

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 අගෝස්තු  
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 ஓகஸ்ட்  
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

ඉස්ලාම් ශිෂ්ටාචාරය I  
இஸ்லாமிய நாகரிகம் I  
Islamic Civilization I

47 E I

පැය දෙකයි  
இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்  
Two hours

### Instructions:

- \* Answer **all** the questions.
- \* Write your **Index Number** in the space provided in the answer sheet.
- \* Instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow those carefully.
- \* In each of the questions 1 to 50, pick one of the alternatives from (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) which is **correct** or **most appropriate** and mark your response on the answer sheet with a cross (x) in accordance with the instructions given in the back of the answer sheet.

1. Select the most correct statement among the following.
  - (1) The Al-Quranic verse 'Iqra Bismi Rabbi Kallazi Khalaq' is revealed in the cave of Hira.
  - (2) In the Islamic political system sovereignty belongs to the ruler.
  - (3) The Qadianis are those who propagated about false Prophethood during the time of Sahabas.
  - (4) Caliph Mamun expanded the academic centre called 'Dar-UI-Ulum'.
  - (5) Zaid Bin Haritha (rabi) was one of the Sahabas who took part in the compilation of the Holy Quran.
2. When the Muslims who lived in Colombo were expelled by the Portuguese in 1526 AD, the Sinhala king who provided them refuge in Seethawaka region was
  - (1) Wimaladharmasuriya.
  - (2) Mayadunne.
  - (3) Senarat.
  - (4) Buwanekabahu.
  - (5) Sri Wickrama Rajasinghe.
3. The four main Imams who contributed to the science of Fiqh are well known among the Muslims. Select the option that arranges them on the basis of seniority.
  - (1) Imam Malik, Imam Abu Hanifa, Imam Shafi, Imam Ahamad Ibn Hanbal
  - (2) Imam Abu Hanifa, Imam Malik, Imam Shafi, Imam Ahamad Ibn Hanbal
  - (3) Imam Abu Hanifa, Imam Shafi, Imam Ahamad Ibn Hanbal, Imam Malik
  - (4) Imam Shafi, Imam Ahamad Ibn Hanbal, Imam Abu Hanifa, Imam Malik
  - (5) Imam Malik, Imam Abu Hanifa, Imam Ahamad Ibn Hanbal, Imam Shafi
4. What is the Arabic word that denotes 'brotherhood' among the following?
  - (1) Al-Jamaath
  - (2) Al-Muaakath
  - (3) Al-Halarat
  - (4) Al-Imarat
  - (5) Al-Warasath
5. The group responsible for the collapse of Abbaside Khilafat which lasted for five centuries in the year 1258 is
  - (1) Crusaders
  - (2) Majusis
  - (3) Safaviets
  - (4) Mongolians
  - (5) Ghaznawis
6. Many papers published among Mulsims, the editor of the paper, 'As-Sawab' was
  - (1) W.M. Abdur Rahman
  - (2) I.L.M.A. Azeez
  - (3) Wapichchi Marikkar
  - (4) M.T. Akbar
  - (5) M. Mappillai Lebbe Alim
7. When Prophet (sal) migrated to Taif, in fear of violence by Quraish of Mecca, there also he met with the same tragic situation. The person who gave refuge to Prophet on his returning from Taif was
  - (1) Adi Ibn Hathim.
  - (2) Umayya Bin Halaf.
  - (3) Waleed Bin Mugheera.
  - (4) Safwan Bin Umayya.
  - (5) Muth'im Bin Adi.

8. In the following table, the names of the books are given under X and the names of the authors are given under Y.

X	Y
(i) Al-Hawi	A - Umar Khayyam
(ii) Maqalat Bil Jabar Wal Muqabala	B - Al-Kindi
(iii) Jami Ul Bayan	C - Zakariya Ar-Razi
(iv) Rasmul Mamur Minal Arl	D - Ibn Sad
(v) Tabaqatul Kabeer	E - Ibn Jarir Al-Tabari

When names of the authors are arranged in the correct order, select the option that shows the correct order.

