

General Certificate of Education
Ordinary Level

Revised Syllabus

ISLAMİYAT 2058

For examination in June and November 2009

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ISLAMIYAT

GCE Ordinary Level

Syllabus 2058

Available in May/June and October/November

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Exclusions

This syllabus must not be offered in the same session with the following syllabus:

2056 Islamic Religion and Culture

AIMS

The aims of the syllabus are to enable candidates to:

1. acquire a knowledge of the major sources of Islam, its main beliefs and its early history
2. develop an enquiring approach to the study of Islam
3. identify and explore the religious, historical and moral questions raised in the material they study.

ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES (AOs)

Candidates should be able to demonstrate that they have closely studied the topics set. In particular they should be able to:

1. recall, select and present relevant facts from the main elements of the faith and history of Islam (AO 1)
2. demonstrate understanding of their significance in the teachings of Islam and in the lives of Muslims (AO 2).

The following two grids give descriptions of the expected levels of response in the examination, and the marks allocated in the parts of Questions 1 (8 marks) and Questions 2-5 (14 marks).

Levels of response

AO 1 (Knowledge – part (a) questions)

Level	Mark	Level Descriptor
4	Q 1: 4 Q 2-5: 8-10	Excellent. A thorough, well-developed and substantial response. Demonstrates extensive, relevant and highly accurate knowledge of the subject in considerable detail and with evident expertise. Likely to quote Qur'an verses and Hadiths to support and illustrate points made. Comprehensive and thoughtful.
3	Q 1: 3 Q 2-5: 5-7	Good. Addresses the question confidently and coherently. Demonstrates sound, detailed and generally relevant and accurate knowledge of the subject matter in great detail. May quote Qur'an verses and Hadiths to support points made.
2	Q 1: 2 Q 2-5: 3-4	Satisfactory. A fair, mainly relevant but generally undeveloped response. The candidate demonstrates some factual knowledge, which is fairly accurate and slightly wider than at basic level. Some of the main points are covered but lack substance.
1	Q 1: 1 Q 2-5: 1-2	Basic. An attempt to answer the question, but lacks potential and/or is unfinished. Very limited knowledge of the subject. Response includes only a small amount of relevant material, or mainly irrelevant points. Facts are reported in basic outline only, often inaccurately, though some credible points are made.
0	0	Irrelevant. No apparent attempt to answer the question set, or a wholly irrelevant response. Totally illegible.

AO 2 (Understanding - part (b) questions)

Level	Mark	Level Descriptor
4	4	Excellent. Demonstrates a wide and thorough understanding of what the question asks. Recognises fully and can explain the significance of material used in answer. Can reason, evaluate and discuss in a thoughtful, mature manner.
3	3	Good. Understands the significance of the question. Seeks to move clearly beyond a purely descriptive approach, demonstrating touches of maturity and a willingness to engage with and discuss the material.
2	2	Satisfactory. Response is descriptive but makes some effort to offer evaluation. The candidate attempts, though with limited success, to move beyond a purely factual approach, with some limited discussion of the material.
1	1	Basic. Limited understanding of the subject. The candidate's response is descriptive and immature, with no attempt to discuss or evaluate the material.
0	0	Irrelevant. No response submitted, or clearly lacks any understanding of the subject matter.

SCHEME OF ASSESSMENT

Candidates will be required to take **two** written papers, and answer in English. To be awarded a final grade in the examination, candidates **must** take both papers.

Paper 2058/1

This paper will be 1¼ hours long. It will contain **5 questions** of which candidates must answer **Question 1, Question 2** and **two** others.

1. *Major themes of the Qur'an*
Three passages will be set from the list in Appendix 1, of which candidates may choose any **two**. [8 marks]
2. *The history and importance of the Qur'an*
This question will usually be set in more than one part, and will require an essay length answer. [14 marks]
3. *The life and importance of the Prophet Muhammad*
One or two questions will be set, usually in more than one part, requiring essay length answers. [14 marks]
4. *The first Islamic community*
One or two questions will be set, usually in more than one part, requiring essay length answers. [14 marks]

The total mark for this paper will be **50**.

Paper 2058/2

This paper will be 1¼ hours long. It will contain **5 questions** of which candidates must answer **Question 1, Question 2** and **two** others.

1. *Major teachings of the Hadiths of the Prophet*
Four passages will be set from the list in Appendix 2, of which candidates may choose any **two**. [8 marks]
2. *The history and importance of the Hadiths*
 This question will usually be set in more than one part, and will require an essay length answer. [14 marks]
3. *The period of rule of the Rightly Guided Caliphs and their importance as leaders*
One or two questions will be set, usually in more than one part, requiring essay length answers. [14 marks]
4. *The Articles of Faith and the Pillars of Islam*
One or two questions will be set, usually in more than one part, requiring essay length answers. [14 marks]

The total mark for this paper will be **50**.

SYLLABUS CONTENT

Candidates should study the whole of the syllabus.

Content relating to Paper 2058/1

1. *Major themes of the Qur'an*

Three groups of passages are set for close study. These relate to the themes of:

- God in himself
- God's relationship with the created world
- God's Messengers.

