

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

تَعْلِيمُ الْإِسْلَامِ

The Teachings of Islâm

Homework Workbook - (for Parts I - III)

Level II

Homework 17 – Prayer I

- 1) What does it mean for something to be one of the *arkaan* of prayer?
- 2) What are the 6 things which are the *arkaan* of prayer? Give their Arabic names.
- 3) Write the Arabic phrase that is called *takbeer*. What does it mean in English?
- 4) What is the minimum amount of Qur'ân that must be recited in prayer? How much is *waajib*?
- 5) What is the difference between *fard* and *waajib*?
- 6) What is the proper way to do *rukuu*? What is the proper way to do *sajdah*?

Homework 18 – Prayer II

- 1) What are the 14 *waajib* actions in prayer?
- 2) What happens if you forget to do one of the *waajib* things by mistake?
- 3) What are the 21 *sunnahs* of prayer?
- 4) What are the 5 *mustahab* of prayer?

Homework 1 – Allâh

- 1) What does the Arabic word *kalimah* mean?
- 2) Write the *kalimah tawheed* in Arabic (without looking) and its English meaning. What are some other names of this *kalimah*.
- 3) What are the five pillars of Islâm? Tell their names in Arabic as well as English.
- 4) Give definitions of the following words:

Imaan
Islâm
Muslim
Kaafir
Tawhîd

- 5) What does it mean that Allâh has other names like *ar-Rahmaan*, *al-Khaaliq*, *ar-Raaziq*? What is the difference between these names and the name *Allâh*?
- 6) Why are the names of Allâh useful to know? Give at least two good reasons.

Homework 2 – Angels

- 1) Write the *imaan mufasssal* in Arabic (without looking) and its English meaning (the seven beliefs).
- 2) What are angels? How many are there?
- 3) Who created the angels? Why were they created?
- 4) Who are the four famous angels and their jobs?
- 5) What other jobs do the angels do? Find places in Qur'ân which mention or describe these jobs.
(Hint: Try looking in the following *sûrahs*: 82 (*Infitaar*), 74 (*Muddath-thir*), 40 (*Ha-Mim*, *Mu'min*), or the end of 39 (*Zumar*).)

Homework 3 – Books of Allâh

- 1) What is the difference between a *kitaab* and a *saheefah*?
- 2) Which prophets were these books revealed to:

<i>Tawraah</i>	<i>Zaboor</i>
<i>Injeel</i>	<i>Qur'ân</i>
- 3) Why can't Muslims believe in what people nowadays call the Old Testament (*Tawraah*), the New Testament (*Injeel*), or the Psalms (*Zaboor*)?
- 4) How do we know that some prophets got smaller books called *suhuf*, or *saheefahs*?
- 5) Why do we believe completely that the Qur'ân we have is the perfect and actual revelation of Allâh? How was and is the Qur'ân preserved?
- 6) Why is the Qur'ân better than other books that Allâh revealed?

Homework 4 – Prophets of Allâh

- 1) What is the difference between a *rasool* and a *nabiy*? What kind of creatures were the prophets?

- 3) What kinds of water can be used for *wuduu*? What kinds of water cannot be used?
- 4) What is it called when you clean and wash yourself after using the toilet?
- 5) What things should not be done when using the toilet?

Homework 14 – *Tayammum*

- 1) What do we use to do *tayammum*? When can someone do *tayammum*?
- 2) What are the *fard* of *tayammum*?
- 3) What does it mean that the *niyyah* is a *fard* for *tayammum*? If you make intention of *tayammum* only for reading the Qur'ân, can you say prayers using the same *tayammum*?
- 4) When does *tayammum* break?
- 5) Where in the Qur'ân does it mention *tayammum*? (Hint: Look in the first 50 *âyât* (verses) of *Sûrah 4 – Nisaa*.)

Homework 15 – Conditions of Prayer

- 1) What is the *satar* of a man? Of a woman?
- 2) What is the correct time for Fajr prayer? When is the best time to say Fajr?
- 3) When does the time for *Zuhr* prayer end and 'Asr prayer start?
- 4) What is the time of Maghrib prayers? When should Maghrib prayers be said?
- 5) When should Witr prayer be said?
- 6) Which direction is the *Qiblah*?
- 7) How should someone make *niyyah* for the prayer?

Homework 16 – *Adhaan*

- 1) Is *Adhaan* a *fard* or *sunnah*? Should both men and women call *adhaan*?

