



ISLAMIC INFO CENTER

Ramadan & Fasting Quiz

100 Multiple Choice Questions with Answers

Fasting Rules • Virtues of Ramadan • Laylatul Qadr • Iftar & Suhoor

Perfect for Group Quiz Nights

Built for Mosques, Families & Classrooms

Ideal for an Iftar Quiz Night — All Ages Welcome

Includes a Complete Answer Key at the End

Ramadan Mubarak!

A Group-Friendly Quiz for Special Ramadan Occasions

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How to Use This Quiz

This quiz booklet contains 100 multiple choice questions covering the rules of fasting, the virtues of Ramadan, Laylatul Qadr, and Iftar & Suhoor etiquette. It is designed for group nights at the mosque, at home with family, or in the classroom, and is suitable for all ages.

Each question has four options (A, B, C, D). Read every question aloud or hand out the pages, give participants time to answer, then check the complete Answer Key found at the end of this booklet.

Tip for Iftar Quiz Nights: split guests into small teams, award a point for every correct answer, and reveal the answer key together after each of the five sections.

Section 1: Rules of Fasting (Fiqh of Sawm)

1. What is the Arabic term for fasting?

- A) Zakat
- B) Hajj
- C) Salah
- D) Sawm

2. Ramadan is which month of the Islamic (Hijri) calendar?

- A) 10th
- B) 8th
- C) 9th
- D) 12th

3. Fasting in Ramadan is which pillar of Islam?

- A) 2nd Pillar
- B) 3rd Pillar
- C) 4th Pillar
- D) 5th Pillar

4. What breaks the fast if done intentionally?

- A) Sleeping
- B) Brushing teeth
- C) Eating and drinking
- D) Applying oil

5. The pre-dawn meal eaten before the fast begins is called?

- A) Suhoor
- B) Tarawih
- C) I'tikaf
- D) Iftar

6. The meal used to break the fast at sunset is called?

- A) Zuhr
- B) Fajr
- C) Suhoor
- D) Iftar

7. Who is exempted from fasting due to genuine illness?

- A) No one is exempted
- B) Only children
- C) The sick, if fasting would harm them
- D) Only the elderly

8. Travelers on a genuine journey are permitted to:

- A) Fast double the days
- B) Never fast again
- C) Break the fast and make up the days later
- D) Skip fasting permanently

9. Making up missed Ramadan fasts at a later date is called?

- A) Qada
- B) Fidyah
- C) Zakat
- D) Kaffarah

10. Fidyah generally refers to:

- A) A punishment for missing prayer
- B) A charity given only during Hajj
- C) Feeding a poor person for each missed fast (for those unable to fast)
- D) Zakat al-Fitr

11. Which of these invalidates the fast if done deliberately?

- A) Sleeping during the day
- B) Deliberately eating or drinking
- C) Feeling thirsty
- D) Forgetting and eating by mistake

12. If someone eats by mistake, forgetting they are fasting, their fast is:

- A) Invalid permanently
- B) Still considered valid
- C) Broken and must be repeated immediately
- D) Requires kaffarah

13. Which stage of life typically marks the obligation to fast?

- A) Age five
- B) Birth
- C) Age twenty-one
- D) Puberty (reaching baligh)

14. Pregnant and breastfeeding women who cannot fast safely may:

- A) Never fast again in their lives
- B) Be exempt and make up the days or pay fidyah
- C) Be forced to fast regardless
- D) Have no concession at all

15. Suhoor timing is generally observed:

- A) After sunset
- B) Before the Fajr (dawn) prayer
- C) At midnight only
- D) At noon

16. Besides the five daily prayers, which special night prayer is offered in Ramadan?

- A) Tahajjud only
- B) Tarawih
- C) Istikhara
- D) Janazah

17. I'tikaf refers to:

- A) Secluding oneself in the mosque for worship
- B) Reciting only one surah
- C) Fasting extra optional days
- D) Giving extra charity

18. I'tikaf is most commonly observed during:

- A) Only on Eid day
- B) The month of Shawwal
- C) The last ten days of Ramadan
- D) The first ten days of Ramadan

