



50 Challenging Scenario Questions with Answers

1. Protecting Your Islam

Scenario: Hamza says, “I already know how to pray and fast. I do not need to learn about things that can take a person out of Islam.”

Question: Why is it important for Hamza to learn about the Ten Nullifiers?

Answer: He should learn them so he can protect his Islam and Tawheed and stay away from Shirk and Kufr. Tawheed means worshipping Allah alone. These lessons are for protecting ourselves and not for going around judging other people.

2. Not Every Sin Is the Same

Scenario: Yusuf thinks that every sin automatically takes a Muslim out of Islam.

Question: What has Yusuf misunderstood?

Answer: Not every sin takes a person out of Islam. A nullifier is something very serious that can take a person out of Islam.

3. Four Different Ways

Scenario: Ali says a person can only leave Islam because of something they say. Umar says it can only happen because of something they do. Maryam says it can only happen because of what they believe. Aisha says it can happen through words, actions, beliefs or serious doubts.

Question: Who gave the complete answer?

Answer: Aisha. The lesson teaches that a person can leave Islam through words, actions, beliefs or serious doubts that settle in the heart.

4. Asking a Question

Scenario: Abdullah asks his teacher, “How do we know the Quran is complete?” He asks because he wants to learn and understand the proof.

Question: Is asking a question to learn the same as rejecting the Quran?

Answer: No. Asking questions because you want to learn is not the same as rejecting the truth or having serious doubts about the Quran.



5. Serious Doubt

Scenario: Another person knows what Islam teaches but has serious doubts in his heart about whether the Quran is complete.

Question: Is this the same as Abdullah asking his teacher a question?

Answer: No. Abdullah was asking because he wanted to learn. Serious doubts about the main beliefs of Islam are a different and much more serious matter.

6. What Is in the Heart Matters

Scenario: A person tells everyone that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allah but secretly rejects this belief in his heart.

Question: What does this teach us?

Answer: Islam is not only about what a person says. What a person truly believes in the heart also matters.

7. Allah Created Everything

Scenario: Bilal believes that Allah alone created everything and controls everything. However, he thinks it is okay to give some worship to someone besides Allah.

Question: What has Bilal misunderstood?

Answer: Allah alone deserves all worship. It is not enough to believe that Allah created everything. We must also worship Allah alone. This is Tawheed.

8. A Good Intention

Scenario: Zayd makes up a new act of worship that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ never taught. He says, "But I have a good intention. I only want Allah's reward."

Question: Is having a good intention enough?

Answer: No. Worship must be sincerely for Allah and it must follow what Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught. Both are needed for worship to be correct.



9. Worshipping the Wrong One

Scenario: A person performs an act of worship in the correct way but gives that worship to someone besides Allah.

Question: What is wrong with this?

Answer: Worship belongs to Allah alone. Even if the action is done correctly, it is not accepted if the worship is given to someone besides Allah.

10. Asking Someone Who Has Died

Scenario: A person makes Dua to someone who has died and asks them for something that only Allah can do.

Question: Why is this wrong?

Answer: Dua is worship and worship belongs to Allah alone. Giving an act of worship to someone besides Allah is Major Shirk.

11. Showing Off in Salah

Scenario: Ahmad starts praying for Allah. When people enter the room, he purposely makes his Salah look better because he wants them to praise him.

Question: What is wrong with Ahmad's action?

Answer: Ahmad is showing off in worship. He should pray sincerely for Allah and not try to impress people. Showing off in worship is an example of Minor Shirk.

12. Two Different Reasons

Scenario: One family slaughters an animal to prepare food for their guests. Another person sacrifices an animal as an act of worship for someone besides Allah.

Question: Why are these two situations different?

Answer: Slaughtering an animal for food is allowed. Sacrificing an animal as an act of worship for someone besides Allah is Shirk because worship belongs to Allah alone.



13. Why Shirk Is So Serious

Scenario: A student says, “I know Shirk is wrong but I do not understand why we are warned about it so much.”

Question: Why is Shirk so serious?

Answer: Shirk gives worship that belongs to Allah to someone or something besides Him. Allah tells us that Shirk is a great wrong. [Surah Luqman, verse 13]

14. Dying Upon Major Shirk

Scenario: A student says, “Major Shirk is serious but if someone dies upon it without repenting, it does not affect the Hereafter.”

