



Paper - II
ARAB CULTURE &
ISLAMIC STUDIES

Booklet Code

A

SUBJECT CODE : 0 6

Test Booklet No.

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 : 16

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.**



Total Number of Pages : 16

Prepp
Your Personal Exam Guide


Total Number of Pages : 16

1. The Quraysh trade journeys during summer were towards :
 - (A) Syria and Palestine
 - (B) Yemen
 - (C) Yathrib
 - (D) Khaybar
2. Al-Fijār was fought between :
 - (A) The Banu Bakr and the Banu Taghlib
 - (B) The Quraysh and the Hawazin
 - (C) The Aws and the Khazraj
 - (D) The Abs and the Dhubyān
3. The Hilf al-Fuḍūl, a peace Committee was held at the residence of :
 - (A) Abdullah ibn Jadan
 - (B) Harb ibn Umayyah
 - (C) Abu Tālibn Muttalib
 - (D) Abbas ibn Muttalib
4. On the way back from Taif to Makkah, the Prophet received protection (jawar) from :
 - (A) Suhayl ibn Amr
 - (B) Mutam ibn Adi
 - (C) Rafe ibn Malik
 - (D) Jabir ibn Abd Allah
5. The "Year of Sorrow" for the Prophet was :
 - (A) The sixth year of the Prophethood
 - (B) The seventh year of the Prophethood
 - (C) The eighth year of the Prophethood
 - (D) The tenth year of the Prophethood
6. Which of the following was assassinated Hazrat Ali ibn Abi Talib, the fourth Caliph in Islam in 661?
 - (A) Murjiats
 - (B) Qadriats
 - (C) Kharijites
 - (D) Maronites
7. Hijri Calendar came into being during the caliphate of :
 - (A) Abu Bakr al-Siddiq
 - (B) Umar ibn Khattab
 - (C) Uthman ibn Affan
 - (D) Ali ibn Abi Talib
8. Uthman ibn Affan migrated to Habsha with his wife :
 - (A) Umm-e-Kulthum
 - (B) Ruqayya
 - (C) Fakhtah bint Ghazwan
 - (D) Nailah bint al-Farafisah
9. Duties of qazi and mu'allim were assigned by Umar ibn Khattab to :
 - (A) Makhul ibn Abi Muslim
 - (B) Abd al Rahman ibn Ghanam
 - (C) Abdullah ibn Masud
 - (D) Muhammad ibn Sirin
10. Inter tribal hostilities in Arabia generally arising from disputes over cattle, pasture - lands or springs are known as :
 - (A) Ayyam al - Arab
 - (B) Tarikh al - Jahiliyah
 - (C) Diwan al - Hamasah
 - (D) Muallaqat



Total Number of Pages : 16

11. The famous singer of Umayyad period was:
- (A) Ibn Abdullah
(B) Ibn Suraij
(C) Ibn Hunain
(D) Ibn Ma_khzum
12. He was the first to institute a "Royal Throne":
- (A) Mu'awiyah
(B) Yazid I
(C) Sulaiman
(D) Al-Walid
13. "Fata al-Arab" title is given to him due to his bravery and fortitude :
- (A) Yazid I
(B) Amr bin al-'Ās
(C) Ali bin Abi Talib
(D) Khalid bin Walid
14. Arrange the following in a chronological order. Use the codes given below :
- (a) Marwan-II
(b) Al-Walid-II
(c) Umar-II
(d) Yazid-II
- Codes:
- (A) (b) (a) (d) (c)
(B) (a) (c) (d) (b)
(C) (c) (d) (b) (a)
(D) (d) (b) (a) (c)
15. Mohammad bin Qasim the victor of Sindh, was recalled imprisoned and executed by the Caliph :
- (A) Al Waleed
(B) Husham
(C) Sulaiman
(D) Yazid II
16. He was not one of the governors of Amir Mu'awiyah :
- (A) Mughira b. Shu'bah
(B) `A mr bin al-Ās
(C) Abdullah bin Qais
(D) Ziyad bin Sumayya
17. Yazid-I sent his army to curb revolt of al-Madinah in 683, under the command of :
- (A) `A mr bin al-Ās
(B) Muslim bin al-Uqbah
(C) Al-Husain bin Numair
(D) Ubaidullah bin Ziyad
18. 'JameUmawi' was built during the period of:
- (A) Abdul Malik
(B) Al-Walid bin Abdul Malik
(C) Amir Mua wiya
(D) Umar bin Abdul Aziz
19. Mughirah bin Shu 'bah was appointed governor of Kufa by :
- (A) Uthman bin Affān
(B) Muawiyah bin AbiSufyan
(C) Yazid bin Mu'awiyah
(D) Marwan I
20. The judge, in Umayyad Spain, who heard complaints against public officials, was called :
- (A) Sāhib al-māzālim
(B) Sāhib al-shurṭāh
(C) Sāhib al-ḥukūmah
(D) Sāhib al-hūdūd



