

1st Year

Fehm ul Quran

Notes

Quran Introduction • Selected Surah Themes
Translation Understanding in General Terms
Moral Lessons • Revision Topics

Board labelling: FBISE first

Chapter / Topic-wise: Explanation, Important Points,
Short + Long Question-Answers, and MCQs with Answer Key
Plus Revision Checklist at the End

Original Study / Revision Notes Only

NOT Official • NOT Leaked • NOT Guaranteed

Themes only — no exact full Arabic verse texts.

For exact Arabic wording and exact translation (tarjuma),
always use your prescribed textbook and consult your teacher.

Important note for students: These notes are written in original, simple words for understanding and revision only. They do NOT reproduce full Arabic verse texts, and they do NOT replace the textbook. For exact Arabic wording and exact translation (tarjuma), always read your prescribed textbook and consult your teacher. No exam question, paper pattern, or result is promised or guaranteed by these notes.

Contents

1. Topic 1 — The Quran: Introduction, Revelation and Compilation
 2. Topic 2 — Structure and Main Themes of the Quran
 3. Topic 3 — Surah Al-Fatiha: Theme and Message in General Terms
 4. Topic 4 — Selected Themes from Surah Al-Baqarah
 5. Topic 5 — Prophets, Guidance and Moral Character in General Terms
 6. Topic 6 — Understanding Translation (Tarjuma): How to Study It
 7. Topic 7 — Moral Lessons for Daily Life
 8. Revision Checklist
-

Topic 1 — The Quran: Introduction, Revelation and Compilation

Explanation

The Quran is understood by Muslims as the final revealed guidance for human life. It was revealed over a period of years, in different situations, so that people could understand it step by step and apply it in real life. Early revelation addressed basic beliefs — the oneness of God, accountability after life, and right conduct — while later guidance also dealt with family life, social justice, trade, and community responsibilities.

Revelation did not come as a single book at once. It came gradually, and the early community memorised it, recited it in prayer, and wrote it down on available materials. After the lifetime of the Prophet, the written pieces and the memorised recitation were brought together carefully so that one agreed text could be preserved. Later, copies were prepared from that agreed text so that different regions would follow the same reading. This combination of memorisation and writing is one reason students are taught both to recite and to understand.

For a 1st Year student, the main point is not to memorise dates and names for their own sake, but to understand why gradual revelation matters: it made learning easier, it answered real questions as they arose, and it built a community that lived by the guidance rather than only reading it.

Important Points

- Revelation was gradual, not all at once, so that understanding and practice could grow together.
- Memorisation and writing worked together from the beginning.
- Compilation means collecting, checking, and arranging the revealed text in an agreed order.
- The Quran is studied in two linked ways: recitation and understanding of meaning.
- A student should always check exact wording in the textbook, not from summary notes.

Short Question-Answers

Q1. Why was the Quran revealed gradually?

A: So that people could learn it step by step, understand each guidance in its situation, and practise it in daily life without being overwhelmed.

Q2. How was the Quran preserved in the early period?

A: Through memorisation by many people, regular recitation in prayer, and writing down the revealed passages as they came.

Q3. What does compilation mean in simple words?

A: It means gathering the written passages and the memorised recitation, checking them against each other, and arranging them into one agreed text.

Q4. Why is understanding as important as recitation?

A: Because guidance is meant to shape beliefs, character, and decisions. Recitation alone, without understanding, does not complete that purpose.

Long Question-Answer

Q: Explain, in your own words, how gradual revelation and careful compilation helped preserve the Quran and make it understandable.

A: Gradual revelation helped in three ways. First, it matched learning to real life: when a new situation arose, guidance came that people could connect with directly. Second, it gave time for memorisation — short passages are easier to learn accurately than a very long text given at once. Third, it built habits slowly, so beliefs and behaviour changed in a lasting way rather than by sudden pressure.

Compilation protected that learning. When written pieces and memorised recitation were compared, mistakes could be caught and corrected. Once an agreed text was prepared, copies made from it kept different regions on the same reading. For students today, the lesson is practical: learn a little at a time, revise regularly, recite correctly, and always return to the textbook for exact wording.

