

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2007 question paper**

<b>2058/02</b>	<b>2058 ISLAMİYAT</b> Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60
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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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- 1 Comment on the meaning and importance of any seven of the words or phrases underlined in the following passages. [7 x 2]

(a) *God! There is no god but he,<sup>1</sup> the living, the self-subsisting  
Neither slumber nor sleep can seize him.  
To him belongs whatever is in the heavens  
and whatever is in the earth.<sup>2</sup>  
Who will intercede with him except by his leave?  
He knows what is in front of them and what is behind them,  
while they encompass nothing of his knowledge<sup>3</sup> except what he wills.  
His throne extends over the heavens and the earth  
and he is never weary of preserving them.<sup>4</sup>  
He is the sublime, the supreme. (Sura 2.255)*

1. There is no god but he
  - This expresses the fundamental Qur'anic theme that there is only one God.
  - It is part of the Declaration of Faith.
2. To him belongs whatever is in the heavens and whatever is in the earth
  - God is master of all creation.
  - Everything that exists is under his lordship and control.
3. they encompass nothing of his knowledge
  - Created things cannot know what God knows.
  - This is because of the great difference between the Creator and creatures.
4. he is never weary of preserving them
  - God is always in control of the creation.
  - His power never weakens or wavers.

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(b) *The calamity, what is the calamity?<sup>5</sup>  
And what will explain to you what is the calamity?  
It is the day when people will be like scattered moths,  
And the mountains will be like carded wool.<sup>6</sup>  
Then he whose balance will be heavy  
Will be in a life of pleasure.  
But he whose balance will be light<sup>7</sup>  
Will have his home in a bottomless pit.  
And what will explain to you what this is?  
A fire, blazing fiercely. (Sura 101)*

5. What is the calamity?

- This is a name for the end of the world.
- It has this name because it will be a time of chaos.

6. the mountains will be like carded wool

- Mountains will be displaced like wool that is dragged through the carding comb.
- This illustrates God's power and the disruption at the end of time.

7. he whose balance will be light

- Everyone's deeds will be judged.
- The good deeds of some will not be enough to tilt the balance of judgement down and they will be condemned to hell.

(c) *We have given you abundance,<sup>8</sup>  
Therefore pray to your Lord, and sacrifice.  
For the one who hates you,<sup>9</sup> he will be cut off<sup>10</sup> (Sura 108)*

8. abundance

- This is God's gift to Muhammad to console him on his loss of his son.
- It has been identified as a river or spring in heaven, a multitude of spiritual descendants, or his daughter Fatima who provided grandsons for him.
- It can also be understood as abundance of revelation, knowledge, dignity and wisdom.

9. the one who hates you

- This refers to Muhammad's enemies in Mecca.
- They laughed at him because he had no sons.
- They hated him because of his teachings.

10. he will be cut off

- Muhammad's enemies will be forgotten in later times.
- They will be like an animal whose tail has been docked.
- despite their descendants, history will not record their names.

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2 **Comment on the teachings in seven of the following Hadiths about what Muslims should believe and how they should act.** [7 x 2]

**(a) The person who offers a bribe and one who accepts a bribe will both go to the fire/hell.**

- Bribery shows that a person wants to take advantage over others.
- Muslims should act fairly towards one another.

**(b) Devote yourselves to understanding religion.**

- Religious teachings must be fully understood in order to be practised.
- It is a duty and virtue for Muslims to apply themselves to studying religious teachings.

**(c) The superiority of the Word of God over other words is like the superiority of God over his creation.**

- The Qur'an is the most important and finest of books.
- Muslims should respect it and study it above all others books.

**(d) Servants of God, be brothers.**

- All who acknowledge God are equal under him.
- So they should act like brothers towards one another.

**(e) Be compassionate to those on earth and he who is in heaven will be compassionate to you.**

- A Muslim's conduct towards others influences his treatment by God.
- When dealing with others Muslims should remember how God might treat them.

**(f) The best among you is the one who has learnt the Qur'an and teaches it.**

- It is important to realize that the teachings of the Qur'an are central to life.
- Learning these teachings is important.
- Sharing with others is even more important.

**(g) One who works for himself is a friend of God.**

- God wishes Muslims to take responsibility for their lives.
- They should not expect others to look after them, but should make their own living.
- God likes those who work for themselves.

**(h) Give food and give greetings to those you know and those you do not know.**

- Muslims should be friendly towards everyone whether known or unknown, whether Muslims or not.
- Muslims should act generously to everyone.

**(i) Say: "I believe in God", then act uprightly.**

- All belief and action rests upon the principle of God's oneness.
- If a Muslim is clear about this then all acts will be in harmony with it.

**(j) One believer with another believer are like a building, one part strengthens another.**

- Muslims should be ready to depend on one another.
- They should be ready to support other Muslims and to receive support from them.

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- 3 (a) Describe the teachings of Islam about the position of women as**
- (i) **wives;** [4]  
(ii) **mothers;** [4]  
(iii) **daughters.** [3]

**(i)**

- Wives are equal to their husbands.
- They are partners with their husbands in family life.
- They have financial independence.
- They are primarily responsible for the home.
- They have a right to divorce.
- (1 mark for use of quotations from the Qur'an and examples from the life of the Prophet, as long as they are used to support points.)