Total Number of Pages : 16

21. In Umayyad Spain, the word 'Kuttāb' was used for the :
- (A) Accountants
(B) Clerks
(C) Secretaries
(D) Book Sellers
22. One of the greatest of Spain's river ports was :
- (A) Cordova
(B) Granada
(C) Seville
(D) Murcia
23. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
- (A) Hisham I - 788-796 A.D.
(B) Muhammad I - 886-888 A.D.
(C) Abdullah - 888-912 A.D.
(D) Al-Hakam I - 796-822 A.D.
24. Arrange the following in a chronological order. Use the codes given below :
- (a) Hisham II
(b) Al-Hakam II
(c) Abdul Rahman IV
(d) Muhammad III
- Codes :
- (A) (c) (a) (b) (d)
(B) (a) (b) (c) (d)
(C) (b) (a) (c) (d)
(D) (d) (b) (c) (a)
25. The Title of Khalifah (caliph) was first assumed by the Spanish Umayyad Ruler :
- (A) Abdul Rahman I
(B) Abdul Rahman II
(C) Abdul Rahman III
(D) Hisham I
26. The Great Mosque of Cordova was constructed on the orders of the Umayyad Ruler :
- (A) Hajib al-Mansur
(B) Harūn al-Rashid
(C) Abdul Rahman I
(D) Abdul Rahman Nasir
27. Which of the following statement is correct?
- (A) Frederick-II was the grandfather of Roger-II.
(B) Al-Idrisi flourished during the reign of Roger-II.
(C) Nuzhat al-Mushtaq fi Ikhtiraq al-Afaq was written by Ibn Hauqal.
(D) The medical work of al-Razi was done into Latin by Faraj ben - Salim
28. "Cappella Palatina" at Palermo was built by:
- (A) Roger-I
(B) Roger-II
(C) Frederick-II
(D) Sultan al-Kāmil Muhammad
29. A philosopher, mathematician and scientist during the reign of Akbar, the Mughal ruler was :
- (A) Ziyauddin Barni
(B) Fathullah Shirazi
(C) Shams Siraj
(D) Fakhr-i-Mudabbir



Total Number of Pages : 16

30. One of the greatest Sultans of Delhi who died in 1236 was :
- (A) Alauddin Khalji
(B) Balban
(C) Nasir al-Din-Mahmud
(D) Iltutmish
31. Shahjahanabad, at Delhi, was made Mughal capital in the year :
- (A) 1648
(B) 1680
(C) 1692
(D) 1699
32. "Sawati' ul Ilhām " was written by :
- (A) Khwaja Muhammad Ma'sum
(B) Abdul Faiḍ Faizi
(C) Syed Muhammad Jaunpuri
(D) Mulla Nizamuddin
33. "He issued the 'Infallibility Decree' whereby he acted as the Head of the State as well as the Head of Religion" :
- (A) Humayun
(B) Akbar
(C) Shahjahan
(D) Aurangzeb
34. Muhammad bin Qasim conquered Multan in the year :
- (A) 710 A.D.
(B) 713 A.D.
(C) 721 A.D.
(D) 724 A.D.
35. The Commentator of the Qur'ān is included among the successors of the Companions was :
- (A) Saeed ibn Jubayr
(B) Abd Allah ibn Abbas
(C) Abd Allah ibn masūd
(D) Ubay ibn Ka'b
36. 'Al-Hāwī al Kabir' belonged to the jurisprudence of :
- (A) Hanafi
(B) Māliki
(C) Shāfa'i
(D) Hanbali
37. Arrange the following jurists in chronological order :
- (a) Abu Yusuf
(b) Ibn Rushd
(c) Ahmad ibn Hanbal
(d) ibn Taymiya
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below :
- (A) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(B) (a), (c), (b), (d)
(C) (c), (a), (d), (b)
(D) (a), (b), (d), (c)



