**SUKELLEMO MARKING SCHEME PAPER ONE**

 **IRE MOCK EXAMINATION DECEMBER, 2021**

**1. a). Six other names of suratul-Fatiha.**

1. ***Suratul swalaat-*** The chapter of prayer f) ***Faatihalul kitaab-*** The opening chapter.
2. ***Ummul-kitaab-*** The mother of the book. g) ***Ummul-Quran-*** The mother of Holy Quran.
3. ***Assabaul-mathaani-*** The seven repeatedly verse. h) ***Al-kaafiyah-*** The sufficient.
4. ***Ashifaa-*** The cure. i) ***Arruqyah-*** The incarnation.
5. ***Al-assaas-*** The foundation. j) ***Al-waafiyah-*** The complete.

**1x1=1**

**(1x6=6)**

**(NB: It is a closed question. Mark the first six points only)**

**1. b). Ways through which Muslims can fully understand the message of the Holy Quran**

* By reciting the Holy Quran frequently while concentrating fully on its meaning.
* Through reflecting on the meaning of Quran deeply.
* By learning Arabic language that which will improve personal understanding of the language of Quran.
* By learning the translated and exegesis copies of Quran to enhance understanding of it.
* Through practicing and implementing the Quran teachings.
* Preaching and teaching the Quran to other people.
* By attending rallies and Islamic conferences to listen and learn the Quran.
* By studying other fields of knowledge such as fiqh etc.

**1x1=1**

**(1x7=7)**

**Add any other correct answer.**

**(NB: It is an open question, award any ten correct points)**

**1. c). Similar themes found in Surah Al-Hujrat (Q49) and Surah Al-Nur (Q24)**

* Believers should verify information reported to them. They should avoids making quick decisions and rumors.
* Muslims should accord privacy towards each other.
* Muslims should observe the Islamic manners of visiting other peoples’ houses.
* Muslims should value each other as brothers to foster Islamic brotherhood and solid unity.
* Muslims are encouraged to reconcile between themselves and give punishments accordingly.
* Muslims are commanded to listen, respect, follow and take the orders from the prophet Muhammad.
* Muslims are discouraged to backbite, spy and scoff each other because of all these defame people.

**1x1=1**

**(1x7=7)**

**Add any other correct answer.**

**(NB: It is an open question, award any seven correct points)**

**2. a). Merits of translating the Holy Quran into Kiswahili**

* It is an affirmation of the universal nature of Islam.
* It enables non-Muslims to read the message of Islam hence revealing to them the truth about Islam.
* Points out to non-Arabic speaking Muslims about Allah’s commands thus enabling to practice Islam.
* It creates awareness among all people about the good qualities of Islam.
* It helps in the spread of Islam in East Africa as people will be able to comprehend the teachings of the Quran.
* The translation incorporates transliteration which helps in the correct pronunciation of the verses.
* The translated Qur’an can be used as a resource in schools, colleges and universities.
* People will be able to solve any problem or issue which they come across with ease without much problems.
* Another benefit is that when it is read with translation, it makes us able to understand life better and just by reading Quran, we can accept and reject certain practices of society.
* Through translation one will be able to understand the Quran better thus guiding him to the righteous path.

