



Imams Training Needs Assessment Questionnaire

Introduction:

Members of the Teaching Imams & Muslims for Excellence (TIME) Team thank Allah for the opportunity to serve in this work of facilitating an intensive Islamic Studies Program for Imams and Islamic Teachers.

Purpose:

As part of this effort, the Imams Training Needs Assessment Questionnaire was developed to determine what our current Islamic and Arabic knowledge level is and thereby determine our needs for and interests in various Arabic and Islamic Science topics and to subsequently service the Islamic Educational needs of Imams and Islamic teachers that will, insha Allah, enable us to become more effective workers in Allah's cause in our official capacities.

Instructions:

There are six sections (Ulum al Qur'an, Ulum al Hadith, Seerah, Tafsir of Imam WD Mohammed (RA), Qawaa'id and Tilawah/Tarjamah) that comprise this questionnaire and there are five answer sheets, one for each for the first five Sections. Write the name of each Section on the top of the answer sheet for the Section you're providing the answers for, e.g., Ulum al Qur'an, Ulum al Hadith, Seerah, etc. Except for the last Section of the questionnaire, Arabiyyah, participants are to submit their answers on the answer sheets for each respective Section. While you're completing it, do not look up any references, i.e., answer each question and/or perform each task from the top of your head.

For the last Section, Arabiyyah, that contains 50 questions, please provide your answers on that portion of the actual questionnaire. Please remember to also write the last 4 of your Social Security Number (SS#) or a pseudo name of each page of that Section.

In order to maintain anonymity after your questionnaires are graded and returned to you, instead of writing your name, simply write the last four digits of your SS# or a pseudo name on each of the answer sheets. Please make sure you fill in the entire circle for your answers.

Acknowledgements

We ask for Allah's Help, Guidance, Mercy, Forgiveness and Blessings and to grant us patience, knowledge, wisdom, understanding, purity of heart, mind body and soul as we strive in His Name for His Pleasure in His Cause in our efforts to establish a society that will be pleasing to Him and beneficial to everyone who avails themselves of its offerings.

Respectfully Submitted, The TIME Team

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Introduction to Ulum al Qur'an - Assessment

1. What Arabic word does the Qur'an come from?

- a. Qara'a
- b. Qirat
- c. Qarana
- d. None

2. What are the names of the Qur'an?

- a. Al Kitab (the book)
- b. Al Nur (the Light)
- c. Al Quddus (the Holy)
- d. a and b

3. What does wahy mean?

- a. Descending
- b. Revelation
- c. Message
- d. Words

4. How was wahy given to the Prophet Muhammad?

- a. Dreams
- b. Angel Jibreel (Gabriel)
- c. Ringing of a bell
- d. All of these above

5. When did the Qur'an first descend?

- a. Laytul Qadr (night of power)
- b. Isra wa Miraj (night journey)
- c. Hijra (migration)
- d. Treaty of Hudibiyah

6. What does Ayah mean?

- a. Sign
- b. Verse
- c. Chapter
- d. a and b

7. What does Surah mean?

- a. Chapter
- b. Verse
- c. Sign
- d. None of these above

8. What is the longest verse in the Qur'an?

- a. 3:190
- b. 10:15
- c. 2:282
- d. 7:157

9. What Surah was revealed first?

- a. Al Fatiha
- b. Al Falaq
- c. Al Alaq
- d. Al Baqarah

10. What classifications and categorizes are the Surah of the Qur'an divide into?

- a. Hijra and pre hijra
- b. Meccan and Medinah
- c. Long surahs and Short surahs
- d. Abrogated and non abrogated

11. What is Jami al Qur'an?

- a. Preserving the Qur'an
- b. The bringing together of the Qur'an
- c. Descending of the Qur'an
- d. None of these above

12. What is a Mushaf?

- a. Scroll of writings
- b. Collections of papers in a binder
- c. Collections of the Prophet's saying
- d. Abu Bakr's collections of writings

13. Why was a written copy of the Qur'an prepared?

- a. Because the Prophet Muhammad wanted a copy of the Qur'an to be preserved
- b. Because a lot of the companions who had memorized the Qur'an were killed in the Battle of Uhud
- c. Because a lot of the companions who had memorized the Qur'an were killed in the Battle of Yamama
- d. All of these above

