

Chapter 01

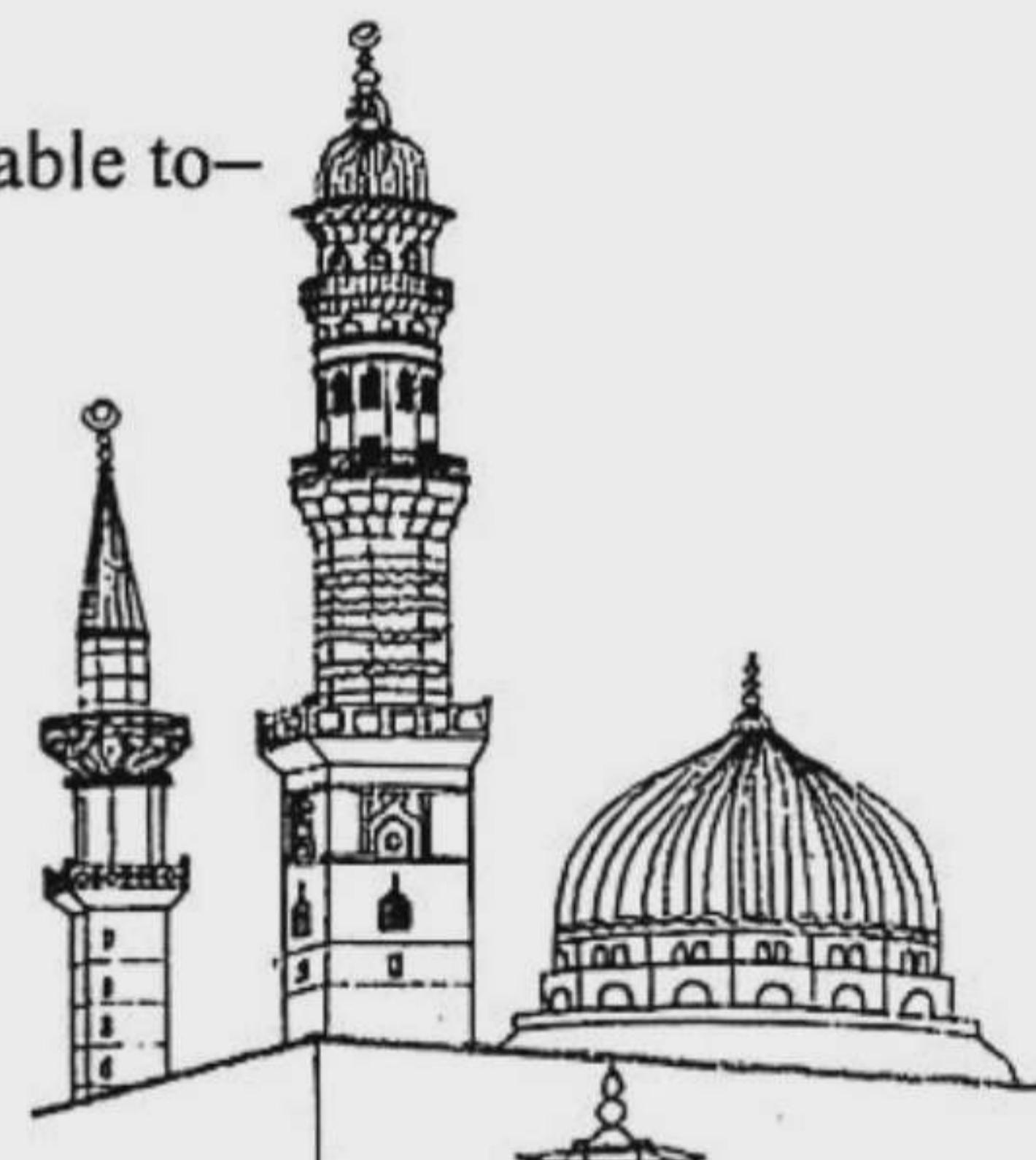
Aqaid (الْعَقَائِدُ)

Contents for Discussion

• Aqaid • Iman • Nifaq • Al-Asmaul Husna • Risalat • Khatamun Nubuwat • Akhirat • Shafa'at • Jannat • Jahannam • Iman and Morality.

Learning Outcomes : After studying this chapter, I will be able to—

- analyse the introduction and significance of Iman.
- describe the seven aspects of Iman.
- be inspired to have firm faith in the basic aspects of Iman and practise it.
- explain Nifaq (Hypocrisy) and its bad consequences and describe the ways to avoid Nifaq.
- be encouraged to lead life without deception.
- explain meanings of some qualitative names of Allah.
- reflect the qualities of Allah in our own conduct.
- explain the meaning Risalat, numbers of Prophets and Rasuls, difference between Prophet and Rasul and significance of Risalat.
- explain difference between Nubuwat and Risalat.
- explain the concept, necessity and evidences of the end of Nubuwat.
- describe Akhirat and Qiyamat.
- analyse Safa'at and its significance.
- describe Jannat and ways to achieve it.
- describe Jahannam, its nature and ways to get relief from it.
- analyse roles of Iman in building moral character.

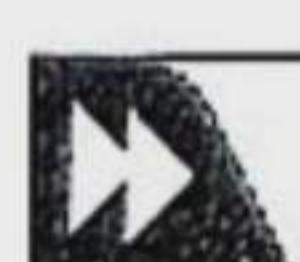


Practice



Multiple Choice, Short & Creative Q/A
following 100% accurate format for best prep.

Dear learners, the Q/A of this chapter have been divided into exercise, multiple choice, short, creative & exercise-based activities in light of the learning outcomes. Practice the questions well to ensure the best preparation in the exam.



Textual Q/A



Let's learn the textbook Q/A



Fill in the gaps

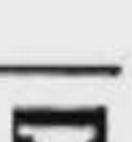


1. To believe in the basic aspects of Islam is called —.
2. Iman includes — aspects.
3. The total number of holy books is —.
4. 'Allahu Muḥaiminun' means —.
5. Shafa'at is usually of — kinds.

Ans. 1. Aqaid; 2. three; 3. 104; 4. the provider of shelter; 5. two.



Matching



Match the following words/phrases from column A to B.

A	B
1. Shafa'at is a	after life
2. Iman is Allah's	big neamat
3. Certainly the Munafiqs are	is endless
4. The forgiveness of Allah is	great Neamat
5. The life after death is called	liars

Ans.

1. Shafa'at is a great Neamat.
2. Iman is Allah's great Neamat.
3. Certainly the Munafiqs are liars.
4. The forgiveness of Allah is endless.
5. The life after death is called after life.

Short Questions with answers

Question 1. Why is it necessary to have faith in the holy books?

Ans. Decades after decades Allah has sent the prophets, many holy books for the welfare of mankind. These books contain the holy messages of Allah expressing His qualities, power and the guidelines for mankind. These books are called holy books which Allah has sent to us through the prophets. The holy books are one hundred four (104) in number. Among these, the Al-Quran is the great and the last heavenly book which illustrates all branches of knowledge and science or the complete code of life. So it is necessary for all mankind to believe in the holy books.

Question 2. What is meant by 'Nifaq'?

Ans. The term 'Nifaq' means falsehood, hypocrisy, deception and double standards or contradictory attitudes, etc. In Islamic term, Nifaq is defined as the verbal recognition of Iman and having disbelief inwardly in heart. A person doing this is called the Munafiq (the unfaithful).

In a word, Nifaq means to hold 'kufr' in heart but to express Iman outwardly. And such a person characterized with this is called the Munafiq.

Question 3. What is meant by 'Shafa'at'?

Ans. Shafa'at means to recommend, request, etc. In Islamic terminology, Shafa'at denotes the recommendation of the Prophets-Rasuls and the virtuous people to Allah for the welfare and forgiveness on the doomsday (Qiyamat). Shafa'at will be usually offered for two reasons :

- a. To forgive the sinners and sins,
- b. To enhance and gain dignity for the virtuous.

Descriptive Questions with answers

Question 1. Analyse the importance and significance of Iman.

Ans. The word 'Iman' means 'belief' or faith. To believe the basic subjects of Islam is Iman. In true sense, Iman means to believe heart & soul in Allah, Prophets, Angels, Eternity and Fate, etc. He who believes these aspects is a Muslim.

Iman includes three aspects :

- i. To believe with the heart,
- ii. To admit or recognize verbally,
- iii. To practise accordingly.

So, Iman suggests to have faith in basic aspects sincerely, to have verbal confession and then to practise it accordingly. To become a true Mumin one must have hold on these three aspects. If someone believes in heart but does not agree verbally, he is not considered as a real believer or Mumin. Again he who admits verbally but does not believe in heart can never be an Imandar. In fact, the combined blend of sincere belief, verbal recognition and appropriate practices is the real Iman.

A believer is lovable to Allah and his prophets. Allah the Almighty will reward the heaven of eternal peace to the believers. The Mumins (believers) will live there forever and will be enjoying all blessings of the heaven for ever. Allah says, 'Surely those who hold beliefs and perform virtuous deeds will be entertained in the Firdous Jannat. They will remain there for ever.' (Al-Kahaf : 107-108)

Question 2. Explain the necessity of Risalat.

Ans. 'Risalat' is very important among the aspects of 'Aqaid'. After 'Tawhid' comes Risalat in respect of its importance. Risalat means to carry news or messages or dispatch it to another. In Islamic terminology, the Prophets or Rasuls are the messengers who carry the messages of the merciful Allah or divine rules and regulations to mankind. It is 'Farj' or bounden duty to have faith in the 'Risalat' and the Prophets or Rasuls.

The Prophets-Rasuls were the special gifts of Allah to mankind. They invited the people to Tauhid (the simple and righteous path) and warned them against the sin of 'Shirk', 'Kufr' and 'Nifaq'. They taught them about how to earn noble character and moral education. The main spirit of their invitation is to propagate the oneness or one entity of Allah the great and His messages for mankind. So does the holy Quran say :

يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُنْتَهَىٰ إِذَا مَا لَكُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ فَمِنَ الْوَغْرِفَةِ.

Meaning : "Oh! My people! You should worship Allah. You have no 'Ilah' except Allah". (Surah Al-Aaraf : 73)

The Prophets-Rasuls rightly perform the duties given by the Almighty Allah. Those who have practised their allegiance to Allah have been successful. We will abide by the ideals of the Prophet Muhammad, and then we are sure to succeed in all spheres of life.

Question 3. Analyse the role of Iman in building moral character.

Ans. Iman is faith. It means to have faith in the basic aspects of Islam. On the other hand, morality is related to moral principles. Morality means to follow the morals and ideals in daily deeds, speech and gestures.

It is an unavoidable responsibility on the part of a Mumin to follow the standards of morality without which none can be a perfect Mumin. An Imandar should be characterized with honesty, justice, kindness, forgiveness, reciprocal cooperation, equity, friendship, fraternity and the like. These are the main indicators of morality. It is narrated in the holy Hadith : "The man who indulges in adultery is not a Mumin at all." (Bukhari and Muslim)

So, it is obvious that the Mumin cannot commit any immoral activity.

The gist of Iman is —

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

(La ilaha illallahu Muhammadur Rasullah)

Meaning : "There is no other entity worthy of worship except Allah. Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) is His Rasul."

The gist of this 'Kalima' is that only Allah is worthy of our prayer and praise. And the ways and ideals as directed by Allah and His Rasul (Sm.) are the right path to salvation and success.

The ideals of Allah and His Rasul (Sm.) are the models of morality which Allah has ordered in AL-Quran to be followed. And the Rasul (Sm.) as a practical model of higher ideals has taught mankind practically how to be morally good and to form a noble character. The Mumin always materializes this teaching of Iman in his life.

So, it is proved that Iman and Morality are deeply inter-related. Iman shows man the ways of moral virtues and keeps him/her away from immorally indecent activities.

MCQs with Answers

1. How many basic aspects are there in Iman?
Ⓐ Three Ⓑ Five Ⓒ Seven Ⓓ Eight
2. Nifaq creates in the society —.
i. unhappiness
ii. quarrel and conflict
iii. disagreement in opinions

Which one is correct?

- Ⓐ Ⓑ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii
Ⓑ Read the following passage and answer the question no. 3 and 4 :

Mr. Saniat is employed in an office. He attends office on time and executes his assigned duties accurately. He does not perform any kind of unjust and illegal deed. He does not consider worldly life as everything.

3. Which belief lies behind Saniat's activities?
Ⓐ Taqdir Ⓑ Akhirat Ⓒ Risalat Ⓓ Shafa'at
4. Saniat will be rewarded with—.

- i. Complement
ii. Heaven
iii. Shafa'at of the Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)

Which one is correct?

- Ⓐ Ⓑ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii



Creative Questions with answers

Ques. 01 Jayed and Nayan are classmates. Jayed believes in Allah, Prophets, Angels, Taqdir, Resurrection after death, etc. wholeheartedly and admits verbally. He tries to perform according to his belief as far as possible. On the other hand, Nayan performs salat when he is with Jayed; acts as a real believer or Mumin. But while staying with his friends from other religions, he says, "It is your religion that I believe in. I perform salat with Jayed to make him happy." But, he also apprehends of hard punishment because of this.

- a. What is the meaning of 'Taqdir'? 1
- b. What is meant by the beliefs in angels? Explain. 2
- c. What can be Jayed's activities termed as? Explain. 3
- d. "The result of Nayan's activities is certainly disastrous"— analyse the authenticity of the statement. 4

Answer to Question No. 01 :

- a** Taqdir means luck determined by Allah.
- b** Faith in the Angels is one of the seven basics of Iman. The angels are made of Nur (light). Allah has created them for some special purposes. They are always engaged in zikr and tasbih of Allah. They are also engaged in performing other duties assigned by Allah. Angels are invisible, but can take any form as directed by Allah. They are neither males nor females and they don't require food or sleep. They are innumerable and only Allah knows their exact numbers.

- c** Jayed's activities can be termed as Iman. The word 'Iman' means "belief or faith. To believe the basic subjects of Islam is Iman. In true sense, Iman means to believe in the soul in Allah, Prophets, Angels, Eternity and Fate etc. He who believes in these aspects is a Mumin.

Iman includes three aspects:

- a. To believe in heart
- b. To admit or recognize verbally
- c. To practise accordingly

So, Iman suggests to have faith in basic aspects sincerely, to have verbal confession and then to practise it accordingly. To become a true Mumin one must have hold on these three aspects. If someone believes in heart but does not agree verbally, he is not considered as a real believer or Mumin. Again, he who admits verbally but does not believe in heart can never be an Imandar. In fact, the combined blend of sincere belief, verbal recognition and appropriate practices is the real Iman.

Jayed believes in Allah, Prophets, Angels, Taqdir, resurrection after death etc and admits verbally. He tries to perform according to his belief. So, He can be termed as Mumin.

d Nifaq has been exposed in Nayan's activities. Nifaq is defined as the verbal recognition of Iman and having disbelief in heart. Nayan performs salat when he is with Jayed, acts as a real Mumin. But while staying with his friends from other religions, he says, "It is your religion that I believe in. I perform salat with Jayed to make him happy. The result of his activities is certainly discourteous.

Nifaq is a heinous sin destroying human character. It involves man in unjust and indecent deeds. As a result, our moral and humanitarian values are degraded. It creates disbeliefs and doubts among us and paves the way to feuds, quarrels and turmoil. Munafiqs are dreadful foes of Islam. Explicitly, they demand themselves to be Muslims, but in reality, they act in favour of Kafirs.

The Munafiqs are hated and criticized in this world. For them there are severe torments of Hell in the after life as well. Allah (SWT) says, "Surely the munafiqs shall stay at the lowest zone of the hell. (Sura Nisa : 145)

So, it is truly authentic to say that the activities of Nayan one certainly disastrous.

Ques. 02 Sumaiya and Samia are two friends. They fix their day or date to visit 'Nuhash Palli'. On the appointed date, Sumaiya waits for Samia with preparation. But Samia goes with Adiba to market with the money received from her father with a pretext to buy tiffin, paper and pen. Next day, Samia meets Sumaiya. When Sumaiya raises the matter, they exchange opposite views and hurt each other.

- How many indications does a Munafiq have? 1
- What does it mean to have faith in Luck? 2
- What is revealed in Samia's conduct? Explain. 3
- In light of the text, explain the result of Sumaiya's activity. 4

c Samia's conduct reveals that she is a Munafiq. Samia had promised to visit 'Nuhash Palli' with Sumaiya. On the appointed day, Sumaiya waited for Samia with preparation while Samia went with Adiba to market. This activities of Samia can be termed as Nifaq. Nifaq is defined as the verbal recognition of Iman and having disbelief in heart. A person doing this is called the Munafiq. Usually the Munafiq does it for his social and worldly gains. In a word, Nifaq means to hold 'Kufr' in heart but to express Iman orally.

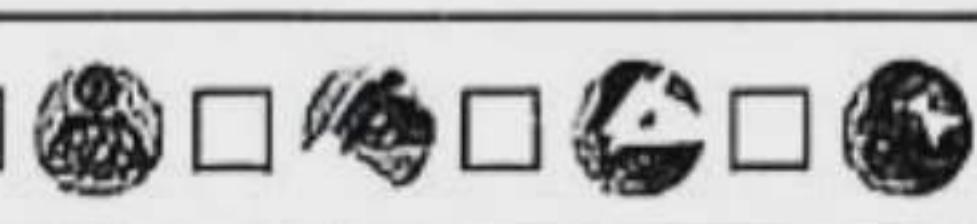
Nifaq is opposite to the ideal of morality and humanity. The character of the Munafiq reveals this truth. They are apt at doing all unjust and evil deeds. They mainly practise falsehood and deception other than noble conducts and qualities. Allah says : "And Allah asserts that the Munafiqs are liars" (Sura-Al-Munafiqun: 1)

Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) has explained the character of Munafiqs in many Hadiths. For example, 'The Munafiq has three characteristics: to tell a lie, to violate the pledges and to forfeit the things deposited to him by others'. (Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim).

d Sumaiya's activity reveals she has Iman or faith. The result of such activities of Sumaiya is undoubtedly auspicious. Iman is faith. It means to have faith in the basic aspects of Islam. He, who has got faith, is the Mumin. In this sense, Sumaiya also can be called a Mumin.

The relation between iman and morality is very intense. It is an unavoidable responsibility on the part of a mumin to follow the standards of morality without which none can be a perfect mumin. An imandar should be characterized with honesty, justice, kindness, forgiveness, reciprocal cooperation, equity, friendship, fraternity and the like. These are the main indicators of morality. A mumin practises these qualities and prevents himself herself from committing any immoral activities like injustice, oppression, tyranny, torture, falsehood, deception, indecency, nakedness. The teachings of iman protect him/her from these evil deeds.

As Sumaiya kept her promise so she is also endowed with the quality of Mumin.


Multiple Choice Q/A  **Designed as per topic** 
► Iman

► Textbook Page 2

1. The foremost pre-condition for achieving Jannat (heaven) —. [DB '19]

Ⓐ Salat	Ⓑ Iman	Ⓒ Zakat	Ⓓ Hajj
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2. How many basic aspects of 'Iman' are there? [RB '19; CB '18]

Ⓐ Eight	Ⓑ Seven	Ⓒ Five	Ⓓ Three
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3. Livelihood what belief is the activity of Mr. 'Ka' devout of?

