



Paper – II

Arab Culture and Islamic Studies

Booklet Code

A

TEST BOOKLET NO.

Subject Code :

06

Roll No. :

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(Figures as per admission card)

Roll No. (in words) :

OMR Sheet No. :

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Name and Signature of Invigilator/s

Signature :

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Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 16

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 100

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of hundred (100) multiple-choice type of questions.
- At the commencement of examination, the test booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested **to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below** :
 - To have access to the Test Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of the cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal or open booklet.
 - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Test Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**
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- Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
Example : (A) (B) (C) (D)
 where (C) is the correct response.
- Your responses to the questions are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet kept inside this Booklet**. If you mark at any place other than in the circles, the OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
- Read the instructions given in OMR Sheet carefully. Fill the Booklet Code of Paper – II in OMR Sheet **Compulsorily**.
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- You can take away test booklet and carbon copy of OMR Answer Sheet after the examination.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
- Use of any calculator, electronic gadgets or log table, etc. is prohibited.**
- There is no negative mark for incorrect answer.**

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ARAB CULTURE AND ISLAMIC STUDIES
Paper – II

- Qirān-us-Sa'dain was written by
(A) Dara Shikoh
(B) Amir Khusrau
(C) Mubarak Kirmani
(D) Shihabuddin Abdul Abbas
- Ibn-e-Battuta visited India during the reign of
(A) Sultan Alauddin Khalji
(B) Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq
(C) Sultan Balban
(D) Sultan Bahlul Lodi
- The author of "Akhhbārul Akhyar" was
(A) Abdul Haque Muhaddith Dehlavi
(B) Abdul Quddus Gangohi
(C) Syed Muhammad Gesudaraz
(D) Qazi Hamiduddin
- Match List – I with List – II.

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Al-Mabsūt | I. Abu Bakr Jassas |
| b. Ahkām al-Qur'ān | II. Muhammad bin Hasan Shaybani |
| c. Mukhtasar Lil-Quduri | III. Burhanuddin Marghinani |
| d. Al-Hidāyah | IV. Abdul Husain Ahmad bin Muhammad |

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | I | II | III | IV |
| (B) | II | I | IV | III |
| (C) | IV | III | II | I |
| (D) | III | IV | I | II |

- First major work in the development of traditional Quranic sciences is
(A) Asbab Nuzul al-Qur'ān
(B) Al-Tafsir al-Kabir
(C) Jami 'al-Bayan an Tawil Āyah al-Qur'ān
(D) Al-Kashshaf

Direction (Q. No. 6 –10) : Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

The Islamic justification for empiricism cites both scriptural and historical grounds, as well as the pragmatic grounds of progress and survival. Modernists describe in glowing terms the scientific advances of the early centuries of Islam, including such figures as Abu Jafar al-Khwarizmi who invented algebra; Ulugh Beg (Central Asia, 1394–1449), whose astronomical observations were used throughout the world for centuries; and Ibn Khaldun (Tunisia, 1332 – 1406), widely considered a precursor to modern historiography and social science. The relative lack of comparable paragons in later years poses the central problem for modern Islamic empiricism. Modernists have also collected numerous verses of the Quran and sayings of Muhammad in support of empirical study, including the saying, "Seek knowledge, even though it be in China." Indeed, one strand of Islamic empiricism argues that all significant scientific discoveries were prefigured in the Quran – not only is scientific knowledge fully consistent with Islam, in this view, but Islam had it first.



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6. According to the above passage, modernists describe the scientific advances of the early centuries of Islam in justification for
 - (A) Rationalism
 - (B) Empiricism
 - (C) Egalitarianism
 - (D) Constitutionalism
7. According to the above passage, one who has invented algebra was
 - (A) Al-Khwarizmi
 - (B) Thabit bin Qurrah
 - (C) Khyyam
 - (D) Al Masudi
8. According to the above passage, astronomical observations used throughout the world for centuries were research outputs of
 - (A) Abu Mā Shar
 - (B) Ibn al-Naubakht
 - (C) Ulugh Beg
 - (D) Al-Fazari
9. According to the above passage, one who is considered a precursor to modern historiography was
 - (A) Ibn Jarir Tabari
 - (B) Ibn Khaldun
 - (C) Ibn Kathir
 - (D) Al-Waqidi
10. Abu Jafar al-Khwarizmi mentioned in the above passage flourished during
 - (A) 2nd half of eighth century A.D.
 - (B) 1st half of ninth century A.D.
 - (C) 2nd half of ninth century A.D.
 - (D) 1st half of tenth century A.D.
11. The Great Mosque of Samarra was built by
 - (A) Al-Mansur
 - (B) Al-Mahdi
 - (C) Al-Mutawakkil
 - (D) Al-Muqtadir
12. The Caliph who received Ahmad ibn Buwaih and made him his Amir-al-Umara was
 - (A) Al-Mustakfi
 - (B) Al-Ta'i
 - (C) Al-Muti
 - (D) Al-Qadir
13. The great mosque of ibn Tulun in Cairo was built during the reign of
 - (A) Umayyads
 - (B) Abbasids
 - (C) Fatimids
 - (D) Mamluks



