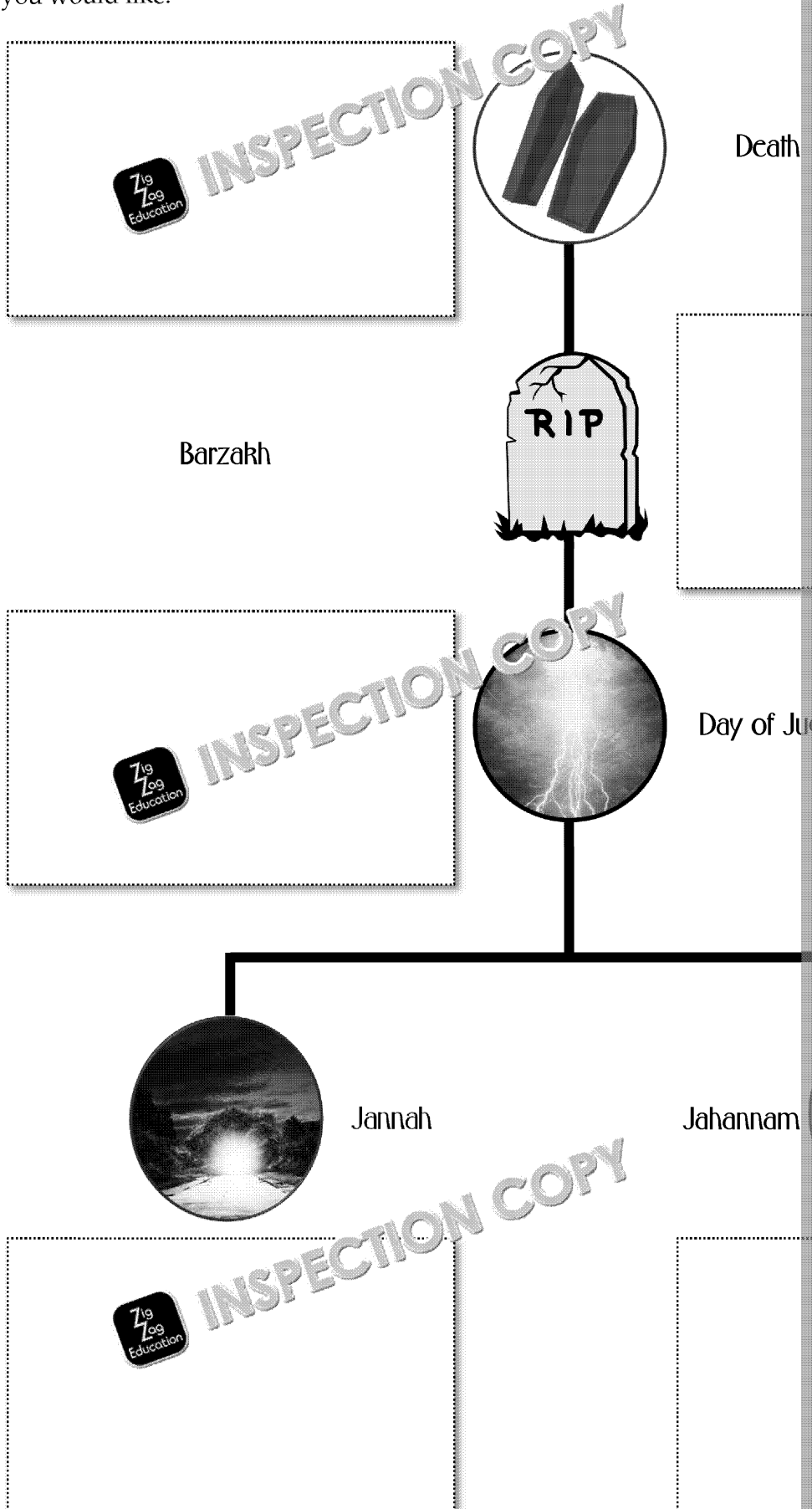
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## Activity 7 – Life after Death

Look at the timeline below. Fill in the blank spaces next to the photos using what a Muslim believes happens at this point in the life/death/afterlife cycle. Feel free to add any other details you would like.



