

لَقَدْ أَنْزَلْنَا إِلَيْكُمْ كِتَابًا فِيهِ ذِكْرُكُمْ

*We have certainly sent down to you a Book in which is your mention. (Surah al-Ambiya, 21:10)*

***Maalumaat-e Qurani wo Islami***

**Knowledge of Quran and Islam**

**(in the light of Quran, Hadees and Farameen of Imamuna<sup>AS</sup>)**

**in**

**Questions and Answers Form**

**by**

**Muhibb-e-Millat**

**Hazrat Maqsood Ali Khan Saheb**

**English Translation by: Syed Mohammed Suhael**

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of

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and

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- Publisher

## **Publisher's Note**

### **In the name of Allah the Most Beneficent the Most Merciful**

Imparting religious knowledge to each generation has been a constant challenge for our community. In today's world, along with traditional method like organising religious gatherings and publishing books, new channels like social media, WhatsApp, YouTube and internet websites are proving to be very popular. Despite the emergence of these new technologies, books continue to hold their own charm and effectiveness in imparting religious education. It is because of this reason that Idara-e Tanzeem-e-Mahdavia continues to work on this important, effective and still hugely popular medium of imparting religious knowledge.

Idara-e Tanzeem-e-Mahdavia has been a flag bearer in the propagation of Mahdavia faith since its establishment in 1973. It has been regularly conducting religious programs and gatherings to impart the teachings of Quran, Prophet Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> and the Promised Mehdi Hazrat Syed Muhammad Jaunpuri<sup>AS</sup>. To date, the Idara has published 86 books in various languages to benefit the community. Most important of all, the Idara publishes the monthly Noor-e-Vilayet magazine which has been published and dispatched to its readers all over the world unfailingly every month since its first issue in 1979.

Among the popular books published by the Idara are Mazameen-e-Bartar volumes 1 and 2, Maazi ke Auraq-e-Baharan, Safina-e Rooh-o-Amal, etc. Most of the books are in the Urdu language. But we have also strived to present our literature in other Indian languages like Hindi, Gujarati and also

in English. As part of those efforts, we now have an opportunity to publish the English translation of Maalumat-e Qurani-wo-Islami which you now hold in your hands.

Maalumat-e Qurani-wo-Islami has been written by Hazrat Maqsood Ali Khan Saheb in Urdu and was published in the year 2000. It found universal acceptance in the community and was commended as a good initial book to learn about the Quran and Islam. Owing to the popularity of the book among its young audience, the Idara thought that an English version would be very beneficial for the community. We requested Janab Syed Mohammed Suhael to translate this book and he graciously accepted this task and translated the book into English. And today we are happy to present this book to our readers.

Janab Syed Mohammed Suhael, a resident of Bangalore, has been translating Mahdavia literature for a number of years. He started translating books under the guidance of Hazrat Syed Ziaullah Yadullahi, who has translated most of the important Mahdavia books like Insaf Nama, Moulud, Aqida Sharifa, etc. Some of the books which Janab Suhael has translated over the years are Naqliyat-e Miyan Syed Alam<sup>RH</sup>, Afzal Moujizat-e Mehdi<sup>AS</sup>, Hazshdah Aayaat and Sohbat-e-Sadiqaan. A complete list of his translated books is given in the back cover of this book. We hope more of his books are published. The Idara is thankful to him for translating this book and pray that to Allah to accept his efforts bestow bountiful rewards on him. Aameen.

I am also thankful to Hazrat Zahida Mahmood for proof-reading this book.

Abul Faiz Syed Ahmed

January 1, 2019 / 24 Rabi-us-Sani 1440 Hijri

## **In the name of Allah the Most Beneficent the Most Merciful**

### **Foreword**

The entire community is aware of the incessant activities for propagation of religious and scholarly knowledge and publishing of books by Markazi Anjuman-e-Mahdavia through various organisations. Apart from Urdu, books have been published in English and Hindi also.

Today every intellectual is desirous of religious education for today's generation. I think that the responsibility of keeping today's generation informed, apart from parents, falls on organisations, communities and dairas. If attention is not paid to this area then the guidance of today's generation is difficult. This issue is always on the agenda of Markazi Anjuman-e-Mahdavia and the publishing of translations of ancient books in English and Hindi is testimony to it.

To make it easy for the new generation to get knowledge of the Quran, Janab Maqsood Ali Khan Saheb has compiled a book in the form of question and answers.

Markazi Anjuman-e-Mahdavia is getting the privilege of presenting this book to the community.

The Holy Quran is the only book in the world that shows the straight path at every step. The Bayan of Quran was given in our Dairas everyday due to which the fear of Allah was present and the enthusiasm to do good deeds resulted in the formation of a righteous society.

Our new generation is getting influenced by the glitter of this transitory world and is moving away from the religious path. After abandoning our cultural values it is following the footsteps

of outsiders. On top of this, whatever little browsing of books that was occurring earlier is now completely finished due to the explosion of television channels.

In these circumstances, it is the duty of parents, lovers of the community, the intelligensia and religious scholars to encourage the youth to develop reading habits and provide literature which they can easily understand. This will increase their religious knowledge and strengthen their beliefs. Religious scholars and the people of the community should give special attention to this matter. Anjuman-e-Mahdavia will provide help for this task in every possible way.

Janab Maqsood Ali Khan Saheb does not need an introduction. He is an active person of the community. This book of his gives the reader not only the knowledge and the meanings of the Quran, but also the mention of Mehdi<sup>AS</sup> in the Quran, battles fought by the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>, mention of prophets in the Quran, obligations of *shariat* and *vilayet* in the light of Quran and *hadees* and the *faramdeen* of Imamuna<sup>AS</sup>. And since it is in question and answer format, its content is easy to understand. Thus, this book is very useful and will help a lot to increase knowledge in the younger generation.

Lastly, I congratulate Janab Maqsood Ali Khan Saheb on compiling this book. I am hopeful that this book will be loved by the youth. People of knowledge and understanding are requested to inform us of any errors they notice so that the same can be rectified.

Sardar Sha Mohammed Khan  
President, Markazi Anjuman-e-Mahdavia  
October 5, 2000

**In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent the Most Merciful**

## **Introduction**

If anyone asks me which is Allah's greatest blessing, then without any hesitation my answer would be that there is no blessing of Allah on humans greater than the Quran Shareef. It is not only our belief, but a fact as well, that the Quran is not only a complete constitution for human life but a constant guide from which we can get guidance not only at times of adversity but at every difficult situation.

At every turn of social life, at every speed breaker of economic life we look at the peaceful and secure path laid by the Quran. Whether it is matters of marriage and divorce or business transactions, or how to treat parents or division of inheritance, the guidance of the Quran will be available to the person who turns to the Quran with a true heart.

All this is possible only when you read the Quran with understanding, slowly, focusing and reflecting upon every word, every verse, every *ruku* and move forward. But the challenge is to devote time for it. Usually our intention is to recite more and more of the Quran in the shortest possible time like a parrot without thinking or understanding, in one breath, with no regard either for the Quranic indicators or for the time. In this condition how will guidance come? Therefore, when we sit down to recite the Quran it is required that we do it with concentration and enthusiasm and proceed by understanding one verse at a time.

In today's westernised world with all its comforts, our youth read others' books and are influenced by them. Because of this they neither possess high character nor do they have the enthusiasm for the right kind of progress. Islamic values have been lost somewhere. They do not see Islam and Mahdaviat in their parents themselves, so how will they understand and preserve the glory of their forefathers.

Our religious schools are almost non-existent. Even if it exists, it is only informally and lacks the fervour to impart complete religious knowledge. When the youth are impressed with the glory of outsiders how will they take pride in their own things. All this is the result of our own carelessness and keeping the youth away from our religious education. We are ready to spend thousands, rather lakhs, on worldly education but spending for religious education seems very difficult as even to buy a book people ask what does it contain that it is priced so high.

It is our culture that we have contributed towards many languages. One of our elders was known as Father Adam of the Sindhi language and such is today's era that the new generation does not even know the names of our community books. As I mentioned earlier, the story is that we have to recite the Quran so we recited. This book has been prepared with the objective of disseminating the knowledge of Quran and Islam in the form of questions and answers. Reading it you will know which para has which sura and which verse explains which facet of life. It is difficult to cover everything, yet the important topics have been covered. Apart from this the seal of the Prophets<sup>SLM</sup>, his battles, other prophets and messengers, the obligations of prophethood, Hazrat Mehdi Mau'ood<sup>AS</sup>, obligations of *vilayet*

have been presented in the light of Quran, Hadees and Faramdeen of Mehdi<sup>AS</sup>.

The benefit of this book has its place. Teachers of religious schools should teach this book in their schools and make students memorise it so that the love of Allah, love of Khatimain<sup>AS</sup>, glory of the Quran, prayers, fasting, Hajj, Zakat, Tark-e-Dunya (Renunciation of the world), Hijrat (Migration), Zikr (Remembrance of Allah), Tawakkul (Trust on Allah), Uzlat-az-Khalq (solitude from people), Talab-e Deedar-e-Khuda (Quest for the vision of Allah) and the importance and benefits of Ushur take root in them.

In the compilation of this book, for the translations, verses, *ahadees*, *faramdeen* Imamuna<sup>AS</sup>, help has been taken from Tafseer Ibn Kaseer, Tabeen ul Quran, Maariful-Quran, Tafheemul Quran, Hazshdah Aayaat, Kohl-ul-Jawaher, Insaf Nama, Taaleemat-e-Imamuna<sup>AS</sup>, Islam Aur Mahdaviat, Books of Hazrat Maulana Syed Mahmood Akelvi Saheb and Souvenir Idara Tanzeem-e-Mahdavia. Further, I convey my heartfelt thanks to brother Abul Faiz Syed Ahmed Saheb for the support he provided in the sequencing and proof reading of the book. I specially thank Markazi Anjuman-e-Mahdavia for publishing the book.

This book has been compiled with lot of care. But human error is possible. Therefore, I request the scholars of religion and others to inform us if they find mistakes so that the same can be corrected.

I pray to Allah that the objective of writing this book is achieved and through it the need and importance of reading the Quran is realised. Aameen.

Maqsood Ali Khan  
2 Rajab 1431 / October 1, 2000

*In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful*

## Part 1

### Quran Introduction

Q 1. **Question** : Who sent the Quran to this world?

**Answer:** Allah Most High.

Q 2. What is the Quran?

A: It is the Book of Allah.

Q 3. By what other names is the Quran referred?

A: Quran, Huda, Burhan, Mubeen, Majeed, Ummul-Kitaab, Meezan, Bushra, Musaddiq, Nur, Zikr and many other names.

Q 4. Who brought the Quran to this world?

A: On the command of Allah, the angel Hazrat Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup> brought the Quran to this world.

Q 5. On whom was the Quran revealed?

A: On Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam.

Q 6. Was the entire Quran revealed through Hazrat Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup>?

A: No. Rather, the last two verses of Surah Baqarah were directly bestowed from Allah's special treasure upon Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> during Meraj (Ascension).

Q 7. What is the purpose of the Quran?

A: The Quran gives us teachings of guidance and success and it saves human beings from going astray.

Q 8. What is the subject of the Quran?

A: Human being.

Q 9. What is the literal meaning of 'Quran'?

A: That which is recited.

Q 10. Is it necessary to believe in the Quran?

A: Having complete belief in the Quran is necessary. Disavowing even a part of it is *kufr* (disbelief).

Q 11. In which month was the Quran revealed?

A: In the month of Ramzan.

Q 12. What is the purpose of revealing the Quran to the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: To provide guidance to humanity so that it attains success.

Q 13. What kind of a man does the Quran desire?

A: *Momin* (Believer).

Q 14. Is the Quran a guidance for the entire humanity?

A: Yes.

Q 15. Was the Quran revealed on a single occasion?

A: The Quran was revealed intermittently over a period of 23 years.

Q 16. Who has taken the responsibility of protecting the Quran?

A: Allah has taken the responsibility. **إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ كَٰفِيُونَ**  
*"Indeed, it is We who sent down the Qur'an and indeed, We will be its guardian." (Surah Al-Hijr 15: 9)*

Q 17. During whose period was the Quran collected into a single book?

A: Ameer-ul-Momineen Hazrat Usman Ghani<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 18. What is the language of the Quran?

A: Arabic.

Why was it revealed in the Arabic language?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> and his community were Arabs. So the Quran was revealed in Arabic.

Q 19. How many letters does Arabic have?

A: 28 letters.

Q 20. What are these 28 letters called?

A: 14 are called the Sun letters and 14 are called the Moon letters.

Q 21. How did the revelation of the Quran start?

A: Through the *Wahi* (revelation).

Q 22. What is a *Wahi*?

A: In the terminology of Islamic Shariat, the speech or signal which is conveyed either directly or through an angel to Prophets and Messengers and Friends of Allah is called a *Wahi*.

Q 23. How many kinds of *Wahi* exist?

A: There are three kinds: 1) If a matter is put in the heart without using a medium (of an angel). In hadith, it is called as *Ilqa-fil-Qalb*. 2) Allah speaks directly, like he spoke to the Messenger of Allah Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> during Meraj or he spoke to Hazrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> in the holy valley of Tur. 3) Allah conveys the message through an angel.

Mention the names of the companions who used to write the Quran on the orders of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: The Rightly Guided Successors<sup>RZ</sup> (Khulafa-e Rashideen<sup>RZ</sup>) and Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit<sup>RZ</sup>, Amr bin Aas, Khalid bin Walid, Muaviya, Saqib bin Qais, Aamir bin Fuhairah, Abdullah Al-Hameeri, Muhammad bin Muslimah, Mughirah bin Shaybah, Zubair bin Al-Adaam and Allama bin Al-Hazri.

Q 24. What would the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> do after receiving the *Wahi*?

A: He would immediately call the scribe and order him to write the revealed verses in a particular *Surah* after a particular verse.

Q 25. Who was the special scribe?

A: Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 26. How many kinds of verses are there in the Quran

A: Two.

Q 27. What are they?

A: *Muhkam* and *Mutashabiha*.

Q 28. Explain *Muhkam* and *Mutashabiha*?

A: *Muhkam* refers to those verses whose text and meanings are clear. To explain them, there is no need for allegory or interpretation. *Mutashabihat* are verses whose meaning is hidden and innate.

Q 29. How many *Paras* does the Quran have?

A: 30 *Paras*.

Q 30. How many *Suras* does the Quran have?

A: 114 *Suras*.

Q 31. How many *Suras* were revealed in Makkah Mu'azzamah?

A: It is said that 90 *Suras* were revealed during the Makkan period.

Q 32. How many *Suras* of the Quran were revealed in Madinah?

A: It is said that 24 *Suras* were revealed in Madinah.

Q 33. How many *Ayaat* (verses) does the Quran have?

A: 6666.

Q 34. How many *Rukus* (sections) does the Quran have?

A: 540.

Q 35. How many *Manzils* does it have?

A: Seven.

Q 36. What is the starting and ending point of these *Manzils*?

A: 1) *Surah Fatihah* to *Surah Nisa* 2) *Surah Maaedah* to *Surah Tawba* 3) *Surah Yunus* to *Surah Namal* 4) *Surah Bani Israeel* to *Surah Furqan* 5) *Surah Sho'ra* to *Surah Yaseen* 6) *Surah Saafaat* to *Surah Hujuraat* 7) *Surah Qaf* to *Surah Naas*.

Q 37. How many words does the Quran have?

A: 86,430

Q 38. How many letters does the Quran have?

A: 3,23,760

Q 39. How many *zer*, *zabar*, *pes**h*, etc. does the Quran have?

A: *zer* - 53,223; *zabar* - 39,582; *pes**h* - 8,854; *Madd* - 1,771; *Tashdeed* - 1,274; *Nuqta* (dots) - 1,05,684.

Q 40. What are the signs designated for reading the Quran correctly called?

A: *Rumuz-e-Auqaf* (Stop Signs).

Q 41. How many *Rumuz-e-Auqaf* are there?

A: About fifteen.

Q 42. On whose command and in which year were the vowel marks (*harakat / yeraab*) put in the Quran?

A: The vowel marks were added during the rule of the Umayyad Khalifa Abdul Malik bin Marwan in 43 Hijri.

Q 43. Name the person who was the first to count the verses of the Quran.

A: Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>, who gave the count of verses as 6666.

*How many verses of Sajdah are there in the Quran?*

A: Fourteen.

Q 44. Who divided the Quran into *Para* and *Ruku*?

A: Allah divided the Quran into *Suras* and *Aayats* (verses). Venerated scholars divided it into 30 *Paras* and (a number of) *Rukus*. That is why the *Para* and *Ruku* numbers are mentioned in the margins.

Q 45. Who put the *Nuqta* (dots) and *Yeraab* (vowel marks) in the Quran?

A: Hajjaj bin Yusuf.

Q 46. Who did the first Urdu translation of the Quran?

A: Sha Abdul Qader bin Shah Valiulla in 1205 Hijri.

Q 47. Who did the first Persian (Farsi) translation of the Quran?

A: Shaikh Sadi<sup>RH</sup>.

Q 48. What is the procedure for reciting the Quran?

A: The reciter should be ritually clean and should be with *wuzu* (ablution). He should recite the *tawuz* and *tasmiya* first and then recite the Quran slowly and not hurriedly. When the Quran is recited we should listen to it silently and attentively.

Q 49. What is the condition for reciting Quran-e-Majeed?

A: It is excellent if the Quran is recited by being clean and in *wuzu* and facing the Qibla. This is indicated in *Surah Waqiyah*, لَا يَسُئُهُ إِلَّا الظَّاهِرُونَ "None shall touch it save the purified ones." (Surah Waqiyah, 56:79).

Q 50. Which deed brings *barkat* (blessings) at home?

A: The recitation of Quran.

Q 51. Did Allah send any books before the Quran-e-Majeed?

A: Yes. Before the Quran, Allah revealed the *Taurat* (Torah) to Musa<sup>AS</sup>, the *Zaboor* (Psalms of David) to Dawud<sup>AS</sup>, the *Injeel* (Bible) to Esa<sup>AS</sup> and many other tracts to other prophets.

Q 52. Which book's recitation will fetch rewards even if it is done without understanding it?

A: Quran-e-Majeed.

Q 53. What are the levels of *Qirat* (recitation)?

A: There are three levels of *Qirat*. 1) The reciter understands he is reciting in the presence of Allah 2) The reciter understands in his heart that Allah is watching him 3) The reciter sees the Author of the Quran in its text and His attributes in His commands.

Q 54. Is the recitation of Quran compulsory for every Muslim?

A: Allah says, أَتْلُ مَا أَوْحَىٰ إِلَيْكَ مِنَ الْكِتَابِ "Recite that which has been revealed to you of the Book" (Surah Ankaboot, 29:45). We know from this that recitation of the Quran is important for a Muslim.

Q 55. Which book has been translated into all languages of the world?

A: Quran-e-Majeed.

Q 56. What fetches the reward of 10 virtues (*nekiyan*)?

A: Every letter of Quran fetches 10 virtues.

Q 57. How many times does the word 'Allah' appear in the Quran?

A: 2584 times.

Q 58. How many Prophets and Messengers have been mentioned in the Quran?

A: 26 Prophets and Messengers have been mentioned.

Q 59. How many 'Huruf-e-Muqatta'at' are there in the Quran?

A: 30.

Q 60. In which city was the Quran first revealed?

A: Makkah Mukarramah.

Q 61. At which place did the revelation of the Quran begin?

A: The cave of Hira.

Define Quran-e-Majeed.

A: Quran-e-Majeed is the greatest blessing of the Lord of the Worlds and biggest need of people. It is the last book of Allah which will be there until the day of judgement.

Q 62. What is the main speciality of the Quran?

A: *ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ* "This is the Book about which there is no doubt" (Surah al-Baqarah, 2:2)

Q 63. What method of recitation does the Quran teach its reciter?

A: *فَإِذَا قَرَأْتَ الْقُرْآنَ فَاسْتَعِذْ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ* (So when you recite the Qur'an, seek refuge in Allah from Satan, the rejected one.) (Surah an-Nahl, 16:98)

## ***Paara***

Q 64. What is a *paara*?

A: The Holy Quran has been divided into 30 parts. Each part is called a *paara*.

Q 65. In whose period was the Quran divided into *paaras*?

A: It was divided during the rule of Hajjaj bin Yusuf (73 Hijri to 95 Hijri). It is said that the division was done considering the number of days in a month.

Q 66. With which *surah* does the first *paara* begin?

A: *Surah Baqarah*.

Q 67. *Surah Baqarah* is spread over how many *paaras*?

A: Three *paaras*.

Q 68. What are the names of these *paaras*?

A: *Alif-Laam-Meem, Sayaqul, Tilka-Rasool*

Q 69. How many *rukus* does the first *paara* have?

A: Sixteen *rukus*.

Q 70. What is the name of the second *paara*?

A: *Sayaqul*.

Q 71. How many *rukus* does the second *paara* have?

A: Sixteen *rukus*.

Q 72. What is the name of the third *paara*?

A: *Tilka-Rasool*.

Q 73. How many *rukus* of *Surah Baqarah* does this *paara* have?

A: Eight *rukus*.

Q 74. Does the third *paara* have any other *Surah*?

A: Apart from *Surah Baqarah*, it has *Surah Aal-e-Imran*.

Q 75. *Surah Aal-e-Imran* is spread over how many *paaras*?

A: *Tilka-Rasool* and *Lan-Tanalu*.

Q 76. What is the name of the 4th *paara*?

A: *Lan-Tanalu*.

Q 77. Which *surahs* does *Lan-Tanalu* have?

A: *Surah Aal-e-Imran* and *Surah an-Nisaa*.

Q 78. What is the name of the 5th *paara*?

A: *Wal-Muhsinat*.

Q 79. What is the name of the 6th *paara*?

A: *La Yuhibullah*

Q 80. Which *suras* does this *paara* have?

A: *Surah an-Nisaa* and *Surah al-Maaidah*

Q 81. *Surah al-Maaidah* is in which *paara*?

A: In the 6th and 7th *paara*.

Q 82. What are the names of these *paaras*?

A: *La-Yuhibullah* and *Wa-Iza-Samiwu*.

Q 83. Which *suras* does the *paara Wa-Iza-Samiwu* have?

A: *Surah al-Maaidah* and *Surah al-An'aam*.

Q 84. What is the name of the 8th *paara*?

A: *Wa Lau Annana*

Q 85. Which *suras* does the 8th *paara* have?

A: *Surah al-An'aam* and *Surah al-A'raaf*.

Q 86. What is the name of the 9th *paara*?

A: *Qalal Malau*.

Q 87. In which *surah* does the first *sajdah* (prostration) occur?

A: *Surah al-A'raaf*, verse 206 (7:206).

Q 88. Which *suras* does the 9th *paara* have?

A: *Surah al-A'raaf* and *Surah al-Anfaal*.

Q 89. In which *paara* does the first verse of *sajdah* (prostration) occur?

A: In the 9th *paara*.

Q 90. What is the name of the 10th *paara*?

A: *Wa A'lamu.*

Q 91. Which *suras* does the 10th *paara* have?

A: *Surah al-Anfaal* and *Surah at-Towbah.*

Q 92. Which *suras* does the 11th *paara* have?

A: *Surah al-Towbah, Surah Yunus, Surah Hud.*

Q 93. Which *suras* does the 12th *paara* have?

A: *Surah Hud, Surah Yusuf.*

Q 94. *Surah Yusuf* is in which *paara*?

A: In the 12th and 13th *paara.*

Q 95. Which *suras* does the 13th *paara* have?

A: *Surah Yusuf, Surah ar-Ra'd, Surah Ibraheem, Surah al-Hijr.*

Q 96. Which *paara* has only one verse of a *surah*?

A: The 13th *paara.*

Q 97. Which *surah* has only one verse in the 13th *paara*?

A: *Surah al-Hijr.*

Q 98. *Surah an-Nahl* is in which *paara*?

A: In the 14th *paara.*

Q 99. Which *surahs* does the 15th *paara* have?

A: *Surah Bani-Israeel* (also called *Surah al-Isra*), *Surah al-Kahf*

Q 100. *Surah al-Ambiya* is in which *paara*?

A: In the 17th *paara.*

Q 101. *Surah ar-Room* is in which *paara*?

A: In the 21st *paara.*

Q 102. *Surah as-Sajdah* is in which *paara*?

A: In the 21st *paara.*

Q 103. How many *paaras* start with a new *sura*?

A: 8 *paaras.*

Q 104. Which are those 8 *paaras*?

A: *Alif-Lam-Meem* (1); *Subhanallazi* (15); *Aqtaraba linnasi* (17); *Qad Aflaha* (18); *Ha-Meem* (26); *Qad Samiallah* (28); *Tabarakallazi* (29); *Amm* (30).

## Surah

Q 105. What is the *tasmiya*?

A: *Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim* is called the *tasmiya*.

Q 106. What is a *surah*?

A: The word *surah* is derived from *suray* which means 'the wall which surrounds cities'.

Q 107. Why are the parts of the Quran called *surahs*?

A: There is no explanation from Allah Most High and His Messenger<sup>SLM</sup> as to why the parts of the Quran are called *surahs*.

Q 108. Which *surah* of the Quran contains the word '*surah*'?

A: *فَأْتُوا بِسُورَةٍ مِّن مِّثْلِهِ* (...then produce a Surah the like thereof...)  
[*Surah al-Baqarah*, 2:23]

Q 109. How many types of *surahs* are there?

A: Three.

Q 110. What are they?

A: *Taweel* (long), *Mutavast* (medium), *Mukhtaser* (short).

Q 111. Where was the first *surah* revealed?

A: In Holy Makkah.

Q 112. How many verses does *Surah Fatihah* have?

A: Seven verses.

Q 113. Which is the first *surah* of the Quran?

A: *Surah Fatihah*.

Q 114. Which *surah* did Allah teach as a *dua* (invocation)?

A: *Surah Fatihah*.

Q 115. Which is the *surah* when it is not read in each *rakat* makes the prayer invalid?

A: *Surah Fatihah*.

Q 116. How many words does *Surah Fatihah* have?

A: 25

Q 117. Who called the *Surah Fatihah* as *Ummul Kitab* (Mother of the Book)?

A: Hazrat Imam Bukhari.

Q 118. How many verses does *Surah Baqarah* have?

A: 286 verses.

Q 119. How many *rukus* does *Surah Baqarah* have?

A: 40 *rukus*.

Q 120. Which is the longest *surah* of the Quran?

A: *Surah Baqarah*.

Q 121. Which *surah* is named on the cow?

A: *Surah Baqarah*.

Q 122. In which *surah* have the maximum number of commands been revealed?

A: *Surah Baqarah*.

Q 123. In which *surah* is the mosquito mentioned?

A: In *Surah Baqarah*, verse 26. **إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَسْتَعِجُ أَنْ يَضْرِبَ مَثَلًا مَّا بَعُوضَةً فَمَا فَوْقَهَا** (Indeed, Allah disdains not to present an example - that of a mosquito or what is smaller than it.)(*Surah al-Baqarah*, 2:26).

Q 124. In which *surah* have vegetables been mentioned?

A: Greens, onion, garlic, wheat and cucumber have been mentioned in verse 61 of *Surah Baqarah*. **مِنْ بَقْلِهَا وَفَثَائِبِهَا وَفُومِهَا** . وَعَدَسِهَا وَبَصَلِهَا .

