

***C1 English Workbook  
With Solutions (Part A)***

Lesson  
1a

INTRODUCTION &  
Ta'awwuz

Q1: Translate the following.

الرَّجِيمِ

مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ

بِاللَّهِ

أَعُوذُ

the outcast.

from Satan,

in Allah

I seek refuge

Q2: Fill up the table below:

No. of pages in Mushaf	600
No. of lines in each page	15
No. of words in each line	9
No. of words in a page	135
Total Words in the Qur'an	Approx. 78,000
Words of this course in the Qur'an	41,000

Q3: What are the 6 objectives of this course?

**Ans:** The 6 objectives of this course are: (1) To convince that the Qur'an is easy to understand (2) To teach how to understand the Qur'an – the easy way, using word-for-word study. (3) To help pray Salah effectively with Khusoo, i.e, humility (by teaching you 7 Surahs and Azkar of Salah) so that the effects of Salah are reflected in our daily lives (4) To teach how to bring the Qur'an into our lives (5) To teach basic Arabic Grammar using TPI and spoken Arabic (6) To teach 100 sentences of (Qur'an-centric) Spoken Arabic

Q4: What are the benefits of starting to learn Arabic through Salah?

**Ans:** (1) We spend almost an hour for the 5 prayers talking to Allah in Arabic! Therefore, we have ample opportunities to practice what we learn.  
(2) Everybody knows Salah, so it is easy for everyone.  
(3) No need to carry the textbook always to check what was taught. The salah parts are already in your mind.

Q5: How can we improve our focus in Salah.

**Ans:** Salah can be improved by these elements: (1) Trying to recite slow. We don't want anyone to talk to us at very high speed; therefore, let us not talk to Allah very fast. (2) Concentrate on the words that you say in Salah. We don't accept anyone talking to us while his mind is somewhere else; then let us not do the same to Allah. (3) Recite with feelings and emotions. We don't like to sit even for a minute with a person who talks to us like a robot.

Lesson  
2a

Surah Al-Fatihah (1-3)

Q1: Translate the following.

1 الرَّحِيمِ	الرَّحْمَنِ	اللَّهِ	بِسْمِ		
the Most Merciful.	the Most Gracious,	(of) Allah,	In the name		
3 الرَّحِيمِ	الرَّحْمَنِ	2 الْعَالَمِينَ	رَبِّ	لِلَّهِ	الْحَمْدُ
the Most Merciful.	The Most Gracious,	of the worlds.	the Lord	(are) for Allah	All praise and thanks

Q2: What habits can we learn from: "بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ"?

**Ans:** Habit: Say Bismillah before you start to do anything like eating, sleeping, reading, writing etc. Be confident and hopeful that Ar-Rahmaan is always with you. He will definitely help you.

Q3: Explain the difference between the meanings of الرَّحْمَنِ and الرَّحِيمِ?

**Ans:** الرَّحْمَنِ means extremely merciful. الرَّحِيمِ means continuously merciful.

Q4: What should we do when we get any blessing or reward?

**Ans:** We should thank and praise Allah from the depth of heart.

Q5: Allah shows mercy to whom in the world and to whom in the hereafter?

**Ans:** Allah shows mercy to all people either believers or disbelievers in this world, but in the hereafter, He will show His mercy only to those who are believers.

**Lesson  
3a**

**Surah Al-Fatihah (4-5)**

**Q1:** Translate the following.

الدِّينِ 4 (of) Judgment.	يَوْمِ (of) the day	مَلِكِ Master
نَسْتَعِينُ 5 We ask for help.	وَإِيَّاكَ and You alone	نَعْبُدُ we worship
		إِيَّاكَ You alone

**Q2:** How should we prepare for the Day of Judgment?

**Ans:** We should plan for everyday while keeping the thought of Akhirah in front of our minds. Remember death, the grave, the resurrection, and the judgment day. Pray Salah on time and don't miss Tilawah and Adhkaar. Keep healthy and make sure to not use eyes, ears, tongue, hands, and feet in wrongdoings. Use your life, your youth, your money, and knowledge the right way.

**Q3:** Describe different types of عِبَادَة (worship).

**Ans:** عِبَادَة means to obey Allah's orders, to refrain from disobeying Him, to offer Salah, to fast, to give alms, to go for Hajj, to invite others towards Islam, to seek knowledge and Halal earning, to serve others, etc. All these are acts of Ibadah.

**Q4:** What is the purpose of our lives?

**Ans:** Purpose of our lives is to worship of Allah.

**Q5:** For what do we seek Allah's help?

**Ans:** We should beg for Allah's help in Salah and in doing every task, and when we are in trouble.

Lesson  
4a

Surah Al-Fatihah (6-7)

Q1: Translate the following.

الْمُسْتَقِيمَ 6	الصِّرَاطَ	إِهْدِنَا		
the straight.	to the path,	Guide us		
عَلَيْهِمْ ه	أَنْعَمْتَ	الَّذِينَ	صِرَاطَ	
on them;	You (have) bestowed favors	(of) those	(The) path	
الضَّالِّينَ ع	وَلَا	عَلَيْهِمْ	الْمَعْضُوبِ	غَيْرِ
(of) those who go astray.	and nor	on them	(of) those who earned (Your) wrath	not

Q2: From where can we get Hidayah?

Ans: We can get Hidayah from the Qur'an and the Sunnah (sayings and teachings of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ). Therefore, we need to understand the Qur'an as well as Ahadeeth.

Q3: Which categories of people are favored by Allah?

Ans: Allah favored the Prophets, truthful people, martyrs, and righteous people.

Q4: Who are meant by: "الْمَعْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ" and "الضَّالِّينَ"?

Ans: الْمَعْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ Those who know but do not act upon it and earn the wrath of Allah.

الضَّالِّينَ Those who don't know and/or don't want to know. They act without knowing the truth.

Q5: What is the path of those who were favored by Allah? What is it that they do?

Ans: The path of favored people is to act upon:

- ① Actions: Actions of the heart such as belief, sincerity, love for Allah and His fear alone. Physical actions such as Salah, fasting, charity, Zakah, and Hajj, alms and good attitude and behavior etc.
- ② Da'wah or inviting others towards Islam;
- ③ Tazkiyah, i.e., Purification of people's beliefs, and actions. Purification of bad things and enforcement of good ones. The Qur'an is full of such examples.
- ④ Implementing Islam in our families and in the Muslim society, ordering good and prohibiting evil to the extent possible, using the best ways of Dawah.

Q1: Translate the following.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the greatest.	Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the greatest.
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اللَّهُ	إِلَّا	إِلَهَ	لَا	أَنَّ	أَشْهَدُ
Allah.	except	god	(there is) no	that	I bear witness

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	مُحَمَّدًا	أَنَّ	أَشْهَدُ
is the Messenger of Allah.	Muhammad ﷺ	that	I bear witness

الْفَلَاحِ	حَيَّ عَلَى	الصَّلَاةِ	حَيَّ عَلَى
the prosperity.	Come to	the Salah.	Come to

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ.	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
(There is) no god except Allah.	Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the greatest.

Q2: How can we bring اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ into our lives?

**Ans:** By studying our own creation, the signs within us, and around us such as the earth, the moon, the sun, the stars, the galaxies, etc. can help us realize Allah's greatness to some extent.

Q3: What is the message of اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ?

**Ans:** I bear witness means that my talks and my actions, in my house or outside, at my office or in market, show that I love Allah more than anyone else. I accept Allah as my Creator, Master, Sustainer, Cherisher, and the Ruler of the entire universe. I worship and obey Him alone in all matters of my life. I seek His help alone and trust Him alone. I follow and obey His orders in all matters of my life and not my desires or others' directions.

Q4: What is the message of اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ?

**Ans:** I bear witness means that my talks and my actions, in the house or outside, at the office or in market, show that I love Allah and His messenger ﷺ more than anyone else; I accept and obey the teachings of the prophet ﷺ without questioning. I consider the Qur'an and the Sunnah as the criterion between right and wrong.

Q5: What are the benefits in this world and in hereafter for those who offer prayers (Salah)?

**Ans:** If we pray Salah, then Allah will give us all types of success and prosperity. Some of them are: Benefits for heart and mind. Physical benefits. Time management. Social benefits. Most important benefit: We will achieve eternal success in the hereafter, InshaAllah.



Lesson  
6a

Fajr Adhaan, Iqamah,  
& After Wudoo

Q1: Translate the following.

مِنَ النَّوْمِ.	خَيْرٌ	الصَّلَاةُ			
than sleep.	is better	Salah			
قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ.		قَدْ			
the Salah is established.		Certainly			
اللَّهُ	إِلَّا	إِلَهَ	لَا	أَنْ	أَشْهَدُ
Allah.	except	god	(there is) no	that	I bear witness
لَهُ	لَا شَرِيكَ	وَحْدَهُ			
to Him,	(there is) no partner	He is alone,			
وَرَسُولُهُ.	عَبْدُهُ	مُحَمَّدًا	أَنَّ	وَأَشْهَدُ	
and His Messenger.	(is) His slave	Muhammad ﷺ	that	And I bear witness	
مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ.	وَأَجْعَلْنِي	مِنَ التَّوَابِينَ	اجْعَلْنِي	اللَّهُمَّ	
from among those who purify themselves.	and make me	from among those who repent	Make me	O Allah!	

Q2: What do you say before you start Wudoo?

Ans: We should say before starting Wudoo: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ.

Q3: What is the virtue/reward of reciting the Duaa after Wudoo?

