

IRE PAPER 1 (314/1)
MARKING SCHEME

1 a) Highlight the lessons derived from the first portion of revelation of the Quran (6marks)

- It addresses the importance of acquisition of knowledge in one's life
- We learn that it is God who created man
- We learn that in life everything has to be struggled for including knowledge
- We learn that Allah is the source of knowledge
- We learn that we should always start with the name of Allah in everything
- We learn that women played a great role in upholding Allah's religion
- We learn that unrecorded knowledge is of less significance in the life of man
- We learn the origin of mankind being created from the clot of blood

b) Discuss the rationale of the prophets' narratives in the Quran (6marks)

- They serve as an explanation of the general principles of the message of Islam
- The prophets inculcate in the minds of the people the doctrine of the unity of Allah
- To give general guidance to people
- They give lessons on communities who lived before prophet Muhammad (S.A.W)
- They strengthen the faith of the prophet, his companions and believers
- As a reminder of the earlier prophets and how they underwent hardships and problems in their mission
- To prove the universality of the prophethood of Muhammad (S.A.W)
- They affirm the truth of the prophecy of prophet Muhammad (S.A.W)
- They act as a challenge against the opponents of Islam

c) Explain the modern ways adapted in teaching the Quran (8marks)

- Madrasas are offering Muslims opportunity to learn Quran
- Online through skype
- Through internet e.g youtube
- Through applications that have quran
- Adopted In the schools curriculum unum

- Translated in many languages
- Quran modern day competition
- Adopted as a science (.memorization)

2 a) Discuss any four differences between Abubakar's Mas-haf and Uthman's Mas-haf (8marks)

- Abubakar's mas-haf could be read in 7 dialect while Uthman's could be read in one dialect i.e quraish dialect
- Abubakar's mas-haf had an aim of preservation of quran from disappearing while Uthman's mas-haf was written with the aim of unifying recitation so that it doesnot cause confusion
- Abubakar's Mas-haf relied on written loosed leaf to compile it while Uthman's mas-haf depended on the copy left with Hafswa the daughter of Umar r.a
- Abubakar's mas-haf was compiled as a result of the death of the memorisers of the Quran while Uthman's mas-haf was as a result of differences in the recitation of the Quran
- Surahs were not properly arrangement in Abubakar's mas-haf while that of Uthman they were properly arranged

b) Explain the significance of reciting Ayatul Kursy (6marks)

- It was among the verses given to prophet Muhammad pbuh only
- It provides refuge in Allah from satan and other forms of calamity
- It is the greatest verse in the Quran
- It contains the greatest names of Allah (ismul-A'dham)
- If read after every swalat one will enter Jannah
- It contains attributes of Allah (SWT) upon their recitation one is protected against vexation of Shetan
- One is rewarded as it is sunnah to do so

c) Explain how a Muslim can modify his life according to Suratul Hujura(6marks)

- By verifying rumours brought to them by evil minded people so as to avoid conflicts
- By employing institution of reconciliation to enable peace among quarelling parties

- By incorporating fellow Muslims without despising anybody thereby enhancing good relationship among Muslims
- By refraining from insults and usage of vulgar language that hurts other people
- By shunning away from calling others using nicknames as it annoys
- By avoiding suspecting others without proof because it leads to hatred
- By avoiding backbiting and spying on others because this destroys the bond of Islamic brotherhood
- By advocating the fear of Allah when giving other people merit.

3 a) Enumerate *five* Shia collections of Hadith (5marks)

- Al-Kafi
- Man la yahdhuruhul Faqih
- Tahdhibul ahkam
- Al-istibsar
- Biharul anwar
- Al wafi
- Wasailu shia

b) Give reasons why the fourth period of Hadith collection is regarded as golden age (8marks)

- The Sahih Sitta were compiled during this period
- The scholars separated the Hadith from the Atharu-Sahaba (sayings and actions of Sahaba)
- The science of Hadith emerged and there was a branch of Hadith to detect fabricated Hadith
- The science of men (ulumu-rijal) was developed documenting each narrator
- The six authentic books of Hadith were compiled
- The study of the authenticity of Hadith was developed
- Hadith was classified into Sahih, Hassan and Dhwaif
- Prominent scholars appeared during this period

c) The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) said, "Looking for lawful earning is an obligatory act next to the obligatory worship" in reference to the above Hadith, how can Muslims eradicate poverty. (7marks)

- Since working is a form of worship, one will work hard to earn Thawab

- Allah love those who help others, by giving those who are less fortunate will eliminate poverty
- Seeking education I.e vocational training
- Appreciating one's ability and weakness hence one is discouraged from having negative attitude towards menial jobs
- Establishment of vocational training centers
- Sponsoring the youth to acquire skills
- Promotion of positive values and ethics in jobs e.g hard work and integrity
- Shunning laziness and engaging in value addition occupation by avoiding idleness
- Sensitizing the muslims on self employment (mentorship)

