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1. 'By Him who dominates my soul I swear that you are the Prophet of this nation ... you will be abused and you will be persecuted. If I should ever live to see that day, I shall surely help the cause of Allāh'. Who made the statement above?
   A. Muhammaed Husayn Haikai
   B. Waraqah b. Nawfal
   C. ‘Abdul Muttalib
   D. Abbās b. Mirdas

2. The ninth year of hijrah is known as the year of
   A. Deputation  
   B. Elephant
   C. Peace  
   D. Aqabah

3. After the Prophet (S.A.W) had migrated to al-madīnah, the first two major wars he fought against the Makkans were
   A. Badr and Hudabiyyah
   B. Uhud and Khaybar
   C. Khandaq and Mu’tah
   D. Badr and Uhud.

4. The Prophet's uncle who lost his life in the battle of Badr was
   A. Hamzah  
   B. Abbās
   C. Abū Ta‘lib  
   D. Abū Jahl

5. The Quaysh boycotted Banū Hāshim because they
   A. had all accepted Islam
   B. refused to accept Islam
   C. planned to migrate to Yathrib with the Prophet (S.A.W)
   D. protected the Prophet (S.A.W) and refused to surrender him.

6. The success of the business venture which Muhammed (S.A.W) carried out for Khadījah was due mainly to
   A. Khadījah's love for him
   B. the fact that he was a prophet
   C. his dedication and honesty
   D. the skill and hardwork of his assistants.

7. The social reforms witnessed by Arabia during the life time of the Prophet (S.A.W) included the
   A. abolition of slave ownership
   B. improvement in slave/master relations
   C. modification of the practice of infanticide.
   D. universal recognition of the Arabs as the superior race.

8. The treaty of al-Hudaybiyyah was expected to last
   A. ten years  
   B. three years
   C. ten months  
   D. six months

9. The Khulafā’ al-Rashīdīn reigned between
   A. A.D. 632 and 661
   B. A.D. 622 and 632
   C. A.D. 610 and 661
   D. A.D. 632 and 750.

10. The conversion of ‘Umar b. al-Khattāb was a turning point in the history of Islam because
    A. it encouraged the actualization of the Prophet's mission
    B. the entire Quraysh were immediately converted to Islam
    C. he publicly announced his migration to al-Madinah and was not challenged
    D. the boycott of Banū Hāshim was terminated

11. The battle of Siffin led to the emergence of
    A. Khawārij  
    B. Ahl al-Sunnah
    C. Munāfiqūn  
    D. Umayyads

12. During the reign of Caliph ‘Ali, the seat of administration moved from al-Madīnah to
    A. Basra  
    B. Damasus
    C. Mecca  
    D. Kūfah.

13. The first Qur’ānic verse revealed, instructed the Prophet (S.A.W) to
    A. engage in preaching and warning
    B. seek knowledge through reading
14. The Sūrah that tells us the story of how the Ka'abah was delivered from destruction is  
A. al-Fātihah  B. al-'Ālq  
C. al-Fīl  D. ‘Abasa  

15. In Sūrat an-Nās, protection was sought from the evils of  
A. men and women  
B. husband and wife  
C. men and jinn  
D. male and female.  

16. Reference to a special night is made in Sūrat  
A. ad.-Duhā  B. al-Tin  
C. al-Fālaq  D. al-Qadr.  

17. The verse Wa la sawfa yu't ḥan la dhikruka is immediately preceded by  
A. a lam yajidka yatūman fa ‘āwā  
B. wa rafa nā laka dhikruka  
C. Walal-ākhiratu khayrun laka minal ūlā  
D. thumma latus alunna yawma idhin ‘anin-na im.  

18. A Makkan Sūrah with the man objective of reassuring the prophet (S.A.W.) at a time of distress is  
A. at-Takāzhur  B. ad-Duhā  
C. al-Kāfirūn  D. al-mā ūn.  

19. The verse (Q. 17.23) warns against  
A. insulting parents  
B. underfeeding parents  
C. beating parents  
D. deserting parents.  

20. Sūratul-Kawthar concerns the Prophet’s  
A. birthday  
B. marriage to Khadijah  
C. loss of his son  

21. In the verse Yā ayyuhal - ladhīna āmanū lā taqrabus-salāta wa antum sukārā (Q. 4.43) Allāh is asking the Muslims not to attempt to  
A. sleep when it is prayer time  
B. pray when they are in prayer  
C. eat when they are in prayer  
D. pray when at war.  

22. The verse (Q. 95.8)  
Alīnna lā ḥakkūna al-ḥakīmīn.  
means ‘Is Allah not’  
A. a good judge?  
B. our judge?  
C. the best of judges?  
D. the Head of all Judges?  

23. The official compilation of Hadith was initiated by  
A. Abū Bakr al-Siddīq  
B. ‘Umar b. al-khattāb  
C. ‘Umar b. Abd al-Azīz  
D. Hārūn ar-Rashīd  

24. The difference between isnād and matn is that  
A. matn is the chain of reporters, while isnād is their quality  
B. isnād is the chain of reporters, while matn is their text  
C. isnād is more important than matn  
D. isnād refers to the reliability of the reporters, while matn refers to their weaknesses  

25. The Hadīth  
………………………. Teaches that a Muslim  
A. must obey the commands of the Prophet (S.A.W)  
B. must confine himself to the established teachings of Islam
C. can contribute in developing and increasing the teaching of Islam
D. should always command what is good.

26. The expression "Man kāna yu 'minu billāhi wal yawmil 'ākhir fal yaqual khayran aw li yasmūt" means a believer should
A. desire for his neighbour what he wishes for himself
B. never be angry
C. make good utterances or keep silent
D. honour his parents.

27. 'Verily Allāh has prescribed the best behavior with regard to everything ...'
The above quotation from Hadīth 17 of an-Nawawi’s collection emphasizes the ethics of
A. Eating and drinking
B. slaughtering animals
C. behaving in public
D. matrimonial relations.

28. Which of the following does NOT belong to the group?
A. Muslim b. al-Hajjāj
B. Abdullah b. 'Umar
C. 'Abdullah b. Mas 'ūd
D. 'Umar b. al-Khattāb

29. The Prophet described as rūhullāh in the Qur‘ān.
A. Mūsā B. 'Īsā
C. Ibrāhīm D. Ismā'īl

30. "إنَّما الأَعْمَالُ بِالْنِيَاتِ" The above extract from Hadīth No. 1 of an-Nawawi is followed by

31. The main function of Angel Azrā‘īl is
A. carrying messages to the Prophets
B. causing rain to fall
C. keeping the gate of Hell
D. taking the lives of people.

32. Prophet 'Īsā spoke in the cradle and
A. cleared the conscience of the people
B. exonerated his mother
C. performed other miracles
D. silenced the people.

33. The five most important prophets in Islam were
A. Yahyā, Zakariyyā, Dāwūd, Sulayman, Adam
B. Muhammad, Nūh, Ibrāhīm, Mūsā, 'Īsā
C. Muhammad, Nūh, Dhul-kifl, Idrīs, Hārūn
D. Ibrāhīm, Mūsā, 'Īsā, 'Ādam, Ayyūb.

34. Which of the following Prophets, according to the Qur’an, lived for not less than nine hundred and fifty years?
A. 'Ādam B. Nūh
C. Ibrāhīm D. Mūsā.

35. Which of the following Prophets was an ancestor of both Arabs and Jews?
A. 'Īsā B. Dāwūd
C. Ayyūb D. Ibrāhīm

36. Iddah, the waiting period after a divorce, is
A. forty days B. three months
C. five months D. three years
37. Performing Tayammum is justified when one
A. does not like to touch water
B. is on a journey
C. is sick
D. is in a hurry.

38. Sawm is the abstinence from eating, drinking and sexual urge
A. from dawn to dusk without intention of worship
B. from morning to evening in times of distress
C. with or without the intention of worship
D. from dawn to dusk with the intention of worship.

39. In order to make Tawaf, you are required to keep the Ka'bah to your
A. left and go round it in an anticlockwise direction
B. right and go round it in a clockwise direction
C. left and go round it in a clockwise direction
D. right and move round it in an anticlockwise direction

41. One of the conditions of Sunni talâq is that it must be pronounced
A. three times consecutively
B. by the mother-in-law
C. when the wife is free from menstruation
D. with the free consent of the wife.

42. The first tawaf which a pilgrim makes when he arrives at Makkah is called tawaf
A. al – ifâdah   B. al – qudîm
C. ar – rukn   D. al – wîdâ

43. If instead of four raka’ât a devotee observes five raka’ât in salat az-Zuhur he should perform
A. Ba’diyyah   B. Qabliyyah
C. Ibâdiyyah   D. Sanâsiyyah

44. Having met all the conditions for the payment of Zakah, Mallam Ibrahîm has five hundred Naira. How much should he pay as Zakah from this amount?
A. N50.10k  B. N16.50k
C. N15.50k  D. N12.50k

45. A worshipper who remembers that he missed an obligatory step of ablution after he had finished praying will have to repeat
A. only the ablution
B. only the obligatory step
C. nothing after all
D. the ablution and the prayer.

46. The ‘Iddah period of a pregnant woman terminates at the
A. time of delivery
B. end of the third month of delivery
C. end of the mourning period
D. end of the third menstruation.

47. Of all the special prayers salat âl – Janâzah is unique because it lacks
A. takbîr   B. taslîm
C. rukû   D. wudû
48. Apart from the cleanliness of the body and clothes, the devotee who intends to pray must also ensure the cleanliness of the
A. soul  B. place  C. qiblah  D. water
26. Option C
27. Option B
28. Option A
49. A father or guardian can give out his daughter or ward in marriage under the principle of ḥibār provided that the
A. girl has attained the age of maturity  B. mother is properly informed  C. girl is a minor  D. groom does not have any physical
disability.
31. Option D
32. Option B
33. Option B
50. Sadāq is the exclusive property of the
A. husband  B. wife  C. bride’s family  D. husband and wife.
37. Option C
38. Option D
39. Option A
41. Option C
42. Option B
43. Option A
44. Option D
45. Option D
46. Option A
47. Option C
48. Option B
49. Option C
50. Option B

**UTME 1991 Answers**
1. Option B
2. Option A
3. Option D
4. Option D
5. Option D
6. Option C
7. Option B
8. Option A
9. Option A
10. Option A
11. Option A
12. Option D
13. Option B
14. Option C
15. Option C
16. Option D
17. Option C
18. Option B
19. Option A
20. Option C
21. Option B
22. Option C
23. Option C

**UTME 1992 IRK**
1. ‘La yokallifu Hāhu nafs an illā wus’ahā’
   This quotation is part of
   A. Sūrat al – Alaq
   B. Sūrat al – A’lā
   C. Ayāt al – kur’ay
   D. Ayāt Āmanar – Rasūl
2. ‘Surely, we created man of the best stature, then, we reduced him to the lowest of the low save those who believe and good works’.
   This quotation is from Surat
   A. al Asr  B. al-Alaq
3. The memorization, recording and compilation of the Qur’ān ensured its
   A. divine nature  B. divine authority
   C. authenticity  D. eternity

4. ‘Innā mā yurūdu ash-shaytānu an yūqi ‘ā baynakumul adāwata wal-baghdā fil khamr wal-maysir (Q. 5:91)
The verse quoted above enumerates the evils of
   A. wine and adultery
   B. gambling and adultery
   C. adultery and divining arrows
   D. wine and gambling.

5. One of the strong proofs of the authenticity of the Qur’ān is that
   A. the like of it has not been produced by an individual or a group of people
   B. the Arabic language in which it was revealed is still spoken
   C. it was compiled soon after its revelation
   D. it has been translated into many languages.

6. In Islam, intoxicants are
   A. forbidden even in small quantity
   B. allowed only in small quantity
   C. tolerated only during celebrations
   D. left to personal decision.

7. The Qur’anic verse
   (31:18) teaches against
   A. adultery  B. infanticide
   C. bribery  D. arrogance

8. ‘wa lam yakun lahu kufuwan ahad’
   This verse of the Qur’ān (112:4) says that Allah
   A. is childless  B. is unique
   C. has no parents  D. has no favourites.

9. ‘God was well pleased with the believers when they pledges all allegiance unto thee beneath the tree’.
This verse was revealed in connection with the
   A. battle of Badr
   B. battle of Tabūk
   C. Treaty of Hudaybiyah
   D. pledge of ‘Aqabah

10. From which chapter of the Qur’ān is the verse which declares ‘Certainly, we created man in the best make’?
    A. 87  B. 95  C. 97  D. 99

11. To maintain the quality of Taqwā one has to be
   A. wealthy  B. disciplined
   C. poor  D. a leader

12. Sahīh al — Bukhāri is regarded as the most authentic collection of Hadīth because its collector was
    A. older than any other collector of Hadīth
    B. alive during the time of the Prophet (S.A.W)
    C. the most critical of the collectors
    D. a founder of a school law.