14. What is Tashkil?

- a. Arabic grammar
- b. Arabic alphabet
- c. The name of the signs indicating vowels in Arabic script
- d. The name of the letters in the Arabic script

15. What are the Muhkamat verses?

- a. those verses of the Qur'an whose meanings are not clear or not completely agreed upon and are open to two or more interpretations.
- b. those verse that are clear and that are to relate commands and judgments.
- c. Those verse that are at the end of the Qur'an
- d. Those verse at the beginning of the Qur'an

16. What are the Mutashaabihat verse?

- a. those verses of the Qur'an whose meanings are not clear or not completely agreed upon and are open to two or more interpretations.
- b. those verse that are clear and that are relate commands and judgments.
- c. Those verse that are at the end of the Qur'an
- d. Those verse at the beginning of the Qur'an

17. What is Naskh?

- a. Wisdom of the verses of the Qur'an
- b. Abrogation of the verses of the Qur'an
- c. Deeper meaning of the verses of the Qur'an
- d. None of these above

18. What is Asbab al Nuzul?

- a. Occasion of revelation
- b. Causes of sending down revelation
- c. The causes and reason of revelation
- d. All of these above

19. What is Qisas?

- a. Similes, Metaphors
- b. Oaths of the Qur'an
- c. Narratives in the Qur'an
- d. Rhymed prose

20. What is Amthal?

- a. Similes and Metaphors
- b. Oaths of the Qur'an
- c. Narratives in the Qur'an
- d. Rhymed prose

21. What is Tafseer of Qur'an?

- a. Explanation and commentary of the Qur'an
- b. Translation of the Qur'an
- c. Evaluation of the Qur'an
- d. Arrangement of the Qur'an

22. The Qur'an descending gradually to the Prophet over period of 23 years?

- a. True
- b. False

23. What is the Lauh al Mafudh?

- a. Preserve Tablets
- b. The House of Honor
- c. The Angelic book
- d. None of theses

24. What is the Basmala?

- a. A phrase that occurs at the beginning of each Surah of the Qur'an except At-Tawbah
- b. A verse of the Qur'an
- c. A phrase that indicates where Surahs begin and end
- d. All of these above

25. What is Huruf Muqatta'at?

- a. Numbers of the Qur'an
- b. Mysterious Letters of the Qur'an
- c. Punctuation of the Qur'an
- d. All of these above

Introduction to Ulum al Hadith - Assessment

1. What is Hadith?

- a. a story
- b. a report
- c. a tell
- d. All of these above

2. Were hadiths written during the Prophet Muhammad's life?

- a. Yes
- b. No

3. Which Sahabah narrated the most hadith from the Prophet Muhammad (saw)?

- a. Ibn Mas'ud
- b. Ibn 'Abbaas
- c. Umar ibn al-Khattaab
- d. Abu Hurairah

4. What is Sanad?

- a. Text
- b. Chain of transmission
- c. Narrator
- d. Sound

5. What is Matn?

- a. Sound
- b. Text
- c. Chain of transmission
- d. Narrator

6. What is Da'if Hadith?

- a. Weak hadith
- b. Good Hadith
- c. Strong Hadith
- d. None of these above

7. What is Hasan Hadith?

- a. Weak hadith
- b. Good Hadith
- c. Strong Hadith
- d. None of these above

8. What is Sahih Hadith?

- a. Weak Hadith
- b. Good Hadith
- c. Strong Hadith
- d. Fabricated Hadith

9. What is Mawdu Hadith?

- a. Weak Hadith
- b. Good Hadith
- c. Strong Hadith
- d. Fabricated Hadith

10. What is Jam?

- a. preference given to one hadith over the other
- b. harmonizing and reconciling contradicting hadith
- c. resolving apparent contradictions in hadeeth by abrogating a hadeeth
- d. a and b

11. What is Naskh?

- a. preference given to one hadith over the other
- b. harmonizing and reconciling contradicting hadith
- c. resolving apparent contradictions in hadeeth by abrogating a hadeeth
- d. a and b

12. What is Tarjih?

- a. preference given to one hadith over the other
- b. harmonizing and reconciling contradicting hadith
- c. resolving apparent contradictions in hadeeth by abrogating a hadeeth
- d. a and b

