



Ta'lim Examination
First Term Syllabus (December 2023 - February 2024)
[ENGLISH]

ANSWER KEY

Section A –Written exam

1. Fill in the blanks with the given words:

proper place, natural impulse, moral quality, reason, proper occasion

A **natural impulse** is converted into a **moral quality** when it is exercised in its **proper place**

and on its **proper occasion**, under the direction of reason.

[5 marks]

2. From the list below, select (tick) the 4 names given to the moral qualities related to the discarding of Evil by the Holy Quran? [2 marks]

Chastity

Honesty or Integrity

Peacefulness

Courtesy or a good word

3. Complete the following verse of the Holy Quran:

“And We will try you with something of fear and hunger, and loss of wealth and lives, and fruits; but give glad tidings to the patient, who, when a misfortune overtakes them, say, ‘Surely to Allah we belong and to Him shall we return’. It is these on whom are blessings from their Lord and mercy, and it is these who are rightly guided.”

(The Holy Quran 2:156-158)

[3 marks]

4. What are the two means through which God Almighty affirms and manifests His existence to human beings? [4 marks]

His Word and His Work

His Word means that God has spoken to His Messengers and sent revelations to them in the form of the Holy Scriptures to guide humankind. His Work is the whole creation and the laws of nature. By only observing His Work, we cannot reach the absolute certainty of God's existence. It is God Himself Who reveals Himself to man and it is through His help that we can be certain that He exists.

5. The Arabs are descendants of Hadhrat Ibrahim (as) through his son [1 mark]

Answer: Hadhrat Ismaël (as)

6. Give the reference of this verse of the Holy Quran: [1 mark]

Our Lord is He Who gave unto everything its proper form and then guided it to its proper function.

Answer: Ta Ha 20:51

7. Write the commentary of the following verses of Surah At Takwir:

[Each sub-question carries 5 marks, Total: 20 marks]

(Please refer to pages 15, 16 and 17 of Ta'lim Syllabus 23-24 for detailed answers)

إِذَا الشَّمْسُ كُوِّرَتْ

2. When the sun is wrapped up,

2. Quand soleil pou enroulé,

جب سورج لپیٹ دیا جائے گا۔

.....
.....

b)

وَإِذَا النُّجُومُ انْكَدَرَتْ

3. And when the stars are obscured,

3. Et quand banne zétoiles pou obskirci,

اور جب ستارے ماند پڑ جائیں گے۔

.....
.....

c)

وَإِذَا الْعِشَارُ عُطِّلَتْ ﴿٥٠﴾

5. And when the she-camels, ten month pregnant, are abandoned,

5. Et quand pou abandonne banne samelles ki disse mois pleine,

اور جب دس ماہ کی گا بھن اُونٹنیاں بغیر کسی نگرانی کے چھوڑ دی جائیں گی۔

d)

وَإِذَا الْمَوْءُودَةُ سُئِلَتْ ﴿٥١﴾

9. And when the girl-child buried alive is questioned about,

9. Et quand pou pose question ti ti fille-là ki enterré vivant —

اور جب زندہ درگور کی جانے والی (اپنے بارہ میں) پوچھی جائے گی۔

بِأَيِّ ذَنْبٍ قُتِلَتْ ﴿٥٢﴾

10. 'For what crime was she killed?'

10. « Pou ki crime finne tué li ? »

آخر کس گناہ کی پاداش میں قتل کی گئی ہے؟ (کہ)

8. What are the three main points in the gist of the Islamic code of behaviour (*with special reference to obedience*)? [6 marks]

The gist of the Islamic code of obedience therefore is:

1. Obedience of every command of one's officer whether one likes it or not.
2. To hear the officer with a devoted attentiveness, lest one should miss some of his instructions.
3. Should however, the officer command one to do something contrary to the commandment of God and His Prophet or a superior officer, then one should not obey him within the meaning of this excepting clause.