19. Zakat al-Fitr should ideally be given:

- A) Only after Eid
- B) Before the Eid prayer
- C) Only during Hajj season
- D) Anytime during the year

20. Kaffarah (expiation) is generally required for:

- A) Deliberately breaking a fast without a valid excuse
- B) Forgetting one is fasting
- C) Being genuinely sick
- D) Traveling during Ramadan

21. A traveler's concession to break the fast typically requires:

- A) A very short trip within the same city
- B) Written permission from an imam
- C) Any minor reason at all
- D) A journey of a recognized traveling distance

22. Which of the following does NOT break the fast?

- A) An honest mistake, like eating while forgetting one is fasting
- B) Eating deliberately
- C) Deliberate smoking
- D) Drinking deliberately

23. Menstruating women during Ramadan are:

- A) Exempt from fasting and must make up the missed days later
- B) Required to fast anyway
- C) Required to pay fidyah instead of making up days
- D) Exempt from fasting permanently

24. What is the general ruling on using a miswak (tooth stick) while fasting?

- A) It requires kaffarah
- B) It breaks the fast
- C) It is permissible
- D) It is strictly forbidden

25. The daily fast is observed from:

- A) Fajr until Isha
- B) Midnight to noon
- C) Sunrise to sunset
- D) Dawn (Fajr) until sunset (Maghrib)

Section 2: Virtues & Blessings of Ramadan

26. Ramadan is the month in which the Quran was first:

- A) Compiled into a book
- B) Revealed
- C) Memorized by all Muslims
- D) Translated

27. Which Surah contains the verse prescribing fasting for believers?

- A) Surah Yaseen
- B) Surah An-Nas
- C) Surah Al-Fatiha
- D) Surah Al-Baqarah

28. During Ramadan, the devils are traditionally described as being:

- A) Set completely free
- B) Unaffected
- C) Chained or restrained
- D) More powerful than usual

29. During Ramadan, the gates of Paradise are described as:

- A) Closed
- B) Unaffected
- C) Opened
- D) Half open

30. During Ramadan, the gates of Hellfire are described as:

- A) Opened wide
- B) Closed
- C) Unaffected
- D) Half closed

31. According to a well-known hadith Qudsi, the reward for fasting is:

- A) Given directly by Allah, without limit
- B) The same as any ordinary good deed
- C) Decided only by angels
- D) Not mentioned anywhere

32. Which special gate of Paradise is reserved for those who fasted?

- A) Bab ar-Rayyan
- B) Bab as-Salah
- C) Bab al-Jihad
- D) Bab as-Sadaqah

33. Ramadan encourages an increase in:

- A) Worship, charity, and Quran recitation
- B) Excessive sleep
- C) Worldly entertainment
- D) Unnecessary travel

34. A highly recommended act throughout Ramadan is:

- A) Avoiding the five daily prayers
- B) Excessive shopping
- C) Reciting and reflecting on the Quran
- D) Fasting only on weekends

35. One of the main spiritual goals of fasting is to develop:

- A) Anger
- B) Taqwa (God-consciousness)
- C) Laziness
- D) Pride

36. Giving charity during Ramadan is:

- A) Only for the wealthy
- B) Discouraged
- C) Strictly forbidden
- D) Especially encouraged and rewarded

37. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was known to be especially generous during:

- A) The Hajj season
- B) Ramadan
- C) Muharram
- D) Winter months

38. Fasting is often described in hadith as a shield against:

- A) Financial loss
- B) Illness only
- C) Sin and the Hellfire
- D) Enemies in battle

39. What does the greeting 'Ramadan Mubarak' mean?

- A) Good morning
- B) Blessed Ramadan
- C) Congratulations on marriage
- D) Happy New Year

40. The last ten nights of Ramadan are especially marked by increased:

- A) Sleep
- B) Travel plans
- C) Worship and seeking Laylatul Qadr
- D) A pause in fasting

41. Reciting the Quran holds special virtue in Ramadan because:

- A) It carries no extra reward
- B) It is only mandatory in Ramadan
- C) It replaces the daily prayers
- D) The Quran was revealed in this blessed month

