



QURAN

LEARNING THE EASY WAY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ۖ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ۚ
اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ۚ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ۚ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ۚ

In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

(1) Recite: In the Name of your Lord who created.

(2) Created man from a clot of blood!

(3) Recite: Your Lord is the Most Munificent,

(4) Who teaches (writing) by means of the pen.

(5) He has taught man what he did not know.



QURAN LEARNING THE EASY WAY

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IN THE NAME OF ALLAH THE BENEFICIENT, THE MERCIFUL

INTRODUCTION

This is the second of a series of booklets to guide Quran teachers, students and parents.

It has been assumed that the basic rules set out in Part 1 have been understood and the student is ready to deal with more advanced points.

We have revised this book with additional worksheets suggested by Madressa teachers. I am grateful to these teachers for their suggestions and the hard work that they continue to put in this work. May Allah (S.W.T) reward their efforts.

Mrs Rubab R. Master
Birmingham, January 2009.

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CHAPTER 1

REVISION

In this chapter, we will summarise what we have learnt in Part 1 of the book. It is important that the lessons of Part 1 are understood well, before we look at the lessons in this book.

- (1) **Wudhoo:** should be done before reciting any part of the Holy Quran. It is better to face the Qibla (Kaaba) when reciting the Holy Quran.

- (2) The recitation of the Holy Quran must begin with the saying of:
 - (a) **Audhubillahi mina-shaytani rajim**
 - (b) **Bismillahi rahmani-rahim**

- (3) **Introduction to dots:** the recognition of letters by the number and position of dots; one or two dots at the top or bottom of a letter. For example, letter "Ba" has one dot at the bottom.

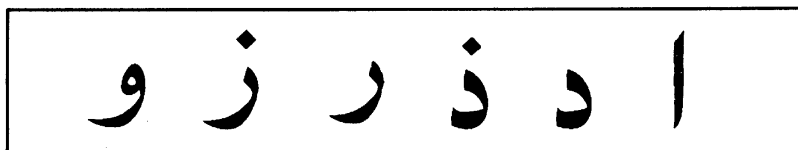
- (4) **Alphabet:** here we looked at the naming and writing of the alphabet. It should be remembered that Arabic writing (and reading) is from right to left (whereas English language is read and written from left to right).

- (5) **Sound of Alphabet:** correct pronunciation (makharij) of the alphabet is very important, as a wrong pronunciation can have a different meaning. Refer to the cassette to be sure you have got it right.

- (6) It is very important that before you go any further, you are able to name all the alphabet; you should also be able to correctly pronounce the alphabet. Do not rush to the next lessons if you are still unable to name and correctly pronounce the alphabet; spend as much time as you need to do this correctly.

- (7) **Joining the letters:** remember that the same letter may be written in a different form, and these you must be able to recognise. Remember that in some cases, the position of the dot(s) on the letter itself will identify the particular letter. For the moment, you are not expected to be able to write the different forms of the same letter.
- (8) **The Sukun sign:** the Sukun sign is used to produce a half sound and therefore changing the pronunciation of a letter.

You are reminded that there are certain letters which do not join the previous letter; these are:



Worksheets 1-7 will help you revise on what we have learnt in Part 1 of the book.

Read this with correct pronunciation especially stressing the underlined letters.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

'I seek refuge from the Shaitan (devil), the accursed.'

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

'In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.'

Put Nukta (dots) where you find necessary.

ح

HA

ت

TA

ن

NŪN

ب

BA

ق

QAF

ش

SHIN

س

SIN

ف

FA

ث

THA

د

DAL

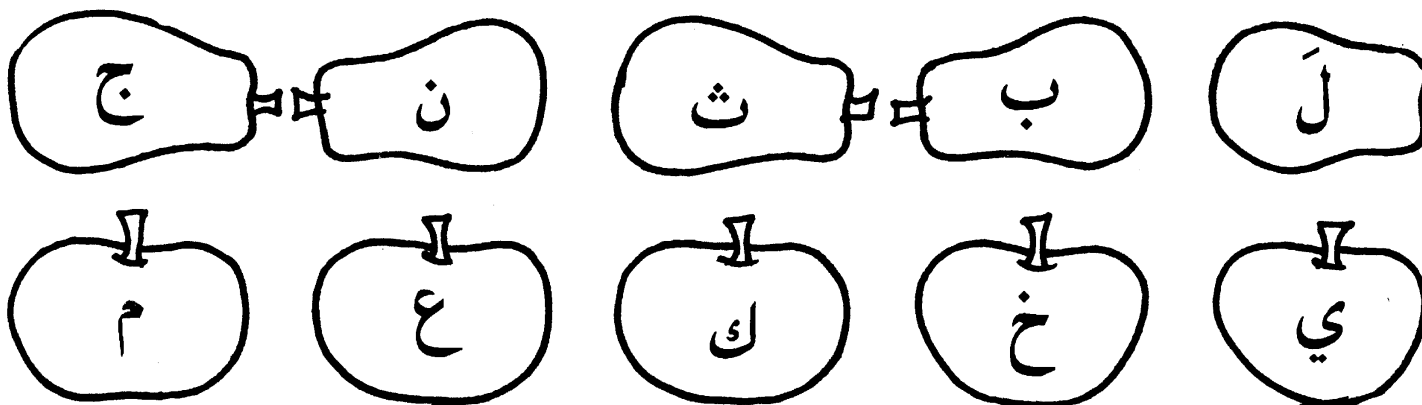
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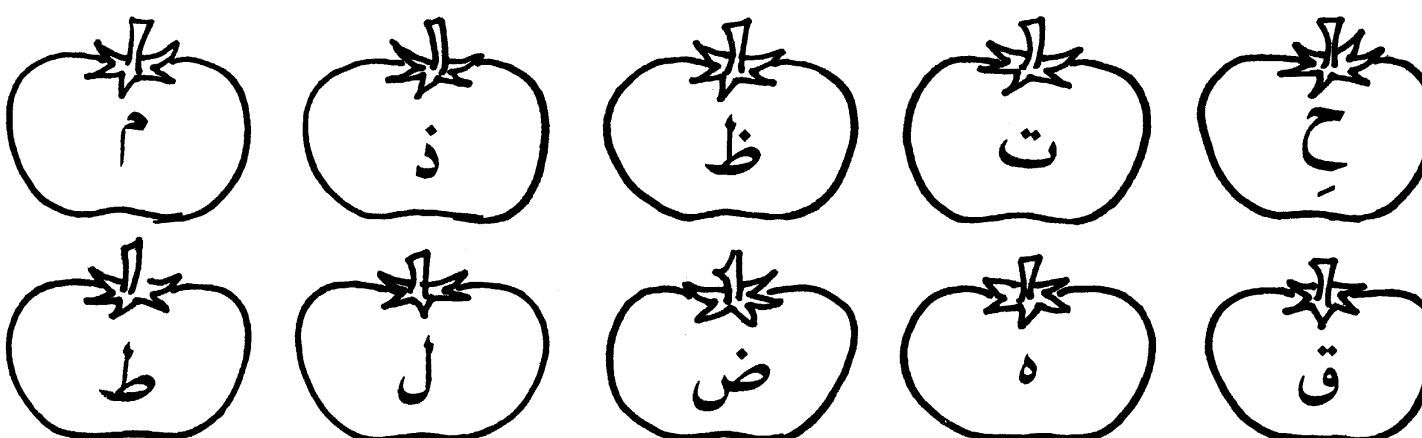
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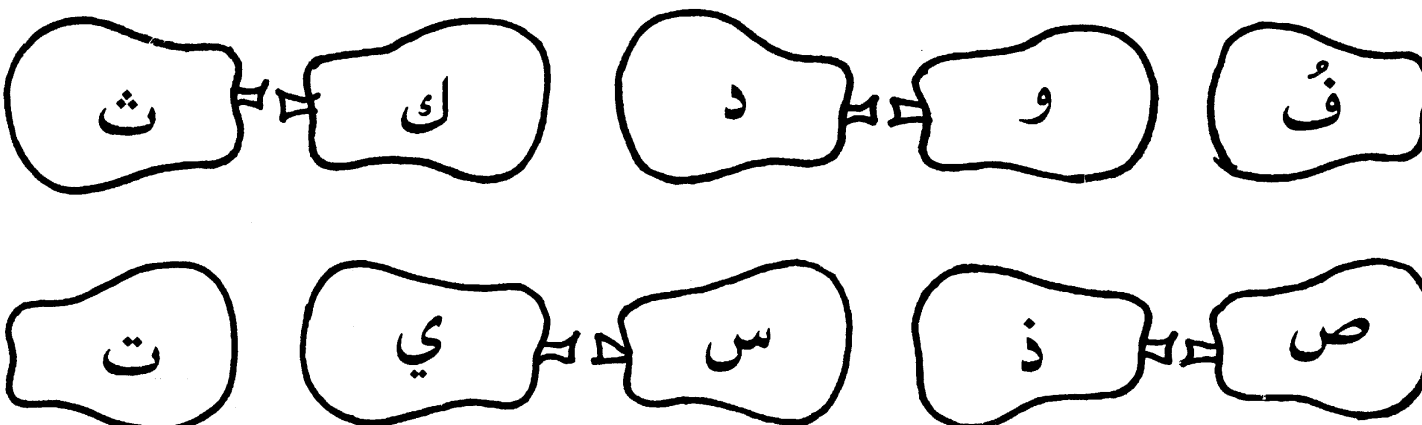
Put the Fatha sign and read.



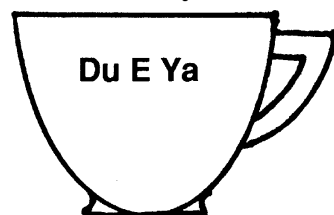
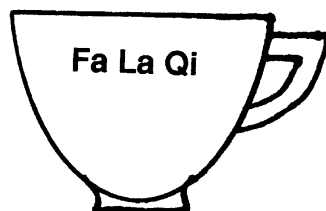
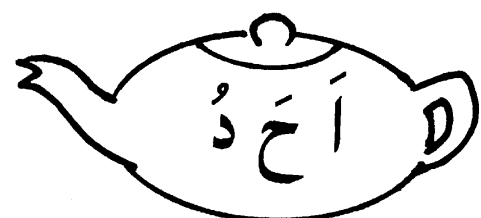
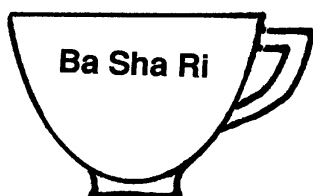
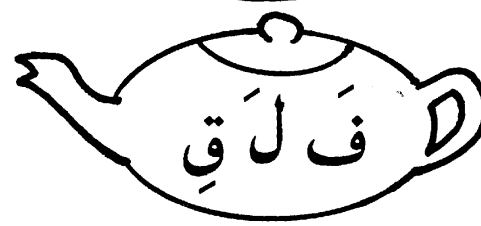
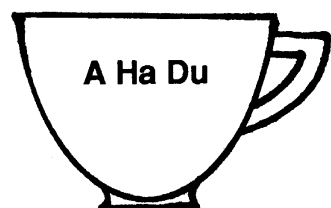
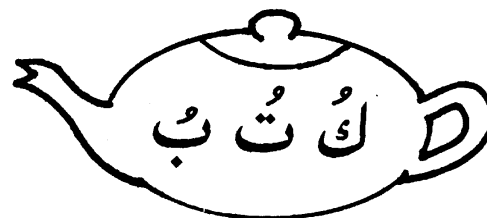
Put the Kasra sign and read.



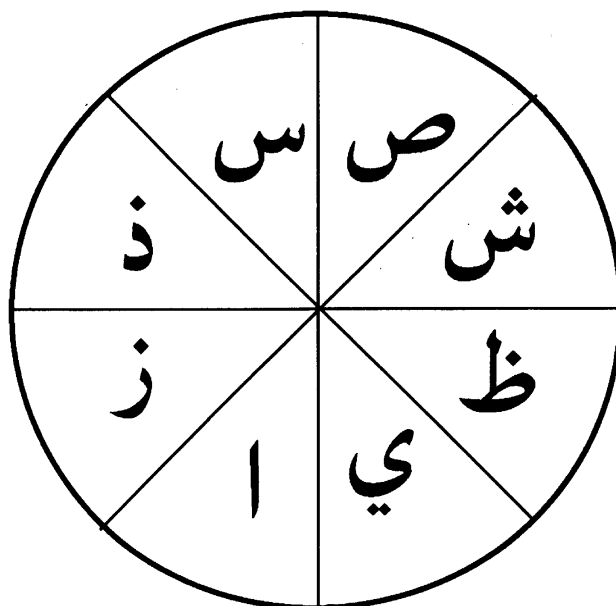
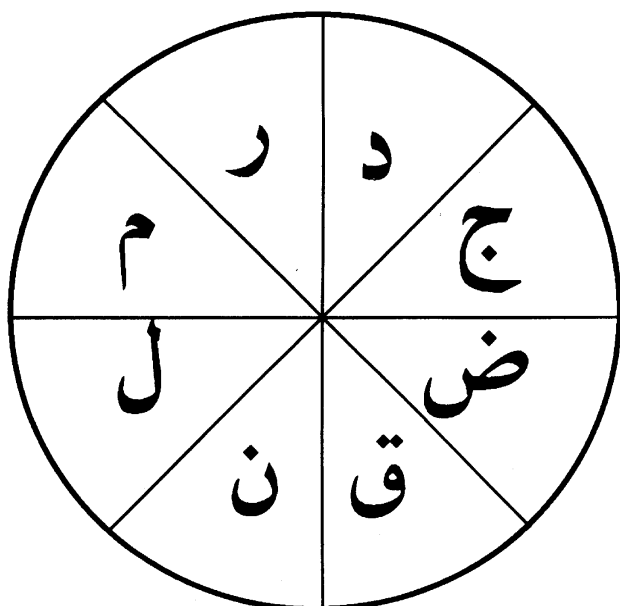
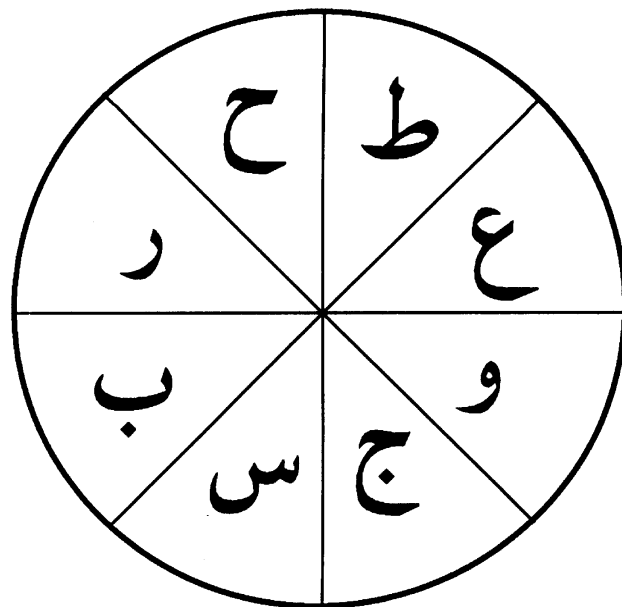
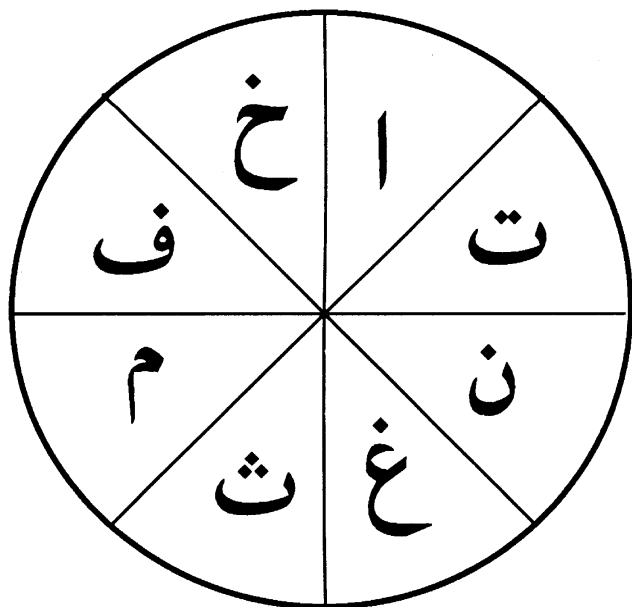
Put the Dhamma sign and read.



