



رَبَّنَا إِنَّكَ رَوْوْفٌ رَّحِيمٌ

Our Lord! Thou art indeed Full of Kindness, Most Merciful.

التَّوْحِيدُ
الْحَسْبُ

Class 7 Qur'an Manual

Name:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The Holy Prophet (saw) said:

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

The best amongst you is the one who learns the
Qur'an and then teaches it to others.

Al-Amali of Shaykh Tusi, Vol 1 page 5

Class 7

For over a decade, students were allocated in Qur'an classes based on their ability in Qur'an, bearing in mind both the ability and age. Needless to say, parent support to their child was effective; however, there was no specific parental role laid in assisting their children in Qur'an. Ability allocation was started in the hope to be able to help students and cater for them according to their individual ability. This was efficient so long as we were small in number. As the workshop started growing rapidly, the system seemed not very efficient for the workshop. Some of the issues we faced were:

i) There were various different ability groups and due to the scarcity in the number of Qur'an teachers we were unable to cater for all the students.

The ability allocation meant a 10 year old and a 6 year old child were at the same ability. Placing them together in one class wasn't feasible due to the age gap, and necessitated a new ability group be formed. How was this possible with lack of teachers?

ii) Having 11 years of studies in the Workshop and only 8 ability groups in Qur'an, meant a child at some point during his/her time at the Workshop was supposed to stay in one Qur'an ability group for more than a year. Not only were the more able students bored of doing the same lessons again for more than a year/s, but the parents were also concerned with this and wanted their children be promoted with each passing year which wasn't possible for the reasons explained above.

iii) At the start of each academic year, the newly enrolled students needed to be tested so that they could be placed in a class with their ability. This meant a good few weeks were needed to do this and with the lack of staff this was proving difficult.

Hence, we have decided to move onto class based system from the year 2020. This means, there will be no separate Qur'an ability groups, and a child will be in the same Qur'an class as his/her normal Workshop class. We are aware of the fact that we shall be unable to eradicate all problems; however, having assessed the class based system we are of the opinion that the benefits of it will outweigh the benefits of ability wise allocation.

In taking on the class based system and making it work, we will have to work as a trio. SHSW at one, parents at the other, and students at the third end. So long as we

all play our roles, we should see it work. We must be aware that with class based system, we will be having same aged students together, but they might differ in ability. The workshop will do all it can in helping the students. Students will be expected to attend the workshop each week and co-operate with the teachers. Parents of students who are struggling or are below the expected level will be required to attend the Qur'an lesson to come and help their children as long as it may be necessary. Qur'an teachers will notify the SHSW management of which students need additional support. Their parents will then be notified by the SHSW Management of when they need to attend to provide extra support to their children. Besides, parent support outside the workshop will be essential, either through personally teaching their children at home or arranging external support from Qur'an extra classes.

The Qur'an syllabus has been amended immensely. The old syllabus had the theory section only and the hifdh booklets. The 2020 syllabus consists of 4 sections, 2 of which are compulsory to teach and the rest as additional resource to be used as and when necessary.

Section 1: Theory + Worksheets (COMPULSORY)

Section 2: Hifdh of Surahs (COMPULSORY)

Section 3: Tafseer / short stories from the Qur'an to make children more familiar with the content of the Holy Qur'an.

Section 4: Qur'anic Dictionary (a selection of simple words from the Holy Qur'an, which will add up as the students move up the class. This is aimed at assisting students understand the meaning of Qur'an when they read it)

Lesson plan guidance: 60 minutes lesson

10 mins – Recap of the previous lesson. Student involvement is essential.

20 mins – Main part of delivering lesson/Syllabus

15 mins – Worksheets/Activities for class and giving of homework

15 mins – Quran recitation / Memorisation

Teachers:

- Will have to plan in a way that works best for their class and cover all the aspects that need covering
- To please ensure children now recite the Qur'an and memorise their surahs in the proper manner.
- Are encouraged to give homework, however, please **DO NOT** over load the students with homework. This could be as simple as ONE sentence or a line to re-iterate the points covered in class. At times, there could be tailored homework to suit personal needs.
- To please remember to complete the lesson trackers together with individual child progress for each lesson delivered.

Parents:

- In order to progress, we urge parents to please support their children at home with their work, check the diaries for any note/homework and assist them whenever possible, for reliance on the Workshop alone is not sufficient. We at SHSW can only enhance our students learning.
- Please contact your child's teacher for a follow up on the progress or for any concerns you might have.

Students:

- Please cooperate with your teachers and pay attention in class to derive maximum benefit and ask as and when necessary. Also ensure all work is done on time to allow the rest of the lessons to flow smoothly.

TOPICS FOR QURAN

Main topics to be covered for each class during the year are highlighted, however a recap of the previous year will prove helpful.

CLASS P

THEORY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) General rules / manners of reciting the Holy Qur'an 2) Correct pronunciation of Audhubillahi Minash Shaitaanir Rajeem 3) Correct pronunciation of Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem 4) Arabic Alphabets / Phonetics (Sounds) 5) Explain how dots play an important part in Arabic. Students must be able to comprehend how the location of dots makes letters different.
HIFDH SURAHS	Refer to the table in the pages to follow
TAFSEER / SHORT STORIES FROM QUR'AN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The baby in the box 2) The baby speaks 3) Zamzam
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	3 words

CLASS 1

THEORY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Haraka /Short vowels <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Fatha b) Kasrah c) Dhammah 2) Sukoon
HIFDH SURAHS	Refer to the table in the pages to follow
TAFSEER / SHORT STORIES FROM QUR'AN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Azazeel 2) Prophet Adam (pbuh) 3) Prophet Nuh (pbuh) and the big ark
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	5 words

CLASS 2

THEORY	1) Long Vowels a) Long way b) Short way 2) Tashdeed
HIFDH SURAHS	Refer to the table in the pages to follow
TAFSEER / SHORT STORIES FROM QUR'AN	1) Prophet Ibrahim (as) 2) Prophet Salih (as) 3) Anger
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	Family in Qur'an

CLASS 3

THEORY	1) Tanween 2) Letters in various forms (Beginning, Middle, End)
HIFDH SURAHS	Refer to the table in the pages to follow
TAFSEER / SHORT STORIES FROM QUR'AN	1) Duties towards parents 2) Suratul Kawthar 3) Amul Feel – The year of the elephant (Suratul Feel)
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	Animals in Qur'an - 1

CLASS 4

THEORY	1) Silent Letters 2) Sujood in Qur'an 3) Ghunna – Stress and Stretch (Nun and Meem Shadda)
HIFDH SURAHS	Refer to the table in the pages to follow
TAFSEER / SHORT STORIES FROM QUR'AN	1) Prophet Musa (pbuh) and the Thu'baan 2) Suratul Lahab 3) The sons of Prophet Adam (pbuh)
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	Animals in Qur'an - 2

CLASS 5

THEORY	1) Arabic Numbers 2) Division in Qur'an 3) Rule of Laam Shaddah
HIFDH SURAHS	Refer to the table in the pages to follow
TAFSEER / SHORT STORIES FROM QUR'AN	1) Dua 2) Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) and the Hudhud
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	Human being in Qur'an - 1

CLASS 6

THEORY	1) Punctuation a) Signs/Letters of stopping and continuing b) Rules of stopping 2) Qalqalah
HIFDH SURAHS	Refer to the table in the pages to follow
TAFSEER / SHORT STORIES FROM QUR'AN	1) Prophet Nuh (pbuh) 2) Prophet Salih (pbuh)
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	Human being in Qur'an - 2

CLASS 7

THEORY	1) Rules of Tanween and Nun Sakin a) Idgham b) Idhar c) Iqlaab d) Ikhfaa 2) Nun Al-Qutni
HIFDH SURAHS	Refer to the table in the pages to follow
TAFSEER / SHORT STORIES FROM QUR'AN	1) Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) 2) Prophet Ayyub (pbuh)
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	Prophets in Qur'an

CLASS 8

THEORY	1) Madd 2) Rules of Hamzah 3) Sakta
HIFDH SURAHS	Hamd, Ikhlaas, Naas, Falaq, Kafiroon, Jumuah
TAFSEER / SHORT STORIES FROM QUR'AN	Jumuah
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	Surahs in Qur'an - 1

CLASS 9

THEORY	1) Alif Jazm 2) Tafkheem and Tarqeeq – Rules of Letter RAA
HIFDH SURAHS	Hamd, Ikhlaas, Naas, Falaq, Kafiroon, Fajr
TAFSEER / SHORT STORIES FROM QUR'AN	Fajr
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	Surahs in Qur'an - 2

CLASS 10

THEORY	Revision of topics covered in the years P to 9. Apply the rules when reading the Holy Qur'an
HIFDH SURAHS	Hamd, Ikhlaas, Naas, Falaq, Kafiroon, Yaseen (1 to 40)
TAFSEER / SHORT STORIES FROM QUR'AN	Yaseen
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	Surahs in Qur'an - 3

CLASS 11

THEORY	Revision of topics covered in the years P to 9. Apply the rules when reading the Holy Qur'an
HIFDH SURAHS	Hamd, Ikhlaas, Naas, Falaq, Kafiroon, Yaseen (41 to 83)
TAFSEER / SHORT STORIES FROM QUR'AN	Yaseen
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	Surahs in Qur'an - 4

Qur'an Surahs to be memorised this year

CLASS P	CLASS 1	CLASS 2	CLASS 3	CLASS 4	CLASS 5	CLASS 6	CLASS 7
Hamd	Hamd	Hamd	Hamd	Hamd	Hamd	Hamd	Hamd
Ikhlaas	Ikhlaas	Ikhlaas	Ikhlaas	Ikhlaas	Ikhlaas	Ikhlaas	Ikhlaas
Naas	Naas	Naas	Naas	Naas	Naas	Naas	Naas
Kawthar	Kawthar	Kawthar	Kawthar	Kawthar	Kawthar	Kawthar	Kawthar
	Falaq	Falaq	Falaq	Falaq	Falaq	Falaq	Falaq
	Kaafirun	Kaafirun	Kaafirun	Kaafirun	Kaafirun	Kaafirun	Kaafirun
		Nasr	Nasr	Nasr	Nasr	Nasr	Nasr
		Asr	Asr	Asr	Asr	Asr	Asr
			Lahab	Lahab	Lahab	Lahab	Lahab
			Maun	Maun	Maun	Maun	Maun
			Feel	Feel	Feel	Feel	Feel
				Qadr	Qadr	Qadr	Qadr
				Quraysh	Quraysh	Quraysh	Quraysh
					Qaria	Qaria	Qaria
					Aadiyat	Aadiyat	Aadiyat
						Takathur	Takathur
							Ayatul Kursi
							Humazah
							Inshirah

Qur'an Surahs to be memorised this year

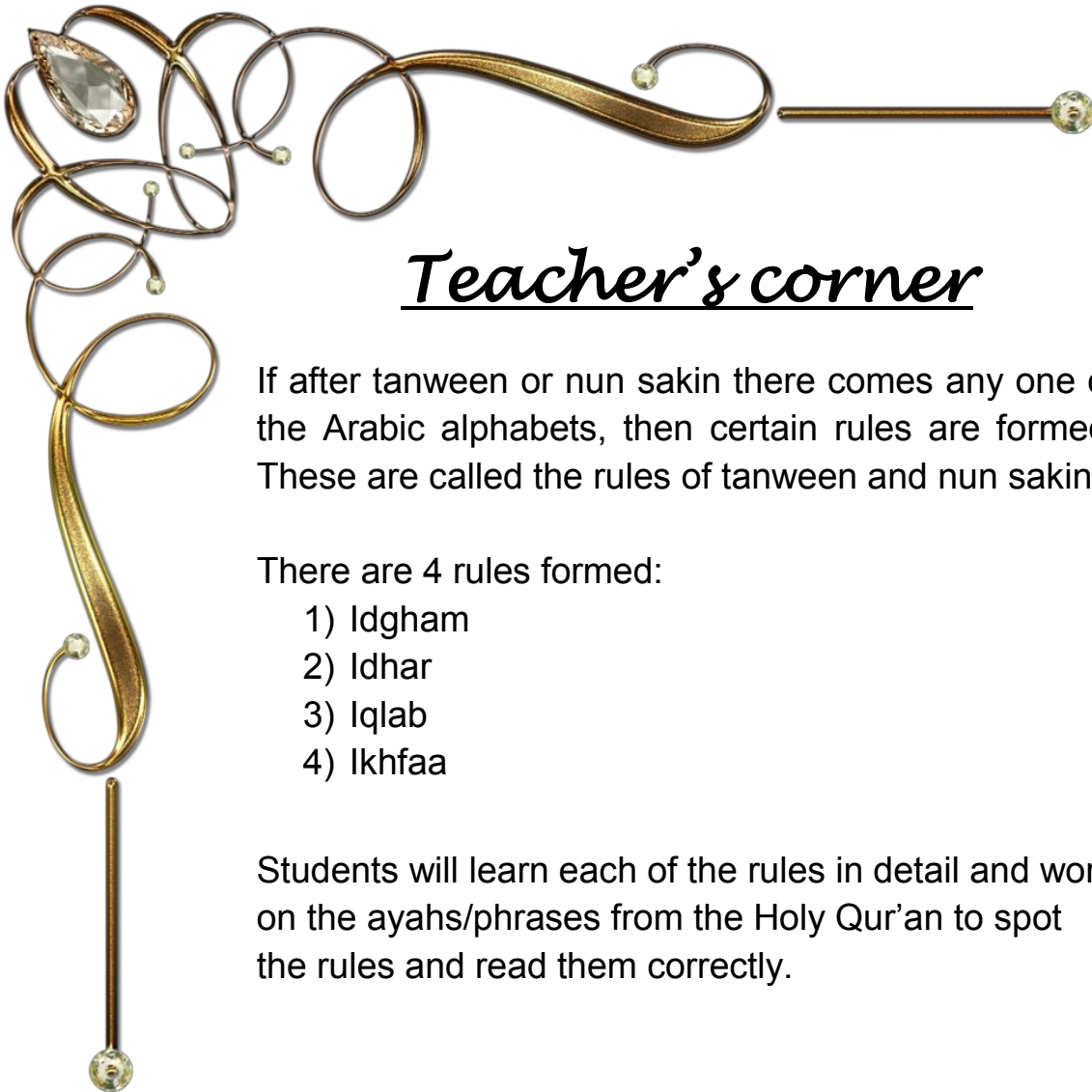
CLASS 8	CLASS 9
Hamd	Hamd
Ikhlāas	Ikhlāas
Naas	Naas
Falaq	Falaq
Kafiroon	Kafiroon
Jumuah	Fajr