Total Number of Pages : 16

38. Given below are two statements :
- Statement-I:** The science of tafsir is primarily concerned with the interpretation and elucidation of the text of the Qurʾān as a given entity.
- Statement-II:** A mutawatir hadith is not reported by such a large number of narrators that cannot be perceived to have jointly forged and narrated a tradition about an issue without a compelling force.
- In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the codes given below :
- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false
- (C) Statement-I is true but Statement-II is false
- (D) Statement-I is false but Statement-II is true
39. One of the seven jurists of Madina was :
- (A) Sulayman ibn Yasār
- (B) Ibn Wahb
- (C) Abu Mus'ab
- (D) Ibn Habib
40. Which of the following is correctly matched?
- (A) Muhammad - Musnad
- (B) Malik ibn Anas - Al Muhatta
- (C) Ibn Mājah - Mishkat
- (D) Abu Isa - Mashāriq al Anwar
41. The tafsir contains the Mutazilite doctrines is :
- (A) Mafatih al Ghayb
- (B) Al Kashshaf
- (C) Tafsir-al Quran
- (D) Tafsir al Manar
42. The famous Tafsir book "Anwar al Tanzil wa Asrar al Taweel" was authored by :
- (A) Tabri
- (B) Razi
- (C) Baghwi
- (D) Baidawi
43. The author of famous Hadith book "Mishkat - al - Masabeeh" is :
- (A) Mohammad bin Isa Tirmizi
- (B) Mohammad bin Abdullah Khatib Tabrizi
- (C) Shah Abdul Haque Muhaddis Dehlawi
- (D) Sheikh Ismail Lahori
44. School of law prevails mostly in North Africa, Sudan, Nigeria and Eastern Arabia is :
- (A) Hanafi
- (B) Māliki
- (C) Shafii
- (D) Hanbali
45. The author of "The Quran in every language" is :
- (A) Dr. Fazlurahman
- (B) Dr. Ismail Raji Faruqi
- (C) Dr. Mohammad Hameedullah
- (D) Maryam Jameelah



Total Number of Pages : 16

46. Given below are two statements :

Statement-I: Usul al-Fiqh is the formal science in which the Muslim jurists have dealt with legal theories, the principles, of interpretations of legal texts, methods of reasoning and of deduction of rules and other such matters.

Statement-II: Already in Umayyad times (661-750) muftis served as legal consultants for qadis and issued fatwās at the request of provincial governors.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the codes given below :

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false
- (C) Statement-I is true but Statement-II is false
- (D) Statement-I is false but Statement-II is true

47. According to the tradition, the companion compiled the Qur'ān was :

- (A) Zayd ibn Haritha
- (B) Zayd ibn Thabit
- (C) Zayd ibn Khalid
- (D) Zayd ibn Khattab

48. Read the following statements :

I. The Qur'ān repeatedly

emphasizes the moral values of compassion, social justice, sharing and strengthening the community

II. The Qur'ān defines infanticide as a grave sin and forbids it.

III. The Qur'ān began by criticizing a severe denunciation of the economic disequilibrium and social inequalities prevalent in contemporary commercial Makkan society.

IV. The Qur'ān is certainly not against earning wealth. On the contrary, it sets a high value on wealth, which it terms "the bounty of God".

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) I, III, IV only
- (B) I, II, III only
- (C) I, II, IV only
- (D) I, II, III, IV

49. Match List I with List II :

List I	List II
(a) Taffhimul Qur'ān	(I) Abdul Kalam Azad
(b) Tadabbur e Qur'ān	(II) Ashraf Ali Thanvi
(c) Tarjumanul Qur'ān	(III) Amin Ahsan Islahi
(d) Bayanul Qur'ān	(IV) AbulĀ'laMawdudi

Options:

- (A) (a) - (I), (b) - (II), (c) - (III), (d) - (IV)
- (B) (a) - (IV), (b) - (III), (c) - (I), (d) - (II)
- (C) (a) - (II), (b) - (I), (c) - (III), (d) - (IV)
- (D) (a) - (I), (b) - (II), (c) - (IV), (d) - (III)