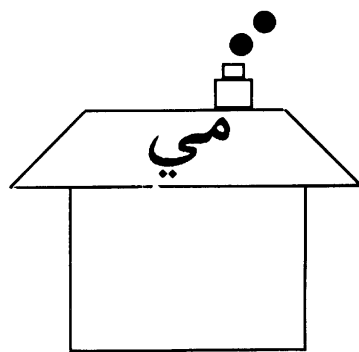
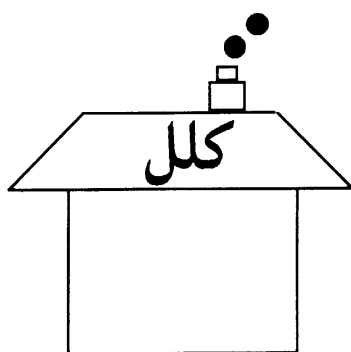
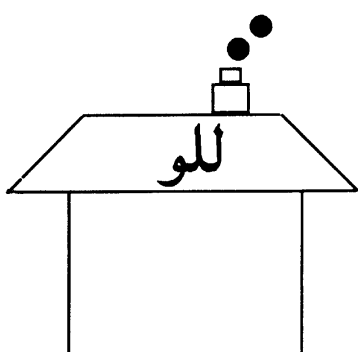
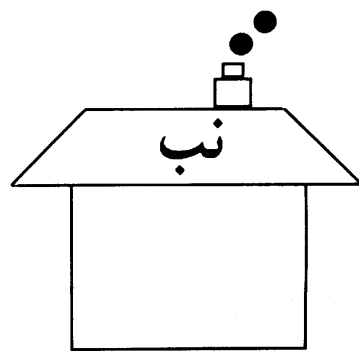
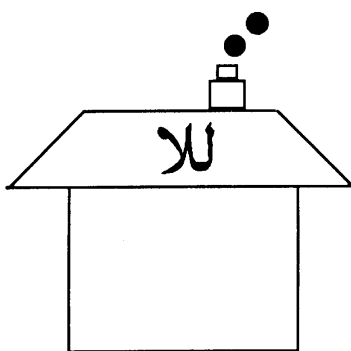
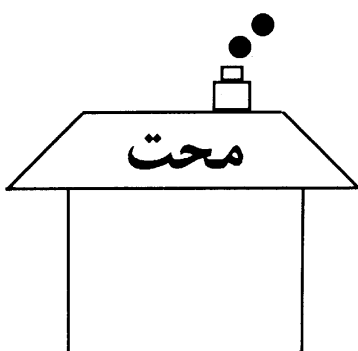
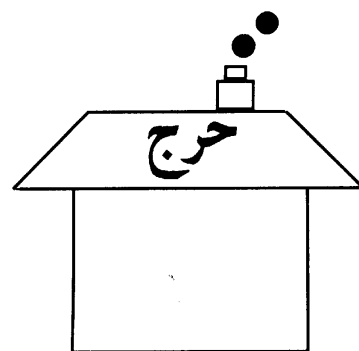
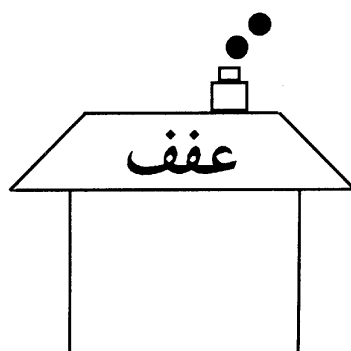
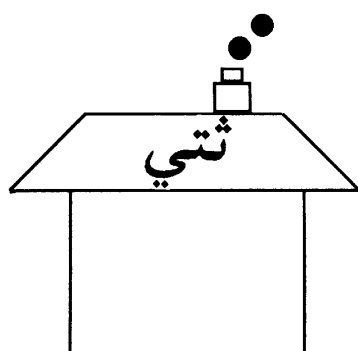
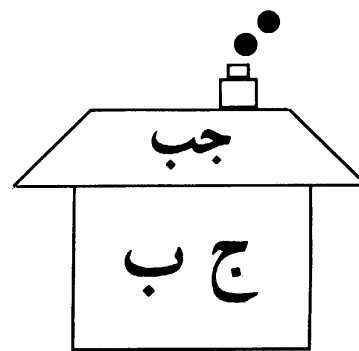
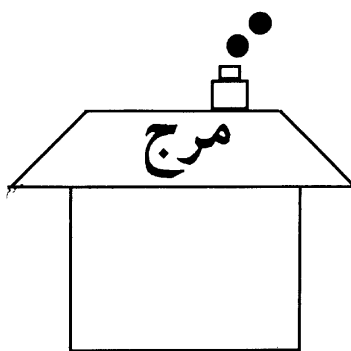
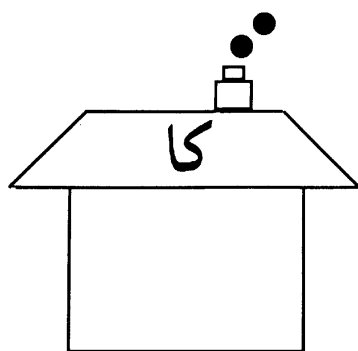
Link the Arabic sounds to their English equivalent.



Colour the unique letters (letters which don't join) in red.



Separate these words into separate (unjoined) letters. The first one has been done for you as an example,



Join the separate letters. An example has been given,

لا	←	لا
	←	حج
	←	ظ ث ب
	←	ز م ن
	←	ول
	←	ل ل و
	←	ع ح و

In the squares put the missing sign and read. An example has been given,

جِم
JIM

سِنْ
SIN

مَنْ
MAN

بِنْ
BAN

قَلْ
QUL

حَنْ
HAN

غُرْ
GHUR

فِرْ
FIR

جِبْ
JAB

يُنْ
YUN

قُوْ
QUU

طِبْ
TWIB

رَبْ
RAB

فَنْ
FUN

لَمْ
LAM

1. Read the following words carefully.
2. Colour the scrolls which have the similar words with the same colour.

عَلِمَهُمْ

أَنْزَلَ

أَنْزَلَ

عَلِمْتُمْ

عَلِمَهُمْ

كُرَّتْهُ

أَنْزَلَ

عَلِمْتُمْ

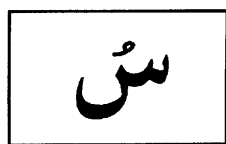
كُرَّتْهُ

أَنْزَلَ

CHAPTER 2

LONG VOWELS

If there is a letter with a sign of **Fatha**, **Dhamma** or **Kasra** then let us call the sound



Su



Qi



Ja

These sounds are called **Short Vowel Sounds**.

Now, if we want to have a long vowel sound from a **Fatha** letter, we add - **Alif**:

For example:

LONG VOWEL = ALIF + LETTER WITH FATHA
(Short Vowel)

سَا = ا + س		
SAA	= ا	SA
Long vowel	Alif	Short vowel

جَا = ا + ج		
JAA	= ا	JA
Long vowel	Alif	Short vowel

Therefore, to have a long vowel sound from a **Fatha** letter, we add **Alif**.

But what happens when the letter has a **Kasra**?

To have a long vowel sound from **Kasra** letter, we add **Ya Sukun** **ي** :

For example:

**LONG VOWEL = YA SUKUN + LETTER WITH KASRA
(Short vowel)**

سِي = يِ سِ		
SI		SI
Long vowel	Ya sukun	Short vowel

جِي = يِ جِ		
JII		JI
Long vowel	Ya sukun	Short vowel












And when there is a **Dhamma** letter, we need to add **Waw sukun** (**و**) to make it into a long vowel sound:

**LONG VOWEL = WAW SUKUN + LETTER WITH DHAMMA
(Short vowel)**

سُو = وِ سِ		
SUU		SU
Long Vowel	waw sukun	Short vowel

جُو = وِ جِ		
JUU		JU
Long vowel	waw sukun	Short vowel









In the empty boxes put the missing letters. An example has been given,

 MAA	=		+	 MA
 JAA	=	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	+	 JA
 QAA	=	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	+	 QA
 SAA	=	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	+	 SA
 AA'	=	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	+	 A'

In the boxes put the missing letters. An example has been given,

 LII	=	 	+	 LI
 FII	=	 	+	 FI
 NII	=	 	+	 NI
 GHII	=	 	+	 GHI
 THII	=	 	+	 THI

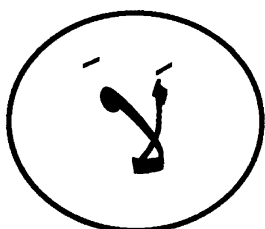
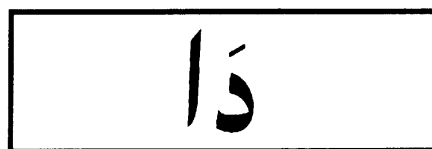
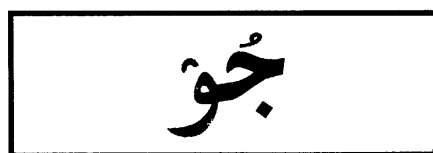
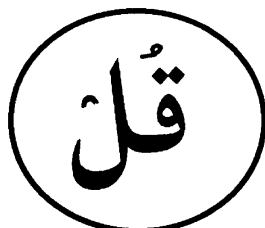
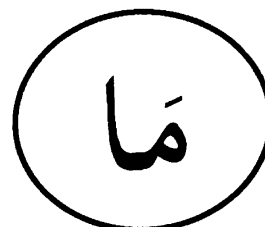
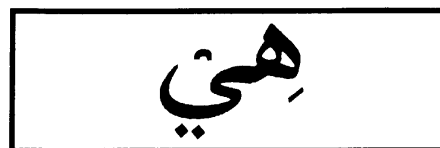
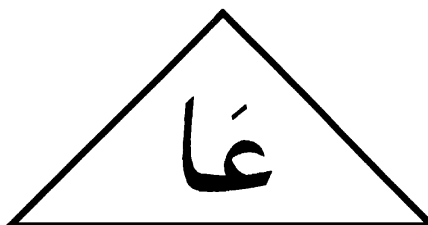
In the boxes put the missing letters. An example has been given,

 SUU	=	 []	+	 SU
 JUU	=	[]	+	 JU
[] MUU	=	[]	+	 MU
[] ZUU	=	[]	+	 ZU
[] QUU	=	[]	+	 QU

Link the arabic letter in order to make the sound long. An example has been done for you,

بَا	ي	سِي
فِي	ا	فَا
مَلَا	و	بَا
سَوَا	ا	نَا
جُوَا	و	نَا

Colour the shapes which have got a long vowel sound.



WORKSHEET NO: 14

LONG VOWELS CHAPTER 2

Read the following words and underline the long vowel. Then change the underlined letters to short vowels. An example has been done for you.

CHANGE THE UNDERLINED LETTER TO A SHORT VOWEL		UNDERLINE THE LONG VOWEL
يُسْفَ	←	يُوسْفَ e.g.
	←	دُونَ
	←	قَدِيرُ
	←	غَفُورُ
	←	بِمَا
	←	أُولِي

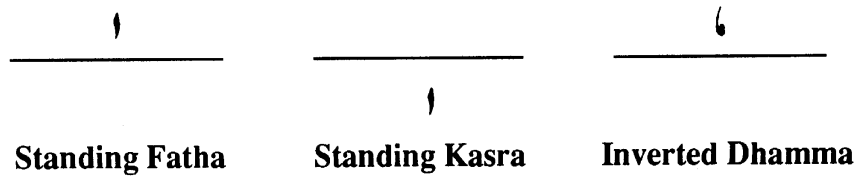
CHAPTER 3

ANOTHER KIND OF LONG VOWELS

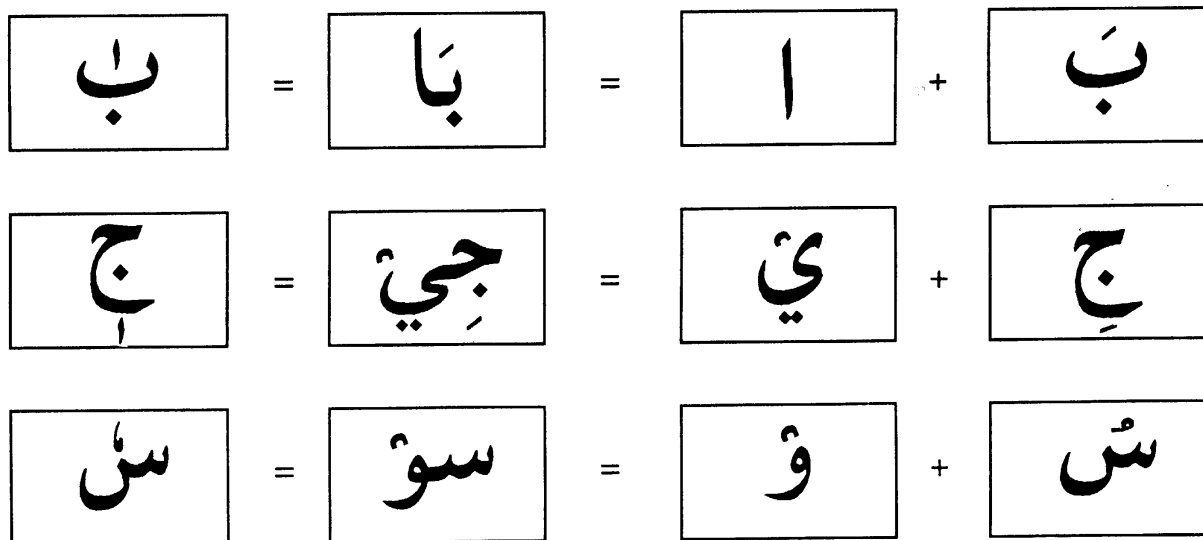
There is another way of writing a long vowel. In the last chapter, we saw that a long vowel is produced by the addition of Waw Sukun, Ya Sukun and Alif.

The other way of writing a long vowel is to use the standing Fatha, standing Kasra and inverted (upside down) Dhamma:

We will call these signs:



For example:



Worksheets 8-12 will give you practise in making clear the formation of long vowels, from short vowels, by the addition of Alif (**to Fatha letters**), Ya Sukun (**to Kasra letters**) and Waw Sukun (**to Dhamma letters**).

Note: Attention must be paid to the correct pronunciation of letters when reciting the Holy Quran. An incorrect pronunciation can change the meaning. **For example:**

كَانَا

They (two) were

كَانَ

He was

When practising to read the Holy Quran, you should know absolutely clearly the difference between **Short** and **Long** vowel sounds.