**1x1=1**

**(1x6=6)**

**(NB: It is a closed question. Mark the first seven points only)**

**2. b). Lessons that Muslims can learn from the process of compilation of Quran**

* Leaders should listen to the pieces of advice from the public such as caliph Abubakar (R.A) listened to Umar (R.A) and other swahabas’ idea of compiling the Quran.
* Muslim ummah have responsibility of advising and reminding their leaders on issues in the society. For example, Umar ibn Khattab (R.A) took responsibility of advising Caliph Abubakar (R.A) to safeguard the Quran by compiling it.
* Quran is being protected by Allah because He is the one inspired the *swahabas* to compile Quran and made the process as success.
* Leaders should delegate duties based on abilities and competency of the people. For instance, Abubakar (R.A) appointed Zaid bin Thabit as chief scriber because he was literate, had memorized Quran and he was also Prophet’s scriber before.
* Content pertaining religion should be verified with reliable witness and resources. For example, Zaid bin Thabit only accepted a verse after a person produces at least two witnesses.
* Muslim can come up with project for the benefit of religion and Muslim ummah even if it is something has not been done by the Prophet (p.b.u.h) as long as it is not against Islamic teachings. For instance, compilation was never done by the Prophet but had significance to Muslims.
* Importance of doing *ijma* (roles of *swahabas*) in the development of religion. For example, caliph Abubakar (R.A) after being advised he involved other *swahabas* and discussed together about the matter and unanimously agreed.
* Every problem has amicable solution. For example, although most of the memorizers of Quran died but the Quran got compiled.
* Muslims should uphold honesty and trustworthiness in their dealings. For example, Zayd ibn Thabit (R.A) compiled the verses of Quran accordingly without interpolating them or add anything foreign.
* Muslims should cooperate and work together to fulfill religious duties. For example, Muslims worked hand in hand to ensure that the Quran got compiled.

**1x1=1**

**(1x7=7)**

**All the answers should be connected to the event of Quran Compilation.**

**(NB: It is an open question. Mark the any seven points only)**

**2.c. Seven different Arabian dialects namely**

1). Quraysh 2). Hudhayl 3). Thaqeef

4). Hawaazim 5). Kinaanah 6). Tameem

7). Yemen

**1x1=1**

**(1x7=7)**

 **(NB: It is a closed question, award first seven correct names)**

1. **3. a). Features of sahih Bukhari.**
* It includes only those Hadiths that are authentic.
* It contains about 7,275 Hadith.
* The book is divided into chapters dealing with specific topics.
* Most of the titles of the chapters are named according to Bukhari’s opinion. For example, the “Book of Salat contains a title on the obligation of *takbeeratu al-ihram*.
* The book refers to or quotes previously written Hadith that is related to another title or narrated by two different swahabas.
* The book contains 9 volumes

**1x1=1**

**(1x6=6)**

**(NB: It is an open question, award any six correct points)**

**3. b). Forms of Hadith**

* **Qaul:** This is a statement given out from the mouth of Prophet Mohammed (p.b.u.h) concerning Islamic matters.
* **Fiil:** This is any virtuous action performed by Prophet Mohammed (p.b.u.h) concerning the Islamic code of life.
* **Iqraar/ Taqrir:** It refers the deeds done by the Swahabas when the prophet kept quiet about them instead of disapproving them, he silently approved them. His silent approval was like giving them a go ahead to continue with the deeds.
* **Sifat:** This refers to general appearance, qualities and attributes that the prophet displayed in his life. The Swahabas were able to observe his general conduct and follow them.

**1x2=2**

**(2x3=6)**

**(NB: It is a closed question, award any three correct points)**

 **3. c). Islamic teachings on slaughtering of animals**

* One should mention the name of Allah.
* The animal to be slaughtered must be faced Qibla.
* The Slaughtering is by piercing the hollow of the throat and the windpipe, the gullet and the two jugular veins.
* A male Muslims should do the slaughtering.
* The slaughtering object must be sharpened to fasten the cutting and ease the pain to the animals.
* The slaughtering object should not loose contract with the body of the animals until fully slaughtered.
* The animal must be healthy and free from diseases that can harm the consumers.
* Muslims should avoid sharpening the object of slaughtering in front of the animal.
* Muslims should avoid slaughtering the animal in front of others.
* The blood must be drained from the animal slaughtered.