- (1) A B D E C    (2) B A C E D    (3) B D A E C    (4) C A B D E    (5) D B C E A
9. Out of the Muslim rulers that ruled India under different kingdoms, the royal dynasty that ruled India from 1526-1857 is  
 (1) Lodhis    (2) Ibaks    (3) Tuglak    (4) Moguls    (5) Khilji
10. The author of the geographical book 'Futuhul Buldan' is  
 (1) Al Khuwarizmi    (2) Al Balazuri    (3) Ibn Shahrayar  
 (4) Al Masudi    (5) Al Idrisi
11. Among the followings one who does **not** write commentaries on the Al-Quran is  
 (1) Seyyed Quthb (rah)    (2) Moulana Ilyas (rah)    (3) Imam Ibnul Qaseer (rah)  
 (4) Fakhruddeen Ar Razi (rah)    (5) Moulana Mawdudi (rah)
12. The countries which were thickly-populated by Muslims in the past called by different Arabic names. Among them, the Arabic names that were used for Spain and Syria were  
 (1) Andalus and Sham.    (2) Misr and Maghrib.    (3) Al Hind and Habasha.  
 (4) Maghrib and Misr.    (5) Andalus and Quds.
13. As an appreciation of the service done by Sri Lankan Muslims towards the country, a student's hostel of a university has been named after a Muslim scholar. What is that university?  
 (1) University of Colombo    (2) South Eastern university    (3) University of Jaffna  
 (4) Eastern university    (5) University of Peradeniya
14. Read the followings carefully and select the one which is **incorrect**.  
 (1) Nizamul Mulk functioned as the prime minister of Seljuk petty dynasty.  
 (2) Mr. M.H Mohamed has functioned as the speaker of the Sri Lanka's parliament.  
 (3) Aqaba pact took place between the Prophet (sal) and the Madinites.  
 (4) The early settlements of the Sri Lankan Muslims were in the Southern province too.  
 (5) Mr. A.M.A Azeez wrote a book reviewing Sir. Ponnambalam Ramanathan's book, 'Ethnology of Muslims of Sri Lanka'.
15. The authors of 'Ar-Risala' and 'Ihya Ulumuddeen' are respectively  
 (1) Imam Malik and Imam Hammad.  
 (2) Imam Shafi and Imam Ahmad.  
 (3) Imam Ibn Taymiya and Imam Ahmad.  
 (4) Imam Shafi and Imam Ghazzali.  
 (5) Imam Malik and Imam Abu Hanifa.
16. What was intended by the term 'Ayyamul Arab' during the Jahiliyya period?  
 (1) The days in which discussion took place in 'Dar-un-Nadwa'  
 (2) Days of celebrations  
 (3) Days of sadness  
 (4) Days of wars  
 (5) The days in which people assembled in Ka'ba
17. What was the Tariqa represented by Mapillai Lebbe Alim?  
 (1) Naqshabandiya    (2) Jisthiya    (3) Qadiriyya  
 (4) Shazuliyya    (5) As-Suhrawardiya

