

In the name of Allah, Most Beneficent, Most Merciful

## List of Topics

Lesson	From Quran and Hadith	Grammar	Page No
	IMPORTANT GUIDELINES		2
	Preface		3
20.	Surah Al-Feel	دَعَا، هَدَى، خَشِيَ، رَضِيَ	5
21.	Surah Al-Quraish & Kousar	Verbs with Hamza: أَمَرَ، رَأَى، أَقْبَى، جَاءَ	14
22.	Surah Al-Ma'un	Verbs having same letters in Root : ضَلَّ، ظَنَّ	25
23.	Surah Al-Lahab	Introduction to derivative forms	31
24.	Ayat-ul-Kursi	Shadd on 2 <sup>nd</sup> letter of Root: سَبَّحَ، نَزَّلَ، كَذَّبَ	38
25.	Ayat-ul-Kursi	Alif After first letter : جَاهَدَ، نَادَى، قَاتَلَ	45
26.	Al-Baqarah (2: 284 -285)	Hamza in the Beginning : أَسْلَمَ، أَشْرَكَ، أَخْرَجَ	52
27.	Al-Baqarah (2: 286)	Hamza in the Beginning : أُنزِلَ، أُرْسِلَ	62
28.	Al-Hashr (59: 22-24)	Hamza in the Beginning : أَرَادَ، أَرَى، أَمِنَ، آتَى	71
29.	Sermon of Jumah	Addition of ت and shadd: تَدَبَّرَ، تَذَكَّرَ، تَوَلَّى	83
30.	Witr Supplication-1	Addition of ت and ا (تَسَاءَلَ، تَدَارَسَ) and another form with an addition of ان اِنْقَلَبَ ان	92
31.	Witr Supplication-2	Addition of ا and ت (اتَّبَعَ، اتَّفَقَ، اِخْتَلَفَ)	101
32.	Al-Ahzab (35)	Addition of است (اسْتَغْفَرَ، اسْتَكْبَرَ، اسْتَطَاعَ) است	109
33.	The top prayer for asking forgiveness (سيد الاستغفار)	Feminine verbs : فَتَحَتْ، نَصَرَتْ، قَالَتْ، كَانَتْ	118
34.	Other invocations – Going out of house and entering	Passive voice : فُعِلَ يُفْعَلُ، فُتِحَ يُفْتَحُ، نُصِرَ يُنْصَرُ	130
35.	Few More Verses	Name of place : اِسْمُ ظَرْفِ مَكَانٍ	142
36.	Few More Invocations	Adjectives like : رَحِيمٌ، كَرِيمٌ، غَفُورٌ	149
37.	Invocations for different occasions	موصوف، صفت، مضاف، مضاف اليه مرفوع، منصوب، مجرور	156
38.	Miscellaneous	Verbal sentence, Nominal sentence : جمله اسميه، جمله فعليه	165
39.	How to start Quran	الْحُرُوفُ الْمُسَبِّبَةُ بِالْفِعْلِ	172

Address: Plot NO. 13-6--434/B/41,2nd Floor, Omnagar, Langarhouse, HYD-500 008

Office No: 040- 2351 1371 - Email: uqaheadoffice@gmail.com

## Lesson-20: Surah Al-Feel

Question 1 : Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

أ	لَمْ تَرَ	كَيْفَ	فَعَلَ	رَبُّكَ	بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ	ط	1
Have	not you seen	how	dealt	your Lord	with the companions (of) the elephant?		
أ	لَمْ يَجْعَلْ	كَيْدَهُمْ	فِي تَضَلُّيلٍ	تَضَلُّيلٍ	فِي تَضَلُّيلٍ	ط	2
Did?	didn't He make	their plot	[in] (go) astray?				
وَأَرْسَلَ	عَلَيْهِمْ	طَيْرًا	أَبَابِيلَ	أَبَابِيلَ	أَبَابِيلَ	ط	3
And [He] sent	against them	birds	(in) flocks,				
تَرْمِيهِمْ	بِحِجَارَةٍ	مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ	سِجِّيلٍ	سِجِّيلٍ	سِجِّيلٍ	ط	4
Striking them	with stones	of	baked clay				
فَجَعَلَهُمْ	كَعَصْفٍ	مَّاكُولٍ	مَّاكُولٍ	مَّاكُولٍ	مَّاكُولٍ	ع	5
Then He made them	like straw	eaten up (by cattle)					

Question 2a: Why did Abraha try to invade Makkah?

Answer 2a : Because All Arabs used to come to Makkah to perform Hajj of Ka'bah. He got envy and grew jealous. He constructed a big Church in Sana'a so that all Arabs would come to Yemen. As a result, the business in the region would also prosper.

Question 2b: Why was his army called as “the people of elephant”?

Answer 2b : To destroy Ka'bah Abraha set out an Army of 60 thousand soldiers and several elephants and moved toward Makkah. In those old times, having an elephant was a sign of great power, like there are tanks and missiles today. Therefore his army was called as the “People of Elephant”.

Question 2c: Why did Allah SWT destroy the people of Elephant with small birds?

Answer 2c : If Allah had willed He could have destroyed by any way. Because they were boasting about bringing an army of 60 thousand men and several elephants. Allah swt has given them shameful defeat with small birds in order to humiliate them.

Question 2d: How can we bring the lessons of this surah into our lives?

Answer 2d : (1) This surah confirms the event that relates to Tawheed i.e. Allah being one and only and the call of Muhammad ﷺ for Tawheed was true.  
 (2) This event is a sign of the greatness of Ka'bah. Allah swt protected it miraculously.  
 (3) Allah is unmindful of those who who are doing wrong today individually or in groups. He can destroy them in a minute if He wills. But He gives them chance by His mercy to realize the truth and mend themselves.

**Question 3.** Translate the verb into English and fill in the table in Arabic for each verb::

On the pattern of دَعَا      He called out      (د ع و)      دَعَا      205

The important forms of this verb: دَعَا، يَدْعُو، أُدْعَى، دَعْوَةٌ		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضى	
		He calls/ will call	يَدْعُو	He called	دَعَا
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They call/ will call	يَدْعُونَ	They called	دَعَوْا
Don't call! لَا تَدْعُ	Call! ادْعُ	You call/ will call	تَدْعُو	You called	دَعَوْتَ
Don't (you all) call! لَا تَدْعُوا	Call (you all)! ادْعُوا	You all call/ will call	تَدْعُونَ	You all called	دَعَوْتُمْ
Caller: دَاعِي		I call/ will call	أَدْعُو	I called	دَعَوْتُ
One who is called: مَدْعُو		We call/ will call	نَدْعُو	We called	دَعَوْنَا
To call, to pray: دُعَاء		She calls/ will call	تَدْعُو	She called	دَعَتْ

On the pattern of دَعَا      He guided      (ه د ي)      هَدَى      238

The important forms of this verb هَدَى، يَهْدِي، إِهْدِ هِدَايَةَ		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضى	
		He guides/ will guide	يَهْدِي	He guided	هَدَى
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They guide/ will guide	يَهْدُونَ	They guided	هَدَوْا
Don't guide! لَا تَهْدِ	Guide! إِهْدِ	You guide/ will guide	تَهْدِي	You guided	هَدَيْتَ
Don't (you all) guide! لَا تَهْدُوا	Guide (you all)! إِهْدُوا	You all guide/ will guide	تَهْدُونَ	You all guided	هَدَيْتُمْ
One who guides: هَادٍ		I guide/ will guide	أَهْدِي	I guided	هَدَيْتُ
One who is guided: مَهْدِي		We guide/ will guide	نَهْدِي	We guided	هَدَيْنَا
To direct, to guide: هُدًى، هِدَايَةَ		She guides/ will guide	تَهْدِي	She guided	هَدَتْ

On the pattern of دَعَا

He was pleased

(ر ض و)

رَضِيَ

57

The important forms of this verb:		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
رَضِيَ، يَرْضَى، اِرْضَ، رِضْوَان		He is pleased / will be pleased	رَضِيَ He was pleased
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They are pleased / will be pleased	رَضُوا They were pleased
Don't be pleased!	Be pleased!	You are pleased / will be pleased	رَضَيْتَ You were pleased
Don't (you all) be pleased!	Be pleased (you all)!	You all are pleased / will be pleased	رَضَيْتُمْ You all were pleased
One who is pleased: رَاضٍ		I am pleased / will be pleased	رَضَيْتُ I was pleased
One pleased upon: مَرْضَاة		We are pleased / will be pleased	رَضِينَا We were pleased
Pleasure: رِضْوَان		She is pleased / will be pleased	رَضِيَتْ She was pleased

On the pattern of دَعَا

He feared

(خ ش ي)

خَشِيَ

48

The important forms of this verb:		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
خَشِيَ، يَخْشَى، اِخْشَ، خَشِيَّة		He fears/ will fear	خَشِيَ He feared
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They fear/ will fear	خَشُوا They feared.
Don't fear	Fear!	You fear/ will fear	خَشَيْتَ You feared
Don't (you all) fear!	Fear (you all)!	You all fear/ all will fear	خَشَيْتُمْ You all feared
One who fears: خَائِش		I fear/ will fear	خَشَيْتُ I feared
One who is feared upon: مَخْشِيٌّ		We fear/ will fear	خَشِينَا We feared
Fear: خَشِيَّة		She fears/ will fear	خَشِيَتْ She feared

**Question 4.** Translate the following into English

4a.	وَادْعُوهُ	And Call him
4b.	يُدْعُونَنِي إِلَيْهِ	And they call me towards that
4c.	وَيَهْدِيهِمْ إِلَيْهِ	And he guides them toward that
4d.	أَتَحْشَوْنَهُمْ	Do you fear them (all)
4e.	لِيَرْضَوْكُمْ	so that they may be pleased with you (all).

**Question 5 :** Translate the following into Arabic

5a. And I am pleased with you all	وَرَضِيْتُ عَنْكُمْ
5b. You are pleased with them	لِيَرْضَوْا عَنْهُمْ
5c. And (you all) fear me	وَاحْشَوْنِي
5d. And you (all) call them	وَإِنْ تَدْعُوهُمْ
5e. They call you towards fire	يَدْعُونَ إِلَى النَّارِ

## Lesson-21: Surah Al-Quraish & Surah Al-Kousar

Question 1 : Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

قُرَيْشٍ <sup>ل</sup> 1		لِإِيْلَفٍ		
(of) the Quraish		For the safety		
وَالصَّيْفِ <sup>ج</sup> 2	الشِّتَاءِ	رِحْلَةَ	الفِئَمِ	
and summer	(of) winter	(the) journeys	Their safety in	
الْبَيْتِ <sup>ل</sup> 3	هَذَا	رَبِّ	فَلْيَعْبُدُوا	
House,	(of) this	(the) Lord	So let them worship	
مِنْ خَوْفٍ <sup>ع</sup> 4	وَأَمَنَهُمْ	مِنْ جُوعٍ	أَطْعَمَهُمْ	الَّذِي
from fear	and gave them security	against hunger	has fed them	Who

### Surah Al-Kousar

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

الْكَوْثَرَ <sup>ط</sup> 1	أَعْطَيْنَاكَ	إِنَّا	
Al-Kausar.	We have granted you	Indeed, We	
وَأَنْحَرُ <sup>ط</sup> 2	لِرَبِّكَ	فَصَلِّ	
and sacrifice (to Him alone).	to your Lord	Therefore pray	
الْأَبْتَرُ <sup>ط</sup> 3	هُوَ	شَانِكَ	إِنَّ
is cut-off.	he	your enemy,	Indeed

**Question 2a:** Who is Quraish? How is it related to Prophet Muhammad pbuh?

**Answer 2a :** Quraih is an Arab tribe from the descendants of Ismail (AS) and Quraish were the custodians of Ka'bah. Banu Hashim were a clan from this tribe, among whom Muhammad ﷺ was born.

**Question 2b :** Where did Quraish used to travel for trade in different seasons?

**Answer 2b :** In winter season Quraish used to go on trade towards South Yemen and in summer they used to travel towards North to Syria and Palestine.

**Question 2c :** How did Quraish benefit from the house (Ka'bah)?

**Answer 2c :** Since Quraish were the custodians of Ka'bah. People respected them. That's why they could travel safely, conduct their trade and earn their livelihood. So their trading, their wealth and their well being (peacefull life) all that were benefits of Ka'bah and Quraish were enjoying it. And also to imagine immense power of Allah swt who can destroy any power in no time.

**Question 2d :** What lessons can we take from Surah Al-Quraish?

**Answer 2d :** 1) This surah reminds us that we are also leading peaceful life and travel safely in Bus train or by air and ship so we should also pray & thank Allah swt and ask Him to give Tawfeeq to thank and pray Him alone.  
2) Allah swt is feeding us with variety of foods and tasty drinks which were not available to Quraish and our precedents. Also we are leading much secure and peaceful life in our homes and families. Therefore we are more obliged to give more and more thanks and worship Allah swt. Praying and reciting Quran, treating others well and convey His message to others as sign of thanking Him.

**Question 2e :** What is the meaning of Kausar and Abtar?

**Answer 2e :** 1) Kausar means blessings in abundance, Khair Katheer given to our Prophet in this world such as best morale, the miraculous Quran, his best companions and in the Akhirat, the intercession and many good things. Also it is known as a fountain/stream in the valley of Hashar where our beloved Prophet ﷺ will give a drink to his followers which will eliminate their thirst till the day of Judgement.  
2) Abtar is the one who is cut-off, without roots or off-spring who may remember him after his death or carry out his mission after him.

**Question 2f :** What lessons can we take from Surah Al-Kausar?

**Answer 2f :** This Surah reminds us to always be mindful to pray (offering salah) in time and sacrifice our ill-will and wishes to please Allah. Also thank Him by words and in action by conveying His message to others and spending our wealth, time and energies to pray and please Him. The last verse says the enemies of Prophet will certainly be cut-off and get lost for ever. Their final destination will be Hell fire. So we must love and be loyal to our prophet to get success in this world and Hereafter.

**Question 3** Translate the verb into English and fill in the table in Arabic for each verb::

**He ordered** (أ م ر) **أَمَرَ** **231**

The important forms of this verb أَمَرَ، يَأْمُرُ، مُرٌّ، أَمْرٌ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He orders/ will order	أَمَرَ He ordered
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They order/ will order	أَمَرُوا They ordered
Don't order! لَا تَأْمُرْ	Order! مُرْ	You order/ will order	أَمَرْتَ You ordered
Don't (you all) order! لَا تَأْمُرُوا	Order (you all)! مُرُوا	You all order/ will order	أَمَرْتُمْ You all ordered
One who orders: <b>الْمُرُّ</b>		I order/ will order	أَمَرْتُ I ordered
One who is ordered : <b>مَأْمُورٌ</b>		We order/ will order	أَمَرْنَا We ordered
To command / order: <b>أَمَرَ</b>		She orders/ will order	أَمَرَتْ She ordered

On the pattern of **أَمَرَ** **He saw** (ر أ ي) **رَأَى** **271**

The important forms of this verb رَأَى، يَرَى، رَ، رَأْيٌ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He sees/ will see	رَأَى He saw
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They see/ will see	رَأَوْا They saw
Don't see! لَا تَرَ	See! رَ	You see/ will see	رَأَيْتَ You saw
Don't (you all) see! لَا تَرَوْا	See (you all)! رَوْا	You all see/ will see	رَأَيْتُمْ You all saw
One who sees: <b>رَاءٍ</b>		I see/ will see	رَأَيْتُ I saw
One who is seen: <b>مَرِيءٌ</b>		We see/ will see	رَأَيْنَا We saw
To see: <b>رَأَى</b>		She sees/ will see	رَأَتْ She saw



On the pattern of **أَمَرَ**  
It has a weak letter also.

**He came** (أ ت ي) **أَتَى** **274**

The important forms of this verb أَتَى ، يَأْتِي ، إِهْت ، إِتْيَان		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He comes/ will come	He came <b>أَتَى</b>
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They come/ will come	They came <b>أَتَوْا</b>
Don't come! <b>لَا تَأْتِ</b>	Come! <b>إِهْتِ</b>	You come/ will come	You came <b>أَتَيْتَ</b>
Don't (you all) come! <b>لَا تَأْتُوا</b>	Come (you all)! <b>إِهْتُوا</b>	You all come/ will come	You all came <b>أَتَيْتُمْ</b>
One who comes: <b>أَتِي</b>		I come/ will come	I came <b>أَتَيْتُ</b>
One who is to come: <b>مَأْتِي</b>		We come/ will come	We came <b>أَتَيْنَا</b>
To come: <b>إِتْيَان</b>		She comes/ will come	She came <b>أَتَتْ</b>

On the pattern of **أَمَرَ**  
It has a weak letter also.

**He came** (ج ي أ) **جَاءَ** **278**

The important forms of this verb: جَاءَ ، يَجِيءُ ، جِيءُ ، جِيءُ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He comes/ will come	He came <b>جَاءَ</b>
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They come/ will come	They came <b>جَاءُوا</b>
Don't come! <b>لَا تَجِيءُ</b>	Come! <b>جِيءُ</b>	You come/ will come	You came <b>جِئْتَ</b>
Don't come (you all)! <b>لَا تَجِيئُوا</b>	Come (you all)! <b>جِيئُوا</b>	You all come/ will come	You all came <b>جِئْتُمْ</b>
One who comes: <b>جَاءِ</b>		I come/ will come	I came <b>جِئْتُ</b>
This verb has no object		We come/ will come	We came <b>جِئْنَا</b>
To come: <b>جِيءُ ، مَجِيءُ</b>		She comes/ will come	She came <b>جَاءَتْ</b>

**Question 4.** Translate the following into English

4a.	إِذْ أَمَرْتُكَ	When I ordered to you
4b.	وَأَتَرُونَهُمْ	And you see them
4c.	وَإِئْتِنَا	And come close to us
4d.	وَجِئْتُكُمْ	And I came to you (all)
4e.	أَتَأْمُرُونَ	Do you order?

**Question 5.** Translate the following into Arabic

5a. He commands you all	وَيَأْمُرُكُمْ
5b. Did all of you see?	أَرَأَيْتَ
5c. he came to you all	وَيَأْتِي
5d. When the help of Allah comes	إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ
5e. That which Allah commanded	مَا أَمَرَ اللَّهُ

## Lesson-22: Surah Al-Ma'un

**Question 1** : Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

أَرَأَيْتَ	الَّذِي	يُكَذِّبُ	بِالَّذِينَ
Have you seen	the one who	denies	the Judgment?
فَذَلِكَ	الَّذِي	يُدْعُ	الْيَتِيمَ
Then such	(is) the one who	drives away	the orphan
وَلَا يَحْضُرُ	عَلَى طَعَامِ	الْمَسْكِينِ	
And does not encourage	(the) feeding	(of) the needy.	
فَوَيْلٌ	لِّلْمُصَلِّينَ	الَّذِينَ هُمْ	عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ
So woe	to those who pray,	[they] who	(are) heedless, of their prayers
الَّذِينَ هُمْ	يُرَاءُونَ	وَيَمْنَعُونَ	الْمَاعُونَ
Who	do (good deeds) to be seen,	and withhold	(even) simple assistance.

