Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information		
Candidate surname		Other names
Pearson Edexcel Interi		nal GCSE
Tuesday 30 May 202	23	
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 30 minutes)	Paper reference	4IS1/01
Islamic Studies Level 1/2		•
You do not need any other material	s.	Total Marks

### **Instructions**

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- In Section A, answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.
- In Section B, answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.
- In Section C, answer **both** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  - there may be more space than you need.

### **Information**

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- Peace be upon him (pbuh) follows after naming the Prophet Muhammad.

### **Advice**

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶









# **SECTION A – The life, teachings and achievements of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)**

Answer ONE question from this section.

If you answer Question 1, put a cross in the box  $\ \square$  .

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1	(a) Identify <b>two</b> ways that the Sunnah were recorded.	(2)
	(b) Describe the reasons the Prophet chose to fight in battles.	(3)

(c) Explain why it was important for the Prophet to treat his opponents well.	(6)



بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ لِمَ تُحَرِّمُ مَا أَحَلَّ اللَّهُ لَكَ تَّ تَبْتَغِي مَرْضَاتَ أَزْوَاجِكَ ۚ وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ ﴿١﴾ قَدْ فَرَضَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ تَحِلَّةً أَيْمَانِكُمْ ۚ وَاللَّهُ مَوْلَاكُمْ تَّ وَهُو الْعَلِيمُ الْحُكِيمُ ﴿٢﴾ وَإِذْ أَسَرَّ النَّبِيُّ إِلَىٰ بَعْضِ أَزْوَاجِهِ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ تَجَلَّةً أَيْمَانِكُمْ قَوَاللَّهُ مَوْلَاكُمْ تَوْفَو الْعَلِيمُ الْحُكِيمُ ﴿٢﴾ وَإِذْ أَسَرَّ النَّبِيُ إِلَىٰ بَعْضِ أَزْوَاجِهِ حَدِيثًا فَلَمَّا نَبَّأَتْ بِهِ وَأَظْهَرَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ عَرَّفَ بَعْضَهُ وَأَعْرَضَ عَن بَعْضٍ تَ فَلَمَّا نَبَّأَهَا بِهِ قَالَتْ مَنْ أَنْ الْعَلِيمُ الْخَبِيرُ ﴿٣﴾

O Prophet, why do you prohibit [yourself from] what Allah has made lawful for you, seeking the approval of your wives? And Allah is Forgiving and Merciful.

Allah has already ordained for you [Muslims] the dissolution of your oaths. And Allah is your protector, and He is the Knowing, the Wise.

And [remember] when the Prophet confided to one of His wives a statement; and when she informed [another] of it and Allah showed it to him, he made known part of it and ignored a part. And when he informed her about it, she said, "Who told you this?" He said, "I was informed by the Knowing, the Acquainted." [Surah 66:1–3]

(d) Assess the view that Muhammad's (pbuh) early life was of great importance in preparing him as a messenger of Allah.

You should refer to the significance of this passage from the Qur'an provided, using your own or others' views to support your answer.

(12)



(Total for Question 1 = 23 marks)



If you answer Question 2, put a cross in the box $oxdot$ .	
Write your answers in the spaces provided.	
2 (a) Give <b>two</b> of the Prophet's teachings on human rights.	
2 (a) Give two of the Prophet's teachings of Human rights.	(2)
(b) Describe the Prophet's encounter with Bahira.	(0)
	(3)

(c) Explain why the first complete copy of the Qur'an was made.	(6)



