Chapter 5 Review Questions

Part I:

1) What would be the ruling of noon sakinah and tanween followed by: قَفْ لَخَن هَس ض

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: ﷲ ﻞﻨﺎ، ﻛﻨﻮان، ﺪﻨﯿﺎ، ﺑﻨﯿﺎن

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

a) سَأْلَ سَبِيلٌ بِعَذَابٍ وَقَفُّ "

b) إِذَا زَنَّلَتِ الْأَرْضُ زَنَّرًا هُمَا "

c) وُجُوهُ يُومُ الْقِيَامَةِ ٨٠٠ "

d) وَلَيْلَةٌ عَشِرٍ "

e) كَانَتِ الْحُمْرَاءُ مُسَنَّدَةً "

f) صَرَّطُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا عَلَيْهِمْ عِبَادُ الدِّينِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا أَضْسَأْلَانِ "

g) سَيَصِلُ نَارُ الدَّارِ ٣٥٠ "