**Question 2a** : What is the reward of the one who takes care of orphan?

**Answer 2a** : The Messenger ﷺ of Allah said: I and the one who supports an orphan (i.e. looks after his affairs and manages them) will be like this in the Garden (and he showed his first finger and middle finger together) (Bukhari 5659).

**Question 2b** : Write three things mentioned in this Lesson which may take us to Jannah?

**Answer 2b** : The three things are (1) Popularize Salam (the salutation) (2) Feeding the (hungry) people, fulfill the obligations of kinship and (3) to wake up to offer salah when others are asleep (i.e. night prayer Tahajjud).

**Question 2c** : What should we do to improve our Salah?

**Answer 2c** : We should get ready for Salah with full enthusiasm and not lazily and half-heartedly. Ask Allah swt to help us offer the salah with full attention and understanding. We should focus our complete attention to what we are reciting.

**Question 2d** : What lessons can we learn from Surah Al-Ma'oon?

**Answer 2d** : This Surah speaks us about supporting orphans, Feeding (hungry) people, Safeguarding Salah, lending simple things of assistance helping needy people for Allah's sake and not for showoff (Riya'a).

**Question 3** : Translate the verb into English and fill in the table in Arabic for each verb::

On the pattern of **أَمَرَ** It has a weak letter also. **He went astray** ض ل ل ضَلَّ 113

The important forms of this verb:		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضي	
ضَلَّ ، يَضِلُّ ، ضَلَّ ، ضَلَّالَةً		He goes astray/ will go astray		يَضِلُّ	
فعل نهى		They go astray/ will go astray		يَضِلُّونَ	
فعل أمر		You go astray/ will go astray		تَضِلُّ	
Don't go astray!	لَا تَضِلَّ	Go astray!	ضِلَّ	You went astray	ضَلَلْتَ
Don't (you all) go astray!	لَا تَضِلُّوا	Go astray (you all)!	ضِلُّوا	You all went astray	ضَلَلْتُمْ
One who goes astray: ضَالٌّ		I go astray/ will go astray		أَضِلُّ	
No object for this verb		We go astray/ will go astray		نَضِلُّ	
To go astray: ضَلَّالَةً		She goes astray/ will go astray		تَضِلُّ	
				I went astray	
				We went astray	
				She went astray	

**He thought / He believed** ظ ن ن ظَنَّ 68

(Two meanings: to think and to believe) <sup>35</sup>إِنَّ 157 بَعْضَ الظَّنِّ

The important forms of this verb:		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضي	
ظَنَّ ، يَظُنُّ ، ظَنَّ		He thinks/ will think		يَظُنُّ	
فعل نهى		They think/ will think		يَظُنُّونَ	
فعل أمر		You think/ will think		تَظُنُّ	
Don't think!	لَا تَظُنَّ	Think!	ظَنَّ	You thought	ظَنَنْتَ
Don't (you all) think!	لَا تَظُنُّوا	Think (you all)!	ظَنُّوا	You all thought	ظَنَنْتُمْ
One who thinks / believes: ظَانٌّ		I think/ will think		أَظُنُّ	
what is thought/believed : مَظْنُونٌ		We think/ will think		نَظُنُّ	
To think: ظَنَّ		She thinks/ will think		تَظُنُّ	
				I thought	
				We thought	
				She thought	

**Question 4** : Translate the following into English

4a.	فَقَدَّ ضَلَّ	Thus he certainly went astray.
4b.	وَ مَنْ ضَلَّ	And whoever goes astray
4c.	لَأَظُنُّهُ	Surely I think for him
4d.	نَظُنُّكُمْ	We think for you all
4e.	فَظَنُّوا أَنَّهُمْ	Thus they think that they are no doubt

**Question 5** : Translate the following into Arabic

5a.	we think you (are)	أَظُنُّكَ، أَظُنُّكُمْ
5b.	he thinks you (are)	يُظُنُّكَ، يُظُنُّكُمْ
5c.	He lost the way	وَضَلَّ عَنِ الصِّرَاطِ
5d.	Don't get lost from the way	لَا تَضِلُّوا عَنِ الصِّرَاطِ
5e.	He thinks me (as...)	يُظُنُّنِي

## Lesson-23: Surah Al-Lahab

Question 1 : Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

تَبَّتْ	يَدَا	أَبِي لَهَبٍ	وَتَبَّ	ط 1
Perished	(are the) two hands	(of) Abu-Lahab	and he perished	
مَا	أَغْرَى	عَنْهُ	وَمَا	كَسَبَ
Not	availed	him	and that which	he gained
سَيَصْرَى	نَارًا	ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ	ط 3	
Soon will he burn	in a fire	of blazing flame;		
وَأَمْرَاتُهُ	حَمَالَةَ	الْحَطَبِ	ط 4	
And his wife (as well) –	(the) carrier	(of) [the] firewood		
فِي	حَبِّ	مِّنْ	مَّسَدٍ	ط 5
in	(will be) a rope	of	palm-fiber	

**Question 2a :** What is the meaning of لهب and why Abu Lahab was called as Abu Lahab?

**Answer 2a :** Lahab means Flame of Fire. He was Abu Lahab because his face was red like a flame of fire.

**Question 2b:** Who was Abu Lahab and how he was his end?

**Answer 2b :** Abu Lahab was one of the uncles of the Prophet pbhu. He opposed the religion of Allah throughout his life but failed miserably. He lost his prestige his friends were killed in the battle of Badr. Within a week of the battle, he was afflicted with a skin disease and died of it. His corpse kept rotting for three days, since nobody was prepared to touch it. Finally his sons dug out a pit and pushed his corpse into it with sticks and filled the grave with stones and earth. This is how he end up in this world . In the Hereafter he will enter the hell fire and will face eternal destruction.

**Question 2c:** Why is the wife of Abu Lahab mentioned in this surah?

**Answer 2c :** The wife of Abu Lahab was also associated with Abu Lahab in opposing the religion of Islam, She was a very nasty neighbor and even though she was the aunt of Prophet Pbh, she used to treat the Prophet pbhu very badly.

**Question 2d :** What lessons can we take from this Surah?

**Answer 2c :** This surah tells us about Abu Lahab who got Allah's anger and destruction. So we should ask Allah swt to save us from His anger and destruction and grant us to serve His Deen to please Him.

Abu Lahab's wealth his sons, friends and supporters could not help him against Allah. So we should ask Allah swt. To give us strength to spend our wealth, our time, our capabilities and our position in the service of Islam.

And protect us from such deeds which leads to Hell fire and give us tawfeeq to do good deeds to earn your pleasure and paradise.

O Allah! Help us and our family members to support each other in serving You and Your Deen. Also Give us and our people the will to spend our most valuable possessions in your cause when needed.

**Question3:** Write the root letters for following words:

3a.	كَسَبَتْ	ك س ب
3b.	نَعَبْدُ	ع ب د
3c.	أَكْفُرُ	ك ف ر
3d.	ظَنَنْتُ	ظ ن ن
3e.	ضَلَلْتُمْ	ض ل ل

**Question 4:** Write the feminine forms of the words given below?

4a.	عَبَدَ	عَبَدَتْ
4b.	يَدْخُلُ	تَدْخُلُ
4c.	ظَنَّ	ظَنَّتْ
4d.	وَلَدَ	وَلَدَتْ
4e.	أَتَى	أَتَتْ



## Lesson-24: Ayat-ul-Kursi

**Question 1 :** Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

اللَّهُ	لَا	إِلَهَ	إِلَّا	هُوَ	الْحَيُّ	الْقَيُّومُ
Allah!	No	god	But	He,	the Ever-Living	the Sustainer and Protector (of all that exists)
لَا تَأْخُذُهُ	سِنَةٌ	وَلَا	نَوْمٌ			
Does not overtake Him	slumber	nor	sleep			
لَهُ	مَا	فِي السَّمَوَاتِ	وَمَا	فِي الْأَرْضِ		
To Him belongs	whatever is	in the heavens	and whatever	(is) on the earth		
مَنْ	ذَا الَّذِي	يَشْفَعُ	عِنْدَهُ	إِلَّا	بِإِذْنِهِ	
Who	is he that	(can) intercede	with Him	except	With His permission?	

**Question 2a :** Write any three virtues of Ayat-ul-kursi?

**Answer 2a :** 1) This is the most magnificent ayah of Qur'an.

2) The one who recites Ayat-ul-Kursi after every obligatory prayer will have no obstacle to enter Paradise except death.

3) If one recites it before going to bed, Allah appoints an angel for his protection.

**Question 2b:** What is the meaning of الْحَيُّ and الْقَيُّومُ ?

**Answer 2b:** الْحَيُّ means the one who was, is, and will always be alive

الْقَيُّومُ means the one who is supporting all, establishing and maintaining it.

These two are the names of Allah swt among His other 99 names.

**Question 2c:** Can you list some of the creations of Allah in the heavens and the earth?

**Answer 2c:** Allah swt has created sky, sun, moon, stars, galaxies, solar system and on earth in the living creatures human beings, animals, birds, insects, plants and in mineral Gold, silver, copper, oil, and Gas etc. and marine sea, Rivers, Mountains etc. And many more things that can not be listed out as human research did not reach them so far.

**Question 2d :** What should we do to be eligible to receive the intercession of the Prophet pbuh?

**Answer 2d:** To receive the intercession of the Prophet pbuh, we should ask Allah swt to send His blessings on our Prophet pbuh and secondly we should remember to recite the prayer after the Adhaan (in it we pray to Allah to grant the prophet Muhammad pbuh the position of praise and nearness and preference).

**Question 3** : Translate the verb into English and fill in the table in Arabic for each verb::

(He said that Allah is free from every defect, shortfall) He glorified سَبَّحَ س ب ح 48

The important forms of this verb:		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
سَبَّحَ، يُسَبِّحُ، سَبَّحَ، تَسْبِيح		He glorifies/ will glorify	سَبَّحَ He glorified
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They glorify/ will glorify	سَبَّحُوا They glorified
Don't glorify!	Glorify!	You glorify/ will glorify	سَبَّحْتَ You glorified
Don't (you all) glorify!	Glorify (you all)!	You all glorify/ will glorify	سَبَّحْتُمْ You all glorified
One who glorifies: مُسَبِّح		I glorify/ will glorify	سَبَّحْتُ I glorified
One who is glorified: مُسَبَّح		We glorify/ will glorify	سَبَّحْنَا We glorified
To glorify: تَسْبِيح		She glorifies/ will glorify	سَبَّحَتْ She glorified

on the pattern of سَبَّحَ) He sent down نَزَلَ ن ز ل 79

The important forms of this verb:		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
نَزَلَ، يُنَزِّلُ، نَزَلَ، تَنْزِيلٌ		He sends down/ will send down	نَزَلَ He sent down
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They send down/ will send down	نَزَلُوا They sent down
Don't send down!	Send down!	You send down/ will send down	نَزَلْتَ You sent down
Don't (you all) send down!	Send down (you all)!	You all send down/ will send down	نَزَلْتُمْ You all sent down
One who sends down: مُنَزِّل		I send down/ will send down	نَزَلْتُ I sent down
That which is sent down: مُنَزَّل		We send down/ will send down	نَزَلْنَا We sent down
To send down: تَنْزِيلٌ		She sends down/ will send down	نَزَلَتْ She sent down

201 كَذَّبَ ك ذ ب (on the pattern of سَبَّحَ) He accused (him, it) of falsehood

The important forms of this verb: كَذَّبَ ، يُكَذِّبُ ، كَذَّبَ ، تَكْذِيبُ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضى
		He accuses / will accuse sb of falsehood يُكَذِّبُ	He accused (him, it) of falsehood كَذَّبَ
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They accuse / will accuse sb of falsehood يُكَذِّبُونَ	They accused sb of falsehood كَذَّبُوا
Don't accuse sb of falsehood! لَا تُكَذِّبْ	Accuse sb of falsehood! كَذِّبْ	You accuse / will accuse sb of falsehood تُكَذِّبُ	You accused sb of falsehood كَذَّبْتَ
Don't (you all) accuse sb of falsehood لَا تُكَذِّبُوا	Accuse sb of falsehood (you all)! كَذِّبُوا	You all accuse / will accuse sb of falsehood تُكَذِّبُونَ	You all accused sb of falsehood كَذَّبْتُمْ
One who accuses sb of falsehood : مُكَذِّبٌ		I accuse / will accuse sb of falsehood أُكَذِّبُ	I accused sb of falsehood كَذَّبْتُ
One who is accused of falsehood : مُكَذَّبٌ		We accuse / will accuse sb of falsehood نُكَذِّبُ	We accused sb of falsehood كَذَّبْنَا
Act of accusing somebody (sb) of falsehood : تَكْذِيبٌ		She accuses / will accuse sb of falsehood تُكَذِّبُ	She accused (him, it) of falsehood كَذَّبَتْ

Question 4: Translate the following into English	
4a. Thus glorify him	فَسَبِّحْهُ
4b. We have sent it down to you	أَنْزَلْنَاهُ إِلَيْكَ
4c. He denied you	كَذَّبَكَ
4d. Allah has revealed	نَزَّلَ اللَّهُ
4e. Don't deny it	لَا تُكَذِّبُوهُ

Question 5 : Translate the following into Arabic	
5a. وَيُسَبِّحُونَهُ	And they glorify him
5b. وَنَزَّلْنَاهُ	And we have sent it down.
5c. فَكَذَّبَتْ	So that lady accused of falsehood.
5d. فَكَذَّبُوهُ	But they denied him
5e. أَكَذَّبْتُمْ	Did you all accused of falsehood.?

## Lesson-25: Ayat-ul-Kursi

**Question 1 :** Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

يَعْلَمُ	مَا	بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ	وَمَا	خَلْفَهُمْ
He knows	that which (is)	within their own hands	and that which	is behind them
وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ	بِشَيْءٍ	مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ	إِلَّا	بِمَا شَاءَ <sup>236</sup>
and they will never encompass	anything	of His knowledge	Except	that which He wills
وَسِعَ	كُرْسِيُّهُ	السَّمَوَاتِ	وَالْأَرْضِ	
encompasses	His chair	the heavens	and the earth	
وَلَا يَئُودُهُ	حِفْظُهُمَا	وَهُوَ	الْعَلِيُّ	الْعَظِيمُ (٣٥٥)
and He feels no fatigue in	guarding and preserving both of them	And He	(is) the Most High,	the Supreme

**Question 2a :** What is the meaning of: **يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ** ?

**Answer 2a :** Allah swt knows the past as well as the present and the future. Nothing is hidden from him. He does not forget anything. He remembers every thing that happened in the past and what is in front of him in present and what will happen in future also. And everything every tense is crystal clear to him.

**Question 2b:** What intension should we have while studying science?

**Answer 2b :** While obtaining scientific knowledge we should have an intention to ponder over the universe. This will help us to realize the true greatness of Allah swt and increase our love for Him. It will also show how Allah created so many things for us and that motivate us to give thanks to Him in return.

**Question 2c :** What Du'aa can we recite for the increase in our knowledge?

**Answer 2c :** It is advised that after obligatory Salah and reciting Ayatul Kursi one should ask Allah swt to increase me in knowledge and recite this Dua **رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا** "Rabbi Zidni Ilma". Especially Knowledge of understanding Quran because Qura'an is the most important Book of knowledge..

**Question 2d :** what is the meaning of **الْعَلِيُّ** and **الْعَظِيمُ**?

**Answer 2d :** **الْعَلِيُّ** means most High, above all such falsehood which many people attribute wrongly or willfully to Him.

**الْعَظِيمُ** means Great, who hold stiff supremacy, hard power, who can not be bend down or pressurized to do something by anyone.