Q 125. In which *surah* is Babylon mentioned?

A: In *Surah Baqarah*, verse 102. وَمَا أَنْزَلْ عَلَى الْمَلَائِكَةِ مِنْ بَابِلَ (...and that which was revealed to the two angels at Babylon...)(*Surah al-Baqarah*, 2:102).

Q 126. In which *surah* has it been commanded to use *unzurna* to address the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: In *Surah Baqarah*, verse 104. يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَقُولُوا رَاعِنَا وَقُولُوا ۗ يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُرْسَلُونَ (O you who believe, say not [to Allah 's Messenger], "Ra'ina" [listen to us] but say, "Unzurna" [look upon us] and listen.)(*Surah al-Baqarah*, 2:104).

Q 127. In which *surah* has it been prohibited to ask aimless and useless questions to the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: *Surah Baqarah*, verse 108. أَمْ تُرِيدُونَ أَنْ تَسْأَلُوا رَسُولَكُمْ ۖ (Would you question your Messenger...)(*Surah al-Baqarah*, 2:108).

Q 128. In which *surah* is the change of Qiblah mentioned?

A: *Surah Baqarah*, verses 143 and 144.

Q 129. فَأَذْكُرُوا لِي آذَانَكُمْ وَأَشْكُرُوا لِي وَلَا تَكْفُرُوا (Therefore remember Me, I will remember you. Give thanks to Me, and reject not Me) is a verse from which *surah*?

A: *Surah Baqarah*, verse 152.

Q 130. In which *surah* has it been mentioned that the legal retribution (*qisas*) for a deliberate murder is the killing of the murderer?

A: *Surah Baqarah*, verse 178. يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْقِتْلُ فِي الْقَتْلِ ۖ (O you who believe, prescribed for you is legal retribution for those murdered...)(*Surah al-Baqarah*, 2:178).

Q 131. In which *surah* has it been mentioned that children should be breastfed up to the age of 2 years?

A: *Surah Baqarah*, verse 233. وَالْوَالِدَاتُ يُرْضَعْنَ أَوْلَادَهُنَّ حَوْلَيْنِ ۖ كَامِلَيْنِ ۗ (Mothers may breastfeed their children two complete years...)(*Surah al-Baqarah*, 2:233).

Q 132. *Ayat-ul-Kursi* (Verse of the Throne) is in which *para*, *surah* and verse?

A: It is in the third *para* *Tilkar Rasool* and in *Surah Baqarah*, verse 255.

Q 133. How many verses does *Surah Aal-e-Imran* have?

A: 200 verses.

Q 134. How many *rukus* does *Surah Aal-e-Imran* have?

A: 20 *rukus*.

Q 135. Which *surah* mentions two kinds of verses - *Muhkam* (clear commands) and *Mutashabih* (allegorical verses)?

A: *Surah Aal-e-Imran*, verse 7. هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ مِنْهُ آيَاتٌ مُحْكَمَاتٌ هُنَّ أُمُّ الْكِتَابِ وَأُخَرُ مُتَشَابِهَاتٌ (He it is Who has revealed to you (O Muhammad) the Book; in it are clear revelations - they are the foundation of the Book - and others (which are) allegorical. )(Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:7).

Q 136. Which is the verse in which it is said that there is only one religion with Allah and that is Islam?

A: *Surah Aal-e-Imran*, verse 19. إِنَّ الدِّينَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الْإِسْلَامُ (Indeed, the religion in the sight of Allah is Islam.)(Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:19).

Q 137. In which verse have the believers been commanded not to make the disbelievers their friends, sympathisers and confidants.

A: *Surah Aal-e-Imran*, verse 28. لَا يَتَّخِذِ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الْكَافِرِينَ أَوْلِيَاءَ (Let not believers take disbelievers as friends...)(Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:28).

Q 138. In which *Surah* and verse has love for Allah been linked to obedience to the Messenger<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Verse 31 of *Surah Aal-e-Imran*. قُلْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ فَاتَّبِعُونِي (Say, [O Muhammad], If you love Allah , then follow me.)(Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:31).

Q 139. In *Surah Aal-e-Imran*, which woman has been mentioned along with Hazrat Zikriya?

A: Bibi Maryam.

Q 140. In which verse has Allah set the standard for piety (*neki*)?

A: In verse 92 of *Surah Aal-e-Imran* with which the 4th para begins. *لَنْ تَتَّالُوا إِلَيْهِ حَتَّى تُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ* (You will not attain piety until you spend of that which you love...)(*Surah Aal-e-Imran*, 3:92).

Q 141. Which verse has the command for Haj?

A: Verse 97: *وَلِلَّهِ عَلَى النَّاسِ حُجُّ الْبَيْتِ مَنِ اسْتَطَاعَ إِلَيْهِ سَبِيلًا* (...And pilgrimage to the House is a duty unto Allah for mankind, for him who is able to undertake the journey to it...)(*Surah Aal-e-Imran*, 3:97).

Q 142. How many *rukus* does *Surah Nisaa* have?

A: 24 *rukus*.

Q 143. *Surah Nisaa* is in which *para*?

A: In *paras Lan Tanalu, Wal Muhsinat* and *La Yuhibullah*

Q 144. On which *surah* does the first *manzil* of the Quran end?

A: *Surah Nisaa*.

Q 145. Which *surah* mentions the number of wives?

A: *Surah Nisaa*, verse 3. *فَأَنْكِحُوا مَا طَابَ لَكُمْ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ مَثْنَى وَثُلَاثَ وَرُبْعًا* (...marry of the women, who seem good to you, two or three or four...)(*Surah an-Nisaa*, 4:3).

Q 146. Which *surah* mentions the payment of *mahr* (dower) and its pardon?

A: *Surah Nisaa*, verse 4. *وَأْتُوا النِّسَاءَ صَدَقَاتِهِنَّ زِحْلَةً قَبْلَ أَنْ يَضْرِبَ عَلَيْكُمْ* (And give the women (on marriage) their dower as a free gift...)(*Surah an-Nisaa*, 4:4).

Q 147. Which *surah* mentions the women with whom marriage is prohibited?

A: *Surah Nisaa*, verses 22 and 23. وَلَا تَنْكِحُوا مَا نَكَحَ آبَاؤُكُمْ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ إِلَّا

مَا قَدْ سَلَفَ (And do not marry those [women] whom your fathers married, except what has already occurred. - verse 22). حُرِّمَتْ عَلَيْكُمْ أُمَّهَاتُكُمْ وَبَنَاتُكُمْ وَأَخَوَاتُكُمْ وَعَوَالَاتُكُمْ وَخَالَاتُكُمْ وَبَنَاتُ الْأَخِ وَبَنَاتُ الْأَخْتِ وَأُمَّهَاتُكُمْ اللَّاتِي أَرْضَعْتَكُمْ وَأَخَوَاتُكُمْ مِنَ الرَّضَاعَةِ وَأُمَّهَاتُ نِسَائِكُمْ وَرَبِّبَاتُكُمْ اللَّاتِي فِي حُجُورِكُمْ مِنَ نِسَائِكُمُ اللَّاتِي دَخَلْتُمْ بِهِنَّ فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُونُوا دَخَلْتُمْ بِهِنَّ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ وَخَالَاتُ أَبْنَائِكُمُ الَّذِينَ مِنْ أَضْلَابِكُمْ وَأَنْ تَجْمَعُوا بَيْنَ الْأُخْتَيْنِ إِلَّا مَا قَدْ سَلَفَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا (Prohibited to you [for marriage] are your mothers, your daughters, your sisters, your father's sisters, your mother's sisters, your brother's daughters, your sister's daughters, your [milk] mothers who nursed you, your sisters through nursing, your wives' mothers, and your step-daughters under your guardianship [born] of your wives unto whom you have gone in. But if you have not gone in unto them, there is no sin upon you. And [also prohibited are] the wives of your sons who are from your [own] loins, and that you take [in marriage] two sisters simultaneously, except for what has already occurred. Indeed, Allah is ever Forgiving and Merciful. - verse 23)(*Surah an-Nisaa*, 4:22-23).

Q 148. In which *surah* is it prohibited to marry two sisters while both of them are alive?

A: *Surah Nisaa*, verse 23. وَأَنْ تَجْمَعُوا بَيْنَ الْأُخْتَيْنِ (and [it is prohibited] that you take [in marriage] two sisters simultaneously).

Q 149. Which *surah* permits the *Namaz-e-Qasr* (shortened prayers)?

A: *Surah Nisaa*, verse 101. وَإِذَا صَرُّتُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ فَلَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ أَنْ تَقْصُرُوا مِنَ الصَّلَاةِ (And when you travel in the land, there is no blame upon you for shortening the prayer...)(*Surah an-Nisaa*, 4:101).

Q 150. How many *rukus* does *Surah Maaidah* have?

A: 16 rukus.

Q 151. In which *surah* is the crow mentioned?

A: *Surah Maaidah*, verse 31. فَبَعَثَ اللَّهُ غُرَابًا يَبْحَثُ فِي الْأَرْضِ لِيُرِيَهُ كَيْفَ يُورِي سَوَاءَ أَخِيهِ ۚ قَالَ يَا وَيْلَتَى أَعَجَزْتُ أَنْ أَكُونَ مِثْلَ هَذَا الْغُرَابِ فَأُوْرِي سَوَاءَ أَخِي ۗ فَأَصْبَحَ مِنَ النَّادِمِينَ (Then Allah sent a crow scratching up the ground, to show him how to hide his brother's naked corpse. He said: Woe unto me! Am I not able to be as this crow and so hide my brother's naked corpse? And he became repentant.) (*Surah al-Maaidah*, 5:31).

Q 152. Which *surah* mentions the cutting of hands of a thief?

A: *Surah Maaidah*, verse 38. وَالسَّارِقُ وَالسَّارِقَةُ فَاقْطَعُوا أَيْدِيَهُمَا جَزَاءً بِمَا كَسَبَا ۗ نَكَالًا ۗ مِنَ اللَّهِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ (As to the thief, male or female, cut off his or her hands: a punishment by way of example, from Allah, for their crime: and Allah is Exalted in power.)(*Surah al-Maaidah*, 5:38).

Q 153. Which *surah* mentions that Jews and idolators are enemies of Muslims?

A: *Surah Maaidah*, verse 82. لَتَجِدَنَّ أَشَدَّ النَّاسِ عَدَاوَةً ۖ لِلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا الْيَهُودَ ۗ وَالَّذِينَ أَشْرَكُوا (You will surely find the most intense of the people in animosity toward the believers [to be] the Jews and the idolators...)(*Surah al-Maaidah*, 5:82).

Q 154. Which *surah* mentions the story of the sons of Adam<sup>AS</sup>?

A: *Surah Maaidah*, verses 27-32.

Q 155. Which *surah* has termed intoxicants, gambling and divining as the work of Satan?

A: *Surah Maaidah*, verse 90. يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ وَالْمَيْسِرُ وَالْأَنْصَابُ وَالْأَزْدَامُرْجَسٌ ۖ مِنَ عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ فَأَجْتَنِبُوهُ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ (O you who believe, indeed, intoxicants, gambling, [sacrificing on] stone alters [to other than Allah], and divining arrows are but defilement

from the work of Satan, so avoid it that you may be successful.)(Surah al-Maaidah, 5:90).

Q 156. How many *rukus* does Surah Anaam have?

A: 20 *rukus*.

Q 157. In which *para* does Surah Anaam occur?

A: In the seventh and eighth *para*.

Q 158. In which Surah have eighteen prophets been mentioned continuously?

A: Surah Anaam, verses 83 to 86. <sup>١</sup>وَتِلْكَ حُجَّتُنَا آتَيْنَاهَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَلَىٰ قَوْمِهِ <sup>٢</sup> نَرْفَعُ دَرَجَاتٍ مَّن نَّشَاءُ <sup>٣</sup> إِنَّ رَبَّكَ حَكِيمٌ عَلِيمٌ <sup>٤</sup> وَوَهَبْنَا لَهُ إِسْحَاقَ وَيَعْقُوبَ <sup>٥</sup> كُلًّا هَدَيْنَا <sup>٦</sup> وَنُوحًا هَدَيْنَا مِن قَبْلُ <sup>٧</sup> وَمِن ذُرِّيَّتِهِ <sup>٨</sup> دَاوُدَ وَسُلَيْمَانَ وَأَيُّوبَ وَيُوسُفَ وَمُوسَىٰ وَهَارُونَ <sup>٩</sup> وَكَذَلِكَ نَجْزِي الْمُحْسِنِينَ <sup>١٠</sup> وَزَكَرِيَّا وَيَحْيَىٰ وَعِيسَىٰ وَإِيلِيَّاسَ <sup>١١</sup> كُلٌّ مِّنَ الصَّالِحِينَ <sup>١٢</sup> وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ وَالْيَسَعَ <sup>١٣</sup> وَذَاكِرِيَّا وَيُونُسَ وَلُوطًا <sup>١٤</sup> وَكُلًّا فَضَّلْنَا عَلَىٰ الْعَالَمِينَ <sup>١٥</sup> (And that was Our Proof which We gave Ibrâhim against his people. We raise whom We will in degrees. Certainly your Lord is All-Wise, All-Knowing. And We bestowed upon him Ishâq and Ya'qûb, each of them We guided, and before him, We guided Nûh, and among his progeny Dawûd, Sulaimân, Ayub, Yûsuf, Mûsa, and Hârûn. Thus do We reward the Al-Muhsinun (the good-doers) And Zakariyâ, and Yahya and Esâ and Iliyâs, each one of them was of the righteous. And Ismâ'il and Al-Yas'â, and Yûnus and Lut, and each one of them We preferred above the 'Alamîn [(mankind and jinn) (of their times)]. (Surah al-An'am, 6:83-86).

Q 159. How many *rukus* does Surah A'raf have?

A: 24 *rukus*.

Q 160. In which Surah is the Sabbath (i.e. Saturday) mentioned?

A: Surah A'raf verse 163. <sup>١</sup>وَسَأَلُهُمُ عَنِ النَّقْزِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ <sup>٢</sup> كَأَنَّهُمْ حَاظِرَةُ الْبَحْرِ إِذْ يَعْدُونَ <sup>٣</sup> فِي السَّبْتِ إِذْ تَأْتِيهِمْ حِيتَانُهُمْ يَوْمَ سَبْتِهِمْ شُرَعًا وَيَوْمَ لَا يَسْبِتُونَ <sup>٤</sup> لَا تَأْتِيهِمْ <sup>٥</sup> كَذَلِكَ <sup>٦</sup> يَنْبِئُهُم بِمَا كَانُوا يَفْسُقُونَ (And ask them (O Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>) about the town that was by the sea; when they transgressed in the

*matter of the Sabbath (i.e. Saturday): when their fish came to them openly on the Sabbath day, and did not come to them on the day they had no Sabbath. Thus We made a trial of them, for they used to rebel against Allâh's Command)(Surah al-A'raf, 7:163).*

Q 161. In which *Surah* is it mentioned that the universe was created in six days?

A: *Surah A'raf*, verse 54. إِنَّ رَبَّكُمْ اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ فِي سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ ثُمَّ أَسْتَوَىٰ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ (Indeed, your Lord is Allah, who created the heavens and earth in six days and is firmly established on the throne (of authority).)(*Surah al-A'raf*, 7:54).

Q 162. How many *rukus* does *Surah Towbah* have?

A: 16 *rukus*.

Q 163. Which *Surah* does not start with بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful)?

A: *Surah Towbah*.

Q 164. In which *Surah* is *Hajj-e-Akber* (Greater Pilgrimage) mentioned?

A: *Surah Towbah*, verse 3. وَأَذِّنْ لِلنَّاسِ يَوْمَ الْحَجِّ الْأَكْبَرِ (And a proclamation from Allah and His messenger to all men on the day of the Greater Pilgrimage...)(*Surah at-Towbah*, 9:3).

Q 165. In which *Surah* is the Battle of Hunain mentioned?

A: *Surah Towbah*, verses 25-27.

Q 166. In which *Surah* is the *Jizyah* (tax on non-Muslims) mentioned?

A: *Surah Towbah*, verse 29. قَاتِلُوا الَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَلَا بِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَلَا يُحَرِّمُونَ مَا حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَلَا يَدِينُونَ دِينَ الْحَقِّ مِنَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ حَتَّىٰ يُعْطُوا الْجِزْيَةَ عَن يَدٍ وَهُمْ صَاغِرُونَ (Fight those who do not believe in Allah or in the Last Day and who do not consider unlawful what Allah and His Messenger have made unlawful and who do not

*adopt the religion of truth from those who were given the Scripture - [fight] until they give the jizyah willingly while they are humbled.)(Surah at-Towbah, 9:29).*

Q 167. In which *Surah* is it mentioned that it is not permissible to offer *Namaz-e-Janaza* (funeral prayers) of hypocrites and non-Muslims?

A: *Surah Towbah*, verse 84. وَلَا تُصَلِّ عَلَىٰ أَحَدٍ مِّنْهُمْ مَّا كُنَّا أَبَدًا وَلَا نَقُومُ عَلَىٰ قَبْرِهِ  
(Nor do you ever pray for any of them that dies, nor stand at his grave...)(*Surah at-Towbah*, 9:84).

Q 168. In which *Surah* is the *Masjid-e-Zihar* of the hypocrites mentioned?

A: *Surah Towbah*, verse 107. وَالَّذِينَ اتَّخَذُوا مَسْجِدًا ضِرَارًا وَكُفْرًا وَتَفْرِيقًا بَيْنَ  
الْمُؤْمِنِينَ (And there are those who put up a Masjid by way of mischief and infidelity - to disunite the Believers...)(*Surah at-Towbah*, 9:107).

Q 169. In which *Surah* are the companions who did not participate in the Battle of *Tabook* mentioned?

A: *Surah Towbah*, verse 118. وَعَلَى الثَّلَاثَةِ الَّذِينَ خُلِفُوا حَتَّىٰ إِذَا ضَاقَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ  
الْأَرْضُ بِمَا رَحُبَتْ وَضَاقَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ أَنفُسُهُمْ وَظَنُّوا أَن لَّا مَلْجَأَ مِنَ اللَّهِ إِلَّا إِلَيْهِ ثُمَّ تَابَ عَلَيْهِمْ  
مَا هُمْ فِيهَا مِنَ الَّذِينَ لَعَنَ اللَّهُ لِيُذِيبَهُمْ إِلَىٰ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ (And [He also forgave] the three who were left behind [and regretted their error] to the point that the earth closed in on them in spite of its vastness and their souls confined them and they were certain that there is no refuge from Allah except in Him. Then He turned to them so they could repent. Indeed, Allah is the Accepting of repentance, the Merciful.)(*Surah at-Towbah*, 9:118).

Q 170. *Surah Yunus* is in which *para*?

A: In the 11th *para*.

Q 171. Which *Surah* mentions that the phases of the moon have been fixed so that the months and years can be counted?

A: *Surah Yunus*, verse 5. هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ الشَّمْسُ ضِيَاءً ۖ وَالْقَمَرَ نُورًا وَقَدَرَهُ مَنَازِلَ ۗ (It is He who made the sun a shining light and the moon a derived light and determined for it phases - that you may know the number of years and account [of time].)(*Surah Yunus*, 10:5).

Q 172. Which Surah mentions that the corpse of Firaun (Pharoah) will be preserved until the Day of Judgement?

A: *Surah Yunus*, verse 92. فَالْيَوْمَ نُنَجِّيكَ بِبَدَنِكَ لِتَكُونَ لِمَنْ خَلَقَكَ آيَةً ۖ (So today We will save you in body that you may be to those who succeed you a sign.) (*Surah Yunus*, 10:92).

Q 173. Which prophets have been mentioned in *Surah Yunus*?

A: Hazrat Nuh<sup>AS</sup>, Hazrat Moosa<sup>AS</sup>, Hazrat Harun<sup>AS</sup> and Hazrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 174. In which Surah have the infidels of Quraysh been challenged to bring ten Surahs like it and to take help from anyone besides Allah?

A: *Surah Hud*, verse 13. قُلْ فَأْتُوا بِعَشْرِ سُوْرٍ مِّثْلِهِ مُفْتَرِيَاتٍ ۖ وَادْعُوا مَنِ اسْتَضَعْتُمْ ۚ (Say, "Then bring ten surahs like it that have been invented and call upon [for assistance] whomever you can besides Allah, if you are truthful.) (*Surah Hud*, 11:13).

Q 175. In which Surah is it mentioned that the *Kalima* is like a goodly tree whose roots are in the earth and the branches in the sky?

A: *Surah Ibrahim*, verse 24. أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ ضَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا كَلِمَةً طَيِّبَةً كَشَجَرَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ أَصْلُهَا ثَابِتٌ وَفَرْعُهَا فِي السَّمَاءِ ۚ (Have you not considered how Allah presents an example, [making] a good word like a good tree, whose root is firmly fixed and its branches [high] in the sky?)(*Surah Ibrahim*, 14:24).

Q 176. Which Surah has one of its verses in the 13th para?

A: *Surah Al-Hijr*.

Q 177. *Surah Al-Hijr* mentions the People of the Wood (*Ashab-e-Aikah*). To which prophet's community did these people belong?

A: Hazrat Shoaib<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 178. Which *Surah* mentions the honey bee?

A: *Surah Nahl*.

Q 179. Does *Surah Nahl* have a *sajdah* (prostration)?

A: There is one *sajdah* in verse 50.

Q 180. Which *Surah* commands us to take refuge from Satan when reciting the Quran?

A: *Surah Nahl*, verse 98. *فَإِذَا قَرَأْتَ الْقُرْآنَ فَاسْتَعِذْ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ* (So when you recite the Qur'an, seek refuge in Allah from Satan, the outcast.)(*Surah an-Nahl*, 16:98).

Q 181. *Surah Bani-Israeel* (also referred as *Surah al-Isra*) is in which *para*?

A: In the 15th *para*.

Q 182. At the beginning of which *Surah* will you find the mention of *Me'raj* (the ascension)?

A: *Surah Bani-Israeel*.

Q 183. In which *Surah* will you find the verse: *وَقُلْ جَاءَ الْحَقُّ وَرَهَقَ*  
*الْبَاطِلُ* (And say: "Truth has (now) arrived, and Falsehood perished.)?

A: *Surah Bani-Israeel*, verse 81. (*Surah Bani-Israeel*, 17:81).

Q 184. Does *Surah Bani-Israeel* have a *sajdah*?

A: It has one *sajdah* verse - verse 109.

Q 185. *Tahajjud* prayers are commanded in which *Surah* and verse?

A: *Surah Bani-Israeel*, verse 79. *وَمِنَ اللَّيْلِ فَسُجِّدْ بِهِ نَافِلَةً لَّكَ* (And pray in some part of the night: (it would be) an additional prayer for you.)(*Surah Bani-Israeel*, 17:79).

Q 186. Which verse advises us not to walk on the earth with pride?

A: *Surah Bani-Israeel*, verse 37. وَلَا تَمْشِ فِي الْأَرْضِ مَرَحًا إِنَّكَ لَن تَخْرِقَ الْأَرْضَ وَلَا تَتَّبِعَ الْأَجْبَالَ طُولًا (And do not walk upon the earth arrogantly. Indeed, you will never tear the earth [apart], and you will never reach the mountains in height.)(*Surah Bani-Israeel*, 17:37).

Q 187. *Surah Kahf* is in which *para*?

A: In the 15th and 16th *para*.

Q 188. What is the meaning of *Kahf*?

A: A big cave.

Q 189. Which *Surah* mentions that people were put to sleep for a number of years?

A: *Surah Kahf*.

Q 190. Which *Surah* mentions that the sun would incline to the right of the cave while rising and to the left while setting?

A: *Surah Kahf*, verse 17. وَتَرَى الشَّمْسَ إِذَا طَلَعَتْ تَرَاوَعَتْ عَنْ كَهْفِهِمْ ذَاتَ الْيَمِينِ وَإِذَا غَرَبَتْ تَقَرَّبُ إِلَيْهِمْ ذَاتَ الشِّمَالِ وَهُمْ فِي فَجْوَةٍ مِنْهُ (You would have seen the sun, when it rose, declining to the right from their Cave, and when it set, turning away from them to the left, while they lay in the open space in the midst of the Cave.)(*Surah al-Kahf*, 18:17).

Q 191. Which *Surah* mentions that they also had a dog as their companion?

A: *Surah Kahf*.

Q 192. Which *Surah* teaches us to say *Insha Allah* (Allah willing) before the start of any work?

A: *Surah Kahf*, verses 23-24. وَلَا تَقُولَنَّ لِشَيْءٍ إِنِّي فَاعِلٌ ذَٰلِكَ إِلَّا أَن يَشَاءَ اللَّهُ (And never say of anything, "I shall be sure to do so and so tomorrow"- Without adding, "If Allah Wills".) (*Surah al-Kahf*, 18:23-24).

Q 193. As per the Quran, for how many years did they stay in the cave?

A: 309 years as per *Surah Kahf*, verse 25. *وَلَبِثُوا فِي كَهْفِهِمْ ثَلَاثَ مِائَةٍ سِنِينَ* (And they remained in their cave for three hundred years and exceeded by nine.)(*Surah al-Kahf*, 18:25).

Q 194. Which *Surah* mentions *Zulqarnain*?

A: *Surah Kahf*, verse 83. *وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْقَرْنَيْنِ* (And they ask you about *Zulqarnain*.)(*Surah al-Kahf*, 18:83).

Q 195. Which *Surah* mentions that Hazrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> met Hazrat Khizr<sup>AS</sup> and became his travelling companion?

A: *Surah Kahf*, verse 65. *فَوَجَدَا عَبْدًا مِّنْ عِبَادِنَا آتَيْنَاهُ رَحْمَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِنَا وَعَلَّمْنَاهُ* (So they found one of Our servants, on whom We had bestowed Mercy from Ourselves and whom We had taught knowledge from Our own Presence.) (*Surah al-Kahf*, 18:65).

Q 196. *Surah Maryam* is in which *para*?

A: In the 16th *para*.

Q 197. Does *Surah Maryam* have a *sajdah*?

A: Yes, in verse 58.

Q 198. Who is Bibi Maryam?

A: She is the mother of Hazrat Isa<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 199. *Surah Taha* is in which *para*?

A: In the 16th *para*.

Q 200. After hearing the verses of which *Surah* did Hazrat Umar Farooq<sup>RZ</sup> join Islam?

A: A few verses of *Surah Taha*.

Q 201. Which *Surah* is named after one of the five obligations (*faraiz*) of Islam?

A: *Surah Al-Hajj*.

Q 202. Which *Surah* mentions that even if everyone got together they would not be able to create even a fly, rather if the fly were to take something they wouldn't be able to take back from it?

A: *Surah Al-Hajj*, verse 73. *إِنَّ الَّذِينَ تَدْعُونَ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ لَنْ يَخْلُقُوا ذُبَابًا وَلَوْ اجْتَبَعُوا لَهُ* (Indeed, those you invoke besides Allah will never create [as much as] a fly, even if they gathered together for that purpose.)(*Surah al-Hajj*, 22:73).

Q 203. How many *sajdahs* (prostrations) does *Surah Al-Hajj* have?