MCQs — Topic 1

1. Gradual revelation mainly helped people to:
(a) read faster (b) learn and practise step by step (c) avoid prayer (d) memorise only once
2. Early preservation of the Quran depended on:
(a) printing only (b) memorisation and writing together (c) one person only (d) translation only
3. Compilation means:
(a) writing a new book (b) gathering and checking the revealed text into one agreed form (c) translating into many languages (d) summarising the text
4. The best way to check exact wording is:
(a) a summary note (b) the prescribed textbook (c) memory of a friend (d) a guess

Answer Key — Topic 1: 1-(b), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Topic 2 — Structure and Main Themes of the Quran

Explanation

The Quran is divided into Surahs (chapters) of different lengths. Some are long and deal with many topics; others are short and focus on one clear message. Each Surah has a name, and students often remember a Surah by its main theme rather than by its length alone.

Across all Surahs, a few large themes return again and again. The first is belief in one God, without partners. The second is guidance for human life — what is right, what is wrong, and how to choose well. The third is stories and examples from earlier peoples, given not as history for its own sake but as lessons: what happens when people are grateful and just, and what happens when they are arrogant and unjust. The fourth is accountability: actions in this life have consequences, and a person will be answerable for them. The fifth is mercy, patience, and care for others, especially the weak.

Understanding these themes helps a student read any selected passage with a question in mind: What belief is being strengthened? What action is being encouraged or discouraged? What example is being given? That habit turns reading into understanding.

Important Points

- Surahs vary in length and focus; theme is a better memory aid than length alone.
- Five recurring themes: oneness of God, guidance, examples from the past, accountability, and mercy with good conduct.
- Stories in the Quran are lessons, not entertainment.
- A passage usually combines belief, action, and consequence together.
- Always read a theme in context — one line alone can mislead if the surrounding message is ignored.

Short Question-Answers

Q1. What is a Surah?

A: A chapter of the Quran. Surahs differ in length and subject, but each contributes to the overall guidance.

Q2. Name the main recurring themes of the Quran.

A: Oneness of God, guidance for life, lessons from earlier peoples, accountability for actions, and mercy, patience, and care for others.

Q3. Why are stories of earlier peoples included?

A: To teach lessons through examples — gratitude and justice lead to good outcomes, while arrogance and injustice lead to harm.

Q4. How should a student approach a new passage?

A: By asking what belief it strengthens, what action it encourages, and what consequence it mentions, and by checking the textbook for exact meaning.

Long Question-Answer

Q: Describe the main themes of the Quran and explain how they connect with each other.

A: The themes connect like parts of one message. Belief in one God gives the foundation: if there is one Creator, then guidance comes from one source and life has one purpose. Guidance then explains how that belief should appear in daily choices — honesty in speech, fairness in dealings, kindness in family life, and patience in difficulty. Examples from earlier peoples show the same pattern in real human history, so the guidance does not feel abstract. Accountability gives weight to choice: good actions are not wasted and wrong actions are not ignored. Mercy and patience complete the picture, because people are expected to grow, repent, and help each other rather than give up after a mistake. A student who sees this connection can revise faster, because every new topic fits into a theme already understood.

MCQs — Topic 2

1. A Surah is:

(a) a verse (b) a chapter of the Quran (c) a translation (d) a commentary

2. Which is a recurring theme of the Quran?

(a) wealth as the only goal (b) accountability for actions (c) avoiding all social life (d) fear without hope

3. Stories of earlier peoples are mainly given as:

(a) entertainment (b) lessons and examples (c) exact history dates only (d) poetry

4. The themes of belief, guidance, and accountability are:

(a) unrelated (b) connected parts of one message (c) only for scholars (d) optional

Answer Key — Topic 2: 1-(b), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Topic 3 — Surah Al-Fatiha: Theme and Message in General Terms

Explanation

Surah Al-Fatiha is placed at the beginning of the Quran and is recited in every unit of prayer, which shows its central place in daily worship. In general terms — without reproducing its full text here — its message can be understood in three movements: praise and recognition of God as Creator and Sustainer, a direct statement of worship and of seeking help from Him alone, and a prayer for guidance to the straight path.

The first movement builds the right attitude: gratitude before asking. The second builds the right relationship: worship and reliance are directed to God alone, not divided among other sources. The third builds the right direction: the student, like every worshipper, asks not for wealth or status first, but for guidance — to live in a way that is straight, balanced, and pleasing to God.

For study purposes, the key is to explain this flow in your own words and to connect it with daily life. A person who begins work, study, or a difficult decision with gratitude, reliance, and a request for guidance is applying the Surah's message, not only reciting it.

Important Points

- Al-Fatiha is at the start of the Quran and recited in prayer.
- Its flow, in general terms: praise, worship and seeking help, prayer for guidance.
- Gratitude comes before asking — an attitude lesson for daily life.
- Guidance is requested as the highest need, above material wishes.
- For exact wording and translation, use the textbook; these notes give theme only.

Short Question-Answers

Q1. Why is Surah Al-Fatiha important in daily worship?

A: Because it is recited in prayer, so its message of praise, worship, and guidance is repeated and remembered every day.

Q2. What is the general flow of its message?

A: Praise of God as Creator and Sustainer, worship of Him and seeking help from Him alone, and a prayer for guidance to the straight path.

Q3. Why does gratitude come before asking?

A: It teaches humility and recognition: a person first acknowledges blessings, then asks with a respectful attitude.

Q4. What does "guidance to the straight path" mean in practical terms?

A: Living in a balanced, honest, and just way, avoiding extremes and wrong paths, in study, family, and social life.

Long Question-Answer

Q: Explain the theme of Surah Al-Fatiha and its relevance to a student's daily life.

A: The theme is a complete short prayer for the whole of life. It begins with praise, which reminds a student that knowledge, health, family, and opportunity are blessings, not only personal achievements. It continues with worship and seeking help, which teaches self-reliance balanced with reliance on God — a student works hard, but does not depend only on luck, people, or shortcuts. It ends with a request for guidance, which is the most practical part: before an exam, a friendship decision, or a career choice, the student is taught to ask for the straight path, meaning the choice that is honest, fair, and beneficial in the long term. In this way the Surah is not only a text to recite, but a daily framework for attitude, effort, and decision-making.

MCQs — Topic 3

1. Surah Al-Fatiha is recited in:

(a) prayer (b) only on festivals (c) only in Ramadan (d) only by teachers

2. Its general flow is:

(a) asking, then praise (b) praise, worship and seeking help, prayer for guidance (c) stories only (d) rules only

3. Asking for guidance first teaches that:

(a) material wishes matter most (b) right direction matters most (c) effort is unnecessary (d) prayer replaces study

4. For exact wording of this Surah, a student should use:

(a) these summary notes (b) the prescribed textbook (c) a social media post (d) memory alone

Answer Key — Topic 3: 1-(a), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Topic 4 — Selected Themes from Surah Al-Baqarah

Explanation

Surah Al-Baqarah is the longest Surah and covers many subjects, so 1st Year study usually selects themes rather than covering every passage in detail. The selected themes most useful for revision are: faith and its practical signs, patience in difficulty, charity and care for the needy, honesty in dealings, and responsibility within family and community.

Faith, in this Surah's general teaching, is not only a claim. It shows itself in prayer, in giving, in keeping promises, and in patience when life is hard. Charity is presented as purification of wealth and heart: giving does not reduce a person's real worth, it increases trust and social strength. Honesty in trade and in testimony protects the whole community, because one dishonest deal harms many relationships. Patience is not passive waiting; it is steady effort, control of anger, and trust during hardship.

Students should study each theme with a simple method: state the theme in one line, give one everyday example, and state one action it encourages. That method works for short answers and for longer discussion alike.

Important Points

- Al-Baqarah is long; revision should focus on selected themes, not every detail at once.
- Faith is shown through action: prayer, giving, promise-keeping, patience.
- Charity is care for the needy and purification of wealth and attitude.
- Honesty in dealings protects trust in the whole community.
- Patience means steady effort and self-control, not giving up or reacting in anger.

Short Question-Answers

Q1. Why is Surah Al-Baqarah studied through selected themes?

A: Because it is very long and covers many subjects, so selecting themes helps students understand and revise the main guidance clearly.

Q2. How does faith show itself in practical life, in general terms?

A: Through regular prayer, giving to those in need, keeping promises, speaking truthfully, and remaining patient in difficulty.

Q3. What is the purpose of charity in this teaching?

A: To help the needy, reduce selfishness, purify wealth and attitude, and strengthen trust and care in society.

Q4. What does patience mean here?

A: Steady effort, self-control, and trust during hardship — continuing good action instead of giving up or acting in anger.

Long Question-Answer

Q: Discuss, in general terms, how faith, charity, and honesty are connected in the selected themes of Surah Al-Baqarah.

A: They are connected because each one tests the others. Faith without charity can become only words: a person claims belief but does not share with the needy. Charity without honesty can become show or unfair gain: money given from dishonest earnings does not build real trust. Honesty without faith and charity can become cold rule-following without compassion. Together, the three form a complete character: belief gives motive, charity gives compassion, and honesty gives trust. In a student's life this appears simply — honest work in exams, sharing notes and help with classmates in need, and keeping promises to teachers and family. Revision should therefore not treat these themes as separate lists, but as one picture of a trustworthy person.

MCQs — Topic 4

1. Surah Al-Baqarah is best revised by:

(a) memorising every detail at once (b) focusing on selected themes (c) skipping it (d) reading only its name

2. A practical sign of faith, in general terms, is:

(a) claiming belief only (b) prayer, giving, and keeping promises (c) avoiding all people (d) seeking praise

3. Charity, in this teaching, mainly aims to:

(a) show wealth (b) help the needy and purify attitude (c) gain favour only (d) replace prayer

4. Honesty in dealings protects:

(a) only the seller (b) trust in the whole community (c) only the buyer (d) no one

Answer Key — Topic 4: 1-(b), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Topic 5 — Prophets, Guidance and Moral Character in General Terms

Explanation

The Quran presents prophets as human guides who received revelation and taught their peoples the same core message in different times and places: worship one God, live justly, care for others, and prepare for accountability. Their stories share a pattern — a message is given clearly, some people accept it and improve, others reject it out of pride or habit, and the outcome follows the choice.

For students, the value of these stories is character, not detail for its own sake. Patience under opposition, truthfulness even when unpopular, forgiveness after wrong, humility despite success, and courage to speak fairly are repeated qualities. A student can revise by taking one quality at a time and asking: Where does this quality help me? In exams, it is honesty. In friendship, it is forgiveness. In family life, it is patience and respect. In leadership, even of a small group, it is fairness.

This topic also warns against a common revision mistake: treating prophets' stories as distant history. The exam-relevant point, and the life-relevant point, is the lesson that follows from each story.

Important Points

- Prophets taught the same core message: one God, just living, care for others, accountability.
- Stories follow a pattern: message, response, consequence.
- Repeated qualities: patience, truthfulness, forgiveness, humility, fairness.
- Each quality can be applied to student life in a concrete way.
- Lessons matter more than memorising story details alone.

Short Question-Answers

Q1. What was the core message taught by prophets, in general terms?

A: Worship one God, live justly, care for others, and remember accountability for actions.

Q2. What pattern appears in many prophetic stories?

A: A clear message is given, people respond by acceptance or rejection, and the outcome follows that choice.

Q3. Name three moral qualities repeated in these stories.

A: Patience, truthfulness, and forgiveness — with humility and fairness also stressed.

Q4. How can a student apply patience from these stories?

A: By continuing study during difficulty, controlling anger in disagreement, and not using unfair shortcuts under pressure.

Long Question-Answer

Q: Explain how the stories of prophets teach moral character, with examples from student life.

A: The stories teach character by showing choices and their results, not by listing rules alone. When a prophet remains patient under opposition, the lesson is that truth does not need anger to defend it — a student can defend an honest position calmly in class discussion. When forgiveness is shown after wrong, the lesson is that holding grudges harms the person who holds them — a student can forgive a classmate's mistake and restore teamwork. When humility follows success, the lesson is that achievement does not justify arrogance — a student who does well can help others instead of looking down on them. In each case the story becomes a model: the student first understands the quality, then finds one place to practise it that week. That is how revision becomes character, not only examination preparation.

MCQs — Topic 5

1. The core message of prophets, in general terms, includes:
(a) worship of many gods (b) one God, just living, and accountability (c) wealth only (d) isolation from society
2. A repeated quality in prophetic stories is:
(a) arrogance (b) patience (c) dishonesty (d) revenge
3. Stories are given mainly to teach:
(a) dates only (b) moral lessons through examples (c) geography (d) poetry style
4. Forgiveness in student life helps mainly by:
(a) weakening a person (b) restoring teamwork and peace (c) hiding wrong (d) avoiding study

Answer Key — Topic 5: 1-(b), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Topic 6 — Understanding Translation (Tarjuma): How to Study It

Explanation

Translation study means moving from words to meaning, and from meaning to action. Many students make the same error: they memorise a translation as a paragraph to reproduce, without understanding the words inside it. A better method is slower and more active.

First, read the passage in the textbook and note the key words — often words about belief, action, or consequence. Second, write the general meaning in your own words, in one or two lines, without copying the textbook sentence. Third, ask what the passage encourages or

discourages in daily life. Fourth, revise by covering the textbook and explaining the meaning aloud, as if teaching a friend. If you cannot explain it simply, you have not yet understood it.

Translation study also needs honesty about limits. Some words have a range of meanings, and a single summary cannot capture every shade. That is why the textbook and the teacher remain the authority for exact translation, while notes like these are only a study aid for general understanding.

Important Points

- Study translation by understanding, not by memorising a paragraph blindly.
- Method: key words, own-words summary, daily-life application, explain aloud.
- If you cannot explain it simply, revise again — do not just re-read.
- Some words have a range of meanings; do not force one narrow meaning.
- Textbook and teacher are the authority for exact tarjuma.

Short Question-Answers

Q1. What is the first step in studying a translation?

A: Read the textbook passage carefully and note its key words about belief, action, or consequence.

Q2. Why should a student rewrite meaning in their own words?

A: Because writing in own words proves understanding; copying a paragraph can hide the fact that the meaning is not clear.

Q3. How can a student test their understanding?

A: By covering the book and explaining the passage aloud simply, as if teaching a friend.

Q4. What should a student do when a word has several meanings?

A: Accept the range, follow the textbook and teacher's guidance, and avoid forcing one narrow or invented meaning.

Long Question-Answer

Q: Describe a good method for studying tarjuma and explain why it works better than rote memorisation.

A: A good method has four steps. Read the textbook passage and underline key words. Summarise the general meaning in your own words in one or two lines. Connect it to one daily action — what to do, or what to avoid. Finally, test yourself by explaining it aloud without the book. This works better than rote memorisation for three reasons. First, own-words writing forces the brain to process meaning rather than copy shape. Second, a daily-life connection makes the passage memorable, because it is linked to real experience. Third, explaining aloud exposes

gaps immediately: a student discovers what is unclear while there is still time to ask the teacher. Rote memorisation may help for a day, but understanding lasts for revision, for exams, and for life.

MCQs — Topic 6

1. The best first step in tarjuma study is:

(a) copying the paragraph (b) reading the textbook and noting key words (c) guessing the meaning (d) skipping difficult words

2. Writing meaning in own words helps because it:

(a) saves time only (b) proves real understanding (c) replaces the textbook (d) avoids teacher help

3. Explaining a passage aloud tests:

(a) handwriting (b) whether understanding is clear or has gaps (c) speed only (d) memory of spelling

4. For exact tarjuma, the authority is:

(a) summary notes (b) textbook and teacher (c) a friend's guess (d) an online summary

Answer Key — Topic 6: 1-(b), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Topic 7 — Moral Lessons for Daily Life

Explanation

All the themes in these notes point to one practical question: how should a person live each day? The answer, in general terms, can be grouped into five daily practices.

First, gratitude: notice blessings — family, health, study opportunity — and express thanks in words and in responsible use. Second, honesty: in exams, in speech, in online sharing, and in promises. Third, kindness: help classmates, respect teachers and elders, and speak gently even in disagreement. Fourth, patience and self-control: in difficulty, in anger, and in temptation to take shortcuts. Fifth, justice and fairness: treat people equally, do not favour friends unfairly, and stand for what is fair even when it is unpopular.

None of these requires a special occasion. They are tested in ordinary moments — a group project, a family discussion, a message forwarded without checking, a difficult exam result. Revision for Fehm ul Quran is complete only when a student can name one ordinary moment for each lesson.

Important Points

- Five daily practices: gratitude, honesty, kindness, patience, justice.
- Each lesson is tested in ordinary moments, not only on special occasions.
- Honesty includes exams, speech, promises, and online sharing.
- Kindness includes respect for teachers, elders, and classmates.
- Justice means fairness even when it is unpopular or costly.

Short Question-Answers

Q1. List five moral lessons for daily life from these notes.

A: Gratitude, honesty, kindness, patience and self-control, and justice and fairness.

Q2. Give an example of honesty in student life.

A: Doing one's own work in exams and assignments, and not presenting another person's work as one's own.

Q3. How is patience practised in daily life?

A: By continuing effort during difficulty, controlling anger in disagreement, and avoiding shortcuts under pressure.

Q4. What does justice mean for a student?

A: Treating classmates fairly, not favouring friends unfairly in group work, and supporting what is fair even when it is unpopular.

Long Question-Answer

Q: Explain how the moral lessons of the Quran apply to ordinary student life.

A: They apply because ordinary life is where character is formed. Gratitude changes how a student views study: instead of complaining about workload, the student values the opportunity to learn. Honesty changes examination and assignment behaviour: the student trusts that real learning matters more than a mark gained unfairly. Kindness changes classroom culture: helping a struggling classmate, respecting a teacher, and speaking gently in disagreement make learning easier for everyone. Patience changes response to failure: a poor result becomes a reason to revise method, not to give up or cheat. Justice changes group work: marks, tasks, and credit are shared fairly. Together these lessons show that Fehm ul Quran is not only a subject to pass, but guidance for the way a student lives each day.

MCQs — Topic 7

1. Gratitude in student life means:

(a) complaining about study (b) valuing learning opportunity and using it responsibly (c) ignoring family help (d) seeking praise

2. Honesty in exams means:

(a) copying quietly (b) doing one's own work (c) sharing answers (d) memorising without understanding

3. Justice in group work means:

(a) favouring friends (b) sharing tasks and credit fairly (c) doing all work alone (d) avoiding the group

4. Patience after a poor result should lead to:

(a) giving up (b) revising method and continuing effort (c) cheating next time (d) blaming others only

Answer Key — Topic 7: 1-(b), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Revision Checklist

Use this checklist in the last week before revision ends. Tick only what you can explain in your own words, not only what you have read.

- ■ I can explain gradual revelation and compilation in simple words.
- ■ I can name the five recurring themes of the Quran and give one example of each.
- ■ I can explain the general flow of Surah Al-Fatiha: praise, worship and seeking help, prayer for guidance.
- ■ I can state three selected themes from Surah Al-Baqarah and one daily example for each.
- ■ I can explain the core message of prophets and three moral qualities from their stories.
- ■ I can describe the four-step method for studying tarjuma.
- ■ I can list five moral lessons and give one ordinary student-life example for each.
- ■ I have practised all MCQs in this booklet and checked them against the answer keys.
- ■ I have written at least one short answer and one long answer from each topic in my own words, without copying.
- ■ I have checked exact Arabic wording and exact translation in my prescribed textbook, not from these notes.
- ■ I have asked my teacher about any theme I could not explain simply.

Final reminder: These are original revision notes only. They are NOT official, NOT leaked, and NOT a guarantee of any exam question or result. For exact wording and translation, always use your prescribed textbook.

End of notes — 1st Year Fehm ul Quran, FBISE labelling first, original study/revision notes only.