Question: What do the proofs in the lesson teach?

Answer: Allah warns that dying upon Major Shirk is extremely serious. Allah says that He does not forgive Shirk for the person who dies upon it. [Surah An-Nisa, verse 116] Allah also warns that Paradise is forbidden for the person who dies upon Shirk. [Surah Al-Ma'idah, verse 72]

15. Asking Your Mother to Make Dua

Scenario: Maryam tells her mother, “Please make Dua to Allah for me.”

Question: Is Maryam worshipping her mother?

Answer: No. Maryam is asking her mother to make Dua to Allah. A Muslim may ask another Muslim who is living, reachable and able to make Dua for them.

16. Calling Upon Allah Directly

Scenario: Aisha could ask someone else to make Dua for her but she decides to make Dua directly to Allah.

Question: Why is this a good choice?

Answer: Allah hears our Dua and answers as He wills. We can call upon Allah directly. Allah says, “Call upon Me and I will answer you.” [Surah Ghaafir, verse 60]



17. Two Correct Ways?

Scenario: A student says, “Worshipping Allah alone is correct but worshipping others with Allah can also be correct.”

Question: What is wrong with this statement?

Answer: Tawheed and Shirk cannot both be correct. Tawheed means singling out Allah alone in worship. We must worship Allah alone and reject the worship of anything besides Him.

18. Following Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Scenario: A person says, “I believe Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was Allah's Messenger but people today do not have to follow what he taught.”

Question: What has this person misunderstood?

Answer: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was sent with guidance that people must follow. Believing in him ﷺ includes accepting and following the message Allah sent with him.

19. Better Guidance

Scenario: Umar says, “I think people can create religious guidance that is better than what Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught.”

Question: What is wrong with Umar's belief?

Answer: A Muslim believes that the guidance Prophet Muhammad ﷺ brought from Allah is the best guidance. We do not believe another religious guidance is better than it.

20. Better or Equal

Scenario: Someone says, “I do not think another law is better than Allah's law. I only think it is equal to Allah's law.”

Question: Does saying “equal” make the belief correct?

Answer: No. A Muslim does not believe that another law is better than or equal to Allah's revealed law.



21. Doing Wrong and Believing Wrong

Scenario: Two people follow something wrong. The first knows Allah's ruling is correct but follows his desires and admits he is sinning. The second believes the wrong ruling is actually better than Allah's ruling.

Question: Are these two situations the same?

Answer: No. Doing something sinful while knowing Allah's ruling is correct is not the same as believing another ruling is better than Allah's ruling.

22. Haram Is Still Haram

Scenario: A person knows Allah has clearly made something Haram but says, "I believe it is actually Halal."

Question: What is the serious problem in this situation?

Answer: The person is not simply committing a sin. The person is changing the belief about something Allah clearly made Haram and claiming that it is Halal.

23. Guessing What Someone Believes

Scenario: Khalid sees another Muslim commit a Haram action and says, "He did it so that proves he believes it is Halal."

Question: What mistake did Khalid make?

Answer: Doing something Haram does not automatically prove that a person believes it is Halal. Khalid should not guess what is in another person's heart.

24. Fajr Feels Difficult

Scenario: Fatimah is very tired and finds waking up for Fajr difficult. She still loves Islam, believes Salah is obligatory and gets up to pray.

Question: Does finding Fajr difficult mean Fatimah hates what Islam teaches?

Answer: No. Something can feel difficult while a Muslim still loves and accepts Allah's command. Finding something difficult is not the same as hating what Allah revealed.



25. Hating the Teaching

Scenario: Another person follows an Islamic command but hates the fact that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ brought that teaching.

Question: Why is this much more serious than simply finding the command difficult?

Answer: The problem is not that the command feels difficult. The problem is hating something Allah revealed through Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Allah warns about this in Surah Muhammad, verse 9.

26. “We Were Only Joking”

Scenario: Some students purposely make fun of something from Islam. When corrected they say, “We were only joking.”

Question: Does saying it was a joke make it acceptable?