A: Two. In verses 18 and 77.

Q 204. Which *Surah* commands that an adulterer and adulteress should be flogged a hundred lashes?

A: *Surah Nur*, verse 2. *الرَّانِيَةُ وَالرَّانِي فَاجْلِدُوا كُلَّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا مِائَةَ جَلْدَةٍ وَلَا تَأْخُذْكُمْ* (The adulteress and the adulterer, flog each of them with a hundred lashes: Let not compassion move you ...)(*Surah an-Nur*, 24:2).

Q 205. How many *sajdahs* (prostrations) does *Surah Furqan* have?

A: One, in verse 60.

Q 206. Which *Surah* instructs to invite the people of one's family towards the truth?

A: *Surah Shu'ara*, verse 214. *وَأَنْذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ* (And warn your nearest relations.)(*Surah as-Shu'ara*, 26:214).

Q 207. Which verse of *Surah Shu'ara* mentions the *Shu'ara* (poets)?

A: Verses 224-226. *وَالشُّعْرَاءُ يَتَّبِعُهُمُ الْغَاوُونَ أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّهُمْ فِي كُلِّ وَادٍ يَهِيمُونَ وَأَنَّهُمْ يَقُولُونَ مَا لَا يَفْعَلُونَ* (As for the poets, they are followed by the straying people. Did you not see that they wander in every valley, And that they say what they do not do?)( *Surah as-Shu'ara*, 26:224-226).

Q 208. Which *Surah* starts with طس (*Ta-Sin*)

A: *Surah an-Naml*.

Q 209. What is the meaning of *an-Naml*.

A: The Ants.

Q 210. Which *Surah* mentions the hoopoe?

A: *Surah an-Naml*, verse 20. وَتَفَقَّدَ الطَّيْرَ فَقَالَ مَا بِيَ لِأَرَى الْهُدْهُدَ أَمْ كَانَ مِنَ الْغَائِبِينَ (And he took attendance of the birds and said, "Why do I not see the hoopoe - or is he among the absentees?")(*Surah an-Naml*, 27:20).

Q 211. Is there any verse of *sajdah* (prostration) in *Surah an-Naml*?

A: One - verse 26.

Q 212. In which *Surah* does بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (*Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim*) occur twice?

A: In *Surah an-Naml*. It occurs a second time in verse 30. إِنَّهُ مِنْ سُلَيْمَانَ وَإِنَّهُ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (Surely it is from Sulaiman, and surely it is in the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful;)(*Surah an-Naml*, 27:30).

Q 213. Which *Surah* starts with طسم (Ta-Sin-Mim)?

A: *Surah al-Qasas*.

Q 214. Which *Surah* gives the example of a spider's web?

A: *Surah al-Ankaboot*, verse 41. مَثَلُ الَّذِينَ اتَّخَذُوا مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ أَوْلِيَاءَ كَمَثَلِ الْعَنْكَبُوتِ اتَّخَذَتْ بَيْتًا مَثَلًا لِمَنْ غَلَبَتْ الرُّومَ (The parable of those who take protectors other than Allah is that of the spider, who builds (to itself) a house.)(*Surah al-Ankaboot*, 29:41).

Q 215. In which verse of *Surah Room* is it foretold that the Romans will triumph over the Persians in their second attempt?

A: Verse 1. أَلَمْ غَلَبَتْ الرُّومُ (فِي أَدْنَى الْأَرْضِ وَهُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ غَلَبِهِمْ سَيَغْلِبُونَ) فِي بَضْعِ سِنِينَ (Alif, Lam, Mim. The Romans have been defeated. In the

*nearer land; and they, after their defeat, will triumph. Within a few years.) (Surah ar-Room, 30:1-3).*

Q 216. *Surah Luqman* is in which *para*?

A: In the 21st *para*.

Q 217. What was the first advice that *Luqman* give to his son?

A: To not associate anything with Allah. Verse 13. **يَسْبُغِي لَكَ بِأَلَّهِ ۗ** *(O my son, do not associate [anything] with Allah. Indeed, association [with him] is great injustice.) (Surah Luqman, 31:13).*

Q 218. What else did he advise?

A: To be good to parents and to show gratitude to them, to establish prayer, to enjoin what is just and forbid what is wrong, to be patient in adversity, to not walk on this earth with pride, etc. Refer verses 14-19.

Q 219. What did Allah bestow upon *Luqman*?

A: He gave him wisdom. **وَلَقَدْ آتَيْنَا لُقْمَانَ الْحِكْمَةَ** *(We gave wisdom to Luqman.) ( Surah Luqman, 31:12).*

Q 220. Mention the *Surah* the name of which is one of the parts of *Namaz* and without which the *Namaz* is not valid and which is the special verse in it?

A: *Surah Sajdah*. It has a verse of *sajdah* (prostration) and it is the 15th verse.

Q 221. Which companion of the Messenger<sup>SLM</sup> is mentioned in *Surah Ahzab*?

A: Hazrat Zaid in verse 37. **فَلَمَّا فَصَّحَىٰ زَيْدٌ مِّنْهَا** *(Then when Zaid had dissolved (his marriage) with her...) (Surah al-Ahzab, 33:37).*

Q 222. In which *Surah* has the command of *Purdah* been given?

A: *Surah Ahzab*, verse 59. **يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ قُلْ لِّأَزْوَاجِكَ وَبَنَاتِكَ وَنِسَاءِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ يُدْنِينَ** *(O Prophet! Tell your wives and daughters, and the believing women, that they should cast their outer garments over their persons.) (Surah al-Ahzab, 33:59).*

Q 223. How many *rukus* does *Surah Yaseen* have?

A: Five *rukus*.

Q 224. *Surah Yaseen* is in which *para*?

A: It is in the 22nd and 23rd *para*.

Q 225. What did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> say about *Surah Yaseen*?

A: It is the heart of the Quran.

Q 226. What did he say about the excellence of *Surah Yaseen*?

A: Reciting it once will fetch the reward of completing the Quran ten times.

Q 227. Which *Surah* is recited at the side of a man on the verge of death?

A: *Surah Yaseen*.

Q 228. In which *Surah* apart from *Surah Qadr* is it mentioned that the Quran was revealed on a blessed night?

A: *Surah Dukhan*, verses 1-3. *حَمْدٌ ۝ وَالْكِتَابِ الْمُبِينِ ۝ إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ مُبَرَّكَةٍ ۝* (*Ha-Mim. By the manifest Book, We have sent it down in a blessed night.*) (*Surah ad-Dukhan*, 44:1-3).

Q 229. Which *Surah* mentions that the Zaqquq tree is the food of the sinners?

A: *Surah Dukhan*, verse 43-44. *إِنَّ شَجَرَتَ الزَّقُّومِ طَعَامُ الْأَثِيمِ* (*Indeed the tree of zaqqum is the food of the sinful.*) (*Surah ad-Dukhan*, 44:43-44).

Q 230. Which *Surah* mentions the Jinn coming and listening to the Quran and then returning?

A: *Surah Ahqaf*, verse 29. *وَإِذْ صَرَفْنَا إِلَيْكَ نَفَرًا مِّنَ الْجِنِّ يَسْتَمِعُونَ الْقُرْءَانَ* (*And when We turned towards you a party of the jinn who listened to the Quran.*) (*Surah al-Ahqaf*, 46:29).

Q 231. *Surah Muhammad*<sup>SLM</sup> is in which *para*?

A: In the 26th *para*.

Q 232. *Surah Fath* is in which *para*?

A: 26th para.

Q 233. *Bait-ur-Rizwan* is mentioned in which *Surah*?

A: *Surah Fath*, verse 18. لَقَدْ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِذْ يُبَايِعُونَكَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ فَعَلِمَ مَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ  
(Certainly was Allah pleased with the believers when they pledged allegiance to you, [O Muhammad], under the tree, and He knew what was in their hearts...) (*Surah al-Fath*, 48:18).

Q 234. What is *Bait-ur-Rizwan*?

A: The Messenger of Allah<sup>SLM</sup> left Madinah for Makkah with the intention of performing Haj. At one place, the infidels of Quraysh stopped him from going further. He sent Usman<sup>RZ</sup> as his ambassador to discuss with the infidels of Quraysh. Then a rumour spread that Usman<sup>RZ</sup> has been martyred. Then the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> took pledge (*bait*) under a tree. This pledge (by the Muslims) is called *Bait-ur-Rizwan*.

Q 235. Which mountain has a *Surah* to its name and in which *para* does it occur?

A: *Surah Tur*, in the 27th *para*.

Q 236. *Surah Qamar* is in which *para*?

A: 27th *para*.

Q 237. Which *Surah* comes after *Surah Qamar*?

A: *Surah Rahman*.

Q 238. Which *Surah* has the word 'Allah' in every verse?

A: *Surah Mujadilah*.

Q 239. *Surah Mujadilah* is in which *para*?

A: 28th *para*.

Q 240. Which *Surah* commands the giving of charity before speaking to the Messenger of Allah<sup>SLM</sup> in private?

A: *Surah Mujadilah*, verse 12. يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا تَجَاسَرْتُمُ الرَّسُولَ فَقَدِّمُوا  
بَيْنَ يَدَيْكُمْ صَدَقَاتٍ (O you who believe! When you consult the

*Messenger in private, spend something in charity before your private consultation.) (Surah al-Mujadilah, 58:12).*

Q 241. Was the command continued?

A: Allah abrogated it in the very next verse, verse 13. *ءَأَشْفَقْتُمْ أَنَّ*  
*فَإِذْ لَمْ تَفْعَلُوا وَتَابَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُمْ* (Have you become afraid of offering charities before your consultation? So when you did not do so, and Allah has forgiven you...)  
(Surah al-Mujadilah, 58:13).

Q 242. Which Surah is named after a day?

A: Surah Jumu'ah (Friday).

Q 243. Surah Jumu'ah is in which para?

A: 28th para.

Q 244. About which Surah did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> say that it would intercede for a man so that he is forgiven?

A: Surah Mulk.

Q 245. Surah Qalam is in which para?

A: 29th para.

Q 246. Surah Nuh is in which para?

A: 29th para.

Q 247. Surah Muzzammil is in which para?

A: 29th para.

Q 248. Which Surah mentions that the Quran was sent down in stages?

A: Surah ad-Dahr, verse 23. *إِنَّا لَنَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا عَلَيْكَ الْقُرْءَانَ تَنْزِيلًا* (Verily, it is We Who have sent down the Qur'ân to you (O Muhammad) by stages.) (Surah ad-Dahr, 76:23).

Q 249. Before the revelation of which Surah was the revelation stopped for some period because of which the infidels of Makkah announced that his (the Prophet's<sup>SLM</sup>) Lord had forsaken him and has left him friendless and helpless?

A: Surah Duhaa.

Q 250. In which *Surah* does Allah take oath upon the fig, the olive, Mount Sinai and Makkah?

A: *Surah Teen*.

Q 251. From which *Surah* do we know that the Quran was revealed on the Night of Qadr?

A: *Surah Qadr*.

Q 252. In which *Surah* does Allah take oath of time?

A: *Surah Asr*.

Q 253. Which two *Surahs* are named after the daily prayers?

A: *Surah Fajr and Surah Asr*.

Q 254. Which *Surah* mentions the army of birds which threw pebbles?

A: *Surah Feel*.

Q 255. Which *Surah* mentions the elephant?

A: *Surah Feel*.

Q 256. In which *Surah* have the disbelievers been told '*to you your religion and to us our religion*'?

A: *Surah Kafiroon*.

Q 257. Which *Surah* mentions the breaking of hands of Abu Lahab?

A: *Surah Lahab*.

Q 258. Which *Surah* mentions the pure Oneness of Allah?

A: *Surah Ikhlas*.

Q 259. What is the summarised name of *Surah Falaq* and *Surah Naas*.

A: *Mau'zatain* (meaning, two verses for seeking refuge).

Q 260. How many *Surahs* have only a letter of the alphabet as their name?

A: Two.

Q 261. Which are those *Surahs*?

A: *ص* and *ق* (*Saad* and *Qaf*)

Q 262. Which *Surahs* have two letters of the alphabet in their names?

A: *Surah Haj, Surah Saff, Surah Jinn.*

Q 263. Which are the three small *Surahs* of the Quran?

A: *Surah Asr, Surah Kouser and Surah Nasr.*

Q 264. How many *Surahs* start with the *Huruf-e-Muqatta'at* (Abbreviated Letters)?

A: 29 *Surahs*.

Q 265. Which are those *Surahs*?

A: (1) *Baqarah*, (2) *Aal-e-Imran*, (3) *A'araf*, (4) *Yunus*, (5) *Hud*, (6) *Yusuf*, (7) *Ra'ad*, (8) *Ibrahim*, (9) *Hijr*, (10) *Maryam*, (11) *Ta-Ha*, (12) *Sho'ra*, (13) *Namal*, (14) *Qasas*, (15) *Ankaboot*, (16) *Room*, (17) *Luqman*, (18) *Sajdah*, (19) *Yaseen*, (20) *Saad*, (21) *Momin*, (22) *Sajdah*, (23) *Shura*, (24) *Zukhruf*, (25) *Dukhan*, (26) *Jasiya*, (27) *Ahqaf*, (28) *Qaf* and (29) *Qalam*.

Q 266. Where was the last *Surah* revealed?

A: In Madinah Shareef.

Q 267. How many *Surahs* start along with the *para*?

A: 8 *Surahs*.

Q 268. Which are those *Surahs*?

A: (1) *Baqarah*, (2) *Bani Israeel*, (3) *Ambiya*, (4) *Muminoon*, (5) *Ahqaf*, (6) *Mujadilah*, (7) *Mulk* and (8) *Naba*.

## ***Aayaat (Verses)***

Q 269. What is the meaning of *Ayat*?

A: *Ayat* means a sign.

Q 270. As per the Quran who is the enemy of man?

A: *Shaitan* (the devil).

Q 271. What does Quran teach about loans and transactions?

A: يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِذَا تَدَايَيْنْتُمْ بِدَيْنٍ إِلَىٰ أَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى فَاكْتُبُوهُ ۚ (O you who believe, when you contract a debt for a specified term, write it down.)(Surah al-Baqarah, 2:282).

Q 272. What does the Quran teach about illegitimate consumption of wealth and bribes?

A: وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَكُمْ بَيْنَكُمْ بِالْبَاطِلِ وَتُدْلُوا بِهَا إِلَىٰ الْحُكَّامِ لِتَأْكُلُوا فَرِيقًا مِّنْ أَمْوَالِ النَّاسِ بِالْأَثَمِ ۗ (And do not consume one another's wealth unjustly nor use it as bribe for the judges, with intent that you may eat up wrongfully and knowingly a little of (other) people's property.)(Surah al-Baqarah, 2:188).

Q 273. As per the Quran, upon whom should wealth be spent?

A: Quran commands us to spend wealth on parents, relatives, orphans, poor and travelers. قُلْ مَا أَنفَقْتُمْ مِّنْ خَيْرٍ فَبُلُوْا لِدَيْنٍ وَالْأَقْرَبِينَ ۗ (Say, "Whatever you spend of good is [to be] for parents and relatives and orphans and the needy and the traveler.)(Surah al-Baqarah, 2:215).

Q 274. Who will go to paradise?

A: وَالَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ أُولَٰئِكَ أَصْحَابُ الْجَنَّةِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ ۗ (But they who believe and do righteous deeds - those are the dwellers of Paradise; they will abide therein eternally.)(Surah al-Baqarah, 2:82).

Q 275. Which is the longest verse of the Quran?

A: Verse 282 of Surah Baqarah is the longest verse.

Q 276. In which verse have we been told to have trust (tawakkal) in Allah?

A: Aal-e-Imran, verse 159. فَإِذَا عَزَمْتَ فَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَىٰ اللَّهِ ۗ (Then, when you have taken a decision put your trust in Allah.) (Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:159).

Q 277. Whom should the Muslims trust?

A: وَعَلَى اللَّهِ فَلْيَتَوَكَّلِ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ (In Allah, then, let believers put their trust.)(Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:160). Muslims should trust only Allah.

Q 278. Which verse commands the giving of dower (*mehr*)?

A: *Surah Nisa*, verse 4. وَمَا لِلنِّسَاءِ صِدْقَتِهِنَّ نِحْلَةً فَإِن طِبْنَ لَكُمْ عَن شَيْءٍ مِّنْهُ نَفْسًا فَكُلُوهُ هَنِيئًا مَّرِيئًا (And give the women (on marriage) their dower as a free gift; but if they, of their own good pleasure, remit any part of it to you, take it and enjoy it with pleasure.)(Surah an-Nisa, 4:4).

Q 279. Which verse prohibits suicide?

A: وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ بِكُمْ رَحِيمًا (And do not kill yourselves. Indeed, Allah is to you ever Merciful.)(Surah an-Nisa, 4:29).

Q 280. What should be done to a thief as per the Quran?

A: وَالسَّارِقُ وَالسَّارِقَةُ فَاقْطَعُوا أَيْدِيَهُمَا جَزَاءً بِمَا كَسَبَا نَكَالًا مِّنَ اللَّهِ (As to the thief, male or female, cut off his or her hands: a punishment by way of example, from Allah, for their crime.)(Surah al-Maaedah, 5:38).

Q 281. What is the expiation for breaking an oath?

A: فَكَفَّرْتُهُ إِطْعَامُ عَشْرَةِ مَسْكِينٍ مِنْ أَوْسَطِ مَا تُطْعَمُونَ أَوْ هَلِيكُمُ أَوْ كِسْوَتُهُمْ أَوْ تَحْرِيرُ رَقَبَةٍ (for expiation, feed ten indigent persons, on a scale of the average for the food of your families; or clothe them; or give a slave his freedom. If that is beyond your means, fast for three days.)(Surah al-Maaedah, 5:89).

Q 282. Which verse of the Quran commands us to help one another and in what kind of actions?

A: وَتَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْبِرِّ وَالتَّقْوَى (Help one another in righteousness and piety.)(Surah al-Maaedah, 5:2).

Q 283. Which verse prohibits the killing of people?

A: أَنَّهُ مَن قَتَلَ نَفْسًا بِغَيْرِ نَفْسٍ أَوْ فَسَادٍ فِي الْأَرْضِ فَكَأَنَّمَا قَتَلَ النَّاسَ جَمِيعًا (*whoever kills a person - unless it be for murder or for spreading mischief in the land - it would be as if he killed mankind entirely.*)(Surah al-Maaedah, 5:32).

Q 284. Q: Which verse of the Quran terms the birds and animals too as a *Ummah* (community) ?

A: وَمَا مِنْ دَابَّةٍ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَلَا طَائِرٍ يَطِيرُ بِجَنَاحَيْهِ إِلَّا أُمَمٌ أَمْثَلُكُمْ (*There is not an animal (that lives) on the earth, nor a bird that flies on its wings, but (forms part of) communities like you.*)(Surah al-Anaam, 6:38).

Q 285. Q: Which verse mentions the ritual slaughter of animals (*zabiha*)?

A: فَكُلُوا مِمَّا ذُكِرَ اسْمُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ بِآيَاتِهِ مُؤْمِنِينَ (*So eat of that [meat] upon which the name of Allah has been mentioned, if you are believers in His verses.*) (Surah al-Anaam, 6:118).

Q 286. Q: Which verse mentions extravagance?

A: وَلَا تُسْرِفُوا إِنَّهُ لَا يُحِبُّ الْمُسْرِفِينَ (*But waste not by excess: for Allah loves not the wasters.*)(Surah al-Anaam, 6:141).

Q 287. Q: In light of the Quran, when will the Day of Judgement come?

A: لَا تَأْتِيكُمْ إِلَّا بَغْتَةً (*Only, all of a sudden will it come to you.*)(Surah al-A'raf, 7:187)

Q 288. Q: Which verse of the Quran pertains to garments?

A: يَا بَنِي آدَمَ قَدْ أَنْزَلْنَا عَلَيْكُمْ لِبَاسًا يُورَى سَوْءَاتِكُمْ وَرِيشًا (*O children of Adam, We have bestowed upon you clothing to conceal your shame and as an adornment.*) (Surah al-A'raf, 7:26).

Q 289. Q: As per the Quran, whom should a Muslim obey?

A: وَأَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ (*Obey Allah and His Messenger, if you are believers.*)(Surah al-Anfal, 8:1).

Q 290. Q: Whose company does the Quran teach us to adopt?

A: يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَكُونُوا مَعَ الصَّٰلِحِينَ (O you who have believed, fear Allah and be with those who are true.)(Surah Towbah, 9:119).

Q 291. Q: How does the Quran describe paradise?

A: مَثَلُ الْجَنَّةِ الَّتِي وُعدَ الْمُتَّقُونَ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ كُلُّهَا دَائِمٌ وَظِلُّهَا تِلْكَ عُقْبَى الَّذِينَ اتَّقَوْا (The example of Paradise, which the righteous have been promised, is [that] beneath it rivers flow. Its fruit is everlasting and so is its shade. That is the requital of the righteous.)(Surah ar-Rad, 13:35).

Q 292. Q: Which verse commands us to seek refuge from Satan before beginning the recitation of the Quran?

A: فَإِذَا قرَأْتَ الْقُرْءَانَ فَاسْتَعِذْ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ (So when you recite the Qur'an, [first] seek refuge in Allah from Satan, the expelled.)(Surah an-Nahl, 16:98).

Q 293. Q: Which verse describes the journey from Masjid-e-Haram to Masjid-e-Aqsa?

A: سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي أَسْرَى بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَا الَّذِي بَلَرَكْنَا حَوْلَهُ لِنُرِيَهُ مِنْ ءَايَاتِنَا إِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ (Exalted is He who took His Servant by night from al-Masjid al-Haram (at Makkah) to al-Masjid al-Aqsa (in Jerusalem), whose surroundings We have blessed, to show him of Our signs. Indeed, He is the All-Hearer, the All-Seer.)(Surah Bani Israeel, 17:1).

Q 294. Q: Which verse teaches us the dua (supplication) for parents?

A: وَقُلْ رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا (And say, "My Lord, have mercy upon them as they brought me up [when I was] small.")(Surah Bani Israeel, 17:24).

Q 295. Q: What dua (supplication) does the Quran teach for success?

A: رَبَّنَا ءَاتِنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً وَهَيِّبْ لَنَا مِنْ أَمْرِنَا رَشَدًا ("Our Lord! bestow on us Mercy from Thyself, and dispose of our affair for us in the right way!") (Surah al-Kahf, 18:10).

Q 296. Q: The verse *وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا* (*And say, "My Lord, increase me in knowledge."*) belongs to which Surah?

A: *Surah Ta-Ha*, verse 114 (20:114).

Q 297. Q: The verse *لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ* ("*There is no deity except You; exalted are You. Indeed, I have been of the wrongdoers.*") belongs to which Surah?

A: *Surah al-Ambiya*, verse 87 (21:87).

Q 298. Q: The verse *وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ* (*And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy for the worlds.*) belongs to which Surah?

A: *Surah al-Ambiya*, verse 107 (21:107)

Q 299. Q: In which Surah has Hazrat Muhammad, the Messenger of Allah<sup>SLM</sup> been told *وَإِنَّ هَٰذِهِ أُمَّتُكُمْ أُمَّةً وَاحِدَةً وَأَنَا رَبُّكُمْ فَاتَّقُونِ* (*And verily this Brotherhood of yours is a single Brotherhood, and I am your Lord and Cherisher: therefore fear Me (and no other).*)

A: *Surah al-Muminoon*, verse 52 (23:52).

Q 300. Q: What does the Quran teach the women regarding their gait and adornment?

A: *وَلَا يَضْرِبْنَ بِأَرْجُلِهِنَّ لِيُعْلَمَ مَا يُخْفِينَ مِن زِينَتِهِنَّ* (*And let them not stamp their feet to make known what they conceal of their adornment.*)(*Surah al-Noor*, 24:31).

Q 301. Q: In which Surah do you find the verse, *وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً مِّنَّا وَنَذِيرًا* "*And We have sent you (O Muhammad) only as a bearer of glad tidings and a warner.*"?

A: *Surah Furqan*, verse 56 (25:56).

Q 302. Q: *Is بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ 'Bismillah Hir-Rahman Nir-Raheem' (In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful) also a verse?*

A: Yes.

Q 303. Q: In which Surah is it present?

A: *Surah Naml*, verse 30. بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
"Indeed, it is from Sulaiman, and indeed, it (reads): 'In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful.'  
(*Surah Naml*, 27:30).

Q 304. Q: What does the Quran teach about behaviour with parents?

A: وَأَوْصَيْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ بِوَالِدَيْهِ حُسْنًا (And We have enjoined on man to be good and dutiful to his parents.)(*Surah al-Ankabut*, 29:8).

Q 305. Q: In which *Surah* do you find the verse, لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ (Indeed in the Messenger of Allah (Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>) you have a good example to follow)?

A: *Surah Ahzab*, verse 21 (33:21).

Q 306. Q: In which *Surah* do you find the verse, إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ شَاهِدًا وَمُبَشِّرًا وَنَذِيرًا (Truly We have sent you (O Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>) as a Witness, a Bearer of Glad Tidings, and a Warner)?

A: *Surah Ahzab*, verse 45 (33:45).

Q 307. Q: In which *Surah* do you find the verse, وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا كَافَّةً لِّلنَّاسِ بَشِيرًا وَنَذِيرًا (And We have not sent you (O Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>) except as a giver of glad tidings and a warner to all mankind)?

A: *Surah Saba*, verse 28 (34:28).

Q 308. Q: Give an example of a verse which describes hell.

A: لَهُمْ مِّنْ فَوْقِهِمْ ظُلَلٌ مِّنَ النَّارِ وَمِن تَحْتِهِمْ ظُلَلٌ (They shall have Layers of Fire above them, and Layers (of Fire) below them.)(*Surah az-Zumar*, 39:16).

Q 309. Q: In which *Surah* do you find the verse, حَمِّ وَالْكَبَّابِ إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْمُبْرَكَةِ إِنَّا كُنَّا مُنذِرِينَ (Ha.Mim. By the Clear Book. Surely We revealed it on a blessed night surely We are ever warning.)?

A: *Surah ad-Dukhan*, verses 1-3 (44:1-3).

Q 310. Q: Whom does Allah consider to be His friends?

A: *وَأَحْسِنُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِينَ* (And do good; indeed, Allah loves the Al-Muhsinun [doers of good].)(Surah al-Baqarah, 2:195).

Q 311. Q: In which Surah do you find the verse *إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يُبَايِعُونَكَ إِنَّمَا يُبَايِعُونَ اللَّهَ يَدُ اللَّهِ فَوْقَ أَيْدِيهِمْ* (Indeed, those who pledge allegiance to you, [O Muhammad] - they are actually pledging allegiance to Allah. The hand of Allah is over their hands.)?

A: Surah al-Fath, verse 10 (48:10).

Q 312. Q: Which verse foretells the conquest of Makkah?

A: *إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُبِينًا* (Indeed, We have given you, [O Muhammad], a clear victory.) (Surah al-Fath, 48:1).

