9th Class Tarjuma-tul-Quran - Full Book Notes (Punjab, PCTB, Session 2026-27)

Introduction

These notes cover the full 9th class Tarjuma-tul-Quran book in simple English. Each chapter gives a short summary, important terms with easy meanings, short questions, long questions, and MCQs for revision. Read the summary first to understand the main message, then learn the key terms, and finally practise the questions and MCQs without looking at the answers. Use these notes for daily revision and for preparing answers in your own words in the examination.

Students should check chapter titles against their issued book.

Chapter 1: Tilawat-e-Quran ke Adab

Summary

This chapter teaches the manners of reciting the Holy Quran. The Quran is the word of Allah, so it must be recited with respect, cleanliness, and attention. A reader should be in a state of purity, sit respectfully, and recite slowly and clearly so that the meaning can be understood.

The chapter also explains that recitation is not only about reading the words. The reader should think about the message, act upon it, and recite in a beautiful and humble voice. Listening to the Quran with attention also carries great reward, and disturbing others during recitation should be avoided.

Key terms

- Tilawat: Recitation of the Holy Quran with proper pronunciation and respect.
- Adab: Good manners and respectful behaviour.
- Wudu: Ablution performed before acts of worship, including recitation.
- Tartil: Reciting slowly, clearly, and with correct pronunciation.
- Tadabbur: Thinking deeply about the meaning of the verses.
- Khushu: Humility and concentration of the heart during worship.
- Sawab: Reward from Allah for a good deed.

Short questions

1. Why should the Quran be recited with respect?

The Quran is the word of Allah, so it deserves the highest respect. Reciting it with respect shows love for Allah and helps the reader understand and follow its guidance.

2. What is meant by tartil in recitation?

Tartil means reciting slowly and clearly with correct pronunciation. It helps the reader and the listener understand the words and reflect on their meaning.

3. Why is wudu recommended before recitation?

Wudu is a state of cleanliness that prepares a person for worship. It shows respect for the Quran and helps the reader focus with a clean body and mind.

4. Why should we listen quietly when the Quran is recited?

Listening quietly with attention is a form of respect and worship. It allows the listener to learn the message and gain reward, while talking during recitation disturbs others.

Long questions

1. Describe the important manners of reciting the Holy Quran.

The manners of recitation begin with purity and respect: the reader should perform wudu, wear clean clothes, and sit in a clean and respectful place. The Quran should be recited slowly and clearly, with correct pronunciation and a humble voice, and the reader should pause and reflect on the meaning of the verses. A true reciter does not rush through the words for show, but tries to understand the message and act upon it in daily life, and those who listen should remain silent and attentive so that everyone benefits from the recitation.

2. How does proper recitation help a student in daily life?

Proper recitation builds a habit of patience, focus, and respect, because the reader must slow down, pronounce carefully, and think about what Allah is teaching. When a student reflects on the verses, the lessons of honesty, kindness, patience, and obedience to Allah become part of daily behaviour. In this way recitation is not only a classroom subject but a guide for character, speech, and dealings with family, teachers, and friends.

MCQs

1. What does tartil mean?

(a) Reciting very fast

(b) Reciting slowly and clearly

(c) Reciting loudly only

(d) Reciting without wudu

2. Which of the following is a manner of recitation?

(a) Reciting carelessly

(b) Talking while others recite

(c) Sitting respectfully and attentively

(d) Rushing through the verses

3. What is tadabbur?

(a) Memorising quickly

(b) Thinking deeply about the meaning

(c) Reading without understanding

(d) Listening to music

4. Why is wudu performed before recitation?

(a) To show off

(b) To gain cleanliness and respect for worship

(c) To read faster

(d) To avoid homework

Answer key: 1-(b), 2-(c), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Chapter 2: Aamoomi Hidayat Baray Asatza

Summary

This chapter gives general instructions for teachers of the Holy Quran. A teacher of the Quran carries a great responsibility because he or she is guiding students towards the word of Allah. The teacher should therefore be a good example in character, manners, and conduct, both inside and outside the classroom.

The chapter also guides teachers to teach with patience, kindness, and fairness. Lessons should be planned well, students should be encouraged rather than discouraged, and every student should be given attention according to his or her ability. A good teacher corrects mistakes gently and helps students love the Quran.

Key terms

- Ustad: A teacher, especially one who teaches the Quran.
- Hidayat: Guidance or instructions.
- Aamoomi: General, applying to all.
- Sabr: Patience and self-control.
- Shafqat: Kindness and affection, especially towards students.
- Adl: Justice and fairness in dealing with all students.
- Tarbiyat: Training of character and manners along with teaching.

Short questions

1. Why is the role of a Quran teacher very important?

A Quran teacher guides students towards the word of Allah and shapes their beliefs and character. This great responsibility requires good character, knowledge, and sincerity from the teacher.

2. How should a teacher correct a student's mistake?

A teacher should correct mistakes gently and patiently, without embarrassing the student. Gentle correction builds confidence and keeps the student interested in learning.

3. Why should a teacher treat all students fairly?

Fair treatment builds trust between the teacher and the students. When every student feels valued, the classroom becomes a place of respect and willing learning.

4. What is the link between teaching and character training?

Teaching the Quran is not only about words and translation. It also includes training students in good manners, honesty, and respect, so that knowledge leads to good character.

Long questions

1. Describe the qualities of a good teacher of the Holy Quran.

A good teacher of the Holy Quran is first a person of good character, honest in speech, regular in worship, and respectful in dealings with others, because students learn from example as much as from lessons. Such a teacher plans lessons carefully, explains in simple language, repeats difficult points patiently, and encourages questions instead of scolding students for them. He or she treats all students fairly, notices the weak students, praises effort, and corrects errors kindly, so that students develop love for the Quran and confidence in learning.

2. How should a teacher manage a classroom for Quran learning?

A teacher should create a calm and respectful classroom where students listen attentively and feel safe to ask questions. Lessons should move step by step, from easy to difficult, with regular revision and short practice, so that no student is left behind. The teacher should also keep discipline through kindness and firmness, use time well, and link every lesson to good manners and daily life, making the classroom a place of learning and character building.

MCQs

1. What should a Quran teacher be for the students?

(a) A frightening figure

(b) A good example in character

(c) A person who only gives punishments

(d) A person who ignores weak students

2. What does shafqat mean?

(a) Anger

(b) Kindness and affection

(c) Strictness only

(d) Carelessness

3. How should mistakes be corrected?

(a) By scolding loudly

(b) By gentle and patient correction

(c) By ignoring them

(d) By laughing at the student

4. What does adl mean in teaching?

(a) Favouring one student

(b) Justice and fairness for all

(c) Giving no homework

(d) Teaching only bright students

Answer key: 1-(b), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Chapter 3: Hasilat-e-Taleem

Summary

This chapter states the learning outcomes of studying Tarjuma-tul-Quran in class 9. Learning outcomes describe what a student should know and be able to do after studying the book. They help students, teachers, and parents understand the purpose of the subject clearly.

The main outcomes are that students should be able to read the selected Surahs with correct pronunciation, understand their simple translation, and explain their main teachings. Students should also learn the stories of the prophets, the lessons of belief in one Allah, and the values of good character, and apply these lessons in their own lives.

Key terms

- Hasilat-e-Taleem: Learning outcomes, what a student should achieve after study.
- Tarjuma: Translation of the Quranic text into another language.
- Mafhum: The meaning or sense of a verse or passage.
- Aqaid: Beliefs, such as belief in Allah, prophets, and the Hereafter.
- Akhlaq: Character and moral behaviour.
- Tafseer: Explanation of the meaning of the Quran.
- Amal: Acting upon what one has learned.

Short questions

1. What are learning outcomes?

Learning outcomes are clear statements of what a student should know and be able to do after studying a subject. They show the purpose of learning and help in checking progress.

2. Why is translation important in this subject?

Translation helps students understand the message of the Quran in their own language. Without understanding, recitation alone cannot guide daily life and decisions.

3. What should a student learn from the stories of the prophets?

Students should learn faith, patience, truthfulness, and trust in Allah from the stories of the prophets. These stories also warn against pride, disobedience, and injustice.

4. How can a student show that he or she has learned the lessons?

A student shows learning by explaining the message in simple words and by acting upon it. Good manners, honesty, and care for others are signs that the lessons have been understood.

Long questions

1. Explain the main learning outcomes of 9th class Tarjuma-tul-Quran.

The main learning outcomes are that students should recite the selected Surahs correctly, understand their translation, and explain their central themes in their own words. They should know the key stories, such as those of Zakariya (AS), Maryam (AS), Musa (AS), and Ibrahim (AS), and draw lessons of Tawhid, patience, gratitude, and obedience from them. Above all, students should connect the lessons with their own lives, showing improved character, respect for parents and teachers, and a stronger sense of responsibility towards Allah and society.

2. Why are learning outcomes useful for both students and teachers?

Learning outcomes are useful because they give clear targets: students know what to focus on during study and revision, and teachers know what to teach and how to check understanding. They prevent aimless reading and help in planning lessons, questions, and revision in an organised way. When outcomes are clear, both teacher and student can judge progress honestly and work on weak areas before the examination.

MCQs

1. What does Hasilat-e-Taleem mean?

(a) Examination dates

(b) Learning outcomes

(c) Homework only

(d) School timetable

2. Which is a main outcome of this subject?

(a) Memorizing without understanding

(b) Understanding the translation and message

(c) Ignoring the stories

(d) Reading very fast

3. What does akhlaq mean?

(a) Wealth

(b) Character and moral behaviour

(c) Examination marks

(d) School building

4. What is amal?

(a) Reading only

(b) Acting upon what one has learned

(c) Writing notes

(d) Asking questions

Answer key: 1-(b), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Chapter 4: Surah Maryam

Summary

Surah Maryam is a Makki Surah with 98 verses. It begins with the story of Zakariya (AS), who prayed for a son in his old age, and Allah blessed him with Yahya (AS). The Surah then tells the story of Maryam (AS), the mother of Isa (AS), who was chosen and honoured by Allah, and it describes the miraculous birth of Isa (AS) and his words as an infant, in which he declared himself a servant of Allah.

The Surah also mentions other prophets, including Ibrahim (AS), Musa (AS), and Idris (AS), and it stresses Tawhid, the oneness of Allah. It rejects the claim that Allah has a son, explains that Allah needs no child, and reminds readers that all people will return to Allah on the Day of Judgement.

Key terms

- Zakariya: A prophet of Allah who prayed for a righteous son in old age.
- Yahya: The son of Zakariya (AS), a prophet known for piety and truthfulness.
- Maryam: The honoured mother of Isa (AS), known for chastity and devotion.
- Isa: A prophet of Allah, born miraculously, who called people to worship Allah alone.
- Tawhid: Belief in the oneness of Allah, with no partner or son.
- Basharat: Good news, such as the news of a child given to Zakariya (AS).
- Qiyamah: The Day of Judgement, when all people will return to Allah.

Short questions

1. What did Zakariya (AS) pray for?

Zakariya (AS) prayed for a righteous son who would carry on his mission. Allah accepted his prayer and blessed him with Yahya (AS), even though he was very old.

2. Why is Maryam (AS) honoured in this Surah?

Maryam (AS) is honoured for her devotion, purity, and trust in Allah. Allah chose her and gave her the great honour of being the mother of Isa (AS).

3. What did Isa (AS) declare as an infant?

As an infant, Isa (AS) declared that he was a servant of Allah and a prophet. He said that Allah had given him the Book and made him blessed wherever he was.

4. What is the main belief stressed in Surah Maryam?

The main belief is Tawhid, the oneness of Allah. The Surah clearly states that Allah has no son and no partner, and that all prophets called people to worship Allah alone.

Long questions

1. Describe the story of Zakariya (AS) and Yahya (AS) in Surah Maryam.

Zakariya (AS) was an old prophet who had no child, yet he never lost hope in the mercy of Allah, and he prayed quietly and sincerely for a righteous heir. Allah gave him the good news of Yahya (AS), a son who would be honourable, pure, and truthful, and who would confirm the word of Allah. The story teaches that nothing is difficult for Allah, that prayer should be made with humility and trust, and that age or weakness is no barrier when Allah wills to bless His servant.

2. Explain the message of Surah Maryam about Isa (AS) and Tawhid.

Surah Maryam presents Isa (AS) as a great prophet and a servant of Allah, born miraculously to Maryam (AS) by the command of Allah, and it records his own words as an infant denying any claim of divinity for himself. The Surah strongly rejects the idea that Allah has a son, explaining that it does not befit the majesty of Allah to take a child, since He creates by His command alone. The lesson for students is clear: love and respect for Isa (AS) means following his true message, which was worship of Allah alone, and holding firmly to Tawhid in belief and practice.

MCQs

1. Surah Maryam is a:

(a) Madani Surah

(b) Makki Surah

(c) Surah with 135 verses

(d) Surah with 30 verses

2. Who was the son of Zakariya (AS)?

(a) Isa (AS)

(b) Musa (AS)

(c) Yahya (AS)

(d) Ibrahim (AS)

3. Who was the mother of Isa (AS)?

(a) Maryam (AS)

(b) Asiya (AS)

(c) Hajar (AS)

(d) Khadijah (RA)

4. What does Surah Maryam stress most about Allah?

(a) That He has a son

(b) That He has partners

(c) That He is One, with no son or partner

(d) That He needs help

Answer key: 1-(b), 2-(c), 3-(a), 4-(c)

Chapter 5: Surah Taha

Summary

Surah Taha is a Makki Surah with 135 verses. It begins by stating that the Quran was not revealed to cause hardship, but as a reminder and guidance for those who fear Allah. The Surah then gives a detailed account of Musa (AS), his call at the valley of Tuwa, his miracles of the staff and the shining hand, and his mission to Pharaoh.

The second part of the Surah describes the struggle between Musa (AS) and Pharaoh, the faith of the magicians, the crossing of the sea, and the error of the Israelites in worshipping the calf during the absence of Musa (AS). It ends with warnings about the Day of Judgement and encouragement to remain patient and steadfast in prayer and obedience.

Key terms

- Taha: The opening letters of the Surah, from which it takes its name.
- Tuwa: The blessed valley where Musa (AS) received the call of Allah.
- Asa: The staff of Musa (AS), which became a serpent by Allah's command.
- Firon: Pharaoh, the proud ruler of Egypt who opposed Musa (AS).
- Sahir: A magician; the magicians of Pharaoh later believed in Allah.
- Samiri: The man who misled the Israelites into worshipping the calf.
- Sabr: Patience, especially in hardship and in the path of truth.

Short questions

1. Why was the Quran revealed, according to Surah Taha?

The Quran was revealed as guidance and a reminder, not to cause hardship. It brings ease and direction to those who fear Allah and seek the truth.

2. What were the two miracles given to Musa (AS)?

Musa (AS) was given the staff that turned into a serpent and a hand that shone brightly. These miracles proved that he was a true messenger of Allah.

3. Why did the magicians of Pharaoh believe?

When the magicians saw the miracle of Musa (AS), they recognised that it was not ordinary magic. They believed in Allah and remained firm even when Pharaoh threatened them.

4. What lesson do we learn from the worship of the calf?

The worship of the calf shows how quickly people can be misled when their leader is absent. It teaches the importance of firm faith, obedience, and avoiding blind imitation.

Long questions

1. Describe the call of Musa (AS) in Surah Taha.

In the valley of Tuwa, Musa (AS) saw a fire and went towards it, where Allah called him and told him to remove his sandals in the sacred valley. Allah introduced Himself as the One God, commanded Musa (AS) to worship Him alone and establish prayer, and gave him the miracles of the staff and the shining hand. Musa (AS) prayed for courage, ease in speech, and the help of his brother Harun (AS), and Allah accepted his prayer, showing that a prophet's mission begins with trust in Allah and honest prayer for strength.

2. Explain the lessons of patience and steadfastness in Surah Taha.

Surah Taha shows patience in Musa (AS), who faced the pride of Pharaoh, the threats of the magicians' master, and the disobedience of his own people, yet continued his mission with trust in Allah. The magicians showed steadfastness when they accepted faith and refused to return to disbelief despite Pharaoh's threats of punishment. The Surah teaches students that truth often meets opposition, and that success comes through patience, prayer, and firm belief, not through anger or giving up.

MCQs

1. Surah Taha has how many verses?

(a) 98

(b) 112

(c) 135

(d) 78

2. Where did Musa (AS) receive his call?

(a) Mount Sinai only

(b) The valley of Tuwa

(c) The city of Makkah

(d) The river Nile

3. What did the staff of Musa (AS) become?

(a) A bird

(b) A serpent

(c) A sword

(d) A tree

4. Who misled the Israelites into calf worship?

(a) Harun (AS)

(b) Samiri

(c) Pharaoh

(d) Qarun

Answer key: 1-(c), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Chapter 6: Surah Al-Anbiya

Summary

Surah Al-Anbiya is a Makki Surah with 112 verses, named after the prophets whose stories it mentions. It warns that the Hour of Judgement is near, yet many people remain careless and mock the message. The Surah answers the objections of the disbelievers and proves Tawhid through the order and harmony of the heavens and the earth.

The Surah then briefly mentions many prophets, including Ibrahim (AS), Lut (AS), Nuh (AS), Dawud (AS), Sulayman (AS), Ayyub (AS), Yunus (AS), and Zakariya (AS). Each story shows a different quality: courage against idol worship, patience in suffering, gratitude for blessings, and repentance after a mistake. The Surah ends by describing Muhammad (SAW) as a mercy for all worlds.

Key terms

- Anbiya: Prophets, the plural of Nabi.
- Tawhid: Belief in the oneness of Allah.
- Shirk: Associating partners with Allah, the greatest sin.
- Ibrahim: A prophet who broke the idols and called people to Allah alone.
- Ayyub: A prophet famous for patience during long suffering.
- Yunus: A prophet who repented in the belly of the fish.
- Rahmah: Mercy, as in the description of the Prophet (SAW) as a mercy for all worlds.

Short questions

1. Why is this Surah called Al-Anbiya?

It is called Al-Anbiya because it mentions many prophets and their stories. These stories give lessons of faith, patience, and obedience for all readers.

2. What argument for Tawhid is given from creation?

The Surah argues that if there were many gods, the heavens and the earth would fall into disorder. Their order and harmony prove that there is only One Creator and Controller.

3. What lesson do we learn from Ayyub (AS)?

From Ayyub (AS) we learn patience in suffering and trust in Allah. He remained grateful and hopeful during long illness and hardship, and Allah restored his health and blessings.

4. What lesson do we learn from Yunus (AS)?

From Yunus (AS) we learn that a believer should repent quickly after a mistake. Yunus (AS) called upon Allah in darkness, Allah forgave him, and he was saved.

Long questions

1. Describe how Surah Al-Anbiya proves Tawhid.

Surah Al-Anbiya proves Tawhid by pointing to the heavens and the earth, which run in perfect order under one system, and it argues that many gods would bring conflict and ruin. It also shows that all prophets, despite living in different times and places, brought the same message of worshipping Allah alone and rejecting idols. The unity of the message and the unity of creation together leave no room for partners with Allah, and the Surah warns that shirk is a baseless belief that the prophets firmly opposed.

2. Explain the lessons from the stories of Ibrahim (AS) and the other prophets in this Surah.

Ibrahim (AS) teaches courage, because he openly rejected idol worship and broke the idols to prove their helplessness, trusting Allah even when thrown into the fire. Dawud (AS) and Sulayman (AS) teach gratitude and justice in the use of power and blessings, while Ayyub (AS) teaches patience in suffering and Yunus (AS) teaches repentance. Together, the stories show that prophethood is one chain of guidance, and that every believer should take from each prophet the quality most needed in his or her own life.

MCQs

1. Surah Al-Anbiya means:

(a) The Stories

(b) The Prophets

(c) The Light

(d) The Victory

2. How many verses are in Surah Al-Anbiya?

(a) 98

(b) 112

(c) 135

(d) 77

3. Which prophet is famous for patience in suffering?

(a) Yunus (AS)

(b) Ayyub (AS)

(c) Lut (AS)

(d) Idris (AS)

4. Muhammad (SAW) is described in this Surah as:

(a) A king only

(b) A mercy for all worlds

(c) A warrior only

(d) A trader only

Answer key: 1-(b), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Chapter 7: Surah Al-Hajj

Summary

Surah Al-Hajj is a Madani Surah with 78 verses. It begins with a powerful warning about the Day of Judgement, when even a nursing mother will forget her child in terror. The Surah then speaks about the creation of man, the revival of dead earth by rain, and the resurrection of the dead, proving that Allah who creates can also raise the dead.

The Surah also describes the rites of Hajj, the House of Allah built by Ibrahim (AS), and the sacrifice offered in the name of Allah. It explains that the flesh and blood of sacrifices do not reach Allah; it is the piety of the heart that reaches Him. The Surah ends with the permission for defensive struggle against oppression and the duty of prayer, charity, and holding fast to Allah.

Key terms

- Hajj: The pilgrimage to Makkah, a pillar of Islam.
- Qiyamah: The Day of Judgement.
- Baas: Resurrection after death.
- Kaaba: The House of Allah in Makkah, built by Ibrahim (AS) and Ismail (AS).
- Qurbani: Sacrifice offered in the name of Allah during Hajj.
- Taqwa: Piety and consciousness of Allah.
- Jihad: Struggle in the way of Allah, including defence against oppression.

Short questions

1. What warning does Surah Al-Hajj give about the Day of Judgement?

It warns that the Day will be so terrible that a nursing mother will forget her child. This shows the seriousness of the Day and the need to prepare for it with good deeds.

2. How does the revival of dead earth prove resurrection?

Rain falls on dry, dead land and brings it back to life with plants. In the same way, Allah who gives life to the earth can raise dead human beings.

3. What reaches Allah from a sacrifice?

Neither the flesh nor the blood of the sacrifice reaches Allah. It is the piety and sincerity of the heart that reaches Him.

4. Why was permission for fighting given in this Surah?

Permission was given because believers were oppressed and driven from their homes. They were allowed to defend themselves and protect their faith and mosques.

Long questions

1. Explain the teachings of Surah Al-Hajj about Hajj and sacrifice.

Surah Al-Hajj reminds believers that Hajj is linked to Ibrahim (AS), who built the House of Allah and called people to pilgrimage, and that its rites are acts of obedience, humility, and remembrance of Allah. The sacrifice teaches that a believer should give up something beloved for Allah, but the real value lies in sincerity, not in the animal itself, since Allah accepts piety, not flesh and blood. Hajj therefore trains a Muslim in unity, equality, patience, and devotion, as people of all nations gather in simple dress to worship one Allah.

2. How does Surah Al-Hajj prove resurrection and the Hereafter?

The Surah proves resurrection through the stages of human creation, from dust to a clot and then to a formed human being, showing Allah's power to create life from weak beginnings. It also points to rain reviving dead earth as a visible sign that Allah gives life after death. From these signs, the Surah argues that the same Allah who created man and revives the land will surely raise the dead for judgement, so a wise person should prepare for that Day with faith and good deeds.

MCQs

1. Surah Al-Hajj is a:

(a) Makki Surah

(b) Madani Surah

(c) Surah with 98 verses

(d) Surah with 60 verses

2. How many verses are in Surah Al-Hajj?

(a) 78

(b) 88

(c) 93

(d) 69

3. What reaches Allah from sacrifice?

(a) The flesh

(b) The blood

(c) The piety of the heart

(d) The price of the animal

4. Who built the House of Allah mentioned in this Surah?

(a) Musa (AS) alone

(b) Ibrahim (AS) and Ismail (AS)

(c) Nuh (AS) alone

(d) Dawud (AS) alone

Answer key: 1-(b), 2-(a), 3-(c), 4-(b)

Chapter 8: Surah Al-Furqan

Summary

Surah Al-Furqan is a Makki Surah with 77 verses. Furqan means the criterion that distinguishes truth from falsehood, and the Surah describes the Quran as that criterion. It answers the objections of the disbelievers, who questioned why the Quran was not revealed all at once, why the Prophet (SAW) was a human being, and why no angel came with him.

The Surah also describes the qualities of the true servants of Allah, called Ibad-ur-Rahman. They walk humbly on the earth, respond to ignorance with peace, spend their nights in prayer, and avoid wastefulness, pride, and falsehood. The Surah contrasts these believers with the disbelievers who will regret their choices on the Day of Judgement.

Key terms

- Furqan: The criterion that separates truth from falsehood.
- Ibad-ur-Rahman: The servants of the Most Merciful, the true believers.
- Tawadu: Humility in walking, speech, and behaviour.
- Israf: Wastefulness and extravagance, which believers avoid.
- Qiyam: Standing in prayer at night.
- Shirk: Associating partners with Allah.
- Tawbah: Repentance, turning back to Allah sincerely.

Short questions

1. What does the word Furqan mean?

Furqan means the criterion that separates truth from falsehood. The Quran is called Furqan because it clearly shows right from wrong.

2. Why did the disbelievers object to a human prophet?

They thought a prophet should be an angel or a wealthy king. The Surah explains that a human prophet is a mercy, because he understands human life and serves as a practical example.

3. How do the servants of Allah walk on the earth?

They walk humbly and gently, without pride or arrogance. Their humility shows in their walk, speech, and dealings with others.

4. How do true believers respond to ignorant people?

They respond with words of peace instead of abuse. They do not return ignorance with ignorance, but keep their dignity and calm.

Long questions

1. Describe the qualities of Ibad-ur-Rahman in Surah Al-Furqan.

Ibad-ur-Rahman, the servants of the Most Merciful, are humble in their walk and gentle in speech, and when ignorant people address them harshly, they answer with peace. They spend part of the night in prostration and standing before Allah, they pray for protection from the punishment of Hell, and they spend their wealth in a balanced way, neither wastefully nor miserly. They avoid shirk, unlawful killing, and immorality, they do not give false witness, and when they pass by useless talk, they pass with dignity, showing that true faith appears in manners, worship, and spending alike.

2. How does Surah Al-Furqan answer the objections against the Quran and the Prophet (SAW)?

The Surah answers that the Quran was revealed gradually so that the heart of the Prophet (SAW) could be strengthened and the message could be applied step by step. It explains that the Prophet (SAW) was a human being who ate food and walked in the markets, which made him a relatable guide, not a weakness. The Surah also warns that those who reject the criterion of truth will regret it on the Day of Judgement, while those who accept it will find guidance and success.

MCQs

1. What does Furqan mean?

(a) Light only

(b) The criterion between truth and falsehood

(c) A story book

(d) A city

2. How many verses are in Surah Al-Furqan?

(a) 77

(b) 88

(c) 93

(d) 69

3. Who are Ibad-ur-Rahman?

(a) The servants of the Most Merciful

(b) The kings of Egypt

(c) The magicians

(d) The traders of Makkah

4. What do true believers avoid in spending?

(a) Charity

(b) Wastefulness and miserliness

(c) Helping the poor

(d) Buying food

Answer key: 1-(b), 2-(a), 3-(a), 4-(b)

Chapter 9: Surah Ash-Shuara

Summary

Surah Ash-Shuara is a Makki Surah with 227 verses, one of the longest Surahs in this book. It takes its name from the poets mentioned at its end. The Surah tells the stories of several prophets, including Musa (AS), Ibrahim (AS), Nuh (AS), Hud (AS), Salih (AS), Lut (AS), and Shuayb (AS), and it shows that every prophet faced denial from his people, yet truth always prevailed in the end.

The Surah begins with the grief of the Prophet (SAW) over the disbelief of his people, and Allah consoles him that guidance is in Allah's hands. It then describes the confrontation of Musa (AS) with Pharaoh, the crossing of the sea, and the destruction of the proud. The ending distinguishes true poets, who believe and do good, from misleading poets who wander in falsehood.

Key terms

- Shuara: Poets.
- Musa: The prophet sent to Pharaoh and the Israelites.
- Firon: Pharaoh, the proud king of Egypt.
- Ibrahim: The prophet who rejected idol worship with clear arguments.
- Hud: The prophet sent to the people of Aad.
- Salih: The prophet sent to the people of Thamud.
- Shuayb: The prophet sent to the people of Madyan, who gave short measure in trade.

Short questions

1. Why is this Surah called Ash-Shuara?

It is called Ash-Shuara because poets are discussed at the end of the Surah. It distinguishes believing poets who speak truth from misleading poets who spread falsehood.

2. What was the main message of all the prophets mentioned?

Every prophet called his people to worship Allah alone and to give up idol worship and injustice. Their message was the same, even though their peoples and times were different.

3. How did Pharaoh respond to Musa (AS)?

Pharaoh denied Musa (AS), called his miracles magic, and threatened the believers. His pride led to his destruction in the sea when he pursued the Israelites.

4. What lesson do the repeated stories teach?

The repeated stories teach that denial of truth always ends in loss, while patience and faith end in success. History repeats its lesson for every generation that rejects guidance.

Long questions

1. Explain the story of Musa (AS) and Pharaoh in Surah Ash-Shuara.

Musa (AS) was sent to Pharaoh with clear signs, and he called Pharaoh to fear Allah and free the Israelites, but Pharaoh replied with pride, claimed divinity for himself, and called the miracles magic. When the magicians believed after seeing the truth, Pharaoh threatened them, yet they stood firm in faith. Finally, Musa (AS) led his people across the sea, which parted by Allah's command, and Pharaoh and his army were drowned as they pursued them, proving that worldly power cannot stand against the command of Allah.

2. What is the Surah's teaching about poets and speech?

The Surah ends by noting that most poets of that time wandered in every valley of imagination and said what they did not do, misleading people with false praise and blame. It makes an exception for poets who believe, do righteous deeds, remember Allah much, and defend the truth after being wronged. The lesson is that speech and poetry are powerful tools: they must be used honestly and for good, not for flattery, falsehood, or leading people away from truth.

MCQs

1. How many verses are in Surah Ash-Shuara?

(a) 227

(b) 182

(c) 135

(d) 93

2. Which prophet confronted Pharaoh?

(a) Ibrahim (AS)

(b) Musa (AS)

(c) Hud (AS)

(d) Salih (AS)

3. To which people was Shuayb (AS) sent?

(a) The people of Aad

(b) The people of Thamud

(c) The people of Madyan

(d) The people of Egypt

4. What does the Surah say about believing poets?

(a) They are all condemned

(b) They believe, do good, and remember Allah

(c) They never speak truth

(d) They worship idols

Answer key: 1-(a), 2-(b), 3-(c), 4-(b)

Chapter 10: Surah An-Naml

Summary

Surah An-Naml is a Makki Surah with 93 verses, named after the ants mentioned in the story of Sulayman (AS). It begins by describing the Quran as guidance and good news for believers, and it presents signs of Allah in nature, such as the creation of the heavens and the earth, rain, and the alternation of night and day.

The Surah tells the story of Musa (AS) and his call, then the story of Sulayman (AS), who understood the speech of birds and ants and ruled with wisdom and gratitude. It also mentions the Queen of Saba, Bilqis, who accepted Islam after seeing the wisdom and power given to Sulayman (AS). The Surah ends with warnings about the Day of Judgement and the duty to worship Allah alone.

Key terms

- Naml: Ants, from which the Surah takes its name.
- Sulayman: A prophet and king given wisdom and command over many creatures.
- Bilqis: The Queen of Saba, who accepted faith after meeting Sulayman (AS).
- Hudhud: The hoopoe bird that brought news of Saba to Sulayman (AS).
- Shukr: Gratitude to Allah for His blessings.
- Hikmah: Wisdom in judgement and leadership.
- Ayat: Signs of Allah, both in the Quran and in nature.

Short questions

1. Why is this Surah called An-Naml?

It is called An-Naml because the story of the ants appears in it. When Sulayman (AS) passed with his army, an ant warned the other ants to enter their homes.

2. What special knowledge was given to Sulayman (AS)?

Sulayman (AS) was given understanding of the speech of birds and other creatures. He used this blessing with wisdom and gratitude, not pride.

3. How did Bilqis accept faith?

Bilqis first sent gifts to test Sulayman (AS), but when she saw his wisdom and the power Allah had given him, she recognised the truth. She submitted to Allah along with Sulayman (AS).

4. What is the lesson of gratitude in this Surah?

The lesson is that blessings such as knowledge, wealth, and power are tests from Allah. A wise person thanks Allah for them and uses them for good, instead of becoming proud.

Long questions

1. Describe the story of Sulayman (AS) and Bilqis in Surah An-Naml.

Sulayman (AS) was a prophet-king who ruled with justice and gratitude, and Allah gave him understanding of the speech of birds, including the hoopoe, which reported a kingdom in Saba ruled by a queen who worshipped the sun. Sulayman (AS) sent her a letter inviting her to submit to Allah, and after testing him with gifts, Bilqis travelled to meet him and saw the wisdom, discipline, and blessings Allah had granted him. Recognising that her sun worship was false, she declared her submission to Allah, showing that sincere seekers of truth accept guidance when they see clear evidence, whatever their rank or wealth.

2. How does Surah An-Naml present the signs of Allah in nature?

The Surah points to the creation of the heavens and the earth, the sending of rain, the growth of gardens, the mountains that hold the earth firm, and the meeting of seas as signs of one Creator. It asks who else could create these things or answer the distressed when they call, and the clear answer is Allah alone. These signs teach students to look at nature with reflection, to recognise Allah's power and mercy, and to turn to Him alone in worship and prayer.

MCQs

1. Surah An-Naml is named after:

(a) Birds

(b) Ants

(c) Bees

(d) Fish

2. How many verses are in Surah An-Naml?

(a) 77

(b) 88

(c) 93

(d) 69

3. Who was the Queen of Saba?

(a) Maryam (AS)

(b) Bilqis

(c) Asiya (AS)

(d) Hajar (AS)

4. Which bird brought news of Saba?

(a) An eagle

(b) A dove

(c) The hoopoe

(d) A crow

Answer key: 1-(b), 2-(c), 3-(b), 4-(c)

Chapter 11: Surah Al-Qasas

Summary

Surah Al-Qasas is a Makki Surah with 88 verses. Qasas means stories, and the Surah gives a detailed account of the life of Musa (AS), from his birth and rescue in the river to his upbringing in the palace of Pharaoh, his departure to Madyan, and his return as a prophet. It shows how Allah protects the weak and raises them to carry His message.

The Surah also tells the story of Qarun, a wealthy man who became proud of his riches and was swallowed by the earth. It contrasts the fate of the arrogant with the reward of the humble and patient, and it consoles the Prophet (SAW) that Allah who returned Musa (AS) to his mother and gave him prophethood will also support His final messenger.

Key terms

- Qasas: Stories, especially the stories of the prophets.
- Musa: The prophet whose life story is told in detail in this Surah.
- Firon: Pharaoh, who ordered the killing of Israelite boys.
- Madyan: The place where Musa (AS) found refuge and worked for Shuayb (AS).
- Qarun: A wealthy man destroyed because of pride in his riches.
- Tawakkul: Trust in Allah after taking proper steps.
- Sabr: Patience in hardship and in waiting for Allah's help.

Short questions

1. How was the infant Musa (AS) saved?

Allah inspired the mother of Musa (AS) to place him in a basket in the river. The basket reached Pharaoh's palace, where he was brought up, and Allah later returned him to his mother.

2. Why did Musa (AS) leave Egypt for Madyan?

Musa (AS) left Egypt after an incident in which he unintentionally caused a man's death and feared punishment. He fled to Madyan, where he found refuge and work, trusting in Allah.

3. What was the fault of Qarun?

Qarun was proud of his great wealth and claimed that it came from his own knowledge. He refused to thank Allah or help others, and his pride led to his destruction.

4. What lesson does the story of Musa (AS) teach about Allah's help?

It teaches that Allah's help comes in unexpected ways and that the weak can be raised by Allah. Even a baby in a river was protected and later became a great prophet.

Long questions

1. Describe the early life of Musa (AS) as told in Surah Al-Qasas.

Musa (AS) was born at a time when Pharaoh ordered Israelite boys to be killed, yet Allah inspired his mother to cast him into the river in a basket, promising to return him to her. The basket was found by Pharaoh's household, and by Allah's plan Musa (AS) was brought up in the very palace of his enemy, and then returned to his mother for nursing, fulfilling Allah's promise and comforting her heart. As a young man, he left Egypt for Madyan, worked honestly, married, and later returned to Egypt as a prophet, showing that Allah's plan protects His chosen servants from the earliest stage of life.

2. Explain the contrast between Musa (AS) and Qarun in this Surah.

Musa (AS) represents humility, trust, and service: he helped the weak, admitted his mistakes, prayed for Allah's help, and used his strength for justice. Qarun represents the opposite: he was given great wealth, but he became proud, attributed his riches to his own knowledge, and refused gratitude and charity. While Musa (AS) was honoured with prophethood, Qarun and his treasures were swallowed by the earth, teaching that wealth without humility and gratitude leads to ruin, while faith with humility leads to honour.

MCQs

1. What does Al-Qasas mean?

(a) The Ants

(b) The Stories

(c) The Poets

(d) The Light

2. How many verses are in Surah Al-Qasas?

(a) 88

(b) 93

(c) 77

(d) 69

3. Where did Musa (AS) find refuge after leaving Egypt?

(a) Makkah

(b) Madyan

(c) Yemen

(d) Syria

4. What destroyed Qarun?

(a) A flood

(b) Pride in his wealth, followed by the earth swallowing him

(c) An army

(d) A drought

Answer key: 1-(b), 2-(a), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Chapter 12: Surah Al-Ankabut

Summary

Surah Al-Ankabut is a Makki Surah with 69 verses, named after the spider mentioned in it. Its central theme is that faith will be tested, and true believers are those who remain firm when trials come. The Surah warns that merely saying "we believe" is not enough; belief must be proven through patience and good deeds.

The Surah gives examples of earlier peoples who were tested, including Nuh (AS), Ibrahim (AS), Lut (AS), and Shuayb (AS), and it compares false gods to the web of a spider, the weakest of houses. It also guides believers on kindness to parents, the importance of prayer, and the duty to struggle sincerely in the way of Allah.

Key terms

- Ankabut: A spider, whose weak web is compared to false gods.
- Ibtila: A test or trial of faith.
- Sabr: Patience during trials.
- Shirk: Associating partners with Allah.
- Salah: Prayer, which prevents shameful and evil deeds.
- Hijrah: Migration for the sake of faith.
- Mujahidah: Sincere struggle in the way of Allah.

Short questions

1. What is the central message of Surah Al-Ankabut?

The central message is that believers will be tested in their faith. True faith is proven by patience and steadfastness during trials, not by words alone.

2. Why are false gods compared to a spider's web?

False gods are compared to a spider's web because the web is the weakest of houses. Those who trust in false gods rely on something that cannot protect or help them.

3. What does the Surah say about prayer?

The Surah says that prayer prevents shameful and evil deeds. Regular prayer keeps a believer close to Allah and away from wrongdoing.

4. How should a believer treat parents, according to this Surah?

A believer should treat parents with kindness and respect. However, if parents demand shirk, the believer must not obey them in that matter, while still treating them kindly.

Long questions

1. Explain the theme of tests and trials in Surah Al-Ankabut.

Surah Al-Ankabut opens by asking whether people think they will be left alone after saying they believe, without being tested, and it answers that earlier generations were also tested so that the truthful could be distinguished from the liars. The stories of Nuh (AS), Ibrahim (AS), and other prophets show trials of long preaching, fire, rejection, and migration, yet each prophet remained firm. The lesson for students is that difficulties in studies, family life, or faith are not signs of abandonment, but opportunities to prove sincerity, grow in patience, and earn Allah's help.

2. Explain the comparison of false gods with the spider's web.

The Surah says that those who take protectors besides Allah are like the spider that builds a house, and indeed the weakest of houses is the spider's house. The comparison is powerful because a web looks impressive but cannot shelter, defend, or hold weight, just as false gods cannot hear, help, or protect their worshippers. True protection comes only from Allah, so a wise person places trust in Him alone and does not depend on weak and powerless beings.

MCQs

1. Surah Al-Ankabut is named after:

(a) A bee

(b) A spider

(c) An ant

(d) A bird

2. How many verses are in Surah Al-Ankabut?

(a) 60

(b) 69

(c) 77

(d) 88

3. What does the Surah say about faith?

(a) It will never be tested

(b) It will be tested

(c) It needs no deeds

(d) It is only for prophets

4. What does prayer prevent, according to this Surah?

(a) Sleep

(b) Shameful and evil deeds

(c) Hard work

(d) Study

Answer key: 1-(b), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Chapter 13: Surah Ar-Rum

Summary

Surah Ar-Rum is a Makki Surah with 60 verses, named after the Romans mentioned at its beginning. It opens with a prophecy that the Romans, though defeated, would soon be victorious again, and this prophecy came true, proving the truth of the Quran. The Surah uses this event to teach that victory and defeat are in the hands of Allah.

The Surah then presents many signs of Allah in nature and human life: the creation of man from dust, the love between spouses, the diversity of languages and colours, sleep at night, lightning, and rain that revives the earth. It warns against shirk and reminds readers of the Day of Judgement, when only faith and good deeds will benefit a person.

Key terms

- Rum: The Romans, whose victory was foretold in this Surah.
- Ghaib: The unseen, such as future events known only to Allah.
- Ayat: Signs of Allah in creation and in revelation.
- Mawaddah: Love and affection, especially between spouses.
- Rahmah: Mercy and compassion.
- Shirk: Associating partners with Allah.
- Fitrah: The natural disposition of man towards belief in one Allah.

Short questions

1. What prophecy is given at the start of Surah Ar-Rum?

The Surah foretells that the Romans, after being defeated, would become victorious within a few years. This prophecy came true, proving that the Quran speaks the truth about the unseen.

2. What signs of Allah are mentioned in human life?

The Surah mentions creation from dust, love and mercy between spouses, and diversity of languages and colours. These are signs for people who reflect.

3. How does rain serve as a sign of resurrection?

Rain revives dead earth with plants and life. This visible revival reminds us that Allah can also raise the dead on the Day of Judgement.

4. What is fitrah?

Fitrah is the natural disposition with which Allah created man, inclining him towards belief in one Allah. It is the pure nature that remains unless corrupted by false teachings.

Long questions

1. Explain the prophecy of Surah Ar-Rum and its lesson.

When the Romans were defeated by the Persians, the disbelievers of Makkah rejoiced, thinking that just as the people of the Book were defeated, the Muslims would also be defeated. The Surah foretold that the Romans would win again within a few years, and this happened exactly as stated, strengthening the faith of the believers. The lesson is that all power and victory belong to Allah, that worldly defeat is not final, and that believers should trust Allah's promise even when circumstances look dark.

2. Describe the signs of Allah mentioned in Surah Ar-Rum.

The Surah lists the creation of man from dust, the creation of spouses so that people find peace and love, and the diversity of languages and colours as signs of Allah's wisdom. It also mentions sleep as rest, lightning as a source of both fear and hope, and rain that brings dead land to life. Together, these signs teach that Allah is the sole Creator and Sustainer, that the universe is full of purpose, and that reflecting on nature should lead a person to Tawhid and preparation for the Hereafter.

MCQs

1. How many verses are in Surah Ar-Rum?

(a) 60

(b) 69

(c) 77

(d) 54

2. What does the opening of the Surah foretell?

(a) A drought

(b) A Roman victory after defeat

(c) A flood

(d) A famine

3. What is created between spouses as a sign of Allah?

(a) Wealth only

(b) Love and mercy

(c) Power

(d) Fame

4. What does diversity of languages and colours show?

(a) Many gods

(b) The wisdom and power of one Creator

(c) Chance only

(d) Human invention

Answer key: 1-(a), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Chapter 14: Surah Luqman

Summary

Surah Luqman is a Makki Surah with 34 verses, named after Luqman, a wise man whose advice to his son is recorded in it. The Surah begins by describing the Quran as a book of wisdom and guidance, and it contrasts the wise, who accept guidance, with the proud, who turn away and mock the verses.

The heart of the Surah is the advice of Luqman to his son: worship Allah alone, be grateful to Allah and kind to parents, establish prayer, enjoin good and forbid evil, be patient, and avoid pride in walk and speech. The Surah ends by reminding readers that only Allah knows the unseen, including the Hour, the rain, and what is in the wombs.

Key terms

- Luqman: A wise man famous for his advice to his son.
- Hikmah: Wisdom.
- Shukr: Gratitude to Allah and to parents.
- Bir: Kindness, especially to parents.
- Tawadu: Humility in walk and voice.
- Takabbur: Pride and arrogance, which Allah dislikes.
- Ghaib: The unseen, known only to Allah.

Short questions

1. Who was Luqman?

Luqman was a wise man given wisdom by Allah. His advice to his son is recorded in the Quran as a model of good parenting and moral teaching.

2. What was Luqman's first advice to his son?

His first advice was to worship Allah alone and never associate partners with Him. He called shirk a great wrong and the worst form of injustice.

3. How should a son treat his parents, according to Luqman?

A son should be grateful to Allah and to his parents, and treat them with kindness. Even if parents are not Muslims, the child must still deal with them honourably in this world.

4. What advice did Luqman give about walk and voice?

He advised his son to walk moderately and lower his voice. Pride in walking and loud, harsh speech are signs of arrogance that Allah dislikes.

Long questions

1. Summarise the advice of Luqman to his son.

Luqman advised his son to hold firmly to Tawhid and never commit shirk, to be grateful to Allah and kind to his parents, and to establish prayer regularly. He told him to enjoin good, forbid evil, and bear patiently whatever befalls him, because these are matters of firm resolve. He also advised humility in walk and moderation in voice, warning against pride and arrogance, so that the son would grow into a person of faith, good manners, and balanced character.

2. Why is Surah Luqman important for students today?

Surah Luqman is important because it gives practical guidance in a short and memorable form: faith in one Allah, gratitude, respect for parents, prayer, moral courage, patience, and humility. These are exactly the qualities a student needs in school, at home, and in society. The Surah also reminds students that true wisdom is not only knowledge of books, but the ability to live by good values and to advise others kindly.

MCQs

1. How many verses are in Surah Luqman?

(a) 30

(b) 34

(c) 45

(d) 54

2. What was Luqman's first advice?

(a) To earn wealth

(b) To worship Allah alone and avoid shirk

(c) To travel

(d) To learn trade

3. What did Luqman advise about voice?

(a) To shout loudly

(b) To lower the voice and avoid harshness

(c) To remain silent always

(d) To sing loudly

4. Which of these does only Allah know, as stated in this Surah?

(a) Examination results

(b) The Hour, the rain, and what is in the wombs

(c) Market prices

(d) Weather forecasts

Answer key: 1-(b), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Chapter 15: Surah As-Sajdah

Summary

Surah As-Sajdah is a Makki Surah with 30 verses, named after the prostration of the believers mentioned in it. It begins by affirming that the Quran is revealed by Allah, the Lord of all worlds, and that there is no doubt in it. The Surah then describes the creation of the heavens and the earth in six periods and the creation of man from clay and then from a drop of fluid.

The Surah contrasts the believers, who fall in prostration when reminded of Allah's verses and spend their nights in prayer, with the disbelievers who deny the Hereafter. It warns that the disbelievers will wish to return to the world after seeing the truth, but it will be too late, while the believers will be rewarded with gardens of delight.

Key terms

- Sajdah: Prostration before Allah in humility and worship.
- Khalq: Creation.
- Teen: Clay, from which the first man was created.
- Ruh: The soul breathed into man by Allah.
- Iman: Faith in Allah, His books, and the Hereafter.
- Qiyam-ul-Layl: Standing in prayer at night.
- Jannah: Paradise, the reward of the believers.

Short questions

1. Why is this Surah called As-Sajdah?

It is called As-Sajdah because it describes believers who fall in prostration when they hear the verses of Allah. Their prostration shows humility, faith, and submission.

2. How was man created, according to this Surah?

Man was first created from clay, and his offspring from a drop of fluid. Allah then shaped him, breathed the soul into him, and gave him hearing, sight, and hearts.

3. How do believers respond to the verses of Allah?

Believers fall in prostration, glorify Allah with praise, and do not show pride. They also rise from their beds at night to pray to Allah in fear and hope.

4. What will the disbelievers wish for on the Day of Judgement?

They will wish to return to the world to do good deeds. Their wish will not be granted, because the time for action is in this world, not after death.

Long questions

1. Describe the creation of man in Surah As-Sajdah.

Surah As-Sajdah describes the creation of the heavens and the earth in six periods, and then the creation of man, beginning with clay for the first man and a humble drop of fluid for his descendants. Allah shaped man in due proportion, breathed His soul into him, and gave him hearing, sight, and hearts, yet most people show little gratitude. This account teaches humility, because man begins from a lowly origin, and gratitude, because his senses and soul are great gifts that must be used to recognise and worship Allah.

2. Contrast the believers and the disbelievers in Surah As-Sajdah.

Believers are those who, when reminded of Allah's verses, fall in prostration, praise Allah, and rise at night to pray with fear and hope, spending from what Allah has given them. Disbelievers deny the meeting with Allah and mock the idea of resurrection, but on the Day of Judgement they will lower their heads in shame and beg for a return to the world. The Surah therefore teaches that faith is shown by humble worship and good deeds now, and that delaying repentance until the Hereafter will be of no benefit.

MCQs

1. How many verses are in Surah As-Sajdah?

(a) 30

(b) 34

(c) 45

(d) 54

2. What does Sajdah mean?

(a) Standing

(b) Prostration

(c) Sitting

(d) Walking

3. From what was the first man created?

(a) Fire

(b) Light

(c) Clay

(d) Water only

4. What do believers do at night, according to this Surah?

(a) Sleep all night

(b) Rise to pray to Allah

(c) Trade goods

(d) Travel

Answer key: 1-(a), 2-(b), 3-(c), 4-(b)

Chapter 16: Surah Saba

Summary

Surah Saba is a Makki Surah with 54 verses, named after the people of Saba mentioned in it. It begins with praise for Allah, to whom belongs all that is in the heavens and the earth, and it affirms that Allah knows all that enters the earth and all that comes out of it. The Surah stresses that the Hour will surely come, even though the disbelievers deny it.

The Surah mentions Dawud (AS) and Sulayman (AS), who were given great blessings and used them with gratitude. It then tells the story of the people of Saba, who lived in a blessed land with gardens on both sides, but turned away in ingratitude, so their gardens were replaced by bitter fruit and a devastating flood. The Surah ends with warnings about the Day of Judgement and the uselessness of wealth and children without faith.

Key terms

- Saba: An ancient people of Yemen, blessed with gardens and prosperity.
- Dawud: A prophet and king given the Psalms and a beautiful voice.
- Sulayman: A prophet and king given command over wind and jinn.
- Shukr: Gratitude to Allah for blessings.
- Kufran-e-Naimat: Ingratitude for blessings.
- Sayl: A flood, as in the flood that destroyed the gardens of Saba.
- Rizq: Provision given by Allah.

Short questions

1. Why is this Surah called Saba?

It is called Saba because the story of the people of Saba is told in it. Their rise and fall teach a lesson about gratitude and ingratitude.

2. What blessings were given to the people of Saba?

They were given a blessed land with gardens on the right and left, and safe and pleasant journeys. They were told to eat from Allah's provision and thank Him.

3. What happened when the people of Saba turned away?

When they turned away in ingratitude, Allah sent a flood that destroyed their gardens. Their fine fruits were replaced by bitter fruit and sparse trees.

4. What lesson do Dawud (AS) and Sulayman (AS) teach in this Surah?

They teach that great power and blessings should be met with gratitude and good use. Both prophets thanked Allah and used their blessings in His service.

Long questions

1. Describe the story of the people of Saba in Surah Saba.

The people of Saba lived in a beautiful land with two gardens, one on the right and one on the left, and they were commanded to eat from the provision of Allah and give thanks to Him. Instead of gratitude, they turned away and became proud of their prosperity, so Allah sent a devastating flood that broke their dam and ruined their gardens, replacing their sweet fruits with bitter fruit and a few lote trees. The story warns that prosperity is a trust from Allah, and that ingratitude and disobedience can turn blessings into punishment, while gratitude preserves and increases them.

2. How does Surah Saba contrast gratitude with ingratitude?

Dawud (AS) and Sulayman (AS) were given kingdoms, knowledge, and command over nature, yet they responded with gratitude, praise, and righteous action, and their blessings became a source of honour. The people of Saba were given gardens and security, yet they responded with ingratitude and turning away, and their blessings were taken away. The contrast teaches students that the value of a blessing lies not in its size but in the response it receives: gratitude brings stability and reward, while ingratitude brings loss in this world and regret in the Hereafter.

MCQs

1. How many verses are in Surah Saba?

(a) 45

(b) 54

(c) 60

(d) 69

2. Where did the people of Saba live?

(a) Egypt

(b) Yemen

(c) Syria

(d) Iraq

3. What destroyed the gardens of Saba?

(a) A fire

(b) A flood

(c) An earthquake

(d) A war

4. What should blessings be met with?

(a) Pride

(b) Gratitude

(c) Waste

(d) Hiding them

Answer key: 1-(b), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Chapter 17: Surah Fatir

Summary

Surah Fatir is a Makki Surah with 45 verses. Fatir means the Originator, the One who creates from nothing. The Surah begins with praise for Allah, the Creator of the heavens and the earth, who made the angels as messengers with wings. It stresses that all praise belongs to Allah and that no one can withhold His mercy or give what He withholds.

The Surah presents signs of Allah in creation: rain, winds, seas, mountains of different colours, and the diversity of men, animals, and cattle. It contrasts the blind and the seeing, darkness and light, and the living and the dead, showing that guidance and misguidance are not equal. The Surah ends by affirming that Allah is aware of all His servants and that every soul will receive the result of its deeds.

Key terms

- Fatir: The Originator, the One who creates from nothing.
- Malaika: Angels, created by Allah as His obedient servants.
- Rahmah: Mercy of Allah, which no one can withhold.
- Baran: Rain, sent by Allah to revive the earth.
- Noor: Light, a symbol of guidance and truth.
- Zulmat: Darkness, a symbol of misguidance and disbelief.
- Ilm: Knowledge, especially knowledge of Allah, which leads to His fear.

Short questions

1. What does the name Fatir mean?

Fatir means the Originator, the One who creates things from nothing. It shows that Allah alone is the Creator of the heavens and the earth.

2. What is said about Allah's mercy in this Surah?

The Surah says that whatever mercy Allah opens for people, no one can withhold it. Whatever He withholds, no one can release it except Him.

3. What signs of creation are mentioned in Surah Fatir?

The Surah mentions rain, winds, two seas, mountains of different colours, and diversity among men and animals. These are all signs of Allah's power and wisdom.

4. Why are the blind and the seeing contrasted?

They are contrasted to show that guidance and misguidance are not equal. Just as the blind and the seeing differ, the believer and the disbeliever differ in knowledge and outcome.

Long questions

1. Explain the message of Surah Fatir about Allah as Creator.

Surah Fatir opens with praise for Allah, the Originator of the heavens and the earth, who created the angels as messengers and controls all mercy and provision. It points to rain that revives dead land, winds that drive clouds, seas that provide food and transport, and mountains and creatures of many colours as proof of one wise Creator. The message is that since Allah alone creates and sustains everything, He alone deserves worship, praise, and trust, and no partner can share in His power or mercy.

2. How does Surah Fatir contrast truth and falsehood?

The Surah contrasts the blind with the seeing, darkness with light, shade with heat, and the living with the dead, to show that truth and falsehood can never be equal. It explains that those who have knowledge of Allah fear Him and follow guidance, while those who reject the signs remain in darkness, even though the signs are clear around them. The lesson is that a person must choose light over darkness by accepting guidance, and that this choice will decide success or loss in the Hereafter.

MCQs

1. What does Fatir mean?

(a) The King

(b) The Originator

(c) The Judge

(d) The Helper

2. How many verses are in Surah Fatir?

(a) 45

(b) 54

(c) 60

(d) 35

3. Who are the Malaika?

(a) Prophets

(b) Angels

(c) Kings

(d) Poets

4. What can no one withhold if Allah opens it?

(a) Wealth only

(b) His mercy

(c) Rain only

(d) Knowledge only

Answer key: 1-(b), 2-(a), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Chapter 18: Surah Yaseen

Summary

Surah Yaseen is a Makki Surah with 83 verses, often called the heart of the Quran because of its central message. It begins by affirming that Muhammad (SAW) is truly a messenger of Allah, sent on a straight path with a wise revelation. The Surah addresses the people who reject the message and warns that their hearts are sealed because of their stubbornness.

The Surah presents the story of a town whose people rejected three messengers, except for one believing man who urged his people to follow them and was martyred for his faith. It then gives signs of Allah in nature: the dead earth revived by rain, the sun and moon moving in their orbits, and ships sailing on the sea. The Surah ends with the resurrection of the dead, the judgement of deeds, and the power of Allah, who creates by His command "Be" and it is.

Key terms

- Yaseen: The opening letters of the Surah, from which it takes its name.
- Hikmah: Wisdom, as in the wise Quran.
- Rasul: A messenger of Allah.
- Qaryah: A town, as in the town of the messengers.
- Habib: Here, the believing man who supported the messengers and was martyred.
- Baas: Resurrection after death.
- Kun: The command "Be", by which Allah creates.

Short questions

1. Why is Surah Yaseen called the heart of the Quran?

It is called the heart of the Quran because it presents the central message of the Quran in a powerful way: prophethood, resurrection, and the signs of Allah. Its themes are at the centre of Islamic belief.

2. What was the message of the believing man in the town?

The believing man urged his people to follow the messengers and worship Allah alone. He warned them that the messengers asked for no reward and were rightly guided.

3. What signs of Allah are given from nature in this Surah?

The Surah mentions dead earth revived by rain, gardens and springs, the sun and moon in their orbits, and night and day. These signs prove Allah's power and oneness.

4. How does Allah create, according to Surah Yaseen?

Allah creates by His command "Be", and it is. This shows that nothing is difficult for Him and that resurrection is easy for the One who created everything.

Long questions

1. Describe the story of the town in Surah Yaseen.

A town was sent two messengers, and then a third to strengthen them, but most of the people rejected them and accused them of being ordinary men and bearers of bad luck. One believing man came running from the far side of the town and urged his people to follow the messengers, who sought no payment and were rightly guided, but the people killed him, and he was told to enter Paradise, where he wished his people knew of Allah's forgiveness. The story teaches courage in speaking the truth, sincerity without desire for reward, and the sad result of stubborn rejection, which ends in regret for the rejecters.

2. How does Surah Yaseen prove resurrection?

The Surah proves resurrection through the dead earth that Allah revives with rain, producing grain, gardens, and springs for people to eat. It then argues that the One who created the heavens and the earth, and who gives life to dead land, is surely able to give life to dead human beings. The Surah also points to man's own creation from a drop of fluid as proof that the Creator who began life can return it, so denying resurrection is unreasonable in the face of these clear signs.

MCQs

1. How many verses are in Surah Yaseen?

(a) 83

(b) 88

(c) 93

(d) 77

2. What is Surah Yaseen often called?

(a) The light of the Quran

(b) The heart of the Quran

(c) The crown of the Quran

(d) The gate of the Quran

3. What did the believing man urge his people to do?

(a) To fight the messengers

(b) To follow the messengers

(c) To leave the town

(d) To worship idols

4. By what command does Allah create?

(a) "Go"

(b) "Be", and it is

(c) "Wait"

(d) "Return"

Answer key: 1-(a), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)

Chapter 19: Surah As-Saffat

Summary

Surah As-Saffat is a Makki Surah with 182 verses, named after the angels who stand in ranks. It begins with an oath by the angels who arrange themselves in rows, drive the clouds, and recite the remembrance of Allah, affirming that the God of all is One. The Surah refutes the false claims that angels are daughters of Allah and that Allah has partners or children.

The Surah then gives stories of many prophets, with a detailed account of Ibrahim (AS), his call against idol worship, and his willingness to sacrifice his son in obedience to Allah's command. It also mentions Nuh (AS), Musa (AS), Harun (AS), Ilyas (AS), Lut (AS), and Yunus (AS), and it ends with praise for Allah, peace upon the messengers, and the declaration that all praise belongs to Allah.

Key terms

- Saffat: Those who stand in ranks, referring to the angels.
- Tawhid: Belief in the oneness of Allah.
- Ibrahim: The prophet who rejected idols and obeyed Allah's command to sacrifice.
- Ismail: The son of Ibrahim (AS), known for patience and obedience.
- Dhabh: Sacrifice, as in the great sacrifice of Ibrahim (AS).
- Yunus: The prophet who was swallowed by a large fish and then saved.
- Ilyas: A prophet who called his people away from idol worship.

Short questions

1. Why is this Surah called As-Saffat?

It is called As-Saffat because it begins with an oath by the angels who stand in ranks. These angels worship Allah in perfect order and obedience.

2. What false claim about angels does the Surah refute?

The Surah refutes the claim that angels are the daughters of Allah. Angels are honoured servants of Allah, not His children or partners.

3. What does the story of Ibrahim (AS) teach about obedience?

It teaches complete obedience to Allah, even in the hardest test. Ibrahim (AS) was ready to sacrifice his son, and his son was ready to obey, so Allah replaced the sacrifice with a great one.

4. What lesson do we learn from Yunus (AS) in this Surah?

We learn that repentance and prayer bring salvation in times of distress. Yunus (AS) called upon Allah from darkness, and Allah saved him and sent him back to his people.

Long questions

1. Describe the sacrifice of Ibrahim (AS) in Surah As-Saffat.

Ibrahim (AS) saw in a dream that he was sacrificing his son, and since the dreams of prophets are true, he told his son about it and asked his opinion. His son replied with patience and obedience, asking his father to do as commanded and promising to remain steadfast. When both had submitted to Allah's command, Allah called out that Ibrahim (AS) had fulfilled the vision, and He ransomed the son with a great sacrifice, teaching that true obedience is shown by willingness to give up what is dearest for Allah, and that Allah never wastes the sincerity of His servants.

2. Explain the message of Tawhid in Surah As-Saffat.

Surah As-Saffat affirms Tawhid through the orderly ranks of the angels, who worship Allah alone and carry out His commands without pride or disobedience. It rejects the claims that Allah has daughters, sons, or partners, asking the disbelievers for proof of such claims and showing that they have none. The stories of the prophets in the Surah all carry the same message of one Allah, and the Surah ends with peace upon the messengers and praise for Allah alone, confirming that worship belongs only to Him.

MCQs

1. How many verses are in Surah As-Saffat?

(a) 135

(b) 182

(c) 227

(d) 93

2. What does As-Saffat refer to?

(a) Rows of traders

(b) Angels standing in ranks

(c) Armies of kings

(d) Groups of poets

3. What did Allah give in place of the son in the sacrifice?

(a) A great sacrifice

(b) A palace

(c) A kingdom

(d) A garden

4. What does the Surah say about angels?

(a) They are daughters of Allah

(b) They are honoured servants of Allah

(c) They are partners of Allah

(d) They are human beings

Answer key: 1-(b), 2-(b), 3-(a), 4-(b)

Chapter 20: Surah Saad

Summary

Surah Saad is a Makki Surah with 88 verses, named after its opening letter Saad. It begins with an oath by the Quran, full of reminder, and it addresses the pride of the disbelievers who rejected the Prophet (SAW) because he called them to one God. The Surah warns that earlier proud nations were destroyed for the same arrogance.

The Surah gives stories of Dawud (AS), who repented quickly after a mistake, Sulayman (AS), who returned to Allah after a trial, and Ayyub (AS), who was patient in suffering. It also describes the story of Iblis, who refused to prostrate to Adam (AS) out of pride, and it ends with the affirmation that the Quran is a reminder for all worlds and its truth will be known with time.

Key terms

- Saad: The opening letter of the Surah, from which it takes its name.
- Dhikr: Reminder, as in the Quran full of reminder.
- Dawud: A prophet and king known for just judgement and repentance.
- Sulayman: A prophet and king who returned to Allah after trial.
- Ayyub: A prophet famous for patience in suffering.
- Iblis: The one who refused to prostrate to Adam (AS) out of pride.
- Takabbur: Pride and arrogance, the root of Iblis's disobedience.

Short questions

1. Why did the disbelievers reject the message, according to Surah Saad?

They rejected it out of pride and attachment to the gods of their forefathers. They could not accept that one God alone should be worshipped and that a human prophet should guide them.

2. What lesson do we learn from Dawud (AS) in this Surah?

We learn that a good person repents quickly after realising a mistake. Dawud (AS) turned to Allah at once, and Allah forgave him and honoured him further.

3. What lesson do we learn from Ayyub (AS) in this Surah?

We learn patience and trust in Allah during suffering. Ayyub (AS) prayed to Allah in his hardship, and Allah removed his suffering and restored his blessings.

4. Why did Iblis refuse to prostrate to Adam (AS)?

Iblis refused out of pride, claiming that he was better than Adam (AS) because he was created from fire. His pride led to his rejection and curse.

Long questions

1. Explain the lessons from Dawud (AS), Sulayman (AS), and Ayyub (AS) in Surah Saad.

Dawud (AS) teaches quick repentance, because when he realised his error in judgement, he fell in prostration and turned to Allah without delay, and Allah forgave him. Sulayman (AS) teaches return to Allah after distraction or trial, because when his attention was drawn away, he turned back to Allah and was blessed with even greater kingdom and wisdom. Ayyub (AS) teaches patience, because he endured long suffering with prayer and trust, and Allah removed his hardship and restored his family and wealth, showing that repentance, return, and patience are three paths to Allah's mercy.

2. How does Surah Saad explain the danger of pride?

The Surah shows pride in the disbelievers of Makkah, who rejected truth because it clashed with their customs and status, and in Iblis, who refused Allah's command because he thought himself superior to Adam (AS). In both cases pride blocked obedience and led to loss: Iblis was cast out, and earlier proud nations were destroyed. The lesson is that pride is the greatest barrier to guidance, while humility opens the heart to truth, repentance, and Allah's mercy.

MCQs

1. How many verses are in Surah Saad?

(a) 88

(b) 83

(c) 93

(d) 77

2. What is Surah Saad named after?

(a) A city

(b) Its opening letter Saad

(c) A prophet

(d) A mountain

3. Which prophet is famous for patience in this Surah?

(a) Dawud (AS)

(b) Ayyub (AS)

(c) Ilyas (AS)

(d) Idris (AS)

4. Why did Iblis refuse to prostrate?

(a) He was asleep

(b) He was absent

(c) He was proud and claimed superiority

(d) He did not hear the command

Answer key: 1-(a), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(c)

Chapter 21: Surah Al-Ahqaf

Summary

Surah Al-Ahqaf is a Makki Surah with 35 verses, named after the winding sand dunes where the people of Aad lived. It begins by affirming that the Quran is revealed by Allah, the Mighty and Wise, and that the heavens and the earth were created with truth and for an appointed term. The Surah challenges the disbelievers to bring proof for their idols, who can neither create anything nor hear prayers.

The Surah mentions the people of Aad, who were warned by Hud (AS) but rejected him in pride, and were destroyed by a wind that they first mistook for rain. It also mentions a group of jinn who listened to the Quran, believed in it, and returned to their people as warners. The Surah ends by urging patience, like the patience of the resolute messengers, and by warning that the disbelievers will see the truth of the punishment they denied.

Key terms

- Ahqaf: Winding sand dunes, the land of the people of Aad.
- Aad: An ancient people, strong and proud, warned by Hud (AS).
- Hud: The prophet sent to the people of Aad.
- Jinn: Beings created from fire, some of whom believed in the Quran.
- Sabr: Patience, especially the patience of the resolute messengers.
- Ulul Azm: The resolute messengers, known for firm patience.
- Waad: The promise of Allah, which is always true.

Short questions

1. Why is this Surah called Al-Ahqaf?

It is called Al-Ahqaf because the people of Aad lived in Al-Ahqaf, the land of winding sand dunes. Their story is mentioned as a warning in this Surah.

2. What was the fault of the people of Aad?

The people of Aad were proud of their strength and buildings, and they rejected Hud (AS). Their pride blinded them to the truth and led to their destruction.

3. How were the people of Aad destroyed?

They were destroyed by a fierce wind that lasted for days. When they first saw the cloud, they thought it was rain, but it brought their punishment.

4. What did the jinn do when they heard the Quran?

When a group of jinn heard the Quran, they listened attentively, believed in it, and returned to their people as warners. They urged their people to accept the guidance of Allah.

Long questions

1. Describe the story of the people of Aad in Surah Al-Ahqaf.

The people of Aad lived in Al-Ahqaf and were blessed with strength and prosperity, but they became proud and rejected the message of Hud (AS), who called them to worship Allah alone. When their punishment approached in the form of a cloud, they rejoiced, thinking it was rain, but it was a wind carrying a painful punishment that destroyed them and left their homes empty. The story teaches that worldly strength is no protection against Allah's command, and that mistaking punishment for blessing is the result of pride and heedlessness.

2. Explain the lessons of patience and listening in Surah Al-Ahqaf.

The Surah ends by commanding the Prophet (SAW) to be patient like the resolute messengers, who bore rejection and hardship for years without giving up their mission. The story of the jinn adds the lesson of attentive listening: they heard the Quran, understood it, believed, and at once carried its message to others. Together, these lessons teach students to listen carefully to guidance, accept it sincerely, share it with others, and remain patient when truth is opposed or mocked.

MCQs

1. How many verses are in Surah Al-Ahqaf?

(a) 30

(b) 35

(c) 45

(d) 54

2. What does Al-Ahqaf mean?

(a) High mountains

(b) Winding sand dunes

(c) Deep valleys

(d) Green gardens

3. Who was the prophet sent to the people of Aad?

(a) Salih (AS)

(b) Hud (AS)

(c) Shuayb (AS)

(d) Lut (AS)

4. What did the believing jinn do after hearing the Quran?

(a) They ignored it

(b) They returned to their people as warners

(c) They hid it

(d) They opposed it

Answer key: 1-(b), 2-(b), 3-(b), 4-(b)