CLASS 10	CLASS 11
Hamd	Hamd
Ikhlāas	Ikhlāas
Naas	Naas
Falaq	Falaq
Kafiroon	Kafiroon
Yaseen (Ayah 1- 40)	Yaseen (Ayah 41 – 83)





*Rules of
Nun Sakin*



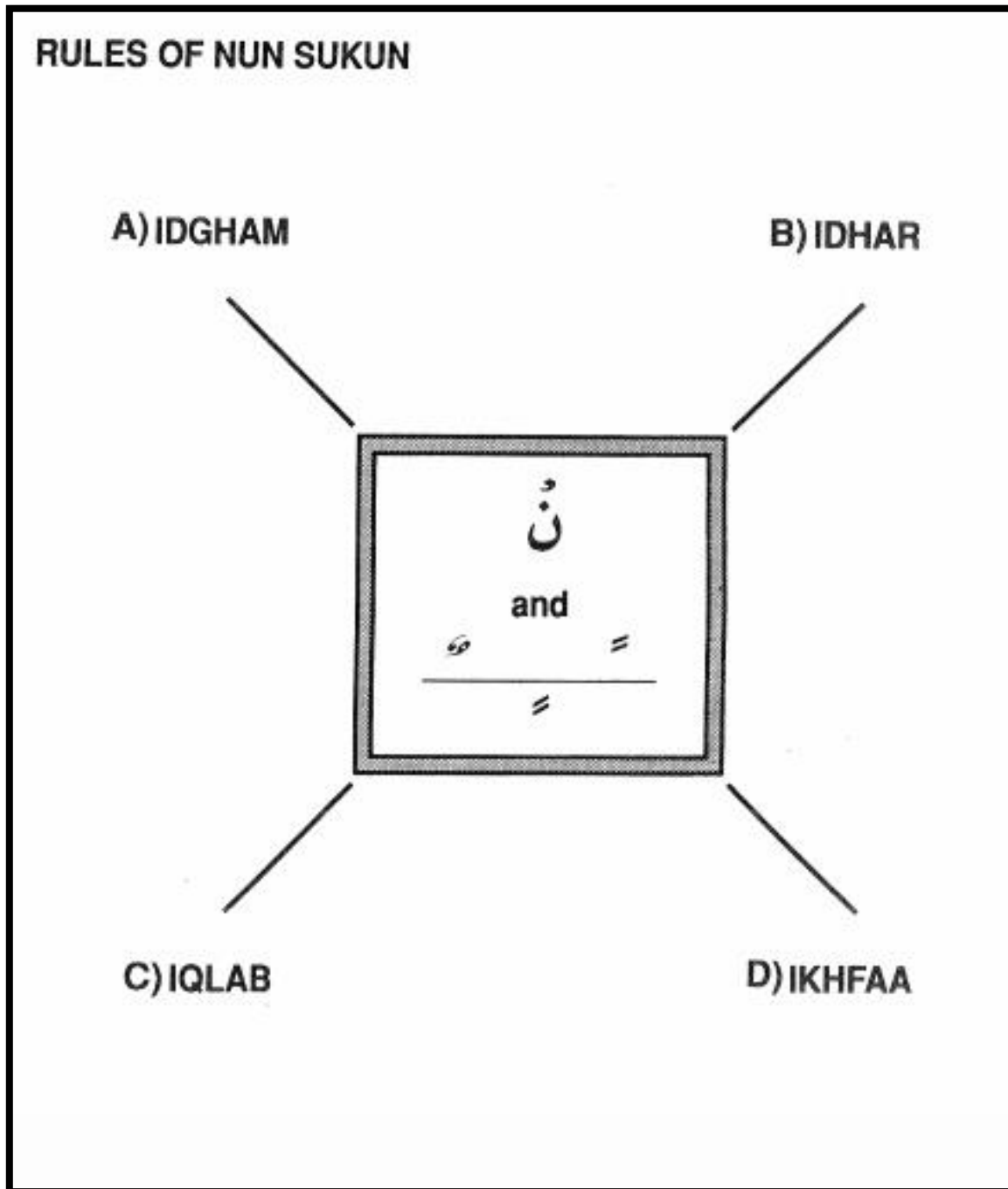
Teacher's corner

If after tanween or nun sakin there comes any one of the Arabic alphabets, then certain rules are formed. These are called the rules of tanween and nun sakin.

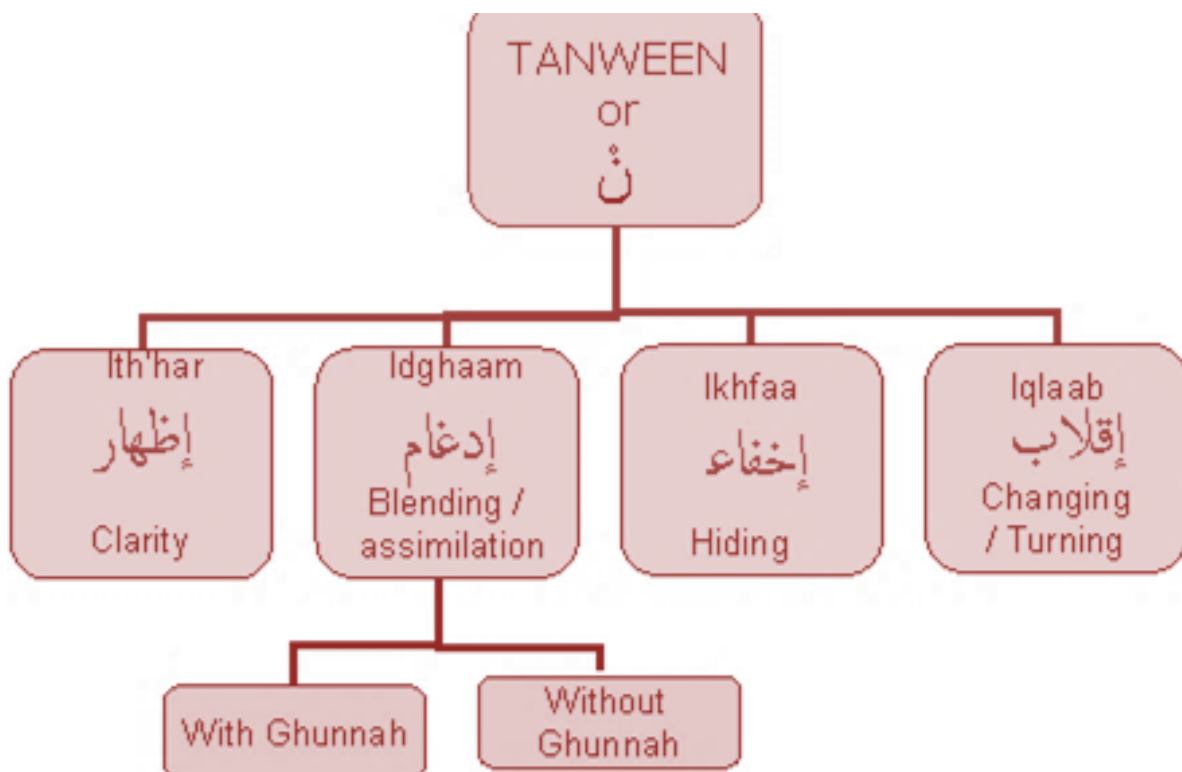
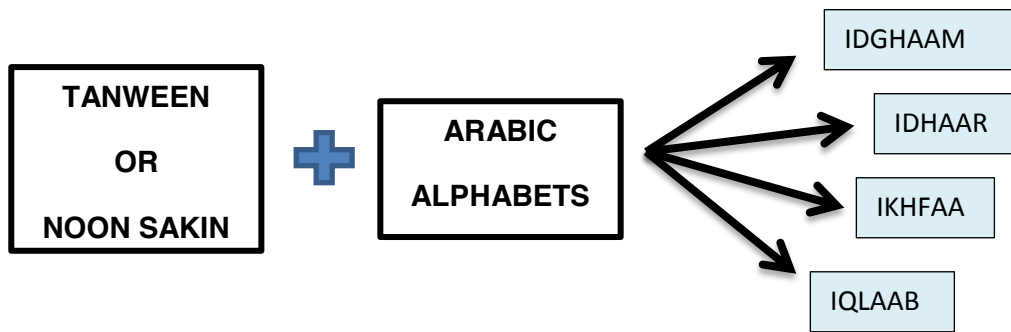
There are 4 rules formed:

- 1) Idgham
- 2) Idhar
- 3) Iqlab
- 4) Ikhfaa

Students will learn each of the rules in detail and work on the ayahs/phrases from the Holy Qur'an to spot the rules and read them correctly.



If after tanween or nun sakin there comes any one of the Arabic alphabets, then rules are formed.



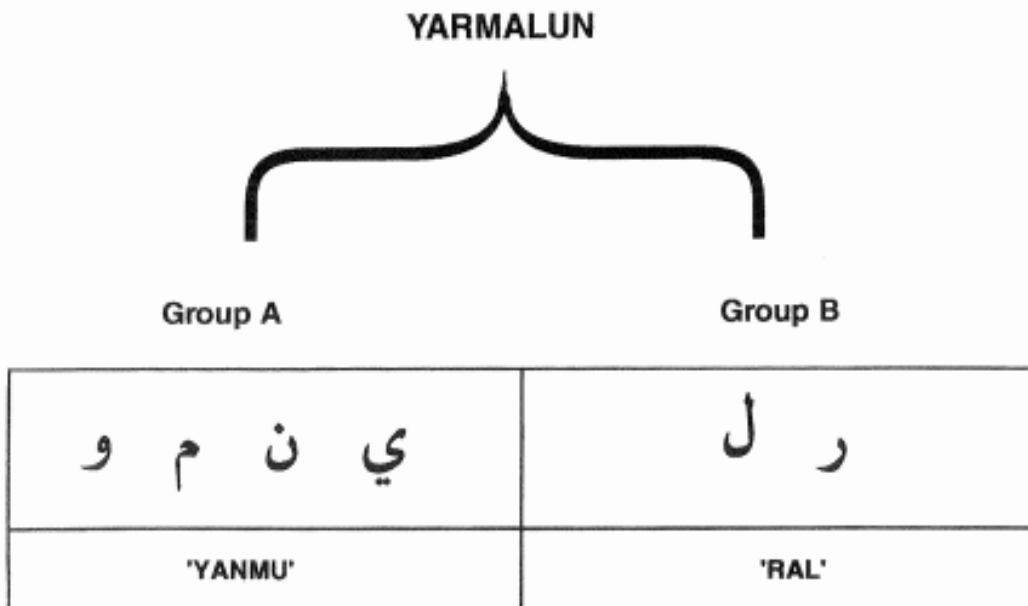
A) IDGHAM

Idgham means merging of one letter to another letter. There are six letters of Idgham.

ي ر م ل و ن

In short we will call them 'Yarmalun'

From these six letters of 'Yarmalun' we will divide them into two groups:



Rule of Idghaam:

IDGHAAM



ي ر م ل و ن

In short we will call them 'Yarmalun'



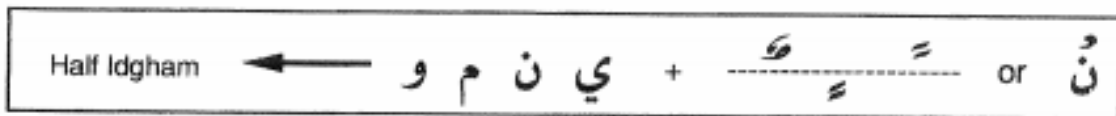
NUN SAKIN

or

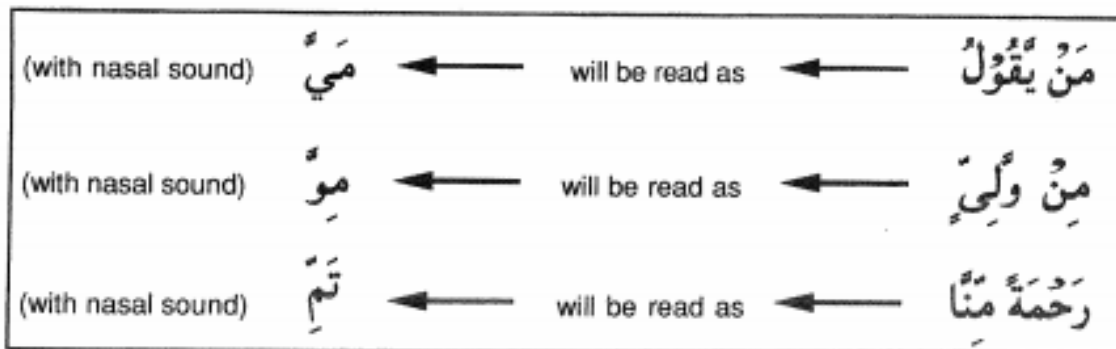
TANWEEN

GROUP A ('YANMU')

When reciting the Holy Quran if after نُنْ nun sakin or ----- Tanween there is a letter from Group A ("Yanmu") then you will pronounce the نُنْ nun sakin or ----- Tanween with a nasal sound. Let us call this **Half Idgham** (Idghame ma gunnah).



