

Sr. No. ....

# ENTRANCE TEST-2023

## SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

### ISLAMIC STUDIES

Question Booklet Series

A

Total Questions : 60

Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Roll No. : 

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#### Instructions for Candidates :

1. Write your Entrance Test Roll Number in the space provided at the top of this page of Question Booklet and fill up the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. OMR Answer Sheet has an Original Copy and a Candidate's Copy glued beneath it at the top. While making entries in the Original Copy, candidate should ensure that the two copies are aligned properly so that the entries made in the Original Copy against each item are exactly copied in the Candidate's Copy.
3. All entries in the OMR Answer Sheet, including answers to questions, are to be recorded in the Original Copy only.
4. Choose the correct / most appropriate response for each question among the options A, B, C and D and darken the circle of the appropriate response completely. The incomplete darkened circle is not correctly read by the OMR Scanner and no complaint to this effect shall be entertained.
5. Use only blue/black ball point pen to darken the circle of correct/most appropriate response. In no case gel/ink pen or pencil should be used.
6. Do not darken more than one circle of options for any question. A question with more than one darkened response shall be considered wrong.
7. There will be '**Negative Marking**' for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will lead to the deduction of 0.25 marks from the total score of the candidate.
8. Only those candidates who would obtain positive score in Entrance Test Examination shall be eligible for admission.
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10. Calculators and mobiles shall not be permitted inside the examination hall.
11. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank sheets provided with the question booklet.
12. OMR Answer Sheet must be handled carefully and it should not be folded or mutilated in which case it will not be evaluated.
13. Ensure that your OMR Answer Sheet has been signed by the Invigilator and the candidate himself/herself.
14. At the end of the examination, hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator who will first tear off the original OMR sheet in presence of the Candidate and hand over the Candidate's Copy to the candidate.

1. Arabia is
  - (A) a land of very little desert
  - (B) the south western peninsula of Asia
  - (C) a small peninsula on the map
  - (D) a land having very high mountains
2. The *jahilyah* Arabs
  - (A) were monotheistic nomads
  - (B) were not superstitious
  - (C) believed in female deities
  - (D) were mainly Bedouin atheists
3. In his early life Prophet Muhammad (SAAS) was
  - (A) hardly doing his job by himself
  - (B) having no interest in trade
  - (C) not having any earning job
  - (D) known for his honest dealings with others
4. One of the main reasons for describing the Treaty of Hudaibiyah as 'a great victory for the Muslims' is that it
  - (A) was an open campaign against the Makkan pagans
  - (B) opened peaceful ways of preaching and practising Islam
  - (C) served the main objective of the Muslims to perform the pilgrimage
  - (D) made the pilgrimage to Makkah obligatory
5. Institution of *Khilafah* in the history of Islam originated
  - (A) to continue the mission of Prophet Muhammad (SAAS) on true lines of Islam
  - (B) mainly to establish a political society
  - (C) merely to continue the dawah mission of the Prophet (SAAS)
  - (D) due to the internal conflicts among the various Arab tribes
6. The khilafah of 'Umar 1 is described as 'modern welfare state' because
  - (A) there were many conquests
  - (B) he made a number of good administrative reforms
  - (C) he divided state in many provinces
  - (D) he was strict in enforcing laws
7. During his rule Amir Muawiyah
  - (A) succeeded in controlling the revolts of the Khawarij
  - (B) could not overcome any internal threat
  - (C) ignored the policy of negotiation
  - (D) proved a weak administrator
8. The departments of *Diwan-i Barid* and *Diwan-i Khatim* during the Umayyad rule
  - (A) became economically an intolerable burden
  - (B) fall in the central administration
  - (C) had not been established
  - (D) fall in provincial administration
9. One factor of the success of establishment of the Abbasid khilafah was
  - (A) ignoring the Shari'ah laws by the Umayyads
  - (B) the unity between north Arab tribes and Mawalis against the Umayyads
  - (C) extensive atrocities of the Umayyad rulers
  - (D) extreme popularity of Abu al- Abbas al-Safah
10. Al-Mansur's period of *Khilafah* was
  - (A) 833 AD to 842 AD
  - (B) 754 AD to 775 AD
  - (C) 750 AD to 754 AD
  - (D) 813 AD to 833 AD

11. *Bait al-Hikmah* was extensively established as a great centre of knowledge by
- al-Harun
  - al-Mansur
  - Muhammad al-Mahdi
  - Musa al-Hadi
12. The Muslim mathematician whose work is known for introducing Europe science of algebra was
- Jabir ibn al-Hayyan
  - Umar Khayam
  - Nasir al-Din Tusi
  - Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khawarizmi
13. One of the factors of success in establishing Umayyad/ Muslim rule in Spain was that its
- founder was a very great warrior
  - founder, Abd al Rehman, enjoyed the support for his descent from the royal dynasty
  - local governor was very weak
  - people had struggled for the revolt against the local ruler
14. Abd al-Rehman III is known as a great ruler of Muslim Spain mainly for
- spending much of his budget on the army
  - establishing *Madinah al -Zahhrah*
  - expansion of his power
  - establishing justice and peace
15. The astronomer of Muslim Spain whom even Copernicus quoted in his book was
- Al-Zarqali
  - Ibn Haytham
  - Ibn Rushd
  - Nur al-Din abu-Ishaq al-Butruji
16. .... was also a poet apart from his contribution to religious sciences (*Dini ulum*) in Muslim Spain.
- Ibn Rushd
  - 'Umar al-Khayyam
  - al-Zaharawi
  - Ibn Hazm
17. The thought of compilation of the Qur'an in one book came first to
- Zaid bin Thabit
  - 'Umar 1
  - 'Uthman
  - Abdullah ibn Mas'ud
18. Knowledge of *asbab al- nuzul*
- is much related to social sciences
  - helps to understand and explain the Quranic revelation
  - is merely related to event information of the Qur'an
  - is only to understand the beliefs in the Qur'an
19. *Mafatih al-Ghaib* falls in the category of
- tafsir bi al-ray*
  - tafsir bi al- riwayat*
  - modern tafsir
  - sufi tafsir
20. During the time of Prophet Muhammad (SAAS)
- only memorisation of Hadith took place
  - writing down of Hadith was allowed
  - only writing down of the Qur'an was allowed
  - it was very difficult to have access to the knowledge of Hadith

21. 'A person's knowledge of his rights and duties' is definition of fiqh by
- (A) Abu Zahra Misri
  - (B) Abu Hanifah
  - (C) Al-Ghazzali
  - (D) Al-Shafi'i
22. One of the conditions for the validity of ijma' is that
- (A) there must be agreement on any point among the common people
  - (B) any difference must not occur among members of the body of ijma' during their deliberations
  - (C) it must be a tacit ijma'
  - (D) it might have taken place after the death of the Prophet (SAAS)
23. Early development of fiqh is found under the *Sahabah* because they
- (A) preferred it over the other religious sciences
  - (B) had memorised the Qur'an
  - (C) made their decrees on the emerging problems
  - (D) were very liberal in forming the law of Islam
24. Among the popular *madhahib* of fiqh, differences are
- (A) of non-reconciliatory nature
  - (B) in fundamentals of Din
  - (C) of subsidiary nature
  - (D) in Beliefs (*aqā'id*)
25. *Ilm al- Kalam* developed as a discipline to
- (A) understand the Shari'ah law
  - (B) answer questions about the Islamic beliefs, raised by non-Muslims or some Muslims, with arguments
  - (C) philosophise the teachings of Islam
  - (D) to end the rivalries which existed among the early political groups
26. The founder of *Jabaryyah* school of thought is regarded
- (A) one who is of Arab origin
  - (B) Ma'bad Jahini
  - (C) Wasil bin Ata
  - (D) Jahm bin Safwan
27. 'God has attributes which inhere eternally in Him and are in addition to His essence' is the doctrine of
- (A) 'Ash'ariah
  - (B) Mu'tazilah
  - (C) Jabriyyah
  - (D) Qadariyyah
28. The earliest Muslim philosopher who sought reconciliation between religion and philosophy was
- (A) Al-Farabi
  - (B) Al-Ghazzali
  - (C) Al-Kindi
  - (D) Al-Ash'ari
29. By *tasawwuf* in Islam is meant
- (A) asceticism
  - (B) renunciation
  - (C) admonishing
  - (D) *ahsan*
30. In its early development *tasawwuf* termed as a way of
- (A) refuge from society
  - (B) rationality
  - (C) *zuhd*
  - (D) seeking the end of political rivalries

31. Junaid Baghdadi believes
- in the inner behaviour of a sufi as forming the total *tasawwuf*
  - in sobriety and calls intoxication (*sukr*) an evil
  - in both sobriety and intoxication as the positive attributes of a sufi
  - strictly in wearing the sufi dress
32. The conversations of Khawajah Muin al-Din Chisti are compiled in
- Rushd Namah*
  - Mir'al al-Arifin*
  - Nur al- Yaqin*
  - Fawa'id al-Fu'ad*
33. Before the establishment of the Muslim Sultanate in Kashmir (in 1339 AD)
- Muslims had not entered in it
  - a number of Muslims lived in it
  - only newly converted Muslims lived in it
  - no rituals of Islam were practised in it
34. Ranchan, the ruler of Kashmir, converted to Islam
- merely for the political reasons
  - at the hands of Syed Sharaf ud-Din (Bulbul Shah)
  - at the hands of Shah Mir
  - through Shah Na'matullah Farsi
35. The sultan during whose reign Kashmir was raised to a great army power, was
- Sultan Shihab ud-Din
  - Sultan Jamshid
  - Sultan Qutb ud-Din
  - Sultan 'Ala ud -Din
36. The sultan who is known for his great patronage to education and literature in Kashmir, was
- not himself a literary person
  - Sultan Skindar
  - Sultan Zain al -Abidin
  - Ali Shah
37. Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani's role in Kashmir was
- of a fugitive saint from Persia
  - to introduce merely the Kubrawiyah order
  - not totally liked by its sultans
  - to introduce both the sufi path and the Shar'iah properly
38. Shaikh al- Alam in his poetry awakens his masses about
- meaninglessness of society
  - spiritual life liberally
  - Tawhid. Hereafter, selflessness and justice
  - living life of a recluse
39. Shaykh Yaqub Sarfi is known for his excellence
- in political works
  - mainly in sufi poetry
  - in both religious sciences and poetry
  - in developing cordial relations with the local rulers
40. The influence of Iran on medieval Kashmir society is found
- in following the Persian state system
  - specially in its literature in Persian language
  - in its total transformation towards the Shi'ah theology
  - in its replacement of local language and culture

41. Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab succeeded in seeking co-operation of Amir ibn Sa'ud to
- establish his own political power
  - reform the society in terms of Islamic creed and law
  - make a strict retrogressive society
  - to revolt against the British colonialism
42. The movement of Hasan al-Bana believes in
- anti-modernisation of education
  - religious extremism
  - traditional absolutism
  - change through parliamentary democracy
43. One objective of Islamic revolution of Iran was to
- form a federation of world Islamic nations
  - oppose the westernisation policies of Muhammad Reza Shah
  - marginalise the women education
  - ignore the status of the Sunni jurisprudence
44. Tanzimat is a period in the Turkish history that is known for
- its industrialisation
  - reforms of secular democratic nature
  - preservation of Islamic Turkish culture
  - pan-Islamism
45. Nadwatul 'Ulama, Lucknow is famous for imparting education in
- philosophy of Islamic law
  - vocational courses
  - Arabic language and literature with Islamic orientation
  - science of Hadith
46. Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi is
- directly a contrast to AMU, Aligarh
  - a semi traditional educational institution
  - a modern developed educational institution
  - not having its vocational courses
47. Jamal ud-Din Afghani was not tolerated by the British colonial power mainly for his
- refutation of Naturalists
  - preaching the unity of the Muslim world
  - revolutionary traditionalism
  - differences with al-Azhar 'ulama
48. Dr. Muhammad Iqbal was a Muslim thinker who
- had not enough knowledge of modern philosophies
  - propounded the universal vision of Islam in his works
  - was in favour of modern materialism
  - was little interested in the Indian spiritual legacy
49. The Qur'an instructs about 'conduct of affairs with consultation'
- is directly related to sovereignty of Allah
  - that prescribes the establishment of state
  - that signifies the democratic spirit of Islamic state
  - is meant to form the community
50. The term, *al-madinah al-fadilah* forms a category of state in the political thought of
- al-Mawardi
  - al-Ghazzali
  - Ibn -Khaldun
  - al-Farabi
51. Payment of zakah by the wealthy in Islam is to
- ensure full economic equality
  - provide economic security to poor and destitute
  - prevent people from becoming wealthy
  - eradicate love for earning wealth

52. The contract where one person invests capital and other becomes entrepreneur and the profit is shared as per agreed terms and the loss is borne by the capitalist, is called in Islamic banking
- (A) *ijarah*  
 (B) *mudaribah*  
 (C) *musharikah*  
 (D) *murabihah*
53. Islamic sociology is the study of society
- (A) to know its function at various levels  
 (B) in a liberal way  
 (C) to understand the culture scientifically  
 (D) in both ideological and empirical way
54. Ibn Khaldun's social thought explains
- (A) merely about primitive societies  
 (B) how bedouin/village and sedentary society are formed  
 (C) the spirituality of cultures  
 (D) the decline of Muslim civilization
55. Islamic Psychology is the study
- (A) of mystical ways of an individual being  
 (B) of spiritual side of man  
 (C) what is good for man  
 (D) of human behaviour with reference to submission to God
56. Islamic Sociology is the emerging discipline of Social Sciences that
- (A) have only one-sided approach of social issues  
 (B) can examine the present problems in a holistic way  
 (C) is very little useful for its taking things superficially  
 (D) takes the problems merely as a material phenomenon
57. 'And it is He who created the night and the day, and the sun and the moon. Each of them is floating in its orbit' is translation of verse 33, Al-Anbiya
- (A) explaining that worship is to God alone  
 (B) that refutes drastically modern science of heavenly bodies  
 (C) that is related to science of solar system in Islam  
 (D) that exclusively addresses to the Makkan pagan's wrong faith
58. Jabir ibn Hayyan is known for
- (A) classification of knowledge  
 (B) 'theory of balance'  
 (C) knowledge in Jurisprudence of his school  
 (D) critique of Greek sciences
59. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the great aerospace scientist of India
- (A) got in the later years of his life exclusively engaged in Indian political establishment  
 (B) was in favour of retaining ethical values in the development of science in India  
 (C) liked little to motivate the youth of India  
 (D) was merely interested in development of technological knowledge
60. The Islamic World Academy of Sciences (IAS) is a non-profit organisation that
- (A) is meant to have merely policy decisions about Islamic scientific development  
 (B) focuses on promoting socio-economic development of the Muslim world  
 (C) mainly aims at promoting the development of science and technology in OIC member countries  
 (D) does not publish any of its journal

# ROUGH WORK



Sr. No. ..... 128

# ENTRANCE TEST-2020

## SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

### ISLAMIC STUDIES

Total Questions : 60

Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Question Booklet Series

**D**

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1. "This day have I perfected your religion for you completed My favour upon you and have chosen for you Islam as your religion ....." Its Quranic reference is :  
 (A) Al-Baqarah:23  
 (B) Al-Nisa:45  
 (C) Al-Ahzab:43  
 (D) Al-Maidah:03
2. The concept of "Trinity" in Christians includes :  
 (A) God, Jesus and Mary  
 (B) God, Jesus and Gabriel  
 (C) God, Jesus and Holy Spirit  
 (D) None of the above
3. Hinduism advocates :  
 (A) Monotheism  
 (B) Atheism  
 (C) Polytheism  
 (D) Pantheism
4. *Ahl al-Kitab* (the people of the Book) refers to :  
 (A) Zorastrians and Jews  
 (B) Christians and Sabians  
 (C) Jews and Christians  
 (D) Hindus and Buddhists
5. Under the Abbasids the first scholar to receive the title of *Qadi al-Qudha* was the famous :  
 (A) Imam Abu Yusuf (RA)  
 (B) Imam Abu Muhammad (RA)  
 (C) Imam Abu Hanifah (RA)  
 (D) Ima al-Hadi (RA)
6. Under the Abbasids the Caliphal bodyguards were given the title :  
 (A) *Fursan*  
 (B) *Haras*  
 (C) *Harbiyah*  
 (D) *Ramiyah*
7. The tenure of Umayyad rule in Spain was :  
 (A) 756-1031 C.E.  
 (B) 856-931 C.E.  
 (C) 756-1013 C.E.  
 (D) 675-931 C.E.
8. The earliest Spanish Muslim scientist who edited and corrected the Planetary Tables of Al-Khawarzimi was :  
 (A) Abul Uthama Maslama  
 (B) Abul Isa Maslama  
 (C) Abul Qasim Maslama  
 (D) Abu Ishaq Maslama
9. The tenure of the Sultan Zainul Abidin, who was also known as Badshah of Kashmir lasted from 1420-1470. He was the successor of :  
 (A) Sultan Sikandar  
 (B) Sultan Haider Shah  
 (C) Sultan Hasan Shah  
 (D) Sultan Ali Shah
10. *Naskh* and *Nastaliq* are two prominent styles of the art of :  
 (A) Painting  
 (B) Music  
 (C) Calligraphy  
 (D) Sculpture
11. The primary source on the biography of Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani (RA) is :  
 (A) *Matlabul Talibin*  
 (B) *Khulasatul Manaqib*  
 (C) *Awrad-i-Fathiyyah*  
 (D) None of the above

12. The native village of Shaikh Nurudin Nurani (RA) was located within the radiating influence of :
- (A) Sayyid Tajuddin  
(B) Sayyid Hussain Simnani  
(C) Baba Daryauddin Simnani  
(D) Sayyid Hyder Simnani
13. The blissful state of self is called :
- (A) *Nafs-i-Amarah*  
(B) *Nafs-i-Lawamah*  
(C) *Nafs-i-Mutmainah*  
(D) None of the above
14. The title of the book authored by Al-Farabi on the political thought is :
- (A) *Hay bin Yaqzan*  
(B) *Al-Iqtisad*  
(C) *Al-Qanun fi al-Tibb*  
(D) *Madinah al-Fadilah*
15. Islamic Economy approves :
- (A) Economic equality  
(B) Economic disparity  
(C) Economic justice  
(D) None of the above
16. *Tarikh-i-Rusul wa al-Muluk* I is authored by :
- (A) Ibn Khaldun  
(B) Ibn Jarir  
(C) Masudi  
(D) Baladhuri
17. The Quranic verse "*Have not the disbelievers pondered that the Heavens and the Earth were of one piece then We separated them and that We made of water every living thing ? Will they not then believe,*" partly supports :
- (A) The Bing Bang Theory about the origin of Universe  
(B) The Steady State Theory about the origin of Universe  
(C) Design Theory  
(D) None of the above
18. A very famous work on Algebra entitled "*Al-Jabr wa al-Muqabalah*" which besides other things contains analytical solutions of linear and quadratic equations was authored by :
- (A) Muhammad bin Isa al-Khawarizmi  
(B) Ahmad bin Musa al-Khawarizmi  
(C) Muhammad bin Musa al-Khawarizmi  
(D) Abdullah bin Musa al-Khawarizmi
19. Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi's work "*Kitab al-Judari wa al-Hasabah*" is regarded as the first treatise on :
- (A) Small Pox and Chicken Pox  
(B) Measles  
(C) Polio  
(D) Circulation of blood
20. The verse "*and Allah has Created every animal from water .....*" bears the Quranic reference :
- (A) L:15  
(B) XXIV:45  
(C) VL:45  
(D) XXV:45
21. The Jahiliyyah poets were fond of singing the praises of *hamasah* which means :
- (A) Manliness  
(B) Fortitude and enthusiasm  
(C) Hospitality  
(D) None of the above
22. The Quranic reference to the name of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ as Ahmad ﷺ is :
- (A) XVI:6  
(B) XVI:16  
(C) VI:61  
(D) LXI:6