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## Activity 8 – Prophethood

### Who's Who?

Cut out along the indicated lines to create a Who's Who board. Then, in pairs, play a game of Who's Who with the prophets. You must use facts about the prophet in your lesson to guess what your opponent has chosen. Clues are given for the opponent is struggling to guess.

 <p>Muhamad</p> <p>Clue: 'Peace be upon him'</p>	<p>Isa</p> <p>Clue: Muslims believe he is wrongly venerated as a deity.</p>
<p>Ibrahim</p> <p>Clue: His family was polytheistic, but he rejected this.</p>	<p>Ismail</p> <p>Clue: son of Ibrahim</p>
<p>Nuh</p> <p>Clue: 'two by two'</p>	

Example Who's Who questions could be:

- Are you a major prophet?
- Were you the last prophet?
- Did you receive the Gospel?
- Did you receive the Psalms?
- Is your English name 'Jesus'? (this could work for any of the Arabic terms)

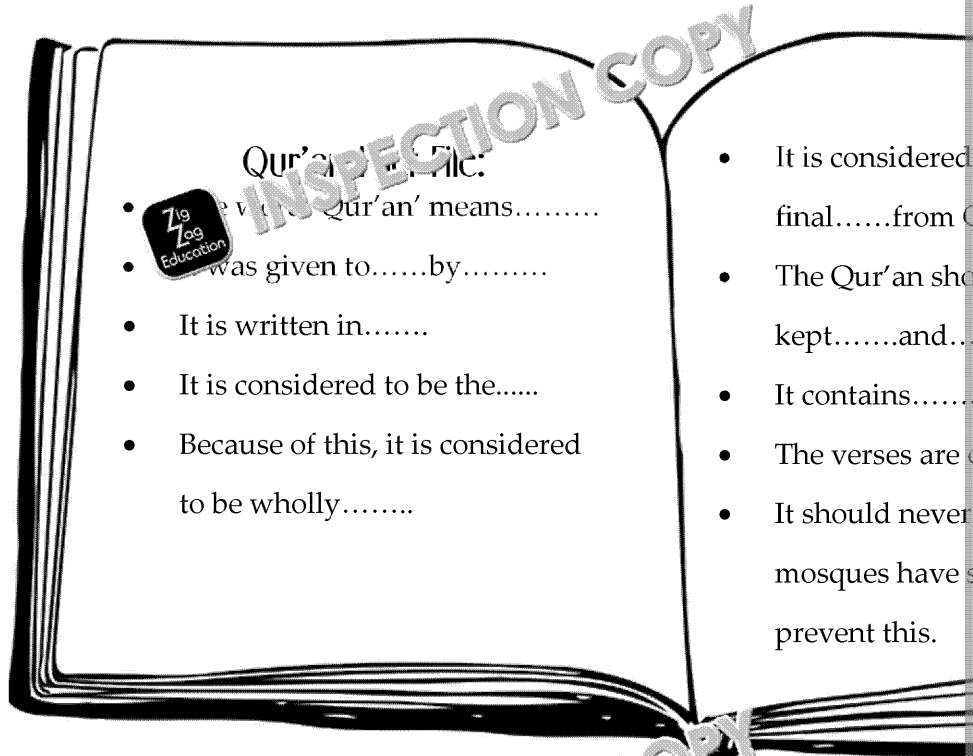
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## Activity 9 – The Qur'an

Complete the fact file on the book below to remember important facts about the Qur'an.



### Extension task

Look at the Qur'an verses below. In pairs, look up the verses listed and write about the meaning of the Qur'an.

Verse	Revelation
Qur'an 2:2	
Qur'an 17:9	
Qur'an 3:2-4	

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## Activity 10 – Other Holy Books

Look at the statements below. Based on your knowledge, tick the correct answer.

- 1) What are the Gospels in Islam considered to be?

A	Another word for Qur'an
B	A holy text that has been lost
C	Matthew, Mark, Luke and John

- 2) Who do Muslims believe the Psalms were given to?

A	Isa
B	Isa
C	Dawud

- 3) What do Muslims believe happened to the Zabur?

A	It was lost
B	It did not exist
C	It was never written down

- 4) What are the Scrolls of Abraham?

A	The Hebrew Torah
B	Revelation given to Abraham/Torah
C	The Old Testament

- 5) What is the Arabic name for the Gospels?

