



ISLAMIC STUDIES

SOLVED MCQs — SET 2

PPSC • FPSC • CSS • NTS • PMS • OTS

Advanced Competitive Exam Preparation

✓ **Correct Answers Highlighted & Fully Explained**

Angels & Ghayb | Prophets | Fiqh | Islamic Civilization | Hajj | Finance | Hadith

♦ ANGELS & GHAYB

♦ PROPHETS & BOOKS

♦ FIQH & ETHICS

♦ ISLAMIC SCIENCE

♦ HAJJ & SACRED SITES

♦ ISLAMIC FINANCE

♦ HADITH SCIENCES

♦ PRAYER & MONTHS

◆ ANGELS, JINNS & UNSEEN (GHAYB) ◆

Q1 Which angel is responsible for blowing the Trumpet (Sur) on the Day of Judgement?

A) Jibreel (AS)

B) Mikail (AS)

✓ C) Israfeel (AS)

D) Izraeel (AS)

■ Israfeel (AS) is the angel appointed to blow the Trumpet (Sur) twice — first causing death, then resurrection.

Q2 Which angel is responsible for taking the souls of the deceased?

A) Jibreel (AS)

✓ B) Izraeel (AS) — Angel of Death

C) Israfeel (AS)

D) Ridwan (AS)

■ Izraeel (AS), known as Malak-ul-Maut (Angel of Death), is responsible for taking souls at death.

Q3 The angels Munkar and Nakeer question the deceased about:

A) Their wealth and children

✓ B) Their Prophet, Lord, and Religion

C) Their Hajj and Zakat

D) Their family and tribe

■ Munkar and Nakeer ask three questions in the grave: Who is your Lord? Who is your Prophet? What is your religion?

Q4

Which Surah of the Quran describes Jibreel (AS) appearing in the original form with 600 wings?

A) Surah Al-Baqarah

✓ B) Surah An-Najm

C) Surah Al-Muzzammil

D) Surah Al-Qalam

■ Surah An-Najm (53) describes the Prophet ■ seeing Jibreel (AS) in his original form at the horizon with 600 wings.

Q5

Iblis (Shaytan) was created from:

A) Light (Noor)

B) Clay (Mitti)

✓ C) Smokeless fire (Naar)

D) Water (Paani)

■ Iblis (Shaytan) was created from smokeless fire (Naar), as stated in Surah Al-Hijr (15:27).

Q6

The guardian angel of Paradise (Jannah) is:

A) Jibreel (AS)

B) Mikail (AS)

✓ C) Ridwan (AS)

D) Izraeel (AS)

■ Ridwan (AS) is the angel appointed as the guardian and keeper of Paradise (Jannah).

Q7

Which two angels record every deed of a human being?

A) Munkar & Nakeer

✓ B) Kiraman Katibin (Raqib & Atid)

C) Jibreel & Mikail

D) Israfeel & Izraeel

■ Kiraman Katibin — Raqib (right) records good deeds, Atid (left) records bad deeds (Surah Al-Infitar 82:10-12).

Q8 The Zabur (Psalms) was revealed to which Prophet?

A) Prophet Musa (AS)

B) Prophet Isa (AS)

✓ C) Prophet Dawud (AS)

D) Prophet Ibrahim (AS)

■ The Zabur (Psalms) was revealed to Prophet Dawud (AS) (David). It is mentioned in Surah Al-Isra (17:55).

Q9 Prophet Yunus (AS) was swallowed by a whale for how many days according to most scholars?

A) 3 days

B) 7 days

✓ C) 40 days

D) 30 days

■ Most Islamic scholars state Prophet Yunus (AS) remained inside the whale for 40 days before being released.

Q10 Which Prophet is known as 'Khalilullah' (Friend of Allah)?

A) Prophet Musa (AS)

B) Prophet Isa (AS)

✓ C) Prophet Ibrahim (AS)

D) Prophet Nuh (AS)

■ Prophet Ibrahim (AS) is called 'Khalilullah' — the intimate friend of Allah — as mentioned in Surah An-Nisa (4:125).

Q11 The Injeel (Gospel) was revealed to which Prophet?