For example:

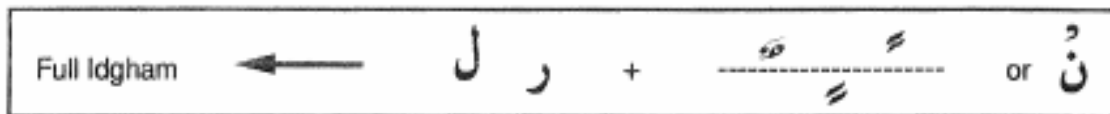


GROUP B ('RAL')

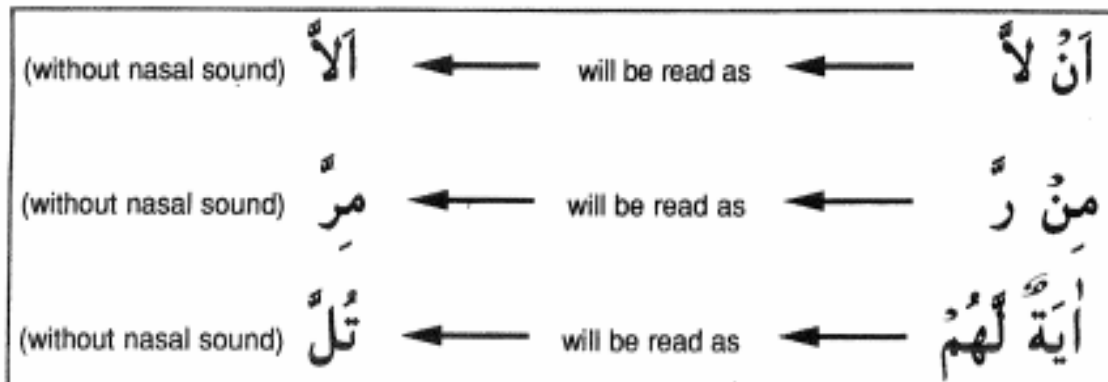
If after نُنْ or ----- Tanween there is a letter from Group B ('Ral') then the نُنْ

will be cancelled and there will be no nasal sound. We will call this **Full Idgham**

(Idghame Bila Gunnah).



For example:



Exercise

Circle the ن and Tanween letters.

عَلَى	مَنْ
هُوَ	قُلٌّ
أُمَّةٌ	مِرٌّ
لَهُ	إِذَا
مِنْ	إِنْ
بَيْنَ	بَابًا
شَرًّا	نَحْنُ
كَمًّا	وَالِ

Exercise

Circle the 'Yarmalun' letters.

ه	و
م	ث
ط	ن
س	ق
ر	د
ج	ض
ب	ل
ص	ف
ي	ش

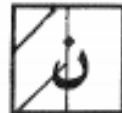
Exercise

The words below are either Full or Half Idgham. Link them to their correct box. Two examples have been given.

Full Idgham



Half Idgham



مَنْ يَّ



أَنْ لَّنْ



وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ



مِنْ مَّاءٍ



فَمَنْ لَّمْ



جَزَاءً وَّكَانَ



فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ

Exercise

Reading exercise.

Can you find the half and full idghaam? Underline/Circle them and label them accordingly.

مَن يَنْظُرُ مَن يَقُولُ مَن مِّثْلِهِ مَن نُطْفَةٍ
 كِتَابًا يَلْقَاهُ رَجُلٌ يَّسْعَى بِرَحْمَةٍ مِّنْهُ طَاعَةٌ مَّعْرُوفَةٌ
 مِّنْ بَعْدِ مِّنْ لَّدُنْهُ مِّنْ رَّبِّكَ مِّنْ بَيْنِ الصُّلْبِ
 حِلٌّ بِهَذَا بَعْضُكُمْ بِبَعْضٍ أَنْبَاءَهُمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ مِّنْ وَرَقِ الْجَنَّةِ حِطَّةٌ تَغْفِرُكُمْ
 هُدًى وَذِكْرًا مِّنْ وَرَقِ الْجَنَّةِ حِطَّةٌ تَغْفِرُكُمْ



Exercise

Here are some words of Full Idgham. Try to find what makes them Full Idgham. You may discuss this with your teacher.

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا
نَذِيرًا لِلْبَشَرِ	أَنْ لَنْ
مِنْ رَبِّكَ	كُلَّ لَمَّا
لِمُسْتَقَرِّلِهَا	مِنْ رَسُولٍ
جَمِيعٌ لَدَيْنَا	بِضْرٍ لَأَ

Exercise

Here are some words of Half Idgham. Try to find what makes them Half Idgham. You may discuss this with your teacher.

ظِلِّلِ وَعُونِ	أَنْ يَقُولُ
فَاكِهَةٌ وَالنَّخْلُ	شَيْئًا وَلَا
مِنْ مَارِجٍ	مِنْ مَثَلِهِ
لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ	وَإِنْ نَشَأْ
إِمَامٍ مُّبِينٍ	أَجْرًا وَهُمْ

Exercise

Put the code 'HI' on Half Idgham letters and the code 'FI' on Full Idgham. An example has been done for you.

عَمَّ ٣٠٠ ٨٢٤ المطففين ٨٣

وَيْلٌ لِّيَوْمِئِذٍ لِلْمُكَذِّبِينَ ۝ الَّذِينَ يُكَذِّبُونَ بِيَوْمِ
 الدِّينِ ۝ وَمَا يُكَذِّبُ بِهِ إِلَّا كُلُّ مُعْتَدٍ أَثِيمٍ ۝ إِذَا تُتْلَىٰ
 عَلَيْهِ آيَاتُنَا قَالَ أَسَاطِيرُ الْأَوَّلِينَ ۝ كَلَّا بَلْ سَوَّارِنَ
 عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِمْ مَّا كَانُوا يَكْسِبُونَ ۝ كَلَّا إِنَّهُمْ عَنْ رَبِّهِمْ
 يَوْمِئِذٍ لَمَّحْجُوبُونَ ۝ ثُمَّ إِنَّهُمْ لَصَالُوا الْجَحِيمِ ۝ ثُمَّ
 يُقَالُ هَذَا الَّذِي كُنْتُمْ بِهِ تُكَذِّبُونَ ۝ كَلَّا إِنَّ كِتَابَ
 الْأَبْرَارِ لَفِي عِلِّيِّينَ ۝ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا عِلِّيُّونَ ۝ كِتَابٌ
 مَّرْقُومٌ ۝ يُشْهَدُهُ الْمُقَرَّبُونَ ۝ إِنَّ الْأَبْرَارَ لَفِي نَعِيمٍ ۝
 عَلَىٰ الْأَرَائِكِ يَنْظُرُونَ ۝ تَعْرِفُ فِي وُجُوهِهِمْ نَضْرَةَ
 النَّعِيمِ ۝ يُسْقُونَ مِنْ رَءِيقٍ مَخْتُومٍ ۝ خِتْمُهُ مِسْكٌَ فِي
 ذَاكَ فَلْيَتَنَافَسِ الْمُتَنَافِسُونَ ۝ وَهَزَّاجَةٌ مِنْ تَسْنِيمٍ ۝
 عَيْنًا يَشْرَبُ بِهَا الْمُقَرَّبُونَ ۝ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ أَجْرَمُوا كَانُوا مِنَ
 الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا يَضْحَكُونَ ۝ وَإِذَا مَرُّوا بِهِمْ يَتَغَامَزُونَ ۝

منزل

Exercise

The words below are either full idghaam or half idghaam. Read the word and decide which one it is and shade the box accordingly

Full idghaam

 ن

Half idghaam

 ن

 ن

 غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ

 ن

 مَنْ يَشَاءُ

 ن

 فَرِيقٌ مِّنْهُمْ

 ن

 فَمِنْ نَفْسِكَ

 ن

 ضَرًّا وَلَا رَشَدًا

 ن

 وَيُلِّكُ

Exercise

Here are some words of full idghaam. Highlight where you think the full idghaam is.

فَإِنْ لَمْ

عَفْوَرًا رَّحِيمًا

فَبَعْدَ الْقَوْمِ

مِنْ رَبِّكَ

جَمِيعِ دِينِنَا

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

بِضْرًا

كُلُّ مَا

أَنْ لَنْ

لَمْسْتَقَرِّ هَا

مِنْ رَبِّكَ

نَذِيرًا لِلْبَشَرِ

لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ

مِنْ رَسُولٍ

رَّحْمَةً لِلَّذِينَ

فَإِنْ رَّجَعَكَ

Exercise

Here are some words of half idghaam. Highlight where you think the half idghaam is.

رَأْسُؤَلَا مِّنْهُمُ

أَنْ يَّمَلَّ

جَنَّةٌ مِّنْ نَّحِيلٍ

أَلَيْمٌ وَمَاهُمُ

وَلَتَكُنْ مِّنْكُمْ

قَائِمَةٌ يَتْلُونَ

وَهُدًى وَمَوْعِظَةٌ

وَمَنْ يَغْفِرُ

عَذَابٌ مُّهِينٌ

أَحَدٌ مِّثْلَ

أَنْ نَّعُودَ

مِنْ مَّارِجٍ

لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ

مِنْ مِّثْلِهِ

أَجْرًا وَهُمْ

وَإِنْ نَّشَأْ

B) IDHAR (To Show)

This is when you show off the sound of ن, i.e. the sound of ن is pronounced clearly (without nasal sound). This is only when after ن nun sakin or Tanween letter there is the six letters of Hurufe-al-Halaqiyya. These six letters are:

أ ه ح خ ع غ

Full sound of ن ← أ ه ح خ ع غ + ن or ن

Note: All these six letters have the sound from the throat and are sometimes referred as Huruf-al-Halaqiyya (throat letters).

Examples:

عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ
Adhaabun-Aleemun

مِنْ عَيْنٍ
Min-'aynin

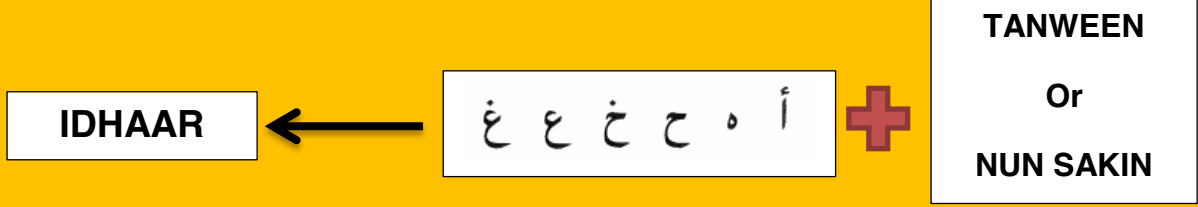
يَنْهَى
Yanhaa

مِنْ غَلٍّ
Min-Ghillin

مِنْ خَرْدَلٍ
Min-Khardalin

غَنِيٌّ حَمِيدٌ
Ghaniyyun-Hameedun

Rule of Idhaar:



Example:

أَنْعَمْتَ فَسَيُنْغِضُونَ لِيْمَنَ خَشِيَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ
 مَنْ هَاجَرَ مِنْ غَيْرِكُمْ مَنْ حَرَّمَ مَنْ أَمَنَ
 وَالْبُنْحِقَةُ يَنْعُونَ أَجْرُ غَيْرِ جُرْفِ هَارٍ

Exercise

Circle the Hurufe-al-Halaqiyya letters. Two examples have been given.

ع	ع
ب	ت
ق	ج
ص	س
ط	و
د	ن
ك	ح
ا	م
ض	ف
غ	ك
ع	ق

Exercise

Underline the Hurufe-al-Halaqiyya which follow ن or tanween in the following words. Two examples have been given.

قَوْمٍ هَادٍ	إِذَا أَبَدًا
عَزِيزٌ غَفُورٌ	مَنْ عَمِلَ
قَرْضًا حَسَنًا	مِنْ خَزِيٍّ
عَذَابٍ أَلِيمٍ	خَلَقَ عَلَيْنَا
دَفَرَفٍ خُضْرٍ	يَوْمٍ هُوَ
عُرْبًا أْتْرَابًا	وَحُورٍ عَيْنٍ

Exercise

Underline the Idhaar in the following:

يَوْمِيذِ عَلِيَّهَا عَبْدًا إِذَا سَلَّمَ هِيَ

يَوْمِيذِ خَشِيعَةً طَعَامٌ إِلَّا كَذِبَةٍ خَاطِئَةٍ

مِنْ أَهْلِ عَنْهُمْ لِمَنْ خَشِيَ

يَنْهَى أَنْعَمْتَ مِنْ أَيِّ

Exercise

Look for Idhaar and underline them, in the following verses of the Holy Quran. Read the verses.

