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Shr 19K-1043 IRS BS-SE(A)

## FINAL EXAM

### SEC - A

Q#1: Before taking bath and ablution it is necessary to make an intention before doing it. If there is no intention then bath and ablution is not valid.

Q#2: Every work should be started by saying bismillah and it is sunnah of our Prophet (S.A.W.O) to recite it before starting ablution. If someone recites it will be rewardful.

Q#3: If someone forgets wiping <sup>hands</sup> head on whole head but he did one-quarter then ablution is valid, other not.

Q#4: Salah offering requires purity and clean place, it is not permissible to offer Salah on such ground where najis is there, also tayammum is done on pure and clean sand, therefore it is not permissible if it dried up. or what so ever.

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Q#5: Laughing in salah is not allowed. If someone laugh aloud then salah will become invalid.

Q#6: a. Qawma is the standing up position erectly after ruku.  
b. Jalsa is the sitting between the two sajdahs.

Q#7: A Loud Qirat in salah is done on Fajr, Maghrib, Isha, Friday Prayer, Eid Prayer

Q#8: A person should keep his eyes down towards the place of sajdah in qiyam, towards toes at ruku, Lap in qaidah and jalsa and shoulder while turning salam.

Q#9: According to Shariat, 77 km (48 miles) is required distance to become traveler



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Q # 10: 15 days is required stay duration required by traveller to complete prayer.

SEC- B

Q # 1

Cause of revelation:-

The verses of quran has a cause of its revelation. There are two kinds of the causes of revelation:-

i). The verse that Allah revealed on his own. Such revelation is not caused by any specific event or questions.

ii). The verse that were revealed due to any particular event with some reference ~~at~~ or to answer someone question

Example : Kind (i): Allah says in quran:-  
"And offer salah and give zakat"

Kind (ii): Allah says in quran:-

"Do not marry female associators unless they come to believe and a Momin slave girl is better than a female

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associator, even though she is liked by you"  
The above was cause by answering  
someone question.

Importance of Cause of Revelation:-

Without understanding the background  
of the quranic verse, we can not understand  
the true meaning of it.

Allah says in quran:-

"Indeed Safa and Marwah are among  
the marks of Allah. So whoever come  
to house for Hajj or perform Umrah,  
there is no sin for him if he makes  
round between them"

In the above verse, the cause was  
that there were idols placed on the  
mountain of Safa and Marwah so people  
believers hesitate to do Saee, therefore  
Allah mentioned that it is no sin  
if they perform Saee.

On the other hand, if we donot know  
its cause so anyone can interpret



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that Saee is not a wajib act although it is wajib and require must.

Therefore, it is important to know the cause of revelation.

Q # 2

(a)

Answer: This verse was revealed when a group of people other tribe visited to Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.W) for shahadah, so they reach at Prophet (S.A.W.W) house and started to knock the door and started to call him by his name loudly in order to call him outside of his house while our Prophet (S.A.W.W) was resting in his house. Thus, this was the cause of the revelation of this verse because it is not permissible to anyone to call our Prophet (S.A.W.W) directly by his name, such people had no sense.

(b)

Answer: In next verse, the solution provided was this that they should have waited for Prophet (S.A.W.W) to come out.



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Answers: The etiquettes described in the Surah are:-

- 1). Avoidance to proceed ahead in talking.
- 2). Avoidance to proceed ahead in walking.
- 3). Avoid to call your parents, teachers and elders by their name.
- 4). Avoid to disturb in their relaxation time.
- 5). Must wait for them and don't hurry.

Q # 3

Compulsory Acts:-

The compulsory acts of dry ablution are:-

- 1). Intention (niyat)
- 2). Strike both hands on earth and rubbing them on the face.
- 3). Strike both hands on earth and rubbing both forearms including elbows.

Permissible :-

The five situation in which dry ablution becomes permissible are:-



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- 1). When no water is available in the radius of 1.7 km.
- 2). When there is a fear of enemy or dangerous animal near water.
- 3). When there is no bucket or rope or something to fetch water from well and one cannot reach the water nearby.
- 4). When one doesnot have sufficient amount of money to pay for water.
- 5). When water is so little that if some does wadhv or ghusal then there is a fear of thirst.

Q # 4

Qualities of Faithful Slaves:-

Ten qualities of a faithful slaves of Allah that are mentioned in Surah-e-Furqan are as follows:-

- 1). When ignorant people speak to them they reply peacefully
- 2). They walk humbly on the earth.



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- 3). They pass their night prostrating themselves and standing before their Lord.
- 4). When they spend, they are neither extravagant nor miserly but in moderate.
- 5). Who seeks refuge from Hell
- 6). Who doesnot invoke except Allah
- 7). Who doesnot kill any person
- 8). Who doesnot witness falsehood
- 9). Who passes with dignity from abuse thing
- 10). Who doesnot fall at verses as deaf and blind ones.



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Q # 5

(a)

Answer: The literal meaning of Sawm is "To keep off". In Shariah it means "To abstain from eating, drinking and sexuality with the performance of worship from sunrise to sunset."

(b)

Answer: Benefits of Fasting are :-

- 1). Person becomes pious
- 2). Get the sincerity and devotion to Allah
- 3). Spiritual evolution
- 4). Self control
- 5). Sympathy for Needy.

(c)

Answer: The atonement of fasting are-

- 1). To free slave.
- 2). To keep fasting for sixty days continuously.
- 3). Feed sixty needy people twice (quantity must be sadaqa-e-fitr).

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(d)

Answers: • If anyone is sick or ill, then he will perform the fast after recovery from illness.

- If anyone can not do fast due to old age then he will pay Ranson that is equal to Sadqa-e-Fitr.

Q # 6

(a)

Types of Hajj:-

There are three types of Hajj

1). Hajj-e-Ibraad:-

In Hajj-e-Ibraad, the intention is to make only for Hajj before passing meeqat and entering in Ihraam with the same intention. Umrah must not performed in month of Hajj.

2). Hajj-e-Qiraan:-

In Hajj-e-Qiraan, Umrah with Hajj is done by entering in Ihraam with



the intention of performing Umrah and Hajj. After Umrah, they have to remain in Ihram until Hajj is done.

### 3). Hajj-e-Tammatus-

In this, before passing miqat, the intention is only made for Umrah without Hajj. After arriving in Makkah and performing complete Umrah, the hair is shaved and Ihram is open. On 8<sup>th</sup> Zil-Hajj enters in Ihram with the intention of Hajj and complete the Hajj.

(b)

Acts	Hukum
1). Ihram	Farz
2). Wuqoof-e-Mina	Sunnat
3). Wuqoof-e-Arafat	Farz
4). Wuqoof-e-Muzdalifa	Wajib
5). Wuqoof-e-Mina	Sunnat
6). Rami of 1st Pillar	Wajib
7). Nahr	Wajib
8). Halaaq	Sunnat
9). Tawaf-e-Ziarat	Farz

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10). Ramī

Wajib

11). Tawaf-e-Widaa

Wajib