Ans: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, "Whoever of you performs Wudoo' carefully and then affirms this the eight gates of Jannah are opened for him. He may enter through whichever of these gates he desires (to enter)." (Tirmidhi)

Q4: What is the message of عَبْدُهُ in the du'aa of Wudoo?

Ans: Previous nations such as Christians had raised their Prophet (Isa عليه السلام) to the level of God by making him Allah's son. Allah and His messenger, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ want us to be safe from such Shirk. It is said to us that Muhammad ﷺ is only Allah's best slave and Prophet. He is a model to show us how a true slave should be. Therefore, we are asked to repeat these words in our Salah.

Q5: What is meant by neatness and purity?

Ans: Purity means purity in our beliefs, thoughts, body, clothes, and places.

Lesson  
7a

Rukoo'  
& Sujood Prayers

الْعَظِيمُ.	رَبِّي	سُبْحَانَ		
the Magnificent.	my Lord,	Glory be to		
حَمْدَهُ.	لِمَنْ	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ		
praised Him.	to the one who	Allah has listened		
الْحَمْدُ	وَلَكَ	رَبَّنَا	اللَّهُمَّ	
is all praise,	and for You only	O our Lord!	O Allah!	
بَيْنَهُمَا،	وَمَا	وَمِلْءَ الْأَرْضِ	مِلْءَ السَّمَوَاتِ	
in between them,	and filling what is	and filling the earth	filling the skies	
بَعْدُ.	مِنْ شَيْءٍ	سِتَّتَ	مَا	وَمِلْءَ
after (them).	from anything	You will	all those things what	and filling
الْأَعْلَى.	رَبِّي	سُبْحَانَ		
the Exalted.	my Lord,	Glory be to		

**Q2:** Write the four things we say to Allah during Rukoo'?

**Ans:** (1) Allah is free from defects; (2) He is Rabb; (3) He is my Rabb; and (4) He is magnificent عَظِيمٌ. No one can overpower or put pressure on him.

**Q3:** Write the four things we say to Allah during Sajdah?

**Ans:** (1) Allah is free from defects; (2) He is Rabb; (3) He is my Rabb; and (4) He is الْأَعْلَى, i.e., the highest, the topmost. I am in the lowest position on this earth and my Rabb is the highest on His Throne. We are nearest to Allah in the position of Sajdah.

**Q4:** What are the meanings of سُبْحَانَ?

**Ans:** He is free from any defects or imperfections. He does not need any partner or help. He is not an oppressor or unjust. He has not created anything in vain. He neither gets tired nor slumbers. He is not weak and doesn't fear anyone. There is no flaw in His commands. I do not have any complain about the tests in my life.

**Q5:** Give 2 meanings of Hamd. What should our feelings be when we do Hamd?

**Ans:** Hamd حَمْدٌ has two meanings: praising and giving thanks. We should glorify Allah whole heartedly, with the feelings of gratitude and praise.



Q1: Translate the following.

وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ	وَالصَّلَوَاتُ	لِلَّهِ	التَّحِيَّاتُ
and the pure (deeds),	and the prayers	are due to Allah	All the compliments
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ،	وَرَحْمَةِ اللَّهِ	أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ	السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ
and His blessings,	and the Mercy of Allah	O Prophet!	be on you Peace
الصَّالِحِينَ،	عِبَادِ اللَّهِ	وَعَلَى	السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا
the righteous ones.	the slaves of Allah,	and on	be on us Peace
إِلَّا اللَّهَ	لَا إِلَهَ	أَنَّ	أَشْهَدُ
except Allah	(there is) no god	that	I bear witness
وَرَسُولَهُ.	عَبْدُهُ	مُحَمَّدًا	وَأَشْهَدُ
and His Messenger.	is His slave	Muhammad	that and I bear witness

Q2: What should we do when we hear the three types of worship?

**Ans:** We can ask: O Allah! Help us participate in all these types of worship. And then evaluate: How are we using our tongue, our brain, our intellect, and most importantly, where are we spending our wealth? Make a plan to do these things properly and then propagate the idea.

Q3: Give examples of الصَّلَوَاتُ and التَّحِيَّاتُ.

**Ans: Worship by a tongue:** Salah, Dhikr, Tiawah, Dawah, nice words, preaching, guiding, suggestions, etc.

**All the prayers:** These include all types of worship such as Salah, Saum (fasting), training, helping, educating, and to go for Dawah and propagation.

Q4: How many favors are we asking Allah for the Prophet ﷺ?

**Ans:** We ask Allah for three things to be granted to him:

سَلَام: Protection from any harm.

رَحْمَة: Allah's blessings. May Allah take care of us with love and kindness.

بَرَكَة: Continuity and increase in all blessings, favors, bounties, and goodness.

Q5: What is the message given in the word أَشْهَدُ here?

**Ans:** We are given a huge responsibility after the Messenger of Allah ﷺ was a witness to the people, i.e., he conveyed to them what Islam is. This task is reminded in Tashahhud of every Salah and in all five Adhaans and Iqamahs.

Lesson  
9a

Prayer for  
the Prophet ﷺ

Q1: Translate the following.

اللَّهُمَّ	صَلِّ	عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ	وَعَلَى آلِ	مُحَمَّدٍ
O Allah!	Send peace	on Muhammad	and on the family	of Muhammad,
كَمَا	صَلَّيْتَ	عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ	وَعَلَى آلِ	إِبْرَاهِيمَ
as	You sent peace	on Ibrahim	and on the family	of Ibrahim,
إِنَّكَ	حَمِيدٌ	مَجِيدٌ.		
Indeed, You are	worthy of praise,	full of glory.		
اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ	---	بَارَكْتَ		
O Allah! Send blessings	---	You sent blessings		

Q2: In order to recite the prayer for the Prophet effectively, what can we remember?

**Ans:** We should remember the sacrifices of our Prophet ﷺ made in spreading the message of Islam. If we are Muslims 1500 years after his time and that too in a place far away from Makkah, then it is due to the blessing of Allah and after that, due to his sacrifices.

Q3: What are the meanings of صَلِّ عَلَى and بَارِكْ عَلَى?

**Ans:** صَلِّ عَلَى actually means: O Allah! Shower Your mercy on him, be very kind to him, raise his name, and elevate his position. صَلِّ عَلَى includes بَرَكَتَهُ also. in supplications, we repeat the request in different words to express our attachment with the Prophet ﷺ.

Q4: What reward is bestowed to Ibrahim عليه السلام by Allah?

**Ans:** Allah gave Ibrahim عليه السلام such a position and leadership that all Muslims, Christians, and Jews accept him as a Prophet.

Q5: Why are Hameed and Majeed mentioned at the end of this prayer?

**Ans:** Because, Allah has done a huge favor for us. He sent an excellent Prophet for us. He is so Kind and so Merciful. He took so much care for our welfare. Then He is indeed worthy of praise and full of glory.

Lesson  
10a

Prayers after Salah

Q1: Translate the following.

حَسَنَةً	فِي الدُّنْيَا	اِنَّا	رَبَّنَا
(that which is) good	in (this) world	Give us	Our Lord!
حَسَنَةً	وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ		
(that which is) good	and in the hereafter,		
النَّارِ (201)	عَذَابِ	وَقِنَا	
(of) the Fire.	the punishment	and protect us from	

Another supplication.

وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ.	وَشُكْرِكَ	عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ	أَعِينِي	اللَّهُمَّ
and to worship You in the best possible way.	and to give thanks to You	to remember You	Help me	O Allah!

Q2: What are the حَسَنَات of this world?

Ans: "Good" in this world includes the following:

(1) Necessities of life such as sound health, prosperous family, children, friends, respect, honor, wealth, job, business, etc. (2) Peace, security, and tranquility in which we can follow the commandments of Allah. (3) Things which will be of help to us in the Hereafter such as beneficial knowledge, correct faith (Aqeedah), good deeds, sincerity, good manners, good upbringing etc. (4) From the first category (health, family, children, wealth, etc.), nothing is "good" if it destroys our hereafter.

Q3: What are the حَسَنَات of Akhirah (Hereafter)?

Ans: "Good" in the Hereafter includes the following:

(1) Allah's pleasure; (2) Paradise; (3) Closeness to our beloved Prophet, Muhammad ﷺ; (4) Closeness to other prophets, truthful people, martyrs, and pious people; and (5) Being able to see Allah is the biggest 'Hasanah' of the hereafter.

Q4: What are the stages of purification for a sinner?

Ans: The easiest way to erase the sins is to do Istighfaar (ask for His forgiveness) as much as possible. Pain, sufferings, and difficulties in a believer's life also remove his sins.

Q5: Who taught the supplication (... اللَّهُمَّ أَعِينِي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ ...) and to whom?

Ans: Messenger of Allah ﷺ held hand of Mu'adh bin Jabal and said, "O Mu'adh, By Allah, I love you and advise you not to miss supplicating after every Salah (prayer) saying:

اللَّهُمَّ أَعِينِي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ.

Q1: Translate the following.

أَحَدٌ 1	اللَّهُ	هُوَ	قُلْ
the One and Unique.	(is) Allah,	He	Say:
الصَّمَدُ 2	اللَّهُ		
the Self-Sufficient.	Allah,		
وَلَمْ يُولَدْ 3	لَمْ يَلِدْهُ		
and nor is He begotten,	He did neither beget		
أَحَدٌ 4	كُفُوًا	لَهُ	وَلَمْ يَكُنْ
anyone.	comparable	unto Him	and (there) is not

Q2: Write a few sentences about the virtues of Surah Al-Ikhlās?