A	Tawrat
B	Zabur
C	Injil

- 6) What is the Arabic name for the Psalms?

A	Zabur
B	Tawrat
C	Injil

- 7) Which prophet received the Injil?

A	Dawud
B	Ismail
C	Isa

- 8) How do Muslims know about these other holy books?

A	They are referenced in the Qur'an
B	They still read and use them
C	They were discovered recently

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## Activity 11 – Imamate in Shi'a Islam

Using the clues below and your knowledge of the imamate, complete the crossword.

Feel free to work by yourself or in pairs.

Description for crossword clues:

- 1) What one of the 12 leaders of Shi'a Islam was called
- 2) A leader of an Islamic community, which in Sunni Islam would be a leader
- 3) The branch of Islam which believes in the authority of the imamate
- 4) Name of the predominant branch of Shi'a Islam which believes in the authority of the imamate
- 5) Daughter of the Prophet, started the lineage of the imams
- 6) Imams guided Shi'a Islam up until this century
- 7) The twelfth and final imam
- 8) Son-in-law of the Prophet, started the lineage of the imams
- 9) The designated day on which Twelvers believe the Mahdi will return
- 10) What Shi'as believe the imams were sent to do
- 11) What was the fate of the first 11 imams?
- 12) Term for the family of Muhammad

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## Activity 12 – Assessment (1)

Below is an example answer to an exam question on this topic. With a partner, discuss the answer and how many marks you would give this answer. Annotate the answer with your thoughts. Think about what the person did well at and what they could potentially improve upon if this was your own answer. The question has a mark value of 2.

### Question:

Explain two reasons the Quran is an important source of authority in Islam.

The Quran is the holiest book in Islam, as it was given to Muhammad as a revelation of God. It is believed to be the Word of God.

There are other books considered to be holy in Islam, but they were misinterpreted, so Allah sent the final revelation in the form of the Quran so it could not be confused.

### Guide for Marking:

- Demonstrate clear knowledge and understanding of **two** reasons why the Quran is an important source of authority.
- A simple explanation will garner one mark.
- A detailed explanation will garner two. For example, a detailed description of the Quran's role in Islam.
- Consistent good grammar and spelling will be a feature of higher-mark answers.

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## Activity 13 – Assessment (2)

Look at the following statements about Islamic beliefs you have looked at so far. Put a 'T' next to the ones you believe to be true, and an 'F' next to the ones that you believe are false. Bonus points will be given for being able to offer the correct answer to the false ones.

- 1) Muslims believe that the Qur'an is the holy and immutable Word of God.  
.....
- 2) The seven attributes of God include: immanence, transcendence, omnipotence, omniscience, mercy, justice and justice.  
.....
- 3) Muslims believe that Jesus was a prophet, whose Arabic name is Isma'il.  
.....
- 4) 'Tawhid' is the term meaning the power of God under which all Muslims must live.  
.....
- 5) The sin of shirk is to deny the Oneness of God. It is particularly serious.  
.....
- 6) There are five roots of the Islamic faith in Shi'a Islam: Tawhid, prophethood, God's messenger, Imamate.  
.....
- 7) In Islam, Jannah is heaven and Jahannam is hell.  
.....
- 8) Other books apart from the Qur'an that are regarded as holy include the Zabur (Psalms) and the Injil (Gospels).  
.....
- 9) The Imamate refers to the belief in Shi'a Islam in a group of 11 Imams who guide Muslims from the death of Muhammad until the end of time.  
.....

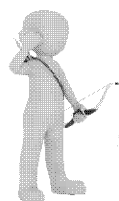
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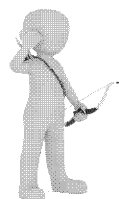
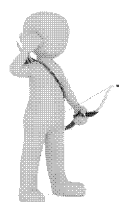


## Activity 14 – Feedback and Target Setting

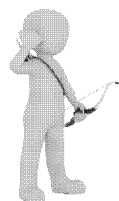
Write the feedback you received from your teacher on your assessment under the arrow. Then think about how you might improve and create a target. Then write the target under the arrow. Draw a picture to remember. Under the arrow write a sentence about how you might achieve it. Make three targets which you think you will be able to achieve.