Answer: No. Making fun of Allah, His verses, His Messenger ﷺ or His religion is extremely serious. Saying “I was only joking” does not make it acceptable. [Surah At-Tawbah, verses 65 to 66]

27. Making Fun of Allah's Reward

Scenario: Someone purposely makes jokes to mock a reward that Allah has promised.

Question: Is this something a Muslim should treat as a harmless joke?

Answer: No. A Muslim must respect Allah's religion including what Allah has taught about reward and punishment. Mocking the religion is extremely serious.

28. Knowing the Rule but Not Judging the Person

Scenario: Yusuf hears someone say something that clearly mocks Islam. Yusuf says, “I know this kind of statement is very serious but I should not personally decide the final ruling on this person.”

Question: What did Yusuf understand correctly?

Answer: Yusuf understood that learning a general rule is different from judging a particular person. Children and ordinary Muslims should not go around deciding who has left Islam. Specific rulings belong to qualified scholars.



29. Magic Is Not a Game

Scenario: Someone offers to teach Abdullah magic. Abdullah says, "I will only learn it for fun. I will not hurt anyone."

Question: Should Abdullah learn it?

Answer: No. A Muslim must stay away from magic, sorcery and witchcraft. The forbidden magic described in the lesson is a very serious matter and can involve Shirk and Kufr.

30. Magic to Cause Hatred

Scenario: Someone offers to use magic to try to make two close friends suddenly hate each other.

Question: What should a Muslim understand about this action?

Answer: This is forbidden magic. A Muslim must stay completely away from it. Magic is not made acceptable because someone wants to change how other people feel.

31. Magic to Change Someone's Feelings

Scenario: Someone offers to use magic to try to make one person become unnaturally attached to another person.

Question: Is this allowed if the person claims they are only trying to bring two people together?

Answer: No. This is forbidden magic. A claimed good reason does not make magic acceptable. A Muslim must stay completely away from magic, sorcery and witchcraft.

32. A Good Reason Does Not Make Magic Halal

Scenario: A person says, "Using magic is wrong when you want to hurt someone but it should be allowed if you think your goal is good."

Question: What is wrong with this thinking?

Answer: A good goal does not make a forbidden action Halal. The magic described in the lesson is forbidden so a Muslim must stay away from it.



33. Magic and the Jinn

Scenario: A student asks why the forbidden magic in the lesson can involve Shirk.

Question: What should the student understand?

Answer: Some magicians seek help from Jinn and may call upon them or make sacrifices for them. Calling upon others in worship or sacrificing to them is Shirk because worship belongs to Allah alone.

34. Curious About Magic

Scenario: A student says, "I do not plan to practise magic. I only want to learn how to do it because I am curious."

Question: Is curiosity a good reason to learn forbidden magic?

Answer: No. A Muslim should not learn or practise the forbidden magic described in the lesson. The safe choice is to stay completely away from it.

35. Helping Against Muslims

Scenario: A person knowingly helps people who are plotting against Muslims and chooses their side against the believers in the serious way described in the lesson.

Question: Which nullifier does this concern?

Answer: This concerns the eighth nullifier which warns against helping the Mushrikeen against the believers.

36. Every Kind of Help?

Scenario: A student learns the eighth nullifier and says, "That means every single time a Muslim helps a non-Muslim with anything, the Muslim has committed this nullifier."

Question: Is the student correct?

Answer: No. The lesson is talking about helping against the believers in the serious way described. It should not be applied to every ordinary kind of help.



37. Read Carefully Before Answering

Scenario: Two students read about the eighth nullifier. One carefully learns exactly what the lesson says. The other takes one sentence and applies it to every situation involving Muslims and non-Muslims.

Question: Which student has the better approach?

Answer: The first student. Serious Islamic rulings must be learned carefully. We should not make a rule broader than what the lesson actually teaches.

38. Too Spiritual for Salah

Scenario: A person says, "I have become so close to Allah that I no longer need to pray, fast or pay Zakah."

Question: What is wrong with this belief?

Answer: No Muslim becomes so spiritually advanced that Allah's commands no longer apply. Muslims must follow the Sharee'ah of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

39. The Soul Is Pure

Scenario: Someone says, "A very spiritual person can freely commit sins because only the body sins while the soul stays pure."

Question: Is this correct?

Answer: No. Being spiritual does not give anyone permission to disobey Allah. Allah's commands still apply.

