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Paper - II
Arab Culture & Islamic Studies

Booklet Code

A

Test Booklet No.

SUBJECT CODE : 0 6

Roll No. : | | | | | | | | | | |

(Figures as per admission card)

Roll No. (in words) : _____

_____

OMR Sheet No. : | | | | | | | |

Name and Signature of Invigilator/s

Signature : _____

Name : _____

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 24

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 100

Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. This paper consists of hundred (100) multiple-choice type of questions.
3. At the commencement of examination, the test booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested **To Open the Booklet and Compulsorily Examine it as Below:**
   (i) To have access to the Test Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of the cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal or open booklet.
   (ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Test Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
   (iii) After the verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
   Example : Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ
   where (C) is the correct response.
5. Your responses to the questions are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet kept inside this Booklet**. If you mark at any place other than in the circles, the OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
6. Read the instructions given in OMR Sheet carefully. Fill the Booklet Code of Paper-II in OMR Sheet **Compulsorily**.
7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
8. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space provided for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
9. You have to return the OMR answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must NOT carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
10. You can take away test booklet and carbon copy of OMR Answer Sheet after the examination.
11. **Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
12. **Use of any calculator, electronic gadgets or log table, etc. is prohibited.**
13. **There is no negative mark for incorrect answer.**

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1. Qutbuddin Aibak died at :

(A) Delhi

(B) Lahore

(C) Ajmer

(D) Ghaur

2. Sindh was incorporated to the Umayyad empire during the reign of :

(A) Mu'awiyah

(B) Marwan I

(C) Al-Walid I

(D) Mu'awiyah II

3. The period of the caliphate of Hazrat Umar was :

(A) 638-648 AD

(B) 648-658 AD

(C) 634-644 AD

(D) 636-646 AD

4. "Fata al-Arab" is the title given to :

(A) Yazid I

(B) Abdul Malik

(C) Hisham

(D) Umar b. Abdul Aziz

5. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (a) and the other labelled as Reason (r). Read the statements and choose the correct answer from the code given below:

Assertion (a): A deputation of about 75 men invited the Holy Prophet to make Yathrib his home.

Reason (r): because they were fed up with the dominance of the Jews of Yathrib.

(A) Both (a) and (r) are true and (r) is correct explanation of (a)

(B) Both (a) and (r) are true and (r) is not correct explanation of (a)

(C) (a) is true, but (r) is false

(D) (a) is false, but (r) is true

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6. One of the following was not known as the political genius, (Dahiyah) close to caliph Mu'āwiyah :

(A) Muslim bin Uqbah

(B) Ziyad bin Abih

(C) 'Amr bin al-'Ās

(D) Al-Mughirah bin Shu'bah

7. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
P Bayan al-Quran	1 Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan
Q Tarjuman al-Quran	2 Sayyid Abul Ala Mandudi
R Tafhim al-Quran	3 Abul Kalam Azad
S Tafsir al- Quran	4 Ashraf Ali Thanwi

Code:

	P	Q	R	S
(A)	1	2	3	4
(B)	3	2	1	4
(C)	4	3	2	1
(D)	2	4	1	3

8. Abdul Malik is known as the :

(A) Father of expansion

(B) Father of nation

(C) Father of kings

(D) Father of architecture

9. The earliest Ghazwah that took place amongst the following was:

(A) Ghazwah Badr

(B) Ghazwah Waddan

(C) Ghazwah Khybar

(D) Ghazwah Bani Qainuqa

10. Abu Ayyub Ansari was buried in :

(A) Madina

(B) Kufah

(C) Baghdad

(D) Constantinople

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11. The most important contribution, decimal system, to the Arabic Mathematical system was made by :
    (A) Persians
    (B) Indians
    (C) Romans
    (D) Egyptians

12. The first Abbasid Caliph to resume the "holy war" against the Byzantines :
    (A) Harun al-Rashid
    (B) Al- Saffah
    (C) Al- Mahdi
    (D) Al- Amin

13. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (a) and the other labelled as Reason (r). Read the statements and choose the correct answer from the code given below:

    Assertion (a): Most theologians of Islam maintained that painting of men and animals might not be allowed.