9. Why has the Holy Quran been named, 'The Reminder'? [6 marks]

Main points:

1. The Quran has been named 'The Reminder' (Adh- Dhikr), because it reminds mankind of the law present within. The Quran has not brought a new law but rather reminds man of the inner law present within man in the form of various faculties.
2. This book was named 'The Reminder' so that when it is recited, it reminds us of the inner, spiritual faculties, and the light of the heart vested in man from heaven. Hence, Allah the Exalted has manifested a spiritual miracle by sending down the Quran, so that man may discover the insights, verities and spiritual wonders of which he was previously unaware.
3. A guidance for the righteous.

10. The Nazam, 'Islam ur Bani Islam se ishq' was written by the Promised Messiah (as).

It was published in his book, *Aina Kamalat e Islam* in the year 1893.

[3 marks]

11. What is the central message of the Nazam in the lines given below: [4 marks]

Islam aur Bani Islam sey Ishq

(Love with Islam and its Founder)

We wearied our mind by searching all around;
No Faith did we find like as the Faith of Muhammad.

There is no religion that can show such signs,
This fruit we ate only from Muhammad's orchard.

We have experimented Islam by our own self;
It is light pure light. Awake and see as we announce.

Main points/ Model answer:

It's a Nazm written by the Promised Messiah (as) and was published in his book "Aina kamalat e Islam" ("Mirror of the Miracles of Islam") in 1893.

This book was written by the Promised Messiah (as) at a time when Christians were making all sorts of allegations against Islam and the Holy Prophet (saw), and they were also criticizing the Holy Quran. The Promised Messiah (as) wrote this book to explain the true nature of Islam and exhibit beautiful teachings of Islam.

So, the aim of this Nazm is to:

1. Show the opponents of Islam the beauty of this religion.
2. For the Promised Messiah (as) to demonstrate his love for Islam and the Holy Prophet (saw), and in this way, to refute the allegations laid against Islam.

In the Nazm, the Promised Messiah (as) graciously explicates,

We have made all kinds of efforts and exhausted ourselves, but in the end, we realize that there is no religion, no faith that can compare or match the faith of Muhammad (saw). That is, there is no religion like Islam. The beauty of Islam is unmatched.

There is no religion that can show us signs like these.

We have only been eating the fruits from Muhammad's orchard.

Here, "fruits" means the beauties of Islam, that is, it's only from Muhammad that we find the true beauties/true teachings of a religion. So, obviously, here the Promised Messiah (as) is talking about spiritual fruits. To understand the significance of this couplet, we can consider for a moment that a fruit is beneficial for physical health. One of the reasons we consume fruit is

because it brings many benefits to our physical bodies. Similarly, when we consume spiritual fruits that Allah has sent for us, it increases our spiritual level and strength.

The difference that the Promised Messiah (as) emphasizes here is that, just like physical fruits such as apples, etc., these spiritual fruits eventually expire and spoil, and instead of benefiting us, they harm us. Then he says that in the same way, in other religions, the spiritual fruits they brought were only beneficial to a certain group of people and for a limited period of time. After that time period, those fruits no longer bring any benefits that are needed.

We have experienced Islam for ourselves.

It's pure light. Stand up and see what we proclaim.

The Promised Messiah (as) is saying that he has lived as a Muslim and has personally experienced Islam, and it's not just teachings that he has read about. Therefore, when he speaks, he speaks from firsthand knowledge.

He also says that what he found after experiencing Islam for himself is that Islam is filled with light, a radiant light. And every teaching in Islam reflects this light, and because of this, it's impossible for this light to ever extinguish.

12. Please write down the meaning of the following attributes of Allah:

- i. Al-Baqee: [The Ultimate Survivor](#)
- ii. Al-Muntaqim: [The Awarder of Punishment](#)
- iii. Al-Afuww: [The Pardoner](#)

[3 marks]

13. Which Attribute of Allah has the meaning of:

- i. The Compassionate: [Ar-Raooof](#)
- ii. The Lord of Sovereignty: [Maalik-ul-Mulk](#)

[2 marks]

