

Short Answer

1. Define **al-ḥukm al-shar‘ī** according to the uṣūlī definition.
2. What differentiates **fard** from **wājib** in the Hanafi school?
3. Give two examples of **sunnah mu’akkadah** and explain their legal status.
4. Explain the concept of **ظني الثبوت** vs **قطعي الثبوت**.
5. What is the ruling of denying a Sunnah that is established through decisive evidence?
6. Provide an example of something that is **makrūh tanzīhan**.
7. Why did Imām Muḥammad classify **makrūh taḥrīman** as a type of ḥarām?

True or False

1. Makrūh Tanzīhan carries punishment if committed.
2. Mubāḥ carries neither reward nor blame.
3. The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم always performed Sunnah ghayr mu’akkadah consistently.
4. Ḥarām must be based on certain (qaṭ‘ī) evidence.

Application Questions

1. A person habitually leaves Sunnah al-Fajr – classify the ruling and consequences.
2. A hadith is āḥād and its meaning is disputed – classify its type of evidence.
3. Someone prays Witr occasionally and sometimes leaves it – evaluate the ruling.