    Reason (r) : Because it was the prerogative of God alone.
    (A) Both (a) and (r) are true and (r) is correct explanation of (a)
    (B) Both (a) and (r) are true and (r) is not correct explanation of (a)
    (C) (a) is true, but (r) is false
    (D) (a) is false, but (r) is true

14. The Royal library of Cardova was started by_____.
    (A) Al-Hakam I
    (B) Muhammad I
    (C) Abd-al-Rahman I
    (D) Hisham I

15. The author of "Kulliyat fi-al-Tibb" was :
    (A) Ibn Sina
    (B) Ibn Tufail
    (C) Ibn Rushd
    (D) Ibn Bajjah

16. Ambassadors of Constantinople, Germany, France and Italy visited at the Court of_____.
    (A) Abdur Rahman II
    (B) Abdur Rahman III
    (C) Abdur Rahman IV
    (D) Abdur Rahman V

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17. The Sabians were :

(A) Star-worshippers

(B) Fire-worshippers

(C) Palm-tree worshippers

(D) Monotheists

18. The noted Tafseer "Al-Jami'li Ahkam al-Quran" was written by_____.

(A) Abu Ishaque Qurtubi

(B) Abu Abdullah bin Mohammad bin Ahmad Qurtubi

(C) Abdul Rahman bin Musa al-Hawari

(D) Abu Hayyan

19. The author of "Fusus al-Hikam" is :

(A) Al- Razi

(B) Al-Ghazali

(C) Ibn al-Nafis

(D) Ibn al-Arabi

20. Arrange the following Abbasid caliphs chronologically under the Saljuq domination. Use the code given below:

1. Al - Mustarshid

2. Al - Muqtadi

3. Al - Qā'im

4. Al - Rāshid

Code:

(A) 3, 2, 1, 4

(B) 1, 2, 3, 4

(C) 2, 4, 1, 3

(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

21. The title "Dhu-wi-Zaratyn" was given to _____.

(A) Ibn Rushd

(B) Ibn Tufail

(C) Ibn al-Khatib

(D) Ibn al-Farzi

22. Abdul Rahman ibn Khaldun was born in_____.
(A) Aleppo
(B) Morocco
(C) Marcia
(D) Tunisia

23. The foundation of Alhambra was laid during the rule of _____.
(A) The Fatimids
(B) The Saljuqids
(C) The Nasirids
(D) The Murabits

24. Given below are two statements:
Statement-I: Infact, Ibn Kathir has often been regarded as the founder of the science of geodesy, because of the detailed and systematized studies he made of the measurements of the features of the earth's surface.
Statement–II: Umar al-Khayyam has expressed the question of possible motion of the earth in his work " nihayat al-idrak fi dirayat al-aflak".
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the codes given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

25. The battle of Masarah was fought in :
(A) 711 AD
(B) 715 AD
(C) 740 AD
(D) 756 AD

26. Spain was conquered during the reign of _____.
(A) Umar bin Abdul Aziz
(B) Al- Walid
(C) Sulaiman
(D) Hisham

27. Allamah Iqbal's collection of poems :Zarb-e-Kalim" has reference to the Qur'ānic Surah :
(A) Surah al-Baqarah
(B) Surah Bani – Israel
(C) Surah al – Kahf
(D) Surah al – Fath

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28. He was the first Vizier under al-Mansûr :

(A) Yahya Barmaki

(B) Fadl Barmaki

(C) Ja'far Barmaki

(D) Khalid Barmaki

29. Al-tafsir al-fanni fi al-Quran was written by :

(A) Izz al-Din Abd al-Salam

(B) Husayn al- Dhahabi

(C) Sayyid-Qutb

(D) Hasan al- Turabi

30. Sa'id Nursi was of :

(A) Kurdish descent

(B) Persian descent

(C) Syrian descent

(D) Albanian descent

31. The Arabicizing of administration took place during the :

(A) Orthodox caliphate

(B) Umayyad caliphate

(C) Abbasid caliphate

(D) Fatimid caliphate

32. Sultan Saladin declared his independence in Egypt in the year_____.

(A) 1160 AD

(B) 1171 AD

(C) 1174 AD

(D) 1176 AD

33. The capital of Idrisid dynasty was:

(A) Fustat

(B) Qayrwan

(C) Fa's

(D) Qatai

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34. The capital of Aghlabid dynasty was:

(A) Aleppo

(B) Cairo

(C) Tripole

(D) Qayrawan

35. "Salah-al-Din ibn –yûsuf" a great scholar of ophthalnology belongs to the period of :

(A) Fatimids

(B) Aghlabid

(C) Mamluks

(D) Zangids

36. "Dar-al-ilm" was established during the Fatimid dynasty by_____.