13. Musnad is a collection of ahādīth arranged
    A. according to the names of their authorities
    B. into chapters dealing with specific topics
    C. according to word-endings
D. in alphabetical order.
14. Part of the 23rd Hadith of al-Nawawi’s collection refers to purification as a
A. half of faith
B. shining of glory
C. proof for you
D. weakest form of faith.
15. Which of the following statements completes the Hadith which says ‘He is not a faithful Muslim who eats to his fill while …’
A. he is on a journey in the month of Ramadan
B. his neighbor is hungry beside him
C. his family is sleeping hungry
D. his colleagues are waiting for him.
16. A Hadith with uninterrupted chain of authorities traced back to the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) himself is described as
A. Mutawātir
B. Mawqūf
C. Maqtū’
D. Muttasil – marfū’
17. Which of the following terms is most closely related to divorce?
A. zawāj
B. ‘iddah
C. mahr
D. idrār.
18. Kaffārah (major expiation) is compulsory upon a husband who revokes
A. Li ‘ān
B. zihār
C. Ḥilā’
D. Khul’
19. Part of the wisdom in instituting the ‘iddah in marriage is to
A. make the marriage stable
B. enable the wife to settle down
C. give chance for reconciliation
D. prevent the woman from marrying
20. The Zakāh rate to be paid on money is
A. 2 1/2 %
B. 3 1/2 %
C. 4 1/2 %
D. 5 1/2 %.
21. What percentage of the estate of a late childless wife can the Muslim husband inherit?
A. 1/2
B. 1/3
C. 1/4
D. 1/6
22. The money given out a woman at the time of contracting her marriage is known as
A. al-Mahar
B. al-Zakāh
C. al-Jizyyah
D. al-Ujrah
23. The waiting period for a divorced woman is termed
A. ‘idd
B. waqt
C. Sā ‘ah
D. ‘iddah
24. When Prophet Muhammed (S.A.W) led the Muslims in a triumphant entry into Makkah, all Makkans were assured of their safety if they entered the sacred mosque, remained indoors in their homes or
A. entered the house of Abū Sufyān
B. prostrated themselves before Muhammed (S.A.W)
C. surrendered all their belongings
D. free all detained Muslims
25. The Prophet (S.A.W) ordered some of the Muslims to emigrate to Abyssinia
A. in order to be far away from Makkah
B. because he wanted them to preach Islam to the Negus
C. in order to go beyond the reach of their persecutors
D. because Bilāl, one of the converted Muslims, was an Abyssinian.
26. The monogamous life of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) lasted for
A. 5 years
B. 10 years
C. 13 years
D. 25 years
27. The Truce of al-Hudaybiyyah included terms such as
A. payment of reparations to the Makkans by the Ummah
28. Which of the following led away a section of the Muslims army when preparations were on for the battle of Uhud?
A. Abū Lahb
B. Abū Jahl
C. ‘Abdullah b. Ubayy

29. Which of the following battles resulted in more people being converted to Islam?
A. Uhud
B. Badr
C. Hunayn
D. Khandaq

30. *Muhammad rasūlullah* in the kalimatu sh-shahādah means that Muhammed (S.A.W.) is to Allah a
A. prophet
B. messenger
C. servant
D. slave

31. Defrauding by giving too little and asking for too much is condemned in Sūrah
A. at-Tīn
B. at-Tatfīf
C. al-mā ālīn
D. al-Takāthur

32. Standing on “Arafāt is a major difference between Ḥajj and
A. Qirān
B. Tamattu
C. Ifrād
D. ‘Umrah.

33. When you read loudly while praying Zuhr in one of the rak‘āt, you are expected to
A. repeat your prayer
B. make a qablī sujūd
C. make a ba‘dī sujūd
D. recite the qunūt.

34. Those to benefit from the proceeds of Zakah include
A. old men and women
B. officers employed to administer it
C. under-aged children
D. self-employed low-income earners.

35. The last sentence in the *Talbiyah* is
A. Labbayka Allahuma labbayka
B. Lā sharika laka
C. Innal Hamda wa n – Ni ‘mata laka wal – mulk
D. Labbayka lā sharika lākā labbayka

36. One of the conditions for performing the Ḥajj is the
A. ability to read the Qur‘ān and write the Qur‘ānic verses
B. religiousness of the person
C. ability to finance the journey
D. ability to travel by air.

37. A Muslim who joins the Imām while he is rising from the last rukū‘ of the last rak‘ah has to
A. repeat the rak‘ah as if he did not join in it
B. complete the remaining except the last rak‘ah
C. continue the prayer and thereafter observe all the rak‘āt
D. end up the prayer with the Imām.

38. In which verse of the Qur‘ān are women directed to dress modestly?
A. 5 : 3
B. 24 : 31
C. 55.10
D. 112 : 4.

39. Superstitious beliefs are not compatible with Islamic principles because they are
A. related to culture and tradition
B. usually contrary to the concept of Īmān
C. often found among non-Arabs
D. encouraged by other scripture religions

40. Prophet Mūsā (A.S.) went to the sacred valley where he
A. received divine directives
B. destroyed the golden calf
41. **Kalimatu sh — shahādah** is the first pillar of Islam, the second being
   A. pilgrimage to Makkah
   B. payment of Zakāh
   C. fasting in the month of Ramadan
   D. observance of the five daily prayers.

42. What is ājmā in Islamic law?
   A. Consensus of opinion
   B. Analogical deduction
   C. Differences of opinion
   D. Minority opinion.

43. The sources of the Sharī‘ah include
   A. Qur'ān, Hadīth and common law
   B. Hadīth, Qiyās and parliamentary proceedings
   C. Qiyās, Ta‘wīl and Falsafah
   D. Qur‘ān, ājmā and Qiyās.

44. Which of the following are secondary sources of the Sharī‘ah?
   A. Qur‘ān and Hadīth
   B. ājmā ' and Qiyās
   C. Qur‘ān and Qiyās
   D. Qiyās and Hadīth.

45. Imām Ash-shāfī‘ī studied under two of his predecessors. These are
   A. Abū Hurayrah and Malik
   B. Mālik and Abū Hanīfah
   C. Abū Hanīfah and ‘Umar
   D. ‘Umar and Abū Bakr.

46. The earliest written records of West African history were written in Arabic because
   A. West Africa was colonized by the Arabs
   B. Arabic was the first written language which West Africans came in contact with
   C. several Arabic schools existed in West African shortly after the advent of Islam
   D. all rulers of West Africa had embraced Islam.

47. The first Islamic university established in West Africa was in
   A. Aghades
   B. Sankore
   C. Timbuktu
   D. Gao.

48. The initial spread of Islam in West Africa can be described as generally
   A. rapid and systematic
   B. rapid and thorough
   C. slow but peaceful
   D. peaceful and systematic.

49. The jurist who made Ṭasawwuf compatible with the Sharī‘ah was
   A. ibn Sīnā
   B. ibn Khaldūn
   C. Ar-Rāzi
   D. al-Ghazzālī.

50. The first Ṣumayyad caliph was
   A. ‘Abdullah b. ‘Umar
   B. ‘Umar b. Abdul Azīz
   C. Walīd b. Yazīd
   D. Mu‘awiya b. Abi Sufyān.

**UTME 1992 ANSWERS**

1. Option D
2. Option C
3. Option C
4. Option D
5. Option A
6. Option A
7. Option D
8. Option B
9. Option D
10. Option B
11. Option B
12. Option C
13. Option A
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**UTME 1993**

1. To ensure the authenticity of the compiled text of the Holy Qur'an, extracts written on various materials were cross-checked with texts
   A. written by the Prophet (S.A.W) himself
   B. recalled from memory by early memorizers
   C. delivered by angel Jiril to the Prophet (S.A.W)
   D. written by Zayd bin Thabit

2. Which of the following terms portrays the Qur'an as a healing for man's spiritual and moral waywardness?
   A. al-Burhān
   B. al-Maw'izah
   C. ash-Shifa'
   D. ar-Rahmah

3. In Sūrat al-Mā'in (Q.107), we learn that a good believer should not
   A. repulse the orphan
   B. harm a fellow Muslim
   C. tell lies
   D. assist in wrongdoing.

4. The expression appears in Sūrat al-Kāfīrūn
   A. once
   B. twice
   C. three times
   D. four times.

5. The expressions Iqra', 'allama and al-qalam in Sūrat al-‘Alaq emphasize the importance of
   A. humility
   B. knowledge
   C. worship
   D. generosity.

6. Identify the sūrah to which the following āyah belongs.
   A. at-Tin
   B. al-Fajr
   C. ad-Duhā
   D. al-‘Alaq

7. In the hadīth that ends with '...piety is based right here ...', the Prophet (S.A.W.) meant the
A. hand  B. heart  
C. city of Makkah  D. city of al-Madînah

8. *Asmā’* ar — *rijāl* is a term used by scholars of 
A. jurisprudence  B. hadīth  
C. usūl  D. history.

9. ‘It is most hateful in the sight of Allah that you say that which you do not’ (Q. 61:3). The main teaching of the verse above is honesty in 
A. deeds  B. words  
C. words and deeds  D. deeds and worship

10. The goal of luqmâns counsel to his son: ....

As contained in *sūrah* 31:13 is to 
A. discourage pride  
B. encourage goodness to parents  
C. warn against finding partners for Allah  
D. uphold the principle of justice.

11. *Imām* Mālik Ibn Anās was born in 
A. Makkah  B. al-Madīnah  
C. Kūfah  D. Basra.

12. The authenticity of a hadīth may be faulted if 
A. its wording is too close to the text of the Qur’ān  
B. it is longer than a verse of the Qur’ān  
C. its narrator was not from Makkah  
D. it contradicts a Qur’ānic injunction.

13. In the Islamic belief system, the opposite of Tawhīd is 
A. Qadar  B. Qadā’  
C. Shirk  D. Shukr.

14. The divine attribute of omnipotence is implied in 
A. as-Samī  B. al-Basīr  
C. al-Qadīr  D. al-‘Alīm.

15. ‘Say: I am but a man like yourselves, (but) The inspiration has come to me …’ (Q. 18:110) In relation to *Kalimat sh-shahādah*, the verse quoted above 
A. traces the origin of the expression  
B. is a summary of the content  
C. emphasizes a part of the content  
D. proves that any other prophet could take the place of Muhammed (S.A.W)

16. ‘Still less can their knowledge comprehend the hereafter …’ (Q. 27:66). This verse of the Qur’ān implies that 
A. man’s knowledge of the Hereafter can only be partial  
B. most men do not believe in the Hereafter  
C. man’s comprehension of the expectations in the Hereafter is a always on the decrease  
D. it is difficult to deceive in the Hereafter.

17. According to Islamic teachings, angels are 
A. like human beings  
B. of divine nature  
C. a class of jinns  
D. loyal servants of Allah

18. The prophet whose wife was impious and consequently suffered the same calamity with the unbelievers was 
A. Shu’aib  B. Yūsuf  
C. Mūsā  D. Lūt.

19. The prophet who son was drowned in a flood along with the unbelievers was 
A. Sālih  B. Nūh  
C. Yūsuf  D. Yūnus.

20. An aspect of the Nigerian culture which may be regarded as shirk is 
A. excessive spending at burial ceremonies  
B. worship of ancestors
C. signing and dancing in public
D. ceremonies involving social interaction between boys and girls.

21. According to Qur’an 4:48, to set up partners with Allah is a great offence which Allah will not forgive
A. except the Prophet (S.A.W) intercedes
B. until He has forgiven all other sins
C. except the offender repents
D. even if He forgives all other sins.

22. Fortune telling is un-Islamic
A. only when it is done by non-Muslims
B. when Islamic scriptures are not used for it
C. only in matters relating to religious practices.
D. at all times and in all matters.

23. In Sūrat al-falaq, the Qur’an refers to an element of witchcraft and the
A. evils of back-biting
B. mischief of created beings
C. evils of jinns and men
D. mischief of the envious one.

24. Accountability is an act of worship
A. though it is not mentioned in the Qur’an
B. because it is specifically mentioned in the Qur’an
C. being one of the fundamental principles of Islam
D. in matters relating to religious rites.

25. The second hadith in an-Nawawi’s collection teaches that it is righteousness to worship Allah as if
A. one would die the following day
B. He would punish one on the spot
C. one was seeing Him physically
D. one would live forever.

26. At the end of his prayer, how may sitting for at-tashahud are expected of someone who misses two rak’ats in a congregational salāt al-Maghrib?
A. Four B. Three
C. Two D. One.

27. An adult Muslim travels 300km by road during the month of Ramadān and arrives at his destination on the same day. He spends three days and returns on the fifth day. He is allowed to defer his fasting of the
A. first day B. last day
C. first and last days D. first to the last days.

28. The text of talbiyah in ḥājj emphasizes the pilgrim’s
A. readiness to observe the rites of ḥājj to the end
B. realization of the uniqueness of the rites of ḥājj
C. recognition of Allah’s absolute authority
D. aspiration for a reward.

29. A woman in her menstrual period
A. is not exempted from all forms of ‘ibādah
B. is exempted from all forms of ‘ibādah
C. has options to do ‘ibādah
D. can only perform the obligatory prayers.

30. Qur’an 2:193 enjoins believers to fight unbelievers in the course of Allah if it takes that to
A. be recognized by the unbelievers
B. get rid of the unbelievers
C. defend themselves against transgression
D. strengthen the Muslim treasury.

31. According to Qur’an 6:160, while bad deeds would be rewarded in the same measure, good deeds would be rewarded
A. half measure B. ten-fold
32. The doctrine of trinity is regarded in Islam as a form of
A. *shirk*  B. *kufr*
C. *nifāq*  D. *zulm*.

33. While polygamy is permitted in *Sūrah 4:3, Sūrah 4:129*
A. limits the practice to Imams
B. modifies it
C. highlights problems inherent in it
D. promises reward for its practice.

34. The practice of comparing the back of one’s wife to that of one’s mother as a method of divorce was known as
A. *faskh*  B. *liān*
C. *zihār*  D. *ilā*

35. In Islamic law on divorce, the custody of a child aged two years or less is normally conceded to the
A. father  B. mother
C. aunt  D. grandmother

36. In Islamic law of inheritance, the brother of a deceased person who had a son is to
A. take a larger share of the inheritance
B. take half of the share of the son
C. get equal share with the son
D. be excluded from inheritance.

