

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
EXAMINATION**

115/2

ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE 2

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time : 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year : 2015

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A and B with a total of **nine (9)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in section A and **two (2)** questions from section B.
3. All writing should be in **blue** or **black** ink.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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SECTION A (40 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions in this section

1. Differentiate the holy Qur'an from other previous revealed books by giving six points.

The Qur'an is the final revelation, preserved unchanged since its revelation, while previous books such as the Torah and Gospel were altered over time.

The Qur'an is universal for all people and all times, whereas earlier books were revealed for specific nations and periods.

The Qur'an serves as a complete guide for life, covering spiritual, social, economic, and political matters, while previous books had limited scope.

The Qur'an confirms and corrects errors found in earlier scriptures, restoring the pure message of tawheed.

The Qur'an is miraculous in language and style, challenging mankind to produce a chapter like it, which no one has achieved. Earlier books did not retain such inimitability.

The Qur'an will remain valid until the Day of Judgment, while earlier revelations were temporary and superseded by later ones.

2. Describe the importance of life of hereafter in our practical life by giving six points.

Belief in the Hereafter encourages moral living, as one knows every deed will be accounted for on the Day of Judgment.

It gives patience during trials, since Muslims know that suffering in this world will be rewarded in the next.

It discourages oppression and injustice, as wrongdoers are aware they will face Allah's punishment in the Hereafter.

It motivates believers to perform acts of charity and worship sincerely, seeking eternal reward rather than worldly recognition.

It provides comfort when loved ones die, since believers know they will be reunited in Paradise if they remain steadfast.

It guides people to prioritize spiritual goals over temporary worldly pleasures, giving life purpose and direction.

3. Explain how the holy Qur'an is believed to be a book of signs and not a book of science by using six scientific facts found in the Qur'an.

The Qur'an mentions the stages of embryonic development (Surah Al-Mu'minun 23:12-14), which modern science later confirmed.

It states that mountains act as stabilizers for the earth (Surah An-Naba 78:6-7), a fact supported by geology.

It describes the protective nature of the atmosphere (Surah Al-Anbiya 21:32), which shields earth from harmful rays and meteors.

It mentions that the universe is expanding (Surah Adh-Dhariyat 51:47), a fact discovered through modern astronomy.

It explains the water cycle, including evaporation, condensation, and rainfall (Surah Az-Zumar 39:21).

It refers to the existence of barriers between salty and fresh water (Surah Ar-Rahman 55:19-20), which oceanography has proven.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer three (3) questions in this section

4. Explain on how Islam allows and disallows divorce.

Islam allows divorce as a last resort when reconciliation is impossible, giving both husband and wife the right to separate with dignity. A man can pronounce talaq, and a woman can seek khula through a Qadhi if the marriage is unbearable.

Divorce must follow certain conditions, such as being pronounced in a state of purity and not during menstruation, to prevent rash decisions.

There is a waiting period (iddah) to ensure the wife is not pregnant and to allow reconciliation.

Islam disallows divorce out of anger, without valid reason, or repeated pronouncements made in one sitting. Such actions are discouraged and sometimes invalid.

Thus, Islam permits divorce but regulates it to protect families and prevent abuse.

5. Explain six objectives of fasting in our practical life.

Fasting builds taqwa (piety) as Muslims refrain from food, drink, and desires for the sake of Allah.

It teaches self-discipline and control, helping Muslims avoid sins and bad habits.

It creates empathy for the poor and hungry, encouraging acts of charity and compassion.

It improves health by giving the digestive system rest and cleansing the body.

It strengthens brotherhood, as Muslims worldwide fast together and share meals during iftar.

It reminds believers of their dependence on Allah, increasing gratitude and humility.

6. Analyze by giving six points on how the institution of prayer refrain the Muslim from shameful deeds.

Prayer reminds Muslims of Allah's constant presence, making them conscious of avoiding sin.

It purifies the heart five times a day, reducing arrogance, envy, and anger.

It keeps Muslims busy in remembrance of Allah, leaving less room for immoral behavior.

It strengthens discipline through regularity, time management, and obedience.

It creates humility through bowing and prostration, reminding Muslims of accountability.

It unites Muslims in congregation, encouraging collective morality and discouraging shameful acts.

7. Describe six measures instituted by Islam which could completely stop the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Islam prohibits zina (fornication) and adultery, which are major sources of HIV/AIDS transmission.

It forbids homosexuality, which is another risky behavior linked to the spread of the disease.

It encourages modesty in dressing and behavior, reducing temptation and immoral activities.

It promotes early marriage and faithfulness between husband and wife, ensuring safe relationships.

It prohibits alcohol and drugs, which often lead to irresponsible sexual behavior.

It emphasizes awareness and hygiene, such as cleanliness and avoiding harmful practices like sharing needles.

8. Delineate six sociological principle of pure Islamic society.

The first principle is justice, ensuring fairness and equality in all aspects of life.

The second principle is unity, as Muslims are bound by brotherhood regardless of race or status.

The third principle is shura (consultation), where decisions are made collectively for the benefit of society.

The fourth principle is morality, where society is built on values of honesty, modesty, and respect.

The fifth principle is responsibility, as every individual is accountable before Allah for their actions.

The sixth principle is welfare, where society supports the poor, orphans, and needy through zakat and charity.