

EASY ARABIC MATERIALS

ANSWERS TO KCSE 2023 IRE PAPER 1

1)

a. Describe the methods used by the companions of the prophet p.b.u.h to preserve the Quran (6marks)

1. The Holy Qur'an was recited daily in swalat and being one of the compulsory requirements of any Swalat, it encouraged the preservation of the HolyBook. The Muslims had to learn and memorise several verses of the Qura'n which they recited in swalat.
2. Several women used to be taught the HolyQur'an by their husbands as part of their Mahr (dowry).
3. They applied the teachings of the Qur'an in their administration.
4. They used to recite the Qur'an frequently. For example, Caliph Uthman (RA) used to recite Qur'an daily and loudly outside his house. Even during the time of his assassination, he met his death while reading the HolyQur'an.
5. The Qur'an continued to be recited in the daily Swalat(prayers) just like it had been practiced during the prophet's time.
6. They preserved the Qur'an in writing. It was written on date palm leaves, stone tablets, skin parchments, and shoulder blades of sheep or camels. It was also engraved on pieces of wood. Most of the Swahabas had written down their own personal copies which they referred to.

b. How did angel Jibril help the prophet p.b.u.h during the revelation of the Quran (6marks)

1. He lowered the Quran from Lauhil Mahfudh (well preserved tablet), the seventh heaven to Baitul- Izza; the lowest heaven.

2. He lowered the Quran from Baitul-Izza to earth and revealed it in portions to the prophet throughout his 23 years of prophet hood.
3. He taught the prophet how to recite the Holy Quran correctly. He would
4. He assisted the prophet in the order and arrangement of the Quran. He used to appear before the prophet at the beginning of every month of Ramadhan and the prophet used to recite all
5. the chapters while Jibril would guide him on the order and arrangement.
6. He played an intermediary role between the Almighty Allah to the prophet (P.B.U.H).
7. He assisted the prophet in memoizing the Quran during revelation; he would only leave after the prophet had grasped the verses.

c. Discuss the lessons a Muslim can learn from Surah Al-hujrat (8marks)

1. Believers should avoid making quick or hasty decisions disregarding Allah (SWT) and the Prophet (PBUH). We should always refer to the Qur'an and Hadith on any matters concerning the religion since you may decide contrary to the rule of the Shariah.
2. While speaking to the Prophet (PBUH), believers should not raise their voices above that of the Prophet (PBUH). They should speak with respect and honour. Likewise, while speaking to the leaders or seeking guidance, believers should not show disrespect or raise their voices. They should show patience and avoid anticipating what the leader wants to say lest.
3. Muslims should consider the privacy of their leaders and seek for their attention when they have time to attend to them. We should avoid shouting from outside their places of abode but patiently wait for them to come to our service.
4. Believers should avoid calling other people's attention by shouting their names from outside their places of abode. It is advised that they call them by the main door and in low voices.

5. Muslims should be gentle, polite and courteous whenever they are asking for something or talking to those in authority.
6. Believers should speak in low tones when in places of worship or during acts of Ibadah.
7. Believers should not rely on rumours, reports or any information brought to them before verifying its source and truth especially if such information is from someone whom they know is wicked and untrustworthy.
8. The Prophet (PBUH) is not led by the advice of his people nor is he swayed by his own personal feelings and desires but by that which Allah (SWT) guides him.
9. Islam encourages virtues such as discipline, obedience and righteousness and dislikes vices like unfaithfulness, wickedness and rebellion.

2)

a. Explain the significance of Surah Al-Fatiha (6marks)

1. Suratul Fatiha brings us closer to Allah through the words of praise contained in it.
2. It is a supplication (dua) that the prophet recommended to be used often.
3. It is the opening chapter of the Quran.
4. It's the foundation of faith.
5. It is the mother of the Quran.
6. It is one of the pillars of prayers.
7. It's one among the surahs that no other prophet was given except Muhammad only.

b. Describe the process of compilation of Quran during Abubakar's reign (8marks)

Umar (RA) then suggested to the caliph that there was need to arrest the situation by compiling the Qur'an into one volume. Abubakar (RA) was hesitant to do what the Prophet had not done but when the Swahabas insisted, the caliph gave in and saw the need for compiling the Qur'an. Caliph Abubakar gave Zayd bin Thabit the responsibility to be in charge of the group. Why do you think Zayd bin Thabit was chosen to lead this group? Among other key Swahabas who undertook this huge responsibility were; Abdullah bin Masoud (RA) Ali bin Abi Talib (RA) Sayyidna Uthman bin Affan (RA), Ubay bin ka'ab (RA), Abdallah bin Amr bin al 'As (RA), Salim (RA), Aisha (RAA), Hafsa (RAA), Umm Salama (RAA), Abu Zayd among others. After the process of compilation, Zayd presented the compiled copy which was referred to as Mashaf to Caliph Abubakar who kept it under the custody of Lady Hafswa bint Umar (RAA). It was then used by Caliph Umar (RA) during his caliphate.

c. Outline six characteristics of Madinan Surahs (6marks)

1. Madinan Surahs and verses are long because they give details on the Shariah.
2. They contain phrases addressing the Jews and Christians.
3. They mention punishments for crimes under Hudud law. For example, the punishment for Zinaa is prescribed in surah al Nur i.e. flogging a hundred stripes.
4. Surah which address believers as '*ea ayuha lladhina `amanoo*' (O you who believe!)
5. Any surah that mentions the hypocrite is Madina.
6. The madinans were enlightened community than Mecans hence asked complex issues or questions.