23. The pious Caliph who designated the lunar year in which the *Hijrah* took place as the official starting point of the Muslim era was :
- (A) Hadrat Abu Bakr (RA)  
 (B) Hadrat 'Umar (RA)  
 (C) Hadrat 'Uthman (RA)  
 (D) Hadrat 'Ali (RA)
24. The copy of the Holy Quran which was taken as the standard basis during the period of Hadrat 'Uthman (RA) was in the custody of :
- (A) Hadrat Hafsa (RA)  
 (B) Hadrat Salmah (RA)  
 (C) Hadrat Zainab (RA)  
 (D) Hadrat Aisha (RA)
25. The Coherence in the Quran refers to :
- (A) *Asbab-i-Nuzul*  
 (B) *Rabt and Nazm*  
 (C) *Nasikh wa Mansukh*  
 (D) *Muhkamat and Mutashabihat*
26. The great *Mufasir* of the Quran, Allama Zamakhshari died in the year :
- (A) 1044 C.E.  
 (B) 1244 C.E.  
 (C) 1144 C.E.  
 (D) 1344 C.E.
27. One of the *Sahifas* on *Hadith* was collected by Abu Hurairah (RA) and taught and handed down by him to his student namely :
- (A) Hammam bin Munabbih  
 (B) Hamamad bin Munabbih  
 (C) Amar bin Munabbih  
 (D) Hamas bin Munabbih
28. Imam Jafar al-Sadiq (RA) had the privilege to be one of the teachers of the Jurist :
- (A) Imam Abu Yousuf (RA)  
 (B) Imam Abu Hanifah (RA)  
 (C) Imam Muhammad (RA)  
 (D) Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal (RA)
29. The statement "*The perpetrator of grave sins is neither a complete unbeliever nor a perfect believer; he is placed midway between unbelief and faith – an intermediate state (manzilah bain al-manzilatain)*" was stated by Wasil bin 'Ata when a query was put to :
- (A) Imam Abul Hasan Ashari (RA)  
 (B) Imam Hasan al-Basri (RA)  
 (C) Imam Abdul Wahid bin Zayd (RA)  
 (D) Imam Habib al-Ajami (RA)
30. The universe was described as architectonic whole by a Muslim philosopher known by the name :
- (A) Al-Farabi  
 (B) Ibn Sina  
 (C) Al-Kindi  
 (D) Ibn Rushd
31. The titles *Sayyidu Taifah* (Lord of the sect) and *Taousul 'Ulama* (peacock of the learned) were given to :
- (A) Rabia al-Basri (RA)  
 (B) Hasan al-Basri (RA)  
 (C) Junaid al-Baghdadi (RA)  
 (D) Abu Yazid Bistami (RA)
32. Hammad al-Dabbas was one of the spiritual mentors of :
- (A) Shaikh Sayyid Abdul Qadir Jilani (RA)  
 (B) Khawaja Muin al-Din Chisti (RA)  
 (C) Shaikh Shibab al-Din Suhrawardi (RA)  
 (D) Khawja Muhammad Bahauddin Naqashband (RA)

33. The birth place of Muhammad bin Abdul Wahab was :
- Cairo
  - Damascus
  - Uyayna
  - Jeddah
34. Zainab al-Ghazali, the top ranking woman leader of Ikhwan al-Muslimun was born in the year :
- 1907 C.E.
  - 1919 C.E.
  - 1922 C.E.
  - 1917 C.E.
35. The Sanusi Movement was founded by Muhammad ibn Ali at :
- Algiers
  - Makkah
  - Jeddah
  - Tripoli
36. The Constitutional Movement in Iran led to the establishment of Parliament under :
- Qajar Dynasty
  - Pahalvi Dynasty
  - Safavi Dynasty
  - None of the above
37. The main objective of prescribing *Sawm* in the Quran has been mentioned as *taqwa*. Its Quranic reference is :
- IV:83
  - II:183
  - III:38
  - V:38
38. The Hadith "*To worship Allah as if you see Him, and if you cannot achieve this state of devotion then you must consider that He is looking at you*" is the interpretation given by Prophet ﷺ for :
- Islam
  - Iman
  - Ihsan
  - Taqwa
39. At one place the holy Quran prescribes social behaviour of the human beings in these words "*...(show) kindness unto parents, and unto near kindred, and orphans and the needy, and unto the neighbour ....., and the fellow travellers and the way farer, and (the slaves) whom your right hands possess .... who so taketh the satan for a comrade, a bad comrade hath he.*" Its Quranic reference is :
- IV:36-38
  - II:36-38
  - III:36-38
  - V:36-38
40. Eight main heads of the state expenditure are identified in this verse "*Alms are for the poor and needy and those employed to administer the (funds), for those whose hearts have been reconciled (recently) (to truth), for those in bondage and in debt; in the cause of Allah; and for the way farer (thus it is) ordained by Allah, and Allah is full of knowledge and wisdom*". Its Quranic reference is :
- Al-Baqarah:60
  - Al-Maidah:60
  - Al-Nisa:60
  - Al-Tawbah:60
41. "*No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile*" is provided in UDHR under Article Number :
- 12
  - 10
  - 9
  - 17
42. The Verses 27 and 58 of *Surah al-Nur* provide for :
- Right to privacy
  - Right to inherit property
  - Right to freedom of expression
  - None of the above

43. "And do not kill the soul which Allah has forbidden, except by right. And whoever is killed unjustly – We have given his heir authority, but let him not exceed limits in [the matter of] taking life. Indeed, he has been supported [by the law]." This right to security of life has Quranic reference as :
- (A) Al-Isra:33  
 (B) Al-Baqarah:33  
 (C) Al-Nisa:33  
 (D) Al-Imran:33
44. *Al-Baqarah*:188, 267 make a provision for :
- (A) Right to pacts  
 (B) Right to property  
 (C) Right to freedom of expression  
 (D) Right to legal delegation
45. There was so great settlement of Indian merchants at Ubala that it was called as "*Ardul Hind*". It was located in :
- (A) Yemen  
 (B) Syria  
 (C) Egypt  
 (D) None of the above
46. The tenure of the Khalji Sultans in India was :
- (A) 1206–1240 C.E.  
 (B) 1290–1320 C.E.  
 (C) 1340–1400 C.E.  
 (D) 1258–1300 C.E.
47. Fatehpur Sekri served as the Capital of the Mughal Empire from :
- (A) 1580–1595 C.E.  
 (B) 1571–1585 C.E.  
 (C) 1575–1595 C.E.  
 (D) 1517–1558 C.E.
48. *Izalat ul Khifa* is authored by :
- (A) Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi (RA)  
 (B) Khawja Bahaudin Naqashban (RA)  
 (C) Shah Waliullah Dehalvi (RA)  
 (D) Shaykh Ahad Faruqi (RA)
49. The Quranic reference for the last verse revealed regarding the prohibition of Riba is :
- (A) IV:89  
 (B) II:79  
 (C) III:79  
 (D) II:279
50. Which one of the following modes of the Interest-free Banking mean "leasing" ?
- (A) *Ijarah*  
 (B) *Murabahh*  
 (C) *Musharakah*  
 (D) None of the above
51. *Intisnah* mode of banking provides for :
- (A) Co-partnership  
 (B) Partnership  
 (C) Manufacture and sale  
 (D) None of the above
52. The Headquarter of Islamic Development Bank is at :
- (A) Makkah  
 (B) Madinah  
 (C) Jeddah  
 (D) Riyad
53. As regards the women as wives, the holy Quran expresses, "*They are your garments. And ye are their garments*". Its exact reference in the Quran is :
- (A) II:187  
 (B) III:178  
 (C) IV:87  
 (D) V:78

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54. It is not included in the economic institutions of a Muslim State :
- (A) *Waqf*  
 (B) *Baitul Mal*  
 (C) *Zakat*  
 (D) *Shura*
55. The main purpose of Islamic State is stated as “(They are) those who, if We establish them in the land, establish regular prayers and give regular charity, enjoin the Right and forbid wrong”. Its Quranic reference is :
- (A) Al-Hujrat:58  
 (B) Al-Isra:33  
 (C) Al-Hajj:41  
 (D) Al-Baqarah:188
56. *Khilafah* in technical sense stands for :
- (A) Anarchy  
 (B) Monarchy  
 (C) Vicegerency  
 (D) Lordship
57. The Deoband school was founded in the year :
- (A) 1857  
 (B) 1877  
 (C) 1867  
 (D) 1887
58. *“An illuminated heart is Deoband;  
 And Nadwah is a clever tongue;  
 You seek to know what Aligarh is like;  
 A distinguished stomach, call it right.  
 A stomach takes precedence, my friend,  
 but the main point is thought about our end”*.  
 This poem is attributed to :
- (A) Faiz Ahmad Faiz  
 (B) Allama Iqbal  
 (C) Amir Khusru  
 (D) Akbar Allahabadi
59. Nadwatul ‘Ulama, Lucknow was founded in the year :
- (A) 1893  
 (B) 1839  
 (C) 1739  
 (D) 1793
60. The demise of Maulana Muhammad Ilyas, the founder of Tablighi, took place on :
- (A) 13 June, 1944 C.E.  
 (B) 13 January, 1944 C.E.  
 (C) 13 July, 1944 C.E.  
 (D) 13 August, 1944 C.E.

1. Spain was conquered by the Arabs in the year :
  - (A) 701 A.D.
  - (B) 708 A.D.
  - (C) 711 A.D.
  - (D) 720 A.D.
2. The mosque of Cordova was built by :
  - (A) Abdul Rahman I
  - (B) Musa bin Nusair
  - (C) Hakam II
  - (D) None of the above
3. Jibraltar is named after the famous Arab General :
  - (A) Tariq bin Ziyad
  - (B) Musa bin Nusair
  - (C) Qutaibah bin Muslim
  - (D) Abdullah bin Amir
4. The fall of Granada took place in the year :
  - (A) 1148 A.D.
  - (B) 1236 A.D.
  - (C) 1492 A.D.
  - (D) 1498 A.D.
5. Offering *salah* in Islam falls strictly in the category of:
  - (A) Ethics
  - (B) Aqaid
  - (C) Law
  - (D) Ibadah
6. Polygyny in Islam is allowed :
  - (A) In a liberal way
  - (B) With just conditions
  - (C) To provide more freedom to a male
  - (D) To justify the superiority of man over woman
7. Which Quranic verse declares Prophet as the perfect example to follow ?
  - (A) Al-Ahzab, Verse 21
  - (B) Al-Baqarah, Verse 13
  - (C) Al-Maidah, Verse 21
  - (D) Al-Nisa, Verse 22
8. *Fard* means :
  - (A) Duty
  - (B) Obligation
  - (C) Permissible
  - (D) None of the above
9. By human rights is generally meant the rights which man is entitled to as :
  - (A) A human being
  - (B) A favour from state
  - (C) A rational being
  - (D) None of the above
10. In Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it is laid down that any human being :
  - (A) Cannot change his religion
  - (B) Can change his religion
  - (C) Can be punished if he changes his religion
  - (D) None of the above
11. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the UN General Assembly on :
  - (A) 10 December 1948
  - (B) 15 December 1948
  - (C) 20 December 1948
  - (D) 25 December 1948
12. Basic human rights include :
  - (A) Right to Life
  - (B) Right to Equality
  - (C) Right to Faith
  - (D) All of the above
13. The basic principle of Islamic economy is that:
  - (A) Ownership of wealth is recognized
  - (B) Wealth is the exclusive right of State
  - (C) Earning of wealth is not good
  - (D) None of the above



14. *Zakah* is made obligatory :
- To save more and more wealth for the State
  - Upon rich Muslims on their wealth
  - To render strict equality of wealth
  - To pay salaries of employees of the State
15. One of the important economic functions of State in Islam is to :
- Promote Capitalism
  - Ensure the just distribution of wealth
  - Encourage total nationalization of wealth
  - None of the above
16. *Ushr* denominates the proportion :
- 1/5
  - 1/20
  - 1/10
  - 1/30
17. State in Islam comes into existence especially to :
- Elect a leader
  - Establish a just social order
  - Generate more capital
  - Preserve natural sources
18. *Shura* in Islam stands for :
- Islamic democracy
  - Monarchy
  - Modern democracy
  - Autocracy
19. Non-Muslims in an Islamic State are called *dhimmis* because :
- They are second class citizens
  - Their welfare is the basic responsibility of it
  - They are not given basic rights
  - They are temporary citizens
20. Muslim *Ummah* is the community of :
- Rigid Socialization
  - Political hegemony
  - Religious intolerance
  - Intercultural and International harmony
21. The treaty of Hudaibiah was signed between :
- Muslims and Jews
  - Muslims and Makkian disbelievers
  - Muslims and Christians
  - None of the above
22. The first pledge of Aqabah concluded between :
- Prophet Muhammad and the people of Madinah
  - Prophet Muhammad and Mushrikin of Makkah
  - Prophet Muhammad and Jews
  - Prophet Muhammad and Christians
23. The State founded by Prophet at Madinah was of :
- Autocratic nature
  - Monarchic nature
  - Pluralistic nature
  - Socialistic character
24. The battle of Trench took place between :
- The Muslims and the Quraish
  - The Muslims and the Jews
  - The Muslims and the *Munafiqin*
  - The Muslims and the Christians
25. The Riddah Wars were fought during the Caliphate of :
- Abu Bakr
  - Umar Bin al-Khattab
  - Uthman
  - Umar Bin Abdul Aziz
26. The Muslim Naval Force was first organized during the Caliphate of :
- Hadrat Umar
  - Hadrat Uthman
  - Hadrat Abu Bakr
  - Hadrat Ali
27. Minting of local coinage was introduced under :
- Umar I
  - Uthman
  - Abdul Malik
  - Muawiyah

28. Which Ummayyad caliph made his royal families return back the illegally collected estates to their real owners ?
- (A) Muawiyyah  
(B) Walid  
(C) Umar bin Abdul Aziz  
(D) Hisham
29. The first *Wahy* revealed to Prophet Muhammad constitutes the part of Quranic Surah :
- (A) Al-Baqarah  
(B) Al-Yasin  
(C) Al-'Alaq  
(D) Al-Jumma
30. Shan-e-Nuzul means :
- (A) The theme discussed in the Quran.  
(B) The relationship of a Surah with the next Surah.  
(C) The background and conditions in which a Surah is revealed  
(D) None of the above
31. The foremost principle of tafsir is to :
- (A) Begin tafsir with the Quran itself  
(B) Refer to the reports from the Sahabah  
(C) Consult the opinions of the Muslim scholars  
(D) Seek guidance from the sayings of the Prophet
32. Tafsir al-Kashshaf is written by :
- (A) Tabari  
(B) Zamakhshari  
(C) Razi  
(D) Ibn Kathir
33. Which of the following is associated with the science of Hadith ?
- (A) Ilm-e-Kalam  
(B) Mantiq  
(C) Riwayah wa Dirayah  
(D) Falsafah
34. *Sihah Sittah* refers to :
- (A) Collections of the poems  
(B) Collections of Hadith  
(C) Collections of Arabic stories  
(D) Collections of Quranic Verses
35. Besides the sayings and deeds of the Prophet the meaning of Hadith includes :
- (A) Opinions of the Sahabah  
(B) His tacit approvals  
(C) Fatawa of the Taba'in  
(D) None of the above
36. The second source of Islamic law is :
- (A) Hadith  
(B) Quran  
(C) Ijma  
(D) Qiyas
37. The first systematic book on *Usul al-Fiqh* was written by :
- (A) Imam Abu Hanifa  
(B) Imam Jafar Sadiq  
(C) Imam Shafi  
(D) Imam Malik
38. Abu Yusuf was associated with :
- (A) Maliki School of Thought  
(B) Hanafi School of Thought  
(C) Jafari School of Thought  
(D) Zahiri School of Thought
39. Ilm al-kalam emerged to :
- (A) Disprove other religions  
(B) To form a dialogue  
(C) To defend the Islamic doctrines  
(D) None of the above
40. The Muslim philosophical school which believed in 'Reason' and 'Revelation' was :
- (A) Qadarites  
(B) Jabarites  
(C) Muatazalites  
(D) Asharites
41. Sufism in Islam is :
- (A) Psychologically founded  
(B) A cultural manifestation  
(C) Rooted in the *Shariah*  
(D) Not existing

42. In his Sufism Juniad of Baghdad recognizes :
- (A) *Sukr*  
 (B) Sobriety  
 (C) Sobriety and Sukr  
 (D) Other worldliness
43. Hassan al-Basri was born at :
- (A) Kufah  
 (B) Makah  
 (C) Madinah  
 (D) Basrah
44. Naqashbandi Sufi Silsila was founded by :
- (A) Khawja Muhammad Bahauddin  
 (B) Sheikh Shihabuddin  
 (C) Khawja Muin al Din  
 (D) Sheikh Ali Hijwairi
45. Sheikh Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab's movement attempted at :
- (A) Islamic reform in society  
 (B) Flourishing Wahhabi dynastic supremacy  
 (C) Bringing a modern change  
 (D) None of the above
46. The learning centre of Sanusi movement was known as :
- (A) Khanqah  
 (B) B. Madrasah  
 (C) Zawiyah  
 (D) Ribat
47. Ikhwan al Muslimun emerged in :
- (A) Egypt  
 (B) Syria  
 (C) Turkey  
 (D) India
48. Tanzimat in Turkey is related to :
- (A) Its secularization  
 (B) Make new reforms of democratic nature  
 (C) Socialist change  
 (D) Anti-modernization
49. Pan Islamic Thought is associated with :
- (A) Kamal Ataturk  
 (B) Rashid Rida  
 (C) Jamal Abdul Nasir  
 (D) Jamal-ud-Din Afghani
50. *Asrar-e-Khudi* was written by :
- (A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad  
 (B) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan  
 (C) Allama Iqbal  
 (D) Maulana Maududi
51. The concept of *Mutahiddah Qaumiyyat* was propounded by :
- (A) Maulana Azad  
 (B) Iqbal  
 (C) Maulana Maududi.  
 (D) Sayyid Ahmad Khan
52. Maulana Maududi was the founder of :
- (A) Jamat-i-Islami  
 (B) Al-Ikhwān al-Muslimūn  
 (C) Jamait Ulama-i-Hind  
 (D) None of the above
53. Who was the last Mughal ruler of India ?
- (A) Babur  
 (B) Humayun  
 (C) Bahadur Shah Zaffar  
 (D) Aurangzeb
54. Darul Ulum Deoband was founded in the Year :
- (A) 1866  
 (B) 1894  
 (C) 1857  
 (D) 1884
55. Aligarh School was established to promote :
- (A) Modern education among Muslims  
 (B) Traditional education among Muslims  
 (C) Reconciliation between Modern and Traditional education  
 (D) None of the above

56. Nadwatul Ulama was founded in the year :

- (A) 1894
- (B) 1857
- (C) 1866
- (D) 1874

57. Who was the champion of the Abbasid Revolution of 750 A.D. ?

- (A) Harun Al-Rashid
- (B) Mutasim
- (C) Abu Muslim Khurasani
- (D) Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib

58. Who set up Baitul Hikmah in Baghdad ?

- (A) Al-Mamun
- (B) Al-Mahdi
- (C) Al-Muqtadir
- (D) Al-Mutasim

59. Arrange the following Abbasid Caliphs chronologically. Use the codes given below :

- (i) Al-Mansur
- (ii) Al-Mahdi
- (iii) Al-Hadi
- (iv) Harun Al-Rashid

Codes :

- (A) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)
- (B) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (C) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
- (D) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)

60. Jerusalem was taken back from the crusaders by :

- (A) Nur al-Din Zangi
- (B) Salah al-Din Ayyubi
- (C) 'Imad al-Din Zangi
- (D) Mansur Qalaun