Q 313. Q: In which Surah do you find the verse *ثُمَّ دَنَا فَتَدَلَّى فَكَانَ قَابَ قَوْسَيْنِ أَوْ أَدْنَىٰ* (Then he approached and came closer. And was at a distance of two bow lengths or nearer.)?

A: Surah an-Najm, verses 8-9 (53:8-9).

Q 314. Q: Which verse has been repeated many times in a Surah?

A: *فَبِأَيِّ آلَاءِ رَبِّكُمَا تُكَذِّبَانِ* (So which of the favors of your Lord would you deny?) (Surah ar-Rahman).

Q 315. Q: How does the Quran present the value of iron?

A: *وَأَنْزَلْنَا الْحَدِيدَ فِيهِ بَأْسٌ شَدِيدٌ وَمَنْفَعٌ لِلنَّاسِ* (And We sent down iron, wherein is great military might and benefits for the people.)(Surah al-Hadid, 37:25).

Q 316. Q: In which verse does Allah give the command for striving in the cause of Allah (Jihad) with wealth and life?

A: *وَتُجَاهِدُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ بِأَمْوَالِكُمْ وَأَنْفُسِكُمْ* (and strive in the cause of Allah with your wealth and your lives.)(Surah as-Saff, 61:11).

Q 317. Q: Which verses were revealed after the first revelation?

A: *يَا أَيُّهَا الْمَدِينُ (١) فُمْ فَأَنْذِرْ (٢) وَرَبِّكَ فَكَبِّرْ (٣) وَتُيَاطَبِّقُ فَطَهِّرْ (٤) وَالرُّجُزَ فَاهْجُرْ (٥)* (O you (Muhammad SAW) enveloped in garments! (1) Arise and warn! (2) And magnify your Lord (Allâh)! (3) And purify

*your garments! (4) And keep away from the pollution! (5))(Surah Mudassir, 74:1-5).*

Q 318. Q: After *فَبِأَيِّ آءَاءِ رَبِّكُمَا تُكَذِّبَانِ* (So which of the favors of your Lord would you deny?) which other verse has been repeated many times?

A: *وَيْلٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ لِلْمُكَذِّبِينَ* (Woe, that Day, to the deniers.)(Surah Mursalaat, 77:15).

Q 319. Q: What does the Quran teach about the orphan?

A: *فَأَمَّا الْيَتِيمَ فَلَا تَقْهَرْ* (So as for the orphan, do not oppress [him].)(Surah az-Zuha, 93:9).

Q 320. Q: In which Surah does Allah say *رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ* (Allâh will be pleased with them, and they with Him.)

A: Surah al-Bayyinah, verse 8 (98:8).

Q 321. Q: When a slanderer (charges with adultery) is unable to produce four witnesses, then the ruling is that he receives 80 lashes. What is the ruling for the one who hears this?

A: *وَأُولَآئِ إِذْ سَمِعْتُمُوهُ قُلْتُمْ مَا يَكُونُ لَنَا أَنْ نَتَكَلَّمَ بِهَذَا* (And why did you not, when you heard it, say? "It is not right for us to speak of this. Glory be to You (O Allah) this is a great lie.")(Surah al-Nur, 24:16).

Q 322. Q: What is the warning on backbiting?

A: *وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٍ* (Woe to every slanderer and backbiter.)(Surah al-Humaza, 104:1).

Q 323. Q: How should Muslims behave with one who asks?

A: *وَأَمَّا السَّأِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ* (And as for the petitioner, do not repel [him].)(Surah az-Zuha, 93:10)

Q 324.

## Part 2

### **Namaz (Prayers)**

Q 325. Q: Which command has the Quran recommended the most?

A: Establishing *namaz* (prayers).

Q 326. Q: How many times in the Quran have prayers been commanded?

A: 700 times.

Q 327. Q: Which worship is dear to Allah?

A: *Namaz* (prayers) is the worship which Allah likes the most.

Q 328. Q: Which verse commands the *namaz* (prayers) and *zakat* (charity)?

A: وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ وَارْكَعُوا مَعَ الرَّاكِعِينَ (And establish prayer and give zakah and bow with those who bow [in worship and obedience].)(*Surah al-Baqarah, 2:43*).

Q 329. Q: Which *Surah* makes *Namaz-e-Qasr* (Shortened Prayer in journey) permissible?

A: وَإِذَا ضَرَبْتُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ فَلَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ أَنْ تَقْصُرُوا مِنَ الصَّلَاةِ (And when you travel in the land, there is no blame upon you for shortening the prayer)(*Surah an-Nisa, 4:101*)

Q 330. Q: Which *Surah* commands the performing of ablutions (*wuzu*) before prayers?

A: *Surah Maaedah*.

Q 331. Q: Which *Surah* describes the method of *wuzu* (ablutions)?

A: *Surah al-Maaedah*, verse 6. يَأَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ وَامْسَحُوا بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ (O you who believe, when you rise to [perform] prayer, wash your faces and your forearms to the elbows and wipe over your

heads and wash your feet to the ankles.)(*Surah al-Maaedah*, 5:6).

Q 332. Q: Which *Surah* commands the *tayammum* (dry ablutions) in case water is not available?

A: *Surah Maaedah*.

Q 333. Q: Which *Surah* describes the method of *tayammum* (dry ablutions)?

A: *Surah al-Maaedah*, verse 6. فَكُم تَجِدُوا مَاءً فَتَيَمَّمُوا صَعِيدًا طَيِّبًا فَامْسَحُوا بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَيْدِيكُمْ مِنْهُ (If you do not find water, then seek clean earth and wipe over your faces and hands with it.)(*Surah al-Maaedah*, 5:6).

Q 334. Q: Which *Surah* mentions that *Azan* should be given before prayers?

A: *Surah Maaedah*, verse 58. وَإِذَا نَادَيْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ (And when you call to prayer...)(*Surah al-Maaedah*, 5:58).

Q 335. Q: Which *Surah* commands the performance of Friday prayers?

A: *Surah Jumu'ah*, verse 9. يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا نُودِيَ لِلصَّلَاةِ مِنْ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ (O you who believe, when [the *azan*] is called for the prayer on the day of *Jumu'ah* [Friday], hasten to the remembrance of Allah...)(*Surah al-Jumu'ah*, 62:9).

Q 336. Q: Which *Surah* commands that after the prayers disperse in the land and seek Allah's bounty?

A: *Surah Jumu'ah*, verse 10. فَإِذَا قُضِيَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَانْتَشِرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَابْتَغُوا مِنْ فَضْلِ اللَّهِ (And when the prayer has been concluded, disperse within the land and seek from the bounty of Allah...)(*Surah al-Jumu'ah*, 62:10).

Q 337. Q: Under what conditions can prayers be shortened?

A: During journey. وَإِذَا صَرَبْتُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ فَلَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ أَنْ تَقْصُرُوا مِنَ الصَّلَاةِ (And when you travel throughout the land, there is no blame upon you for shortening the prayer, [especially] if you fear that those who disbelieve may disrupt [or attack] you. Indeed, the disbelievers are ever to you a clear enemy.)(Surah an-Nisa, 4:101).

Q 338. Q: Whose help does the Quran teach a reciter to take?

A: It teaches the reciter to seek help in patience and prayers.

Q 339. Q: Which verse commands that prayers should be performed at the specified times?

A: إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ كَانَتْ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ كِتَابًا مَوْقُوتًا (Indeed, prayer has been decreed upon the believers at specified times.) (Surah an-Nisa, 4:103).

Q 340. Q: Which verse gives indication of the Fajr prayers?

A: وَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ قَبْلَ طُلُوعِ الشَّمْسِ (...and glorify the praises of your Lord before the rising of the sun...)(Surah Ta-Ha, 20:130).

Q 341. Q: Which verse indicates the Zuhr prayers?

A: وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَعَشِيًّا وَحِينَ تُظْهِرُونَ (And to Him is praise throughout the heavens and the earth; and in the late afternoon and when you are at noon.)(Surah ar-Room, 30:18).

Q 342. Q: Which verse indicates the Asr prayers?

A: وَقَبْلَ غُرُوبِهَا (...and before its setting...)(Surah Ta-Ha, 20:130).

Q 343. Q: Which verse indicates the Maghrib prayers?

A: وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ طَرَفَيْ النَّهَارِ (And establish prayer at the two ends of the day...)(Surah Hud, 11:114).

Q 344. Q: Which verse indicates the Isha prayers?

A: وَرُفَعْنَا مِنَ اللَّيْلِ (...and at the approach of the night...)(Surah Hud, 11:114).

Q 345. Q: Which verse mentions that one is nearest to Allah in *sajdah* (prostration)?

A: *وَأَسْجُدْ وَاقْتَرِبْ* (But prostrate and draw near [to Allah].)(*Surah al-Alaq, 96:19*).

Q 346.

## Roza (Fasting)

Q 347. Q: In which *Surah* is the command of the obligation of *roza* (fasting) mentioned?

A: *Surah Baqarah*, verse 183. *يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الصِّيَامُ كَمَا كُتِبَ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ* (O you who believe! Fasting is prescribed to you as it was prescribed to those before you, that you may (learn) self-restraint.)(*Surah al-Baqarah, 2:183*).

Q 348. Q: What should those who cannot observe the *roza* (fast) do?

A: Pay *fidya* (a ransom). *وَعَلَى الَّذِينَ يُطِيقُونَهُ فِدْيَةٌ طَعَامُ مِسْكِينٍ* (And upon those who are able [to fast, but with hardship] - a ransom [as substitute] of feeding a poor person [each day])(*Surah al-Baqarah, 2:184*).

Q 349. Q: What is the *fidya* (ransom)?

A: The *fidya* (ransom) for one *roza* (fast) is feeding one poor person.

Q 350.

## Zakat (Compulsory Charity)

Q 351. Q: In how many verses has *zakat* been mentioned?

A: Allah mentioned *zakat* in 82 places in the Quran.

Q 352. Q: Mention a verse of the Quran which has the command of *zakat*?

A: وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ (And establish prayer and give zakat...)(Surah al-Baqarah, 2:43).

Q 353. Q: On whom should the *zakat* be spent according to the Quran?

A: إِنَّمَا الصَّدَقَاتُ لِلْفُقَرَاءِ وَالْمَسْكِينِ وَالْعَمِلِينَ عَلَيْهَا وَالْمُؤَلَّفَةِ قُلُوبُهُمْ وَفِي الرِّقَابِ وَالْغَدِيرِ مِينٍ <sup>ع</sup> وَفِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَابْنِ السَّبِيلِ <sup>ع</sup> (As-Sadaqat (here it means Zakat) are only for the Fuqara (poor), and Al-Masakin (the needy) and those employed to collect (the funds); and to attract the hearts of those who have been inclined (towards Islam); and to free the captives; and for those in debt; and for Allah's Cause (i.e. for Mujahidun - those fighting in the holy wars), and for the wayfarer (a traveller who is cut off from everything))(Surah at-Towbah, 9:60).

Q 354. Q: Which verse did Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>RZ</sup> use as evidence to wage war against those not paying *zakat*?

A: فَإِذَا أَنْسَلَخَ الْأَشْهُرَ الْحُرْمَ فَاقْتُلُوا الْمُشْرِكِينَ حَيْثُ وَجَدْتُمُوهُمْ وَخُذُوهُمْ وَأَحْضُرُوهُمْ <sup>ع</sup> (And when the sacred months (the 1st, 7th, 11th, and 12th months of the Islamic calendar) have passed, then kill the polytheists wherever you find them and capture them and besiege them and sit in wait for them at every place of ambush. But if they should repent, establish prayer, and give zakah, let them [go] on their way.)(Surah at-Towbah, 9:5).

Q 355. Q: What feelings are created with the payment of *zakat*?

A: Payment of *zakat* creates feelings of generosity and sacrifice. The love for wealth of the world is curbed and the desire for Allah's acceptance increases.

## Hajj

Q 356. Q: Which part of Islam is the Hajj?

A: The fifth.

Q 357. Q: In which *Surah* has it been made mandatory for a Muslim who possesses the means to perform Hajj once in his lifetime?

A: *Surah Aal-e-Imran*, verse 97. **وَيَلِّهِ عَلَى النَّاسِ حِجُّ الْبَيْتِ مَنِ اسْتَطَاعَ إِلَيْهِ سَبِيلًا** (And Hajj (pilgrimage to Makkah) to the House (Ka'bah) is a duty that mankind owes to Allah, those who can afford the journey)(*Surah Aal-e-Imran*, 3:97).

Q 358. Q: Which Prophet announced the Hajj on the command of Allah?

A: Hazrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 359. Q: On which occasion do all the Muslims of the world congregate in one place?

A: At the time of Hajj.

Q 360. Q: What is the provision for the journey of Hajj?

A: Piety.

Q 361. Q: Which verse proves this?

A: **لَنْ يَنَالَ اللَّهُ لُحُومَهَا وَلَا دِمَائُهَا وَلَكِنْ يَنَالُهُ التَّقْوَىٰ مِنكُمْ** (It is not their meat nor their blood, that reaches Allah: it is your piety that reaches Him.)(*Surah al-Hajj*, 22:37).

Q 362. Q: Which verse commands that Hajj and Umrah should be performed for Allah?

A: **وَأَتِمُّوا الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ لِلَّهِ** (And complete the Hajj and Umrah for Allah.)(*Surah al-Baqarah*, 2:196)

Q 363. Q: How many obligations (*faraiz*) are there in Hajj?

A: Four.

Q 364. Q: What are they?

A: (1) *Ihram* (cloth which one wears for Hajj) - This is the condition for Hajj and one of its essential parts. (2) *Wuquf-e-Arafat* (Staying in Arafat) - Even if it is for a few moments. (3) *Tawaf* - *Ziyarah* (4) Performing the above three obligations

(*faraiẓ*) at the designated places and at the appointed time, and in the specified order.

Q 365. Q: What are the *wajibat* (necessary actions) of Hajj?

A: Putting on *Ihram* at *Meeqat*, performing *sayee* (ritual walking) between *Safa* and *Marwah* (two hills in Makkah), staying at *Arafat* till sunset, staying at *Muzdalifa*, shaving the head or cutting hair, throwing pebbles at the three pillars and *Tawaf-e-Sadr*.

Q 366. Q: What are the *Safa* and *Marwah* as per the Quran?

A: إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِن شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ ۗ (Indeed, the *Safa* and the *Marwah* are among the symbols of Allah.)(*Surah al-Baqarah*, 2:156).

Q 367. Q: How does Quran define the Hajj?

A: لِيَشْهَدُوا مَنَافِعَ لَهُمْ وَيَذْكُرُوا اسْمَ اللَّهِ فِي أَيَّامٍ مَّعْلُومَاتٍ (The real purpose of Hajj is that people get benefit from it and remember the Name of Allah on appointed days (i.e. 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th day of *Dhul-Hijjah*)) (*Surah al-Hajj*, 22:28).

Q 368. Q: What are the words of the *Talbiyah*?

A: لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ . لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ . إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ - *Labbayka Allāhumma Labbayk. Labbayk Lā Sharīka Laka Labbayk. Innal-Ḥamda, Wan-Ni'mata, Laka wal Mulk, Lā Sharīka Lak.* (Here I am at Your service O Lord, here I am. Here I am at Your service and You have no partners. Yours alone is All Praise and All Bounty, and Yours alone is The Sovereignty. You have no partners.)

Q 369. Q: What *takbirat* are recited after the *Farz* prayers starting from the *Fajr* of the day of *Arafah* till the *Asr* of 13th *Zillhaj*?

A: *Allahu akbar, Allahu akbar, laa ilaaha ill-Allah, Allahu akbar, Allahu akbar, wa lillaahi'l-hamd* (Allah is Most Great, Allah is Most Great, there is no god but Allah, Allah is Most Great, Allah is Most Great, and all praise is for Allah).

Q 370. Q: How many times in a lifetime is the Hajj obligatory?

A: It is obligatory only once in a lifetime. Performing more would be optional.

Q 371. Q: At what specific places during the Hajj will a supplication (*dua*) surely be answered?

A: 1) Embracing the *Multazim* (the space between the Black Stone and the Door of the Kaaba) 2) Below the *Meezab* (the spout from which rainwater from the roof of the Kaaba flows out) 3) Inside the Holy Kaaba 4) Near the Aab-e-Zamzam (the Zamzam well) 5) on the Safa and Marwah 6) At the Maqam-e-Ibrahim 7) In the plain of Arafat 8) In Muzdalfa 9) In Mina and 10) At Jamarat.

Q 372. Q: What are the *Ayyam-e-Tashreeq* (Days of Tashreeq)?

A: 9th Zilhaj called the Day of Arafat, 10th Zilhaj called the Day of Nahr (Eid Day) and 11th to 13th day, these five days are called the *Ayyam-e-Tashreeq* (Days of Tashreeq).

Q 373. Q: How does the *tawaf* (circumambulation) of the *Kaaba* start?

A: The *Shariat* commands that the *tawaf* (circumambulation) of the *Kaaba* is started at the *Hajr-e-Aswad* (the Black Stone) by touching it if possible or only by indication (of touch) and saying *Bismillahi Allahu Akber*. The circumambulation is done so that the House of Allah is on your left and it is completed by circumambulating seven times.

Q 374. Q: By which name has Muzdalfa been referred in the Quran?

A: *الْمَشْعَرِ الْأَحْرَامِ* - (the sacred monument)(*Surah al-Baqarah*, 2:198).

Q 375. Q: Which *Surah* commands that one should not shave the head before the sacrifice (*Qurbani*)?

A: *Surah Baqarah*, verse 196. وَلَا تَحْلِقُوا رُءُوسَكُمْ حَتَّىٰ يَبْلُغَ الْهَدْيُ مَحَلَّهُ ۗ (And do not shave your heads until the sacrificial animal has reached its place of slaughter.)(*Surah al-Baqarah*, 2:196).

Q 376. Q: Which *Surah* commands observations of 3 fasts if the sacrifice (*Qurbani*) is not feasible?

A: *Surah Baqarah*, verse 196. ۞ فَمَن كَانَ مِنكُم مَّرِيضًا أَوْ بِهِ أَذًى مِّن رَّأْسِهِ ۖ فَغَدِيَّةٌ ۚ ۞ مِّن صِيَامٍ أَوْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ نُسُكٍ ۚ (And whoever among you is ill or has an ailment of the head [making shaving necessary, must offer] a ransom of fasting [three days] or charity or sacrifice.)(*Surah al-Baqarah*, 2:196).

Q 377. Q: What is the real objective of sacrifice (*Qurbani*) as per the Quran?

A: ۞ لَّن يَنَالَ اللَّهُ لُحُومَهَا وَلَا دِمَائُهَا وَلَكِن يَنَالُهُ التَّقْوَىٰ مِنكُمْ ۚ (Their meat will not reach Allah , nor will their blood, but what reaches Him is piety from you.)(*Surah al-Hajj*, 22:37).

Q 378. Q: What did the Messenger of Allah<sup>SLM</sup> say about the excellences of sacrifice (*Qurbani*)?

A: 1) Allah accepts the sacrifice before the blood touches the ground. 2) Allah bestows one virtue (*neki*) in exchange of every hair (of the animal). 3) Allah forgives all the previous sins of the person offering sacrifice before the first drop of blood falls on the ground. 4) Hajj washes away the sins just like water washes away the dirt.

Q 379. Q: The sacrifice of which kind of animal is not permitted?

A: An animal which is lame, one-eyed, very thin and lean, has its ear cut, has its horn broken or is sick is not permissible for sacrifice (*Qurbani*).

Q 380. Q: During the days of ignorance (prior to Islam) whom did they remember after the Hajj?

A: Their fore-fathers. (*Surah al-Baqarah*, 2:200).

Q 381. Q: Whom has the Quran commanded us to remember?

A: فَإِذَا قَضَيْتُمْ مَنَاسِكَكُمْ فَاذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ كَذِكْرِكُمْ (And when you have completed your rites, remember Allah...)(Surah al-Baqarah, 2:200).

Q 382.

### Part 3

## Hazrat Muhammad Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup>

Q 383.

Q 384. Q: Which word does the Quran ask us to use to address the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَقُولُوا رَاعِنَا وَقُولُوا أَنظُرْنَا (Look upon us). يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَقُولُوا رَاعِنَا وَقُولُوا أَنظُرْنَا (O you who believe, say not (to the Prophet): "Listen to us" but say "Look upon us," and be you listeners.)(Surah al-Baqarah, 2:104).

Q 385. Q: In which Surah is the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> addressed as 'one who is wrapped in garments'?

A: Surah al-Muzzammil.

Q 386. Q: Which verse is it?

A: يَا أَيُّهَا الْمَرْءُ الَّذِي كَفَرَ أَنزَلْنَاكَ فِي غَمَامٍ مُّطَوَّرَةٍ (O you wrapped in garments)(Surah al-Muzzammil, 73:1).

Q 387. Q: In which Surah is the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> addressed as 'one who is enveloped (in garments)'?

A: Surah al-Muddassir.

Q 388. Q: Which verse is it?

A: يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُدَّثِّرُ (O you (Muhammad SAW) enveloped (in garments))(Surah al-Muddassir, 74:1).

Q 389. Q: As per Quran what has Allah bestowed on the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: *Kouser*.

Q 390. Q: What is *kouser*?

A: It is a river in paradise.

Q 391. Q: Which *Surah* mentions the invitation of *Mubahala* (cursing each other) given by Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa<sup>SLM</sup> to the delegation from Najran?

A: *Surah Aal-e-Imran*, verse 61. فَمَنْ حَاجَّكَ فِيهِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جَاءَكَ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ فَقُلْ تَعَالَوْا نَدْعُ أَبْنَاءَنَا وَأَبْنَاءَكُمْ وَنِسَاءَنَا وَنِسَاءَكُمْ وَأَنْفُسَنَا وَأَنْفُسَكُمْ ثُمَّ نَبْتَهِلْ فَنَجْعَلْ لَعْنَتَ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْكَاذِبِينَ (Then whoever argues with you about it after [this] knowledge has come to you - say, "Come, let us call our sons and your sons, our women and your women, ourselves and yourselves, then supplicate earnestly [together] and invoke the curse of Allah upon the liars [among us].")(Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:61).

Q 392. Q: Which *Surah* mentions the false news of the demise of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> (we seek refuge from Allah) spread by the infidels of Quraysh during the battle of Uhud?

A: وَمَا مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَّا رَسُولٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ الرُّسُلُ أَفَإِنْ مَاتَ أَوْ قُتِلَ انْقَلَبْتُمْ عَلَى أَعْقَابِكُمْ وَمَنْ يَنْقَلِبْ عَلَى عَقْبَيْهِ فَلَنْ يَضُرَّ اللَّهَ شَيْئًا وَسَيَجْزِي اللَّهُ الشَّاكِرِينَ (Muhammad is not but a messenger. [Other] messengers have passed on before him. So if he was to die or be killed, would you turn back on your heels [to unbelief]? And he who turns back on his heels will never harm Allah at all; but Allah will reward the grateful.)(Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:144).

Q 393. Q: Which *Surah* mentions the revered name 'Muhammad'<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: *Surah Aal-e-Imran*, verse 144.

Q 394. Q: In which *para* do you find verse 144 of *Aal-e-Imran* in which the revered name of 'Muhammad'<sup>SLM</sup> is mentioned?

A: *Lan Tanalu.*

Q 395. Q: In which verse is the revered name of 'Muhammad'<sup>SLM</sup> mentioned?

A: وَمَا مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَّا رَسُولٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ الرُّسُلُ (Muhammad is not but a messenger. [Other] messengers have passed on before him.)(Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:144).

Q 396. Q: In which Surah is it mentioned that obeying Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> is the same as obeying Allah?

A: *Surah an-Nisa*, verse 80.

Q 397. Q: Which is that verse?

A: مَنْ يُطِيعِ الرَّسُولَ فَقَدْ أَطَاعَ اللَّهَ وَمَنْ تَوَلَّىٰ فَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ عَلَيْهِمْ حَفِيظًا (He who obeys the Messenger (Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>), has indeed obeyed Allah, but he who turns away, then we have not sent you (O Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>) as a watcher over them.)(Surah an-Nisa, 4:80).

Q 398. Q: In which Surah is it mentioned that the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> was unlettered?

A: *Surah A'raf*, verse 157-158.

Q 399. Q: Which is that verse?

A: الَّذِينَ يَتَّبِعُونَ الرَّسُولَ النَّبِيَّ الْأُمِّيَّ الَّذِي يَجِدُونَهُ مَكْتُوبًا عِنْدَهُمْ فِي التَّوْرَةِ وَالْإِنْجِيلِ (Those who follow the Messenger, the unlettered Prophet (i.e. Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>) whom they find written with them in the Taurat (Torah) (Deut, xviii, 15) and the Injeel (Gospel) (John xiv, 16)...). فَتَّامِنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ النَّبِيِّ الْأُمِّيِّ الَّذِي يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَكَلِمَاتِهِ (So believe in Allah and His Messenger, the unlettered prophet, who believes in Allah and His words...) (Surah al-A'raf, 7:157-158).

Q 400. Q: In which Surah is it mentioned that the infidels of Makkah had planned to (Allah forbid) imprison the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>, or drive him away or kill him?

A: *Surah Anfal*, verse 30. وَإِذْ يَبْكُرُ بِكَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لِيُبْسِتُوا أَوْ يُقَتِّلُوكَ أَوْ يُخْرِجُوكَ (And [remember, O



Q 406. Q: Which verse of *Surah Ahzab* contains the words Allah, Muhammad, Rasool and *Khatam-un-Nabiyeen*?

A: مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِّن رِّجَالِكُمْ وَلَكِن رَّسُولَ اللَّهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ ۗ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمًا (Muhammad is not the father of any man among you, but he is the Messenger of Allah and last of the prophets. And Allah is Ever AllAware of everything.)(*Surah al-Ahzab*, 33:40).

Q 407. Q: In which *Surah* is it mentioned that Allah and His angels send salutations (*darood*) on the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> and you people who have faith too send salutations and greetings (*darood* and *salam*) on the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: *Surah Ahzab*, verse 56.

Q 408. Q: Which is that verse?

A: إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا (Indeed, Allah and His angels shower blessings on the Prophet. O you who believe! Ask blessings on him and salute him with a worthy salutation.)(*Surah al-Ahzab*, 33:56).

Q 409. Q: Which *Surah* teaches the decorum of entering and eating food at the house of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَدْخُلُوا بُيُوتَ النَّبِيِّ إِلَّا أَنْ يُؤْذَنَ لَكُمْ إِلَى طَعَامٍ غَيْرٍ نَّظِيرِهَا إِلَيْهِ وَلَكِنْ ۖ إِذَا دُعِيتُمْ فَادْخُلُوا فَإِذَا طَعِمْتُمْ فَانْتَشِرُوا وَلَا مُسْتَسْتَسِينٍ لِحَدِيثٍ (O you who believe! Enter not the Prophet's houses, except when leave is given to you for a meal, (and then) not (so early as) to wait for its preparation. But when you are invited, enter, and when you have taken your meal, disperse, without sitting for a talk.)(*Surah al-Ahzab*, 33:53).

Q 410. Q: On hearing which *Surah* of the Quran did Utbah bin Rabiyyah involuntarily prostrate along with the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: *Surah Ha-Meem as-Sajdah* (also referred to as *Surah Fussilat*) (No.41).