7. The surahs mainly deal with social matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance etc which needed more explanation.
8. Madina surahs deal with spiritual issues at an advanced Level.
9. The surahs deal with the governance of a state which need more explanations
10. They give explanations on commercial matters in details
11. They explained the regulations of wars, distribution of booty and to deal with captives which needed more explanation

3)

a. State Five themes of Al- Muwatta of Imam Malik (5marks)

1. A summary of the main doctrines of Islam. It presents the acts of worship as the basic principles of Islam. For example the devotional acts like Swalat, Zakat, Swaum and Hajj and other wajib (obligatory) acts such as tahara (cleanliness), manners of Wudhu (ablution), heidh, and ghusl (ritual bath) among others.
2. Guide lines on the Islamic commercial ethics. The book has traditions on business transactions including sales, agreements and purchases of items of various kinds.
3. Matters on human relations at family level. Here, Al-Muwatta contains Hadiths on marriage proposal, dowry, prohibited degrees of marriage, talaq (divorce), suckling, aqiqa and foster relationships.
4. Others deal with the general issues such as moral values, Islamic etiquettes and permissible and prohibited acts. Under this, the book explains the Muslim mode of dressing, modesty, good character, greetings and among others.
5. Prescription on the punishment for crimes and the judicial rulings. These Hadith focus on all matters related to punishments for committed offences such as slander, intoxication, adultery, theft and apostasy.

b. Describe the develop of hadith during the period of Tabi-Taabiin (5marks)

This period is considered as the golden age of hadith because there was the study of the narrators of hadith and the inclusion of the chain of narrators. In addition, the study of the “science of men” was done and the nature of hadith was indicated as either sahih, hasan and dhaif. The hadith were arranged according to the subject matter and the scholars wrote the name of the swahaba on whose final authority the hadith laid. Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal and Imam Abu Hanifa were among the teachers of the key scholars during this phase. This period also witnessed the compilation of the six authentic collections of hadith also known as sahihu sittah. The sahihu sittah include; sahih Bukhari, sahih Muslim, sunan ibn Ma’ja, sunan Abu aawoud, sunnan AN-Nasai and sunna Attirmidhy.

c. The prophet p.b.u.h said seeking knowledge is mandatory for every muslim . How can muslims improve the standards of education in the society to enable all muslims to seek knowledge (10marks)

1. Children must be encouraged to go to madrassa at young age to receive islamic knowledge
2. Building of islamic institutions to encourage learning in the society
3. Learning of both Islamic as well as secular knowledge must be encouraged in order to improve the quality education in our society
4. Encouraging innovation in the society by rewarding students who come up with creative work
5. Providing scholarship , grants and financial aid to needy students

6. Discouraging examination cheating and rewarding academically brilliant students
7. Encouraging women education by taking them to schools at young age
8. Removing barriers to muslim girl's education such as marrying them off at young age
9. Encouraging of foreign languages such as Arabic and English in order to access knowledge and skills
10. Muslim society must be encouraged to accept change such as technological change as well scientific change in order to stay ahead of other nations
11. Seeking knowledge is a form of Ibadah hence Allah will reward those who perform it

4)

a. Describe Make the Intention to Seek Knowledge ways in which performance of swalat demonstrates unity among muslims (7marks)

1. Muslims have a chance of converging five times a day to cement their brotherhood when the prayers are performed at the mosque behind the Imam.
2. One can unite his family members and monitor their performance in ibadah by performing prayers with them in Jamaa.
3. It helps to break social class and racial barriers among worshippers and promote brotherhood among them.
4. keep off their differences and converge together for prayers
5. It builds a sense of collective responsibility
6. It helps in sharing problems of one another and announce it in the Mosque
7. It helps people to socialize and get to know others and share experiences and knowledge.

b. Explain six social benefits of Saum (6marks)

1. It instills a sense of discipline through restraining oneself from all the evils. During fasting, a Muslim engages in Swalat and other acts of worship that prevents him from doing evil deeds.
2. It promotes brotherhood and unity. During this month Muslims perform most of the prayers together for example taraweh. They also share their meals during the Iftar and are encouraged to give sadaqa to the less fortunate.
3. It shields one from evil. During the day and the nights of the month of fasting, the acts of Ibadah are heavily rewarded by Allah (SWT). This encourages the Muslims to shun evil and keep practicing the good deeds.
4. The fasting experience helps a Muslim to control his or her desires thus contributing to emotional balance.
5. It prepares one to face hardships like famine as you are expected to abstain from foods and drinks while at the same time one is expected to perform the normal duties.
6. A Muslim gets rid of undesirable habits like backbiting, rumor mongering among others. We shall discuss some of these habits later on in this chapter.

c. State the seven factors that encouraged the companions of the prophet p.b.u.h to study hadith (7marks)

1. Asking his companions to repeat what he had said.
2. Repeating something thrice in order for them to memorise or write.
3. Doing certain rites and asking them to perform them the way he did.
4. By announcing reward for the preacher and students of Hadith.
5. Instructing his companions to pass out knowledge from him even if it is only one verse.