WORDS WHICH MAY CAUSE CONFUSION

By now you should be thoroughly confident in the recognition of long vowels, i.e.:

With Fatha letter - ا is added

With Kasra letter - ي is added

With Dhamma letter - و is added

Another example which usually causes confusion is the joining of a Fatha letter with an Alif which has a sign. The difference here is that the Alif has a sign. In this case then, the Alif is no longer silent, and has to be pronounced. For example:

طَا

Ta'a

قَا

Qa'a

لَا

La'a


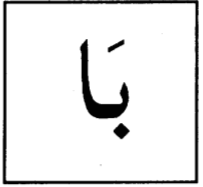
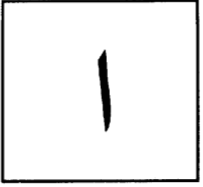
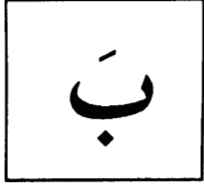
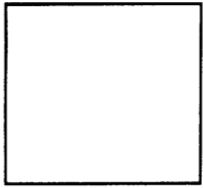
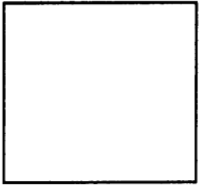
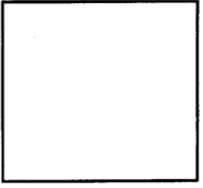

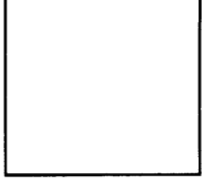
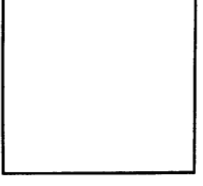
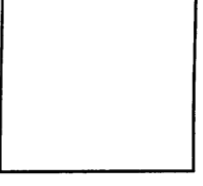
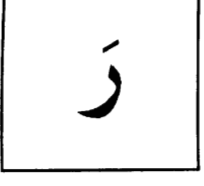
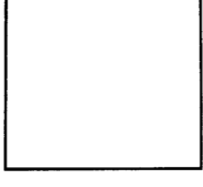
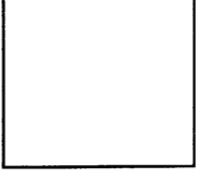
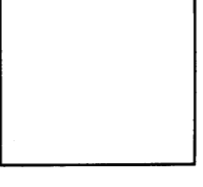
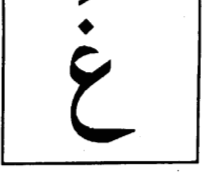
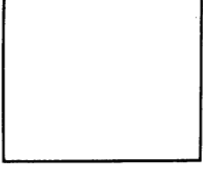
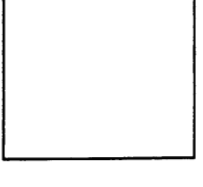
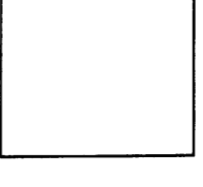
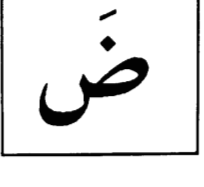
سَا

Sa'a

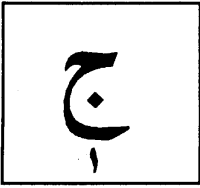

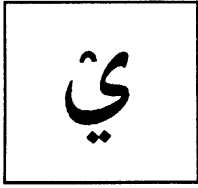

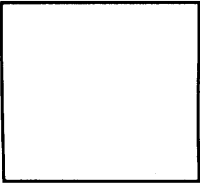
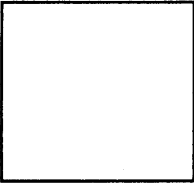
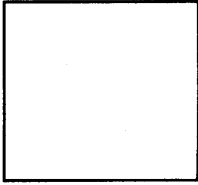


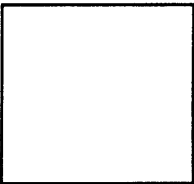
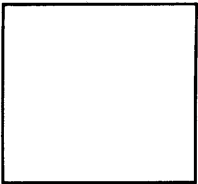
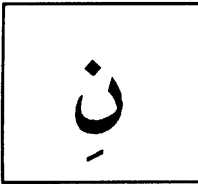
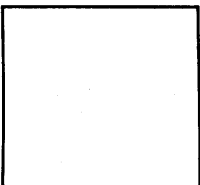
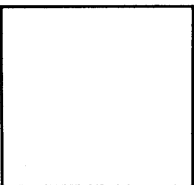
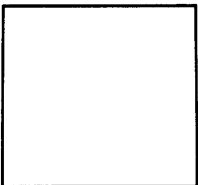
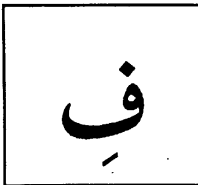
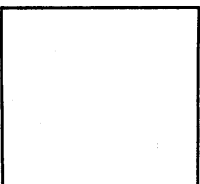
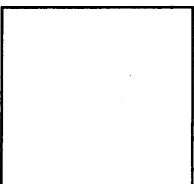
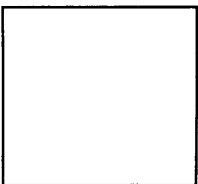
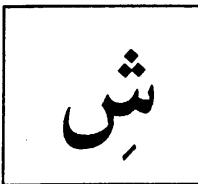
بَا

Ba'a

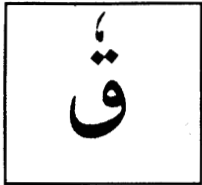
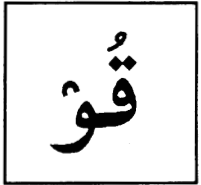
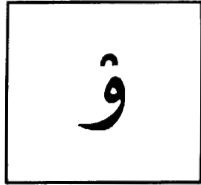
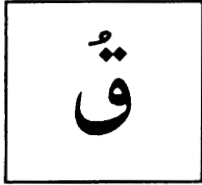
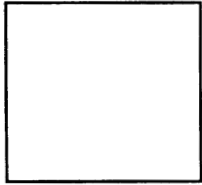
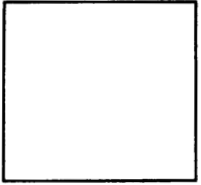
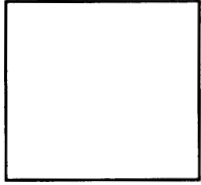
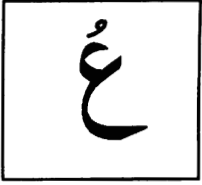
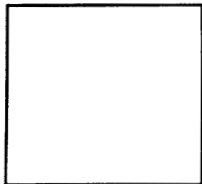
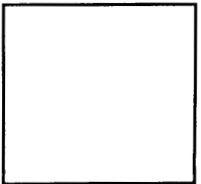
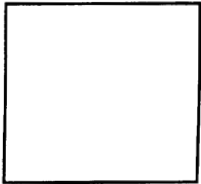
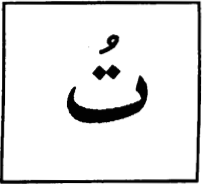
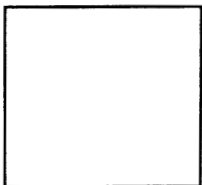
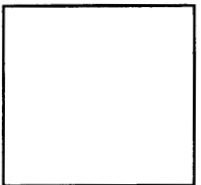
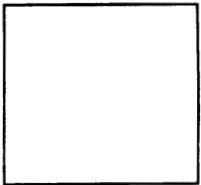
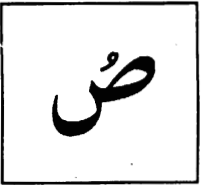
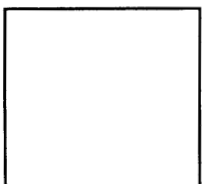
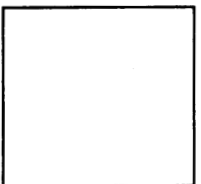
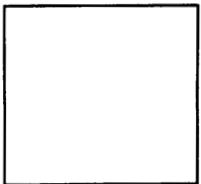

Make these short sound vowel letters into two ways of long sound vowel letters. An example has been given,

SHORT WAY OF WRITING THE LONG SOUND	LONG SOUND	SHORT SOUND
 =	 =	 + 
 =	 =	 + 
 =	 =	 + 
 =	 =	 + 
 =	 =	 + 

Make these short sound vowel letters into two ways of long sound vowel letters. An example has been given,

SHORT WAY OF WRITING THE LONG SOUND	LONG SOUND	SHORT SOUND
 =	 =	 + 
 =	 =	 + 
 =	 =	 + 
 =	 =	 + 
 =	 =	 + 

Make these short sound vowel letters into two ways of long sound vowel letters. An example has been given,

SHORT WAY OF WRITING THE LONG SOUND	LONG SOUND	SHORT SOUND
 =	 =	 + 
 =	 =	 + 
 =	 =	 + 
 =	 =	 + 
 =	 =	 + 

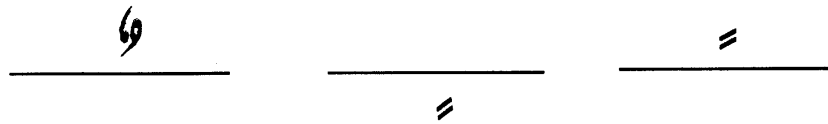
Put the missing vowels in the following words. An example has been done for you:-

بِه	ذَلِكَ	هَذَا ^{e.g.}
BIHII	ZHAALIKA	HAAZHAA
إِلَه	لَكَذِبُونَ	تُتْلَى
ILAAHUU	LAKAAZHIBUUNA	TUTLAA
نَصْرِي	أَمْرُهُ	يُخْدِعُونَ
NASAARAA	AMRUHUU	YUKHAADIUUNA
آيَتِهِ	آمِنُوا	كِتَابُ
AAYAATIHII	AAMINUU	KITAABU
قَبْلَهُ	سَمَوَاتِ	أَنْهَرُ
QABLIHII	SAMAAWAATI	ANHAARU

CHAPTER 4

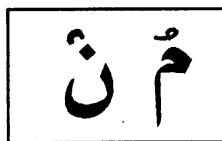
SIGNS OF TANWEEN

The Tanween signs are as follows:



The **Tanween** sign is in fact a **double Fatha**, **double Kasra** or **double Dhamma**. The **Tanween** sign is also called a **nunation** sign because all the letters with Tanween will end with a **Nūn** sound.

For example, the following words end with a **Nūn** sound:



Mun

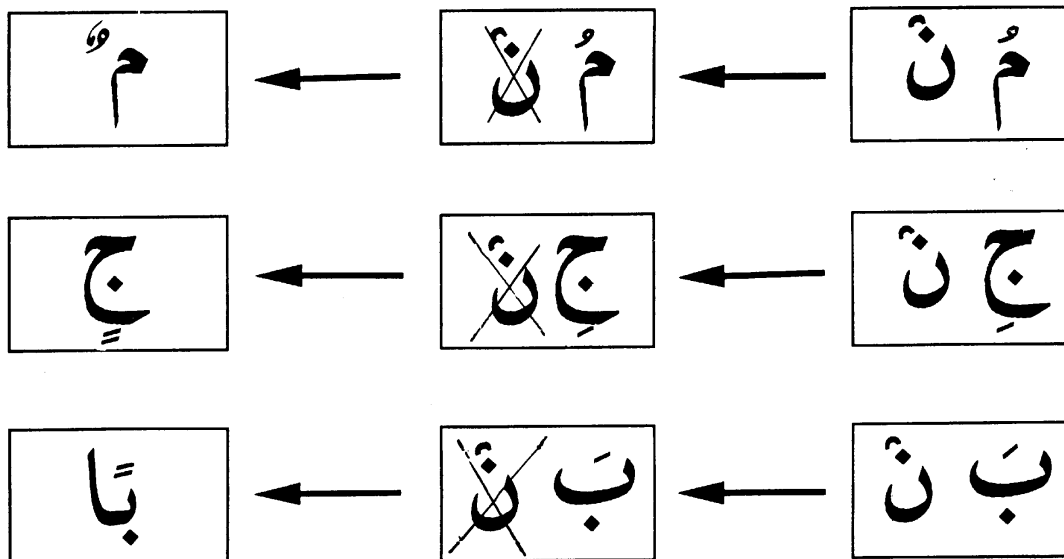


Jin



Ban

Now the above words can be written in a short form using the Tanween sign. Also, we cancel the ن letter, and use the Tanween, sign.



To make the words in a short form we cancel the

ن

and use the **Tanween** sign.

Note: Alif usually follows immediately after a letter carrying double Fatha i.e. Alif is added

مَا
Man

جَا
Jan

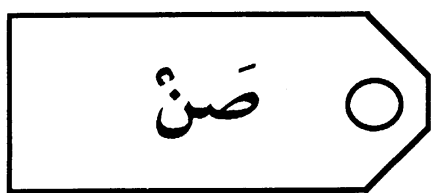
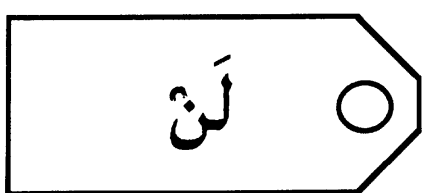
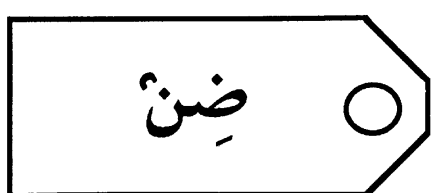
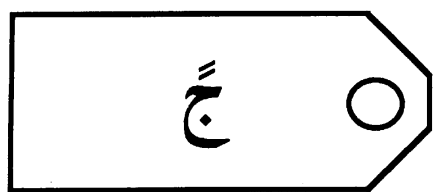
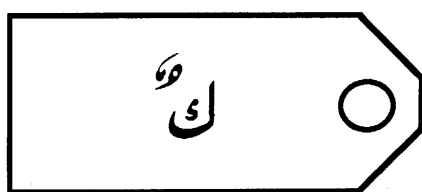
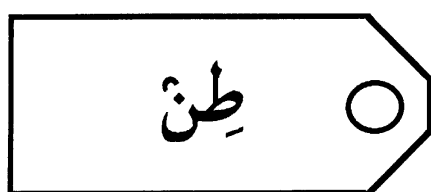
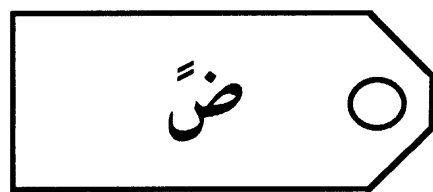
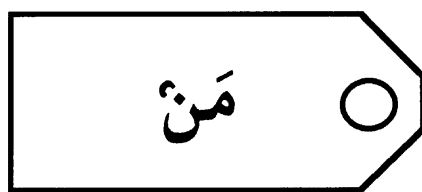
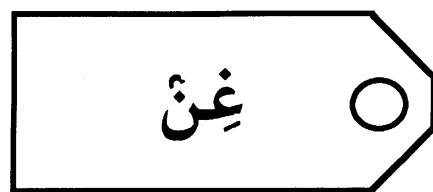
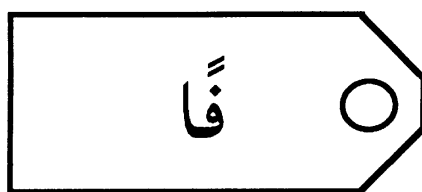
قَا
Qan