Candidates should explore: 1. the major theme or themes of the Qur'an that appear in each passage, and 2. the way each passage presents its theme(s) in a distinctive way.

Candidates should study the passages in a recognised English translation, but with reference to the original Arabic text. In the examination passages will be set in both Arabic and English. Candidates should demonstrate knowledge of the original as well as the translation.

Appendix 1 lists the passages for examination in 2009. **In later years the list and themes may change from time to time.**

2. *The history and importance of the Qur'an*

Candidates should study:

- The revelation of the Qur'an to the Prophet between the years 610 and 632
- The account of the compilation of the Qur'an under the Rightly Guided Caliphs
- The major themes of the Qur'an as contained both in the passages set for special study and in other similar passages
- The use of the Qur'an in legal thinking, and its relationship with the Hadith, consensus (*ijma'*) and analogy (*qiyas*)
- Its significance as the basis of all thought and action in Islam.

3. *The life and importance of the Prophet Muhammad*

Candidates should study:

The main events of the Prophet's life from his birth to his call to prophethood
 The main events of his activities in Makka and his experiences with his opponents
 The main events of his activities in Madina, his leadership of the community there and his conflicts with the Makkans and others
 His actions and character
 The importance of his actions as examples for Muslim individuals in their personal conduct and relations with others including women and non-Muslims
 The importance of his actions as examples for Muslim communities in their relations with other states
 His significance as Seal of the Prophets and last Messenger of God.

Candidates should be able to give accounts of the main events of the Prophet's life, and his significance in Muslim beliefs. They should also be able to explain the importance of his actions and experiences in the history and beliefs of Islam, particularly in the way they provide examples for present day Muslim individuals and communities.

In the examination **either one or two questions** will be set on this topic.

4. *The first Islamic community*

Candidates should study:

The Prophet's wives
 His descendants, including his children, grandchildren and the direct line recognised among Shi'a Muslims as Imams
 His leading Companions, including the Ten Blessed Companions, his Scribes, the major characters who surrounded him in his ministry, the Emigrants and Helpers, and the four Rightly-Guided Caliphs *during his lifetime*. (Note that the period of the Rightly-Guided Caliphs' rules after the time of the Prophet is included in the Syllabus under Paper 2058/2.)

Candidates should know the names of the main characters who lived with and near the Prophet, and the significant facts of their lives. They should also be able to explain the importance of their actions and experiences in the history and beliefs of Islam.

In the examination **either one or two questions** will be set on this topic.

Content relating to Paper 2058/2

1. *Major teachings in the Hadith of the Prophet*

Two groups of passages are set for close study. These relate to:

Individual conduct
 Life in the community.

Candidates should study the teachings contained in each passage about what Muslims should believe and how they should act.

Candidates should study the passages with reference to the original Arabic text as well as the English translation. In the examination passages will be set in both Arabic and English.

Appendix 2 contains the passages for examination in 2009. **In later years the list and themes may change from time to time.**

2. *The history and importance of the Hadiths*

Candidates should study:

The history of the compilation of the Hadiths
 The earliest collections
 The main *musnad* and *musannaf* collections
 The main compilers and their activities
 The methods based on examination of the chain of transmitters (*isnad*) and the text (*matn*) of a Hadith to test the reliability of the Hadith
 The main features of the six collections of Sunni Hadiths and the four collections of Shi'a Hadiths
 The major themes of the Hadiths as these are contained both in the passages set for special study and in other similar passages
 Their use in legal thinking, and their relationship with the Qur'an, consensus (*ijma'*) and analogy (*qiyas*)
 Their significance in thought and action in Islam.

3. *The period of rule of the Rightly Guided Caliphs and their importance as leaders*

Candidates should study:

The main events of the rules of the four Caliphs
 Their policies in maintaining and expanding the state
 Their approaches to leading the community
 Their main achievements
 The main difficulties they encountered
 Their significance as examples of leadership
 The importance of their rules as models for government today
 Their importance as examples for Muslim communities in their relations with other states.
 (Note that the lives and activities of the Caliphs during the Prophet's lifetime are included in the Syllabus under Paper 2058/1.)

Candidates should know the main events of the rules of the four Caliphs, and should explore the significance of these events for the early and later history of Islam. They should also understand the importance of their rules as examples for later times.

In the examination **either one or two questions** will be set on this topic.

4. *The Articles of Faith and the Pillars of Islam*

Candidates should study:

The Six Articles of Faith:
 God, including what Muslims believe about him
 angels, their nature and duties
 books, their contents and purpose
 prophets, their character and function
 God's predestination and decree, its meaning and significance
 resurrection and the last day, the main events and its significance.

Jihad in its range of meanings, physical, mental and spiritual.

The Five Pillars of Islam:

The declaration of faith, *Shahada*, including the significance of what it contains
 Prayer, *salat*, including preparations, its performance and importance, congregational prayers on Fridays and festivals, times of prayer, the place of prayer, private prayer, delayed prayer
 Alms-giving, *zakat*, how it is performed and its significance in the community

Fasting, *sawm*, including the way it is observed, its significance and those exempted
Pilgrimage, *hajj*, including the main observances involved and their significance.