اللَّهُ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمْ الْأَنْعَامَ لِتَرْكَبُوا مِنْهَا وَمِنْهَا تَأْكُلُونَ

Sura Mu'min – Ayah 79

وَمَا تَأْتِيهِمْ مِنْ آيَةٍ مِنْ آيَاتِ رَبِّهِمْ إِلَّا كَانُوا عَنْهَا مُعْرِضِينَ

Sura Yasin – Ayah 46

أَءِذَا مِتْنَا وَكُنَّا تُرَابًا وَعِظْمًا أَعِنَّا لَمَدِينُونَ

Sura Saaffaat – Ayah 53

وَلَا تَدْعُ مَعَ اللَّهِ إِلَهًا آخَرَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ كُلُّ شَيْءٍ هَالِكٌ إِلَّا وَجْهَهُ

Sura Qasas – Ayah 88

Exercise

Throat letters

underline the Huruf-al- Halaqiyya which follow ؤ or tanween in the following words.
An example has been done for you

وَأِنْ خِفْتُمْ

عَذَابِ الْيَمِّ

عَزِيزٌ غَفُورٌ

مَنْ عَمِلَ

يُنْحِتُونَ

مِنْ أَجْلِ

عَلَيْمًا خَبِيرًا

مِنْ غِلِّ

كِتَابٍ أَنْزَلْنَاهُ

رَغَدًا أَيْحِثُّ

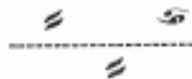

سَلَامٌ عَلَيْكُمْ

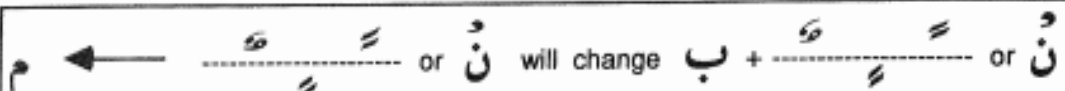
قَوْمٍ هَادٍ

مِنْ عِبَادِهِ

وَهُنَّا عَلَى

C) IQLAB

If after نُنْ nun sakin or  Tanween, there is the letter ب then the نُنْ nun sakin or  Tanween will be changed into the letter م and recited with a nasal sound.



For example:

<p>نَفْسٌ بِمَا</p> <p>Nafsumm-Bimaa</p>	<p>←</p>	<p>نَفْسٌ بِمَا</p> <p>Nafsun-Bimaa</p>
<p>مِنْ بَعْدٍ</p> <p>Mimm-B'adi</p>	<p>←</p>	<p>مِنْ بَعْدٍ</p> <p>Min-B'adi</p>
<p>أَنْبِيَا</p> <p>Amim-Biya</p>	<p>←</p>	<p>أَنْبِيَا</p> <p>Anbiya</p>
<p>أَذِيبَعَثَ</p> <p>Idhimm-ba'atha</p>	<p>←</p>	<p>أَذِيبَعَثَ</p> <p>Idhin-ba'atha</p>

Rule of Iqlaab:

IQLAAB



ب



TANWEEN

Or

NUN SAKIN

Example:

مِنْ بَعْدِ بِالْجَنْبِ مِنْ بَيْنِ أَنْبَتْنَا
 أَنْبِيَاءَ مَنْ بَخِلَ لِيُذَبِّدَكَ ذَنْبٌ

Exercise

Reading exercise.

3	2	1
مُحِيطٌ بِالْكَافِرِينَ	الْيَمُّ بِمَا	صُمُّ بَكُمْ

6	5	4
كَافِرٍ بِهِ	أَنْبَاهُهُمْ	أَنْبِئُونِي

9	8	7
طَيْرًا بِإِذْنِي	أَيْمَانُ بَعْدَ	مِنْ بَعْدِ

3	2	1
مِنْ بَعْدِ	الْيَمُّ بِمَا	أَنْبَاهُهُمْ

6	5	4
كَافِرٍ بِهِ	إَيْمَانُ بَعْدَ	أَنْبِئُونِي

9	8	7
طَيْرًا بِإِذْنِي	مَنْ بَلَغَ	مُحِيطٌ بِالْكَافِرِينَ

Exercise

Cancel the ن and put the ة of Iqlab where possible. Two examples have been given.

وَيُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ	وَمَنْ بَلَغَ
أَنْبِيَا	جَنْبِ
أَذْنِبَعَثَ	مَنْ بَيْنَنَا
مَنْ بَيْنَ	سُنْبُلَةٍ
مَنْ بَعَثْنَا	مَنْ بَعْدَهُ
يُنْبِتُ	تُنْبِتُ

Exercise

Write the English words to their Arabic equivalent.

For example:

Alim - Bidhaati ←

عَلِيمٌ بِذَاتِ

←

أَوْدِيَّةٌ بِقَدْرِهَا

←

شَهِيداً بَيْنِي

←

أَخِذْ بِنَا

←

أَيْتِ بَيْنْتِ

←

وَبَرّاً بِوَالِدَيْهِ

←

سَمِيعٌ بِصَيْرٍ

Exercise

Cancel the ن and put ة of Iqlaab where possible. An example has been given.

نَفْسٌ جَمَا

مِنْ بَعْدِهِ

أَنْبِيَا

إِذْ نُبِعَتْ

تُنْبِئُ

سُنْبَلَةٌ

مِنْ بَيْنِنَا

مَنْ بَعَثْنَا

جَنْبٍ

وَيَوْمٍ مِنْ بِاللَّهِ

وَمَنْ بَلَغَ

سَمِيعٌ بَصِيرٌ

شَهِيدًا بَيْنِي

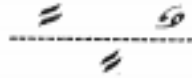
عَلَيْهِمْ بَدَاتِ

D) IKHFAA

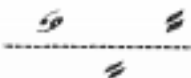
Letters of Ikhfaa

ت ت ذ ذ س ش ض ص
ط ظ ق ك ف ج ز

Note: For easy remembrance you may pair the letters of Ikhfaa.

If after نُنْ nun sakin or  Tanween sign there is any letter of Ikhfaa then the نُنْ nun sakin will be pronounced with a very light nasal sound.

The نُنْ nun sakin is there but will not be pronounced heavily or fully, it is pronounced as if it is hidden.

Hidden sound of نُنْ ← 15 Ikhfaa Letters +  or نُنْ

For example:

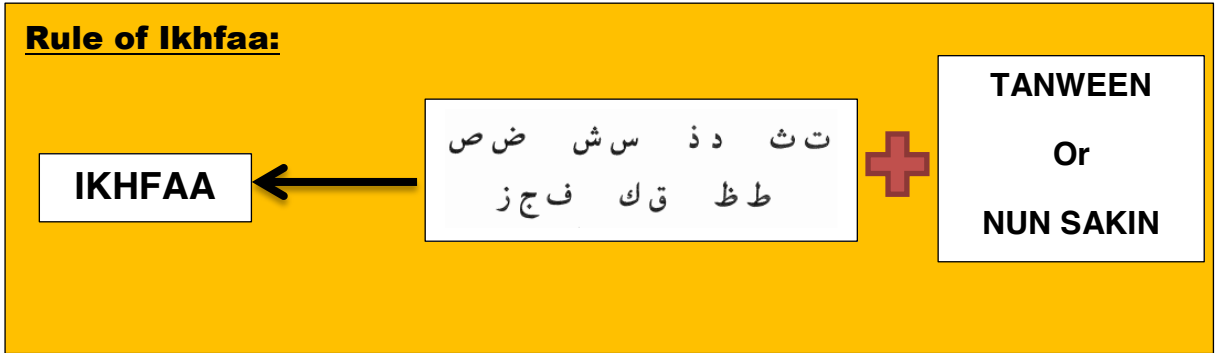
كُنْتُمْ

Kun-tum
(Not Kun-tum)

مِنْ ثَمَرَةٍ

Miñ-thamaratin
(Not Min-thamaratin)

Rule of Ikhfaa:

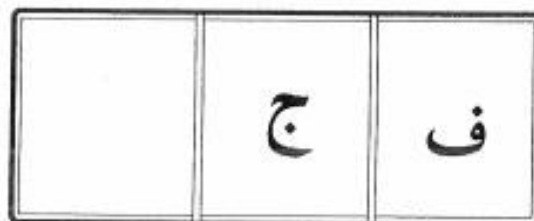
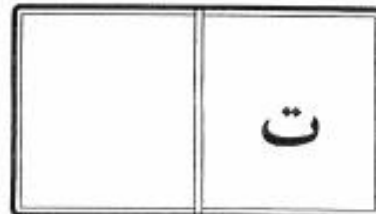
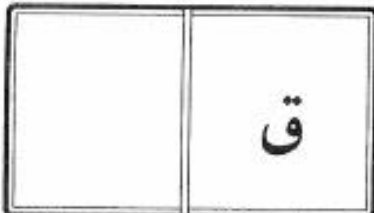
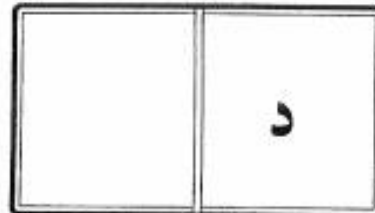
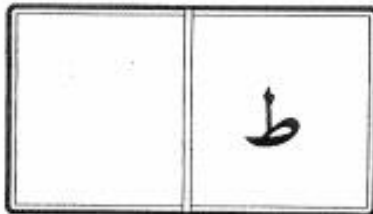
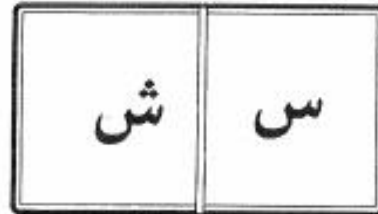
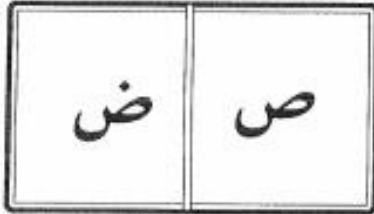


Example:

أَنْذَرْنَاكُمْ فَمَنْ شَاءَ
 يَوْمَئِذٍ شَأْنٌ وَكَأَسَا دِهَاقًا
 مَنْ طَغَىٰ يَنْظُرُ
 كُتِبَ قِيَمَةٌ عَذَابًا قَرِيبًا

Exercise

Write the second letter in the pair of Ikhfaa letters. Two examples have been given.



Exercise

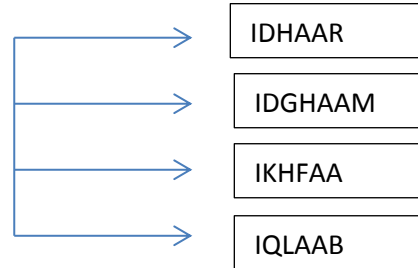
Underline the Ikhfaa letters. Two examples have been given.

أَنْفُسِهِمْ	أَنْصُرْنَا
شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٍ	يَنْسُلُونَ
كُنْتُمْ	أَنْطَقَ
أَنْتُمْ	عِنْدَ
مَنْجَا	عَنْ ضَيْفٍ
تَنْزِيلَ	يَنْشَأَ

Exercise

In the verses below, find the following:

- Rules of tanween and nun sakin



- Explain what each letter of stopping denotes (Like Jeem, meem, swaad....)
- What would the haraka be in the last letter of the word when you come to a stop (eg Fatha – would change to sukoon)
- Read the verse –
 - ❖ Differentiating between the letters ء and ع.
 - ❖ Differentiating between the letters 0 and ح

مُتَّكِيَيْنَ عَلَى سُرِّيٍّ مَّصْفُوفَةٍ ۝

وَأَقْبَلَ بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ ۝

أَمْ عِنْدَهُمْ خَزَائِنُ رَبِّكَ ۚ

لَا تُغْنِي شَفَاعَتُهُمْ شَيْئاً إِلَّا مَنْ بَعْدَ ۚ

وَلَقَدْ اسْتَهْزَيْتَ بِرُسُلِ ۚ

تَجْرِمِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ ط

يَفْرَحُونَ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمِنَ الْأَحْزَابِ ۚ

مِنْهُمْ مَنْ كَلَّمَ اللَّهُ وَرَفَعَ بَعْضُهُمْ دَرَجَاتٍ ط

فَقَدْ خَسِرَ خُسْرَانًا مُبِينًا ۝

لَهُمْ أَجْرُهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ هـ

فَمَنْ افْتَرَى عَلَى اللَّهِ الْكَذِبَ مِنْ بَعْدِ ذَلِكَ * ۝

تِلْكَ آيَاتُ الْكِتَابِ الْمُبِينِ ۝

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ ۝

الَّذِينَ يُنْفِقُونَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ ثُمَّ لَا يُتَّبِعُونَ

مَا أَنْفَقُوا مَنًّا وَلَا أَذًى ۝

لَا يَشْتَرُونَ بِآيَاتِ اللَّهِ ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا ۝

أُولَئِكَ لَهُمْ أَجْرُهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ ۝

أُولَئِكَ يَرْجُونَ رَحْمَتَ اللَّهِ ۝ وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ ۝

يُؤْتِي الْحِكْمَةَ مَنْ يَشَاءُ ۝

وَمَنْ يُؤْتَ الْحِكْمَةَ فَقَدْ أُوتِيَ خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا ۝

فَمَنْ حَاجَّكَ فِيهِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جَاءَكَ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ فَقُلْ
تَعَالَوْا

إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ الشَّيْطَانُ أَنْ يُوقِعَ بَيْنَكُمُ الْعَدَاوَةَ وَالْ
بَغْضَاءَ فِي الْخَمْرِ وَالْمَيْسِرِ

إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ تَنْهَى عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ ط

لَنْ يَسْتَنْكِفَ الْمَسِيحُ أَنْ يَكُونَ عَبْدًا لِلَّهِ وَلَا
الْمَلَائِكَةُ الْمُقَرَّبُونَ ط

إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ إِخْوَةٌ فَأَصْلِحُوا بَيْنَ أَخَوِيكُمْ
وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ ۝

يُوسُفُ أَيُّهَا الصِّدِّيقُ أَفْتِنَا فِي سَبْعِ بَقَرَاتٍ سِمَانٍ يَأْكُلُهُنَّ سَبْعُ عِجَافٍ
وَسَبْعِ سُنبُلَاتٍ خُضْرٍ وَأُخَرَ يَابِسَاتٍ لَعَلِّي أَرْجِعُ إِلَى النَّاسِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٤٦﴾

Exercise

Find rules that you have learnt so far in Chapter number 65 – Sura Talaq.