14. Arrange the following Abbasid rulers in chronological order. Use the codes given below :

- i. Al Mahdi
- ii. Al-Mansur
- iii. Al-Mutazz
- iv. Al-Mutawakkil

Codes :

- (A) ii, i, iv, iii (B) i, ii, iii, iv
(C) iv, iii, ii, i (D) iii, iv, i, ii

15. The city of Baghdad was founded during the reign of

- (A) Abul Abbas al Saffah
- (B) Abu Ja'far al Mansur
- (C) Mahdi
- (D) Mu'tasim

16. Arrange the following events chronologically and use the codes given below :

- i. Ottoman conquest of Constantinople.
- ii. Ottoman conquest of Tabriz.
- iii. Ottoman conquest of Egypt.
- iv. Ismail Safavi's conquest of Tabriz.

Codes :

- (A) i, iv, iii, ii (B) i, ii, iii, iv
(C) iv, i, iii, ii (D) iv, iii, ii, i

17. Al-Tafhimāt al-Ilāhiyah was written by

- (A) Shah Abd al-Rahim
- (B) Shah Wali Allah
- (C) Shah Abd al-Aziz
- (D) Shah Abd al-Ghani

18. 'Al-Musawwa' a commentary of 'al-Muwatta' was written by

- (A) Shah Wali Allah
- (B) Shah Muhammad Ashiq
- (C) Shaykh Muhammad Amin
- (D) Shah Muhammad Ishaq

19. One of the following books is not authored by Fazlur Rahman

- (A) Islamic Culture
- (B) Islam
- (C) Islam and Modernity
- (D) Islamic Methodology in History

20. Match List – I with List – II.

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Bediuzzamanh Said Nursi | i. The Muslim Brotherhood |
| b. Hasan al-Banna | ii. The Nur Movement |
| c. Syed Abdul A'la Mawdudi | iii. Wilayat al-Faqih |
| d. Ayatollah Khomeini | iv. Tafhim al-Qur'an |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

a b c d

- (A) ii i iv iii
- (B) i ii iii iv
- (C) iv iii i ii
- (D) iii iv ii i



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21. The book very popular in Spain and North Africa and used as a text was
- (A) Kitab al-Kharāj
(B) Al-Muwatta
(C) Kitab al-Siyar
(D) Kitab al-Āthār
22. Arrange the following scholars of hadith in chronological order :
- a. Abu Isa Tirmizi
b. Muhammad ibn Ismail
c. Ibn Majah
d. Ahmad ibn Hanbal
- (A) a, b, c, d
(B) d, b, a, c
(C) b, a, c, d
(D) d, a, c, b
23. Eminent scholar of hadith and fiqh belonged to Qurtubah was
- (A) Muslim ibn Hajjaj
(B) Abu Hatim Razi
(C) Ibn Abd al Bar
(D) Abd al Ghani al Maqdisi
24. The commentator of the Qur'ān is not amongst the Companions was
- (A) Ata ibn Abi Rabah
(B) Ubay ibn Ka'b
(C) Abd Allah ibn Maṣūd
(D) Mūāz Ibn Jabal
25. The original name of Tafseer of Imam Razi is
- (A) Al-Sirājul Munir
(B) Mafatihul Ghaib
(C) Madarik al-Tanzil
(D) Tāwil al-Furqan
26. Ibn Khaldun himself considered his study of nature of society and social change as a new science and termed it
- (A) Ilm al-umran
(B) Ilm al-kalam
(C) Ilm al-tariq
(D) Ilm al-watan
27. The capital of Idrisid dynasty Fez was in
- (A) Sudan
(B) Egypt
(C) Morocco
(D) Libya
28. The capital of Tulunid dynasty was
- (A) Qahira
(B) Aleppo
(C) Fez
(D) Al-Qata
29. Ayyubid dynasty was established in the year
- (A) 1160 A.D.
(B) 1171 A.D.
(C) 1175 A.D.
(D) 1180 A.D.