**Ans:** (1) The name of this Surah is Al-Ikhlaas (the purification). Whoever recites this Surah with understanding and believes in what is mentioned in it, his faith will become pure and free from any Shirk (polytheism) or any wrong concepts. (2) It is equivalent to one-third of the Qur'an. (3) It answers the most fundamental question: Who should we worship and who can qualify to be God. (4) It was the Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ to recite this Surah along with the last two Surahs of the Qur'an once after every obligatory (*Fard*) Salah and thrice after Fajr and Maghrib Salahs.

Q3: Write five things mentioned in this Surah about Allah?

**Ans:** (1) Allah is the one and unique; (2) He is the Self-Sufficient; (3) He is not father of any one. (4) He is not son of any one. (5) and there is not anyone comparable unto Him.

Q4: What is the meaning of "اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ"?

**Ans:** "الصَّمَدُ" means: The Self-Sufficient. It means that everyone needs him, He needs no one.

Q5: Narrate the story of the companion of our Prophet ﷺ who loved this Surah?

**Ans:** One of the companions of the Prophet ﷺ used to recite Surah Al-Ikhlaas followed by some other Surah in every raka'h of Salah. When the Prophet ﷺ asked him about this, he said, "I love it very much." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Your love for this Surah has made you enter Jannah."  
(Bukhari: 774)

Q1: Translate the following.

1	الْفَلَقِ	بِرَبِّ	أَعُوذُ	قُلْ
of the daybreak,		in (the) Lord	I seek refuge	Say:
2	خَلَقَ	مَا		مِنْ شَرِّ
He created,		(of) that which		From (the) evil
3	وَقَبَّ	إِذَا	غَاسِقٍ	وَمِنْ شَرِّ
it becomes intense,		when	(of) darkness	and from the evil
4	فِي الْعُقَدِ	النَّفَّاثِ		وَمِنْ شَرِّ
in the knots,		(of) those who blow		and from (the) evil
5	إِذَا حَسَدَ	حَاسِدٍ		وَمِنْ شَرِّ
when he envies.		(of) an envier		and from the evil

Q2: Which Surahs did our prophet ﷺ recite after every obligatory prayer and before sleep?

Ans: Last three surahs of Qur'an, Surah Ikhlas, Surah Falaq, Surah Naas.

Q3: To recite this Surah effectively, what should we remember and realize?

Ans: We should constantly remember that we are surrounded by all sorts of evil day and night including those from viruses, mischief makers, and jealous people. While reciting this Surah, we should first realize that we are not safe and then beg Allah for protection.

Q4: What evils happen in the night?

Ans: Most of the evil, indecent, and immoral acts happen at night such as bad TV programs, evil parties, evil movies, and other evils. It is easier for the thieves and enemies to attack at night.

Q5: Explain the meaning of "حَسَدَ".

Ans: If you receive something good, a jealous person wishes that you lose it and that he gets it. If not, at least you should lose it. This is حَسَدَ.



Q1: Translate the following.

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ 1 مَلِكِ النَّاسِ 2 إِلَهِ النَّاسِ 3

the God of mankind,	the King of mankind,	in the Lord (of) mankind,	Say: I seek refuge
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مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ 4

the one who withdraws (after whispering),	(of) the whisperer	from (the) evil
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الَّذِي يُوسِّسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ 5

(of) mankind,	into the chests	whispers	who
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وَالنَّاسِ 6 مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ

and mankind.	from among Jinns
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Q2: Give the meanings of “رب” with examples?

**Ans:** Allah is the Rabb of the seven billion people living now on the planet, in addition to those who died before and those who will be coming in future.

He is the one who causes the rain to fall, brings forth the crops, maintains the sun and the earth in their respective orbits, alters the seasons, and all other things for our survival.

He looks after every cell and every atom of each one of us every second. He is all-time Rabb of everyone.

Q3: Write the meanings of Sharr (evil) and give its examples?

**Ans:** شَرٌّ has two meanings: evil and suffering. Whisper is the first attack of Shaitan. If he succeeds, then the man intends to do bad thing. Shaitan then pushes the man to do the bad thing. If this is repeated, it becomes a habit. Bad habits lead to bad end.

Q4: How does Shaitan whisper?

**Ans:** Whenever we are careless, Shaitan whispers. If we remember Allah, he withdraws. But he never gives up the whispering activity.

Q5: How do the evil people whisper?

**Ans:** All those people who work for Shaitan directly or indirectly, who seduce us away from Allah. They include most of our media, television, newspapers and magazines that create doubts about Islam or call towards materialism and immorality. In addition, there are men and women around us who through their dresses, talks, and actions work as agents of Shaitan.

Q1: Translate the following.

وَالْعَصْرِ 1	إِنَّ	الْإِنْسَانَ	لَفِي خُسْرٍ 2
By the time,	indeed	mankind	(is) surely in loss.
إِلَّا	الَّذِينَ	آمَنُوا	وَعَمِلُوا
except	those who	have believed	and did
وَتَوَاصَوْا	بِالْحَقِّ 3	وَتَوَاصَوْا	بِالصَّبْرِ 3
and advised each other	to the truth,	and advised each other	to [the] patience.

Q2: What is the message in the oath “By the Time”?

Ans: Allah has taken an oath by time. Time is a witness to what is being said after this oath.

Q3: What are the conditions for one to be safe from loss?

Ans: Those who have: correct faith and good deeds, Salah with quality, fasts, Zakah, manners, morals, dealings etc, they are safe from loss.

Q4: Where do you find the truth?

Ans: In the Qur'an and in the Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ.

Q5: How many types of Sabr are there?

Ans: Patience (Sabr) is of three types: (1) Patience to do good deeds including Da'wah work; (2) patience to stay away from sins; and (3) patience while facing difficulties, diseases, etc.

Lesson  
15a

Surah An-Nasr

Q1: Translate the following.

إِذَا	جَاءَ	نَصْرُ اللَّهِ	وَالْفَتْحُ	1
When	comes	the help of Allah	and the victory,	
وَرَأَيْتَ	النَّاسَ	يَدْخُلُونَ	فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ	2
and you see	the people	entering	[into] the religion of Allah	
فَسَبِّحْ	بِحَمْدِ	رَبِّكَ	وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ	
then glorify	with (the) praise	(of) your Lord	and ask forgiveness of Him.	
إِنَّهُ	كَانَ تَوَّابًا	3		
Indeed, He	Is Oft-forgiving.			

Q2: When was this Surah revealed?

Ans: After the victory of Makkah in the 8th year of Hijrah.

Q3: Explain the difference between تَسْبِيح and حَمْد?

Ans: تَسْبِيح means that Allah is free from any defect, deficiency, or imperfection. He does not need anybody's help. He is not weak, and He is not under pressure of anyone. He has no son or father. He is alone in His entity, His attributes, His rights and His powers. حَمْد means that all praises and thanks are for Allah.

Q4: Which victory is referred to in this Surah?

Ans: The Conquest of Makkah.

Q5: What lessons do we get from Surah An-Nasr?

Ans: We should never lose hope in the Mercy of Allah. Repent sincerely, i.e., accept that you sinned, feel sorry, and have a firm intention of never repeating the sin. Always have firm belief that Allah will accept your repentance.

Q1: Translate the following.

1	الْكَافِرُونَ	يَا أَيُّهَا	قُلْ
	Disbelievers!	O	Say:
2	تَعْبُدُونَ	مَا	لَا أَعْبُدُ
	you worship;	what	I do not worship
3	أَعْبُدُ	مَا	وَلَا أَنْتُمْ
	I worship;	(of) what	Worshippers and nor are you
4	عَبَدْتُمْ	مَا	وَلَا أَنَا
	you worshipped;	(of) what	(be) a worshipper and nor (will) I
5	أَعْبُدُ	مَا	وَلَا أَنْتُمْ
	I worship.	(of) what	Worshippers and nor are you
6	دِينِ	وَلِي	لَكُمْ
	My religion.	and to me	your religion To you (be)

Q2: Who were called as Kafiroon in this Surah and why?

Ans: Kafir is the one who receives the message of Islam, understands it, and then rejects it.

Q3: Do you think that لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِي دِينِ means that we should stop propagating Islam? Why or why not?

Ans: This does not mean that we should stop propagating the message of Islam. Did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ stop propagating Islam after this revelation? Never! This statement is in response to their offer of compromise which was offered by Mushrikeen.

Q4: What are the meanings of عِبَادَةٌ?

Ans: Ibadah has three meanings: (1) worship; (2) obedience; and (3) slavery.

Q5: What are the benefits of reciting this Surah in the night?

Ans: The Prophet ﷺ advised some of his companions to recite it before sleep: Recite Surah Al-Kafiroon for it is a clearance from shirk (associating partners with Allah).

Lesson  
17a

Purpose of Revelation

Q1: Translate the following.

مُبْرَكٌ	إِلَيْكَ	أَنْزَلْنَاهُ	كِتَابٌ
full of blessings;	to you (O Muhammad! ﷺ),	We have revealed it	(It is) a book
29 أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ	وَلِيَتَذَكَّرَ	آيَاتِهِ	لِيَدَّبَّرُوا
those of understanding.	and so that receive admonition	its verses	so that they ponder

Q2: Explain the meaning of تَدَبَّرَ with an example.

**Ans:** Pondering means to think over or reflect upon. You don't need to ponder while reading a newspaper. Reading it once is enough to get the message. But can you read a book of science, math, or commerce in the same way? No! You have to stop and think over or ponder.

Q3: Explain the meaning of تَذَكَّرَ with an example.