Ⓐ Livelihood	Ⓑ Risalat
Ⓒ Resurrection	Ⓓ Taqdir
4. How many main aspects are required to be a true Mumin? [SB '19]

Ⓐ Three	Ⓑ Four	Ⓒ Five	Ⓓ Six
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5. Faith in Allah and acting accordingly is— [SB '19]

Ⓐ Iman	Ⓑ Islam
Ⓒ Ibadat	Ⓓ All the above
6. What belief can keep a man away from unjust deeds? [BB '19]

Ⓐ Risalat	Ⓑ Taqdir
Ⓒ Akhirat	Ⓓ Khilafat
7. "And they firmly believe in Akhirat." What Sura does the verse belong to? [D.B '19]

Ⓐ Al-Baqara	Ⓑ Ale-Imran
Ⓐ An-Nisa	Ⓑ Al-Maidah
8. How many pillars is Islam founded on? [DB '19]

Ⓐ 3	Ⓑ 5	Ⓒ 7	Ⓓ 9
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9. How many aspects of Iman are there? [MB '19; DB '18]

Ⓐ Two	Ⓑ Three	Ⓒ Four	Ⓓ Five
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10. What is the number of eminent angles are there? [CB '18]

Ⓐ Two	Ⓑ Three	Ⓒ Four	Ⓓ Five
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11. Imam includes how many aspects? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]

Ⓐ two	Ⓑ three	Ⓒ four	Ⓓ five
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12. "And they believe in the Akhirat firmly"—Who said it? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]

Ⓐ Allah	Ⓑ Rasulullah (Sm)
Ⓐ Umar (R)	Ⓑ Ali (R)
13. Taqdir is determined by— [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]

Ⓐ Allah (SWT)	Ⓑ Jibril (A.)
Ⓐ Mikail (A.)	Ⓑ Israfil (A.)
14. How many Heavenly Books are there?

Ⓐ 102	Ⓑ 104	Ⓒ 108	Ⓓ 109
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15. What element are the Angels made of?

Ⓐ Water	Ⓑ Soil	Ⓒ Light	Ⓓ Air
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16. What do you mean by the word 'Iman'?

Ⓐ Heaven	Ⓑ Hell
Ⓒ Belief	Ⓓ Heavenly Books
17. How was the prophets sent by Allah to the world?

Ⓐ Cruel	Ⓑ Dishonest
Ⓒ Sincere	Ⓓ Innocent

18. The life in hell (Jahannam) is besets with —.

Ⓐ Happiness	Ⓑ Attractions
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Ⓒ Surprises	Ⓓ sufferings
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19. What do you mean by the word 'Taqdir'?

Ⓐ luck	Ⓑ Fate
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Ⓒ Destiny	Ⓓ All the above
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20. As a result of Mr. Kha's activities—

- i. he will be punished in Akhirah
- ii. the success of worldly life will be ensured
- iii. the worldly interest will get priority

Which one is correct?

Ⓒ Ⓐ i & ii	Ⓑ ii & iii	Ⓒ i & iii	Ⓓ i, ii & iii
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21. Disbelief in Akhirah —. [RB '19]

- i. inspires to do wrong deeds.
- ii. addicts to the worldly life.
- iii. leads to the way of sins.

Which one is correct?

Ⓓ Ⓐ i & ii	Ⓑ i & iii	Ⓒ ii & iii	Ⓓ i, ii & iii
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22. The Heavenly Books —.

- i. shows righteous lifestyle.
- ii. are one hundred and four.
- iii. teach human civilization.

Which one of the following is correct?

Ⓓ Ⓐ i	Ⓑ i & ii	Ⓒ ii & iii	Ⓓ i & iii
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23. The life after death includes —.

- i. rewards for good deeds done in the earth.
- ii. punishment for evil deeds.
- iii. assistance of the prophets.

Which one of the following is correct?

Ⓒ Ⓐ i	Ⓑ ii	Ⓒ i & ii	Ⓓ ii & iii
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24. Many prophets came to the world to —.

- i. teach us the ways to satisfy Allah.
- ii. guide us in our duties.
- iii. drive us towards the way of truth and honesty.

Which one of the following is correct?

Ⓓ Ⓐ i	Ⓑ ii	Ⓒ i & ii	Ⓓ i, ii & iii
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25. Read the following passage and answer questions 25 :

Man is mortal. Man is bound to lead a life after death which will be held for unlimited period. In Arabic, it is called Akhirat.

25. To believe in Akhirat relates to —.

Ⓐ Heavenly Books	Ⓑ Iman
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Ⓓ Ⓐ Jannat	Ⓓ All the above
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► Nifaq

► Textbook Page 5

26. Who are the strong enemy of Islam? [CtgB '19]

Ⓐ the Fasik	Ⓑ the Munafiq
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Ⓓ Ⓐ the Kafir	Ⓓ the Mushriks
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27. Whose introduction is given in the 14th ayat of Sura Baqara? [SB '19]

Ⓐ Muslims	Ⓑ Kafir
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Ⓓ Ⓐ Munafiqs	Ⓓ Mumin
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28. Zakaria breaks promises after doing it. So what can Zakaria be called? [DB '19]
C @ Mushrik Ⓛ Kafir
 © Munafiq Ⓛ Muhajer
29. Who will reside at the most suffering zone of the hell? [DB '18]
C @ Kafirs Ⓛ Musriks
 © Munafiqs Ⓛ Fasiqs
30. "Surely the Munafiqs shall stay at the lowest zone of the hell"— What Sura does the verse belong to? [DB; SB; BB; DB '17]
 @ Sura An-Nisa Ⓛ Sura Al-Munafiqun
a © Sura Al-Imran Ⓛ Sura Bakarah
31. What do you mean by Nifaq?
 @ Honesty Ⓛ Truthfulness
C © Hypocrisy Ⓛ Speaking ill of others
32. How many ways are there to identify a Munafiq?
C @ 1 Ⓛ 2 Ⓛ 3 Ⓛ 4
33. Who are the enemies of Islam?
 @ Munafiqs Ⓛ Mohajirs
a © Ansars Ⓛ Angels
34. Nifaq is a sin that stands against—
C @ Kufr Ⓛ in justice
 © humanity Ⓛ cruelty
35. "It is sure that the position of the Munafiqs is at the lowest portion of Jahannam." Who said this?
d @ Angels Ⓛ Caliphs Ⓛ Prophets Ⓛ Allah
36. Nifaq is a kind of sin that gives rise to—
 @ peace Ⓛ unity
C © chaos and conflicts Ⓛ amity
37. A Munafiq is—
 @ loved by all Ⓛ honoured by all
C © hated by all Ⓛ praised by all
38. Munafiqs are severely harmful because— [DB '18]
 i. they are non-believers.
 ii. they are evil-doers.
 iii. they instigate people to commit evil deeds.
 Which one is correct?
d @ i & ii Ⓛ ii & iii Ⓛ i & iii Ⓛ i, ii & iii
39. The word 'Nifaq' indicates—
 i. falsehood
 ii. deception
 iii. cruelty
 Which one of the following is correct?
a @ i & ii Ⓛ ii & iii Ⓛ i & iii Ⓛ i, ii & iii
40. The followers of Nifaq are hated by all because—
 i. they are the enemies of Islam.
 ii. they plot against Islam secretly.
 iii. they commit falsehood
 Which one of the following is correct?
d @ i Ⓛ i & ii Ⓛ i & iii Ⓛ i, ii & iii

- Read the following passage and answer questions 41 :
 We all live in society. Different kinds of people holds different kinds of opinion in society. We have to be very conscious about the people who make harm in the guise of friends.
41. Who admits Islam orally but not heartily?
 @ Muttaqin Ⓛ Munafiq
b © Ansar Ⓛ Muhajir
- Al-Asmaul Husna** ▶ Textbook Page 7
42. What is the meaning of 'Al-Huda'? [RB '19]
 @ light Ⓛ discussion
d © blessing Ⓛ guidance
43. Mr. Aman distributes food among the flood affected people. What quality of Allah has been manifested in his activity? [JB '19]
 @ Allahu Raufun Ⓛ Allah Gaffarun
C © Allahu Muhamminun Ⓛ Allahu Samadun
44. Raufun, Muhamminun, Gaffarun— these are— [SB '19]
 @ Asmaul Kubra Ⓛ Asmaul Sugra
d © Asmaul Mushtarak Ⓛ Asmaul Husna
45. What is the meaning of the word 'Husna'? [BB '19]
 @ Beautiful Ⓛ Holy
a © Forgiveness Ⓛ Kindness
46. What does the word 'Raufun' mean? [DB '19]
 @ Very kind Ⓛ Independent
a © Judge of all accounts Ⓛ Most forgiver
47. Mr Saiful gave shelter to an orphan at his home. Which of the characteristics of Allah resembles this quality of Mr. Saiful? [MB '19]
 @ Allahu Hasibun Ⓛ Allahu Samadun
C © Allahu Muhamminun Ⓛ Allahu Raufun
48. Why will we give up dependence? [MB '19]
 @ For it will give rise to anarchy
 Ⓛ For the fear of going to hell
 © For the fear of losing Iman
d Ⓛ To practise the qualities of Allah
49. Mr Nazib has rehabilitated a helpless person. Which qualitative name of Allah does his mentality reflect? [CB '18]
 @ Muhamminun Ⓛ Raufun
a © Rahimun Ⓛ Samadun
50. Allah Almighty has—
 @ 80 names Ⓛ 85 names
C © 99 names Ⓛ 100 names
51. What do you mean by the word 'Gaffarun'?
 @ Omnipresent Ⓛ Forgiving
b © Omnipotent Ⓛ Honest
52. What do you mean by the word 'Khaliq'?
C @ Great Ⓛ Noble
 © Creator Ⓛ Forgiving
53. "Be glorified with the qualities of—".
 @ your forefathers Ⓛ angels
C © Allah Ⓛ Khatibs

54. Who are the representatives of Allah on this earth?
 ⓐ Prophets ⓒ Believers ⓓ Rasuls ⓔ All of them
55. Allah provides food to—.
 ⓐ all human beings ⓒ all the angels ⓓ all the living beings ⓔ all the believers
56. The qualities of the beautiful names of Allah—.
 i. express the power of Almighty Allah.
 ii. develop morality.
 iii. refrains us from committing sins.
 Which one of the following is correct?
 ⓐ ⓑ i ⓒ i & ii ⓓ ii & iii ⓔ i, ii & iii
57. After death we must—.
 i. give accounts of activities done during our life time.
 ii. be rewarded for good deeds and punished for bad deeds.
 iii. beg for Allah's mercy.
 Which one of the following is correct?
 ⓐ ⓑ iii ⓒ i & iii ⓓ ii & iii ⓔ i, ii & iii
58. Allah Almighty is called the greatest protector because—.
 i. he is the greatest source of our security.
 ii. nobody will be able to cause any harm to us if He protects us.
 iii. prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) has told us to seek His shelter in danger.
 Which one of the following is correct?
 ⓐ ⓑ i & ii ⓒ ii & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii ⓔ ii
59. Allah is the most merciful because—.
 i. He has given us various gifts (Niyamat).
 ii. He forgives anybody if he/she is repentant of his/her deeds.
 iii. He never gives any chance to admit our faults.
 Which one of the following is correct?
 ⓐ ⓑ i & ii ⓒ ii & iii ⓓ i & iii ⓔ ii
60. Read the following stem and answer questions 60 and 61 :
 Mr. 'A' and Mr. 'B' are the employees of the same office. Mr. 'A' attends office in time and carries on his duties properly. But his colleague Mr. 'B' comes late with different excuses to office and neglects his duties. /BB '19]
61. Teaching of the attributive names of Allah absent in the activities of Mr. B is—.
 ⓐ Hasibun ⓒ Raufun
 ⓑ Samadun ⓓ Muhamminun
62. For the activities of Mr. 'A' he will be—.
 i. successful in the worldly life.
 ii. free from the punishment in the life hereafter.
 iii. blessed with Jannat in the life hereafter.
 Which one is correct?
 ⓐ ⓑ i & ii ⓒ i & iii ⓓ ii & iii ⓔ i, ii & iii

63. ■ Read the following passage and answer question 62 :
 Mr Ali is a teacher in a school. One day he told his students about some beautiful names that are the important part of Islam.
64. What do you mean by the word 'Allahu Samadun'?
 ⓐ Merciful ⓒ Independent ⓓ Omnipotent ⓔ Custodian
65. ➤ Risalat ➤ Textbook Page 10
66. Which of the following is the Arabic synonym of the word message? [DB '19]
 ⓐ Kitab ⓒ Risalat ⓓ Sahifa ⓔ Ohi
67. What is the responsibilities of Nabis and Rasuls called? [CtgB '19]
 ⓐ Shariat ⓒ Risalat ⓓ Nabuwat ⓔ Taqdir
68. Which teaching directs the Mumins to show allegiance to Allah and his Rasul? [SB '18]
 ⓐ Tauhid ⓒ Kalimah ⓓ Risalat ⓔ Morality
69. Tanim's statement is true because—.
 ⓐ Nabuwat is continuous.
 ⓒ Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) is the last prophet.
 ⓓ Quality of Nabuwat has risen.
 ⓔ Duration of Nabuwat has increased.
70. Those who were offered the holy books or new Shariat are called— [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]
 ⓐ Nabi ⓒ Sahabi ⓓ Rasul ⓔ Tabeyee
71. The Holy Quran refers to how many prophets Rasuls? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]
 ⓐ 23 ⓒ 24 ⓓ 25 ⓔ 30
72. Who is the first prophet of Islam?
 ⓐ Hazrat Musa (A.) ⓒ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.)
 ⓑ Hazrat Adam (A.) ⓓ Hazrat Isha (A.)
73. "There must be a messenger or guide for every nation created by Allah." The statement belongs to—.
 ⓐ Sura Ar-Rahman ⓒ Sura An-Nas
 ⓑ Sura Yasin ⓓ Sura Ar-Raad
74. The greatest gift offered by Allah to human being is—.
 ⓐ Historical events ⓒ The beautiful Nature
 ⓑ Jannat ⓓ conjugal life
75. According to the lesson taught by prophet (Sm.), we should avoid—.
 ⓐ Iman ⓒ Nifaq ⓓ Zakat ⓔ Salat
76. How many names of Nabis and Rasuls are there in the holy Quran?
 ⓐ 15 ⓒ 25 ⓓ 35 ⓔ 45
77. To believe Nabis and Rasuls is—.
 ⓐ Nafl ⓒ Mustahab ⓓ Sunnat ⓔ Farz

75. Who called people to the way of Allah?
 A The Nabis B The Rasuls
 C The Caliphs D They all
76. Which one is the last heavenly book?
 A The Tawrat B The Quran
 C The Jabur D The Inzil
77. There is no need of appearance of any new Prophet or Rasul because— [DB '19]
 i. the teaching of the last Prophet was complete.
 ii. the last Prophet was the Prophet of the whole mankind.
 iii. the teacher of the last Prophet has remained unchanged.
- Which is the correct?**
- A @ i & ii B i & iii C ii & iii D i, ii & iii
78. The purpose of sending the Prophet to all the nations is— [MB '19]
 i. to show the righteous path to the non-believers.
 ii. to worship Allah.
 iii. to preach the commandments given by Allah.
- Which one is correct?**
- A @ i & ii B ii & iii C i & iii D i, ii & iii
79. The most important aspects of Akaid includes—
 i. Tauhid
 ii. Zakat
 iii. Risalat
- Which one of the following is correct?**
- A @ i & ii B ii & iii C i & iii D i, ii & iii
80. Those who were in charge of preaching Allah's messages through Heavenly Books are called—
 i. Nabis
 ii. Rasuls
 iii. Angels
- Which one of the following is correct?**
- A @ i & ii B ii & iii C i D ii
81. The word 'Risalat' means—
 i. to preach the message of Allah to human race.
 ii. to declare the unique existence of Allah.
 iii. to encourage people towards honesty.
- Which one of the following is correct?**
- A @ i & ii B ii & iii C ii D i, ii & iii
- Read the following text and answer questions 82 and 83 :**
 Munim thinks that every nation needs someone to guide. Tanim told him, "There were four ancestors but after the great prophet Muhammad (Sm.) no Prophet will come. This is the truth." [SB '19]
82. Munim's idea reflects that—
 i. Prophets will be coming to every nation.
 ii. the sequence of Nabuwat is continuous.
 iii. Prophethood will go on till the doomsday.
- Which one is correct?**
- A @ i & ii B i & iii C ii & iii D i, ii & iii

83. Allah has sent many prophets to the world—
 i. to preach His messages to human beings.
 ii. to teach people about the truth and justice.
 iii. to tell people to leave wrong ways.
- Which one of the following is correct?**
- A @ i & ii B ii & iii C i & iii D i, ii & iii
- Read the following passage and answer questions 84 and 85 :**
 Rafiq reads in class eight. He often advises his friends about the sacred words of Allah. He also discusses with them the moral lessons of Islam.
84. Rafiq's work is comparable to—
 A Risalat B Iman C Salat D Zakat
85. We should follow the lesson of Islam because—
 A we need to build ideal character
 B we need a sin-free society
 C we are accountable to Allah for what we do
 D all the above
- Khatamun Nabuwat** ► Textbook Page 12
86. What do you mean by the word 'Khatam'?
 A Beginning B Ending
 C Summary D Description
87. Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) has compared himself to—
 A a stick B a brick
 C a rope D a bamboo
88. A Muslim cannot be a perfect human being if he or she never believes in—
 A Salat B Zakat
 C Khatamun Nabiyeen D All the above
89. Who is the Khatamun Nabiyeen?
 A Hazrat Musa (A.) B Hazrat Isha (A.)
 C Hazrat Shees (A.) D Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)
90. No Prophet or Rasul will come after me"—Who said this?
 A Allah B Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)
 C Yakub (A.) D Ayub (A.)
91. Allah Almighty has declared Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) as our Khatamun Nabiyeen because—
 i. all his four sons died at an early age.
 ii. he has completed his duties.
 iii. the process of sending prophethood has been stopped on his arrival.
- Which one of the following is correct?**
- A @ i & ii B ii & iii C i & iii D i, ii & iii
- Read the following passage and answer the questions 92 and 93 :**
 Mr Raihan teaches Islam and Moral Education in a school. He told his student about the messages of Allah and preached by his prophets. He also told about a particular prophet of Islam who had achieved special status and position finally.