13. What is Ilm al Jahr wa Ta'deel?

- a. The science of criticism and praise of narrators
- b. The science of fabricating and soundness of Hadith
- c. The science of authentic and unauthentic Hadith
- d. None of these above

14. Mutawatir is single narration or report of a hadith.

- a. True
- b. False

15. Ahad is many or numerous narration of a hadith.

- a. True
- b. False

16. Who's book of hadiths is Muwatta?

- a. Imam Shafi
- b. Imam Hanifah

- c. Imam Bukhari
- d. Imam Malik

17. Who's book of hadiths is Jami al Sahih?

- a. Imam Shafi
- b. Imam Hanifah
- c. Imam Bukhari
- d. Imam Malik

18. What is Kutub al Sittah?

- a. Six books of Hadith
- b. Seven books of Hadith
- c. Great books of Hadith
- d. All of these above

19. What is Sahihayn?

- a. Sahih Muslim and Sunan Majah
- b. Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim
- c. Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih Bukhari
- d. Musnad Imam Ahmad Ibn Hanabali and Al Muwatta

20. What is Asbab wurud al hadith?

- a. The fabrication of hadith
- b. The wisdom behind hadith
- c. The reasons for the appearance of hadith
- d. All of these above

21. Imam Hanbali said "in sahha al-hadith fa-hadha madhhabi (If the hadith is reliable, then that is my ruling)

- a. True
- b. False

22. Imam Shafi would act on weak hadiths if he could not find evidence on a particular issue.

- a. True
- b. False

23. Both Sahih and Da'if hadith are considered admissible for Islamic Law.

- a. True
- b. False

24. The book Fath al Bari by Ibn Hajar al Asqalani is a

- a. Criticism of Sahih Bukhari
- b. Criticism of Sahih Muslim
- c. Commentary on Sahih Muslim
- d. Commentary on Sahih Bukhari

25. Hadith Qudsi are

- a. Hadith that are holy
- b. Hadith in which the Prophet Muhammad quotes Allah's speech
- c. Not considered to be the literal word of Allah, only their meaning are connected to Allah
- d. All of these above

Seerah Aptitude Questionnaire

In the brief Q and A the initials ;BH and AH stand for (BH) before Hijrah (AH) after Hijrah. PBUH stands for peace be upon him.

BH Questions:

1) The prophet PBUH was born in the Year?

- a) 11 BH b) 570CE c) 1966 d) I don't know

2) The first Revelation was sent down to The Prophet PBUH in the year?

- a) 610 CE b) 1975 c) 200 CE d) I don't know.

3) The year of the Elephant is :

- a) 1975 b) 610 CE c) 570 CE d) I don't know.

4) Who was the first woman to accept Al Islam?

- a) Sumayyah b) Fatimah bint Muhammad c) Lady Khadijah d) I don't know

5) Who was the first Martyr in Al Islam?

- a) Hamzah ibn Abdul Mutallib b) Aishah bint Abi Bakr c) Sumayyah d) I don't Know

6) Who was the first Youth to accept Al Islam?

- a) Abu Bakr Sadeeq b) Ali ibn Abi Talib c) Ibn Abbas d) I don't know.

7) Who was the first wife of Prophet Muhammad PBUH?

- a) Khadijah b) Aishah c) Hafsa d) I don't know.

8) What was the first verses of the Quran revealed?

- a) Al-Fatiha :1-7 b) Al-Mudathir :1-7 c) Al-Alaq : 1-5 d) I don't Know

9) The Arabic term "IQRAA" means:

- a) Talk! b) Listen! c) Read! d) I don't Know

10) Which of the Prophet's PBUH uncles supported him despite the fact that he never accepted Al Islam?

- a) Abdul Mutalib b) Abu Talib c) I don't know d) Abu Lahab

- 11) Who was the first male adult to accept Al islam after the Prophet PBUH?**
 a) Ali b) Uthmaan c) I don't know d) Abu Bakr
- 12) The Prophet PBUH was attacked by a group of Youth at _____ the same year his wife Khadijah and his Uncle Abu Talib died.**
 a) Mecca b) Taif c) Madinah d) Badr e) I don't know

AH questions:

