1. Give an evidence from the Qur’an (between Surah Zilzal and Naas) which shows that the earth with actually speak

2. Where did the Quraish go in their journeys during the summer and winter seasons and for which purpose did they go (from Surah Quraish)

3. Give two reasons why Allah is above having a son.

4. Give an evidence from the either Surah Falaq or Surah An Naas which shows that seeking refuge is a form of worship.

5. What is the ruling on magic? Is magic real or fake? Can it have an effect? Please give evidence for such.

6. Are those who oppose the Prophet’s Sunnah humiliated? Give a verse from the Qur’an (between Surah Zilzaal and Naas) which proves this.

7. Give a verse which shows that everyone will see the hellfire (between Surah Zilzaal and Naas).

8. Give a verse that shows the evidence for the oneness of Allah in worship.

9. Up to where does the fire reach in a person’s body? Give a verse as evidence for this.

10. Give an evidence from Surah Al Faatihah that the straight path is one path.
Multiple choice:

1. “To you your religion and to me mine” means:
   a. Much more unites us than divides us.
   b. We co-operate upon what we agree with and we excuse each other in disagreement.
   c. Distancing oneself from the disbelievers
   d. Love for all hate for none.

2. “Pray to your Lord and sacrifice.” The word used for sacrifice is “انحر” which means:
   a. The verse is specific to sacrificing camels only.
   b. The verse is general for camels and otherwise.
   c. The verse is general for all animals but the best sacrifice is the sacrifice of the camel
   d. None of the above.

3. The correct belief and methodology is:
   a. One
   b. Many
   c. No one is right or wrong.
   d. Let us not divide on these trivial issues.

4. The verses from Surah Al Faatihah shows:
   a. The oneness of Allah in his Lordship alone.
   b. The oneness of Allah in his Lordship, worship and names and attributes.
   c. The oneness of Allah in having knowledge.
   d. The oneness of Allah in judgment.

5. The word Wail (ويل) in the Qur’an means:
   a. Punishment
   b. A valley in the hellfire
   c. Wailing.
   d. None of the above.