1. The Prophet sent Mus'ab ibn 'Umair to Madinah in order :
  - (A) To settle the arbitration
  - (B) To teach them Islamic laws
  - (C) To instruct them in trade learning business
  - (D) To construct Masjid-e-Nabawi
2. The foster-brother of Prophet Mohammad (SAW) who embraced Islam was :
  - (A) Hashim
  - (B) Abd Allah
  - (C) Ka'ab
  - (D) None of the above
3. Who was the custodian of Ka'ba in the days of Qusayy ?
  - (A) Nadr ibn Kinana
  - (B) Fihri
  - (C) Hulail Khuza'i
  - (D) Abd al-Dar
4. In the Quran, Surah, Al-Fatah mentions about :
  - (A) Successful Migration to Madinah
  - (B) Treaty of Hudaibiyah
  - (C) Conquest of Makkah
  - (D) Holy Pilgrimage
5. The first problem after the sad demise of the Prophet (SAW) was :
  - (A) Atrocities of the Quraish against Muslims
  - (B) Taking shelter in Shi'b Abi Talib
  - (C) Sad demise of the Prophet (SAW)
  - (D) The issue of Khilafah
6. Abu Ubaydah, was appointed leader on the Syrian front by :
  - (A) Hadrat Abu Bakr (RA)
  - (B) Hadrat Umar (RA)
  - (C) Hadrat Uthman (RA)
  - (D) Hadrat Ali (RA)
7. The principal objective of Muawiyah's raids into Bilad al-Rum was :
  - (A) The acquisition of booty
  - (B) The promotion of Islam
  - (C) The collection of taxes
  - (D) None of the above
8. The Ummayyad army was divided into five corps. Which Ummayyad caliph abandoned the old division and introduced the small compact body of troops called kurdus (cohort) ?
  - (A) Abdul Malik
  - (B) Walid
  - (C) Hisham
  - (D) Marwan II
9. The angel Jibril used to appear with the *wahy* in the form of the companion Dihyah Kalbi probably because :
  - (A) He was similar to the Prophet (SAW) in physical appearance
  - (B) He was the most handsome person of his time
  - (C) The Prophet (SAW) used to love him
  - (D) The Prophet (SAW) ordered him to do so
10. The greatest deviance in relation to the Tafsir of the Quran is :
  - (A) One who is able to read Arabic claims to be the scholar of Quran
  - (B) Subjecting the Quran to one's own views
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
11. The Tafsir having an inclusion of Mu'tazilah philosophical views is :
  - (A) Al-Kashshaaf 'an Haqa'iq at-Tanzil
  - (B) Mafatih al-Ghayb
  - (C) Tanvir-ul-Miqyas fi Tafsir
  - (D) Tafsir Ibn-Kathir

12. Judaica implies :
- Narratives that have reached Muslims through Jews and Christians
  - Narratives that have been claimed by Muslims only
  - Narratives that have double meaning
  - Narratives coming from Jews only
13. Which among the following is true about the companions regarding Hadith literature ?
- Anas ibn Malik reported 1170 Ahadith
  - A'isha Umm al-Mu'minin stands at the head of the list of Hadith transmitters
  - Abu Hurayra embraced Islam at Khaybar
  - Jabir Ibn Abd Allah was one of the early Makkian converts to Islam
14. When a later compiler collects fresh and additional *isnads* to add to those cited by an original compiler, this collection of *hadiths* is known as :
- Mustadrak
  - Mu'jams
  - Musnad
  - Mustakhraj
15. The *Sunan* in which both *sahih* traditions and those traditions classified as weak or doubtful by some scholars has been taken into consideration is :
- Sunan* of Abu Daud
  - Sunan* of al-Nasai
  - Sunan* of Ibn Maja
  - Sunan* of al-Darimi
16. The place of hadith in Islamic literature can be understood with the fact that :
- Allah commanded Muslims to follow the Prophet (SAW) as the model
  - Prophet (SAW) was just a human being like other human beings
  - Prophet (SAW) commanded people to obey Quran only
  - None of the above
17. Identify the one which is not the characteristic of *fiqh* during the period of Rightly Guided Caliphs ?
- It was realistic in nature later referred as *al-Fiqh al-Waqi'ee*
  - It was imaginary or hypothetical *fiqh*
  - Use of personal opinion in making legal rulings
  - It was unified and directly linked to the state
18. Istihsan is actually :
- Juristic preference
  - Public interest
  - Analogical deduction
  - Consensus
19. 'Man is pre-determined in his deeds'. It is believed by :
- Qadariya
  - Jahmiya
  - Shia
  - Azariqa
20. The term 'Scholasticism' is equivalent for :
- Madhhab
  - Kalam
  - Hikmat
  - Ilm-al-Shifa
21. In Urdu Sufi literature, 'the knowledge of the heart' is known as :
- Ilm-e-safina
  - Ilm-e-sina
  - Ilm-e-kimiya
  - None of the above
22. The sufi who disapproved misconduct of the Ummayyads, but was not in favour of revolt was :
- Junayd al-Baghdadi
  - Rabi'a Basri
  - Hasan al-Basri
  - Ibrahim al-Adham

23. The title '*Naqshband*' literally means :
- (A) A paper maker  
(B) A scrivener  
(C) A tiller  
(D) An embroiderer
24. Amir Khwurd is the author of :
- (A) *Khair-al-Majalis*  
(B) *Fawaid-al-Fu'ad*  
(C) *Ahsan-al-Aqwal*  
(D) *Siyar-al-Awliya*
25. The Wahhabis used to call themselves as :
- (A) *Muwahhidun*  
(B) *Ahl-i-Hadith*  
(C) *Ahl-i-Sunnah wal Jama'at*  
(D) *Ahl-i-Tash'ih*
26. The Sanusiyyah Order was a puritan and reformist movement because :
- (A) It was to restore the original purity of Islam  
(B) It was to reform the whole world  
(C) It was to gain political power in North Africa  
(D) It was to revert non-Muslims to Islam
27. The scholar associated with Ikhwan al-Muslimun in Egypt who was hanged to death was :
- (A) Hasan al-Banna  
(B) Sayyid Qutb  
(C) Muhammad Qutb  
(D) Hamidah Qutb
28. The Tanzimat reform was initiated by :
- (A) Abdul Mejid I  
(B) Abdul Hamid II  
(C) Salim III  
(D) Bayazid I
29. Who published '*Splendour of the Two Hemispheres*' (*Dia al-Khafaqain*) ?
- (A) Mohammad Abduh  
(B) Jamal al-Din Afghani  
(C) Rashid Rida  
(D) Sayyid Qutb
30. Allamah Iqbal was the first patron of a political, religious and cultural journal named :
- (A) *Tulu'-e-Islam*  
(B) *Armughan*  
(C) *Tahzib-ul-Ikhlaq*  
(D) *Al-Hilal*
31. The concept of '*Hukumat-i-Ilahiya*' was propounded in the Indian sub-continent in twentieth century by :
- (A) Qasim Nanawtawi  
(B) Anwar Shah Kashmiri  
(C) Sayyid Mir Ali Hamdani  
(D) Maulana Maududi
32. '*Ghubar-e-Khatir*' deals with the social and spiritual life of :
- (A) Allamah Iqbal  
(B) Maulana Azad  
(C) Nazir Ahmad  
(D) Shibli Nomani
33. Mughal rule in India ended with the arrest (by Britishers) of :
- (A) Aurangzeb  
(B) Akbar  
(C) Shah Alam  
(D) Bahadur Shah Zafar

34. Which Madhhab (school) Darul uloom Deoband follows ?
- (A) Hanafi school of jurisprudence  
(B) Shaf'ī school of jurisprudence  
(C) Maliki school of jurisprudence  
(D) Hanbali school of jurisprudence
35. Sir Syed started publishing '*Tahdhib-al-Ikhlaq*' with the aim of :
- (A) Gaining political supremacy  
(B) Social reformation of Indian Muslims  
(C) Promoting Islam in the subcontinent  
(D) Harboursing peace among Hindus and Muslims
36. Nadwat ul Ulama, Lucknow was established in the year :
- (A) 1866 A.D.  
(B) 1875 A.D.  
(C) 1887 A.D.  
(D) 1894 A.D.
37. The Abbasid general who invited the Ummayyads to the feast and killed them, in order to wipe them out in 750 A.D. was :
- (A) Abdullah  
(B) Ibrahim  
(C) Abbas  
(D) Khalid
38. Abu al-Abbas al-Saffah died in 754 A.D. due to :
- (A) Cholera  
(B) Small pox  
(C) Plague  
(D) Fever
39. In 762 A.D., al-Mansur laid the foundation stone of his new capital which he named as :
- (A) Basrah  
(B) Qairwan  
(C) Fustat  
(D) Baghdad
40. The first to receive the title of *qadi al-qudah* of Baghdad under Abbasids was :
- (A) Imam Mohammad  
(B) Imam Abu Yusuf  
(C) Imam Hanbal  
(D) Imam Yahya
41. The Battle of Tours was fought by Ummayyads of Spain under :
- (A) Abdullah al-Ghafiqi  
(B) Abdul Aziz  
(C) Al-Hajib al-Mansur  
(D) Yahya Ibn Yahya
42. Who was called as 'falcon of Quraish' by the Abbasid caliph al-Mansur ?
- (A) Abdul Rahman I  
(B) Hisham I  
(C) Abdul Rahman II  
(D) Abdul Rahman III
43. The number of provinces under the Spanish Ummayyads, apart from Cordova were :
- (A) 4  
(B) 5  
(C) 6  
(D) 9
44. The title '*al-khalifah al-Nasir li-Din Allah*' was adopted by :
- (A) Abd-al-Rahman I  
(B) Abd-al-Rahman II  
(C) Abd-al-Rahman III  
(D) None of the above



45. The source of understanding moral good and evil is :
- Social Customs
  - Divine Guidance
  - Empirical observation
  - Demonic knowledge
46. Islamic teachings focus on :
- Only individual's purification
  - Only individual's development
  - Both individual's and family's purification and development
  - None of the above
47. Silat al-Rahm means :
- Being good to oneself
  - Not caring for others
  - Being good to one's relations
  - None of the above
48. The concept of *Fara'id* in Islam means :
- Only obligations related to worship
  - Only obligations related to oneself
  - Only obligations to welfare of family, society and state
  - All the above
49. Islamic concept of Human Rights must be studied in the light of :
- Teachings of Quran only
  - Teachings of Hadith only
  - Teachings of Islamic sources as contained in Quran, Hadith, Ijma and Ijtehad
  - None of the above
50. In the West, the concept of natural rights emanated from :
- Brutal mass killings
  - Limitless power of the State
  - Infanticide of female child
  - Racism
51. 'Let there be no compulsion in religion' (2:256). In this ayah, the Quran gives :
- Freedom of speech
  - Freedom of conscience and conviction
  - Freedom of expression
  - Freedom of association
52. The Quran regards the killing of a human being (without situations laid down by God) equivalent to :
- Killing of all mankind
  - Eating meat of one's dead brother
  - Disowning the rightful heir from property
  - Committing adultery
53. What percent of Zakat must be levied on lands irrigated fully through rain ?
- 2.5%
  - 5%
  - 10%
  - 12%
54. The Islamic economic system condemns :
- Illegal means of livelihood injuring the interest of another individual or society
  - Sale of liquor and any other type of intoxicants
  - Price manipulation by withholding the sale of necessities of life
  - All the above

55. Westerners trace the development of Human Rights to :
- (A) Socrates
  - (B) Plato
  - (C) Zeno
  - (D) None of the above
56. *Magna Carta*, later interpreted in the context of Human Rights was actually :
- (A) A contract between the King and the Barons under which the former undertook to safeguard their various privileges
  - (B) World power agreement on safeguarding humanity
  - (C) Communist manifesto for Humanity
  - (D) None of the above
57. Which is **not** the right of non-Muslims in an Islamic State ?
- (A) Right to profess their religion
  - (B) Right to decide their personal affairs in accordance with their own personal law
  - (C) Right to follow their own civil and criminal law
  - (D) Right to establish educational institutions
58. Islamic political thought is not based on :
- (A) Sovereignty of Allah
  - (B) Sovereignty of Man
  - (C) Vicegerency of Man
  - (D) None of the above
59. To build up the authentic legacy of Khilafah Rashidah, Abu Bakr (RA) called himself :
- (A) Sovereign King
  - (B) Vicegerent of Allah
  - (C) Vicegerent of Prophet (SAW)
  - (D) None of the above
60. The issue decided by the *shura* in the Rashidun period is :
- (A) Punishment of drinking and intoxicants
  - (B) Matters related to belief and articles of faith
  - (C) Problem of slavery
  - (D) None of the above

Sr. No. **0148** .....

# ENTRANCE TEST-2017

## SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

### ISLAMIC STUDIES

Question Booklet Series

**B**

Total Questions : 60

Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Roll No. :

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#### Instructions for Candidates :

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Qno 21 ab series A

1. Early development of tafsir began
  - (A) With the attempts of the Sahabah
  - (B) Not with the attempts of the Sahabah
  - (C) The later successors of the Sahabah
  - (D) None of the above
2. The foremost principle of tafsir is to :
  - (A) Begin tafsir with the Qur'an itself
  - (B) Refer to the reports from the Sahabah
  - (C) Consult the opinions of the Muslim scholars
  - (D) Seek guidance from the sayings of the Prophet (SAAS)
3. Which one is termed as tafsir bi-l-ray ?
  - (A) *Jami al-Bayan fi Tafsir al-Qur'an*
  - (B) *Tafsir al-Qur'an al-Azim*
  - (C) *Mu'lim al-Tanzil*
  - (D) *Mafatih al-Ghayb*
4. Besides the sayings and deeds of the Prophet (SAAS) the meaning of Hadith includes
  - (A) Opinions of the Sahabah
  - (B) His tacit approvals
  - (C) Fatawa of the Tabai'in
  - (D) None of the above
5. Writing down of Hadith began
  - (A) From the time of Prophet Muhammad (SAAS)
  - (B) After the time of the Prophet
  - (C) During the time of the later Sahabah
  - (D) During the time of the Tabai'in
6. Usury is prohibited in Islam mainly because it
  - (A) Promotes Socialist economy
  - (B) Exploits the needy
  - (C) Is a state intervention in economy
  - (D) Hampers economic activities
7. When the explicit Shar'iah command of one case is extended to the other case on the basis of equality of underlying causes found in the two cases, it is called in fiqh
  - (A) Sunnah
  - (B) Istihsan
  - (C) Ijma'
  - (D) Qiyas
8. In the formation of his fiqh Imam Shafi' had the impact of
  - (A) Abdullah ibn Umar
  - (B) Ali ibn Abi Talib
  - (C) Abdullah ibn Mas'ud
  - (D) Abdullah ibn Abbas
9. Ilm al-Kalam is the science of discourse to
  - (A) Explain the basic principles of Islam with arguments
  - (B) Merely comment on Beliefs
  - (C) Simply reject the allegations against Islam
  - (D) To answer the questions of the modern Orientalists
10. 'God has attributes which inhere eternally in him and are in addition to his essence' is the doctrine of
  - (A) Mu'tazilah
  - (B) Ash'ariah
  - (C) Jabariyah
  - (D) Murja'iah
11. In the early Sufis knowledge and gnosis are
  - (A) Distinguished
  - (B) Not distinguished
  - (C) Substitute of each other
  - (D) None of the above
12. In his Sufism Junaid of Baghdad recognizes
  - (A) Sukr
  - (B) Sobriety
  - (C) Sobriety and Sukr
  - (D) Otherworldliness

13. Consolidation of the Muslim Ummah means to
- Include rarely the other communities in its welfare programme
  - Include the other communities in its welfare programme
  - Exclude other communities in its welfare programme
  - None of the above
14. Shiakh Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab's movement attempted at
- Islamic reform in society
  - Flourishing Wahhabi dynastic supremacy
  - Bringing a modern change
  - None of the above
15. Jamal al-Din Afghani was
- In favour of learning philosophy
  - Not in favour of science learning
  - Interested in reviving Greek philosophy
  - A strict Muslim philosopher
16. Shaikh Muhammad Abduhu was much concerned with
- Reform in traditional education
  - Continuing the existing educational system
  - Promoting the strict modernization of education
  - None of the above
17. The fall of the Mughal empire in India took place more due to
- Its foreign origin
  - Its internal weaknesses
  - External invasion
  - Hindu extremism
18. Aligarh College was founded by Sir Syed mainly to
- Promote modern education among the Muslims
  - Reform traditional education
  - Train students on the Western lines
  - Provide vocational education
19. The famous scholar of India, Maulana Ali Miyan was associated with
- Nadwat-ul Ulama, Lucknow
  - Darul 'Ulum, Deoband
  - Jamia Milia Islamia, Delhi
  - Jamia Hamdard, Delhi
20. The staunch Muslim leader who was propounder of composite nationality in modern India was
- Maulana Muhammad Ilyas
  - Maulana Muhammad Ali Jawhar
  - Maulana Azad
  - Sir Syed
21. Civilization in Islam is rooted in Tawhid because it
- Is a principle of spirituality
  - Does not recognize secular aspect of life
  - Sustains the whole development of man on Divine lines
  - None of the above
22. Offering *salah* in Islam falls strictly in the category of
- Ethics
  - Aqaid*
  - Law
  - Ibadah*
23. In Islam law is
- Strictly rigid
  - Essentially Divine
  - Merely the *nasus* (Texts)
  - An outcome of reason
24. Polygamy in Islam is allowed
- In a liberal way
  - With just conditions
  - To provide more freedom to a male
  - To justify the superiority of man over woman

25. The basic principle of Islamic economy is that
- Ownership of wealth is recognized
  - Wealth is the exclusive right of State
  - Earning of wealth is not good
  - None of the above
26. Zakah is made obligatory
- To save more and more wealth for the State
  - Upon rich Muslims on their wealth
  - To render strict equality of wealth
  - To pay salaries of employees of the State
27. One of the important economic functions of State in Islam is to
- Promote Capitalism
  - Ensure the just distribution of wealth
  - Encourage total nationalization of wealth
  - None of the above
28. State in Islam comes into existence specially to
- Elect a leader
  - Establish a just social order
  - Generate more capital
  - Preserve natural sources
29. Shura in Islam is somewhat
- Islamic democracy
  - Not Islamic democracy
  - Modern democracy
  - None of the above
30. Non-Muslims in an Islamic State are called dhimmis because
- They are second class citizens
  - Their welfare is the basic responsibility of it
  - They are not given basic rights
  - They are temporary citizens
31. The Bedouin war that lasted for thirty years was
- Harb al-Buath
  - Harb al-Dalis
  - Harb al-Fijar
  - Harb al-Basus
32. In the economic life of Jahiliyah usury has
- no place
  - very little place
  - a central place
  - rarely any place
33. al-Lat was a deity of
- Female sort
  - Male sort
  - Nature
  - Ghost kind
34. Beliefs in Islam are
- Foundations of Islamic life
  - Not related to a Muslim's practical life
  - A remembrance of God
  - Subsidiary to law
35. The writing down of the Qur'an started in
- Makkah
  - Madinah
  - Madina only
  - Taif
36. Open proclamation to invite the Quraish at Makkah towards Islam was made in
- 613 AD
  - 614 AD
  - 619 AD
  - 632 AD
37. The Prophet (SAAS) and Hashimites chose to take shelter in Abu Talib's glen
- To hide from the enemies
  - To secure the Prophet himself and the honour of the tribe
  - To make a new centre of dawah
  - To prepare for hijra

38. The battle of Trench is also called battle of Ahzab because the hostile forces against the Muslims were
- A single party
  - An alliance of many tribes
  - A party of hypocrites
  - None of the above
39. Khilafah al-Rashidah represented specifically the state
- Where Divine rules were followed both in principle and practice
  - Where modern democratic system was followed
  - Where only ulama played their role in its affairs
  - Where the head was sovereign
40. Byzantine empire suffered a crushing defeat under the khilafah of
- Abu Bakr
  - Umar I
  - Ali
  - Mu'awiyah
41. Damascus became the capital of the khilafah during the rule of
- Ali
  - Mu'awiyah
  - Abd al-Malik
  - Walid I
42. Under which Umayyad ruler the Muslims established their rule for the first time in Transoxiana ?
- Hisham
  - Walid II
  - Umar ibn Abdul Aziz
  - Abdul Malik
43. Ethics can be defined as the study of human conduct
- As it is
  - As it is related to certain basic ideals and norms
  - As a positive science
  - None of the above
44. Religions are closely related to ethics because these :
- Provide ideals to identify good and evil
  - Promote absolute freedom of man
  - Teach the determinism of God
  - Are merely of spiritual nature
45. The Quranic ethics describes the creation of objects of the world as :
- Hostile forces for man
  - Purposive
  - Purposeless
  - Sources of luxury
46. Duties are related to one's
- Moral sense
  - Material sense
  - Competing with the others
  - None of the above
47. Tanzimat in Turkey is related to
- Its secularization
  - Make new reforms of democratic nature
  - Socialist change
  - Anti-modernisation
48. By human rights is generally meant rights which man is entitled to as :
- A human being
  - A favour from state
  - A rational being
  - None of the above
49. In Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, it is laid down that any human being :
- Cannot change his religion
  - Can change his religion
  - Can be punished if he changes his religion
  - Can amend his religion

Sr. No. .....1095.....

