1. The agriculture sector for Zakat purposes includes which of the following activities?

a) Crop cultivation

b) Animal breeding

c) Collection of timber

d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

2. What percentage of the Zakat base is required to be paid in Zakat for a Hijri year?

a) 1.5%

b) 2%

c) 2.5%

d) 3%

Answer: c) 2.5%

3. Agricultural biological assets, like fruit trees, are:

a) Zakatable

b) Deductible from the Zakat base

c) Counted as liabilities

d) Considered as inventory

Answer: b) Deductible from the Zakat base

4. Animal biological assets, such as live animals, are classified as:

a) Zakatable

b) Non-zakatable

c) Current assets

d) Inventory

Answer: b) Non-zakatable

5. Inventories of fish and shrimp intended for sale are considered:

a) Zakatable

b) Non-zakatable

c) Capital investments

d) Liabilities

Answer: a) Zakatable

6. Zakat on agricultural activities is calculated using:

a) Direct method

b) Indirect method

c) Average method

d) Standard method

Answer: b) Indirect method

7. For agricultural Zakat payers, agricultural inputs like seeds and fertilizers are:

a) Zakatable assets

b) Deductible assets

c) Current liabilities

d) Intangible assets

Answer: b) Deductible assets

8. Which of the following is an example of agricultural biological assets?

a) Fish inventory

b) Stored grain

c) Fruit trees

d) Cash in bank

Answer: c) Fruit trees

9. The Zakat base calculation for agriculture uses:

a) Adjusted profit

b) All internal and external funds

c) Only liabilities

d) Cash reserves only

Answer: b) All internal and external funds

10. Which of the following is added to the Zakat base in agriculture?

a) Agricultural biological assets

b) Current liabilities

c) Long-term liabilities

d) Intangible assets

Answer: c) Long-term liabilities

11. The minimum Zakat base cannot be less than:

a) The adjusted net profit

b) Capital deposits

c) Total liabilities

d) Sales revenue

Answer: a) The adjusted net profit

12. When does the Zakat payer’s fiscal year start?

a) After capital deposit

b) On any preferred date

c) Issuance of commercial register

d) VAT registration

Answer: c) Issuance of commercial register

13. Zakat is exempt for agricultural assets that are:

a) Held for sale

b) Intended for personal use

c) For external investment

d) Agricultural biological assets

Answer: d) Agricultural biological assets

14. Agricultural inventories meant for sale are:

a) Deductible

b) Liabilities

c) Non-zakatable

d) Zakatable assets

Answer: d) Zakatable assets

15. Agricultural inputs purchased for production purposes are:

a) Zakatable assets

b) Non-zakatable assets

c) Intangible assets

d) Current liabilities

Answer: b) Non-zakatable assets

16. The Zakat base in agriculture includes which of the following?

a) Only current liabilities

b) Fixed assets

c) Long-term liabilities

d) Inventory

Answer: c) Long-term liabilities

17. In agricultural Zakat, biological assets that provide continual benefits, like laying hens, are:

a) Deducted from Zakat base

b) Included in Zakat base

c) Taxable at 1%

d) Considered as current assets

Answer: a) Deducted from Zakat base

18. Zakat for agriculture on inventory items is applicable when:

a) Items are held for production

b) Items are for sale

c) Items are for personal use

d) Items are borrowed

Answer: b) Items are for sale

19. When Zakat is calculated for a different fiscal period, it is adjusted by:

a) Changing rate to 2%

b) Annualizing the period

c) Increasing rate to 3%

d) Reducing liabilities

Answer: b) Annualizing the period

20. For Zakat purposes, agricultural biological assets are classified as:

a) Current assets

b) Liabilities

c) Non-zakatable assets

d) Zakatable assets

Answer: c) Non-zakatable assets

21. Inventory intended for sale, such as vegetables, is:

a) Excluded from Zakat base

b) Deducted as liability

c) Counted as Zakatable asset

d) Considered intangible asset

Answer: c) Counted as Zakatable asset

22. Agricultural items that are not intended for sale include:

a) Stored grain

b) Fruits on trees

c) Livestock for milk production

d) Both b and c

Answer: d) Both b and c

23. Zakatable assets in agriculture exclude:

a) Inventories for sale

b) Livestock for breeding

c) Capital deposits

d) Revenue

Answer: b) Livestock for breeding

24. Which of the following are deductible from the Zakat base?

a) Current liabilities

b) Zakatable investments

c) Agricultural biological assets

d) Revenue

Answer: c) Agricultural biological assets

25. The calculation method used by Zakat authorities for agricultural entities is called:

a) Direct method

b) Sources of funds method

c) Revenue-based method

d) Cost method

Answer: b) Sources of funds method

26. What is the purpose of Zakat in the agricultural sector?

a) Increase production

b) Support government spending

c) Purify wealth

d) None

Answer: c) Purify wealth

27. Inventories held for sale in agriculture are considered:

a) Non-current assets

b) Current assets

c) Fixed assets

d) Capital work

Answer: b) Current assets

28. The minimum Zakat payment is 2.5% unless the fiscal period is:

a) Less than 254 days

b) More than 400 days

c) Less than 354 days

d) Exactly 365 days

Answer: c) Less than 354 days

29. Animal production includes which of the following?

a) Cultivating grains

b) Milk production

c) Tree planting

d) None

Answer: b) Milk production

30. Agricultural activities do not include:

a) Breeding animals

b) Industrial manufacturing

c) Planting crops

d) Collecting timber

Answer: b) Industrial manufacturing

31. What percentage is used to calculate Zakat annually?

a) 1.5%

b) 2%

c) 2.5%

d) 3%

Answer: c) 2.5%

32. A short financial period under 354 days is:

a) Exempt from Zakat

b) Taxed at reduced rate

c) Annualized

d) Considered a full period

Answer: a) Exempt from Zakat

33. In agriculture, which of these is considered Zakatable?

a) Agricultural inputs

b) Harvested crops held for sale

c) Capital work

d) Provisions

Answer: b) Harvested crops held for sale

34. Revenue from animal products is:

a) Excluded from Zakat

b) Included in Zakat base

c) Deducted from Zakat base

d) Non-taxable

Answer: b) Included in Zakat base

35. The agriculture sector for Zakat includes:

a) Livestock breeding

b) Manufacturing

c) Construction

d) Real estate

Answer: a) Livestock breeding

36. Agricultural biological assets held for continual yield are:

a) Liabilities

b) Non-zakatable assets

c) Zakatable assets

d) Capital

Answer: b) Non-zakatable assets

37. What happens if the fiscal period is less than 354 days?

a) Zakat is adjusted

b) Zakat is exempted

c) Liabilities are deducted

d) Capital is increased

Answer: b) Zakat is exempted

38. Agricultural items intended for sale are included as:

a) Capital reserves

b) Non-zakatable assets

c) Zakatable assets

d) Intangible assets

Answer: c) Zakatable assets

40. Which assets are non-deductible for Zakat purposes?

a) Current liabilities

b) Capital

c) Zakatable investments

d) Biological assets for use

Answer: c) Zakatable investments