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# Answers

## Activity 1: The Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam

### Questions:

- 1) What are the names of The Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam?
- 2) Give one reason Muslims believe Allah sent prophets.
- 3) According to Sunnis, what is Muhammad considered to be?
- 4) What is Tawhid?
- 5) In Islam, it is a sin to suggest that God is less than one. What is the name of this sin?
- 6) Give an example of the greater and the lesser forms of this sin.
- 7) Who are the living and the dead, according to the Day of Judgement, according to Sunnis?
- 8) What do Sunnis consider the Qur'an to be?
- 9) Do Muslims believe angels have free will?
- 10) What do angels never cease doing, according to the Qur'an?

### Answers:

- 1) The Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam are: Tawhid, the authority of Qur'an, belief in Angels, the prophets, and the Day of Judgement.
- 2) Sunnis believe Allah sent prophets because in his mercy, he did not want to leave messages to them through his prophets.
- 3) The Seal of the Prophets, alternatively the last or final prophet to whom God sent revelation.
- 4) The concept of the Oneness of God
- 5) Shirk
- 6) Greater shirk is to openly state that there is more than one God, or to contract with one. Lesser is to verbally state that Allah is one, but inwardly not believe this.
- 7) The living and the dead, according to their good and bad deeds
- 8) The Word of God/the final revelation
- 9) No
- 10) Worshipping God

## Activity 2 – Five Roots of Shi'a Islam (Shi'a Islam)

### Roots:

Students could have written any of the following details:

- **Tawhid:** Tawhid means the Oneness of God; this is what makes Islam a monotheistic religion. A grave sin within Islam is to express that there is more than one God. Greater shirk is to verbally say there is more than one God, lesser shirk is to contract with one simultaneously not believing this to be true.
- **Imamate:** Imamate is a Shi'a belief that Allah sent 12 imams after the death of Muhammad as a faith up until 9 CE, following the death of the Prophet Muhammad. The first imam was Ali, followed by his descendants from Muhammad through his daughter (Fatima) and son-in-law (Ali). These imams are considered infallible. The dominant belief is held by the 'Twelvers', indicating the number of imams. The final imam did not die; however, he has been hidden by God. They will appear at the Day of Judgement with Jesus.
- **Adalat:** the justice of God; this is the belief that God treats people fairly and keeps his promises in the Qur'an and the hadiths. Shi'a Muslims believe God is just and fair, and will act accordingly in his superior knowledge and infallibility.
- **Resurrection:** this refers to the resurrection as it will happen at the Day of Judgement. Shi'a Muslims believe that when a person dies, their body stays in the ground in the state of decay until the Day of Judgement, which God decides. The dead will experience a bodily resurrection whether they are Muslim or not. All will then be judged by their deeds in life by Allah. Those who committed good deeds during their lifetime will go to heaven (Jannah) and those who committed bad deeds will go to hell (Jahannam). Both of these are understood to be real, tangible places.
- **Risalat:** means 'prophethood'. It is through prophets that Allah communicates with his creation. Shi'a Muslims considered to have been multiple prophets sent by Allah throughout history; however, the message got altered or confused and thus he revealed his final message (the Qur'an) to Muhammad. According to Shi'a belief there have been multiple prophets including Adam, Noah, Ibrahim (Abraham), Ismail (Ishmael), Dawud (David), Isa (Jesus) and finally Muhammad.

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### Venn Diagram:

- Sunni Section: God's Will, authority of the Qur'an, angels, Day of Judgement
- Shi'a Section: imamates, resurrection, justice of God
- Overlap Section: Tawhid, Risalah (belief in prophets).

### Activity 3: Tawhid

The incorrect words are highlighted and the correction is included in brackets at the end of the sentence.

- 1) The concept of Tawhid means that Islam is a **polytheistic** faith. (monotheistic)
- 2) There are **77** beautiful names for Allah in Islam. (99)
- 3) Some Muslims use a string of **33** **verses** to remember all the names of Allah. (99)
- 4) **While** Tawhid is important, it is **not** a central facet of the Islamic faith. (redaction)
- 5) The Arabic word for God ('Allah') has **many plural forms**. (does not have a plural form)

Potential names for Allah: the Sovereign, the Holy, the Peace-Giver, the Faith-Giver, the Omnipotent, the Overwhelming, the Creator, the Maker, the Designer, the Majestic, the Absolute (Qur'an 112:2), the Gracious, the Merciful (beginning of every chapter), the Loving, Possessor of the Glorious Throne (Qur'an 85:14-15).