**Question 3 :** Translate the verb into English and fill in the table in Arabic for each verb::

He strived

جَاهَدَ ج ه د 31

The important forms of this verb: جَاهَدَ، يُجَاهِدُ، جَاهِدْ، مُجَاهِدَةٌ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He strives/will strive يُجَاهِدُ	He strived جَاهَدَ
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They strive / will strive يُجَاهِدُونَ	They strived جَاهَدُوا
Don't strive! لَا تُجَاهِدْ	Strive! جَاهِدْ	You strive / will strive تُجَاهِدُ	You strived جَاهَدْتَ
Don't strive you all! لَا تُجَاهِدُوا	Strive you all! جَاهِدُوا	You all strive / will strive تُجَاهِدُونَ	You all strived جَاهَدْتُمْ
One who strives: مُجَاهِدٌ		I strive / will strive أُجَاهِدُ	I strived جَاهَدْتُ
One which is strived for: مُجَاهِدٌ		We strive / will strive نَجَاهِدُ	We strived جَاهَدْنَا
To strive: مُجَاهِدَةٌ		She strives / will strive تُجَاهِدُ	She strived جَاهَدَتْ

(on the pattern of جَاهَدَ)

He fought

قَاتَلَ ق ت ل 54

The important forms of this verb: قَاتَلَ، يُقَاتِلُ، قَاتِلٌ، مُقَاتِلَةٌ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He fights / will fight يُقَاتِلُ	He fought قَاتَلَ
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They fight / will fight يُقَاتِلُونَ	They fought قَاتَلُوا
Don't fight! لَا تُقَاتِلْ	Fight! قَاتِلْ	You fight / will fight تُقَاتِلُ	You fought قَاتَلْتَ
Don't fight (you all)! لَا تُقَاتِلُوا	Fight (you all)! قَاتِلُوا	You all fight / will fight تُقَاتِلُونَ	You all fought قَاتَلْتُمْ
One who fights: مُقَاتِلٌ		I fight / will fight أُقَاتِلُ	I fought قَاتَلْتُ
One who is fought against: مُقَاتِلٌ		We fight / will fight نُقَاتِلُ	We fought قَاتَلْنَا
To fight: مُقَاتِلَةٌ		She fights / will fight تُقَاتِلُ	She fought قَاتَلَتْ

(on the pattern of **جَاهَدَ**)

He called

54 نَادَى ن د و

The root of this word has a weak letter and is dropped in the order form

The important forms of this verb:		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضي	
نَادَى، يُنَادِي، نَادِ، مُنَادَاة		He calls / will call	يُنَادِي	He called	نَادَى
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They call / will call	يُنَادُونَ	They called	نَادَوْا
Don't call!	Call!	You call / will call	تُنَادِي	You called	نَادَيْتَ
Don't (you all) call!	Call (you all)!	You all call / will call	تُنَادُونَ	You all called	نَادَيْتُمْ
Caller: مُنَادٍ		I call / will call	أُنَادِي	I called	نَادَيْتُ
One who is called: مُنَادَى		We call / will call	نُنَادِي	We called	نَادَيْنَا
Call / to call: مُنَادَاة		She calls / will call	تُنَادِي	She called	نَادَتْ

Question 4. Translate the following into Arabic:	
4a. And (you all) don't fight them	ولا تقاتلوهم
4b. And strive in the path of Allah	وَجَاهِدُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ
4c. when he called his Rabb	وَإِذْ نَادَى رَبَّهُ
4d. He will call them	يُنَادِيكُمْ
4e. And Noah (pbhu) called his son	وَنَادَى نُوحٌ ابْنَهُ

Question 5 :. Translate the following into English:	
5a. فَإِنْ قَاتَلَكُمْ فَاقْتُلُوهُمْ	But if they fight you, then kill them.
5b. يُقَاتِلُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ	fight in the cause of Allah
5c. سَمِعْنَا مُنَادِيًا يُنَادِي	we have heard a caller calling us
5d. نَادَيْنَاهُ أَنْ يَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ	We called to him, "O Ibrahim!"
5e. وَلَوْ قَاتَلَكُمُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا	And if those who disbelieve fight with you

## Lesson-26: Commonly recited verses Al-Baqarah (2 :284 -285)

Question 1 : Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

لِلَّهِ	مَا	فِي السَّمَوَاتِ	وَمَا	فِي الْأَرْضِ
To Allah (belongs)	whatever	(is) in the heavens	and whatever	(is) in the earth
وَإِنْ	تُبَدُّوْا	مَا	فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ	أَوْ
And if / whether	you disclose	what	(is) in yourselves	or
	يُحَاسِبُكُمْ	بِهِ	اللَّهُ	
	will call you to account	for it	Allah	
فَيَغْفِرُ	لِمَنْ	يَشَاءُ	وَيُعَذِّبُ	مَنْ
Then He will forgive	whom	He wills,	and [He will] punish	whom
وَاللَّهُ	عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ	قَدِيرٌ		
And Allah	on / over every thing	(is) All-Powerful		

### The last two verses of Surah Al-Baqarah:

أَمَّنَ الرَّسُولُ	بِمَا	أُنزِلَ	إِلَيْهِ	مِنْ رَبِّهِ	وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ
The Messenger believed	in what	was revealed	to him	from His Lord	and (so do) the believers.
كُلٌّ	أَمَّنَ	بِاللَّهِ	وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ	وَكُتُبِهِ	وَرُسُلِهِ
Each one	believed	in Allah	and His Angels	and His Books	and His Messengers
لَا نُفَرِّقُ	بَيْنَ	أَحَدٍ	مِّنْ رُّسُلِهِ		
"We make no distinction	between	any one	of His Messengers."		
وَقَالُوا	سَمِعْنَا	وَأَطَعْنَا			
And they said,	We hear[d]	and we obey[ed]			
غُفْرَانَكَ	رَبَّنَا	وَالَيْكَ	الْمَصِيرُ		
(We seek) Your forgiveness,	our Lord,	And to You	(is) the return		

**Question 2a :** How many types of worship are there?

**Answer 2a :** The worship is of two kinds: (1) Physical worship such as Salah, fasting, giving alms, performing Hajj, calling to Islam, helping the poor etc. and (2) worship by Heart such as believing in Allah, loving him, trusting him, showing patience for His sake, contentment in what He gave, etc. Infact, the physical worship also involves worship by the heart.

**Question 2b :** What is the meaning of the words : **فَيَغْفِرُ لِمَن يَشَاءُ وَيُعَذِّبُ مَن يَشَاءُ**?

Does it mean that Allah will punish people just randomly?

**Answer 2b :** No Allah swt will not foregive or punish people randomly without any rule. It actually menas that in the matter of forgiveness and punishment, no one can stop Allah swt. For example the criminal whom Allah wants to punish can neither escape not anyone save him. Similarly, if Allah wants to forgive anyone on true repentance, then no one can prevent Him to do so.

**Question 2c :** Mention any three books revealed by Allah SWT?

Write the names of the messengers on whom these books were revealed?

**Answer 2c:** 1) Qur'an Majeed revealed to Muhammad, Pbh (2) Injeel revealed to Eisa Alaihis Salam and (3) Torah was revealed to Musa Alaihis Salam.

**Question 2d :** What are the five beliefs mentioned in the last verses of Surah Al-Baqarah?

**Answer 2d :** In the last verse of Surah Baqrah five article of faith are mentioned i.e Allah, Angles, Books, Messengers and then the Hereafter (Akhirat).



Question 3. Translate the verb into English and fill in the table in Arabic for each verb::

He submitted

22 أَسْلَمَ س ل م

Important forms of this verb: أَسْلَمَ ، يُسَلِّمُ ، أَسْلَمَ ، إِسْلَام		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He submits / will submit يُسَلِّمُ	He submitted أَسْلَمَ
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They submit / will submit يُسَلِّمُونَ	They submitted أَسْلَمُوا
Don't submit! لَا تُسَلِّمُ	Submit! أَسْلِمُ	You submit / will submit تُسَلِّمُ	You submitted أَسْلَمْتَ
Don't submit (you all)! لَا تُسَلِّمُوا	Submit (you all)! أَسْلِمُوا	You all submit / will submit تُسَلِّمُونَ	You all submitted أَسْلَمْتُمْ
One who submits: مُسَلِّمٌ		I submit / will submit أُسَلِّمُ	I submitted أَسْلَمْتُ
To whom one submits: مُسَلَّمٌ		We submit / will submit نُسَلِّمُ	We submitted أَسْلَمْنَا
Submission: إِسْلَامٌ		She submits / will submit تُسَلِّمُ	She submitted أَسْلَمَتْ

(on the pattern of أَسْلَمَ)

He associated partner

120 أَسْلَمَ ش ر ك

Important forms of this verb: أَشْرَكَ ، يُشْرِكُ ، أَشْرَكَ ، إِشْرَاك		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He associates / will associate partner يُشْرِكُ	He associated partner أَشْرَكَ
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They associate / will associate partner يُشْرِكُونَ	They associated partner أَشْرَكُوا
Don't associate partner! لَا تُشْرِكُ	Associate partner! أَشْرِكُ	You associate / will associate partner تُشْرِكُ	You associated partner أَشْرَكْتَ
Don't associate partner (you all)! لَا تُشْرِكُوا	Associate partner (you all)! أَشْرِكُوا	You all associate / will associate partner تُشْرِكُونَ	You all associated partner أَشْرَكْتُمْ
One who associates partner: مُشْرِكٌ		I associate / will associate partner أُشْرِكُ	I associated partner أَشْرَكْتُ
To whom partner is associated: مُشْرَكَ		We associate / will associate partner نُشْرِكُ	We associated partner أَشْرَكْنَا
To associate partner: إِشْرَاكٌ		She associates / will associate partner تُشْرِكُ	She associated partner أَشْرَكَتْ

(on the pattern of **أَسْلَمَ**)

He brought out

108 **أَخْرَجَ** خ ر ج

Important forms of this verb:		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضري
أَخْرَجَ، يُخْرِجُ، أَخْرَجَ، إِخْرَاجٌ		He brings out / will bring out يُخْرِجُ	He brought out/ took out أَخْرَجَ
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They bring out / will bring out يُخْرِجُونَ	They brought out أَخْرَجُوا
Don't bring out! لَا تُخْرِجْ	Bring out! أَخْرِجْ	You bring out / will bring out تُخْرِجُ	You brought out أَخْرَجْتَ
Don't (you all) bring out! لَا تُخْرِجُوا	Bring out (you all)! أَخْرِجُوا	You all bring out / will bring out تُخْرِجُونَ	You all brought out أَخْرَجْتُمْ
One who brings out: مُخْرِجٌ		I bring out / will bring out أُخْرِجُ	I brought out أَخْرَجْتُ
One who is brought out: مُخْرَجٌ		We bring out / will bring out نُخْرِجُ	We brought out أَخْرَجْنَا
To bring out: إِخْرَاجٌ		She brings out / will bring out تُخْرِجُ	She brought out أَخْرَجَتْ

Question 4 : Translate the following into Arabic.	
4a. Thus we brought them out	فَأَخْرَجْنَاهُمْ
4b. Thus submit you all	فَتَسَلَّمُوا
4c. And take me out	وَأَخْرِجْنِي
4d. Thus don't associate partner to Allah	فَلَا تُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ
4e. You took him out	أَخْرَجْتَهُ

Question 5: Translate the following into English:	
5a. أَسَلَّمْتُمْ	Have you submitted yourselves?
5b. وَلَا أُشْرِكْ بِهِ أَحَدًا	and I do not associate with Him anyone.
5c. نَقُولُ لِلَّذِينَ أُشْرِكُوا	We will say to those who associated others with Allah
5d. سُبْحَانَهُ عَمَّا يُشْرِكُونَ	Praise and glory to Him: (Far is He) from having the partners they associate (with Him)
5e. وَأَخْرَجُوهُمْ مِنْ حَيْثُ أَخْرَجُواكُمْ	and drive them out from the places where from they drove you out-

## Lesson-27: Commonly recited verses Al-Baqarah ( 2 :286 )

Question 1 : Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

لَا يُكَلِّفُ		اللَّهُ		نَفْسًا		إِلَّا		وُسْعَهَا <sup>ط</sup>	
does not burden		Allah		any soul		but		to its capacity	
لَهَا		مَا		كَسَبَتْ		وَعَلَيْهَا		اِكْتَسَبَتْ <sup>ط</sup>	
for it		what		it earned (good)		and against it		it earned (evil)	
رَبَّنَا		لَا تُؤَاخِذْنَا		إِنْ		نَسِينَا		أَوْ	
Our Lord!		(do) not take us to task		if		we have forgotten		or	
رَبَّنَا		وَلَا تَحْمِلْ		عَلَيْنَا		إِصْرًا			
Our Lord!		and not lay		upon us		a burden			
كَمَا		حَمَلْتَهُ		عَلَى الَّذِينَ		مِنْ قَبْلِنَا <sup>ع</sup>			
like that which		You laid [it]		Upon those who		before us			
رَبَّنَا		وَلَا		تُحْمِلُنَا		مَا		لَا طَاقَةَ	
Our Lord!		[and] (do) not		burden us with		that which		no strength	
وَأَعْفُ عَنَّا <sup>وَقْفَةَ</sup>		وَأَغْفِرْ لَنَا <sup>وَقْفَةَ</sup>		وَارْحَمْنَا <sup>وَقْفَةَ</sup>					
And pardon us		And forgive us		and have mercy on us					
أَنْتَ		مَوْلَانَا		فَانصُرْنَا		عَلَى الْقَوْمِ		الْكَافِرِينَ <sup>ع</sup>	
You are		our Protector		so give us victory		over the people		[the] disbelievers	

**Question 2a :** In case of sickness or difficulties, what concessions are given to us by Allah SWT?

**Answer 2a :** In case of sickness or helplessness Allah swt has given many concessions such as, shortening of prayers during journey, offering prayers while sitting or lying down when not possible to stand and resorting to Tayammum when we can not perform wudhu etc.

**Question 2b :** Why is Rabbana repeated in this prayer? What does it teach us?

**Answer 2b :** The repetition of Rabanna رَبَّنَا shows how should we pray. We should remember and praise Him that He is our Lord, our provider, our sustainer.

**Question 2c :** What is the difference between وَاعْفُ عَنَّا and وَاعْفِرْ لَنَا?

**Answer 2c :** The Literary meaning of وَاعْفُ عَنَّا is “And pardon us” وَاعْفِرْ لَنَا is “And forgive us. The difference between these words can be understood from the following:  
Allah swt asked us to do many thing and we have not done even few of them, then we say O Allah please pardon us our shortcomings. Allah swt forbade us from several things but still we have committed the sins then we say Oh Allah forgive or our transgressions and cover them up

**Question 2d :** What is the meaning of مَوْلَى?

**Answer 2d :** مَوْلَى means Protector, Master and also be said as helper or friend etc.

**Question 3 :** Translate the verb into English and fill in the table in Arabic for each verb::

(on the pattern of (أَسْلَمَ) He sent down أَنْزَلَ ن ز ل 190

Important forms of this verb: أَنْزَلَ، يُنْزِلُ، أَنْزِلْ، أَنْزَلْ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He sends down / will send down يُنْزِلُ	He sent down أَنْزَلَ
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They send down / will send down يُنْزِلُونَ	They sent down أَنْزَلُوا
Don't send down! لَا تُنْزِلْ	Send down! أَنْزِلْ	You send down / will send down تُنْزِلُ	You sent down أَنْزَلْتَ
Don't send down (you all)! لَا تُنْزِلُوا	Send down (you all)! أَنْزِلُوا	You all send down / will send down تُنْزِلُونَ	You all sent down أَنْزَلْتُمْ
One who sends down: مُنْزِلٌ		I send down / will send down أَنْزِلُ	I sent down أَنْزَلْتُ
One which is sent down: مُنْزَلٌ		We send down / will send down نُنْزِلُ	We sent down أَنْزَلْنَا
To send down: أَنْزَلَ		She sends down / will send down تُنْزِلُ	She sent down أَنْزَلَتْ

(on the pattern of (أَسْلَمَ)

He misled

أَضَلَّ ض ل ل 64

Important forms of this verb: أَضَلَّ، يُضِلُّ، أَضِلُّ، إِضْلَالٌ		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضي	
		He misleads / will mislead	يُضِلُّ	He misled	أَضَلَّ
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They mislead / will mislead	يُضِلُّونَ	They misled	أَضَلُّوا
Don't mislead!	لا تُضِلَّ	Mislead!	أَضِلَّ	You misled	أَضَلَّتْ
Don't (you all) mislead!	لا تُضِلُّوا	Mislead (you all)!	أَضِلُّوا	You all misled	أَضَلَّكُمْ
One who misleads: مُضِلٌّ		I mislead / will mislead	أَضِلُّ	I misled	أَضَلَّتُ
One who is misled: مُضَلٌّ		We mislead / will mislead	نُضِلُّ	We misled	أَضَلَّنا
To mislead: إِضْلَالٌ		She misleads / will mislead	تُضِلُّ	She misled	أَضَلَّتْ

(on the pattern of أَسْلَمَ)

He sent

169 أَرْسَلَ رَسَلَ

Important forms of this verb: أَرْسَلَ، يُرْسِلُ، إِرْسَالٌ، إِرْسَالٌ		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضي	
		He sends / will send	يُرْسِلُ	He sent	أَرْسَلَ
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They send / will send	يُرْسِلُونَ	They sent	أَرْسَلُوا
Don't send!	لا تُرْسِلْ	Send!	أَرْسِلْ	You sent	أَرْسَلْتَ
Don't send (you all)!	لا تُرْسِلُوا	Send (you all)!	أَرْسِلُوا	You all sent	أَرْسَلْتُمْ
Sender: مُرْسِلٌ		I send / will send	أَرْسِلُ	I sent	أَرْسَلْتُ
One who is sent: مُرْسَلٌ		We send / will send	نُرْسِلُ	We sent	أَرْسَلْنَا
To send: إِرْسَالٌ		She sends / will send	تُرْسِلُ	She sent	أَرْسَلَتْ

Question 4 : Translate the following into Arabic	
4a. They will misguide you	يُضِلُّونَكَ
4b. Allah has sent down	أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ
4c. Don't misguide me!	لَا تُضِلُّونِي
4d. I send you	أُرْسِلُكَ
4e. Send them with me!	أُرْسِلُهُمْ مَعِي

Question 5. Translate the following into English	
5a. قُرْآنًا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ إِنَّا عَرَبِيًّا	Indeed, We have sent it down as an Arabic Qur'an
5b. هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ	It is He who who has sent down the Book to you
5c. الْمُرْسَلِينَ نُرْسِلُ	We sent the Messengers
5d. إِلَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ وَمَا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ	And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds
5e. بِهِ كَثِيرًا يُضِلُّ وَيَهْدِي بِهِ كَثِيرًا	He misleads many thereby and guides many thereby

## Lesson-28: Commonly recited Verses - Al-Hashr (59: 22-24)

**Question 1 :** Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

هُوَ	اللَّهُ	الَّذِي	لَا	إِلَهَ	إِلَّا	هُوَ
He (is)	Allah	whom	(there is) no	God	but	He
عَلَّمَ	الْغَيْبِ	وَالشَّهَادَةِ	هُوَ	الرَّحْمَنُ	الرَّحِيمُ	(٢٢)
the All-Knower	(of) the unseen	and the seen / witnessed	He	is the Most Gracious	the Most Merciful.	
هُوَ	اللَّهُ	الَّذِي	لَا	إِلَهَ	إِلَّا	هُوَ
He (is)	Allah	whom	(there is) no	God	but	He
الْمَلِكُ	الْقُدُّوسُ	السَّلَامُ	الْمُؤْمِنُ			
the King	the Holy	the Perfect/Giver of peace	the Giver of security			
الْمُهَيِّمِ	الْعَزِيزِ	الْجَبَّارِ	الْمُتَكَبِّرِ			
the Overseer	All-Mighty	the Compeller	the Superior			
سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ	عَمَّا	يُشْرِكُونَ	(٢٣)			
Glory be to Allah	above all that	they associate with Him				
هُوَ	اللَّهُ	الْخَالِقُ	الْبَارِئُ	الْمُصَوِّرُ		
He is	Allah	the Creator	the Inventor	the Fashioner		
لَهُ	الْأَسْمَاءُ	الْحُسْنَى				
to Him belong	the names	the best (ones)				
يُسَبِّحُ	لَهُ	مَا	فِي السَّمَوَاتِ	وَالْأَرْضِ		
Glorifies	Him	whatever	(is) in the heavens	and the earth		
وَهُوَ	الْعَزِيزُ	الْحَكِيمُ	(٢٤)			
And He	(is) the All-Mighty	the All-Wise.				

وَأَقِيمُوا	الصَّلَاةَ	وَأَتُوا	الزَّلَاةَ
And establish	Salah	and give	Zakah
Translation: And establish prayer and give zakah			

**Question 2a :** What is the meaning of الأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَى . Write any ten of them.

