

ISLAMIC STUDIES

50 Completely New Solved MCQs

VOLUME II | New Questions | New Topics

For PPSC • FPSC • CSS • PMS • NTS • OTS • SPSC

■ Prophets & Messengers	■ Masjids & Holy Places	■ Islamic Law (Fiqh)
■ Battles & Expeditions	■ Quran Sciences	■ Companions (Sahabah)
■ Islamic Theology	■ Islamic Civilization	■ Ramadan & Hajj

■ All Answers Ticked	■ Explanations Included	■ PPSC/FPSC Level	■ Vol II — New MCQs
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✓ CORRECT ANSWER — Highlighted in Green	■ Other Options
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❖ PROPHETS & MESSENGERS ❖

Q1 Which Prophet of Allah is known as 'Abul Ambiya' (Father of Prophets)?

A. Hazrat Adam (AS)

B. Hazrat Nuh (AS)

✓ C. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)

D. Hazrat Ismail (AS)

■ Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) is called 'Abul Ambiya' because many Prophets descended from his lineage.

Q2 Which Prophet is known as 'Kalimullah' (One who spoke directly to Allah)?

A. Hazrat Isa (AS)

✓ B. Hazrat Musa (AS)

C. Hazrat Dawood (AS)

D. Hazrat Idris (AS)

■ Hazrat Musa (AS) earned the title 'Kalimullah' because Allah spoke to him directly on Mount Sinai (Tur).

Q3 The Prophet who was swallowed by a whale is:

✓ A. Hazrat Yunus (AS)

B. Hazrat Yusuf (AS)

C. Hazrat Ayub (AS)

D. Hazrat Ilyas (AS)

■ Hazrat Yunus (AS) was swallowed by a large fish and supplicated 'La ilaha illa Anta Subhanaka inni kuntu minaz-zalimin'.

Q4 Hazrat Yusuf (AS) was the son of which Prophet?

- A. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
- B. Hazrat Ishaq (AS)
- ✓ C. Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
- D. Hazrat Ismail (AS)

■ Hazrat Yusuf (AS) was the son of Hazrat Yaqoob (AS), grandson of Hazrat Ishaq (AS), and great-grandson of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS).

Q5 Which Prophet of Allah is known as 'Ruhullah' (Spirit of Allah)?

- A. Hazrat Jibrail (AS)
- B. Hazrat Idris (AS)
- ✓ C. Hazrat Isa (AS)
- D. Hazrat Ilyas (AS)

■ Hazrat Isa (AS) is called 'Ruhullah' and 'Kalimatullah'. He was created without a father by the command of Allah.

❖ MASJIDS & HOLY PLACES ❖

Q6 The mosque built by the Hypocrites (Munafiqeen) is known as:

- ✓ A. Masjid-ul-Dirar
- B. Masjid-ul-Quba
- C. Masjid-ul-Haram
- D. Masjid-ul-Fath

■ Masjid-ul-Dirar ('mosque of harm') was built by hypocrites. Allah revealed verses ordering the Prophet NOT to pray in it (9:107-108).

Q7 The Ka'bah was originally built by:

A. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) alone

✓ B. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) and Hazrat Ismail (AS)

C. Hazrat Adam (AS)

D. Hazrat Jibrail (AS)

■ Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) and his son Hazrat Ismail (AS) together built the Ka'bah as mentioned in Surah Al-Baqarah (2:127).

Q8 Masjid-ul-Aqsa is located in which city?

A. Makkah

B. Madinah

C. Baghdad

✓ D. Jerusalem (Al-Quds)

■ Masjid-ul-Aqsa is in Jerusalem (Al-Quds), Palestine. It was the first Qibla of Muslims and is the third holiest site in Islam.

Q9 The Black Stone (Hajar-ul-Aswad) is located in the:

A. Green Dome

B. Roof of Ka'bah

✓ C. Eastern corner of Ka'bah

D. Western wall of Ka'bah

■ The Hajar-ul-Aswad (Black Stone) is embedded in the eastern corner of the Ka'bah. It is kissed or pointed to during Tawaf.