بَا
Ban

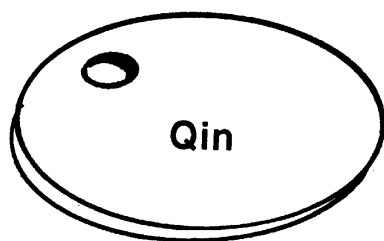
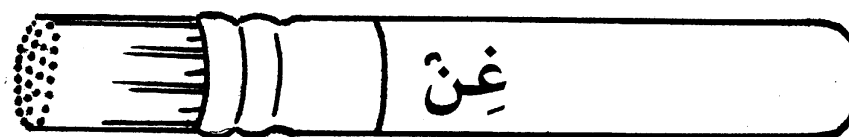
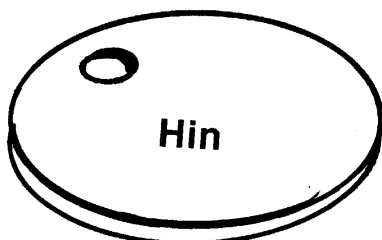
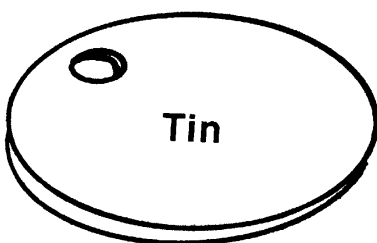
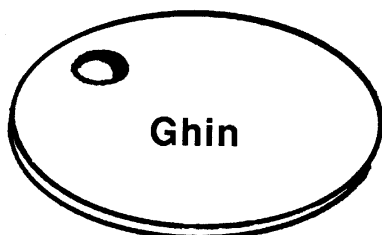
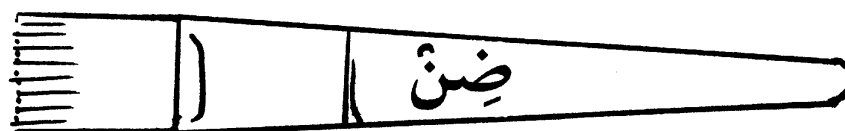
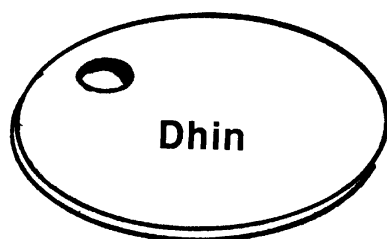
Except for Ta-marbutah (ة)

تَا
Tan

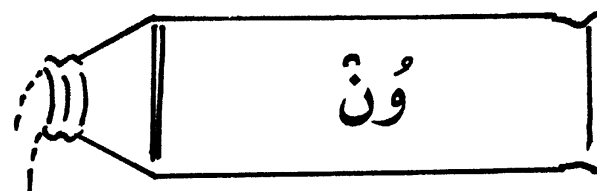
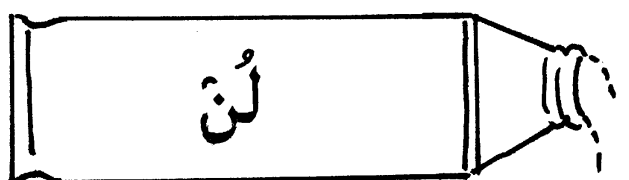
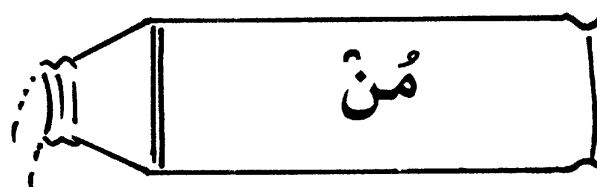
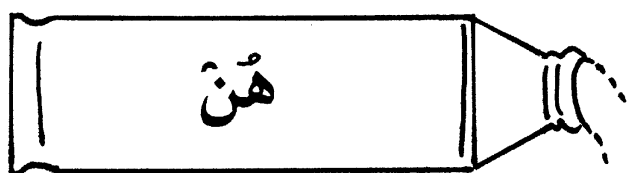
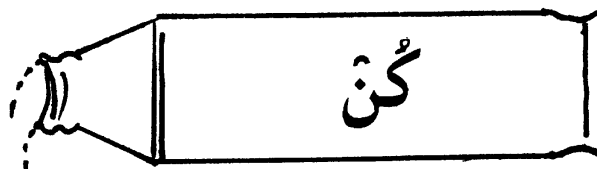
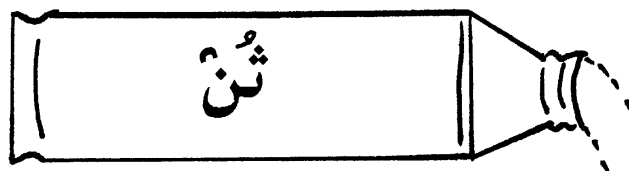
Colour the short way of writing Tanween in yellow.



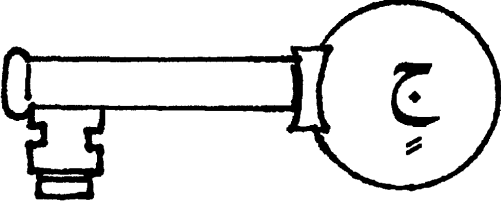
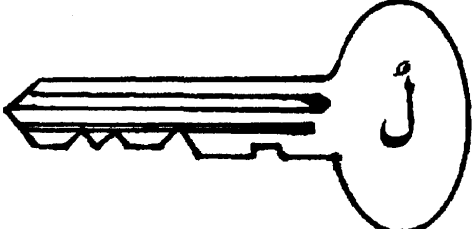

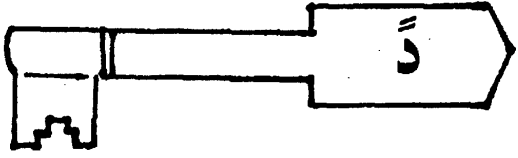
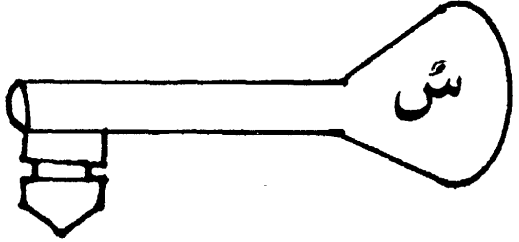
Match the Arabic words with their English equivalent.



Match the Arabic word with its English equivalent.



Match the key with its proper door.

جِ	جِنِّ	جُنِّ	
لِنِّ	لِنِّ	لِنِّ	
فِنِّ	فِنِّ	فِنِّ	
دِنِّ	دِنِّ	دِنِّ	
سِنِّ	سِنِّ	سِنِّ	

Write the words given below in a short way by putting the tanween sign. For example,

بَ ← بَيْنَ

← سُنَّ

← لَيْنَ

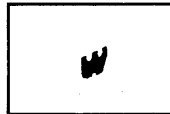
← جِنَّ

← قَنَّ

← اِنَّ

CHAPTER 5

SHADDA SIGN



This is a Shadda Sign

A **Shadda** sign is used to add an emphasis sound to a word. In English, an emphasis sound is made by using a double letter, e.g. butter, innocent. In Arabic, we do not use double letters; instead we use the Shadda sign.

In full form, the following sounds are produced by the letters:

INNA

-

إِنَّنْ

KULLU

-

كُلُّلُ

THUMMA

-

ثُمَّمَّ

In the above words, the double letters are:

ن



is the double letter in



إِنَّنْ

ل



is the double letter in



كُلُّلُ

م




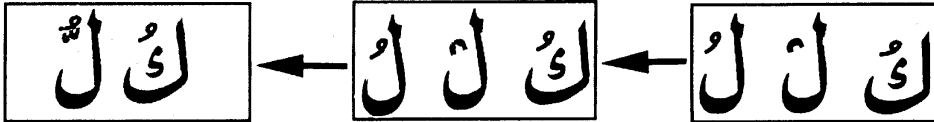
is the double letter in

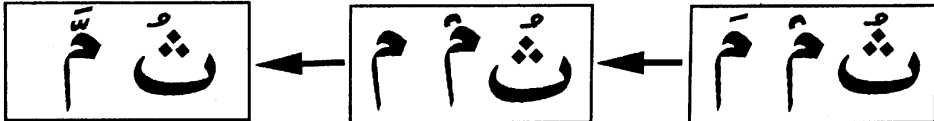


ثُمَّمَّ

Now, instead of writing these double letters we cancel the middle one, but instead put a **SHADDA** sign on the previous letter.

INNA = 

KULLU = 

THUMMA = 

NOTE: More reading practise should be done to perfect the sound of **SHADDA**.

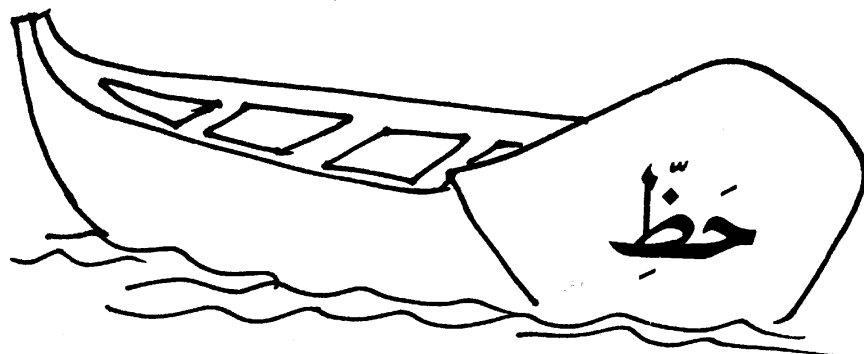
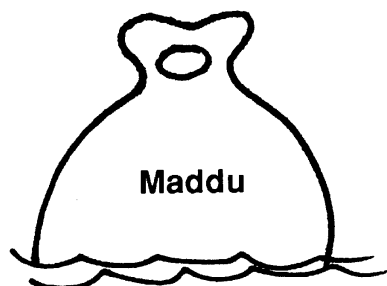
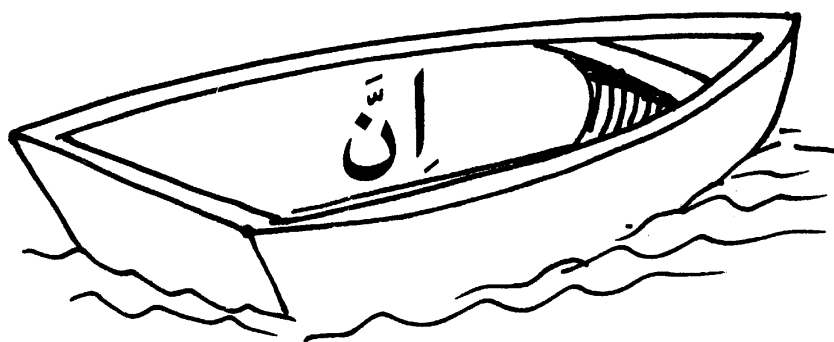
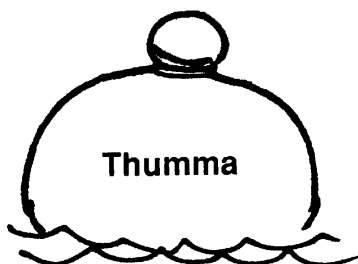
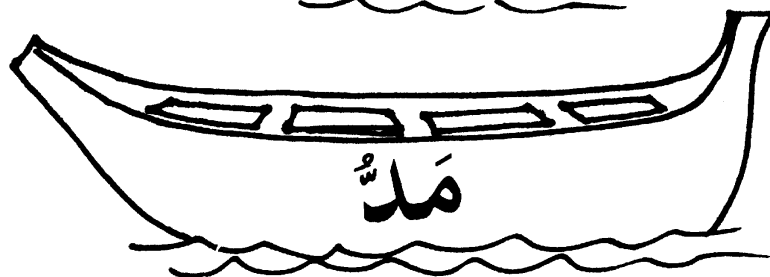
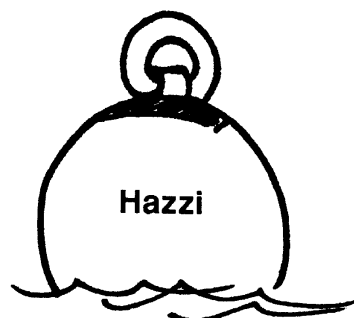
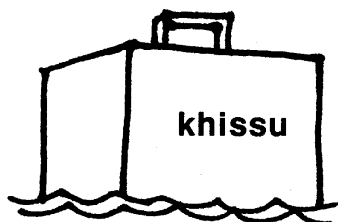
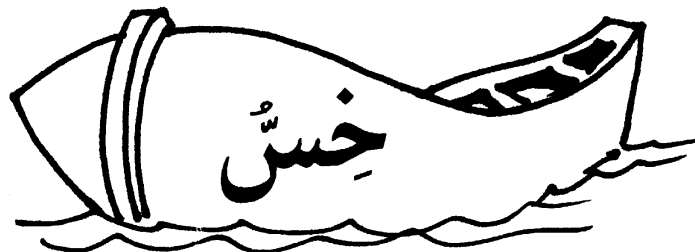
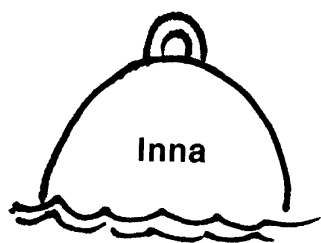
In the empty box write the short way of writing the word by putting a shadda sign. For example,

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="رَبُّ"/>
<input type="text" value="ظَنَّ نَ"/>	<input type="text" value="بَوَّ"/>	<input type="text" value="رَبُّ ب"/>