37. Which one of the following actions may be regarded as *Mubāḥ*?
A. Acquisition of knowledge
B. Smoking
C. *Salāt* *as−Shaf*
D. Shaking hands while greeting.

38. The *sharía* contrasts with the common law because the former is
A. flexible  B. universal
C. temporal  D. immutable.

39. The *Sunni* school of thought noted for resorting frequently to the use of personal opinion was that of *Imām*
A. *Mālik*  B. Abū Hanīfah
C. Shafi  D. Hambal.

40. In the Islamic economic system, *baytuk māl* is equivalent to the
A. commercial bank
B. public treasury
C. common market
D. community bank.

41. ‘And consult them in the affairs ...’ (*Qur’ān 3:159*). This expression emphasizes the importance of the principle of
A. *shūrā*  B. *mu'amalah*
C. *tatfī*  D. *bay'ah*

42. The pre-Islamic practice of *shigār* which was abolished by Islam meant
A. trade by barter
B. exchange of female slaves
C. exchange of sisters in wedlock
D. gambling.

43. In the course of *hijjat'l−widā*, Muslims were taught to
A. shun alcohol and games of chance
B. pay *zakāh* regularly and fast annually
C. treat women and domestic servants kindly
D. ensure promptness and impartiality in the dispensation of justice.

44. Compared with the situation in *Makkah* before *Hijrad*, the *da'wah* in *al-Madīna* was more
A. persecution oriented
B. of an internal affair of believers
C. far-reaching
D. intensive but less successful.

45. The Caliph who appointed the *shūrā* Council to produce a successor after his death was
A. Abū Bakr as−Siddīq
B. ‘Umar b. Khattāb
C. ‘Uthmān b. ‘Affān
D. ‘Alī b. Abī Ṭālīb

Jamb latest news update at www.jambnews.ng
46. The earliest contact of Islam with Africa dates back to the period of
A. ‘Umar b. Khattāb
B. ‘Uthmān b. ‘Affān
C. ‘Aли b. Abī Tālib
D. Muḥammad b. ‘Abdullāh

47. *Iḥyā‘ Ulūm ad-dīn* is the title of a book written by
A. Ibn Sīnā  B. al-Ghazālī
C. ar-Rāzī  D. Ibn Rushd.

48. One of the ways by which Islamic civilization was manifested in West Africa was
A. the employment of scholars of Arabic as envoys by kings and emperors
B. construction of palaces based on Arab technology
C. establishment of universities to train scientists
D. recruitment of Muslim medical personnel to man health institutions.

49. Ahmad bab, one of the early West African ‘Ulamā’, was based in
A. Sokoto  B. Borno
C. Timbuktu  D. Mali

50. Ignorance of religious rites and duties is not excusable in Islam because
A. it is obligatory on all Muslims to seek knowledge
B. most Muslims can read and write Arabic
C. books of Islamic jurisprudence have been translated into many languages
D. the Islamic system of education is highly developed all over the world.

**UTME 1993 ANSWERS**

1. Option B
2. Option C
3. Option A
45. Option B  
46. Option D  
47. Option B  
48. Option A  
49. Option C  
50. Option A.

**UTME 1995**

1. Al-bayyinah appears in the Holy Qur’ān chapter 98  
   A. once  
   B. twice  
   C. thrice  
   D. four times

2. The verse (Q.99:4) translates as ‘On that Day will  
   A. all people declare their deeds  
   B. she declare her tidings  
   C. the dead be raised up  
   D. men proclaim religion.

3. The major subject of the first revelation to Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) is  
   A. creation  
   B. origination  
   C. education  
   D. writing

4. Which of the following sets, according to Ā’yatul Kursiyy; is ‘Allāh not susceptible to?  
   A. Thirst or hunger  
   B. Slumber or sleep  
   C. Fear or terror  
   D. Sickness or pain.

5. This Hadith teaches us to avoid  
   A. injustice  
   B. indecency  
   C. innovation  
   D. rebellion

6. ‘Of the excellence of the Islam of a man is his leaving alone what does not concern him’  
   The above statement is a  
   A. Qur’ānic verse  
   B. prophetic tradition  
   C. saying of the companions  
   D. remark of the ‘Ulamā.

7. ‘Āishah’s role in the transmission of Hadith is next in significance to that of  
   A. Abū Hurayrah  
   B. Imām Bukhārī  
   C. Abū Sa‘īd al-Khudrī  
   D. Abū Bakr as-Siddīq.

8. The Sūrah which declares that there is no compromise in religion is  
   A. al-Kāfirūn  
   B. al-Kawthar  
   C. al-Ikhlāṣ  
   D. al-Fīl

9. Islam regards the whole body of a woman as  ‘awrah except her face and  
   A. legs  
   B. hands  
   C. ankles  
   D. neck

10. ‘Verily spendthrifts are brothers Of the Evil ones; … (Q. 17:27)  
    In the verse above, ‘Allāh compares a wasteful person to the evil ones because the former  
    A. lacks management skill  
    B. regrets after wasting his money  
    C. causes harm to the public  
    D. is ungrateful to the provider.

11. Which of the following was the most preferred method of preserving the Holy Qur’ān during the time of the rightly guided caliphs?  
    A. Memorization  
    B. Recording  
    C. Transmission  
    D. Reading

12. The collections regarded as the most authentic in Hadith literature are those of  
    A. Bukhārī and Muslim  
    B. Bukhārī and Abū Dāwūd  
    C. Ibn Mājah and at-Tirmidhī  
    D. Imām Mālik and Ibn Hanbal.
13. The Muwatta' of Imām Mālik can be described as a book of
A. Hadīth and Fiqh
B. Sirah and Usūl al-Fiqh
C. Fiqh and Tārīkh
D. Hadīth and Sirah.

14. The verse

(Q.5:1) requires believers to
A. Pray regularly
B. fulfil all obligations
C. respect authority
D. encourage honesty.

15. 'If anyone sees an abomination …' The Hadīth above saddles man with the responsibility of
A. killing his enemies
B. fighting idolaters
C. resisting evil practices
D. only preaching against the abomination.

16. The attribute of ‘Allāh which emphasizes His holiness is
A. Al-Khāliq B. As-Salām
C. Al-Qudūs D. Ar-Rahmān.

17. In view of the various favours bestowed on man by ‘Allāh as enumerated in Sūrah 56: 57-74, man is enjoined to show gratitude to Him by
A. submitting himself to Him
B. celebrating His name with praises
C. keeping his pledge to Him
D. being mindful of his duties.

18. According to the Holy Qur‘ān (27:59-66), nature is a unique manifestation of the work of ‘Allāh because
A. man has no problem coping with it
B. man has continuously endeavoured to conquer it
C. it is beyond the scope of human comprehension
D. the Qur‘ān gives details of several aspects of it.

19. The angel that interrogates the dead in the grave is
A. Nakīr B. Mīkā‘il
C. Isrā‘il D. Jibrīl.

20. Ibrāhīm is described in the Holy Qur‘ān as
A. yahūdī B. mu‘min
C. nasārā D. hanīf.

21. ‘If anyone assigns partners to ‘Allāh to that who had fallen from heaven and was snatched up by
A. angels B. spirits
C. the devil D. birds.

22. According to Hadīth 36 in an-Nawawi’s collection, ‘Allāh is ready to aid any servant so long as the servant is ready to aid his
A. neighbours B. friends
C. brothers D. parents.

23. With the institution of zakāh, the distribution of wealth within the society should become
A. equal B. proportional
C. lump-sided D. legally binding.

24. Under the Māliki school of law, the minimum number of people required for Jumu‘ah prayer is
A. 2 B. 12
C. 30 D. 40.

25. One of the spiritual objectives of as-salāh is that it
A. develops self-restraint
B. encourages punctuality  
C. fosters equality  
D. promotes cleanliness.  

26. In which year of the Hijrah was fasting introduced in Islam?  
A. Second  
B. Third  
C. Fourth  
D. Fifth  

27. One major aim of marriage in Islam is to  
A. increase the working force of the family  
B. distinguish between the duties of male and female  
C. enhance ethnic loyalty  
D. achieve legitimate procreation.  

28. The term Khitbah in marriage contract means  
A. betrothal  
B. witness  
C. gift presentation  
D. formal approach.  

29. Zihār means  
A. likening a wife’s back to that of one’s mother  
B. forcing a woman to marry against her wish  
C. having an extra-marital relationship  
D. caring excessively for one’s wife.  

30. The most hateful of the permissible things in the sight of Allāh is  
A. mahr  
B. ‘iddah  
C. fasād  
D. talāq.  

31. In Islamic law of inheritance, the share of the female child is  
A. 1/2 of the male’s  
B. 2/3 of the sister’s  
C. 1/3 of the mother’s  
D. 1/4 of the father’s.  

32. If a deceased Muslim had made a will on his property, which of the following is disqualified from benefiting from it?  
A. Friend  
B. Son  
C. Guardian  
D. Servant.  

33. In the law of inheritance, the term al-wasiyyah refers to  
A. charity  
B. benefit  
C. bequest  
D. gift  

34. In Shariah, makrūh is an action which is  
A. encouraged and rewarded  
B. allowed but not rewarded  
C. disallowed and punished  
D. discourage but not punished.  

35. In pre-Islamic period, the social practice of tribalism was known as  
A. al-‘asabiyyah  
B. al-muru’ah  
C. al-ghazwah  
D. ad-diyyah.  

36. In the Islamic political system, Mas‘ūliyyah means  
A. justice  
B. democracy  
C. consultation  
D. accountability.  

37. The outcome of the Battle of Badr proved that  
A. ‘Allāh supported the Muslim army  
B. Muslims were better fighters  
C. numerical strength matters in war  
D. the Quraysh army was superior.  

38. The second treaty of al-‘Aqabah was a turning point because Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W)  
A. met his relations from Yathrib  
B. established his national army  
C. became the king of al-Madīnah  
D. agreed the emigrate to Yathrib.  

39. The Prophet (S.A.W) died in the year  
A. 632 C.E  
B. 610 C.E  
C. 519 C.E  
D. 517 C.E  

40. The Muslim ruler of Mali who embarked on a celebrated pilgrimage of Makkah in the 11th Century C.E was  
A. Muhammad Bello  
B. Muhammad Askia  
C. Sheikh b. Fodiye  
D. Mansa Musa
41. By the first pact of al-‘Aqabah. The delegates promised Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) to become
A. defenders of Islam
B. helpers of Muslims
C. servants of the Prophet
D. believers in ‘Allāh.

42. The battle of Khandaq was known as such because the
A. encounter took place near Khandaq
B. Muslims dug a trench as a war strategy
C. hypocrites protected Khandaq from enemies
D. Quraysh fell into a trench.

43. The first male adult to embrace Islam after the commencement of Islamic da’wah in Makkah was
A. ‘Umar B. Abū Bakr

44. In what ways did the Muslim leaders contribute to the spread of Islam in West Africa?
A. Their moral standard and mode of worship impressed the local people
B. They sold commodities which were essential and indispensable
C. Acceptance of Islam was made a major condition for the exchange of goods.
D. Organization of regular preaching and free distribution of essential commodities.

45. Shaykh ‘Abdul-Qādir al-‘Jālni was the founder of
A. Tijāniyyah B. Sanūsiyyah
C. Jīlmīyyah D. Qādiriyyah.

46. The main cause of the Battle of Uhud was that
A. the Quraysh wanted to revenge what befell them at the Battle of Badr
B. the Quraysh wanted to regain their lost territory
C. Muslims wanted to revenge what happened to them at the Battle of Badr
D. Abī Sufyān, the leader of the caravan wanted to become a king.

47. The famous Islamic scholar who was called the father of the science of history was
A. Ibn Battūta B. Ibn Khaldūn
C. Ibn Rushd D. Ibn Taymīyah.

48. The Muslim scholar who championed the rights and education of women in West Africa was
A. Askia the Great B. Mansa Musa
C. Ibn Battūta D. Usman dan-Fodio.

49. In Islam, syncretism means
A. mixing religion with politics
B. mixing Islamic beliefs with other beliefs
C. discouraging innovations and encouraging Islam
D. separating Western culture from Islamic culture.

50. Which of the following books was written by Ibn Sīna?
A. Kitāb al-Hayawān
B. Al-Bayān wa at-Tabyīn
C. Iḥyā’ as-Sunnah
D. Al-Qānūn fi at-Tibb.

UTME 1995 ANSWERS
1. Option B
2. Option B
3. Option C
4. Option B
5. Option C
6. Option B
7. Option A
8. Option A
9. Option B
10. Option D
11. Option B
12. Option A
13. Option A
14. Option B
15. Option C
16. Option C
17. Option B
18. Option D
19. Option A
20. Option D
21. Option D
22. Option C
23. Option D
24. Option B
25. Option A
26. Option A
27. Option D
28. Option D
29. Option A
30. Option D
31. Option A
32. Option B
33. Option C
34. Option D
35. Option A
36. Option D
37. Option A
38. Option D
39. Option A
40. Option D
41. Option D
42. Option B
43. Option B
44. Option A
45. Option D
46. Option A
47. Option B
48. Option D
49. Option B
50. Option D.

**UTME 2001**

1. The man who analyzed the first encounter of the Prophet (S.A.W) with Angel Jibril was
   A. Hatīb b. Abī Balta‘a
   B. Waraqah b. Nawfal
   C. Arqam b. Arqam
   D. ‘Uthmān b. ‘Affān.

2. The main message of the verse above is that the
   A. Muslim ‘Ummah should ensure that the Glorious Qur’ān is not corrupted
   B. protection of the Glorious Qur’ān is a divine responsibility
   C. protection of the Glorious Qur’ān is a joint responsibility
   D. Prophet (S.A.W) has taken adequate measures to protect the Glorious Qur’ān.