Q 411. Q: The verse مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ ۗ وَالَّذِينَ مَعَهُ أَشِدَّاءُ عَلَى الْكُفَّارِ رُحَمَاءُ

بَيْنَهُمْ ۗ تَتَرَلَّهُمْ ۗ رُكَّعًا سُجَّدًا يَبْتَغُونَ فَضْلًا ۗ مِّنَ اللَّهِ وَرِضْوَانًا

*Messenger of Allah, and those who are with him are severe against disbelievers, and merciful among themselves. You see them bowing and falling down prostrate (in prayer), seeking Bounty from Allah and (His) Good Pleasure.)* is in which Surah?  
A: *Surah Al-Fath*, verse 29 (48:29).

Q 412. Q: Which Surah mentions the etiquette of calling the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> at his house?

A: *Surah Al-Hujraat*, verses 4-5. *إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يُنَادُونَكَ مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْحُجُرَاتِ أَكْثَرُهُمْ لَا يَعْقِلُونَ وَلَوْ أَنَّهُمْ صَبَرُوا حَتَّى تَخْرُجَ إِلَيْهِمْ لَكَانَ خَيْرًا لَهُمْ ۚ* (Verily! Those who call you from behind the dwellings, most of them have no sense. And if they had patience till you could come out to them, it would have been better for them.)(*Surah Al-Hujurat*, 49:4-5)

Q 413. Q: In which Surah is the name 'Ahmed' used to mention the advent of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: *أَسْمُهُ أَهْمَدٌ ۚ* (...and giving glad tidings of a Messenger to come after me, whose name shall be Ahmed.)(*Surah as-Saf*, 61:6).

Q 414. Q: The Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> has been bestowed with many titles in the Quran. But which titles are name of Surahs too?

A: *Surah Muzammil* and *Surah Muddassir*.

Q 415. Q: Which was the first verse to be revealed to Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: *اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ* (Read! In the Name of your Lord, Who has created.)(*Surah Alaq*, 96:1).

Q 416. Q: Which Surah hints about the passing away of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: *Surah Nasr*.

Q 417. Q: Which Surah mentions the bestowal of Kouser to the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: *Surah Kouser*.

Q 418. Q: How many times in the Quran has the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> been addressed as يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ 'Ya Ayyuhan Nabi' (O Prophet!)?

A: Eleven times.

Q 419. Q: How many times is "Muhammad" mentioned in the Quran?

A: Four times.

Q 420. Q: How many times is "Ahmed" mentioned in the Quran?

A: Once.

Q 421. Q: Who was the first Hafiz of the Quran?

A: Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 422. Q: Who is called *Khatim-un-Nabiyeen* (Seal of the Prophets) by the Quran?

A: Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 423. Q: How does the Quran describe the qualities of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ , etc. (O Prophet, O Messenger, O you enveloped [in garments]), O you wrapped [in garments], etc.)

Q 424. Q: Which verse mentions the bestowal of *Maqam-e-Mahmood* to the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: وَمِنَ اللَّيْلِ فَتَهَجَّدْ بِهِ نَافِلَةً لَّكَ عَسَىٰ أَن يَبْعَثَكَ رَبُّكَ مَقَامًا مَّحْمُودًا (And pray in some part of the night: (it would be) an additional prayer for you: soon will your Lord raise you to Maqam-e-Mahmood [Station of Praise and Glory]) (Surah Isra, 17:79).

Q 425. Q: What would be the Prophet's<sup>SLM</sup> condition when the *wahi* (revelation) came to him?

A: The revelation (*wahi*) would be very stressful for the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>. The stress and intensity is described by Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup> thus : "Even during cold winters, his forehead would sweat profusely. If he was riding an animal, the animal would not be able to bear the weight and would sit down.

His face would change colour. He would bend down his head and the companions would do the same out of respect. He would raise his head after the *wahi* (revelation)."

Q 426. Q: What did he<sup>SLM</sup> say about the Qari (reciter) of the Quran?

A: Recite the Quran so that it intercedes for the reciter on the Day of Judgement. The parents of the person who recites the Quran and acts upon it will have crowns placed on their heads on the Day of Judgement; the glitter of the crowns will be brighter than the sun. The person who teaches his son how to read the Quran will have his past and future sins forgiven. The person who memorises (*hifz*) the Quran will be raised on the Day of Judgement like the full moon and his son will be told to read. When the son reads one verse, the father's rank will be raised by one level.

The Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> said, "The best among you are those who learn Quran and teach it." Quran will make some people superior and some people inferior.

Q 427. Q: What are the two things which Hazrat Muhammad Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> talked about leaving behind?

A: Quran and progeny (*Ahl-e-Bait*).

Q 428. Q: Where is the *wahi* revealed?

A: Hazrat Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup> would reveal the *wahi* upon the heart of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 429. Q: In which *para* is Surah Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: In the 26th *para*.

Q 430. Q: Who framed the sequence of the Quran?

A: As per the will of Allah, the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> framed the sequence of the Quran.

Q 431. Q: Amongst all communities, which community (*Ummah*) is superior?

A: The *Ummat-e-Muhammadiyah*.

Q 432. Q: Which prophet's community is this?

A: The community (*ummah*) of Muhammad Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 433. Q: How is this so?

A: At many places, the Quran address it as *كُنْتُمْ خَيْرَ أُمَّةٍ* (*You are the best community...*)(*Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:110*).

Q 434. Q: What is a *Ghazwah*?

A: A battle in which the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> participated is called *Ghazwah*.

Q 435. Q: What is a *Siryah*?

A: A battle in which the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> did not participate is called *Siryah*.

Q 436. Q: What is *Badr*?

A: *Badr* is the name of a plain where fairs would be held.

Q 437. Q: When did the Battle of Badr take place?

A: 17th of Ramzan, 2 Hijri (13th March 624 C.E.).

Q 438. Q: How many companions were there with the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> in this battle?

A: 313.

Q 439. Q: What was the strength of the enemy?

A: They were approximately one thousand soldiers.

Q 440. Q: Who was the commander of this army?

A: Utbah bin Rabeeyah.

Q 441. Q: In the battle of Badr and Uhad, Allah overwhelmed the Muslims with drowsiness to remove their fear and anxiety. Which verse mentions this?

A: *Surah Anfal*, verse 11. *إِذْ يَغْشَىٰكُمْ الْنُعَاسُ أَمَنَةً مِّنْهُ* (*Remember when He covered you with a slumber as a security from Him...*)(*Surah Anfal, 8:11*).

Q 442. Q: How many horses did the Muslims have in this battle?

A: Two.

Q 443. Q: In which battle were the Muslims outnumbered, with only one Muslim for every three infidels?

A: The Battle of Badr.

Q 444. Q: In which battle were the *Muhajireen* (migrants) tested severely?

A: The Battle of Badr.

Q 445. Q: How is it so?

A: That was because they had to strike their swords against a father or a brother or a son or a maternal uncle or a paternal uncle.

Q 446. Q: In which battle did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> say, "O Allah, if these few Muslims perish today, then there shall remain no one to worship you till the Day of Judgement."

A: He said this before the start of the Battle of Badr.

Q 447. Q: In this battle, who captured two slaves of Abu Sufyan and presented them before the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Syedna Ali<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 448. Q: How does the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> enquire about the enemy numbers from these slaves?

A: He asks them as to how many camels are slaughtered everyday for food.

Q 449. Q: What do the slaves answer?

A: Nine or ten camels are slaughtered every day.

Q 450. Q: In this battle, who built a canopy for the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> and stood guard at its entrance?

A: Saad bin Ma'az<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 451. Q: What did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> use to straighten the rows in the battle?

A: An arrow.

Q 452. Q: In which battle did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> throw a handful of pebbles towards the enemy? What does the Quran say about this?

A: In the Battle of Badr. The Quran says, *وَمَا رَمَيْتَ إِذْ رَمَيْتَ وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ رَمَىٰ* (And you (Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>) threw not when you did throw but Allah threw...)(Surah Anfal, 8:17).

Q 453. Q: Who were the first to fight on behalf of the enemy?

A: Shaiba, his brother Utbah and his son Waleed.

Q 454. Q: Whom did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> send to fight them?

A: Hazrat Hamzah<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Ubaidah bin Haris<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 455. Q: Who was the first martyr of the Battle of Badr?

A: Mihja<sup>RZ</sup>, a slave of Hazrat Umar<sup>RZ</sup>, was martyred when he was struck by an arrow from the enemy.

Q 456. Q: Who were the two youth who were enquiring about an enemy of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> in this battle?

A: Mu'az<sup>RZ</sup> and Mu'awiz<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 457. Q: Whom did they enquire with?

A: Hazrat Abdur Rahman bin Auf<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 458. Q: Whom were they enquiring about?

A: Abu Jahl.

Q 459. Q: Who is the companion whose hand was severed by Ikrama, but was left dangling by a shred of muscle and he cut off the hand himself by bringing it under his foot?

A: Hazrat Mu'az<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 460. Q: Name the companion who killed Ubaida bin Aas by piercing a spear into his eye?

A: Hazrat Zubair bin al-Awam.

Q 461. Q: In this battle, which two Quraysh members did Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> order not to be killed?

A: Hazrat Abbas<sup>RZ</sup> and Abu Bukhtari.

Q 462. Q: What was the reason?

A: Hazrat Abbas<sup>RZ</sup> would send information about the enemy's condition and actions from Makkah and Abu Bukhtari was the one who gave shelter to the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> after he returned from Taif.

Q 463. Q: After victory, whose body did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> order to be searched?

A: Abu Jahl.

Q 464. Q: Who found Abu Jahl?

A: Abdullah bin Mas'ud.

Q 465. Q: What does the Quran say about the infidels of Quraysh who came from Makkah to Badr to fight?

A: وَلَا تَكُونُوا كَالَّذِينَ خَرَجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ بَطْرًا وَرِئَاءَ النَّاسِ وَيَصُدُّونَ عَن سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ. (And be not like those who come out of their homes boastfully and to be seen of men, and hinder (men) from the Path of Allah.)(Surah Anfal, 8:47).

Q 466. Q: About whom did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> say that he is the Firaun (Pharaoh) of this community and the pinnacle of the tower of infidelity?

A: Abu Jahl.

Q 467. Q: To whom did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> give Abu Jahl's sword?

A: Hazrat Abdullah bin Mas'ud<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 468. Q: How many Muslims were martyred in the Battle of Badr?

A: 14 Muslims.

Q 469. Q: In which battle was the son of Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>RZ</sup> fighting on the side of the infidels?

A: In the Battle of Badr.

Q 470. Q: What was his son's name?

A: Abdur Rahman.

Q 471. Q: In which battle did Hazrat Umar<sup>RZ</sup> kill his maternal uncle Aasi bin Hisham.

A: In the Battle of Badr.

Q 472. Q: Why did Hazrat Usman<sup>RZ</sup> not participate in the Battle of Badr?

A: His wife Bibi Ruqayya<sup>RZ</sup> was severely ill.

Q 473. Q: In which battle was Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> given the title of *Hyder-e-Karrar*?

A: In the Battle of Badr.

Q 474. Q: Who is the companion who slayed his idolator father in the Battle of Badr?

A: Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin al-Jarrah<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 475. Q: In which battle were the leaders of Quraysh Utbah, Shaybah and Waleed killed?

A: In the Battle of Badr.

Q 476. Q: Name the companions<sup>RZ</sup> who killed them?

A: Hazrat Hamzah<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Abu Ubaidah<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 477. Q: What did Umar<sup>RZ</sup> say about the prisoners of the Battle of Badr?

A: That they be killed.

Q 478. Q: What did Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>RZ</sup> say?

A: That they be released after taking ransom.

Q 479. Q: Whose advice did the Prophet<sup>S<sup>LM</sup></sup> like?

A: Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq's<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 480. Q: What ransom was taken to release the prisoners?

A: Four thousand dirhams. And more for some leaders.

Q 481. Q: What was done for the poor prisoners who could not pay a ransom?

A: They had to teach ten children.

Q 482. Q: After which battle was a verse revealed upon the opinion of Hazrat Umar<sup>RZ</sup> regarding the prisoners?

A: After the Battle of Badr. **لَوْلَا كِتَابٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ سَبَقَ لَمَسَّكُمْ فِيمَا أَخَذْتُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ** (Were it not a previous ordainment from Allah, a severe torment would have touched you for what you took.)(Surah Anfal, 8:68).

Q 483. Q: What is Uhud?

A: Uhud is the name of a mountain.

Q 484. Q: When did the Battle of Uhud take place?

A: 14th Shawwal, 3 Hijri (29th March, 625 C.E.)

Q 485. Q: At the time of battle, who was sent by the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> to gather information about the Quraysh?

A: Anas<sup>RZ</sup>, Monas bin Faqalah<sup>RZ</sup> and Hubab bin Munzir<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 486. Q: Who was appointed as ruler of Madinah by the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>, when he set out for the Battle of Uhud?

A: The blind companion, Ibn-e-Umm-e-Kulsum<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 487. Q: During the journey, who separated himself from the Muslim army along with his companions?

A: Abdullah bin Ubay and his 300 companions left the Muslim army.

Q 488. Q: What was the number of the Quraysh infidels in the Battle of Uhud?

A: Three thousand.

Q 489. Q: What was the strength of the Muslim army?

A: One thousand. (As per some traditions it was seven hundred.)

Q 490. Q: Who was the flag bearer of the Quraysh infidel army?

A: Talha bin Abi Talha.

Q 491. Q: Who martyred Hazrat Hamza<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Wahshi.

Q 492. Q: Who displayed beastly behaviour and chewed the liver of Hamza<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Hinda.

Q 493. Q: Upon whose martyrdom did the Quraysh infidels think that the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> was martyred (We seek refuge from Allah)?

A: Hazrat Musaib bin Umair<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 494. Q: In the Battle of Uhud, who turned the tables on the Muslims and turned their victory into defeat?

A: Khalid bin Waleed.

Q 495. Q: Who threw stones and martyred the teeth of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Utbah bin Abi Waqas.

Q 496. Q: Upon whose shooting of arrows did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> tell him, "May my mother and father be sacrificed for you."?

A: Saad bin Abi Waqas<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 497. Q: Responding to the rumours of the martyrdom of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>, who announced that the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> is safe and sound?

A: Ka'ab bin Malik<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 498. Q: Whom did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> kill with a spear in the Battle of Uhud?

A: Abi bin Khalaf.

Q 499. Q: In this battle, who gave up his life at the feet of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> after receiving innumerable injuries on his body?

A: Ziyad bin Sakan<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 500. Q: Name the companion who shielded the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> in the battle even though his eyeball had come out of its socket when an arrow pierced it?

A: Qatadah bin Nu'man<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 501. Q: In which battle did Rafi' bin Khadij stand on his heels to prove that he was eligible to participate in the battle?

A: The Battle of Uhud.

Q 502. Q: In which battle did Sumrah wrestle with Rafi' to prove his strength?

A: The Battle of Uhud.

Q 503. Q: In which battle did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> instruct 50 archers not to leave their station irrespective of a victory or defeat?

A: The Battle of Uhud.

Q 504. Q: Did these archers follow the Prophet's<sup>SLM</sup> instructions?

A: No.

Q 505. Q: Who attacked the Muslims when they abandoned their positions?

A: Khalid bin Waleed attacked the Muslims along with his companions.

Q 506. Q: Who attacked the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> with a sword in the Battle of Uhud?

A: Abdullah bin Qumayya.

Q 507. Q: Which companion stopped the enemies' swords with his bare hands?

A: Abu Talha.

Q 508. Q: In which battle did the hypocrites separate themselves from the Muslim army?

A: Battle of Uhud.

Q 509. Q: When the hypocrites left, which clan decided to leave too?

A: The people of Banu Salma and Banu Harisa.

Q 510. Q: In which battle did some companions not follow the orders of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: In the Battle of Uhud.

Q 511. Q: Name the venerable women who supplied drinking water to the injured in the Battle of Uhud?

A: Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>, Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup>, Umme Saleeta<sup>RZ</sup>, Umme Ammarah<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 512. Q: At the burial of which martyr was it observed that if the head was covered the feet would be exposed and if the feet were covered the head was exposed?

A: Hazrat Musaib bin Umair<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 513. Q: In which Surah is the Battle of Uhud mentioned?

A: Surah Aal-e-Imran, verses 121 to 129 and verses 152 to 153.

Q 514. Q: In which battle did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> say, "How can that community gain victory when it injures its Prophet."

A: The Battle of Uhud.

Q 515. Q: In this battle, till where did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> along with his 70 companions give chase to the enemy?

A: Up to Humrah al-Asad.

Q 516. Q: When did the Battle of the Trench (*Jung-e-Khandaq*) take place?

A: The month of Ziqaidah, 5 Hijri (May 627 C.E.).

Q 517. Q: By what other name is the Battle of the Trench (*Jung-e-Khandaq*) referred to?

A: *Jung-e-Ahzab*.

Q 518. Q: On whose advice was a trench dug?

A: Hazrat Salman Farsi<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 519. Q: What method was used to dig the trench?

A: Each companion was allocated ten yards of land and asked to dig 5 yards deep.

Q 520. Q: What was the most important incident of this battle?

A: While digging the trench they hit a huge rock. The Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> took a pickaxe and struck this rock once and said, "Yemen is conquered." He struck the rock the second time and said, "I

see Syria and the west before me." He struck the rock the third time and said, "The east (Persia) has been conquered."

Q 521. Q: In how many days was the trench ready?

A: Six days.

Q 522. Q: In which battle did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>, along with the Muslims, tie a rock on his stomach to bear hunger?

A: The Battle of the Trench (*Jung-e-Khandaq*).

Q 523. Q: Which famous Arab wrestler did Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> kill in this battle?

A: Amr bin Abdood

Q 524. Q: In which battle did Hazrat Safiyah<sup>RZ</sup> kill a Jew and severed his head?

A: The Battle of the Trench (*Jung-e-Khandaq*).

Q 525. Q: How did Allah help in this battle?

A: Extreme cold and howling winds made the infidels abandon the battlefield and run away.

Q 526. Q: In which battle was the Prophet's<sup>SLM</sup> prayer delayed (*qaza*)?

A: In the Battle of the Trench (*Jung-e-Khandaq*).

Q 527. Q: When did the Battle of Bani al-Mustaliq take place?

A: In Shaban, 5 Hijri.

Q 528. Q: By which other name is the Battle of Bani al-Mustaliq referred?

A: The Battle of Muraysi.

Q 529. Q: What is Muraysi?

A: The name of a waterhole.

Q 530. Q: Which of his wives accompanied the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> to the Battle of Bani Muraysi?

A: Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 531. Q: After which battle did the hypocrite Abdullah bin Ubay instigate the *Ansar* (the Helpers of Madina) against the *Mahajireen* (Migrants from Makkah)?

A: After the Battle of Bani al-Mustaliq.

Q 532. Q: What is Hdaybiya?

A: Name of a place, 19 kms from Makkah.

Q 533. Q: After *Hijrat* (Migration to Madinah), with how many companions did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> set out for Umrah?

A: With 1400 Muslims.

Q 534. Q: Whom did he station in Madinah before he departed?

A: Abdullah bin Umm-e-Kulsum<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 535. Q: Was he allowed to perform Umrah?

A: Due to their obsessive enmity against Muslims, the infidels of Quraysh, in violation of the age old Arab tradition, did not allow the Muslims to perform Umrah.

Q 536. Q: What is *Bait-ur-Rizwan*?

A: Hazrat Usman<sup>RZ</sup> had gone to Makkah to confer with the Quraysh. During the final moments of the meeting, the Quraysh become angry and took him prisoner. A rumour spread among Muslims that he has been martyred. The Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> assembled under a tree and took pledges for battle from all companions. The Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> considered his left hand as the right hand of Hazrat Usman<sup>RZ</sup> and gave pledges on his behalf. This pledge is called *Bait-ur-Rizwan*.

Q 537. Q: The Treaty of Hdaybiya starts with which phrase?

A: *Bismika Allahuma*.

Q 538. Q: Who was the scribe of the Treaty of Hdaybiya?

A: Hazrat Syedna Ali<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 539. Q: Who participated in the discussions on behalf of the Quraysh infidels?

A: Suhail bin Amr.

Q 540. Q: While writing the treaty which word was Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> not willing to erase?

A: The word 'Rasoolullah'.

Q 541. Q: Who erased this word?

A: Muhammad Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> erased this word with his holy hand.

Q 542. Q: What was written in place of this word?

A: Muhammad son of Abdullah.

Q 543. Q: What were the terms of the treaty?

A: (1) Muslims will leave this year without performing Umrah and will return for Umrah next year. (2) If anyone from Quraysh comes to the Muslims without the permission of his guardian, he should be returned to the Quraysh. If anyone from the Prophet's<sup>SLM</sup> side were to go to the Quraysh, he will not be returned.

Q 544. Q: Who fled Makkah and came to the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> while the treaty was being written?

A: Abu Jandal<sup>RZ</sup> bin Suhail bin Amr.

Q 545. Q: Did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> take him?

A: No, he was handed back to the Quraysh as per the terms of the treaty.

Q 546. Q: Did they sacrifice the animals which they had brought with them?

A: All animals were sacrificed and *Halq* (shaving of head) was also done.

Q 547. Q: What did Allah command while they were returning from Hudaibiya?

A: Allah declared victory. *إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُّبِينًا* (Verily We have granted you a clear Victory) (Surah al-Fath, 48:1).

Q 548. Q: Who lived in Khayber?

A: The Jews.

Q 549. Q: Whom did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> send to learn about the conditions of Khayber?

A: Abdullah<sup>RZ</sup> bin Rawaha.

Q 550. Q: Whom did he appoint ruler when he departed from Madinah?

A: Saya<sup>IRZ</sup> bin Arafta Ghaffari.

Q 551. Q: When did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> say, "Tomorrow I will give the flag to the person who loves Allah and His Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> and Allah and His Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> too love him."

A: During the conquest of Khayber.

Q 552. Q: To whom did he bestow the flag?

A: Hazrat Syedna Ali<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 553. Q: What was the condition of Hazrat Syedna Ali<sup>RZ</sup> at that time?

A: He was afflicted with the sickness of the inflammation of the eyes.

Q 554. Q: Which famous wrestler of the Jews did Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> kill?

A: Marhab.

Q 555. Q: What was the strength of the Muslim army?

A: 1500.

Q 556. Q: When was Khayber conquered?

A: Jamadi al-Awwal, 7 Hijri.

Q 557. Q: On which day of Ramzan was Makkah conquered?

A: 20th Ramzan ul-Mubarak, 8 Hijri.

Q 558. Q: When did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> say that one who takes refuge in Abu Sufyan's house is saved?

A: During the conquest of Makkah.

Q 559. Q: Whom did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> lift on his shoulders and commanded to dismantle the idols?

A: Hazrat Syedna Ali<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 560. Q: What was the strength of the Muslim army?

A: Ten thousand.

Q 561. Q: Who gave the first *Azan* in Makkah?

A: Hazrat Bilal<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 562. Q: When did the Battle of Mu'tah take place?

A: Jamadi al-Awwal, 8 Hijri.

Q 563. Q: Prior to which battle did the Romans kill the Muslim ambassador?

A: Before the Battle of Mu'tah.

Q 564. Q: What was the name of this ambassador?

A: Hazrat Haris<sup>RZ</sup> bin Umair.

Q 565. Q: How many Mujahideen participated in the Battle of Mu'tah?

A: Three thousand.

Q 566. Q: What was the strength of Heraclius' army?

A: Nearly one lakh.

Q 567. Q: Which community was fought in Mu'tah?

A: Romans.

Q 568. Q: Who were made the commanders in this battle?

A: Zaid<sup>RZ</sup> bin Haris. If he is martyred, Jaffer bin Abu Talib<sup>RZ</sup>. And if he too is martyred, Abdullah bin Rawahah<sup>RZ</sup>. And if he too is martyred, then Muslims were free to choose their commander.

Q 569. Q: Which battle's conditions did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> describe sitting in Madinah?

A: Mu'tah.

Q 570. Q: In which battle were there 33 enemy soldiers against each Muslim soldier?

A: The Battle of Mu'tah.

Q 571. Q: In which battle did Khalid<sup>RZ</sup> bin Walid first participate with the Muslim army?

A: Mu'tah.

Q 572. Q: Who was made the commander in his very first battle on behalf of Muslims?

A: Khalid<sup>RZ</sup> bin Walid.

Q 573. Q: Why was Jafar<sup>RZ</sup> bin Abu Talib called '*Tayyar*'?

A: Jafar<sup>RZ</sup> bin Abu Talib was martyred in the Battle of Mu'tah. When the women started wailing, the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> said, "I see that Jafar is flying in paradise with the angels." That is why he is called "*Tayyar*" (the Bird).

Q 574. Q: When did the Battle of Hunain take place?

A: Shawwal, 8 Hijri.

Q 575. Q: What is Hunain?

A: A valley which lies between Makkah and Taif.

Q 576. Q: When did some companions unintentionally say, "Who can overcome us today?"

A: It was said unintentionally by some companions when they marched for the Battle of Hunain, because the army's strength swelled to twelve thousand. On this occasion Allah revealed verse 3 of Surah Towbah.

Q 577. Q: In which Surah do you find the mention of Battle of Hunain?

A: Surah at-Towbah.

Q 578. Q: When did the Battle of Tabuk take place?

A: 9th of Rajab, 9 Hijri.

Q 579. Q: What was the strength of the Muslim army?

A: Thirty thousand.

Q 580. Q: When did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> say, "After today, no deed of Usman<sup>RZ</sup> will result in loss."

A: On the occasion of the Battle of Tabuk.

Q 581. Q: In response to which deed did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> say this?

A: For the Battle of Tabuk, Hazrat Usman<sup>RZ</sup> donated 900 camels, one thousand Dinars and 100 horses with horsemen along with weapons.

Q 582. Q: When did Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq<sup>RZ</sup> donate his entire wealth?

A: On the occasion of the Battle of Tabuk.

Q 583. Q: When did Hazrat Umar<sup>RZ</sup> donate half of his wealth?

A: On the occasion of the Battle of Tabuk.

Q 584. Q: What rules of battle did the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> lay down?

A: It was the practice of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> that when he sent an army on an expedition, he would instruct the army not to kill children, women, slaves, servants and messengers.

Q 585. Q: Which was the Prophet's<sup>SLM</sup> last battle?

A: The Battle of Tabuk.

Q 586. Q: The enemies of Islam invited the Muslim preachers, deceived them and martyred them. What is this incident known as?

A: The incident of Rajee.

## **Hazrat Adam<sup>AS</sup>.**

Q 587. Q: How many times does the name of Adam<sup>AS</sup> occur in the Quran?

A: 35 times.

Q 588. Q: Who was the first teacher of humans?

A: Hazrat Adam<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 589. Q: Who was created from the rib of Adam<sup>AS</sup>?

A: Hazrat Bibi Hawa was created.

Q 590. Q: What was Hazrat Adam's<sup>AS</sup> mistake for which he was sent out of paradise?

A: He was commanded not to go near a particular tree. But he went to the tree and ate its fruit for which he was exiled from paradise.

Q 591. Q: Who was commanded to prostrate before Adam<sup>AS</sup>?

A: The angels.

Q 592. Q: Did everyone prostrate or did somebody not prostrate? Who was he who did not prostrate?