# ENTRANCE TEST-2016

## FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

### M.A. ISLAMIC STUDIES

Question Booklet Series **A**

Total Questions : 60

Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Roll No. :

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SEAL



1. The tent during Jahiliya Arabia represented :
  - (A) A tribe
  - (B) A family
  - (C) A group of families
  - (D) A forced loyalty
  
2. Which of the following is regarded as Shakespeare of the Arabic language ?
  - (A) Amr b.Kalthum
  - (B) Antarah b.Shabdad al-Absi
  - (C) Imra'-al-Qays
  - (D) Hasaan bin Thabit
  
3. The chief deity of pagan Arabs was :
  - (A) al-Lat
  - (B) al-Uzzah
  - (C) al-Munat
  - (D) al-Hubal
  
4. Belief in *aakhirah* is :
  - (A) Consciousness about Hereafter
  - (B) Despising the world
  - (C) Renouncing pleasures
  - (D) Exclusively absorbing in other worldliness
  
5. Hilful Fudul was meant to :
  - (A) Redress the grievances of the aggrieved persons
  - (B) Coordinate members of the Arab tribes
  - (C) A peace committee at Madina
  - (D) A creation of Prophet Muhammad (SAAS)
  
6. The first pledge of 'Aqabah was about :
  - (A) Six Madinan persons' conversion to Islam and desire to preach it
  - (B) To end feuds among the people of Madina
  - (C) To visit Makkah for pilgrimage
  - (D) None of the above

7. The state founded by the Prophet (SAAS) at Madina was of :
- (A) Autocratic nature
  - (B) Monarchic nature
  - (C) Pluralistic nature
  - (D) Socialistic Character
8. The battle of Trench took place between :
- (A) The Muslims and the Quraish
  - (B) The Muslims and the Jews
  - (C) The Muslims and the Quraish of Makkah who were helped by some Arab tribes
  - (D) The Muslims and the Christians
9. In whose rule some tribes apostised from Islam ?
- (A) 'Umar
  - (B) Abu Bakr
  - (C) 'Uthman
  - (D) None of the above
10. The *diwan* system of administration was introduced for the first time among the Muslims by :
- (A) Abu Bakr
  - (B) 'Umar I
  - (C) 'Ali ibn Talib
  - (D) Mu'awiyah
11. Minting of local coinage was introduced under :
- (A) 'Umar I
  - (B) 'Abdul Malik
  - (C) Mu'awiyah
  - (D) None of the above
12. Which Umyyad ruler made his royal families return back the illegally collected estates to their real owners ?
- (A) Mu'awiyah
  - (B) Walid I
  - (C) Hisham
  - (D) 'Umar II

13. Ethics is a :
- (A) Normative science (B) Positive science  
(C) Theology (D) None of the above
14. Ethics and religion are closely related in Islam because the former is :
- (A) A good science (B) Divinely rooted  
(C) Exclusively spiritual (D) Socialization
15. Performing the prescribed duties in Islam makes an individual :
- (A) Accountable (B) A popular citizen  
(C) A reasonable being (D) God-conscious
16. Family in Islam is primarily :
- (A) A material necessity  
(B) A divinely ordained institution  
(C) Social activism  
(D) None of the above
17. By human rights is meant the rights which are generally granted on account of :
- (A) Human dignity (B) Citizenship of a State  
(C) Loyalty to a nation (D) None of the above
18. In the evolution of Western concept of human rights Magna Carta had :
- (A) Hardly any role (B) Some role  
(C) No role (D) A final role
19. Islam is in favour of :
- (A) Protection of faith  
(B) Compulsion to change faith  
(C) Liberal use of faith  
(D) Merely retaining faith of Islam

20. Non- Muslims are, in Islam provided the basic human rights with :
- (A) Discrimination (B) No discrimination  
(C) Liberalism (D) None of the above
21. Abu Muslim made propaganda in Khurasan in favour of :
- (A) 'Umar II (B) The Abbasids  
(C) The Umayyads (D) None of the above
22. The city of Baghdad was founded by :
- (A) al-Mahdi (B) Harun al-Rashid  
(C) al-Mansur (D) Abdul Abbas al-Saffah
23. Agriculture under the early Abbasids :
- (A) Declined  
(B) Flourished  
(C) Was unattended  
(D) Became an exclusive source of economy
24. Abu Yusuf was chief qadi during the rule of :
- (A) al-Mamun (B) Harun al-Rashid  
(C) Mu'tasim (D) None of the above
25. The Umayyad rule in Spain reached its zenith under :
- (A) Abdul Rehman I (B) Hisham I  
(C) Hakam I (D) Abdul Rehman III
26. The Muslim ruler of Spain who used to walk at night in the guise of a simple man to listen to the complaints of the poor was :
- (A) Abdul Rehman II (B) Hisham I  
(C) Abdul Rehman I (D) None of the above

27. The Roman and French governments sent their diplomats to Muslim empire during the reign of :
- (A) Abdul Rehman I (B) Abdul Rehman III  
(C) Hisham I (D) Hakam I
28. Europe owed its foundation of the science of surgery to the book of :
- (A) Ibn Sina (B) al-Zahravi  
(C) Ibn Rushd (D) Ibn Zuhr
29. Tafsir in technical language means :
- (A) Explanation of revelation  
(B) Explanation, interpretation and commentary of the Qur'an  
(C) Understanding the literal meaning of the Qur'an  
(D) Explaining the hidden meaning of the Qur'an
30. Making explanation (tafsir) of the verses of the Qur'an started from the :
- (A) Times of the Prophet (SAAS) (B) Jahiliya period  
(C) Post-Prophetic times (D) None of the above
31. To understand the Qur'an in the light of Hadith is :
- (A) An important principle of tafsir  
(B) To produce tafsir of ordinary importance  
(C) To produce a rational tafsir  
(D) To reject modern Muslim tafsir writing
32. Razi's tafsir falls in the category of :
- (A) Tafsir-I mathur (B) Tafsir bil-ray  
(C) Tafsir bil-ishara (D) Mu'tazila tafsir
33. Hadith technically means :
- (A) Deeds of Prophet Muhammad (SAAS)  
(B) Sayings of Prophet Muhammad (SAAS)  
(C) Sayings, deeds and tacit approvals of Prophet Muhammad (SAAS)  
(D) Habits of Prophet Muhammad (SAAS)

34. Imam Bukhari was the teacher of :

- (A) Imam Malik (B) Imam Muslim  
(C) Imam Ibn Majah (D) None of the above

35. By Qiyas is specifically meant :

- (A) Analogical deduction (B) To formulate a law  
(C) Reasoning (D) Derivation

36. The first systematic work on the principles of fiqh was written by :

- (A) Ibn Hanbal (B) al-Shafi'i  
(C) Abu Hanifah (D) Abu Yusuf

37. Ilm al-Kalam is a science of :

- (A) Pure philosophy  
(B) Rationalism  
(C) The discourse (with arguments) on the basic principles of Islam  
(D) Hellenist method

38. That God has no attributes beyond His Being, is the doctrine of :

- (A) Ash'aris (B) Mu'tazilis  
(C) Philosophers (D) Sifatis

39. Sufism in Islam is :

- (A) Rooted in the Shari'ah (B) A cultural manifestation  
(C) Psychologically founded (D) Not existing

40. The sufi who calls his mystic experience by the name of ascension (*mi'raj*) was :

- (A) Hasan Basari (B) Ba-yazid Bistami  
(C) Junaid Baghdai (D) al-Hallaj

41. The movement of Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab was essentially :
- (A) Wahhabism
  - (B) A movement of Tawhid
  - (C) A new sect
  - (D) A movement against the British
42. Al- Ikhwan al-Muslimun, as an Islamic movement of Egypt, represents :
- (A) War against the West
  - (B) A comprehensive Islamic reform programme
  - (C) An extremist agenda
  - (D) Non-democratic revolution
43. The Tanzimat in Turkey was in favour of :
- (A) Changes in a modern way
  - (B) Complete Westernization
  - (C) Orthodoxy
  - (D) None of the above
44. The prominent modern sociologist of Iran who supported the Islamic revolution in Iran was :
- (A) Ayat Allah Khomeini
  - (B) Dr. Ali Shari 'ati
  - (C) Zia Gokalp
  - (D) Murtaza Mutahhari
45. Aligarh School focused more on modern education among Indian Muslims because :
- (A) They had become fanatics
  - (B) They had to be modernized
  - (C) They had to fight against the British
  - (D) It was thought as a means to overcome their social and educational backwardness
46. Shah Wali-u Allah, the great revivalist of Islam, lived during :
- (A) 17<sup>th</sup> Century
  - (B) 18<sup>th</sup> Century
  - (C) 19<sup>th</sup> Century
  - (D) None of the above

47. Sheikh Muhammad Abduhu of Egypt contributed much to :
- (A) Educational reform in Egypt
  - (B) Pan Islamism
  - (C) Political change
  - (D) None of the above
48. Dr. Muhammad Iqbal is regarded as the modern thinker of Islam because he :
- (A) Interpreted Islam in the modern context
  - (B) Wrote religious poems
  - (C) Had a good knowledge of the West
  - (D) Was a philosopher
49. The principle of Tawhid renders knowledge in Islam :
- (A) Exclusively spiritual
  - (B) Rational
  - (C) Divinely oriented
  - (D) None of the above
50. Offering *salah* makes a Muslim to keep away from :
- (A) Day to day worries
  - (B) Pleasures of life
  - (C) Worldly affairs
  - (D) Indecent and evil acts
51. Islamic Shari 'ah provides the practical system of life :
- (A) On pure rational grounds
  - (B) With justice and welfare
  - (C) With worldliness
  - (D) None of the above
52. Marriage in Islam is :
- (A) A basic religious and social institution
  - (B) A biological relationship
  - (C) Merely a social relationship
  - (D) A material relationship
53. Zakah is a determined right of the weaker sections in :
- (A) Bait al-mal
  - (B) State property
  - (C) *Ghanimah* property
  - (D) The property of the rich



54. Islam prohibits usury (*riba*) because it :
- (A) Increases wealth of the lender      (B) Exploits the needy  
(C) Promotes inflation                      (D) None of the above
55. Economic resources in Islam are treated as :
- (A) A prerogative of man                      (B) Divinely created  
(C) To become Capitalistic                  (D) A means to distract man
56. State in Islam becomes a means to make :
- (A) Fair distribution of economic resources  
(B) Nationalization of wealth  
(C) It a Capitalistic one  
(D) None of the above
57. One of the main purposes of State in Islam is to provide the people :
- (A) Social justice                                  (B) Modern democracy  
(C) Authoritarian rule                              (D) Strict economic equality
58. Muslim Ummah is the community of:
- (A) Rigid socialization  
(B) Transnational and humanitarian character  
(C) Political hegemony  
(D) Religious intolerance
59. Shura is a political institution of Islam to decide the emerging social affairs within :
- (A) *Qiyas* exclusively  
(B) The Shari 'ah guidelines  
(C) The early decrees  
(D) Modern positive law
60. Non-Muslims in Islam are treated :
- (A) As *ahl al-harb*                                  (B) With discrimination in basic rights  
(C) As *dhimmi*                                      (D) None of the above

1. Islam focuses upon :
 

(A) Economic equality	(B) Economic justice
(C) Economic exploitation	(D) Economic inequality
  
2. "Khudh Min Amwalihim Sadaqah...." is mentioned in the Holy Quran in the Chapter Number:
 

(A) 9	(B) 2
(C) 10	(D) 5
  
3. Riba stands for :
  - (A) Increase in value in consideration of time
  - (B) Decrease in value in consideration of time
  - (C) Neither increase nor decrease in value
  - (D) None of the above
  
4. Khilafah means :
 

(A) Monarchy	(B) Regency
(C) Democracy	(D) Vicegerency
  
5. Poly gyny means having :
 

(A) More than one spouse	(B) More than one wife
(C) More than one Zawj	(D) More than one gender
  
6. Dower stands for :
 

(A) Mehr	(B) Jahaiz
(C) Giff	(D) None of these
  
7. The first few verses of Surah al-'Alaq refer to the importance of various aspects of:
 

(A) Education	(B) Economy
(C) Illiteracy	(D) Worship

s/A

8. The Quran guides about men and women who are in the wedlock as "They are garment for you and you are garment for them". It is mentioned in the Quran in Surah :  
(A) al-Baqarah (B) Al-Nisa  
(C) al-Mai'dah (D) None of these
9. Tawhid is the verbal noun of :  
(A) Wahadah (B) Wahid  
(C) Wahidah (D) None of these
10. "Laqad kana Lakum fi Rasullilah-l Uswatu'l Hasanah" is mentioned in the Surah :  
(A) al-Baqarah (B) al-Fatah  
(C) al-Ahzab (D) al-Shura
11. The prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) is declared as the Seal(last) of the Messengers in the Holy Quran. The relevant Chapter and Verse in this regard is :  
(A) V:22 (B) VII:54  
(C) X:22 (D) XXXIII:40
12. "Inas Salata tanha anil fahshah-i wa al-munkar.." is mentioned in the Quran in Chapter number :  
(A) XXIX (B) XX  
(C) XXII (D) LX
13. The lifespan of Shah Wali Allah Dehalwi was spread between :  
(A) 1730-1782 (B) 1803-1887  
(C) 1830-1887 (D) 1703-1762
14. Maulana liyas is regarded as the founder of :  
(A) Jama'at-i-Tabligh (B) Tablighi-i jama'at  
(C) Anjuman-i Tablighu'I Islam (D) Anjuman-i Tabligh
15. Jama'at-i-Islami Hind was formally launched in the year :  
(A) 1944 (B) 1941  
(C) 1914 (D) 1945

16. With regard to the educational career of 'Allama Iqbal which one is the odd one out among the following ?
- (A) Govt. College Lahore (B) Cambridge University  
(C) University of Munich (D) Aligarh Muslim University
17. The name of Persia was changed to Iran in the year :
- (A) 1943 (B) 1934  
(C) 1944 (D) 1954
18. The Pahalvi dynasty ruled over Iran between :
- (A) 1935-1979 (B) 1953-1979  
(C) 1925-1979 (D) 1952-1979
19. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded Aligarh Secondary school in the year :
- (A) 1875 (B) 1857  
(C) 1885 (D) 1847
20. The following five dynasties constituted Delhi Sultanate. Their correct chronological order is:
- (A) Ilbarites, Tughlaqs, Khaljis, Sayyids, Lodhis  
(B) Ilbarites, Khaljis, Tughlaqs, Sayyids, Lodhis  
(C) Ilbarites, Sayyids, Khaljis, Tughlaqs, Lodhis  
(D) Ilbarites, Khaljis, Sayyids, Tughlaqs, Lodhis
21. Muhammad Ibn Abdul Wahhab, the founder of the Wahhabiyah Movement, lived between :
- (A) 1703-91 (B) 1730-91  
(C) 1703-89 (D) 1730-97
22. Who among the following is regarded a the great Egyptian Reformer and Sociologist ?
- (A) M.bin Abdul Wahhab (B) Muhammad Abduh  
(C) Ibn Taymiyya (D) Jamal al-Din Afghani
23. Which of the following publications was treated as the mouth piece of Salafiyyas ?
- (A) al-Hilal (B) al-Balagh  
(C) al-Manar (D) al-Risalah

24. Sanusiyyah movement was originally founded in :  
(A) Turkey (B) 'Iraq  
(C) Libya (D) Iran
25. Which one among the following Sufi Silsilas outrightly rejected the State patronage ?  
(A) Suharwardiyya (B) Kubrawiyya  
(C) Chistiyya (D) Qadriyya
26. Najm-ud Din, the founder of Kubrawiyya Silsila was given the title of Kubra because he :  
(A) Was born at Kubra  
(B) Belonged to the tribe of Kubra  
(C) Studied at Daru'l 'Ulum Kubra  
(D) Showed outstanding performance in debates
27. Hasan al-Basri (R.A) was born at :  
(A) Kufa (B) Basrah  
(C) Madinah (D) Makkah
28. The doctrine of Sukr was propounded by :  
(A) Hasan al-Basri (B) Junayd al-Baghdadi  
(C) Bayazid Bistami (D) Rabi'a al-Basri
29. Ja'far al-Sadiq was the teacher of :  
(A) Imam Shafi (B) Imam Malik  
(C) Imam Abu Hanifa (D) None of these
30. Imam Muhammad Ibn Idris al-Shafi was born in :  
(A) Damascus (B) Kufa  
(C) Palestine (D) Basrah
31. Most of the progress and advancement of Mu'tazilites goes to the credit of :  
(A) Ata bin Wasil (B) Murtaza bin Ata  
(C) Ata bin Murtaza (D) None of these

32. Abul Hasan al-Ashari was born at Basrah in the year :
- (A) 260 A.H. (B) 602 A.H.  
(C) 206 A.H. (D) 620 A.H.
33. The earliest among the following Mufassirin is :
- (A) Razi (B) Zamakhshari  
(C) Ibn-I Kathir (D) Tabari
34. Among the following books on Hadith, the one not included in the Siha-i Sitta is :
- (A) Mishkat (B) Sahih al-Bukhari  
(C) Sahih al-Muslim (D) Tirmidhi
35. In the Science of Hadith the term used for the silent approval of one's action by the Prophet (S.A. W.) is :
- (A) Qaul (B) Fi'l  
(C) Taqirir (D) Tajdid
36. Rawayat and Darayat are :
- (A) Two Angels (B) Two books on Hadith  
(C) Two places in al-Hijaz (D) None of these
37. The first among the Umayyad Amirs of Spain to assume the title of Caliph in the year 929 C.E. was :
- (A) 'Abdul Rahman al-Dakhil (B) 'Abdul Rahman-II  
(C) al-Mundhir (D) 'Abdul Rahman-III
38. In Muslim Spain the most distinguished author in the field of Literature was :
- (A) Ibn-'Abd-Rabbih (B) Al-Qali  
(C) al-Zubaydi (D) Ibn-Tammimi
39. Kitab al-'Ibar wa-Diwan al-Mubtada w-al-Khabar fi Ayyam al-'Arab W-al-'Ajam W-al-Barbar is authored by :
- (A) Ibn al-Athir (B) Ibn al-Kathir  
(C) Ibn al-Khaldun (D) Ibn al-Khurdad

40. The tenure of Murabit dynasty in Spain was :
- (A) 1009-1174 (B) 1090-1147  
(C) 1009-1147 (D) 1090-1174
41. The dictum that of the 'Abbasid Caliphs "the Opener" was al-Mansur, "the middler" was al-Mamun and "the closer" was al-Mu'atadid was quoted by the anthologist :
- (A) al-Tha'alibi (B) al-Sha'bani  
(C) al-Sha'rani (D) al-Waqidi
42. Sahib al-Barid wa al-Akhbar was the title given to :
- (A) The Accountant General (B) The Auditor General  
(C) The Postmaster General (D) The Editor General
43. The title given to the infantry division of the regular Army under the 'Abbasids was :
- (A) Fursan (B) Ramiyyah  
(C) Harbiyah (D) Shurtah
44. During the 'Abbasid period the Mineral resources in the form of gold, silver, marble and mercury were yielded from :
- (A) Khurasan (B) Mt. Lebanon  
(C) Al-Bahrayn (D) Tibriz
45. Islam encourages the practising of :
- (A) Ma'ruf (B) Munkar  
(C) Radha'il (D) Vices
46. One of the vices which has been treated equivalent to eating the flesh of one's dead brother is :
- (A) Envyng (B) Backbiting  
(C) Riba (D) Murder
47. "Let there be no compulsion in the Religion" is stated in the holy Quran in Surah al-Baqarah and the relevant Verse Number is :
- (A) 244 (B) 256  
(C) 226 (D) 236