(A) Al-Muiz

(B) Al- Qaim

(C) Al- Hakim

(D) Al- Mansûr

37. Arrange the following writers chronologically. Use the code given below:

1. Ibn Rashiq

2. Al-Mas'ûdi

3. Ibn al-Athir

4. Al- Waqidi

Code:

(A) 4, 2, 1, 3

(B) 1, 3, 2, 4

(C) 2, 1, 4, 3

(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

38. The founder of the Samanid dynasty was :

(A) Saman Khudat

(B) Nasar ib Ahmad

(C) Ismail

(D) Ahmad

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39. The Tulunid dynasty lasted between _____.

(A) 828 AD —— 898 AD

(B) 845 AD —— 890 AD

(C) 860 AD —— 905 AD

(D) 868 AD —— 905 AD

40. Khwārizm Shah was :

(A) Arab

(B) Irani

(C) Turk

(D) Berber

41. The Saljuqs dynasty established in the year_____.

(A) 1032 AD

(B) 1034 AD

(C) 1037 AD

(D) 1040 AD

42. Ghaznavid dynasty lasted between :

(A) 976 AD — 1180 AD

(B) 976 AD — 1186 AD

(C) 980 AD — 1186 AD

(D) 982 AD — 1180 AD

43. Arrange the following writers chronologically. Use the code given below :

1. Al – Hariri

2. Al – Jahiz

3. Badi al – Zaman al – Hamadhani

4. Ibn al - Muqaffa'

Code:

(A) 1, 3, 4, 2

(B) 3, 2, 4, 1

(C) 2, 4, 3, 1

(D) 4, 2, 3, 1

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44. One of the following books is not authored by Mulla Sadruddin Shirazi?

(A) Asfar-e-Arba'a

(B) Sharh Usool-e-Kafi

(C) Asrarul Aayaat

(D) Hayat-al-Quloob

45. The term "Qizilbash" was used for_____.

(A) The Ottomans

(B) The Samanids

(C) The Mamluks

(D) The Safavids

46. The founder of the Safavid dynasty was_____.

(A) Shah Safiuddin

(B) Shah Abbas

(C) Shah Ismail

(D) Shah Tahmasp

47. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (a) and the other labelled as Reason (r). Read the statements and choose the correct answer from the code given below:

Assertion (a) : The dispensing of justice was entrusted by the Abbasid caliph to a member of faqih class.

Reason (r) : because it was always considered in Muslim communities that it was caliph's right to appoint a qādi.

(A) Both (a) and (r) are true and (r) is correct explanation of (a)

(B) Both (a) and (r) are true and (r) is not correct explanation of (a)

(C) (a) is true, but (r) is false

(D) (a) is false, but (r) is true

48. The Ottoman Empire's elite slave infantrymen called_____.

(A) Ghazis

(B) Janissaries

(C) Sipahis

(D) Samurais

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49. The Parliament of the Quraish was called :

(A) Dāral- Qada

(B) Dāral – Nadwa

(C) Dāral- Mushāwarah

(D) Dār al – Muhadathah

50. One of the following kings was an accomplished Calligrapher_____.

(A) Salim

(B) Bayazid II

(C) Sulaiyman

(D) Murad

51. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

	List-I		List-II
P	Abu Mŭsā Ash'ari	1	Al- Shaykh al-Ra'is
Q	Al-Farabi	2	Man of undoubted piety
R	'Amr bin al-'Ās	3	The philosopher of the Arabs
S	Ibn Sina	4	Al-Mu'allim al-Thāni
		5	Political genius of the Arabs

Code :

	P	Q	R	S
(A)	5	3	2	4
(B)	1	2	5	3
(C)	2	4	5	1
(D)	2	3	1	5

52. The Persians were defeated in the battle of Chaldiran by _____

(A) Shah Abbas

(B) Mehmed II

(C) Salim I

(D) Mahmud II

53. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

	List-I		List-II
P	Fazlur Rahman	1	Al-Mar'at al-Jadidah
Q	Qasim Amin	2	1849-1902
R	Abdul Rahman al-Kawākibi	3	1849-1905
S	Muhammad Abduh	4	al-Islam wa Usûl al-Hukm
		5	Islam and Modernity