**1x1=1**

**(1x8=8)**

**Add any other correct points.**

**(NB: It is an open question, award any eight correct points)**

**4. a). Reasons why Allah (S.W.T) sent the divine books.**

* To assist the prophets while teaching
* To guide mankind to the right path/ To offer guidance
* To help mankind investigate more scientific research/ innovations
* To affirm what the prophets are speaking/ act as miracles
* To make man knows what he knew not/ To offer knowledge/ source of reference
* To teach mankind about the powers of Allah/ attributes of Allah
* To give stories of the previous nations and prophets to offer lessons and warnings

**1x1=1**

**(1x6=6)**

**Add any other correct points.**

**(NB: It is an open question, award any six correct points)**

**4. b). The features of Shia doctrine of imamate**

* An Imam is appointed by Allah through divine inspiration to the previous Imam.
* Leadership of the Muslims was passed over to Imams after the death of the Prophet. Imams have the right to be the Khalifas.
* All Imams were from the *Ahlul-bait* (close family members) of the Prophet through lady Fatma.
* They are conversant with the divine law and hence they have authority over their followers.
* Imams are trustworthy, pious and excel in every virtue.
* Should be people of integrity to be role model to their people.
* All the Imams are *Maasumin* (infallible)i.e they are protected from sin by Allah.
* The first Imam was Ali bin Abu Twalib (R.A) who was appointed by the prophet Muhammed at a place called Ghadir-khum.
* Imams receive spiritual guidance from Allah (SWT). They can offer guidance to their followers about the issues of unseen.

 **1x1=1**

**(1x8=8)**

**Add any other correct points.**

**(NB: It is an open question, award any seven correct points)**

**4. c). Lessons from Imam Shafi’s biography:**

* We learn that Muslims should thrive to seek knowledge. Imam Shafi memorized Imam Malik Al-Muwatta at a tender age.
* Muslims should help in propagation of knowledge. Imam Shafi travelled different countries to propagate Islam.
* Muslims should be open to other people’s opinions and do not get angry when debating. Imam Shafi allowed people to give their opinions during debates.
* Muslims should organize his/her life to cover all important aspects. E.g Imam Shafi used to devide his night into three quarters. 1st for studying, 2nd for worship and 3rd for sleeping.
* Muslims should avoid eating too much to avoid burdening the body, weaken worship, lazing the mind and bringing sleep.
* Muslims should be generous and kind to the poor. Imam Shafi used to visit madina to share Dinnar to poor people.
* Muslims should keep quiet when asked a question and has no beneficial answer. Iman Shafi preferred to keep quiet than giving a comment he is not sure of.

**1x1=1**

**(1x6=6)**

 **(NB: It is an open question. Mark any six points )**

**5. a). Conditions to be fulfilled by a woman before going for Hajj**

* She must get her husband consent to go for Hajj.
* She must be accompanied by her husband. If not, she must decide to go with her *mahrim*.
* She must be in a state of purity free menstruation and post-natal bleeding.
* She must be free from debts.
* She should seek forgiveness from those she might have wronged.
* She must financially stable and ensure that her going for Hajj will not cause financial problems to her family.
* They should bid farewell to neighbours, friends, relatives and fellow Muslims.
* Women should get permission from their husbands.
* Women who are not married should get permission from their close relatives under whose guardianship they live.
* She must keep in mind that Hajj is an obligatory duty, and this should be in her mind throughout.

**1x1=1**

**(1x7=7)**

**NB: It is a closed question. Mark the first seven points only.**

**5. b). Contributions made by Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal towards development of fiqh. (6 marks)**

* He found the Hanbaliyyah school of thought which exists up to today.
* He wrote several books such as *Al-Musnad Ahmad bin Hanbal, As-Sunnah*, *Kitab-us- Salat,* among others.
* Due to his work entitled *Al-Musnad* and his methodology is often considered as *Muhadith* (traditionalist) than faqih (jurist).
* He used the four sources of Sharia respectively as basis of judgement. However, he accepted the ijmaa of the swahabas and reluctantly applied Qiyas while favouring the use of weak hadith than his own opinion.
* He taught and managed to produce famous students such as Al-Bukhari, Ibrahim ibn Ishaq Al-Harbi, among others.
* He used the principle of *istihsan* as a subsidiary source of Islamic Sharia.
* He was able to fight against the beliefs of the Mutazilites fearlessly.