**(ii)**

- They have the main responsibility for bringing up children.
- They are the first teachers of faith and proper conduct.
- They deserve respect from their children because of what they have done for them.
- (1 mark for use of more than one quotations from the Qur'an and examples from the life of the Prophet, as long as they are used to support points.)

**(iii)**

- Daughters should be cared for as carefully as sons.
- They should always be allowed freedom in choices.
- They have a right to inherit from their parents.
- (1 mark for use of one or more examples from the Qur'an and the life of the Prophet, as long as they are used to support points.)

- (b) How far do you think Islam teaches about equality between men and women?** [5]

Allow up to 2 marks for comments about equality. Allow 1 mark for supportive quotations.  
Allow 1 mark for comments about inequality.  
Allow 1 mark for judgements about equality or inequality.

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4 (a) Write biographical accounts of any two of the following Muslims:

- (i) Bilal
- (ii) Talha
- (iii) Hafsa
- (iv) Hasan.

[2 x 5]

(a) (i)

- He was an Ethiopian slave.
- His Makkan master tortured him for his belief.
- Although rocks were laid on his chest he continued to call out "One".
- He made the first calls to prayer in Islam.
- He retired when the Prophet died.
- He was among the first converts.

(ii)

- He was one of the first converts to Islam.
- He was included among the closest Companions of the Prophet.
- He was nominated one of the Ten Blessed Companions.
- He refused to accept 'Ali's refusal to punish 'Uthman's assassins.
- He and Zubayr raised forces to press their complaints.
- He was killed in the battle of the Camel.

(iii)

- She was the daughter of 'Umar.
- She became one of the Prophet's wives.
- She was given care of the first copy of the Qur'an.
- She kept this in her possession.
- This was used in the final compilation of the Qur'an under 'Uthman.

(iv)

- He was the Prophet's grandson.
- He was the elder son of Fatima and 'Ali.
- He was recognised by many as leader of the community on his father's death.
- He was forced to renounce his leadership by Mu'awiya.
- He was murdered by his wife at the caliph's insistence.

Accept other valid points that are made.

(b) Explain the importance in Islam of the two Muslims you have chosen.

[2 x 3]

In each case allow 1 mark for a basic comment.

Allow 1 extra mark for a comment about the part played in affairs of the community.

Allow 1 extra mark for a comment about why this conduct was important.

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- 5 (a) Write briefly about two of the Ten Blessed Companions who did not become caliphs. [2 x 2]

In each case look for two specific biographical points, i.e. not 'he was a pious Muslim' or 'he gave all his wealth for Islam', but e.g. 'Taiha became a Muslim when he heard Abu Bakr speak', or 'Zubayr opposed 'Ali because he disagreed with his handling of the assassins of 'Uthman'.

(b) Explain the significance of

- (i) Abu Bakr, and either (ii) 'Uthman, or (iii) 'Ali

during the lifetime of the Prophet.

[2 x 6]

(b) (i) (No marks for his early biography)

- Abu Bakr was the first adult male to accept Islam.
- He brought other prominent Makkans to Islam.
- He accompanied the Prophet on the *hijra*.
- During that journey he was reassured by the Prophet and is referred to in the Qur'an.
- He gave his daughter in marriage to Muhammad.
- He readily accepted the truth of the Prophet's account of the mi'raj.
- He remained close to the Prophet during the battles fought by the Muslims.
- He gave all his possessions to support the Tabuk expedition.
- He led the prayers during the Prophet's illness.
- He led the first pilgrimage to Mecca.

(No marks for his activities after the Prophet's death.)

(ii)

- 'Uthman became a Muslim at an early stage.
- He gave his wealth to help Islam, e.g. by buying a well near Medina for the Muslims/He made a contribution towards the costs of the Tabuk expedition
- He married the Prophet's daughter Ruqayya.
- He took part in the emigration to Abyssinia with her.
- When Ruqayya died he married the Prophet's daughter Umm Kulthum.
- He was a scribe for the Prophet.
- He acted as the Prophet's ambassador to Mecca when the Muslims first approached the city.
- He was chosen to escort the Prophet's wives at the farewell pilgrimage.

(iii)

- 'Ali was brought up by the Prophet and Khadija.
- He was one of the first Muslims.
- Some say he was the first to accept Islam after Khadija.
- On the night of the *hijra*, he agreed to lie in the Prophet's bed as a decoy.
- He married Fatima soon after the Muslims arrived in Medina and became the Prophet's son-in-law.
- A sign of his closeness to the Prophet is that he was paired with him when Ansar and Muhajirun were paired.
- He played a prominent part in the battles against the Quraysh and Jews.
- As a scribe of the Prophet he wrote the Treaty of Hudaibiya.
- He washed and buried the Prophet's body.
- The Prophet uttered a number of Hadith that give 'Ali much honour and a place very close to him.
- In Shi'a views, words of the Prophet about 'Ali at Ghadir Khumm on the return from the farewell pilgrimage are an indication that he meant 'Ali to be his successor.
- For his bravery the Prophet gave him the title Asad Allah/Lion of God.