30. The founder of Khwarizmshahi dynasty was
(A) Alaptegin (B) Subuktegin
(C) Anushtegin (D) Jalaluddin
31. In 1859, Sayyid Ahmad established a Persian Madrasah at
(A) Delhi (B) Aligarh
(C) Moradabad (D) Panipat
32. The Ottoman governor of Egypt from 1805 to 1848 was
(A) Sulaiman Pasha
(B) Muhammad Ali Pasha
(C) Khairuddin Pasha
(D) Riyad Pasha
33. The 'Farman' Gulhane Hatti Sharif was issued and implemented by
(A) Sultan Abdulmecid
(B) Sultan Salim III
(C) Sultan Mahmud II
(D) Sultan Abdul Hamid
34. Which of the following is incorrect about the question of Palestine ?
(A) Palestine was among the former territories placed under the British rule by the League of Nations in 1922.
(B) Palestine was divided into two independent States, one Palestine Arab and the other Jewish as per the Partition Plan adopted by the UN in 1947.
(C) A series of negotiations culminated in the mutual recognition between the Government of Israel and the PLO through signing of Oslo Accord in 1993.
(D) Israel recognized the statehood of Palestine through signing Camp David Accord in 1979.
35. The following are four statements about al-Ikhwan al-Muslimun. Identify the wrong one among them.
(A) Al-Ikhwan al-Muslimun was established by Hassan al-Banna in 1910.
(B) Al-Ikhwan al-Muslimun did not advocated for a return to the Qur'an and Hadith as guidelines for a healthy modern Islamic society.
(C) Al-Ikhwan al-Muslimun tried for the creation of a secular state in Egypt in the initial period of its establishment.
(D) Al-Ikhwan al-Muslimun founded Freedom and Justice Party in 2001, which later on became a part of ruling coalition in Egypt.
36. Yusuf Bin Tashfin was the prominent ruler of
(A) Muwahhidin
(B) Idrisids
(C) Samanids
(D) Murabitin
37. Sicily was conquered by the Muslims under the rule of
(A) The Saffarids
(B) The Tulunids
(C) The Idrisids
(D) The Aghlabids



38. Sicily was conquered by the Normans in the
(A) 11th century A.D.
(B) 12th century A.D.
(C) 13th century A.D.
(D) 14th century A.D.
39. Officer-in-charge of recruitment to and review of military contingents in Delhi Sultanate is called
(A) Amir-i-dad
(B) Barid-i-mamalik
(C) Mushrif
(D) Āriz
40. Who is known as Jahānsūz ?
(A) Muhammad b. Sam
(B) Ghiyās al-Din Ḥusayn
(C) Alā al-Din Husayn
(D) Bahram Shah
41. Jamia Azhar was founded during the reign of Fatimid ruler
(A) Abul Qasim (B) Al-Mansur
(C) Al-Mu'izz (D) Al-Hakim
42. Arrange the following Mamluk rulers in chronological order. Use the codes given below :
i. Ruknud-din Baybars
ii. Nurud-din Ali
iii. Nasir ad-din Barakah
iv. Badr ad-din Sadamish
Codes :
(A) i, ii, iii, iv (B) ii, iii, iv, i
(C) ii, i, iii, iv (D) iii, iv, ii, i
43. 'Constantinople' was conquered first by
(A) Musa Bin Nusair
(B) Tariq Bin Ziyad
(C) Al Hakam
(D) Mehmed II
44. Ali Riza and Zubeyde were the parents of
(A) Mustafa Kemal
(B) Ismet Inonu
(C) Celal Bayer
(D) Adnan Menderes
45. Arrange the following Ottoman rulers in chronological order. Use the codes given below :
i. Sulaiman I
ii. Mehmed I
iii. Bayazid I
iv. Ibrahim
Codes :
(A) ii, iii, iv, i (B) iii, ii, i, iv
(C) i, ii, iii, iv (D) iv, iii, ii, i
46. Hilful Fuḍlūl was signed
(A) After Hijra of the Prophet
(B) After the battle of Uhud
(C) After the death of Prophet's uncle Abu Talib
(D) Before the Prophethood of Haḍrat Muhammad (S.A.W.)