- Rule of LAAM
- Stress and stretch – Nun and Meem Shadda
- Rules of Tanween and Nun Sakin
 - 1) Idgham
 - 2) Idhaar
 - 3) Iqlaab
 - 4) Ikhfaa

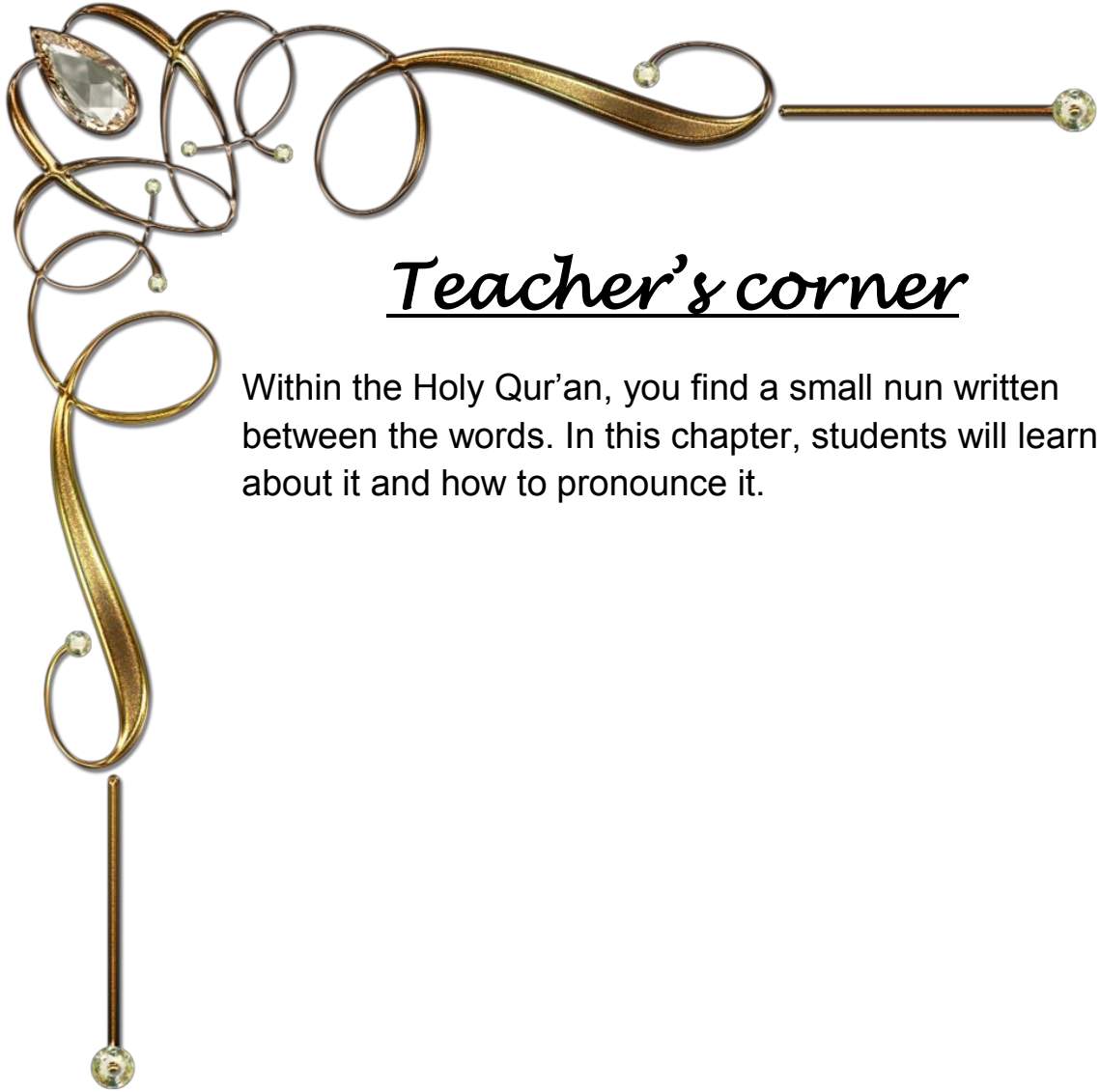
Ayat Number	Words (which have the rule)	Which rule is that? Give an elaboration/explain

Ayat Number	Words (which have the rule)	Which rule is that? Give an elaboration/explain

Ayat Number	Words (which have the rule)	Which rule is that? Give an elaboration/explain



Nun al Qutni



Teacher's corner

Within the Holy Qur'an, you find a small nun written between the words. In this chapter, students will learn about it and how to pronounce it.

NUN KUTNI (SMALL ن)

If the sentence ends with a tanween letter followed by an empty Alif (Hamza alwasl) then a Nun Kutni appears.

Note the following example:



Note: The Nun Kutni always appears with a Kasra sign.

If you **do not stop** at **ضًا** you will read as:

عَرَضَ الَّذِينَ
Arada niladhina

Note: The tanween and empty Alif is changed to Nun Kutni. The **ض** will be read as a short vowel.

When you **stop**, the sentence will start with a Fatha sign on the empty Alif. The Nun Kutni will not be used:

عَرَضًا الَّذِينَ
Aradaa, Aladhina

Note: There are some more rules but we will not discuss them in this book.

NUN QUTNI - a small ن

Sometimes a small 'nun' written under an 'alif' is found between two words.

This is to link the two words and the 'nun' is pronounced whilst the 'alif' following it is silent. The small 'nun' is called 'Nun Qutni'.



Exercise

Read each Arabic sentence, then write down how it would be read when: a) Stopping b) Not Stopping. An example has been given.

a) _____ Allima, Alladhina _____

اَلِيْمًا ۙ اَلَّذِيْنَ

b) _____ Alliman-nilladhina _____

a) _____

عَلَيْمٍ ۙ اَلَّذِيْ

b) _____

a) _____

قَدِ يَّرُّ ۙ اَلَّذِيْ

b) _____

a) _____

جَمِيْعًا ۙ اَلَّذِيْنَ

b) _____

a) _____

مُرْتَابٌ ۙ اَلَّذِيْنَ

b) _____

a) _____

لِقَدِيْرٌ ۙ اَلَّذِيْنَ

b) _____

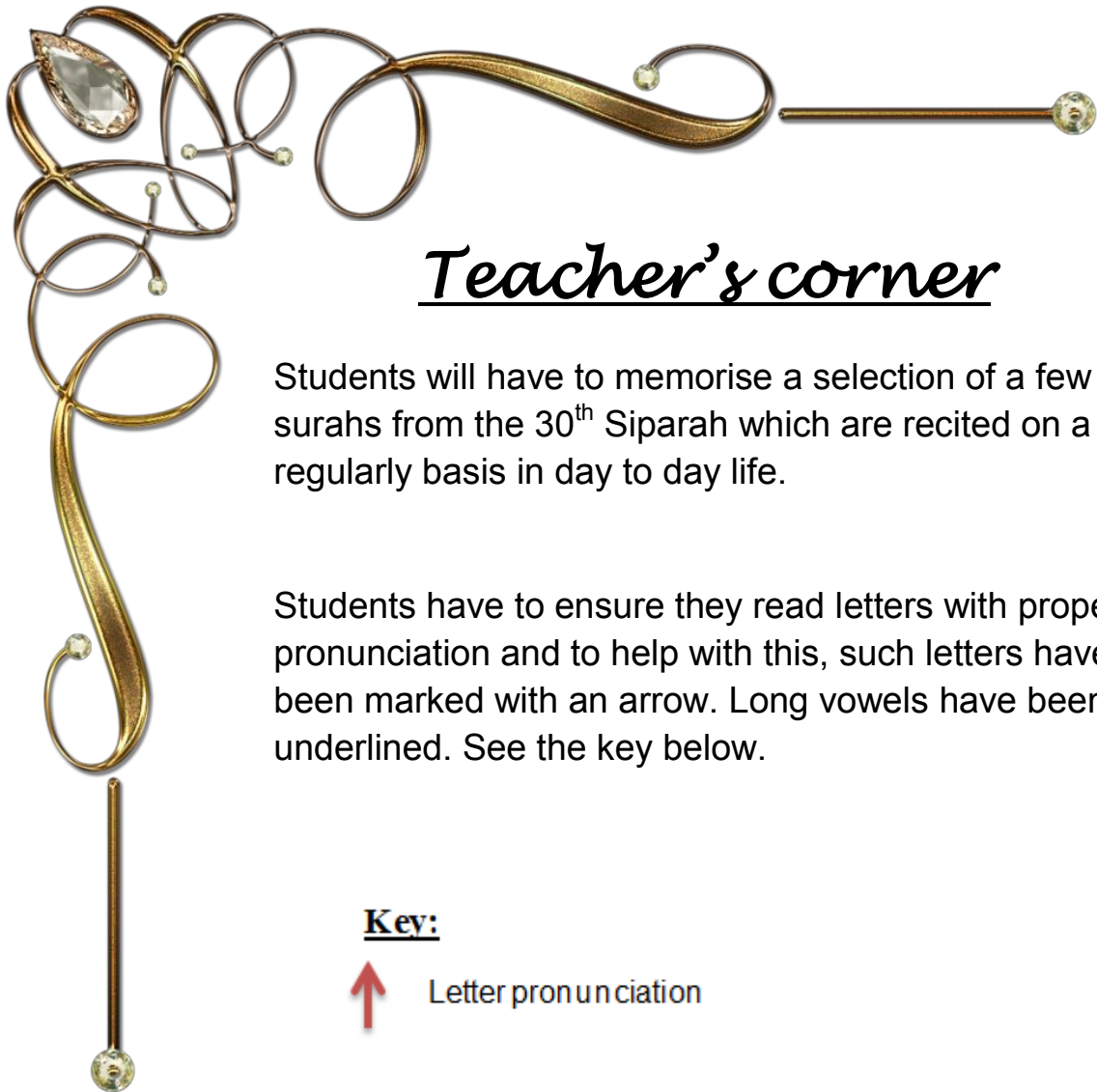
Exercise

Using the Holy Qur'an, write 3 ayats with their reference which have NUN AL KUTNI.

<u>Arabic Text of the ayah</u>	<u>Ayat Reference</u>



Surahs for Sifah



Teacher's corner

Students will have to memorise a selection of a few surahs from the 30th Siparah which are recited on a regularly basis in day to day life.

Students have to ensure they read letters with proper pronunciation and to help with this, such letters have been marked with an arrow. Long vowels have been underlined. See the key below.

Key:



Letter pronunciation



Long vowel

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ - Suratul Fatihah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ { ١ }

Light-rule
U in Allah

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ٢

Light-rule
U in Allah

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ٣

مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ٤

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ٥

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ٦

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

Rule of stop Idhaar

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٧﴾

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ - Suratul Ikhlāas

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule
ل in Allah

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

Idhaar

Qalqalah

Heavy -rule
ل in Allah

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

Qalqalah

Heavy -rule
ل in Allah

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

Qalqalah

Rule of stop

Qalqalah

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

Qalqalah

Idhaar

Idghaam

Suratun Naas - سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light-rule
ل in Allah

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

Ghunna

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ

Ghunna

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ

Ghunna

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ

Ghunna

Rule of stop

Ikhfaa

الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ

Ghunna

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ

Ghunna

Ghunna

سُورَةُ الْكَوْثَرِ - Suratul Kawthar

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light-rule
ū in Allah

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ

Ghunna

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ

Idhaar

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ

Qalqalah

Ghunna

سُورَةُ الْفَلَق - Suratul Falaq

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule
U in Allah

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ

Qalqalah

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ

Qalqalah

Ikhfaa

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ

Qalqalah

Idhaar

Ikhfaa

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ

Qalqalah

Ghunna

Ikhfaa

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ

Qalqalah

Idhaar

Ikhfaa

سُورَةُ الْكَافِرُونَ - Suratul Kafiroom

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light-rule
U in Allah

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ

لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

Qalqalah

Ikhfaa

وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ

Idghaam

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

Qalqalah

Ikhfaa

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ

سُورَةُ النَّصْرِ - Suratun Nasr

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule
in Allah

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ

Heavy -rule
of in Allah

وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي

Qalqalah

Ghunna

دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا

Ikhfaa

Light -rule of
in Allah

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ

Rule of stop

إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا

Ghunna

سُورَةُ الْعَصْرِ - Suratul Asr

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 وَالْعَصْرِ
 Light-rule
 ى in Allah

إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ
 Idhaar
 Ikhfaa
 Ghunna

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ

وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ
 Qalqalah
 Rule of stop
 Qalqalah

Suratul Lahab / Masad - سُورَةُ لَهَبٍ / الْمَسَد

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule
ل in Allah

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ

Qalqalah

Idghaam

مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ

Qalqalah

Idhaar

سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ

Idghaam

Qalqalah

Ikhfaa

وَأَمْرَاتُهُ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ

Qalqalah

Ghunna

Rule of stop

فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ

Qalqalah

Idghaam

Idghaam

Qalqalah

سُورَةُ الْمَاعُونِ - Suratul Maaoon

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light-rule
in Allah

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالْإِذْنِ

فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ

وَلَا يَحْضُ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ

فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ

Idghaam

الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ

Ikhfaa

الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ

سُورَةُ الْفِيلِ - Suratul Feel

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule
ل in Allah

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ

أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضَلُّلٍ

Idghaam

Qalqalah

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ

Idhaar

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ

Ikhfaa

Ikhfaa

Idghaam

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّا كُوِّلَ

Idghaam

سُورَةُ الْقَدْرِ - Suratul Qadr

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light-rule
ū in Allah

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ

Qalqalah Ikhfaa Ghunn

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ

Qalqalah Qalqalah

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ

Ikhfaa Idhaar Idghaam Rule of stop Qalqalah

تَنْزِيلُ الْمَلَكِ وَالرُّوحِ فِيهَا بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِنْ كُلِّ أَمْرٍ

