

28th April, 2012

ISLAMIC STUDIES**Section I**

All questions are compulsory.

(40x1=40 marks)

1. The term Semite comes from

A. Syria

B. Shem

C. Samanids

D. Sicily

2. The head of Arabian clan was called

A. Shaikh

B. Sayyed

C. Sardar

D. Sultan

3. The Ayyam al-Arab means

A. The days of no violence

B. The anniversary of Arab conquests

C. The history of coronation of tribal chiefs

D. Intertribal hostilities of the Arabs

4. The war of Dahis and Ghabraa was fought between

A. Banu Bakr & Banu Ghatfan

B. Banu 'Abs & Banu Dhubyan

C. Banu Asad & Banu Tamim

D. Banu Aws & Banu Khazraj

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5. Al-Rub' al-Khali is situated in

- A. Syria
- B. Sudan
- C. Spain
- D. Saudi Arabia

6. Harb al-Basus was fought between

- A. Banu Bakr & Banu Taghib
- B. Banu Hashim & Banu Umayyah
- C. Banu Asad & Banu Abbas
- D. Banu Ghatfan & Banu Tamim

7. Ma'arib was situated some sixty miles east of

- A. Jaddah
- B. Tabuk
- C. San'a
- D. Ta'if

8. The first migration of Muslims was from Makkah to

- A. Madinah
- B. Taif
- C. Abyssinia
- D. Quba

9. The Battle of the Camel was fought between

- A. Abu Bakr and Musailamah
- B. 'Aishah and Muawiyah'
- C. 'Ali and 'Aishah
- D. 'Ali and Muawiyah'

ISLAMIC STUDIES

Section I

10. Tafsir means to

- A. write
- B. speak
- C. convey
- D. explain

11. The Battle of Yamamah was fought during the caliphate of

- A. Abu Bakr
- B. 'Umar
- C. 'Uthman
- D. 'Ali

12. *Diyah*, in Islamic Jurisprudence, means

- A. a lamp
- B. a loan
- C. blood-money
- D. charity

13. The founder of the Umayyad dynasty was

- A. Umayyah bin Abi al-Salt
- B. Amir Mu'awiyah
- C. Abdul Malik bin Marwan
- D. Amr bin al-'As

14. The founder of the Fatimid dynasty was

- A. Al-Mahdi
- B. Al-Qā'im
- C. Al-Mu'izz
- D. Al-Hākim

15. Masalik al-Mamalik is written by

- A. Ibn Ishaq
- B. Ibn al-Mu'tazz
- C. Al-Istakhri
- D. None of the above

16. Mawzoo' Hadith means

- A. Hadith collected by one person
- B. Hadith dealing with five pillars of Islam
- C. Genuine Hadith
- D. Fabricated Hadith

17. The Battle of Qadsiyah was fought during the caliphate of

- A. Abu Bakr
- B. 'Umar
- C. 'Uthman
- D. 'Ali

18. Damascus was the capital of the

- A. Umayyads
- B. Fatimids
- C. Abbasids
- D. Mamluks

19. Al-Jahiz is the author of

- A. Kitab al-Amali
- B. Kitab al-Maghazi
- C. Kitab al-'Ain
- D. Kitab al-Hayawan

20. Iran was conquered during the caliphate of

- A. Abu Bakr
- B. 'Umar
- C. 'Uthman
- D. 'Ali

21. The Capital of Hazrat 'Ali's Caliphate was

- A. Basra
- B. Damascus
- C. Baghdad
- D. None of the above

22. Hunayn bin Ishaq was a renowned

- A. Mathematician
- B. Orator
- C. Translator
- D. Physician

23. The institution of Caliphate was abolished by

- A. Hulagu Khan
- B. Zia Gokalp
- C. Sulaiman
- D. Mustafa Kamal

24. Kitab al-Hind was written by

- A. Al-Mas'udi
- B. Al-Biruni
- C. Al-Zamakhshari
- D. Al-Ghazali

25. Baghdad was destroyed by the Mongols in the year

- A. 1228 A.D.
- B. 1258 A.D.
- C. 1278 A.D.
- D. 1298 A.D.