### Activity 4: The Nature of God

The verses match up to their corresponding nature of God, as shown in the table below.

Surah/Verse	
'But whoever repents after his crime, and reforms, Allah will accept his repentance. Allah is Forgiving and Merciful'	-
'The word of your Lord has been completed with truth and justice'	-
'He is the First and the Last, the Outer and the Inner, and He has knowledge of all things'	-
'No vision can grasp him, but His grasp is over all vision'	-
'Whichever way you turn, there is Allah's presence'	-
'Allah is kind towards the people, merciful'	-
'Stand firmly for justice...even if against yourselves, or your parents or your relatives'	-

### Activity 5: Angels

#### Angel Bodies:

- **Jibril/Jibrail:** This is the angel which conveys God's messages to his prophets.
- **Izra'il:** This is the angel of death, who takes from humans their last breath when they die.
- **Mika'il:** This is the angel of mercy, who is responsible for looking after heaven and earth. He does not enter. He also sends down such as rain and thunder and lightning.
- **Israfil:** This is the angel who is responsible for sounding the trumpet on the Day of Judgement.

#### Fill in the gaps

Angels were the first creation of Allah according to Islamic belief. Muslims believe that

They are without **sin**, and are, therefore, able to **enter** the presence of **God**. Like humans, they will not **die** as humans all will. Unlike humans, they do not have **free will**.

Angels are **lesser** than Allah, but **greater** than humans, and, therefore, are able to communicate with humans.

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## Activity 6: Predestination and Human Freedom

Sunni	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>God does not live within linear time as humans do, and is, therefore, able to know beforehand what choices people will make.</li> <li>While humans might make choices, God has already decided what that choice will be; he is predestined.</li> <li>All actions taken by humans for a lifetime are written down in the book of decrees (book of life).</li> <li>Because of the Will of God, he decides what is going to happen in the entirety of creation.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allah knows, but does not decide what is going to happen.</li> <li>God does not live within linear time as humans do, and is, therefore, able to know beforehand what choices people will make.</li> <li>All actions taken by humans for a lifetime are written down in the book of decrees (book of life).</li> <li>Humans still have free will, though God already knows what they will choose to make.</li> </ol>

## Activity 7: Life after Death

Answers surrounding these topics may include any of the following details:

<b>Death</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muslims believe that God alone can decide who dies at what point in time.</li> <li>Qur'an 3:145.</li> <li>It is also a belief that the Angel Izra'il takes the final breath from the deceased.</li> </ul>
<b>Barzakh</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Akhirah is the afterlife, Barzakh is the state of waiting one enters after death until the Day of Judgement.</li> <li>Some Muslims believe that after you die, you stay in the grave until the Day of Judgement.</li> <li>Some Muslims believe that in the grave each human will be visited by an angel who will ask them questions. Should they answer correctly, some Muslims believe they will be rewarded in the Day of Judgement.</li> </ul>
<b>Day of Judgement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only God knows when the Day of Judgement will come and only He can bring it about.</li> <li>It will begin when the angel Israfil blows the trumpet which will signal the destruction of the earth and the formation of a new earth.</li> <li>It is at this point that all of humankind, living and dead, will be resurrected.</li> <li>The book of Life will be handed to each individual. If it has been written that they have done good and will go to heaven. If it is handed to their right hand, they will go to hell.</li> <li>The souls are sorted by crossing the Sirat Bridge which spans the gap between the earth and the Day of Judgement. Those who are destined for heaven will travel there over the bridge, those who are destined for hell will fall into the flames.</li> </ul>
<b>Jannah</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jannah is heaven.</li> <li>It is commonly described as a garden, full of beautiful creation and lush vegetation.</li> <li>There is great beauty and joy here, as this is the reward for faithful Muslims who have done good deeds throughout their lifetime.</li> <li>Inhabitants of heaven are described as being eternally young and healthy.</li> <li>Despite it being haram (forbidden) to drink earthly alcohol, here they are allowed to drink wine and not intoxicate. This is something that inhabitants of heaven can enjoy.</li> </ul>
<b>Jahannam</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jahannam is hell.</li> <li>Qur'an 22:19-22</li> <li>A place of great suffering and punishment.</li> <li>Emphasis on the fact that it is a punishment for those who did not follow the teachings of Islam.</li> <li>The imagery used to describe hell within the Qur'an is often very vivid. Those in hell will be punished with pain from fire and boiling water. However, it is believed that those who have developed a physical tolerance to the pain, they are given a new body.</li> <li>Unlike some other world religions, some Muslims believe that those in hell are not condemned to suffer for all eternity. For some, once they have repented and been forgiven, they may be allowed into heaven.</li> </ul>

