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PAPER – III

ARAB CULTURE AND ISLAMIC STUDIES

Signature of the Invigilator

Question Booklet No. 060222

1.

OMR Sheet No.. .....

Subject Code 06 **Roll No.**

Time Allowed : 150 Minutes **Max. Marks : 150**

No. of pages in this Booklet : **8** No. of Questions : **75**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Write your Roll No. and the OMR Sheet No. in the spaces provided on top of this page.
2. Fill in the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR response sheet.
3. This booklet consists of seventy five (75) compulsory questions each carrying 2 marks.
4. Examine the question booklet carefully and tally the number of pages/questions in the booklet with the informatio printed above. **Do not accept a damaged or open booklet**. Damaged or faulty booklet may be got replace within the first **5** minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time give
5. Each Question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) in the OMR sheet. You hav completely darken the circle indicating the most appropriate response against each item as in the illustratio.



6. All entries in the OMR response sheet are to be recorded in the original copy only.
7. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
8. Rough Work is to be done on the blank pages provided at the end of this booklet.
9. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except in the spaces allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
10. You have to return the Original OMR Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. **You are, however, allowed to carry the test booklet and the duplicate copy of OMR Sheet** on conclusion of examination.
11. Use of any calculator, mobile phone or log table etc. is strictly prohibited.
12. **There is no negative marking.**

06-16

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PAPER-III
ARAB CULTURE AND ISLAMIC STUDIES

1. The poet in pre-Islamic Arabia acted as a :
   (A) Military commander
   (B) Kahin
   (C) Shaikh
   (D) Journalist

2. The Ma'rib dam is located sixty miles :
   (A) East of San'a
   (B) West of San'a
   (C) Near Syria
   (D) Near Palestine

3. The ship of the desert is :
   (A) Horse (B) Camel
   (C) Elephant (D) Goat

4. The capital of Lakhmid Kingdom is :
   (A) San'a (B) al-Yemen
   (C) al-Hira (D) Habsha

5. During the Pre-Islamic times the annual fair was held at :
   (A) Okaz (B) al-Medina
   (C) Mecca (D) Yathrib

6. The Spirit of the Clan is known as :
   (A) Asabiyah (B) Ukhuwah
   (C) Nasaba (D) Shajarah

7. The year of Sanat al Wufud is :
   (A) 9th Hijri (B) 8th Hijri
   (C) 7th Hijri (D) 5th Hijri

8. The battle of Badr was fought in the year :
   (A) 622 A.D. (B) 623 A.D.
   (C) 624 A.D. (D) 625 A.D.

9. The first migration of Muslims took place to :
   (A) Syria (B) Yemen
   (C) Medina (D) Abyssinia

10. Zakat is to be paid at the rate of :
   (A) 1.5 % (B) 4.5 %
   (C) 3.5 % (D) 2.5 %

11. The total number of Quranic Chapters revealed upon Prophet Muhammad are :
   (A) 114 (B) 124
   (C) 154 (D) 113

12. The Palmyrene civilization was an interesting blend of :
   (A) Arab, Iranian and Roman elements
   (B) Greek, Syrian and Iranian elements
   (C) Indian, Malaysian and Chinese elements
   (D) Greek, Asian and African elements

13. The Ansars are known as :
   (A) Legitimists (B) Aristocrats
   (C) Immigrants (D) Helpers

14. Caliphate became hereditary during the caliphate of :
   (A) Ali (B) Muawiya
   (C) Abdul Malik (D) Mamun

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15. The Battle of Jamal took place between :
(A) Aisha and Ali
(B) Ali and Yazid
(C) Muawiya and Uthman
(D) Umar and Yazid

16. Egypt was captured during the caliphate of :
(A) Abu Bakr (B) Ali
(C) Uthman (D) Umar

17. The dome of rock was constructed by :
(A) Muawiya
(B) Abdul Malik bin Marwan
(C) al-Walid
(D) Abdul Aziz

18. The Abbasid Kingdom was established by :
(A) al-Mansur (B) Harun al-Rashid
(C) al-Mamun (D) al-Saffah

19. The leader of the Khurasanis who revolted against the Umayyad was :
(A) Abu Muslim (B) al-Mansur
(C) Hajjaj (D) al-Walid

20. The Marwanid branch of the Umayyad kingdom was established by :
(A) Abdul Malik (B) al-Walid
(C) al-Mamun (D) al-Mutawakkil