**Ans:** Receiving admonition means to take lessons, to listen the advice, to implement them in our lives. For example, if you tell a student, "Prepare for the exams, otherwise you will fail." If he prepares for the exam, then he has acted on your advice.

Q4: Describe the four dimensions of our relationship with the Quran.

**Ans: (1) Direct:** The Qur'an is Allah's word. Whenever I hear it or recite it, I should **feel** that Allah is directly addressing me. He sees how I react to His words! **(2) Personal:** Every verse of the Qur'an is for me. Let us not say that this verse is for Kafir, Mushrik, or Munafiq. I have to see what is there in it for me! Why did Allah address this to me? **(3) Planned:** Every grain is destined for someone to eat! In the same manner, each and every verse is destined for someone to hear or recite. If I heard Surah Qaaf in Fajr today, then it has something to do with what I am doing today. **(4) Relevant:** Qur'an is a reminder. Can Allah's reminder be irrelevant? I should ask: O Allah! Why did you make me hear or recite this verse(s) today?

Q5: Describe different aspects of تَدَبَّرَ and simple steps to do تَذَكَّرَ.

**Ans:** There are many aspects of Tadabbur but we are talking about basics only.

(1) Study (2) Visualize (3) Feel.

Simple method to do Tazakkur is: (1) Ask (2) Evaluate (3) Plan.



Lesson  
18a

Qu'ran is Easy to Learn

Q1: Translate the following:

وَلَقَدْ	يَسَّرْنَا	الْقُرْآنَ	لِلذِّكْرِ (القَمَر: 17)
And indeed	We have made easy	the Qur'an	to understand and remember,

خَيْرُكُمْ	مَنْ	تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ	وَعَلَّمَهُ. (بخارى)
The best of you	(is the one) who	learns the Qur'an	and teaches it.

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ	بِالنِّيَّاتِ. (بخاري)
Actions (are based) only	on intentions.

Q2: What are the meanings of Zikr (ذِكْر)?

Ans: Zikr has two meanings: (1) to memorize; and (2) to understand and take lessons.

Q3: Give proofs that the Qur'an is easy to learn.

Ans: وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ

Q4: Give examples of bad intention?

Ans: On the Day of Judgment, the case of three people will be decided first. Among them will be a reciter of the Qur'an who used to recite to show-off. He will be thrown into the hell because of his wrong intention. Allah doesn't accept those deeds which are done to show others along with Him.

Q5: Give the meanings and examples for إِنَّ، إِنْ، and إِنَّمَا.

Ans:

If Allah wills	إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ <sup>56</sup>	if	إِنْ <sup>691</sup>
<b>Indeed</b> , Allah is with those who are patient	إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ	indeed	إِنَّ <sup>1534</sup>
Actions are (based) <b>only</b> on intentions	إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ	only	إِنَّمَا <sup>145</sup>

Lesson  
19a

How to learn  
the Qur'an

Q1: Translate the following.

(طه: 114)	عِلْمًا 114	زِدْنِي	رَبِّ
	in knowledge.	Increase me	O, My Lord!

(العلق: 4)	بِالْقَلَمِ	عَلَّمَ	الَّذِي
	by the pen.	taught	(The one) Who

(الملك: 2)	عَمَلًا ط	أَحْسَنُ	أَيُّكُمْ
	in deeds?	is best	Which of you

Q2: In what ways is increase in knowledge beneficial?

Ans: (1) Ask Allah for knowledge; (2) Use all the resources starting with the pen; and (3) Try to compete and excel.

Q3: What efforts can you make after asking Allah for knowledge?

Ans: We must plan and spend time every day trying to understand the Qur'an.

Q4: What was the first order given to Prophet ﷺ in the first revelation?

Ans: The first order which was given to Prophet ﷺ is اقرأ.

Q5: In what areas should we try to be the best and compete with each other?

Ans: We should try to be the best in individual works, i.e., best in praying; best in homes; best in office, etc. best in social works such as helping others, doing Da'wah, enjoining good, and forbidding evil.

Lesson  
20a

What have we learnt  
and what next?

Q1: Write meanings in the empty boxes which you learned in previous 19 lessons.

الْمَّ 1 ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابِ لَا رَيْبَ ۚ فِيهِ ۚ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ 2

the God-conscious.	for	a guidance	in it,	No doubt	is the Book.	That	Alif Laam Meem.
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الَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَيْبِ وَيُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ

them	We have provided	and out of what	the prayer	establish	and	the unseen	in	believe	Those who
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يُنْفِقُونَ 3 وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمَا

and what	to you	is sent down	in what	believe	And those who	they spend.
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أُنزِلَ ۚ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ ۚ وَبِالْآخِرَةِ ۚ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ 4

firmly believe.	they	and in the Hereafter	before you,	was sent down
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أُولَئِكَ عَلَىٰ هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ

their Lord,	from	guidance	are on	Those
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وَأُولَئِكَ ۚ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ 5

are the successful ones.	they	and those
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# ***C1 English Workbook With Solutions (Part B)***

**Lesson  
1b**

هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنَا، أَنْتُمْ، نَحْنُ

**Q1:** Write the six Arabic words that you have learnt for "He, they, ..." in the first column. Write the same six words starting with وَ in the second column and with فَ in the third column.

هُوَ	وَهُوَ	فَهُوَ
هُمْ	وَهُمْ	فَهُمْ
أَنْتَ	وَأَنْتَ	فَأَنْتَ
أَنَا	وَأَنَا	فَأَنَا
أَنْتُمْ	وَأَنْتُمْ	فَأَنْتُمْ
نَحْنُ	وَنَحْنُ	فَنَحْنُ

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

فَهُمْ	So they
وَنَحْنُ	And we
وَهُوَ	And he
وَأَنْتُمْ	And you all
وَأَنْتَ	And you

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

They	هُمْ
So I	فَأَنَا
And you all	وَأَنْتُمْ
So he	فَهُوَ
And we	وَنَحْنُ

**Q4:** Answer the following questions in Arabic.

أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ	مَنْ أَنْتَ؟
نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ	مَنْ أَنْتُمْ؟
هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ	مَنْ هُمْ؟
هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ	مَنْ هُوَ؟
مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	مَنْ مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ؟



Lesson  
2b

هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ، هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ...

**Q1:** Make plural of the following nouns adding "ون" and "ين".

واحد	Plural with ون	Plural with ين
مُؤْمِنٌ	مُؤْمِنُونَ	مُؤْمِنِينَ
صَالِحٌ	صَالِحُونَ	صَالِحِينَ
مُشْرِكٌ	مُشْرِكُونَ	مُشْرِكِينَ
مُسْلِمٌ	مُسْلِمُونَ	مُسْلِمِينَ
كَافِرٌ	كَافِرُونَ	كَافِرِينَ

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

فَأَنْتَ صَالِحٌ	So, you are righteous
مِنْ مُشْرِكٍ	From a polytheist
وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ	And he is a believer
وَأَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ	And you all are Muslims
وَهُمْ صَالِحُونَ	And they are righteous

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

He is a believer	هُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ
We are Muslims	نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ
And he is righteous	وَهُوَ صَالِحٌ
They are righteous	هُمْ صَالِحُونَ
You are a believer	أَنْتَ مُؤْمِنٌ

**Q4:** Answer the following questions in Arabic.

نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ	مَنْ أَنْتُمْ؟
نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مُؤْمِنُونَ	هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنُونَ؟
هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ	مَنْ هُوَ؟
نَعَمْ، أَنَا صَالِحٌ	هَلْ أَنْتَ صَالِحٌ؟
نَعَمْ، هُمْ مُؤْمِنُونَ	هَلْ هُمْ مُؤْمِنُونَ؟

Lesson  
3b

رَبُّهُ، رَبُّهُمْ...

**Q1:** Fill up the following table by attaching ... هَمْ، هَ، etc. to the words رَبِّ، دِينَ and كِتَاب . The first row is filled up for your ease.

رَبُّهُ	دِينُهُ	كِتَابُهُ
رَبُّهُمْ	دِينُهُمْ	كِتَابُهُمْ
رَبُّكَ	دِينِكَ	كِتَابِكَ
رَبِّي	دِينِي	كِتَابِي
رَبُّكُمْ	دِينُكُمْ	كِتَابُكُمْ
رَبَّنَا	دِينُنَا	كِتَابُنَا

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write their meanings.

