



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2014/2015**

COURSE NAME : ISLAMIC STUDIES

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DURATION : 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION : A) ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN OMR
FORM PROVIDED
B) DO NOT BRING THE PAPER
QUESTION OUT OF EXAMINATION
HALL

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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF NINETEEN (19) PAGES

Questions 5 and 6 refer to the verses of the Quran in Statement 1 below.

Statement 1

O ye who believe, enter into Islam (with) all its rules and law"
(al-Baqarah: 208)

- Q5** What is the lesson learnt from the Statement 1 above?
- A Islam is the religion of revelation
 - B The believers will be rewarded paradise
 - C Islam is the religion accepted by Allah S.W.T.
 - D The believers will wholeheartedly accept Islam
- Q6** Which of the following is the characteristic of a Muslim who has a relationship with Quranic verses in Statement 1 above?
- A Reject absolutely other religion than Islam
 - B To follow the rules of Islam totally in all the business of life
 - C Recognize that the rules are determined in accordance with human nature
 - D Trust only in Allah S.W.T. and the prophethood of Prophet Muhammad S.A.W.
- Q7** Which of the following statements explain that Islam is syumul?
- I Having complete laws and regulations
 - II Embraces all human life, be it physical or spiritual
 - III In accordance for practice by all people around the world
 - IV Its teachings cover business in the world and the hereafter
- A I, II and III only
 - B I, II and IV only
 - C II, III and IV only
 - D I, II, III dan IV
- Q8** What is the Islamic principle which refers to the individual belief towards Islam?
- A Faith
 - B Shariah
 - C Character
 - D Maqasid al-Syariah

- Q9** What is the meaning of ijmak?
- A Consent of the mujtahid to determine an Islamic law
 - B Consensus of all mujtahid to determine an Islamic law
 - C Consent of the mujtahid to determine an agreed law after the death of Prophet Muhammad S.A.W.
 - D Consensus of all mujtahid after the death of Prophet Muhammad S.A.W. at a time of an Islamic law
- Q10** Which of the following are types of ijmak?
- A Ijmak *sorih* and ijmak *aula*
 - B Ijmak *sukuti* and ijmak *jaliy*
 - C Ijmak *sorih* and ijmak *sukuti*
 - D Ijmak *sukuti* and ijmak *musawi*
- Q11** What is meant by al-Furqan?
- A Warning
 - B Information
 - C Guidance to mankind
 - D Boundary between haq and batil

Questions 12 to 14 are based on Table 1 below. Choose the correct answer.

Table 1

A	<i>Istihsan</i>
B	<i>Istishab</i>
C	<i>Sad al-Zaraie</i>
D	<i>Masalih al-Mursalah</i>

- Q12** What is the source of law to decide on the basis of the principle of the common good on a matter which is not stated in al-Quran and Hadith clearly?
- Q13** What are the sources of law that set aside a law which has a basis of an article by taking additional law stronger and more powerful than the first law on the basis of syara' edivence that allows such action?
- Q14** What are the sources of law that maintains the previous law as long as there is no strong evidence (dalil) that changes the law?

Q15 What is a Hadith *Maudu'*?

- A Hadith which is solely man-made
- B Hadith which has weaknesses either matan or sanad
- C Hadith which matan or sanad with trusted to have quality and strong
- D Hadith which reported by most of high quality reporters hence avoid any mistakes

Q16 What are the other names of the al-Quran?

- I al-Zikr
- II al-Kitab
- III al-Tanzil
- IV al-Furqan

- A I, II and III only
- B I, II and IV only
- C II, III and IV only
- D I, II, III dan IV

Q17 Why the earliest generation of Muslims did not require specialized knowledge to understand the verses of the Quran?

- I Prophet S.A.W. was the reference point
- II The Prophet S.A.W. did not provide an opportunity for friends to interpret Islam
- III Muslims have not been exposed to situations and conditions that require specific knowledge to solve problems of the people
- IV The early generation of Muslims understand the Quran aptly until they did not require knowledge of support to understand the needs of revelation

- A I, II and III only
- B I, II and IV only
- C II, III and IV only
- D I, II, III dan IV

Q18 Who is the founder to the knowledge of the Ulum al-Quran among the sahabah of the first century of Hijrah?