**Answer 2a:** الأَسْمَاءُ means Names Ism is name and Asm'a is plural form of Ism and الحُسْنَى Husna means good or excellent. So الأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَى means Excellent names of Allah that are mentined in Qur'an. Such as Allah, Rahman, Raheem, Malik, Quddous, Salaam, Mo'min, Muhaimin, Alim, Azeez Jabbar and Mutakabbir etc.

**Question 2b:** Why is هُوَ اللهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ repeated?

**Answer 2b :** All the three verses starts wit هُوَ اللهُ and these verses carry so much effect that their recitation instills the fear of Allah in our hearts. هُوَ اللهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ This passage is repeated, because Allah never forgives associating something with Him. He alone is God i.e. who is worshipped, who is obeyed and who fulfills the needs.

**Question 2c :** What branch of knowledge is the most important?

**Answer 2c :** The most important knowledge of all is the knowledge about Allah and His Attributes and the Qur'an is the most important source of this knowledge.

**Question 2d :** What is the benefit of memorizing the names of Allah?

**Answer 2d :** Memorizing all the names of Allah brings many benefits and rewards. They help us to understand His attributes and strengthen our belief Iman in Allah, that increases His love, His fear and His greatness in our hearts. As a result it becomes easy for us to act on His commands.

(on the pattern of (أَسْلَمَ) He intended 139 أَرَادَ ر و د

Important forms of this verb: أَرَادَ، يُرِيدُ، أَرَادَ، إِزَادَةَ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He intends / will intend يُرِيدُ	He intended أَرَادَ
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They intend / will intend يُرِيدُونَ	They intended أَرَادُوا
Don't intend! لَا تُرِدْ	Intend! أَرِدْ	You intend / will intend تُرِيدُ	You intended أَرَدْتَ
Don't intend (you all)! لَا تُرِيدُوا	Intend (you all)! أَرِيدُوا	You all intend / will intend تُرِيدُونَ	You all intended أَرَدْتُمْ
One who wants / intends: مُرِيدٌ		I intend / will intend أُرِيدُ	I intended أَرَدْتُ
That which is wanted / intended: مُرَادٌ		We intend / will intend نُرِيدُ	We intended أَرَدْنَا
To want / to intend: إِزَادَةٌ		She intends / will intend تُرِيدُ	She intended أَرَادَتْ



**Question 3** :. Translate the verb into English and fill in the table in Arabic for each verb::

(on the pattern of (أَسْلَمَ))

He established

67 أَقَامَ ق و م

Important forms of this verb:		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضي	
أَقَامَ، يُقِيمُ، أَقِمْ، إِقَامَةٌ		He establishes / will establish يُقِيمُ		He established أَقَامَ	
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They establish / will establish يُقِيمُونَ		They established أَقَامُوا	
Don't establish!	Establish!	You establish / will establish تُقِيمُ		You established أَقَمْتَ	
Don't establish (you all)!	Establish (you all)!	You all establish / will establish تُقِيمُونَ		You all established أَقَمْتُمْ	
One who establishes: مُقِيمٌ That which is established: مُقَامٌ To establish: إِقَامَةٌ		I establish / will establish أُقِيمُ		I established أَقَمْتُ	
		We establish / will establish نَقِيمُ		We established أَقَمْنَا	
		She establishes / will establish تُقِيمُ		She established أَقَامَتْ	

(on the pattern of (أَسْلَمَ))

He believed / He gave peace

812 اٰمَنَ ا م ن

Important forms of this verb:		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضي	
اٰمَنَ، يُؤْمِنُ، اٰمِنْ، اِيْمَانٌ		He believes / will believe يُؤْمِنُ		He believed اٰمَنَ	
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They believe / will believe يُؤْمِنُونَ		They believed اٰمَنُوا	
Don't believe!	Believe!	You believe / will believe تُؤْمِنُ		You believed اٰمَنْتَ	
Don't (you all) believe!	Believe (you all)!	You all believe / will believe تُؤْمِنُونَ		You all believed اٰمَنْتُمْ	
One who believes: مُؤْمِنٌ One who is believed: مُؤْمِنٌ To believe: اِيْمَانٌ		I believe / will believe اٰؤْمِنُ		I believed اٰمَنْتُ	
		We believe / will believe نُوْمِنُ		We believed اٰمَنْا	
		She believes / will believe تُؤْمِنُ		She believed اٰمَنْتْ	

Important forms of this verb: أَتَى، يُؤْتِي، آتٍ، إِيتَاءٌ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He gives / will give يُؤْتِي	He gave أَتَى
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They give / will give يُؤْتُونَ	They gave آتَوْا
Don't give! لَا تُؤْتِ	Give! آتِ	You give / will give تُؤْتِي	You gave آتَيْتَ
Don't (you all) give! لَا تُؤْتُوا	Give (you all)! آتُوا	You all give / will give تُؤْتُونَ	You all gave آتَيْتُمْ
Giver: مُؤْتِي One who is given: مُؤْتَى		I give / will give أُؤْتِي	I gave آتَيْتُ
		We give / will give نُؤْتِي	We gave آتَيْنَا
To give: إِيتَاءٌ		She gives / will give تُؤْتِي	She gave آتَتْ

Important forms of this verb: أَرَى، يُرِي، أَرٍ، إِرَاءَةٌ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He shows / will show يُرِي	He showed أَرَى
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They show / will show يُرُونَ	They showed أَرَوْا
Don't show! لَا تُرِ	Show! أَرِ	You show / will show تُرِي	You showed أَرَيْتَ
Don't (you all) show! لَا تُرُوا	Show (you all)! أَرُوا	You all show / will show تُرُونَ	You all showed أَرَيْتُمْ
One who shows: مُرٍ That which is shown: مُرٌّ		I show / will show أُرِي	I showed أَرَيْتُ
		We show / will show نُرِي	We showed أَرَيْنَا
To show: إِرَاءَةٌ		She shows / will show تُرِي	She showed أَرَتْ

Question4: Translate the following into Arabic	
4a. Thus we wished	فَأَرَدْنَا
4b. Establish prayer	أَقِمْو الصَّلَاةَ
4c. So believe (you all) in Allah	فَأَمِنُوا بِاللَّهِ
4d. I believed in Allah	أَمِنْتُ بِاللَّهِ
4e. I believed on Rasool	أَمِنَ بِالرَّسُولِ

Question 5 : Translate the following into English		
5a.	فَأَقَامَهُ	Thus he established it
5b.	لِيُقِيمُوا	So that they may establish
5c.	أَتُرِيدُونَ	Do you all wish
5d.	وَأَقِمْو الصَّلَاةَ	And you all establish Salah
5e.	أَفَتُؤْمِنُونَ	Thus Do you all believe

## Lesson-29: Commonly recited Verses - Friday Sermon

Question 1 : Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

يَا أَيُّهَا	الَّذِينَ	آمَنُوا	اتَّقُوا	اللَّهِ
O you	who	have believed	fear	Allah
حَقَّ تَقَاتِهِ	وَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ	إِلَّا	وَأَنْتُمْ	مُسْلِمُونَ ﴿102﴾
as He should be feared	and not you die	except	when you	(are) Muslims

### Surah an-Nisa Verse 1

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

يَا أَيُّهَا	النَّاسُ	اتَّقُوا	رَبَّكُمْ	الَّذِي	خَلَقَكُمْ	مِّنْ نَّفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ
O	mankind	fear	your Lord	who	created you	from one soul
وَوَخَّلَقَ	مِنْهَا	زَوْجَهَا	وَبَثَّ	مِنْهُمَا	رِجَالًا	كَثِيرًا
and created	from it	its mate	and dispersed	from both of them	men	many
وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ	الَّذِي	تَسَاءَلُونَ بِهِ	وَالْأَرْحَامَ	وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ	وَالْأَرْحَامَ	وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ
And fear Allah	Whom	through Him you ask one another	and the wombs	And fear Allah	and the wombs	And fear Allah
إِنَّ	اللَّهَ	كَانَ	عَلَيْكُمْ	رَقِيبًا ﴿1﴾	رَقِيبًا ﴿1﴾	رَقِيبًا ﴿1﴾
Indeed	Allah	is (ever)	over you	an observer	an observer	an observer

### Surah Al-Ahzab Verses 70-71

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا	اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ	وَقُولُوا	قَوْلًا	سَدِيدًا ﴿70﴾
O you who have believed!	Fear Allah	and speak	words	of appropriate justice
يُصْلِحْ	لَكُمْ	أَعْمَالَكُمْ	وَيَغْفِرْ	لَكُمْ
He will (then) amend	for you	your deeds	and forgive	you
وَمَنْ	يُطِعِ اللَّهَ	وَرَسُولَهُ	فَقَدْ	فَازَ
And whoever	obeys Allah	and His Messenger	[then] certainly	he has attained
				a great attainment

**Question 2a :** What is the meaning of Taqwa?

**Answer 2a :** Taqwa means guarding one's self from the displeasure of Allah. This is an effect generated by the fear as well as Love of Allah. It is Taqwa only which prevent us from Allah's disobedience and give us the strength to obey him. And this increases or decreases depending upon the state of our Iman.

**Question 2b :** What should we do to have barakah (blessings) in rizq (provision) and age?

**Answer 2b :** Anas (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: The Messenger pbhu of Allah said, "He who desires ample provisions and his life be prolonged, should maintain good ties with his blood relations (Al BUKhari and Muslim).

**Question 2c :** Write down one of the sayings of Prophet Muhammad pbuh about tongue.

**Answer 2c :** The Prophet pbuh held his tongue and said: People will be cast into Hell on their faces because of the evil of their tongues (Trimidhi).

**Question 2d :** What are the rewards for saying truth in a straightforward and proper way?

**Answer 2d :** Allah gives one more reward to those who speak truthfully and in a correct manner i.e., He will forgive their sins.

**Question 3 :** Translate the verb into English and fill in the table in Arabic for each verb::

He pondered                      د ب ر                      4                      تَدَبَّرَ

Important forms of this verb: تَدَبَّرَ، يَتَدَبَّرُ، تَدَبَّرَ، تَدَبَّرُ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He ponders/ will ponder يَتَدَبَّرُ	He pondered تَدَبَّرَ
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They ponder/ will ponder يَتَدَبَّرُونَ	They pondered تَدَبَّرُوا
Don't ponder! لَا تَتَدَبَّرْ	Ponder! تَدَبَّرْ	You ponder/ will ponder تَتَدَبَّرُ	You pondered تَدَبَّرْتَ
Don't ponder (you all)! لَا تَتَدَبَّرُوا	Ponder (you all)! تَدَبَّرُوا	You all ponder/ will ponder تَتَدَبَّرُونَ	You all pondered تَدَبَّرْتُمْ
One who ponders: مُتَدَبِّرٌ		I ponder/ will ponder أَتَدَبَّرُ	I pondered تَدَبَّرْتُ
That which is pondered on: مُتَدَبَّرٌ		We ponder/ will ponder نَتَدَبَّرُ	We pondered تَدَبَّرْنَا
To ponder: تَدَبَّرَ		She ponders/ will ponder تَتَدَبَّرُ	She pondered تَدَبَّرَتْ

(on the pattern of تَدَبَّرَ)

He received admonition

ذ ك ر

تَذَكَّرَ 51

Important forms of this verb: تَذَكَّرَ، يَتَذَكَّرُ، تَذَكَّرُوا		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He receives / will receive admonition	He received admonition تَذَكَّرَ
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They receive / will receive admonition	They received admonition تَذَكَّرُوا
Don't receive admonition! لَا تَعَذَّكَّرُوا	Receive admonition! تَذَكَّرُوا	You receive / will receive admonition	You received admonition تَذَكَّرْتَ
Don't receive admonition! لَا تَتَذَكَّرُوا	Receive admonition! تَذَكَّرُوا	You all receive / will receive admonition	You all received admonition تَذَكَّرْتُمْ
One who receives admonition: مُتَذَكِّرٌ		I receive / will receive admonition	I received admonition تَذَكَّرْتُ
By which one receives admonition: مُتَذَكَّرٌ		We receive / will receive admonition	We received admonition تَذَكَّرْنَا
To receive admonition: تَذَكَّرٌ		She receives / will receive admonition	She received admonition تَذَكَّرَتْ

(on the pattern of تَدَبَّرَ)

He turned away

و ل ي

تَوَلَّى 79

Important forms of this verb: تَوَلَّى ، يَتَوَلَّى ، تَوَلَّ ، تَوَلَّيْ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He turns away/ will turn away	He turned away تَوَلَّى
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They turn away/ will turn away	They turned away تَوَلَّوْا
Don't turn away لَا تَتَوَلَّ	Turn away! تَوَلَّ	You turn away/ will turn away	You turned away تَوَلَّيْتَ
Don't turn away (you all)! لَا تَتَوَلَّوْا	Turn away (you all)! تَوَلَّوْا	You all turn away/ will turn away	You all turned away تَوَلَّيْتُمْ
One who turns away: مُتَوَلِّ		I turn away/ will turn away	I turned away تَوَلَّيْتُ
:-		We turn away/ will turn away	We turned away تَوَلَّيْنَا
To turn away: تَوَلَّ		She turns away/ will turn away	She turned away تَوَلَّتْ

Question 4 : Translate the following into Arabic	
4a. Man receives admonition	يَتَذَكَّرُ لِنُحُورِ
4b. Get admonition from Quran	تَذَكَّرُوا بِالْقُرْآنِ
4c. If you turn away	إِنْ تَوَلَّيْ
4d. The one who denied and turned	مَنْ كَذَّبَ وَتَوَلَّى
4e. And whoever turns way	وَ مَنْ يَتَوَلَّى

Question 5 : Translate the following into English	
5a. أَفَلَا يَتَذَكَّرُونَ الْقُرْآنَ	Do they not ponder over the Qur'an?
5b. لِيَذَكَّرُوا آيَاتِهِ	so that they may ponder over its Verses,
5c. لِيَتَذَكَّرَ أُولُو الْأَلْبَابِ	that men of understanding may receive admonition
5d. يَوْمَ يَتَذَكَّرُ الْإِنْسَانُ	The Day when man will remember
5e. سَيَذَكَّرُ	Soon he will receive admonition

## Lesson-30: Witr Supplication-1

Question 1 : Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

نَسْتَغْفِرُكَ		وَ		نَسْتَعِينُكَ		إِنَّا		اَللّٰهُمَّ		
we seek Your forgiveness		and		[we] ask You for help		We truly		O Allah!		
اَلْخَيْرِ		وَنُثْنِيْ عَلَيْكَ		وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ		بِكَ		وَنُؤْمِنُ		
(in) the best (ways).		and we praise You		and we have trust in You,		in You,		and we believe		
وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ					وَنَشْكُرُكَ					
and we are not ungrateful to You					and we thank You					
يَفْجُرُكَ		مَنْ		وَنَتْرُكُ		وَنَخْلَعُ				
disobeys You		one who		and we leave		And we forsake				
وَنَسْجُدُ		نُصَلِّيْ		وَلَكَ		نَعْبُدُ		اِيَّاكَ		اَللّٰهُمَّ
and we prostrate		we pray		and to You		we worship		You only		O Allah!
وَنَحْفِدُ			نَسْعِيْ			وَالِيْكَ				
and we serve			we run			And towards You				
عَذَابِكَ		وَنَخْشِيْ		رَحْمَتِكَ		وَنَرْجُوْ				
Your punishment		and we fear		(to receive) Your mercy		and we hope				
مُلْحِقِ		بِاَلْكَفَّارِ		عَذَابِكَ		اِنَّ				
will strike		the disbelievers		Your punishment		Surely				



**Question 2a :** What is the meaning of Qunoot? What lessons do we get from this prayer.

**Answer 2a :** Qunoot means obedience. It is a supplication to show, to re-commit our obedience to him. Think over every sentence of this invocation and decide to implement it in the next day.

**Question 2b :** This prayer starts with asking for help and forgiveness. Give possible reasons.

**Answer 2b :** This invocation begins with O' Allah! We ask you You for help; i.e. even for the invocation we need Your help. Apart from this, we need Your help in this Salah and in every matter of our life.

**Question 2c :** Why did Allah ask us to perform Salah, fast in Ramadan, and give Zakah?

**Answer 2c :** Our Salah, fasting, charity remembrance, recitation of Qur'an, lawful earning dawah work all are for your sake. In fact, all our life is only for your worship. Some people perform Salah, Fasting etc only to get something of this world only. O, Allah! Help us worship You to please You only and give us good of both this world and the Hereafter.

**Question 2d :** What is the message of “وَالَيْكَ نَسْعِي”?

**Answer 2d :** We run toward you, i.e. we strive to do whatever deeds You have commanded, whatever deeds that please you, wishing to secure Your good pleasure as a result.