Total Number of Pages : 16

50. Ijtihad in Islamic law is :
- (A) Call for opposing injustice
- (B) Understanding of Islamic law to solve problems not covered by the Qur'ān and Hadith
- (C) Re-interpretation of laws in Islam as per the consensus of the scholars
- (D) Independent interpretation of the Qur'ān and Hadith according to the context
51. 'Palace Al Ukhaider' was built by Abbasids in the year :
- (A) 760 A.D.
- (B) 765 A.D.
- (C) 770 A.D.
- (D) 775 A.D.
52. The Abbasids Vizir whose hand was cut off by the Caliph Al-Rāḍī was :
- (A) Fazal bin Sahl
- (B) Ibn Muqlah
- (C) J'afar bin Yahya
- (D) Yaqula ibn Dawud
53. The famous singer Ziryāb was patronized by :
- (A) Al- Mansur
- (B) Al- Hadi
- (C) Harun al-Rashid
- (D) Al- Mutasim
54. The issue of Khalq- Qur'ān emerged during the reign of :
- (A) Umayyads
- (B) Abbasids
- (C) Fatimids
- (D) Mamluks
55. The Caliph who made Ahmad ibn Buwaih his Amir-al-Umara with the honorific title of Muizzal-Dawlah was :
- (A) Al- Qadir
- (B) Al- Qaim
- (C) Al- Muqtadi
- (D) Al- Mustakfi
56. The oldest mosque ibn Tulun is situated at:
- (A) Baghdad
- (B) Damascus
- (C) Cairo
- (D) Tripoli
57. Arrange the following Abbasid rulers in chronological order. Use the codes given below :
- i. Al- Wāthiq
- ii. Al- Hadi
- iii. Al- Muqtadir
- iv. Al- Mutamid
- Codes:
- (A) i, ii, iii, iv
- (B) iii, iv, ii, i
- (C) ii, i, iv, iii
- (D) iv, iii, i, ii
58. The foundation stone of Baghdad was laid down by al-Mansur in :
- (A) 758 A.D.
- (B) 762 A.D.
- (C) 766 A.D.
- (D) 770 A.D.


Total Number of Pages : 16

59. Arrange the following astronomers in the chronological order. Use the codes given below :
- (a) Al- Zarqālī
(b) Ibn Aflah
(c) Al- Biṭruji
(d) Al-Majriti
- Codes:
- (A) (b), (a), (d), (c)
(B) (c), (b), (a), (d)
(C) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(D) (d), (a), (b), (c)
60. Al-Adwiyah al-Mufradah was the principle work of :
- (A) Ibn al- Baytār
(B) Ibn al- Awwām
(C) Al- Ghafiqi
(D) Al- Zahrawi
61. Dalālat al-Ḥā'irin" is a book of :
- (A) Theology
(B) Philosophy
(C) Astronomy
(D) Medicine
62. Arrange the following in chronological order. Use the codes given below :
- (a) Ibn Maymūn
(b) Ibn Rushd
(c) Ibn 'Arabi
(d) Al- Fārābi
- Codes:
- (A) (b), (d), (a), (c)
(B) (d), (b), (a), (c)
(C) (d), (a), (c), (b)
- (D) (a), (d), (c), (b)
63. Al-Farabi was :
- (A) A Turk
(B) A Persian
(C) An Egyptian
(D) An Arab
64. He was a philosopher, astrologer, alchemist, optician and music theorist :
- (A) Al- Kindi
(B) Al-Farabi
(C) Al- Ghazali
(D) Al-Battani
65. The greatest Muslim philosopher who was born in Cordova and died in Marrakush is :
- (A) Ibn Bajjah
(B) Ibn Rushd
(C) Ibn Tufayl
(D) Ibn Majah
66. Al- Shaikh al- Akbar' was the title given to :
- (A) Al- Ghazali
(B) Ibn Arabi
(C) Ibn Khaldun
(D) Junaid Baghdadi
67. Ibn Khaldun was born in :
- (A) Cairo (B) Tunis
(C) Baghdad (D) Aleppo
68. The real founder of the Gaznawide dynasty was :
- (A) Mahmud
(B) Subuktigin
(C) Mawdud
(D) Masud