- A Ibn Mas'ud
- B Malik bin Anas
- C Umar bin Abdul Aziz
- D Hammam bin Munabbih

Q19 What is the main emphasis in the teaching of the Quran?

- A Natural human nature
- B Concept of Tawheed of Allah S.W.T.
- C Acknowledge the importance of Allah S.W.T.
- D Moral and responsibility of mankind as khalifah of Allah S.W.T.

Questions 20 and 21 are based on Table 2 below. Choose the correct answer.

Table 2

A	<i>Badi' al-Quran</i>
B	<i>Aqsam al-Quran</i>
C	<i>Hujajil al-Quran</i>
D	<i>Al-Rasm al-Quran</i>

Q20 What is the name of knowledge that discusses the various types of beauty and meaning of the parable in verses of the Quran?

Q21 What is the knowledge which coordinate the system of writing and reading in the Quran?

Q22 Why was the writing of Hadith forbidden during the time of Prophet Muhammad S.A.W.?

- I Prohibited by the Prophet himself
- II Fears of mixing up between the al-Quran and Hadith
- III The companions are still concerned about the Quran than Hadith
- IV The companions have good memory in remembering the hadith of the prophet

- A I, II and III only
- B I, II and IV only
- C II, III and IV only
- D I, II, III dan IV

Q23 What is the collection al-Hadith written in the middle of the first century of Hijrah better known as *Sahifah Hammam*?

- A *Sahifah Madinah*
- B *Sahifah Abu Nu'man*
- C *Sahifah Abu Hurairah*
- D *Sahifah Prophet S.A.W.*

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Q29 Which of the following statement are not the principles of Sunnah Wal Jamaah?

- A God can be seen in the hereafter
- B Existence of punishment in the grave and hereafter
- C Iman is a matter of the fixed and unchangeable in the soul
- D The believers who commit great sin will be punished in the hereafter

Q30 Who are the figures who pioneered the Ahli Sunnah Wal Jamaah?

- A Abu Hasan al-Ash'ari and Wasil bin Ata'
- B Abu Hasan al-Ash'ari and Abu Ali al-Jubai
- C Abu Mansur al-Maturidi and Wasil bin Ata'
- D Abu Hasan al-Ash'ari and Abu Mansur al-Maturidi

Q31 Which group uses the *Ta'wil* method for the *Mutashabihat* verses?

- A Salaf
- B Khalaf
- C Murji'ah
- D Khawarij

Q32 Which of the following are manhaj aqidah Ahli Sunnah Wal Jamaah?

- I Stay firm with the al-Quran and Hadith
 - II Stay firm with the principle of al-Salaf al-Soleh
 - III Whenever there is any conflict of views they will refer to the nas shara'
 - IV They did not condemn and claim disbelievers to those who are not in line with them
- A I, II and III only
 - B I, II and IV only
 - C II, III and IV only
 - D I, II, III and IV

Q33 Why did the Muktazilah founders act out of the Sunnah Wal Jamaah?

- A Reject the teacher's point of view that the Quran is not a creature
- B Undermines the view that humans can see God in hereafter life with our own eyes
- C Conflicted views with the teacher regarding the state in the hereafter for those who commit great sins
- D Do not agree with the proposed organised Tahkim as a reconciliation between the supporters of Ali and Muawiyah

Q34 What is the belief that associated with Imam Mahdi beliefs in Shi'a?

- A Qiamah
- B Imamah
- C Tawasul
- D Nubuwwah

Q35 What is the exact meaning of astray teaching?

- A Teaching or practice brought by Muslims or non-Muslims, explaining the teachings and practice of the teachings of Islam that is contradictory to the faith and shariah
- B Teachings or practices carried by Muslims or non-Muslims, explaining the teaching and practice of the teachings of other religions and it out of the faith and shariah
- C Teachings or practices carried by Muslims or non-Muslims, explaining the teachings and the practice based on the teachings of Islam, even though it is contrary to the faith and shariah
- D Teachings or practices carried by Muslims or non-Muslims, explaining the teachings and practices are not based on the teachings of Islam as it is not contrary to the faith and shariah

Q36 Which of the following beliefs influenced the birth of the flow *Mujassimah* and *Mushabbihat*?