A) Prophet Musa (AS)

B) Prophet Dawud (AS)

✓ C) Prophet Isa (AS)

D) Prophet Yahya (AS)

■ The Injeel (Gospel/Bible) was revealed to Prophet Isa (Jesus AS), confirmed in multiple Quranic verses.

Q12 Prophet Sulaiman (AS) was given the special ability to:

A) Walk on water

✓ B) Understand the language of birds and animals

C) Fly unaided

D) See the future

■ Allah granted Prophet Sulaiman (AS) the ability to understand and communicate with birds and animals (Surah An-Naml 27:16).

Q13 Which Prophet built the Kaaba alongside his son?

A) Prophet Adam (AS)

B) Prophet Nuh (AS)

✓ C) Prophet Ibrahim (AS) with Ismail (AS)

D) Prophet Musa (AS)

■ Prophet Ibrahim (AS) and his son Ismail (AS) together built/rebuilt the Kaaba in Makkah (Surah Al-Baqarah 2:127).

Q14 Which Prophet is referred to as 'Ruhullah' (Spirit of Allah) in the Quran?

A) Prophet Musa (AS)

B) Prophet Ibrahim (AS)

✓ C) Prophet Isa (AS)

D) Prophet Adam (AS)

■ Prophet Isa (AS) is referred to as 'Ruhullah' and 'Kalimatullah' in the Quran (Surah An-Nisa 4:171).

◆ ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE & ETHICS ◆

Q15 In Islamic law, 'Ijma' refers to:

- A) Individual reasoning
- B) Analogical deduction
- ✓ C) Consensus of Islamic scholars
- D) Quranic verses only

■ *Ijma is the consensus of Muslim scholars of a particular era on a legal ruling — the third source of Islamic law after Quran and Sunnah.*

Q16 'Qiyas' in Islamic jurisprudence means:

- A) Consensus of scholars
- ✓ B) Analogical reasoning
- C) Personal opinion
- D) Abrogation

■ *Qiyas means analogical deduction — applying a ruling from an existing case to a new situation based on shared cause ('illah).*

Q17 The term 'Halal' literally means:

- A) Forbidden
- ✓ B) Permitted/Lawful
- C) Doubtful
- D) Disliked

■ *Halal literally means 'permissible' or 'lawful' in Arabic — referring to actions, food, and behaviour permitted by Islamic law.*

Q18 Which category of Islamic law describes an action that is 'obligatory' (must be performed)?

- A) Mustahab
- B) Mubah
- C) Makruh
- ✓ D) Fard/Wajib

■ *Fard (also called Wajib in Hanafi fiqh for some rulings) refers to obligatory actions — neglecting them is sinful.*

Q19 What is 'Istihsan' in Islamic jurisprudence?

A) Rejection of Hadith

✓ B) Juristic preference or equity

C) Abrogation of Quranic verse

D) Collection of Hadith

■ *Istihsan is juristic preference — choosing a ruling that better serves justice over strict analogical deduction. Used mainly in Hanafi fiqh.*

Q20 The concept of 'Niyyah' (intention) in Islam means an action's reward depends on:

A) Its public visibility

✓ B) The underlying intention behind it

C) The number of people who see it

D) Its financial cost

■ *The famous Hadith states: 'Actions are judged by intentions' (Bukhari). Niyyah is essential for any act of worship to be accepted.*

Q21 The Islamic principle 'La Darar wa La Dirar' means:

A) No knowledge without action

✓ B) No harm shall be inflicted or reciprocated

C) No prayer without purity

D) No ruling without evidence

■ *'La Darar wa La Dirar' is a foundational legal maxim meaning: No harm shall be caused and no harm shall be reciprocated (Ibn Majah).*

◆ ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION & SCIENCE ◆

Q22 Who is considered the 'Father of Algebra' and was a Muslim mathematician?

A) Al-Farabi

B) Al-Kindi

✓ C) Muhammad ibn Musa Al-Khwarizmi

D) Ibn Rushd

■ Al-Khwarizmi (780–850 CE) wrote 'Kitab al-Mukhtasar fi Hisab al-Jabr wal-Muqabala', giving us the word 'algebra' (Al-Jabr).