92. Who is the last prophet?
 a) Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) b) Hazrat Isha (A.)
 c) Hazrat Adam (A.) d) Hazrat Nuh (A.)
93. To believe in Khatamun Nabiyeen relates to—
 i. Iman
 ii. Hajj
 iii. Zakat
- Which one of the following is correct?
 a) a) i b) i & ii c) ii & iii d) i, ii & iii
- Akhirat** ▶ Textbook Page 15
94. How many stages are there in Akhirat? [CtgB '19]
 a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
95. How many phases are there in the life hereafter? [SB '19]
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
96. In what phase of Akhirat Qiyamat comes?
 [Iqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]
 a) First Phase b) Second phase
 b) Third Phase d) Fourth Phase
97. Akhirat is divided into—
 a) 1 stages b) 2 stages
 b) 3 stages d) 4 stages
98. What do you mean by the word 'Barzakh'?
 a) The beginning of anything
 b) The end of anything
 c) The middle stage of two incidents
 c) The summary of an object
99. The word 'Barzakh' is compared with—
 a) a certain phase b) a stain
 a) a book d) a messenger
100. The life which begins after death is—
 a) Barzakh b) Qiyamat
 b) Doomsday d) Akhirat
101. Barzakh is—. [DB; SB; BB; DB '17]
 i. the life in the grave
 ii. the life from death upto resurrection
 iii. the first phase of Akhirat
- Which one is correct?
 d) a) i & ii b) ii & iii c) i & iii d) i, ii & iii
102. The word 'Barzakh' means—
 i. the middle stage between two stages
 ii. the period beginning from death and continuing to Qiyamat
 iii. punishment for a short period
- Which one of the following is correct?
 a) a) i & ii b) ii & iii c) iii d) ii
103. What will happen during the period of Qiyamat?
 i. The dead will be alive again
 ii. The universe will collapse.
 iii. The angels will reach the earth.
- Which one of the following is correct?
 d) a) i & iii b) ii & iii c) ii d) i & ii
104. What are the features of Akhirat?
 i. It begins as soon as people die.
 ii. It occurs for unlimited period.
 iii. It is of limited period.
- Which one of the following is correct?
 a) a) i & ii b) ii c) iii d) ii & iii

- Read the following passage and answer questions 105 and 106 :
 Sumi perform salat regularly. Her sister told her to believe in the life after death.
105. Which one is the first step of Akhirat?
 a) Barzakh b) Qiyamat c) Habia d) Jahim
106. The sinners will be thrown into—.
 a) Jannat b) Jahannam c) Habia d) Jahim
- Shafa'at** ▶ Textbook Page 16
107. Who is entitled for Shafa'at-e Uzma? [DB '19]
 a) Hazrat Adam (A.) b) Hazrat Ibrahim (A.)
 c) Hazrat Isha (A.) d) Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)
108. How many kinds of 'Shafa'at are there? [RB '19]
 a) Two b) Four c) Six d) Eight
109. When will Shafa'at-e-Kubra take place? [SB '19]
 a) during death b) in the grave
 b) In sirat d) during resurrection
110. What do you mean by the word 'Shafa'at'?
 a) Crossing b) Result
 c) pleading to Allah d) Forgiveness
111. Who requests for the human being to Allah?
 a) The prophets b) The animals
 a) The moon d) The stars
112. How many types of Shafa'at are there?
 a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
113. What Prophet (Sm.) will plead to Allah for his ummah?
 a) mercy b) judgement
 a) punishment d) observation
114. 'Shafa'at-e-Kubra' will be performed by—.
 a) Hazrat Adam (A.) b) Hazrat Ibrahim (A.)
 c) Hazrat Musa (A.) d) Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)
115. 'Shafa'at-e-Sugra' will be performed by—.
 a) Al-Quran b) The Injil
 a) The Jabur d) The Tawrat
116. Who will be successful by Shafa'at? [JB '19]
 i. The sinner Muslims
 ii. The non-believers
 iii. The pious
- Which one of the following is correct?
 c) a) i & ii b) ii & iii c) i & iii d) i, ii & iii
117. For attaining 'Shafa'at-e-Kubra' people will request—.
 i. Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) to plead to Allah.
 ii. Hazrat Musa (A.) to plead to Allah.
 iii. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) to plead to Allah.
- Which one of the following is correct?
 c) a) i & ii b) ii & iii c) i, ii & iii d) ii
- Read the following passage and answer question 118 :
 Rafiq is a student of class eight. His teacher told in class about the great qualities of Allah. We should try to get the favour of Allah even after our death.
118. Which one is the objective of Shafa'at?
 a) To forgive the sinners b) To ensure Jannat
 c) To make new rules
 a) To follow the rules of Islam

Jannat

► Textbook Page 18

119. The Arabic synonym of the term 'covered place' is —. [JB '19]

 - (a) Hashr
 - (b) Mizan
 - (c) Jahannam
 - (d) Jannat

120. Which is the greatest Jannat? [JB '19]

 - (a) Jannatul A'dn
 - (b) Jannatul Mawa
 - (c) Jannatul Firdaus
 - (d) Dar-us-Salam

121. What is the foremost requirement for Jannat? [DjB '18]

 - (a) To perform salat
 - (b) To do good deeds
 - (c) To have Iman
 - (d) To follow social norms

122. What is our first responsibility or gaining Jannat? [RB: JB: CB; CtgB '17]

 - (a) to establish Salat
 - (b) to have Iman
 - (c) to keep Sawm
 - (d) to perform Hajj

123. What do you mean by the word 'Jannat'? [a] (a) Eden (b) Garden (c) Glade (d) Grove

124. How many Jannats are there? (c) (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 8 (d) 6

125. The houses and furniture in Jannat are made of —.

 - (c) (a) silver
 - (b) bronze
 - (c) gold
 - (d) other metal

126. Which one is the best among all the Jannats? (b) (a) Jannatul Makam (b) Jannatul Firdous

 - (b) (a) Dar-un-Nayeem (b) Dar-ul-Qarar

127. What is the name of the eighth paradise? (b) (a) Dar-ul-Khuld (b) Jannat-ul-A'dn

 - (b) (a) Dar-ul-Qarar (b) Dar-us-Salam

128. The fifth 'Jannat is —.

 - (a) (a) Dar-un-Nayeem (b) Dar-ul-A'dn
 - (a) (a) Dar-ul-Khuld (b) Jannat-ul-Ma'wa

129. How many times do we have to pray a day? (b) (a) 4 times (b) 5 times

 - (b) (a) 6 times (b) 3 times

130. 'Sawm' is —.

 - (a) (a) Farz (b) Nafl (c) Sunnat (d) Wazib

131. 'Zakat' and 'Hajj' are —.

 - (a) (a) Farz (b) Sunnat (c) Mustahab (d) Nafl

132. Heaven is —.

[Viqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]

 - i. Nayeem and Laja
 - ii. A'dn and Ma'wa
 - iii. Firdous and Dar-ul-Khuld

Which one is correct?

 - (c) (a) i & ii (b) i & iii (c) ii & iii (d) i, ii & iii

133. What should we do to attain 'Jannat'?

 - i. We must perform salat five times in a day.
 - ii. We have to perform Sawm and pay Zakat properly.
 - iii. We must do good deeds.

Which one of the following is correct?

 - (b) (a) i & ii (b) i, ii & iii (c) ii & iii (d) iii

134. Who will attain Jannat?

 - i. Those who will get afraid to appeared before Allah.
 - ii. Those who will be able to control evil intensions.
 - iii. Those who will enjoy their lives on earth in luxury.

Which one of the following is correct?

 - (a) (a) i & ii (b) ii & iii (c) ii (d) iii



135. What do we mean by the word 'Jannat'?

- 135. What do we mean by the word Jannah?**

 - paradise
 - Eden
 - glade of comfort

Which one of the following is correct?

d **① i & ii ② ii & iii ③ iii ④ i, ii & iii**

Read the following passage and answer questions 136 and 137 :

Simu lives in a slum. Her mother is a household worker. She became very sad and her mother told that they had to undergo sufferings on earth.

136. What reward will Simu achieve after death?

a ① Jannah	② Leadership
a ③ Riches	④ Travelling

137. What food will be served as reward in Jannah?

a ① Milk and honey	② Butter cake
a ③ Mango juice	④ Pudding

► Jahannam ► Textbook Page 20

138. Which one is the name of a hell? [BB '19]

b ① Dar-ul-Maqam	② Saqar
b ③ Dar-ul-Qarar	④ Dar-ul-Khuld

139. 'Jahannam' is a word from which language?

[Vigarnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]

c ① Bangla	② Urdu	③ Arabic	④ Parsi
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140. What do you mean by the word 'Jahannam'?

a ① place of punishment	② place of judgement
a ③ anguish	④ capital punishment

141. How many Jahannams are there?

d ① 2	② 3	③ 4	④ 7
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142. What food will be served to the people who will abide in Jahannam?

a ① One kind of tree named Jaqqum
a ② Flesh of dogs
a ③ Flesh of swines
a ④ A poison named hemlock

143. The fire of Jahannam is — times hotter than that of the world.

d ① 30	② 50	③ 60	④ 70
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144. The clothes which will be given to the Jahannam dwellers will be made of —.

c ① barks	② ice	③ fire	④ thorn
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145. What should we do to save ourselves from Jahannam?

a ① We should follow the path shown by Allah and His Rasul (Sm.)
a ② We should enjoy the worldly life
a ③ We should leave the so
a ④ To create noise in society

146. The name of the thorny plant in Jahannam is —.

a ① Zaqqum	② Hemlock
a ③ Oleander	④ Belladonna

147. Bashir wants to escape Jahannam. What is the way? [SB '19]

 - giving up indecency
 - giving up immoral acts
 - serving mankind

Which one is correct?

d **① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii**

148. What is the meaning of Jahannam?

[Ideal School & College, Dhaka]

- i. The ditch of fire
- ii. The place for punishment
- iii. Yard

Which one is correct?

- C** ① i ② ii ③ i & iii ④ i & ii

149. Jahannam dwellers—.

- i. Kafirs
- ii. Musriks
- iii. Munafiqs

Which one of the following is correct?

- C** ① i & ii ② ii & iii ③ i, ii & iii ④ i & iii

150. Jahannam means—.

- i. a place of punishment.
- ii. a ditch of fire.
- iii. a place where there is no death.

Which one of the following is correct?

- D** ① i & ii ② ii & iii ③ ii ④ i, ii & iii

151. Allah has made Jahannam for those—.

- i. who are evildoers.
- ii. who do not believe in the oneness of Allah.
- iii. who do not believe in His existence.

Which one of the following is correct?

- D** ① i & ii ② ii & iii ③ i & iii ④ i, ii & iii

152. What type of punishment will be given to the Jahannam duellers?

- i. They will be bitten by snakes and insects.
- ii. They will wear the dresses of fire.
- iii. They will be hanged forever.

Which one of the following is correct?

- D** ① i & ii ② ii & iii ③ iii ④ i, ii & iii

Read the following passage and answer questions 153 :

Mr Salam performs all the religious activities regularly. One day he told his son about the suffering in life hereafter.

153. What will be lotted for us after death if we do evil deeds?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| ① Jannat | ② Jahannam |
| ③ Exilement | ④ Ousting |

► Iman and Morality

► Textbook Page 22

154. What is the indispensable duty of a Muslim?

[CtgB '19]

- ① To perform Ibadat round the clock
- ② To be self-reliant
- ③ To depend on oneself
- ④ To practise morality

155. "The man who indulges in adultery is not a mumin at all." This hadith has taken from —.

[Ideal School & College, Dhaka]

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| ① Bukhari | ② Bukhari and Muslim |
| ③ Ibn Mazah | ④ Abu daud |

156. The person who achieves Iman properly is called —.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| ① Mumin | ② Kafir |
| ③ Munafiq | ④ Mushriq |

157. There is a close relation between —.

- ① iman and morality ② salat and zakat
- ③ zakat and hajj ④ hajj and salat

158. Which one is the sign of morality?

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| ① Kindness | ② Bribery |
| ③ Envy | ④ Corruption |

159. Who was the greatest icon of morality and humanity?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| ① Hazrat Daud (A.) | ② Hazrat Isha (A.) |
| ③ Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) | ④ Hazrat Yunus (A.) |

160. To have Iman throughout one's whole life properly one needs to —.

- ① practise any religion
- ② believe in gods and goddesses
- ③ believe in the fundamental elements of Islam
- ④ be a religious activist

161. The word 'morality' relates to —.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| ① ideal characteristics | ② religious rituals |
| ③ proper planning | ④ worldly life |

162. A Mumin should possess great qualities like —.

- i. honesty
- ii. forgiveness
- iii. brotherhood

Which one of the following is correct?

- D** ① i ② ii ③ i & ii ④ i, ii & iii

163. The extract of Iman is that —.

- i. there is no God except Allah.
- ii. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) is the only Prophet sent by Allah.
- iii. we should believe in the existence of Heavenly Books.

Which one of the following is correct?

- D** ① i & ii ② ii & iii ③ iii ④ i & iii

164. If we follow the lessons of Iman, it will protect us from —.

- i. suppression
- ii. corruption
- iii. evil thoughts

Which one of the following is correct?

- D** ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii

165. Read the following passage and answer the questions 165 and 166 :

Mr Hafiz works in an office. He regularly teaches his son about the fundamental rules of Islam. He told his son about the importance of ideal characteristics.

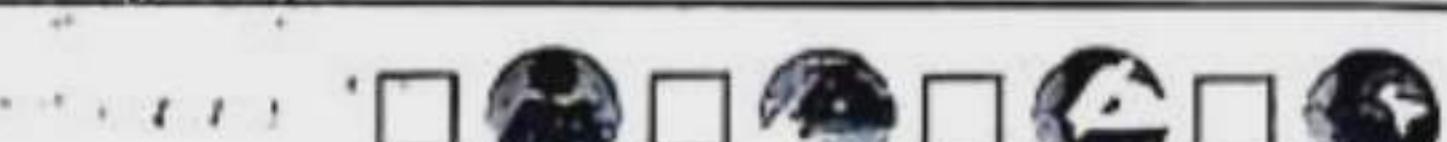
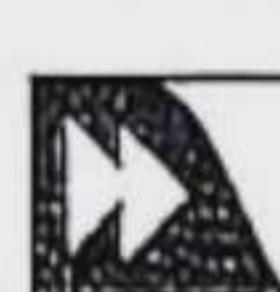
166. Which one is a sign of immorality?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| ① Honesty | ② Benevolence |
| ③ Corruption | ④ Forgiveness |

167. The lessons of Iman and morality keeps a human being away from —.

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| ① sins | ② happiness |
| ③ pains | ④ sorrows |





► Introduction

► Textbook Page 1

Question 1. What does Aqaid mean?

Ans. To be a Muslim, one must first have faith in some basic aspects of Islam, such as Allah, Prophets and Messengers, Angels, and the Hereafter. Faith in these fundamental aspects of Islam is referred to as Aqaid.

Question 2. What is Aqaid? Explain briefly.

Ans. The word "Aqaid" is plural, while "Aqida" is singular, meaning belief or faith. Therefore, "Aqaid" means a set of beliefs. It refers to faith in the basic aspects of Islam, which is the principal basis of Islam.

Question 3. In what aspects must one have faith to be a Muslim?

Ans. To be a Muslim, one must first have faith in the basic aspects of Islam. These fundamental aspects include Allah, Prophets and Messengers, heavenly books, Angels, the Hereafter, Divine Decree, and resurrection after death.

► Iman

► Textbook Page 2

Question 4. What is Iman? Explain briefly.

Ans. The word "Iman" means belief or faith. Believing in the basic subjects of Islam is Iman. In the true sense, Iman means to believe sincerely in Allah, Prophets, Angels, the Hereafter, and Fate, etc. Believing in these aspects with heart and mind is Iman.

Question 5. Describe the identity of a Mumin.

Ans. Believing sincerely in Allah, Prophets, Angels, the Hereafter, and Fate, etc., and acknowledging them is Iman. A person who believes in these aspects is a Mumin.

Question 6. How many aspects does Iman have, and what are they?

Ans. Iman has three aspects :

1. Believing in the heart,
2. Admitting or recognizing verbally, and
3. Practicing accordingly.

Question 7. What three aspects are essential for being a true Mumin?

Ans. To be a true Mumin, it is essential to have sincere belief, verbal recognition, and practice accordingly in all aspects of Islam. Iman consists of these three elements: believing in the heart, admitting verbally, and practicing accordingly.

Question 8. How many fundamental aspects of Iman are there, and what are they?

Ans. The fundamental aspects of Iman are seven:

1. Faith in Allah,
2. Faith in Angels,
3. Faith in heavenly books,
4. Faith in Prophets and Messengers,
5. Faith in the Hereafter,
6. Faith in Divine Decree (Taqdir), and
7. Faith in Resurrection after death.

Question 9. What is the first and foremost belief of Iman? Explain briefly.

Ans. The first and foremost aspect of Iman is to believe in Allah. Allah is one and unique. Believing in His entity, qualities, and power is the primary aspect of Iman.

Question 10. Explain the identity of Allah.

Ans. Allah is one and unique. He is our Lord, Creator, Protector, Helper, and the Giver of life and death. He is holy, merciful, kind, absolutely considerate, a great listener, all-knowing, wise, omniscient, and supremely powerful. He is independent, self-sufficient, and the Lord of Sovereignty. He has no equal or partner.

Question 11. What are Angels made of?

Ans. Angels are made of light (Nur). Allah created them for special purposes. They are always engaged in the remembrance and glorification of Allah.

Question 12. Name the four famous Angels.

Ans. The four famous Angels are:

1. Hazrat Jibriel (A.),
2. Hazrat Michael (A.),
3. Hazrat Ajrail (A.), and
4. Hazrat Israfil (A.).

Question 13. What are heavenly books? Explain briefly.

Ans. Heavenly books are the sacred messages of Allah sent through Prophets for the welfare of mankind. These books contain Allah's qualities, power, and guidelines for humanity.

Question 14. What did the Prophets and Messengers teach humanity?

Ans. Prophets and Messengers were great teachers of mankind. They guided people towards Allah, taught right and wrong, and showed the path to achieve welfare in both this life and the Hereafter.

Question 15. What does Taqdir mean?

Ans. Taqdir means luck determined by Allah. Whatever good or bad happens is by the will of Allah. Therefore, one should not be overwhelmed by joy or despair but should express gratitude to Allah for good fortune and seek patience and help from Allah during hardships.

Question 16. What is Resurrection? Explain briefly.

Ans. Resurrection refers to being brought back to life after death. Allah will revive all humans from Hazrat Adam (A.) to the Day of Judgment. This is when all will be held accountable for their deeds.



Question 17. What is the means to achieve welfare in both the world and the Hereafter?

Ans. Iman is the means to achieve welfare in both the world and the Hereafter. Iman is a great blessing from Allah. A believer earns respect, benefits, success, and love from all in this world. Allah loves believers and will reward them with eternal peace in Paradise in the Hereafter.

► Nifaq

► Textbook Page 5

Question 18. What does the term 'Nifaq' mean?

Ans. The term 'Nifaq' means falsehood, hypocrisy, deception, and maintaining double standards or contradictory attitudes. In Islamic terminology, 'Nifaq' is defined as the verbal recognition of Iman while having disbelief in the heart.

Question 19. Give a brief description of a Munafiq.

Ans. In Islamic terminology, a Munafiq is a person who verbally acknowledges Iman but holds disbelief in their heart. In one word, a Munafiq is characterized by maintaining double standards.

Question 20. How many characteristics does a Munafiq have, and what are they?

Ans. A Munafiq has three characteristics:

1. When they speak, they tell lies.
2. When they make promises, they break them.
3. When entrusted with something, they betray the trust.

Question 21. What kind of crime is Nifaq?

Ans. Nifaq is a heinous sin that destroys human character. It involves a person in unjust and indecent deeds. As a result, moral and humanitarian values are degraded. Nifaq creates disbelief and suspicion among people.

Question 22. Write the ways to avoid Nifaq.

Ans. The ways to avoid Nifaq are:

1. Always speaking the truth and never resort to falsehood.
2. Keeping our promises.
3. Protecting the trust (Amanat) given to us. For example, if someone entrusts me with any belongings or assets, I must preserve them properly and return them as required. National assets should also be protected.

► Al-Asmaul Husna

► Textbook Page 7

Question 23. What is meant by Al-Asmaul Husna?

Ans. Al-Asmaul Husna means beautiful names. In Islamic terminology, Al-Asmaul Husna refers to all the qualitative names of Allah, which are mentioned in the Holy Quran. Although Al-Hadith mentions 99 of these names, in reality, Allah's qualitative names are innumerable. Some notable names include Alim, Khabir, Razzak, Gaffar, Rahim, and Rahman.

Question 24. What is the importance and significance of Al-Asmaul Husna?

Ans. The importance and significance of Al-Asmaul Husna are enormous in our lives. These names express Allah's qualities and power. By knowing these names, we understand Allah's special attributes, making it easier for us to follow His commands and prohibitions. Remembering and calling Allah by these names pleases Him. As mentioned in the Quran, "Only Allah has got beautiful names. So, you should call Him by those names." (Surah Al-A'raf, Ayat: 180)

These beautiful names inspire us to build good character and establish moral and humanitarian values in society. The Quran states, "(We accept) Allah's colour, and who is more beautiful in colour than Allah?" (Surah Al-Baqara, Ayat: 138) Practicing the qualities represented by these names helps us become noble individuals.

Question 25. Write five names from Al-Asmaul Husna and their meanings.

Ans. Five names from Al-Asmaul Husna and their meanings are:

1. Allahu Gaffarun – Allah is very forgiving and compassionate.
2. Allahu Samadun – Allah is independent and self-sufficient.
3. Allahu Raufun – Allah is very kind and affectionate.
4. Allahu Hasibun – Allah is the judge of all accounts.
5. Allahu Mohaiminun – Allah is the custodian and provider of shelter.

Question 26. What does 'Allahu Samadun' mean?

Ans. The word 'Samadun' means self-sufficient and free from need. 'Allahu Samadun' means that Allah is self-sufficient and independent. Allah Ta'ala depends on no one; He is completely self-sufficient. In the Holy Quran, He Himself has said: "Allah is self-sufficient." (Surah Al-Ikhlas: 20)

Question 27. Briefly write about Allah's attributive name 'Allahu Raufun'.

Ans. The word 'Raufun' means extremely kind, most compassionate, and very affectionate. 'Allah Raufun' means that Allah is the most kind and the most affectionate. Allah Ta'ala's kindness and mercy know no bounds. His compassion and care for us are endless. He created us and then nurtures us with His boundless kindness and affection.

Question 28. What is meant by 'Allahu Hasibun'?