- A Hindu, Buddhist and Sikh
- B Jewish, Christian and Majusi
- C Kharijites, Shi'a and Mu'tazilah
- D Qadariyah, Jabariyah and Imamiyah

Q37 What is the difference between *Mujassimah* and *Mushabbihat*?

- A *Mujassimah* say God has a mass while *Mushabbihat* equates God with creatures
- B *Mushabbihat* say God has a mass while *Mujassimah* equates God with creatures
- C *Mushabbihat* states God has full power over beings while *Mujassimah* denies the authority of God's blessing
- D *Mujassimah* states God has full power over beings while *Mushabbihat* denies the authority of God's blessing

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Questions 38 and 39 refer to the verses of the Quran in Statement 2.

Statement 2

"And if you fear not being fair towards female orphans (when you marry them) then marry (with) Whoever you love from women (other); two, three or four, but if you are worried you will not be able to be fair (between wives) then (marry) one only "

(al-Nisa ': 3)

- Q38** What is the interpretation that supports the practice of polygamy by Darul Arqam in Statement 2 above?
- A It is to ensure that one can be fair then he should practice polygamy
 - B It is not obliged to be fair if the polygamy involves female orphaned girls
 - C Marriage should be started with the polygamy of two and followed by three and four
 - D Polygamy without limitation provided that the women who are to be married are among female orphans
- Q39** Why do most women followers of Darul Arqam are easy to accept the act of polygamy?
- A They are provided with various facilities in terms of material if the husband has many wives
 - B They are given a noble position in Darul Arqam if the woman agrees to accept polygamy
 - C They are reminded of the rewards in the hereafter if they allow their husband to polygamy even if he is unable to be fair
 - D They are guaranteed to get the convenience of living in the world and the hereafter for allowing their husbands to practice polygamy
- Q40** What is the claim that the liberal schools of thought fought in the freedom of religion and belief?
- I The freedom to change religion
 - II Equality of rights for all religions
 - III The freedom of marriage with a different religion
 - IV Descendants of a person is determined by religion
- A I, II and III only
 - B I, II and IV only
 - C II, III and IV only
 - D I, II, III and IV

- Q41** Who is the prominent Fiqh mujtahid scholar who was born from among the *Fuqaha al-Hadith*?
- A Malik bin Anas
 - B Said Ibn Musayib
 - C Urwah Ibn Zubair
 - D Abu Bakar al-Siddiq
- Q42** Who is the prominent Fiqh mujtahid scholar who interested in *Fuqaha al-Ra'y*?
- A Ahmad bin Hanbal
 - B Nu'man bin Thabit
 - C Abdullah Ibn Mas'ud
 - D Aswad Ibn Yazid al-Nakhaie
- Q43** What is the knowledge used to discharge a fiqh law (*istinbat*)?
- A Usul Fiqh
 - B Usul Ahkam
 - C Usul Da'wah
 - D Usul Mazahib
- Q44** Who is the imam Mazhab known as *al-Imam al-A'zam*?
- A Imam Malik
 - B Imam Syafi'i
 - C Imam Abu Hanifah
 - D Imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal
- Q45** What are the factors that cause the appearance of a sect of jurisprudence?
- I The differences on expertise in a given field of knowledge
 - II The differences in understanding and interpreting the Hadith
 - III The differences in the experience undergone by scholars in discharging a law
 - IV The differences in understanding and interpreting some of the verses of the Quran
- A I, II and III only
 - B I, II and IV only
 - C II, III and IV only
 - D I, II, III dan IV

Questions 46 and 47 refer to Statement 3.