Q1
0

The well of Zamzam was first discovered by:

- A. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
- B. Hazrat Ismail (AS) digging with his heels
- ✓ C. Hazrat Jibrail (AS) striking the ground
- D. Hazrat Hajar (AS) running between Safa and Marwa

■ Zamzam water gushed out when Hazrat Jibrail (AS) struck the ground near baby Ismail (AS) with his heel (or wing), while Hajar (AS) was running in search of water.

❖ ISLAMIC LAW (FIQH) ❖

Q1
1

The four major schools of Islamic jurisprudence (Madhabs) do NOT include:

- A. Hanafi
- B. Shafi'i
- ✓ C. Ja'fari
- D. Hanbali

■ The four Sunni Madhabs are Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i, and Hanbali. Ja'fari is a Shia school of jurisprudence.

Q1
2

The founder of the Hanafi school of thought is:

- A. Imam Malik
- B. Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal
- ✓ C. Imam Abu Hanifa
- D. Imam Al-Shafi'i

■ Imam Abu Hanifa Nu'man ibn Thabit (699–767 CE) founded the Hanafi school, the most widely followed Madhab globally.

Q1
3

Qiyas in Islamic law means:

A. Consensus of scholars

✓ B. Analogical reasoning

C. Personal opinion

D. Study of hadith



Qiyas (analogical reasoning) is the fourth source of Islamic law after Quran, Sunnah, and Ijma. It applies existing rulings to new situations.

Q1
4

The term 'Ijtihad' in Islamic law refers to:

A. Following a school of thought

✓ B. Independent legal reasoning

C. Memorizing the Quran

D. Battle in the way of Allah



Ijtihad is the process of independent scholarly interpretation of Islamic law using the Quran, Sunnah, and sound reasoning.

Q1
5

Nikah (marriage) in Islam requires a minimum of:

A. One witness

✓ B. Two male witnesses

C. Four witnesses

D. No witnesses



A valid Islamic Nikah requires at least two adult Muslim male witnesses (or one male and two females), offer (Ijab), and acceptance (Qabool).

❖ BATTLES & EXPEDITIONS ❖

Q1
6

The Battle of Khandaq (Trench) is also called:

✓ A. Battle of Ahzab

B. Battle of Hunain

C. Battle of Tabuk

D. Battle of Khaibar



The Battle of Khandaq (5 AH) is also known as Ghazwa-ul-Ahzab (Battle of Confederates) because multiple tribes besieged Madinah.

Q1
7

Who suggested digging the trench (Khandaq) to defend Madinah?

A. Hazrat Umar (RA)

B. Hazrat Ali (RA)

✓ C. Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA)

D. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)



Hazrat Salman al-Farsi (RA) suggested the Persian strategy of digging a trench. He is remembered as 'Salman the Persian' for this contribution.

Q1
8

The first Ghazwa (battle) in which the Prophet participated was:

A. Battle of Badr

✓ B. Battle of Waddan (Al-Abwa)

C. Battle of Buwat

D. Battle of Uhud



Ghazwa Al-Abwa (Waddan) in 2 AH was the first expedition personally led by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), though no fighting occurred.

Q1
9

The Treaty of Hudaibiyah was signed in which year AH?

- A. 4 AH
- B. 5 AH
- ✓ C. 6 AH
- D. 7 AH

The Treaty of Hudaibiyah was signed in 6 AH (628 CE) between the Muslims and Quraysh. The Quran called it a 'clear victory' (Surah Al-Fath).

Q2
0

The conquest of Makkah (Fatah Makkah) took place in:

- A. 7 AH
- ✓ B. 8 AH
- C. 9 AH
- D. 10 AH

Fatah Makkah occurred in Ramadan, 8 AH (630 CE). The Prophet (PBUH) entered Makkah with 10,000 companions, declaring general amnesty.

❖ QURAN SCIENCES ❖

Q2
1

The Quran was revealed in the Arabic dialect of:

- A. Yemeni Arabic
- ✓ B. Quraishi Arabic
- C. Iraqi Arabic
- D. Egyptian Arabic

The Quran was revealed in the Quraishi dialect of Arabic, which was the most refined and widely understood dialect of the Arabian Peninsula.

