

الاختبار نهاية العام الدراسي لمشكاة المصاييح، شوال ١٤٣٩

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Instructions to Candidates

- Please use lined paper to answer the questions and keep a gap of a line.
- Answer all the questions in sections 1-4
- Answer one question from section 5.
- Questions can be answered in Arabic, English or Urdu.
- Please use black or blue ink.

Information for Candidates

- There are five sections in this paper.
- Read the questions carefully.
- The quality of your writing and use of appropriate grammar and structure will be taken into account particularly for section 5.
- The marks for individual questions are shown in round brackets e.g. (2)
- The total mark for this paper is 100.

SECTION 1 – GENERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT MISHKĀT AL-MAṢĀBĪḤ & THEIR AUTHORS (22)

- (a) Who authored Mishkāt al-Maṣābīḥ? (2)
- (b) Which school(s) of thought do the authors of Mishkāt al-Maṣābīḥ follow? (2)
- (c) What does al-Tibrīzī mean and which country is it located in? (2)
- (d) List the names of three commentaries of Mishkāt and their authors. (6)
- (e) What is the name of the teacher of Khaṭīb Tibrīzī who wrote a commentary of Mishkāt? (1)
- (f) Are all the ḥadīths of Mishkāt ṣaḥīḥ (sound)? (1)
- (g) List the names of three companions whose narrations are found in Mishkāt. (3)
- (h) List two features of Mishkāt which are not found in Maṣābīḥ al-Sunnah. (2)
- (i) What is the name of the book authored by Khaṭīb Tibrīzī which outlines the profiles of the companions whose narrations are found in Mishkāt (1)
- (j) What does متفق عليه mean? (2)

SECTION 2 – ḤADĪTH MEMORISATION (14)

- (a) Write down two complete ḥadīths in Arabic from Mishkāt (6)
- (b) Complete the following four ḥadīths (8):

إنما الأعمال بالنيات وإنما لكل امرئ ما نوى فمن كانت هجرته إلى الله ورسوله فهجرته إلى الله ورسوله

بلغوا عني ولو آية وحدثوا عن بني إسرائيل ولا حرج ومن كذب علي متعمدا

مثل الذي يذكر ربه والذي لا يذكر مثل

وعن حذيفة قال: كان النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم إذا أخذ مضجعه من الليل وضع يده تحت خده ثم يقول: اللهم باسمك

أموت وأحيا. وإذا استيقظ قال: الحمد لله الذي أحيانا

SECTION 3 – ḤADĪTH TRANSLATION & EXPLANATION (17)

- (a) Translate the following. (3) Outline who the first and second قال is referring to. (2)
قال: فأخبرني عن أماراتها. قال: أن تلد الأمة ربتها وأن ترى الحفاة العراة العالة رعاء الشاء يتطاولون في البنيان
- (b) Translate the following and explain its two meanings. (2)
لا ضرورة في الإسلام.
- (c) What does يتأول القرآن mean? (2)

كان النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم يكثر أن يقول في ركوعه وسجوده: سبحانك اللهم ربنا وبحمدك اللهم اغفر لي، يتأول القرآن

(d) What does the term Tawbah mean? What are its three components? What is the difference between Tawbah and Istigfār? (5)

باب الاستغفار والتوبة

(e) Translate the following. (3)

أطعموا الجائع وعودوا المريض وفكوا العاني

SECTION 4 – FIQH OF ḤADĪTH (22)

(a) Briefly outline the position of the four schools of thought regarding the raising of the hands in Ṣalāh (5). Can a ḥanafī raise his hands in Ṣalāh? (2)

وعن ابن عمر: أن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم كان يرفع يديه حذو منكبيه إذا افتتح الصلاة وإذا كبر للركوع وإذا رفع رأسه من الركوع رفعهما كذلك وقال: سمع الله لمن حمده ربنا لك الحمد وكان لا يفعل ذلك في السجود

(b) Explain the following ḥadīth. Why were two units of Ṣalāh performed in Dhū al-Ḥulayfah? Is it permissible to perform two units in Dhū al-Ḥulayfah in this era? Does this ḥadīth prove that Ṣalāh can be shortened if a person is travelling for a few miles? What are the position of the four schools of thought in relation to what constitutes travel? Is it necessary to shorten Ṣalāh whilst travelling? Discuss in detail. (15)

عن أنس أن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم صلى الظهر بالمدينة أربعا وصلى العصر بذي الحليفة ركعتين

SECTION 5 – CRITICAL EVALUATION – PRE-DISCLOSED ESSAY QUESTIONS (25)

Answer **one** of the following questions:

- “Imam Baghawī is faithful to his school of jurisprudence and therefore transmits narrations in support of his school and responds to counter evidences where relevant.” Critically evaluate this statement with examples.
- “Mishkāt al-Maṣābīḥ contains some fabricated and extremely weak narrations.” Critically evaluate this statement with examples and state whether you agree or disagree.
- “Provisions should be made for females in British Masjids.” Critically evaluate this statement in lights of the ḥadīths and jurisprudential positions.
- “Mirqāt al-Mafātīḥ is the best commentary of Mishkāt.” Do you agree?