

Section A

1. What are the two types of Najaasah? Explain the difference between them. (2)

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2. Name the two types of Najaasah Haqeeqi? (2)

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3. Name the two types of Najaasah Hukmee? (2)

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4. What are the two types of water? (2)

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5. Give 2 examples of each for the two types of water you have given above? (4)

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6. Tick which type of water *is* permissible to use for Tahararat? (4)

Sea water	
Water from trees or fruits	
A bucket of water in which a mouse has died	
Spring water	
Water which has already been used for wudhu or ghusl	
Water in a bucket from which a dog has had a drink	
Water from a well	
Spring water	

7. What is a Miswaak? (1)

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8. List *three* benefits of Miswaak. (3)

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9. List 3 occasions when we should use a Miswaak. (3)

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10. Write down 2 virtues of doing Wudhu. (2)

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Section B

1. List the **four** Fardh and any **seven** Sunnah, Mustahab and Makrooh acts of Wudhu in the correct columns below. (25)

Four Fardh	Sunnah	Mustahab	Makrooh

2. Tick true or false next to the statements that *break* Wudhu. (10)

Acts that break Wudhu	True	False
Falling asleep.		
Cutting hair.		
To vomit less than a mouthful.		
To laugh aloud while performing Salah.		
Passing of stool, urine or wind.		
To vomit a mouthful.		
Blood flowing from any part of the body.		
To become unconscious.		
To be intoxicated.		
To sleep without leaning against something.		

3. How many fardh are there in ghusl? What are they? (4)

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4. Write the three occasions when ghusl becomes fardh. (3)

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5. What should a person do when he needs to make Wudhu to perform Salaah but has no water? (1)

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6. What are the Faraaidh of Tayammum? (3)

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7. List the three things that break Tayammum. (3)

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8. What has Shariah allowed us to do instead of washing the feet when making Wudhu? (1)

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9. Fill in the blanks in the following paragraph about the fardh, wajib, Sunnah, Mustahab acts of Salaah. Use the words below. (15)

Pictures	Salam	three	Sajdahs	Quiyaam
Takbeer Tahreemah	Takbeer	Ruku'	Jalsah	Bare-headed
Tashahhud	Fatihah	Sunnah	Sajdah	Qiblah

- It is Fardh to recite..... when starting Salaah.
- It is also Fardh to sit at the end of the last rakat for as long as it takes to read
- It is fardh to make Quiyaam,and both
- It is wajib to recite Surah and it is also Wajib to end the Salah by making
- It is Sunnah to recite when changing from one posture to another.
- To raise the forefinger while saying Shahadah in Tashahhud is
- It is Mustahab to fix your gaze at the place of Sajdah when in and on your lap while in
- It is also Mustahab to recite Tasbeeh more than times in Ruku and
- It is Makrooh to perform Salaah or with clothes that haveor faces on them.
- It is also Makrooh to look around or turn the face away from the during Salaah.

Section C

1. Umar did Wudhu and set out from home to pray Salaah in the Masjid. However when he reached the Masjid it was not time for Salaah yet, so he sat down against a wall and decided to wait. He was tired so he fell asleep. He awoke as the iqaamah was being given.

Can he start praying salah as soon as he wakes up? Explain your answer fully giving reasons. (5)

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2. Maryam was going on a trip to Birmingham from her home in Preston to see her grandparents for the weekend. On the way she needed to do Wudhu for Salaah. She washed her hands up to her wrists three times, washed her face once, did masah of her whole head and did masah on her leather socks.

(5)

a) Is her Wudhu valid? If it is valid, then why? If it is not valid then why not?

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b) In what condition must she have worn her leather socks for her masah to be valid?

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c) How many days can she wear her socks and do masah for? Give a reason for your answer.

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End of examination