**Question 3 :** Translate the verb into English and fill in the table in Arabic for each verb::

تَدَارَسَ د ر س He studied carefully together

Important forms of this verb:		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
تَدَارَسَ، يَتَدَارَسُ، تَدَارَسُ، تَدَارَسُ		He studies / will study together يَتَدَارَسُ	He studied together تَدَارَسَ
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They study / will study together يَتَدَارَسُونَ	They studied together تَدَارَسُوا
Don't study together! لَا تَتَدَارَسُ	Study together! تَدَارَسْ	You study / will study together تَتَدَارَسُ	You studied together تَدَارَسْتَ
Don't study together! لَا تَتَدَارَسُوا	Study together! تَدَارَسُوا	You all study / will study together تَتَدَارَسُونَ	You all studied together تَدَارَسْتُمْ
One who studies (s.t) together: مُتَدَارِسٌ		I study / will study together أَتَدَارَسُ	I studied together تَدَارَسْتُ
That which is studied together: مُتَدَارَسٌ		We study / will study together نَتَدَارَسُ	We studied together تَدَارَسْنَا
To study together: تَدَارَسٌ		She studies / will study together تَتَدَارَسُ	She studied together تَدَارَسْتَ

تَسَاءَلَ س ء ل 9 He asked (among one another or aoa)

Important forms of this verb:		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
تَسَاءَلَ، يَتَسَاءَلُ، تَسَاءَلُ، تَسَاءَلُ		He asks / will ask (aoa) يَتَسَاءَلُ	He asked (aoa) تَسَاءَلَ
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They ask / will ask (aoa) يَتَسَاءَلُونَ	They asked (aoa) تَسَاءَلُوا
Don't ask (aoa) لَا تَتَسَاءَلُ	Ask (aoa) تَسَاءَلْ	You ask / will ask (aoa) تَتَسَاءَلُ	You asked (aoa) تَسَاءَلْتَ
Don't ask (you all, aoa) لَا تَتَسَاءَلُوا	Ask (you all, aoa) تَسَاءَلُوا	You all ask / will ask (aoa) تَتَسَاءَلُونَ	You all asked (aoa) تَسَاءَلْتُمْ
One who asks one another: مُتَسَاءِلٌ		I ask / will ask (aoa) أَتَسَاءَلُ	I asked (aoa) تَسَاءَلْتُ
One who asked: مُتَسَاءِلٌ		We ask / will ask (aoa) نَتَسَاءَلُ	We asked (aoa) تَسَاءَلْنَا
To ask one another: تَسَاءَلٌ		She asks / will ask (aoa) تَتَسَاءَلُ	She asked (aoa) تَسَاءَلْتَ

Important forms of this verb: اِنْقَلَبَ، يَنْقَلِبُ، اِنْقَلَابٌ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He turns / will turn around يَنْقَلِبُ	He turned around اِنْقَلَبَ
فعل نهى	فعل امر	They turn / will turn around يَنْقَلِبُونَ	They turned around اِنْقَلَبُوا
Don't turn around! لَا تَنْقَلِبُ	Turn around! اِنْقَلِبْ	You turn / will turn around تَنْقَلِبُ	You turned around اِنْقَلَبْتَ
Don't turn around! لَا تَنْقَلِبُوا	Turn around! اِنْقَلِبُوا	You all turn / will turn around تَنْقَلِبُونَ	You all turned around اِنْقَلَبْتُمْ
one who turns around: مُنْقَلِبٌ -----		I turn /will turn around أَنْقَلِبُ	I turned around اِنْقَلَبْتُ
		We turn / will turn around نَنْقَلِبُ	We turned around اِنْقَلَبْنَا
to turn over: اِنْقَلَابٌ		She turns / will turn around تَنْقَلِبُ	she turned around اِنْقَلَبَتْ

Question 4 : Translate the following into English	
4a. They all will return	وَيَنْقَلِبُونَ
4b. Who will return	مَنْ يَنْقَلِبُ
4c. Do not ask me	لَا تَتَسَاءَلُونِي

Question 5 : Translate the following into Arabic	
5a. So they returned with blessing and bounty from Allah	فَانْقَلَبُوا بِبِنْعَمَةٍ مِّنَ اللّٰهِ وَفَضْلٍ
5b. They (all) question about Qur'an,	يَتَسَاءَلُونَ عَنِ الْقُرْآنِ
5c. Study Qur'an together	تَدَارِسُوا الْقُرْآنَ

## Lesson-31: Witr Supplication-2

Question 1 : Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

هَدَيْتَ	فِيْمَنْ	اهْدِنِيْ	اَللّٰهُمَّ
You (have) guided	with those whom	Guide me	O Allah!
عَافَيْتَ	فِيْمَنْ	وَعَافِنِيْ	
You have protected,	with those whom	and protect me	
تَوَلَّيْتِ	فِيْمَنْ	وَتَوَلَّنِيْ	
You have taken care of	with those whom	and take care of me	
أَعْطَيْتَ	فِيْمَا	وَبَارِكْ لِيْ	
You have given	in what	and bless me	
مَا قَضَيْتَ	شَرًّا	وَقِنِيْ	
(of) what You have decreed	the evil	and save me (from)	
Translation: And save me from the evil of what You have decreed,			
عَلَيْكَ	وَلَا يُقْضِيْ	تَقْضِيْ	إِنَّكَ
against You	and none can decide	decree	Indeed You
مَنْ عَادَيْتَ	وَلَا يَعْرُزُ	مَنْ وَآلَيْتَ	إِنَّهُ لَا يَنْدِلُ
whom You have shown enmity against.	And he is not honored	whom You have befriended,	not humiliated
وَتَعَالَيْتَ	رَبَّنَا	تَبَارَكْتَ	
and You are exalted / sublime	our Lord,	You are blessed	

**Question 2a :** Mention the five things that we ask Allah SWT in this prayer.

**Answer 2a :** In this Dua, we ask Allah swt for five things: Guidance, Safety, guardianship, blessings and protection from evil.

**Question 2b :** How many types of عافية are there?

**Answer 2b :** عافية means protection. We should ask Allah to give us Protection of two types:

- (1) Protect me from diseases of the heart such as doubts and evil desires. I should not have any doubt about faith and obedience. Keep my mind safe from laziness, timidity, miserliness and show-off.
- (2) Protect me from bodily diseases so that I do not become dependent on others; so that I may not have any difficulty in worshipping You nor in carrying out my daily routine.

**Question 2c :** What is the meaning of “barakah” in time?

**Answer 2c :** Barakah mean Blessings. Blessings in time is to make best use of our time such as in prayers, serving others. Spreading dawah, earning halal and in serving Allah’s deen to please Allah swt.

**Question 2d :** What is the meaning of “barakah” in wealth?

**Answer 2d :** Blessings in wealth is to make best use of wealth Allah has provided us such as to spend our wealth in the path of Allah helping the needy and poor, spending wealth in spreading Allah’s message like dawah works and Islamic education etc. all that which pleases Allah swt. So that it may be our investment for the life Hereafter. And protect us from spreading our wealth in the things which displease Allah and get His anger.

**Question 3 :** Translate the verb into English and fill in the table in Arabic for each verb::

Table to be incorporated

Question 4: Translate the following into Arabic	
4a. Follow the messenger SAS	إِتَّبِعِ الرَّسُلَ
4b. You all worship Allah and fear him only	أَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ وَاتَّقُوهُ
4c. He is a follower	هُوَ مُتَّبِعٌ
4d. Do not follow shaitan	لَا تَتَّبِعِ الشَّيْطَانَ
4e. Do not differ in Deen	لَا تَخْتَلِفُوا فِي الدِّينِ

Question 5 : Translate the following into English	
5a. وَالَّذِينَ اخْتَلَفُوا فِي الْكِتَابِ	And those who differ over the Book
5b. فَاتَّبَعَ	So he followed
5c. فَاتَّبَعُوهُ	So they followed him
5d. اِتَّبَعَكَ	He followed you
5e. فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ	So fear Allah

## Lesson-32: More Verses(33:35) سُورَةُ الْأَنْعَامِ

Question 1 : Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ	وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ	وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ	الْمُسْلِمِينَ	إِنَّ
& the believing women	and the believing men	& the Muslim women	the Muslim men	Indeed
89				
وَالصَّادِقَاتِ	وَالصَّادِقِينَ	وَالْقَانِتَاتِ	وَالْقَانِتِينَ	
& the truthful women,	and the truthful men	& and the obedient women,	and the obedient men	
وَالخَّاشِعَاتِ	وَالخَّاشِعِينَ	وَالصَّابِرَاتِ	وَالصَّابِرِينَ	
& the humble women	and the humble men	& the patient women	and the patient men	
وَالصَّائِمَاتِ	وَالصَّائِمِينَ	وَالْمُتَصَدِّقَاتِ	وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ	
& the fasting women	and the fasting men	& the charitable women	and the charitable men	
وَالْحَافِظَاتِ		فُرُوجَهُمْ	وَالْحَافِظِينَ	
and the women who protect (the same)		their private parts	and the men who guard	
وَالذَّاكِرَاتِ		كَثِيرًا	وَالذَّاكِرِينَ اللَّهَ	
and the women who remember (Allah often) –		often	and the men who remember Allah	
عَظِيمًا 35	وَأَجْرًا	مَغْفِرَةً	لَهُمْ	أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ
great	and a reward	forgiveness	for them	Allah has prepared



**Question 2a :** Mention the ten characteristics of believers mentioned in this ayah of Surah Al-Ahzab.

**Answer 2a :** In this ayah of Surah Al-Ahzab, Allah swt has mentioned 10 characteristics of His chosen slaves and promised them forgiveness and great reward . These ten characters are : Islam, faith, obedience, truthfulness (integrity), Patience, humility, giving charity, fasting, chastity and remembrance of Allah,

**Question 2b :** Who can be called a صَابِرٌ?

**Answer 2b :** Sabir is only he, who (i) is firm in performing good deeds: (ii) prevents himself from evils; (iii) remains patient in difficulties.

**Question 2c :** How can we become حَاشِعُونَ?

**Answer 2c :** حَاشِعُونَ are those who remain humble. They have Allah's fear dominant in their hearts. They are not arrogant. They bow down before Allah with body and spirit. We can become حَاشِعُونَ by cultivating the above features in ourselves.

**Question 2d :** Why is “كَثِيرٌ” mentioned along with ذِكْرٌ ?

**Answer 2d :** “كَثِيرٌ” means often and here it is linked with zikr Allah's remembrance. Little remembrance is a sign of hypocrites. The Messenger (pbhu) of Allah said: Your tongue should always be wet with the remembrance of Allah.

- We should thank Allah for every favor and shall seek His help in every difficulty. We should always remember Him with Love and gratitude and His name should be always on our lips while eating, drinking, sleeping, waking up, in good and bad times saying like Bismillah, Alhamdulillah, Astaghfirullah, Mashallah Barakallah and so on.
- Remembrance of Allah is the spirit of Islamic life. When we remember Allah then salah, fasting, charity and doing Dawah works all become very easy,
- Whenever Allah is mentioned shaitan flees from that place.

**Question 3:** Translate the verb into English and fill in the table in Arabic for each verb::

42 **اِسْتَعْفَرَ** غ ف ر He asked for forgiveness

Important forms of this verb: اِسْتَعْفَرَ، يَسْتَعْفِرُ، اِسْتَعْفِرُ، اِسْتَعْفَار		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He asks / will ask for forgiveness يَسْتَعْفِرُ	He asked for forgiveness اِسْتَعْفَرَ
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They ask / will ask for forgiveness يَسْتَعْفِرُونَ	They asked for forgiveness اِسْتَعْفَرُوا
Don't ask for forgiveness! لَا تَسْتَعْفِرْ	Ask for forgiveness! اِسْتَعْفِرْ	You ask / will ask for forgiveness تَسْتَعْفِرُ	You asked for forgiveness اِسْتَعْفَرْتَ
Don't ask for forgiveness! لَا تَسْتَعْفِرُوا	Ask for forgiveness! اِسْتَعْفِرُوا	You all ask / will ask for forgiveness تَسْتَعْفِرُونَ	You all asked for forgiveness اِسْتَعْفَرْتُمْ
one who asks for forgiveness: مُسْتَعْفِرٌ		I ask / will ask for forgiveness أَسْتَعْفِرُ	I asked for forgiveness اِسْتَعْفَرْتُ
one who is asked for forgiveness: مُسْتَعْفَرٌ		We ask / will ask for forgiveness نَسْتَعْفِرُ	We asked for forgiveness اِسْتَعْفَرْنَا
to ask for forgiveness: اِسْتَعْفَار		She asks / will ask for forgiveness تَسْتَعْفِرُ	She asked for forgiveness اِسْتَعْفَرَتْ

(on the pattern of اِسْتَعْفَرَ) 48 **اِسْتَكْبَرَ** ك ب ر He was arrogant

Important forms of this verb: اِسْتَكْبَرَ، يَسْتَكْبِرُ، اِسْتَكْبِرُ، اِسْتِكْبَار		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He is / will be arrogant يَسْتَكْبِرُ	He was arrogant اِسْتَكْبَرَ
فعل نهى	فعل أمر	They are / will be arrogant يَسْتَكْبِرُونَ	They were arrogant اِسْتَكْبَرُوا
Don't be arrogant! لَا تَسْتَكْبِرْ	Be arrogant! اِسْتَكْبِرْ	You are / will be arrogant تَسْتَكْبِرُ	You were arrogant اِسْتَكْبَرْتَ
Don't be arrogant لَا تَسْتَكْبِرُوا	Be arrogant (you all)! اِسْتَكْبِرُوا	You all are / will be arrogant تَسْتَكْبِرُونَ	You were arrogant اِسْتَكْبَرْتُمْ
one who is arrogant: مُسْتَكْبِرٌ		I am / will be arrogant أَسْتَكْبِرُ	I was arrogant اِسْتَكْبَرْتُ
---		We are / will be arrogant نَسْتَكْبِرُ	We were arrogant اِسْتَكْبَرْنَا
to be arrogant, arrogance: اِسْتِكْبَارٌ		She is / will be arrogant تَسْتَكْبِرُ	She was arrogant اِسْتَكْبَرَتْ

(on the pattern of اِسْتَعْمَرَ)

He was able (to)

ط و ع 42 اِسْتَطَاعَ

Important forms of this verb: اِسْتَطَاعَ، يَسْتَطِيعُ، اِسْتَطَاعَ، اِسْتِطَاعَةٌ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He is / will be able to يَسْتَطِيعُ	He was able (to) اِسْتَطَاعَ
فعل نهي	فعل امر	They are / will be able to يَسْتَطِيعُونَ	They were able (to) اِسْتَطَاعُوا
Don't be able! لَا تَسْتَطِيعُ	Be able! اِسْتَطِيعُ	You are / will be able to تَسْتَطِيعُ	You were able (to) اِسْتَطَعْتَ
Don't be able لَا تَسْتَطِيعُوا	Be able (you all)! اِسْتَطِيعُوا	You all are / will be able to تَسْتَطِيعُونَ	You all were able (to) اِسْتَطَعْتُمْ
One who is able: مُسْتَطِيعٌ		I am / will be able to أَسْتَطِيعُ	I was able (to) اِسْتَطَعْتُ
---		We are / will be able to نَسْتَطِيعُ	We were able (to) اِسْتَطَعْنَا
to be able (to), ability: اِسْتِطَاعَةٌ		She is / will be able to تَسْتَطِيعُ	She was able (to) اِسْتَطَاعَتْ

Question 4 : Translate the following into Arabic	
4a. Thus seek forgiveness for us	فَاِسْتَعْفِرُوا لَنَا
4b. He was arrogant and he was amongst the disbelieves	اِسْتَكْبَرَ وَكَانَ مِنَ الْكَافِرِينَ
4c. Shaitan was arrogant	اِسْتَكْبَرَ الشَّيْطَانُ
4d. Is your lord able to?	أَيَسْتَطِيعُ رَبُّكَ
4e. So you all be able	فَاِسْتَطِيعُوا

Question 5 : Translate the following into English	
5a. فَاِسْتَعْفَرَ رَبَّهُ	and he asked forgiveness of his Lord
5b. وَ اِسْتَعْفَرُوهُ	and ask His forgiveness;
5c. وَالَّذِينَ يَسْتَكْبِرُونَ عَنْ عِبَادَتِي	And Those who are too proud (arrogant) to worship me
5d. فَاِسْتَكْبَرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ	and they were arrogant in the land
5e. مَنِ اِسْتَطَاعَ إِلَيْهِ	one who is able to undertake the journey to it;

### Lesson-33: The top prayer for asking forgiveness (سيد الاستغفار)

Question 1 : Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

اللَّهُمَّ	أَنْتَ	رَبِّي	لَا إِلَهَ	إِلَّا أَنْتَ
O Allah!	You	(are) my Lord.	(There) is no god	except You;
خَلَقْتَنِي	وَأَنَا	عَبْدُكَ		
You created me	and I am	Your slave;		
وَأَنَا	عَلَىٰ عَهْدِكَ	وَوَعْدِكَ	مَا اسْتَطَعْتُ	
and I (am)	faithful to the pledge (of devotion)	and the promise I have given to You	to the best of my capability.	
أَعُوذُ	بِكَ	مِنْ شَرِّ	مَا	صَنَعْتُ
I seek refuge	in you	against the evil (consequences) of	what	I have done
أَبُوءُ	لَكَ	بِنِعْمَتِكَ	وَأَبُوءُ	بِذُنُوبِي
I acknowledge	For You	all Your bounties	and I confess	my sins
فَاغْفِرْ لِي	فَإِنَّهُ	لَا يَغْفِرُ	الذُّنُوبَ	إِلَّا أَنْتَ
Hence, (O Allah!) forgive me (my sins),	Indeed	none (can) forgive	the sins	Except you

**Question 2a :** What is the reward of reciting Sayyidul-Istighfaar in the morning and in the evening?

**Answer 2a :** Sayyid-ul-Istighfaar is the best supplication for seeking forgiveness as per our Prophet pbhu. He who supplicates in these terms during the day with firm belief in it and dies on the same day (before the evening), he will be one of the dwellers of Jannah; and if anyone supplicates in these terms during the night with firm belief in it and dies before the morning, he will be one of the dwellers of Jannah (**Al-Bukhari**).

**Question 2b :** How many statements are given in this Du'aa.

**Answer 2b :** This Du'aa has 10 sentences and each of them show how our relationship should be with our Creator. This Dua is called Syyid-ul-Istighfaar i.e. the chief or most important of all the prayers for forgiveness.

**Question 2c :** We say: **أَتُحَذِّدُ بِكَ مَنْ شِئْرَ مَا صَنَعْتُ**. What are the evil effects of our sins.

**Answer 2c :** The evil effects of our sins are: Sins push a person away from the mercy of Allah and gets Allah's anger and punishment if Allah does not forgive. Therefore we should ask for Allah's forgiveness and protection.

- If Allah swt does not forgive us, then we have to face the punishment. And we do not have any other way to escape from the bad effects of sins, except Allah's forgiveness and protection. Therefore we seek His protection.
- It is possible that the bad effects of some of my sins may still be spreading and it will be hurting someone or leaving a bad impact on others or on society. And I cannot stop those evil effects. So I seek Your Protection from those effect and the punishment

**Question 2d :** Is someone else responsible for my sins? Explain.

**Answer 2d :** No! nobody is responsible for my mistakes and sins. Because Allah swt has given us the power of intention and to control over it. We can not blame Shaitan or others that someone motivated me to commit sin. When Allah swt has given us the power of intention whether to do it or escape from it. Our willingness is accounted for that sin.