Ans. 'Allahu Hasibun' refers to being the judge of all accounts. On the Day of Judgment, Allah Ta'ala will take account of all human actions. On the Day of Resurrection, He will be the sole Judge. Everyone will have to answer to Allah on that day. Allah Ta'ala will reward people for their good deeds and punish them for their bad deeds. That is why He is called 'Hasib' — the One who takes precise and just account.



Question 29. Briefly write about 'Allahu Muhayminun'.

Ans. The word 'Muhayminun' means is custodian, caretaker, and shelter provider. 'Allahu Muhayminun' means Allah is the provider of shelter. Allah Ta'ala is the one who safeguards us and is our final refuge and support.

► Risalat

► Textbook Page 11

Question 30. What is meant by the word Risalat?

Ans. Risalat means to carry news or messages or dispatch it to another address. In Islamic terminology, Risalat refers to delivering the message, commands, and prohibitions of Allah Almighty to mankind. Those who deliver this message are called Prophets (Nabi) and Messengers (Rasul).

Question 31. For whom did Allah Almighty send the Prophets and Messengers?

Ans. Allah Almighty sent numerous Prophets and Messengers to guide humanity. There was no nation on earth where Allah did not send a Prophet or Messenger. In the Holy Quran, Allah says, "And for every nation, there is a guide." (Surah Ar-Raad: 7)

Question 32. Briefly explain the significance of Risalat.

Ans. The Prophets and Messengers were a special blessing from Allah to mankind. They invited people to the path of Tawhid (Oneness of Allah) and warned against disbelief (Kufr), polytheism (Shirk), and hypocrisy (Nifaq). They taught good character and moral values. The core message of their mission was the Oneness of Allah and the propagation of His commandments.

Question 33. Explain the statement: "Every Messenger is a Prophet, but not every Prophet is a Messenger."

Ans. Those to whom Allah revealed a divine scripture or granted a new Shariah (law) are called Messengers (Rasul). Those who did not receive any new scripture or Shariah but followed and propagated the Shariah of previous Messengers are called Prophets (Nabi). Messengers carried both the responsibilities of Prophethood and Messengership, whereas Prophets carried only the duty of Prophethood. Therefore, every Messenger is a Prophet, but not every Prophet is a Messenger.

► Khatamun Nubuwat

► Textbook Page 13

Question 34. What is Khatamun Nubuwat? Briefly explain.

Ans. The word Khatamun stands for the end, the closing, and Nubuwat means Prophethood, responsibilities of prophets. Therefore, Khatamun Nubuwat means the closing of the Prophethood. Allah Almighty sent many Prophets and Messengers throughout the ages to guide humanity. The conclusion of this sequence of Prophethood is called Khatamun Nubuwat.

Question 35. Briefly explain the significance of Khatamun Nubuwat.

Ans. Nadir in Khatamun Nubuwat is a fundamental part of Iman (faith). Our beloved Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) is the greatest and the last of all Prophets. He is the Seal of the Prophets (Khatamun Nabiyin). Since his time, no new Prophet has come. Belief in Khatamun Nubuwat is essential; without it, one cannot be considered a true believer.

Question 36. Provide a Quranic proof for Khatamun Nubuwat.

Ans. In the Holy Quran, Allah directly refers to the Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) as the Seal of the Prophets. Allah says: "Muhammad is not the father of any male person of you, rather he is Allah's rasul and the last prophet." (Surah Al-Ahzab: 40)

Question 37. Mention a Hadith as proof of Khatamun Nubuwat.

Ans. Many Hadiths support the belief in Khatamun Nubuwat. One such Hadith states: The Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) said, "The prophets would lead the Bani Israil. When a prophet would die, the next prophet was entrusted with the duty to lead. But no prophet is to come after me." (Bukhari)

► Akhirat

► Textbook Page 16

Question 38. What is meant by Akhirat?

Ans. Akhirat refers to the life after death. It is also called the afterlife. In Islamic terminology, Akhirat begins with death and continues into an eternal, never-ending life.

Question 39. What is Barzakh? Briefly explain.

Ans. Barzakh refers to the middle phase between two time spans. In Islamic belief, the period between a person's death and the Day of Resurrection (Qiyamat) is called Barzakh. It serves as a barrier between worldly life and the life of the Hereafter.

Question 40. What is meant by Qiyamat?

Ans. Qiyamat means standing up or rising. In Islamic terminology, it refers to the day when people will rise from their graves and stand before Allah for judgment. On this day, the righteous will enter Paradise (Jannah), and the sinners will be cast into Hell (Jahannam).

Question 41. Briefly explain the importance of Akhirat.

Ans. Belief in Akhirat is one of the most important aspects of Islamic faith (Aqida). It is essential to have faith in the Hereafter; without it, one's Iman remains incomplete. Belief in Akhirat motivates people to do good deeds, practice good character, and maintain moral values.

► Shafa'at

► Textbook Page 18

Question 42. What is meant by the term Shafa'at?

Ans. The word Shafa'at means to recommend, request etc. In Islamic terminology, Shafa'at refers to the recommendation to Allah for the welfare and forgiveness on the doomsday (Qiyamat).

Question 43. For how many reasons will Shafa'at take place on the Day of Judgment?

Ans. On the Day of Judgment, Shafa'at will generally occur for two reasons:

1. To forgive the sinners and sins
2. To enhance and gain dignity for the virtuous

Question 44. What is meant by Shafa'at-e-Kubra?

Ans. On the Day of Judgment, all people will be gathered on a vast plain. The sun will come very close, and people will suffer from unbearable distress and hardship. In this state, they will approach the Holy Prophet (Sm.) and request him to intercede with Allah to begin the process of judgment. The Prophet (Sm.) will then plead with Allah Almighty for the commencement of the judgment. This is known as Shafa'at-e-Kubra (The Great Shafa'at).

Question 45. What is meant by Shafa'at-e-Sugra?

Ans. On the Day of Judgment, Shafa'at will take place for the forgiveness of sinners and the elevation of the righteous. This is called Shafa'at-e-Sugra (The Lesser Shafa'at). The opportunity for this Shafa'at will be given to the Prophets, angels, martyrs, scholars, and those who have memorized the Quran. According to Hadith, the Holy Quran and fasting will also intercede on the Day of Judgment.

Question 46. Write two aspects of Shafa'at-e-Sugra.

Ans. The two aspects of Shafa'at-e-Sugra are:

1. To forgive and grant the heaven to those 'Munins' who are destined to go to hell for their misdeed.
2. To forgive and release 'Mumins' suffering from the torments of the hell for their sins.

► Jannat

► Textbook Page 20

Question 47. What is Jannat? Write briefly.

Ans. The word Jannat means garden, yard, or a covered place. In Persian, it is called Behesht, and in Bengali, it is called Swargo (heaven). In Islamic terminology, Jannat refers to the eternal abode of peace and happiness prepared for the faithful and righteous servants of Allah in the Hereafter.

Question 48. What did the Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) say about the description of Jannat?

Ans. Describing Jannat, the Prophet (Sm.) said, "Allah Almighty has declared, 'I have prepared for my righteous servants in Jannat such things that no eye has ever seen, no ear has ever heard, and no human heart has ever imagined.'" (Bukhari)

Question 49. How many levels of Jannat are there and what are they?

Ans. There are eight levels of Jannat. They are:

1. Jannat-ul-Firdous
2. Jannat-ul-Ma'wa
3. Dar-ul-Maqam
4. Dar-ul-Qarar
5. Dar-un-Nayeem
6. Dar-ul-Khuld
7. Dar-us-Salam
8. Jannat-ul-A'dn

Question 50. Briefly write the ways to attain Jannat.

Ans. Jannat is the eternal home for believers and righteous individuals. To attain Jannat, one must first have faith (Iman) in this world and believe firmly in all aspects of Islamic creed. Afterward, one must engage in good deeds and regularly offer the five daily prayers with sincerity and devotion.

► Jahannam

► Textbook Page 22

Question 51. What is Jahannam? Write briefly.

Ans. Jahannam is the ditch of fire, the place of painful sufferings. It is also called hell or norok. In Islamic terminology, Jahannam is the place prepared in the Hereafter for the punishment of disbelievers, polytheists, hypocrites, and sinners.

Question 52. What did Allah Almighty say about the description of Jahannam in Surah An-Nisa?

Ans. Describing Jahannam, Allah Almighty said, "Very soon I will expose those who will disobey my verses of the holy Book to the fire of Jahannam. I will create new skins after their skins are burnt in order to keep their sufferings continuing." (Surah An-Nisa: 56)

Question 53. How many levels of Jahannam are there and what are they?

Ans. There are seven levels of Jahannam. They are:

1. Jahannam
2. Habia
3. Jahim
4. Saqr
5. Sayer
6. Hutamah
7. Laza

► Iman and Morality

► Textbook Page 23

Question 54. What are Iman and morality?

Ans. Iman means faith. Believing in the fundamental tenets of Islam is called Iman. A person who has Iman is called a Mumin (believer). Morality refers to ethical behavior and the practice of following principles and ideals in one's actions and speech.

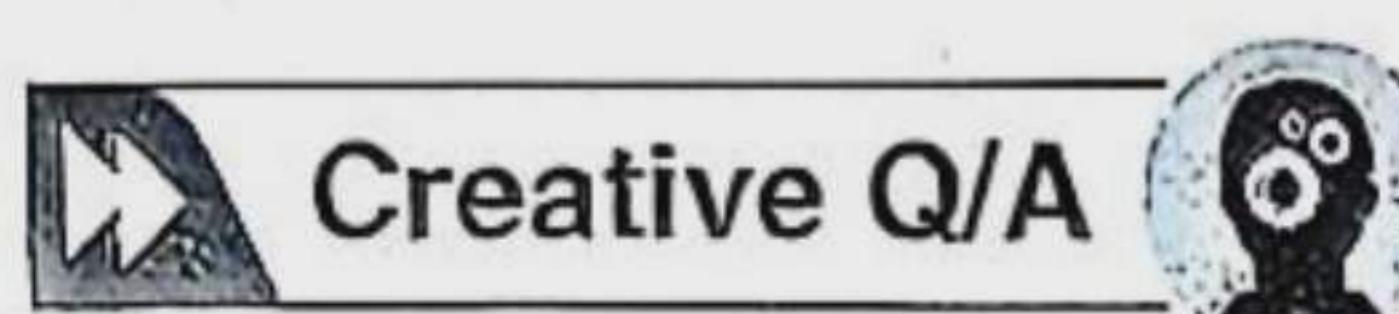
Question 55. What is meant by morality?

Ans. Morality means virtuous conduct, adherence to ethical principles, and the practice of good behavior and speech. Iman and morality are closely related. Without morality, no one can become a complete believer. Morality teaches a person to develop good character.

Question 56. How is the relationship between Iman and morality?

Ans. The relationship between Iman and morality is very close. Following ethical principles is an essential duty of a believer. Without maintaining good character, one cannot become a complete believer. Honesty, justice, compassion, forgiveness, mutual cooperation, equality, friendship, and brotherhood are some of the key virtues that a true believer must possess. These are the main aspects of morality.





Designed as per learning outcomes



Ques. 01 If the son is asked about the progress of his studies, he feels annoyed. Being annoyed, he informs his mother that it is not possible for him to give an account of studies. Mother said a day will come when you will be compelled to give account of all things. Keeping an account is a special quality. On the contrary, Monisha says that, everyday new problems are being created. She asked her teacher, "How can so many problems be solved if Allah does not send any great man with new Mujiba and Ohi?" the teacher said that the door of sending great man has already been closed. All the solutions of problems are available in Islam.

- a. Who is 'Saiyadul Mursalin'? 1
- b. "There you will get what your mind desire"— Explain it. 2
- c. On what quality does the mother want her son to be virtuous? Explain it. 3
- d. Identify and give your own opinion on the subject matter reflected in the discussion between Monisha and her teacher. 4

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Answer to Question No. 01 :

- a** Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) is 'Saiyadul Mursalin'.
b Allah (SWT) has created Jannat and decorated with attractive and Beautiful objects. For the virtuous souls and Mumins. Jannah is an everlasting peaceful abode.

all kinds of objects will be available there for enjoyment. Allah, the gracious,

Meaning: "You will get everything whatever you desire there (Jannat) and you will be provided everything you demand." (Ha-meem Ash Shajda: 31)

- c** Mother wants her son to be virtured on a quality of Allah. That is the virtue of keeping accounts of all actions. Allah Hasibun meaning Allah is the judge of all accounts.

On the Day of Judgment, Allah will take accounts of all our actions done on earth. He will be the only judge on that day. Al-Quran says, Meaning: "He (Allah) is the judge on the day of judgment." (Surah Al - Fatiha 03)

That very day, he will award the record book to all human beings. All the worldly deeds done by everyone will be kept written in the record book. Allah will take accounts of all our willful-unwilful acts whether small or big, done secretly or publicly. Allah the omniscient says,

Meaning : "Allah will also assess if you express your secret language of heart or suppress it." (Surah Al-Baqara: 284)

All human beings must be accountable to Allah on that day. None will be spared without showing detailed account of vice and virtues.

So it is important to keep accounts of all our actions. Allah (SWT) will take accounts of our actions. So, the mother indicates the accounts of the day of judgement in the stem.

d Khatamun Nabuwat has been reflected in the discussion between Monisha and her teacher. Khatamun Nabuwat means the closing of the Prophet hood. From time to time, Allah has sent many prophets and rasuls to guide (Hidayet) mankind. This process of sending the prophets and rasuls started with Hazrat Adam (A.) and ended with the appearance Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.).

Monisha wants to know from her teacher, how can so many new problems be solved which are being caused everyday and if any prophet will come. In reply, teacher talked about Khatamun Nabuwat. Though many prophets had been sent from times to times to guide people, No prophet will come. all the solutions of new problems till Qiyamat are prevailed in the Holy Quran and the Hadith. So (SWT) says, "Todays I have fulfilled your religion for you (Islam) completely." (Sura Al-Mayida; 03) So, it can be said that Khatamun Nabuwat is the subject matter of the discussion between Monisha and her teacher.

Ques. 02 Hasib has full belief in Allah. He follows the rules of Islam in all spheres of life. On the other hand, Hamim performs Salat to make his friends happy and tries to harm them secretly. Knowing the matter, Imam of mosque says, "This type of person is hated and criticised by all."

- a. What is Asmaul Husna? 1
- b. What is necessity of belief in Taqdir? Explain. 2
- c. What is reflected in the character of Hasib? Explain. 3
- d. Identifying the activities of Hamim in the stem, analyze the statement of Imam. 4

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Answer to Question No. 02 :

- a** All the qualitative name of Allah that are collectively manifested in the Holy-Quran is called Asmaul Husna.

- b** Taqdir means luck determined by Allah. Man can not do what he desires. Whatever good or bad happens is done by the will of Allah. One can not be a Muslim without having belief in Taqdir. So, such a belief is very important.

C Iman is reflected in the character of Hasib. The word 'Iman' means "belief or faith. To believe the basic subjects of Islam is Iman. In true sense, Iman means to believe in the soul in Allah, Prophets, Angels, Eternity and Fate etc. He who believes in these aspects is a Mumin.

Iman includes three aspects:

- To believe in heart
- To admit or recognize verbally
- To practise accordingly

So, Iman suggests to have faith in basic aspects sincerely, to have verbal confession and then to practise it accordingly. To become a true Mumin one must have hold on these three aspects. If someone believes in heart but does not agree verbally, he is not considered as a real believer or Mumin. Again, he who admits verbally but does not believe in heart can never be an Imandar. In fact, the combined blend of sincere belief, verbal recognition and appropriate practices is the real Iman.

d The activities of Hamim mentioned in the stem is Nifaq. In Islamic term, Nifaq is defined as the verbal recognition of Iman and having disbelief in heart. A person doing such is called a Munafiq. As the activities of Hamim resemble with Munafiq so he can be called a Munafiq.

Munafiqs are dreadful foes of Islam. Explicitly, they demand themselves to be Muslims, but in reality, they act in favour of Kafirs. Their secret hostility endangers the Muslims. As secret informers, they reveal concealed information and weaknesses of the Muslims and create disagreement and feuds among Muslims. The secret enemies are more harmful than the open ones. Because defensive measures can easily be taken against the open enemies, but it is not possible to even recognise the hidden foes. It is impossible to have opportunity to save oneself from the damage caused by a hidden enemy. In disguise of a friend, the Munafiq enjoys more privileges to harm us. For these reasons, they are hated and criticised in this world. For them there are severe torments of Hell in the here after life as well.

Ques. 03 Mr. Mizan, a teacher says in the class that Allah, the most high, has all qualities. If the people leads their life according to those qualities, they will be successful. On the other hand, Md. Jabed thinks that if Allah sends a Prophet in this time, we will follow him and be benefited. Hearing it, Imam of mosque says, "This type of thinking is the matter of sin for a Muslim."

- What is 'Jahannam'? 1
- "Salat is the key to Jannah"— Explain. 2
- Which topic of your textbook is exposed in the statement of Mr. Mizan? Explain it. 3
- Identifying the belief of Islam which is contradictory to the thinking of Md. Jabed, analyze the accuracy of Imam's statement. 4

Answer to Question No. 03 :

a Jahannam is the ditch of fire, the place for punishment.

b Jannat is the dwelling place of mumin and virtuous. To have faith is mandatory to enter into the Jannah and saying prayer five times will show the way of Jannah. The reason is that Salat is the difference between Mumin and Kafir. So, Rasulullah (Sm.) has said, salat is the key to Jannah.

c Asmaul Husna meaning the qualitative names of Allah has been expressed in the statement of Mr. Mizan. Allah (SWT) is the origin of all virtues. Some of His virtue expressing names are Asmaul Husna. These virtue expressing names inspire us to be a man of great character.

We can be endowed with these noble characters through the exercise of these qualities (names) in our lives. Also, moral and humanitarian values are established in the society. It is said in the Al-Quran, (We accept) "Allah's colour; and who is more beautiful in colour than Allah?" (SuraAl-Bakara: 138) The colours of Allah are his religion and qualities. Allah owns all the nicest qualities. Therefore, the practices of those qualities can make us noble persons.

d The mentioned though of Jabid is contradictory with the belief in khatamun Nabuqat That is why, the Imam says, "This type of thinking is the matter of sin for a Muslim." To have faith in Risalat is a part of Iman and to have faith in Khatamun Nabuwat is a crucial part of having faith in Risalat. Khatamun Nabuwat means the end of prophethood. From time to time, Allah has sent many prophets and rauls to guide (Hidayet) mankind. This process of sending the prophets and rasuls started with Hazrat Adam (A.) and ended with the appearance Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.).

Our Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) says, "I am the last prophet and no other prophet is to come after me." (Sahih Muslim) So, the thought of Jabed is completely wrong because it is mandatory for a Mumin to have faith upon Khatamun Nabiyen meaning Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) was the last prophet.

Ques. 04 Muyaj and Tahmid read in class eight. Muyaz borrowed the book 'Bangladesh and World Studies' for one week from Tahmid. But when Tahmid wanted to have his book back Muyaj denied it. On the other side, Tahmid think that there are many beautiful names of Allah besides his individual name. We should call him by those name for His satisfaction.

- What is called Risalat? 1
- Why is Muhammad (Sm.) called the last prophet? Explain. 2
- What is expressed in the activities of Muyaj? Explain. 3
- Is the mentality of Tahmid correct? Explain the significance of it in the light of your textbook. 4



Answer to Question No. 04 :

a Risalat means to carry news or messages or dispatch it to another address.

b From time to time, Allah has sent many prophets and rasuls to guide (Hidayet) mankind. This process of sending the prophets and rasuls started with Hazrat Adam (A.) and ended with the appearance Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.). The end of the gradual appearance of the prophets and rasuls is termed as 'Khatamun Nubuwat'.

As Prophet Muhammed (Sm.) had been sent at last among the Rasuls and Prophets, he is called the last Prophet.

c Nifaq has been expressed in the activities of Muyaj. The term 'Nifaq' means falsehood, hypocrisy, deception and maintaining double standards or contradictory attitudes etc. In Islamic term, Nifaq is defined as the verbal recognition of Iman and having disbelief in heart. A person doing this is called the Munafiq (the unfaithful). Usually the Munafiq does it for his social and worldly gains. Muyaj borrowed the book, 'Bangladesh and global studies' for one week from Tahmid. But he denied later. His attitude is the sign of a Munafiq.