42. A fasting person's supplication (dua) is considered to be:

- A) Ineffective
- B) Optional and unimportant
- C) Discouraged
- D) Likely to be accepted

43. A key spiritual objective of fasting mentioned in the Quran is:

- A) Improving physical fitness only
- B) Attaining taqwa (piety and God-consciousness)
- C) Accumulating wealth
- D) Gaining social status

44. According to tradition, Angel Jibreel (Gabriel) would review the Quran with the Prophet ﷺ:

- A) Every year during Ramadan
- B) Never
- C) Only once in his lifetime
- D) Once every ten years

45. The month of Ramadan concludes with the celebration of:

- A) Mawlid
- B) Eid al-Adha
- C) Eid al-Fitr
- D) Ashura

Section 3: Laylatul Qadr (The Night of Power)

46. Laylatul Qadr translates to:

- A) Night of Travel
- B) Night of Power
- C) Night of Fear
- D) Night of Sleep

47. The Quran describes Laylatul Qadr as better than:

- A) A single year
- B) A single day
- C) A thousand months
- D) A single month

48. Laylatul Qadr is most likely to occur during:

- A) The first ten days of Ramadan
- B) The month after Ramadan
- C) The middle ten days of Ramadan
- D) The last ten odd nights of Ramadan

49. Which Surah of the Quran is named directly after this night?

- A) Surah Al-Ikhlās
- B) Surah Al-Qadr
- C) Surah Al-Asr
- D) Surah Al-Fajr

50. On Laylatul Qadr, angels and the Spirit are said to descend by:

- A) Human request
- B) They do not descend
- C) Random occurrence
- D) Allah's permission

51. Laylatul Qadr is closely associated with the night the Quran was:

- A) First revealed to the Prophet ﷺ
- B) First translated
- C) Forgotten by the people
- D) Fully completed

52. A commonly recommended dua for Laylatul Qadr asks Allah especially for:

- A) Fame
- B) Long life
- C) Pardon and forgiveness
- D) Wealth

53. Many scholars point to which specific night as a strong possibility for Laylatul Qadr?

- A) The 10th night
- B) The 1st night of Ramadan
- C) The 27th night (among the last ten odd nights)
- D) The 5th night

54. The night is called 'Qadr' partly because, according to scholars, on it:

- A) Nothing of significance happens
- B) The year's decree and matters are made known
- C) The obligation of fasting begins
- D) The obligation of fasting ends

55. On Laylatul Qadr, believers are encouraged to spend the night in worship rather than:

- A) Reciting the Quran
- B) Making dua
- C) Praying
- D) Idle entertainment

56. Worship performed on Laylatul Qadr is described as being better than worship performed over:

- A) A single week
- B) A period exceeding 83 years
- C) A single night
- D) A single month

57. During the odd nights of the last ten days, believers are especially encouraged to increase:

- A) I'tikaf and worship
- B) Sleep
- C) Travel
- D) Business activity

58. Who is encouraged to actively seek out Laylatul Qadr?

- A) Only the wealthy
- B) Every believer
- C) Only scholars
- D) Only men

59. The exact date of Laylatul Qadr is generally considered to be:

- A) Not definitively known, kept hidden in divine wisdom
- B) Irrelevant to worship
- C) Fixed and publicly announced every year
- D) Always the very first night of Ramadan

60. A sign traditionally mentioned regarding the morning after Laylatul Qadr is:

- A) An unusually red sunrise
- B) A solar eclipse
- C) Heavy rainfall
- D) A calm morning with a mild sun lacking intense rays

Section 4: Iftar, Suhoor & Ramadan Etiquette

61. It is recommended (Sunnah) to break the fast with:

- A) Nothing, delaying the meal
- B) A heavy, large meal immediately
- C) Coffee only
- D) Dates and water

62. Delaying suhoor until close to Fajr is:

- A) Recommended (Sunnah)
- B) Discouraged
- C) Forbidden
- D) Considered irrelevant