A: All angels prostrated, but the teacher of angels Shaitan did not prostrate.

Q 593. Q: Why did Shaitan not prostrate?

A: He was filled with pride and said, "I have been created with fire, while Adam has been created with clay. So I will not prostrate before him."

Q 594. Q: What punishment was given to Shaitan?

A: He was expelled from the presence of Allah.

Q 595. Q: Who is Allah's first viceregent on the earth?

A: Hazrat Adam<sup>AS</sup>.

## **Hazrat Nuh<sup>AS</sup>**

Q 596. Q: How many times does the name of Nuh<sup>AS</sup> occur in the Quran?

A: 43 times.

Q 597. Q: Where was Nuh's<sup>AS</sup> ship docked?

A: The Mount of Judi.

Q 598. Q: What was Nuh's<sup>AS</sup> age as per the Quran?

A: 950 years. *وَلَقَدْ أَرْسَلْنَا نُوحًا إِلَىٰ قَوْمِهِ فَلَبِثَ فِيهِمْ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ إِلَّا خَمْسِينَ عَامًا* (And We certainly sent Nuh to his people, and he remained among them a thousand years minus fifty years.)(Surah al-Ankaboot, 29:14).

Q 599. Q: Which idols did the community of Nuh worship?

A: Waddan, Suwa, Yaghoos, Yawooq, Fasar.

Q 600. Q: Surah Nuh is in which para?

A: 29th para.

Q 601.

## Hazrat Idris<sup>AS</sup>

Q 602. Q: How many times is Hazrat Idris<sup>AS</sup> mentioned in the Quran?

A: Twice.

## Hazrat Hud<sup>AS</sup>

Q 603. Q: How many times is Hazrat Hud<sup>AS</sup> mentioned in the Quran?

A: Seven times.

Q 604. Q: Which prophet was sent to the community of Aad?

A: Hazrat Hud<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 605. Q: Surah Hud is in which para?

A: In the 11th and 12th para.

Q 606.

## Hazrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>

Q 607. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: 67 times.

Q 608. Q: Name the illustrious prophet whose three generations were prophets?

A: Hazrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 609. Q: Who are those prophets in the three generations of Hazrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>?

A: Hazrat Ishaq<sup>AS</sup>, Hazrat Yakhoob<sup>AS</sup> and Hazrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 610. Q: Who said, "I love not things that set"? (*Surah al-Anaam, 6:76*)

A: Hazrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 611. Q: *Surah Ibrahim* is in which *para*?

A: In the 13th *para*.

Q 612. Q: Who threw Hazrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> into the fire?

A: Namrood.

Q 613. Q: When Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> was thrown into the fire, what command did the fire get?

A: Allah said, *يَتَنَّاهُ كُوفِي بِزُدًا وَسَلْمًا عَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ* ("O fire, be coolness and safety upon Ibrahim.") (*Surah al-Ambiya, 21:69*).

Q 614. Q: What was Hazrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> shown in his dream?

A: He saw in his dream that he was sacrificing his son Ismail.

Q 615. Q: Did Hazrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> make his dream come true?

A: Yes, he made all preparations to sacrifice his son Ismail, but Allah saved him in the nick of time.

## Hazrat Ismail<sup>AS</sup>

Q 616. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: 12 times.

Q 617.

## Hazrat Ishaq<sup>AS</sup>

Q 618. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: 17 times.

Q 619.

## Hazrat Saleh<sup>AS</sup>

Q 620. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: 8 times.

Q 621. Q: Which animal did he say is a sign of Allah?

A: The She-Camel.

Q 622. Q: How did his community treat this sign?

A: They killed the she-camel. **فَعَقَرُوهَا فَقَالَ تَمَتَّعُوا فِي دَارِكُمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ ذَٰلِكَ**  
**وَعدَّ غَيْرُ مَكْدُوبٍ** (But they killed her. So he (Saleh<sup>AS</sup>) said: "Enjoy yourselves in your homes for three days. This is a threat that will not be belied.")(Surah Hud, 11:65).

Q 623. Q: Which prophet was sent to the community of Samud?

A: Hazrat Saleh<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 624. Q: Where from did the she-camel appear at the supplication of Hazrat Saleh<sup>AS</sup>?

A: From a rock.

Q 625.

## Hazrat Lut<sup>AS</sup>

Q 626. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: 27 times.

Q 627. Q: Whose nephew was he?

A: Hazrat Ibrahim's<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 628.

## Hazrat Yakhub<sup>AS</sup>

Q 629. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: 16 times.

Q 630. Q: Which prophet's descendants are called as Bani-Israeel?

A: Hazrat Yakhub's<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 631. Q: Whose title is Israeel?

A: It is the title of Hazrat Yakhub<sup>AS</sup> which was bestowed by Allah.

Q 632. Q: What is the meaning of 'Israeel'?

A: Servant of Allah.

## Hazrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup>

Q 633. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: 27 times.

Q 634. Q: *Surah Yusuf* is in which *para*?

A: In the 12th and 13th *para*.

Q 635. Q: To whom did he narrate his dream?

A: Hazrat Yakhub<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 636. Q: What was his relation with Hazrat Yakhub<sup>AS</sup>?

A: They were father and son.

Q 637. Q: What did he see in his dream?

A: He saw eleven stars, the sun and the moon prostrating. إِذْ قَالَ يُوسُفُ لِأَبِيهِ يَا أَبَتِ إِنِّي رَأَيْتُ أَحَدَ عَشَرَ كَوْكَبًا وَالشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ رَأَيْتُهُمْ لِي سَاجِدِينَ ((Remember) when Yusuf said to his father: "O my father! Verily, I saw (in a dream) eleven stars and the sun and the moon, I saw them prostrating themselves to me.")(Surah Yusuf, 12:4).

Q 638. Q: What advise did his father give after hearing the dream?

A: He advised him not to reveal the dream to his brothers. قَالَ يٰ بُنَيَّ لَا تَقْصُصْ رُءْيَاكَ عَلَىٰ إِخْوَتِكَ فَيَكِيدُوا لَكَ كَيْدًا ۗ (He (the father) said: "O my son! Relate not your vision to your brothers, lest they arrange a plot against you.)(Surah Yusuf, 12:5).

Q 639. Q: Which country was he taken to and sold?

A: To Egypt. وَقَالَ الَّذِي اشْتَرَاهُ مِنْ مِصْرَ (And the one from Egypt who bought him said...)(Surah Yusuf, 12:21).

Q 640. Q: What dreams did two prisoners narrate to Hazrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup> in prison?

A: One saw that he was pouring wine for the King and the other saw that there was bread on his head and birds were feeding on it. وَدَخَلَ مَعَهُ السِّجْنَ فَتَيَانِ قَالَ أَحَدُهُمَا إِنِّي أَرَأَيْتُ أُعْصِرُ خَمْرًا وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ إِنِّي أَرَأَيْتُ أُحْمَلُ مَعَهُ الْبُرُودُ (And there entered with him two young men in the prison. One of them said: "Verily, I saw myself (in a dream) pressing wine." The other said: "Verily, I saw myself (in a dream) carrying bread on my head and birds were eating thereof.")(Surah Yusuf, 12:36).

Q 641. Q: There is mention of the king's dream in Surah Yusuf. What was the dream?

A: The king saw in a dream that seven fat cows were being eaten by seven lean cows. And he saw seven green ears of corn and seven dry ears of corn. وَقَالَ الْمَلِكُ إِنِّي أَرَى سَبْعَ بَقَرَاتٍ سِمَانٍ ۖ وَسَبْعَ سُوءَبَاتٍ حُضِرٍ ۖ وَأُخْرَى يَأْكُلُهُنَّ سَبْعٌ عِجَافٌ ۖ وَسَبْعَ سُوءَبَاتٍ حُضِرٍ ۖ وَأُخْرَى يَأْكُلُهُنَّ سَبْعٌ عِجَافٌ (And the king (of Egypt) said: "Verily, I saw (in a dream) seven fat cows, whom seven lean ones were devouring - and of seven green ears of corn, and (seven) others dry.)(Surah Yusuf, 12:43).

Q 642. Q: What did Hazrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup> ask the king to hand over to him?

A: The treasures of the land. That is, appoint him as Minister of Treasury. قَالَ أَجْعَلْنِي عَلَى خَزَائِنِ الْأَرْضِ ۗ إِنِّي حَفِيظٌ عَلِيمٌ ([Yusuf] said, "Appoint me over the storehouses of the land. Indeed, I will be a knowing guardian.")(Surah Yusuf, 12:55).

## Hazrat Shuaib<sup>AS</sup>

Q 643. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: 11 times.

Q 644. Q: Which prophet was sent to the community of Madyan?

A: Hazrat Shuaib<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 645.

## Hazrat Musa<sup>AS</sup>

Q 646. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: 135 times.

Q 647. Q: Which prophet's name appears the maximum number of times in the Quran?

A: Hazrat Musa<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 648. Q: Which prophet has been mentioned innumerable times?

A: Hazrat Musa<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 649. Q: Name the prophet whose mother left him in a river when he was an infant?

A: Hazrat Musa<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 650. Q: Name the prophet who spent his childhood in the enemy's home?

A: Hazrat Musa<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 651. Q: In which enemy's house did he spend his childhood?

A: Firaun (Pharoah).

Q 652. Q: For how many days did Allah call Musa<sup>AS</sup> to Mount Sina.

A: 40 days. *وَوَاعَدْنَا مُوسَىٰ ثَلَاثِينَ لَيْلَةً ۖ وَأَتْمَمْنَاهَا بِعَشْرِ ۖ فَتَمَّ مِيقَاتِ رَبِّهِ أَزْبَعِينَ ۖ*  
*لَيْلَةً* (We told Musa to stay with Us for thirty nights (in the mountains) but added ten nights more so his appointment with his Lord came to an end after forty nights.)(Surah al-A'raf, 7:142).

Q 653. Q: Who did he appoint as his viceregent when he went to Mount Sina?

A: His brother Harun<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 654. Q: After he departed for Mount Sina, what did his community make their object of worship?

A: They made a statue of a calf and started worshipping it. *وَاتَّخَذَ ۖ*  
*قَوْمُ مُوسَىٰ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ مِنْ حُلِيِّهِمْ عِجْلًا جَسَدًا لَهُ نُحُورٌ ۚ*  
(And the people of Musa made, after [his departure], from their ornaments an image of a calf, having a lowing sound.)(Surah al-A'raf, 7:148).

Q 655. Q: Whom did Musa<sup>AS</sup> find at the spot where the fish went into the water?

A: Hazrat Khizr<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 656. Q: With whom did he travel to *Majma-al-Bahrain* (junction of the two seas)?

A: With his servant. *وَإِذْ قَالَ مُوسَىٰ لِفَتَلِهِ لَا أَدْرَأُكَ إِلَّا بِيَوْمِ يُثْبَتُ الْأَعْرَافُ وَجِئْنَا بِبَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ وَأَمْرًا* (And (remember) when Musa said to his boy-servant: "I will not give up (travelling) until I reach the junction of the two seas or (until) I spend years and years in travelling.") (Sura al-Kahf, 18:60).

Q 657. Q: During this journey, what did he become inattentive of?

A: The fish.

Q 658. Q: On what condition did Khizr<sup>AS</sup> accept Musa<sup>AS</sup> as a companion in the journey?

A: That he does not question about anything until Khizr<sup>AS</sup> himself speaks about it. *قَالَ فَإِنِ اتَّبَعْتَنِي فَلَا تَسْأَلْنِي عَنْ شَيْءٍ حَتَّىٰ أُحَدِّثَ لَكَ* (He (Khizr) said: "Then, if you follow me, ask me not about anything till I myself mention it to you.") (Surah al-Kahf, 18:70).

Q 659. Q: What did he ask from Allah before going to Firaun to invite him towards the truth?

A: He asked for his chest to be opened, to remove the defect in his speech and for a helper. *قَالَ رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي وَاجْعَلْ لِي وَزِيرًا مِّنْ أَهْلِي* ([Musa] said: "O my Lord! Open for me my chest. And ease my task for me; And loose the knot (the defect) from my tongue, that they understand my speech, and appoint for me a helper from my family.) (Surah Ta-Ha, 20:25-29).

Q 660. Q: Whom did he recommend to Allah for his helper?

A: Hazrat Harun<sup>AS</sup>. *هَارُونَ أَخِي* (Harun, my brother) (Surah Ta-Ha, 20:30).

Q 661. Q: What is the relationship between Hazrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> and Hazrat Harun<sup>AS</sup>?

A: They are brothers. As per one tradition, Hazrat Harun<sup>AS</sup> is elder by 3 years.

Q 662. Q: What sign had Allah given to his mother?

A: That she places the child in a chest and leaves it in a river. *(Surah Taha, 20:37-39).*

Q 663. Q: After leaving the chest in the river, who kept an eye on it while walking on the bank of the river?

A: The sister of Musa<sup>AS</sup>. *(Surah Ta-Ha, 20:40).*

Q 664. Q: In his absence, what did Samiri make and worship?

A: An idol of a calf was made and worshipped.

Q 665. Q: What prophesy did Hazrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> give about Samiri?

A: That he will be afflicted with leprosy and will wail, "Do not touch me," throughout his life.

Q 666. Q: What had Musa<sup>AS</sup> gone to bring when he was bestowed with prophethood?

A: Fire.

Q 667. Q: Where did he migrate to after hitting a man from the enemy and killing him?

A: He migrated from Egypt to Madyan. *وَلَمَّا تَوَجَّهَ تِلْقَاءَ مَدْيَنَ (And when he went towards (the land of) Madyan)(Surah al-Qasas, 28:22).*

Q 668. Q: Whom did Firaun command to construct a tower so that he can look at the God of Musa<sup>AS</sup>?

A: His minister Haamaan. *(Surah al-Qasas, 28:38).*

Q 669. Q: Where did Allah bestow Hazrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> with prophethood?

A: On the mountain of Tur.

Q 670. Q: How man tribes did the community of Musa<sup>AS</sup> divided into?

A: 12 tribes.

Q 671. Q: How many springs gushed forth when he hit the rock with his staff?

A: 12 springs. وَإِذْ أَسْتَسْقَىٰ مُوسَىٰ لِقَوْمِهِ فَقُلْنَا اضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ الْحَجَرَ فَانْفَجَرَتْ مِنْهُ اثْنَتَا عَشْرَةَ عَيْنًا <sup>ط</sup> (And (remember) when Musa asked for water for his people, We said: "Strike the stone with your staff." Then gushed forth therefrom twelve springs.)(Surah al-Baqarah, 2:60).

Q 672. Q: Which prophet did Allah command to slaughter a cow?

A: Hazrat Musa<sup>AS</sup>. وَإِذْ قَالَ مُوسَىٰ لِقَوْمِهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ تَذْبَحُوا بَقْرَةً <sup>ه</sup> (And (remember) when Musa said to his people: "Verily, Allah commands you that you slaughter a cow.")(Surah al-Baqarah, 2:67).

Q 673. Q: To whom all did Allah sent Musa<sup>AS</sup> with His signs and authority?

A: Firaun, Haman and Qarun. إِلَىٰ فِرْعَوْنَ وَهَامَانَ وَقَارُونَ فَقَالُوا سَاحِرٌ <sup>و</sup> كَذَّابٌ <sup>ز</sup> (To Fir'aun, Hâmân and Qârûn, but they called (him): "A sorcerer, a liar!")(Surah Ghafir/al-Mumin, 40:24).

Q 674. Q: In which prophet's community was it announced to kill new born boys and spare new born girls?

A: Musa<sup>AS</sup>.

## Hazrat Harun<sup>AS</sup>

Q 675. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: 19 times.

## Hazrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup>

Q 676. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: 4 times.

Q 677. Q: Which prophet's name came up when lots were drawn?

A: Hazrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 678. Q: What did the people aboard the ship do with him?

A: He was thrown into the sea and a fish swallowed him.

Q 679. Q: What did he do inside the belly of the fish?

A: He was glorifying Allah all the time.

Q 680. Q: Who has been addressed by the Quran as the man of the fish?

A: Hazrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 681. Q: Whom has the Quran referred to with titles of "Zun-nun" (Lord of the Fish) and "Sahib-il-Hut" (Companion of the Fish)?

A: Hazrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup>. Surah al-Ambiya, 21:87 and Surah al-Qalam, 68:48.

Q 682. Q: *Surah Yunus* is in which *para*?

A: 11th *para*.

## Hazrat Dawud<sup>AS</sup>

Q 683. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: 16 times.

Q 684. Q: What did Allah give under his command?

A: Mountains and birds.

Q 685. Q: Which craft did he invent?

A: The craft of making armour.

## Hazrat Sulaiman<sup>AS</sup>

Q 686. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: 17 times.

Q 687. Q: Name the son of Hazrat Dawud<sup>AS</sup> who was also a prophet?

A: Hazrat Sulaiman<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 688. Q: What did Allah give under his command?

A: The wind and the *jinn*s.

Q 689. Q: What did he send with the hoopoe to Saba?

A: A letter.

Q 690. Q: What did he command the *Jinn* to bring?

A: The throne of Queen Saba.

Q 691. Q: When did the *jinn*s learn of his death?

A: Hazrat Sulaiman<sup>AS</sup> was standing with the support of his staff. His soul departed from his body. The staff on which he was leaning was being eaten by termites and when the staff was weakened, it broke and the body of Sulaiman<sup>AS</sup> fell. Then the *jinn*s learnt of his death.

Q 692. Q: What do we learn from this incident?

A: That the *jinn*s do not have knowledge of the unknown.

## Hazrat Ayyub<sup>AS</sup>

Q 693. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: 4 times.

Q 694. Q: In which *Surah*s?

A: *Surah Nisa, 4:163; Surah al-Anaam, 6:84; Surah al-Ambiya, 21:83-84; Surah Saad, 38:41.*

Q 695. Q: What is Hazrat Ayyub<sup>AS</sup> famous for?

A: He is famous for his patience.

## **Hazrat Ilyas<sup>AS</sup>**

Q 696. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: Twice.

Q 697. Q: In which *Surahs*?

A: *Surah al-Anaam, 6:85; Surah as-Saaffat, 37:123.*

## **Hazrat Al-Yas'a<sup>AS</sup>**

Q 698. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: Twice.

Q 699. Q: In which *Surahs*?

A: *Surah al-Anaam, Surah Saad.*

## **Hazrat Zakariya<sup>AS</sup>**

Q 700. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: 7 times.

Q 701. Q: Bibi Maryam was under whose guidance?

A: Hazrat Zakariya<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 702. Q: Which prophet was bestowed with a child in old age?

A: Hazrat Zakariya<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 703. Q: Whose guardian was Hazrat Zakariya<sup>AS</sup> made?

A: Bibi Maryam. *Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:39.*

Q 704. Q: On seeing fresh food with Hazrat Maryam, what did Hazrat Zakariya<sup>AS</sup> pray to Allah?

A: He prayed for a child. *Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:39.*

Q 705. Q: What was the name of Hazrat Zakariya's<sup>AS</sup> son?

A: Hazrat Yahya<sup>AS</sup>. *Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:39.*

Q 706. Q: How many times is the name of Hazrat Yahya<sup>AS</sup> mentioned in the Quran?

A: 5 times.

Q 707. Q: How many times is the name of Hazrat Zulkifl<sup>AS</sup> mentioned in the Quran?

A: Twice.

Q 708. Q: In which *Surahs*?

A: *Surah Ambiya, 21:85; Sura Saad, 38:48.*

Q 709. Q: How many times is the name of Hazrat Uzair<sup>AS</sup> mentioned in the Quran?

A: Once. *Surah Tawbah, 9:30.*

## **Hazrat Esa<sup>AS</sup>**

Q 710. Q: How many times is his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: 33 times.

Q 711. Q: Who was ascended to the skies by Allah?

A: Hazrat Esa<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 712. Q: Who was sent by Allah as a sign for the entire world?

A: Hazrat Esa<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 713. Q: Which prophet is referred to by his mother's name?

A: Hazrat Esa<sup>AS</sup>, son of Maryam.

Q 714.

## Khalifathullah Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood<sup>AS</sup>

Q 715. Q: Which verse of *Surah Baqarah* is specific to Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup>?

A: وَإِذْ ابْتَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ رَبُّهُ بِكَلِمَاتٍ فَأَتَاهُنَّ قَالَ إِنِّي جَاعِلُكَ لِلنَّاسِ إِمَامًا قَالَ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي قَالَ لَا يَنَالُ عَهْدِي الظَّالِمِينَ (And remember that Ibrahim was tried by his Lord with certain commands, which he fulfilled: He (Allah) said: "I will make you an Imam (leader) to mankind." He (Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>) pleaded: "And also (make an Imam) from my progeny." He (Allah) answered: "But My Promise (is for just people and) shall not reach the oppressors.") (Surah al-Baqarah, 2:124).

Q 716. Q: In this verse, which words are specific to Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup>?

A: إِمَامٌ and وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي (Imam and my progeny). That is, making an Imam from his progeny.

Q 717. Q: In which *para* do you find this verse?

A: In the first *para* Alif-Laam-Meem.

Q 718. Q: Which verse of *Surah Aal-e-Imran* is specific to Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood<sup>AS</sup>?

A: فَإِنْ حَاجُّوكَ فَقُلْ أَسْلَمْتُ وَجْهِيَ لِلَّهِ وَمَنِ اتَّبَعَنِ (So if they dispute with you, say (O Muhammad): "I have submitted my whole self to Allah and so will the one who will follow me.") (Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:20).

Q 719. Q: Which portion of this verse is specific to Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup>?

A: مَنِ اتَّبَعَنِ (the one who will follow me).

Q 720. Q: In which *para* do you find this verse?

A: In the third *para* Tilkar-Rasool.

Q 721. Q: Which verse of *Surah Aal-e-Imran* is specific to the community of Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood<sup>AS</sup>?

A: إِنَّ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَأَخْتِلَافِ اللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ لَآيَاتٍ لِّأُولِي الْأَلْبَابِ الَّذِينَ يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ قِيَامًا وَقُعُودًا وَعَلَىٰ جُنُوبِهِمْ وَيَتَفَكَّرُونَ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ رَبَّنَا مَا خَلَقْتَ هَذَا بَطْلًا سُبْحَانَكَ فَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ (Surely in the creation of the heavens and the earth and the alternation of the night and the day there are indeed signs for men of understanding, those who remember Allah standing and sitting and lying on their sides and contemplate upon the creation of the heavens and the earth (saying): Our Lord, You did not create this in vain. Glory be to You. Save us from the torment of the fire.) (*Surah Aal-e-Imran*, 3:190-191).

Q 722. Q: In this verse which phrase refers to the community of Mahdi<sup>AS</sup>?

A: أُولِي الْأَلْبَابِ (Men of understanding).

Q 723. Q: Which people are the purport of the term أُولِي الْأَلْبَابِ (Men of understanding)?

A: The community of Mahdi Mau'ood<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 724. Q: In which *para* do you find this verse?

A: In the fourth *para Lan-Tanalu*.

Q 725. Q: In which *Surah* do you find the verse يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا مَنْ يَرْتَدَّ مِنْكُمْ عَنْ دِينِهِ فَسَوْفَ يَأْتِي اللَّهَ بِقَوْمٍ يُحِبُّهُمْ وَيُحِبُّونَهُ (O you who believe! Whoever from among you turns back from his Faith, soon Allah will bring a community whom He will love and who will love Him)?

A: *Surah al-Maaidah*, 5:54.

Q 726. Q: For whom did Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> specify this verse as per the command of Allah?

A: For the Mahdavia community.

Q 727. Q: Which word in this verse is specific?

A: The word قوم (community).

Q 728. Q: In which *para* do you find this verse?

A: In the sixth *para La-Yuhibbullah*.

Q 729. Q: Which is the verse of *Surah al-Anaam* in which the word مَنْ (the one who) implies the holy personality of *Mahdi Mau'ood*<sup>AS</sup>?

A: وَأُوحِيَ إِلَيَّ هَذَا الْقُرْآنُ لِأُنذِرَكُمْ بِهِ وَمَنْ بَلَغَ (...*this Quran has been revealed to me that I may therewith warn you and so will the one (who is khalifathullah and Mubayyan-e-Kalamullah - the viceregent of Allah and the Explainer of the Word of Allah) whom the Quran will reach.*) (*Surah al-Anaam, 6:19*).

Q 730. Q: Which is the verse of *Surah al-Anaam* in which the word 'community' implies the community of *Mahdi Mau'ood*<sup>AS</sup>?

A: فَإِن يَكْفُرْ بِهَا هَؤُلَاءِ فَقَدْ وَكَلْنَا بِهَا قَوْمًا لَّيْسُوا بِهَا بِكَافِرِينَ (...*if they reject them, We shall entrust their charge to a community who reject them not.*)(*Surah al-Anaam, 6:89*).

Q 731. Q: Which is the verse of *Surah Anfal* in which the word مَنْ (the one who) implies the holy personality of *Mahdi Mau'ood*<sup>AS</sup>?

A: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ حَسْبُكَ اللَّهُ وَمَنِ اتَّبَعَكَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ (*O Prophet! Sufficient for you is Allah, and for the one among the believers who follows you (perfectly and whom you have addressed with the title of Mahdi.)*)(*Surah Anfal, 8:64*).

Q 732. Q: In which verse of *Surah Hud* has it been said that the verses have been perfected and then will be explained in detail?

A: أَلَمْ نَكْتُبْ أَكْرِمَتَ آيَاتِنَا ثُمَّ فُصِّلَتْ مِنْ لَدُنْ حَكِيمٍ خَبِيرٍ (A. L. R. (*This is*) a *Book, with verses perfected, then it will be explained in detail by the One Who is All-Wise and All-Knowing.*)(*Surah Hud, 11:1*).

Q 733. Q: Which verse of *Surah Hud* mentions the advent of Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood<sup>AS</sup>?

A: أَفَمَن كَانَ عَلَىٰ بَيِّنَةٍ مِّن رَّبِّهِ (Is he who is on a clear proof from his Lord...)(*Surah Hud*, 11:17).

Q 734. Q: Which verse of *Surah Yusuf* mentions the advent of Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood<sup>AS</sup>?

A: قُلْ هَذِهِ سَبِيلِي أَدْعُو إِلَى اللَّهِ عَلَىٰ بَصِيرَةٍ أَنَا وَمَنِ اتَّبَعَنِي (Say: "This is my way: I do invite unto Allah, upon vision — I and the one who follows me.)(*Surah Yusuf*, 12:108).

Q 735. Q: Regarding which verse of *Surah Fatir* did Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood<sup>AS</sup> say that the 'inheritors of the Book' implies the Mahdavia community as per the command of Allah?

A: (Then We have made Inheritors of the Book, such of Our Servants as We have chosen)(*Surah Fatir*, 35:32).

Q 736. Q: وَإِن تَوَلَّوْا يَسْتَبَدِلْ قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ (...and if you turn back He will bring in your place another community, then they will not be like you.). Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> said that the community implied here is the Mahdavia community. In which *Surah* do you find this verse.

A: *Surah Muhammad*, 47:38.

Q 737. Q: Which is the verse in which the Lord of the Worlds said to Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> that the purport of 'man' (*insaan*) is you?

