

Waqf and Ibtida Review Questions

Where to Stop

1. What are the four parts of the definition of “waqf”?
2. A person is reciting Qur’an, and then begins to cough profusely, and stops at the end of the word they are reciting. What category of stopping would this fall under? There are two kinds of stops that are only allowed in a learning or teaching setting. Name the two.
3. If the reciter stops his/her recitation due to a teacher testing them, can they start from the word directly after the word they stopped at? Why or why not?
4. The stop signs that are written in the mushaf fall under which larger category:
 - i. Waqf Al Intidhari
 - ii. Waqf Al Ikhtibari
 - iii. Waqf Al Ikhtiyari
 - iv. Waqf Al Idtirari

True or False

- a. If a reciter stops reciting due to coughing, sneezing, or crying, the reciter is allowed to end (Qat’) their recitation even if they are in a middle of an ayah. _____
- b. Waqf requires the reciter to take a breath, but sakt is a breathless stop. _____
- c. All the marked stops in the mushaf fall under the category of Waqf An Nabawiyah. _____
- d. It is sunnah to stop at the end of an ayah. _____
- e. The reciter can make sakt between any two ayat if he/she chooses. _____

You may need mushaf with translation to answer the questions below.

6. If a reciter stopped at the end of ayah 82 of Surah Al Kahf, would this be considered Al Waqf At Taam, Al Kafi, or Al Hasan? Make sure to read the translation of ayah 82 and the ayah that follows.
7. Which category does Waqf Lazim fall under, Al Waqf At Taam, Al Kafi, or Al Hasan?
8. Why is a reciter required to stop on Waqf Lazim?
9. What is the difference between Al Waqf At Taam and Al Waqf Al Kafi?
10. If the reciter stops at a place that would alter or cause an inappropriate meaning, what kind of stop is that?

11. What are the three differences between Waqf and Sakt?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

12. What are the three parts of the definition of Qat'?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____