Q23 The famous hospital 'Bimaristan' tradition was pioneered by which Islamic Caliph?

A) Harun al-Rashid

B) Al-Mamun

✓ C) Al-Walid ibn Abd al-Malik

D) Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz

■ The first dedicated Islamic hospital (Bimaristan) was established by Caliph Al-Walid ibn Abd al-Malik (705–715 CE) in Damascus.

Q24 Ibn Sina (Avicenna) wrote the famous medical encyclopedia:

A) Kitab al-Hawi

✓ B) Al-Qanun fi al-Tibb (Canon of Medicine)

C) Miftah al-Ulum

D) Ihya Ulum al-Din

■ Ibn Sina's 'Al-Qanun fi al-Tibb' (Canon of Medicine) was used as a medical textbook in Europe until the 17th century.

Q25 The Islamic Golden Age is generally dated from:

A) 500–700 CE

✓ B) 750–1258 CE

C) 1000–1400 CE

D) 622–750 CE

■ The Islamic Golden Age spans roughly 750–1258 CE, from the Abbasid Caliphate until the Mongol sack of Baghdad.

Q26 Al-Biruni, the Muslim scholar, was a pioneer in which fields?

A) Astronomy and mathematics only

✓ **B) Anthropology, geology, physics, and comparative religion**

C) Poetry and literature only

D) Military strategy

■ Al-Biruni (973–1048 CE) was a polymath who pioneered anthropology, geology, physics, and comparative religion. He estimated Earth's radius accurately.

Q27 The concept of the 'zero' and decimal system in mathematics was transmitted to Europe through:

A) Greek scholars

B) Roman mathematicians

✓ **C) Muslim scholars from Indian sources**

D) Chinese traders

■ Muslim mathematicians, especially Al-Khwarizmi, transmitted the Indian numeral system (including zero) to Europe via Arabic texts.

Q28 The world's oldest continuously operating university was established by a Muslim woman in:

A) Baghdad, Iraq

B) Cairo, Egypt

✓ **C) Fez, Morocco (University of al-Qarawiyyin)**

D) Cordoba, Spain

■ Fatima al-Fihri founded the University of al-Qarawiyyin in Fez, Morocco in 859 CE — the world's oldest operating university.

◆ HAJJ, UMRAH & SACRED SITES ◆

Q29 The Black Stone (Hajr-e-Aswad) is located in which corner of the Kaaba?

A) Northern corner

B) Southern corner

✓ C) Eastern corner (Rukn-e-Aswad)

D) Western corner

■ The Hajr-e-Aswad (Black Stone) is embedded in the eastern corner (Rukn-e-Aswad) of the Kaaba.

Q30 During Hajj, the act of running between Safa and Marwa is called:

A) Tawaf

✓ B) Sa'i

C) Wuquf

D) Rami

■ Sa'i is the ritual of walking/running seven times between the hills of Safa and Marwa, commemorating Hajar (AS)'s search for water.

Q31 Wuquf (standing) at Arafat on 9th Dhul Hijjah is considered:

A) Sunnah of Hajj

✓ B) The Rukn (pillar) of Hajj without which Hajj is invalid

C) Mustahab (recommended)

D) Optional for elderly

■ Wuquf at Arafat is the most essential pillar of Hajj. The Prophet ■ said: 'Hajj is Arafat' (Tirmidhi).

Q32 The Zamzam well is located inside:

A) The Kaaba itself

B) Masjid al-Nabawi

✓ C) The Masjid al-Haram in Makkah

D) Masjid al-Qiblatain

■ The Zamzam well is located within Masjid al-Haram in Makkah, approximately 21 metres east of the Kaaba.

Q33 How many times is the Kaaba circumambulated (Tawaf) in one complete round?

A) 5 times

✓ B) 7 times

C) 9 times

D) 3 times

■ One complete Tawaf consists of 7 circuits (rounds) around the Kaaba in an anticlockwise direction.