دِينُكُمْ	Your religion
وَهُوَ رَبُّنَا	And he is our Rabb
دِينُهُمْ	Their religion
رَبُّكُمْ	Your Rabb
اللَّهُ رَبُّهُمْ	Allah is their Rabb

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

His Lord	رَبُّهُ
And our Lord	وَرَبُّنَا
Their religion	دِينُهُمْ
Your religion	دِينِكَ
My pen	قَلَمِي

**Q4:** Answer the following questions in Arabic.

رَبِّي اللَّهُ	مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟
رَسُولُهُمْ مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ	مَنْ رَسُولُهُمْ؟
دِينُهُ الْإِسْلَامُ	مَا دِينُهُ؟
رَبُّهُمْ اللَّهُ	مَنْ رَبُّهُمْ؟
دِينُنَا الْإِسْلَامُ	مَا دِينُكُمْ؟

Lesson  
4b

هِيَ، هِئَا، مُسْلِمَةٌ، مُسْلِمَاتٌ

**Q1:** Write the feminine gender of the following nouns and write their plurals too.

Masculine gender	Feminine gender (singular)	Feminine gender (plural)
صَالِح	صَالِحَةٌ	صَالِحَاتٌ
كَافِر	كَافِرَةٌ	كَافِرَاتٌ
مُؤْمِن	مُؤْمِنَةٌ	مُؤْمِنَاتٌ
عَالِم	عَالِمَةٌ	عَالِمَاتٌ
مُسْلِم	مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمَاتٌ

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

مَنْ رَبُّهَا؟	Who is her Rabb?
هِيَ صَالِحَةٌ	She is righteous
قَلَمُهَا	Her pen
وَهِيَ مُؤْمِنَةٌ	And she is a believer
فَهِئَتْ مُسْلِمَةٌ	So, she is a Muslim

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

She is a Muslim	هِيَ مُسْلِمَةٌ
We are righteous women	نَحْنُ صَالِحَاتٌ
Her book	كِتَابُهَا
Her pen	قَلَمُهَا
She is a believer	هِيَ مُؤْمِنَةٌ

**Q4:** Answer the following questions in Arabic.

مَا دِينُهَا؟	دِينُهَا الْإِسْلَامُ
مَنْ هِيَ؟	هِيَ مُسْلِمَةٌ
مَا كِتَابُهَا؟	كِتَابُهَا الْقُرْآنُ
هَلْ هِيَ مُسْلِمَةٌ؟	نَعَمْ، هِيَ مُسْلِمَةٌ
مَا كِتَابُهُمْ؟	كِتَابُهُمُ الْقُرْآنُ

Lesson  
5b

لِ، مِنْ، عَنْ

**Q1:** Translate the following into Arabic using the words that you learnt in Lesson 5b.

for him	لَهُ	from him	مِنْهُ	with him	عَنْهُ
for them	لَهُمْ	from them	مِنْهُمْ	with them	عَنْهُمْ
for you	لَكَ	from you	مِنْكَ	with you	عَنْكَ
for me	لِي	from me	مِنِّْي	with me	عَنِّْي
for you all	لَكُمْ	from you all	مِنْكُمْ	with you all	عَنْكُمْ
for us	لَنَا	from us	مِنَّا	with us	عَنَّا

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ	(May) Allah be pleased with them
وَمِنْكُمْ	And from you all
مِنَ الرَّسُولِ	From the messenger
الْكِتَابَ لَهَا	The book is for her
هَذَا لَكُمْ	This is for you all

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

For her	لَهَا
From you all	مِنْكُمْ
And from me	وَمِنِّْي
For us	لَنَا
So, from them	فَمِنْهُمْ

**Q4:** Answer the following using "نَعَمْ".

نَعَمْ، هَذَا لِي	أَهَذَا لَكَ؟
نَعَمْ، هَذَا مِنَّا	أَهَذَا مِنْكُمْ؟
نَعَمْ، هَذَا لَكَ	أَهَذَا لِي؟
نَعَمْ، ذَلِكَ لَهُمْ	أَذَلِكَ لَهُمْ؟
نَعَمْ، هَذَا لَهَا	أَهَذَا لَهَا؟

Lesson  
6b

بِ، فِي، عَلَى

**Q1:** Translate the following into Arabic using the words that you learnt in Lesson 6b.

in him	بِهِ	in him	فِيهِ	on him	عَلَيْهِ
in them	بِهِمْ	in them	فِيهِمْ	on them	عَلَيْهِمْ
in you	بِكَ	in you	فِيكَ	on you	عَلَيْكَ
in me	بِي	in me	فِيَّ	on me	عَلَيَّ
in you all	بِكُمْ	in you all	فِيكُمْ	on you all	عَلَيْكُمْ
in us	بِنَا	in us	فِينَا	on us	عَلَيْنَا

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ	May peace be on you
هَذَا فِي الْكِتَابِ	This is in the book
مَنْ فِي الْبَيْتِ؟	Who is in the house?
رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهَا	May mercy of Allah be on her
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ	In the name of Allah

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

In the masjid	فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
On her	عَلَيْهَا
on the book	عَلَى الْكِتَابِ
From the Qur'an	مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ
From us	مِنَّا

**Q4:** Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

نَعَمْ، فِيَّ خَيْرٌ	هَلْ فِيكَ خَيْرٌ؟
نَعَمْ، فِيهِمْ خَيْرٌ	هَلْ فِيهِمْ خَيْرٌ؟
نَعَمْ، فِينَا خَيْرٌ	هَلْ فِيكُمْ خَيْرٌ؟
نَعَمْ، فِيهِ خَيْرٌ	هَلْ فِيهِ خَيْرٌ؟
نَعَمْ، فِيهَا خَيْرٌ	هَلْ فِيهَا خَيْرٌ؟

Lesson  
7b

إِلَى، مَعَ، عِنْدَ

**Q1:** Translate the following into Arabic using the words that you learnt in Lesson 7b.

with / near him	عِنْدَهُ	with him	مَعَهُ	to him	إِلَيْهِ
with / near them	عِنْدَهُمْ	with them	مَعَهُمْ	to them	إِلَيْهِمْ
with / near you	عِنْدَكَ	with you	مَعَكَ	to you	إِلَيْكَ
with / near me	عِنْدِي	with me	مَعِي	to me	إِلَيَّ
with / near you all	عِنْدَكُمْ	with you all	مَعَكُمْ	to you all	إِلَيْكُمْ
with / near us	عِنْدَنَا	with us	مَعَنَا	to us	إِلَيْنَا

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

اللَّهُ مَعَنَا	Allah is with us
عِنْدَ اللَّهِ	Near Allah
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	May Allah pleased with her
هَلِ الْقُرْآنُ مَعَهَا؟	Is the Qur'an with her?
إِلَى اللَّهِ	Towards Allah

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

Towards Islam	إِلَى الْإِسْلَامِ
Allah is with you all	اللَّهُ مَعَكُمْ
Near the house	عِنْدَ الْبَيْتِ
Is the book with you?	هَلِ الْكِتَابُ مَعَكَ؟
They all are with us	هُمْ مَعَنَا

**Q4:** Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

نَعَمْ، اللَّهُ مَعَنَا	هَلِ اللَّهُ مَعَكُمْ؟
نَعَمْ، عِنْدَهُ كِتَابٌ	هَلِ عِنْدَهُ كِتَابٌ؟
نَعَمْ، عِنْدِي قَلَمٌ	هَلِ عِنْدَكَ قَلَمٌ؟
نَعَمْ، اللَّهُ مَعِي	هَلِ اللَّهُ مَعَكَ؟
نَعَمْ، الْكِتَابُ مَعِي	هَلِ الْكِتَابُ مَعَكَ؟



Lesson  
8b

هَذَا، هَؤُلَاءِ، ذَلِكَ، أُولَئِكَ

**Q1:** write in Arabic the following words "this, these, that, those, this (feminine)" in first column. And write with وَ and فِي in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> column.

هَذَا	وَهَذَا	فَهَذَا
هَؤُلَاءِ	وَهَؤُلَاءِ	فَهَؤُلَاءِ
ذَلِكَ	وَذَلِكَ	فَذَلِكَ
أُولَئِكَ	وَأُولَئِكَ	فَأُولَئِكَ
هَذِهِ	وَهَذِهِ	فَهَذِهِ

<b>Q2:</b> Break the Arabic words and write their meanings.		<b>Q3:</b> Translate the following into Arabic.	
فَأُولَئِكَ مَعَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ	So, those are with the believers	This is a book	هَذَا كِتَابٌ
هَؤُلَاءِ لَصَّالُونَ	These are indeed who go astray	Those are Muslims	أُولَئِكَ مُسْلِمُونَ
هَذَا مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ	This is from near Allah	<b>Towards them</b>	<b>إِلَى أُولَئِكَ</b>
أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ	Those are believers	This (person) is righteous	هَذَا صَالِحٌ
ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ	That book	These are believers	هَؤُلَاءِ مُؤْمِنُونَ

**Q4:** Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

نَعَمْ، هَؤُلَاءِ مُسْلِمُونَ	أَهَؤُلَاءِ مُسْلِمُونَ؟
نَعَمْ، هَذَا مُؤْمِنٌ	أَهَذَا مُؤْمِنٌ؟
نَعَمْ، ذَلِكَ مُسْلِمٌ	أَذَلِكَ مُسْلِمٌ؟
نَعَمْ، أُولَئِكَ صَابِرُونَ	هَلْ أُولَئِكَ صَابِرُونَ؟
نَعَمْ، هَذِهِ صَالِحَةٌ	أَهَذِهِ صَالِحَةٌ؟

Lesson  
9b

فعل ماضٍ: فَعَلٌ، فَتَحَ، جَعَلَ

**Q1:** Complete following table with the six forms of فعل ماضٍ for the verbs جعل، فتح، جعل

فَعَلَ	فَتَحَ	جَعَلَ
فَعَلُوا	فَتَحُوا	جَعَلُوا
فَعَلْتَ	فَتَحْتَ	جَعَلْتَ
فَعَلْتُ	فَتَحْتُ	جَعَلْتُ
فَعَلْتُمْ	فَتَحْتُمْ	جَعَلْتُمْ
فَعَلْنَا	فَتَحْنَا	جَعَلْنَا
فَعَلْتُ	فَتَحْتُ	جَعَلْتُ

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمْ	The one who made for you all
فَجَعَلْنَا لَهُ	So, we made for him
فَتَحَ لِي	He opened for me
إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ	Indeed, we opened for you
فَجَعَلْتُمْ مِنْهُ	So, you all made from him

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

We opened the book	فَتَحْنَا الْكِتَابَ
I made for him	جَعَلْتُ لَهُ
we opened for you	فَتَحْنَا لَكَ
we made for you	جَعَلْنَا لَكَ
They made for you all	جَعَلُوا لَكُمْ

**Q4:** Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

نَعَمْ، جَعَلَ	هَلْ جَعَلَ؟
نَعَمْ، جَعَلْتُ	هَلْ جَعَلْتَ؟
نَعَمْ، جَعَلْنَا	هَلْ جَعَلْتُمْ؟
نَعَمْ، فَتَحْنَا	هَلْ فَتَحْتُمْ؟
نَعَمْ، جَعَلْتُ	هَلْ جَعَلْتَ؟

Lesson  
10b

فعل ماضٍ: نَصَرَ، خَلَقَ، ذَكَرَ، عَبَدَ

**Q1:** Complete the following table with the six forms of فعل ماضٍ for the verbs عبد، ذكر، خلق، نصر that you have learnt in Lesson 10b.