- 13) What was the first thing the Prophet and the Companions did with land purchased by Uthmaan ibn Affaan upon the arrival at Madinah?**
 a) Built a market b) Built Masjid an nabawi c) Built apartments d) I don't know
- 14) The battle of Badr was fought in the year :**
 a) 10 AH b) 570 CH c) 610 CE d) I don't know e) 2 AH
- 15) Hamzah The Prophet's PBUH Uncle was Martyred in the Battle of:**
 a) Badr b) Uhud c) Siffeen d) Battle of the Camel e) I don't know.
- 16) The command to fight in defense was revealed in the year _____ After Hijrah**
 a) 2 AH b) 1AH c) 11AH d) I don't know.
- 17) The obligation to fast Ramadan was ordered in the year _____**
 a) 200BC b) Idont know c) 2AH d)1975
- 18) Who was the first Muadhdhin ?**
 a) Umar b) Uthmaan c) Abu Bakr d) Bilal Ibn Rabah e) I don't know
- 19) Which was the first battle to be fought in Ramadaan?**
 a) The Trench b) Idont Know. C) Uhud d) Badr
- 20) The Prophet PBUH was _____ years old when He returned to Allah.**
 a) 43 b) I don't know, c) 85 d) 63 e) 40
- 21) Who was the first Caliph after the Prophet PBUH died?**
 a) Ali b) Uthmaan c) Abu Hurayrah d) I don't know e) Abu Bakr
- 22) The Quran was revealed in portions that took _____ years to complete.**
 a) 1439 b) 23 c)45 d) 13 e) I don't know f) 99

23) Which companion was blessed to Marry two of the Prophet's PBUH daughters?

- a) Ali b) Abu Bakr c) Uthmaan d) I don't know. e) Abu Hurayrah

24) The last verse revealed to the Prophet PBUH was

- a) 5:3 b) 3:110 c) 13:11 d) I don't know. e) 3:163

25) The Prophet PBUH was known as _____ before he became the last Prophet sent by Allah

- a) Muslim b) Jihaad c) Al ameen d) I don't know. e) a farmer.

Tafsir Survey of Imam WD Mohammad

- 1. How many takbirs are there in the second raka of Eid prayer?**
 - a. 7
 - b. 5
 - c. 3
 - d. 2
- 2. Khalifah best represents**
 - a. one leader
 - b. A King
 - c. A plural body
 - d. None of the above
- 3. What does the center of the ascension represent?**
 - a. Logic
 - b. Culture
 - c. Education
 - d. Morality
- 4. How is water symbolically represented in scripture?**
 - a. Truth, clarity, and light
 - b. Vision, colors, and balance
 - c. Revelation, sensitivity, and Emotion
 - d. None of the above
- 5. The Prophets represent a _____ body except for Muhammad Ibn Abdullah**
 - a. Single
 - b. Fable
 - c. Plural
 - d. None of the Above
- 6. How does the Immaculate conception relate to Imam Mohammad?.**
 - a. Prophethood
 - b. Blessed with revelation
 - c. Blessed with understanding without intervention from a man.
 - d. All of the above
- 7. Why are we a new people?**
 - a. Slavery
 - b. People with a New Mind
 - c. Islam
 - d. All of the Above
- 8. What is the symbolic representation of Earth and matter in scripture?**
 - a. Truth
 - b. Balance
 - c. Material
 - d. Emotions

9. Which Madhhab do we follow?

- a. Islam Proper
- b. Shafi
- c. Hanafi
- d. The best there of

10. What concept best defines Uswah of Muhammad?

- a. Logic
- b. Pattern or design
- c. Framework
- d. All of the Above

11. What is Fitra?

- a. Faith
- b. Nature
- c. Ibrahim
- d. None of the Above

12. Which Companion of the Prophet Muhammad symbolizes the legacy of our people in our association?

- a. Umar
- b. Ali
- c. Bilal ibn Rabah
- d. Hamza

13. Which Direction best exemplifies Siratul Mustaqim?

- a. Horizontal
- b. Vertical
- c. Mobile
- d. None of the above

14. What does fire best represent in Scriptural language?

- a. Rational Knowledge and purification
- b. Falsehood
- c. Truth
- d. Confusion

15. What Quranic Insect does Imam highlight for us to study for community organization life?

- a. Worm
- b. Butterfly
- c. Spider
- d. Bee

16. In performing wudu we wash our nose three times to have the ----- to know right from wrong.

- a. knowledge
- b. Direction
- c. Instinct
- d. All of the above

17. Who does Imam WD Mohammad Say he follows the best of?

- a. Elijah Muhammad
- b. Prophet Muhammad
- c. Imam WD Muhammad
- d. No One.

