

For more visit: eazyarabic.com

EASY ARABIC MARKING SCHEME

IRE MOCK PAPER 1

FORM FOUR

TERM II 2025

1.

a. Need for revelation of the Quran (6mks)

2. The different religious groups necessitated the revelation of the Quran to unite them
3. The previous books were only intended for a particular group, society or community but the Quran was intended for the whole mankind
4. The previous books were only suitable for a particular time but Quran's message is everlasting up to the Day of Judgment
5. To give code of conduct to mankind
6. To give mankind true knowledge of Tawheed and Allah's attributes
7. Allah had promised to reveal the Quran in the previous books
8. The previous books were either lost or their messages distorted hence revelation of the Quran to correct them.
9. The earlier religions and messengers continuously assured their followers of the coming of the messenger with a book. The revelation of the Quran was fulfillment of this
10. To give knowledge of the hidden world e.g. Hell.
11. To give knowledge relating to the science of the universe

b. Factors which facilitated the memorization of Quran (4mks)

1. The companions had a strong memory and sharp minds
2. Being illiterate, they were forced to depend so much on committing things to memory.
3. Their love for the prophet made them also to love the book of Allah. Hence committing it to memory.

4. The eloquence of the Quran and their admiration for such language played a big role in making them commit the Quran to memory.
5. The various sayings of the prophet encouraging memorization of Quran and warning those who forget it.
6. The command on recitation of the Quran in prayers and spending the night doing so also played a big role.

c. Circumstances that has led to standardization of the Quran (6mks)

1. The expansion of the Muslim state beyond the borders of the Arabian Peninsula during the time of Umar
2. Many non-Arabs who spoke other languages accepted Islam and learned the recitation of the Quran from early Muslims
3. The Quran was revealed to the prophet in seven different Arabic dialects and early Muslims taught the Quran and recited the Quran in its readings.
4. In the Muslim Provinces, some Arabs began to boast that their dialects were superior to that of others.
5. When new Muslims made mistakes in their recitation of the Quran, it was sometimes difficult to tell whether it was really an error or whether it was one of the seven readings, which were taught by the prophet.
6. These problems eventually became a source of confusion in Muslim provinces outside Arabia.
7. One of the companions of the prophet by the name Hudhyfah bin Yaman noticed the confusion while he was in
8. Iraq and feared that it may lead to break up of the Muslim nation and the changing of the Quran. He informed caliph Uthman (RA)
9. Uthman (RA) realized the seriousness of the situation and called the major companions together in order to find solution to the problem.
10. They decided to make official copies of the Quran from the one which was kept in the house of Hafswa bint Omar

2.

a. Characteristics of Makky surahs (4mks)

1. They are short
2. They have rhythmic harmony
3. The chapters are addressed to all the people in general
4. They emphasize the unity of Allah
5. They warn people against the Day of judgment
6. They warn people against idol worship and its repercussion
7. They relate story of some earlier prophets and events of their time
8. They are meant to prepare the prophet for the great responsibility entrusted to him

b. Discuss the Differences between Hadith and Sunnah (8mks)

HADITH	SUNNAH
It is saying of the prophet	It is the practice and customs of the of the proph
Is what prophet taught	Is what prophet did
Is the instruction of the prophet on how to worship	Is the worshipping itself
Is the prophet guidance on how to treat the others	Is the way prophet treated the others

c. Explain the forms of Hadith (6mks)

1. Qaul: a Statement given by the prophet (saw).
2. Fiil: This is an action performed by the prophet (saw)
3. Taqrir: This is an action of some of the companions which had the silent approval of the prophet (saw)

d. State FOUR sunni muslim collection (4mks)

1. Sahihul Bukhari
2. Sahihul Muslim
3. Sunnan Attirmidhi
4. Sunan Abu daud
5. Sunan An Nasaai
6. Susan Ibn Majah

3.

a. Mention the articles of Iman (6mks)

To believe in :

1. Allah
2. His angels
3. His books
4. His messengers
5. the last day divine
6. destiny

b. The significance of Tawheed (8mks)

1. It assures the creatures that the creator is near to them and is ready to answer their request.
2. It distance mankind from worshipping other than Allah
3. It gives man tranquility and peace of mind
4. It increases Taqwa since one is aware that Allah sees him wherever he may be and is aware of an even who is hidden
5. in one's heart and mind