عَبَدَ	ذَكَرَ	خَلَقَ	نَصَرَ
عَبَدُوا	ذَكَرُوا	خَلَقُوا	نَصَرُوا
عَبَدْتَّ	ذَكَرْتَ	خَلَقْتَ	نَصَرْتَ
عَبَدْتُ	ذَكَرْتُ	خَلَقْتُ	نَصَرْتُ
عَبَدْتُمْ	ذَكَرْتُمْ	خَلَقْتُمْ	نَصَرْتُمْ
عَبَدْنَا	ذَكَرْنَا	خَلَقْنَا	نَصَرْنَا
عَبَدْتُ	ذَكَرْتُ	خَلَقْتُ	نَصَرْتُ

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

وَلَقَدْ نَصَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ	And indeed, Allah had helped you
وَذَكَرُوا اللَّهَ	And they remembered Allah
لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ	Indeed, we created the man
مَا عَبَدْنَاهُمْ	We did not worship them
فَقَدْ نَصَرَهُ اللَّهُ	So, already Allah helped him

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

We helped Zaid	نَصَرْنَا زَيْدًا
You all worshipped Allah	عَبَدْتُمْ اللَّهَ
He created the man	خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ
You all remembered Allah	ذَكَرْتُمْ اللَّهَ
I worshipped Allah	عَبَدْتُ اللَّهَ

**Q4:** Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

نَعَمْ، نَصَرُوا مَحْمُودًا؟	هَلْ نَصَرُوا مَحْمُودًا؟
نَعَمْ، ذَكَرَ الرَّحْمَنَ	هَلْ ذَكَرَ الرَّحْمَنَ؟
نَعَمْ، عَبَدْتُ اللَّهَ	هَلْ عَبَدْتُ اللَّهَ؟
نَعَمْ، نَصَرْتُ النَّاسَ	هَلْ نَصَرْتُ النَّاسَ؟

Lesson  
11b

فعل ماضٍ: ضَرَبَ، سَمِعَ، عَلِمَ، عَمِلَ

**Q1:** Complete following table with the six forms of فعل ماضٍ for the verbs عمل، علم، سمع، ضرب that you have learnt in Lesson 11b.

ضَرَبَ	سَمِعَ	عَلِمَ	عَمِلَ
ضَرَبُوا	سَمِعُوا	عَلِمُوا	عَمِلُوا
ضَرَبْتَ	سَمِعْتَ	عَلِمْتَ	عَمِلْتَ
ضَرَبْتُ	سَمِعْتُ	عَلِمْتُ	عَمِلْتُ
ضَرَبْتُمْ	سَمِعْتُمْ	عَلِمْتُمْ	عَمِلْتُمْ
ضَرَبْنَا	سَمِعْنَا	عَلِمْنَا	عَمِلْنَا
ضَرَبْتِ	سَمِعْتِ	عَلِمْتِ	عَمِلْتِ

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

مَنْ ضَرَبَ سَعْدًا؟	Who hit Sa'd?
الَّذِينَ سَمِعُوا الْقُرْآنَ	Those who listened to the Qur'an
وَلَقَدْ عَلِمْتُمُ الرَّسُولَ	And indeed, you all knew the messenger
لَقَدْ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ	Indeed, Allah listened
الَّذِينَ سَمِعُوا وَعَمِلُوا	Those who listened and did

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

Do you listen to the Qur'an?	هَلْ تَسْمَعُونَ الْقُرْآنَ
They did not beat Zaid	مَا ضَرَبُوا زَيْدًا
We did righteous deeds	عَمِلْنَا الصَّالِحَاتِ
I knew Islam	عَلِمْتُ الْإِسْلَامَ
I did good deeds	عَمِلْتُ الصَّالِحَاتِ

**Q4:** Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

نَعَمْ، عَلِمْتُ الْحَدِيثَ	هَلْ عَلِمْتَ الْحَدِيثَ؟
نَعَمْ، سَمِعْنَا الْقُرْآنَ	هَلْ سَمِعْتُمُ الْقُرْآنَ؟
نَعَمْ، عَمِلَ صَالِحًا	هَلْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا؟
نَعَمْ، عَمِلْتُ صَالِحًا	هَلْ عَمِلْتَ صَالِحًا؟
نَعَمْ، سَمِعْتُ تِلَاوَةَ الْقُرْآنِ	هَلْ سَمِعْتَ تِلَاوَةَ الْقُرْآنِ؟

Lesson  
12b

فعل مضارع: يَفْتَحُ، يَجْعَلُ، يَفْعَلُ

**Q1:** Complete following table with the six forms of فعل مضارع for the verbs فتح، جعل، فعل that you have learnt in Lesson 12b.

يَفْعَلُ	يَفْتَحُ	يَجْعَلُ
يَفْعَلُونَ	يَفْتَحُونَ	يَجْعَلُونَ
تَفْعَلُ	تَفْتَحُ	تَجْعَلُ
أَفْعَلُ	أَفْتَحُ	أَجْعَلُ
تَفْعَلُونَ	تَفْتَحُونَ	تَجْعَلُونَ
نَفْعَلُ	نَفْتَحُ	نَجْعَلُ
نَفْعَلُونَ	نَفْتَحُونَ	نَجْعَلُونَ

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

مَنْ يَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ؟	Who will do that?
أَتَجْعَلُ فِيهَا؟	Do you make in it? (referring to earth in the verse)
اللَّهُ يَجْعَلُ فِيهِ خَيْرًا	Allah makes good in him
الَّذِي يَجْعَلُ لَكُمْ	One who makes for you all
تَفْتَحُونَ الْكِتَابَ	You all open the book

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

I do good deeds	أَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا
We do for him	نَفْعَلُ لَهُ
Do you open the book?	هَلْ تَفْتَحُ الْكِتَابَ؟
He made for you	جَعَلَ لَكَ
You opened the book	فَتَحْتَ الْكِتَابَ

**Q4:** Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

نَعَمْ، أَجْعَلُ	هَلْ تَجْعَلُ؟
نَعَمْ، أَفْتَحُ الْكِتَابَ	هَلْ تَفْتَحُ الْكِتَابَ؟
نَعَمْ، نَجْعَلُ الْبَيْتَ	هَلْ تَجْعَلُونَ الْبَيْتَ؟
نَعَمْ، يَجْعَلُ شَيْئًا	هَلْ يَجْعَلُ شَيْئًا؟
نَعَمْ، نَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا	هَلْ تَفْعَلُونَ خَيْرًا؟



Lesson  
13b

فعل مضارع: يَنْصُرُ، يَخْلُقُ، يَذْكُرُ، يَعْبُدُ

**Q1:** Complete following table with the six forms of فعل مضارع verbs عبد، ذكر، خلق that you have learnt in Lesson 13b.

يَنْصُرُ	يَخْلُقُ	يَذْكُرُ	يَعْبُدُ
يَنْصُرُونَ	يَخْلُقُونَ	يَذْكُرُونَ	يَعْبُدُونَ
تَنْصُرُ	تَخْلُقُ	تَذْكُرُ	تَعْبُدُ
أَنْصُرُ	أَخْلُقُ	أَذْكُرُ	أَعْبُدُ
تَنْصُرُونَ	تَخْلُقُونَ	تَذْكُرُونَ	تَعْبُدُونَ
نَنْصُرُ	نَخْلُقُ	نَذْكُرُ	نَعْبُدُ
يَنْصُرُ	يَخْلُقُ	يَذْكُرُ	يَعْبُدُ

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

مَنْ يَنْصُرُهُ؟	Who helps him?
لَا يَخْلُقُونَ شَيْئًا	They do not create anything
الَّذِينَ يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ	Those who remember Allah
مَنْ يَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ؟	Who worships Allah?
لَا يَعْبُدُونَ غَيْرَ اللَّهِ	They do not worship other than Allah

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

And he helps Zaid	وَيَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا
And he creates the people	وَيَخْلُقُ النَّاسَ
They remember Allah	يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ
You worship Allah	تَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ
You help Khalid	تَنْصُرُ خَالِدًا

**Q4:** Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

نَعَمْ، نَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ	هَلْ تَعْبُدُونَ اللَّهَ؟
نَعَمْ، أَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ	هَلْ تَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ؟
نَعَمْ، اللَّهُ يَخْلُقُنَا	هَلِ اللَّهُ يَخْلُقُنَا؟
نَعَمْ، يَنْصُرُونَ خَالِدًا	هَلْ يَنْصُرُونَ خَالِدًا؟
نَعَمْ، نَذْكُرُ الرَّحْمَنَ	هَلْ تَذْكُرُونَ الرَّحْمَنَ؟

Lesson  
14b

فعل مضارع: يَضْرِبُ، يَسْمَعُ، يَعْلَمُ، يَعْمَلُ

**Q1:** Complete following table with the six forms of فعل مضارع for the verbs عمل، علم، سمع، ضرب that you have learnt in Lesson 14b.