4a) Discuss the relevance of punishment according to Sharia law. (8marks)

- It promotes fairness and justice in the society
- Kind abomination may give a criminal a chance to reflect on his conduct
- It gives the criminal room for reform
- It helps maintain peace and harmony in society by minimizing criminal acts
- It is a way of deterring others from committing similar or other related crimes
- It shield Muslims from effects that may arise as a result of sins or crimes e.g transmission of sexually transmitted diseases through crimes like zinaa
- Since the prescription is from Allah (SW) the believers are satisfied psychologically
- The sharia instills fear thus the potential criminals will have fear
- The law is deterrent hen e stop crime
- It is punitive to stop others from engaging in crime

b) Describe the features of a Juma'a prayer (6marks)

- It is observed on a friday
- The time for the prayer is at noon
- It has two separate aadhan
- It is preceded by two khutbas
- The prayer consists of two rakaas
- The prayer is performed in congregation
- No talking during the khutbah
- Its rewards depend on the time one arrives in the mosque

c) Mention *six* main activities of Hajj (6marks)

- Putting on Ihram and niyyah at the appointed station (miqaat)
- To perform Tawaf ziyarah
- To spend night in muzdalifa
- Standing on Arafa
- To spend night in Mina
- Stonning the three jamarat
- Performing say'i

5 a) Discuss the relevance of the sunnah acts observed during the month of Ramadhan. (7marks)

- Takes one closer to Allah (SWT) as Allah loves those who do sunnah acts by uplifting ones faith
- Brings unity and brotherhood e.g when people pray together taraweh
- One gets thawab more
- Creates a sense of responsibility when sharing iftar
- Wellness and healthy living by breaking fast with dates
- Eating suhur makes one enagetic
- Reading the quran is both rewarding and preserved the quran
- Avoiding israf makes one preserve and avoid wastage
- Paying zakatul fitr creates a sense of responsibility
- Avoid anger this create peace

b) Highlight *five* ways of asking for *tawbah* (forgiveness) (5marks)

- Slaughtering an animal
- Fasting kafarah fasts
- Releasing a slave
- Feeding the poor sixty days
- Performance e of hajj
- Performing taiba Nashua by(He / she must stop doing the sinful acts,)
- One must make a firm commitment not to return to the sinful acts
- One must feel sorry and regret for having committed the sin
- One has to have strong belief that Allah is ready to accept our tawba
- If it involves the right of others then one should compensate

c) Discuss the challenges of zakat collection in Kenya (8marks)

- There is no proper body accountable for the collection of zakat
- Some muslims are not aware if there is any organization that is in charge of collecting zakat
- Some rich people prefer to give zakat on their own
- Corruption on the recipients as some of them do not deserve
- There is little trust among the rich and those in charge of collecting zakat
- Lack of data on who deserves zakat
- Zakat is not paid at the same time
- No information on who is supposed to give hence the rich do not want to disclose their wealth
- Poverty levels are different (the society has many dynamics)
- Lack of officials / authorized and recognized body to collect zakat

6 a) Give the rational of forbidding Shirk in Islam. (7marks)

- It is an act that defies the oneness of Allah
- It involves taking away the right of Allah SWT i.e the right
- One loses dignity by engaging in shirk as it involves some uncivilized activities such as night running
- Shirk makes a community to be inflicted with calamities and natural phenomena
- It create enmity in the society since people will always be suspicious of each other
- Shirk puts one into poverty as Allah will not bless any wealth acquired by one who practices shirk
- It may lead to death as some rituals are dangerous/ require human sacrifice or witchcraft
- It leads to psychological problems as one is stressed or li s in fear (witchcraft)
- Makes people not to engage in lawful activities hence relay on shortcuts

b) Discuss the relevance of the belief in Qadar. (8marks)

The grave

- It is the place where a dead person is buried
- In the grave the dead persons si questioned by Munkar and Nakir

Barzakh

- This refers to the life in the grave until the day of resurrection
- The grave can be either a garden among the gardens of paradise or a well among the wells of the hellfire depending on one's deeds

Resurrection

- This refers to the state of being brought back to life from the graves to be informed of the results of one's deeds .

Judgement

- This refers to the period after resurrection when people will be judged according to their deeds
- It's the judgement that will determine whether one will go to the paradise or hellfire.

Paradise or Hellfire

Paradise refers to eternal dwelling for the good doers while Hellfire is the eternal dwelling for the wrong doers.

c) Explain the incident Ghadir Khum according to the Shia doctrine(5marks)

- It happened after the fairwell piligrimage of the prophet
- The prophet left Makkah and stopped at a place called Ghadir Khum where pilgrims from various places would bid good bye to each other
- At Ghadir Khum the prophet gave a speech
- He took Ali's hand raised it and saidbefore the assembly and said "Everyone whose patron I am has Ali as his patron also....."
- By these words the Shia believed that the prophet appointed Ali as his successor.