Candidates should know about each of these beliefs and observances, and should also understand their significance in the faith and action of individual Muslims and of Muslim communities.

In the examination **either one or two questions** will be set on this topic.

APPENDIX 1: PASSAGES FROM THE QUR'AN FOR SPECIAL STUDY

Allah in himself

1. اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ (2. 255)

Allah. There is no god but He, the living, the self-subsisting, eternal. No slumber can seize Him nor sleep. His are all things in the heavens and on earth. Who is there can intercede in His presence except as He permits? He knows what is before or after or behind them. Nor shall they compass any of His knowledge except as He wills. His Throne extends over the heavens and the earth, and He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them for He is the Most High, the Supreme.

2. بَدِيعُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ أُنَّى يَكُونُ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَلَمْ تَكُنْ لَهُ صَاحِبَةٌ وَخَلَقَ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ

ذَلِكُمْ اللَّهُ رَبُّكُمْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ خَالِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ فَاعْبُدُوهُ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَكِيلٌ
لَّا تُدْرِكُهُ الْأَبْصَارُ وَهُوَ يُدْرِكُ الْأَبْصَارَ وَهُوَ اللَّطِيفُ الْخَبِيرُ (6. 101-103)

101. To Him is due the primal origin of the heavens and the earth: how can He have a son when He has no consort? 102. He created all things, and He has full knowledge of all things. That is Allah, your Lord! there is no god but He, the Creator of all things: then worship Him: and He has power to dispose of all affairs. 103. No vision can grasp Him, but His grasp is over all vision: He is above all comprehension, yet is acquainted with all things.

3. وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ اللَّيْلُ وَالنَّهَارُ وَالشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ لَا تَسْجُدُوا لِلشَّمْسِ وَلَا لِلْقَمَرِ وَاسْجُدُوا لِلَّهِ الَّذِي خَلَقَهُنَّ
إِنْ كُنْتُمْ إِيَّاهُ تَعْبُدُونَ

فَإِنْ اسْتَكْبَرُوا فَالَّذِينَ عِنْدَ رَبِّكَ يُسَبِّحُونَ لَهُ بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ وَهُمْ لَا يَسْأَمُونَ

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ أَنْتَ تَرَى الْأَرْضَ خَاشِعَةً فَإِذَا أَنْزَلْنَا عَلَيْهَا الْمَاءَ اهْتَزَّتْ وَرَبَتْ إِنَّ الَّذِي أَحْيَاهَا لَمُحْيِي الْمَوْتَى
إِنَّهُ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ (41. 37-39)

37. Among His signs are the night and the day, and the sun and the moon. Adore not the sun and the moon, but adore Allah, who created them, if it is Him you wish to serve. 38. But if people are arrogant, in the presence of your Lord are those who celebrate His praises by night and by day. And they never grow tired. 39. And among His signs is this: you see the earth barren and desolate, but when We send down rain to it, it is stirred to life and yields increase. Truly, He who gives life to the earth can surely give life to those who are dead, for He has power over all things.

4. لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

تَكَادُ السَّمَاوَاتُ يَنْفَطَرْنَ مِنْ فَوْقِهِنَّ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ يُسَبِّحُونَ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّهِمْ وَيَسْتَغْفِرُونَ لِمَنْ فِي الْأَرْضِ أَلَا إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ (42. 4-5)

4. To Him belongs all that is in the heavens and on earth: and He is most high, most great. 5. The heavens are almost rent asunder from above them, and the angels celebrate the praises of their Lord, and pray for forgiveness for beings on earth: Behold! Verily Allah is He, the oft-forgiving, the most merciful.

5. قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (112)

1. Say: He is Allah, the one and only; 2. Allah, the eternal, absolute; 3. He does not beget, nor is He begotten; 4. And there is none like Him.

Allah's relationship with the created world

6. بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ (1)

1. In the name of Allah, most gracious, most merciful. 2. Praise be to Allah, the cherisher and sustainer of the worlds; 3. Most gracious, most merciful; 4. Master of the day of judgment. 5. You we worship, and your aid we seek. 6. Show us the straight way, 7. The way of those to whom You have given your grace, not those who earn your anger, nor those who go astray.

7. يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اعْبُدُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ

الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمْ الْأَرْضَ فِرَاشًا وَالسَّمَاءَ بِنَاءً وَأَنْزَلَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً فَأَخْرَجَ بِهِ مِنَ الثَّمَرَاتِ رِزْقًا لَكُمْ فَلَا تَجْعَلُوا لِلَّهِ أَنْدَادًا وَأَنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ (2. 21-22)

21. O people! Adore your Guardian-Lord, who created you and those who came before you, so that you may have the chance to learn righteousness; 22. Who has made the earth your couch, and the heavens your canopy; and sent down rain from the heavens; and by it brought forth fruits for your sustenance; then do not set up rivals to Allah, when you know.

8. اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ

خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ

اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ

الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ

عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ (96. 1-5)

1. Read! in the name of your Lord, who created, 2. Created man out of a clot of congealed blood: 3. Proclaim! And your Lord is most bountiful, 4. He who taught by the pen, 5. Taught man what he did not know.

9. إِذَا زُلْزِلَتِ الْأَرْضُ زُلْزَالَهَا

وَأُخْرِجَتِ الْأَرْضُ أَنْقَالَهَا

وَقَالَ الْإِنْسَانُ مَا لَهَا

يَوْمَئِذٍ تُحَدِّثُ أَخْبَارَهَا

بِأَنَّ رَبَّكَ أَوْحَىٰ لَهَا

يَوْمَئِذٍ يَصْنُرُ النَّاسُ أَشْتَاتًا لِيُرَوْا أَعْمَالَهُمْ

فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ

وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ (99)

1. When the earth is shaken to her utmost convulsion, 2. And the earth throws up her burdens, 3. And man cries out: 'What is the matter with her?', 4. On that day will she declare her tidings: 5. For that your Lord will have given her inspiration. 6. On that day will men proceed in companies sorted out, to be shown their deeds. 7. Then shall anyone who has done an atom's weight of good see it! 8. And anyone who has done an atom's weight of evil shall see it.

10. قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ، مَلِكِ النَّاسِ، إِلَهِ النَّاسِ،

مِن شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ

الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ (114)

1. Say: I seek refuge with the Lord of mankind, 2. The King of mankind, 3. The God of Mankind, 4. From the mischief of the whisperer who withdraws, 5. Who whispers into the hearts of mankind, 6. Among jinns and among mankind.

Allah's Messengers

11. وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ لِلْمَلَائِكَةِ إِنِّي جَاعِلٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ خَلِيفَةً قَالُوا أَتَجْعَلُ فِيهَا مَنْ يُفْسِدُ فِيهَا وَيَسْفِكُ الدِّمَاءَ وَنَحْنُ نُسَبِّحُ بِحَمْدِكَ وَنُقَدِّسُ لَكَ قَالَ إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُونَ

وَعَلَّمَ آدَمَ الْأَسْمَاءَ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ عَلَى الْمَلَائِكَةِ فَقَالَ أَنْبِئُونِي بِأَسْمَاءِ هَؤُلَاءِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ

قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

قَالَ يَا آدَمُ أَنْبِئْهُمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ فَلَمَّا أَنْبَأَهُمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ قَالَ أَلَمْ أَقُلْ لَكُمْ إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ الْغَيْبَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَأَعْلَمُ مَا تُبْدُونَ وَمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْتُمُونَ

وَإِذْ قُلْنَا لِلْمَلَائِكَةِ اسْجُدُوا لِآدَمَ فَسَجَدُوا إِلَّا إِبْلِيسَ أَبَىٰ وَاسْتَكْبَرَ وَكَانَ مِنَ الْكَافِرِينَ

وَقُلْنَا يَا آدَمُ اسْكُنْ أَنْتَ وَزَوْجُكَ الْجَنَّةَ وَكُلَا مِنْهَا رَغَدًا حَيْثُ شِئْتُمَا وَلَا تَقْرَبَا هَذِهِ الشَّجَرَةَ فَتَكُونَا مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ

فَأَزَلَّهُمَا الشَّيْطَانُ عَنْهَا فَأَخْرَجَهُمَا مِمَّا كَانَا فِيهِ وَقُلْنَا اهْبِطُوا بَعْضُكُمْ لِبَعْضٍ عَدُوٌّ وَلَكُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ
مُسْتَقَرٌّ وَمَتَاعٌ إِلَىٰ حِينٍ

فَتَلَقَىٰ آدَمَ مِنْ رَبِّهِ كَلِمَاتٍ فَتَابَ عَلَيْهِ إِنَّهُ هُوَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ (2. 30-37)

30. Behold, your Lord said to the angels: 'I will create a vicegerent on earth.' They said: 'Will You place there one who will make mischief there and shed blood?- whilst we celebrate your praises and glorify your holy (name)?' He said: 'I know what you do not know.' 31. And He taught Adam the names of all things; then He placed them before the angels, and said: 'Tell me the names of these if you are right.' 32. They said: 'Glory to You, of knowledge we have none, save what You have taught us: In truth it is You who are perfect in knowledge and wisdom.' 33. He said: 'Adam! Tell them their names.' When he had told them, Allah said: 'Did I not tell you that I know the secrets of heaven and earth, and I know what you reveal and what you conceal?' 34. And behold, We said to the angels: 'Bow down to Adam'. And they bowed down. Not so Iblis: he refused and was haughty: he was of those who reject faith. 35. We said: 'Adam! You and your wife dwell in the Garden; and eat of the bountiful things in it as You wish. But do not approach this tree, or you will run into harm and transgression.' 36. Then Satan made them slip from there, and got them out of what they had been in. We said: 'Go down, with enmity between yourselves. On earth will be your dwelling-place and your means of livelihood, for a time.' 37. Then Adam learnt from his Lord words of inspiration, and his Lord turned towards him; for He is often-returning, most merciful.