Nifaq is opposite to the ideal of morality and humanity. Prophet Muhammed (Sm.) has explained the character of Munafiqs in many Hadiths. For example,

'The Munafiq has three characteristics: to tell a lie, to violate the pledges and to forfeit the things deposited to him by others'. (Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim)

Munafiq's attitude has been expressed in the activity of Muyaj. The evil consequences of Nifaq is very grave.

d Yes, the mentality is Tahmid correct. The importance and significance of Asmaul Husna meaning beautiful names are enormous in our lives. These names express His qualities and power. We come to know the special qualities and traits of Allah by these names; and thus it becomes easier for us to follow and adhere to his orders and restrictions.

We can remember Allah by these names and He becomes pleased if we call him by these names.

Those beautiful names attributed to Allah inspire us to form good characters. We can be endowed with these noble characters through the exercise of these qualities (names) in our lives. Also, moral and humanitarian values are established in the society. It is said in the Al-Quran,

(We accept) "Allah's colour; and who is more beautiful in colour than Allah?" (Sura Al-Bakara : 138) The colours of Allah are his religion and qualities. Allah owns all the nicest qualities. Therefore, the practices of those qualities can make us noble persons. Now we will be introduced some of the 'Asmaul Husna' of Allah (qualitative names of Allah). Tahmid thinks that Allah (SWT) had many beautiful names and we should call him for His satisfaction. From the above discussion it is clear that Allah becomes pleased if we remember Allah by His beautiful names. So, Tahmid's mentality is correct.

Ques. 05 Mr. Hadim performs Salat for sometimes. After uprooting of trees in his locality and massive loss of lives and properties by the hit of cyclone and storm, he thinks is that there is none to protect from this. Whereas his brother Nahid does a job in an office and leads a simple life depending only upon his salary fearing the accountability of unending life and he does not take any gift or money from the client. For this he achieves respect and honor of all in the society and he will be successful in the hereafter.

- What is meant by Asmani Kitab? 1
- Explain any two stages of Akhirat. 2
- The belief of Mr. Nadim is contrary to which topics of Iman? Explain. 3
- Identify the topic of Iman exists in the mentality of Mr. Nahid and describe its social and religious impacts. 4

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Answer to Question No. 05 :

a Books containing the holy messages of Allah expressing His qualities might, and the guidelines for mankind which have been sent to us through the holy Prophets are called Asmani Kitabs.

b Two stages of Akhirat are—. a. Barzzkah b. Qiyamat The time between moral death and the Qiyamat is called Barzakh. Qiyamat is the day when human beings will rise up alive before Allah.

c The belief of Mr. Nadim is contrary to one of the seven basics of Iman 'complete faith in Allah'. The first and foremost state of Iman is to believe in Allah. Allah is one and second to none. He is our creator, owner, protector, helper, provider of life and death. Endowed with all qualities, he is holy, merciful, kind, absolutely considerate, a great listener, all knowing, wise, omniscient and supreme powerful. Also he is independent, self sufficient and the Lord of Sovereignty.

He is boundlessly infinite, ever present everywhere in all times. He has been present in past and now and will remain present in future as well. His existence, very self and qualities are beyond comparison. He is just so as he is ever present. He has innumerable beautiful names. He has no father, son and wife. He is the only being having no equal partner. Only it is He who deserves our praise and prayer. The first and foremost aspect of Iman is to believe Allah along with his entity, qualities and power.

As Mr. Nadim thinks that there is none to protect from cyclone and storm so it is evidential enough to say that he has no faith in Almighty Allah.

c The topic of Iman 'morality' exists in the mentality of Mr. Nahid. There is great social and religious impacts of morality. Morality means to follow the morals and ideals in daily deeds, speech and gesture. A person having morality is loved and respected both in this world and the here after.

The relation between iman and morality is very intense. It is an unavoidable responsibility on the part of a mumin to follow the standards of morality without which none can be a perfect mumin. An imandar should be characterized with honesty, justice, kindness, forgiveness, reciprocal cooperation, equity, friendship, fraternity and the like. These are the main indicators of morality. A mumin practises these qualities and prevents himself herself from committing any immoral activities like injustice, oppression, tyranny, torture, falsehood, deception, indecency, nakedness.

The ideals of Allah and His Rasul (Sm.) are the models of morality which Allah has ordered in AL-Quran to be followed. And the Rasul (Sm.), as a practical model of higher ideals, has taught mankind practically how to be morally good and how to form a noble character. A mumin always materializes this teaching of iman in his life.

Ques. 06 Imam of Baitul Atiq Jame Mosque said in his sermon. "Only Allah has given us all the Niyamats (bounties). He is Independent and very Mind. He is the Judge of all accounts and Caretaker. On the other hand, Taleb Mina, guava seller, sells faultful guavas from upside of the basket keeping the fault free guavas inside the basket. For this, chaos and quarrel are happened very often. In this case Mawlana Abdul Hakim said, "For this type of work he will have to face dire punishment in the hereafter."

- a. Angels are made of what? 1
- b. Explain any two topics of Iman. 2
- c. What is reflected in the advice of Imam? Explain. 3
- d. Identify the act of Taleb Mia and analyze the justification of Mawlana Abdul Kakim in light of your textbook. 4

Answer to Question No. 06 :

- a** The angels are made of Nur (light).
- b** Two topics of Iman are explained below—
 (i) **Complete faith in Allah** : The first and foremost state of Iman is to believe in Allah. Allah is one and second to none. He is our creator, owner, protector, helper, provider of life and death. Endowed with all qualities, he is holy, merciful, kind, absolutely
 (ii) **Faith in the holy books of Allah** : Decades after decades Allah has sent the prophets with many holy books for the welfare of mankind. These books contain the holy messages of Allah expressing His qualities, power and the guidelines for mankind. The books, which Allah has sent to us through the prophets are called holy books.

- c** Some qualitative names of Almighty Allah are reflected in the statement of Imam.

Allahu Samadun : 'Samadun' means independent or dependent on none. 'Allahu Samadun' implies that Allah is independent. He depends on nobody as He is self-sufficient. Allah, the Almighty, says in the Quran, ﷺ Meaning : "Allah is independent." (Sura Al Ikhlas: 02).

Allahu Raufun : The word 'Raufun' means very kind and affectionate. Allahu Raufun stands for that Allah is very kind and affectionate. Allah's kindness, grace and affection to us are unending.

Allahu Hasibun : The word Hasibun refers to being the judge of all accounts. Allahu Hasibun indicate; that Allah is the judge of oil account; Allah says,

إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ حَسِيبًا

Meaning : "Of course, Allah is the judge of all accounts." (Sura Nisi: S6).

Allahu Mohaiminun : The meaning of 'Mohaiminun' is custodian, caretaker, and shelter provider. 'Allah Mohaiminun' means Allah is the provider of shelter.

- d** Nifaq has been reflected in the act of Taleb Mia. Taleb Mia sells faultful guavas from outside of the basket keeping the faultless guavas inside the basket. He deceives people.

The term 'Nifaq' means falsehood, hypocrisy, deception and maintaining double standards or contradictory attitudes etc. In Islamic term, Nifaq is defined as the verbal recognition of Iman and having disbelief in heart. A person doing this is called the Munafiq (the unfaithful).

Nifaq destroys human character. It involves man in unjust and indecent deeds. As a result our moral and humanitarian values are degraded. It creates disbeliefs and doubts among us and paves the way to feuds, quarrels and turmoil. For them there are severer torments of Hell in the after life as well. Allah (SWT) says "Surely the Munafiqs shall stay at the lowest zone of the hell." (Sura Nisa : 145)

So, Mawlana Abdul Karim's justification is correct. As he commits Nifaq, he will have to face dire punishment in the hereafter.



Ques. 07 While discussing in Juma Khutba about Akayed. Imam saheb told, Allah sent innumerable great persons through out the ages for our guiding to the part of right and beauty. He cited a verse from the Holy Quran relevant to his statement. "And there are guides (Results) for every nation." The prophetic mission achieved its completion through out Prophet Mohammad (Sm.).

- a. What is Nifaq? 1
- b. What does it mean by "Allah is ever forgiving?" Explain. 2
- c. Explain the verse stated in the stem according to the light of textbook. 3
- d. Prove the accuracy of the last sentence of the stem. 4

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Answer to Question No. 07 :

a Nifaq means falsehood, hypocrisy, deception and maintaining double standards or contradictory attitude etc.

b Allahu Gaffarun' means Allah is very forgiving, compassionate. Allah's compassion is incomparable. He says, "And I am extremely forgiving to him who repents, believes, performs good deeds and remains steadfast in the right path." (Dura Ta-ha : 82) Allah never punishes immediately though one commits a great sin. He forgives the person who repents at heart for his/her sins.

c The verse mentioned in the stem is—
"And there are guides (Rasuls) for every nation."

(Arr-Raad : 07)

Allah the Merciful has sent many prophets or Rasuls from time to time to guide (Hida-et) mankind in this mortal world. There was hardly any nation unvisited by the prophets or Rasuls sent by Allah (SWT). Allah (SWT) sent prophets and Rasuls to guide people to the path of Allah. This Ayat describes about the arrival of prophets or Rasuls.

The holy Quran refers to only 25 Prophets-Rasuls but, in reality, the number goes to more than a lakh. Hazrat Abujor Gifari (Ra.) says in a Hadith "Once I asked the prophet Muhammad (Sm.), "Oh Rasul! How many are the prophets?" In reply our great Prophet said, "One lakh twenty four thousands. Of them there are three hundred thirteen or according to another source, three hundred fifteen Rasuls". (Miskat).

Another opinion describes the number to be two lakhs and twenty four thousands. Of them, Hazrat Adam (A.) was the first and our beloved Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) is the last Prophet and Rasul.

d The last sentence in the stem is that the prophetic mission achieved its completion through our Prophet Muhammad (Sm.). This remark is correct.

From time to time, Allah has sent many prophets and Rasuls to guide (Hidayet) mankind. This process of sending the prophets and Rasuls started with Hazrat Adam (A.) and ended with the appearance of Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.). The end of the gradual appearance of the prophets and Rasuls is termed as 'Khatamun Nubuwat'.

Our beloved Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) has been the last in the chain of Prophethood. No prophet has come or will come after him. So, Allah the Most High has vouchsafed perfection of Deen (religion) through him. Allah the Most High says— "This day have I perfected for you your Deen, and completed my favours upon you and have chosen for you Islam as the Deen." (Sura : Al-Maida, Ayat : 3) So, the Prophetic mission achieved its completion through our prophet Muhammad (Sm.).

Ques. 08 Mr. Riaz is a bank officer. While doing calculation he stays afraid if someone's haque' (right) is harmed? He says I am not afraid of anybody on earth, I am afraid only about what I will answer to Allah. Another officer Mr. Monir says I do manipulate while calculation. Knowing this the manager of the bank says, "On the Qiyamat day Allah will judge all accounts and Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) will shafa'at".

- a. What is resurrection? 1
- b. 'Of course, Allah is judge of all accounts.' — Explain. 2
- c. What is the reason of Mr. Riaz's fear? Explain. 3
- d. Which aspect of shariat has been reflected in Mr. Monir's act? Identify and analyze the statement bank manager. 4

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Answer to Question No. 08 :

a The time after death when all of humankind will be brought back to their original physical form is called Resurrection.

b The qualitative name of Almighty Allah 'Allah-y Hasibun' has been expressed through this statement. The word Hasibun refers to being the judge of all accounts. Allah-y Hasibun indicates that Allah is the judge of all accounts.

In Sura Nisa Allah says, "Of course, Allah is the auditor of all accounts."

On the day of Judgement Allah will take accounts of all our actions done on earth. He will be the only judge. He will be the only judge on that day.

C The reasons of Mr. Riaz's fear is his belief in Akhirat. Belief in Akhirat restrains man from sin and inspires him to virtuous deeds. For, the man believing in Akhirat knows that he will have to stand before Allah in Akhirat and account for all his deeds on earth. As a result a man believing in Akhirat is inspired towards good deeds and refrains himself from evil deeds. Thus man shuns bad conduct and acquires good manners. On the other hand, he who disbelieves in Akhirat indulges in sin and indecent activities in the first chance available. For he does not have faith in accountability in the next life. Thus disbelief in Akhirat leads to spread of oppression and sinfulness on earth. A man believing in Akhirat cannot ever indulge in sinful and obscene acts. On the other hand, belief in Akhirat is very important for human life. It renders a man's life responsible, clean, pure and graceful.

d Mr. Monir's act reflects that he has lack of faith in Akhirat. It is mandatory to have faith in seven fundamental aspects of Iman. No one can be a Mumin without having faith in them. To have faith in Akhirat is one of them.

Akhirat is a place where the consequences of one's sins and virtues in worldly life will be paid. The human being will experience the result according to the deeds performed in the worldly life. Doers of good deeds will be rewarded heaven and the sinners will be awarded punishment in the hell.

To believe in akhirat helps man to be a man of good character and virtuous. While the person having no faith on Akhirat can do any Haram or prohibited work for the sake of his own interest.

So, the manager warns Mr. Monir that Allah will take accounts of our all deeds on the day of judgment. Allah will select Jannat or Jahannam for everyone. The virtuous will blessed with Jannah and the sinners will suffer from damnation in Jahannam. The prophets Rasuls and the virtuous will plead (Shafa'at) to Allah for which the sinner will be forgiven and granted heaven from the hell.

Ques. 19 One individual created by Allah said, "If I had been a bird, I would have flown anywhere, would have eaten whatever I wanted, would not have faced question." Another person said, "Hearing about life after death fear grasps mind, as punishment of sin snakes and scorpions bite men."

- a. What is called Barzakh? 1
- b. What is meant by Shafa'at? Explain. 2
- c. Why did the first individual of the stem say so? Explain. 3
- d. What has been reflected in another person's statement? Analyze in the light of Quran and Hadith. 4

Answer to Question No. 09 :

a The time between mortal death and the Qiyamat is called Barzakh.

b Shafa'at means to recommend, request etc. In Islamic terminology, Shafa'at denotes the recommendation of the Prophets and Rasuls to Allah for the welfare and forgiveness on the doomsday (Qiyamat). Shafa'at will be usually offered for two reasons: To forgive the sinners and sins. To enhance and gain dignity for the virtuous.

c In the stem, one individual created by Allah expressed the accountability for the salvation in Akhirat. A bird does not have to give answer for its deeds. As a human, a man must have to give account of his all actions. That very day, Allah will award the record book to all human beings.

All the worldly deeds done by everyone will be kept written in the record book. Allah will take accounts of all our willful-unwilful acts whether small or big, done secretly or publicly. Allah the omniscient says, Meaning : "Allah will also assess if you express your secret language of heart or suppress it." (Surah Al-Baqara: 284)

All human beings must be accountable to Allah on that day. None will be spared without showing detailed account of vice and virtues. Allah is Hasib (accurate reckoner) because he will ensure taking all through accounts of us.

So, the individual wished to be a bird. He would not have faced question like birds.

d The fearful punishment of Jahannam is expressed by the another person's statement of the stem. Jahannam (Hell) is the ditch of fire, the place for punishment. It is also called the hell or norok. In Islamic terminology, the place where the Kafir, Mushrik, Mu-nafiq and sinners are destined to suffer from punishment in the Akhirat is called Jahannam.

The Jahannam is a deadly place of painful sufferings. Fires will be burning the sinners all over the Jahannam (the sinners will be exposed to burning fire). Innumerable big poisonous snakes, scorpions, insects will bite them. The fire of the Jahannam will be 70 times more heated than that of the world. The residents of the Jahannam will be given thorny 'Zaqqum' trees to eat, which they will not be able to take, rather will find it stuck in their throats. They will drink the burning blood and dirty fluid of the Jahannam. They will never meet death, and so none can escape the endless punishment and torments of the Jahannam.



Ques. 10 Mr 'A' believes in the fundamental topics of Iman but does not practise those in his practical life. On the other hand, his colleague 'B' discloses the secrets of a person to other and never returns the money and books borrowed from others.

- What is 'Barzakh'? 1
- "I have been empowered with the very right to plead."— Explain. 2
- What has been reflected in the activities of 'B'?— Explain. 3
- Is Mr 'A' a true Mumin? — Analyze in the light of textbook. 4

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Answer to Question No. 10 :

a Barzakh means the middle phase between two time span the time between mortal death and the Qiyamat or Resurrection. In fact this is the screen between the Qiyamat and earthly life.

b "I have been empowered with the very right to plead"—.

The highest power and priority to recommend (Shafa'at) to Allah of the great prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) is expressed by this Hadith.

Allah the merciful will accept the Shafa'at offered by the Prophets, Rasuls and the virtuous souls on that day and thereby many people will be granted the Heaven. However, our Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) will enjoy the highest power and priority to recommend (Shafa'at) to Allah. Our holy prophet says: " I will advocate (Shafa'at) for a number of people greater than total number of stones and bricks available in the world."

c 'Nifaq' has been reflected in the activities of 'B' of the stem.

The term 'Nifaq' means falsehood, hypocrisy, deception and maintaining double standards or contradictory attitudes etc. In Islamic term, Nifaq is defined as the verbal recognition of Iman and having disbelief in heart. A person doing this is called the Munafiq (the unfaithful). Usually the Munafiq does it for his social and worldly gains. They dwell with both Muslims and Kafirs (non-believer). Publicly they declare themselves as Muslims, but, secretly deny Islam.

Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) has explained the character of Munafiqs in many Hadiths. For example, 'The Munafiq has three characteristics: to tell a lie, to violate the pledges and to forfeit the things deposited to him by others'. (Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim)

d No, Mr, 'A' is not a true Mumin because he does not practise the fundamental topics of Iman in his practical life.

Iman includes three aspects:

- To believe in heart
- To admit or recognize verbally
- To practise accordingly

So, Iman suggests to have faith in basic aspects sincerely, to have verbal confession and then to practise it accordingly. To become a true Mumin one must have hold on these three aspects. If someone believes in heart but does not agree verbally, he is not considered as a real believer or Mumin. Again, he who admits verbally but does not believe in heart can never be an Imandar. In fact, the combined blend of sincere belief, verbal recognition and appropriate practices is the real Iman.

Ques. 11 Ragib and Tomal are two friends. They discussed about some important matters of Akhirat. Ragib tells that in the life of Akhirat everyone will be helpless. No activities will be started without the request of Muhammad (Sm.). Tomal answers, "You are correct." I think if anyone hopes to get the happiness of Jannat and save from the punishment of Jahannam, it will be very easy for him to do the good deeds and refrain from bad deeds. After hearing their discussion elder brother of Tomal told them "Both you are correct."

- What is Qiyamat? 1
- Why is morality very important for a Mumin? Explain. 2
- Which is important thing of Akhirat is expressed by the speech of Ragib? Explain. 3
- Analyse the result of the faith of Tomal. 4

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Answer to Question No. 11 :

a Qiyamat means to stand, to rise up to resurrect. In Islamic terminology, the Qiyamat indicates that the human beings will rise up alive before Allah that day from graves for judgment.

b Morality means to follow the morals and ideals in daily deeds, speech and gestures.

It is an unavoidable responsibility on the part of a Mumin to follow the standards of morality without which none can be a perfect Mumin. The Mumin practises moral qualities which prevent him/her from committing any immoral activities like injustice, oppression, tyranny, torture, falsehood, deception, indecency, nakedness. To lead a peaceful life in this world and to gain salvation, success and ever peaceful heaven morality is very important.

C The important thing of Akhirat which is expressed by the speech of Ragib is Shafa'at-E-Kubra. Shafa'at means to recommend, request etc. In Islamic terminology, Shafa'at denotes the recommendation of the prophets and Rasuls to Allah for the welfare and forgiveness on the doomsday (Qiyamat).