Ikhfaa Ikhfaa Rule of stop

سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّىٰ مَطَلَعِ الْفَجْرِ

Qalqalah Qalqalah Rule of stop

سُورَةُ قُرَيْشٍ - Suratul Quraysh

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light-rule
in Allah

لَا يُلْفِ قُرَيْشٍ

Idhaar

إِلْفِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ

فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ

الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ وَأَمَنَهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ

Rule of stop

Idhaar

Idghaam

Ikhfaa

Qalqalah

سُورَةُ الْقَارِعَةِ - Suratul Qaariah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule
ل in Allah

الْقَارِعَةُ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ وَمَا أَذْرِكُ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ

Qalqalah

يَوْمَ يَكُونُ النَّاسُ كَالْفَرَاشِ الْمَبْثُوثِ

Qalqalah

وَتَكُونُ الْجِبَالُ كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنْفُوشِ

Ikhfaa

فَأَمَّا مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ فَهُوَ فِي عِيشَةٍ رَاضِيَةٍ

Idghaam

Idghaam

Ikhfaa

Ghunna

وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَفَّتْ مَوَازِينُهُ فَأُمُّهُ هَاوِيَةٌ

Idghaam

Ghunna

Idhaar

Ghunna

وَمَا أَذْرِكُ مَا هِيَ نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ

Idhaar

Qalqala

سُورَةُ الْعَادِيَات - Suratul Aadiyat

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light-rule
in Allah

فَالْمُورِيَّتِ قَدْحًا

Ikhfaa

Qalqalah

وَالْعَدِيَّتِ صُبْحًا

Ikhfaa

Qalqalah

فَأَثَرُنَ بِهِ نَقْعًا

Ikhfaa

Qalqalah

فَالْمَغِيْرَاتِ صُبْحًا

Ikhfaa

Qalqalah

إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهِ لَكَنُودٌ

Idghaam

Qalqalah

Ikhfaa

Ghunna

فَوَسَطْنَ بِهِ جَمْعًا

Idhaar

Qalqalah

وَإِنَّهُ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ لَشَهِيدٌ وَإِنَّهُ لِحُبِّ الْخَيْرِ لَشَدِيدٌ

Idhaar

Qalqalah

Ghunna

Idghaam

Qalqalah

Ghunna

أَفَلَا يَعْلَمُ إِذَا بُعْثِرَ مَا فِي الْقُبُورِ وَحُصِّلَ مَا فِي الصُّدُورِ

إِنَّ رَبَّهُم بِهِمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ لَّخَبِيرٌ

Idghaam

Ghunna

سُورَةُ التَّكْوِيْنِ - Suratut Takathur

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Light -rule of ى in Allah

اَلْهِيْڪُمْ التَّكَاثُرُ ۙ حَتّٰى زُرْتُمُ الْمَقَابِرَ ۙ

كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُوْنَ ۙ ثُمَّ كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُوْنَ ۙ

Ghunna

كَلَّا لَوْ تَعْلَمُوْنَ عِلْمَ الْيَقِيْنِ ۙ

لَتَرَوُنَّ الْجَحِيْمَ ۙ

Ghunna

ثُمَّ لَتَرَوُنَّهَا عَيْنَ الْيَقِيْنِ ۙ

Ghunna

Ghunna

ثُمَّ لَتَسْأَلَنَّ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ النَّعِيْمِ ۙ

Ghunna

Idhaar

Ghunna

Ghunna

Ayatul Kursi

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light –rule of ل in Allah

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ

Rule of stop

Rule of stop

Heavy –rule of ل in Allah

لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ

Rule of stop

Idghaam

لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ

Rule of stop

مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ

Rule of stop

Ikhfaa

Ikhfaa

يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ

Rule of stop

وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ

Rule of stop

Idhaar

Idghaam

وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ ۖ

Rule of stop

وَلَا يَؤُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا ۚ وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

Rule of stop

لَا إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ ۚ قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ الرُّشْدُ مِنَ الْغَيِّ ۚ

Rule of stop

Rule of stop

فَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ بِالطَّاغُوتِ وَيُؤْمِنْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدِ اسْتَمْسَكَ

Light – rule of ى in Allah

Iqlaab

Idghaam

بِالْعُرْوَةِ الْوُثْقَىٰ

Rule of stop

لَا انْفِصَامَ لَهَا ۗ وَاللَّهُ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ

Idhaar

Idhaar

Heavy –rule of ى in Allah

Ikhfaa

Rule of stop

اللَّهُ وَلِيُّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا يُخْرِجُهُم مِّنَ الظُّلُمَاتِ إِلَى النُّورِ

Rule of stop Ghunna Rule of stop Heavy -rule of ُ in Allah

وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أُولَئِهِمُ الطَّاغُوتُ يُخْرِجُونَهُم مِّنَ

Rule of stop

النُّورِ إِلَى الظُّلُمَاتِ

Rule of stop Ghunna

أُولَئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ

Rule of stop Ghunna

سُورَةُ الْهُمَزَةِ - Suratul Humazah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule of ى in Allah

الَّذِي جَمَعَ مَالًا وَعَدَّدَهُ

Idghaam

وَيُلِّكُ لِكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةً

Nun al qutni

Idghaam

Idghaam

كَلَّا لَيُنْبَذَنَّ فِي الْحُطَمَةِ

Ghunna

Iqlaab

يَحْسَبُ أَنَّ مَالَهُ أَخْلَدَهُ

Ghunna

نَارِ اللَّهِ الْمَوْقَدَةِ

Heavy -rule of ى in Allah

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الْحُطَمَةُ

Qalqalah

إِنَّهَا عَلَيْهِمْ مُّوَصَّدَةٌ

Ghunna

الَّتِي تَطَّلِعُ عَلَى الْآفِيدَةِ

فِي عَمَدٍ مُمَدَّدَةٍ

Idghaam

Suratul Inshirah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule of ل in Allah

الْمَنْشُرْحُ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ وَوَضَعْنَا عَنكَ وَزُرْكَ

Ikhfaa

Qalqalah

الَّذِي أَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ

Ikhfaa

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

Ikhfaa

Ghunna

Idhaar

Ghunna

فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ فَانصَبْ وَإِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ

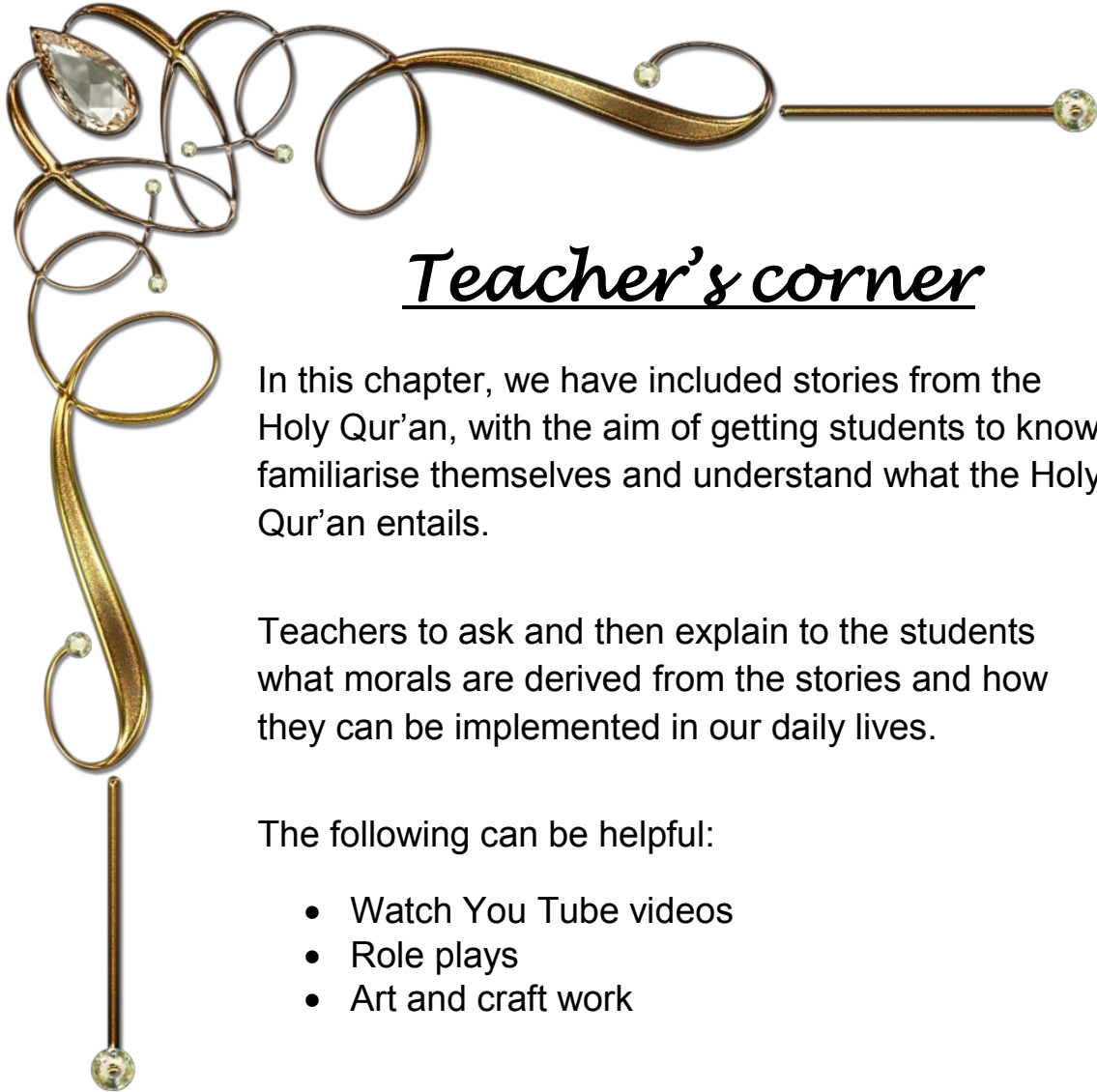
Qalqalah

Qalqalah

Ikhfaa

Tafseer

(Short stories from the
Holy Qur'an)



Teacher's corner

In this chapter, we have included stories from the Holy Qur'an, with the aim of getting students to know, familiarise themselves and understand what the Holy Qur'an entails.

Teachers to ask and then explain to the students what morals are derived from the stories and how they can be implemented in our daily lives.

The following can be helpful:

- Watch You Tube videos
- Role plays
- Art and craft work

PROPHET IBRAHIM (PBUH)

NAME:	Ibrahim (pbuh)
FATHER:	Tarookh bin Nahoor bin Sarooj bin Reu bin Peleg bin Aber bin Salah bin Arikshaz bin Saam bin Nuh
TITLE:	Khalilullah (Friend of Allah)
CHILDREN:	Ismail & Ishaq (pbuh)

He was born in the time of the king called Namrud who claimed that he was God. An astrologer had told Namrud that there was soon to be a Prophet who would overthrow Namrud and invite people to Allah. Namrud afraid of losing his power ordered all men and women in the land to be separated so there would be no children born. He thought he could change the will of Allah. Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) was born and his mother hid him in a cave outside the town where they lived until he was 13 yrs old. His mother felt it was safe to bring him into town then.

People used to worship idols (statues), stars, moon and the sun. Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) told them to worship the creator of the sun, moon and stars. He also told them not to worship statues. One day when the people were out of town, he went to where the statues were kept and broke all of them leaving only the biggest one. When the people of the town came back they saw the broken statues and rushed towards Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) saying "Have you done this to our Gods, Ibrahim?" **Qur'an 21:62**

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) wanted them to realise the helplessness of these statues and asked them to ask the biggest one. The people knew that their Gods could not answer and lowered their head in shame and said "You know full well that these (statues) speak not" **Qur'an 21:65**

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) replied "Would you then worship that which can neither help nor harm you?" **Qur'an 21:66**

He wanted to show them the uselessness of their Gods but the people were stubborn. They did not want to admit defeat. They wanted to get rid of Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh).

A huge furnace was constructed and firewood was collected for a month. Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) was placed in a catapult and flung into the fire. As he was being thrown into the fire several angels came to him offering to rescue him but Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) said that was a matter between him and his Lord (Allah). In the Qur'an Allah says that he told the fire "O fire! Be cold and a safety to Ibrahim (pbuh)". **Qur'an 21:69**

Namrud was astounded when from the top of his palace he saw that the fire had turned into a garden.

After this Ibrahim (pbuh) left the city of Babul and migrated to Syria. From Syria he went to Ghazaza. On the way there a king presented Sarah (Prophet Ibrahim's wife) with a slave (maid) called Hajra. Sarah presented Hajra to Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh). Sarah did not have any children and Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) prayed to Allah for a child.

"O my Lord! Grant me righteous (son)"

Qur'an 37:100

Through Hajra Allah granted Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) a son called Ismail. When Ismail was born Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) was 86 yrs old. Sarah did not like this very much, so Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) took Hajra and Ismail to the place now known as Makka and left them there.

There Hajra and her baby son Ismail soon ran out of water. Hajra ran in search of water between the two mountains of Safa and Marwa. Suddenly she saw a spring of water gush out under the heel of her son Ismail. The spring is still there today and is known as Zamzam (meaning lots of water).

Soon the tribe of Banu Jurham came and settled around there and the town of Makka grew. Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) visited them often. When Ismail (pbuh) was 13 yrs old, Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) dreamt that he was sacrificing Ismail (pbuh); it was a dream from Allah.