12. وَكَذَٰلِكَ نُرِي إِبْرَاهِيمَ مَلَكُوتَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَلِيَكُونَ مِنَ الْمُوقِنِينَ

فَلَمَّا جَنَّ عَلَيْهِ اللَّيْلُ رَأَىٰ كَوْكَبًا قَالَ هَٰذَا رَبِّي فَلَمَّا أَفَلَ قَالَ لَا أُحِبُّ الْآفِلِينَ

فَلَمَّا رَأَى الْقَمَرَ بَازِعًا قَالَ هَٰذَا رَبِّي فَلَمَّا أَفَلَ قَالَ لَئِن لَّمْ يَهْدِنِي رَبِّي لَأَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الضَّالِّينَ

فَلَمَّا رَأَى الشَّمْسَ بَازِعَةً قَالَ هَٰذَا رَبِّي هَٰذَا أَكْبَرُ فَلَمَّا أَفَلَتْ قَالَ يَا قَوْمِ إِنِّي بَرِيءٌ مِّمَّا تُشْرِكُونَ

إِنِّي وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِيَ لِلذِّي فَطَرَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ حَنِيفًا وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ (6. 75-79)

75. So also did We show Abraham the power and the laws of the heavens and the earth, so that he might have certainty. 76. When the night covered him over, he saw a star: He said: 'This is my Lord.' But when it set, he said: 'I do not love things that set.' 77. When he saw the moon rising in splendour, he said: 'This is my Lord.' But when the moon set, he said: 'Unless my Lord guides me, I will surely be among those who go astray.' 78. When he saw the sun rising in splendour, he said: 'This is my Lord; this is the greatest.' But when the sun set, he said: 'O my people! I am indeed free from your giving partners to Allah.' 79. 'For me, I have set my face firmly and truly towards Him who created the heavens and the earth, and never shall I give partners to Allah.'

13. إِذْ قَالَ اللَّهُ يَا عِيسَى ابْنَ مَرْيَمَ ادْكُرْ نِعْمَتِي عَلَيْكَ وَعَلَىٰ وَالِدَتِكَ إِذْ أَيَّدْنَاكَ بِرُوحِ الْقُدُسِ تُكَلِّمُ

النَّاسَ فِي الْمَهْدِ وَكَهْلًا وَإِذْ عَلَّمْنَاكَ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَالنُّورَةَ وَالْإِنْجِيلَ وَإِذْ تَخْلُقُ مِنَ الطِّينِ كَهَيْئَةِ الطَّيْرِ

بِإِذْنِي فَتَنْفُخُ فِيهَا فَتَكُونُ طَيْرًا بِإِذْنِي وَنُبْرِئُكَ الْأَكْمَةَ وَالْأَبْرَصَ بِإِذْنِي وَإِذْ نُخْرِجُ الْمَوْتَىٰ بِإِذْنِي وَإِذْ كَفَفْتُ

بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ عَنْكَ إِذْ جِئْتَهُم بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ فَقَالَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْهُمْ إِنْ هَٰذَا إِلَّا سِحْرٌ مُّبِينٌ (5. 110)

Then will Allah say: 'Jesus son of Mary! Recount my favour to you and to your mother. Behold! I strengthened you with the holy spirit, so that you spoke to the people in childhood and in maturity. Behold! I taught you the Book and Wisdom, the Law and the Gospel. And behold! You make out of clay, as it were, the figure of a bird, by my leave, and you breathe into it and it becomes a bird by my leave, and you heal those born blind, and the lepers, by my leave. And behold! You bring forth the dead by my leave. And behold! I restrained the Children of Israel from you when you showed them the clear signs, and the unbelievers among them said: 'This is nothing but evident magic.'

14. وَالضُّحَىٰ

وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا سَجَىٰ

مَا وَدَّعَكَ رَبُّكَ وَمَا قَلَىٰ

وَلَلْآخِرَةُ خَيْرٌ لَّكَ مِنَ الْأُولَىٰ

وَلَسَوْفَ يُعْطِيكَ رَبُّكَ فَتَرْضَىٰ

أَلَمْ يَجِدَكَ يَتِيمًا فَآوَىٰ

وَوَجَدَكَ ضَالًّا فَهَدَىٰ

وَوَجَدَكَ عَائِلًا فَأَغْنَىٰ

فَأَمَّا الْيَتِيمَ فَلَا تَقْهَرْ

وَأَمَّا السَّائِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ

وَأَمَّا بِنِعْمَةِ رَبِّكَ فَحَدِّثْ (93)

1. By the glorious morning light, 2. And by the night when it is still, 3. Your Lord has not forsaken you, nor is he displeased. 4. And truly the Hereafter will be better for you than the present. 5. And soon your Lord will give you so that you will be pleased. 6. Did He not find you an orphan and give you shelter? 7. And He found you wandering, and He gave you guidance. 8. And He found you in need, and made you independent. 9. Therefore, do not treat the orphan with harshness, 10. Nor drive the beggar away; 11. But tell about the bounty of your Lord!

15. إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ (108)

1. To you have We granted abundance. 2. So pray to your Lord and sacrifice. 3. For he who hates you, he will be cut off.

APPENDIX 2: HADITH FOR SPECIAL STUDY

These Hadith are all recorded by al-Bukhari or by Muslim in their *Sahih* collections, many of them by both.

1. 'الدِّينُ النَّصِيحَةُ.' قُلْنَا: لِمَنْ؟ قَالَ: 'لِلَّهِ وَلِكِتَابِهِ، وَلِرَسُولِهِ، وَلِأئِمَّةِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَعَامَّتِهِمْ.'

'Religion is sincerity.' We said: 'To whom?' The Prophet said: 'To Allah, his Book, his Messenger, the leaders of the Muslims and to their common people.'

2. لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّى يُحِبَّ لِأَخِيهِ مَا يُحِبُّ لِنَفْسِهِ.

None of you believes until he wants for his brother what he wants for himself.

3. مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَلْيَقُلْ خَيْرًا أَوْ لِيصْمُتْ، وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَلْيُكْرِمْ جَارَهُ، وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَلْيُكْرِمْ ضَيْفَهُ.

Let him who believes in Allah and the Last Day either speak good or keep silent, and let him who believes in Allah and the Last Day be generous to his neighbour, and let him who believes in Allah and the Last Day be generous to his guest.

4. أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) فَقَالَ: أَرَأَيْتَ إِذَا صَلَّيْتُ الْمَكْتُوبَاتِ، وَصُمْتُ رَمَضَانَ، وَأَحْلَلْتُ الْحَلَالَ، وَحَرَمْتُ الْحَرَامَ، وَلَمْ أَزِدْ عَلَى ذَلِكَ شَيْئًا، أَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

A man asked the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bless him and give him peace): Do you think that if I perform the obligatory prayers, fast in Ramadan, treat as lawful that which is lawful and treat as forbidden that which is forbidden, and do nothing further, I shall enter paradise? He said: Yes.

5. كُلُّ سَلَامَى مِنَ النَّاسِ عَلَيْهِ صَدَقَةٌ كُلَّ يَوْمٍ تَطْلُعُ فِيهِ الشَّمْسُ: تَعْدِلُ بَيْنَ اثْنَيْنِ صَدَقَةٌ؛ وَتُعِينُ الرَّجُلَ فِي دَابَّتِهِ فَتَحْمِلُهُ عَلَيْهَا أَوْ تَرْفَعُ لَهُ عَلَيْهَا مَتَاعَهُ صَدَقَةٌ؛ وَالْكَلِمَةُ الطَّيِّبَةُ صَدَقَةٌ؛ وَبِكُلِّ خَطْوَةٍ تَمْشِيهَا إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ صَدَقَةٌ؛ وَتَمْيُطُ الْأَدَى عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ صَدَقَةٌ.

Every person's every joint must perform a charity every day the sun comes up: to act justly between two people is a charity; to help a man with his mount, lifting him onto it or hoisting up his belongings onto it is a charity; every step you take to prayers is a charity; and removing a harmful thing from the road is a charity.

6. مَنْ رَأَى مِنْكُمْ مُنْكَرًا فَلْيُغَيِّرْهُ بِيَدِهِ، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ فَبِلِسَانِهِ، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ فَبِقَلْبِهِ، وَذَلِكَ أَضْعَفُ الْإِيمَانِ.

Whosoever of you sees an evil action, let him change it with his hand, and if he is not able to do so then with his tongue, and if he is not able to do so then with his heart, and that is the weakest of faith.

7. قِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَيُّ النَّاسِ أَفْضَلُ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ): 'مُؤْمِنٌ يُجَاهِدُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ بِنَفْسِهِ وَمَالِهِ.'

It was said: O Messenger of Allah, who is the most excellent of men? The Messenger of Allah (may Allah bless him and give him peace) said: 'The believer who strives hard in the way of Allah with his person and his property.'

8. قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ): 'مَا تَعُدُّهِنَّ الشَّهِيدَ فِيكُمْ؟' قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ مَنْ قُتِلَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَهُوَ شَهِيدٌ. قَالَ: 'إِنْ شَهِدَاءَ أُمَّتِي إِذَا لَقِيلُوا! مَنْ قُتِلَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَهُوَ شَهِيدٌ، وَمَنْ مَاتَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَهُوَ شَهِيدٌ، وَمَنْ مَاتَ فِي الطَّاعُونَ فَهُوَ شَهِيدٌ، وَمَنْ مَاتَ فِي الْبَطْنِ فَهُوَ شَهِيدٌ.'