63. Hastening to break the fast promptly at sunset is:

- A) Forbidden
- B) Recommended (Sunnah)
- C) Only for travelers
- D) Disliked

64. A well-known supplication is recommended to be recited when:

- A) Starting the fast at dawn
- B) Performing Hajj only
- C) Breaking the fast at sunset
- D) Giving Zakat

65. Sharing iftar meals with others, especially the needy, is considered:

- A) Wasteful
- B) Forbidden
- C) Discouraged
- D) Highly rewarded, especially feeding a fasting person

66. According to a well-known hadith, a person who feeds someone breaking their fast:

- A) Is discouraged from doing so
- B) Can only do this for close family
- C) Receives no reward at all
- D) Receives a reward like the faster's, without reducing the faster's own reward

67. Overeating at iftar is generally viewed in Islamic teaching as:

- A) A religious requirement
- B) Irrelevant to worship
- C) Encouraged
- D) Discouraged, as moderation is preferred

68. Suhoor is considered important in Islamic teaching because:

- A) There is blessing (barakah) in eating it
- B) It has no real spiritual benefit
- C) It is optional and unimportant
- D) It replaces the need for iftar

69. During Ramadan, believers are especially encouraged to control:

- A) Their business schedule
- B) Their sleep schedule only
- C) Their tongue, temper, and behavior
- D) Their travel plans

70. If someone insults or provokes a fasting person, they are advised to:

- A) Ignore the etiquette of fasting
- B) Retaliate with anger
- C) Break their fast out of frustration
- D) Calmly say 'I am fasting' and avoid conflict

71. Congregational iftars held at mosques and community centers are:

- A) A common and encouraged Ramadan tradition
- B) Strictly forbidden
- C) Reserved only for scholars
- D) Discouraged in Islamic tradition

72. Following the Sunnah, it is recommended to break the fast first with:

- A) Tea only
- B) An odd number of dates and water
- C) Cold soda
- D) Fried snacks

73. Excessive extravagance and food waste during Ramadan is:

- A) Discouraged in Islamic teaching
- B) A religious requirement
- C) Irrelevant
- D) Encouraged as a sign of celebration

74. Tarawih prayers are typically performed:

- A) At noon (Zuhr time)
- B) During the iftar meal itself
- C) After the Isha prayer
- D) Before the Fajr prayer

75. Alongside fasting from food and drink, believers are also urged to fast their tongue from:

- A) Making dua
- B) Lying and backbiting
- C) Reciting Quran
- D) Praying

76. Suhoor primarily helps a fasting person by:

- A) Providing energy and easing the day's fast
- B) Replacing the obligation of Zakat
- C) Breaking the fast early
- D) Ending Ramadan sooner

77. If a person keeping a voluntary fast is invited to a meal, Islamic etiquette generally allows them to:

- A) Insult the host for offering food
- B) Accept graciously, and may continue fasting or break it politely
- C) Never accept any invitations
- D) Behave rudely regardless

78. The time just before the sunset Adhan is considered especially valuable for:

- A) Sleeping
- B) Supplication (dua), as a fasting person's dua is likely accepted
- C) Nothing in particular
- D) Avoiding all worship

79. A common community activity in many cultures during Ramadan evenings is:

- A) Working overtime
- B) Cutting off social ties
- C) Tarawih prayers and communal Quran gatherings
- D) Avoiding the mosque altogether

80. The fast should ideally be broken:

- A) At the following Fajr
- B) Promptly at the time of Maghrib (sunset)
- C) At midnight
- D) As late as possible after sunset

Section 5: Ramadan History, Quran & General Knowledge

81. Ramadan follows which type of calendar?

- A) Solar (Gregorian) calendar
- B) A fixed 365-day calendar
- C) Lunar (Islamic/Hijri) calendar
- D) Julian calendar

82. Because Ramadan follows a lunar calendar, it:

- A) Falls on the same Gregorian date every year
- B) Shifts earlier by roughly 10-11 days each year
- C) Never changes at all
- D) Occurs twice a year

83. The sighting of which celestial body traditionally marks the start of Ramadan?

- A) The full moon
- B) The new crescent moon (hilal)
- C) The sun
- D) A particular star