Statement 3

While in Egypt, he was the author of the book *al-Flyers*. This is the first book written by him which deals with policy knowledge in Islamic law. In addition to the books, he has also produced the book *al-Jama' To*, *al-Umm*, *al-Imla al-Saghir*, *al-Amaal al-Kabir*, *Mukhtasar al-Muzani* and *Mukhtasar al-Buwaiti*. He also introduced to the students *a New Sect Of Masri* or *Sect Jadid*.

- Q46** Who is the famous madhab scholar stated in Statement 3 above?
- A Imam Syafi'i
 - B Imam Maliki
 - C Imam Hanafi
 - D Imam Hanbali
- Q47** What is the contribution of the scholars to the Muslim community?
- A As a reference to the aqidah of Muslims
 - B Devote one's self to dominate the field of fiqh
 - C To create a new aqidah thoughts among Muslims
 - D As a reference to problems of jurisprudence among Muslims
- Q48** What is the name of the book narrated by Imam Maliki?
- A *Al-Fatawa*
 - B *Al-Musnad*
 - C *Al-Muwatta'*
 - D *Al-Aalim wa al-Muta'allim*
- Q49** What is the basis of muamalat in Islam?
- A Rules that link people with property
 - B Code to meet human needs for mutual agreement
 - C Procedure of relationship between man and Allah S.W.T.
 - D Rules to meet human needs based on laws of Allah S.W.T.

Q54 What is the wisdom behind the implementation of *al-Qard* in Islam?

- I To support practices among Muslims in the loan
 - II To reduce the burden of those who are in trouble
 - III To eliminate tyranny occurring by subtracting the riba'
 - IV To encourage practices such as helping among each other
-
- A I, II and III only
 - B I, II and IV only
 - C II, III and IV only
 - D I, II, III and IV

Q55 What does the word Takaful in English?

- A Savings
- B Security
- C Guarantee
- D Contribution

Q56 Why the takaful is allowed in Islam?

- I Not intended to solely make profits
 - II Not oriented to the sale and purchase contract
 - III In the form of business which is solely profit oriented
 - IV In the form of contributions to individuals who suffer from misfortunes
-
- A I, II and III only
 - B I, II and IV only
 - C II, III and IV only
 - D I, II, III and IV

Q57 What is the main goal of the implementation of Islamic Criminal Law?

- A Recovery
- B Prevention
- C Conviction
- D Condemnation

- Q58** Which statement does not explain about *al-Jinayah* or *al-Jarimah* from the perspective of Islam?
- A Refers to all forms of offence as determined on the basis of the rights of Allah S.W.T.
 - B Islamic Criminal law created to protect religion, life, intellect, lineage and property
 - C All acts banned by Islamic law either regarding religion, life, intellect, lineage and property
 - D Refers to punishment, applicable to humans that violates the rights of Allah S.W.T., individual rights and the rights of God and individual
- Q59** What is the way to convict unmarried adulterers (*ghairu muhsin*) in Islam?
- A *Qarinah* or proof
 - B Pledge of the accused
 - C The evidence of two witnesses
 - D Declaration by the two witnesses
- Q60** What is the punishment for adulterers *muhsan*?
- A Murdered
 - B Put on exile
 - C Stoned to death
 - D Whipped a hundred times and put on exile
- Q61** What is the condition that allows Hudud charges to be dropped from people who consume alcohol?
- A Not forced
 - B Occur vagueness
 - C Not in the case of emergenc
 - D Aware it is prohibited (haram)
- Q62** What is the punishment for robbery and murder?
- A Put to death and crossed
 - B Put to death and impaled
 - C Put to death and crucified
 - D Whipped a hundred times and put on exile

- Q63** What is the punishment for Non-Muslims criminal under the Islamic Criminal Law?
- A Qisas
 - B Diyat
 - C Ta'zir
 - D Hudud
- Q64** What is the meaning of *qazaf*?
- I To make accusations aimed at humiliating someone
 - II To throws charges of adultery without proof and witnesses to good people
 - III To make allegations of adultery which aims to deny a person's descendants
 - IV To make accusations of adultery to the women and men who are unmarried
- A I, II and III only
 - B I, II and IV only
 - C II, III and IV only
 - D I, II, III and IV
- Q65** Which one is not the definition of ethics?
- A Knowledge that can explain the good things and bad things
 - B Knowledge that can arrange communication among mankind
 - C Knowledge about the final goal from all the efforts put among mankind
 - D Knowledge of one's capability to carry out the responsibility trusted to him
- Q66** Which statement most accurately describes the claim to work in Islam?
- A Work is a tool to get wealth to help the poor
 - B Work to establish silaturahmi among one another
 - C Work can harvest the attitude to worship diligently
 - D Work to improve the living standards in a halal way
- Q67** What is meant by working with determination to subjugate oneself to Allah S.W.T.?
- A Working with confidence and blessings
 - B Working hard even though with no compliment
 - C Working diligently to follow the commands of Allah S.W.T.
 - D Working with full determination to contribute ideas to the community

- Q68** How do you define the act of worship in Islam?
- A Allow independent relations between men and women
 - B Do not do things that are banned while performing a job
 - C Do not take care of the boundaries of halal and haram while performing a job
 - D Work hard to achieve one's goal without taking into account the halal and haram
- Q69** What is meant by individual ethics from an Islamic perspective?
- A Outline what can be done or cannot be done by the individual Muslim in its chosen profession
 - B Collection of values in an individual Muslim that distinguishes between right and wrong, good and bad
 - C Quality related to honesty of an individual Muslim who always stick to the truth based on the Quran and the Hadith
 - D Guideline for the individual Muslim to carry out its duties covering right and wrong, good and bad, what should and can be done based on the Quran and the Hadith
- Q70** Which of the following Quality Control team culture associated with Islamic work ethics?
- A Always work with diligent and efficient
 - B Always avoid from doing any mistakes while on duty
 - C Always strive to achieve the quality of work that has been set
 - D Always make continuous improvement to achieve quality of work
- Q71** What is the manifestation of organization integrity?
- A Desktop File
 - B Customer Charter
 - C Quality Management Organisation
 - D Mission and Vision of Organization
- Q72** What can be understood from the concept of accountability?
- A Trust
 - B Wisdom
 - C Confidence
 - D Transparency

Q73 What is a factor that obligated a husband to provide living (nafkah)?

- A The wife has no fix income
- B When the wife does not work
- C A husband with excess property
- D A valid marriage according to Islamic Law

Q74 What is matrimonial property?

- A Property owned by the wife during the marriage
- B Property owned by the husband during the marriage
- C Property owned by husband and wife after the marriage
- D Property owned by husband and wife during the marriage

Q75 Which are the appropriate steps to educate a nusyuz wife?

- I Boycott of bed
- II Hit with no harm
- III Advice and admonition
- IV Cut off the daily budget

- A I, II and III only
- B I, II and IV only
- C II, III and IV only
- D I, II, III dan IV

Q76 What rights fall in the event of divorce over a nusyuz wife?

- A Mutaah
- B Hadanah
- C Maintenance iddah
- D Matrimonial property

Q77 What are the following conditions which caused his wife to drop hadanah?

- I Poor
- II Crazy
- III Murtad
- IV Not closing 'aurah'

- A I, II and III only
- B I, II and IV only
- C II, III and IV only
- D I, II, III and IV

Section 78 and 79 refer to Statement 4.

Statement 4

Ahmad a frail senior citizen who lives with his wife in a village. He has three children who are now adults. His wife's illness has made her life unmanageable. He intends to marry a young girl in the village as a second wife to help manage her life.

- Q78** What is the law of marriage for Ahmad?
- A Sunat
 - B Harus
 - C Wajib
 - D Makruh
- Q79** What is the most appropriate step to be done by Ahmad?
- I Hire a maid
 - II Live with his children
 - III Continue to polygamy
 - IV Work hard to better himself as a person
- A I, II and III only
 - B I, II and IV only
 - C II, III and IV only
 - D I, II, III and IV
- Q80** What is the most lessons learnt of polygamy in Islam?
- A Help the women
 - B Increase the family conflict
 - C Enhance the joy of family life
 - D Avoid somebody from doing evil

- END OF QUESTIONS -