Total Number of Pages : 16

69. The duration of Fatimid dynasty was from :
 (A) 900 to 1070 A.D.
 (B) 909 to 1171 A.D.
 (C) 950 to 1175 A.D.
 (D) 960 to 1180 A.D.
70. The founder of Samanids dynasty Nasr bin Ahmad's ancestor, Sāmānkhuda was originally resident of :
 (A) Samarqand
 (B) Bukhara
 (C) Khurasan
 (D) Balkh
71. Idrisid dynasty was established in the year:
 (A) 778 A.D. (B) 789 A.D.
 (C) 795 A.D. (D) 799 A.D.
72. Ahmad ibn Tūlūn founder of Tulunid dynasty was :
 (A) An Arab (B) A Turk
 (C) A Kurd (D) An Iranian
73. Founder of Ikshidid dynasty, Muhammad ibn Tughj was appointed governor by Abbasid Caliph :
 (A) Al- Muqtadir
 (B) Al- Mu'tamid
 (C) Al- Rāḍi
 (D) Al- Wathiq
74. The founder of Qajar dynasty in Iran was :
 (A) Agha Mohammad Shah
 (B) Ahmad Shah
 (C) Nasiruddin Shah
 (D) Sultan Hamid Mirza
75. The capital of Hamdani dynasty in 944 A.D. was :
 (A) Qayrawan (B) Kufa
 (C) Aleppo (D) Qahira
76. The capital of Aghlabi dynasty was :
 (A) Qayrawan (B) Qahira
 (C) Kufa (D) Mahdia
77. The Ottoman ruler during 1481-1512 was :
 (A) Suleyman I
 (B) Selim I
 (C) Selim II
 (D) Bayezid II
78. The Ottoman Empire marked the peak of its power and prosperity and the highest development of economic system under the reign of :
 (A) Osman I
 (B) Abdul Hamid II
 (C) Orhan
 (D) Suleiman the Magnificent
79. Arrange the following Ottoman rulers in chronological order. Use the codes given below :
 i. Orhan
 ii. Mehmed-I
 iii. Salim-I
 iv. Murad-II
 Codes:
 (A) i, ii, iv, iii
 (B) ii, iii, iv, i
 (C) iii, iv, i, ii
 (D) iv, i, ii, iii



Total Number of Pages : 16

80. Which of the following statement is correct about the Ottoman Empire?
- (A) Sultan Ahmed was the founder of the Ottoman Empire
- (B) It was under the reign of Sultan Mehmed II, the Ottomans conquered Constantinople
- (C) The Empire was named after Uthman the third rightly guided Caliph
- (D) The Ottoman Empire controlled much of the Western Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa between the 14th and early 20th centuries
81. Al-Musaffa', a commentary of 'al-Muwatta' was written by :
- (A) Shah Wali Allah
- (B) Shah Muhammad Ishaq
- (C) Shah Muhammad Ashiq
- (D) Shaykh Muhammad Amin
82. The Muslim modernist thinker Fazlur Rahman was born in :
- (A) Hazara District
- (B) Bagalkot District
- (C) Ballari District
- (D) Bidar District
83. "Tahrir al-Mar'ah" is written by :
- (A) Muhammad Abduh
- (B) Qasim Amin
- (C) Rashid Rida
- (D) Namik Kemal
84. Sayyid Ahmad Shahid was martyred at :
- (A) Chitral (B) Hazara
- (C) Balakot (D) Attock
85. In 1864, Sayyid Ahmad shifted "Scientific Society" to Aligarh from :
- (A) Ghazipur
- (B) Azamgarh
- (C) Allahabad
- (D) Moradabad
86. The founder of the modern Egypt is :
- (A) Hosni Mubarak
- (B) Anwar Sādāt
- (C) Gemal Abd al-Nasir
- (D) Muhammad Ali Pasha
87. Match List I with List II :
- | List I | List II |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Usman dan Fodio | (i) Faraizi Movement |
| (b) Haji Shariatullah | (ii) Sokoto Caliphate |
| (c) Shibli Nomani | (iii) Islam Shinasi |
| (d) Ali Shariati | (iv) Dārulmusannifin |
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below :
- (A) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)
- (B) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv)
- (C) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
- (D) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
88. The Tanzimat came to an end during the reign of :
- (A) Sultan Mahmud
- (B) Sultan Hameed
- (C) Sultan Abdul Aziz
- (D) Sultan Abdul Majeed
89. Which of the following countries are directly involved themselves in the Syrian conflict?
- (A) Iran, Russia and Turkey
- (B) Iran, Iraq and the United States
- (C) Iran, Israel, Yemen and the United States
- (D) Iran, The United States, Russia and The United Kingdom



Total Number of Pages : 16

90. The Tanzimat reforms initiated under the reign of :

- (A) Sultan Murad
- (B) Sultan Hamid II
- (C) Sultan Orhan
- (D) Sultan Abdul Majeed