26. Ijtihad is a term used in

- A. Traditions of the Prophet
- B. 'Ilmul Kalam
- C. Islamic Jurisprudence
- D. Tafseer

27. Najjashi was the ruler of

- A. Yemen
- B. Egypt
- C. Abyssinia
- D. Bahrain

28. Imam Shafi'i is associated with

- A. Tafseer
- B. Ilmul Kalam
- C. History
- D. None of the above

29. The great Muslim Historian was

- A. Ibn Khaldun
- B. Ibn al-Nafis
- C. Ibn Tufail
- D. None of the above

25. Bagdad was destroyed during the caliphate of

- A. Abu Bakr
- B. Umar
- C. Uthman
- D. Ali

26. The Capital of Harun, Ali's Caliphate was

- A. Basra
- B. Damascus
- C. Baghdad
- D. None of the above

27. Hunayn bin Ishaq was a renowned

- A. Mathematician
- B. Doctor
- C. Translator
- D. Physician

28. The institution of Caliphate was abolished by

- A. Tulayq Khan
- B. Nur Khan
- C. Salim Khan
- D. Mustafa Khan

29. Kitab al-Hind was written by

- A. Al-Biruni
- B. Al-Farabi
- C. Al-Zamakhshari
- D. Al-Ghazali

30. The renowned Persian poet Firdausi flourished during the rule of

- A. Alptigin
- B. Mahmud Ghaznavi
- C. Mas'ud Ghaznavi
- D. Harun al-Rasheed

31. Multan was conquered by

- A. Musa bin Nusair
- B. Muhammad bin Qasim
- C. Tariq bin Ziyad
- D. 'Amr bin al-'As

32. Ibn Bajjah is known for

- A. Philosophy
- B. Islamic Jurisprudence
- C. Collection of Hadith
- D. Tafseer

33. The founder of the Ottoman dynasty was

- A. Urkhan
- B. Murad I
- C. Bayazid I
- D. Uthman I

34. Jabir bin Hayyan was a famous

- A. Historian
- B. Historian
- C. Al-Chemist
- D. Translator

35. The greatest philosophical writer on Wahdat al-Wajūd is

- A. Imam al-Shafi'i
- B. Abu Mansur al-Hallaj
- C. Al-Kindi
- D. Muhiuddin Ibn al-'Arabi

36. Sulaimān the magnificent was the ruler of

- A. Iran
- B. Turkey
- C. Arabia
- D. Egypt

37. In which language "Tuzuk-e-Babari" was written?

- A. Persian
- B. Arabic
- C. Turkish
- D. Pushtu

38. The number of *Sūras* in the Qur'an is

- A. 104
- B. 114
- C. 141
- D. 411

39. The author of "al-Qanun fi al-Tibb" was

- A. Ibn Sina
- B. Razi
- C. Tabari
- D. In Rushd

40. The city of Baghdad was founded by the

- A. Umayyads
- B. Abbasids
- C. Mumluks
- D. Turks

Section II

• Attempt any three (03) questions out of five (05):

(3 x 10 = 30)

- Q.1. Write a note on the causes of the Battle of Badr.
- Q.2. Give an account of the Abbasid administration.
- Q.3. Describe the major causes of the decline of Umayyad rule.
- Q.4. "The Qur'an is the fountain-head of various sciences." Comment.
- Q.5. Write a short essay on the religious policy of Akbar.

Section III

• Attempt any two (02) questions out of four (04):

(2 x 15 = 30)

- Q.1. Discuss the development of various sciences during the early Abbasid period.
- Q.2. Write an essay on the Muslim rule in Spain.
- Q.3. Discuss the chief characteristics of the Mughal architecture
- Q. 4. Comment on the cultural and educational progress during the Fatimid rule in Egypt.