6. It leads one to ensure his respect and maintain his dignity as a sign of respect to creature.
7. It leads to satisfaction with what one has as he accepts whatever which Allah has portioned for him
8. It removes from mankind pride.
9. Justice becomes part and parcel of his way of life as he strongly believes that Allah is just and loves to see the same among His creatures who yearn for success.
10. It removes the fear of people since he strongly believes that not only his life but everything is in the hands of Allah

c. The importance of believe in the last day (6mks)

1. The believer will avoid committing sins for fear of punishment in the hereafter.
2. It will drive one into doing good hoping to please Allah and get the best from Him.
3. It remains Muslims that all the people will die and will be resurrected.
4. It trains one to be ready to face difficulties of any kind and gives no priority to worldly affairs.
5. A Muslim will consider Islamic teachings as yardstick for measuring his life and those of his family and community.
6. A Muslim will develop inner consciousness in fear of Allah.

4.

a. Differences between sharia and fiqhi (8mks)

	Sharia	Fiqhi
1	Its laid down by Allah and His prophet	It is largely the result of human endeavor
2	It is a wider circle and embraces all human activities	It is a narrow one and deals with legal acts
3	It is fixed and does not change	It changes according to time and circumstances
4	Its laws are general	Its laws are specific

b. Conditions for Saum (6mks)

1. Must be a Muslim
2. Must attend the age of puberty
3. Must be mentally fit or sound minded
4. Must be healthy
5. Must make sure that shaaban has ended or by sighting the recent of holy month

c. Mention the forbidden days to fast (6mks)

1. Voluntary fasts observe by the wife without her husband's consent.
2. Fasting on Friday or Saturday alone
3. Fasting continuously without eating in between
4. Fasting on a doubtful day (yaumu shaki) when there is unconfirmed report that the moon was sighted (29 of shaban).
5. Idd days
6. The days Tashreeq (the 3 days following Iddul-Hajj)

5.

a. State the qualities of an Imam

1. He should be God fearing (pious person)
2. He should be conversant with Islamic law (divine law)

3. He must be a male Muslim
4. He should be honest, trustworthy and courageous
5. He should be approachable
6. He should be just

b. Types of Hajj (6mks)

There are three types of Hajj

1. **Hajj al- Qiran:** This is to perform Hajj and Umrah in the same state of Ihram. It requires putting on of Ihram once for both. This pilgrim called Muqrin, is under obligation to offer sacrifice.
2. **Hajj at-Tamatui:** This is to perform Umrah during the Hajj season then get out from the state of Ihram till days of Hajj when he resumes Ihram. This pilgrim is called Mutamatuii he is required to make sacrifice or observe fasting, three days during the Hajj and seven days after Hajj, when he gets home, making it ten days.
3. **Hajj al-Ifrad:** This is performing Hajj without Umrah. The pilgrim is called Mufrid, he enters the state of Ihram with the intention of performing Hajj only. He is however under no obligation to offer sacrifice.

c. Duties of Angels in general

1. Bringing Allah's Revelation to mankind
2. Strengthening and supporting prophets and messengers whenever the need arose
3. Strengthening and helping the believers against their enemies

4. Punishing the disbelievers at the time of death
5. Invoking Allah's blessings and forgiveness for believers
6. Encouraging human beings to do good deeds
7. They give glad tidings of paradise to believers and bad tidings to disbelievers
8. Recording of human actions

6.

a. Other names of the Quran (6mks)

1. Dhikr (Remainder)
2. Majid (Glorious)
3. Nor (Light)
4. Furkan (Criterion)
5. Kitab (Book)
6. Bashir (Announcer)
7. Nadhir (Warner)
8. Tanzil (Revelation)

a. Reasons for standardization of Quran (8mks)

1. People were reading Quran in their own ways
2. Expansion of the Islamic state
3. Conversion of non-Arabs to Islam
4. For easier understanding and reading of the Quran
5. To make available for future use
6. To unite the Muslims
7. People were reading Quran in their own ways
8. Expansion of the Islamic state
9. Conversion of non-Arabs to Islam

b. Importance of Saum (6mks)

1. It trains a person to acquire taqwa (piety).
2. It is a shield that defends its observer against sins and vices i.e. lying, backbiting etc.
3. It makes one healthy by reducing excess fat in the body.
4. It inculcates loyalty and obedience to Allah.
5. It remains one of the Day of Resurrection when everyone will feel great pangs of hunger and thirst.
6. It shows equality of man, i.e. fasting is not limited to one town or one country but affects entire Muslim world.
- 7.