6. By answering questions
7. He sent teachers

5)

a. Discuss the contributions made by Imam Ab Hanifa to Fiqh (8marks)

1. He is the founder of Islamic School of thought
2. He contributed to the development of Sunnism
3. He advocated for the use of reason in juristic matters
4. He advocated for the independence of judiciary from the government of these days.
5. He used to give lectures to students of Fiqh
6. He contributed to the reformation of the judiciary by criticizing the decision of judge in the courts by sending to
7. them private letters.
8. He lectured many students on Hadith and Islamic law
9. He wrote several books in law e.g. Al-Fiqhi Al-Akbar, Al-Alim Wal-Mutaalim etc.
10. He also contributed a supplementary source of law known as Istihsan
11. He used to motivate his students by giving them material reward i.e. money

i. Mariam wanted to perform Asr prayer .She discovered that there was no water and decided to perform Tayyamum . Describe how she would perform Tayyamum (5marks)

1. To put intention (in the heart) to perform Tayammum
2. Strike the heap of sand with the palms of both hands and shake or blow off extra dust.
3. Wipe the face using both palms

4. Strike the heap of sand with palms of both hands and shake or blow off extra dust.
5. Use the left palm to wipe the back of the right hand up to the wrist and then use the right palm to wipe the back of the
6. left hand up to the wrist.

c. Outline the seven acts that nullify swalat (7marks)

1. Wilful negligence of any essential posture of Salah like Rukoo', Sujood, etc.
2. Talking.
3. Laughing.
4. Eating or drinking.
5. Uncovering parts of the body that should be covered.
6. Diverging from the direction of the Qiblah.
7. Excessive movement, which is not part of Salah.
8. Anything that nullifies Wudu.

6

a) Differentiate between Quran and other revealed scriptures (8marks)

1. Quran has never been distorted Allah informed through His Ayahs to protect and preserve Qur'an. All the copies of the Qur'an anywhere in the world are the same. Other Divine Books were distorted as time passed. In the inspections, it is ascertained only in the Christian Bible there are almost 200.000 differences.
2. Everything is Shown In the Qur'an .Qur'an includes everything about humankind; the past, the future, all the positive and religious sciences as

seeds and gist. The previous books treated Only Particular Subjects such as Du'a, advice, historical events and moral values.

3. Its Wordings are also Worship .Qur'an is the only book, reading of which is worship.Other revealed books were only read to learn the conditions inside.
4. Qur'an is a universal book addressing to all humankind and jinns, past and future generations.The other books address only to that period and the people for whom they were revealed.
5. The Last Divine Book .No Holy Book shall be revealed after the Qur'an.
6. Quran has Eloquence . The order of the Qur'an ayahs are spotless and substantial. Its style has glamorous and marvellous beauty. Its explanation and wording has limpidity and sublimity. It has integrity and power in its meanings. Its words are accurate and fluent. Other revealed books did not have this eloquence miracle.
7. A Miracle of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) .The Holy Qur'an is the miracle of our Prophet (pbuh)The other revealed books were not sent as the miracles of their prophets.

**b) Mention the five revealed scriptures in the order of their revelation
(5marks)**

NO	Prophet	Scripture
1	Ibrahim (AS)	Sahuf (scrolls)
2	Musa (AS)	Taurat
3	Daud (AS)	Zabur
4	Issa (AS)	Injil
5	Mohamad (PBUH)	Qur'an

**c. Outline the stages that a muslim go through on the day of judgment
(7marks)**

1. The presentation before Allah. All people will present themselves before Allah. No one will be able to hide his misdeeds
2. Receiving of the book of account. This book will contains all the good and bad actions recorded by the angles. The book will be given either in the right or the left hands of each person.
3. The questioning. Allah will question the prophets first . Allah will make accountable creatures, men and jinn clearly acquainted with the account of their actions i.e. good or bad.
4. The weighing balances (Mizan). After accounts are taken, a balance will be set up in order to weigh the actions.
5. Final Judgment. After the entire record of every person lay before Allah. He will administer each case. One who excels in goodness and pious conduct will be sent to paradise and one whose evil deeds outweigh his good deeds will be sent to the hell fire.
6. The bridge (As-siraat). After the final judgment, people will pass through the bridge (As-siraat). The evil ones whose abode is the hell fire will fall

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down into the hell fire. The righteous ones who abode are paradise they will cross the bridge swiftly and entire the paradise.

7.