48. Rahmah means :
- (A) Patience (B) Mercy  
(C) Truthfulness (D) Justice
49. Islamic ethics stands for :
- (A) 'Ilmul Kalam (B) Science of jurisprudence  
(C) Science of Akhlaq (D) Science of tasawuf
50. The primary sources of Islamic ethics are :
- (A) Ijma and Qiyas (B) Ijtehad and Istehsan  
(C) Quran and Hadith (D) None of these
51. "Who so obeyeth the Messenger, obeyeth Allah...". It's reference in the Quran is :
- (A) IV:80 (B) V:60  
(C) X:18 (D) IX:24
52. Huquq al 'Ibad means :
- (A) Rights of neighbours only (B) Rights of fellow human beings  
(C) Rights of parents only (D) Rights of non-Muslims
53. Khalid bin Walid emerged as a Champion of :
- (A) Battle of Naharwan (B) Battle of Siffin  
(C) Ridda Wars (D) Battle of Jammal
54. The only campaign against Syria in the life time of the Prophet (S.A.W.) is known as :
- (A) Tai'f engagement (B) The Tabuk expedition  
(C) Basrah engagement (D) The Mu'tah engagement
55. "If my letter ordering thee to turn back from Egypt overtakes thee before entering any part of it, then turn back; but if thou enter the land before the receipt of my letter, then proceed and solicit Allah's aid". It was communicated by Caliph 'Umar (R.A.) to :
- (A) Khalid bin Walid (B) 'Amr ibn al-'Aas  
(C) S'ad bin Waqas (D) Qutaybah bin Muslim



56. The Pious Muslim Ruler whose tenure witnessed the complete conquest of Iran, Adharbayjan and parts of Armenia was :
- (A) Caliph 'Uthman (R.A.) (B) Caliph 'Umar (R.A.)  
(C) Caliph 'Ali (R.A.) (D) Amir Mu'awiyah
57. In Jahiliyya period Ghazw was a sort of :
- (A) National Sport (B) Pasture land  
(C) A well (D) None of the above
58. The Clan organization is the basis of:
- (A) Cultured society (B) Western society  
(C) Bedouin society (D) Scientific society
59. Basus war which is believed to have lasted for 40 years was fought between :
- (A) Banu Bakr and Bane Qurayz (B) Banu Bakr and Banu Taghlib  
(C) Banu Aws and Banu Khazraj (D) Banu Taghlib and Banu Qurayz
60. Which one of the following was regarded as the 'No man's land' of Arabia ?
- (A) al-Ahqaf (B) al-Badiyah  
(C) al-Rab'al-khali (D) None of the above

1. Khudh min amWālihīm SadaQah \_\_\_\_\_ is mentioned in the Surah.  
 (A) Mā'idah (B) Yusuf  
 (C) Yasin (D) Tawbah
2. The first Wahy revealed to Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) highlights the significance of :  
 (A) Polity (B) Economy  
 (C) Literacy (D) Marriage
3. Zakah is obligatory upon :  
 (A) All Muslims (B) All Citizens  
 (C) Sahibi-Nisab Muslims (D) All Non-Muslims
4. In Islamic perspective Riba is :  
 (A) approved (B) prohibited  
 (C) encouraged (D) appreciated
5. M'aishat means :  
 (A) Society (B) Desire  
 (C) Ethics (D) Economy
6. Who among the Khulafā i-Rashideen was not assassinated (martyred) ?  
 (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A.) (B) Hazrat Umar (R.A.)  
 (C) Hazrat Uthman (R.A.) (D) Hazrat Ali (R.A.)
7. "Mahr" means :  
 (A) Dowry (B) Dower  
 (C) Jahīz (D) None of the above
8. M'ualim means :  
 (A) Teacher (B) Student  
 (C) Novice (D) Disciple
9. Ibadah means :  
 (A) Intention (B) Sincerity  
 (C) Worship (D) Piety

10. The exact antonym of Tawhid is :
- (A) Kufr (B) Shirk  
(C) Infidelity (D) Revolt
11. Sunnah stands for :
- (A) Biography (B) Hagiography  
(C) Way of action (D) Autobiography
12. Al-Uswat ul-Hasanah denotes :
- (A) The most excellent model (B) The only model  
(C) The most viable model (D) None of the above
13. Identify the right chronological order :
1. Jamia Millia  
2. Deoband  
3. A.M.U.  
4. Nadwah
- (A) 2, 4, 3, 1 (B) 2, 3, 4, 1  
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4 (D) 3, 1, 2, 4
14. Islamic Revolution of Iran took place in the year :
- (A) 2009 (B) 1997  
(C) 1979 (D) 2007
15. Who among the following shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra ?
- (A) Sikandar Lodhi (B) Ibrahim Lodhi  
(C) Bahlul Lodhi (D) Hilal Lodhi
16. Delhi Sultanate comprised of :
- (A) Five ruling dynasties (B) Two ruling dynasties  
(C) One ruling dynasty (D) Nine ruling dynasties
17. Hujjatullah al-Baligha is authored by :
- (A) Jamal-ud-din (B) Shah Waliullah  
(C) Maulana Azad (D) Sir Syed Ahmad

18. Who among the following has served as Grand Mufti of Egypt ?  
(A) Muhammad Abduh (B) Jamalud-din Misri  
(C) Jalalud-din Misri (D) Muhammad Asad
19. Maulana Maududi founded Jamat-e Islami in the year :  
(A) 1947 (B) 1953  
(C) 1941 (D) 1944
20. Tablighi Jamā't originated from :  
(A) Lucknow and Calcutta (B) Delhi and Mewat  
(C) Agra and Delhi (D) Hyderabad and Bhopal
21. Wahabiyah Movement was founded by :  
(A) Jamal bin Abdul Wahab (B) Jameil bin Abdul Wahab  
(C) Muhammad bin Abdul Wahab (D) Mahmud bin Abdul Wahab
22. Zainab al-Ghazali was associated with :  
(A) Ikhwan al-Muslimun (B) Sanusiyah Movement  
(C) Salafiyah Movement (D) Jamā' i-Islami
23. A Secular State is :  
(A) Anti religious (B) Pro religious  
(C) Theocratic State (D) None of the above
24. Tanzimat is associated with :  
(A) Egypt (B) Turkey  
(C) Syria (D) U.A.E.
25. The word Sufi is derived from Sūf which means :  
(A) Piety (B) Wool  
(C) Sabr (D) Zuhd
26. The doctrine of Sukr is associated with :  
(A) Junaydi Tendency (B) Bistami Tendency  
(C) Basri Tendency (D) Baghdadi Tendency

27. The founder of Chishtiyah Silsila is :
- (A) Abū Ishaq (B) Ibn Ishaq  
(C) Abu Zayd (D) None of the above
28. Hasan al-Basri was born in :
- (A) Madina (B) Basra  
(C) Kufa (D) Baghdad
29. Ilmu'l Kalam means :
- (A) Sociologistic theology (B) Psychologistic theology  
(C) Scholastic theology (D) None of the above
30. Who among the following died in the year 1111 A.D. ?
- (A) Al-Ash'ari (B) Al-Ghazālī  
(C) Ibn Taymiyyah (D) Al-Shafa'i
31. N'uman bin Thabit is regarded as the founder of :
- (A) Thabiti School (B) N'umani School  
(C) Hanafi School (D) None of the above
32. Identify the proper order of sources of Islamic Jurisprudence :
- (A) Quran, Ijma, Hadith, Ijtihad (B) Quran, Ijtihad, Hadith, Ijma  
(C) Quran, Hadith, Ijma, Ijtihad (D) Quran, Hadith, Ijtihad, Ijma
33. Identify the correct chronological order of the following Muffasirin :
- (A) Razi, Zamakhshari, Tabari, Ibn Kathir  
(B) Tabari, Zamakhshari, Razi, Ibn Kathir  
(C) Ibn Kathir, Razi, Tabari, Zamakhshari  
(D) Tabari, Razi, Zamakhshari, Ibn Kathir
34. Tafsir means :
- (A) Detailed commentary on the Holy Quran  
(B) Brief account of the Holy Quran  
(C) Concise interpretation of the Holy Quran  
(D) The meaning of the Holy Quran

35. Muwatta was authored by :
- (A) Imam Bukhari (B) Imam Muslim  
(C) Imam Ahmad (D) Imam Malik
36. The number of Books of Hadith in Siha-e Sitta is :
- (A) Five (B) Six  
(C) Four (D) Seven
37. Abdur-Rehman al-Dakhil was the founder of Muslim rule in :
- (A) Turkey (B) Spain  
(C) Indonesia (D) Central Asia
38. The founder of Muslim rule in Spain was among :
- (A) Umayyads (B) Abbasids  
(C) Ottomans (D) Saljuqs
39. Al-Hakam II was among the :
- (A) Mamluks (B) Umayyad Amirs  
(C) Abbasid Amirs (D) Safarids
40. Umayyad rule was established in Spain in :
- (A) 8<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. (B) 9<sup>th</sup> Century A.D.  
(C) 10<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. (D) 13<sup>th</sup> Century A.D.
41. Hunain bin Ishaq (809—873) was a great :
- (A) Mathematician (B) Geographer  
(C) Translator (D) Astronomer
42. Who among the following translated the Sanskrit work Siddhanta into Arabic ?
- (A) Muhammad bin Ibrahim (B) Muhammad bin Qasim  
(C) Muhammad bin Ishaq (D) Muhammad bin Musa
43. Tarikh al-Kamil is authored by :
- (A) Ibn Kathir (B) Ibn Athir  
(C) Ibn Ishaq (D) Ibn Batuta

44. The book Hisab al-Jabr wa-al Muqabala was authored by :
- (A) Muhammad bin Isa (B) Muhammad bin Musa  
(C) Muhammad bin Yunus (D) Muhammad bin Hamid
45. The Best Story (Ahsan al-Qasas) in the Holy Quran is told in Sura :
- (A) Anfal (B) Maida  
(C) Yusuf (D) Tawba
46. The Sura revealed on the eve and immediately after the Gazwa of Tabuk is :
- (A) Nasr (B) Alaq  
(C) Tawba (D) Fatiha
47. In Surah Luqman Hazrat Luqman gives an advice to his :
- (A) Wife (B) Father  
(C) Son (D) Brother
48. The Munkar means :
- (A) Approved (B) Prohibited  
(C) Appreciated (D) Favoured
49. The Fasting (Saum) has been prescribed in the Quran specifically in the Surah :
- (A) III : 138 (B) III : 183  
(C) II : 183 (D) II : 138
50. Ethics stands for :
- (A) Science of Hadith (B) Science of Akhlaq  
(C) Science of Tassawuf (D) Science of Fiqh
51. Ummati-Wasatah means :
- (A) Pious Ummat (B) Ist Ummat  
(C) Great Ummat (D) None of the above
52. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) has been described as the perfect model of human conduct in the Surah :
- (A) al-Falaq (B) al-'Alaq  
(C) al-Ahzab (D) al-Anfal

53. Dababa and Manjniaq were the instruments of :
- (A) Music (B) Surgery  
(C) War (D) Calligraphy
54. The most appropriate word for Khandaq is :
- (A) Trench (B) Tunnel  
(C) Canal (D) Battle
55. The Pact of Hudaibia has been referred to in the Surah :
- (A) al-Anfal (B) al-Ahzab  
(C) al-Fatah (D) al-Maida
56. Fathi-Mubeen in the Holy Quran refers to :
- (A) Hijrah to Abbysinia (B) Hijrah to Madina  
(C) Isra (D) The Pact of Hudaibia
57. Zayd bin Thabit (R.A.) is better known for his role in :
- (A) Writing of the Quran (B) Writing of Hadith  
(C) Writing of Fiqh (D) Writing of Tafseer
58. Polytheism refers to :
- (A) Worshipping no God (B) Worshipping only one God  
(C) Worshipping many Gods (D) None of the above
59. Ridda wars were fought during the Caliphate of :
- (A) Abu Bakr (R.A.) (B) Umar (R.A.)  
(C) Uthman (R.A.) (D) Ali (R.A.)
60. Tawhid implies :
- (A) Worshipping one Allah also (B) Worshipping Allah only  
(C) Worshipping none (D) Worshipping many Gods



## M. A. Islamic Studies/B

1. Ibn Kathir's *tafsir* falls in the category of:  
(A) tafsir bi-i-ray' (B) tafsir bi-i-riwaya  
(C) modern tafsir (D) sufi tafsir
2. Which of the following is specifically related to the basic principles of *tafsir*?  
(A) revelations  
(B) understanding the coherence (*nazm*) in the Qur'an  
(C) commentaries on the Bible  
(D) Arabic literature
3. Which of the following does not fall in *Sihah-i-Sitta*?  
(A) *Sahih Bukhari* (B) *As-Sahih al-Musnad*  
(C) *al-Mua'ta* (D) *As-Sunan al-Kubra*
4. The origin of *fiqh* is traced from :  
(A) The time of the Prophet (SAAS) (B) Pious Caliphate  
(C) Successors of the Companions (D) None of the above
5. By *qiyas* is mainly meant :  
(A) an individual opinion  
(B) analogical deduction of Islamic law  
(C) formulating a law  
(D) exercising one's intellect
6. The Ash'ari school of kalam believes that God :  
(A) possesses attributes  
(B) does not possess attributes  
(C) possesses attributes not apart from his essence  
(D) possesses attributes in literal sense of the word
7. Al-Ghazzali treats *kalam* in :  
(A) *Kimya-i Sa'adat* (B) *Mishkat al-Anwar*  
(C) *Nisihat al-Muluk* (D) *Tahafatal Falasifah*

8. The word 'sufi' as an identity of specific religious men is a development of :
- (A) the Prophet's time (B) the Companions period  
(C) Post Companion period (D) none of the above
9. By *tasawwuf* is mainly meant :
- (A) asceticism (B) repentance  
(C) purification of the soul (D) seeking spiritual knowledge
10. In Hasan al-Basari God's pleasure (*rida*) is the :
- (A) first grade of piety (B) middle grade of piety  
(C) last grade of piety (D) none of the above
11. The Qadiriyyah order of *tasawwuf* is concerned with *dhikr* in :
- (A) an ordinary way (B) a good deal  
(C) loud manner only (D) silent way only
12. The main objective of Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab's movement was :
- (A) Jihad (B) reform of the Muslim society  
(C) creating a school of thought (D) resistance against the British rule
13. Ikhwan al-Muslimun of Egypt represents a comprehensive programme of :
- (A) Islamic reform in the modern context  
(B) modernization of the Muslims  
(C) revolt against the Western impact  
(D) political change
14. The influential modern Turkish intellectual of nationalist ideology was :
- (A) Bediuzzaman Said Nursi (B) Namik Kamal  
(C) Zia Gokalp (D) Mustafa Kamal
15. In the modern Turkey, Namik Kamal was the representative of :
- (A) a balanced view of Muslim reform in the society  
(B) progressive thought on the Western lines  
(C) modern secular state  
(D) none of the above

16. Raza Shah Pahlvi of Iran made a :
- (A) favourable response to the West
  - (B) refutation of the Western education
  - (C) rejection of the Western culture
  - (D) critical appraisal of the West
17. The Islamic revolution of Iran took place in :
- (A) 1971 AD
  - (B) 1979 AD
  - (C) 1975 AD
  - (D) 1981 AD
18. One of the main factors of the decline of the Mughal rule in India was :
- (A) personal weaknesses of the later Mughal rulers
  - (B) rise of the Muslim sectarianism
  - (C) lack of nationalistic spirit
  - (D) the Hindu onslaught
19. Sir Syed established Aligarh College to :
- (A) promote mainly modern education among the Muslims
  - (B) promote traditional education
  - (C) reform the society
  - (D) none of the above
20. Shah Wali-u Allah's contribution to Islam is specifically as :
- (A) a mufasir-i Qur'an
  - (B) a Jurist
  - (C) an outstanding reformist thinker
  - (D) a great intellectual
21. Muhammad Abduh was a committed reformer in the field of :
- (A) economy
  - (B) education
  - (C) polity
  - (D) journalism
22. Maulana Azad played a great role in promoting :
- (A) Islamic educational system
  - (B) Hindu-Muslim mutual understanding
  - (C) Traditionalism
  - (D) Modern Education

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23. Allama Iqbal criticized the Western Civilization for its :
- (A) educational system (B) modernization  
(C) secular basis (D) democracy
24. Islamic civilization is rooted in Tawhid and as such it is concerned with :
- (A) true nature of man (B) material progress  
(C) Muslim hegemony (D) none of the above
25. Sunnah of the Prophet (SAAS) precisely means :
- (A) good traditions (B) the Divine path  
(C) welfare programme (D) good sayings
26. Islamic devotional life leads to the attainment of :
- (A) knowledge (B) nearness to the Divine  
(C) material development (D) solitude
27. *Ibadah* in Islam is meant to :
- (A) perform some ritual worship (B) submit fully to Allah  
(C) have mental peace (D) have mystic experience
28. Islamic law is meant to live in a society :
- (A) spiritually (B) justly  
(C) economically (D) tolerantly
29. In Islam women are given :
- (A) a high status (B) a just status  
(C) an inferior status (D) a weak status
30. For a Muslim education and learning knowledge is :
- (A) partially beneficial (B) obligatory  
(C) full advancement (D) none of the above

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31. Dars-i Nizami curriculum is associated with :
- (A) Nizam al-Mulk Tusi (B) Al-Gazzali  
(C) Mulla Nizam al-Din Sahalvi (D) Maulana Abdul Rahim
32. In Islam economic equality is :
- (A) possible (B) unnatural  
(C) necessary (D) least required
33. Zakah is a share of the wealth paid to the under-privileged to :
- (A) nationalize economy  
(B) purify wealth and help the needy  
(C) promote material progress  
(D) avoid hoarding of wealth
34. Interest (usury) is forbidden in Islam because it :
- (A) does not promote economy (B) is not liked by the people  
(C) exploits the poor and the needy (D) is merely capitalism
35. Shura is a political institution of Islam where mutual consultation on the issues is made by :
- (A) educated  
(B) ahl al-ray(the experts in religious sciences)  
(C) common people  
(D) majority of the people
36. The Arab Bedouin tribe consisted of :
- (A) few tents  
(B) representatives of several families  
(C) a group of clans  
(D) nomadic families
37. Makkah was the centre of economy because :
- (A) of its economic production  
(B) Ka'abah was there  
(C) of its being an important station on caravan routes  
(D) of its religious activities

38. The Qur'an is a revealed Book because it is :

- (A) not a classical work                      (B) related to spirituality  
(C) provides guidance                      (D) from Allah

39. Islamic Belief in *risalah* means :

- (A) to believe in the prophets  
(B) to submit to the prophets of Allah  
(C) to believe in the early Prophets and Prophet Muhammad (SAAS) as the last Prophet of Allah  
(D) to believe only in Prophet Muhammad (SAAS)

40. On the Mt. Safa in Makkah, Prophet Muhammad's proclamation is related to :

- (A) forging the unity of Quraish  
(B) an open invitation to his people towards the message of Islam  
(C) accepting his political leadership  
(D) his rejection of the old faiths

41. The Madinan society, established by the Prophet (SAAS), depicts :

- (A) khilafah                                      (B) model society of Islam  
(C) modern Islamic state                      (D) modern Muslim welfare society

42. Abu Bakr (RA) sent Usamah as commander of an expedition to Syria because :

- (A) he was a young boy  
(B) it had got already the approval of the Prophet (SAAS)  
(C) he was a brave soldier  
(D) he was a highly trustworthy soldier

43. Under whose khilafah Muslim rule extended to Indian subcontinent ?

- (A) Umar    (B) Mu'awiyah  
(C) Al-Walheed                                      (D) Umar ibn Abdul Aziz

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44. Ethics is the study of :
- (A) reforming the conduct of man
  - (B) duties of man
  - (C) highest good
  - (D) basic ideals and norms of human conduct
45. Basic sources of ethics, in Islam are :
- (A) prevailing good traditions
  - (B) human wisdom and experience
  - (C) divine principles
  - (D) conscience and intuition
46. Relation between Islamic morality and spirituality depends more upon their :
- (A) positivism
  - (B) belonging to the same source
  - (C) ascertaining happiness
  - (D) having importance for man
47. Ma'ruf means :
- (A) a custom
  - (B) a universal good
  - (C) a rational truth
  - (D) none of the above
48. *Uswatun hasanah* technically stands for :
- (A) pious conduct
  - (B) the model conduct
  - (C) satisfied conduct
  - (D) reasonable conduct
49. Virtues form the growth of one's personality because they are :
- (A) rationally grounded
  - (B) the valid norms of life
  - (C) a compulsive force
  - (D) having the State patronage
50. Establishing a family in Islam is mainly concerned with :
- (A) metaphysical truth
  - (B) its social ethics
  - (C) promoting simply one's race
  - (D) material resourcefulness
51. Ignorance of *shukr* in one's life is in Islam specifically equal to :
- (A) illiteracy
  - (B) becoming unscientific
  - (C) unacknowledging the Divine blessings
  - (D) becoming an anti-social