- 18. Did Imam WD Mohammad say he was the Messenger of Allah?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Sometime ago
 - d. I don't know
- 19. In scriptural language when the concept of bones are discussed it often refers to....**
- a. Unity of things
 - b. Harmony of objects
 - c. Peace among things
 - d. Law, Body of knowledge
- 20. In Sura Alaq when it talks of the coming together of blood. What translation does The Imam frown on?**
- a. Congealed Blood
 - b. Clot
 - c. All of the above
 - d. None of the Above
- 21. What does the symbolic meaning of wind mean in scriptural language?**
- a. Influence, emotional sentiment
 - b. Changing opinion
 - c. Missed opportunity
 - d. None of the above
- 22. What is the meaning of dust in our community life?**
- a. Physical
 - b. Small
 - c. Unstable, unformed life
 - d. Changing
- 23. What is Baby Language as it relates to religion?**
- a. Fairy tale stories of scripture
 - b. Disrespecting the intelligence of the listener
 - c. Changing the substance of the stories
 - d. All of the above
- 24. Definition of khafir.**
- a. Unbeliever
 - b. One who reject truth after it has been made clear to them
 - c. Hypocrite
 - d. Christians
- 25. In Scriptural language how does Imam Mohammad conceptually envision the moon?**
- a. Revelations
 - b. Warnings
 - c. Prophet, Prophethood
 - d. None of the Above

Arabiyyah (Qawa'id) – Assessment

1. How are meanings created in Arabic at the most basic level?
 - a. Combining consonants into groups of 3
 - b. Combining vowels and consonants
 - c. Combining vowels into groups of 3
1. What 2 things happen when vowels are introduced to Arabic consonants?
 - a. Make new words and give additional meanings
 - b. Make consonants pronounceable and give additional meanings
 - c. Make consonants pronounceable and make new words
2. What is the Arabic term for "vowel"?
 - a. Mutahrik
 - b. Sukoon
 - c. Harakah
3. What two things are needed to create a syllable?
 - a. Word and consonant
 - b. Pen and vowel
 - c. Consonant and vowel
4. What is the term used when there is no vowel on a consonant?
 - a. Shadda
 - b. Dhamma
 - c. Sakoon
5. What two things can result when an **إِسْمٌ** and **حَرْفٌ** are combined?
 - a. Phrase and story
 - b. Paragraph and sentence
 - c. Phrase and sentence
6. What type of sentence is **وَلَدٌ طَوِيلٌ**?
 - a. Muftada' and khabar
 - b. Madaaf and madaaf ilah
 - c. Mawsoof and sifah
7. What are the two things associated with **صُفَاتٌ**?
 - a. No tanween and no
 - b. Must have and tanween
 - c. No and no tanween
8. What is the grammatical state of **صُفَاتٌ إِلَيْهِ**?
 - a. Marfoo'
 - b. Majzoom
 - c. Majroor
 - d. Mansoob
9. In Arabic, where will the verb come?
 - a. In the middle
 - b. At the front
 - c. At the end

10. What is the term, in Arabic, given to the **مُسْنَد** in a nominal sentence?
- Faa'il
 - Fi'l
 - Mubtada'
 - Khabar
11. What is the term, in Arabic, given to the **مُسْنَد إِلَيْهِ** in a verbal sentence?
- Mubtada'
 - Fi'l
 - Faa'il
 - Khabar
12. What are the major portions of a nominal sentence?
- Mawsoof and siffah
 - Mubtada' and khabar
 - Fi'l and faa'il
13. What are the major portions of a verbal sentence?
- Mudaaf and mudaaf ilayh
 - Fi'l and faa'il
 - Mubtada' and khabar
14. What are the states and "ism" can experience?
- Dhamma, fatha and kasara
 - Rafa', nasb and jarr
 - Rafa', nasb and jazm
15. In the sentence **سَقَطَ الْبَيْتُ**, how is the rafa' being reflected on the word al-bayt?
- Fatha on baa
 - "al" at the front
 - Dhamma on taa

Part II
Introduction to the Islamic Sciences

Arabiyyah

Questions

**Mentor's
Initials**

1. In the space below, please write Surah Al Fatihah in Arabic.
After writing Al Fatihah in Arabic, please circle the prepositions;
draw a single line under all the nouns and a double line under
each pronoun; a rectangle around each verb; three lines under
each adjective and; a triangle around each conjunction.