Q34 The Day of Arafah (9th Dhul Hijjah) is significant because:

A) Muslims sacrifice animals

✓ B) It is the day sins are most forgiven and it marks the completion of Islam

C) Tawaf is performed

D) Pilgrims return to Makkah

■ The verse 'Today I have perfected your religion' (5:3) was revealed on the Day of Arafah. Fasting on this day expiates two years of sins.

Q35 Mina, where pilgrims stay during Hajj, is located:

A) Inside Makkah city boundary

✓ B) Between Makkah and Arafat (about 5 km from Kaaba)

C) In Madinah

D) On the road to Jeddah

■ Mina is approximately 5 km east of Masjid al-Haram. Pilgrims spend the nights of 10, 11, 12 (and optionally 13) Dhul Hijjah there.

◆ ISLAMIC FINANCE & ECONOMICS ◆

Q36 The Arabic term for 'interest' or 'usury' which is prohibited in Islam is:

A) Zakat

✓ B) Riba

C) Musharakah

D) Murabaha

■ Riba (literally 'increase') refers to interest/usury on loans, strictly prohibited in the Quran (2:275-276, 3:130, 4:161, 30:39).

Q37 What is 'Mudarabah' in Islamic finance?

A) A fixed interest loan

✓ B) A profit-sharing partnership where one provides capital, other expertise

C) A property mortgage

D) A charitable trust

■ Mudarabah is a profit-sharing contract: one party (Rabb ul-Mal) provides capital, the other (Mudarib) provides expertise. Losses borne by capital provider.

Q38 The Islamic charitable endowment that funds mosques, schools, and hospitals is called:

A) Zakat

B) Sadaqah

✓ C) Waqf

D) Khums

■ Waqf is a perpetual Islamic endowment — donated assets whose benefits serve charitable purposes indefinitely. It has funded civilisation historically.

Q39 In Islamic banking, 'Murabaha' refers to:

A) Interest-free loan

✓ B) Cost-plus-profit sale arrangement

C) Currency exchange

D) Joint venture

■ Murabaha is a sale where the bank buys the asset and sells it to the customer at cost plus a declared profit margin — Sharia-compliant financing.

Q40 Ushr is the agricultural equivalent of Zakat, charged at what rate on rain-watered land?

A) 2.5%

B) 5%

✓ C) 10%

D) 20%

■ Ushr on rain-watered or naturally irrigated agricultural produce is 10% (one-tenth). For artificially irrigated land, it is 5%.

Q41 The term 'Gharar' in Islamic finance means:

A) Charitable giving

✓ B) Excessive uncertainty or speculation in contracts

C) Gold trading

D) Partnership profits

■ Gharar refers to excessive uncertainty, ambiguity, or deception in a contract. Transactions with Gharar are prohibited in Islamic law.

Q42 Jizya in Islamic history was:

A) Tax on Muslims for military service

✓ B) A poll tax levied on non-Muslim subjects (Dhimmis) under Islamic rule

C) Land tax for farmers

D) Import duty on trade goods

■ Jizya was a per-capita tax paid by Dhimmis (non-Muslim subjects) who received state protection and were exempt from military service.

◆ HADITH SCIENCES & TERMINOLOGY ◆

Q43

A Hadith transmitted by so many narrators at each level that fabrication is impossible is called:

- A) Hadith Hasan
- B) Hadith Da'if
- ✓ C) Hadith Mutawatir
- D) Hadith Mawquf

■ Hadith Mutawatir is transmitted by such a large number of narrators at every level that forgery is rationally impossible. It gives definitive knowledge.

Q44

A Hadith that has a single narrator at any level of its chain (Isnad) is called:

- A) Mutawatir
- B) Mashhur
- ✓ C) Ahad
- D) Hasan

■ Hadith Ahad (solitary) has only one narrator at one or more points in its chain. It gives probable but not definitive knowledge.

Q45

The chain of narrators in a Hadith is called:

- A) Matn
- ✓ B) Isnad / Sanad
- C) Rawi
- D) Matan

■ Isnad (also called Sanad) is the chain of narrators linking the collector to the Prophet ■. The text itself is called Matn.