47. He was appointed as 'Amir-al-Hujjāj' by the Prophet
(A) Ali Bin Abi Talib
(B) Abu Bakr
(C) Umar Bin al-Khattab
(D) Uthmān Bin Affan
48. Write the correct sequence chronologically :
I. Baiat-e-Rizwān
II. 'Āmul Huzn
III. Battle of Khaiber
IV. Battle of Ahzāb
(A) I, III, IV, II
(B) II, IV, I, III
(C) IV, III, I, II
(D) II, I, III, IV
49. Which is called "Fath-e-Mubeen" ?
(A) Truce of Hudaibiyah
(B) Conquest of Makkah
(C) Subjugation of Khybar
(D) Victory of Khandaq
50. The Quraysh trade journeys during winter season were towards
(A) Southern Arabia
(B) Northern Arabia
(C) Eastern Arabia
(D) Western Arabia
51. 'IhyaUlūm al-Din' is the masterpiece of
(A) Ibn 'Arabi
(B) Hasan al-Basri
(C) Al-Ghazali
(D) Junaid Baghdadi
52. Which one of the following is not correctly matched ?
(A) Al-Majriti – Cordova
(B) Al-Zargali – Toledo
(C) Ibn-Aflah – Sharply criticized Ptolemy
(D) Al-Bitruji – a pupil of al-Kindi
53. In Muqaddamah, Ibn Khaldun presented
(A) A theory of historical development
(B) A directive of standard education
(C) An economic theory for the welfare of people
(D) The views on both the Peripatetics and Illuminationist
54. The Cordova physician al-Ghafiqi collected plants in
(A) Spain and Africa
(B) Spain and Iraq
(C) Spain and Egypt
(D) Spain and Syria



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55. Al-Farabi was born in
(A) Al-Kufah
(B) Baghdad
(C) Transoxiana
(D) Al-Farabi
56. The Umayyad Caliph who attempted administrative and financial injustice was
(A) Abdul Malik bin Marwan
(B) Hisham Bin Abdul Malik
(C) Sulaiman Bin Abdul Malik
(D) Umar Bin Abdul Aziz
57. In Umayyad Spain, civil and military governor of each province was called
(A) Āmil
(B) Hākīm
(C) Qāḍī
(D) Wālī
58. Arrange the following in a chronological order. Use the codes given below :
a. Hisham I
b. Abdul Rahman II
c. Muhammad I
d. Abdullah
Codes :
(A) a, b, c, d (B) b, c, d, a
(C) d, b, a, c (D) d, c, b, a
59. Ziryab, the famous musician, was welcomed to the Spanish court of
(A) Abd Rahman I
(B) Abd Rahman II
(C) Al-Hakam I
(D) Al-Mundhir
60. The title of Caliph was first assumed by the Umayyad ruler of Spain in
(A) 778 A.D.
(B) 842 A.D.
(C) 892 A.D.
(D) 929 A.D.
61. The Aghlabi dynasty was established in the year
(A) 790 A.D. (B) 800 A.D.
(C) 820 A.D. (D) 850 A.D.
62. Samanids ruled from
(A) 819 to 991 A.D.
(B) 819 to 992 A.D.
(C) 819 to 1005 A.D.
(D) 820 to 1010 A.D.
63. Mahmud Ghaznawi ruled from
(A) 997 to 1020 A.D.
(B) 998 to 1030 A.D.
(C) 998 to 1025 A.D.
(D) 996 to 1035 A.D.



64. The Qachar dynasty was established by

- (A) Fateh Ali Shah Qachar
- (B) Naseruddin Shah Qachar
- (C) Ahmad Shah Qachar
- (D) Muhammad Qachar

65. The Saljuq ruler among the following was

- (A) Al-Aziz Muhammad
- (B) Malik Shah I
- (C) Al-Hakim
- (D) Muhammad ibn Tughj

66. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?