Question 3 : Fill in the table in Arabic with FEMININE FORMS for each verb:

فَعَلَ : He did

Important forms of this verb: فَعَلْتُ ، فَعَلْتُ ، افْعَلِي ، فَعَلْ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضري
		She does/ will do	فَعَلْتُ She did
نهي	أمر	They do/ will do	فَعَلُوا They did
Don't do!	Do!	You do/ will do	فَعَلْتِ You did
Don't (you all) do!	Do (you all)!	You all do/ will do	فَعَلْتُمْ You all did
فَاعِلَةٌ : doer		I do/ will do	فَعَلْتُ I did
مَفْعُولَةٌ : the one who is affected		We do/ will do	فَعَلْنَا We did
فِعْلٌ : to do, doing		He dos/ will do	فَعَلَ He did

فَتَحَ : He opened

Important forms of this verb: فَتَحْتُ ، تَفْتَحُ ، افْتَحِي ، فَتَحْ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضري
		She opens/ will open	فَتَحْتُ She opened
نهي	أمر	They open/ will open	فَتَحُوا They opened
Don't open!	Open!	You open/ will open	فَتَحْتِ You opened
Don't (you all) open!	Open (you all)!	You all open/ will open	فَتَحْتُمْ You all opened
فَاتِحَةٌ : Opener		I open/ will open	فَتَحْتُ I opened
مَفْتُوحَةٌ : Which is opened		We open/ will open	فَتَحْنَا We opened
فَتْحٌ : Opening / Victory		He opens/ will open	فَتَحَ He opened

He helped: نَصَرَ

Important forms of this verb: نَصَرْتُ، تَنْصُرُ، أَنْصُرِي، نَصْرُ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِي		
		She helps/ will help	تَنْصُرُ	She helped	نَصَرْتُ
نهي	أمر	They help/ will help	يَنْصُرُونَ	They helped	نَصَرُوا
Don't help!	لا تَنْصُرِي	You help/ will help	تَنْصُرِينَ	You helped	نَصَرْتِ
Don't (you all) help!	لا تَنْصُرُونَ	You all help/ will help	تَنْصُرُونَ	You all helped	نَصَرْتُمْ
Helper: نَاصِرَةٌ		I help/ will help	أَنْصُرُ	I helped	نَصَرْتُ
One who is helped: مَنْصُورَةٌ		We help/ will help	نَنْصُرُ	We helped	نَصَرْنَا
Help: نَصْرٌ		He helps/ will help	يَنْصُرُ	He helped	نَصَرَ

He said: قَالَ

Important forms of this verb: قَالَتْ، تَقُولُ، قُولِي، قَوْلٌ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِي		
		She says/ will say	تَقُولُ	She said	قَالَتْ
نهي	أمر	They say/ will say	يَقُولُونَ	They said	قَالُوا
Don't say!	لا تَقُولِي	You say/ will say	تَقُولِينَ	You said	قَالْتِ
Don't (you all) say!	لا تَقُولُونَ	You all say/ will say	تَقُولُونَ	You all said	قَالْتُمْ
One who says: قَائِلَةٌ		I say/ will say	أَقُولُ	I said	قُلْتُ
That which is said: مَقُولَةٌ		We say/ will say	نَقُولُ	We said	قُلْنَا
Saying, to say: قَوْلٌ		He says/ will say	يَقُولُ	He said	قَالَ

## He was: كَانَ

Important forms of this verb: كَانَتْ، تَكُونُ، كُونِي، كُون		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضري	
		She is/ will be	تَكُونُ	She was	كَانَتْ
نهي	أمر	They are/ will be	يَكُونَنَّ	They were	كَانُوا
Don't become!	لا تَكُونِي	Become!	كُونِي	You were	كُنْتَ
Don't (you all) become!	لا تَكُونَنَّ	Become (you all)!	كُونَنَّ	You all were	كُنْتُمْ
One who becomes: كَائِنَةٌ		I am/ will be	أَكُونُ	I was	كُنْتُ
—		We are/ will be	نَكُونُ	We were	كُنَّا
To be: كُون		He is/ will be	يَكُونُ	He was	كَانَ

The derived verbs also follow similar changes. Let us take two of them.

## He glorified: سَبَّحَ

Important forms of this verb: سَبَّحَتْ، تُسَبِّحُ، سَبِّحِي، تَسْبِيح		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضري	
		She glorifies/ will glorify.	تُسَبِّحُ	She glorified	سَبَّحَتْ
نهي	أمر	They glorify/ will glorify.	يُسَبِّحَنَّ	They glorified	سَبَّحُوا
Don't glorify!	لا تُسَبِّحِي	Glorify!	سَبِّحِي	You glorified	سَبَّحْتِ
Don't (you all) glorify!	لا تُسَبِّحَنَّ	Glorify (you all)!	سَبِّحَنَّ	You all glorified	سَبَّحْتُمْ
the one who glorifies: مُسَبِّحَةٌ		I glorify/ will glorify.	أُسَبِّحُ	I glorified	سَبَّحْتُ
the one who is glofied: مُسَبَّحَةٌ		We glorify/ will glorify.	نُسَبِّحُ	We glorified	سَبَّحْنَا
to glorify: تَسْبِيح		He glorify/ will glorify.	يُسَبِّحُ	He glorified	سَبَّحَ



## He submitted: **أَسْلَمَ**

Important forms of this verb: <b>أَسَلَمْتُ، تُسَلِمُ، أَسْلِمِي، إِسْلَامٌ</b>		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضري
		She submits/ will submit. <b>تُسَلِمُ</b>	She submitted <b>أَسَلَمْتُ</b>
نهي	أمر	They submit/ will submit. <b>يُسَلِمْنَ</b>	They submitted <b>أَسَلَمْنَ</b>
Don't submit! <b>لَا تُسَلِمِي</b>	Submit! <b>أَسْلِمِي</b>	You submit/ will submit. <b>تُسَلِمِينَ</b>	You submitted <b>أَسَلَمْتِ</b>
Don't (you all) submit! <b>لَا تُسَلِمْنَ</b>	Submit (you all)! <b>أَسْلِمْنَ</b>	You all submit/ will submit. <b>تُسَلِمْنَ</b>	You all submitted <b>أَسَلَمْتُنَّ</b>
One who submits: <b>مُسَلِمَةٌ</b>		I submit/ will submit. <b>أُسَلِمُ</b>	I submitted <b>أَسَلَمْتُ</b>
to whom one submits: <b>مُسَلَمَةٌ</b>		We submit/ will submit. <b>نُسَلِمُ</b>	We submitted <b>أَسَلَمْنَا</b>
To submit: <b>إِسْلَامٌ</b>		He submit/ will submit. <b>يُسَلِمُ</b>	He submitted <b>أَسَلَمَ</b>

Question 4 : Translate the following into Arabic	
4a. Allah helped him	<b>نَصَرَهُ اللهُ</b>
4b. Who will help me	<b>مَنْ يَنْصُرُنِي</b>
4c. They (ladies) said	<b>قُلْنَ</b>
4d. Thus we said: Hit!	<b>فَقُلْنَا اضْرِبْ</b>
4e. If we were truthful	<b>إِنْ كُنَّا صَادِقِينَ</b>

Question 5 : Translate the following into English	
5a. <b>لَفَتَحْنَا عَلَيْهِم</b>	certainly, We should have opened upon them
5b. <b>وَانصُرْنَا</b>	And help us
5c. <b>قَدْ نَصَرَكُمُ اللهُ</b>	Certainly Allah has helped you all
5d. <b>وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يَقُولُ آمَنَّا</b>	And some men there are who say, 'We believe in Allah
5e. <b>وَإِذْ قُلْنَا ادْخُلُوا</b>	And [recall] when We said them to “ Enter

## Lesson-34: Other invocations, going out of house ...

Question 1 : Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

عَلَى اللَّهِ	تَوَكَّلْتُ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ				
upon Allah	I trusted / relied	In the name of Allah				
إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ	وَلَا قُوَّةَ	لَا حَوْلَ				
except with Allah	and no power	[There is] no strength				
أَوْ أُضِلَّ	أَنْ أُضِلَّ	أَعُوذُ بِكَ	إِنِّي			
or be strayed (by others)	lest I go astray	[I] seek refuge in You	O Allah! I truly			
أَوْ أُظْلَمَ	أَوْ أَظْلِمَ	أَوْ أُزِلَّ	أَوْ أزلَّ			
or I be wronged	or I do wrong	or I am made to slip (by others)	or I slip			
أَوْ يُجْهَلَ عَلَيَّ		أَوْ أَجْهَلَ				
or (anyone) should act foolishly with me		or I act foolishly				
الْمَخْرَجِ	وَالْخَيْرِ	الْمَوْلَجِ	الْخَيْرِ	أَسْأَلُكَ	إِنِّي	اللَّهُمَّ
of (my) going out.	and the good	of (my) entrance,	the good	beg of You	Indeed, I	O Allah
خَرَجْنَا	وَبِسْمِ اللَّهِ	وَلَجْنَا	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ			
we came out	and in the name of Allah	we entered	In the name of Allah			
تَوَكَّلْنَا	رَبَّنَا	وَعَلَى اللَّهِ				
we rely and trust	our Lord	and on Allah				

**Question 2a :** What does Shaitan say when you recite the supplication for going out of the house?

**Answer 2a :** When we recite the supplication for going out of the House, One Shaitan says to another: “How can you deal with a man who has been guided, defended and protected?”

**Question 2b :** What does Shaitan say when you recite the supplication for entering the house?

**Answer 2b :** If a person mentions the Name of Allah upon entering his house or eating, Shaitan says, addressing his followers: You will find no where to spend the night and no dinner.

**Question 2c :** Write down the lesson learnt from the hadith of Jaber RA?

**Answer 2c :** The hadith of Jabir RA says, that many kinds of Jinns and shayateen chase us. If we do not remember Allah, then their influence and temptations increase resulting in quarrels, backbiting, evil deeds, laziness and negligence of prayers or wrong deeds in the house.

**Question 2d :** How many types of protection do we ask Allah in this Du’aa?

**Answer 2d :** In this Du’aa we seek refuge and protection from Allah for going astray or being astrayed, slipping or made to slip in to commit an evil and doing wrong or getting wrong from others and act foolishly or somebody act foolishly with us.

Fill in the following passive voice tables

He did: **فَعَلَ**

فعل مضارع مجهول	فعل ماضي مجهول
يُفَعَلُ	فُعِلَ
يُفَعَلُونَ	فُعِلُوا
تُفَعَلُ	فُعِلَتْ
تُفَعَلُونَ	فُعِلْتُمْ
أُفَعَلُ	فُعِلْتُ
نُفَعَلُ	فُعِلْنَا
هِيَ تُفَعَلُ	هِيَ فُعِلَتْ

He Opened: **فَتَحَ**

فعل مضارع مجهول	فعل ماضي مجهول
(it, he) is being opened	يُفْتَحُ
(they) are being opened	يُفْتَحُونَ
(you) are being opened	تُفْتَحُ
(you all) are being opened	تُفْتَحُونَ
(I) am being opened	أُفْتَحُ
(we) are being opened	نُفْتَحُ
(it, she) is being opened	تُفْتَحُ
(it, he) was opened	فُتِحَ
(they) were opened	فُتِحُوا
(you) were opened	فُتِحْتَ
(you all) were opened	فُتِحْتُمْ
(I) was opened	فُتِحْتُ
(we) were opened	فُتِحْنَا
(she) was opened	فُتِحَتْ

## He helped : نَصَرَ

فعل مضارع مجهول	فعل ماضي مجهول
(it, he) was helped يُنصَرُ	(it, he) was helped نَصِرَ
(they) are being helped يُنصَرُونَ	(they) were helped نَصِرُوا
(you) are being helped تُنصَرُ	(you) were helped نَصِرْتَ
(you all) are being helped تُنصَرُونَ	(you all) were helped نَصِرْتُمْ
(I) am being helped أَنْصَرُ	(I) was helped نَصِرْتُ
(we) are being helped نُنصَرُ	(we) were helped نَصِرْنَا
(it, she) was being helped تُنصَرُ	(it, she) was helped نَصِرَتْ

## He hit : ضَرَبَ

فعل مضارع مجهول	فعل ماضي مجهول
(it, he) is being hit يُضْرَبُ	(it, he) was hit ضُرِبَ
(they) are being hit يُضْرَبُونَ	(they) were hit ضُرِبُوا
(you) are being hit تُضْرَبُ	(you) were hit ضُرِبْتَ
(you all) are being hit تُضْرَبُونَ	(you all) were hit ضُرِبْتُمْ
(I) am being hit أُضْرَبُ	(I) was hit ضُرِبْتُ
(we) are being hit نُنضَرَبُ	(we) were hit ضُرِبْنَا
(it, she) is being hit تُضْرَبُ	(it, she) was hit ضُرِبَتْ

### He listened : سَمِعَ

فعل مضارع مجهول	فعل ماضي مجهول
(it, he) is being heard يُسْمَعُ	(he, it) was heard سُمِعَ
(they) are being heard يُسْمَعُونَ	(they) were heard سُمِعُوا
(you) are being heard تُسْمَعُ	(you) were heard سُمِعْتَ
(you all) are being heard تُسْمَعُونَ	(you all) were heard سُمِعْتُمْ
(I) am being heard أُسْمَعُ	(I) was heard سُمِعْتُ
(we) are being heard نُسْمَعُ	(we) were heard سُمِعْنَا
(it, she) is being heard تُسْمَعُ	(it, she) was heard سُمِعَتْ

The derived forms of the verb also follow similar changes in passive forms. Two important types are given below:

### He sent down : نَزَلَ

فعل مضارع مجهول	فعل ماضي مجهول
(it, he) was brought down يُنزَلُ	(it, he) was brought down نُزِلَ
(they) are being brought down يُنزَلُونَ	(they) were brought down نُزِلُوا
(you) are being brought down تُنزَلُ	(you) were brought down نُزِلْتَ
(you all) are being brought down تُنزَلُونَ	(you all) were brought down نُزِلْتُمْ
(I) am being brought down أُنزَلُ	(I) was brought down نُزِلْتُ
(we) are being brought down نُنزَلُ	(we) were brought down نُزِلْنَا
(it, she) was being brought down تُنزَلُ	(it, she) was brought down نُزِلَتْ

## أَخْرَجَ : He brought out/ took out

فعل مضارع مجهول	فعل ماضي مجهول
(it, he) is being brought out <span style="float: right;">يُخْرِجُ</span>	(it, he) was brought out <span style="float: right;">أَخْرَجَ</span>
(they) are being brought out <span style="float: right;">يُخْرِجُونَ</span>	(they) were brought out <span style="float: right;">أَخْرَجُوا</span>
(you) are being brought out <span style="float: right;">تُخْرِجُ</span>	(you) were brought out <span style="float: right;">أَخْرَجْتَ</span>
(you all) are being brought out <span style="float: right;">تُخْرِجُونَ</span>	(you all) were brought out <span style="float: right;">أَخْرَجْتُمْ</span>
(I) am being brought out <span style="float: right;">أُخْرِجُ</span>	(I) was brought out <span style="float: right;">أُخْرِجْتُ</span>
(we) are being brought out <span style="float: right;">نُخْرِجُ</span>	(we) were brought out <span style="float: right;">أَخْرَجْنَا</span>
(it, she) is being brought out <span style="float: right;">تُخْرِجُ</span>	(it, she) was brought out <span style="float: right;">أُخْرِجَتْ</span>

Question 4 : Translate the following into Arabic	
4a. And they will be helped	وَهُمْ يُنصَرُونَ
4b. And you were helped	وَنصرتَ
4c. And you will not be helped	وَلَا تُنصَرُونَ
4d. And I will be listened	وَأُسمَعُ
4e. And when it will be said	وَإِذَا قِيلَ

Question 5 : Translate the following into English	
5a. وَفُتِحَتِ السَّمَاءُ	And the heaven (skies) shall be opened
5b. وَفُتِحَتْ أَبْوَابُهَا	and its gates are opened
5c. ثُمَّ لَا يُنصَرُونَ	then they will not be helped.
5d. وَضُرِبَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ	And they were covered (stamped) with
5e. يَوْمَ وُلِدَ	The day he begot

## Lesson-35 Few More Ayaath

**Question 1 :** Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

أَفَلَمْ يَسِيرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ فَتَكُونُ لَهُمْ قُلُوبٌ يَعْقِلُونَ بِهَا						
with them	to understand	hearts	for them	so that should have	in the land (earth)	Haven't they travelled
أَوْ أَدَانُ يَسْمَعُونَ بِهَا فَإِنَّهَا لَا تَعْمَى الْأَبْصَارُ						
the eyes	do not grow blind	For indeed	with them	to hear	or ears	
وَلَكِنَّ تَعْمَى الْقُلُوبُ الَّتِي فِي الصُّدُورِ (46)						
within the bosoms	which are	the hearts grow blind	but			

**Question 2a :** What should we observe while visiting cities and Museum?

**Answer 2a :** We travel to see the remnants of towns which were destroyed. In museums and historical places we find the samples of the art, the clothes and the kitchen items and other usable items of the past nations

**Question 2b :** What should we do if an advice does not affect our hearts?

**Answer 2b :** When we see that an advice is not affecting our heart and nothing is influencing us then we should check our heart if it has rusted. It is a danger signal. Such conditions of heart can be treated by making efforts to offer prayers regularly, by begging Allah for its life, by visiting sick people and graveyards, and by trying to do righteous deeds.

**Question 2c :** How should we study the subjects of Geography and History?

**Answer 2c :** We should see Allah's signs through the study of subjects of Geography and History.

- If we reflect upon the ruins of the past, especially of those people that are mentioned in the Qur'an such as Fir'aun, Aad and Thamud, then Allah's sign will become very clear to us, Our belief in the messages of the Messengers and in the Qur'a, will become firm. Our faith in the hereafter and the fact that we have to face Allah will increase.
- During travels, we see different signs of Allah, such as forests, mountains, rivers, oceans and different kinds of animals, plants, flowers etc. If we reflect upon them, our belief in Allah and our love for Him will increase.

This should be the main reason to study geography, history or any other science subject.

**Question 2d :** What is a broken plural and how is it used in Arabic language?

**Answer 2d :** **جمع مكسر** Broken Plural: The plural which is not on the pattern of proper plural (جمع سالم) For example: بيوت from بيت (not بَيْتُونَ or بَيْتِينَ) Additional examples of Broken plural are اذان، ابصار، جبال and so on. For remembering the rule of Broken Plural, remember well the above verse.