يَعْمَلُ	يَعْلَمُ	يَسْمَعُ	يَضْرِبُ
يَعْمَلُونَ	يَعْلَمُونَ	يَسْمَعُونَ	يَضْرِبُونَ
تَعْمَلُ	تَعْلَمُ	تَسْمَعُ	تَضْرِبُ
أَعْمَلُ	أَعْلَمُ	أَسْمَعُ	أَضْرِبُ
تَعْمَلُونَ	تَعْلَمُونَ	تَسْمَعُونَ	تَضْرِبُونَ
نَعْمَلُ	نَعْلَمُ	نَسْمَعُ	نَضْرِبُ
تَعْمَلُ	تَعْلَمُ	تَسْمَعُ	تَضْرِبُ

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

النَّاسُ يَضْرِبُونَ	The people hit
وَأَنْتُمْ تَسْمَعُونَ الْقُرْآنَ	And you all listen to the Qur'an
إِنَّهُ يَعْلَمُ الْخَيْرَ وَالشَّرَّ	Indeed, he knows the good and the evil
اللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا تَعْمَلُونَ	Allah knows what you all do
لَا يَسْمَعُونَ فِيهَا	They do not listen in it

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

He does not beat	لَا يَضْرِبُ
They listen to the Qur'an	يَسْمَعُونَ الْقُرْآنَ
Do you all know Zaid?	هَلْ تَعْلَمُونَ زَيْدًا؟
Do you all do good deeds?	هَلْ تَعْمَلُونَ الصَّالِحَاتِ؟
They act on this	يَعْمَلُونَ عَلَى هَذَا

**Q4:** Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

نَعَمْ، أَضْرِبُ زَيْدًا	هَلْ تَضْرِبُ زَيْدًا؟
نَعَمْ، أَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ فِي الصَّلَاةِ	هَلْ تَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ فِي الصَّلَاةِ؟
نَعَمْ، أَعْمَلُ صَالِحًا	هَلْ تَعْمَلُ صَالِحًا؟
نَعَمْ، اللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا نَعْمَلُ	هَلِ اللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا تَعْمَلُونَ؟
نَعَمْ، أَعْلَمُ النَّاسَ	هَلْ تَعْلَمُ النَّاسَ؟

Lesson  
15b

فعل أمر ونهي: أَفْعَلُ، إِفْتَحُ، اجْعَلُ

**Q1:** Complete the following table for the verbs فتح and جعل similar to what is done for فعل.

اجْعَلُ	إِفْتَحُ	إِفْعَلُ
اجْعَلُوا	إِفْتَحُوا	إِفْعَلُوا
لَا تَجْعَلُ	لَا تَفْتَحُ	لَا تَفْعَلُ
لَا تَجْعَلُوا	لَا تَفْتَحُوا	لَا تَفْعَلُوا

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

فَأَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا!	So, do good deeds!
إِفْتَحِ الْكِتَاب!	Open the book!
وَأَفْعَلُوا الْخَيْر!	And do good deeds! (All of you)
وَلَا تَجْعَلُوا!	And don't make! (All of you)
لَا تَفْعَلُوا شَرًّا!	Don't do evil! (All of you)

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

Do good work! (All of you)	إِفْعَلُوا الْخَيْر!
Don't open!	لَا تَفْتَح!
Don't do evil! (All of you)	لَا تَفْعَلُوا شَرًّا!
Open the book! (All of you)	إِفْتَحُوا الْكِتَاب!
Don't make anything!	لَا تَجْعَلُ شَيْئًا!

**Q4:** Answer the following in Arabic.

سَوْفَ نَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا	إِفْعَلُوا خَيْرًا!
سَوْفَ اجْعَلُ	اجْعَل!
سَوْفَ نَفْتَحِ الْكِتَاب	إِفْتَحُوا الْكِتَاب!
سَوْفَ أَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا	إِفْعَلُ خَيْرًا!
سَوْفَ أَفْتَحِ الْكِتَاب	إِفْتَحِ الْكِتَاب!

Lesson  
16b

فعل أمر ونهى: أَنْصُرُ، أَذْكَرُ، أَعْبُدُ، أَحْلُقُ

**Q1:** Complete the following table using what you learnt in Lesson 16b.

أَحْلُقُ	أَعْبُدُ	أَذْكَرُ	أَنْصُرُ
أَحْلُقُوا	أَعْبُدُوا	أَذْكَرُوا	أَنْصُرُوا
لَا تَحْلُقْ	لَا تَعْبُدْ	لَا تَذْكَرْ	لَا تَنْصُرْ
لَا تَحْلُقُوا	لَا تَعْبُدُوا	لَا تَذْكَرُوا	لَا تَنْصُرُوا

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

أَذْكَرُوا آيَةَ الْقُرْآنِ!	Remember the verse of the Qur'an! (You all)
أَعْبُدُوا رَبَّكُمْ!	Worship your Rabb! (You all)
لَا تَنْصُرْ ظَالِمًا!	Don't help the wrongdoer!
وَأَنْصُرُوا زَيْدًا!	And help Zaid! (You all)
أَذْكَرْ رَبَّكَ!	Remember your Rabb!

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

Remember Allah!	أَذْكَرِ اللَّهَ!
Remember Rahman!	أَذْكَرِ الرَّحْمَنَ!
Worship Allah! (You all)	أَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ!
Don't help a wrongdoer! (You all)	لَا تَنْصُرُوا ظَالِمًا!
Help Zaid! (You all)	أَنْصُرُوا زَيْدًا!

**Q4:** Answer the following in Arabic.

سَوْفَ أَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ	أَعْبُدِ اللَّهَ!
سَوْفَ نَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ	أَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ!
سَوْفَ أَذْكَرُ الرَّحْمَنَ	أَذْكَرِ الرَّحْمَنَ!
سَوْفَ أَنْصُرُ وَلَدًا	أَنْصُرْ وَلَدًا!
سَوْفَ نَذْكَرُ اللَّهَ	أَذْكَرُوا اللَّهَ!

Lesson  
17b

فعل أمر ونهى: اِضْرَبْ، اِسْمَعْ، اِعْلَمْ، اِعْمَلْ

**Q1:** Complete the following table using what you learnt in Lesson 17b.

اِعْمَلْ	اِعْلَمْ	اِسْمَعْ	اِضْرَبْ
اِعْمَلُوا	اِعْلَمُوا	اِسْمَعُوا	اِضْرِبُوا
لَا تَعْمَلْ	لَا تَعْلَمْ	لَا تَسْمَعْ	لَا تَضْرِبْ
لَا تَعْمَلُوا	لَا تَعْلَمُوا	لَا تَسْمَعُوا	لَا تَضْرِبُوا

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

لَا تَضْرِبُوا زَيْدًا!	Don't beat Zaid! (You all)
لَا تَسْمَعُوا شَرًّا!	Don't listen to evil! (You all)
وَاسْمَعْ تِلَاوَةَ الْقُرْآنِ!	And listen to the recitation of the Qur'an
وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ رَحِيمٌ!	And know that Allah is Merciful!
وَاعْمَلُوا صَالِحًا!	And do good deeds!

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

Listen to the Qur'an! (You all)	اِسْمَعُوا الْقُرْآنَ!
Don't do evil!	لَا تَعْمَلْ شَرًّا!
Do good (work)! (You all)	اِعْمَلُوا حَيْرًا!
Don't beat Zaid! (You all)	لَا تَضْرِبُوا زَيْدًا!
And know! (you all)	وَتَعْلَمُونَ

**Q4:** Answer the following in Arabic.

سَوْفَ اَعْلَمُ الْحَدِيثَ	اِعْلَمْ الْحَدِيثَ!
سَوْفَ نَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ	اِسْمَعُوا الْقُرْآنَ!
سَوْفَ اَضْرِبُ الظَّالِمَ	اِضْرِبِ الظَّالِمَ!
لَا نَعْمَلُ شَرًّا	لَا تَعْمَلُوا شَرًّا!
سَوْفَ نَعْمَلُ الصَّالِحَاتِ	اِعْمَلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ!



Lesson  
18b

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، :Name of action  
فَعَلَ، فَتَحَ، جَعَلَ...