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18. After the battle of Siffeen, there was peace negotiation between the parties of Caliph Ali (rali) and Muawiya (rali). One who represented Ali (rali) in the negotiations was  
 (1) Khalid Bin Waleed (rali) (2) Abdullah Bin Umar (rali).  
 (3) Abu Musa Al Ash'ari (rali). (4) Abu Huraira (rali).  
 (5) Abdullah Bin Zubair (rali).
19. Khalifa Mamun declared Muatazila doctrine as the official policy. The successor who reversed this policy was  
 (1) Mutasim. (2) Mustanzir. (3) Munthasir. (4) Muthawakkil. (5) Ameen.
20. In today's world, there are four main Dāwa movements. The one that does **not** belong to the founders of those movements is  
 (1) Moulana Mawdudi (rah).  
 (2) Muhammad Ibn Abdul Wahhab (rah).  
 (3) Abul Hasan Ali Nadvi (rah).  
 (4) Imam Hasanul Banna (rah).  
 (5) Ilyas (rah).
21. 'Baiatul Rilwan' is  
 (1) the general forgiveness granted by the Prophet to Makkan Quraish after the victory of Makka.  
 (2) the peace agreement signed between the Muslims and Christians after the conquest of Jerusalem.  
 (3) the pledge taken by the Prophet and companions that they would fight to the end for Usman (rali) during the pact of Hudybiya.  
 (4) the discussion that took place under the leadership of the Prophet during the reconstruction of the Ka'ba as to who will place the 'Hajarul Aswad'.  
 (5) the place where the peace negotiations took place between the representatives of Caliph Ali (rali) and Muawiya (rali) after the battle of Siffeen.
22. The year in which Jerusalem was liberated by Sultan Salahudeen Ayyubi from the Crusaders was  
 (1) 1187. (2) 1258. (3) 1453. (4) 1492. (5) 1924.
- In Muslim history, many wars took place between Muslims and non-Muslim rulers. The names of the commanders of these battles are given here. Taking them into consideration, answer the questions from 23 to 27.
- |                         |                               |                            |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A - Sa'd Bin Abi Waqqas | B - Sulthan Salahudeen Ayyubi | C - Khalid Bin waleed      |
| D - Tariq Bin Ziyad     | E - Abu Ubayda Bin Jerrah     | F - Muhammad Bin Casim     |
| G - Amr Bin Aas         | H - Musanna Bin Haritha       | I - Sultan Saifudin Kuthus |
23. One who defeated 'Tatars' at the place of 'Ayn Jalut' was  
 (1) B. (2) D. (3) F. (4) G. (5) I.
24. One who was injured and later died in the battle of 'Waqatul Jasn' was  
 (1) A. (2) C. (3) E. (4) G. (5) H.
25. The commanders who conquered 'Chaldia' and 'Misr' respectively are  
 (1) A and G. (2) A and H. (3) C and E. (4) E and G. (5) E and H.
26. The two commanders who expanded the Islamic kingdom to the east and the west during the period of Caliph Waleed Bin Abdul Malik respectively are  
 (1) B and E. (2) C and E. (3) D and F. (4) D and I. (5) F and G.
27. The commander who led the Muslim army in different instances during the early wars in the Roman and Persian regions was  
 (1) A. (2) C. (3) E. (4) G. (5) H.
28. Prophet (sal) called some of his companions by special names due to some special qualities they possessed. Accordingly, the companion who was identified as knowledgeable about Halal and Haram was  
 (1) Musab Bin Umayr (rali). (2) Zaid Bin Sabith (rali).  
 (3) Abu Ubaida Al Jarrah (rali). (4) Ma'az Bin Jabal (rali).  
 (5) Abuzar Al Ghaffari (rali).

- Given below are certain years approximately that brought success and destruction to the Muslims in Islamic history. Answer the questions from 29 to 30, in relation to them.

A - 1187                      B - 1258                      C - 1453  
D - 1492                      E - 1857                      F - 1924

29. The year in which Muslims conquered Constantinople and the year in which the downfall of Muslim Spain took place respectively are  
(1) A and B.                      (2) B and C.                      (3) C and D.                      (4) C and F.                      (5) D and C.
30. The year in which the downfall of Mogal Empire took place in India and the downfall of Ottoman empire took place in Turkey respectively are  
(1) B and D.                      (2) C and E.                      (3) C and F.                      (4) D and E.                      (5) E and F.
- From 31 to 35, two statements are given in each questions. Among these, select the option that shows the most appropriate relationship no (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) in the following table.

No.	First statement	Second statement
(1)	correct	correct
(2)	correct	incorrect
(3)	incorrect	correct
(4)	incorrect	incorrect
(5)	correct	explains the first statement

	First Statement	Second Statement
31.	Aligar university is in the Indian peninsula.	Qadisiya battle took place during the period of Caliph Weleed Bin Abdul Malik.
32.	Siddi Lebbe, Wapichchy Marikkar, Orabi Pasha were the founders of Colombo Zahira College.	'Fathawa Aalam Keeri' was Hadith commentary compiled during the Usmani rule.
33.	Enjoying good and forbidding evil are obligatory only for the educated Muslims.	The medical scholar Ibn Nafees expressed the view that the blood flows through lungs from the right side of the heart to the left side.
34.	The Baitul Hikma of Caliph Mutasim is a good example to confirm the educational progress of the Umayyad period.	The Muslim personal Law has been in existence in Sri Lanka since the Portuguese period.
35.	Muqaddimathu Ibn Khaldun, is a good example for the contribution of Muslims to the field of history.	The attempts to understand the subject of Aqeeda by rational methods Sunnah, was the main reason for the rise of various sects among the Muslims.

