



Chapter 5 Review Questions

Part I:

- 1) What would be the ruling of noon sakinah and tanween followed by: ق ف ك ل خ ن ه ص ض
ب
- 2) Explain the difference between Noon Sakinah and Tanween.
- 3) Explain the difference between complete and incomplete Idgham.
- 4) Fill in the blank:
 - a) Idhar noon sakinah will apply when noon sakinah or tanween are followed by the letters of the _____.
 - b) Those letters are: _____.
 - c) Al Idgham is: _____.
- 5) Explain each rule and give an example from the Quran:
 - a) Al Idhar:
 - b) Al Qalb:
- 6) Why is the noon sakinah read clearly in the following words: قنوان, صنوان, بنیان, الدنيا
- 7) True or False:
 - a) Idhar is only between two words. ____
 - b) Idgham can be with or without ghunna. ____
 - c) Al Qalb and Al Ikhfa both have ghunna. ____
 - d) Al Idhar is to pronounce every letter from its makhraj with ghunna. ____
 - e) Al Idgham with ghunna can be within words, but Idgham without ghunna can only be between two words. ____
 - f) Al-Qalb applies when a sakin ب is followed by a noon sakinah or tanween and the noon sakinah or tanween change into a م and the reciter must make a two count ghunna. ____
 - g) Noon sakinah is a noon that does not have any vowel on it and it maintains that sukoon whether the reciter is stopping or continuing. ____
 - h) Idhar, Ikhfa, Idgham, or Qalb of tanween cannot occur within a word. ____
 - i) Noon Sakinah can be in nouns, verbs, and particles, while tanween can only be in nouns.

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8) Identify the rules of noon sakinah in the following ayat, and also explain how it is indicated in the script:

a) سَأَلَ سَائِلٌ بِعَذَابٍ وَقَعِ ۱

a)

b) إِذَا زُلْزِلَتِ الْأَرْضُ زِلْزَالَهَا ۱

b)

c) وَجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ نَّاعِمَةٌ ۸

c)

d) وَلَيَالٍ عَشْرٍ ۲

d)

e) كَانَتْهُمْ حُمْرٌ مُّسْتَنْفِرَةٌ ۵۰

e)

f) صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ۷

f)

g) سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا إِذَا تَلَهَّبَ ۳

g)