**Q2
2** Which Surah does NOT begin with 'Bismillah'?

- A. Surah Al-Fatiha
- B. Surah Al-Baqarah
- ✓ C. Surah Al-Tawbah
- D. Surah Al-Ikhlās

■ Surah Al-Tawbah (Chapter 9) is the only Surah that does not begin with 'Bismillah'. However, Surah Al-Naml contains Bismillah within it (27:30).

**Q2
3** The science of Quranic commentary and interpretation is called:

- A. Fiqh
- B. Tajweed
- ✓ C. Tafseer
- D. Usool

■ Tafseer is the science of explaining and interpreting the Holy Quran. Famous Tafaseer include Ibn Kathir, Al-Tabari, and Al-Jalalain.

**Q2
4** How many Manzils (stages) is the Quran divided into?

- A. 5
- ✓ B. 7
- C. 10
- D. 14

■ The Quran is divided into 7 Manzils to facilitate completion in one week. It is also divided into 30 Juz (parts) for monthly recitation.

**Q2
5** The memorizer of the Holy Quran is called:

A. Qari

✓ B. **Hafiz**

C. Mufasssir

D. Muhaddith

■ A Hafiz (plural: Huffaz) is someone who has memorized the entire Holy Quran. 'Hafiz' literally means 'guardian' or 'one who preserves'.

❖ SAHABAH ❖

**Q2
6** The title 'Siddiq' (the Truthful) was given to:

A. Hazrat Umar (RA)

B. Hazrat Usman (RA)

✓ C. **Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)**

D. Hazrat Ali (RA)

■ Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) received the title 'As-Siddiq' from the Prophet (PBUH) after he immediately believed the account of Isra and Miraj.

**Q2
7** Which companion was the first to recite the Quran openly in Makkah?

A. Hazrat Ali (RA)

B. Hazrat Umar (RA)

✓ C. **Hazrat Abdullah ibn Masood (RA)**

D. Hazrat Bilal (RA)

■ Hazrat Abdullah ibn Masood (RA) was the first companion to publicly recite the Quran (Surah Al-Rahman) in front of the Quraysh near the Ka'bah.

Q2
8

The companion known as 'Sword of Allah' (Saifullah) was:

✓ A. Hazrat Khalid ibn Walid (RA)

B. Hazrat Amr ibn Al-As (RA)

C. Hazrat Salahuddin (RA)

D. Hazrat Hamza (RA)

■ Hazrat Khalid ibn al-Walid (RA) was given the title 'Saifullah' (Sword of Allah) by the Prophet (PBUH) after the Battle of Mu'tah.

Q2
9

Hazrat Bilal (RA) is known as the first:

A. Sahabi to accept Islam

✓ B. Muezzin of Islam

C. Hafiz of Quran

D. Judge in Islam

■ Hazrat Bilal ibn Rabah (RA) was appointed as the first Muezzin (caller to prayer) of Islam by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

Q3
0

Which companion compiled the first complete written Quran under Abu Bakr (RA)?

A. Hazrat Umar (RA)

B. Hazrat Ali (RA)

✓ C. Hazrat Zaid ibn Thabit (RA)

D. Hazrat Abdullah ibn Abbas (RA)

■ Hazrat Zaid ibn Thabit (RA), the Prophet's chief scribe, was appointed to compile the Quran into one volume under Caliph Abu Bakr (RA).

❖ ISLAMIC THEOLOGY ❖

Q3
1

The concept of 'Tawhid' in Islam means:

A. Belief in all Prophets

✓ B. Oneness and Uniqueness of Allah

C. Five Pillars of Islam

D. Day of Judgment

Tawhid is the central concept of Islam — the absolute Oneness of Allah. It has three aspects: Tawhid al-Rububiyyah, Tawhid al-Uluhiyyah, and Tawhid al-Asma was-Sifat.

Q3
2

The term 'Shirk' in Islam means:

A. Hypocrisy

B. Disbelief in Allah

✓ C. Associating partners with Allah

D. Denying Prophethood

Shirk (polytheism) means associating partners with Allah and is described in the Quran as the one sin that Allah will NOT forgive if one dies upon it (4:48).