On the Qiyamat day, all persons will gather in a vast field. On that day, the sun will shine close to the human beings causing acute suffering. They will request Hazrat Adam (A.), Hazrat Nuh (A.), Hazrat Ibrahim (A.), Hazrat Musa (A.) and Hazrat I'sa (A.) to plead to Allah the merciful for the judgement to start. After they express inability on their part, they will go to Prophet Muhammad (Sm.). Then our dear Prophet will request Allah the gracious and He will start doing the judgement. This very recommendation or pleading is called Shafa'at-e-Kubra or Shafa'at-e-Uzma (the highest recommendation). Only our Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) deserves this power of recommendation. Besides, the compassionate Prophet (Sm.) will recommend the dwellers of paradise to Allah for their entry into paradise. Only then, they will enter the heaven.

d Tomal thinks that, if anyone hopes to get the happiness of jannat and save from the punishment of Jahannam, it will be very easy for him to do the good deeds and refrain from bad deeds. This is the faith in the Akhirat. Faith in the Akhirat is one of the basics of Iman. Akhirat means the life after death. It is a place where the consequences of ones sins and virtues in worldly life will be paid. The human being will experience the result according to the deeds performed in the worldly life. Doers of good deeds will be rewarded heaven and the sinners will be awarded punishment in the hell.

The person who have faith in Akhirat will perform righteous actions and will never commit any unjust or tyrannical deeds.

Thus he will be able to experience peace and success in both here and hereafter.

As Tomal has faith in Akhirat or Jannat and Jahannam, it will be very easy for him to do the good deeds and refrain from bad deeds. Thus he will be able to gain the Jannat.

Ques. 12 A teacher discussed in his class about some important topics of Islam. He told to his students that Allah is the owner of all virtues. It is very essential to know the names of Allah for knowing the quality of Allah. It is very easy to change a man's character by knowing the meaning of the name of Allah. Fahim, a student of that class told, "Sir I think, it is very essential to come a prophet for change" Teacher answers that the door of sending prophet has already closed. Fahim told, perhaps Allah may send the prophet if it is needed.

- a. What is Nifaq? 1
- b. Why is it essential to believe in Akhirat? Explain. 2
- c. Which important thing is expressed by the discussion of teacher? Explain. 3
- d. Analyse the result of the belief of Fahim after identifying his opinion. 4

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Answer to Question No. 12 :

a 'Nifaq' means falsehood, hypocrisy, deception and double standards or contradictory attitudes etc.

b Akhirat means the life after death. To believe in Akhirat is a part of Akaid. When people believe in Akhirat, they keep away themselves from all kinds of evil deeds. If we do not believe in Akhirat we should never be considered as a Muslim by Allah.

c 'Asmaul Husna' is expressed by the discussion of teacher. Asmaul Husna refers to all qualitative names of Allah together which are manifested in the Holy Quran.

The importance and significance of those names are enormous in our lives. These names express His qualities and power.

We can remember Allah by these names and He becomes pleased if we call him by these names. We can say our prayers by these names. He Himself says, "Only Allah has got beautiful names. So you should call him by those names. Avoid those who distort his names. Very soon, they will be paid retribution for their deeds." (Sura Al-A'raf: 180) Those beautiful names attributed to Allah inspire us to form good characters. We can be endowed with these noble characters through the exercise of these qualities (names) in our lives. Also, moral and humanitarian values are established in the society. It is said in the Al-Quran,

(We accept) "Allah's colour and who is more beautiful in colour than Allah?" (Sura Al-Bakara: 138)

The colours of Allah are his religion and qualities. Allah owns all the nicest qualities. Therefore, the practices of those qualities can make us noble persons. Now we will be introduced some of the 'Asmaul Husna' of Allah (Qualitative names of Allah).



a According to the stem, Fahim thinks that it is very essential to come a prophet for change. He told—perhaps Allah may send the prophet if it is needed. This belief is contrary to the belief in 'Khatamun Nubuwat'.

Khatamun Nubuwat means the closing of the prophethood. From time to time, Allah has sent many Prophets-Rasuls to guide (Hidayet) mankind. This process of sending the Prophets-Rasuls started with Hazrat Adam (A.) and ended with the appearance Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.). The end of the gradual appearance of the Prophets and Rasuls is termed as 'Khatamun Nubuwat'. The holy person with whom this very process ended, is the 'Khatamun Nabiyyeen' and he is none but our holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.).

Our beloved Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) is the greatest and last prophet, the 'Khatamun Nabiyyeen'. Hence forth, no other Prophet has come and also will not come up to the doomsday (Qiyamat). The process of sending the Prophets-Rasuls has ended through him. It is necessary to have faith in 'Khatamun Nubuwat'. No one can be Imander (believer) without having faith in it.

So, without believe in 'Khatamun Nubuwat' Fahim cannot be a perfect Imander.

Ques. 13 Rice trader Mr Anis sells heavy rice mixing with fine rice in order to earn more profit. So, quarrel is often occurred with the customers. On the contrary, his friend Mr Jalil thinks that an apostle might arrive very soon with revelation to establish peace in the world. Mufti Ayub says, "Where there is the existence of the most appropriate authentic and perfect al-Quran is available, there is no requirement of a new apostle's arriving."

- a. What is 'Jahannam'? 1
- b. "There is the beginning of life but no ending."—Explain it. 2
- c. What is reflected in the activity of Mr Anis of the stem? Explain it. 3
- d. Identifying the subject-matter of Mr Jalil's thinking, analyse the accuracy of Mr Ayub's comment. 4

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Answer to Question No. 13 :

a The place where the Kafir, Mushrik, Munafiq and sinners are destined to suffer from punishment in the Akhirat is called Jahannam.

b The sentence indicates the life after death which is called Akhirat. After worldly life, there is another life which is permanent and eternal. This is the life after death (after life). Akhirat or doomsday has only beginning, but no ending. Qiyamat, Grave, Hashr (Resurrection), Mizan, Sirat, Heaven, Hell etc are the phases of Akhirat or the next life.

c 'Nifaq' has reflected in the activity of Mr Anis of the stem.

The term 'Nifaq' means falsehood, hypocrisy, deception and maintaining double standards or contradictory attitudes etc. In Islamic term, 'Nifaq' is defined as the verbal recognition of Iman and having disbelief in heart. A person doing this is called the Munafiq (the unfaithful). Usually the Munafiq does it for his social and worldly gains.

Nifaq is opposite to morality and humanity. The character of the Munafiq reveals this truth. They are apt at doing all unjust and evil deeds. They mainly practise falsehood and deception other than noble conducts or qualities.

Allah says : "And Allah asserts that the Munafiqs are liars" (Sura-Al-Munafiqun: 1)

Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) has explained the character of Munafiqs in many Hadiths.

For example, "The Munafiq has three characteristics: to tell a lie, to violate the pledges and to forfeit the things deposited to him by others". (Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim)

d According to the stem, the subject-matter of Mr Jalils' thinking is Khatamun Nubuwat meaning the end of gradual appearance of the prophets and Rasuls. Our beloved prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) is the greatest and last prophet, the 'Khatamun Nabiyyeen'.

So, the thinking of Mr Jalil is contradictory to the belief of 'Khatamun Nubuwat'. Allah has sent many prophets throughout the ages to guide mankind. They showed people the ways towards Allah. They used to teach right and wrong, good and bad sides of life. To guide mankind Allah the Gracious has bestowed the Holy Al-Quran upon the greatest and the last prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.).

Whoever follows the instructions of Al-Quran will be the luckiest and blessed. He will be rewarded with eternal peace of the heaven (jannah). And whoever does not follow the instructions and restrictions of Quran will be doomed to severely tormenting hell (jahannam).

Al-Quran teaches us moral and humane ideals. By following Al-Quran, we can raise ourselves to the level of best-characters and ideal human beings. As a result, peace and order will be established in the society. Unjust, oppression, corruption etc. will be eliminated.

So, the comment of Mufti Ayub is accurate.

Ques. 14 Mr. 'K' is a businessman. He believes in basic subjects of Islam sincerely, recognizes them verbally and acts accordingly. He does not give pain to his customers by his words and deeds. On the other hand, his neighbour Mr. 'S' expresses doubt about carrying messages of Allah (SWT) by great persons who were specially chosen by Him. He says, "I do not believe that Allah has given directions to anyone for leading life. And it is not necessary. Human knowledge is enough for leading life in correct way".

- a. What is Barzakh? 1
- b. What is meant by faith in Taqdir? Explain. 2
- c. How is the faith and activity of Mr. 'K'? Explain in the light of your textbook. 3
- d. Mr. 'S' denies which matter? Evaluate his statement in the light of the Quran and the Hadith. 4

• Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka

Answer to Question No. 14 :

- a. The time between mortal death and the Qiyamat is called Barzakh.
- b. To have faith in luck means faith in Taqdir. Taqdir means luck determined by Allah. Whatever good or bad happens is done by the will of Allah. So, we should not be overwhelmed with joy if something good is achieved in this world. So, we should express our gratitude to Allah. Similarly, we should not be vulnerable to disappointment in case of any danger or loss. Rather, it has also come from Allah. Under these circumstances, we should go through "Sabor" or patience and seek assistance from Allah.

- c. K's activities can be termed as Iman.

The word 'Iman' means "belief or faith. To believe the basic subjects of Islam is Iman. In true sense, Iman means to believe in the soul in Allah, prophets, angels, eternity and fate etc. He who believes in these aspects is a Mumin.

Iman includes three aspects:

- a. To believe in heart
- b. To admit or recognize verbally
- c. To practise accordingly

So, Iman suggests to have faith in basic aspects sincerely, to have verbal confession and then to practise it accordingly. To become a true Mumin one must have hold on these three aspects. If someone believes in heart but does not agree verbally, he is not considered as a real believer or Mumin. Again, he who admits verbally but does not believe in heart can never be an Imandar. In fact, the combined blend of sincere belief, verbal recognition and appropriate practices is the real Iman. K believes in Allah, prophets, angels, Taqdir, resurrection after death etc and admits verbally. He tries to perform according to his belief. So, He can be termed as Mumin.

d Mr. S denies faith in Allah which is opposite to Iman. The first and foremost state of Iman is to believe in Allah. Allah is one and second to none. He is our creator, owner, protector, helper, provider of life and death. Endowed with all qualities, He is holy, merciful, kind, absolutely considerate, a great listener, all knowing, wise, omniscient and supreme powerful. Also he is independent, self sufficient and the Lord of Sovereignty.

He is boundlessly infinite, ever present everywhere in all times. He has been present in past and now and will remain present in future as well. His existence, very self and qualities are beyond comparison. He is just so as he is ever present. He has innumerable beautiful names. He has no father, son and wife. He is the only being having no equal partner. Only it is He who deserves our praise and prayer. The first and foremost aspect of Iman is to believe Allah along with his entity, qualities and power.

As, Mr. S thinks that there is move to give us directions for leading life and human knowledge is enough for leading life in a correct way. So, it is evident enough to say that he has no faith in Allah.

Ques. 15 Janab Tahan says, "Without the Shafa'at of our beloved Prophet (Sm) no one will be able to enter in Jannat." Janab Araf says, "Allah the Almighty will accept the Shafa'at offered by Alims, Hafizs and virtuous souls."

- a. What is the meaning of 'Shafa'at-e-Uzma'? 1
- b. What is the relation between Iman and Morality? 2
- c. Is the statement of Tahan right or wrong? Explain according to the hadith. 3
- d. Evaluate the statement of Janab Araf according to your textbook. 4

• Ideal School & College, Motijheel, Dhaka

Answer to Question No. 15 :

a On the day of Judgement, human beings will go to Prophet Muhammad (Sm) to plead Allah the Merciful for them. The recommendation or pleading of Prophet (Sm) is called Shafa'at-e-Kubra or Shafa'at-e-Uzma.

b Iman means to have faith in the basic aspects of Islam. On the other hand, morality means to follow the morals and ideals in daily deeds, speech and gestures. The relation between Iman and morality is very intense. Iman shows man the ways of moral virtues and keeps him/her away from immorally indecent activities. An Imandar should be characterized with honesty, justice, kindness, forgiveness, reciprocal cooperation, equity, friendship, fraternity and the like. These are the main indicators of morality.



C Shafa'at means to recommend, request. It denotes the recommendation of the prophets and messengers to Allah for the welfare and forgiveness on the doomsday. Shafa'at usually is of two types, such as :
1. Shafa'at-e-Kubra 2. Shafa'at-e-Sugra

Shafa'at-e-Kubra : On the Qiyamat day, all will be gathered in a vast field. On that day, the sun will shine close to the human beings causing acute sufferings. They will request Hazrat Adam (A), Hazrat Nuh (A), Hazrat Ibrahim (A), Hazrat Musa (A) and Hazrat I'sa (A) to plead to Allah, the merciful, for the judgement to start. After they express inability on their part, they will go to Prophet Muhammad (Sm). Then our dear Prophet will request Allah the gracious and He will start doing the judgement. This very recommendation or pleading is called Shafa'at-e-Kubra or Shafa'at-e-Uzma (the highest recommendation).

Shafa'at-e-Sugra : It denotes the recommendation will be made on the Qiyamat day to forgive the sinners and heighten the status of the virtuous. The Prophets, Rasuls, Angels, Martyrs, Alims, Hafizs will deserve this opportunity. The holy Hadith says that also Al-Quran and 'Saum' (Fasting) will recommend to Allah on that day.

So, it is evident that on the day of judgement, these two types of Shafa'at will help mankind to enter Jannat. The statement made by Janab Tahan is not right in that case.

d In the above mentioned stem, Janab Araf has given a statement about Shafa'at-e-Sugra.

It denotes the recommendation will be made on the Qiyamat day to forgive the sinners and heighten the status of the virtuous. The Prophets, Rasuls, Angels, Martyrs, Alims, Hafizs will deserve this opportunity. The holy Hadith says that also Al-Quran and 'Saum' (Fasting) will recommend to Allah on that day. Shafa'at-e-Sugra will be directed to the following cases :

1. To forgive and grant the heaven to those 'Mumins' who are destined to go to hell for their misdeed.

2. To forgive and release 'Mumins' suffering from the torments of the hell for their sins.

3. To raise the status of the residents of the heaven. We will ensure to have faith in Shafa'at. We will love Allah and follow the ideals of the Prophet Muhammad (Sm). Consequently, in the life hereafter it will be possible to go to heaven (Jannat) through the recommendations of the beloved Prophet (Sm).

Allah the merciful will accept the Shafa'at offered by the Prophets, Rasuls and the virtuous souls on that day and thereby many people will be granted the Heaven. However, our Prophet Muhammad (Sm) will enjoy the highest power and priority to recommend (Shafa'at) to Allah. Our holy prophet says : "I have been empowered with the very right to plead." (Bukhari and Muslim) He asserts in another Hadith : "I will advocate (Shafa'at) for a number of people greater than the total number of stones and bricks available in the world." (Musnad Ahmad)

Ques. 16 Santa never completes her study regularly. The teachers of school often punish her. One day her mother told about a place which will be considered as reward after our death to avoid punishment.

- a. What do you mean by the word Khatamun Nabiyyeen? 1
- b. Why should we consider Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) as Khatamun Nabiyyeen? 2
- c. Describe the rewards which we will achieve after our death indicated in the stem. 3
- d. We have to obey the instruction of Allah to get Jannat after our death. 4

Answer to Question No. 16 :

a The word Khatamun Nabiyyeen indicates end of the responsibility of the prophets.

b The lessons declared by Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) is sufficient. Allah has also declared in the holy Quran Sharif that Prophet (Sm.) is the only owner of the title 'Khatamun Nabiyyeen'. So we should honour him as the 'Khatamun Nabiyyeen.'

c The place we will achieve as reward after our death indicated in the stem is called Jannat.

The Jannat decorated with attractive and beautiful objects is an everlasting, peaceful abode. All things including the houses, seats, furniture are made of gold, silver, gems and jewels. There will be carpets with silken layers, the sweet streams of pure milk and ever-tasty honey, the flow of sweet water. In fact, all kinds of objects will be available there for enjoyment. Allah the gracious says:

وَلَكُمْ فِيهَا مَا تَشَاءُوا إِنَفْسَكُمْ وَلَكُمْ فِيهَا مَا أَئْتَتُكُمْ

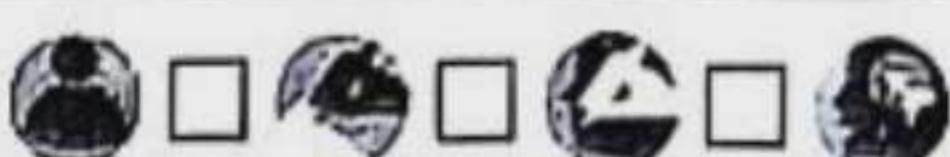
Meaning : "You will get everything whatever you desire there (Jannat) and you will be awarded everything you demand." (Fussilat: 31)

d Man is mortal. He has to leave the world forever. But after his death he will get a new life again. It is called Akhirat. If he follows the ways instructed by Allah he will deserve Jannat.

So, to gain the Jannat requires having faith first. We have to firmly believe in all aspects of 'Aqaid'; have to perform honestly good deeds, offer prayers five times a day regularly. Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) says:

الصَّلَاةُ مُفتَاحُ الْجَنَّةِ۔

Meaning : Prayer (Salat) is the key to Jannat. Together with 'Salat', fasting during Ramadan, paying 'Zakat', and performing 'Hajj' are obligatory for us. Besides, we have to practise doing good deeds, forming noble characters and morality. In all spheres of life, we have to adhere to the rules and regulations given by Allah and His Rasuls. We have to refrain from committing all types of evil and sinful deeds.



Preparatory Knowledge-based Q/A

Question 1. Who is 'Saiyadul Mursalin'? [DB '19]

Ans. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) is 'Saiyadul Mursalin'.

Question 2. What is Asmaul Husna? [RB '19]

Ans. All the qualitative name of Allah that are collectively manifested in the Holy-Quran is called Asmaul Husna.

Question 3. What is called Risalat? [JB '19; SB '19]

Ans. Risalat means to carry news or messages or dispatch it to another address.

Question 4. What is meant by Asmani Kitab? [DjB '19]

Ans. Books containing the holy messages of Allah expressing His qualities might, and the guidelines for mankind which have been sent to us through the holy Prophets are called Asmani Kitabs.

Question 5. Angels are made of what? [DB '19]

Ans. The angels are made of Nur (light).

Question 6. What is morality? [CtgB '19]

Ans. Morality means to follow the morals and ideals in daily needs, speech and gestures.

Question 7. What is Nifaq? [CtgB '19; DB '18]

Ans. Nifaq means falsehood, hypocrisy, deception and maintaining double standards or contradictory attitude etc.

Question 8. What is Resurrection? [SB '19]

Ans. The time after death when all of humankind will be brought back to their original physical form is called Resurrection.

Question 9. What is 'Jahannam'?

[RB '19; MB '19; CB '18]

Ans. The place where the Kafir, Mushrik, Munafiq and sinner are destined to suffer from punishment in the Akhirat is called Jahannam.

Question 10. What is 'Barzakh'? [MB '19; SB '19]

Ans. Barzakh means the middle phase between two time span the time between mortal death and the Qiyamat or Resurrection. In fact this is the screen between the Qiyamat and earthly life.

Question 11. What is Qiyamat? [DB '18]

Ans. Qiyamat means to stand, to rise up to resurrect. In Islamic terminology, the Qiyamat indicates that the human beings will rise up alive before Allah that day from graves for judgment.

Question 12. What is the meaning of 'Khatm-e-Nubuwat'? [CB '19]

Ans. 'Khatamun Nubuwat' means the end or the closing of the prophethood.

Question 13. What is meant by 'Allahu Muhamminun'? [DB, BB, DjB '17]

Ans. 'Allahu Muhamminun' means Allah is the provider of Shelter.

Question 14. What is the meaning of 'Shafa'at-e-Uzma'?

Ans. On the day of Judgement, human beings will go to Prophet Muhammad (Sm) to plead Allah the Merciful for them. The recommendation or pleading of Prophet (Sm) is called Shafa'at-e-Kubra or Shafa'at-e-Uzma.

Question 15. What do you mean by word 'Iman'?

Ans. The word 'Iman' means belief.

Question 16. What do you mean by Jannah?

Ans. The word 'Jannah' means Eden or covered place.

Question 17. What do you mean by the word Khatamun Nabiyeen?