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## Activity 8: Prophethood

Listen to your class playing Who's Who; look out for the best descriptions and details.

## Activity 9: The Qur'an

### Qur'an Fact File:

- The word 'Qur'an' means 'to recite'
- It was given to **Muhammad** by **God/Al'ah**
- It is written in **Arabic**
- It is considered to be the **word of God**
- Because of this, it is considered to be wholly **infallible**
- It is considered to be the final **revelation/teaching/word** from God.
- The Qur'an should be kept **separate** and **higher** than other books.
- It contains **114** chapters.
- The verses are called **surahs**
- It should never touch the **floor** so mosques have special stands to prevent this

### Verse exercise

Verses	Revelation(s)
Qur'an 2:2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• That there is no uncertainty in the Qur'an</li><li>• It is a guide for the righteous</li></ul>
Qur'an 17:9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is morally upstanding</li><li>• Gives good news to believers in Islam</li><li>• Contains promise of reward for the faithful</li></ul>
Qur'an 3:2-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Came after other books and revelation from God</li><li>• These were the Torah (etc.) which had become confused</li><li>• Contains the correct way to live well in the sight of God</li></ul>

## Activity 10: Other Holy Books

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1) B | 5) C |
| 2) C | 6) A |
| 3) B | 7) C |
| 4) B | 8) A |

## Activity 11: Imamate in Shi'a Islam

Word	Description/Clue
Imamate	What term is used to refer to the concept of leadership in Shi'a
Imam	A leader of an Islamic community, which in Sunni Islam would be the
Shi'a	The branch of Islam which believes in the authority of the imam
Twelvers	Name for the predominant branch of Shi'a Islam which believe
Fatima	Daughter of the Prophet, started the lineage of the imams
Ninth century	Imams guided Shi'a Islam up until this century
Mahdi	The twelfth and final imam
Ali	Uncle and cousin of the Prophet, started the lineage of the imams
Judgement	The designated day on which Twelvers believe the Mahdi will re
Guide	What Shi'as believe the imams were sent to do
Death	What was the fate of the first 11 imams?
Ahl al-Bayat	Term for the family of Muhammad

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### Activity 12: Assessment (1)

The question is stated as requiring four marks. It has enough detail to garner three

*'The Qur'an is the holiest book in Islam, as it was given to Muhammad as the final revelation of the Word of God. (1)*

*There are other books considered to be holy in Islam, but they were misinterpreted, so Allah revealed the Qur'an so that it could not be confused. (1)'*

Other details students could include, for extra marks here would be:

- The Qur'an is written in Arabic, God's holy language.
- There are other holy books including the Tawrat (Torah), Zabur (Psalms) and Injil (Gospel).
- The other holy books were given to the following prophets: Tawrat → Musa (Moses); Zabur → Dawud (David); Injil (Gospel) → Isa (Jesus).
- Tawrat (Torah), Zabur (Psalms) and Injil (Gospel).
- A student could give a Qur'an quote to support their answer; for example Qu... the Book with the Truth, confirming what came before it; and He sent down the... However, this is not essential for a four-mark question.

### Activity 13: Assessment (2)

- 1) True
- 2) True
- 3) False – Muslims believe Jesus was an important prophet whose Arabic name is Isa.
- 4) False – Tawhid means the 'Oneness of God'
- 5) True
- 6) True
- 7) False – Jannah is heaven, while Jahannam is hell.
- 8) True
- 9) False – a succession of 12 imams after Muhammad lead the Shi'a.

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