84. Ramadan lasts approximately:

- A) 20 days
- B) 40 days
- C) 29 or 30 days
- D) 7 days

85. The Islamic month that follows Ramadan is called:

- A) Shawwal
- B) Muharram
- C) Shaban
- D) Dhul Hijjah

86. The Islamic month that precedes Ramadan is called:

- A) Shaban
- B) Safar
- C) Rajab
- D) Shawwal

87. The Quran was revealed over a total period of approximately:

- A) One year
- B) 23 years
- C) 10 years
- D) 40 years

88. The very first verses revealed of the Quran were from which Surah?

- A) Al-Baqarah
- B) Al-Fatiha
- C) Yaseen
- D) Al-Alaq

89. Which cave is associated with the first revelation to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?

- A) Cave of Uhud
- B) Cave of Badr
- C) Cave of Thawr
- D) Cave of Hira

90. Fasting in Ramadan was made obligatory upon Muslims in which year after the Hijrah?

- A) 1st year
- B) 10th year
- C) 2nd year
- D) 5th year

91. Zakat al-Fitr is typically given in the form of:

- A) Food staples, or their equivalent value
- B) Money only, in every case
- C) Livestock only
- D) Gold only

92. Eid al-Fitr celebrates:

- A) The Hijrah migration
- B) The Hajj pilgrimage
- C) The completion of the Ramadan fast
- D) The start of the Ramadan fast

93. On the day of Eid al-Fitr, fasting is:

- A) Optional
- B) Recommended
- C) Obligatory
- D) Prohibited

94. The special congregational prayer performed on the morning of Eid is called:

- A) Salat al-Fajr
- B) Salat at-Tarawih
- C) Salat al-Janazah
- D) Salat al-Eid

95. A major early battle in Islamic history that took place during the month of Ramadan is:

- A) Battle of Uhud
- B) Battle of Hunayn
- C) Battle of Badr
- D) Battle of Khaybar

96. The peaceful conquest of Makkah (Fath Makkah) also occurred during which month?

- A) Ramadan
- B) Muharram
- C) Dhul Hijjah
- D) Shawwal

97. Which of the following is one of the Five Pillars of Islam directly tied to Ramadan?

- A) Sawm (Fasting)
- B) Hajj
- C) Salah
- D) Shahada

98. Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 183, is well known for:

- A) Establishing the obligation of fasting upon believers
- B) Describing the Hajj rituals
- C) Discussing marriage contracts
- D) Discussing inheritance law

99. According to many scholars, the word 'Ramadan' is linguistically related to:

- A) Rainfall
- B) Coolness
- C) Light
- D) Intense heat, symbolizing the burning away of sins

100. A widely encouraged personal goal for many Muslims during Ramadan is to:

- A) Watch more movies
- B) Travel abroad frequently
- C) Avoid the mosque
- D) Complete a full reading (khatm) of the Quran

Complete Answer Key

#	Answer	#	Answer	#	Answer	#	Answer
1	D	2	C	3	C	4	C
5	A	6	D	7	C	8	C
9	A	10	C	11	B	12	B
13	D	14	B	15	B	16	B
17	A	18	C	19	B	20	A
21	D	22	A	23	A	24	C
25	D	26	B	27	D	28	C
29	C	30	B	31	A	32	A
33	A	34	C	35	B	36	D
37	B	38	C	39	B	40	C
41	D	42	D	43	B	44	A
45	C	46	B	47	C	48	D
49	B	50	D	51	A	52	C
53	C	54	B	55	D	56	B
57	A	58	B	59	A	60	D
61	D	62	A	63	B	64	C
65	D	66	D	67	D	68	A
69	C	70	D	71	A	72	B
73	A	74	C	75	B	76	A
77	B	78	B	79	C	80	B
81	C	82	B	83	B	84	C
85	A	86	A	87	B	88	D
89	D	90	C	91	A	92	C
93	D	94	D	95	C	96	A
97	A	98	A	99	D	100	D

May Allah accept our fasting and worship this Ramadan. Ramadan Mubarak!