حُرِّمَتْ عَلَيْكُمُ الْمَيْتَةُ وَالدَّمُ وَخَمُ الْخِنزِيرِ وَمَا أُهِلَّ لِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ بِهِ وَالْمُنْحَنِقَةُ وَالْمَوْقُوذَةُ وَالْمُتَرَدِّيَةُ وَالنَّطِيحَةُ وَمَا أَكُلَ السَّبُعُ إِلَّا مَا ذَكَيْتُمْ وَمَا ذُبِحَ عَلَى النُّصُبِ وَأَن تَسْتَقْسِمُوا بِالْأَزْلَامِ ۚ ذَٰلِكُمْ فِسْقُ وَالنَّطِيحَةُ وَمَا أَكُلَ السَّبُعُ إِلَّا مَا ذَكَيْتُمْ وَمَا ذُبِحَ عَلَى النُّصُبِ وَأَن تَسْتَقْسِمُوا بِالْأَزْلَامِ ۚ ذَٰلِكُمْ فِسْقُ وَالنَّاعِينَ اللَّهُ وَالْمَوْفُومُ وَاحْشَوْنِ ۚ الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَمَّمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمْ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا ۚ فَمَنِ اضْطُرَ فِي مَخْمَصَةٍ غَيْرَ مُتَجَانِفٍ لِإِثْمٍ لَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا ۚ فَمَنِ اضْطُرُ فِي مَخْمَصَةٍ غَيْرَ مُتَجَانِفٍ لِإِثْمٍ لَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا ۚ فَمَنِ اضْطُرُ فِي مَخْمَصَةٍ غَيْرَ مُتَجَانِفٍ لِإِثْمٍ لَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا ۚ فَمَنِ اضْطُرُ فِي مَخْمَصَةٍ غَيْرَ مُتَجَانِفٍ لِإِثْمٍ لَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ عَفُورُ رَّحِيمٌ ﴿ المَائِدة ٣﴾

Prohibited to you are dead animals, blood, the flesh of swine, and that which has been dedicated to other than Allah, and [those animals] killed by strangling or by a violent blow or by a head-long fall or by the goring of horns, and those from which a wild animal has eaten, except what you [are able to] slaughter [before its death], and those which are sacrificed on stone altars, and [prohibited is] that you seek decision through divining arrows. That is grave disobedience. This day those who disbelieve have despaired of [defeating] your religion; so fear them not, but fear Me. This day I have perfected for you your religion and completed My favour upon you and have approved for you Islam as religion. But whoever is forced by severe hunger with no inclination to sin – then indeed, Allah is Forgiving and Merciful. [Surah 5:3]

(d) Assess the view that the Prophet's final pilgrimage and sermon contained his most important teachings.

You should refer to the significance of this passage from the Qur'an provided, using your own or others' views to support your answer.

(12)



TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 23 MARKS
(Total for Question 2 = 23 marks)



# SECTION B – The key beliefs, practices and features of the early Muslim community founded by the Prophet

Answer ONE question from this section.

If you answer Question 3, put a cross in the box  $\ \square$  .

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

(a) Identify <b>two</b> holy books given by Allah.	(2)
(b) Describe the Islamic teaching about pifag (bypecrisy)	
(b) Describe the Islamic teaching about nifaq (hypocrisy).	(3)
 (b) Describe the islamic teaching about finaq (hypochsy).	(3)
 (b) Describe the islamic teaching about finaq (hypochsy).	(3)
 (b) Describe the islamic teaching about finaq (hypochsy).	(3)
 (b) Describe the islamic teaching about milaq (hypochsy).	(3)



(c) Explain the importance of ijma to Shari'ah Law.	(6)



قالَ: ما مِنكُم مِن أَحْدٍ، ما مِن نَفْسٍ مَنْفُوسَةٍ، إلَّا وَقَدْ كَتَبَ اللَّهُ مَكَانَهَا مِنَ الجَنَّةِ وَالنَّارِ، وإلَّا وَقَدْ كُتِبَتْ شَقِيَّةً، أَوْ سَعِيدَةً، قالَ فَقالَ رَجَلُ: يا رَسُولَ اللهِ، أَفلا غَمْتُ علَى كِتَابِنَا، وَنَدَعُ العَملَ؟ وَقَدْ كُتِبَتْ شَقِيَّةً، أَوْ سَعِيدَةً، قالَ فَقالَ رَجَلُ: يا رَسُولَ اللهِ، أَفلا أَهْلِ السَّعَادَةِ، وَمَن كَانَ مِن أَهْلِ الشَّقَاوَةِ، فَقالَ: مَن كَانَ مِن أَهْلِ الشَّقَاوَةِ، فَمَن كَانَ مِن أَهْلِ الشَّقَاوَةِ، فَمَن كَانَ مِن أَهْلِ الشَّقَاوَةِ، فَسَيَصِيرُ إلى عَمَلِ أَهْلِ الشَّقَاوَةِ فَيُيسَّرُونَ لِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ الشَّقَاوَةِ، ثُمَّ قَرَأ: { فَأَمَّا مَن أَعْطَى وَاتَّقَى، وَصَدَّقَ السَّعَادَةِ، وَمَن كَانُ الشَّقَاوَةِ فَيُيسَرُونَ لِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ الشَّقَاوَةِ، ثُمَّ قَرَأ: { فَأَمَّا مَن أَعْطَى وَاتَّقَى، وَصَدَّقَ السَّعَادَةِ، وَأَمَّا مَن أَعْلَى الشَّقَاوَةِ فَيُيسَرُونَ لِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ الشَّقَاوَةِ، ثُمَّ قَرَأ: { فَأَمَّا مَن أَعْطَى وَاتَّقَى، وَصَدَّقَ الشَّعَادَةِ، وَأَمَّا أَهْلُ الشَّقَاوَةِ فَيُيسَرُونَ لِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ الشَّقَاوَةِ، ثُمُّ قَرَأ: { فَأَمَّا مَن أَعْطَى وَاتَّقَى، وَصَدَّقَ الشَّعَادَةِ، وَأَمَّا أَهْلُ الشَّقَاوَةِ فَيُعَلِّ أَهْلِ الشَّقَاوَةِ، وَكُلُّ مُ يَلْسَدُى، فَسَنُيسَرُهُ لِلْعُسْرَى، وَأَمَّا مَن بَخِلَ وَاسْتَغْنَى، وَكَذَّبَ بالحُسْنَى فَسَنُيسَرُهُ لِلْعُسْرَى }