Homework 11 – *Wuduu'* – III

- 1) Answer “true” or “false” to the following things about *wuduu'*:
 - a. You should waste water.
 - b. You should try to face the *Qiblah*.
 - c. You should wipe the front of your neck also.
 - d. You have to make intention for the *wuduu'* to be valid.
 - e. After *wuduu'*, you can say two *rak'aat* of prayer.
 - f. Vomiting breaks the *wuduu'*.
 - g. If you sleep soundly, *wuduu'* does not break.
- 2) What happens if someone (who is adult) laughs during prayer?
- 3) How much of bleeding causes the *wuduu'* to break?
- 4) If you are wearing certain types of socks, you do not have to take them off when doing *wuduu'*- instead you can wipe (*masah*) over them. What type of socks are these? How long can you keep doing *wuduu'* without having to take off the socks? What happens if the socks have holes in them?

Homework 12 – *Ghusl* (Bath)

- 1) When is it *sunnah* to make *ghusl*?
- 2) When are some other times when it is good to take a *ghusl* (bath)?
- 3) What are the *fard* and *sunnah* parts of *ghusl*?
- 4) Can you take a bath in public? Should you face the *Qiblah* while taking a bath?
- 5) After making *ghusl* do you have to make *wuduu'* also before you can pray?

Homework 13 – Cleanliness

- 1) What does *najaasat* mean? What is the difference between *haqeeqi* and *hukmi najaasat*?
- 2) What substance do we use to clean their body or clothes from *haqeeqi najaasat*?

- 2) How did someone become a prophet? Why were the prophets sent?
- 3) What is the Arabic word that means “revelation,” or the “coming of Allâh’s Commands, Orders, and Messages to a prophet”?
- 4) Who were the first prophet and the last prophet?
- 5) What other prophets were from the same family line as the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)?
- 6) Tell the names of seven prophets whose names are mentioned in the Holy Qur’ân.

Homework 5 – The Last Prophet (ﷺ)

- 1) What were the names of the parents of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)? What was his grandfather’s name? Was his grandfather an important person in their city? Why? Who was his great-grandfather?
- 2) What cities did the Prophet (ﷺ) live in? Why did he have to move from one city to another?
- 3) Which tribe and family of Arabia did the Prophet (ﷺ) belong to?
- 4) How old was the Prophet (ﷺ) when he became a prophet? How long after that did he live?
- 5) What does *ummiy* mean? Why is it a miracle that the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was *ummiy*?
- 6) What are the proofs that he is the last prophet (ﷺ)?

Homework 6 – *Sahaabah* and *Awliyyaa*

- 1) How many *sahaabah* were there? Tell the names of seven of them.
- 2) What is the definition of a *sahaabi*?

- 3) Were the *sahaabah* only Arabs or were they from other countries and lands also?
- 4) What does it mean to be a *waliy-ullâh* (friend of Allâh)?
- 5) Order the following people or types of people in order of their rank according to Islâm. For example, the first person in rank should be the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ):

Hadrat Abu Bakr (رضى الله عنه)
 Any of the prophets (peace be upon them)
 A *waliy-ullâh* who was not a *sahaabah*
 Hadrat ‘Uthmân (رضى الله عنه)
 Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)
 Hadrat ‘Ali (رضى الله عنه)
 Any *sahaabi*
 Hadrat ‘Umar (رضى الله عنه)

- 6) What is a *khaleefah*? Who were the first four *khulafaa*?

Homework 7 – Day of Judgment, *Taqdeer* and Life after Death

- 1) What are some of the Arabic names of the Day of Judgment and what do they mean?
- 2) What will happen on the Day of Judgment?
- 3) When will *Qiyaamah* come and what are some of the signs that will come before it?
- 4) What are the two places that people will be in during the life after death? How long will that life last?
- 5) What does *Taqdeer* mean, or what is it?

Homework 8 – Beliefs

- 1) What must a person believe in to be a Muslim?
- 2) How do we know what a Muslim is supposed to believe in?

- 3) Do we believe in the miracles of the prophets? If yes, then give some examples? How is it possible for miracles to happen?
- 4) Do other people perform unusual things like miracles as well? What can it mean if this happens?
- 5) Why is it important to act upon what you believe? If someone says they believe like a Muslim, but do not act according to it, what will happen?

Homework 9 – *Wuduu’* – I

- 1) What are the 7 conditions of prayer – that you have to check before starting to pray?
- 2) What is *wuduu’*, briefly?
- 3) What are the four *fard* actions of *wuduu’*?
- 4) What are the 13 *sunnah* and 5 *mustahab* actions of *wuduu’*?
- 5) What does it mean for something to be *makrooh*? What things are *makrooh* in *wuduu’*?
- 6) What is the purpose of *wuduu’*? Why do you think we learn about *wuduu’* before prayer?

Homework 10 – *Wuduu’* – II

- 1) What happens if your entire face does not get washed during *wuduu’*?
- 2) What happens if you did not make *niyyah* (intention) before doing *wuduu’*?
- 3) What is *miswaak*?
- 4) What is *khilaal* and which parts does it apply to in *wuduu’*?
- 5) What is *masah* and which parts does it apply to in *wuduu’*?
- 6) Write in Arabic the *du’a* after *wuduu’* and its English translation.