Q46

The six authentic Hadith collections are known as:

- ✓ A) Kutub al-Sittah
- B) Sahihayn only
- C) Muwatta collections
- D) Musnad works

■ Kutub al-Sittah (The Six Books): Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim, Sunan Abu Dawud, Jami Tirmidhi, Sunan Nasa'i, Sunan Ibn Majah.

Q47 A Hadith whose narrator is weak (unreliable) is classified as:

- A) Sahih
- B) Hasan
- ✓ C) Da'if (weak)
- D) Mutawatir

■ Hadith Da'if (weak) fails to meet the strict conditions of Sahih or Hasan — often due to a weak narrator or broken chain.

Q48 Imam Malik's famous Hadith collection 'Al-Muwatta' was compiled in:

- A) 130 AH
- ✓ B) Around 150–159 AH
- C) 200 AH
- D) 250 AH

■ Imam Malik ibn Anas compiled Al-Muwatta around 150–159 AH. It is considered the earliest surviving Hadith and Fiqh compilation.

Q49 The science of evaluating the reliability of Hadith narrators is called:

- A) Usul al-Fiqh
- ✓ B) Ilm al-Rijal (Science of Narrators)
- C) Ilm al-Kalam
- D) Tafsir

■ Ilm al-Rijal is the science of evaluating the trustworthiness and memory of Hadith narrators — fundamental to Hadith authentication.

◆ ISLAMIC MONTHS, PRAYERS & WORSHIP ◆

Q50 The four sacred months (Ash-hur ul-Hurum) in Islam are:

A) Ramadan, Shawwal, Dhul Qa'dah, Dhul Hijjah

✓ B) Muharram, Rajab, Dhul Qa'dah, Dhul Hijjah

C) Safar, Rabi al-Awwal, Rajab, Ramadan

D) Muharram, Ramadan, Shawwal, Rajab

■ The four sacred months are: Muharram (1st), Rajab (7th), Dhul Qa'dah (11th), and Dhul Hijjah (12th). Fighting is forbidden in these months.

Q51 The 'Night Journey' of Prophet ﷺ (Isra and Mi'raj) took place in which Islamic month?

A) Ramadan

B) Dhul Hijjah

✓ C) Rajab

D) Muharram

■ Isra wal Mi'raj (Night Journey and Ascent) is widely believed to have occurred on 27th Rajab, approximately 1–2 years before Hijrah.

Q52 How many Rakats are in the obligatory (Fard) Fajr prayer?**✓ A) 2 Rakats**

B) 3 Rakats

C) 4 Rakats

D) 6 Rakats

■ Fajr (dawn) prayer has 2 obligatory (Fard) Rakats, preceded by 2 Sunnah Muakkadah Rakats.

Q53 The prayer offered on the occasion of a solar or lunar eclipse is called:

A) Salat al-Istikhara

B) Salat al-Istisqa

✓ C) Salat al-Kusuf/Khusuf

D) Salat al-Witr

■ Salat al-Kusuf is for solar eclipse and Salat al-Khusuf is for lunar eclipse — both are established Sunnah prayers.

Q54

The supererogatory night prayer performed during Ramadan in congregation is:

A) Tahajjud

✓ B) Tarawih

C) Ishraq

D) Awwabin

■ Tarawih is the special night prayer performed in congregation during Ramadan. Hazrat Umar (RA) formally organised it in congregation.

Q55

The word 'Ramadan' comes from the Arabic root 'Ramad' meaning:

A) Peace and tranquility

✓ B) Intense scorching heat

C) Spiritual cleansing

D) Night of power

■ Ramadan derives from 'Ramad' — intense heat or scorching. Scholars say sins are 'burned away' in this month, or it refers to pre-Islamic hot season.

Q56

The funeral prayer (Salat al-Janazah) has how many Takbeers?

A) 3

✓ B) 4

C) 5

D) 7

■ Salat al-Janazah consists of 4 Takbeers (Allahu Akbar), after which supplications and Salawat upon the Prophet ■ are recited.

❖ ALL 50 QUESTIONS COMPLETE ❖

Islamic Studies MCQs — Set 2

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Best of luck in your PPSC / FPSC / CSS examinations! ❖