[The Prophet said], "There is none among you, and not a created soul, but has place either in Paradise or in Hell assigned for him and it is also determined for him whether he will be among the blessed or wretched." A man said, "O Allah's Apostle! Should we not depend on what has been written for us and leave the deeds as whoever amongst us is blessed will do the deeds of a blessed person and whoever amongst us will be wretched, will do the deeds of a wretched person?" The Prophet said, "The good deeds are made easy for the blessed, and bad deeds are made easy for the wretched." Then he recited the Verses:- "As for him who gives (in charity) and is Allah-fearing And believes in the Best reward from Allah".

(d) Assess the view that only the choices a person makes affect their final judgement.	
You should refer to the significance of this passage from the Hadith provided, using your own or others' views to support your answer.	(12)
	(12)

(Total for Question 3 = 23 marks)
(10talion Question 5 – 25 marks)



	If you answer Question 4, put a cross in the box $oxdiv $ .	
	Write your answers in the spaces provided.	
4	(a) Identify <b>two</b> categories of Ahkam pentad.	(2)
	(b) Describe the disagreement that occurred over the leadership of Islam after the death of Muhammad (pbuh).	(3)

(c) Explain the importance of manners for Muslims as outlined in the Qur'an.	. (6)



# لَقَدْ جَاءَكُمْ رَسُولٌ مِّنْ أَنفُسِكُمْ عَزِيزٌ عَلَيْهِ مَا عَنِتُمْ حَرِيصٌ عَلَيْكُم بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ رَءُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ ﴿١٢٨﴾ فَإِن تَوَلَّوْا فَقُلْ حَسْبِيَ اللَّهُ لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا هُو تُعَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَهُوَ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ ﴿١٢٩﴾

There has certainly come to you a Messenger from among yourselves. Grievous to him is what you suffer; [he is] concerned over you and to the believers is kind and merciful. But if they turn away, [O Muhammad], say, "Sufficient for me is Allah; there is no deity except Him. On Him I have relied, and He is the Lord of the Great Throne." [Surah 9; 128–129]

(d) Assess the view that Ibrahim was the most important prophet before Muhammad (pbuh).

u	sing your own	or others' view	s to support	your answe	er.	(12)



 (Total for Question 4 = 23 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 23 MARKS** 

# **SECTION C – Living the Muslim life today**

# Answer all questions from this section.

	Write your answers in the spaces provided.	
5	(a) Give <b>one</b> condition for the declaration of lesser jihad.	(1)
	(b) Describe how the Shahadah is used in Muslim daily practice.	(3)





(c) Explain Muslim teachings on the purpose of families.	(6)