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) talked to Ismail about his dream and Ismail who too was to be a Prophet said that Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) should do as Allah had commanded. On the way to Mina (where Ibrahim was to sacrifice Ismail) Shaytan tried to stop Ibrahim (pbuh) 3 times but it did not have any effect. Just as Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) had thought that he had sacrificed Ismail (pbuh) (after passing a knife over his neck) he opened his blindfold and saw that Ismail was standing safe near him and in his place there was a Ram. Ibrahim (pbuh) thought that his sacrifice had not been accepted but he heard a voice which said:

"O Ibrahim, indeed you have proven true that dream, thus do we reward the doers of good".

Qur'an 37:105

We celebrate Eid-ul-Hajj (Adha) commemorating the above sacrifice of Ibrahim (pbuh) Allah says in the Qur'an "Never shall you achieve righteousness unless you spend (in the way of Allah) that which you love most".

Qur'an 3:91

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) and Ismail also made the Ka'ba as commanded by Allah near the grave of Hajra who had died. The place where Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) stood is also there today and is known as Maqame Ibrahim. Allah softened the rock he was standing on to mould his footprint. Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) prayed to Allah to make the Ka'ba safety for

people, he also prayed for his progeny (children) to be good and to have leaders (Imams) from them.

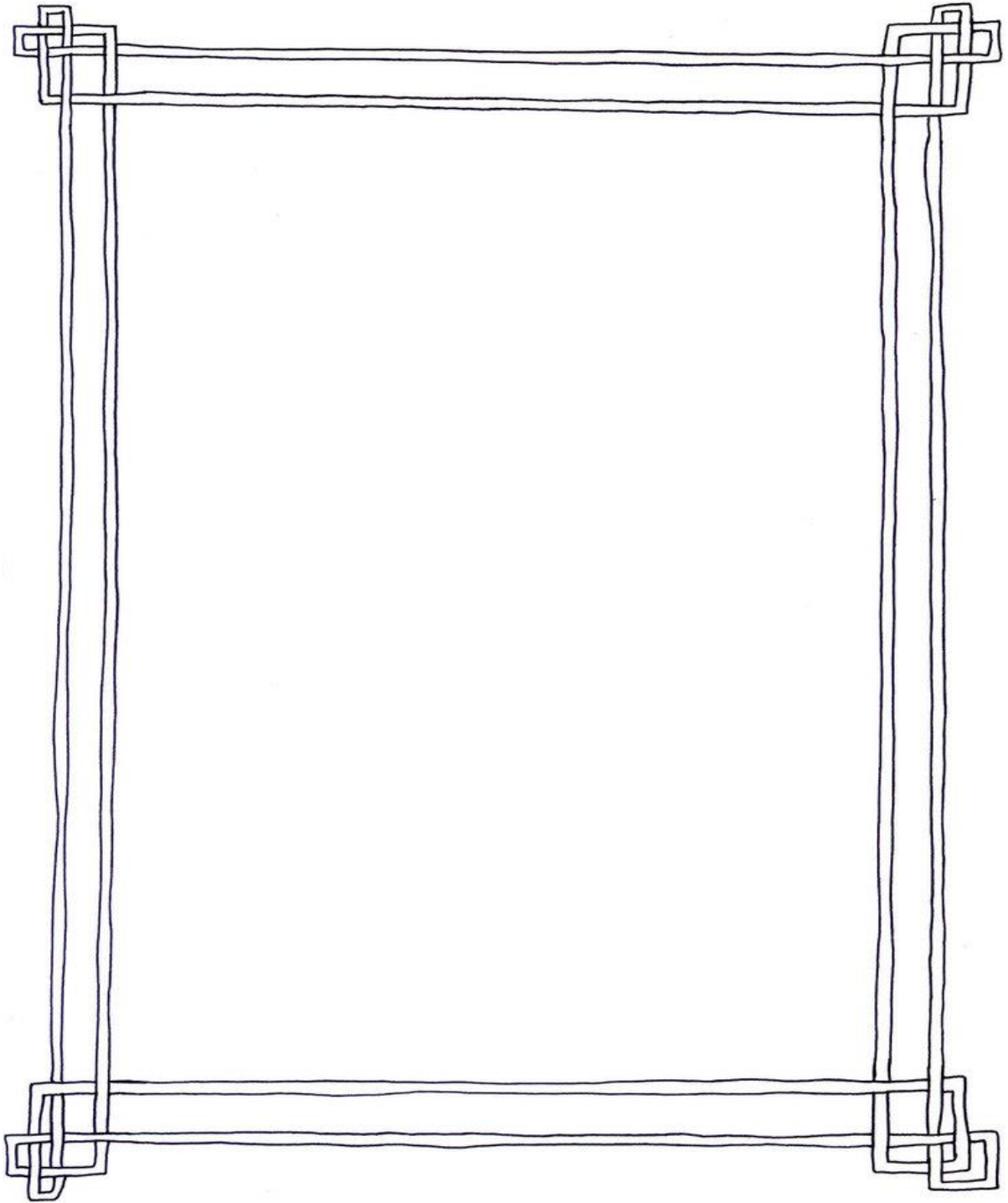
Allah granted his prayers raising Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) from his progeny.

Even in the Torah (Old Testament) there is a verse about 12 Imams (leaders) from Ismail (pbuh) "And as for Ishmail, I have heard you; Behold I have blessed him and will make him fruitful and will multiply him exceedingly, 12 princes shall he beget and I shall make him a great nation".
(Genesis 17:20)



Reflections from the story of Prophet Ibrahim (as)

What do we learn?



IBRAHIM & IDOLS

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) broke all the idols except one to teach the people that whatever they were worshipping couldn't give / do anything for them.

We also have our little "idols" which takes us away from God.

In the boxes below write down your "idols" and how you would break them.

My "idol" is.....	I will break my "idol" by.....

PROPHET AYYUB (PBUH) (JOB)

Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) was the grandson of Prophet Ishaq (pbuh) son of Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) and his wife was the granddaughter of Prophet Yusuf (pbuh). He was a wealthy and generous man with large flocks of sheep and a lot of land. He had many children and was well respected by his people.

He was devoted to Allah.

On seeing the devotion of Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) to Allah, Shaytan decided to try to lead him astray. Since he was dealing with a Prophet, Shaytan requested Allah for power over Prophet Ayyub's (pbuh) affairs and said,

"O Allah, while Ayyub enjoys your blessings he remains grateful to you. But give me control over his affairs and I will make him turn away from you."

Allah was fully aware of the patience and steadfastness of Prophet Ayyub (pbuh), but as a trial for His Prophet and as a lesson for mankind, he granted Shaytan's request.

Shaytan caused the destruction of all Prophet Ayyub's (pbuh) animals and property and worse of all, he killed his children as well. However, Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) turned to Allah with even greater intensity than before.

When Shaytan saw his plot defeated, he caused Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) to lose his health and be got with a severe disease. Seeing the troubles befalling Prophet Ayyub (pbuh), his people began saying that he must have done something awful to incur the punishment of Allah and they began to avoid him. Finally he was exiled from his community and had to leave the town. Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) began to live in the wilderness and passed his time praying to Allah. His only companion was his wife Rahma, who supported them by doing odd-jobs in people's houses.

Several years passed and Shaytan watched helplessly as Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) remained steadfast in his devotion and prayers to Allah. Finally, he decided that he would try Prophet Ayyub's (pbuh) patience through his wife. One day Shaytan came in the form of a human being to Rahma and told her that he knew of a way to cure her husband of his terrible disease. He told her to take a sheep and slaughter it in his name instead of the Name of Allah. He claimed that its meat would immediately cure Prophet Ayyub (pbuh). When she came back and suggested this treatment to her husband, he instantly realised what had happened. He reminded her that they were being tried and was cross with her, vowing to punish her for her evil suggestion.

Finally, Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) turned to Allah and complained about Shaytan's repeated efforts to make him forsake his beliefs.

“(Remember) Ayyub when he called to his Lord, “I am afflicted with distress and You are the Most Compassionate of all.” So We heard his cry and relieved him of the misery he was in”.

Suratul Ambiya, 21: 83, 84

Allah accepted the prayers of Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) and cured him of all his troubles. “Stamp your foot on the ground. This stream is for you to wash with, (and) a cool and (refreshing) drink.” And we gave him his family and more like them; a mercy from Us and a reminder for those with understanding. And it was said to him, “Take in your hand a bunch of (thin) sticks (like fibre) and strike (your wife) with it, so as not to break your oath.” Verily, We found him steadfast, an excellent servant. Verily, he turned to Us often”.

Suratus Saad, 38: 42 - 44

Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) struck the ground with his foot and a stream of water came out. When he washed himself with the water he saw that his sickness disappeared and he returned to normal. His wife Rahma was worried about him, but when she returned she was amazed to see him restored to his former health.

Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) was happy at seeing his wife but after a time, he remembered his vow to punish her. But Allah revealed to him that he should strike her with a soft lash so as to literally fulfil his vow, but not to hurt her at all because she had faithfully served him in his time of trial. Allah then restored Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) to his former prosperity. He was blessed with many more children.



Prophet Ayyub (pbuh)



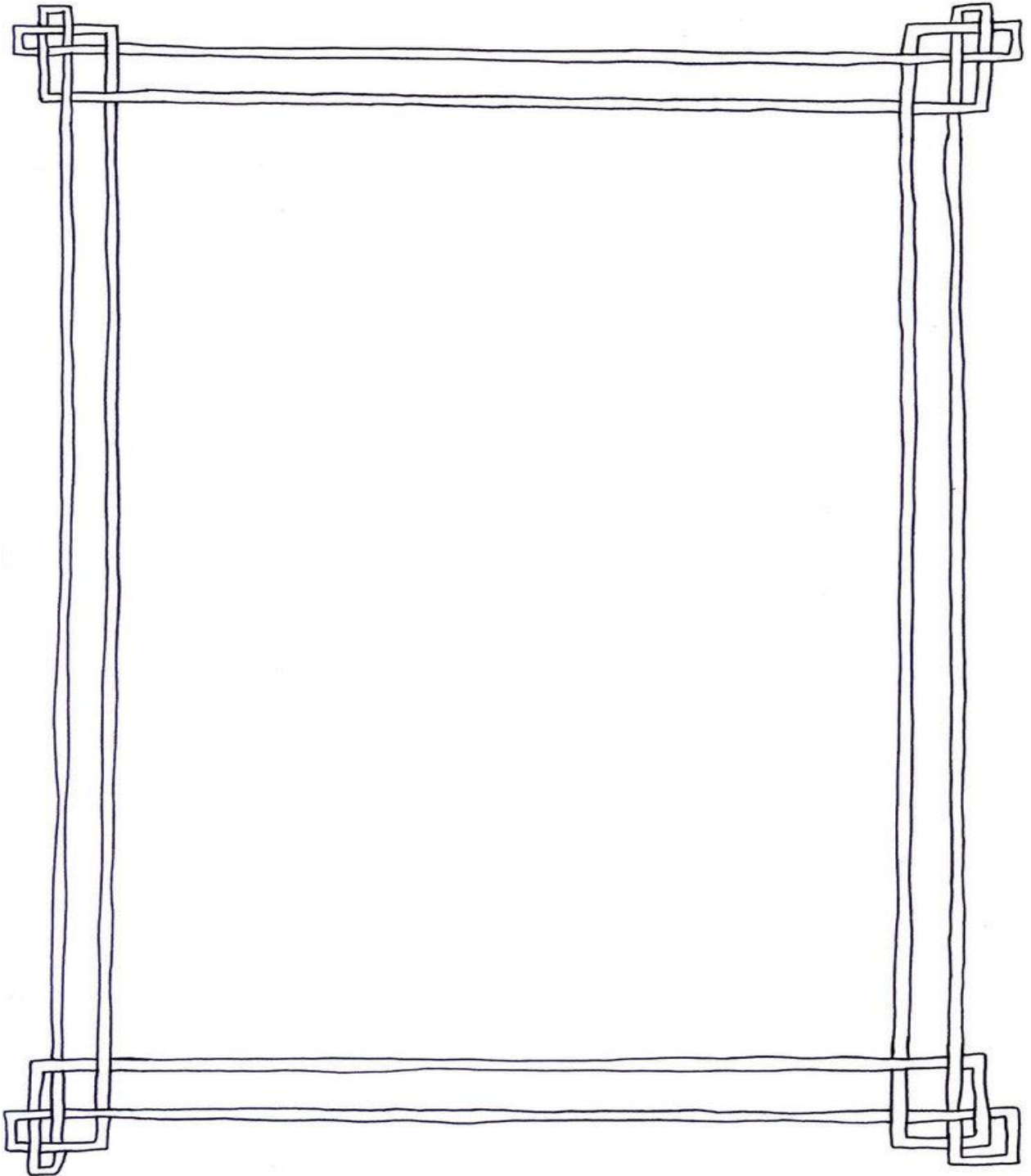
أَيُّ مَسَّنِي الضُّرُّ وَأَنْتَ أَرْحَمُ الرَّاحِمِينَ

Adversity has afflicted me, and You are the most Merciful of the merciful.