**Active participle, passive participle & Masdar**

**Q1:** Write the Active participle, passive participle & Masdar with plurals of the verbs given below.

فَعَلَ	فَتَحَ	جَعَلَ	نَصَرَ
فَاعِلٌ	فَاتِحٌ	جَاعِلٌ	نَاصِرٌ
مَفْعُولٌ	مَفْتُوحٌ	مَجْعُولٌ	مَنْصُورٌ
فِعَالٌ	فَتَحٌ	جَعَلٌ	نَصْرٌ
فَاعِلُونَ، فَاعِلِينَ	فَاتِحُونَ، فَاتِحِينَ	جَاعِلُونَ، جَاعِلِينَ	نَاصِرُونَ، نَاصِرِينَ
مَفْعُولُونَ، مَفْعُولِينَ	مَفْتُوحُونَ، مَفْتُوحِينَ	مَجْعُولُونَ، مَجْعُولِينَ	مَنْصُورُونَ، مَنْصُورِينَ

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

إِنِّي فَاعِلٌ ذَلِكَ	Indeed, I am the one who does that
أَنْتُمْ فَاعِلُونَ	You all are doers
أَنْتَ فَاتِحٌ	You are opener
الْمُسْلِمُونَ مَنْصُورُونَ	The muslims are helped
الْكِتَابُ مَفْتُوحٌ	The book is open

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

You all are the openers	أَنْتُمْ فَاتِحُونَ
The mosque (that which is) open	الْمَسْجِدُ مَفْتُوحٌ
The believers are doers	الْمُؤْمِنُونَ عَامِلُونَ
We are (those who are) helped	نَحْنُ مَنْصُورُونَ
I am doer	أَنَا فَاعِلٌ

**Q4:** Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

هَلْ أَنْتَ فَاعِلٌ؟	نَعَمْ، أَنَا فَاعِلٌ
هَلِ الْمَدْرَسَةُ مَفْتُوحَةٌ؟	نَعَمْ، الْمَدْرَسَةُ مَفْتُوحَةٌ
هَلْ أَنْتَ نَاصِرٌ؟	نَعَمْ، أَنَا نَاصِرٌ
هَلْ أَنْتُمْ جَاعِلُونَ؟	نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ جَاعِلُونَ
هَلْ هِيَ فَاعِلَةٌ؟	نَعَمْ، هِيَ فَاعِلَةٌ

Lesson  
19b

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول  
عَبَدَ، ضَرَبَ، سَمِعَ...

**Q1:** Write the Active participle, passive participle & Masdar with plurals of the verbs given below.

عَمِلَ	عَلِمَ	سَمِعَ	ضَرَبَ	عَبَدَ
عَامِلٍ	عَالِمٍ	سَامِعٍ	ضَارِبٍ	عَابِدٍ
مَعْمُولٌ	مَعْلُومٌ	مَسْمُوعٌ	مَضْرُوبٌ	مَعْبُودٌ
عَمَلٌ	عِلْمٌ	سَمْعٌ	ضَرْبٌ	عِبَادَةٌ
عَامِلِينَ، عَامِلُونَ	عَالِمِينَ، عَالِمُونَ	سَامِعِينَ، سَامِعُونَ	ضَارِبِينَ، ضَارِبُونَ	عَابِدِينَ، عَابِدُونَ
مَعْمُولِينَ، مَعْمُولُونَ	مَعْلُومِينَ، مَعْلُومُونَ	مَسْمُوعِينَ، مَسْمُوعُونَ	مَضْرُوبِينَ، مَضْرُوبُونَ	مَعْبُودِينَ، مَعْبُودُونَ

**Q2:** Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

عِلْمَهَا عِنْدَ رَبِّي	Its knowledge is with my Rabb
لِي عَمَلِي وَلَكُمْ عَمَلِكُمْ	For me, my action, and for you, your action
وَنَحْنُ لَهُ عِبْدُونَ	And we are worshippers of Him
فَاعْمَلْ إِنَّا عَامِلُونَ	So, do! Indeed, we are doers
وَالذَّاكِرُونَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا	And those who remember Allah often

**Q3:** Translate the following into Arabic.

We are listeners	نَحْنُ سَامِعُونَ
We are doers	نَحْنُ عَامِلُونَ
Indeed, Allah is knower	إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَالِمٌ
The Salah is a worship	الصَّلَاةُ عِبَادَةٌ
She is a worshipper.	هِيَ عَابِدَةٌ

**Q4:** Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

نَعَمْ، اللَّهُ مَعْبُودُنَا	هَلِ اللَّهُ مَعْبُودُنَا؟
نَعَمْ، هُمْ عَالِمُونَ	هَلِ هُمْ عَالِمُونَ؟
نَعَمْ، أَنَا عَامِلٌ خَيْرًا	هَلِ أَنْتَ عَامِلٌ خَيْرًا؟
نَعَمْ، عِنْدَنَا مِنْ عِلْمٍ	هَلِ عِنْدَكُمْ مِنْ عِلْمٍ؟
نَعَمْ، هَذَا عَمَلٌ صَالِحٌ	هَلِ هَذَا عَمَلٌ صَالِحٌ؟

**Q1:** Write the short table of the verbs given below.

ماضٍ	مضارع	أمر	نهي	فاعل	مفعول	فعل
فَعَلٌ	يَفْعَلُ	اِفْعَلْ	لَا تَفْعَلْ	فَاعِلٌ	مَفْعُولٌ	فِعْلٌ
ضَرَبَ	يَضْرِبُ	اِضْرِبْ	لَا تَضْرِبْ	ضَارِبٌ	مَضْرُوبٌ	ضَرْبٌ
سَمِعَ	يَسْمَعُ	اِسْمَعْ	لَا تَسْمَعْ	سَامِعٌ	مَسْمُوعٌ	سَمْعٌ
خَلَقَ	يَخْلُقُ	اَخْلُقْ	لَا تَخْلُقْ	خَالِقٌ	مَخْلُوقٌ	خَلْقٌ
ذَكَرَ	يَذْكُرُ	اُدْكُرْ	لَا تَذْكُرْ	ذَاكِرٌ	مَذْكُورٌ	ذِكْرٌ

**Q2:** write the following forms joined with attached pronouns.

يُنْصِرُهُ	يَعْلَمُهُ	يَسْمَعُهُ	ذَكَرْتَهُ
يُنْصِرُهُمْ	يَعْلَمُهُمْ	يَسْمَعُهُمْ	ذَكَرْتَهُمْ
يُنْصِرُكَ	يَعْلَمُكَ	يَسْمَعُكَ	ذَكَرْتُكَ
يُنْصِرُنِي	يَعْلَمُنِي	يَسْمَعُنِي	ذَكَرْتَنِي
يُنْصِرُكُمْ	يَعْلَمُكُمْ	يَسْمَعُكُمْ	ذَكَرْتُمْ
يُنْصِرُنَا	يَعْلَمُنَا	يَسْمَعُنَا	ذَكَرْتَنَا
يُنْصِرُهَا	يَعْلَمُهَا	يَسْمَعُهَا	ذَكَرْتَهَا

**Q4:** Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

هَلْ تَنْصُرُنِي؟	نَعَمْ، أَنْصُرُكَ
هَلْ تَسْمَعُونَنَا؟	نَعَمْ، نَسْمَعُكُمْ
هَلْ ذَكَرْتَنِي؟	نَعَمْ، ذَكَرْتُكَ
هَلْ تَعْلَمُونَهُ؟	نَعَمْ، نَعْلَمُهُ
هَلْ سَمِعْتَنِي؟	نَعَمْ، سَمِعْتُكَ

1- Ta'awwuz: أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

2-4 Surah Al-Fatihah:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (1) الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (2)  
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (3) مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ (4) إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ  
(5) اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (6) صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ  
غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ (7)

5-Adhaan: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (twice) أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (twice)

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ (twice) حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ (twice)

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

6-Fajr Adhaan, Iqamat, Wudu

Adhkar:

Extra words in the Adhaan of the Fajr:

الصَّلَاةُ حَيَّرَ مِنَ النَّوْمِ.

Extra words in Iqamah:

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ.

AFTER WUDU

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ  
وَرَسُولُهُ، اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ.

7-Rukoo', Sujood

Words to say when bowing (رُكُوع): سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ:

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ.

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ، رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ مِلْءَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمِلْءَ

الْأَرْضِ وَمِلْءَ مَا بَيْنَهُمَا وَمِلْءَ مَا شِئْتَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ بَعْدَ.

Words to say when prostrating (سُجُود): سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى: (سبعة)

8- TASHAH-HUD

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ  
وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ،  
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.

9- PRAYER FOR THE PROPHET ﷺ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ  
إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ. اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا  
بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ.

10-PRAYERS AFTER SALAH

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً

وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ.

A Very Important Du'aa (Prayer) After Salah

اللَّهُمَّ أَعِنِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ.

11- Surah Al-Ikhlaas

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (1) اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ (2)

لَمْ يَلِدْهُ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ (3) وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (4)

12- SURAH AL-FALAQ:

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ (1) مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ (2)

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ (3) وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ (4)

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ (5)

13- SURAH AN-NAAS

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ (1) مَلِكِ النَّاسِ (2) إِلَهِ النَّاسِ (3)

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ (4)

الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ (5) مِنَ الْغَيْبِ وَالنَّاسِ (6)

14- SURAH AL-ASR

وَالْعَصْرِ (1) إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ (2) إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا

الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ (3)

15- SURAH AN-NASR

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ (1) وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ

اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا (2) فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا (3)

16- SURAH AL-KAFIROON

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكٰفِرُونَ (1) لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ (2) وَلَا أَنْتُمْ

عَبُدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ (3) وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مِمَّا عَبَدْتُمْ (4) وَلَا أَنْتُمْ

عَبُدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ (5) لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ (6)

17- PURPOSE OF REVELATION

كَيْتَبَ أَنْزَلْنَاهُ إِلَيْكَ مُبْرَكًا لِيَذَّبَ تَوَرَّاتٍ بَيْنَهُمْ وَلِيَتَذَكَّرَ أُولُو الْأَلْبَابِ (29)

Tableegh (Conveying):

بَلِّغُوا عَنِّي وَلَوْ آيَةً.

18-QU'RAM IS EASY TO LEARN

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ (القمر: 17, 22, 32, 40)

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ. (بخاری)

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ. (بخاری)

19- HOW TO LEARN IT?

1 The first step is to ask Allah for knowledge.

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا.

2 The second step is to use all resources starting with the pen.

الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ.

3 The third step is to compete and try to excel.

أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا