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا نُودِيَ لِلصَّلَاةِ مِن يَوْمِ الجُّمُعَةِ فَاسْعَوْا إِلَىٰ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَذَرُوا الْبَيْعَ ۚ ذَٰلِكُمْ خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ إِن كُنتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٩﴾ فَإِذَا قُضِيَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَانتَشِرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَابْتَغُوا مِن فَضْلِ اللَّهِ وَاذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا لَّعَلَمُونَ ﴿٩﴾ فَإِذَا قُضِيَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَانتَشِرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَابْتَغُوا مِن فَضْلِ اللَّهِ وَاذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا لَّعَلَكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ ﴿١٠﴾ وَإِذَا رَأَوْا بِحَارَةً أَوْ لَهُوا انفَضُّوا إِلَيْهَا وَتَرَكُوكَ قَائِمًا ۚ قُلْ مَا عِندَ اللَّهَ حَيْرُ الرَّازِقِينَ ﴿١١﴾ اللَّهِ حَيْرُ اللَّافِ وَمِنَ التِّجَارَة ۚ وَاللَّهُ خَيْرُ الرَّازِقِينَ ﴿١١﴾

O you who have believed, when [the adhan] is called for the prayer on the day of Jumu'ah [Friday], then proceed to the remembrance of Allah and leave trade. That is better for you, if you only knew.

And when the prayer has been concluded, disperse within the land and seek from the bounty of Allah, and remember Allah often that you may succeed.

But when they saw a transaction or a diversion, [O Muhammad], they rushed to it and left you standing. Say, "What is with Allah is better than diversion and than a transaction, and Allah is the best of providers." [Surah 62:9–11]

(d) Assess the view that the main purpose of Salah is to unite all Muslims.

You should refer to the significance of this passage from the Qur'an provided, using your own or others' views to support your answer.

(12)



(Total for Question 5 = 22 marks)



6	(a) Identify <b>one</b> Islamic festival observed by all Muslims.	(1)
	(b) Describe how some Muslims give Khums.	(3)

(c) Explain why the Prophet and his successors are good examples of leadership for Muslims today.	
	(6)

الحُجُّ أَشْهُرٌ مَّعْلُومَاتٌ ۚ فَمَن فَرَضَ فِيهِنَّ الحُجَّ فَلَا رَفَثَ وَلَا فُسُوقَ وَلَا جِدَالَ فِي الحُجِّ أَوْمَا تَفْعَلُوا مِنْ خَيْرٍ يَعْلَمْهُ اللَّهُ أَ وَتَزَوَّدُوا فَإِنَّ حَيْرَ الزَّادِ التَّقْوَىٰ أَ وَاتَّقُونِ يَا أُولِي الْأَلْبَابِ ﴿١٩٧﴾ لَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ أَن تَبْتَغُوا فَضَلًا مِّن رَبِّكُمْ أَ فَإِذَا أَفَضْتُم مِّنْ عَرَفَاتٍ فَاذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ عِندَ الْمَشْعَرِ الْحَرَامِ أَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ أَن تَبْتَغُوا فَضَلًا مِّن رَبِّكُمْ أَ فَإِذَا أَفَضْتُم مِّنْ عَرَفَاتٍ فَاذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ عِندَ الْمَشْعَرِ الْحَرَامِ أَ وَاذْكُرُوهُ كَمَا هَدَاكُمْ وَإِن كُنتُم مِّن قَبْلِهِ لَمِنَ الضَّالِينَ ﴿١٩٨﴾ ١﴾ ثُمَّ أَفِيضُوا مِنْ حَيْثُ أَفَاضَ النَّاسُ وَاسْتَغْفِرُوا اللَّهَ أَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ ﴿١٩٩﴾

Hajj is [during] well-known months, so whoever has made Hajj obligatory upon himself therein [by entering the state of ihram], there is [to be for him] no sexual relations and no disobedience and no disputing during Hajj. And whatever good you do – Allah knows it. And take provisions, but indeed, the best provision is fear of Allah. And fear Me, O you of understanding.

There is no blame upon you for seeking bounty from your Lord [during Hajj]. But when you depart from 'Arafat, remember Allah at al-Mash'ar al-Haram. And remember Him, as He has guided you, for indeed, you were before that among those astray.

Then depart from the place from where [all] the people depart and ask forgiveness of Allah. Indeed, Allah is Forgiving and Merciful. [Surah 2:197–199]

(d) Assess the view that Hajj must be performed by all Muslims.

You should refer to the significance of this passage from the Qur'an provided, using your own or others' views to support your answer.

(12)



(Total for Question 6 = 22 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 44 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



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