3. The verse above, is an expression of man’s absolute
   A. loyalty to ‘Allāh
   B. dependence on ‘Allāh
   C. obedience to ‘Allāh
   D. humility to ‘Allāh.

4. In sūrah al-Qāri’ah, mankind is compared to
   A. scattered moths
   B. laden camels
   C. pampered creatures
   D. humiliated beasts.
5. Fount (of abundance) was given to the Prophet (S.A.W) and made known to him in surah
A. al-Mā’ūn B. al-Takāthur
C. an-Nasr D. al-Kawthar.

6. The verse above is immediately followed by
A. لَا يَحْبُوْنَ فِيهَا وَلَا يَحْسِنُونَ
B. فَذَكَّرُواْ إِنْ تَعَقَّبْتَ الْمَكْرِ
C. فَقَدْ أَفْلَحَ مِنْ نُورَكُ
D. إِنَّ هَذَا لَنْيَ الصَّحِيفَ الأُولَىِ

7. The basic theme of surah al-Zil Zālī is the description of
A. fearful events of the Day of Judgment
B. how people will be rewarded with paradise
C. events before the actual doomsday
D. punishment of the unbelievers in hell.

8. The major theme of āyah Amanar-Rasāl is
A. steadfastness in prayer
B. the articles of faith
C. the pillars of Islam
D. the importance of knowledge.

9. The Sahāba were the first embark on the interpretation of the Glorious Qur’ān in order to
A. be known as teachers of Tafsīr
B. bring out the treasures in the Glorious Qur’ān
C. excel above other scholars
D. get used to the language of the Glorious Qur’ān.

10. The scholar who adopted Tafsīr bil Ma’athūr in his commentary was
A. Abu Abdullahi Shaddād B. Aws
B. As-Sassās Abū Bakr Ahmed b. Ali
C. At-Tabari Abū Jāfar Muhammed b. Jarīr
D. Al-Qutubi Muhammad Abū Abdullahi.

11. The term ‘Asmā ar-Rijāl’ refers to the investigation of the
A. Chain if Hadith
B. content of Hadīth
C. criticism of the narrators
D. chronology of the narrators.

12. The importance of knowledge of isnād and matn lies in the fact that
A. both were taught by the Prophet (S.A.W)
B. the two make it easy to memorize Hadīth
C. the two make it easy to identify fault in Hadīth
D. they make it possible to understand Hadīth.

13. The term al-Mutawātir refers to Hadīth narrated by
A. Bukhari and Muslim
B. the six sound collectors
C. the Prophet’s closest companions
D. large number of narrators.

14. The Prophet (S.A.W) enjoins that if anyone sees an abomination, the least thing to do is to
A. change it with his hands
B. condemn it in public
C. hate it in his heart
D. turn his eyes away.

15. According to Hadīth 31 of an-Nawawi, man will be loved by ʿAllāh if he is
A. indifferent to the world
B. steadfast in prayers
C. obedient to the prophets
D. kind to his neighbours.
The statement in Hadith 25 above gave rise to the explanation as to the different ways by which
A. Prayers can be offered
B. alms can be given
C. fasting can be observed
D. pilgrimage can be performed.

17. In surah 17:23 ‘Allah decrees that
A. none should be worshipped but Him
B. believers should not say what they will not do
C. prayers should be observed at their appointed times
D. no distinction should be made between the properties.

18. Labour crises could be resolved if employers of labour adhere to the Prophet’s advice which says
A. pay the labourer before his sweat dry
B. it is better to cut firewood and sell than to beg
C. Muslims should abstain from idleness
D. the honour of a Muslim should not be violated.

19. Q.2:219 prohibits wine and gambling for the Muslims because
A. they lead to extravagance and intoxication
B. the sins in them are greater than the profits
C. one becomes impoverished overnight
D. they lead one to ignore one’s religion.

20. The forbidden types of food listed in surah 2:173 include carrion, blood, swine flesh and that which is
A. dedicated to other gods
B. killed through beating
C. killed by goring
D. devoured by wild beasts.

21. The admonition against arrogance in surah 31:18 is directed to the son of
A. Ibraheem B. Musa
C. Luqman D. Yusuf.

22. ‘... here are my daughters: they are purer for you’... (Q.11:78)
The statement above was made by Prophet Lut to discourage
A. homosexuality
B. adultery
C. fornication
D. celibacy

23. Wala tu’lamu wa yatu’dikum il bi ‘Ilaahi, wa khassu’na ‘Allah yubh’u makhshihin.

Surah 2:195 above can be interpreted as discouraging
A. stealing B. bribery
C. gambling D. smoking.

24. Mutilation which is stipulated in Q. 5:38 for theft is described as
A. an exemplary punishment
B. a retaliatory sanction
C. a punitive measure
D. an incontrovertible disgrace.

25. ‘‘Allah doth command you To render back your Trusts To those to whom they are due; And when ye judge Between man and man That ye judge with justice...’ (Q.4:58).

Inherent in the Qur’anic verse above are the virtues of amanah and
A. diyafah B. karahmah
C. khusu’ D. adilah.

26. Ar-Rahman as one of the attributes of Allah implies that He is
A. kind to His servants  
B. more powerful than His servants  
C. an overseer of His servant  
D. closer to His servants.

27. The word Hāfīzīn in Q.82:10 refers to  
A. man  
B. jinns  
C. Angels  
D. prophets.

28. The prophet who assisted Prophet Ibrāhīm (A.S.) in the reconstruction of the Ka'bah was  
A. Ishaq (A.S)  
B. Nūh (A.S)  
C. Ya'qūb (A.S)  
D. Ismā'īl (A.S).

29. Sūrah 79:24 reveals that Pharaoh's action is incompatible with the Islamic principle of Tawhīd because he  
A. encouraged the art of magic  
B. indulged in immoral acts  
C. worshiped beings other than 'Allāh  
D. equated himself with 'Allāh.

30. The art of witchcraft is disapproved of in Sūrah  
A. ash-shams  
B. al-falaq  
C. al-Ikhlās  
D. an-Nās.

31. A mature Muslim who wakes up only to discover that it was the first day of Ramāḍān is expected to  
A. observe imsāk and make up  
B. start his fasting the next day  
C. compensate the day with kaffārah  
D. observe imsāk without making up.

32. Zakatul-fitr is not permissible on  
A. rice  
B. maize  
C. millet  
D. kolanut.

33. Jihād against carnal self is a  
A. minor jihād  
B. major jihād  
C. compulsory jihād  
D. desirable jihād

34. ‘...He created for you mates from among yourselves, that ye may dwell in tranquility with them ...’(Q.30:21)  
The verse above discusses the  
A. Need for peace  
B. reasons for marriage  
C. need for tranquility  
D. nature of creation.

35. The message contained in the Glorious Qur'ān 4:34 centres on the  
A. rights and duties of a couple  
B. position of a husband and wife  
C. role of a man in the family  
D. virtues of an ideal husband.

36. Men and women are considered equal in Q.16:97 in relation to  
A. responsibilities  
B. piety  
C. intelligence  
D. discipline.

37. Where the husband and wife mutually agree to terminate their marriage contract without anything against each other, such a dissolution is termed  
A. 'ilā'  
B. faskh  
C. khul  
D. mubāra'ah

38. The period of custody of a baby girl after her mother has been divorced lasts until she is  
A. married  
B. mature  
C. 10 years old  
D. 5 years old.

39. In the Islamic law of inheritance, the share of the mother of the deceased who has no children is  
A. $\frac{1}{2}$  
B. $\frac{1}{3}$  
C. $\frac{1}{4}$  
D. $\frac{1}{6}$

40. Fard and Harām in the scope of sharī'ah mean  
A. tolerable and abominable  
B. permissible and punishable  
C. compulsory and disliked  
D. obligatory and prohibited.

41. ‘If ye do it not, take notice of war from ‘Allah and His Apostle: But if ye turn back,
ye shall have your capital sums ...’ 
(Q.2:279)
The quotation above warns against
A. cheating B. fraud
C. usury D. gambling

42. Who among the prophets of ‘Allāh was sent to his people to warn against deceit in term of measurement and weight?
A. Shuaib (A.S.) B. Hud (A.S)
C. Salih (A.S) D. Nuh (A.S)

43. The worst vice prevalent during the Jahiliyyah period was
A. disloyalty B. insincerity
C. cowardice D. vengeance.

44. The Jahiliyyah practice that was gradually phased out is
A. gambling B. adultery
C. usury D. alcoholism.

45. One of the most outstanding developments after the Hijrah was the
A. emergence of a new religion B. increase in hostilities against the Muslims
C. emergence of the Muslim ‘Ummah D. increase in cooperation with the Jews.

46. The Makkan forces were not successful at the battle of Khandaq because they
A. were afraid of another defeat B. ran out of supplies
C. were not properly coordinated D. were not familiar with the strategy of the Muslims.

47. Who among the four rightly guided caliphs introduced the systems of Bayr at māl?
A. Abū Bakr as Siddīq B. ‘Umar b. al-Khattāb

48. The Muslim soldier who introduced Islam into Tripoli was
A. ‘Uqbah b. Nāfi’

49. One of the factors which helped the spread of Islam in West Africa was
A. the building of a mosque in Timbuktu B. the establishment of many schools
C. effective trade relationship D. the existence of clans and kingdoms.

50. The first man on earth, Adam (A.S), was exalted above other creatures because of his
A. intelligence B. obedience
C. insight D. knowledge.

UTME IRK 2001 Answers
1. Option B
"As the Angel Jibril appeared to Muhammad in the cave of hirah with the first revelation, It was very frightening to Muhammed. He therefore rushed home and said to his wife (khadijah) to warp him up. He their narrated his encounter at the cave to her. Khadijah took him to her uncle by name (WARAQAH BIN NAWFAL) an aged Christian scholar ... ".

2. Option B
"Verily we have granted you (O’ Muhammed S.A.W) Al-Kawthar (a river in Paradise). Q. 108:1 (Suratul-kawthar verse 1).

3. Option A

4. Option A

5. Option D
‘Verily we have granted you (O’ Muhammed S.A.W) Al-Kawthar (a river in Paradise). Q. 108:1 (Suratul-kawthar verse 1).

6. Option D

7. Option A
8. Option B
   Qur’ān chapter 2 (suratul-Baqarah) verse 285. “The messenger (Muhammed S.A.W) believes in what has been sent down to him from his Lord...”

9. Option B
   “Tafsir means to discovered, or disclosed a thing that was conceived or obscured. The sahabah embarked on the interpretation of Ref Qur’ān to bring the treasures in the holy Qur’ān”.

10. Option C
11. Option C
12. Option C
13. Option D
14. Option C
15. Option A
   “A man came to Prophet (S.A.W) saying; O’ Apostle of God, show me a work which if I do, it will make me beloved of God and beloved of people. He answered, be indifferent to this world...” (Hadith 31 of an-Namawi).

16. Option B
17. Option A
   “And your Lord has decreed that you worship none but Him...” Sūratul-Īsārā (Q. 17:23).

18. Option A
   “The messenger of Allah said: “pay the Labourer before sweat becomes dry”

19. Option B
   “They ask you (O’Muhammad (S.A.W) concerning al-cohol drink and gambling say in them is a great sin...” Suratul-Baqarah. (Q. 2:219).

20. Option A
   “He has forbidden you only the Maitah (dead animals) and, blood and the flesh of swine, and that which is slaughtered as sacrifice for others than God....” Suratul-Baqarah (Q. 2:173).

21. Option C
   “.... Allah likes not any arrogant boaster...” (Q. 31:18).

22. Option A
23. Option D
   “And spend in the cause of Allah (Jinad of all kinds) and do not throw yourselves into destruction...” (Destruction have refers to harmful things). Q 2:195.

24. Option A
   “And (as for) the male thief and female thief, cut off (from the wrist joint) their (right) hands as a recompense for that which they committed, a punishment by way of example from Allah...” Q. 5:38.

25. Option D
   “Allah doth command you to render back your Trust (Amanah) ... That ye judge with Justice (‘Adalah) ... Suratun-Nisā`. Q. 4:58.

26. Option A
27. Option C
   “But verily over you are hāfidhu (appointed angels) in charge of mankind to watch you” Q. 82:10.

28. Option D
   “And (remember) when Ibrahim and (his son) Ismail were raising the foundation of the House (The Ka’abah)......” Suratul-Baqarah (Q. 2:127).

29. Option D
   Saying, “I am your Lord, Most High” (Q. 79:24).

30. Option B
   “And from the evil of those who practice witchcraft....” (Q. 113:4) Suratul-Falaq.
“Zakatul-Fitr is given out from the food items i.e. grain, maize, corn, millet etc, not on fruit”.

33. Option B
“Jinad against carnal self is a major Jihad”

34. Option B
“... He created for you mates from among yourselves, that ye may dwell in tranquility with them...” (Q. 30:21). The verse discusses the reason for marriage.

35. Option A
“men are the protectors and maintainers of women, ...” (Q4:4).

36. Option B
“Whoever works righteousness-whether male or female while he/she is a true believer ...” Q. 16:97.

37. Option D
“The four distinct lawful means of Divorce in Islam are: 1 - Talāq, 2 - Khul, 3 - Faskh, 4 - Mubarah; (Mubarah is a Divorce by mutual consent of Husband and wife)”.

38. Option A
“The period of a female child in the event of Divorce is until she is married”

39. Option B
40. Option D
‘Halāl means Lawful earns while Harām opposite it’.

41. Option C
42. Option A
‘And to the Madyān (Midi`an) people, (we sent) their brother Shuaib...’ Q. 11:84-95.

43. Option D
“Vengeance means, infliction of injury, harm, humiliation or the like on a person by another person, and who has been harmed by that person, and this is one of the Arab anti social culture before the adventure of Islam.

44. Option D
“Gradual prohibition of al-cohol”

45. Option C

46. Option D
“They were surprised to find their way barred by a deep trench, which was a new innovation in the Arab tactics of war”.

47. Option B
‘Umar bin Khattāb was the one who introduced bayt-al-māl as a home of treasures or mobilization for the muslims. (Home of Finance).

48. Option A
“Ugba bin Nafiu led campaign from Barqa against Fezzan, matching to zaweeta, the capital city of feezan, there was no any resistance and the entire district submitted to the muslims. Tripoli fell under this district”

49. Option C
Trading relations is one of the factors which helped the spread of Islam in west Africa”

50. Option D
“He taught Adam all the names [of everything].
UTME 2002

1. Wahy in relation to the Glorious Qur‘ān means
   A. explanation       B. communication
   C. revelation        D. information.

2. The Makkkan suwar lay emphasis on oneness of ‘Allāh because
   A. it was the only way to call Makkans to Islām
   B. it is the only article of faith
   C. the pre-Islamic Makkans worshipped many gods
   D. it is the basis of Īmān and other articles of faith.

3. The uniqueness of the Glorious Qur‘ān, according to Q.39:28, lies in the fact that it is
   A. highly educative
   B. in brief form
   C. revealed piecemeal
   D. revealed in Arabic.

4. One of the sahābah considered most knowledgeable in Tafsīr was
   A. ʿAlī b. ʿAbī Tālib
   B. ʿUbay b. Kaʿab
   C. ʿAbdullah b. ʿAbbās
   D. Saʿad b. ʿAbī Waqās.

5. The contents of sūrah al-fatīḥah can be summed up to mean that
   A. mercy is always from ‘Allāh
   B. man must always fear ‘Allāh and obey Him
   C. man must worship ‘Allāh and seek His help
   D. it is the first sūrah that was revealed.

6. According to the verse above, man shall
   A. See what he indulged in
   B. be fearful of the Day of Judgment
   C. see hell fire with certainly of sight
   D. be questioned about the joy he indulged in.

7. One of the lessons taught in sūrah ʿal-Māʾūn is that
   A. man’s obligation towards ‘Allāh is constant
   B. people should be cautious about their devotions
   C. a hypocrite is one who shows off in his worship
   D. a good Muslim should always be honest in his works and worship.

8. The theme of sūrah al-Inshirāḥ is that
   A. ‘Allāh’s favour is on those who are patient
   B. the Prophet’s name stands high among others
   C. the Prophet’s virtues are always recognized
   D. ‘Allāh always provides a solution to any problem.

9. The creation of man in orderly proportion is described in sūrah
   A. al-ghāshiyah       B. at-tīn
   C. al-fajr            D. al-balad.

10. Az-zabāniyyah in the verse above refers to the
   A. prophets
   B. angels of punishment
   C. spirits
   D. people condemned to hell fire.

11. Which of the following Hadīth books emphasizes the practice of the people of Madīnah?
    A. Sahīh al Bukhārī
    B. sahīh Muslim
    C. Sunan Abī Dāūd
12. Musnad as a work on Hadīth is credited to
   A. ‘Abū Dāūd  B. Ibn Hambal
   C. Ibn Mājah  D. 'an Nasā’ī

13. According to Hadīth 6 of an-Nawawi, it is better to avoid ambiguous matters in order to
   A. avert self-destruction  B. avoid being a hypocrite
   C. protect one’s religion  D. escape hell fire.

14. The number of lashes prescribed for the consumption of alcohol is
   A. forty  B. sixty
   C. eighty  D. hundred.

15. Q.17:26-27 warns Muslims not to squander their wealth as squanderers are brothers of the
   A. evil ones  B. misguided
   C. hypocrites  D. unbelievers.

16. Al-‘awrah for a man is from the
   A. navel to the feet  B. navel to the knee
   C. head to the toe  D. head to the waist.

17. Q.24:30 enjoins Muslims to
   A. dress properly  B. be very attentive in prayers
   C. guard against adultery  D. lower their gaze.

18. According to the Prophet (S.A.W), he who betrays trust in regarded as having
   A. faith but no religion  B. religion but no faith
   C. no hope in the Hereafter  D. neither faith nor religion.

19. ‘Allāh’s existence is often demonstrated in the Glorious Qur‘ān by reference to his
   A. creation  B. prophets
   C. angels  D. throne.

20. The messenger of ‘Allāh sent to the people of Thamūd was
   A. Musa (A.S)  B. Mūsā (A.S)
   C. Hūd (A.S)  D. Salih (A.S).

21. One of the revealed books ‘Allāh promised to protect against distortion is
   A. as-Suhf  B. az-Zabūr
   C. al-Injīl  D. al-Furqān.

22. Yawmu’d-Dīn refers to the day of
   A. Sacrifice  B. Judgment
   C. ‘Arafat  D. Jum’ah.

23. The field of study dealing with Ibadar and Mu‘amalār is known as
   A. Fiqh  B. Aqidah
   C. Tasawwuf  D. Tahdhīb.

24. Taking the ritual bath for Friday prayers is
   A. wājib  B. sunnah
   C. mustahab  D. mubāh.

25. The number of takbir observed during salah al-Janāzah is
   A. two  B. three
   C. four  D. seven.

26. The jamrat that pilgrims are expected to stone on the 10th day of Dhul hijjah is
   A. al-Aqabah  B. al-Wustā
   C. as-Sughā  D. al-adnā.

27. The next place for a Muslim to spend the night after ‘Arafat is
   A. Mīnā  B. Makkah
   C. Madīnah  D. Muzdalifah.

28. A Muslim who cannot marry for genuine reasons is advised to
   A. be reciting the Glorious Qur‘ān for spiritual uplift
   B. engage in supererogatory prayers at night
   C. give sadaqah to the poor and needy
   D. fast periodically for self-discipline.

29. The ill-treatment of a wife in Islam is called
   A. hadd  B. ‘idrār
   C. shiqāq  D. firnah.

30. Q.33:35 emphasizes the
   A. equality of men and women
B. superiority of men over women  
C. superiority of men over animals  
D. equality of mankind before 'Allāh.

31. If a husband divorces his wife before the consumption of the marriage, it is considered
A. revocable  B. irrevocable  
C. redeemable  D. abominable.

32. A woman who loses her husband while undergoing an ‘iddah of revocable divorce changes to ‘iddah
A. al-wafāt  B. at-talāq  
C. al-mafqūd  D. al-mustahādah.

33. Where the father is the only heir who survives his son, he will inherit
A. one sixth of his property  B. one third of his property  
C. half of his property  D. the whole of his property.

34. In an Islamic state, the right to pardon a murdered lies with the
A. head of state  B. legislature  
C. deceased relatives  D. courts.

35. ‘People come in search of knowledge, but knowledge does not seek people.’
The statement above was made to Caliph Harūn ar-Rashīd by
A. Imām ‘Abū Hanīfah  B. Imām Mālik  
C. Imām Shāfi‘  D. Imām Hambali.

36. The followers of the Hambali School of law are mostly found in
A. Egypt  B. Turkey  
C. Morocco  D. Saudi Arabia

37. Tatfīf in business transaction occurs when one of the partners
A. over-prices the goods  B. under-prices the commodity  
C. tampers with the measure  D. refuses to pay for the goods.

39. Those exempted from paying jizyāh are
A. Christians  B. Jews  
C. women  D. men.

49. The pre-colonial West African rulers employe the services of Muslim scholars mostly as
A. teachers  B. secretaries  
C. ambassadors  D. Imāms.

50. The popular house of wisdom in Baghdad was built during the time of
A. ʿUmar b. ʿAbdulazīz  B. Harūn ar-Rashīd  
C. al-Maʿmūn  D. al-muʿtasim.

2002 Answers

1. Option C
“Wahy in its technical term means revelation and it is used to represent the divine information thrown into the hearts of the prophets or message coming to the prophets through the Angel Jibril”

2. Option C
“Makkan swar intends to reform and purify the faith (Imān)”.

3. Option D
“And Arabic Qur’aan without any crookness…”

4. Option C
“Ibn Abbas (Abdullahi) was considered most knowledgeable in Tafsir among the scholars (Sahabah).”
“Then on that Day, you shall be asked about the delight (you indulged in, in this world)”.

7. Option D

8. Option D

“Verily along with every hardship is relief (5).

“Verily along with every hardship is relief (6).
(Q. 94:5-6).

9. Option B

“Verily we created man in the best stature (mould)” Q. 95:4.

10. Option B

11. Option D

12. Option B

“Ahmad bin Hambali was the founder of Hambali School of Law, one of the Sunning Schools. His work on Hadith is known as MUSNAD.

13. Option C

He who is on his guard with respect to the ambiguous things keeps his religion and his honour clean…”

14. Option C


15. Option A

“…. But spend not wastefully (your wealth) in the manner of a spendthrift…” Q. 17:27.

16. Option B

17. Option D

“Tell the believing man to lower their gaze…” Q. 24:30.

18. Option D

19. Option A

20. Option D

21. Option D

“Inna Nahnu Nazzalna dhikr wa inna lahu lah ā fidh ā n”

22. Option B

“Malik Yaumiddeen” (The owner of the Day of Judgement) Q. 1:3.

23. Option A

The meaning of Figh is understanding comprehension knowledge and Jurisprudence in Islam” A jurist in Islam is called Faqīh while Jurisprudence is called Fiqh.

24. Option B

25. Option C

“Salā tul-Jamazah is a funeral prayer and it is Fardu Kifayah. It consists of two parts:
1. Four Takibirah.
2. Qayamah

26. Option A

27. Option D

28. Option D

29. Option B

“Idrār means ill treatment of wife”

30. Option A

“Verily the Muslims (those who submit to Allah in Islam) men and women…”

31. Option B

32. Option A

33. Option D

34. Option C
“...But if the killer is forgiven by the brother (or the relatives etc) of the killed...”
Q. 2 v 178.

35. Option B

36. Option D
“The followers of Imam Ahmad bin Hambali are mostly found in Saudi Arabia”

37. Option C
“Suratul-mutaffifeen verses 1-3 (Q. 83:13). “... and when they have to give in measure give less than due”.

38. Option C
“Consequently, the following are exempted from paying Jizya;
* Women
* Minors
* The aged people...”

39. Option B

40. Option C

41. Option B

42. Option D

43. Option C

“During the caliphate of Uthman b. Affar Hudhaifa b. al-yamamah (yamani) was the one who noticed differences in recitation of the Qur’an and became afraid, he therefore, hurriedly came to.

44. Option C

“Serious disagreement among the Muslims started during the time of Uthman bin Affan” The disagreement among the Muslim Ummah which resulted to the emergence of Kharajait (Khawarij).

45. Option A

46. Option C
“The immigrant (those who migrated to Abyssinia) was led by Ja`afar bin abi Talib, the cousin of Prophet (S.A.W)”.

47. Option C
“Muqaiqis (The patriarch of Alexandria) was the leader of Alexandria in Egypt who received the envoy of the Prophet (S.A.W) and inquired

48. Option B

49. Option B

50. Option D
1. The forms of revelations are explained in
   A. Q. 40:51       B. Q. 41:50

2. The initial idea to preserve the Glorious Qur’an was mooted by
   A. ‘Abū Bakr As-Saddiq
   B. ‘Umar b.Khattab
   C. Zaid b. Thabit
   D. ‘Uthmān b. ‘Affān.

3. The type of Tafstr which uses the Qur’an to explain the Qur’an began during the
   time of the
   A. Prophet (S.A.W)       B. Sahābah
   C. Tābī’ī ‘ūn       D. Tābī’ī u-Tābī’ī ‘ūn.

4. The most important use of Tafstr of Glorious Qur’an is in the
   A. proper understanding of the message
   B. acknowledgement of the spiritual value
   C. application of the legal provisions
   D. interpretation of the moral principle.

5. The Tafstr of the Glorious Qur’an which is modern in its approach to commentary is
   known as
   A. at-tasstr bir-r ‘ay
   B. tafstr al-ma’thūr
   C. tafstr al-madhāhib
   D. at-tafstr al-‘asrī.

6. Sūratul-Fātiḥah is also referred to as
   A. Sūratul-Hidāyah
   B. Kitābul-mathāni
   C. Ummul-kitāb
   D. Sūratul-duʿā’.

7. is followed by

8. Sūratul-Kawthar was revealed because of the Makkans’
   A. insinuation       B. resistance
   C. intolerance      D. persecution.

9. ‘Allāh swears by the Fig and the Olive in Sūrah
   A. al-Zilzāl       B. at-Trn
   C. al-Qadr        D. al-‘A’laq.

10. The people described as sharrul-bariyyah in Sūratul-Bāyyinah are the
    A. Jews and Christian
    B. ahlul-kitāb and mushrikūn
    C. Makkān unbelievers and polytheists
    D. kuffār and the munāfiqūn.

11. Ayatul-Kursiyy not only teaches the oneness of ‘Allāh but also emphasizes His
    A. Eternity       B. Predominance
    C. Omnipresence  D. Wisdom.

12. Taqrīr, as a kind of Sunnah, means the
    A. sayings of the Prophet (S.A.W) on religious matters
    B. action or practice of the Prophet (S.A.W)
    C. direct approach of the Prophet (S.A.W) to issues
    D. Prophet’s (S.A.W) silent approval of the actions of others.

13. The principles of Hadīth criticism developed through
    A. isnād and musannaf
    B. matn and riwayah
    C. isnād and matn
    D. musnād and musannaf.

14. The author of the Muwatta was the Imām of


15. Hadith 34 of an-Nawawi teaches that a good Muslim should
A. keep away from wrongdoing
B. repent of wrongdoing
C. speak against wrongdoing
D. always pray against any wrongdoing.

16. The main emphasis of Hadith 19 of an-Nawawi is that one should
A. give unflinching support to the authority
B. have strong faith in ‘Allah
C. recognize ‘Allah as the creator of the universe
D. recognize the importance of one’s community.

17. The Prophet (S.A.W) says: If one of you takes rope (goes to the bush) and comes back with a bunch of firewood, sells it ... is better than begging for alms ...
The Hadith above focuses on
A. Dedication to service
B. dignity of labour
C. decent living
D. Muslim responsibility.

18. The final and total prohibition of intoxicants is contained in Surah
A. al-Baqarah B. al-Imrān
C. an-Nisā D. al-Māidah.

19. The minimum amount that may be stolen to warrant cutting off the hand is
A. 2 Dinar B. 1 Dinar
C. ½ Dinar D. ¼ Dinar.

20. 

The verse above warns the Muslim ‘Ummah against
A. carelessness B. disunity
C. intolerance D. impatience.

21. Forbidding Munkar in Islam means discouraging others from
A. abominable acts
B. injustice
C. waywardness
D. double standard.

22. As ‘Allāh’s creative work is discussed in Q.27:59-64, the passage intermittently cautions man against
A. distrust B. disobedience
C. extravagance D. exploitation.

23. Q6:53 indicates that the Book given to Prophet Mūsā (AS) serves as a
A. criterion B. healer
C. protector D. guide.

24. ‘Verily when He intends a thing His command is ‘Be’ and it ‘is’(Q.36:82)
From this Qur’anic passage derives the Muslim belief in
A. predestination B. fatalism
C. providence D. premonition.

25. A Muslim who converts to another religion is known as
A. Mushrik B. Mulhid
C. Munāfid D. Murtadd.

26. Tahārah is a symbolic preparation of the
A. soul B. body
C. clothes D. place.

27. A special prayer that has no iqāmah, rukū or sujūd is known as Salah
A. al-Khawf B. al-istisqād
C. al-jandzah D. al-khusūf.

28. The Zakāh which is given at the end of fasting is
A. voluntary B. an emphatic sunnah
C. compulsory D. a commendable act.

29. Fasting on the day of doubt is
30. The 8th day of Dhul hijjah is called Yaum A. ‘Arafah B. Tāsī‘a C. Āshūra D. at-Tarwiyyah.


32. Marriage is referred to in Q. 4:21 as A. mithaq B. nikāh C. ijib D. khitaab.

33. Q.4:34 enjoins the wife not only to e obedient but also to A. maintain her chastity B. protect her home C. defend her rights D. endure all difficulties.

34. One of the contributions of Islam to women welfare is the introduction of A. inheritance B. family planning C. marriage D. women seclusion.

35. ‘... the parties should either hold together on equitable terms or...' (Q.2:229) This verse of the Glorious Qur’ān stresses the need for a Muslim to be kind to his wife at the time of A. divorce B. disagreement C. pregnancy D. distress.

36. Talāq al bā in means divorce that is A. revocable B. permissible C. detestable D. irrevocable.

37. Ra’y as a mode of Ijtihād technically means A. considered opinion B. debated opinion C. respected opinion D. free opinion.

38. A feature which is common to the Shar’‘ah and the common law is A. rigidity B. flexibility C. credibility D. inimitability.

39. The major difference among the Sunni schools of law borders on A. jurisprudential interpretation B. judicial rulings C. legal application D. customary usage.

40. The most popular means of alleviating poverty in the Muslim society is through A. baitul-māl B. zakāh C. rawātib D. waqf.

41. The most important right which both Muslims and non-Muslims have under the Islamic political system is that of A. worship B. justice C. honour D. life.

42. The Prophet (S.A.W) granted general amnesty to all enemies of Islam after the A. Battle of Yamāmah B. Conquest of Makkah C. Campaign of Tabūk D. Battle of Hunāin.

43. The Battle of Siffin was fought under the Caliphate of A. ‘Abū Bakr B. ‘Umar C. ‘Uthmān D. ‘Ali.

44. Caliph ‘Abū Bakr reigned for A. 2 years B. 3 years C. 4 years D. 5 years.


46. By the year 1110 C.E., Andalusia had fallen under the control of A. Mujāhidūn B. Ansār C. Muhājirūn D. Murābirūn.

47. In the early part of Islam in West Africa, the ribāt was primarily a centre for A. religious propagation
B. Sūfi indoctrination  
C. social reform  
D. fraternal movement.

48. Muhammed Bello justified Jihād against the Islamic state of Borno because of the people’s tendency towards  
A. syncretism  
B. extremism  
C. asceticism  
D. formalism.

49. The institution of learning referred to as ‘ummu-d-duniyah is  
A. al-Azhar university  
B. Sankore University  
C. University of Madinah  
D. University of Khartoum.

50. Apart from being a renowned philosopher, Ibn Rushd was also  
A. a jurist  
B. an astronomer  
C. a scientist  
D. a mathematician.

2003 Answers
1. Option C  
   “It is not given to any human being that Allah should speak to him unless (it be) by revelation, or from behind veil or (that) He send a messenger to reveal what He wills by his leave…” Q. 42:51.

2. Option B
3. Option A
4. Option C
5. Option A
6. Option C
   It is He who has sent down to you (Muhammad) S.A.W. The book (This Qur’an) in it are verse that are clear. They are the Mother of the Books .”.

7. Option C  
   Suratul-Humaizat verse 2

8. Option A
9. Option D
10. Qur’an chapter 95 vs 1. Allah says: “By the fig and olive”.

11. Option B
12. Option A
13. Option C
14. Option B
15. Option C
   “…. Or if that is not possible than with his tongue, …”

16. Option B
17. Option B
18. Option D
   “Suratul-Maidah, Q. 5:90-91”

19. Option D
20. Option B
21. Option A
22. Option B
23. Option Nil
   The question is relevant to what Q. 6:53 indicates.

24. Option A
25. Option D
26. Option A
27. Option C
28. Option C
29. Option A
30. Option D
31. Option D
32. Option A
   “And how could you take it [back] while you have gone in unto each other, they have taken from you a firm and strong covenant (Mithaq) Q. 4:21.
33. Option A
34. Option A
35. Option A
36. Option D
37. Option A
38. Option A
39. Option A
40. Option B
   “…..Zakat eradicates poverty”.
41. Option B
42. Option B
43. Option D
44. Option A
   “Abubakr rules (reigned) within 632AD - 634AD”.
45. Option A
   “Quirawan was established by Uqbah bin Na fi within 669 – 670 AD”.
46. Option D
   “There is error in the spelling it is “AL-MURABITUN” not AL-MURABIRUN”
47. Option A
48. Option A
49. Option A
   “Jamiul-Azar was established during the Fatimids Caliphates” It is referred to as Unmud-Duniyah..
50. Option A.

Islamic Religious Studies 2008

1. The complete Glorious Qur’ān was Qur’ān taken from Lawn al-mahfuz to the lowest of the heavens known as
   A. Bait al- Izzah
   B. Bait al- Maqdis
   C. Bait al-Haram
   D. Bait al-Hikmah

2. The most important ways of preserving the Glorious Qur’ān by Sahābah include
   A. establishing schools in major cities and teaching the Glorious Qur’ān
   B. teaching the application of sunnah practically
   C. explaining the conduct of the prophet according to the Glorious Qur’ān
   D. guiding the new converts in Islam ways of life

3. What are the characteristics common to most Makkah Suwar?
   A. They are short and poetic
   B. They are long and rhythmic
   C. They are easy and rhythmic
   D. They are stylistic and summative

4. The Glorious Qur’ān is a guidance for
   A. The pious
   B. All mankind
   C. The Arabs
   D. The Quraish

5. What will happen on the Day of Judgment according to Q.101:4?
   A. Mountains will discharge fire
   B. Mountains will be like carded wool
C. Fire of Jahannam will be seen
D. Sun will be extremely hot

6. Every human being, according to Sūrah al-Asr is in a state of loss, except the
A. Quraish tribe
B. the oppressed people
C. faithful and righteous
D. earlier generations

7. ‘so verily, with every difficulty, there is relief...' the best Arabic translation of the verse above is represented in
A. إنَّ الْيَتِينَ لَنْ يَصْلِحُونَ
B. إنَّ عِلَيْناً لَّنْ يَهْدُونَ
C. فَأَكْتُرُوا فِيهَا الفَسَادَ
D. فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسَرُّ

8. The translation of the verse above is
A. ‘truly, man is to his lord ungrateful
B. ‘verily, to thy Lord is the return (of all)
C. ‘And verily the hereafter will be better for thee than present
D. ‘truly, he succeeds that purifies

9. The verse that can be recited for protection against evil machinations is
A. Q. 2:286
B. Q. 2:285
C. Q. 2:256
D. Q. 2:255

10. The official compilation of Hadith was facilitated by
A. Caliph Umar b. al-khattab

D. only the former is used in judicial matters

16. Hadith is important to Muslims because it is

A. miracle of Islam
B. the most reliable sayings of the prophet (SAW)
C. the only linkage between the prophet (SAW) and the Muslim
D. the means through which the prophet’s message is known

17. Which of the following is the correct order of authenticity of three of the six sound collections of the Hadith

A. Bukhari, Muslim and Tirmidhi
B. Ibn Majah, Muslim and Nasa’i
C. Muslim, Nasa’i and Ibn Majah
D. Abu Dawud, Tirmidhi and Bukhari

18. The first major written work of ahadith was

A. Sahih Muslim
B. Sunan Ibn Majah
C. Muwata Malik
D. Musnad Ahmad

19. The collection of Imam Muslim differs from that of Imam Bukhari in terms of

A. Interpretation
B. Authenticity
C. Repetition
D. Characterization

20. Hadith 11 of an-Nawawi admonishes Muslims to

A. be certain in some acts of worship
B. avoid doubtful things
C. note that doubt and uncertainty are close to each other
D. always do things clearly

21. According to Hadith 41 of an- Nawawi, the faith of a believer is incomplete until he

A. Loves for his brother what he love himself
B. Hate all kinds of evil
C. Likes good things for his family
D. Follows what has been revealed unto the prophet(SAW)

22. The message in Hadith 34 of an- Nawawi is about

A. Performing the society for the better
B. Preventing evil in the society by any means possible
C. Commanding good among people
D. Abstaining from evil deeds

23. فَإِذَا قُضِيَتْ الصَّلَاةُ فَاتَبِعُوا فِي الأَرْضِ وَاتَّبُغُوا مِنْ فَضِيلَ اللهِ…

The Hadith above warns Muslims against charity with

A. useless things
B. ill-gotten wealth
C. evil intention
D. cheap things

24. ﴿فَإِذَا قُضِيَتْ الصَّلَاةُ فَاتَبِعُوا فِي الأَرْضِ وَاتَّبُغُوا مِنْ فَضِيلَ اللهِ…﴾

The verse above teaches that Muslims should
25. Good behavior and modesty in dress in Islam is an essential parts of

A. Amal
B. duty
C. Iman
D. beauty

26. Hadith 18 of an-Nwawai enjoins believers to

A. Be firm abravend
B. Be strong-minded and clean
C. Have piety and work righteously
D. Acquire knowledge and be polite

27. The verse above urges

A. Mankind to be patient and persevere
B. The Makkans to persevere and be patient
C. Anyone in hardship to persevere and be patient
D. The believers to be patient and persevere

28. Q. 3:103 enjoins Muslims to

A. Unite and not be divided
B. Live in the same place
C. Speak with one voice politically
D. Unite for economic progress

29. Prophet Muhammad (SAW) was described as the seal of all prophets, meaning that he

A. Was the last or the prophets of Allah
B. Covered all parts of the world preaching
C. Is reserved even by the Jews
D. Was accepted by all Christian

30. The act of taking refuge from the Jinns as mentioned in Q. 72:6 is that

A. They could harm the believers
B. People benefit from their protection
C. They would increase such people in fury
D. people may turn to be their partners

31. The attributes of Allah as contained in Q. 59:23 are

A. 5
B. 6
C. 7
D. 8

32. The important of Salah as listed in Q. 29:45 includes

A. Prohibition of shameful and deeds
B. Making invocations regularly
C. Prohibition of cheating in measures
D. Prohibition of hoarding

33. Which of the following vitiates Salah?

A. Intoxication
34. A major activity in Salah performed through various bodily postures is known as

A. Raka’at  
B. Takbiratul Ihram  
C. At-tashahud  
D. Sujud ash-shukr

35. In congregational Salah, a person who comes late is expected to

A. pronounce the *taslim* to indicate his arrival
B. say *subhanallah* so that the Imam can note his presence
C. recite the *iqama* before joining the congregation
D. make *takbiratul ihram* and join the Imam

36. Hajj is one of the avenues for Islamic brotherhood and

A. kindness  
B. fairness  
C. Trust  
D. unity

37. The type of Zakah due at the end of Ramadan fast is known as

A. *Zakah al-mal*  
B. *Zakah al-fitr*  
C. *Zakah al-anam*  
D. *Zakah al-harth*

38. The gathering of pilgrims on the 9th day of Dhul Hijjah is known as

A. *Wuqaf bi ‘Arefah*  
B. *Sajadah ‘Arefah*  
C. *Jabal ‘Arefah*  
D. *Da’al al-‘Arefah*

39. The categories of women prohibited in marriage due to blood relations are

A. 14  
B. 11  
C. 10  
D. 7

40. According to Q.4:34, the main right of the husband over his wife is to

A. Prepare food for him  
B. Have conjugal relation with her  
C. Accept his leadership and obey him  
D. Appreciate him for his favours

41. A marriage is not valid in Islam without

A. At least two witnesses  
B. Slaughtering an animal  
C. Marriage garment  
D. Deciding the place of residence

42. The right of a husband over his wife excludes

A. Controlling the wife’s activities  
B. Taking additional wives  
C. Deciding the place of residence  
D. Total controlling the wife’s property

43. Talaq al bai’in technically conveys the idea of
A. Divorce of a new bride  
B. Court annulment of marriage  
C. An irrevocable divorce  
D. Divorce in a state of impurity

44. When a woman is observing iddah ai-wafat, she is permitted to  
A. Wear jewellery of any kind  
B. Use any type of perfume  
C. Cut her finger nails  
D. Beautify herself

45. Zihar occurs when a husband compares his  
A. Wife with himself  
B. Wife with his daughter  
C. Daughter with her friend  
D. Wife with the back of his mother

46. Excluded from inheritance is a  
A. Brother from the estate of his deceased brother  
B. Man after the death of his wife  
C. Person who kills his father for his estate  
D. Woman because of her gender

47. Qiyas in Islamic law refers to  
A. Measurement  
B. Analogical deduction  
C. Intelligent work  
D. Evaluation

48. Raiding as a characteristic of the Jahillyyah Arabs led to  
A. Holding annual political meetings  
B. Staging of annual trade fair

49. The caliph who introduced stipend for teachers was  
A. Abu Bakr  
B. ‘Umar  
C. ‘Uthman  
D. ‘Ali

50. The main impact of Islamic values on social life of the people of West Africa is the  
A. Performance of Salah by Muslims  
B. Modification of polygamy in line with Islamic principles  
C. Adoption of Arabic words in many languages  
D. Avoidance of alcoholic drink in public places

2008 ANSWERS
1. Option A  
   “The revelation of the glorious Qur’an passed through three stages, 2 from Lawh al-Mahfuriz to the lowest of the heaven known as “Bait-al-Izzah”

2. Option A
3. Option A
4. Option A  
   “… a guidance to those who are pious”.

5. Option NIL  
   “Because the meaning of Q. 101 verse 4 is not in the option A-D. It is Q. 101:5 that translates Option B which is the answer to question 5”.

6. Option C
“Suratul-Abr” Q:103:3.
7. Option D
8. Option B
Q. 96: 8
9. Option D
10. Option D
“Umar bin Abdul-Azeez was the one who facilitated the compilation of the Hadith. He was a Umayyad caliph who gave an order to the scholars to collect and compile the traditions”
11. Option A
12. Option D
“Imam bukahri’s full name is Muhammad b. Ismā il bin Ibrahim al-Bukhari”
13. Option D
14. Option A
15. Option C
“Qur`an is recited during Salat Hadith is not to be used during Salat”.

16. Option D
17. Option A
18. Option C
“The Muwatta of Imam Malik bin Annab (died 179AH) is the first of its kind ..
19. Option D
20. Option B
“...Leave that about which you are in doubt for that about which you are in no doubt”
21. Option D
“....None of you is a believer until his desires follow that which I brought”.
22. Option B

“.... Any one amongst you who sees abomination act should change it .....”
23. Option B
"...Allah the Mighty is good and accepts only that which is good...”
24. Option D
“.... You may disperse through the land and seek for the bounty of Allah (by working) etc ..... Q. 62:10.
25. Option A
26. Option C
27. Option D
“O you who believe, Endure and be more patient...” Q. 3:103.
28. Option A
29. Option A
30. Option C
“And verily there were men going mankind who took shelter with the males among the Jin but the (the Jin) increase them (the mankind) in sin and transgression”. Q. 72:6.
31. Option D
“The attributes of Allah as contained in Q59: 23 are 8. i.e.
1. The king
2. The Holy
3. The one free from all defects
4. The Giver of security
5. The watcher over his creator
6. The Al-Mighty
7. The compeller
8. The supreme.
32. Option A
“...Verily, As Salat prevent from al-Fahshai (i.e. great sins...) and Al-munkar ... (every kind of evil wicked deed). Q. 29:45.
33. Option A
34. Option A

Jamb latest news update at www.jambnews.ng
"The various bodily postures performed in Salah as a major activity is called Rakat".

35. Option D
36. Option D
37. Option B
38. Option A
39. Option C
40. Option C
41. Option A
"For validity of marriage, there must be at least two witnesses"

42. Option D
43. Option C
44. Option C
45. Option D
"Divorce which cannot be reversed is known as (Talaq bain) irrevocable divorce"

46. Option C
47. Option D
"Zihar is husband's comparison of his wife’s back with his mother".

48. Option C
49. Option C
"In a case of homicide, the person guilty of murder is barred from inheritance of the person he murdered"

50. Option C

UTME 2010 Questions

1. The revelation of the glorious Qur’an started with a
   A. parable   B. command
   C. legislation  D. declaration.

2. Prophet Muhammad’s (SAW) answer to Angel Jibril when he was asked to recite was
   A. ‘I am not a scholar’
   B. ‘I am not a judge’
   C. ‘I cannot read’
   D. ‘I cannot preach’

3. Angel Jibril asked the Prophet (SAW) to read during the event of the first revelation
   A. four times    B. three times
   C. twice        D. once.

4. ‘No falsehood can approach it, from before or behind it, it is sent down by One full of wisdom, worthy of all praise.’
   The verse above is the same as

5. How many Caliphs did the Glorious Qur’an pass through before its standardization?
   A. Six    B. Four
   C. Three    D. Two.

6. Divine inspiration was employed in the
   A. arrangement of the Glorious Qur’an
   B. compilation of the Glorious Qur’an
   C. standardization of the Glorious Qur’an
D. memorization of the Glorious Qur’an.

7. The authenticity of the Glorious Qur’an has been proven by empirical evidence of
A. dredging sea water to dams
B. stages of growth of human embryo
C. development of nuclear technology
D. development of solar technology.

8. One major peculiarity between the Makkans and Madinan Suwar of the Glorious Qur’an is that
A. Makkans Suwar are historical while Madinan Suwar are theoretical
B. Makkans Suwar are meant for daily rituals while Madinan Suwar are for commercial transactions
C. Makkans Suwar are purely to people of Makkans while the Madinan Suwar addresses the people of Madina
D. Makkans Suwar are short and poetic while the Madinan Suwar are longer and generic.

9. The copy of the Glorious Qur’an in use was standardized during the period of Caliph
A. Abu Bakr as Siddiq
B. Umar b. Khattab
C. Uthman b. Affan

10. The term Isra‘iliyāt in the study of tafsīr refers to
A. statements which refer to people of Israel in the Glorious Qur’an
B. stories of the Israelites in the Glorious Qur’an
C. teachings concerning the Israelites in the Glorious Qur’an
D. traditions and commentaries with Jewish origin derived from non-Muslims sources.

11. The major themes that can be derived from Surah al-fatīhah are
A. knowledge, prayer and sacrifice
B. praise, prayer and pledge
C. praise, promise and equity
D. praise, pledge and prayer.

12. The verse of the Glorious Qur’an above refers to
A. back-biters B. rumour mongers C. envious ones D. treasury looters

13. Al-Kawthar in the Glorious Qur’an is otherwise called a
A. river in paradise B. garden in paradise C. light in paradise D. fruit in paradise.

14. The significant message contained in sūrah at-Takāthur is that
A. passion for wealth and position may divert man’s attention from worship of Allah
B. moral obligation and spiritual sacrifice should be uppermost in the minds of a true believer
C. man should avoid committing sin at all times
D. man should pray five times daily.

15. The Day of Judgement is described in sūrah al-Qāri‘ah as a day when men will be
A. arranged in three rows B. made to drink from hot vessels C. like moths scattered about D. made to wear iron rods around their necks.

16. The verse above is translated as
A. ‘truly, man is to his Lord grateful’
B. ‘truly, man is too arrogant’
17. *Peace descending on the righteous throughout the night* ...

The verse above is one of the major themes in Sūrah
A. al-Qadr  B. al-Alaq
C. al-Kawthar  D. al-Falaq.

18. "علم الإنسان ما لم يعلمه"

The verse of the Glorious Qur’an above is on the importance of knowledge and the description of Allah as
A. the Supreme
B. the most Gracious
C. the Grand Teacher
D. the Grand Supplier.

19. A text of Hadith is rejected if it is
A. reported by an Arab
B. against natural phenomenon
C. reported twice by the same reporter
D. not reported in Madinah.

20. Hadith 4 of An-Nawawi’s collection is about the complete
A. nature of man’s creation
B. movement of the sun in its orbit
C. nature of the creation of the earth
D. movement of the seas and oceans.

21. The book of Hadith that contains reports on the practices of the people of Madinah apart from ahādīth is
A. Sahih Bukhari  B. Sahih Muslim
C. Mukhtaril ahādīth  D. Muwatta Malik.

22. In Hadith 6 of an-Nawawi’s collection, the Prophet (SAW) said the lawful and unlawful are all clear, but between them are
A. things prohibited
B. things permitted
C. ambiguous matters
D. lump of flesh.

23. ‘Indeed the people before you were destroyed by asking a lot of unnecessary questions ...’

The quotation above is in Hadith 9 of An-Nawawi which refers to the
A. People of the Book
B. Quraysh
C. People of Madinah
D. Arabs.

24. Who among the six compilers of Hadith became blind before his death?
A. Nasa’i   B. Abu Da’ud
C. Ibn Maja   D. Tirmidhi.

25. “ما أكل أحداً طعاماً فطَرْهُ حيّر لَهُمْ أن يأكل من عمل يدبه""  

The subject matter of the Hadith above is
A. dignity of labour
B. modesty in dressing
C. honesty and sincerity
D. stealing and fraud.

26. In Q.17:27, the extravagant are likened to associates of
A. pious people  B. pharaoh
C. satan   D. soothsayers.

27. Islam decreed against begging through encouraging
A. collective bargaining
B. labour association
C. trade bargaining
D. dignity of labour.

28. ‘Allah begets not nor is He begotten.’

The quotation above condemns
A. hero praising
B. the doctrine of trinity
C. worshiping of ancestors
29. What is expected of a believing Muslim when an important decision needs to be made?
   A. Du‘ā  B. Da‘awah
   C. Istikhāma  D. Istikhārah.

30. Qadr to the majority of scholars in Islam means
   A. faith  B. situation
   C. circumstance  D. destiny.

31. The best Ibadah according to the Prophet (SAW) after the major pillars is to
   A. pray nāwāfils
   B. marry a pious woman
   C. make a fellow Muslim happy
   D. devote one’s time on dhikr.

32. Among the obligatory steps of ablution are intention, washing the face, washing the hands to the elbow and also
   A. rinsing the mouth
   B. wiping the two ears
   C. washing the feet
   D. silence during the ablution.

33. Among the Sunnah steps of ablution are wiping two ears, inhaling and exhaling from the nose and also
   A. wiping the head again from back of the skull
   B. supplication at every stage of ablution
   C. brushing the teeth
   D. saying the du‘a aloud.

34. In Q. 5:7, Allah says, ‘if ye are ill or on a journey ... and ye find no water, then perform ...
   A. wudū’
   B. al-ghusl
   C. at-tayammum  D. qasr.

35. The number of takbirat performed in a rak‘ah as a unit of salah is
   A. 9  B. 8  C. 7  D. 6

36. An Imam leading prayer, forgetfully rises when he is to sit, he is alerted by saying
   A. astaghfirullah  B. Allahu Akba
   C. subhānallah  D. subhāna rabbial Azim.

37. Fasting has been prohibited on doubtful day which is
   A. 28th of Sha‘aban
   B. 1st of Ramadan
   C. 30th of Ramada
   D. 30th of Sha‘aban.

38. Those who are not Pilgrims are advised to fast on the day of
   A. eid al-fitri
   B. ashurah
   C. eid al-adha
   D. Arafat.

39. The permission to marry up to four wives in Islam is aimed at
   A. bearing more children
   B. treating them equally
   C. reducing the number of unmarried women
   D. preventing adultery.

40. The Prophet (SAW) said, ‘Of all things lawful, divorce is the most hateful to Allah’ because it exposes the parties to
   A. reconciliation
   B. provocation
   C. hardship
   D. arbitration.

41. Imam Malik was born in
   A. Syria
   B. Makkah
   C. Madinah
   D. Egypt.

42. Allah’s pleasure in this world and the hereafter can be obtained through
   A. physical exercises
   B. writing Qur’an on a slate
   C. Shari’a
   D. oratory.

43. Lending out money with interest in Islam is
   A. sadaqah
   B. ribā
   C. kharaj
   D. Jizyah.

44. Zakat is an economic system that de-emphasizes
   A. accumulation of wealth
   B. poverty
C. helping others  
D. employment.  

45. 'O Allah! Lord of power (and rule), Thou giveth power to whom thou pleaseth, and thou strippeth off power from whom thou pleaseth ...' Q.3:26  
The verse above describes Allah's political power as most  
A. complex  
B. liberal  
C. severe  
D. sovereign.  

46. The core of Muhammad's (SAW) da'awah in Makkah was on  
A. the unity of Allah  
B. business transaction  
C. divine punishment of wrong-doers  
D. sincere brotherhood.  

47. The battle of Badr was fought in the 2nd year after Hijrah in  
A. 622 A. H  
B. 624 A. H  
C. 625 A. H  
D. 632 A. H.  

48. The Arabs worshipped idols during the Jahiliyya period because  
A. They were ignorant of God's existence  
B. there were Prophets among them  
C. they believed that the idols will intercede  
D. there were revealed Books.  

49. The similarity between the Jihad of Uthman b. Fodio and the Prophet's hijrah in 622 C. E was the  
A. strength of their followers  
B. inspiration from Allah  
C. display of bid'ah  
D. envy of non-believers.  

50. The companion who introduced Islam to North Africa through Egypt was  
A. Amr b. As  
B. Abu Musa  
C. Ibn Ishaq  
D. Ibn Suleiman  

2010 Answers  
1. Option B  
   "Iqrah" "Read" in a commanding tone by the Angel Jibril (Q. 96:1).  
   Ref: Q. 96:1.  

2. Option C  
   "Ma ana biqari" "I cannot read".  

3. Option B  

4. Option A  
   Ref: Suratul-Fuslah, Ayat Q. 41:42.  

5. Option C  
   "Abubakar, Umar then Uthman"  

6. Option A  

7. Option B  
   Ref: Quaran Chapter 23 Vs 12 - 14  

8. Option D  

9. Option C  

10. Option B  

11. Option D  

12. Option C  
   "And from the evil of the envier when he envies"  
   Ref: Suratul-Falaq. Q. 113:3.  

13. Option A  
   "Verily, we have granted you (O Muhammad S.A.W) Al-Kauthar (a river in paradise)."  

14. Option A  

15. Option C  
   "It is the Day whereon mankind will be like moths scattered about"  

16. Option D  
   "Verily man (disbelievers) is ungrateful to his Lord.".  
   Ref: Q. 100:6.  

17. Option A
18. Option C
“He has taught man that which he knew not” Q. 96:5.
19. Option B
20. Option A
“... verily, the creation of any one of you takes place when he is assembled in his mother's womb...?..
21. Option D
22. Option C
23. Option A
24. Option D
“Trimidhi wept because of his fear of Allah and became blind”
25. Option A
26. Option C
“Verily the spendthrifts are brothers of the shaytan (Devil) ....
27. Option D
28. Option B
Ref: Suratul_Ikhlas Q. 112:3.
29. Option D
“If a Muslim wants to make a decision, he/she should do Istikhara”.
30. Option D
Al-Imān bil-qadr is one of the six articles of faith “The faith in the Destiny).”
31. Option C
32. Option C,
33. Option A
34. Option B
Ref: Suratul_Maidah, Ayat 7; Q. 5:7.
35. Option D
“A complete rak`at is made up of 6 Takbirah”. See Fiqh Sunnah bab.salat or Siffatus-Salati-Nabiyy.
36. Option C
37. Option D
38. Option D
39. Option D
“It is recommended for Muslims who are not engaged in the right of Hajji to fast on the Day of Arafat”.
40. Option B
41. Option C
42. Option C
43. Option B
44. Option B
45. Option D
46. Option A
47. Option B
48. Option C
49. Option B
50. Option A.
UTME 2011 Questions

1. The outcome of the Prophet's visit to Cave Hira was
   A. compilation of the Glorious Qur'an
   B. revelation of the Glorious Qur'an
   C. award of chieftaincy title by the Makkân aristocrats
   D. his resolve to migrate to Madinah.

2. One of the importance of the first revelation was the
   A. description of the Arabian peninsula to the Prophet (SAW)
   B. dissemination of knowledge
   C. explanation of knowledge
   D. description of the steps of acquiring knowledge.

3. The gradual spiritual and moral development of Muslims was the wisdom behind the
   A. compilation of the Glorious Qur'an
   B. standardization of the Glorious Qur'an
   C. preservation of the Glorious Qur'an

4. "لا تَحَمِّلِي عَلَيْهِ الْدُّكَرَ وَإِنَّا لَحَتَّاهُ مُتْمِئِنُونَ"
   The verse above is in relation to the
   A. standardization of the Glorious Qur'an
   B. preservation of the Glorious Qur'an
   C. compilation of the Glorious Qur'an
   D. arrangement of the Glorious Qur'an.

5. The battle that served as a pointer to the compilation of the Glorious Qur'an was fought at
   A. Khandaq
   B. Uhud
   C. Tabûk
   D. Yamâmah.

6. The committee that standardized the Glorious Qur'an is made up of
   A. six people
   B. five people
   C. four people
   D. three people.

7. A characteristic common to Makkân chapters is that, they
   A. are long
   B. address the people of the Book
   C. contain a lot of oaths
   D. make references to battles.

8. The victory of the Roman Empire over the Persian Empire after the Persians had defeated the Romans as stated in the Glorious Qur'an (Q. 30: 2-3) is an evidence of the
   A. beauty of the words of the Glorious Qur'an
   B. historical nature of the Glorious Qur'an
   C. simplicity of the wordings of the Glorious Qur'an
9. The Qur’an is different from other revealed Books because

A. it is a prayer book only
B. barren women can be helped through it
C. both spiritual, moral and social values are found in it
D. one can use it for protection only.

10. Prophet Muhammad (SAW) did not hand-over the Glorious Qur’an to his companions in an arranged form and in a single written volume because

A. he did not want only the Quraish to inherit the book
B. the revelation did not come in one piece but at intervals
C. many tribes would want to take over its distribution
D. there was no need for it.

11. The correct meaning of tafsir is the

A. detailed explanation and commentary of the Glorious Qur’an
B. scientific application of the contents of the Glorious Qur’an to human life
C. true reflections on the contents of the Glorious Qur’an
D. practical application of the contents of the Glorious Qur’an.

12. Tajwid as one of the science of the Glorious Qur’an is important because

A. it allows for the understanding of history of the Glorious Qur’an
B. it provides the basis for the deeper understanding of the Glorious Qur’an
C. it provides the knowledge of correct pronunciation and recitation of the Glorious Qur’an
D. it increases the ability to recite and communicate in Arabic.

13. In the rule of Tajwid, the portion of the verse underlined above applies to

A. tarqiq
B. tanwin
C. tafkhir
D. tashdid.

14. The only Sūrah in the Glorious Qur’an which must be recited in every obligatory prayer is

A. al-Baqārah
B. al-Alaq
C. al-Fātihah
D. al-Ikhlās.

15. The expression

The verse above in surah al-Lahab means

A. no profit to him from all his power and business
B. no profit to him from all his military and economic powers
C. no profit to him from all his wealth and gains
D. no profit to him from all his property and children.
16. Q 16. One important lesson taught in Suratul Kawthar is that Muslims should
A. always fulfil their promises
B. protect themselves when the need arises
C. accept whatever calamity that befall them
D. worship Allah and sacrifice.

17. Suratul Mā‘ūn discusses the privilege to be enjoyed by the
A. givers
B. travelers
C. the wealthy
D. the needy.

18. The eagerness and zeal of Muslim warriors to fight in the cause of Allah is one of the major theme of Sūrah
A. al-Qāri‘ah
B. al-Adiyah
C. al-Asr
D. al-Humazah.

19. The allegorical and the ambiguous verses of the Glorious Qur‘an are understood through the
A. ījtihad of Muslim Scholars
B. qiyas of Muslim jurists
C. tadabbur in the Glorious Qur’an
D. tafsir of the Glorious Qur’an.

20. Hadith 3 of an-Nawawi’s collection shows that Islam is built upon
A. believe in Allah

21. The teaching in the 10th Hadith of an-Nawawi is that
A. Allah accepts prayers from Muslims only
B. only credible people shall be elected leaders
C. abstinence from forbidden things is prelude to accepting prayers
D. abstinence from misconduct by ladies makes them more attractive to men.

22. ‘Do not get angry’
This tradition from the 16th Hadith of an-nawawi has been repeated by the Prophet (SAW)
A. once
B. twice
C. thrice
D. many times.

23. What differentiates Hadith Qudsi from Hadith Nabawi is the
A. place and manner of application
B. condition under which the two are narrated
C. wording and teaching intended
D. chain and reliability of the narrator.

24. One of the peculiarities of Sahih Bukhari is that ahādith are sorted according to
A. topics
B. chapters
25. One of the two compilers of Hadith that deals with legal traditions of permissions and prohibitions is
   A. Abu Daud
   B. Bukhari
   C. Ibn Maja
   D. Muslim.

26. One of the moral lessons in Q.17:23 apart from obedience to parents is
   A. résilience
   B. repentance
   C. persévérance
   D. honesty.

27. The Jews were admonished to avoid mixing truth with falsehood in
   A. Q.2:285
   B. Q.2:177
   C. Q.2:45
   D. Q.2:42.

28. Islam encourages every Muslim to seek a lawful livelihood through
   A. equitable distribution of wealth
   B. dignity of labour
   C. family inheritance
   D. shared responsibility.

29. Islam as a monotheistic religion expects that every faithful follower should
   A. not tell lies
   B. serve Allah without associates

30. Seeking assistance from the fortune tellers is forbidden because
   A. it gives one an insight of what tomorrow holds
   B. it creates animosity amongst people
   C. it leads to ascribing absolute power to a fellow being
   D. it’s proceed is unlawful.

31. It is shirk in Islam to
   A. dance
   B. sing religious song
   C. undergo plastic surgery
   D. masquerade.

32. Suhf was revealed to
   A. prophet Haruna (AS)
   B. prophet Ilyas (AS)
   C. prophet Ibrahim (AS)
   D. prophet Muhammd (SAW).

33. In Islam, the articles of Imān are
   A. six
   B. five
   C. four
   D. three.

34. The presentation of Sermon is an obligation on the Imam when leading
   A. all the prayers
   B. funeral prayers
C. Friday prayers
D. every prayer on Friday.

35. One of the conditions that make prayer obligatory on believers is

A. social status
B. reciting the Qur’an with proper Tajweed
C. following pious Imam
D. attainment of maturity.

36. The supererogatory fasting of Āshura is observed on the

A. 8th of al-muharram
B. 9th of al-Muharram
C. 10th of al-Muharram
D. 11th of al-Muharram.

37. Ayyam at-tashriq are the days of

A. buying and selling
B. visits and caring
C. singing and dancing
D. eating and drinking.

38. The minimum number of witnesses in an Islamic marriage is

A. four males
B. three males
C. two males
D. one male.

39. The term, Shari’ah refers to

A. a path
B. wisdom
C. passion
D. an idea.

40. One of the scholars reported to have been imprisoned by his non compromising stance was

A. Shafi’i
B. Abu-Hanifah
C. Hambali
D. Māliki b. Anas.

41. The entrenchment of an Islamic economic system is aimed at

A. controlling the world funds
B. restricting the unlawful acquisition of wealth
C. restricting men to particular occupations
D. promoting equitable distribution of wealth.

42. One of the major consequences of ribā is that, it makes people

A. wealthy
B. lazy
C. smart
D. parasitic.

43. Mas’uliyyah as a principle of the Islamic political system is a measure to check

A. indiscipline
B. rigging
C. nepotism
D. misappropriation.

44. Allah commands Muslims to observe and fulfil agreements with the non-Muslims, if the later do not
45. During the Jihiliyya era, the Ka'aba was the centre of poetic contest at the annual festival called
A.  ijāz
B.  ukāz
C.  manāt
D.  ushrarah.

46. In Pre-Islamic Arabia, the Arabs killed their daughters because they
A.  were the weaker sex
B.  were afraid of incest
C.  feared the females would outnumber males
D.  did not participate in wars.

47. The first person who recognized signs of Prophethood on Muhammad (SAW) was a
A.  Christian Monk
B.  Jewish Rabbi
C.  Buddhist Monk
D.  Soothsayer.

48. Members of the Prophet's family that embraced Islam the first day did so, on the basis of his
A.  truthfulness and uprightness
B.  wealth and influence
C.  love for them
D.  family relation.

49. The teachings of Uthman b. Fodio are remembered today as it relates to
A.  idol worshiping
B.  marrying more than four wives
C.  all form of syncreticism
D.  taxing of farm produce.

50. The ruler who instituted Friday prayers in Mali was
A.  Mansa Musa
B.  Mansa Suleiman
C.  Mansa Ule
D.  Mansa Abubakar.

2011 ANSWERS
1.  Option B
   “As a result of Prophet Muhammad’s withdrawal to the cave of Hirah near Makkah, when he was 40 years old, Angel Jibril appeared to him with a revelation from God”

2.  Option B
   Ref: (Q 96: 1-5) “read in the name of your Lord...”

3.  Option D

4.  Option B
   Ref: Q 15:19
   ‘Surely, We have sat down the Reminder [al-Qur’an] and surely we will protect it’.

5.  Option D
   “Many Muslims who had memorized the Holy Qur’an died in the battle of Yamamah (in 633CE). Umar bin Khataab feared possible extinction of
6. Option C  
"Uthman bin Affan appointed a panel of for people to carry out the standardization of the Holy Qur’an. They include; 1 – Zaid bin Thabit; 2 – Abdullahi bin Zubair; 3 – Sa’ad bin Al-ÁS and 4-Abdul-Rahman bin Hārith"

7. Option C

8. Option D

9. Option C

10. Option B

11. Option B

12. Option C

13. Option C

14. Option C

15. Option C

16. Option D

17. Option D

18. Option B

19. Option D

20. Option B

21. Option C

22. Option D

23. Option C

24. Option B

25. Option C

26. Option C

27. Option C

28. Option C

29. Option B

30. Option C

31. Option D

32. Option C

33. Option A

34. Option C

35. Option D

36. Option C

37. Option B

38. Option C

39. Option C

40. Option B
“Imam Abu Hanifa was imprisoned for his non compromising stance and died in the prison at the age of 70 years in the year 150AH.

41. Option D

42. Option B.
“The economic consequence of Ribbah is that, it makes people lazier”

43. Option D
“Mas'uliyyah means a mechanism based on which public affairs are checked with a view to preventing them from misappropriating the resources put in their care”

44. Option D
45. Option B
46. Option D
47. Option A
48. Option A
49. Option C
50. Option A