Code :

	P	Q	R	S
(A)	4	2	1	5
(B)	5	1	2	3
(C)	4	3	1	2
(D)	3	5	4	1

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54. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

	List-I		List-II
P	Harbiyah	1	Cavalary
Q	Fursān	2	Infantary
R	Rāmiyah	3	Naphatha throwers
S	Naffātûn	4	Archers
		5	Dual experts

Code :

	P	Q	R	S
(A)	5	3	1	2
(B)	2	1	4	3
(C)	3	4	5	2
(D)	4	2	3	5

55. The flower that was a popular symbol of the Ottoman Empire and stood for perfection and beauty in modern Turkey is_____.

(A) Rose

(B) Lilly

(C) Daffodil

(D) Tulip

56. Raziya Sultan ascended the throne in :

(A) 1211 AD

(B) 1236 AD

(C) 1231 AD

(D) 1246 AD

57. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

	List-I		List-II
P	Abu al- Faraj al- Isbahani	1	Al-Hamādhani, Badi' al – Zaman
Q	Al- Maqāmāt	2	Al-Hamāsah
R	Abu Tammām	3	Ihyā ' Ulum al- Din
S	Al- Ghazzāli	4	Kitab al-Aghâni
		5	Kitāb fi an-Nafs

Code :

	P	Q	R	S
(A)	5	3	1	2
(B)	4	1	2	3
(C)	3	2	5	1
(D)	1	4	3	5

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58. Arrange the following Fatimid Rulers in chronological order in which they ruled. Use the codes given below :

1. Al-Mansur
2. Al-Aziz
3. Al- Qaim
4. Al- Hakim

Code :

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4

(B) 2, 3, 4, 1

(C) 3, 4, 2, 1

(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

59. The English set up their first factory in Surat with the permission of :

(A) Akbar

(B) Jahangir

(C) Shah Jahan

(D) Aurangzeb

60. The another of Tabaqat_i_Nasiri was :

(A) Minhaj-us Siraj Jurjani

(B) Sadruddin Hasan Nizami

(C) Fakhr-i-Mudabbir

(D) Shams Siraj Afif

61. A Sanskrit work called Brahma Siddhanta was translated into Arabic by :

(A) Hunayn ibn Ishaq

(B) Muhammad ibn Ibrahim al-Fazari

(C) Al-Fadl ibn Naw bakht

(D) Ibn al-Muqaffa

62. Kalilah wa-Dimnah was translated into Arabic from Pahlawi by :

(A) Ibn-Masawayh

(B) Ibn al- Muqaff ā

(C) Al-Fadl ibn Nawbakht

(D) Ibn al-Batriq

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63. Arrange the following Ghazawāt according to their happenings :

Use the code given below

1. Ghawah Ahzab
2. Ghazwah Bani Qainuqa‘
3. Ghazwah Abwā
4. Ghazwah Uhud

Code:

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1

(B) 3, 1, 4, 2

(C) 4, 2, 1, 3

(D) 3, 2, 4, 1

64. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
P Ali ibn Ridwan	1 Al - Hawi
Q Ibn al- Nafis	2 Commentaries on the works of Galen
R Ibn Sina	3 Al-Qanun fi al-Tibb
S Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi	4 Pulmonary circulation

Code:

	P	Q	R	S
(A)	2	4	3	1
(B)	1	2	3	4
(C)	3	4	2	1
(D)	4	3	1	2

65. Which of the following pair is correctly matched?

(A) Behzad – Safawids

(B) Khayyam – Samanids

(C) Razi – Fatimids

(D) Ibn Baytar – Ayyubid

66. Al-Musawwa is the commentary on :

(A) Al-Mishkat al-Masabih

(B) Sunan Abi Dawud

(C) Al- Muwatta

(D) Sunan ibn Maja

67. Humayun fatally fell upon the steps of octagonal pavilion known as :

(A) Sher Mandal

(B) Bara Gunbad

(C) Bagh-i-Nilufar

(D) Qalā -i-Kuhna Mosque

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68. The Arab name of the Coromandel coast was:

(A) Ma'bar

(B) Siraf

(C) Ubla

(D) Qays

69. The author of Khazā 'inul Futuh was :

(A) Shaikh Nizamuddin

(B) Amir Khusrau

(C) Sayyid Muhammad Gesu Daraz

(D) Shaikh Nasiruddin

70. Arrange the following rulers in chronological order in which they ruled. Use the codes given below:

1. Sulaiman I

2. Salim I

3. Osman III

4. Abdul Mejid I

Code:

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4

(B) 4, 3, 2, 1

(C) 2, 4, 3, 1

(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

71. The era of Tanzimat belongs to the period of :

(A) Abd-al-Hamid

(B) Abd-al-Hamid II

(C) Abd al-Majid I

(D) Muhammad IV

72. The Sindhi pirates plundered the ships carried gifts sent by the king of :

(A) Bengal

(B) Gujarat

(C) China

(D) Ceylon

73. The famous architect, who built the Suleymaniya and over 300 other buildings during the rule of Sulaiman the magnificent was_____.

(A) Envar Pasha

(B) Kara Mustafa

(C) Mimar Sinam

(D) Nasreddin Hoja

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74. The rule of Safawids lasted from _____.

(A) 1500 AD to 1700 AD

(B) 1502 AD to 1736 AD

(C) 1507 AD to 1740 AD

(D) 1510 AD to 1745 AD

75. The author of al-Kashshaf 'an haqāi'qal-Tanzil was :

(A) Ibn Jari Tabarzi

(B) Jalaluddin al-Mahalli

(C) Mahmud ibn Umar al-Zamakhshari

(D) Ibn Kathir

76. The Madinan School of tafsir was accomplished by :

(A) Aisha bint Abi Bakr

(B) Hafsa bint Umar

(C) Zayd ibn Thabit

(D) Ubay ibn Ka'b

77. The author of the Qanun al-Masudi was :

(A) Qutbuddin al- Shirazi

(B) Abu Raihan al-Biruni

(C) Umar ibn Ibrahim al-Khayyam

(D) Muhammad ibn Musa

78. Given below are two statements:

Statement-I: In the earlier centuries of Islam, Zawiyah or Khanqah served as the meeting place of the Sufis, where they performed their various spiritual exercises.

Statement –II: The Sufi centres along with the mosque school, the observatory and the hospital play major role for the cultivation and propagation of the sciences in Islam. In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the codes given below:

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

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79. The link between Islamic medicine and the older schools is to be found in the school of :

(A) Khawarizm

(B) Jundishapur

(C) Alexandria

(D) Bukhara

80. One of the following scholars of religious sciences criticized falsafah :

(A) Al Kindi

(B) Ibn Bajjah

(C) Ibn Tufayl

(D) Ibn Taymiyyah

81. The earliest School of philosophy in Islam was :

(A) The Mutazilite

(B) The Qadarite

(C) The Qaramatian

(D) Ikhwan al-Safa

82. The harmonization of Greek philosophy with Islam was begun by :

(A) Ibn-Sina

(B) Al-Farabi

(C) Al-Kindi

(D) Ibn-Miskawaih

83. A famous poem under the title "Shahr Ashub-i-Islam" was composed by :

(A) Altaf Husain Hali

(B) Shibli Numani

(C) Akbar Allahabadi

(D) Josh Mahhabadi

84. The teacher of Christian philosopher Yahya ibn Adi was :

(A) Ibn Sina

(B) Al-Masudi

(C) Al- Biruni

(D) Al- Farabi

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85. Ghazwah Banu Quraizah took place between :