- Given below are some of the conditions laid down by the Prophet in some agreements. Answer the questions from 36 to 38 in relation to them.

A - Every one is entitled to live according to the teachings of his religion.  
B - Both parties are free to sign friendly agreements with other parties they like.  
C - Nothing should be associated with Almighty Allah.  
D - Ten years of peace will be maintained.  
E - It is the responsibility of both parties to protect the city of Madina form enemies.  
F - Anyone who commits a crime will be punished.  
G - Must accept the leadership of the Prophet and protect him.  
H - Must abstain from crimes like looting and murder.

36. From the above, two conditions that are included in the pact of Aqaba are  
(1) A and C.                      (2) A and G.                      (3) C and F.                      (4) C and G.                      (5) E and H.
37. Three conditions included in the charter of Madina are  
(1) A, C and D.                      (2) A, E and F.                      (3) B, F and G.                      (4) C, D and E.                      (5) E, F and H.

38. Two conditions that are found in the pact of Hudaibiya are  
 (1) A and B. (2) B and D. (3) B and H. (4) D and E. (5) D and G.
39. Masjidul Abrar, a famous Mosque of historical significance in Sri Lanka is found in  
 (1) Putlam. (2) Kahatowita. (3) Beruwala. (4) Weligama. (5) Balangoda.
40. Ka'ba is the first house of worship founded to establish the concept that only Almighty Allah is worthy of worship. But there were many idols that reflect polytheism. Who was the person that introduced idol worship in Mecca?  
 (1) Abu Lahab. (2) Amir Bin Halrami. (3) Ubai Bin Salool.  
 (4) Malik Bin Tukhaira. (5) Amr Bin Luhai.
41. Abu Bakr (rali) is a great personality who contributed to Islam during and after the death of the Prophet who had the honorific title 'As Siddeek'. What is the reason for giving that title?  
 (1) Accepting the message of the Prophet first.  
 (2) Defeated the false Prophet and safeguarded Islam.  
 (3) When Macca kafirs declined to believe 'Isra' and 'Mihraj', he said with belief that if Prophet said so, it is the truth.  
 (4) During the 'Hijra' he stayed in the cave of 'Th(s)avur' with Prophet and protected him.  
 (5) He lived for the sake of Islam and spent all his wealth for the sake of Islam.
42. The one that does not belong to the group of historians who held the view that, the term 'Yonas' in Mahavansa refers to Arabs is  
 (1) Sir Emerson Tenant. (2) Dr. Lorna Dewaraja. (3) Willhelm Geiger.  
 (4) Dr. Ananda Guruge. (5) Prof. Sirima Kiribamune.
43. Spain was under Muslim rule for about eight centuries, and the famous palace built by Abdur Rahman I, a ruler belonging to that period was  
 (1) Al-Hamra. (2) Tajmahal. (3) Az-Zahra. (4) Qusair Amra. (5) Munyath Ar-Rusafa.
44. Many terms are used to refer to the trustworthiness of Hadith. Among them, 'Muththafakun Alaihi' is  
 (1) to confirm Hadith by the evidence of Quranic verses.  
 (2) the Hadith reported by Imam Bukhari (rah) and Imam Muslim (rah).  
 (3) the Hadith that are considered by Imam Malik (rah) as very trustworthy.  
 (4) the Hadith that are fabricated as narrated by the Prophet.  
 (5) the explanations given to Quranic verses without the evidence of 'Nass' or physical evidences.
45. Among the following, one that is **not** a Muslim ruler of Spain was  
 (1) Abdur Rahman I. (2) Hakam Bin Hisham. (3) Al-Mustansir.  
 (4) Yusuf Bin Tashuf. (5) Ibnul Ahmar.
46. Even though Mamun was appointed as Caliph after the murder of Caliph Ameen, he did not directly participate in administration. The one who carried out administration with the permission of Caliph Mamun was  
 (1) Fazl Bin Sahl. (2) Fazl Bin Rabeeaa. (3) Nizamul Mulk.  
 (4) Hasan Bin Sahl. (5) Imam Ali Ar-Rila.
47. The two who were known as 'Zunnoorain' and 'Zathunnithaqain' respectively are  
 (1) Ali (rali) and Fathima (rali).  
 (2) Zubair (rali) and Sumayya (rali).  
 (3) Usman (rali) and Asma Bint Abee Bakr (rali)  
 (4) Bilal (rali) and Hafsa (rali).  
 (5) Sa'd Bin Ubada (rali) and Ummu Sulaim (rali).
48. Among the following, four words agree in one way or other under two headings and one does **not** agrees. Select that word.  
 (1) Al-Matan (2) Al-Muthawatir (3) Al-Tazkiya (4) Al-Thaqlid (5) At-Tariqa
49. Ibn Muqla and Ibn Bawwab had been famous for  
 (1) music. (2) art. (3) calligraphy. (4) poetry. (5) architecture.
50. The British officer who made an important contribution in Muslim personal law was  
 (1) Sir. Alexander Jhonston. (2) Fredrick North. (3) Folk.  
 (4) John Doyly. (5) Robert Brownrigg.