21. Hajjaj bin Yusuf was appointed as the Governor of :
(A) Damascus (B) Yemen
(C) Syria (D) Iraq

22. Bayt al Hikmah was established by :
(A) al-Mutawakkil (B) al-Walid
(C) al-Mamun (D) Harun al-Rashid

23. Itizala Anna was pronounced by :
(A) al-Kindi (B) Yaqub
(C) Hasan al-Basri (D) Wasil bin Ata

24. The *Panchtantra* was translated during the period of :
(A) The Fatimids (B) The Mamluks
(C) The Umayyads (D) The Abbasids

25. The foundation of al-Hashimiya was laid by :
(A) al-Saffah (B) al-Mamun
(C) al-Harun (D) Wasil bin Ata

26. The Vazir with full authority was known as :
(A) Qub-i-Vazir (B) Pasha
(C) Vazir-i-Tanfid (D) Vazir-i-Tafwid

27. The Department of Account and Audit among the Abbasid Period was known as :
(A) Diwan al Kharaj (B) Diwan-al Zimam
(C) Diwan-al Mazalim (D) Diwan-al Barid

28. The Mutazilite School of Muslim Philosophy was established by :
(A) al-Jahiz (B) Wasil bin Ata
(C) al-Razi (D) al-Mutawakkil

29. The greatest of all the Muslim Physicians was :
(A) al-Farabi (B) al-Rushd
(C) Ibn Sina (D) Abu Bakr al-Razi

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30. The most notable medical author of the Abbasid period was :
(A) al-Ghazali (B) al-Samani
(C) Abu Ishaq Shami (D) Ali al-Tabari

31. *Ihya al-Ulum al-Din*, was written by :
(A) Ibn Rushd (B) al-Ghazali
(C) al-Farabi (D) al-Kindi

32. The Persian Institution of Vizierate appeared for the first time among the Arabs during the period of :
(A) Muawiya (B) al-Mansur
(C) Harun Al-Rashid (D) al-Mutawakkil

33. The department of police during the Abbasid times was known as :
(A) Diwan al-Kharaj (B) Hisbah
(C) Diwan al-Zimam (D) Diwan al-Shurta

34. The first person who was appointed as the Qazi al-Quzat for the City of Baghdad was :
(A) Abu Hanifa (B) Imam Malik
(C) Imam Shafii (D) Abu Yusuf

35. The title of 'Muallim al-Thani' was given to :
(A) al-Jahiz (B) al-Ghazali
(C) al-Kindi (D) al-Farabi

36. Muhammad Ibn Ishaq compiled the biography of the noble prophet Muhammad under the title :
(A) *Sirat-i Tabari* (B) *Sirat-i Kashshaf*
(C) *Sirat al-Nabi* (D) *Sirat Rasul Allah*

37. *Kitab al-Hind* was compiled by :
(A) al-Beruni (B) al-Haythmi
(C) al-Ishaq (D) al-Jahiz

38. A book of hadith literature based on the chain of narrators is known as :
(A) Musnad (B) Athar
(C) Sunan (D) Jami'

39. The most liberal school of Islamic law is :
(A) The Maliki school (B) The Zahiri school
(C) The Awzai school (D) The Hanafi School

40. Zamakhshari's Tafsir is :
(A) Mystical (B) Traditional
(C) Juristic (D) Rational

41. *Bayan ul Quran* was written by :
(A) Ashraf Ali Thanvi (B) Abul Kalam Azad
(C) Sir Sayyid (D) Shah Waliullah

42. The Jabarites believe in the concept of :
(A) Free will (B) Theory of concordance
(C) Deconstruction (D) Predestination

43. *Sahifa Sadiqah* was compiled by :
(A) Amr ibn al-As (B) Imam Shafii
(C) Ahmad ibn Hanbal (D) Imam Malik

44. Apart from the Quran, the Hadith, Qiyas was extensively used in legislation by :
(A) Imam Shafii
(B) Imam Abu Hanifa
(C) Imam Malik
(D) Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal

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45. *India Wins Freedom* was written by :
(A) Chiragh Ali (B) Sir Sayyid
(C) Iqbal (D) Abul Kalam Azad