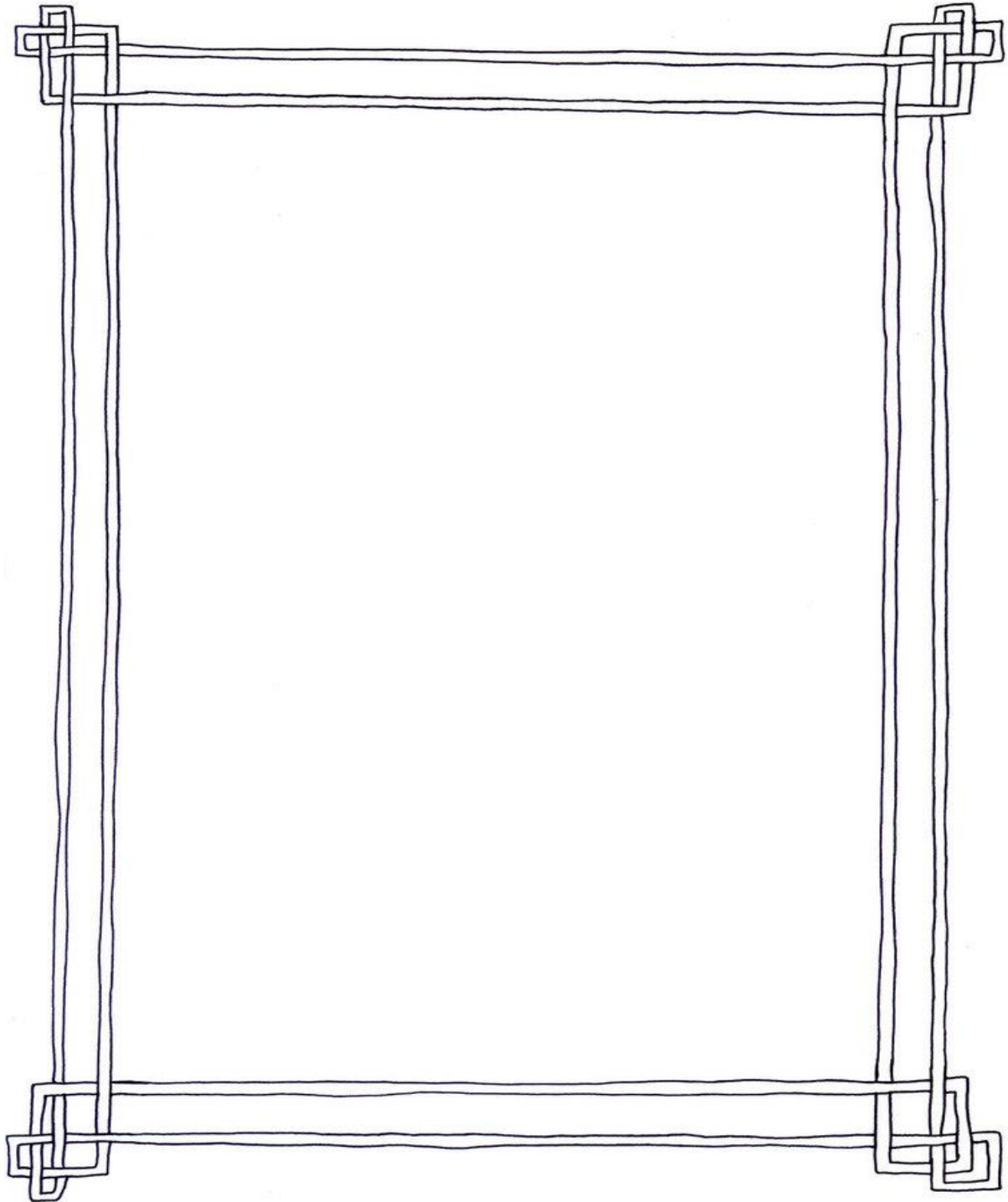
Suratul Ambiya 21:83

Recite when in distress.

*Reflections from the story of Prophet Ayyub (as) -
What do we learn?*

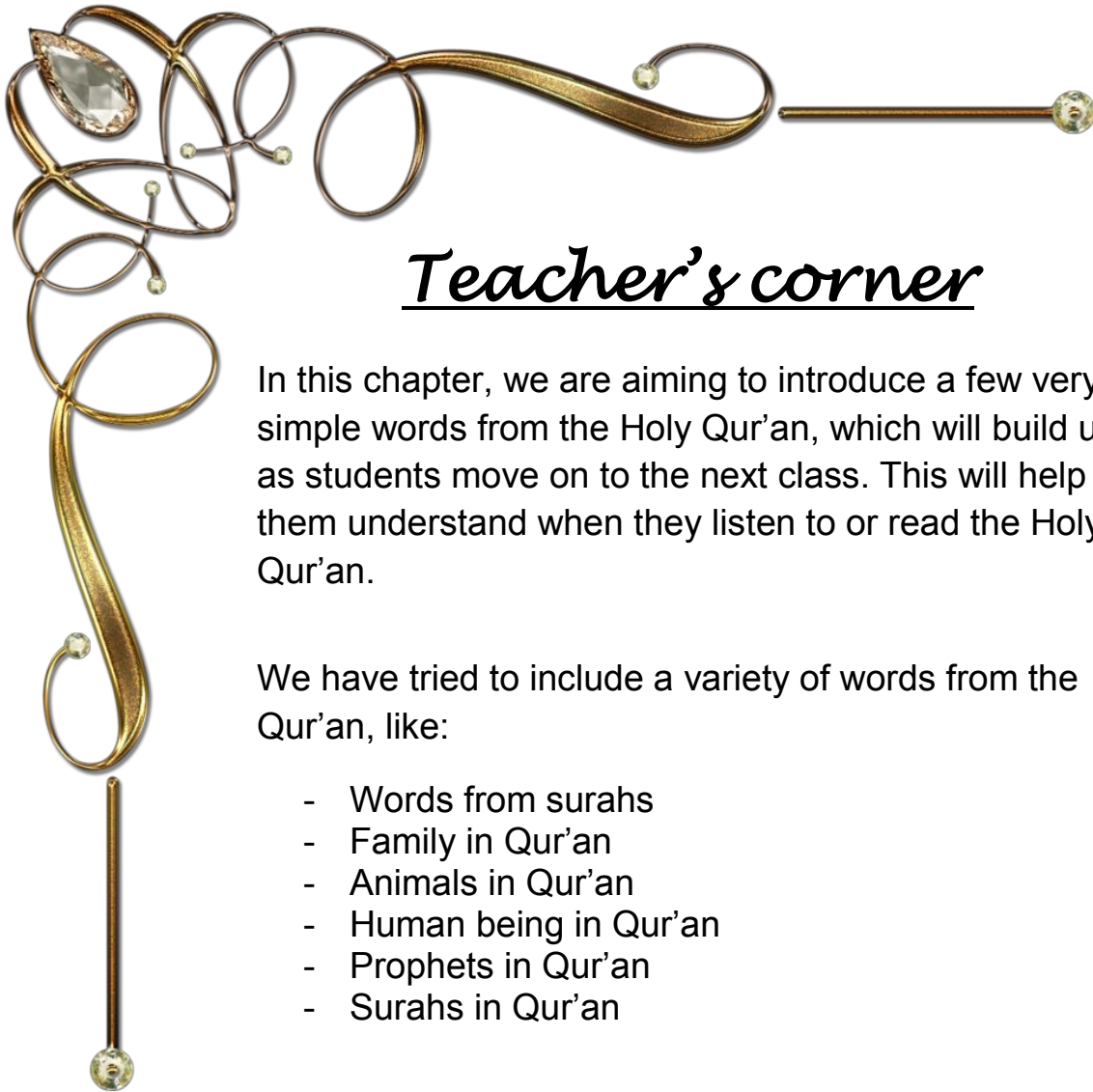


Can you name the Prophets of Allah mentioned in the Holy Qur'an?





Qur'anic Dictionary



Teacher's corner

In this chapter, we are aiming to introduce a few very simple words from the Holy Qur'an, which will build up as students move on to the next class. This will help them understand when they listen to or read the Holy Qur'an.

We have tried to include a variety of words from the Qur'an, like:

- Words from surahs
- Family in Qur'an
- Animals in Qur'an
- Human being in Qur'an
- Prophets in Qur'an
- Surahs in Qur'an

You could consider using card activity to match the words which will aid learning

PROPHETS MENTIONED IN THE QUR'AN BY NAME

1. Adam (pbuh)
2. Idrees (pbuh) - Enoch
3. Nuh (pbuh) - Noah
4. Hud (pbuh)
5. Saalih (pbuh)
6. Ibraheem (pbuh) - Abraham
7. Lut (pbuh) - Lot
8. Ismaail (pbuh) - Ishma'il
9. Is-haaq (pbuh) - Isaac
10. Ya'qub (pbuh) - Jacob
11. Yusuf (pbuh) - Joseph
12. Ayyub (pbuh) - Job
13. Shuayb (pbuh) - Jethro
14. Musa (pbuh) - Moses
15. Harun (pbuh) - Aaron
16. Ilyas (pbuh) - Elijah
17. Ilyasa (pbuh) - Elisha
18. Dhul Kifl (pbuh) - Ezekiel
19. Dhul Qurnain (pbuh)
20. Uzayr (pbuh) - Ezra
21. Dawud (pbuh) - David
22. Sulayman (pbuh) - Solomon
23. Luqman (pbuh) - Eosop
24. Yunus (pbuh) - Jonah
25. Zakariyya (pbuh) - Zechariah
26. Yahya (pbuh) - John (the baptist)
27. Isa (pbuh) - Jesus
28. Muhammad (pbuh)

AMBIYA (PROPHETS MNEMONIC)

MENTIONED IN THE QUR'AN

Adam¹ & Idrees² went to the N³H⁴S⁵ to visit Ibraheem⁶. Lut⁷ directed them to Level I⁸J⁹ Room Y¹⁰Y¹¹ where Ayyub¹² & Shuayb¹³ were visiting too.

Musa¹⁴ & Harun¹⁵ were also in Level I¹⁶J¹⁷ fitting a D¹⁸D¹⁹J²⁰ & D²¹S²²L²³ with Yunus²⁴ so Zakariyya²⁵ & Yahya²⁶ could contact Isa²⁷ and Muhammad²⁸.

1. Adam (pbuh)
2. Idrees (pbuh)
3. Nuh (pbuh)*
4. Hud (pbuh)
5. Saalih (pbuh)
6. Ibraheem (pbuh)*
7. Lut (pbuh)

8. Ismail (pbuh)
9. Is-haaq (pbuh)
10. Ya'qub (pbuh)
11. Yusuf (pbuh)
12. Ayyub (pbuh)
13. Shuayb (pbuh)
14. M usa (pbuh)*

15. Harun (pbuh)
16. Ilyaaas (pbuh)
17. Ilyasa (pbuh)
18. Dhul-Kifl (pbuh)
19. Dhul-Qarnain (pbuh)
20. Uzayr (pbuh)
21. Dawud (pbuh)

22. Sulayman (pbuh)
23. Luqman (pbuh)
24. Yunus (pbuh)
25. Zakariyya (pbuh)
26. Yahya (pbuh)
27. Isa (pbuh)*
28. Muhammad (pbuh)*

*Ulul Adham Prophets

Words covered in the previous year(s)

The Human Being in the Qur'an 2



يَدٌ

Yad

Hand



شِفَاةٌ

Shifa

Lips



أَنْفٌ

Anf

Nose



بَطْنٌ

Batn

Belly



رَأْسٌ

Ra's

Head



أُذُنٌ

Udhun

Ear

The Human Being in the Qur'an

Complete the word search below:

I	Q	X	D	P	K	R	I	V	Z	V	Q	A	E
A	I	N	S	A	A	N	P	A	I	A	O	W	I
A	T	C	H	Z	R	D	R	N	D	K	N	L	A
N	K	R	T	W	I	L	Z	A	O	T	P	S	N
H	F	A	B	A	R	E	M	T	M	M	P	Y	F
J	B	K	I	L	N	A	X	B	I	E	I	N	P
T	D	B	L	H	D	Y	K	O	E	H	L	O	G
J	K	A	Q	N	A	F	A	N	A	N	G	B	L
D	E	R	Y	R	R	A	F	M	O	H	N	A	R
G	U	A	Z	Q	B	M	S	V	N	J	B	T	X
K	Z	M	Y	G	A	P	S	D	R	A	M	N	P
Y	O	N	U	H	D	U	P	A	E	W	Y	N	L
Q	L	K	H	L	A	H	T	M	M	G	I	A	F
R	A	S	W	A	S	C	Z	N	A	A	S	I	L

Insaan

Fam

Wajh

Anf

'Ayn

Batn

Lisaan

Ra's

Qadam

Udhun

yad

The Human Being in the Qur'an

Match the picture with the correct arabic name.



عَيْنٌ



لِسَانٌ



شِفَاةٌ



بَطْنٌ



وَجْهٌ



أَنْفٌ



أُذُنٌ



إِنْسَانٌ



قَدَمٌ



يَدٌ



رَأْسٌ

The Human Being in the Qur'an 1



إِنْسَانٌ

Insaan

Human Being



وَجْهٌ

Wajh

Face



عَيْنٌ

'Ayn

Eye



لِسَانٌ

Lisaan

Tongue



قَدَمٌ

Qadam

Foot

Animals in the Qur'an 2



خِنْزِيرٌ

Khinzeer

Pig



حِمَارٌ

Himaar

Donkey



حِصَانٌ

Hisaan

Horse



هُدُودٌ

Hudhud

Hud Hud



تُعْبَانٌ

Thu'baan

Snake

Animals in the Qur'an 1



فَيْلٌ

Feel

Elephant



جَمَلٌ

Jamal

Camel



بَقَرَةٌ

Baqara

Cow



خَرُوفٌ

Kharoof

Sheep

Family in the Qur'an



أَبٌ
أُمٌّ

Ab

Father

Umm

Mother



إِبْنٌ

Ibn

Son



بِنْتٌ

Bint

Daughter



أَخٌ

Akh

Brother



أُخْتٌ

Ukht

Sister



بَيْتٌ

Bayt

Home

O! يَا يَا أَيُّهَا

Shaytan شَيْطَان

Hell جَهَنَّمَ

Light نُور

Path صِرَاط

Say



قُلْ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

QUL

One



أَحَدٌ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿٢﴾

AHAD

Mother



أُمُّ

UMMUN



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Al Fatiha



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