Ans. The word Khatamun Nabiyeen indicates end of the responsibility of the prophets.

Question 18. What is the essence of faith?

Ans. The core of faith is sincere belief in its seven fundamental aspects, verbal acknowledgment, and putting them into practice.

Question 19. How many well-known angels are there?

Ans. There are four well-known angels.

Question 20. How many names of attributes does Allah have?

Ans. Allah has 99 names of attributes.

Question 21. What does the word "Raufun" mean?

Ans. "Raufun" is one of Allah's names of attributes, meaning extremely merciful, very kind, and highly affectionate.

Question 22. For whom is Jannah-ul-Firdous?

Ans. Jannah-ul-Firdous is for the faithful and righteous servants.

Question 23. How many fundamental aspects of faith or belief are there?

Ans. There are seven fundamental aspects of faith or belief.

Question 24. Who is the first prophet and the last prophet and messenger?

Ans. The first prophet is Hazrat Adam (peace be upon him), and the last prophet and messenger is Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.).

Question 25. When will Allah take account of all human deeds?

Ans. Allah will take account of all human deeds on the Day of Judgment.



Question 26. How many prophets and messengers are mentioned in the Holy Quran?

Ans. The names of 25 prophets and messengers are mentioned in the Holy Quran.

Question 27. How many prophets are there?

Ans. The number of prophets is 124,000; according to another opinion, it is 224,000.

Question 28. Who is referred to as prophet?

Ans. Those to whom no scripture has been revealed or who have not been given any new Shariah are referred to as prophets.

Question 29. Whose right will the Shafa'at-e-Kubra belong to?

Ans. The Shafa'at-e-Kubra will solely belong to the great prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him).

Question 30. What is the key to Paradise?

Ans. The key to Paradise is prayer (Salat).

Question 31. What is the burning capacity of the fire of Hell?

Ans. The burning capacity of the fire of Hell will be seventy times greater than that of the fire in this world.

Question 32. What will the inhabitants of Hell be given to eat?

Ans. The inhabitants of Hell will be given to eat the thorny Zaqqum tree. They will be given burning blood and dirty fluid of the Jahannam to drink.

Question 33. Who will stay in Jannat?

Ans. The ideal and honest human being will stay in Jannat.

Preparatory Comprehension-based Q/A

Question 1. "There you will get what your mind desire"— Explain it. *[DB '19]*

Ans. Allah (SWT) has created Jannat and decorated with attractive and Beautiful objects. For the virtuous souls and Mumins. Jannah is an everlasting peaceful abode.

all kinds of objects will be available there for enjoyment. Allah, the gracious,

Meaning: "You will get everything whatever you desire there (Jannat) and you will be provided everything you demand." (Ha-meem Ash Shajda: 31)

Question 2. What is necessity of belief in Taqdir? Explain. *[RB '19]*

Ans. Taqdir means luck determined by Allah. Man can not do what he desires. Whatever good or bad happens is done by the will of Allah. One can not be a Muslim without having belief in Taqdir. So, such a belief is very important.

Question 3. "Salat is the key to Jannah"— Explain. *[RB '19]*

Ans. Jannat is the dwelling place of mumin and virtuous. To have faith is mandatory to enter into the Jannah and saying prayer five times will show the way of Jannah. The reason is that Salat is the difference between Mumin and Kafir. So, Rasulullah (Sm.) has said, salat is the key to Jannah.

Question 4. Why is Muhammed (Sm.) called the last prophet? Explain. *[Jashore Board 2019]*

Ans. From time to time, Allah has sent many prophets and rasuls to guide (Hidayet) mankind. This process of sending the prophets and rasuls started with Hazrat Adam (A.) and ended with the appearance Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.). The end of the gradual appearance of the prophets and rasuls is termed as 'Khatamun Nubuwat'.

As Prophet Muhammed (Sm.) had been sent at last among the Rasuls and Prophets, he is called the last Prophet.

Question 5. Explain any two stages of Akhirat. *[DjB '19]*

Ans. Two stages of Akhirat are— a. Barzzkah b. Qiyamat
The time between moral death and the Qiyamat is called Barzakh. Qiyamat is the day when human beings will rise up alive before Allah.

Question 6. Explain any two topics of Iman.

Ans. Two topics of Iman are explained below—

(i) **Complete faith in Allah** : The first and foremost state of Iman is to believe in Allah. Allah is one and second to none. He is our creator, owner, protector, helper, provider of life and death. Endowed with all qualities, he is holy, merciful, kind, absolutely

(ii) **Faith in the holy books of Allah** : Decades after decades Allah has sent the prophets with many holy books for the welfare of mankind. These books contain the holy messages of Allah expressing His qualities, power and the guidelines for mankind. The books, which Allah has sent to us through the prophets are called holy books.

Question 7. Why is the Jannat called the place for ever peace? Explain. *[CigB '19]*

Ans. The Jannat is decorated with attractive and beautiful objects is an everlasting, peaceful abode. All things whatever you desire is available there for enjoyment. Rasulullah (Sm.) has said about jannah, "Allah the gracious asserts, I have arranged there such marvellous objects that no eyes have ever seen, no ears have heard about, even no human hearts have ever imagined." (miskat).

Question 8. What does it mean by "Allah is ever forgiving?" Explain. [CtgB '19]

Ans. Allahu Gaffarun' means Allah is very forgiving, compassionate. Allah's compassion is incomparable. He says, "And I am extremely forgiving to him who repents, believes, performs good deeds and remains steadfast in the right path." (Dura Ta-ha : 82) Allah never punishes immediately though one commits great sin. He forgives the person who repents at heart for his/her sins.

Question 9. 'Of course, Allah is judge of all accounts.'— Explain. [SB '19]

Ans. The qualitative name of Almighty Allah 'Allahy Hasibun' has been expressed through this statement. The word Hasibun refers to being the judge of all accounts. Allahy Hasibun indicates that Allah is the judge of all accounts.

In Sura Nisa Allah says, "Of course, Allah is the auditor of all accounts."

On the day of Judgement Allah will take accounts of all our actions done on earth. He will be the only judge. He will be the only judge on that day.

Question 10. Write down the differences between Prophet and Rasul. [SB '19]

Ans. The differences between a Prophet and a Rasul are given below— Those who were offered the holy books or new shariat are called rasul. On the other hand, those to whom no holy book or new shariat was revealed are considered as the prophet. The holy prophets used to propagate the shariat of the previous rasuls. In this respect, each rasul was a prophet, but each prophet was not a rasul. Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.), for example, was both a Prophet and a Rasul.

Question 11. What is meant by Shafa'at? Explain. [SB '19]

Ans. Shafa'at means to recommend, request etc. In Islamic terminology, Shafa'at denotes the recommendation of the Prophets and Rasuls to Allah for the welfare and forgiveness on the doomsday (Qiyamat). Shafa'at will be usually offered for two reasons: To forgive the sinners and sins. To enhance and gain dignity for the virtuous.

Question 12. "The pleasure of Jannat is unimaginable."— Explain. [MB '19]

Ans. The pleasure of Jannat is unimaginable. Jannat is the ever peaceful dwelling place made for the virtuous souls and good deeds.

The Jannat is decorated with attractive and beautiful objects is an everlasting, peaceful abode. All things including the houses, seats, furniture are made of gold, silver, gems and jewels. There will be carpets with silken layers, the sweet streams of pure milk and ever-tasty honey; and the flow of sweet water. In fact, all kinds of objects will be available there for enjoyment.

Question 13. "I have been empowered with the very right to plead."— Explain. [MB '19]

Ans. "I have been empowered with the very right to plead"—.

The highest power and priority to recommend (Shafa'at) to Allah of the great prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) is expressed by this Hadith. Allah the merciful will accept the Shafa'at offered by the Prophets, Rasuls and the virtuous souls on that day and thereby many people will be granted the Heaven. However, our Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) will enjoy the highest power and priority to recommend (Shafa'at) to Allah. Our holy prophet says: "I will advocate (Shafa'at) for a number of people greater than total number of stones and bricks available in the world."

Question 14. Why is morality very important for a Mumin? Explain. [DB '18]

Ans. Morality means to follow the morals and ideals in daily deeds, speech and gestures.

It is an unavoidable responsibility on the part of a Mumin to follow the standards of morality without which none can be a perfect Mumin. The Mumin practises moral qualities which prevent him/her from committing any immoral activities like injustice, oppression, tyranny, torture, falsehood, deception, indecency, nakedness. To lead a peaceful life in this world and to gain salvation, success and ever peaceful heaven morality is very important.

Question 15. Why is it essential to believe in Akhirat? Explain. [DB '18]

Ans. Akhirat means the life after death. To believe in Akhirat is a part of Akaid. When people believe in Akhirat, they keep away themselves from all kinds of evil deeds. If we do not believe in Akhirat we should never be considered as a Muslim by Allah.

Question 16. "None can get inside paradise without a key of Salat".— Explain the comment. [CB '18]

Ans. Salat is one of the five basic aspects of Islam. To gain the Jannat, one should believe firmly in all aspects of 'Aqaid', has to perform honestly good deeds, offer prayers five times a day regularly. Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) says: Prayer (Salat) is the key to Jannat. So, 'none can get inside paradise without a key of Salat'.

Question 17. "There is the beginning of life but no ending."— Explain it. [CB '18]

Ans. The sentence indicates the life after death which is called Akhirat. After worldly life, there is another life which is permanent and eternal. This is the life after death (after life). Akhirat or doomsday has only beginning, but no ending. Qiyamat, Grave, Hashr (Resurrection), Mizan, Sirat, Heaven, Hell etc are the phases of Akhirat or the next life.

Question 18. Describe the various traits of Iman. [DB, SB, BB, DjB '17]

Ans. The word "Iman" means 'belief or faith'. Iman includes three traits :

- (i) To believe in heart.
- (ii) To admit or recognize verbally.
- (iii) To practise accordingly.

Question 19. What is meant by faith in Taqdir? Explain.

Ans. To have faith in luck means faith in Taqdir. Taqdir means luck determined by Allah. Whatever good or bad happens is done by the will of Allah. So, we should not be overwhelmed with joy if something good is achieved in this world. So, we should express our gratitude to Allah. Similarly, we should not be vulnerable to disappointment in case of any danger or loss. Rather, it has also come from Allah. Under these circumstances, we should go through "Sabor" or patience and seek assistance from Allah.

Question 20. What is the relation between Iman and Morality?

Ans. Iman means to have faith in the basic aspects of Islam. On the other hand, morality means to follow the morals and ideals in daily deeds, speech and gestures. The relation between Iman and morality is very intense. Iman shows man the ways of moral virtues and keeps him/her away from immorally indecent activities. An Imandar should be characterized with honesty, justice, kindness, forgiveness, reciprocal cooperation, equity, friendship, fraternity and the like. These are the main indicators of morality.

Question 21. Describe the characteristics of a Munafiq.

Ans. Nifaq means to hold 'kufr' in heart but to express Iman outwardly. And such a person characterized with this is called the Munafiq. A Munafiq has three characteristics. Firstly, He always tells a lie. Secondly, He never keeps promises. Thirdly, He always utilizes the things illegally that people usually give him to protect it.

Question 22. Why should we believe in the existence of Allah?

Ans. To believe in some fundamental concepts of Islam is called Iman. The first and foremost aspect of Iman is to believe Allah along with his entity, qualities and power.

Question 23. Describe the word 'Allahu Muhamminun'?

Ans. The words 'Allahu Muhamminun' mean Allah is the provider of shelter. Allah is the only one shelter for human being. He always saves us from danger.

Question 24. Why should we consider Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) as Khatamun Nabiyyeen?

Ans. The lessons declared by Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) is sufficient. Allah has also declared in the holy Quran Sharif that Prophet (Sm.) is the only owner of the title 'Khatamun Nabiyyeen'. So we should honour him as the 'Khatamun Nabiyyeen.'

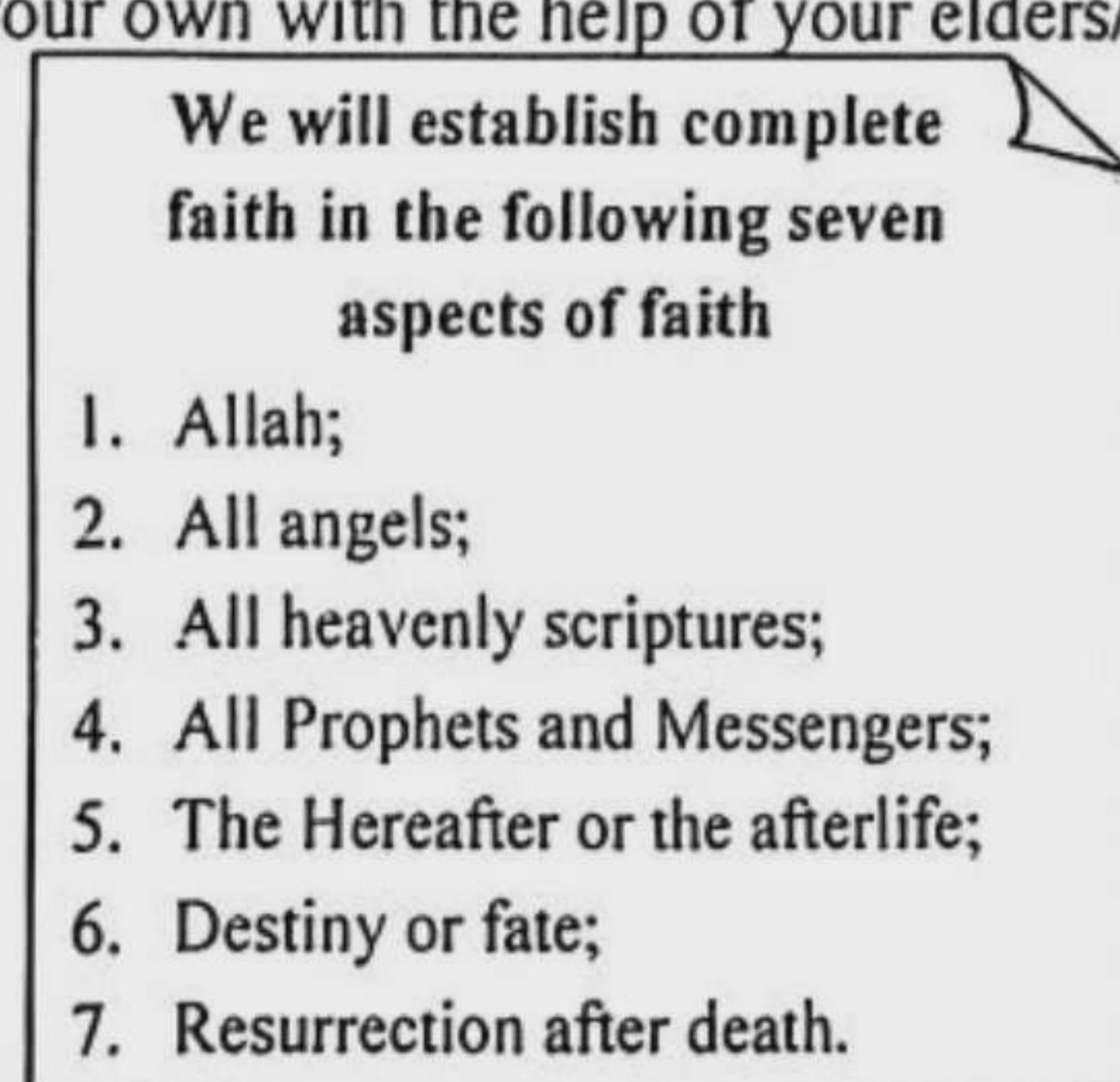
Solutions to Textual Activities

Along with textual reference

➤ Iman

Task 01 Learners will write seven aspects of Iman on a poster and display in classroom. ► Textbook Page 5

Solution : Below is a sample poster. You will create your own with the help of your elders/teachers.



Task 02 Learners will prepare a homework on the description of seven aspects of Iman and present it to teacher. ► Textbook Page 5

Solution : Dear students, you will briefly write down the details of the seven aspects of faith from pages 2, 3, and 4 of your textbook and show them to your teacher.

Task 03 Learners will make a list of the good effects of having Imam in groups and present in classroom. ► Textbook Page 5

Solution : The auspicious consequences of bringing faith :

Red Team :

1. You can become a beloved of Allah and His Messenger.
2. Gain the path of light from darkness.
3. Achieve the satisfaction and love of Allah.

4. Be included as a beloved community of the Messenger (peace be upon him).
5. Gain honor and dignity near Allah.
6. You can be freed from Hell.

Blue Team :

7. You can gain Paradise.
8. Build your life as an ideal person.
9. You can achieve worldly welfare.
10. Lead a pure and clean life.
11. Mutual harmony and friendship are maintained.
12. You can achieve welfare in the Hereafter.

Nifaq

Task 04 Learners divided in groups in the class, will present a poster furnished with the characteristics of the Munafiq. ▶ Textbook Page 7

Solution : Below is a sample poster. You will create your own with the help of your elders/teachers.

The Munafiq has three characteristics :

1. To tell a lie;
2. To violate the pledges and
3. To forfeit the things deposited to him by

Task 05 Learners will write ten sentences on the bad effects and consequences of Nifaq and show it to teacher. ▶ Textbook Page 7

Solution : Ten sentences about the evil and consequences of hypocrisy :

1. Hypocrisy is the most heinous sin.
2. Hypocrisy destroys a person's purity, causing them to become accustomed to injustice and obscenity.
3. The place of hypocrites will be in the lowest level of Hell.
4. Hypocrisy makes a person a liar.
5. Hypocrisy incites people to commit sinful acts.
6. Hypocrites are extremely detested and condemned on Earth.
7. Hypocrisy creates distrust and doubt among people.
8. As a result of hypocrisy, unrest and chaos are created in society.
9. Due to their double-faced policies, hypocrites have no dignity.
10. If a amanat is placed with hypocrites, they demonstrate extreme immorality through betrayal.

Risalat

Task 06 Learners will read the lesson 'Risalat' silently and write and show the teacher five sentences on the significance of Risalat.

► Textbook Page 13

Solution : Five sentences about the meaning of Risalat:

1. Through Risalat, we can know Allah.
2. Through Risalat, we can worship Allah in the right way.
3. Through Risalat, we can walk on the path of guidance.
4. Through Risalat, we can learn how to reject Taguts (the extreme disbelievers).
5. Through Risalat, we can lead our lives according to Allah's laws.

Khatamun Nubuwat

Task 07 Learners will read the lesson 'Khatamun Nubuwat' silently. All students of the class together will select three speakers. One of the three students will speak on the evidence of the Quran on Khatamun Nubuwat, another on the Hadith evidence and the third will speak on 'Logical evidence'. All students will pay heed to their presentations. The teacher will play the role of the chairperson as well as the coordinator. At last, students will thank the speakers.

► Textbook Page 16

Solution : Teacher : Dear students, imagine your classmates Hafiz, Sajid, and Sayem are three speakers. They will present speeches based on the given instructions :

Hafiz : As-salamu alaikum. Honorable audience, the evidence of the finality of prophethood from the Quran is :

مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدًا أَخْبَرَنِي رَجُلٌ كُفَّارٌ وَلَكِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّنَ .

Meaning : "Muhammad is not the father of any of your men, but he is the Messenger of Allah and the last of the Prophets." (Surah Al-Ahzab: 40) Thank you all.

Sajid : As-salamu alaikum. Dear audience, the evidence of the finality of prophethood from Hadith is :

1. The Prophet (Sm.) said, "I am the last Prophet. No prophet will come after me." (Sahih Muslim)
2. The Prophet (Sm.) said, "The line of prophethood and messengership has been closed. No prophet or messenger will come after me." (Jami Tirmiji)
3. The Prophet (peace be upon him) also said, "The Children of Israel were led by prophets. Whenever a prophet passed away, another succeeded him. But after me, there will be no prophet." (Sahih Bukhari) Thank you all.



Sayem : As-salamu alaikum. Gathered audience, apart from the Quran and Hadith, the finality of prophethood can also be proven through logic. For example, a new prophet usually comes for three reasons :

- If the teachings of the previous prophet are lost or distorted.
- If the teachings of the previous prophet are incomplete or need additions or deletions.
- If the teachings of the previous prophet are limited to a specific place or time.