- (A) Shaykh Abd al-Haq Muhaddith – Ashi'atul Lam'at
- (B) Hasan Saghani – Mashāriq al Anwar
- (C) Shah Abd al Aziz – Bustan al Muhaddithin
- (D) Ibn Hajr Asqalāni – Kashf al Mahjūb

67. One of the prominent teachers of Ahmad ibn Hanbal was

- (A) Abu Dawud Sijistani
- (B) Baqi ibn Mukhallad
- (C) Muhammad ibn Idris
- (D) Harith ibn Abi Usama

68. One of the seven jurists of Madina was

- (A) Abu Musab
- (B) Sālim ibn Abd Allah
- (C) Yahya ibn Mu'in
- (D) Sufyan ibn Uyayna

69. Match List – I with List – II :

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Tafsir al-Manār | I. Sayyid Qutb |
| b. Fi Zilal al-Quram | II. Rashid Rida |
| c. Al-Kashshaf | III. Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan |
| d. Tafsir al Quran | IV. Mahmud b. Umar al-Zamakhshari |

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | I | II | III | IV |
| (B) | IV | III | II | I |
| (C) | II | I | IV | III |
| (D) | III | IV | II | I |

70. The Tafsir contains the Mutazilite doctrines is

- (A) Tafsir Kabir
- (B) Jalalyn
- (C) Anwar al Tanzil
- (D) Al-Kashshaf an Haqā'iq al Tanzil



71. He had restricted the purchase of lands by the Arabs in conquered territories
- (A) Abu Bakr
(B) Umar
(C) Khalid bin Walid
(D) Ali b. Abi Talib
72. He wasn't the member of a committee nominated by Umar on his death-bed
- (A) Talhah b. Ubaidullah
(B) Ali bin Abi Talib
(C) Abu Musa Ash'ari
(D) Zubair b. Awwam
73. Arrange the following in a chronological order. Use the codes given below :
- a. The battle of Jalula
b. The battle of Yarmnk
c. The battle of Busra
d. The battle of Nahrawan
- (A) a, b, c, d (B) c, b, a, d
(C) b, c, d, a (D) c, d, b, a
74. Which of the following is correctly matched ?
- (A) Mizmaar – horn
(B) Būq – reed pipe
(C) Sunnūj – cymbals
(D) Qaşabah – drum
75. Abdul Malik is known as
- (A) Father of expansion
(B) Father of nation
(C) Father of kings
(D) Father of peace
76. He won the enviable title of "The Second Teacher"
- (A) Al-Biruni
(B) Umar al-Khayyām
(C) Al-Farabi
(D) Al-Ghazali
77. The philosopher who later became adviser and chief royal physician to the Muwaḥḥid Abu Yāqub Yusuf was
- (A) Abu Bakr Muhammad
(B) Ibn Bajjah
(C) Al-Farabi
(D) Ibn Sina
78. Identify the correct pair.
- (A) Al-Kindi – Died in Baghdad in 873
(B) Al-Farabi – Al-Mudkhillilalim Ha'yat al-Aflāk
(C) Ibn Sina – Risālat Fusus al-Hikam
(D) Al-Ghazali – Hisab al-Jabarwa-al-Muqābalaḥ



79. Tadbir al-Mutawaḥid, a philosophical treatise was written by

- (A) Ibn Bajjah
- (B) Al-Kindi
- (C) Ibn Tufayl
- (D) Ibn Rushd

80. Arrange the following in chronological order. Use the codes given below :

- a. Abu Sulaiman al-Dārāni
- b. Ibrahim b. Adham
- c. Bāyazid al-Bistami
- d. Ibn ‘Arabi

Codes :

- (A) a, b, c, d
- (B) c, a, d, b
- (C) b, a, c, d
- (D) d, c, a, b

Direction (Q. No. 81 – 85) : Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

The first work based upon the religious traditions was the Sirat Rasul Allah, the biography of the Prophet by Muhammad ibn Ishaq of al-Madinah, whose grandfather Yasār among the Christian Children captured in 633 by Khalid ibn Walid at Ayn al-Tamr in al-Iraq. This biography by ibn-Ishaq, who died in Baghdad about 767, has come down to us only in the later recension of ibn Hisham, who

died in 834 at Cairo. Then came works dealing with the early wars and conquests of Islam, the Maghazi by Musa ibn-Uqbah (+ 758), by al-Waqidi (+822/3), both of al-Madinah and by others. From the pen of ibn-Sa’d, who died in Baghdad in 845 and is known as the secretary of al-Waqidi, who have the first great book of classified (al-tab ‘un) down to his own time.