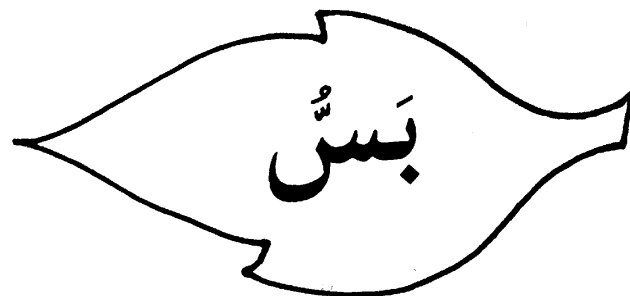
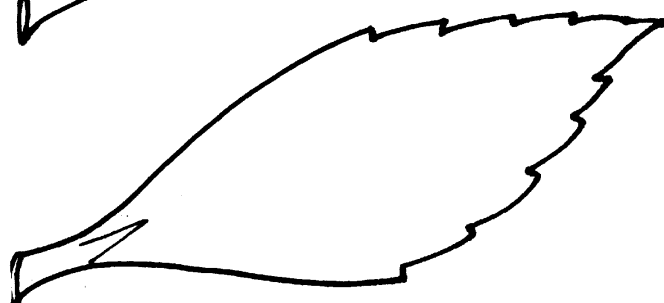
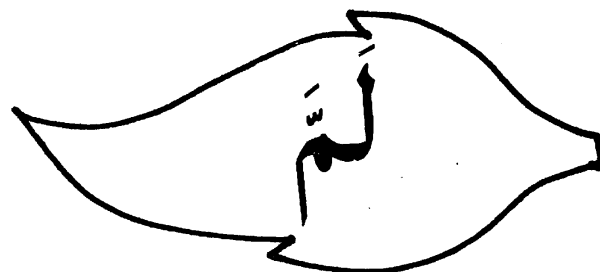
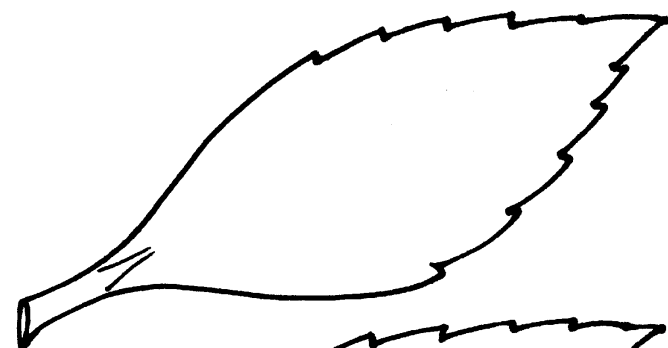
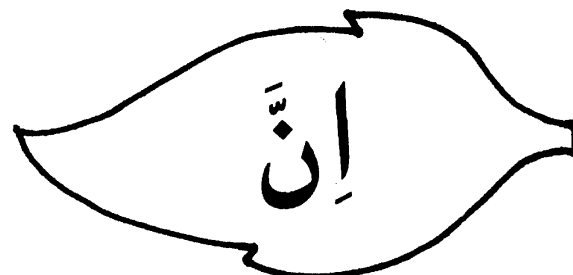
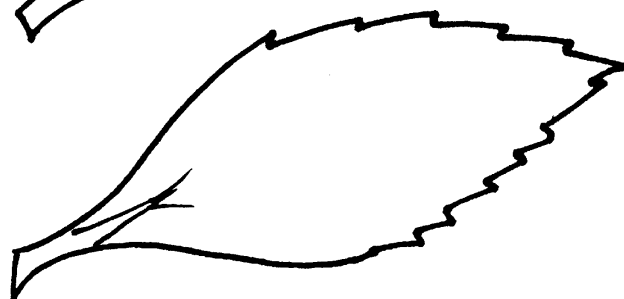
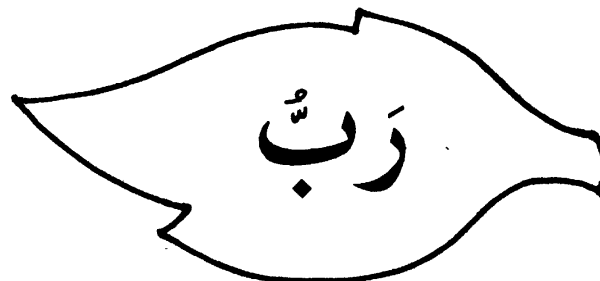
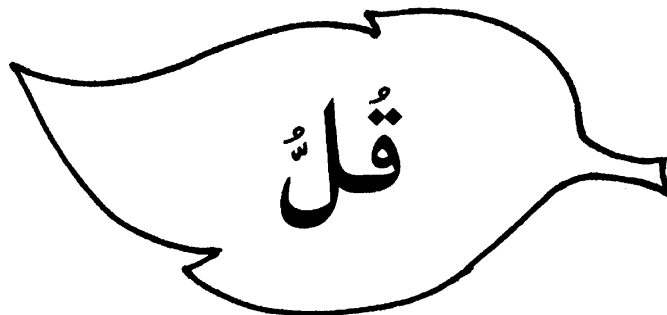
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="حَقَّقَ"/>	<input type="text" value="هِنَّ"/>	<input type="text" value="أُمَّمِ"/>

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="جِنَّ"/>	<input type="text" value="تُنَّ"/>	<input type="text" value="قُدَّدَ"/>

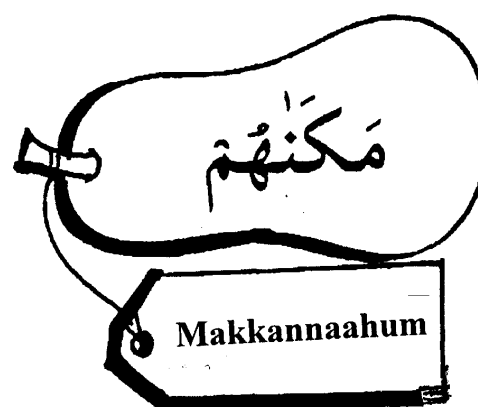
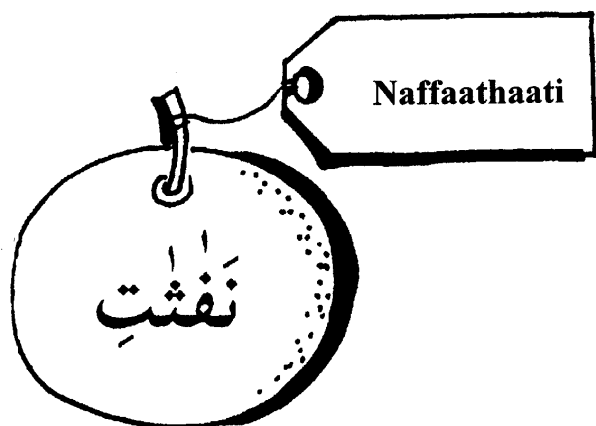
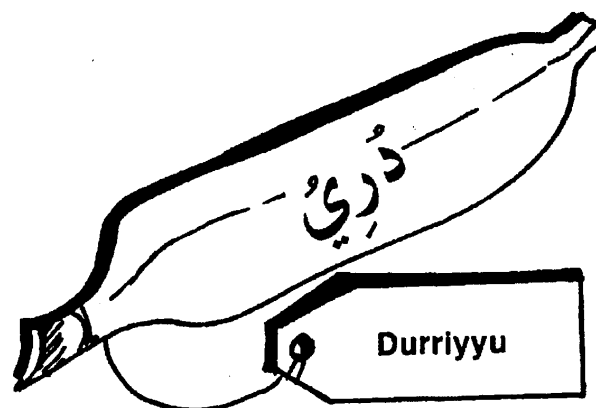
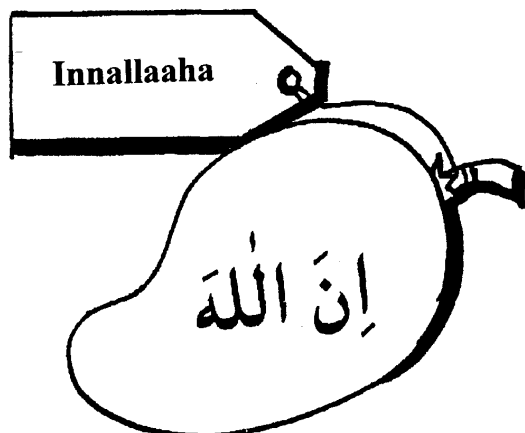
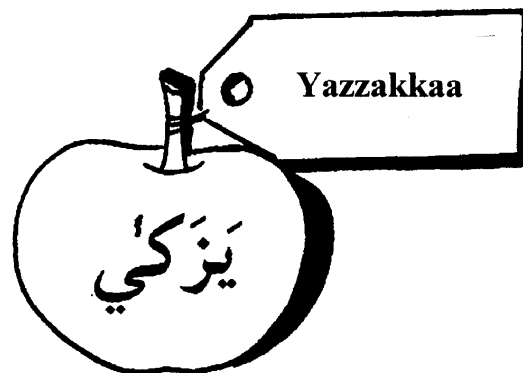
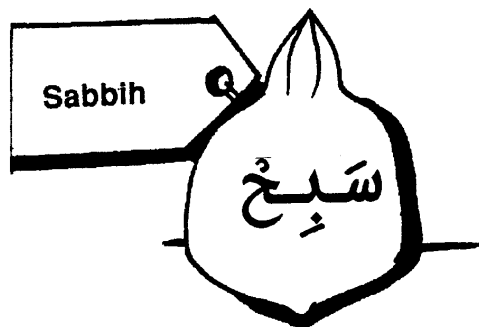
Link the Arabic word with its sound.



Write the English words to their Arabic equivalent.



Put the missing Shadda signs.



Put the missing Shadda sign on the Arabic words below. An example has been done for you.

مُزَمِّلٌ

MUZZAMMIL

أُمِّيْنَ e.g.

UMMIYYINA

وَرَزَا

WARRAZZA

إِلَّا

ILLALLA

زَيْنَسَ

ZAYYANNASSA

مُدَّثِرٌ

MUDDATHHIR

سَبَّحَ

SABBAHA

قُوَّةٌ

QUWWATUN

CHAPTER 6

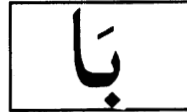
MADDA - THE STRETCH

There are many types of **Madda** signs but we will just concentrate on the basic ones. In the previous lessons we learnt about short and long vowels, i.e.:-

SHORT VOWEL - (Ba)

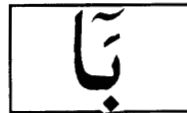


LONG VOWEL - (Baa)



Now, a longer and longest vowel sound is read when there is a Madda sign over the long vowel. Thus:

LONGER VOWEL - (Baaaa)



LONGEST VOWEL - (Baaaaaaa)



In the same way the Madda sign can also stretch the sound of a word with Kasra or Dhamma sign. For example:

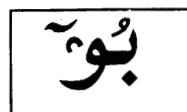
LONGER - Biiii



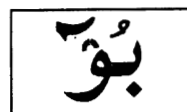
LONGEST - Biiiiii



LONGER - Buuuu



LONGEST - Buuuuuuu



Note that the stretching should be appropriate according to the corresponding **Madda** sign i.e. **long**, **longer** and **longest** stretch.

In cases when, after the **longest Madda** (﷎), the next letter has a **Sukun** (؀) or **Shadda** (ّ), then the letter with the **longest Madda** (﷎) should be prolonged and joined with the next letter. **For example:**

آءن
Aaaaaalaana

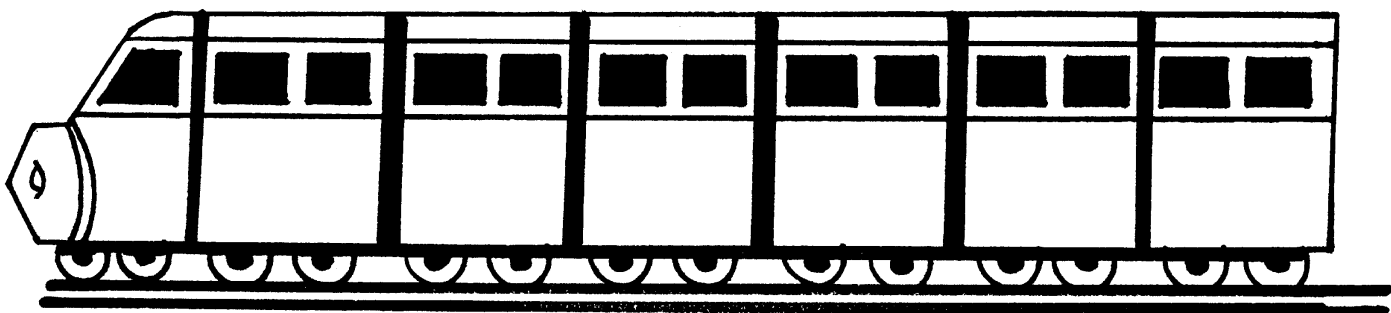
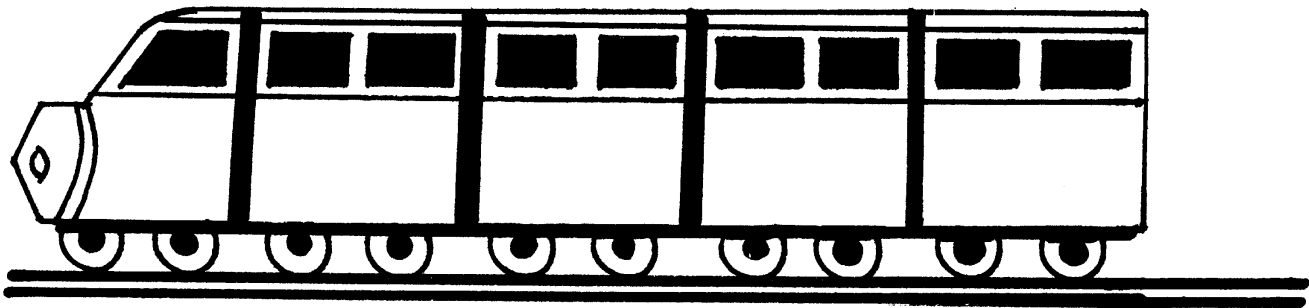
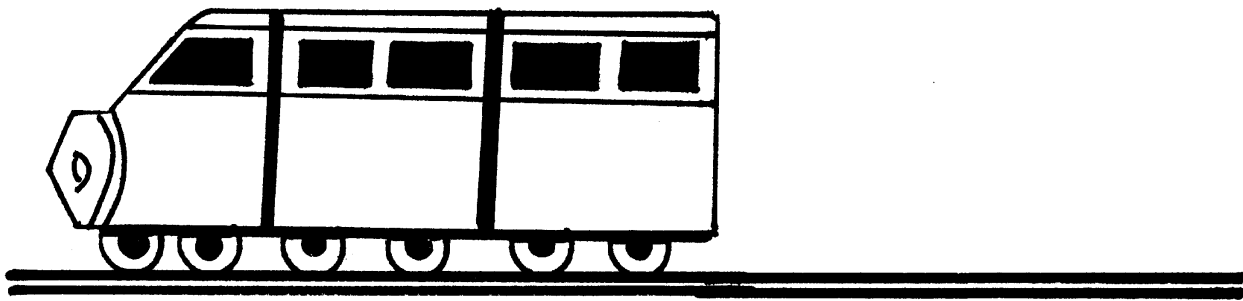
وَالضَّالِّينَ
Waladhaaaaaa...liin

Tick the right vowel.

	SHORT VOWEL	LONG VOWEL	LONGER	LONGEST
مَا				
عَلِيٍّ				
وَأَ				
جَزَاءٍ				
يَاءٍ				
سَاءٍ				
ذَا				
لَاءٍ				

Put the appropriate letters according to their stretches in the trains.

اَقْوِ جَا لُو نِي حَا فِي عَا سَا طُو نَا مَا بَا



Circle the right number of stretches in the letters given below.
For example,

ج

ي
② 4 6

+

ج

مَّا

ا
2 4 6

+

م

سُوَا

و
2 4 6

+

س

ظ

ا
2 4 6

+

ظ

بِي

ي
2 4 6

+

ب

كَا

ا
2 4 6

+

هَ

Put the correct Madda on each Arabic word. i.e. ~ or ˘ .

LONGER MADDA

جِي

LONGEST MADDA

شَاءَ

LONGER MADDA

رُو

LONGER MADDA

إِذَا

LONGEST MADDA

جَاءَ

LONGER MADDA

هُوَ

WORKSHEET NO: 33

MADDA
CHAPTER 6

Put the right number of stretches in the letters below. An example has been given,

ص

--

طس

--	--

يس

6	2
---	---

خم

--	--

كهيص

--	--	--	--	--

ف

--

ظه

--	--

Read the words below and write whether it is a long, longer or longest madda. Copy the Madda letter in the middle column. An example has been done for you.

LONG, LONGER OR LONGEST	MADDA LETTER	WORD
LONGEST	شَا	مَا شَاءَ ^{e.g}
		سَوَاءٌ
		يَادِمُ
		نِسَاءٌ
		الَّذِي
		جَاءَتْ

CHAPTER 7

SILENT LETTERS

Letters which do not have any sign are called **silent letters**. For example:

(|) is the silent letter

وَال

(|) and (و) are the silent letters

ذُوال

(|) and (ي) are the silent letters

ذِياء

Words with silent letters are not pronounced. For example:

This is read as WAL (وْل) and not as a long vowel - WAAL

وَال

This is read as ZUL (ذُل) and not as ZUUL

ذُول

The rule here is that the letter which does not have a sign must be followed by a letter with a **sukun** or **shadda**. Therefore, when the letters **ا و ل ا ي** do not bear a sign and the next letter to them has either a sukun or a shadda these letters are not pronounced and are called silent letters.