The Messenger of Allah (may Allah bless him and give him peace) said: 'Whom do you count to be a martyr among you?' They said: O Messenger of Allah, whoever is killed in the way of Allah is a martyr. He said: 'In that case the martyrs of my community will be very few! He who is killed in the way of Allah is a martyr, he who dies a natural death in the way of Allah is a martyr, he who dies in the plague in the way of Allah is a martyr, he who dies of cholera in the way of Allah is a martyr.'

9. مَا أَكَلَ أَحَدٌ طَعَامًا قَطُّ خَيْرًا مِّنْ أَنْ يَأْكُلَ مِنْ عَمَلِ يَدِهِ.

No one eats better food than that which he eats out of the work of his hand.

10. السَّاعِي عَلَى الْأَرْمَلَةِ وَالْمِسْكِينِ كَالْمُجَاهِدِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، أَوْ الْقَائِمِ اللَّيْلِ الصَّائِمِ النَّهَارِ.

One who manages the affairs of the widow and the poor man is like the one who exerts himself in the way of Allah, or the one who stands for prayer in the night or fasts in the day.

11. 'أَنَا وَكَافِلُ الْيَتِيمِ فِي الْجَنَّةِ هَكَذَا.' وَقَالَ بِأَصْبَعَيْهِ السَّبَّابَةِ وَالْوَسْطَى.

'I and the man who brings up an orphan will be in paradise like this.' And he pointed with his two fingers, the index finger and the middle finger.

12. بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) أَبَا مُوسَى وَمُعَاذَ بْنَ جَبَلٍ إِلَى الْيَمَنِ، وَبَعَثَ كُلًّا وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا عَلَى مَخْلَافٍ. ثُمَّ قَالَ: 'يُسْرًا وَلَا تُعْسِرًا وَبَشْرًا وَلَا تُنْفِرًا.'

The Messenger of Allah (may Allah bless him and give him peace) sent Abu Musa and Mu'adh ibn Jabal to Yaman, and he sent each of them to govern a part. Then he said: 'Be gentle and do not be hard, and cause rejoicing and do not alienate.'

13. إِنَّمَا مَثَلُ صَاحِبِ الْقُرْآنِ كَمَثَلِ صَاحِبِ الْإِبِلِ الْمُعَقَّلَةِ: إِنْ عَاهَدَ عَلَيْهَا أَمْسَكَهَا، وَإِنْ أَطْلَقَهَا ذَهَبَتْ.

He who studies the Qur'an is like the owner of tethered camels. If he attends to them he will keep hold of them, but if he lets them loose they will go away.

14. رَحِمَ اللَّهُ رَجُلًا سَمَحًا إِذَا بَاعَ، وَإِذَا اشْتَرَى، وَإِذَا اقْتَضَى.

May God show mercy to a man who is kindly when he sells, when he buys, and when he demands his money back.

15. لَا يَرْحَمُ اللَّهُ مَنْ لَا يَرْحَمُ النَّاسَ.

God will not show mercy to him who does not show mercy to others.

16. الْمُؤْمِنُونَ كَرَجُلٍ وَاحِدٍ، إِنْ اِشْتَكَى عَيْنُهُ اِشْتَكَى كُلُّهُ، وَإِنْ اِشْتَكَى رَأْسُهُ اِشْتَكَى كُلُّهُ.

The believers are like a single man; if his eye is affected he is affected, and if his head is affected he is all affected.

17. الْحَيَاءُ لَا يَأْتِي إِلَّا بِخَيْرٍ.

Modesty produces nothing but good.

18. لَا يَدْخُلُ النَّارَ أَحَدٌ فِي قَلْبِهِ مِثْقَالُ حَبَّةٍ مِنْ خَرْدَلٍ مِنْ إِيْمَانٍ، وَلَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ أَحَدٌ فِي قَلْبِهِ مِثْقَالُ حَبَّةٍ مِنْ خَرْدَلٍ مِنْ كِبَرٍ.

He who has in his heart as much faith as a grain of mustard seed will not enter hell, and he who has in his heart as much pride as a grain of mustard seed will not enter paradise.

19. الدُّنْيَا سِجْنُ الْمُؤْمِنِ وَجَنَّةُ الْكَافِرِ.

The world is the believer's prison and the unbeliever's paradise.

20. إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَنْظُرُ إِلَى صُورِكُمْ وَلَا أَمْوَالِكُمْ، وَلَكِنْ يَنْظُرُ إِلَى قُلُوبِكُمْ وَأَعْمَالِكُمْ.

God does not regard your appearances and your possessions, but he regards your hearts and your actions.

TEXTBOOKS AND RESOURCES

For Students

David R. Thomas and Mustafa Draper, *Islamiyat, a core text for O Level*, Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2004, ISBN 0-19-597783-1, a textbook intended for candidates, based on the old syllabus but with much material useful for the new syllabus

For Teachers

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COMPARING THE NEW SYLLABUS WITH THE OLD

This revision of the syllabus has made very few real changes to its contents. One or two additions have been made, largely in response to requests from teachers, and new passages from the Qur'an and Hadith set for special study have been chosen. But apart from this, the contents of the syllabus remain more or less unaltered.