(A) battle of Badr and Ghazwah Saweeq

(B) Sariyyah Zaid bin Harithah and battle of Uhud

(C) Battle of Uhud and battle of Ahzab

(D) Battle of Trench and the treaty of Hudaybiyyah

86. One of the following books was not authored by Shah Waliullah :

(A) Al-Fauz al-Kabir

(B) Anf ā s al- Ā rifin

(C) Al- Musawwa

(D) Ashi'at ṵl Lam'ā t

87. The downfall of Pahlavi dynasty happened in the year :

(A) 1917

(B) 1945

(C) 1979

(D) 1981

88. He was born in the Hazara district and breathed his last on July 26, 1988 in Chicago:

(A) Nijatullah Siddiqi

(B) Muhammad Asad

(C) Fazlur Rahman

(D) Marmaduke Pikthal

89. The controversial but influential book "Islam and the Principles of Governance" was written by :

(A) Fazlur Rahman

(B) Ali Abd al – Raziq

(C) Muhammad Abduh

(D) Hamid Enayat

90. The book 'Sirat-e-Mustaqim' was complied by :

(A) Shah Ismail Shaheed

(B) Shah Abd al – Aziz

(C) Syed Dildar Ali

(D) Shah Muhammad Ishaq

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Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions from **91 to 95** based on it.

The Prophet next turned his attention to the establishment of friendly relations among the various tribes of Madinah, viz,. the heathen tribes of Banu Aws and Banu Khazraj who formed the majority of the population and accepted Islam in large number and the Jewish tribes Banu Qurayzah, Banu Nadir and Banu Qaynuqa'. The Jews never liked the unity and amity of the Ansars and the Muhajirs and the Muslims were still a minority at Madinah. To maintain internal peace and keep Madinah secure from external aggression, particulary of the Makkans, Prophet Muhammad approached the Jews with open arms, recognizing their religion and calling the Jews and the Muaslims together within six months of the Hijri era, dictated a constitution which came to be known as the Charter of Madinah. Ibn Ishaq says. "This is a document from Muhammad the Prophet (governing the relations) between the believers and the Muslims of Quraysh and Yatrib and those who followed them and joined them and laboured with them."

91. The agreement entered with Jews by the Holy Prophet is named :
   (A) Agreement with Jews of Madina
   (B) Charter of Madina
   (C) Peace clauses with Jews
   (D) Agreement to prevent external aggression

92. The heathen tribes of Banu Aws and Banu Khazraj :
   (A) Accepted Islam willingly
   (B) Accepted Islam unwillingly
   (C) Accepted Islam as they wanted to remove Jews from Madina
   (D) Invited the Holy Prophet to Madina at the behest of the people of Quraish

93. How many major Jewish tribes lived in Madina?
   (A) Three
   (B) Four
   (C) Five
   (D) Six

94. Muhajirs mostly belonged to the tribe of :
   (A) Lakhmid
   (B) Quraish
   (C) Banu Aws
   (D) Banu Khazraj

95. One of the earliest account of Holy Prophet's life is by :
   (A) M. Watt
   (B) Ibn Ishaq
   (C) Ibn Majah
   (D) Shibli Nomani

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Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions from **96 to 100** based on it.

In order to check forgery Diwan al-Khatam (Bureau of registry) a kind of state chancellery was instituted by Mu'āwiyah. It is used to make and preserve a copy of each official document before sealing and despatching the original to its destination, previously unsealed orders were being sent out or even delivered to the persons concerned. 'Amr b. al-Zubayr received an unsealed letter from Mu'āwiyah instructing Ziyād b. Abīhī to give the bearer 1,00,000 dirhams. 'Amr opened the letter, altered the figure to 2,00,000 dirhams and received the amount but later it was detected when the Governor sent his accounts. Mu'āwiyah therefore, introduced this system. The provincial Governor Ziyād also preserved the copies of all his orders and the official documents. Thus in the course of time a state archive developed in Damascus by the Umayyads under 'Abd al-Malik. This department survived till the middle of the 'Abbāsid period.

96. Mu'āwiyah established Bureau of registry to stop :
   (A) Counterfeit activity
   (B) Not making a copy to each official document
   (C) Unauthorise selling of plots of land
   (D) Duplication of records

97. Diwan means :
   (A) Collection of poems
   (B) Bureau
   (C) Destination
   (D) Preservation

98. Ziyad bin Abih was :
   (A) Commander
   (B) Incharge of treasury
   (C) Governor
   (D) Ambassador

99. Damascus was the :
   (A) Capital of Umayyad caliphate
   (B) Major city of Arabian Peninsula
   (C) Closest city to Baghdad
   (D) Seat of Abbasid activity for revolt

100. According to the above passage, The person who forged the official letter was :
   (A) Abdul Malik
   (B) Ziyad bin Abih
   (C) Head of Diwan al-Khatam
   (D) Amr b. al-Zubayr

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