A: خَلَقَ الْإِنسَانَ عَلَّمَهُ الْبَيَانَ (He created man. He taught him the Bayaan (the power of explanation).)(*Surah ar-Rahman*, 55:3-4).

Q 738. Q: Which is the verse of *Surah Waaqiyah* regarding which Allah said to Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> that the word 'Aakhireena' (of later times) implies your community?

A: وَمِنَ الْأَخْرَيْنَ (And a few from those of later times.)(*Surah al-Waaqiah*, 56:14).

Q 739. Q: Which is the verse of *Surah Jumu'ah* in which Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> has identified the community of Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> as per the command of Allah?

A: <sup>ع</sup> وَأَخْرَجَ مِنْهُمْ لِمَا يُلْحَقُوا بِهِمْ (And He has sent him also to others among them who have not yet joined them (but they will come).) (*Surah al-Jumu'ah*, 62:3). 'Others among them' refers to the Mahdavia community.

Q 740. Q: Which is the verse in which Allah indicated about the '*Bayan-e-Quran*' (the Explanation of the Quran)?

A: ثُمَّ إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا بَيَانَهُ (Then it is for Us (Allah) to explain it (and make it clear to you)). (*Surah al-Qiyamah*, 75:19).

Q 741. Q: Which is the verse in which Allah has said to Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> that the purport of '*Bayyinah*' is yourself?

A: وَمَا تَفَرَّقَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ إِلَّا مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جَاءَتْهُمْ الْبَيِّنَةُ (And the people to whom the book was given did not differ until there came to them the *Bayyinah* (clear evidence).)(*Surah al-Bayyinah*, 98:4).

Q 742. Q: What has the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> said with respect to the Mahdi<sup>AS</sup>? Give three traditions (*ahadees*).

A: The number of traditions (*ahadees*) about Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> are so many that they have reached the level of *Mutawatir* (conveyed through a multitude of narrators).

1. The Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> said, "Mahdi is from me, he will follow my footsteps and he will not err."
2. The Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> said, "How can my Ummah be destroyed when I am at its beginning, Esa bin Maryam is at its end and Mahdi from my *Ahl-e-Bait* (family) is in the middle."
3. Hazrat Souban<sup>RZ</sup> says that Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> said, "Three sons of the *khalifa* will fight for your treasure, but none of them will capture it. Then flags will appear from the east and those people will kill you as no community has killed before. Then the *Khalifa* of Allah will appear."

When you hear of him, go to him and pledge allegiance to him even if you have to crawl on ice because he is the *Khalifa* of Allah, the Mahdi.

Q 743. Q: How many prophetic traditions (*ahadees*) have come regarding the advent of Mahdi<sup>AS</sup>?

A: In Mulla Ali Qari's book *Al-Mashrab al-Wardi Fi Mazhab al-Mahdi*, it is mentioned that there are more than 300 prophetic traditions (*ahadees*) on the topic of Mahdi<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 744. Q: Name the Companions<sup>RZ</sup> who have narrated prophetic traditions (*ahadees*) about the Mahdi<sup>AS</sup>?

A: Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Hussain<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Abdullah bin Mas'ud<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Huzaifa<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Jabir bin Abdullah<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Sayeed bin Musaib<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Ammar bin Yasir<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Souban<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Abuzar Ghaffari<sup>RZ</sup>, Bibi Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>, Bibi Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup>, Bibi Umme Habeeba<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Abdur Rahman bin Auf<sup>RZ</sup> and others.

Q 745. Q: We understand that the prophetic traditions (*ahadees*) about the Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> are *Mutawatir* (narrated by many sources). Are there any collections of these traditions?

A: Yes. They are: 1) *Al Iqd-ud-Durar Fi Ahadees al-Mahdi Muntazar* 2) *Al-Arf ul-Wardi Fi Akhbar ul-Mahdi* 3) *Al Qaul ul-Mukhtasar Fi Alamaat al-Mahdi al-Muntazar* 4) *Al Burhan Fi Alamaat Mahdi Aakhir uz-Zaman* 5) *Al Mashrib ul-Wardi Fi Mazhab ul-Mahdi* 6) *At-Towzeeh Fi Tawatur Ma Ja'a Fil Mahdi Muntazar wal Maseeh* 7) Recently one book was published from Madinah - *Ihtajaj Bil Asr*.

Q 746. Q: Which verse did Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> present in proof of his Mahdaiat?

A: *فَالَّذِينَ هَاجَرُوا وَأُخْرِجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ وَأُوذُوا فِي سَبِيلِي وَقَاتَلُوا وَقُتِلُوا لَأُكَفِّرَنَّ عَنْهُمْ سَيِّئَاتِهِمْ وَلَأُدْخِلَنَّهُمْ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ لِيُؤْتُوا مِنْهَا مِنْ ثَمَرًا يُرِيدُونَ وَاللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ حُسْنُ الثَّوَابِ*  
(...so those who emigrated and were driven out from their homes, and suffered harm in My Cause, and who fought, and

were killed (in My Cause), verily, I will remit from them their evil deeds and admit them into Gardens under which rivers flow (in Paradise); a reward from Allah, and with Allah is the best of rewards.)(Aal-e-Imran, 3:195).

Q 747. Q: What are the four attributes mentioned in verse 195 of Surah Aal-e-Imran?

A: 1) وَأُوذُوا (expelled) 2) وَأُخْرِجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ (emigrated) 3) وَأُذُوا فِي سَبِيلِي (suffered) 4) وَقُتِلُوا (martyred).

Q 748. Q: Which attributes were fulfilled during Hazrat Mahdi's<sup>AS</sup> lifetime?

A: Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> explained this verse during the journey to Khurasan (present day Afghanistan). It is narrated by Bandagi Malik Ilahdad<sup>RZ</sup> that Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> said, "'فَالَّذِينَ هَاجَرُوا' (emigrated)' has been accomplished. 'وَأُخْرِجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ' (expelled)' has been accomplished. 'وَأُذُوا فِي سَبِيلِي' (suffered)' has been accomplished. 'وَقُتِلُوا' (martyred)' remains and *Insha Allah*, will happen.

Q 749. Q: Of the four attributes of verse 195 of Surah Aal-e-Imran, for whom did Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> give glad tidings for fulfilling the fourth attribute?

A: Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> prayed to Allah that the fourth attribute too be completed through him. But he got the response from Allah that, "As per Our ancient knowledge it is decreed that no person would overcome the *Khatim-ul-Ambiya*<sup>SLM</sup> (Seal of the Prophets<sup>SLM</sup>) and the *Khatim-ul-Awliya*<sup>AS</sup> (Seal of the Saints<sup>AS</sup>) and none would be able to martyr them. Thus, We have chosen Syed Khundmir<sup>RZ</sup> in your place (for martyrdom)."

Q 750. Q: When and where was the fourth attribute, which is a proof, completed and what did Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> foretell about it?

A: Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> said that a battle would take place. Victory will be gained on the first day and the martyrdom would occur on the second day and this is what actually happened. Twenty years after the demise of Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup>, this attribute was completed on Friday 14th Shawwal 930 Hijri (15th August, 1524 C.E.) at Sudrasan, Gujarat.

Q 751. Q: What did Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> emphasise in order to understand Quran?

A: He said that *Nur-e-Eeman* (the light of faith) is sufficient to understand the Quran.

Q 752. Q: What did he term the Quran as?

A: *Ishq Nama* (The Book of Love).

Q 753. Q: How did he present the Quran before the world?

A: He said, "No verse of the Quran has been abrogated. There are no conflicting verses or *jumlah-e-mu'tariza* (parenthetical sentences) or extra words either.

Q 754. Q: How did he present religion?

A: He said, "My religion is the Book of Allah and adherence to Muhammad Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup>."

Q 755. Q: What was his command based on and what did he follow?

A: He said, "We command as the Book of Allah commands. Whoever the Book of Allah calls as *kafir* (infidel) we too call as *kafir* (infidel). We do not saying anything on our own. We adhere to the Book of Allah."

Q 756. Q: Who did he describe as dishonest?

A: One who does *tafseer* (exegesis) of Quran without knowing it is dishonest.

Q 757. Q: What did Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> say about his *Bayan-e-Quran*?

A: He said, "If this servant reads the Quran in private, thinks over the meaning and then explains it, then he would be a

*zalim* (unjust) and would become one who slanders Allah. Whatever this servant says and reads, he does as commanded by Allah and with Allah's permission." He further said, "I am taught by Allah everyday without any medium."

Q 758.

## ***Faraiz-e-Vilayet (Obligations of Vilayet)***

### ***Tark-e-Dunya (Renunciation of the World)***

Q 759. Q: Which verse of the Quran did Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> quote in support of *Tark-e-Dunya* (Renunciation of the World)?

A: مَنْ كَانَ يُرِيدُ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا وَزِينَتَهَا نُوَفِّ إِلَيْهِمْ أَعْمَالَهُمْ فِيهَا وَهُمْ فِيهَا لَا يُبْخَسُونَ ﴿١٥﴾ أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ لَيْسَ لَهُمْ فِي الْآخِرَةِ إِلَّا النَّارُ وَحَبِطَ مَا صَنَعُوا فِيهَا وَبِطُلَّ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٦﴾  
*(Whosoever desires the life of the world and its glitter; to them We shall pay in full (the wages of) their deeds therein, and they will have no diminution therein. They are those for whom there is nothing in the Hereafter but Fire; and vain are the deeds they did therein and worthless is that which they used to do.)(Surah Hud, 11:15-16).*

Q 760. Q: Regarding this verse of *Surah Hud*, which *Tafseers* have said that the phrase مَنْ كَانَ (whosoever) is general (applicable to everyone)?

A: *Tafseer-e-Hussaini, Tafseer-e-Kabeer, Tafseer-e-Baizavi, Tafseer-e-Abi-Saud.*

Q 761. Q: Does *Tark-e-Dunya* find mention in the Hadees? Mention a couple of *Ahadees*.

A: Yes. 1) حب الدنيا راس كل خطئة (Love of the world is the root of all evil) (*Mazahir Haq*, Vol 2, p.172). 2) أتركوا الدنيا لاهلها (Leave the world to its people) (*Kanz-ul-Ummal*, vol 2, p.38 - reported by Hazrat Anas<sup>RZ</sup>.)

Q 762. Q: Does *Tark-e-Dunya* find mention in other holy books as well and does Quran give evidence of it?

A: Yes. *قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ تَزَكَّىٰ وَذَكَرَ اسْمَ رَبِّهِ فَصَلَّىٰ بَلْ تُؤْثِرُونَ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةَ خَيْرٌ ۗ*  
*وَأَبَتِي إِنَّ هَذَا لَنِي الصُّحُفِ الْأُولَىٰ صُحُفِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُوسَىٰ (Indeed whosoever purifies himself, shall achieve success, and remembers (glorifies) the Name of his Lord, and prays. Nay, you prefer the life of this world, Although the Hereafter is better and more lasting. Verily, this is in the former Scriptures —The Scriptures of Ibrâhim and Mûsa) (Surah al-Ala, 87:14-19).*

Q 763. Q: Where is it mentioned in the Quran that those who love this world will be punished in hell and those forsaking the world and controlling the desires of the self will be rewarded with paradise?

A: *فَأَمَّا مَنْ طَغَىٰ وَءَاثَرَ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا فَإِنَّ الْجَحِيمَ هِيَ الْمَأْوَىٰ وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَافَ مَقَامَ رَبِّهِ وَنَهَىٰ النَّفْسَ عَنِ الْهَوَىٰ فَإِنَّ الْجَنَّةَ هِيَ الْمَأْوَىٰ (Then, for him who transgressed all bounds and preferred the life of this world, verily, his abode will be Hell-fire; But as for him who feared standing before his Lord, and restrained himself from impure evil desires, and lusts, verily, Paradise will be his abode.)(Surah an-Naziat, 79:37-40).*

Q 764. Q: When Hazrat Umar<sup>RZ</sup> saw Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> lying on a mat and noticed the marks of the mat on his back, tears came to his eyes and he said, "O Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup>, Ceaser (ruler of Rome) and Khusrao (ruler of Persia) are living in luxury, and you, despite being the most preferred among Allah's creations, are in this state." What did Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> reply on hearing this?

A: *أما ترضى ان تكون لهم الدنيا ولنا الآخرة (O Umar, aren't you satisfied that the world is for them and the hereafter is for us?)(Bukhari, Book 65, Hadith 4913)*

## Hijrat (Migration)

Q 765. Q: What does the Quran command about *Hijrat* (migration)?

A: *إِنَّ الَّذِينَ تَوَفَّاهُمُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ طَالِبِينَ أَنفُسِهِمْ قَالُوا فِيمَ كُنْتُمْ قَالُوا كُنَّا مُسْتَضْعَفِينَ فِي الْأَرْضِ ؕ قَالُوا أَلَمْ تَكُنْ أَرْضَ اللَّهِ وَاسِعَةً ۖ فَتُهَاجِرُوا فِيهَا ۗ فَأُولَٰئِكَ مَأْوَاهُمْ جَهَنَّمُ ۗ وَسَاءَتْ مَصِيرًا* (Verily! As for those whom the angels take (in death) while they are wronging themselves (as they stayed among the disbelievers even though migration was obligatory for them), they (angels) say (to them): "In what (condition) were you?" They reply: "We were weak and oppressed on earth." They (angels) say: "Was not the earth of Allah spacious enough for you to migrate therein?" Such men will find their abode in Hell - What an evil destination!) (Surah an-Nisa, 4:97).

Q 766. Q: What exegesis (*tafseer*) have the *Mufasssireen* given for verse 97 of Surah Nisa and all the other verses which mention migration?

A: There is a *Hadees* (فحجرة الى ما هاجر اليه) (Thus his migration will be considered to be for the thing he has migrated). The author of *Tafseer Ibn-Kaseer* has written in the explanation of this *hadees* that, "this command of *Hijrat* is general and included in all deeds."

In *Tafseer Abi Saud*, in explanation of *فقد رفع اجره على الله*, the opinion of scholars has been narrated thus: "The scholars have said that where there is a religious need like pursuit of knowledge, or Hajj or Jihad in the way of Allah or other similar needs then such migration will be considered as migration towards Allah and his Messenger<sup>SLM</sup>."

The author of *Tafseer al-Khazan* has given a narration and made it clear: "Hazrat Qatada said, 'It has been said that with Allah, Islam has a rank, and Migration in Islam has a rank, and Jihad in Migration has rank and slaying in Jihad has a rank.'"

Q 767. Q: Give a couple of verses on *Hijrat* (migration) and its excellences.

A: (1) *وَمَنْ يُهَاجِرْ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ يَجِدْ فِي الْأَرْضِ مُرَاعًا كَثِيرًا وَسَعَةً ۚ وَمَنْ يَخْرُجْ مِنْ بَيْتِهِ ۖ* (He who emigrates (from his home) in the Cause of Allah, will find on earth many dwelling places and plenty to live by. And whosoever leaves his home as an emigrant unto Allah and His Messenger, and death overtakes him, his reward is then surely incumbent upon Allah. And Allah is Ever Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful.)(*Surah an-Nisa, 4:100*).

(2) *الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَهَاجَرُوا وَجَاهَدُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ بِأَمْوَالِهِمْ وَأَنْفُسِهِمْ أَكْبَرُ دَرَجَةً عِنْدَ اللَّهِ ۗ* *وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْفَائِزُونَ يُبَشِّرُهُمْ رَبُّهُمْ بِرَحْمَةٍ مِنْهُ وَرِضْوَانٍ وَجَنَّاتٍ لَّهُمْ فِيهَا نَعِيمٌ مُّقِيمٌ* (Those who believed and emigrated and strove hard and fought in Allâh's Cause with their wealth and their lives are far higher in degree with Allâh. They are the successful. Their Lord gives them glad tidings of Mercy from Him, and that His being pleased (with them), and of Gardens (Paradise) for them wherein are everlasting delights.)(*Surah at-Towbah, 9:20-21*).

Q 768. Q: What did Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> say regarding the verse on *Hijrat* (migration)?

A: It is given in *Insaf Nama*, page 84 that, "Know O Friend, the Quran is not abrogated until the Day of Judgement and its adherence is obligatory until the Day of Judgement. It is absolutely obligatory and till the time these verses are not abrogated, migration will continue to remain in force."

## ***Sohbat-e-Sadiqeen (Company of the Truthful)***

Q 769. Q: Is *Sohbat-e-Sadiqeen* (Company of the Truthful) an obligation and where do you find its command in the Quran?

A: Yes it is. *يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَكُونُوا مَعَ الصَّادِقِينَ* (O you who believe! Fear Allah and be with the truthful.)(Surah at-Towbah, 9:119).

Q 770. Q: Give an example of the *tafseer* of this verse.

A: It is written on page 356 of Tafseer-e-Madarik in the *tafseer* of this verse that: Join those people who are upon Allah's religion in intent, speech and action. The verse also makes it evident that the *Ijma'* is *hujjat* (proof) because the command is to be with the truthful, so accepting their word always becomes imperative.

Q 771. Q: Apart from *Surah Towbah*, are there other verses in the Quran about *Sohbat-e-Sadiqeen*?

A: Yes. In *Surah Ahzab*, *Surah Maaedah*, etc.

Q 772. Q: State a couple of *ahadees* regarding *Sohbat-e-Sadiqeen*.

A: Hazrat Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> said, "When you see a man who has turned his back to the world, take to the company of such a man because wisdom descends upon him." (Sunan Ibn-Maja, etc.).

Hazrat Ibn Abbas<sup>RZ</sup> says that it was said to Hazrat Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup>, "O Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup>, which of our compatriots are better?" He<sup>SLM</sup> replied, "Whose sight reminds you of Allah, whose talk increases your knowledge, whose deeds remind you of the hereafter." (Targheeb-o-Tarheeb, p.75).

Q 773. Q: State a narration of Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> regarding *Sohbat-e-Sadiqeen*.

A: It is narrated in *Insaf Nama* as follows: A commandment was revealed forbidding consultations with the shirkers and squatters and enjoining consultations with the migrants and truthful (*muhajireen and sadiqeen*). Hence, Allah says: "O believers! Be mindful of Allah and associate with the truthful" (Surah Towbah, 9: 119). And the truthful are those about whom Allah has said: " (And there is also a share in this

booty) for the poor emigrants, who were expelled from their homes and their property, seeking Bounties from Allah and to please Him. And helping Allah and His Messenger. Such are indeed the truthful." (Surah al-Hashr, 59:8).

## **Uzlat-az-Khalq (Seclusion from people)**

Q 774. Q: Is *Uzlat-az-Khalq* (Seclusion from people) an obligation (*farz*)? What is the command of the Quran?

A: Yes. وَأَذْكُرْ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ وَتَبَتَّلْ إِلَيْهِ تَبْتِيلًا. (And remember the Name of your Lord and separate yourself from others and devote yourself to Him with complete devotion.)(Surah al-Muzzammil, 73:8).

Q 775. Q: Give a couple of examples of the exegesis (*tafseer*) of verse 8 of Surah Muzzammil.

A: (1) *Tafseer-e-Tawilaat* : And dissociate yourself from things other than Allah and turn your complete attention towards Allah.

(2) *Tafseer-e-Kashaf* : And sever yourself from everyone and turn yourself only towards Allah.

Q 776. Q: Present *ahadees* on the topic of *Uzlat-az-Khalq* (Seclusion from people).

A: A *hadees* has been recorded in *Kanz-ul-Ummal* that Hazrat Saeed bin Musaib was advised emphatically for seclusion with these words: قَالَ عَلَيْكَ بِالْعَزَلَةِ فَيُنْهَى عِبَادَهُ (The Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> said, "Seclusion is obligatory for you because it is a worship.")

Q 777. Q: Present the narrations of Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> on the topic of *Uzlat-az-Khalq* (Seclusion from people).

A: (1) The Imam<sup>AS</sup> said. "Keep one's attention always towards Allah in such a way that nothing else enters the heart (or mind). For this purpose, one should practise *goshanashini* (seclusion). He should not engage himself with anybody, neither with friend nor with foe. Under all

circumstances, he should keep his attention concentrated on Allah, standing, sitting, lying down, eating and drinking. In all situations, one should keep Allah in his mind." (*Hashia Insaf Nama, No.189*).

(2) It is narrated that Imam Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> said, "A person who sits in *gosha* (seclusion) dies before his death. One who goes from door to door grazes like an animal." (*Hashia Insaf Nama, No.562*)

(3) It is narrated that Hazrat Imam Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> said, "The real purpose of religion remained only with those people who adopted *uzlat* (seclusion) after Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> (passed away). Those who adopted congregations had only the manifest part of religion. That is, there were plenty of congregations, but the religion was slipping away."

Q 778. Q: Does *uzlat* (seclusion) mean breaking off with everybody? What did Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> say regarding this?

A: As per Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> and the Quran, the purport of *Uzlat* (seclusion) is not to separate a Muslim from another Muslim, but to separate from those people who had made their religion fun and sport. The Quran says, "*O you who believe! The responsibility of protecting your souls from evil is obligatory upon you. Those who have gone astray will not harm you when you have been guided.*" (Surah al-Ma'idah, 5:105). A narration makes this even more clear. It is narrated that Hazrat Shah Nizam<sup>RZ</sup> said to Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup>, "If you permit, I will take to seclusion." Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> replied, "Stay at a place where you can listen to others, or you yourself can speak and convey to others."

## ***Tawakkul* (Trust on Allah)**

Q 779. Q: What is *Tawakkul* and does it stop one from working hard and striving?

A: Trusting Allah is called *Tawakkul*. It does not stop one from working hard and striving. Verse 159 of Aal-e-Imran says, *وَشَاوِرْهُمْ فِي الْأَمْرِ فَإِذَا عَزَمْتَ فَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُتَوَكِّلِينَ (...and consult them in the affairs. Then when you have taken a decision, put your trust in Allah, certainly, Allah loves those who put their trust (in Him)). (Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:159).*

Q 780. Q: Is *Tawakkul* obligatory?

A: Yes, it is. The author of the *Tafseer Miftah-ul-Ghaib* has written in the exegesis of the verse 159 of *Surah Aal-e-Imran* thus: "It means that if consultation results in definite advice, then trusting that advice is obligatory. Rather, it is obligatory and important that one has trust in Allah's help, guidance and protection. And the purpose of this verse is that in all matters one should not trust anything other than Allah Most High."

Q 781. Q: Are there different kinds of *Tawakkul*?

A: Yes, it is said that there are three kinds. 1) *Tawakkul* of *Shariat* is that all matters are done as per *shariat* and the sight should be set upon Allah. 2) *Tawakkul* of *Tareeqat* is that one surrenders all matters to Allah. 3) *Tawakkul* of *Haqeeqat* is that one does not look at anything other than Allah.

Q 782. Q: Is *Tawakkul* mentioned in any place other than *Surah Aal-e-Imran*?

A: Yes, in many other places in the Quran. One example is in *Surah Mujadilah*, verse 10 : *إِنَّمَا النَّجْوَى مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ لِيَحْزُنَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا : وَعَلَى اللَّهِ فَلْيَتَوَكَّلِ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ (Secret counsels (conspiracies) are only from Shaitan (Satan), in order that he may cause grief to the believers. But he cannot harm them in the least, except as Allah permits, and in Allah let the believers put their trust.)(Surah Mujadilah, 58:10).*

Q 783. Q: If one is undergoing a calamity, how can he observe *Tawakkul*?

A: The scholars have said that if a calamity suddenly strikes a *Mutawakkil* (a person who trusts in Allah), then he should not desire to rid himself of the calamity through means which amount to disobedience of Allah.

Q 784. Q: Which verse has been presented in *Ummul Aqaid* with respect to *Tawakkul*?

A: *إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الَّذِينَ إِذَا ذُكِرَ اللَّهُ وَجِلَتْ قُلُوبُهُمْ وَإِذَا تُلِيَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتُهُ زَادَتْهُمْ إِيمَانًا وَعَلَىٰ رَبِّهِمْ يَتَوَكَّلُونَ الَّذِينَ يُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ حَقًّا*  
*(The believers are only those who, when Allah is mentioned, feel a fear in their hearts and when His Verses (this Quran) are recited unto them, they (i.e. the Verses) increase their Faith; and they put their trust in their Lord (Alone); Who establish prayers and spend out of that We have provided them. Those are the believers, truly.)(Surah al-Anfal, 8:4).*

Q 785. Q: Present a *hadees* regarding *Tawakkul*.

A: Bizar has narrated through Hazrat Anas<sup>RZ</sup> that Hazrat Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> said, "Seventy thousand people from my *Ummah* will go into paradise without having to give an account. These are people who do not do any magic, nor are they inauspicious, they do not injure anyone and they trust only their Lord." (Kanzul-Ummal, p.61).

Hazrat Umar<sup>RZ</sup> has heard Hazrat Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> saying, "If you people trust Allah as is due to Him, then Allah will give you provision like He gives it to the birds who leave hungry in the morning and return in the evening with their bellies full."

Q 786. Q: What has Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> said regarding *Tawakkul*?

A: Imam Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> is narrated to have said, "Do not ask from Allah anything other than Allah. If you must ask anything, ask from Allah. If you want salt, desire it from Allah. If you want water, desire it from Allah. If you want firewood, seek

it from Allah. Seek anything from Allah; do not ask for it from people. If you must ask for anything, ask for it from Allah."

Q 787.

## **Zikr-e-Dawam (Perpetual Remembrance)**

Q 788. Q: Is *Zikr-e-Dawam* (Perpetual Remembrance) an obligation and what is the command in Quran regarding it?

A: Yes, it is. *فَإِذَا قَضَيْتُمُ الصَّلَاةَ فَادْكُرُوا اللَّهَ قِيَامًا وَقُعُودًا وَعَلَىٰ جُنُوبِكُمْ* (When you have finished *As-Salât* (the prayer), remember Allâh standing, sitting down, and (lying down) on your sides...)(*Surah an-Nisa*, 4:103).

Q 789. Q: Apart from *Surah Nisa*, is *Zikr-e-Dawam* mentioned anywhere else in the Quran?

A: Yes, in many other places like *Surah Juma*, *Surah Muzammil*, *Surah Anfal*, *Surah Aal-e-Imran*, *Surah Baqarah*, *Surah Insan* and other *Surahs*.

Q 790. Q: Present a couple of *ahadees* on the abundant *zikr*?

A: 1) It is reported by Hazrat Abu Saeed Khudri<sup>RZ</sup> that Hazrat Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> said, "Remember Allah so much that people call you a *majnoon* (a person madly in love)."

2) It is reported by Hazrat Abu Huraira<sup>RZ</sup> that Hazrat Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> said, "If a person sits in an assembly without *zikr* of Allah, then Allah will afflict him with grief. And a person who lies on his bed and does not perform *zikr* of Allah he too will have affliction from Allah." (Mishkat)

Q 791. Q: What has been said regarding *zikr* in verse 45 of *Surah Ankaboot*?

A: *وَلَذِكْرُ اللَّهِ أَكْبَرُ* (...the remembrance of Allah is the greatest.)(*Surah al-Ankaboot*, 29:45).

Q 792. Q: In which *Surah* does Allah say that you remember me and I will remember you?

A: In verse 152 of *Surah Baqarah*. فَادْكُرُونِي أَذْكُرْكُمْ وَأَشْكُرُوا لِي وَلَا تَكْفُرُونِ  
(So remember Me; I will remember you. And be grateful to Me and do not deny Me.)(*Surah al-Baqarah*, 2:152).