Part II
Introduction to the Islamic Sciences

Arabiyyah, continued

Questions

Mentor's
Initials

There are phrases, expressions and/or passages in Arabic in this portion of the manual. Please translate the phrases in the space provided below the actual phrase. If you are unable to translate any passage, then simply write the transliteration for each of the passages.

2. الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

3. لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

4. سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

5. مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ

6. لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

7. مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

8. اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

9. لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

10. إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

11. يَرْحَمُكَ اللَّهُ

Part II
Introduction to the Islamic Sciences

Arabiyyah, continued

Questions

Mentor's
Initials

12. أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ

13. السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ

12. جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا _____

13. السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

14. أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

15. أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

16. بَارِكْ اللَّهُ فِيكَ

17. جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا

Part II
Introduction to the Islamic Sciences

Arabiyyah, continued

Questions

Mentor's
Initials

18. اللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ

19. اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

20. إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون

21.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (١)
اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ (٢) لَمْ يَلِدْ
وَلَمْ يُولَدْ (٣) وَلَمْ يَكُنْ
لَهُ فِي مَفْزَعٍ أَحَدٌ (٤)

22.

وَالْعَصْدُرُ (١) إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ (٢) إِلَّا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا
وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ تَتَوَّصَدَّقُونَ لَبِئْسَ أَصْوَابُ الَّذِينَ يَصَدَّبُونَ (٣)

Part II
Introduction to the Islamic Sciences

Arabiyyah, continued

Questions

**Mentor's
Initials**

Instructions: For the following transliterated phrases that are emboldened please write their definitions and write their corresponding Arabic script.

23. **ALAIHISSALATU WASSALAM**
24. **AL-HAMDU LILLAHI RABBIL 'ALAMIN**
25. **ALLAHU AKBAR**
26. **ASSALAMU 'ALAIKUM**
27. **Assalamu 'Alalikum Wa Rahmatullah**
28. **Assalamu Alalikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuh**
29. **ASTAGHFIRULLAH**
30. **A'UZU BILLAHI MINASHAITANIR RAJIM**
31. **BARAKALLAH**
31. **BISMILLAHIR RAHMANIR RAHIM**

Part II
Introduction to the Islamic Sciences

Arabiyyah, continued

Questions

**Mentor's
Initials**

Instructions: For the following transliterated phrases that are emboldened please write their definitions and write their corresponding Arabic script.

32. IN SHA' ALLAH

33. INNA LILLAHI WA INNA ILAHI RAJI'UN

34. JAZAKALLAHU KHAYRAN

35. KALAMU ALLAH

36. LA HAWLA WA LA QUWWATA ILLA BILLAH

37. LA ILAHA ILLALLAH

38. MA SHA' ALLAH

39. MUHAMMADUN RASULULLAH

Arabiyyah, continued

Instructions: For the following transliterated phrases that are emboldened please write their definitions and write their corresponding Arabic script.

40. P.B.U.H.

41. RADHIALLAHU 'ANHU

42. SADAQALLAHUL 'AZIM

43. SALLALLAHU 'ALAIHI WA SALLAM

44. SUBHANAHU WA TA'ALA (Abbreviated as: S.W.T.)

45. AZZA WA JALL

46. WA 'ALAIKUMUS SALAM

47. WA ALAIKUMS SALAM WA RAHMATULLAH

48. WA 'ALAIKUMS SALAM WA RAHMATULLAHI WA BARAKATUH

Translate the following:

49.

- 1 اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ
2 لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ
3 لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ
4 مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ
5 يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ
6 وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ
7 وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ
8 وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا
9 وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ لِلَّهِ نَحْمَدُهُ وَنَسْتَعِينُهُ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُهُ وَنَعُوذُ
بِاللَّهِ مِنْ شَرِّ أَنْفُسِنَا وَمِنْ سَيِّئَاتِ أَعْمَالِنَا مَنْ يَهْدِهِ اللَّهُ
فَلَا مُضِلَّ لَهُ وَمَنْ يَضِلَّ فَلَا هَادِيَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا
اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