**1x1=1**

**(1x6=6)**

**Add any other correct points.**

**(NB: It is an open question, award any six correct points)**

**5. c). The rights of one towards oneself**

* The man is to be dignified in the creations of Allah in everything he or she does.
* A person has a right to use the intellect and Divine guidance in performing good and avoid evil.
* A man has a right to better himself and prosper when compared with the others for the sake of Allah.
* Every individual has a right to earn a living through the lawful means.
* Every person has a right to maintain good health and strength to perform his obligations.
* All mankind should control their desires of their souls to refrain from evils.
* An individual is expected to avoid overworking of the body
* Everyone should cure the body and avoid committing of suicide for whatever reason
* An individual has a right to fulfill sexual desires through marriage.

**1x1=1**

**(1x7=7)**

**(NB: It is a closed question. Mark the first seven points only)**

**6. a). How the observance of fasting shields a Muslim against vices.**

* Fasting enhances contentment (Qanaa) and instills a sense of discipline through restraining oneself from all the evils such as stealing/ theft.
* During fasting, a Muslim engages in Swalat, *dhikr*, reciting Quran and other acts of worship that prevents him/ her from abusing, slandering, and insulting others.
* It promotes brotherhood and unity. During the month of Ramadhan Muslims perform most of the prayers together for example *taraweh*. This prevents racism, tribalism, nepotism and all disparities.
* Muslims share their meals during the *Iftar* and are encouraged to give *sadaqah* to the less fortunate. This prevents selfishness/ greedy/ meanness/ and lust for worldly pleasures.
* The fasting experience helps a Muslim to control his or her desires thus contributing to sexual and emotional balance. This prevents Muslims to engage into sexual perversions.
* Fasting purifies hearts of believers thus prevents ill feelings such as envy and jealousy.
* Saum improves eating habits by making individuals escape from unhealthy “munching” habits. Therefore, helps in curbing the effects of extravagance.
* It is a commandment from Allah (SWT) and the fourth pillar of Islam. It instills a source of loyalty and obedience to Allah (SWT) thus preventing disobedience among Muslims.
* Fasting teaches a person to acquire *taqwa* (piety), self-esteem and self-discipline because of continuous performance of good deeds. This prevents Muslims to engage in *Shirk*.
* Fasting promotes patience and perseverance since people endure the pangs of hunger and thirst. This curbs the evils of losing hope/ giving up/ suicide among others.
* Fasting instills humility among people because both rich and poor follow the commands of Allah. This removes pride and arrogance among Muslims.

**1x1=1**

**(1x7=7)**

**Add any other correct points.**

**(NB: It is an open question, award any seven correct points)**

**6.b). Differences between swalatul Idd and normal swalat.**

* Swalatul-Eid is sunnah while the normal swalat is obligatory.
* There is no pronouncement of Adhan before swalatul-Idd while Adhan is made for the normal swalat.
* Swalatul-Eid has two sermons after the prayer while normal prayer does not have khutbah except Jum’a prayers in which khutbas comes before the swalat.
* Swalatul-Idd is performed twice a year marking the completion of Hajj or fasting in the month of Ramadhan while the normal swalat is performed five times a day.
* Swalatul Idd is recommended to be performed in an open place while the normal swalat is performed in the mosque or at home.

**1x2=2**

**(2x4=8)**

**(NB: It is a closed question. Mark the first four points only)**

**6. c). The mawaaqit and their specified people.**

1. ***Yalamlam***- Those coming from the directions of East Africa.
2. ***Dhatul-Irq***- The people from the sides of Iraq.
3. ***Qarna Al-Manazil*** - Those entering from East of Makka
4. ***Dhul-Hulaifa***- Those from Madina and the north of Makka.
5. ***Al-Juhfa*** - Those who come from the direction of Egypt.

**1x1=1**

**(1x5=5)**

**(NB: It is a closed question, award the first five correct points)**