UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

ISLAMIYAT 2058/02

Paper 2

October/November 2006

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet. Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer Question 1, Question 2, Question 3 and one other question.

All answers must be in continuous prose.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

You must answer Question 1, Question 2, Question 3 and one other question.

1 Comment on the meaning and importance of any **seven** of the words or phrases underlined in the following passages. [14]

(a)

God! <u>There is no god but he, (1)</u> the living, the self-subsisting.

Neither slumber nor sleep can seize him.

To him belongs whatever is in the heavens and

To him belongs whatever is in the heavens and whatever is in the earth. (2)

Who will intercede with him except by his leave? He knows what is in front of them and what is behind them,

while they encompass nothing of his knowledge (3) except what he wills.

His throne extends over the heavens and the earth, and <u>he is never weary of preserving them.</u> (4) He is the sublime, the supreme.

(1) اللَّهُ لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لا تَأْخُذُهُ سنَةٌ وَلا نَوْمٌ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لا تَأْخُذُهُ سنَةٌ وَلا نَوْمٌ (2) لَّهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الأرْضِ مَن ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عَندهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ يَعْلَمُ مَابَيْنَ يَشْفَعُ عَندهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ يَعْلَمُ مَابَيْنَ عَلَمُ مَابَيْنَ وَمَا خَلفَهُمْ (3) وَلاَ يُحيطُونَ بشَيء مِنْ علمه إِلَّا بِمَا شَآءَ وَلاَ يُحيطُونَ بشَيء مِنْ علمه إِلَّا بِمَا شَآءَ وَيَهِ عَلَيْهُ أَلْ الْسَّوَاءَ وَالْأَنْ فَا اللَّهُ مَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَالْمَا شَآءَ وَلاَ يَعْمَلُونَ بَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَالْمَا لَا اللَّهُ وَاللّهُ وَالْمَا لَا اللّهُ وَالْمَا لَاللّهُ وَالْمَا لَا اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ اللّه

وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالأَرْضَ

وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

(Sura 2.255)

(b)

He said: "No, I am only <u>a messenger from your Lord</u>, (5) for the gift to you of a holy son."

She said: "How shall I have a son, seeing that no man has touched me, and I am not unchaste?"

He said: "So it will be, your Lord says: 'That is easy for me: (6) and we appoint him as a sign to men and a mercy from us': (7) it is a matter decreed."

₆₎ قَالَ إِنَّمَآ أَنَاْ رَسُولُ رَبِّكِ لأَهَبَ لَك غُلَاماً زَكياً

قَالَتْ أَنَّى يَكُونُ لِي غُلَامُ وَلَمْ يَمْسَسْنِي بَشَرٌ وَلَمْ أَكُ بَغِيّاً

قَالَ كَذَلِكِ

(6) قَالَ رَبُّكِ هُو عَلَيَّ هَيِّنُ (7)

(7) وَلِنَجْعَلَهُ عَايَةً لِلنَّاسِ وَرَحْمَةً مِنَّا وَكَانَ أَمْراً مَّقْضِيًّا

(8) (Sura 19.19-21)

(c)

The calamity, what is the calamity? (8)

And what will explain to you what is the calamity? It is the day when people will be like scattered moths, and the mountains will be like carded wool. (9)

Then he whose balance will be heavy will be in a life of pleasure.

But he whose balance will be light(10)

will have his home in a bottomless pit.

And what will explain to you what this is?

A fire blazing fiercely.

الْقَارِعَةُ
وَّمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ
وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ
يَوْمَ يَكُونُ النَّاسُ
كَالْفَرَاشِ الْمَبثُوثِ
كَالْفَرَاشِ الْمَبثُوثِ
وَتَكُونُ الْجِبَالُ
كَالْعَهْنِ الْمَنفُوشِ
فَهُو فِي عِيشَة رَّاضِيَة فَهُو فِي عِيشَة رَّاضِيَة فَهُو فِي عِيشَة رَّاضِيَة فَهُو مَوازِينُهُ فَا مَنْ خَفَّتُ مَوازِينُهُ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَاهِيَهُ وَمَا آدُرْاكَ مَاهِيَهُ نَارٌ حَامِيةٌ (كَارُ كَارَ حَامِيةٌ (كَارُ حَامِيةٌ (كَارُ حَامِيةٌ (كَارُ حَامِيةٌ (كَارُ كَارَ حَامِيةٌ (كَارُ حَامِيةٌ (كَارُ كَارَ حَامِيةٌ (كَارُ كَارَ حَامِيةٌ (كَارُ كَارَ حَامِيةٌ (كَارُ كَارَ حَامِيةٌ (كَارُ كَارَاكُ مَاهِيَهُ (كَارُ كَارَاكُ مَاهِيهُ (كَارُ كَارُونُ (كَارُ كَارُ كَارُ كَامُونَ (كَارُ كَارُ كَارُ كَارُ كَامُونَ (كَارُ كَارُ كَارُ كَارُ كَارُ كَارُ كَارُ كَارُ كَارُ كَامُونَ (كَارُ كَارُ لَا كَارُ لَا كَارُ كَارُهُ كَارُ كَارُونُ كَارُ كَارُونُ كَارُونَ كَارُ كَارُونَ كَارُ كَارُ كَارُونَ كَارُ كَارُونَ كَ

2	Comment on the teachings in seven of the following Hadiths about what Muslims should	believe
	and how they should act.	[7 x 2]

[Actions are judged by intentions.]

[Devote yourselves to understanding religion.]

[The world is a cultivating ground for the hereafter.]

[Each of you is a custodian, and each of you will be held responsible for those in your care.]

[Paradise is at the feet of mothers.]

[For every disease there is a remedy, and the remedy for sinning is to seek forgiveness.]

[Abstain from what is in the world, and God will love you; abstain from what people have and people will love you.]

[If you acknowledge God in prosperity, he will acknowledge you in hardship.]

[Not one of you believes until he desires for his brother what he desires for himself.]

[One believer with another believer are like a building, one part strengthens another.]

- 3 (a) Describe four incidents that show how, between 622 and 661, the Prophet and the Rightly Guided Caliphs conducted relations with other states. [4 x 3]
 - **(b)** Suggest ways in which any **two** of these examples can provide models for relations between states today. [4]
- **4 (a)** Write an account of the main activities of Hazrat `Umar:
 - (i) during the lifetime of the Prophet,

and (ii) during his caliphate.

[2 x 6]

(b) What does the manner of Hazrat `Umar's death tell us about his character?

[4]

- 5 Answer part (a) and part (b), and either part (c) or part (d).
 - (a) What methods were used by the major collectors to ensure the Hadiths they accepted were genuine?
 - **(b)** How are the Qur'an and Hadiths employed in working out the Islamic law?

[4]

Either

(c) In what circumstances do Sunni Muslims allow the use of *qiyas* (analogy)?

[4]

Or

(d) Why do Shi`i Muslims attach importance to the use of `aql (reason) in establishing the Islamic law? [4]

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