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52. Al-Anbar was the early capital of :
- (A) the Umayyads (B) the Abbasids  
(C) the Mughals (D) the Fatimids
53. Who established firmly the Abbasid rule ?
- (A) Abu Ja'afir al-Mansur (B) Abdul Abbas al-Saffah  
(C) Abu Muslim Khurasani (D) None of the above
54. Institution of ministers was introduced in the Arab administration under :
- (A) the later Umayyids (B) the Abbasids  
(C) the Aghalabids (D) the Fatimids
55. Which kind of sciences got specially promoted during the rule of al-Mamun ?
- (A) esoteric (B) rational  
(C) jurisprudential (D) exegetical
56. Spain on the eve of its conquest by the Muslims was involved in internal rivalry between :
- (A) Pagans and Jews  
(B) Christians and Polytheists  
(C) West Goths and Spanish Romans  
(D) Aristocracy and the public
57. Under which Muslim ruler of Spain the European emperors came to forefront to develop diplomatic relations with them ?
- (A) Abdul Rehman I (B) Hisham I  
(C) Abdul Rehman III (D) Hakam II
58. The city known for manufacturing the ships during Muslim Spain was :
- (A) Cordova (B) Talitalah  
(C) Ishbila (D) None of the above



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59. Medical science was promoted in Muslim Spain by :

- (A) al-Idrisi                      (B) Ibn Rushd  
(C) Abdul Malik ibn Zuhr        (D) Ibn Hayan

60. *Tafsir* is basically meant to understand :

- (A) the words of the Qur'an        (B) the guidance of the Qur'an properly  
(C) language and style of the Qur'an (D) nazm in the Qur'an

1. The first Battle of Islam was :
 

(A) Uhad	(B) Hunayn
(C) Tabuk	(D) None of the above
  
2. Uhad is the name of a :
 

(A) Mountain	(B) River
(C) City	(D) None of the above
  
3. Badr was the name of a :
 

(A) Well	(B) Mountain
(C) Tower	(D) None of the Above
  
4. ✓ The Treaty of Hadaybiyyah was known as :
 

(A) Bait-ul-Rizwan	(B) Treaty of Amritsar
(C) War pact	(D) None of the above
  
5. ✓ Makkah was conquered by the prophet (SAW) in :
 

(A) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hijri	(B) 3 <sup>rd</sup> Hijri
(C) 10 <sup>th</sup> Hijri	(D) None of the above
  
6. Khilafa means :
 

(A) Vicegerency	(B) Apostle ship
(C) Monarchy	(D) None of the above
  
7. The Pious Caliphs of Islam exclude :
 

(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr	(B) Hazrat Umar
(C) Hazrat Uthman	(D) Muawiyah
  
8. The Apostasy movement took place during the reign of :
 

(A) Umar (RA)	(B) Ali (RA)
(C) Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz	(D) None of the above

9. The first compilation of the Quran took place during the period of :
- (A) Abu Bakr (RA) (B) Uthman (RA)  
(C) Ali (RA) (D) None of the above
10. Abu Bakr (RA) was famous for :
- (A) Sidq (B) Adal  
(C) Sujaat (D) None of the above
11. Umar (RA) was known for :
- (A) Adal (justice) (B) Sidq  
(C) Haya (D) None of the above
12. Uthman (RA) was renowned for his :
- (A) Haya (B) Bravery  
(C) Justice (D) None of the above
13. Ali (RA) was knew for his :
- (A) Bravery (B) Sidq  
(C) Haya (D) None of the above
14. Muawiyyah was the first ruler of :
- (A) Abbasids (B) Ummayads  
(C) Mamluks (D) None of the above
15. Hazrat Hussain (RA) was martyred during the reign of :
- (A) Abd-al-Malik (B) Walid I  
(C) Muawiyyah (D) None of the above
16. Kerbala took place in :
- (A) 69 Hijrah (B) 40 Hijrah  
(C) 64 Hijrah (D) None of the above

17. Umar bin Abdul Aziz is considered the fifth Califa of Islam among the :
- (A) Abbasids (B) Ummayyads  
(C) Fatimids (D) None of the above
18. Ethics means :
- (A) Character (B) Morality  
(C) Worship (D) None of the above
19. The plural of Khulq is :
- (A) Akhlaq (B) Makhluq  
(C) Mamluk (D) None of the above
20. Faraiz are the religious obligations for :
- (A) Muslims (B) Non-muslim  
(C) Atheists (D) None of the above
21. The Haquq is the plural of :
- (A) Haqq (B) Khaliq  
(C) Falak (D) None of the above
22. Aqaid are :
- (A) Morals (B) Pillars of Islam  
(C) Beliefs (D) None of the above
23. Arkan include :
- (A) Aqaid (B) Pillars of Islam  
(C) Morals (D) None of the above
24. The prophet (SAW) has been described as Uswat-ul-Hasnah in :
- (A) The Quran (B) Fiqh  
(C) Philosophy (D) None of the above

25. One of the titles of Muslim Ummah is :
- (A) Ummat-i-Wasatah (B) Ummat-i-Sabiqah  
(C) Ummat-i-Arbiah (D) None of the above
26. Tafsir is a science related to :
- (A) Hadith (B) Philosophy  
(C) Fiqh (D) None of the above
27. Ibn Kathir was a :
- (A) Philosopher (B) Muta Kalim  
(C) Jurist (D) Muffasir
28. Imam-Shafi was founder of :
- (A) Hanafi Fiqh (B) Maliki Fiqh  
(C) Hambali Fiqh (D) None of the above
29. The famous Sufi orders exclude :
- (A) Suhrawardiyyah (B) Qadiriyyah  
(C) Chistiyyah (D) Batiniyyah
30. The famous Book Ihya-ul-uloom-al-din was written by :
- (A) Ghazzali (B) Hassan Basari  
(C) Shah Wali Allah (D) None of the above
31. The Tribal organisation was found at :
- (A) Kufah (B) Damascus  
(C) Makkah (D) None of the above
32. Arabs were relying on poetry during :
- (A) Days of Ignorance (Jahiliyah) (B) Modern times  
(C) In Medieval period (D) None of the above

33. The following were the famous idols of Makkans :
- (A) Hubbal (B) Lat  
(C) Uza (D) All of the above
34. The Quran was revealed in :
- (A) 20 years (B) 30 years  
(C) 23 years (D) None of the above
35. Iman means :
- (A) Faith (B) Practice  
(C) Prayers (D) None of the above
36. Tawhid means
- (A) Duality (B) Trinity  
(C) Unity (D) None of the above
37. Risalah is one of the fundamental beliefs of Islam and it means :
- (A) Sainthood (B) Sonship  
(C) Prophethood (D) None of the above
38. Akhirah is equivalent to :
- (A) Life here after Death  
(B) Life after life (Transmigration of the souls)  
(C) Nothingness  
(D) None of the above
39. Ibadah means :
- (A) Puja (B) Servitude  
(C) Rituals (D) None of the above
40. Salah and Zakah are two important Arkan of :
- (A) Christianity (B) Hinduism  
(C) Buddhism (D) Islam

41. Saum Means :
- (A) Hunger (B) Thirst  
(C) Restraint (D) None of the above
42. Hajj is the Islamic obligation compulsory for :
- (A) The rich (B) The poor  
(C) Children (D) None of the above
43. The First Pillar of Islamic Arkan is :
- (A) Saum (B) Salat  
(C) Hajj (D) Shahadah
44. The Prophet (SAW) was born in :
- (A) Madinah (B) Taif  
(C) Najd (D) None of the above
45. The name of the prophets' (SAW) mother was :
- (A) Halimah (B) Salihah  
(C) Aaminah (D) None of the above
46. The father of the prophet (SAW) was :
- (A) Abdul Mutlib (B) Abu Talib  
(C) Abdullah (D) None of the above
47. One of the Uncles's of the prophet (SAW), who opposed the prophet (SAW) was :
- (A) Hamzah (B) Abbas  
(C) Abu Lahab (D) None of the above
48. The prophet (SAW) was married to Khatijah at the age :
- (A) 40 (B) 25  
(C) 35 (D) None of the above

49. What was the Age of the prophet (SAW), when he was adorned with prophethood ?
- (A) 25 years (B) 63 years  
(C) 40 years (D) None of the above
50. The prophet (SAW) remained in Makkah for :
- (A) 13 years (B) 10 years  
(C) 40 years (D) None of the above
51. The stay of the prophet (SAW) at Madinah was for :
- (A) 25 years (B) 63 years  
(C) 10 years (D) None of the above
52. The prophet (SAW) preached at Makkah silently for :
- (A) 12 years (B) 13 years  
(C) 3 years (D) None of the above
53. Dawah means :
- (A) A Feast (B) Claim  
(C) Invitation to Islam (D) None of the above
54. The prophet (SAW) was injured during his dawah visit to :
- (A) Ukaz (B) Dhul Majaz  
(C) Taif (D) None of the above
55. The Miraj (Ascension to the Heavens) took place when the prophet (SAW) was at :
- (A) Madinah (B) Taif  
(C) Makkah (D) None of the above
56. The first Hijrah of the Muslims was to :
- (A) Madinah (B) Abyssinia  
(C) Syria (D) None of the above



57. The names of Madinah include except :
- (A) Dar-al-Hijrah (B) Yathrab  
(C) Taibah (D) Bald-al-Ameen
58. The two migrants from Makkah to Madinah mentioned in the Quran are :
- (A) The prophet (SAW) and Umar (RA)  
(B) The prophet (SAW) and Ali (RA)  
(C) The prophet (SAW) and Abu Bakr (RA)  
(D) None of the above
59. The first ruler of Madinah was :
- (A) The prophet (SAW) (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)  
(C) Hazrat Ali (RA) (D) None of the above
60. The Mithaq-i-Madinah was an agreement betweenen :
- (A) The prophet (SAW) and the Jews  
(B) The prophet (SAW) and Makkans  
(C) The prophet (SAW) and Ansar  
(D) None of the above

1. Who among the following passed away in the year 1111 C.E. ?
  - (a) al-Ashari
  - (b) al-Ghazzali
  - (c) Ibn Taymiyyah
  - (d) None of the above
  
2. Persia was conquered during the Caliphate of :
  - (a) Hadrat Abu Bakr (R A)
  - (b) Hadrat Umar (R A)
  - (c) Hadrat Uthman (R A)
  - (d) Hadrat Ali (R A)
  
3. The first Wahy revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (S A W) is in the *Surah* :
  - (a) *al-Falaq*
  - (b) *al-Fatiha*
  - (c) *al-Baqarah*
  - (d) *al-Alaq*
  
4. *Tawhid* Implies :
  - (a) Worshipping no God
  - (b) Worshipping one God also
  - (c) Worshipping only one God
  - (d) Worshipping many Gods
  
5. Maulana Mawdudi has authored :
  - (a) *Tadabbur al-Quran*
  - (b) *Tafhim al-Quran*
  - (c) *Bayan al-Quran*
  - (d) *Maarif al-Quran*
  
6. *al-Ikhwan al-Muslimun* originated as an Islamic Movement from :
  - (a) Iran
  - (b) Iraq
  - (c) Turkey
  - (d) Egypt
  
7. The founder of *Kubrawiya* Order of Sufis is :
  - (a) Maulana Kabir
  - (b) Kabir Ahmad Sanusi
  - (c) Najam al-Din
  - (d) al-Sattar al-Kubra
  
8. *Mawdu* Hadith means one :
  - (a) Which is only in *Shaih Bukhari*
  - (b) Which is fabricated
  - (c) Which is of great significance
  - (d) None of the above

9. The founder of Ummayyad Rule in Spain is :
- (a) Amir Muawiya (b) Hisham-I  
(c) Abd al-Rahman-I (d) al-Hakim-I
10. The Art of *Naskh* and *Nastaliq* refer to :
- (a) Calligraphy (b) Photography  
(c) Autobiography (d) Biography
11. Which among the vices has been described as equivalent to eating the flesh of one's dead brother ?
- (a) Backbiting (b) Lying  
(c) Spying (d) Conceit
12. The concept of *Akhlaq* stands for :
- (a) Philosophy (b) Tasawwuf  
(c) *Ilm al-Kalam* (d) Ethics
13. *Rida* Wars took place during the Caliphate of :
- (a) Hadrat Umar (R A) (b) Hadrat Abu Bakr (R A)  
(c) Hadrat Uthman (R A) (d) None of the above
14. The holy *Kabah* is located in :
- (a) Madinah (b) Jeddah  
(c) Riyad (d) Makkah
15. The Mughul Rule came to an end in India, in the year :
- (a) 1757 (b) 1947  
(c) 1857 (d) 1657
16. The Age of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) on the eve of revelation of first *Wahy* was :
- (a) 25 years (b) 40 years  
(c) 50 years (d) 52 years

17. *Ibadah* means :
- (a) Peace (b) Slave  
(c) Piety (d) Worship
18. *Jahilliyah* period means :
- (a) period of prosperity (b) period of Monarchy  
(c) period of ignorance (d) period of Justice
19. *Khandaq* means :
- (a) Trench (b) Mountain  
(c) Forest (d) Valley
20. Umar bin Abdul Aziz belonged to :
- (a) Abbasid dynasty (b) Umayyad dynasty  
(c) Fatimids (d) Mamluks
21. *Khilafah* stands for :
- (a) Vicegerency (b) Monarchy  
(c) Aristocracy (d) None of the above
22. *Huquq* stand for :
- (a) Duties (b) Rights  
(c) Lawful things (d) Unlawful things
23. Belief in *Risalat* and *Akhirah* come under the category of :
- (a) *Arkan* (b) *Aqaid*  
(c) *Awalim* (d) *Amanat*
24. The basic sources of Islamic Ethics are :
- (a) The Quran and the *Sunnah* (b) *Sahih Bukhari* and *Sahih Muslim*  
(c) *Ilmul Kalam and Philosphy* (d) None of the above

25. *Maruf* and *Munkar* are :

- (a) Two angels
- (b) Two books
- (c) Two opposite terms
- (d) None of the above

26. *Tawbah* and *Sabr* are two :

- (a) Virtues
- (b) Vices
- (c) *Radhail*
- (d) Conceits

27. *Tazkiyyah* means :

- (a) Submission
- (b) Surrender
- (c) Truthfulness
- (d) Purification

28. The founder of Abbasid dynasty was :

- (a) Ibn Abbas
- (b) Abu al-Abbas
- (c) Hadrit Abbas
- (d) None of the above

29. The tenure of Abbasid dynasty was :

- (a) 750-1258 C.E.
- (b) 622-750 C.E.
- (c) 750-1358 C.E.
- (d) 750-1411 C.E.

30. *Baitul Hikmah* means :

- (a) House of Medicines
- (b) House of Rulers
- (c) House of Wisdom
- (d) House of *Ahkam*

31. Al-Hakim was :

- (a) Umayyad Ruler of Spain
- (b) Fatimid Ruler of Egypt
- (c) Abbasid Ruler of Baghdad
- (d) None of the above

32. Spain is located in :

- (a) Europe
- (b) Asia
- (c) North America
- (d) South America

33. Which was the Capital city of Spain ?
- (a) Qurtaba (b) Ankara  
(c) Rome (d) Sicily
34. Who among the following is the foremost *Mufassir* ?
- (a) Ibn-î Kathir (b) Zamakhshari  
(c) Razi (d) Tabari
35. *Sihah-i-Sitta* comprises :
- (a) Two books (b) Four books  
(c) Six books (d) Seven books
36. The most appropriate term for Divine Revelation in the Quran is :
- (a) *Wahy* (b) *Ilham*  
(c) *Ifham* (d) *Indhar*
37. The founder of Hanafi School of Islamic Jurisprudence is :
- (a) Numan bin Thabit (b) Uthman bin Thabit  
(c) Abu Ishaq (d) None of the above
38. *Ilmul Kalam* means :
- (a) Mysticism (b) Scholastic Theology  
(c) Jurisprudence (d) Poetry
39. Which one of the following is not treated as a source of Islamic Law ?
- (a) *Hadith* (b) *Ijma*  
(c) *Ijtihad* (d) *Ilham*
40. The Arabic term Suf means :
- (a) Cotton (b) Silk  
(c) Wool (d) Synthetic Material

41. The founder of Chistiya *silsila* of sufis is :
- (a) Muinud-Din (R. A.) (b) Abu Ishaq (R.A.)  
(c) Muhy-ud-Din (R. A.) (d) Mukharrami (R. A.)
42. Hasan al-Basri (R.A.) was born in :
- (a) Makkah (b) Madinah  
(c) Baghdad (d) Basrah
43. Wahabiyah movement is associated with :
- (a) Abdul Wahab Najdi (b) Abdul Wahab Kufi  
(c) Abdul Wahab Misri (d) Abdul Wahab Afghani
44. Tanzimat is associated with :
- (a) Modern Turkey (b) Modern Egypt  
(c) Modern Yemen (d) Modern Jordan
45. Secular State is one :
- (a) Which follows a particular religion  
(b) Which opposes a particular religion  
(c) Which neither opposes, nor favours any particular religion  
(d) Which does not allow religious practices
46. Which one of the following Orders is the appropriate one ? The names denote Mughal Emperors of India.
- (a) Akbar, Babar, Humayun, Jehangir (b) Jehangir, Babar, Akbar, Humayun  
(c) Babar, Jehangir, Humayun, Akbar (d) Babar, Humayun, Akbar, Jehangir
47. Maulana Nantawi (R.A.) is regarded as the founder of :
- (a) *Nadwatul Ulama* (b) *Darul Ulum Deoband*  
(c) *Anwar al Ulum* (d) *Madrasah Darush Shifa*
48. Islamic Revolution of Iran took place in the year :
- (a) 1997 C.E. (b) 1979 C.E.  
(c) 1879 C.E. (d) 1379 C.E.

49. *Shah Waliullah* (R.A.) is the author of :
- (a) *Awarif al Maarif* (b) *Kashf al-Mahjub*  
(c) *Muntakhabut Tawarikh* (d) *Hujjatallah al Balighah*
50. *Risala-i Asbab-i Baghawat-i Hind* was authored by :
- (a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (b) Abul Kalam Azad  
(c) Maulana Mawdudi (d) Allama Iqbal
51. Jamaluddin Afghani is associated with :
- (a) Reconciliatory thought (b) Pan Islamic thought  
(c) Mystic thought (d) Western thought
52. Polythesim implies :
- (a) There is no God (b) There is only one God  
(c) There is one God also (d) There are many Gods
53. *Sirah* means :
- (a) Biography (b) Topography  
(c) Wisdom (d) Piety
54. *Dhul Hijjah* is the :
- (a) 10<sup>th</sup> month of Lunar year (b) 10<sup>th</sup> month of Solar year  
(c) 12<sup>th</sup> month of Lunar year (d) 12<sup>th</sup> month of Solar year
55. Polygamy means :
- (a) More than one wife (b) More than one husband  
(c) More than one spouse (d) None of the above
56. *Akhuwah* means :
- (a) Brotherhood (b) Priesthood  
(c) Sainthood (d) *Ruhbaniyat*



57. *Iqra* implies :

- (a) To write
- (b) To remember
- (c) To preach
- (d) To read

58. *Riba* implies :

- (a) Increase in Value in Consideration of Time
- (b) Decrease in Value in Consideration of Time
- (c) No change in Value in Consideration of Time
- (d) None of the above

59. *Waqf* takes care of :

- (a) Religious endowments
- (b) Political endowments
- (c) Social endowments
- (d) None of the above

60. *Baitul Mal* stands for :

- (a) Personal treasury
- (b) Public treasury
- (c) Private treasury
- (d) Prohibited treasury

# Islamic Studies - 2010

## M.A. Islamic Studies

1. The founder of the Reform Movement, al-Ikhwan al-Muslimun was :  
(a) Zainab al-Ghazali (b) Jamal al-Din al-Afghani  
(c) Muhammad Abduhu (d) None of the above
2. Which one of the following Islamic Movements did not originate in Arabia ?  
(a) Salafiyah (b) Wahabiyah  
(c) Jamat-i-Islami (d) None of the above
3. The founder of Islamic Revolution in Iran was :  
(a) Ayatullah Bihishti (b) Ayatullah Khamnai  
(c) Ali Shariati (d) None of the above
4. Which one of the following cities is not located in Iran ?  
(a) Qum (b) Tehran  
(c) Karbala (d) Shiraz
5. The last Mughal ruler of India was :  
(a) Bahadur Shah Zaffar (b) Bahadur Shah Zaman  
(c) Bahadur Shah Kalam (d) Bahadur Shah Zarif
6. The founder of Darul Ulum Deoband was :  
(a) Maulana Ilyas (b) Maulana Nanatawi  
(c) Maulana Abul Hasan (d) None of the above
7. The book *Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam* is authored by :  
(a) Maulana Azad (b) Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan  
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) Maulana Mawdudi
8. *Hujatullah al-Balighah* is authored by :  
(a) Jamal al-Din al-Afghani (b) Muhammad Abduhu  
(c) Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi (d) Shah Waliullah
9. Sanusiyyah Movement flourished in :  
(a) Indo-Pak (b) Central Asia  
(c) Africa (d) China

10. Tanzimat is associated with :
- (a) Iran (b) Iraq  
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Turkey
11. Tawhid implies :
- (a) There is no God (b) There is God also  
(c) There is only one God (d) There are many Gods
12. The Quranic verse *Laqad Kana Laqum fi Rasulilah-i-Uswat al-Hasanah* is in the chapter :
- (a) Al-Fatiha (b) Al-Falaq  
(c) Al-Kauthar (d) Al-Ahzab
13. Akhuwah means :
- (a) Brotherhood (b) Public Treasury  
(c) Governance (d) Advisory Counsel
14. Islam approves :
- (a) Polygamy (b) Polygyny  
(c) Polyandry (d) None of the above
15. The first *Wahy* revealed to Prophet Muhammad (SAWS) points to the significance of:
- (a) Education (b) Hijab  
(c) Adl (d) Shura
16. Riba means :
- (a) Increase in cost in consideration of time  
(b) Wine  
(c) Gambling  
(d) Public Treasury
17. Zakah is obligatory upon :
- (a) Sahib-i-Nisab Muslims (b) Non-Muslim subjects  
(c) Polytheists (d) None of the above

18. Shura means :
- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Adl             | (b) Consultative Body |
| (c) Public Treasury | (d) Waqf              |
19. Khilafah means :
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) Vicegerency | (b) Hereditary   |
| (c) Democracy   | (d) Dictatorship |
20. Polygamy means :
- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) More than one wife    | (b) More than one spouse |
| (c) More than one husband | (d) None of the above    |
21. Which is not a virtue ?
- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| (a) Truthfulness | (b) Haya      |
| (c) Arrogance    | (d) Tolerance |
22. Which one of the following cannot be included in vices ?
- |                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| (a) Righteousness | (b) Deceit |
| (c) Hoarding      | (d) Theft  |
23. The Holy Quran was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (SAWS) over a period of:
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) 40 years | (b) 13 years |
| (c) 10 years | (d) 23 years |
24. Islam stands for total submission to :
- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| (a) All the deities | (b) One God   |
| (c) One goddess     | (d) Many gods |
25. The Holy Ka 'aba is located in :
- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) Madinah | (b) Riyad  |
| (c) Makkah  | (d) Jeddah |
26. Umar bin Abdul Aziz was among :
- |                            |
|----------------------------|
| (a) The Khulafa-i-Rashidin |
| (b) The Umayyad Caliphs    |
| (c) The Abbasid Caliphas   |
| (d) None of the above      |

27. Who among the pious caliphs was not martyred ?  
 (a) Abu Bakr (R.A.) (b) Umar (R.A.)  
 (c) Uthman (R.A.) (d) Ali (R.A.)
28. The migration of the Prophet Muhammad (SAWS) from Makkah to Madinah took place in the year :  
 (a) 622 CE (b) 612 CE  
 (c) 632 CE (d) 642 CE
29. The battle of Ahzab took place in 5<sup>th</sup> year AH in the month of :  
 (a) Muharram (b) Zeiqadah  
 (c) Rabi al-Awwal (d) Shawwal
30. The pact of Hudaibiyah was concluded in 6<sup>th</sup> year AH in the month of :  
 (a) Muharram (b) Zeiqadah  
 (c) Rabi-al-Awwal (d) Shawwal
31. Ethics can be defined as :  
 (a) The Science of Jurisprudence (b) The Science of Metaphysics  
 (c) The Science of Akhlaq (d) The Science of Tafsir
32. Huquq means :  
 (a) Duties (b) Rights  
 (c) Arkan (d) Beliefs
33. The book *Quranic Ethics* is authored by :  
 (a) B.A. Dar (b) Mawlana Mawdudi  
 (c) Syed Qutb (d) M.A. Hanief
34. Tawbah means :  
 (a) Forgiveness (b) Patience  
 (c) Repentance and return (d) Mercy
35. Which one of the following vices has been declared equivalent to consuming the flesh of one's dead brother ?  
 (a) Envy (b) Anger  
 (c) Lying (d) Backbiting

36. The primary sources of Islamic Ethics are :
- |                             |                                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Tasawwuf and Philosophy | (b) Jurisprudence and Ilmul Kalam |
| (c) The Quran and Ahadith   | (d) None of the above             |
37. Faraid means :
- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Compulsory Obligations | (b) Non-Obligatory duties |
| (c) Akran                  | (d) Beliefs               |
38. Maruf stands for :
- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Approved deeds  | (b) Disapproved deeds |
| (c) Ambiguous deeds | (d) Superstitiousness |
39. Aqraba means :
- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) Neighbours | (b) Relatives |
| (c) Far ones   | (d) Poor ones |
40. Tazkiyah means :
- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Solitude     | (b) Contemplation |
| (c) Purification | (d) Remembrance   |
41. The Abbasid Caliphs Harun al-Rashid and Mamun al-Rashid were :
- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| (a) Father and son   | (b) Brothers |
| (c) Uncle and nephew | (d) Cousins  |
42. The founder of Muslim rule in Spain was :
- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Abul Abbas             | (b) Abul Barakat       |
| (c) Abdul Rahman al-Dakhil | (d) Al-Hakim al-Dakhil |
43. Ali ibn Hazm was the greatest scholar and the most original thinker of Muslim Spain.  
He lived in :
- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) 22 <sup>nd</sup> century CE | (b) 9 <sup>th</sup> century CE |
| (c) 13 <sup>th</sup> century CE | (d) None of the above          |
44. *Al-Kulliyat fi al-Tibb* and *Tahafat al-Tahafut* were authored by :
- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| (a) Ibn Sina        | (b) Ibn Rushd  |
| (c) Ibn Abdur Rabbi | (d) Ibn Zaydan |

45. Hasana al-Taimiyah and Umma l-Ula were celebrated as poetesses in :
- (a) Baghdad (b) Syria  
(c) Spain (d) Hijaz
46. The Abbasid Caliphs shifted their capital from Syria to Iraq in :
- (a) 11<sup>th</sup> century CE (b) 12<sup>th</sup> century CE  
(c) 10<sup>th</sup> century CE (d) 8<sup>th</sup> century CE
47. The first Abbasid Caliph was :
- (a) Abul Abbas as-Saffah (b) Abu Jaffar al-mansur  
(c) Ibn abbas (d) Al-Mahdi
48. The Hanafi school of Islamic Jurisprudence thrived under the guidance of Chief Qadi Abu Yusuf during the caliphate of :
- (a) Harun al-Rashid (b) Al-Walid  
(c) Al-Muatasim (d) Al-Muntasir
49. Umar al-Khayyam made significant contribution to the field of :
- (a) Geography (b) Natural Sciences  
(c) Mathematics (d) Historiography
50. He is regarded as the father of the modern Chemistry and belonged to the Abbasid period. He is :
- (a) Jabir bin Hayyan (b) Ibn al-Athir  
(c) Ibn al-Kathir (d) Ibn al-Khaldun
51. Which one of the following is not included in Sihah-i-Sitta ?
- (a) Al-Muwatta (b) Al-Timidhi Sharif  
(c) Sunan Ibn-i- Majah (d) Sunan Abu Dawud
52. Tafsir means :
- (a) Precise (b) Exegesis  
(c) Classify (d) Compile
53. The famous Mufassir Ibn Kathir belonged to :
- (a) 9<sup>th</sup> century CE (b) 12<sup>th</sup> century CE  
(c) 14<sup>th</sup> century CE (d) 11<sup>th</sup> century CE

54. The founder of Hanafi school of fiqh was :
- (a) Nuaman ibn Thabit (b) Muhammad Hanafi  
(c) Haniefibn Thabit (d) Imam Yusufibn Thabit
55. Sufi is derived from the Arabic word Suf which means ?
- (a) Piety (b) Taqwa  
(c) Wool (d) Cotton
56. The doctrine of sobriety was propounded by :
- (a) Bayazid Bistami (b) Junaid al-Baghdadi  
(c) Hasan al-Basri (d) Rabia al-Basri
57. Hadith in literal sense means :
- (a) Tradition (b) Khabar  
(c) Ahwal (d) Ijma
58. The Asharite school of Ilm al-Kalam was founded by :
- (a) Abul Hasan (b) Abul Husain  
(c) Abul Hamid (d) Abul Hanif
59. The book *A History of Muslim Philosophy* is authored by :
- (a) H.H. Sharief (b) M.M. Sharief  
(c) A.A. Sharief (d) M.A. Sharief
60. The title of Zamakhshari's tafsir is :
- (a) Tadabur al-Quran (b) Maarif al-Quran  
(c) Bayyan al-Quran (d) Al-Kashshaf



# ISLAMIC STUDIES 2006

Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.s.) was blessed with prophet hood at the age of:

- (a) 30
- (b) 40
- (c) 25
- (d) 35

2. In the Jahiliyya Arabia a fair used to be held at:

- a) Aqaha
- b) Thour
- c) Hira
- d) Ukaz

3. The first emigration of this Ummah was to:

- a) Taif
- b) Nakhla
- c) Habsha
- d) Madinah

4. The historical speech on Islamic view of Prophet Isa (Jesus) and his mother Maryam Mary (a.s.) was delivered in Najashi's court by:

- (a) Abu Sufyan
- (b) Ali (r.a.)
- (c) Husain (r.a.)
- (d) None of the above

5. The famous Farewell Sermon delivered by the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S.) is known as :

- (a) Jumua't al-Wida' .
- (b) Khutbat al-Wida'
- (c) Thaniyat al-Widtl'
- (d) None of the above

6. The Hijra of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S.) is his blessed migration from
- (a) Ta'if to Madinah
  - (b) Madinah to Tabuk
  - (c) Makkah to Madinah
  - (d) Makkah to Najran
7. The most important city founded by the Banu Abbas (Abbasids)
- (a) Qahira
  - (b) Baghdad
  - (c) Basra
  - (d) Qazwin
8. The eighth month in the Arab-Islamic lunar calendar is
- (a) Sha'ban (al mu'azzam)
  - (b) Ramazan (or Ramadan) al-mubarak
  - (c) Shawwal al-mukarram
  - (d) None of the above
9. The capital of Syria for a long period continues to be
- (a) Beirut
  - (b) 'Amman
  - (c) Dimashq (Damascus)
  - (d) Qahira (Cairo)
10. Abu Talib and Abbas (r.a.) both were Holy Messenger's (S.A.W.S.)
- (a) Brothers
  - (b) Cousins
  - (c) Maternal uncles
  - (d) Paternal uncles
11. The first blessed person to express belief in the *Risalat* of the Final Messenger (S.A.W.S.) was :
- (a) a gentleman
  - (b) a lady
  - (c) a priest
  - (d) a servant
12. The *Ridda* crisis was successfully solved by:
- (a) H. Khadijah (r. a.)
  - (b) H. Abu Bakr (r. a.)

- (c) H. ' Husain (r. a.)
- (d) H. Ja'far (r. a.)

13. The year 622 A.D. begins

- (a) The Hijri Era
- (b) The Nabawi Era
- (c) The Miladi Era
- (d) The Caliphal Era

14. They are two important concepts/institutions related to Islamic Polity:

- (a) tazkiyyah and dhikr
- (b) shura and 'adl
- (c) nasikh and mansiikh
- (d) riwayat and dirayat

15. Daghestan is a Muslim territory under the occupation of:

- (a) Russia
- (b) China
- (c) Mongolia
- (d) Georgia

16. Saljuq sultanate flourished under:

- (a) Umayyad Caliphate
- (b) Abbasid Caliphate
- (c) Fatimid Caliphate
- (d) Morovid Amirate

17. Ottoman Caliphate is so known because of:

- (a) H. 'Uthman (r.a.)
- (b) Ottowa
- (c) Octowa
- (d) None of the above

18. H. Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz (r.a.) belonged to

- (a) Banu, Umar
- (b) Banu Umayyah
- (c) Banu Aziz
- (d) None of the above

19. We are all progeny of:

- (a) H. Ibrahim and Hajra
- (b) H. Adam and Hawa
- (c) H. Maryam
- (d) H. Asiyah

20. Dimashq is a famous historical city also known as

- (a) Doha
- (b) Damascus
- (c) Dhaka
- (d) None of the above

21. *Sawm* is meant to give you

- (a) quwvat
- (b) irtiqa
- (c) taqwa
- (d) fadilah

22. H. 'Ali (k.t.w.) shifted the capital of Khilafat from:

- (a) Najaf to Madinah
- (b) Madinah to Karbala
- (c) Makkah to Basra
- (d) Madinah to Kufa

23. The contemporary of Ibn Sina was

- (a) Ibn Khaldim
- (b) Al-Birani
- (c) Ibn Rushd
- (d) Al-Farabi

24. The widest expansion of Islamic polity took place under:

- (a) Yazid
- (b) Harjin
- (c) Waleed
- (d) °Marwan

25. Drive the oddman out:

- (a) Qutaiba ibn Muslim
- (b) Tariq ibn Ziyad
- (c) Musa ibn Nuzeeyr
- (d) Hayy ibn Yagzan

26. Khawarij reminds you of:

- (a) Nahrawan
- (b) Badr
- (c) Tabuk
- (d) Yazid

27. Important Amir (ruler) of Muslim Spain:

- (a) Abd al-Rahman al-Dakhil
- (b) Abul Hakum al-Jahil
- (c) Al-Jahiz
- (d) Al-Fariq

28. *Mafatih al-Ghayb* commonly known as *al-Tafsir al-Kabir* is the work of:

- (a) Imam Jalaluddin al-Suyyuti
- (b) Imam Fakhr al-din al-Razi
- (c) Imam Jarullah al-Zamakhshri
- (d) None of the above

29. H. Isa (a.s) was a Messenger (Rasul) of Allah and pious son of a pious blessed Virgin:

- (a) H. Asiya (a.s.)
- (b) H. Hajirah (a.s)
- (c) H. Sara (a.s.)
- (d) H. Maryam (a.s.)

30. Battles of Basus and Bu'ath were fought in

- (a) Jahiliyyah period
- (b) Nabawi period
- (c) Khayrat Quroun period
- (d) Saudi period

31. The 1453 is famous for the *Fath* (liberation) of:

- (a) Fustat
- (b) Constantinople
- (c) Stolkhom
- (d) Alexandria

32. In connection with its minority character recently in news was

- (a) Osmania University, Hyderabad
- (b) Hamdard University, New Delhi
- (c) Aligarh Muslim University
- (d) Mawlana Azad Urdu University

33. Hamas and intifada remind you of:

- (a) Chechniya
- (b) Sinkiyang
- (c) Palestine
- (d) Philippines

34. Talk of Baghdad and get the odd man out

- (a) George Bush
- (b) Chengiz (Jenghiz) Khan
- (c) Halaku (Hulaqu) Khan
- (d) Tipu Sultan

35. Egypt is the place of Shahadah (matyrdom) of:

- (a) Dr. Ali Shariati and Bahonar
- (b) Imam Hasan al-Banna
- (c) Baqar al-Sadr
- (d) None of the above

36. Belonged to the East (Muslim World) they were martyred in the West in the 20th Century:

- (a) Dr. Ali Shari'ati and Dr. Isrna'il al-Faruqi
- (b) Sayyid Qutb and Ali'Raja'i
- (c) Mutahhari arid Bahishiti
- (d) None of the above

37. He was a famous mathematician and a poet:

- (a) Al-Idrisi
- (b) Al-Maqdisi
- (c) Umar Khayyam
- (d) Umar al-Mukhtar

38. *Al-Urwatul Wuthqa* was edited by:

- (a) Hasan' al-Banna and S. Qutb
- (b) Jamaluddin Afghani and M. Abduhu

- (c) Dr. Iqbal and Mr. Jinnah
- (d) None of the above

39. The holocaust refers to the general exile of Jews in the 20th century from

- (a) Australia
- (b) Europe
- (c) Muslim World
- (d) Third World

40. He is the president of Islamic Republic of Iran:

- (a) Dr. Ahmadinejad
- (b) Dr. Ahmad Totonji
- (c) Dr. Ahmad Deedat
- (d) Dr. Ahmad Isfendyar

41. Mawalana Mawdudi was the founder of:

- (a) al-Ikhwan
- (b) Tablighi -Iama'at
- (c) Jama'at-i-Islami
- (d) al-Muwahhidiin

42. When talking of the Islamic Revolution of Iran get the odd man out

- (a) Imam Khomeini
- (b) Dr. Ali Shari'ati
- (c) Ayatullah Mutahhari
- (d) . Dr. S. Hosein Nasr

43. He is an Arab and continues to be in the news

- (a) Mulla Umar
- (b) Osama ibn Ladin
- (c) Yusuf al-Islam
- (d) Hafiz Sayeed

44. When talking of Aligarh Movement get the odd man out

- (a) Sir Sayyid Ahmad
- (b) Gh. Ahmad Qadiyani
- (c) Muhsinul Mulk
- (d) Waqar al Mulk

45. "Wahhabi" Movement owes its creation to:

- (a) Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab
- (b) Shaykh M. Iqbal (Kashmiri)
- (c) Wahhab Khar (Kashmiri)
- (d) Molvi Nuruddin .

46. Which one is unrelated to the Muslim World?

- (a) Tigris
- (b) Euphrates
- (c) Thames
- (d) Nile

47. The Salafiyya movement reminds 'you of:

- (a) Sayyid Rashid Rida (Riza) Misri
- (b) Ahmad Rid,a (Riza) Khan Barelvi
- (c) Ashraf Ali Than wi
- (d) Peer Pagada

48. India was not directly affected by one of the following:

- (a) Sanusiyya Movement
- (b) Wahhabi Movement
- (c) Faraizi Movement
- (d) Jamate Islami

49. The Saljugs under Abbasid Khilafat established educational institutions known as:

- (a) Nizamiyya
- (b) J amiah al-Azhar
- (c) Zaytunia
- (d) None of the above

50. Ethiopia is the oldest and the poorest:

- (a) Christian Country
- (b) Muslim Country
- (c) Buddhist Country
- (d). European Couritry

51. Imam Ghazzali. i famous for his book

- (a) *Dhakhiratul Muluk*
- (b) *Ihya al-utum*
- (c) *Awrad al-Qadiriyyah*



(d) None of the above

52. Ibn Athir was a famous Muslim

- (a) Historian
- (b) Poet
- (c) Mathematician
- (d) Physician

53. Which of the famous *Sufi* silsila is related to Shaykh al-Jilani ("Peer Dastagir")?

- (a) Chishtiyyah
- (b) Suhar wardiyyah
- (c) Qadiriyyah
- (d) Nagashbandi

54. He is famous for his *Shahnama*:

- (a) Firdowsi Tusi
- (b) Ghazzali Tusi
- (c) Nizamul Mulk Tusi
- (d) None of the above

55. Ikhwan al-Safa was famous for their:

- (a) Poetic works
- (b) Philosophical works
- (c) Architectural works
- (d) Musical works

56. Imam Ash'ari was associated with:

- (a) Ilm al-Kalam
- (b) Ilm al-Tasawwuf
- (c) Ilm al-Rijal
- (d) Ilm 111-Hindsah

57. Imam Abu Yusuf is well known as:

- (a) Court poet (darbari sha'ir)
- (b) Chief justice (Qadi al-Quddat)
- (c) Grammarian
- (d) Mufassir

58. He stressed that the Holy Quran is not *Khalq* (created work) but *Kalam* i.e. word of Allah (S.W.T.) :

- (a) Imam Shamil (r.a.)
- b) Imam Bukhari (r.a.)
- (c) Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal (r.a.)
- (d) Imam Khomeini (r.a.)

59. An Englishman founded:

- (a) Muslim League
- (b) Indian National Congress
- (c) Jamia Millia
- (d) Jamia Osmania

60. He is known as *Mujaddid alf- Thani* :

- (a) Shaykh Ahmad Sirhandi
- b) Shaykh Muhammad Abduhu
- (c) Shah Waliullah
- (d) Shah Isma'il

## ISLAMIC STUDIES 2007

1. \_The famous poet Imru'l Qays belonged to

- (a) The Mamluk period
- (b) The 'Abbasid period
- (c) The SaljuQ period
- (d) The Jahiliya period

2. The pre-Islamic Arabia excelled in the field of:

- a) Architecture
- (b) Poetry
- (c) Prose
- (d) Painting

3. The Arab originated from

- (a) Semetic race
- (b) Somerian race
- (c) Calladian race

(d) None of the above

4. The war of Basus (Harb-al-Basiis) was fought towards the end of the:

- (a) 5th Century C.E.
- (b) 10th Century C.E.
- (c) 8th Century C.E.
- (d) None of the above

5. The task of the collection of the scattered portions of the Qur'an was entrusted to:

- (a) Talha
- (b) Zubayr
- (c) Zayd b. Thabit
- (d) Hassan b. Thabit .

6. The foremost fundamental belief of Islam is:

- (a) Risalah
- (b) Tawhid
- (c) Akhirah
- (d) Sabr

7. The first Revelation revealed to Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) is in Surah:

- (a) al-Ikhlās
- (b) al-Fatiha
- (c) al-'Alaq
- (d) al-Fatah

8. The earliest Arabic printing of the Quran was done between:

- (a) 1485 and 1499
- (b) 1385 and 1399
- (c) 1285 and 1299
- (d) None of the above

9. The first *Ghuzwa* fought by the Muslims is :

- (a) Uhad
- (b) Khandaq
- (c) Badr
- (d) Conquest of Makkah

10. Khalifah means:

- (a) Descendant
- (b) Vicegerent
- (c) Successor
- (d) Predecessor

11. Rida' wars were fought during the Caliphate of:

- (a) Hadrat Ali (Rad. A)
- (b) Hadrat Uthmamn (Rad. A)
- (c) Hadrat Abu Bakar (Rad. A)
- (d) Hadrat Umar (Rad. A)

12. The Umayyads rulers were:

- (a) Iranians
- (b) Indians
- (c) Africans
- (d) Arabs

13. The word ethics stands for:

- (a) Science of Ikhlaq
- (b) Ilmul Kalam
- (c) Jasawwuf
- (d) None of the above

14. The book Adab-i Zindagi is authored by:

- (a) Allama Yusuf Islah-i
- (b) Sadru'd-Din
- (c) Maulana Mawdiidi
- (d) None of the above

15. Ma'ruf stands for:

- (a) Prohibited things
- (b) Permissible things
- (c) on-permissible things
- (d) None of the above-

16. Taqwa and Tazkiyyah are

- (a) Ethical concepts
- (b) Radha'il
- (c) Philosophical concepts
- (d) None of the above

17. Pride and Conceit are worst of:

- (a) Vices
- (b) Virtues
- (c) Morals
- (d) None of the above

18. Fara'id stands for:

- (a) Obligations
- (b) Non -obligations
- (c) Rights
- (d) None of the above

19. Amanah stands for:

- (a) Justice
- (b) Trust
- (c) Truthfulness
- (d) Mercy

20. Harun al-Rashid belonged to:

- (a) Umayyads
- (b) Abbasids
- (c) Ottomons
- (d) None of the above

21. The tenure of 'Abbasid dynasty was

- (a) 750-1258 C.E.
- (b) 642-750 C.E.
- (c) 622-750 C.E.
- (d) 1258-1680 C.E.

22. Baitu'l-Hikmah was founded at:

- (a) Makkah
- (b) Madinah
- (c) Damascus
- (d) Baghdad

23. Nizamuyya Madrasas were patronised by :

- (a) A Persian Wazir
- (b) Syrian Wazir

- (c) Egyptian Wazir
- (d) None of the above

24. Jabir-bin-Hayyan was a great Muslim Scientist in the field of :

- (a) Philosophy
- (b) Geography
- (c) Biology
- (d) Chemistry

25. Indian numericals were made popular to Arab world by :

- (a) al-Biruni
- (b) al-Kindi
- (c) al-Mas'udi
- (d) al-Khwarizmi

26. The great translator of 'Abbasids was:

- (a) al-Zahir
- (b) Ibn-i-Ishaq
- (c) al-Musa
- (d) Ibn-i-Bakhtishu

27. 'Abdur-Rahman al-Dakhil was the founder of Umayyad rule in

- (a) Spain
- (b) Egypt
- (c) Syria
- (d) Baghdad

28. The Amirs that ruled over Spain with Qurtaba as its capital were

- (a) Banu-'Abbas
- (b) Banu-Hashim
- (c) Banu-Aslam
- (d) Banu-Umayyah

29. The book entitled "*MiZat-i Islam-i ki-Mukhtasar Tarihh*" is authored by :

- (a) Mas'udul Hasan
- (b) P. K. Hitti
- (c) Sarwat Sawlat
- (d) Abu'l Hasan 'All

30. The title of the *Jafsir* of the Qur'an written by Muhammad bin Jarir al-Tabari is:

- (a) Ahkam al-Qu'ran
- (b) Tafhim al-Qu'ran
- (c) Ma'arif al-Qu'ran
- (d) None of the above

The famous *Mufassir*, Ibn Kathir died in :

- (a) 14th Century C.E.
- (b) 12th Century C.E.
- (c) 8th Century C.E.
- (d) 9th Century C.E.

32. Which of the following books is not included in Sihah al-sittah ?

- (a) Sahih Muslim
- (b) Sahih Bukhari
- (c) Sunan Ibn Majah
- (d) al- Muwata

33. The literal meaning of Hadith is:

- a) Book
- (b) Tradition
- (c) Story
- (d) Narrative

34. Ijma' means:

- (a) Analogical deduction
- (b) Accepting speculation
- (c) Consensus of opinion
- (d) None of the above

35. Imam Abu Hanifa was

- (a) a poet
- (b) a philosopher
- (c) a Jurist
- (d) a historian

36. Hasan al-Basri was a :

- (a) Sufi

- (b) King
- (c) Poet
- (d) None of the above

37. The term 'Sufi' is derived from:

- (a) Sophia
- (b) Saffa
- (c) Ashab al-Suffa
- (d) Suf

38. The founder of Scholastic Theology **in** Islam (Ilm al- Kalam) is :

- (a) al-Ghazzali
- (b) Abu -al- Hasan 'All
- (c) Abu Musa
- (d) al-Tabari

39. The founder of the Mu'tazillah School is:

- (a) Zamakhshari
- (b) al-Qushayri
- (c) Bahau'd-Din
- (d) Wasil ibn 'Ata

40. The book entitled '*A History of Muslim Philosophy*' is edited by :.

- (a) M. M. Sharief
- (b) H. H. Sharief
- (c) M. A. Sharief
- (d) S. A. Sharief

41. The founder of Wahhabia Movement is

- (a) Abdul Wahhab Najdi
- (b) Abdul Wahhab Kufi
- (c) 'Abdul Wahhab shirazi
- (d) None of the above

42. Hasan al-Bana Shahid was the founder of:

- (a) Sanusi Movement
- (b) Khilafat Movement
- (c) Ikhwan al-Muslimun
- (d) Tablighi -Iama'at



43. The Khilafat was abolished in Turkey by

- (a) Young Turks
- (b) Kamal Ataturk
- (c) Sultan Hamid
- (d) 'Ulama

44. The Iranian Revolution of 1979 was led by

- (a) Mustafa Kamal
- (b) Rashid Rida
- (c) Imam Khomeini
- (d) Raza Shah

46. The last Mughal Ruler of India was

- (a) Babur
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Bahadur Shah Zaffar
- (d) Humayun

47. Who is regarded as the founder of Aligarh Muslim University?

- (a) Abul Kalam Azad
- (b) Maulana Nanatawi
- (c) Abu'l Hasan Ali Nadvi
- (d) Sir SayyedAhmad Khan

48. The book entitled 'The Reconstruction of Islamic Thought' is written by :

- (a) Allama Iqbal
- (b) Mawlana Mawduda
- (c) Abul Kalam
- (d) 'Ali Shari'ati

49. Who among these is regarged as the founder of Pan Islamic thought?

- (a) Mu'inu'd-Din Chisti
- (b) Jamal-ud-Din Afghani
- (c) Anwar Sadat
- (d) Sadam Husain

The founder of Dar'l Ulum Deoband is:

- (a) Mulana Nanatawi
- (b) Maulana Ilyas
- (c) Sir Sayyed Ahined
- (d) None of the above

51. Jamia Masjid, Delhi was constructed during the reign of :

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Babur
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Shah Jehan

52. "*Risala-i-Asbab-i- Baghawat-i Hind*" is authored by

- (a) Badayuni
- (b) K. A. Nizami
- (c) Shibli Nu'amani
- (d) Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan

53. The capital city of Islamic Republic Iran is:

- (a) Q-um
- (b) Tehran
- (c) Baghdad
- (d) Shiraz

54. The capital city of the kingdom of Saudi 'Arabia is

- (a) Makkah
- (b) Madinah
- (c) Riya1
- (d) Jeddah

55. Qiyas was extremely used in Islamic legislation by

- (a) Imam Shafi'e
- (b) Abu Hanifa
- (c) Imam Malikfa . -
- (d) Imam Ja'efar

56. Hanafi School of Islamic Jurisprudence is ascribed to the name of :

- (a) al-Ash'ari
- (b) Muhammad Hanif
- (c) Nu'man bin Thabit
- (d) None of the above

57. Najmu'd-Din was the founder of :

- (a) Kubrawiyya silsila
- (b) Silsila Naqshband
- (c) Qadiriyya silsila
- (d) None of the above

58. The "Science of Criticism of Hadith" is called :

- (a) 'Ilm u'l Kalam
- (b) al-Jirah-wat- Ta'dil
- (c) Munazarah
- (d) Istihsan

59. "You have indeed in the Prophet (S.A.W.) of Allah 'the Uswat al-Hasanah.'" It is mentioned in the Surah :

- (a) al-Baqarah
- (b) al-Ahzab
- (c) al-Falaqq
- (d) al-Ma'idah

60. Tawhid means:

- (a) There is no God
- (b) There are many gods
- (c) Allah is also a god
- (d) Allah is the only God

## **ISLAMIC STUDIES 2008**

The holy Kaba is located in :

- (A) Mecca
- (B) Madina
- (e) Jeddah

(D) Baghdad

2. Polytheists are the people who believe in :

(A) one God

(B) many Gods

(e) male Gods

(D) female Goddesses

3. The first Revelation ( wahy) revealed to Prophet Muhammad SIm IS III  
Surah :

A) Baqara

B) Fatiha

(C). Alaq

(D. Maryam

4. Tawheed implies that:

(A) There is God also

(B) There is only one God

(C) There is no God

(D) There are many Gods

5. The Prophet Muhammad SIm migrated from Mecca to Madina III the year:

(A) 622 A.D.

(B) 571 A.D.

(C) 632 A.D.

(D) 612 A.D.

6. The Guzwah of Badr took place in the. :

(A) 6th A.H.

(B) 03 A.H.

(C) 01 A.H.

(D) 02 A.H.

7. Khilafat means:

(A) Monarchy

(B) Vice gerency

(C) Anarchy

(D) Democracy

8. The Fourth Pious Caliph was

- (A) Hazrat Umar
- (B) Hazrat Abu Bakr .
- (C) Hazrat Ali
- (D) HazratUthman

9. The Replica of Umaral-Farooq in Umayyad period was

- (A) Muawiyah
- (B) Abdul Malik
- (C) Walid I
- (D) Umarbin Ab. Aziz

10. The Umayyad rule came to an end in the year:

- (A) 650 A.D.
- (B) 622 A.D.
- (C) 750 A.D.
- (D) 800 A.D.

11. The primary sources of Islamic ethics are

- (A) Philosophy and Tasawuf
- (B) Ilm al-Kalam and. Fiqh
- (C) Quran and Sunnah
- (D) Ijma and Ijtihad

12. The best human model has been described in Quran as

- (A) Baldah Tayyiba
- (B) Uswah Hasanah
- (C) Baroojun Mushayidah
- (D) None of the above

13. Aqaid means

- (A) Ways
- (B) Manners
- (C) Beliefs
- (D) Virtues

14. Arkan means

- (A) Basic Postulates
- (B) Basic Manners
- (C) Basic Texts
- (D) Basic Pillars

15. Maruf and Munkar are  
(A) Two synonymous terms  
(B) Names of two Angels  
(C) Names of two Caliphs  
(D) Two opposite terms

16. Tazkiyyah means  
(A) Purification  
(B) Truthfulness  
(C) Patience  
(D) Adhkar

17. Backbiting means  
(A) Supporting others  
(B) Speaking good of others  
(C) Suppressing others  
(D) Speaking ill of others

18. 'Adl' means :  
(A) Injustice  
(B) Midway  
(C) Divine justice  
(D) Divine retribution

19. Offering Salat five times a day is  
(A) Non-obligatory  
(B) Obligatory  
(C) Optional  
(D) None of the above

20. Huquqal Ibad means:  
(A) "Rights towards fellow human beings  
(B) Rights towards God'  
(C) Rights of Non-Muslims only  
(D) None of the above

21. Harun and Mamun were  
(A) Two Umayyad Caliphs  
(B) Two Abbasid Caliphs

- (C) Two Ottoman Caliphs
- (D) Two Mughal emperors

22. Baghdad was sacked by the Mongols in :

- (A) 1458 A.D.
- (B) 1358 A.D.
- (C) 1258 A.D.
- (D) 1158 A.D.

23. The capital of Abbasid Empire was:

- (A) Cairo
- (B) Damascus
- (C) Tehran
- (D) Baghdad

24. Bait-al Hikmah was established by :

- (A) Umayyads
- (B) Abbasids
- (C) Delhi Sultans
- (D) Mughals

25. Al-Idrisi made significant contribution in the field of :

- (A) Medicine
- (B) Mathematics
- (C) Chemistry
- (D) Geography

26. Al-Khawarizmi is famous for his contribution in the field of :

- (A) Geography
- (B) Tasawuf
- (C) Mathematics
- (D) Fiqh

27. The founder of Umayyad rule in Spain was

- (A) Al-Muawiya
- (B) Walid-II
- (C) Abul-Abbas
- (D) Abdur Rehman

28. The book "Millate-Islami Ki Mukhtasar Tarikh" is authored by :

- (A) Sarwat Sawlat
- (B) Sarwat Hawlat
- (C) Maududi
- (D) Masud ul- Hassan

29. The book "Arab Muslim Administration" is authored by :

- (A) Shibli
- (B) Masul-al-Hassan
- (C) M.M. Sharief
- (D) S.M. Imamud-Din

30. The book, "A Short History of Saracens" is authored by :

- (A) P.K. Hitti
- (B) E.G. Browne
- (C) Amir Ali
- (D) S.M. Iqbal

31. The famous Mufassir Ibn Kathir died in :

- (A) 10th Century A.D.
- (B) 8th Century A.D.
- (C) 16th Century A.D.
- (D) 14th Century A.D.

32. The author of "Tafseer-al-Kashshaf" is :

- (A) Tabari
- (B) Zamakhshari
- (C) Razi
- (D) Ibn Kathir

33. ihahi-Sitta includes:

- (A) Muwatta
- (B) Riyaz us Salihin
- (C) Sahih-Muslim
- (D) Mishkat

34. Which of the following Hadith books is regarded as most authentic?

- (A) Sahih-al-Bakhari
- (B) Tirmidhi
- (C) Mishkat
- (D) Sunan Darimi



35. The founder of Hanafi School of Fiqh is

- (A) Muhammad Hanief
- (B) N'uman bin Thabit
- (C) Ibne-Hanif
- (D) Hanif bin Jafar

36. The first source of Fiqh is :

- (A) Hadith
- (B) Ijma
- (C) Ijtihad
- (D) Quran

37. The term Sufi is derived from Suf which means:

- (A) Wool'
- (B) Cotton
- (C) Wisdom
- (D) Piety

38. The founder of Kubraviyyah Silsila of Sufism is

- (A) Junaid al-Baghdadi
- (B) Hassan al-Basari
- (C) Rabia al-Basari
- (D) Najm al-Din

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9. Ilm al-Kalam deals with :

- (A) Scholastic Theology
- (B) Tafsir Literature
- (C) Hadith -Literature
- (D) Jurisprudence

40. "A History of Muslim Philosophy" is edited by :

- (A) Sharief al-Radi
- (B) M.M. Sharief
- (C) M.M. Radi
- (D) Radi al-Sharief

41. The founder of Wahabi Movement is :

- (A) Abul-Kalam
- (B) Muharrunad Abduh

- (C) Muhammad bin Abdul Wahab
- (D) Rashid Rida

42. Ikhwan at Muslimun emerged in :

- (A) Egypt
- (B) Syria
- (C) Turkey
- (D) India

43. In which country is Konya situated?

- (A) Iran
- (B) Turkey
- (C) Saudi Arabia
- (D) Pakistan

44. The currency of Turkey is :

- (A) Pound
- (B) Riyal
- (C) Dinar
- (D) Lira

45. Islamic Revolution of Iran took place in the year:

- (A) 1965
- (B) 1955
- (C) 1979
- (D) 1997

46. The founder of Islamic Revolution of Iran was

- (A) Ayatullah Muttahari
- (B) Murtaza Muttahari
- (C) Ali Shariati
- (D) Ayatullah Khomeini

47. The real founder of Mughal rule in India was

- (A) Aurangzeb
- (B) Babur
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Humayun

48. The founder of Aligarh Muslim University is :

- (A) Sir Muhammad Iqbal
- (B) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- (C) Maulana Abul Kalam .
- (D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

49. The founder of Tablighi Jamat is

- (A) Maulana Ilyas
- (B) Maulana Maududi
- (C) Shah Waliullah
- (D) Jamal al-din Afghani

50. Pan Islamic Thought is associated with

- (A) . Kamal Ataturk
- (B) Yasar Arafat
- (C) King Abdul Aziz
- (D) Jamal-ud-Din Afghani

51. Ibadah in its strict sense means :

- (A) Reform
- (B) Revolution
- (C) Worship
- (D) Admonition

52. Prophet Muhammad SIm received first wahy at the age of :

- (A) 14
- (B) 40
- (C) 22
- (D) 32

53. Shariah comprises:

- (A) Quran and Sunnah
- (B) Tasawuf and Philosophy
- (C) Fiqh and Ilm al-Kalam
- (D) Trends and Movements

54. Polygamy means having:

- (A) more than one spouse
- (B) only one wife
- (C) more an one husband
- (D) none of the above.

55. Nizamiyya Madrassas in the Saljug empire were founded by :

- (A) Nizam-ud-din Awliya
- (B) Nizam-ud-Dawla
- (C) Nizam al-Malik Tusi
- (D) Nizami Aruzi Samarqandi

56. Iqra means:

- (A) To write
- (B) To communicate
- (C) To share
- (D) To read

57. Riba- means:

- (A) Interest
- (B) Loan
- (C) Debit
- (D) Credit

58. Bait-ul Mal stands for:

- (A) Public Treasury
- (B) Private Treasury
- (C) Personal Treasury
- (D) None of the above

59. The capital of the Islamic State established by Prophet Muhammad Salm was:

- (A) Madina
- (B) Mecca
- (C) Jeddah
- (D) Riyadh

60. Shura means:

- (A) Dictatorship
- (B) Consultative body
- (C) Monarchy
- (D) Anarchy