46. The Qadarites believed in :
(A) Free-will (B) Pre-destination
(C) Rationalism (D) None

47. The first Muslim sect of the history of Islam is :
(A) Ismailis (B) Ahl-i-Hadith
(C) Shia (D) Khawarij

48. Zawiyas were established by the :
(A) Suhrawardis (B) Chishtis
(C) Sannusis (D) Firdousis

49. The Shias who believe in the concept of 12 Imams are called :
(A) Zaydis (B) Jafaris
(C) Ismailis (D) Ahl-i-Hadith

50. The School of Ahl al-Ray was at :
(A) Makkah (B) Medina
(C) Kufa (D) Basra

51. The theory of 'Irtifaqat' was proposed by :
(A) Abdul Hay (B) Shah Abdul Qadir
(C) Shah Ismail (D) Shah Waliullah

52. The Naqshbandi sufi order in India was established by :
(A) Baqi Billah
(B) Sirhindi
(C) Moinuddin Chishti
(D) Bandagi Moin Ghouse

53. The Bhakti movement in South India was established by :
(A) Rama Krishna (B) Ramanuja
(C) Ramananda (D) Kabir

54. *Futuhat-i-Makkiyyah* was written by :
(A) Junaid of Baghdad (B) Abdul Qadir Jilani
(C) Ibn al-Arabi (D) Moinuddin Chishti

55. The Peasant movement in Bengal was known as :
(A) Tijani Movement
(B) Wahabi Movement
(C) Mujahidia Movement
(D) Faraidi Movement

56. The Revolution of 1979 in Iran was led by :
(A) Ayatullah Khomaini (B) Rafsanjani
(C) Ayatullah Khameni (D) Mujtahidi

57. The Institution of caliphate was abolished in the year :
(A) 1979 (B) 1857
(C) 1924 (D) 1947

58. The era of Tanzimat belongs to the time of :
(A) Sultan Abdul Majid (B) Sultan Abdul Hamid
(C) Salim III (D) Muhammad Fath II

59. The concept of Pan-Islamism was propounded by :
(A) Muhammad Abduh (B) Jamal al-Din Afghani
(C) Rashid Rida (D) Ali Abdul Raziq

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60. The propounder of Arab Nationalism was :

(A) Zia Gokalp

(B) Muhammad Abduh

(C) Afghani

(D) Abdul Rahman al-Kawakibi

61. al-Idrisi was a :

(A) Mathematician (B) Physician

(C) Geographer (D) Historian

62. The best known botanist was :

(A) Ibn Khaldun (B) al-Zahrawi

(C) Ibn Bajja (D) Ibn Baytar

63. The theory of 'wahdat al-wujud' was propounded by :

(A) Ibn al-Arabi

(B) Ibn Khallikan

(C) Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi

(D) al-Farabi

64. *Huquq al-Zawjain* was written by :

(A) Abul Ala Mawdudi (B) Sayyid Qutb

(C) Shah Waliullah (D) Abdul Qadir

65. Janissari Forces in Turkey were replaced by :

(A) Artillery Forces

(B) Asakir-i-Mansuri Muhammadiya

(C) Ghizibash

(D) Ghulaman Forces

66. One of the main opponents to reforms in the Ottoman Empire were :

(A) The Dhimmis (B) The Janissaris

(C) The Nestorians (D) The Maronites

67. The concept of Pan-Turkism was proposed by :

(A) Namikh Kamal (B) Mustafa Kamal

(C) Zia Gokalp (D) Zia Pasha

68. The Suhrawardi Sufi order in India was established by :

(A) Chiragh Dehlawi

(B) Nizamuddin Auliya

(C) Najamuddin Suhrawardi

(D) Bahauddin Zakariya

69. The 'Sick Man of Europe' refers to :

(A) Habsburg Empire (B) Ottoman Empire

(C) Safavid Empire (D) Mughal Empire

70. The secret police 'SAVAK' was created by :

(A) Qachars (B) Fath Ali Shah

(C) Raza Shah Pahlavi (D) Hasan Shah

71. The puritanical movement launched by Sayyid Ahmad Shahid was called :

(A) Tariqa-i-Muhammadiyya

(B) Raushaniyya

(C) Faraidi

(D) Reshmi Tehrik

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72. 'al-Hilal' and 'al-Balagh' were published by :

(A) Muhsin ul Mulk (B) Fath Ali Shah

(C) Sir Sayyid (D) Abul Kalam Azad

73. One of the founders of the Deoband seminary was :

(A) Mawlana Qasim Nanotawi

(B) Mawlana Abdul Qadir

(C) Mawlana Raza Shah

(D) Iqbal

74. The Egyptian writer who was given Nobel Prize was :

(A) Naguib Mahfouz (B) Tawfik al Hakim

(C) Orhan Pamuk (D) Abdus Salam

75. The title 'Shair i-Mashriq' was given to :

(A) Ghalib (B) Rumi

(C) Hafiz (D) Iqbal

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