Read the following passage and answer the five questions which follow from question no. 91 to 95:

Little is known of the life of Jabir ibn Hayyan al-Azdi al-Tusi al-Sufi, the founder of Islamic alchemy. It can be asserted with some certainty that his family came from the Azd tribe of Southern Arabia that had settled during the rise of Islam in Kufa. His father, a Shiite, had plotted against the Omayyads in Khurasan where Jabir was born, probably in Tus. He spent his early years there and then was sent to Arabia. Later he came to Kufa where he spent much of his life and, finally, to Baghdad where he first became known as an alchemist at the court of Harun al-Rashid and was especially associated with the viziers of the Abbasids, the powerful Barmakids. He was a Sufi and a Shiite, closely connected with the circle of the sixth Imam, Jafar al-Sadiq. With the disgrace of the Barmakids at court, Jabir also fell out of favour but is said to have survived into the reign of al-Mamun, although the date of his death is by no means certain.

91. According to the above passage, the family of Jabir ibn Hayyan belonged to :

- (A) Kindah tribe
- (B) Azd tribe
- (C) Thaqif tribe
- (D) Tusi tribe

92. According to the above passage, a Shiite, had plotted against the Omayyads was :

- (A) Hayyan
- (B) Jabir
- (C) Khalid
- (D) Hakim

93. According to the above passage, Ja'far al-Sadiq was :

- (A) Fifth Imam
- (B) Sixth Imam
- (C) Seventh Imam
- (D) Eighth Imam

94. According to the above passage, Jabir ibn Hayyan first became known as an alchemist at the court of :

- (A) Mansur
- (B) Harun al-Rashid
- (C) Mamun al-Rashid
- (D) Amin al-Rashid

95. According to the above passage, the powerful family of viziers at the court of the Abbasids were :

- (A) Barmakids
- (B) Barbars
- (C) Kalbites
- (D) Himyarites



Total Number of Pages : 16

Read the following passage and answer the five questions which follow from 96 to 100:

Jalal al-Din al-Suyuti was one of the most prolific authors of Islam. His best known works are al-Itqan fi Ulum al-Quran, on koranic exegesis; al-Muzhir fi Ulum al-Lughah, a treatise on philosophy; and Husn a - Muhadarah fi Akhbar Misr w-al-Qahirah, a history of Egypt. The most eminent of Mamluk historians was beyond doubt Taqi-al-Din Ahmad al-Maqrizi (1364-1442). Born in Cairo of Balabakn ancestry, al-Maqrizi held several high offices as deputy qadi and as teacher in his native town and in Damascus. His title to fame rests on his al-Mawaiz w-al-I'tibar fi Dhikr al-Khitat w-al-Āthār (sermons and learning by example on an account of the new settlements and remains) devoted to Egyptian topography, history and antiquities. His contemporary al-Sakhawi's charge of wholesale plagiarism in the production of this work is well founded; but the fault was common in those days.

96. According to the above passage, "Husn al - Muhadarah fi Akhbar Misr w-al-Qahirah" was authored by :

- (A) Abdul Fida
- (B) Al - Maqrizi
- (C) Al - Suyuti
- (D) Ibn Abi Usaybiah

97. According to the above passage, "al-Itqan fi Ulum al-Qur'ān " is on the theme of :

- (A) Quranic Exegesis
- (B) Muslim Jurisprudence
- (C) Arab Geography
- (D) History of the Makkah

98. According to the above passage, Taqi-al-Din Ahmad al-Maqrizi born in :

- (A) Damascus
- (B) Cairo
- (C) Madina
- (D) Haran

99. According to the above passage, "al-Mawaiz w-al-I'tibar fi Dhikr al-Khitat w-al-Āthār " was authored by :

- (A) Al-Sakhawi
- (B) Taqi-al-Din Ahmad al-Maqrizi
- (C) Taqi-al-Din Ahmad ibn-Tayamiyah
- (D) Sharaf-al-Din Muhammad al-Busiri

100. According to the above passage, the charge of plagiarism is well founded in respect of :

- (A) Al-Mahalli
- (B) Al- Sakhawi
- (C) Al- Maqrizi
- (D) Al- Ghafiqi



Total Number of Pages : 16

ROUGH WORK

prepp
Your Personal Exam Guide



Total Number of Pages : 16

ROUGH WORK

prepp
Your Personal Exam Guide