Q3
3

Nifaq (Hypocrisy) refers to people who:

A. Disbelieve openly

✓ B. Claim Islam outwardly but disbelieve inwardly

C. Commit major sins

D. Deny the Quran

Munafiqeen (Hypocrites) outwardly profess Islam but inwardly disbelieve. Surah Al-Munafiqun (Chapter 63) specifically addresses them.

Q3
4

The attribute of Allah 'Al-Rahman' means:

- A. The Almighty
- B. The All-Knowing
- ✓ C. The Most Merciful (general mercy)
- D. The Ever-Living



Al-Rahman refers to Allah's universal and general mercy, which encompasses all of creation. Al-Raheem refers to special mercy reserved for believers.

Q3
5

How many names of Allah are mentioned in authentic tradition?

- A. 33
- B. 66
- ✓ C. 99
- D. 100



The Prophet (PBUH) said: 'Allah has 99 names; whoever memorizes them all will enter Paradise.' These are called Asma-ul-Husna (The Beautiful Names).

❖ ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION ❖

Q3
6

Who is known as the 'Father of Islamic Medicine'?

- A. Al-Biruni
- B. Ibn Rushd
- ✓ C. Ibn Sina (Avicenna)
- D. Al-Razi



Ibn Sina (Avicenna, 980–1037 CE) is called the 'Father of Early Modern Medicine'. His book 'Al-Qanun fi al-Tibb' (Canon of Medicine) was used in European universities for centuries.

Q3
7

The famous Islamic historian who wrote 'Muqaddimah' was:

- A. Al-Tabari
- B. Ibn Battuta
- ✓ C. Ibn Khaldun
- D. Al-Masudi



Ibn Khaldun (1332–1406 CE) wrote the 'Muqaddimah', considered one of the greatest works in historiography and social science in history.

Q3
8

Al-Azhar University in Cairo is considered one of the oldest universities. It was founded in:

- A. 750 CE
- ✓ B. 970 CE
- C. 1100 CE
- D. 1200 CE



Al-Azhar was founded in 970 CE by the Fatimid Caliph Al-Mu'izz. It is one of the world's oldest continuously operating universities.

Q3
9

The famous traveler who documented his journeys across the Islamic world was:

- A. Marco Polo
- ✓ B. Ibn Battuta
- C. Al-Idrisi
- D. Al-Masudi



Ibn Battuta (1304–1368 CE) from Morocco traveled over 75,000 miles across 44 countries. His travel account is called 'Rihla' (Journey).

**Q4
0** Algebra was introduced to the world primarily through which Muslim scholar?

A. Al-Kindi

✓ B. Al-Khwarizmi

C. Ibn al-Haytham

D. Al-Farabi

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

❖ RAMADAN & FASTING ❖

**Q4
1** The meal eaten before dawn during Ramadan is called:

A. Iftaar

✓ B. Suhoor

C. Taraweeh

D. Qiyam

■ Suhoor (Sehri) is the pre-dawn meal eaten before Fajr. The Prophet (PBUH) said: 'Have Suhoor, for there is blessing in Suhoor.'

**Q4
2** Taraweeh prayers in Ramadan consist of how many Raka'at according to the Hanafi school?

A. 8

B. 12

✓ C. 20

D. 24

■ According to the Hanafi school, Taraweeh consists of 20 Raka'at. This was the practice established during the Caliphate of Hazrat Umar (RA).

Q4
3

The act of breaking the fast at sunset is called:

- A. Suhoor
- B. Siyam
- ✓ C. Iftaar
- D. Sahoor

■ Iftaar is breaking the fast at Maghrib time. The Prophet (PBUH) used to break his fast with dates and water before praying Maghrib.

Q4
4

I'tikaf (seclusion in the mosque) during Ramadan is Sunnah in the:

- A. First 10 days
- B. Middle 10 days
- ✓ C. Last 10 days
- D. All 30 days

■ I'tikaf in the last 10 days of Ramadan is an emphasized Sunnah (Sunnah Mu'akkadah) of the Prophet (PBUH), who practiced it every year.