For example:

Alif (ا) is the silent letter and is followed by a letter with a sukun thus it is read as **FAD** (فَادٌ) **and not** as **FAAD**.

فَادٌ

Alif (ا) is the silent letter and is followed by a letter with a shadda thus it is read as **WALLA** (وَالٌّ) **and not** as **WAALLA**.

وَالٌّ

NOTE: There are also other cases where a letter without a sign (**silent letter**) is not pronounced. At present, it is only sufficient to give some of these examples:

The **Ya** (ي) is a silent letter and the word is read as **MURTADHAA**

مُرْتَضِي

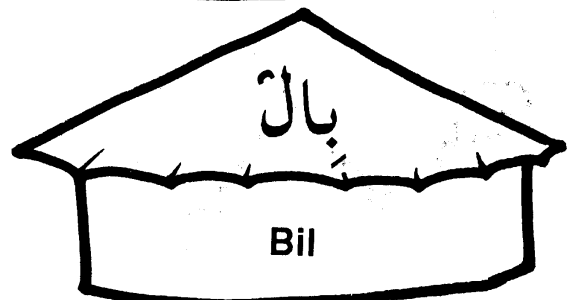
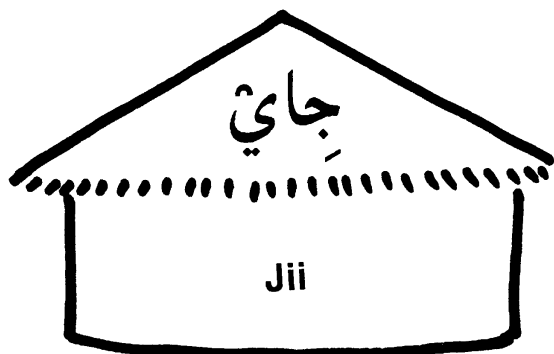
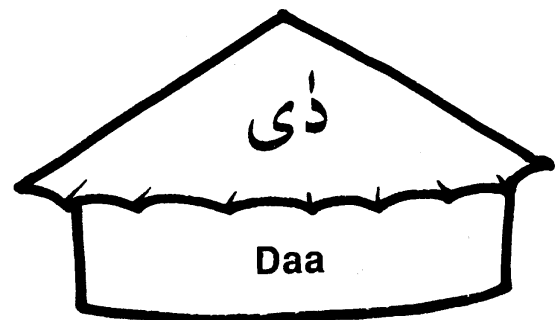
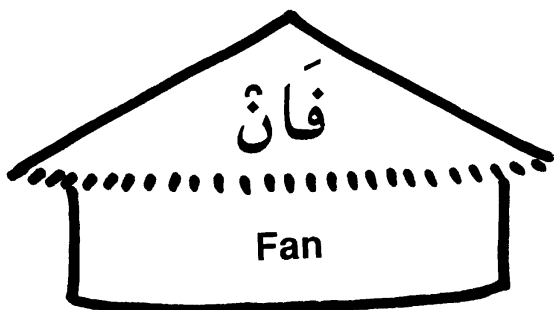
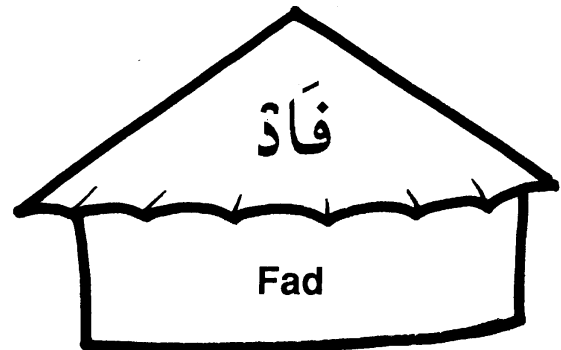
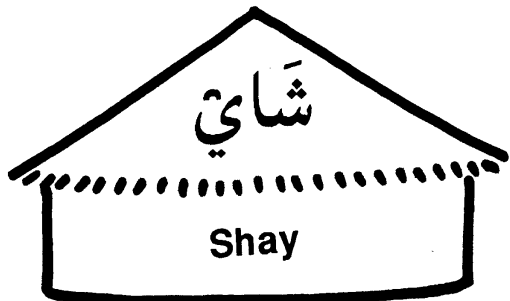
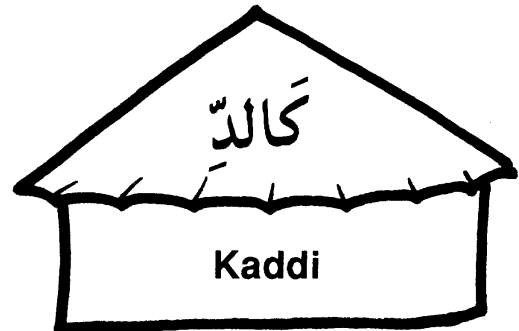
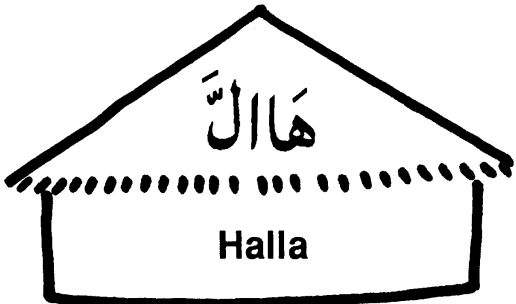
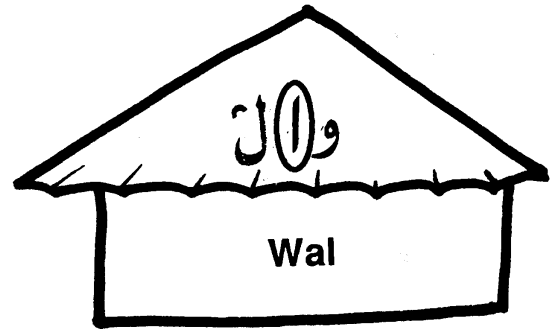
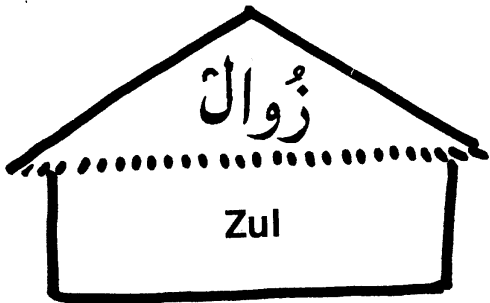
The **Waw** (و) is a silent letter and the word is read as **SALAATU**.

صَلَاةٌ

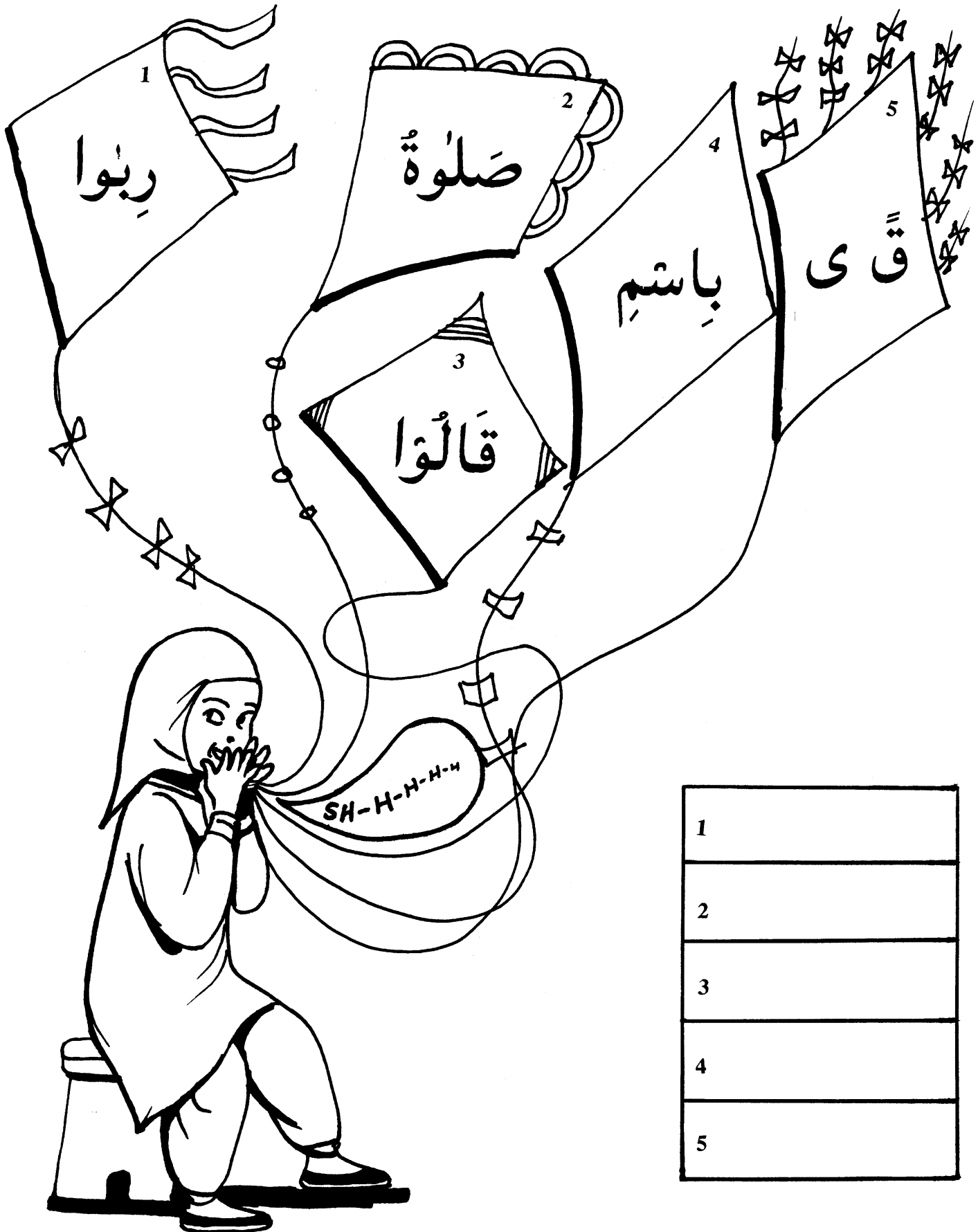
The **Waw** (و) and **Alif** (ا) are the silent letters and the word is read as **Ribaa**.

رِبْوَا

Circle the letters which are silent. An example has been done for you.

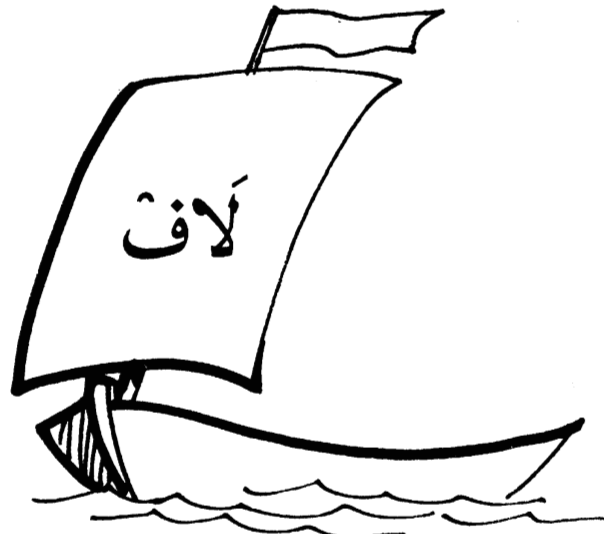
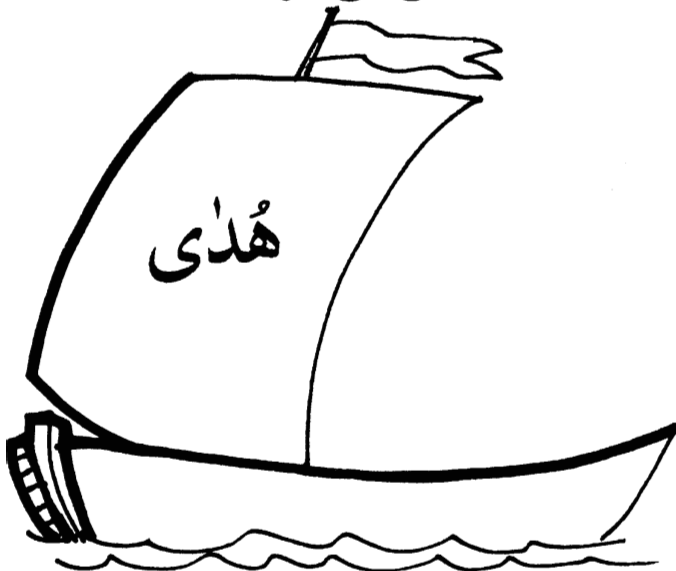
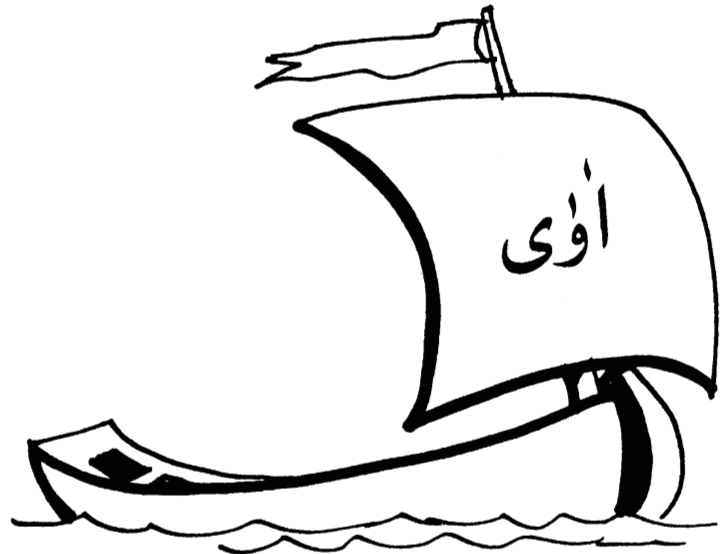
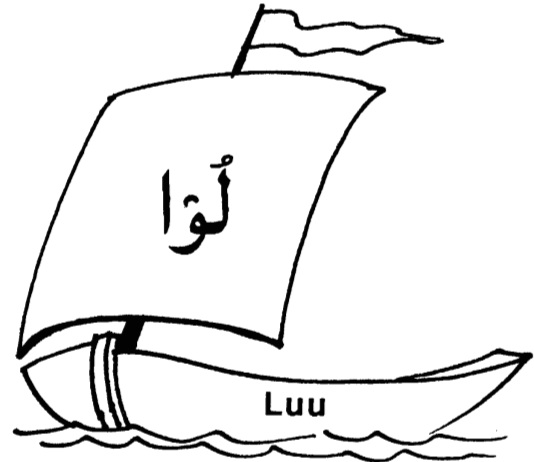
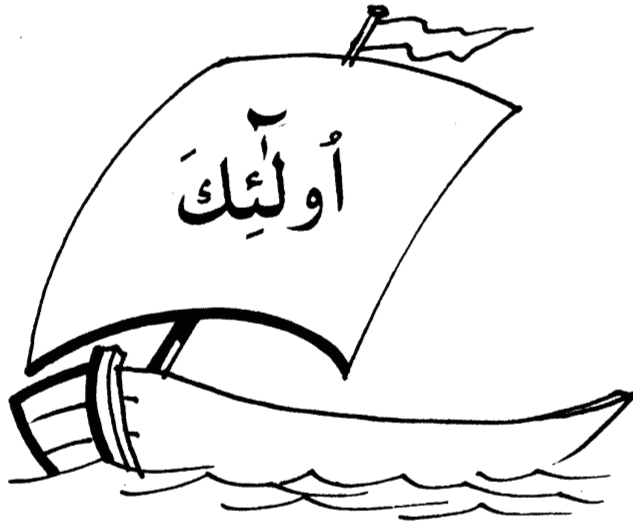


Read the words in the kites and write the sounds in English.