Question 3a : Fill in the blanks

The second type of اسم مكان (مَجْلِس)			
	pl مَفَاعِل	sg مَفْعِل	فَعْل
place for prostration, mosque	مَسَاجِد	مَسْجِد <sup>28</sup>	سَجَدَ
seat, council	مَجَالِس	مَجْلِس	جَلَسَ
resort, reference	مَرَاجِع	مَرْجِع	رَجَعَ
stopping place, house	مَنَازِل	مَنْزِل	نَزَلَ
East (the place of sunrise)	مَشَارِق	مَشْرِق	شَرِقَ
West (the place of sunset)	مَغَارِب	مَغْرِب	غَرِبَ
entrance	مَوَالِج	مَوْلِج	وَلَجَ

  

The third type of اسم مكان (مَدْرَسَة)			
	pl مَفَاعِل	sg مَفْعَلَة	فَعْل
school	مَدَارِس	مَدْرَسَة	دَرَسَ
folder, bag	مَحَافِظ	مَحْفَظَة	حَفِظَ
burying place	مَقَابِر	مَقْبِرَة	قَبَرَ
library	مَكَاتِب	مَكْتَبَة	كَتَبَ
kingdom	مَمَالِك	مَمْلَكَة	مَلَكَ

The first type of اسم مكان (مَخْرَج)			
	pl مَفَاعِل	sg مَفْعَل	فَعْل
exit	مَخَارِج	مَخْرَج	خَرَجَ
place of meeting	مَجَامِع	مَجْمَع	جَمَعَ
road entered upon / ideology	مَذَاهِب	مَذْهَب	ذَهَبَ
factory	مَصَانِع	مَصْنَع	صَنَعَ
entry	مَدَاخِل	مَدْخَل	دَخَلَ
place of worship	مَعَابِد	مَعْبَد	عَبَدَ
view (place to look upon), appearance	مَنَاظِر	مَنْظَر	نَظَرَ
office	مَكَاتِب	مَكْتَب	كَتَبَ
landmark, road sign	مَعَالِم	مَعْلَم	عَلِمَ
factory, place of work, laboratory	مَعَامِل	مَعْمَل	عَمِلَ
eating place, hotel	مَطَاعِم	مَطْعَم	طَعِمَ
drinking place	مَشَارِب	مَشْرَب	شَرِبَ
place of sa'ee	مَسَاع	مَسْعَى	سَعَى
source, place for taking something	مَأْخِذ	مَأْخَذ	أَخَذَ

**Question 3b** : Write the meaning of ism-e-sifat and also write the Ism-e-Tafzeel with meaning.

الِصِّفَةُ الْمُشَبَّهَةُ (فَعِيلٌ)	إِسْمُ التَّفْزِيلِ (أَفْعَلٌ)			
كَبِيرٌ (كَبِيرَةٌ fg)	أَكْبَرُ	23	big	47
كَثِيرٌ (كَثِيرَةٌ fg)	أَكْثَرُ	80	more	74
رَحِيمٌ	أَرْحَمُ		merciful	93
عَظِيمٌ	أَعْظَمُ		great	107
شَدِيدٌ	أَشَدُّ	31	severe	56
عَلِيٌّ	أَعْلَى	9	high	11
عَلِيمٌ	أَعْلَمُ	49	learned	163
قَرِيبٌ	أَقْرَبُ	19	near	26
قَلِيلٌ (قَلِيلَةٌ fg)	أَقَلُّ		few	71
كَرِيمٌ	أَكْرَمُ		noble	27
حَمِيدٌ	أَحْمَدُ		praiseworthy	
مَجِيدٌ	أَمْجَدُ		majestic	

الِصِّفَةُ الْمُشَبَّهَةُ	
فَعُولٌ	غَفُورٌ، رَشُولٌ
فَعِيلٌ	قَتِيلٌ، ذَبِيحٌ، أَسِيرٌ
فَعْلَانٌ	كَسْلَانٌ، غَضْبَانٌ، فَرْحَانٌ، جَوْعَانٌ، تَعْبَانٌ

صِيَغُ الْمُبْلَغِ	
فَعَّالٌ	عَفَّارٌ، تَوَّابٌ، عَلَّامٌ
فَعُولٌ	شَكُورٌ، كَفُورٌ، وَدُودٌ، صَبُورٌ
فُعُولٌ، فُعُولٌ	قَيُّومٌ، سُبُوحٌ، قُدُّوسٌ
فَعِيلٌ	صَدِيقٌ

Question 4: Translate the following into Arabic	
4a. and we are more near	وَنَحْنُ أَقْرَبُ
4b. Who is more near amongst you	أَيُّكُمْ أَقْرَبُ
4c. I know more than you	أَعْلَمُ مِنْكَ
4d. He is higher than you	هُوَ أَعْلَى مِنْكَ

Question 5 : Translate the following into English	
5a. هُوَ أَقْرَبُ	that is more nearer
5b. وَ لِلَّهِ الْمَشْرِقُ وَالْمَغْرِبُ	And to Allah belongs the east and the west.
5c. لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ	They will have a severe punishment
5d. أَنَا أَقَلُّ مِنْكَ	I am less than you

## Lesson-36 : Few more invocations

***** Du'a while going out for Mosque *****			
اللَّهُمَّ	اجْعَلْ	فِي قَلْبِي نُورًا	وَفِي لِسَانِي نُورًا
O Allah!	place	light in my heart,	and light in my tongue,
وَفِي سَمْعِي نُورًا	وَفِي بَصَرِي نُورًا	وَمِنْ فَوْقِي نُورًا	
and light in my ears/hearing,	and light in my eyes/sight,	and light above me,	
وَمِنْ تَحْتِي نُورًا	وَعَنْ يَمِينِي نُورًا	وَعَنْ شِمَالِي نُورًا	
and light below me,	and light on my right,	and light on my left,	
وَمِنْ أَمَامِي نُورًا	وَمِنْ خَلْفِي نُورًا	وَاجْعَلْ	فِي نَفْسِي نُورًا
and in front of me light,	and behind me light,	and place	light in my soul
***** Du'a while entering the mosque *****			
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ	وَالصَّلَاةُ	وَالسَّلَامُ	عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ
In the name of Allah	and blessings	and peace	(be) upon the Messenger of Allah
Translation: In the name of Allah; and blessings and peace be upon the Messenger of Allah.			
اللَّهُمَّ	اَفْتَحْ	لِي	أَبْوَابَ
O Allah!	Open	for me	the gates
رَحْمَتِكَ			
(of) Your mercy			
***** Du'a when coming forth from the mosque *****			
اللَّهُمَّ	إِنِّي	أَسْأَلُكَ	مِنْ فَضْلِكَ
O Allah!	I truly	[I] ask You	from Your bounty
***** Invocation of Yunus ؑ when he was swallowed by a big fish *****			
فَنَادَى	فِي الظُّلْمِ	أَنْ لَا	إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ
Then he called	in the darkness(es)	that, "(There is) no	god
سُبْحَانَكَ	إِنِّي	كُنْتُ	مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ
Glory be to You!	Indeed, [I]	I am	of the wrongdoers"

**Question 2a :** What is meant by the light in eyes?

**Answer 2a :** Light in my eyes means so that I love reading Quran. Let me see the signs spread over in the universe with my eyes and take lessons out of these. When I see a man in need, or find a chance to call people towards You, O Allah! Then I shall feel my responsibility. Let me not use my eyes in watching evil.

**Question 2b :** What is meant by the light in soul?

**Answer 2b :** Let there be light in Soul. Let my soul not be an evil addicted soul (نفس الأَمَّارة) Let it not be eager in the pursuit of bad wishes. Let it become (نفس اللّوامة), the soul which reprimands me for doing evil deeds. Let it improve further and become (نفس المُطمِئِنَّة), the contented soul. It should bow down to the commands of Allah and should not slip at the chances of evil or in evil situations. It should be happy with what Allah gave and what He commanded.

**Question 2c :** What is the meaning of light in ears?

**Answer 2c :** Place light in my hearing, so that my ears hear only those things that please You, such as Qur'an, Zikr, good lectures, and advice. Let my ears not hear anything that displeases you.

**Question 2d :** After reciting the prayer for entering Masjid, what should we do to receive the mercy of Allah?

**Answer 2d :** After reciting the prayer while entering the Masjid, it will be a huge loss if I enter the Masjid fully prepared but the gates of mercy remain closed to me.

- The gates of mercy are: supplication of angels in our favour, our remembrance of Allah, our pondering the attributes of Allah and His creation, getting the guidance from the Quran, meeting with good people, receiving reminders to be good etc. All of these "gates" lead to rewards from Allah swt.
- O Allah! Let me make the best use of my visit to the masjid by remembering You with full concentration, by understanding the Quran that Imam recites or I recite receiving lessons from it, and avoiding any useless activity. Let me not enter the masjid with the thoughts of this world and perform my salah with the same thoughts and come out of the masjid empty-handed.

**Question 3 :** For the following sentences and words, Mark ✓ for right and ✗ for wrong.

✗	هُوَ مُسْلِمًا	✗	الْمُسْلِمُ
✓	رَأَيْتُ مُسْلِمًا	✓	الْمُسْلِمِ
✓	مِنْ مُسْلِمِينَ	✗	مُسْلِمَةً
✗	بَيْتُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ	✓	مُسْلِمَةً

هُوَ مُسْلِمًا	الْمُسْلِمُ
رَأَيْتُ مُسْلِمًا	الْمُسْلِمِ
مِنْ مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمَةً
بَيْتُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمَةً

**Question 4 :** Please write the types of اعراب

**Answer 4 :** There are three types of cases مرفوع Marf'oo, منصوب Mansoob and مجرور Majroor. And these are also called as 3 states of Ism.

**Question 5 :** Write the 'Iraab status of the last word in each of the following:

مرفوع	هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ
منصوب	رَأَيْتُ مُسْلِمًا
منصوب	رَأَيْتُ مُسْلِمِينَ
مجرور	بَيْتُ الْمُسْلِمِ

Question 6 : For Surah Al-Fatiha given below, write the status below each of the noun.

1] بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ  
 ↓ ↓  
 مجرور مجرور

2] الرَّحْمٰنِ  
 ↓  
 مجرور

3] الرَّحِیْمِ  
 ↓  
 مجرور

4] اِیَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ  
 ↓  
 منصوب

5] اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ  
 ↓  
 منصوب

6] الْمُسْتَقِیْمَ  
 ↓  
 منصوب

7] لِّیْنَ  
 ↓  
 منصوب

مَلِكِ یَوْمِ الدِّیْنِ  
 ↓  
 مجرور

وَاِیَّاكَ نَسْتَعِیْنُ  
 ↓  
 منصوب

صِرَاطَ الَّذِیْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَیْهِمْ  
 ↓  
 منصوب

غَیْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَیْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّیْنَ  
 ↓ ↓  
 مجرور مجرور

## Lesson-37: Invocations for different occasions

***** Du'aa while entering the market *****				
لَا إِلَهَ	إِلَّا اللَّهُ	وَحْدَهُ	لَا شَرِيكَ	لَهُ
unto Him	(There is) no god	He is alone;	(there is) no partner	
لَهُ الْمُلْكُ	وَلَهُ	الْحَمْدُ		
His is the dominion	and His	(is) the praise		
يُحْيِي	وَيُمِيتُ	وَهُوَ	حَيٌّ	لَا يَمُوتُ
He brings life	and causes death	and He	(is) living,	He does not die.
بِيَدِهِ	الْخَيْرُ	وَهُوَ	عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ	قَدِيرٌ
In His Hand	(is) all good,	and He	over everything	(is) All-Powerful
***** Du'a when getting up from a group discussion / company *****				
سُبْحَانَكَ	اللَّهُمَّ	وَبِحَمْدِكَ	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ
Glory be to You	O Allah!	and with Your praise;	I bear witness that	(there) is no god but You
أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ	وَأَتُوبُ	إِلَيْكَ		
I seek Your forgiveness	and I turn in repentance	to You		
***** Du'aa of travel / riding a transport *****				
سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي	سَخَّرَ	لَنَا هَذَا	وَمَا كُنَّا	لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ ۝۱۳
Glory be to (Him) Who	made subservient	to us this (ride)	while we were not	able to control it
وَأَنَا	إِلَىٰ رَبِّنَا	لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ ۝۱۴		
and indeed we	to our Lord	surely are to return		

### Grammar :

#### Genitive Possession: مُصَافٍ وَ مُصَافٍ إِلَيْهِ

You know that Ka'bah is بَيْتُ اللَّهِ (the house of Allah).

لِلَّهِ	بَيْتُ
ال in the beginning and kasrah in the end	dammah in the end
مُصَافٍ إِلَيْهِ	مُصَافٍ

If “house of Allah” is to be translated, then put “dammah” on the first word and a “kasrah” on the second word, and add ال to the second word to make it a proper noun. This is a simple method to make a genitive possession.

The combination مُصَافٍ وَ مُصَافٍ إِلَيْهِ conveys the meaning of the word “of”. Most of the Muslim names are examples of this: عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ، نَصِيرُ الدِّينِ



➤ Few more examples are given in the following table.

Lord of People	رَبُّ النَّاسِ	House of Allah	بَيْتُ اللَّهِ
People of Hud <small>عليه السلام</small>	قَوْمُ هُودٍ	Call of the Messenger	دَعْوَةُ الرَّسُولِ
The commandment of Quran	حُكْمُ الْقُرْآنِ	Creation of Allah	خَلْقُ اللَّهِ

- You have learnt in the beginning رَبِّكَ : his Rabb, رَبُّهُمْ : their Rabb, etc. In these words, عِبَادُهُ، رَسُولُهُ، بَرَكَاتُهُ are مضاف اليه or possessors. Few more example are (مَنْ، كُمْ، يَ، سَنَا) مضاف مضاف ومضاف اليه then the مضاف also gets 'kasrah'. For example

$$\begin{aligned} \text{بِ} + (\text{إِسْمُ اللَّهِ}) &= \text{بِسْمِ اللَّهِ} \\ \text{فِي} + (\text{دِينِ اللَّهِ}) &= \text{فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ} \\ \text{بِ} + (\text{أَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ}) &= \text{بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ} \end{aligned}$$

- Sometimes when one or more مضاف occur before the combination of مضاف ومضاف اليه then the second مضاف gets 'kasrah'. For example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{مَلِكُ يَوْمِ} &: \text{Owner of the day} \\ \text{يَوْمُ الدِّينِ} &: \text{The Day of Judgment} \\ \text{مَلِكُ (يَوْمِ الدِّينِ)} &= \text{مَلِكُ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ} \text{ (Owner of the Day of Judgment)} \end{aligned}$$

<p>Examples of مُضَافٍ إِلَيْهِ ، مُضَافٍ in our lessons. The actual words are given in the brackets, and the words outside the brackets are the reason for the word to get Fathah or Kasrah</p>	
<p>بِ(اسْمِ اللَّهِ) ، لِ(رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ) ، مُلِكِ (يَوْمِ الدِّينِ)</p>	<p>سورة الفاتحة</p>
<p>رَبُّكَ ، بِ(أَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ) ، يَجْعَلُ (كَيْدَهُمْ)</p>	<p>سورة الفيل</p>
<p>لِ(إِيْلَافِ قُرَيْشٍ) ، لِ(إِيْلَافِهِمْ) (رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَ الصَّيْفِ)</p>	<p>سورة القريش</p>
<p>إِنَّ (شَانِيكَ)</p>	<p>سورة الكوثر</p>
<p>عَلَى (طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ) ، عَنْ (صَلَاتِهِمْ)</p>	<p>سورة الماعون</p>
<p>نَصْرُ اللَّهِ</p>	<p>سورة النصر</p>
<p>مَالُهُ ، إِمْرَأَتُهُ ، (حَمَالَةُ الْحَطْبِ) ، فِي (جِيدِهَا)</p>	<p>سورة اللهب</p>
<p>بِ(رَبِّ الْفَلَقِ) ، مِنْ (شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ) ، مِنْ (شَرِّ النَّفَّاثِ) ، مِنْ (شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ)</p>	<p>سورة الفلق</p>
<p>بِ(رَبِّ النَّاسِ) ، بِ(مَلِكِ النَّاسِ) ، بِ(إِلَهِ النَّاسِ) مِنْ (شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ) ، فِي (صُدُورِ النَّاسِ)</p>	<p>سورة الناس</p>
<p>بِ(إِذْنِهِ) ، مِنْ (عِلْمِهِ) ، كُرْسِيِّهِ ، حِفْظُهُمَا</p>	<p>آيت الكرسي</p>
<p>عَالِمِ الْغَيْبِ</p>	<p>سورة الحشر</p>
<p>رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ، عَبْدُهُ ، رَسُولُهُ</p>	<p>اذان</p>
<p>رَحْمَتُ اللَّهِ ، بَرَكَاتُهُ ، عَلَى (عِبَادِ اللَّهِ)</p>	<p>تشهد</p>

## مَوْصُوفٌ وَ صِفَةٌ Noun and Adjective

Look at the following sentence:

بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ	(A) big house
----------------	---------------

- In Arabic, to express anything with its adjective quality (like: big house), you need to reverse the order and put ‘tanween’ on the words (if they are singular and common nouns).
- In this combination بيت is مَوْصُوفٌ (whose attribute is described) and كبير is صِفَةٌ (adjective or attribute).
- To make it simple, you may remember that in Arabic the noun comes first (like بيت here) and the adjective follows (like كبير big here). *Talk about the thing first, then mention its attribute(s). Don't say: A big, fat, black, bright... First tell me, what are you talking about!*
- The adjective صفة matches with the noun موصوف in four aspects, as follows:

<p>مُسْلِمٌ صَادِقٌ، بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ a true Muslim, a big house. الْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ، الْبَيْتُ الْكَبِيرُ the true Muslim, the big house</p>	<p><b>GENERAL OR SPECIFIC:</b> If the noun موصوف is common (means without ال) then the adjective صفة will also be without ال. Similarly, if the noun موصوف has ال then the adjective صفة too will have ال.</p>
<p>الْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ، الْمُسْلِمَةُ الصَّادِقَةُ</p>	<p><b>GENDER:</b> If the noun is in masculine form then the adjective will also be in masculine, and if the noun is feminine then the adjective too will be in feminine form.</p>
<p>مُسْلِمُونَ صَادِقُونَ، الْمُسْلِمُونَ الصَّادِقُونَ، مُسْلِمَاتٌ صَادِقَاتٌ، الْمُسْلِمَاتُ الصَّادِقَاتُ</p>	<p><b>NUMBER:</b> If the noun is in plural form then adjective too will be in plural form.</p>
<p>مُسْلِمٌ صَادِقٌ، مُسْلِمًا صَادِقًا، مُسْلِمِ صَادِقِ، الْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ، الْمُسْلِمِ الصَّادِقِ، الْمُسْلِمِينَ الصَّادِقِينَ، الْمُسْلِمَاتِ الصَّادِقَاتِ</p>	<p><b>CASE:</b> The adjective will also follow the noun in its case, like منصوب or مجرور (i.e., the endings will match)</p>

- **Examples of Case:** The change of vowels at the end (fathah and kasrah) is due to the case of the noun in each sentence. Remember the 3 sentences below. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence, بيت is object. In the 3<sup>rd</sup>, بيت is preceded by a preposition.

the big house	الْبَيْتُ الْكَبِيرُ	a big house	بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ
(I saw) the big house	رَأَيْتُ (رَأَيْتُ) الْبَيْتَ الْكَبِيرَ	(I saw) a big house	رَأَيْتُ (رَأَيْتُ) بَيْتًا كَبِيرًا
(in) the big house	فِي الْبَيْتِ الْكَبِيرِ	(in) a big house	فِي بَيْتٍ كَبِيرٍ

The following table lists some examples from the surahs and supplications that you have learnt. In the same way, if you try to observe these rules in the surahs or supplication that you know, then InshaAllah you will understand them very well.