Q4
5

The Ramadan fast is broken at:

- ✓ A. Sunset (Maghrib time)
- B. Midday (Dhuhr time)
- C. Asr time
- D. Isha time

■ The fast is broken at Maghrib (sunset). The Quran states: 'Then complete the fast until nightfall' (2:187), referring to sunset.

❖ HAJJ & UMRAH ❖

Q4
6

The stoning of the devil (Rami al-Jamarat) during Hajj takes place at:

A. Arafat

✓ B. Mina

C. Muzdalifah

D. Makkah

Rami al-Jamarat (stoning of three pillars symbolizing the devil) takes place in Mina on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of Dhul-Hijjah during Hajj.

Q4
7

Standing at Arafat (Wuquf-e-Arafat) during Hajj takes place on:

A. 8th Dhul-Hijjah

✓ B. 9th Dhul-Hijjah

C. 10th Dhul-Hijjah

D. 11th Dhul-Hijjah

Wuquf-e-Arafat on 9th Dhul-Hijjah is the most essential pillar of Hajj. The Prophet said: 'Hajj is Arafat.' Without it, Hajj is invalid.

Q4
8

The running between Safa and Marwa (Sa'i) commemorates the actions of:

A. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)

B. Hazrat Ismail (AS)

✓ C. Hazrat Hajar (AS)

D. Hazrat Adam (AS)

Sa'i (running 7 times between Safa and Marwa) commemorates Hazrat Hajar's (AS) search for water for her baby Ismail (AS). It is a pillar of both Hajj and Umrah.

Q4
9

The state of ritual consecration during Hajj or Umrah is called:

A. Tawaf

✓ B. Ihram

C. Sa'i

D. Wuquf

Ihram is the sacred state entered before Hajj or Umrah, involving special white garments for men and modest dress for women, with certain restrictions.

Q5
0

Hajj is obligatory for Muslims who are:

A. Rich only

✓ B. Physically and financially able (Mustati)

C. Every adult Muslim

D. Only for males

Hajj is obligatory once in a lifetime for every Muslim who is Mustati — physically capable, financially able, and safe to travel (Surah Al-Imran 3:97).

★ COMPLETE ANSWER KEY — VOLUME II ★

Q#	Answer	Q#	Answer	Q#	Answer	Q#	Answer	Q#	Answer
1	C. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)	11	C. Ja'fari	21	B. Quraishi Arabic	31	Oneness and Uniqueness of Allah...	41	B. Suhoor
2	B. Hazrat Musa (AS)	12	C. Imam Abu Hanifa	22	C. Surah Al-Tawbah	32	Associating partners with Allah	42	C. 20
3	A. Hazrat Yunus (AS)	13	B. Analogical reasoning	23	C. Tafseer	33	Claim Islam outwardly but dis...	43	C. Iftaar
4	C. Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)	14	Independent legal reasoning	24	B. 7	34	The Most Merciful (general m...	44	C. Last 10 days
5	C. Hazrat Isa (AS)	15	B. Two male witnesses	25	B. Hafiz	35	C. 99	45	A. Sunset (Maghrib time)
6	A. Masjid-ul-Dirar	16	A. Battle of Ahzab	26	C. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)	36	C. Ibn Sina (Avicenna)	46	B. Mina
7	B. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) and Hazrat Is...	17	C. Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA)	27	Hazrat Abdullah ibn Masood (RA)	37	C. Ibn Khaldun	47	B. 9th Dhul-Hijjah
8	D. Jerusalem (Al-Quds)	18	Battle of Waddan (Al-Abwa)	28	Hazrat Khalid ibn Walid (RA)	38	B. 970 CE	48	C. Hazrat Hajar (AS)
9	C. Eastern corner of Ka'bah	19	C. 6 AH	29	B. Muezzin of Islam	39	B. Ibn Battuta	49	B. Ihram
10	Hazrat Jibrail (AS) striking t...	20	B. 8 AH	30	Hazrat Zaid ibn Thabit (RA)	40	B. Al-Khwarizmi	50	Physically and financially abl...

■ Best of Luck for Your Competitive Examination! ■

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