

FBQ1: The upward function of Quran focuses on one Supreme_____

Answer: God

FBQ2: The function of Quran that borders on human affairs from personal matters to complex international relations is called_____

Answer: Upward function

FBQ3: What is the name of the written record of all the sayings and did of Mohammad?

Answer: Hadith

FBQ4: Hadith is regarded as a commentary to_____

Answer: Quran

FBQ5: What does the Sharia leaves contained?

Answer: Quran and Hadith

FBQ6: The legal science in the sense of human interpretation of Sharia is known as _____

Answer: Fiqh

FBQ7: The Fiqh applies Sharia to new cases through _____

Answer: Qiya

FBQ8: The foundation of the Church at Copt city is attributed to _____

Answer: St Mark

FBQ9: Another name for Egypt given by the Arabian is _____

Answer: Misr

FBQ10: _____ is the meaning of Misrayim

Answer: Fortified city

FBQ11: The national basis of the Byzantine is _____

Answer: Greece

FBQ12: Constantinople, the capital of Constantine was established in _____

Answer: 330AD

FBQ13: Before the rise of Islam, the 2 super-power are _____ and _____

Answer: Byzantine and Persia

FBQ14: Another name for Byzantine empire is_____

Answer: Rum

FBQ15: Under Sharia law, Ijma means_____

Answer: Consensus

FBQ16: The Supreme God and Creator of the Zorastrians is called _____

Answer: Ahura Mazda

FBQ17: Ahura Mazda to the Zorastrians means _____

Answer: The author of life and goodness

FBQ18: According to Zorastrians, _____ is the creator of evil and death

Answer: Ahrimon

FBQ19: The religion Islam began in _____

Answer: Arabia

FBQ20: _____ was the founder of Zorastrian

Answer: Zarathustra

FBQ21: The founder of Manichaeism is called_____

Answer: Mani

FBQ22: Manichaeism is an early religion in _____

Answer: Persia

FBQ23: The Arabian traditional religion believed in an overall God called _____

Answer: Allah

FBQ24: In the Quran, the religious status of Abraham was regarded as neither a _____ nor a _____

Answer: Jew nor a Christian

FBQ25: The Christian term for Pagan is called _____

Answer: Heathen

FBQ26: Abraham in Quran 3:67 was regarded as a _____

Answer: Hanif

FBQ27: The anthropomorphic description of God in the Old Testament of the Bible was rejected by the _____

Answer:

FBQ28: _____ denied the divine nature of Jesus Christ as well as His being a saviour but holds that He was born of virgin Mary.

Answer: Quran

FBQ29: The word 'Spirit' is translated as _____ in the Quran.

Answer: Ruh

FBQ30: Ruh is described in the Quran as having both the _____ and _____ nature

Answer: Feminine and Masculine

FBQ31: According to _____ the Holy spirit can be identified with Jesus Christ

Answer: Epiphanius

FBQ32: The first Islamic scholars that came to the Yoruba land settled in _____

Answer: Ibadan

FBQ33: The term "knowledge by force" (Imo li le) was the name given to the _____ Muslims

Answer: Yoruba

FBQ34: _____ was responsible for the spread of theories of Hijra and Jihad in Northern Nigeria

Answer: Uthman Dan Fodio

FBQ35: The Sharia reflects God's knowledge about _____

Answer: Human beings

MCQ1: The life of obedience in Islam brings with it _____

Answer: Inner peace

MCQ2: The inner peace in Islam establishes real peace in _____

Answer: Society

MCQ3: Obedience to Islamic laws will enable one to enjoy lasting _____

Answer: Purity

MCQ4: The true disciples of prophet Mohammad are called _____

Answer: Muslims

MCQ5: The submission to the will of God in Islam is called _____

Answer: Al-Muslim

MCQ6: According to the Quran, what is good and compassionate?

Answer: The will of God

MCQ7: Allah's law is regarded as the most

Answer: Beneficent and equitable

MCQ8: Anyone who submit to and obey Allah is a Muslim according to

Answer: The moral state of Islam

MCQ9: The word Islam is also used for those who are seen in their worship of God to be

Answer: Monotheistic

MCQ10: The word Quran in Christian Syriac is related to

Answer: Qeryana

MCQ11: Reading or Recitation in Arabic is called

Answer: Qeryana

MCQ12: The primary source of Islamic faith is called

Answer: Quran

MCQ13: What is the standard prayer for every occasion?

Answer: Fatiha

MCQ14: Quran is said to be dynamic, practical and moderate in its

Answer: Form and character

MCQ15: The three main characteristic of Quran are

Answer: Dynamic, Practical and Moderate

MCQ16: The three functions of Quran can be described as

Answer: Inward, Outward and Upward

MCQ17: The Inward function of Quran penetrates

Answer: Innermost recess of the heart

MCQ18: Sahih is one of the collections of

Answer: Hadith

MCQ19: What is the practical application of the Hadith in its theoretical usage?

Answer: Sunna

MCQ20: What Islamic legal means stipulates the law of God and provides guidance for the regulation of life in the best interest of man?

Answer: Sharia

MCQ21: Who described Judaeo-Christianity as neither Christian nor Jews, nor Greek (pagan) but something in between?

Answer: Epiphanius

MCQ22: After the death of Mohammad, who among the successors made considerable development of religious literatures, legal studies and commentaries on the Quran (tafsir)?

Answer: Umayyad

MCQ23: The three ways by which Umayyad states generate their revenue are

Answer: Kharaj, Zakat and Jizya

MCQ24: What was the name of Mohammad's travelling companion?

Answer: Maysara

MCQ25: What was the language that replaced Coptic in most of the liturgy of the

Copt?

Answer: Arabic

MCQ26: The Arab cultural life was initially dominated by

Answer: Oral literature

MCQ27: Who were the early inhabitants of Palestine?

Answer: Canaanite

MCQ28: Judeo-Christianity was condemned by

Answer: Paul

MCQ29: Why did the Judaeo-Christian devoted themselves to daily ablutions?

Answer: To obtain cure from illness

MCQ30: What was the principal source of Judaeo-Christianity?

Answer: Pseudo-Clementine

MCQ31: How many categories of people were entitled to succeed Mohammad after his demise?

Answer: 4

MCQ32: The official language of the Misrayim is called

Answer: Coptic

MCQ33: What was the predominant religion of the Byzantine since the time of Constantine?MCQ34: The official language of the Byzantine empire was

Answer: Greek

MCQ35: The Constantinople was separated from the Constantine after the death of

Answer: Theodosius