Examples of موصوف وصفة	
الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ	تعوذ
اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ، الصِّرَاطِ الْمُسْتَقِيمِ	سورة الفاتحه
عَصْفٍ مَّاكُولٍ، طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ	سورة الفيل
الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ	سورة الناس
الْحَيِّ الْقَيُّومِ، الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ	آيت الكرسي
الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ الْمَلِكُ الْقُدُّوسُ السَّلَامُ الْمُؤْمِنُ ---	آيات من سورة الحشر
حَمِيدٌ مُّجِيدٌ، طُلَمَّا كَثِيرًا ، الْعَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ	Durud and dua after it

Remember the following three sentences:

بَيْتُ اللَّهِ	مُضَافٌ وَ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ (genitive possession)
بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ	مَوْصُوفٌ وَصِفَةٌ (noun and adjective)
الْبَيْتُ كَبِيرٌ	جُمْلَةٌ إِسْمِيَّةٌ (Nominal sentence)

## Lesson-37: Invocations for different occasions

Question 1 : Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

### While entering the market

لَهُ	لَا شَرِيكَ	وَحْدَهُ	إِلَّا اللَّهُ	لَا إِلَهَ
unto Him	(there is) no partner	He is alone;	but Allah	(There is) no God
الْحَمْدُ	وَلَهُ	لَهُ الْمُلْكُ		
(is) the praise	and His	His is the dominion		
لَا يَمُوتُ	حَيٌّ	وَهُوَ	وَيُمِيتُ	يُحْيِي
He does not die.	(is) living,	and He	and causes death	He brings life
قَدِيرٌ	عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ	وَهُوَ	الْخَيْرُ	بِيَدِهِ
(is) All-Powerful	Over evrything	And He	(is) all good,	In His hand

### After a talk or a Islamic session

إِلَّا أَنْتَ	لَا إِلَهَ	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ	وَبِحَمْدِكَ	اللَّهُمَّ	سُبْحَانَكَ
but You	(there is) No God	I bear witness that	And with Your Praise;	O Allah!	Glory be to You
إِلَيْكَ	وَأَتُوبُ	أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ			
to You	and I turn in repentance	I seek Your forgiveness			

### While riding a ride

لَهُ مُقَرَّنِينَ <sup>13</sup>	وَمَا كُنَّا	لَنَا هَذَا	سَخَّرَ	سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي
able to control it	While we were not	To us this (ride)	made subservient	Glory be to (Him) Who
لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ <sup>14</sup>	إِلَىٰ رَبِّنَا	وَأِنَّا		
Surely are to return	to our Lord	and Indeed we		

**Question 2a :** How many statements are there in the Du'aa for entering a market?

**Answer 2a :** Here are 4 main statement in this Du'aa to recite while entering the market.

1. There is no god but Allah. He is one and alone and there is no partner un to Him.
2. He is the Master of the dominion and He is all praise worthy.
3. He is the one who gives life and death to everything. He is living and does not die.
4. In His hand is all good and He has All-Power over everything.

**Question 2b :** What lessons do you get from the Du'aa for entering a market.

**Answer 2b :** 1. We should always be mindful that Allah only is the one to be worshipped and obeyed. He only fulfills all our needs. Money and all other things are just means. Allah only can make it useful for us.

2. Allah only is the Master of the dominion. We should not be influenced with the High rise buildings and other magnificent markets and by their owners. All belongs to Allah only He endowed man with all resources. He only deserves all kind of praises.

3. The market life attraction and all glitter will go and finish one day. Allah is only Living and eternal. He has no death and remain forever.

4. All good is in His hand and He is all-powerful over everything. Money and other worldly material do not have any good/bad by their own. Allah only put good or bad attributes in them to give benefit/loss to their users whom He think so.

**Question 2c :** What are the lessons in the Du'aa that is recited after a talk.

**Answer 2c :** After a Group discussion or meeting we recite this Du'aa because there may be some bad or shortcoming in our talks and intension knowingly or unknowingly which may hurt anybody. So we seek forgiveness from Allah to protect all of us from the evils of this talk. And if there is any good in our talk, we thank Allah swt as this is because of Allah's help and tawfeeq He has given to us. And we turn towards Him only.

**Question 2d :** What lessons do you get from the Du'aa while riding a ride.

**Answer 2d :** Allah is free from all defeciencies and weaknesses; After creating us, he did not forget our needs of transport. In fact He has created animals for the benefit of mankind and made them our subservient by His command. Otherwise we were not able to control them.

He also made metals fuel petrol rubber etc. and many more things and also given us knowledge to design and manufacture the motorbikes, cars, bus, trains, boats, ships and aeroplanes etc. to meet our transport needs.

Lastly we should always be mindful of our last journey and try to make it easy and trouble free.

**Question 3 :** Write MS next to وصفة و صفة pair and MM next to مضاف وإليه pairs.

رَبُّ الْفَلَقِ	شَرُّ الْوَسْوَاسِ	إِسْمُ اللَّهِ
إِلَهُ النَّاسِ	صَلَاتُهُمْ	رَبُّكَ
طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ	الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ	يَوْمَ الدِّينِ
رَبُّ النَّاسِ	طَعَامَ الْمَسْكِينِ	الشَّيْطَانَ الرَّجِيمَ
شَرُّ حَاسِدٍ	الْحَيِّ الْقَيُّومِ	اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ
بَرَكَاتِهِ	رَسُولُهُ	عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ
الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ	رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ	عَصْفٍ مَّاكُولٍ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا	شَانِيكَ
حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ	نَصْرُ اللَّهِ	مَلِكُ النَّاسِ
صُدُورُ النَّاسِ	مَالُهُ	الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ
رَحْمَتُ اللَّهِ	الْعَفْوَورُ الرَّحِيمُ	عِبُّ اللَّهِ

## Lesson-38: Miscellaneous

Question 1 : Translate the following and then answer the questions given below.

أَنْبِئُونِي	بِأَسْمَاءٍ	هَؤُلَاءِ	إِنْ	كُنْتُمْ	صَادِقِينَ 31 (البقرة)
Inform Me	of the names	(of) these,	if	you are	truthful.
وَكَذَلِكَ	جَعَلْنَاكُمْ	أُمَّةً	وَسَطًا	لِتَكُونُوا	شُهَدَاءَ
And thus	We have made you	a nation	just / medium	that you be	witnesses
عَلَى النَّاسِ	وَيَكُونَ الرَّسُولُ	عَلَيْكُمْ	شَهِيدًا ط	(البقرة: 143)	
over mankind	and the Messenger be	over you	a witness.		
وَلَا تَكُونُوا	كَالَّذِينَ	تَفَرَّقُوا	وَاحْتَلَفُوا	(ال عمران: 143)	
And do not be	like those who	became divided	and differed.		
تِلْكَ الْجَنَّةُ الَّتِي	نُورِثُ	مِنْ عِبَادِنَا	مَنْ كَانَ	تَقِيًّا 63 (سورة مزيم)	
That is	Paradise	which	We give as inheritance	(to those) of Our servants	who were
اللَّهُ الَّذِي	خَلَقَكُمْ	ثُمَّ رَزَقَكُمْ	ثُمَّ يُمِيتُكُمْ	ثُمَّ يُحْيِيكُمْ ط	(الزوم: 40)
Allah is the One who	created you	then gave you provisions	then He will cause you to die	then He will bring you to life.	
وَمَا	عَلَى الرَّسُولِ	إِلَّا	الْبَلَاغُ	الْمُبِينُ 54 (سورة النور)	
And not	on the Messenger	except	to convey	clear.	
وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ	الَّيْلُ	وَالنَّهَارُ	وَالشَّمْسُ	وَالْقَمَرُ ط	(حم السجدة: 37)
And of His signs	are the night	and the day	and the sun	and the moon.	
لَوْ	تَفْتَحُ	عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ (مُسْلِم)			
(The كلمة word) 'if'	opens	the act of Shaitaan.			
		(تفتح here is feminine; therefore we have كلمة)			



Question 2 : Write NS next to the nominal sentence and VS next to the verbal sentence.

يُوسُوسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ
الَّذِي يُوسُوسُ فِي صُدُورِ	هُدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ
اللَّهِ أَكْبَرُ	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ
سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ	لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ
رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ	أَنْتُمْ عِبَادُونَ
صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ	أَنَا عَابِدٌ
بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ	جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ
إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ	رَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ
لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ	يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا
يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ	فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ
لَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ	قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
لَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا	اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ	قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ
هُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ	قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

## Lesson-39: How to Start Qur'an

So far you have learnt almost **55,000** words which occur repeatedly in the Quran. InshaAllah, now you can easily understand the Quran while reading it if you follow the tips given below:

- Use the copy of Al-Quran without translation. It is better that you use the **600** pages Mushaf because you will find it in almost all Masajid.
- First, Read the translation of a page you intend to learn.
- Write the indicators in the **outer margin**. We are using the word 'indicators' instead of topics because there can be many topics for a single verse. For example, on the second page of Surah al-Baqarah the indicators are: no guidance for disbelievers; no guidance for hypocrites, since they are transgressors, they are fools, and they have two faces.
- For the first indicator on the mentioned page, i.e., no guidance for the disbelievers, read in detail the word to word translation of all the verses.
- For any new word you find, write down its meaning with a pencil in the **inner margin**. You will find hardly one or two new words in each line.
- If possible, write the new meanings in a pocket diary so that you may review those words during the day. As an example, here is the second page of Surah al-Baqarah, containing 21 new words which are underlined.

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ ءَأَنذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿٦﴾ خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ وَعَلَى أَبْصَارِهِمْ غِشَاوَةٌ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿٧﴾ وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن يَقُولُ آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿٨﴾ يُخَدِّعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ إِلَّا أَنفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿٩﴾ فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَّرَضٌ فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ مَرَضًا وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ﴿١٠﴾ بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْذِبُونَ وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ قَالُوا إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ ﴿١١﴾ أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْمُفْسِدُونَ وَلَكِن لَّا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿١٢﴾ وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمُ امْنُوا كَمَا آمَنَ النَّاسُ قَالُوا أَنُؤْمِنُ كَمَا آمَنَ السُّفَهَاءُ ﴿١٣﴾ أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ السُّفَهَاءُ لَقُوا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا قَالُوا آمَنَّا وَإِذَا خَلَوْا إِلَى شَيْطَانِهِمْ قَالُوا إِنَّا مَعَكُمْ إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ اللَّهُ يَسْتَهْزِئُ بِهِمْ وَيَمُدُّهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ ﴿١٥﴾

**Grammar: إِنَّ وَأَخْوَاتُهَا (Inna & its sisters) or الْحُرُوفُ الْمُسْتَبْتَةُ بِالْفِعْلِ (Inna & its sisters) or Verb-like Letters**

Look at the following example:

<b>عَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ</b>	<b>اللَّهِ</b>	<b>إِنَّ</b>
The second noun(s) after إِنَّ has a dammah (or 2 dammahs). It is called as: خَيْرِ إِنَّ (predicate of 'inna')	The noun after إِنَّ has a fathah (or 2 fathahs). It is called as: اسمِ إِنَّ (noun of 'inna')	The word إِنَّ

Memorize the above example. InshaAllah, you can remember this rule very easily. Additional examples are given below.

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ  
إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ

Sometimes in the place of the predicate, a whole new sentence comes.

إِنَّ اللَّهَ (يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِينَ)  
إِنَّ اللَّهَ (يُحِبُّ التَّوَّابِينَ وَيُحِبُّ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ)  
إِنَّ اللَّهَ (يَرِزُقُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ)

Besides إِنَّ there are a few more كلمات (words) which act in the same way. كلمة is a feminine word and hence its plural is كلمات . That is why these are called (أخوات) sisters of إِنَّ. The following are إِنَّ وَأَخْوَاتُهَا:

إِنَّ، أَنْ، كَأَنَّ، لَكِنَّ، لَيْتَ، لَعَلَّ

These words are also called as الْحُرُوفُ الْمُسْتَبْتَةُ بِالْفِعْلِ (verb-like letters) – because they act like a verb. A verbal sentence starts with a verb; the subjects has a dammah (Raf') and the object has a fathah (Nasb) on it. A reverse effect can be seen on the words after **verb-like letters**. For example, in إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَفُورٌ , the word Allah الله has a fathah and عَفُورٌ has two dammahs.

**كَانَ وَأَخْوَاتُهَا (Kaana & its sisters) الأفعال الناقصة (Incomplete Verbs)**

Let us take the following example:

<b>عَفُورًا رَّحِيمًا</b>	<b>اللَّهِ</b>	<b>كَانَ</b>
The second noun(s) after كَانَ has a fathah (or 2 fathahs)	The noun after كَانَ has a dammah (or 2 dammahs)	The verb كَانَ

Memorize the above example. InshaAllah, you can remember this rule too very easily.

Some more examples are given below.

- وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا
- مَا كَانَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ يَهُودِيًّا وَلَا نَصْرَانِيًّا

Besides كَانَ there are a few more كَلِمَات (words) which act in the same way. These are called (أَخَوَات) sisters of كَانَ. The following words are كَان وَأَخَوَاتُهَا ('kaana' and its sisters)

كَانَ، أَصْبَحَ، أَمْسَى، بَاتَ، زَالَ

These are also called الْأَفْعَالُ النَّاقِصَةُ (**incomplete verbs**) – meaning they are not sufficient by themselves; they have some deficiency. By having just كَانَ in a sentence, the expression remains incomplete.

If you say جاءَ خَالِدٌ (Khaled came), the expression here is complete.

If you say كَانَ خَالِدٌ (Khaled was), then it is not a complete expression. It needs extra words to make it meaningful. Khaled was *what*?

كَانَ خَالِدٌ رَحِيمًا (Khalid was kind). Now the expression is complete.

Sometimes, a sentence of كَانَ comes as the predicate of إِنَّ, for example:

- إِنَّ اللَّهَ (كَانَ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا)
- إِنَّ اللَّهَ (كَانَ تَوَّابًا رَحِيمًا)
- إِنَّ اللَّهَ (كَانَ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا)

An important point: Do not get afraid of these rules! The closer you get to the Quran, the easier your learning becomes. For now, just remember the following three sentences and remember their differences.

• خَلَقَ اللَّهُ الْأَرْضَ (Verbal Sentence)

• إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ (إِنَّ)

• كَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا (كَانَ)

In the end we say جَزَاكُمُ اللَّهُ. While ending the lessons, why not learn the conjugation of جَزَى

(on the pattern of دَعَا)

He gave reward:

جَزَى جَزَى 116

Important forms of this verb:		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
جَزَى، يَجْزِي، اجْزِ، جَزَاء		He gives / will give reward يَجْزِي	He gave reward جَزَى
فِعْلٌ نَهَى	فِعْلٌ أَمْرٌ	They give / will give reward يَجْزُونَ	They gave reward جَزَوْا
Don't reward! لَا تَجْزِ	Give reward! اجْزِ	You give / will give reward تَجْزِي	You gave reward جَزَيْتَ
Don't reward (you all)! لَا تَجْزُوا	Give reward (you all)! اجْزُوا	You all give / will give reward تَجْزُونَ	You all gave reward جَزَيْتُمْ
One who rewards: جَازٍ		I give / will give reward أَجْزِي	I gave reward جَزَيْتُ
One who is rewarded: مَجْزِيٌّ		We give / will give reward نَجْزِي	We gave reward جَزَيْنَا
Reward, to give reward: جَزَاء		She gives / will give reward تَجْزِي	She gave reward جَزَتْ

## Lesson-39 How to start Quran

Question 1 : In the following passage of Quran, underline the new words that are not covered in the past 38 lessons.

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ ءَأَنْذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ  
لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿6﴾ خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ وَ عَلَى  
أَبْصَارِهِمْ غِشَاوَةً وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿7﴾ وَمِنَ النَّاسِ  
مَنْ يَقُولُ أَمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَبِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿8﴾  
يُخَدِّعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ إِلَّا أَنْفُسَهُمْ  
وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿9﴾ فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَّرَضٌ فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ مَرَضًا  
وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْذِبُونَ ﴿10﴾ وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ  
لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ قَالُوا إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ ﴿11﴾  
إِلَّا إِنَّهُمْ هُمْ الْمُفْسِدُونَ وَلَكِنْ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿12﴾ وَإِذَا  
قِيلَ لَهُمْ آمِنُوا كَمَا آمَنَ النَّاسُ قَالُوا أَنْوَمُنْ كَمَا آمَنَ  
السُّفَهَاءُ إِلَّا إِنَّهُمْ هُمْ السُّفَهَاءُ وَلَكِنْ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿13﴾  
وَإِذَا لَقُوا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا قَالُوا آمَنَّا إِلَى  
شَيْطَانِهِمْ قَالُوا إِنَّا مَعَكُمْ إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ  
اللَّهُ يَسْتَهْزِئُ بِهِمْ وَيَمُدُّهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ ﴿15﴾

**Question 2a** : How many اخوات does إِنَّ has? Give an example for each of them.

**Answer 2a** : There are 6 sisters اخوات of إِنَّ and they are لَعَلَّ، لَيْتَ، لَكِنَّ، كَأَنَّ، أَنْ، إِنَّ

For example : إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

**Question 2b** : How many اخوات does كَانَ has? Give an example for each of them.

**Answer 2b** : There are 5 sisters اخوات of كَانَ and they are زَالَ، بَاتَ، أَمْسَى، أَصْبَحَ، كَانَ

For example: إِنَّ اللَّهَ (كَانَ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا) إِنَّ اللَّهَ (كَانَ تَوَّابًا رَحِيمًا) إِنَّ اللَّهَ (كَانَ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا)

**Question 2c**: Why the حروف المشبه بالفعل are called مشبه بالفعل (similar to a verb).

**Answer 2c** : إِنَّ، أَنْ، كَأَنَّ، لَكِنَّ، لَيْتَ، لَعَلَّ These words are also called as الحروف المُشَبَّهة بالفعل (verb-like letters) – because they act like a verb. A verbal sentence starts with a verb; the subject has a dammah (Raf') and the object has a fathah (Nasb) on it. A reverse effect can be seen on the words after verb-like letters. For example, in إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ , the word Allah الله has a fathah and غَفُورٌ has two dammahs إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