The most noticeable changes occur in the way the material has been rearranged, and in the way in which the syllabus is assessed.

Rearrangement of the material:

Paper 2058/1

1. The study of the Qur'an is made a primary requirement. Candidates are asked to study three of its major themes through representative passages, and should be prepared in the examination to give brief answers about the major themes they detect in any two of three set passages and also about the particular way in which these passages may express these themes.

In the examination paper the Question will ask candidates to describe the main theme(s) of each passage they have chosen, and also to explain how the passage presents the theme in a distinctive way. Thus, for example, if candidates choose passage 5, *Sura* 112, they may identify its main theme as divine unity, *tawhid*, and write about that in answer to part (a), and they might go on in part (b) to explain how this passage portrays *tawhid* by focusing on the dissimilarity between God and all other beings (unlike e.g. passage 1, *Sura* 2.255, which focuses on *tawhid* by showing how much greater and more perfect God is than other beings). Or they may choose passage 14, *Sura* 93, and in part (a) describe its main theme as God's support for his messengers, then in part (b) explain how his support is here expressed in the ways he was alongside the Prophet Muhammad (unlike e.g. passage 13, *Sura* 5.110, which focuses on His support for Jesus by teaching him and giving him miracles).

Considering the marks allocated for answers, candidates should recognise the importance of writing concisely in their answers to this question.

2. Candidates should also study the history of the text of the Qur'an up to its final compilation under the Caliph 'Uthman, its main themes as these are represented in the passages listed in Appendix 1 and similar passages on the same themes that candidates might find elsewhere in the Qur'an, its importance as a source of thinking and action, and also its use in Islamic legal thinking. There is no longer any specific section in the syllabus on legal thinking, and the material has been redistributed under study of the Qur'an and Hadith.

3. The study of the life and significance of the Prophet remains largely unchanged, though the part of the section on the importance of his example in personal and also communal relationships has been extended to take in issues of morality, which used to be tested separately in the former Paper 2058/2 Q.3.

4. The section on the first Muslim community remains unchanged, though the study of the lives of the men who later became the four Rightly-Guided Caliphs is restricted here to their activities during the Prophet's lifetime.

In the examination, three Questions will be set on the Prophet and first Muslim community. In some years there may be two Questions on the Prophet and one on the first community, in other years one on the Prophet and two on the first community. Candidates should choose any **two** of these questions to answer.

Paper 2058/2

1. The study of the Prophet's Hadiths has been made more prominent. Candidates are asked to study twenty Hadiths selected from the *Sahih* collections of al-Bukhari and Muslim, and in the examination they are asked to choose two from four set Hadiths. They should be prepared to write briefly about what each teaches about Muslim belief and about individual conduct or communal life.

In the examination paper the Question will ask candidates to describe the main teachings about belief in each Hadith they have chosen, and also to explain how Muslims can put these teachings into practice in their lives. They are encouraged to give examples from their own or other Muslims' experience in their answers.

Again, candidates should recognise the importance of writing concisely in their answers to this question.

2. Candidates should also study the history of compilation of the Hadith collections through the early centuries of Islam, and should be prepared to explain the importance and use of the Hadiths in Islamic legal thinking.

3. There is a separate section on the period of the rule of the four Rightly-Guided Caliphs. Candidates should study the development of the community in this period, the expansion of Islam, and internal tensions within the community, and also the importance of the four Caliphs as models of leadership for today. This latter aspect incorporates issues of communal morality and ethics which used to be tested separately in the former Paper 2058/2 Q.3.

4. The Articles of Faith and Pillars of Islam have been brought into one section. They remain essentially unchanged, except for the addition of *Jihad*. Candidates should study the teachings of the Qur'an and the Prophet on this important aspect of belief, and the various ways in which it was understood and interpreted among the first Muslims.

In the examination, three Questions will be set on the Rightly-Guided Caliphs, Articles of Faith and Pillars of Islam. In some years there may be two Questions on the Caliphs and one on the Articles and Pillars, in other years one on the Caliphs and two on the Articles and Pillars. Candidates should choose any **two** of these questions to answer.

Assessment

As before, the syllabus is assessed in two examination papers. But they are now both 1¼ hours long, and they carry equal marks. Five questions are set in each, and candidates are required to attempt Questions 1 and 2, and any **two** from the remaining three. In each paper Question 1 requires relatively short answers for a maximum of 8 marks, and the other three Questions require essay length answers for a maximum of 14 marks each.

The form of assessment has been changed from a points system, in which 1 mark was awarded for each relevant point made in an answer, to a levels system, in which the candidate's overall response to the part of the question being answered is marked according to a series of levels to reflect its completeness and quality. The grids containing the levels of response for each part question and the criteria that determine these levels and the accompanying marks are shown at the beginning of this syllabus.

This change means that examiners will now be assessing descriptive answers on the comprehensiveness, relevance and accuracy of the facts they contain rather than on the separate points they include, and will be assessing evaluative answers according to the depth of understanding that is demonstrated, and ability to provide insights about putting key teachings of Islam into practice.