40. Al-Khidr and Prophet Musa عليه السلام

Scenario: A student says, "Al-Khidr did not follow the Sharee'ah of Prophet Musa عليه السلام so some people today do not need to follow Prophet Muhammad ﷺ."

Question: What important difference has the student missed?

Answer: The Sharee'ah of Prophet Musa عليه السلام was not a law for every person in the world. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was sent to all humanity and his Sharee'ah must be followed.



41. Completely Turning Away

Scenario: A person completely refuses to learn anything about Islam and also completely refuses to practise Islam.

Question: Which nullifier does this describe?

Answer: This describes the tenth nullifier which is completely turning away from Islam by refusing both to learn it and practise it. Allah warns about turning away from His verses in Surah As-Sajdah, verse 22.

42. Still Learning

Scenario: A young Muslim does not know much about Islam yet. However, he goes to lessons, asks questions and tries to practise what he learns.

Question: Has this student completely turned away from Islam?

Answer: No. He is doing the opposite. He is learning and trying to practise Islam. Completely turning away means refusing both to learn Islam and practise it.

43. Joking Does Not Make Everything Okay

Scenario: A person purposely does something described as a nullifier then says, “It should not count because I was only joking.”

Question: Does saying “I was joking” automatically excuse the action?

Answer: No. The lesson teaches that saying something was a joke does not automatically make a nullifier acceptable.

44. Being Afraid

Scenario: A person says, “I was forced” but there was no real immediate danger. He was only worried that something might happen later.

Question: Is ordinary fear automatically the same as truly being forced?

Answer: No. Feeling afraid is not automatically the same as being truly forced under real danger.



45. Truly Forced

Scenario: Another person is actually forced under real danger to say something wrong while their heart remains firm upon Islam.

Question: Is this person treated the same as someone who freely chooses to say it?

Answer: No. The lesson explains that a person who is truly forced while their heart remains firm upon Islam is excused.

46. Hearing a Rumour

Scenario: Khalid hears that another Muslim supposedly said something very serious. He does not check whether the story is true before deciding that the person has left Islam.

Question: What mistake did Khalid make?

Answer: Khalid acted on a rumour. Before any serious ruling is considered, it must first be confirmed that the person really said or did what is being claimed.

47. The Action and the Person

Scenario: A student learns that a certain statement is Kufr according to clear evidence. He says, "That means I can automatically declare every Muslim who says those words a disbeliever."

Question: What important difference has the student missed?

Answer: Learning that a statement is Kufr is different from deciding that a particular Muslim has left Islam. A person's full situation must be checked before a ruling is made about them. This is for qualified scholars.

48. Check Before Judging

Scenario: A serious statement is reported about a Muslim. One student wants to judge immediately. Another says, "First we need to know what was actually said, whether the report is true and whether the person understood what they were saying."

Question: Which student has the safer approach?

Answer: The second student. Serious rulings require knowledge and careful checking. Students should not rush to make Takfeer of particular Muslims.



49. Using the Lesson Correctly

Scenario: Ahmad studies the Ten Nullifiers so he can label other Muslims. Yusuf studies them so he can protect his own Tawheed and stay away from Shirk and Kufr.

Question: Which student is using the lesson correctly?

Answer: Yusuf. The purpose is to learn what is dangerous to our Islam so we can protect ourselves. It is not a lesson for children to use to judge particular people.

50. Final Challenge

Scenario: Four students finish studying the Ten Nullifiers.

Adam says, "Now I can decide which Muslims have left Islam."

Bilal says, "I learned these matters so I can protect my own Islam and Tawheed."

Maryam says, "I should understand the proofs and stay far away from Shirk and Kufr."

Aisha says, "If a situation involves a particular person, I may not know all the facts so I should not rush to judge them."

Question: Who understood the purpose of the lesson correctly and what did Adam misunderstand?

Answer: Bilal, Maryam and Aisha understood correctly. We study the Ten Nullifiers to protect our Islam, protect our Tawheed and stay away from Shirk and Kufr. Adam misunderstood the purpose of the lesson. Children and ordinary Muslims should not use these lessons to decide who has left Islam. Rulings about particular people require knowledge, careful checking and qualified scholars.