None of these reasons apply today because :

- The teachings and ideals of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) remain intact and have not been distorted.
- Islam is complete and perfect, with no need for additions or deletions.
- The Prophet (peace be upon him) was not sent for a specific place or time but for all people until the Day of Judgment. Therefore, there is no need for a new prophet. Allah says, "I have sent you as a bearer of glad tidings and a warner to all mankind." (Surah Saba: 28)

Thus, our Prophet is the last prophet, and there is no need for another.

► Akhirat

Task 03 After reading this lesson (Akhirat) learners will write about what they have learnt and present it to the teacher. ► Textbook Page 17

 Solution : Akhirat is the life after death, known as the afterlife in Bengali. It is a life that has a beginning but no end. Akhirat has two stages: (a) Barzakh and (b) Judgment Day. The time from death until Judgment Day is Barzakh, and the day when people will rise from their graves and stand before Allah is Judgment Day. Belief in Akhirat is one of the most important aspects of faith. It is essential to have faith in Akhirat, as it makes people righteous. Believing in Akhirat helps people practice good character and moral virtues. Allah says, "And those who do not believe in the Hereafter – their hearts are perverse, and they are arrogant." (Surah An-Nahl: 22)

If one does not believe in Akhirat, they consider this world as everything. Consequently, they try to gain worldly benefits by any means. They commit injustice, oppression, and immoral acts without hesitation. Believing in Akhirat keeps people away from such deeds and purifies them. Therefore, we will believe in Akhirat and lead a moral and pure life, meaning we will shape our worldly life in the light of Akhirat.

► Shafa'at

Task 09 Being divided into two groups, one group of learners will speak on the introduction and significance of Shafa'at and another group will describe the kinds of it. ► Textbook Page 19

Solution :

Dear students, with the help of the class teacher, divide yourselves into White and Blue Teams. Now, White team will describe the introduction and significance of Shafa'at and Blue team will present kinds of it in the following ways.

White Team : The word "Shafa'at" means recommendation, request, etc. In Islamic terminology, Shafa'at refers to the recommendation made by prophets and righteous servants to Allah for forgiveness and welfare. The significance of Shafa'at is that on Judgment Day, Allah will judge all human deeds and decide whether each person goes to Paradise or Hell. At that time, prophets and righteous servants will make Shafa'at for many, resulting in the forgiveness of many sinners and their entry into Paradise instead of Hell. Therefore, the significance of Shafa'at is great.

Blue Team : Shafa'at is generally of two types: (a) Shafa'at-e-Kubra and (b) Shafa'at-e-Sugra.

(a) Major Shafa'at : Shafa'at-e-Kubra refers to the significant recommendation made by the Prophet (peace be upon him) on Judgment Day to start the judgment process. On that day, other prophets will express their inability to intercede for the start of judgment. At that time, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) will make a recommendation to Allah, and then Allah will begin the judgment. This right of Shafa'at-e-Kubra will solely belong to Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

(b) Shafa'at-e-Sugra : Shafa'at-e-Sugra refers to the recommendation made for the forgiveness of sinners and the elevation of the status of the righteous on Judgment Day. This type of Shafa'at will be available to prophets, messengers, angels, martyrs, scholars, and those who memorize the Quran. The Quran and fasting will also intercede on Judgment Day, as mentioned in Hadith. Shafa'at-e-Sugra will be made for the following purposes :

- To forgive those destined for Hell and admit them to Paradise.
- To free believers who will enter Hell due to sins from its punishment.
- To increase the status of those in Paradise.

► Jannat

Task 10 Learners will show the teacher the list of the names of Jannat. ► Textbook Page 21

Solution :

The names of the Jannat							
1. Jannat-ul-Firdous	5. Dar-un-Nayeem						
2. Jannat-ul-Ma'wa	6. Dar-ul-Khuld						
3. Dar-ul-Maqam	7. Dar-us-Salam						
4. Dar-ul-Qarar	8. Jannat-ul-A'dn						

Task 11 Learners will show the teacher five sentences on gaining the Jannat. ► Textbook Page 21

Solution : Ways to achieve Paradise:

1. First, you must have faith.
2. You must firmly believe in the matters of faith.
3. You must perform the five daily prayers regularly and properly.
4. You must follow the commands and prohibitions of Allah and His Messenger in all aspects of life.
5. You must abandon all types of sin and injustice and practice good character and morality.

► Jahannam

Task 12 Learners will prepare a list of names of the Jahannam and present it to the teacher.

► Textbook Page 23

Solution :

Names of Jahannams						
1. Jahannam	4. Saqar	6. Hutamah				
2. Habia	5. Sayeer	7. Laza				
3. Jahim						

Task 13 In order to present in the class, learners will write ten sentences on the introduction of the Jahannam and the ways to escape it. ► Textbook Page 23

Solution : Introduction to Hell : The word "Jahannam" literally means a pit of fire, a place of punishment. It is also known as norok. In Islamic terminology, Jahannam refers to the place designated for the punishment of unbelievers, polytheists, hypocrites, and sinners in the afterlife.

Ways to be escaped from Hell :

1. Have faith in Allah and His Messenger.
2. Lead your life according to the path of Islam.
3. Abandon all forms of injustice and sin in this world.
4. Refrain from and prevent obscene and immoral acts.
5. Do good deeds and avoid bad ones.
6. Follow the laws and regulations of Islam properly.
7. Command good deeds and forbid bad ones.
8. Do not commit injustice or oppression against anyone.
9. Do not harm others' rights or property.
10. Strive continuously to establish truth and justice.

► Iman and Morality

Task 14 Divided in two groups, the learners will select three speakers from each group. One group will debate in favour of the motion, "Only genuine Iman leads a person to the path of principles and morality" and another group will debate against the topic. The class teacher will moderate the debate programme. After the debate, the learners will offer thanks to the winning team and the best speaker of the both teams who has presented logical arguments well. If possible, the arrangement to reward them should be taken as well. ► Textbook Page 24

Solution : In the eighth-grade Islamic and Moral Education class, regular debates are held on various topics. Today's debate topic is "True faith alone guides humans to the path of ethics and morality." The teams participating in today's debate are the "Red" team and the "Green" team. The "Red" team consists of three debaters: Tanvir, Hamim, and team leader Tamim. The "Green" team also consists of three debaters: Rubel, Ashraf, and team leader Azmal. The session is moderated by class teacher Mr. Anwar Hossain.

[Tanvir, the first debater from the "Red" team, begins his argument.]

Tanvir : The relationship between faith and morality is very close. A true believer can never engage in immoral acts. Therefore, it can be said that true faith alone guides humans to the path of ethics and morality.

[Now, Rubel, the first debater from the "Green" team, will refute Tanvir's argument and present his own.]

Rubel : The statement by the first speaker from the "Red" team, "True faith alone guides humans to the path of ethics and morality," is partially true, not entirely. Because only true faith cannot guide humans to the path of ethics and morality; many other things are needed to be taught.

[Hamim, the second debater from the "Red" team, will refute Rubel's argument and present his own.]

Hamim : I also believe that many things need to be taught for morality, but if one does not follow morality, they cannot be a complete believer. In other words, true faith alone guides humans to the path of ethics and morality.

[Ashraf, the second debater from the "Green" team, will refute Hamim's argument and present his own.]

Ashraf : The second speaker from the "Red" team emphasized the importance of true faith in guiding humans to morality. However, this is not entirely correct. If we observe, many non-Muslims who do not have faith also lead moral lives. Therefore, it can be said that true faith alone does not guide humans to morality.

[**Tamim**, the leader of the "Red" team, will refute Ashraf's argument and present his own.]

Tamim : The second speaker from the "Green" team tried to prove the insignificance of true faith by citing examples of non-Muslims who are moral. However, their morality has no value in the eyes of Allah. Morality includes virtues like honesty, justice, compassion, forgiveness, mutual cooperation, equality, and brotherhood, which a believer practices. A believer stays away from immoral acts like injustice, oppression, lying, deception, obscenity, and immorality. The teachings of faith protect believers from such acts. It is narrated in Hadith, "When a person commits adultery, he is not a believer" (Sahih Bukhari and Muslim). Therefore, it can be said that true faith alone guides humans to the path of ethics and morality.

[**Azmal**, the leader of the "Green" team, will refute Tamim's argument and present his own.]

Azmal : I say at the beginning that true faith alone cannot guide humans to the path of ethics and morality. The leader of the opposing team emphasized the role of true faith in morality, but morality requires not just true faith but also many other teachings. For example, good education, family and social education, and the mindset to build life according to the Quran and Hadith. Therefore, we can say that true faith alone does not guide humans to morality; many other teachings are necessary alongside faith.

Finally, the moderator and session chair, class teacher Mr. Anwar Hossain, praised both teams' debaters but declared the "Red" team the winner based on their argumentation and refutation skills. He also declared Tamim, the leader of the "Red" team, the best debater. The event ended with thunderous applause from the students, congratulating both teams.



Super Suggestions



Super Suggestions with 100% preparatory
questions selected by the Master Trainer Panel

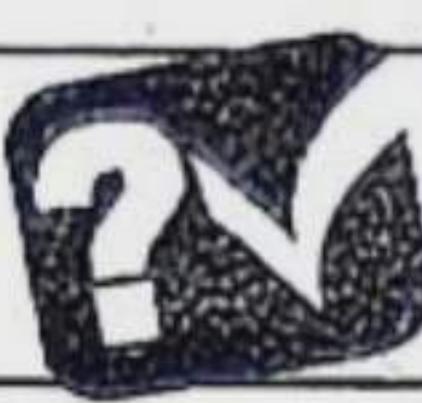
Dear learners, important multiple choice, short, creative, knowledge & comprehension-based questions of this chapter selected by Master Trainer Panel for Half-Yearly and Annual Exams are presented below. Learn the answers to the mentioned questions well to ensure 100% preparation.

Question Pattern	7★	5★
● MCQs with Answers	Learn each MCQs in this chapter thoroughly.	
● Short Q/A	2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 54, 56	1, 3, 6, 10, 14, 23, 25, 27, 33, 46, 50
● Creative Q/A	1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	3, 5, 7, 11, 18, 20
● Knowledge-based Q/A	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25	1, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32
● Comprehension-based Q/A	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 24	5, 6, 8, 10, 16, 17, 19

Exclusive Tips ► Master the solutions to all the activities in this chapter along with exercise and other Q/A to develop the creative thinking and assess your talent.



Assessment & Evaluation



A question bank presented in the form
of a class test to assess the preparation



Class Test

Time : 3 hours

Islamic Studies

Class : Eight

Full marks : 100

Multiple Choice Questions (Each question carries 1 mark)

$1 \times 30 = 30$

[N.B. : Answer all the questions. Each question carries one mark. Block fully, with a ball-point pen, the circle of the letter that stands for the correct/best answer in the "Answer Sheet" for Multiple Choice Question Type Examination.]

1. How many basic aspects of 'Iman' are there?
Ⓐ Eight Ⓑ Seven Ⓒ Five Ⓓ Three
2. Faith in Allah and acting accordingly is—
Ⓐ Iman Ⓑ Islam Ⓒ Ibadat Ⓓ All the above
3. How many pillars is Islam founded on?
Ⓐ 3 Ⓑ 5 Ⓒ 7 Ⓓ 9
4. "And they believe in the Akhirat firmly"—Who said it?
Ⓐ Allah Ⓑ Rasulullah (Sm) Ⓒ Umar (R) Ⓓ Ali (R)
5. Who will reside at the most suffering zone of the hell?
Ⓐ Kafirs Ⓑ Musriks Ⓒ Munafiqs Ⓓ Fasiqs
6. Nifaq is a sin that stands against—
Ⓐ Kufr Ⓑ in justice Ⓒ humanity Ⓓ cruelty
7. Munafiqs are severely harmful because—
i. they are non-believers.
ii. they are evil-doers.
iii. they instigate people to commit evil deeds.
Which one is correct?
Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ ii & iii Ⓒ i & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii
8. What is the meaning of 'Al-Huda'?
Ⓐ light Ⓑ discussion Ⓒ blessing Ⓓ guidance
9. What do you mean by the word 'Khaliq'?
Ⓐ Great Ⓑ Noble Ⓒ Creator Ⓓ Forgiving
10. The qualities of the beautiful names of Allah—
i. express the power of Almighty Allah.
ii. develop morality.
iii. refrains us from committing sins.
Which one of the following is correct?
Ⓐ i Ⓑ i & ii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii
- Read the following stem and answer questions 11 and 12 :
Mr. 'A' and Mr. 'B' are the employees of the same office. Mr. 'A' attends office in time and carries on his duties properly. But his colleague Mr. 'B' comes late with different excuses to office and neglects his duties.
11. Teaching of the attributive names of Allah absent in the activities of Mr. B is—
Ⓐ Hasibun Ⓑ Raufun Ⓒ Samadun Ⓓ Muhamidun
12. For the activities of Mr. 'A' he will be—
i. successful in the worldly life.
ii. free from the punishment in the life hereafter.
iii. blessed with Jannat in the life hereafter.
Which one is correct?
Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii
13. The Holy Quran refers to how many prophets Rasuls?
Ⓐ 23 Ⓑ 24 Ⓒ 25 Ⓓ 30
14. According to the lesson taught by prophet (Sm.), we should avoid—
Ⓐ Iman Ⓑ Nifaq Ⓒ Zakat Ⓓ Salat

✓ Answer Sheet ▶ Multiple Choice Questions

I	Ⓐ	2	Ⓑ	3	Ⓐ	4	Ⓑ	5	Ⓒ	6	Ⓒ	7	Ⓓ	8	Ⓓ	9	Ⓒ	10	Ⓓ	11	ⓐ	12	Ⓓ	13	Ⓒ	14	Ⓓ	15	Ⓓ
16	Ⓓ	17	Ⓓ	18	Ⓓ	19	Ⓓ	20	Ⓓ	21	Ⓓ	22	Ⓓ	23	Ⓓ	24	Ⓓ	25	ⓐ	26	ⓐ	27	Ⓒ	28	Ⓓ	29	Ⓒ	30	Ⓓ



Short-Answer Question (Each question carries 2 marks)**Answer any 10 of the following questions :**

1. What does Aqaid mean?
2. What is Iman? Explain briefly.
3. Explain the identity of Allah.
4. What does Taqdir mean?
5. What does the term 'Nifaq' mean?
6. What kind of crime is Nifaq?
7. What is meant by Al-Asmaul Husna?

 $2 \times 10 = 20$

8. What does 'Allahu Samadun' mean?
9. What is meant by 'Allahu Hasibun'?
10. What is meant by the word Risalat?
11. What is Khatamun Nubuwat? Briefly explain.
12. What is meant by Akhirat?
13. What is meant by Qiyamat?
14. What is meant by the term Shafa'at?
15. What is Jahannam? Write briefly.

Creative Question (Each question carries 10 marks)**Answer any 5 of the following questions :**

1. Hasib has full belief in Allah. He follows the rules of Islam in all spheres of life. On the other hand, Hamim performs Salat to make his friends happy and tries to harm them secretly. Knowing the matter, Imam of mosque says, "This type of person is hated and criticised by all."
 - a. What is Asmaul Husna? 1
 - b. What is necessity of belief in Taqdir? Explain. 2
 - c. What is reflected in the character of Hasib? Explain. 3
 - d. Identifying the activities of Hamim in the stem, analyze the statement of Imam. 4
2. Mr. Mizan, a teacher says in the class that Allah, the most high, has all qualities. If the people leads their life according to those qualities, they will be successful. On the other hand, Md. Jaled thinks that if Allah sends a Prophet in this time, we will follow him and be benefited. Hearing it, Imam of mosque says, "This type of thinking is the matter of sin for a Muslim."
 - a. What is 'Jahannam'? 1
 - b. "Salat is the key to Jannah"— Explain. 2
 - c. Which topic of your textbook is exposed in the statement of Mr. Mizan? Explain it. 3
 - d. Identifying the belief of Islam which is contradictory to the thinking of Md. Jaled, analyze the accuracy of Imam's statement. 4
3. Mr. Nadim performs Salat for sometimes. After uprooting of trees in his locality and massive loss of lives and properties by the hit of cyclone and storm, he thinks is that there is none to protect from this. Whereas his brother Nahid does a job in an office and leads a simple life depending only upon his salary fearing the accountability of unending life and he does not take any gift or money from the client. For this he achieves respect and honor of all in the society and he will be successful in the hereafter.
 - a. What is meant by Asmani Kitab? 1
 - b. Explain any two stages of Akhirat. 2
 - c. The belief of Mr. Nadim is contrary to which topics of Iman? Explain. 3
 - d. Identify the topic of Iman exists in the mentality of Mr. Nahid and describe its social and religious impacts. 4
4. While discussing in Juma Khutba about Akayed. Imam saheb told, Allah sent innumerable great persons through out the ages for our guiding to the path of right and beauty. He cited a verse from the Holy Quran relevant to his statement. "And there are guides (Results) for every nation." The prophetic mission achieved its completion through out Prophet Mohammad (Sm.).
 - a. What is Nifaq? 1
 - b. What does it mean by "Allah is ever forgiving"? Explain. 2
 - c. Explain the verse stated in the stem according to the light of textbook. 3
 - d. Prove the accuracy of the last sentence of the stem. 4

 $10 \times 5 = 50$

5. One individual created by Allah said, "If I had been a bird, I would have flown anywhere, would have eaten whatever I wanted, would not have faced question." Another person said, "Hearing about life after death fear grasps mind, as punishment of sin snakes and scorpions bite men."
 - a. What is called Barzakh? 1
 - b. What is meant by Shafa'at? Explain. 2
 - c. Why did the first individual of the stem say so? Explain. 3
 - d. What has been reflected in another person's statement? Analyze in the light of Quran and Hadith. 4
6. A teacher discussed in his class about some important topics of Islam. He told to his students that Allah is the owner of all virtues. It is very essential to know the names of Allah for knowing the quality of Allah. It is very easy to change a man's character by knowing the meaning of the name of Allah. Fahim, a student of that class told, "Sir I think, it is very essential to come a prophet for change" Teacher answers that the door of sending prophet has already closed. Fahim told, perhaps Allah may send the prophet if it is needed.
 - a. What is Nifaq? 1
 - b. Why is it essential to believe in Akhirat? Explain. 2
 - c. Which important thing is expressed by the discussion of teacher? Explain. 3
 - d. Analyse the result of the belief of Fahim after identifying his opinion. 4
7. Mr. 'K' is a businessman. He believes in basic subjects of Islam sincerely, recognizes them verbally and acts accordingly. He does not give pain to his customers by his words and deeds. On the other hand, his neighbour Mr. 'S' expresses doubt about currying messages of Allah (SWT) by great persons who were specially chosen by Him. He says, "I do not believe that Allah has given directions to anyone for leading life. And it is not necessary. Human knowledge is enough for leading life in correct way".
 - a. What is Barzakh? 1
 - b. What is meant by faith in Taqdir? Explain. 2
 - c. How is the faith and activity of Mr. 'K'? Explain in the light of your textbook. 3
 - d. Mr. 'S' denies which matter? Evaluate his statement in the light of the Quran and the Hadith. 4
8. Santa never completes her study regularly. The teachers of school often punish her. One day her mother told about a place which will be considered as reward after our death to avoid punishment.
 - a. What do you mean by the word Khatamun Nabiyeen? 1
 - b. Why should we consider Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) as Khatamun Nabiyeen? 2
 - c. Describe the rewards which we will achieve after our death indicated in the stem. 3
 - d. We have to obey the instruction of Allah to get Jannah after our death. 4

✓ Answering Reference ► Short-Answer Questions

- 1 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 01 | 5 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 18
 2 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 04 | 6 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 21
 3 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 10 | 7 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 23
 4 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 15 | 8 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 26

- 9 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 28 | 13 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 40
 10 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 30 | 14 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 42
 11 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 34 | 15 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 51
 12 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 38

✓ Answering Reference ► Creative Questions

- 1 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 02 | 3 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 05 | 5 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 09 | 7 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 14
 2 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 03 | 4 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 07 | 6 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 12 | 8 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 16