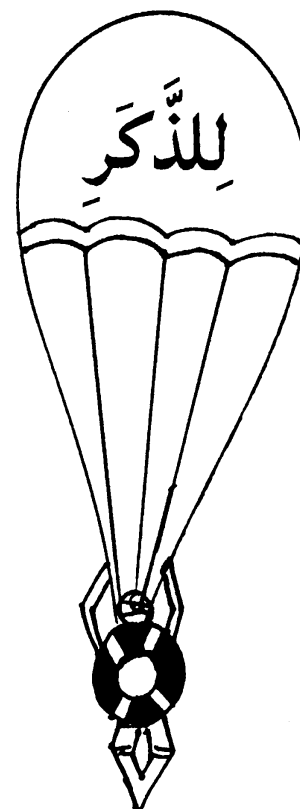
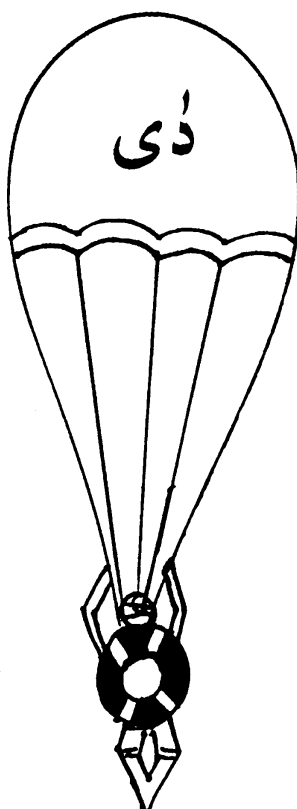
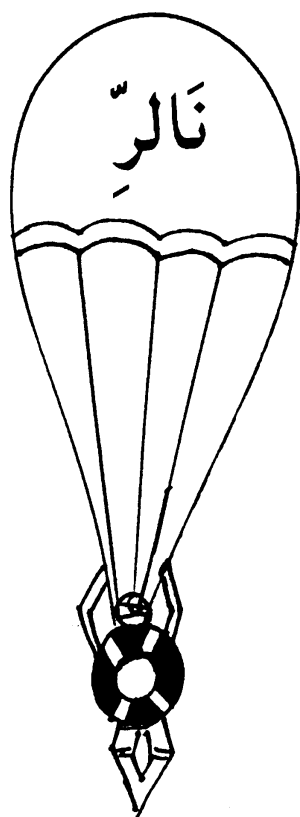
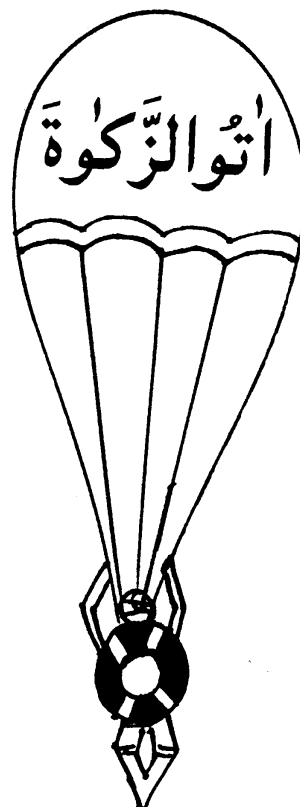
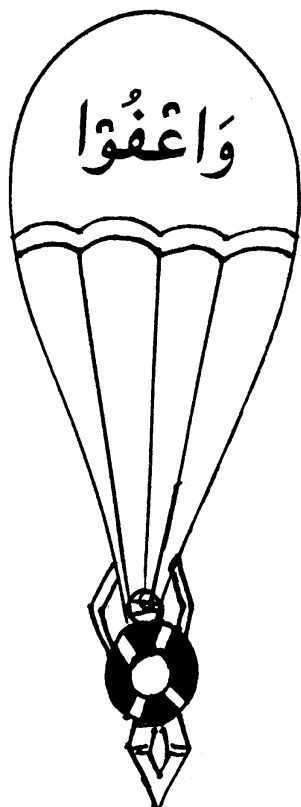


1
2
3
4
5

Write the correct pronunciation of the words which contain silent letters. For example,



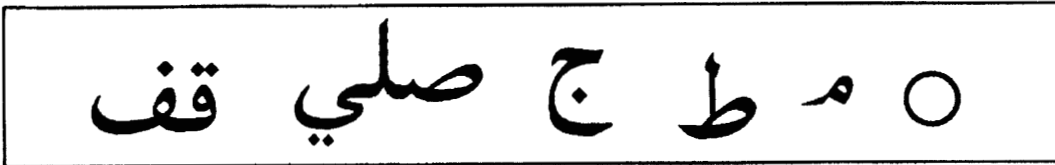
Circle the letters which are silent.



CHAPTER 8

PUNCTUATION

When reciting the Holy Quran we often come across signs, for example:



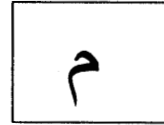
Each of these punctuation signs has its own meaning and it is essential that we strictly follow these signs and observe them when reading the Holy Quran.

Some of the examples are:

END OF SENTENCE - STOP



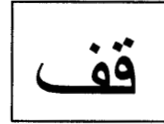
WAKF LAAZIM – MUST STOP



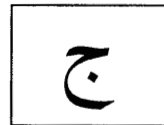
PAUSE (JUST LIKE COMMA IN ENGLISH)



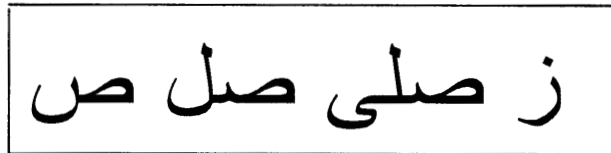
ADVISABLE TO STOP



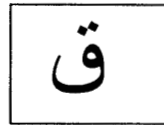
BETTER TO STOP, BUT CAN CONTINUE



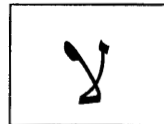
BETTER TO CONTINUE



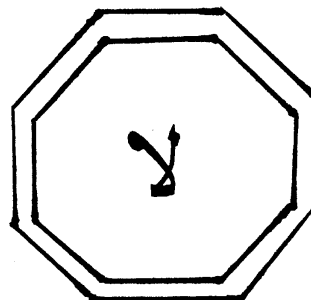
BETTER TO CONTINUE

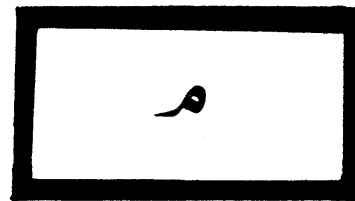


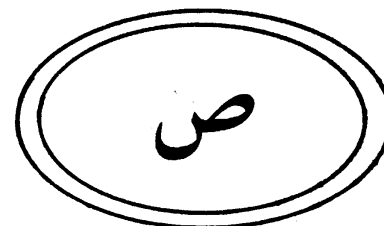
MUST NOT STOP



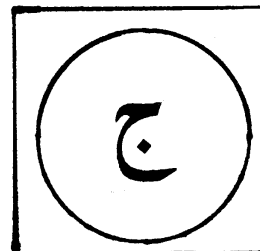
When reciting the Holy Quran you will come across these signs, what should you do?

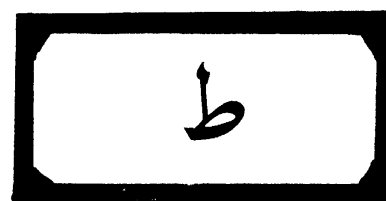




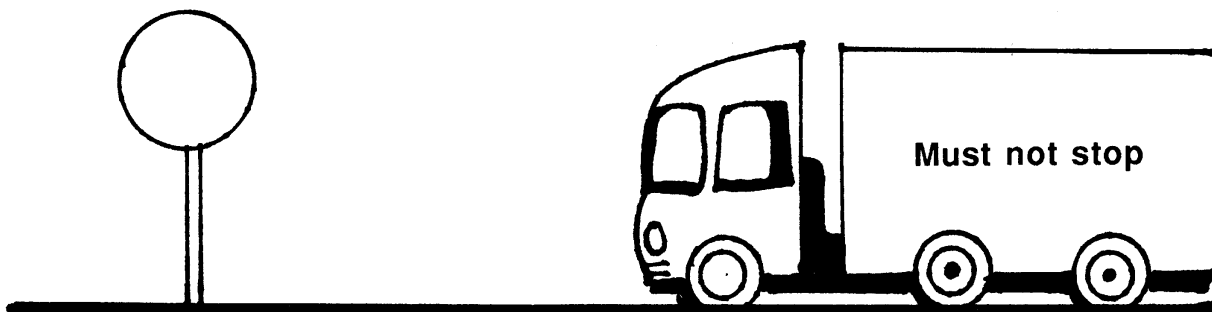
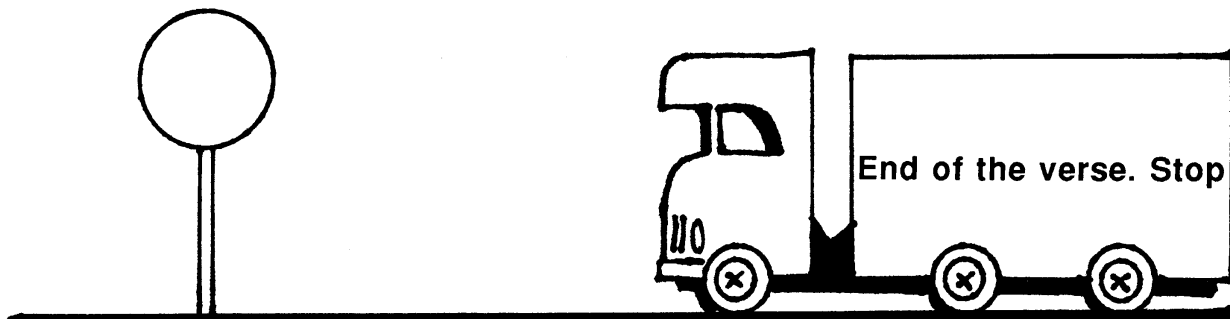
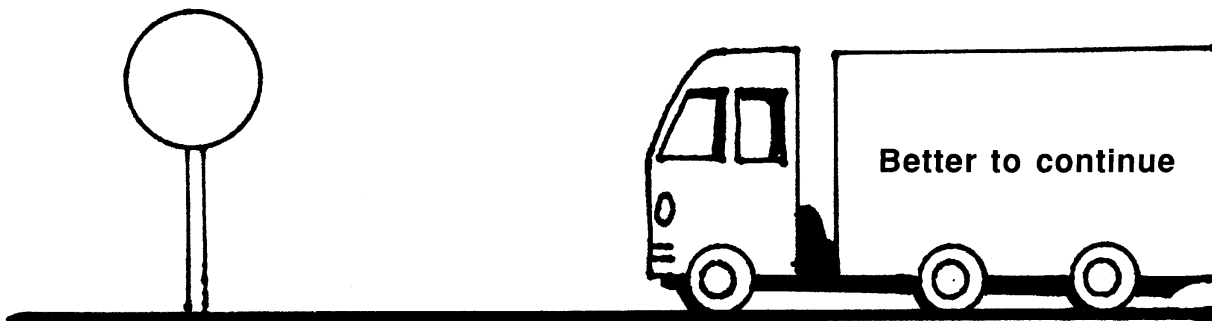
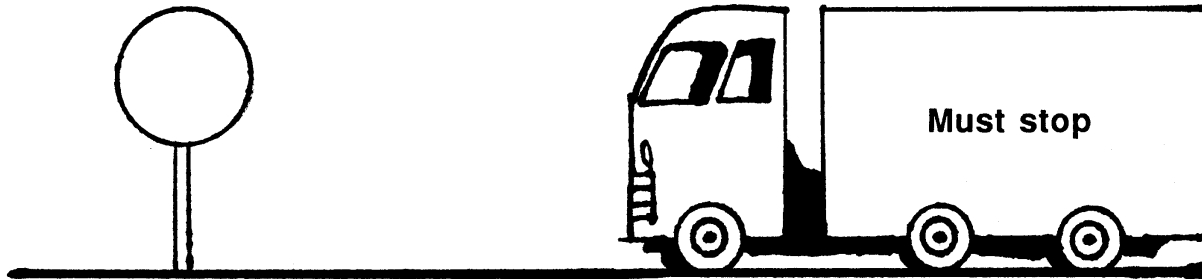




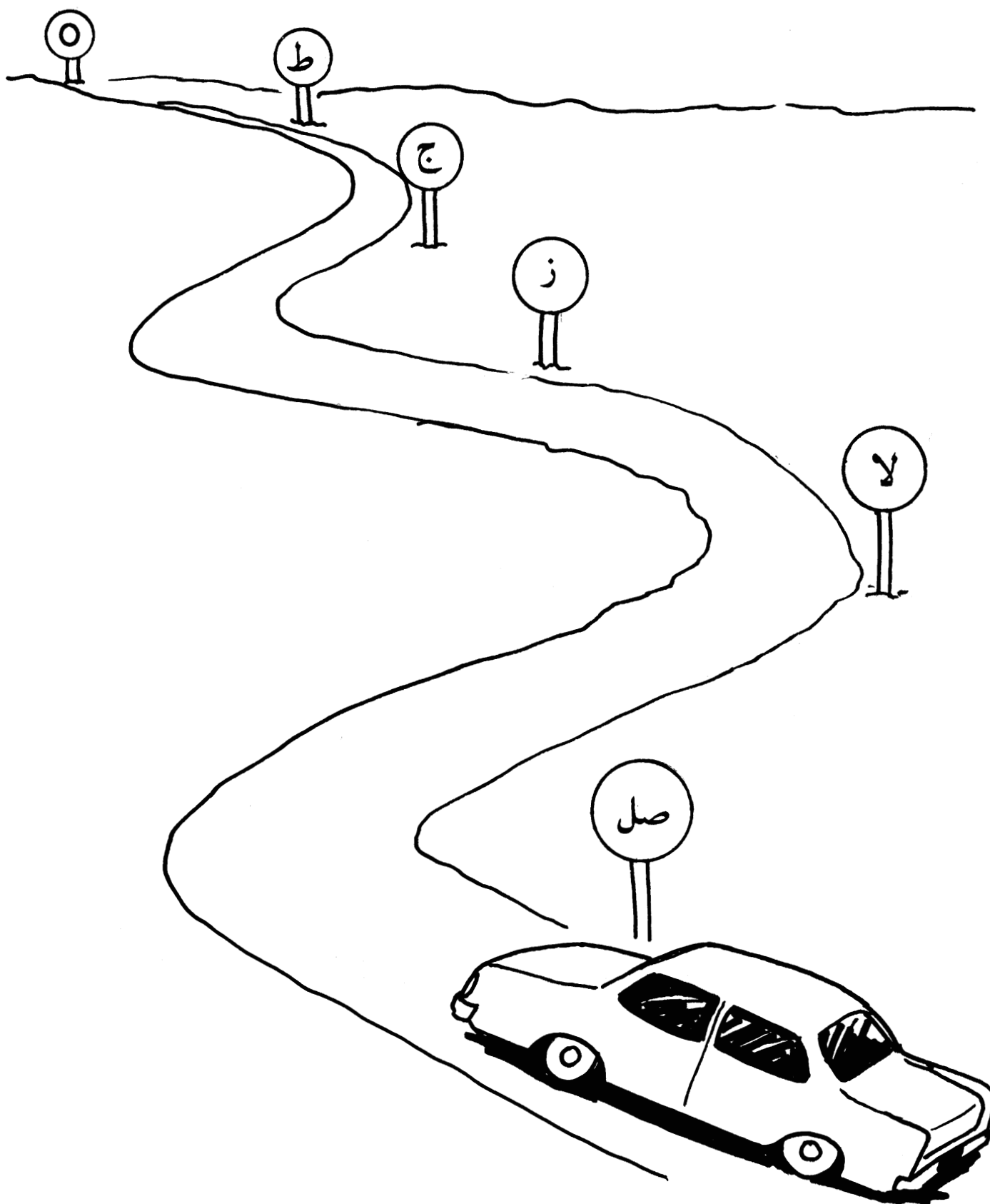




In the signboard put the correct sign of punctuation.