81. According to the above passage, the first biography of the Prophet was written by

- (A) Musa ibn-Uqbah
- (B) Al-Waqidi
- (C) Ibn-Sa’d
- (D) Muhammad ibn Ishaq

82. According to the above passage, Yasār was captured at

- (A) Dumat al-Jandal
- (B) Wadi al-Sirhan
- (C) Ayn al-Tamr
- (D) Al-Najaf

83. According to the above passage, one who has revised the Sirat Rasul Allah written by Muhammad ibn-Ishaq was

- (A) Musa ibn-Uqbah
- (B) Ibn Sa’d
- (C) Ibn-Hisham
- (D) Al-Waqidi



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84. According to the above passage, name of the son of Yasār was
(A) Mundhir (B) Ishaq
(C) Mughith (D) Musa
85. According to the above passage, the secretary of Muhammad ibn Umar al-Waqidi was
(A) Ibn Sa'd
(B) Al-Baladhuri
(C) Al-Dinawari
(D) Al-Yaqubi
86. Who built the new city of Fatehpur Sikri ?
(A) Sher Shah Suri
(B) Akbar
(C) Bairam Khan
(D) Shahjahan
87. Who opposed Din-I-Ilahi ?
(A) Salim Chisti
(B) Nizamuddin Aulia
(C) Ahmed Sirhindi
(D) Shah Waliullah
88. The Mughals were descendants of
(A) Safavid Dynasty
(B) Timurid Dynasty
(C) Samanid Dynasty
(D) Tang Dynasty
89. Five dynasties ruled over the Delhi Sultanate sequentially were
(A) Khalji, Tughluq, Sayyid, Lodi, Ghulāman
(B) Lodi, Tughluq, Sayyid, Ghulāman, Khalji
(C) Ghulāman, Khalji, Tughluq, Sayyid, Lodi
(D) Sayyid, Lodi, Khalji, Ghulāman, Tughluq
90. "Fatāwa-e-Jahandāri" was compiled by
(A) Rashiduddin Fazlullah
(B) Minhaj Siraj Jurjani
(C) Ziauddin Barni
(D) Sadruddin Hasan Nizami
91. Match the following.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| a. al Tabari | I. Fi Zilal al-Qur'ān |
| b. al Zamakhshari | II. Jame'ul Bayan |
| c. Syed Qutb | III. al-Kashshaf |
| d. Maulana Azad | IV. Tarjumanul Qur'ān |
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a | b | c | d |
| (A) IV | III | II | I |
| (B) III | IV | I | II |
| (C) II | I | IV | III |
| (D) II | III | I | IV |
92. The author of Anwar al-Tanzil wa Asrar al-Tawil is
(A) Imam Baghawi
(B) Imam Razi
(C) Imam Tabari
(D) Imam Baiḍawi



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93. One of the powerless Puppets confined to his palace in Baghdad was
(A) Al-Muktafi
(B) Al-Muhtadi
(C) Al-Mu'tazz
(D) Al-Muti'
94. The Caliph who moved his capital from Baghdad to a new city, Samarra was
(A) Al-Mu'tadid
(B) Al-Mu'tasim
(C) Al-Amin Al-Rashid
(D) Al-Mamun Al-Rashid
95. The prominent musician Ishaq al Mausili was patronized by
(A) Al-Muntasir
(B) Al-Mutawakkil
(C) Al-Raḍī
(D) Al-Mu'tamid
96. Umar b, Abdul Aziz was made advisor to
(A) Al-Walid
(B) Sulaiman
(C) Hajjaj
(D) Abdul Malik
97. Sulaiman was al-Walid's
(A) Son
(B) Brother
(C) Nephew
(D) Grandson
98. Spain was conquered during the reign of
(A) Al-Walid
(B) Sulaiman
(C) Umar b. Abdul Aziz
(D) Hisham
99. The Umayyad Caliph who established hospitals for the first time
(A) Mua'wiya bin Abu Sufyan
(B) Yazid bin Mu'āwiyah
(C) Hisham Bin Abdul Malik
(D) al-Walid Bin Abdul Malik
100. Samarqand and Bukhara were conquered by the Muslims during
(A) The caliphate of Uthmān bin Affan
(B) The caliphate of Ali bin Abu Talib
(C) The reign of Mua'wiya bin Abu Sufyan
(D) The reign of Yazid bin Mu'āwiyah



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