AL/2016/47/E-II

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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 අගෝස්තු  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 ஓகஸ்ட்  
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

ඉස්ලාම් ශිෂ්ටාචාරය II  
 இஸ்லாமிய நாகரிகம் II  
 Islamic Civilization II

47 E II

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 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்  
 Three hours

**Instructions:**

- \* Answer **five** questions selecting **two** questions from **Part I** and **three** questions from **Part II**.
- \* Each question carries **20** marks.

**Part I**

1. (i) Mention **four** reasons for the Muslims to go to battle with Romans.  
 (ii) Mention **four** reasons that enabled the Muslims to conquer Spain.  
 (iii) Explain briefly **two** effects the Muslim Umma due to the downfall of Islamic Khilafat in Turkey.  
 (iv) Describe briefly the attempts taken by Caliph Umar Ibn Abdul Azeez (rah) to reform the Umayyad Khilafat.  
 (v) Explain the steps taken by Caliph Abu Jowfer-Al-Mansur to consolidate the Abbaside Khilafat.
2. (i) Mention **two** factors that could establish the ancient contacts that Sri Lanka had with Arabs before Islam.  
 (ii) Mention **two** evidences to show that Islam had been introduced to Sri Lanka too during the first century of Hijra.  
 (iii) Show **four** reasons for establishing the early Muslim settlements in the coastal belt of Sri Lanka.  
 (iv) Explain, giving **four** examples, the influence of South Indian culture on Sri Lankan Muslims.  
 (v) Describe the contribution made by Dr. T.B Jaya to the development of Colombo Zahira college.
3. (i) Mention **two** main branches of Tawhid and its **three** important components.  
 (ii) Mention **four** effects on the Muslim Umma by the different doctrinal groups that emerged among the early Muslims.  
 (iii) Explain why Risalath is important for the guidance of human life.  
 (iv) Mention **four** impacts of the belief in life hereafter in human life.  
 (v) Explain **four** events foretold by the Prophet regarding the occurrence of Qiyamath.

**Part II**

4. (i) Explain **five** teachings of the Holy Quran regarding family life.  
 (ii) Discuss the contribution of Sunna in building the Islamic civilization.
5. (i) Explain the reasons for Muslims to get involved in the field of Astronomy.  
 (ii) Describe the contribution made by Al-Khuwarizmy and Al-Beruni in the field of Astronomy.
6. (i) Describe the challenges faced by Caliph Abdul Malik Bin Marwan and how he overcame them.  
 (ii) Explain the expansion of the empire during the period of Caliph Waleed Bin Abdul Malik.
7. (i) Describe the efforts made during the period of Tabieen to preserve the Hadith and its consequences.  
 (ii) Show reasons to establish the fact that the period between Hijri 2 - 4 was the 'golden period of science of Fiqh'.
8. (i) Explain what is meant by the term 'civilization' and discuss in what ways Islamic civilization differ from other civilizations.  
 (ii) Explain **five** reasons that led to the decline of Islamic civilization.

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