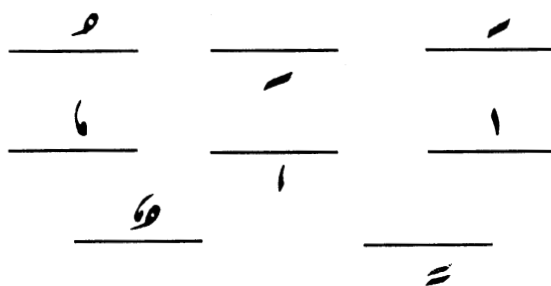
When reciting the Holy Quran you will come across these signs what should you do?



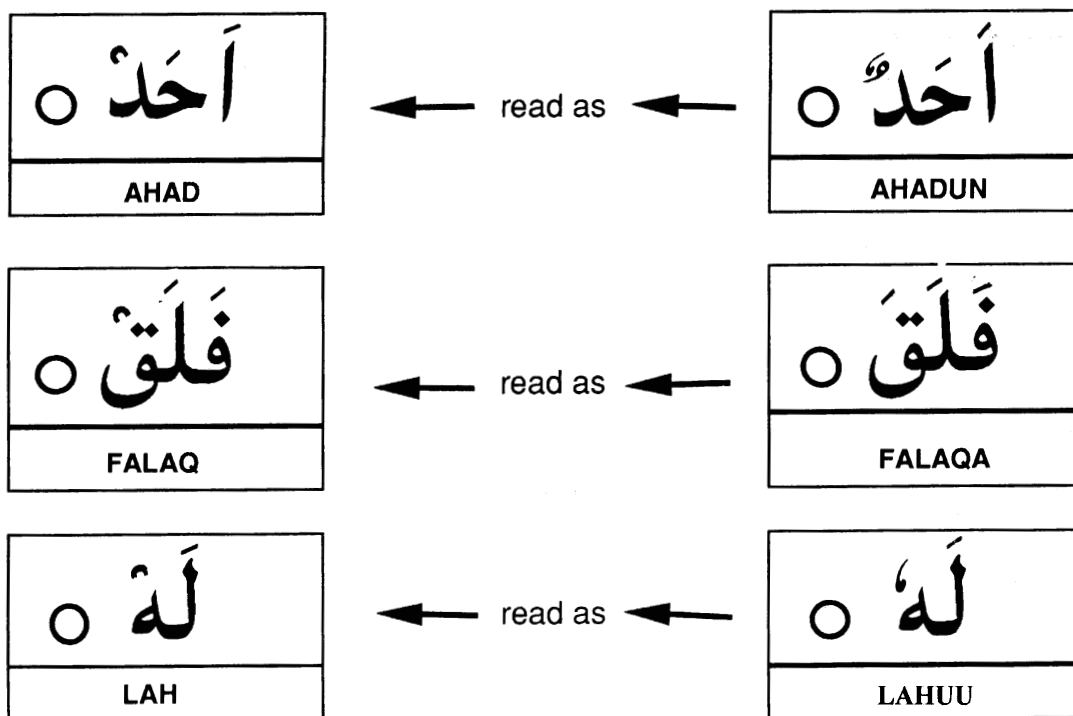
CHAPTER 9

RULES OF STOPPING

Now that we know the punctuation signs, we know where to stop, pause or continue when reciting the Holy Quran. Whenever we come to a stopping sign (○) while reading the Holy Quran, in cases when the end letter has any of the following signs:



then the end letter pronunciation changes to a **sukun** letter. **For example:**



Note this particular rule does not apply to letters with double fatha. When the last letter has an **Alif** (ا) or **Ya** (ي ; without dots) then the word will be pronounced as a long vowel:

ضُحًى
DHUHAA

← is read as ←

ضُحًى
DHUHAN

دَحَاهَا
DAHAAHAA

← is read as ←

دَحَاهَا
DAHAAHAA

أَمْرًا
AMRAA

← is read as ←

أَمْرًا
AMRAN

If the last letter before stopping is Ta-marbutah (ة) then it is pronounced as Ha (ه). For example:

قَارِعَةٌ
QAARIAH

← is read as ←

قَارِعَةٌ
QAARIATUN

قُوَّةٌ
QUWWAH

← is read as ←

قُوَّةٌ
QUWWATUN

Remember that Ta-marbutah (ة) will be pronounced as Ta (ت) in the normal way when no pause is made.

Match the left column to the box which has the right sound.
(Remember when you stop the sound changes). For example:

e.g. ³
أَلْفَا فَا ٠

³ أَلْفَا فَا ² أَلْفَا ف ¹ أَلْفَا فَن

تَوَلَّى ٠

³ تَوَلَّ ² تَوَلَّى ¹ تَوَلَّى

سَجَى ٠

³ سَج ² سَجَى ¹ سَجَا

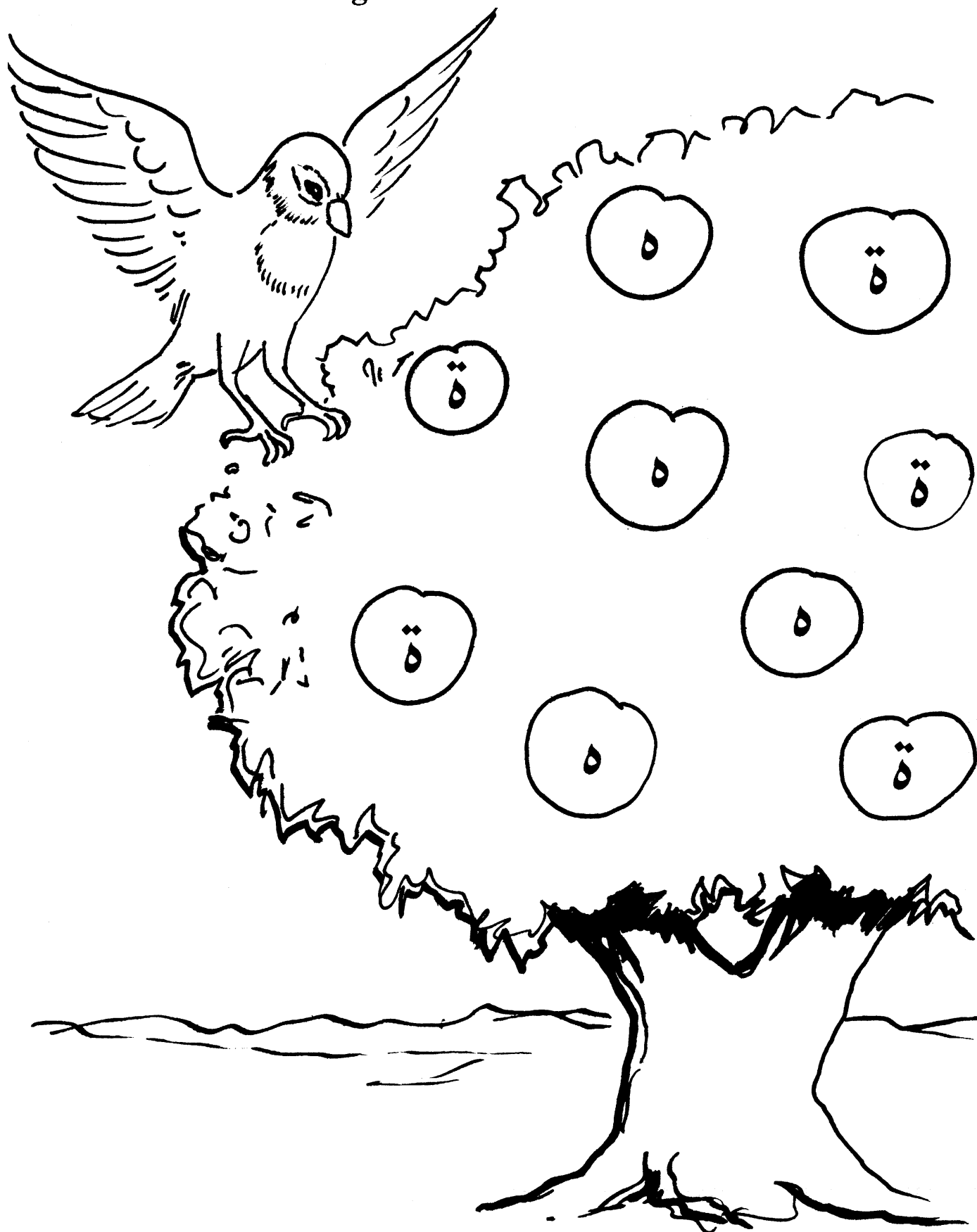
جَمَّهَا ٠

³ جَمَّهَا ² جَمَّح ¹ جَمَّحَن

Read the Arabic words and then write the correct sounds.
(Remember the sound changes when you stop). For example,


<p>وَتَبَّ</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>وَتَبَّ ٥</p> <p>لَهَبٍ ط</p> <p>أَلْفًا م</p> <p>يُسْرًا ٥</p> <p>رَبِّهِ ط</p> <p>أَحَدٌ ٥</p> <p>مُصَلِّي ٥</p>
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Help the bird to pick the apples with the letter Ta-marbutah and colour them in green.




Read the Arabic words then write the correct sounds in English (Remember the sound changes when you stop).

هو ○  ○

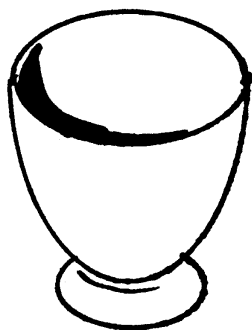
○  أبي ○

إيَّاي ○  ○

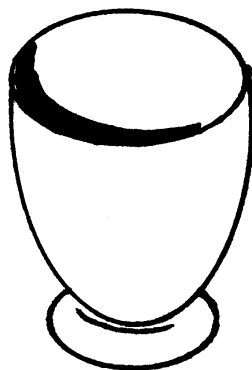
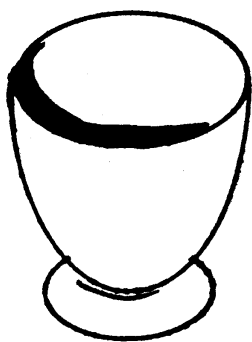
○  جَانِ ○

تَقَّة ○  ○

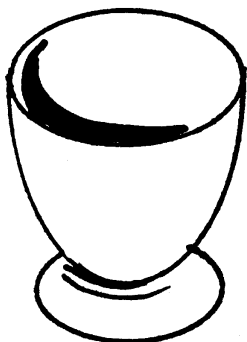
Read the Arabic words and write the sounds in English.
(Remember that the sound changes when you stop).



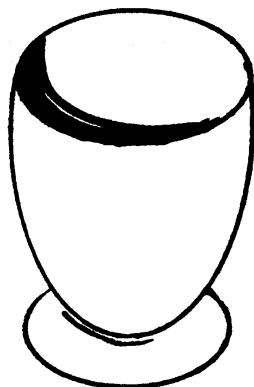
الْقُرْعَةُ



وَأِقْعَةٌ ط



وَأَهِيَّةٌ



سِنَّةٌ ط

ذَلَّةٌ

Read the Arabic words and then match with the English sounds.

Haamiyatan tusqaa

قِيمَةٌ لَا وَلاَّ

Jaariyah

حَامِيَةٌ لَا تَسْقِي

Qiyaamatiw-walaaaa

لَاغِيَةٌ ط

Naasibatun taslaa

جَارِيَةٌ م

Laagiyah

نَاصِبَةٌ لَا تَصَلِّي

Pick the apples and put them in the basket. What Sura of the Quran can you make?



Read the following Aayaat of the Holy Qur'an using the punctuation signs correctly. Write the punctuation signs in the boxes and explain what they mean. An example has been done for you.

فَكَذَّبُوهُ فَعَقَرُوهَا ۗ فَدَمْدَمَ عَلَيْهِمُ رَبُّهُمُ		e.g.
لا	Must not stop	
ص	Better to continue	

وَأَمْرَاتُهُ ۖ حَمَالَةَ الْحَطَبِ ۗ		

سَلَامٌ ۚ قَوْلًا مِّن رَّبِّ رَحِيمٍ ۝		

وَأَضْرِبْ لَهُم مَّثَلًا أَصْحَابَ الْقَرْيَةِ ۚ		

وَآيَةٌ لَهُمُ اللَّيْلُ ۖ نَسْلَخُ مِنْهُ النَّهَارَ		

Read the following Aayaat and write the correct way of stopping. An example has been done for you.

وَوَالِدٍ وَمَا وَلَدٌ	← is read as ←	وَوَالِدٍ وَمَا وَلَدٌ ۝ e.g.
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	← is read as ←	فِي جَنَّةٍ عَالِيَةٍ ۝
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	← is read as ←	وَلَسَوْفَ يَرْضَىٰ ۝
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	← is read as ←	وَإَكِيدُ كِيدًا ۝
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	← is read as ←	فَلْيَدْعُ نَادِيَهُ ۝
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	← is read as ←	كِتَابٍ مَّرْقُومٍ ۝
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	← is read as ←	لِيَوْمٍ عَظِيمٍ ۝
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	← is read as ←	الْجَوَارِ الْكُنُوسِ ۝
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WORKSHEET NO: 51

Put the correct signs to complete the Sura.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ۝

الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ ۝ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ۝ مَلِكِ

یَوْمِ الدِّیْنِ ۝ اِیَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَاِیَّاكَ نَسْتَعِیْنُ ۝

اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِیْمَ ۝ صِرَاطَ الَّذِیْنَ

اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَیْهِمْ ۝ غَیْرِ الْمَغضُوبِ عَلَیْهِمْ

وَالضَّالِّیْنَ ۝

Meaning:

In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

All Praise is to Allah, the Lord of the worlds. The Beneficent, the Merciful. Master of the Day of Judgement. You alone we worship , and You alone we ask for help. Guide us to the right path; the path of those whom You have favoured; not of those inflicted by Your wrath; nor of those gone astray.