Q 793. Q: What attributes of *momineen* (believers) does the Quran describe with respect to *zikr* and *namaz*?

A: رَجَالٌ لَا تُلْهِبُهُمْ تِجَارَةٌ وَلَا بَيْعٌ عَنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَإِقَامِ الصَّلَاةِ وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ يَخَافُونَ يَوْمًا  
تَتَقَلَّبُ فِيهِ الْقُلُوبُ وَالْأَبْصَارُ (Men whom neither trade nor sale diverts them from the Remembrance of Allah, nor from performing As-Salat (prayers), nor from giving the Zakat. They fear a Day when hearts and eyes will be overturned.)(*Surah al-Noor*, 24:37).

Q 794. Q: What threat does the Quran hold out to those who do not perform *zikr*?

A: وَمَنْ يَعْشُ عَنْ ذِكْرِ الرَّحْمَنِ نُقَيِّضْ لَهُ شَيْطَانًا فَهُوَ لَهُ قَرِينٌ ۗ  
(And whosoever turns away from the remembrance of the Most Beneficent (Allah), We appoint for him Shaitan to be a Qarin (an intimate companion) to him.)(*Surah al-Zukhruf*, 43:36).

Q 795. Q: What has Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> said regarding *zikr*?

A: 1) It is narrated in *Insaf Nama* that: Know O friend, that without perpetual remembrance of Allah, one would not achieve the purification of soul and solitude and isolation (*tafrid-o-tajrid*) and the heart will not get rid of confusion (*tafriqa*) and attain peace of mind (heart). He will not come out of the satanic doubts and evil suggestions and desires and lust. Hence, it is necessary that one should perpetuate the remembrance of Allah so that no time or situation goes without it, whether it is going and coming, eating or sleeping and talking and listening. One should be very careful in all his actions so that time is not wasted in useless activities. One should be careful so that (even one) breath does not go without remembrance or in negligence. It is the duty of the seeker of Allah that not even one moment goes without the remembrance of Allah.

2) It is narrated that Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> said that a *Momin* (believer) is one who has turned his attention to Allah, morning and evening and in every situation.

3) Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> said, ہر جا کہ باشد با یاد خدا باشد (Wherever you be, be in the remembrance of Allah.)

Q 796. Q: What did Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> teach regarding the remembrance of Allah?

A: With every breath which comes in and goes out one should say لا الہ ہوں نہیں (il Allah tun hai, la ila hun nahin).

## ***Talab-e Deedar-e-Khuda (Desire for the Vision of Allah)***

Q 797. Q: Where is *Talab-e Deedar-e-Khuda* (Desire for the Vision of Allah) mentioned in the Quran?

A: *فَمَنْ كَانَ يَرْجُوا لِقَاءَ رَبِّهِ فَلْيَعْمَلْ عَمَلًا صَالِحًا وَلَا يُشْرِكْ بِعِبَادَةِ رَبِّهِ أَحَدًا* (So whoever hopes for the Meeting with his Lord, let him work righteousness and associate none as a partner in the worship of his Lord.)(*Surah al-Kahf, 18:110*).

Q 798. Q: What translation and *tafseer* (exegesis) have the *Mufasssireen* (exegists) done for this verse?

A: 1) In *Tafseer-e-Kabeer*, it is written that: The word of Allah, "*So whoever hopes for the Meeting with his Lord*", is one of the many verses of the Quran on the vision of Allah. (*Tafseer-e-Kabeer*, Egypt edition.)

2) It is written in *Tafseer Lubbab ut-Taveel Fi Maani at-Tanzeel*, Peshawar Edition, that: It is said that the word of Allah, "*So whoever hopes for the Meeting with his Lord*", means "whoever hopes to see his Lord."

Many *Mufasssireen* have done this kind of *Tafseer*.

Q 799. Q: Present a verse on *Talab-e Deedar-e-Khuda* other than verse 110 of *Surah Kahf*.

A: إِنَّ الَّذِينَ لَا يَرْجُونَ لِقَاءَنَا وَرَضُوا بِالْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَاطْمَأَنَّنُوا بِهَا وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آيَاتِنَا

غَفُلُونَ أُولَئِكَ مَا لَهُمْ مِنَ النَّارِ بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْسِبُونَ (Verily, those who hope not for their meeting with Us, but are pleased and satisfied with the life of the present world, and those who are heedless of Our signs, for those, their abode will be the Fire, because of what they used to earn.)(*Surah Yunus, 10:7-8*).

Q 800. Q: Why is the meaning of لِقَاءَ (*liqa* - meeting) taken as دیدار (*Deedar* - vision)? Give references from dictionaries.

A: 1) In Urdu, the meaning of لِقَاءَ (*liqa* - meeting) is meeting face to face. (*Tehsil-ul-Arabiya, p.764*)

2) *Deed, Deedar, Darshan, Mulaqat, Nazara* (*Farhang-e Asifiya, vol 4, p.193*)

3) *Deedar, Mulaqat, Chehra, Soorat, Shakal* (*Feroz-ul-Lughat Urdu, edn. June 1995, p.158*)

These are the references from dictionaries. The *Mufasssireen* too have termed this as *Deedar* (vision). E.g., Imam Razi, the author of *Tafseer-e-Baizavi* and the author of *Tafseer Gharib-ul Quran* which have been published from Peshawar, London and Egypt respectively.

Additionally, Allah says in *Surah Bani Israeel* : وَمَنْ كَانَ فِي هَذِهِ أَعْمَىٰ (And whoever is blind in this [life] will be blind in the Hereafter and more astray in way.)(*Surah Bani Israeel/al-Isra, 17:72*).

In view of the above verse too, the meaning of لِقَاءَ (*liqa* - meeting) is taken as دیدار (*Deedar* - vision) only considering the threat of being blind given in the verse.

Q 801. Q: Did Hazrat Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> have the vision of Allah during Meraj? Present *ahadees* on this topic.

A: 1) It is written in Sahih Bukhari in the hadees of Meraj that: When Hazrat Muhammad Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> reached Sidratul Muntaha, the Lord came so near to Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> that the distance between them was as that of two ends of a bow or less.

The verse of Surah Najm, مَا زَاغَ الْبَصَرُ وَمَا طَغَى (The sight (of Prophet Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>) turned not aside (right or left), nor it transgressed beyond (the) limit (ordained for it).)(Surah an-Najm, 53:17)

The above *hadees* and the verse of the Quran prove that Hazrat Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> had proximity to Allah and had the vision of Allah.

2) Ahmed bin Hanbal<sup>RH</sup> once said, "I say that it is stated in the *hadees* of Ibn Abbas<sup>RZ</sup> that Muhammad Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> has seen Allah, so much so that his breathing stopped."

Q 802. Q: What has Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> said about *Talab-e Deedar-e-Khuda* (Desire for the Vision of Allah)?

A: It is narrated that a Mullah argued that the Vision of Allah in this world is not permissible (*ja'iz*). Imam Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> then said: "Has anybody treated it as permissible or not?" The mullah said: "Yes, of course." After that Imam Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> said: "We adopt the religion of the seers, you adopt that of the blind."

Q 803. Q: When the Ulema said, "You say that Allah can be seen with the eyes of the head in this world", what did Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> reply?

A: He said, "Do I say it or does Allah say it?" He then recited the verse وَمَنْ كَانَ فِي هَذِهِ أَعْمَىٰ فَهُوَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ أَعْمَىٰ وَأَضَلُّ سَبِيلًا (And whoever is blind in this [life] will be blind in the Hereafter and more astray in way.)(Surah Bani Israeel/al-Isra, 17:72). The Ulema said, "The consensus of Ahl Sunnat wal Jamaat is that this verse talks about the vision of Allah in the hereafter." In

reply Imam Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> said: "Allah's promise is unconditional and we also say so; we do not make it conditional."

## Ushr (Tithe)

Q 804. Q: Which verse of the Quran commands us to spend out of our earnings?

A: 1) Verse 267 of *Surah Baqarah*. **يَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا أَنفَقُوا مِن طَيِّبَاتِ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ وَمِمَّا أَخْرَجْنَا لَكُم مِّنَ الْأَرْضِ وَلَا تَيَسَّمُوا الْخَبِيثَ مِنْهُ تُنْفِقُونَ وَلَسْتُمْ بِآخِذِيهِ إِلَّا أَن تُغْمِضُوا فِيهِ ؕ وَأَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ عَنِّي حَبِيدٌ** (*O you who have believed, spend from the good things which you have earned and from that which We have produced for you from the earth. And do not aim toward the defective therefrom, spending [from that] while you would not take it [yourself] except with closed eyes. And know that Allah is Free of need and Praiseworthy.*)(*Surah al-Baqarah, 2:267*).

2) Verse 254 of *Surah Baqarah*. **يَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا أَنفَقُوا مِمَّا رَزَقْنَاكُمْ مِّن قَبْلِ أَن يَأْتِيَ يَوْمٌ لَا بَيْعٌ فِيهِ وَلَا خُلَّةٌ وَلَا شَفِيعَةٌ ۗ وَالْكَافِرُونَ هُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ** (*O you who have believed, spend from that which We have provided for you before there comes a Day in which there is no exchange and no friendship and no intercession. And the disbelievers - they are the wrongdoers.*)(*Surah al-Baqarah, 2:254*).

Q 805. Q: In the verses 254 and 267 of *Surah Baqarah*, the ten percent (*tithe*) has not been fixed. How was this determined?

A: The verse is absolute. Just as (the time of) Namaz and (the percentage of) Zakat were fixed, so was this. This can be proved with many examples. One principle is that by giving a tenth of the earnings, the giver gets the virtue (*sawab*) of giving the entire amount. In a *hadees* narrated by Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>, it is said that a man came to Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> and said, "O Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup>, I had 100 Uqiyas (a measure of gold) of which

I gave away 10 Uqiyas in charity." A second man said, "O Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup>, I had 100 Dinars of which I gave away 10 Dinars in charity." A third man said, "O Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup>, I had 10 Dinars of which I gave away One Dinar in charity." Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> said, "All of you did well and all of you will receive equal rewards because each of you gave away a tenth of your wealth in charity." Then he recited this verse:

لِيُنْفِقْ ذُو سَعَةٍ مِّن سَعَتِهِ وَمَن قُدِرَ عَلَيْهِ رِزْقُهُ فَلْيُنْفِقْ مِمَّا آتَاهُ اللَّهُ <sup>ع</sup> (Let the rich man spend according to his means, and the man whose resources are restricted, let him spend according to what Allah has given him.)(Surah at-Talaq, 65:7).

Q 806. Q: What has been strictly enjoined on Mahdavis regarding Ushr and what method is prevalent?

A: Every Mahdavi should give a tenth of his earnings to the Daira so that it can be distributed among the *Fuqara*, the poor and the needy. This was prevalent in our Dairas.

## Part 4

Q 807. Q: Which place has been termed by the Quran as a centre and a place of safety?

A: The Kaaba in Makkah Mukarrama. وَإِذْ جَعَلْنَا الْبَيْتَ مَثَابَةً لِّلنَّاسِ وَأَمْنًا <sup>ع</sup>  
(Remember We made the House a place of assembly for men and a place of safety.)(Surah al-Baqarah, 2:125).

Q 808. Q: Who is called an open enemy by the Quran?

A: *Shaitan*. وَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا خُطُوَاتِ الشَّيْطَانِ إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ مُّبِينٌ <sup>ع</sup>  
(...and follow not the footsteps of *Shaitân* (Satan). Verily, he is to you an open enemy.)(Surah al-Baqarah, 2:168).

Q 809. Q: Marrying whom is a sin according to the Quran?

A: Marrying idol-worshipping women. وَلَا تَنْكِحُوا الْمُشْرِكِيْنَ حَتَّىٰ يُوْمِنُوْا ۗ  
(And do not marry idolatresses till they become Muslim...)(Surah al-Baqarah, 2:221).

Q 810. Q: Who is mentioned in the Quran as being made a king?

A: Talut. وَقَالَ لَهُمْ نَبِيُّهُمْ إِنَّ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ قَدْ بَعَثَ لَكُمْ طَالُوْتَ مَلِكًا ۗ (And their Prophet said to them, "Indeed Allâh has appointed Talût (Saul) as a king over you.") (Surah al-Baqarah, 2:247).

Q 811. Q: To fight whom did Talut take an army with him?

A: Jalut. Surah al-Baqarah, verse 249.

Q 812. Q: Who killed Jalut?

A: Hazrat Dawud<sup>AS</sup>. فَهَزَمُوْهُم بِاِذْنِ اللّٰهِ وَقَتَلَ دَاوُدُ جَالُوْتَ وَاَتٰهُ اللّٰهُ اَلْمَلِكَ ۗ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَعَلَّمَهُ مَا يَشَآءُ ۗ (So they routed them by Allâh's Leave and Dâwûd killed Jâlût, and Allâh gave him [Dawûd] the kingdom and wisdom, and taught him of that which He willed.) (Surah al-Baqarah, 2:251).

Q 813. Q: Which was the first place of worship to be built?

A: The Kaaba. اِنَّ اَوَّلَ بَيْتٍ وُضِعَ لِلنَّاسِ لَلَّذِيْ بِبَكَّةَ مُبَارَكًا وَّهُدًى لِّلْعٰلَمِيْنَ ۗ (Verily, the first House (of worship) appointed for mankind was that at Bakkah (Makkah), full of blessing, and a guidance for Al-'Alamîn (the mankind and jinn).) (Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:96).

Q 814. Q: Which Surah mentions Makkah Mukarramah?

A: Al-Baqarah verse 125, Aal-e-Imran verse 96, Al-Anaam verse 92, etc.

Q 815. Q: In which battle did 3000 angels descend as per the Quran?

A: The Battle of Uhud. اِذْ تَقُوْلُ لِّلْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ اَلَنْ يَّكْفِيَكُمْ اَنْ يُّمِدَّكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِثَلٰثَةِ ۗ اَلْفٍ مِّنَ الْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ مُنَزَّلِيْنَ (Remember) when you (Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>) said to the believers, "Is it not enough for you that your Lord (Allâh) should help you with three thousand angels sent down?" (Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:124).

Q 816. Q: Who used to say that Allah is poor and we are rich?

A: The Jews. لَقَدْ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ قَوْلَ الَّذِينَ قَالُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ فَقِيرٌ وَنَحْنُ أَغْنِيَاءُ (Indeed, Allâh has heard the statement of those (Jews) who say: "Truly, Allâh is poor and we are rich!") (Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:181).

Q 817. Q: How many women does the Quran permit a man to marry?

A: Four. فَأَنْكِحُوا مَا كَتَبَ لَكُمْ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ مَثْنَى وَثُلَاثَ وَرُبْعَ فَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا تَعْدِلُوا فَوَاحِدَةً أَوْ مَا مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُكُمْ (...then marry (other) women of your choice, two or three or four, but if you fear that you shall not be able to deal justly (with them), then only one or (slaves) that your right hands possess.) (Surah an-Nisaa, 4:3).

Q 818. Q: Upon which condition has this permission been given?

A: On the condition that all of them are dealt justly.

Q 819. Q: About whom does the Quran say that they fill their bellies with fire?

A: Those who usurp the wealth of the orphan. إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَأْكُلُونَ أَمْوَالَ الْيَتَامَىٰ ظُلْمًا إِنَّمَا يَأْكُلُونَ فِي بُطُونِهِمْ نَارًا (Verily, those who unjustly eat up the property of orphans, they eat up only a fire into their bellies...) (Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:10).

Q 820. Q: What is the meaning of ar-Ra'ad (name of Surah 13)?

A: The Thunder.

Q 821. Q: Who said, "By Allah, this is neither poetry nor magic but something else which my ears haven't heard so far."

A: Utbah said this after hearing the verses of Surah Sajdah from the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 822. Q: What is the punishment for theft as per the Quran?

A: Cutting both the hands. وَالسَّارِقُ وَالسَّارِقَةُ فَاقْطَعُوا أَيْدِيَهُمَا جَزَاءً بِمَا كَسَبَا ۗ وَكَذَٰلِكَ يُصَدِّقُ اللَّهُ لِقَوْلِكَ إِنَّهُ كَانَ خَدِيعًا قَلِيلًا (And (as for) the male thief and the female thief, cut off their hands as a recompense for that which they committed, a punishment by way of example from Allâh.) (Surah al-Maaedah, 5:38).

Q 823. Q: Where was the Zirar Masjid constructed?

A: In Madinah.

Q 824. Q: In which *Surahs* has Madinah been mentioned?

A: *Surah Towbah* verse 101-120, *Surah Ahzab* verse 60 and *Surah al-Mominoon* verse 8.

Q 825. Q: According to the Quran upon which community did Allah bestow innumerable favours?

A: Bani Israeel.

Q 826. Q: How many *Surahs* in the Quran start with *Alif-Lam-Meem* (Alif-Lam-Meem)?

A: Six.

Q 827. Q: Which are those *Surahs*?

A: *Surah Baqarah*, *Aal-e-Imran*, *Al-Ankaboot*, *Room*, *Luqman* and *Sajdah*.

Q 828. Q: What things have been declared by the Quran as *haraam* (forbidden) to eat?

A: The meat of pig, a dead animal (which has not been slaughtered), blood and all those animals which have not been slaughtered in the name of Allah have been forbidden.

Q 829. Q: Which angels have been mentioned in the Quran?

A: Hazrat Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup>, Hazrat Mikaeel<sup>AS</sup>, Hazrat Haroot<sup>AS</sup>, Hazrat Maroot<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 830. Q: What are the attribute-names of Hazrat Jibraeel?

A: Ruh-ul-Ameen, Ruh-ul-Qudus.

Q 831. Q: What is the method of *Sajdah-e-Tilawat*?

A: During recitation when you come across a Sajdah verse, then turn towards Qibla and go into *Sajdah* saying *Allahu Akbar*. Recite *Subhana Rabbiyal Aala* thrice. Then say *Allahu Akbar* and lift the head.

Q 832. Q: How many times does the word 'Imam' appear in the Quran?

A: 12 times.

Q 833. Q: Which Masjids have been mentioned in the Quran?

A: Masjid Haram, Masjid Aqsa, Masjid Zirar, Masjid Quba, Masjid Nabawi.

Q 834. Q: How many names does Allah have?

A: 99.

Q 835. Q: Mention those personalities who have been mentioned favourably in the Quran.

A: Luqman, Azeez-e-Misir, Zul-Qarnain.

Q 836. Q: A lady too has been mentioned. Who is she?

A: Bibi Maryam.

Q 837. Q: For how many years was the Quran revealed to the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> in Makkah Mukarramah?

A: 13 years.

Q 838. Q: For how many years was the Quran revealed to the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> in Madinah Munawwarah?

A: 10 years.

Q 839. Q: What can we do to get benefit from the Book of Allah?

A: Recite the Quran everyday without fail. Reflect upon its verses and act upon its commands.

Q 840. Q: Which book in the world is most read?

A: The Quran-e-Majeed.

Q 841. Q: In which month is the entire Quran recited loudly and in which *Namaz* is this done?

A: The entire Quran is recited in the Taraveeh Namaz during the month of Ramzan-ul-Mubarak.

Q 842. Q: The responsibility of which book's protection has been taken Allah Himself?

A: The Quran-e-Majeed.

Q 843. Q: What has been termed by the Quran as Ummul-Khabais (Mother of all evil)?

A: Intoxicants.

Q 844. Q: How many heavens have been mentioned in the Quran?

A: Seven.

Q 845. Q: Apart from 'Shaitan' which other word has been used in the Quran to refer to him?

A: Iblis.

Q 846. Q: Which community was turned into monkeys due to their disobedience?

A: Bani Israeel.

Q 847. Q: Why?

A: Allah had commanded them to do worship on *Sabt* (Saturday) and forbade them from fishing on that day. But they went fishing on that day. Due to this disobedience, Allah turned them into monkeys.

Q 848. Q: In many places in the Quran, two groups are mentioned. One of the groups was sinking and the other group was looking at them. Which are these groups?

A: The group which was sinking was the army of Firaun and the group looking at them was of Bani Israeel.

Q 849. Q: By which other name is Madinah Munawwarah referred to?

A: Yathrib.

Q 850. Q: By which other names is Makkah Mukarramah referred to?

A: *Baladul Ameen* (City of Safety), *Wadi Ghair Zi Zarah* (the Valley in which there is no arable land).

Q 851. Q: Which close relative of the Prophet has his name mentioned in the Quran?

A: Abu Lahab, who was the Prophet's<sup>SLM</sup> uncle and his enemy.

Q 852. Q: At how many places in the Quran is it obligatory to perform *sajdah*?

A: 14 places.

Q 853. Q: As per the Quran, in how many days was the universe created?

A: 6 days. *Surah A'raf*, verse 54. **إِنَّ رَبَّكُمُ اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ فِي سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ ثُمَّ اسْتَوَىٰ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ** (Indeed, your Lord is Allah, who created the heavens and earth in six days and is firmly established on the throne [of authority].)(*Surah al-A'raf*, 7:54).

Q 854. Q: As per the Quran, who is the true beloved of a *Momin* (believer)?

A: Allah Most High.

Q 855. Q: Was there a Prophet among women?

A: No. Prophethood was given only to men.

Q 856. Q: Is *zakat* obligatory?

A: It is obligatory on one who is eligible for it.

Q 857. Q: As per the Quran, for how many days can a mother suckle her child?

A: 2 years.

Q 858. Q: Which idols have been mentioned in the Quran?

A: Laat, Uzza, Manaat, Yaghoos, Yadooq, Nasar, Wadd, etc.

Q 859. Q: Which infidels (*kafireen*) have been mentioned in the Quran?

A: Firaun, Qaroon, Haamaan, Abu Lahab, etc.

Q 860. Q: Which mountains have been mentioned?

A: The mountain of Tur, the mountain of Judi, etc.

Q 861. Q: Which days have been mentioned?

A: Friday and Saturday.

Q 862. Q: Which cities have been mentioned?

A: Babel, Makkah, Madinah, etc.

Q 863. Q: As per the Quran, what is the status of one whose record of deeds will be given in his right hand?

A: He will go to paradise.

Q 864. Q: And one whose deeds are given in his left hand?

A: He will go to hell.

Q 865. Q: Apart from humans, one more creation of Allah listened to the Quran. Who are they?

A: The Jinn.

Q 866. Q: What was the food which Allah sent down from the heavens to a community?

A: *Man-o-Salwa*.

Q 867. Q: What is the name of the community for whom *Man-o-Salwa* was sent down?

A: Bani Israeel.

Q 868. Q: What has been termed as *Fatha Mubeen* (Clear Victory)?

A: The Treaty of Hdaybia.

Q 869. Q: Who said, "I have been created with fire and he with clay"?

A: Iblis.

Q 870. Q: Who was made of clay?

A: Hazrat Adam<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 871. Q: Which community is referred to as the 'people of Tubba'?

A: The community of Saba.

Q 872. Q: Which community used to cheat in measures and weights?

A: The community of Madyan.

Q 873. Q: Which community carved mountains to make their homes?

A: The community of Samud.

Q 874. Q: Name the man who killed boys and left girls to live?

A: Firaun.

Q 875. Q: Which accumulator of wealth has the mentioned in the Quran?

A: Qaroon.

Q 876. Q: How many times is Allah mentioned in the Quran?

A: 2584 times.

Q 877. Q: As per Quran, is man the *Ashraf-ul-Makhlooqat* (best of creations)?

A: Yes.

Q 878. Q: Which sin will not be pardoned?

A: *Shirk* (associating others with Allah).

Q 879. Q: Can one pray for the salvation of an idolator?

A: Never.

Q 880. Q: How many religions (*deen*) are there in Allah's view?

A: There is only one religion (*deen*) in the sight of Allah and that is Islam. إِنَّ الدِّينَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الْإِسْلَامُ. (Truly, the religion with Allâh is Islâm.)(*Surah Aal-e-Imran, 3:19*).

Q 881. Q: Which is that part of the earth where sunlight fell once and will never fall again until the Day of Judgement?

A: That part of the land which was left open when the sea parted for Musa<sup>AS</sup> and his community to go through and where Firaun perished.

Q 882. Q: As per the Quran who are the three living beings who were born without a father?

A: Hazrat Adam<sup>AS</sup>, Hazrat Esa<sup>AS</sup> and the first ram which was sacrificed.

Q 883. Q: Can idolators become the caretakers of a Masjid?

A: No. مَا كَانَ لِلْمُشْرِكِينَ أَنْ يَعْمُرُوا مَسْجِدَ اللَّهِ شَاهِدِينَ عَلَىٰ أَنْفُسِهِمْ بِالْكُفْرِ. (It is not for the Mushrikûn [polytheists, idolaters] to maintain the Mosques of Allâh, while they witness against their ownelves of disbelief.)(Surah at-Towbah, 9:17).

Q 884. Q: When did Allah command the earth to swallow the water and the skies to halt?

A: During the Flood of Nuh. وَقِيلَ يَا أَرْضُ ابْلَعِي مَاءَكَ وَيَسَّمَاءُ أَقْلَبِي وَغِيصِ الْمَاءَ (And it was said: "O earth! Swallow up your water, and O sky! Withhold [your rain]." And the water was made to subside.)(Surah Hud, 11:44).

Q 885. Q: How did Zulqarnain free his community from the trial of Yajooj and Majooj?

A: He melted iron and copper and made a wall. Surah Kahf, verses 95-97.

Q 886. Q: Regarding which period has Allah said that a nursing mother will forget her child and a pregnant woman will drop her load?

A: Surah Hajj, verse 2. يَوْمَ تَرُؤْنَهَا تَذَاهُلُ كُلُّ مُرْضِعَةٍ عَمَّا أَرْضَعَتْ وَتَضَعُ كُلُّ ذَاتٍ حَمْلٍ حَمْلَهَا وَتَرَى النَّاسَ سُكَرَىٰ وَمَا هُمْ بِسُكَرَىٰ وَلَٰكِنَّ عَذَابَ اللَّهِ شَدِيدٌ (The Day you shall see it, every nursing mother will forget her nursling, and every pregnant one will drop her load, and you shall see

*mankind as in a drunken state, yet they will not be drunken, but severe will be the Torment of Allah.)(Surah al-Hajj, 22:2).*

Q 887. Q: What punishment does Quran ordain for those who accuse chaste women?

A: Eighty lashes. *وَالَّذِينَ يَزْمُونَ الْمُحْصَنَاتِ ثُمَّ لَمْ يَأْتُوا بِأَرْبَعَةِ شُهَدَاءَ فَاجِدُوا وَهُمْ* *(And those who accuse chaste women, and produce not four witnesses, flog them with eighty stripes, and reject their testimony forever, They indeed are the Fâsiqûn (liars, rebellious, disobedient to Allâh). (Surah al-Noor, 24:4).*

Q 888. Q: What did the community of Saba worship?

A: The sun. *وَجَدْتُنَّهَا وَقَوْمَهَا يَسْجُدُونَ لِلشَّمْسِ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ* *(I found her and her people worshipping the sun instead of Allah.)(Surah an-Naml, 27:24).*

Q 889. Q: Whose deeds will Allah nullify?

A: Those who disbelieve and hinder men from Allah's path. *الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَصَدُّوا عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ أَضَلَّ أَعْيُنُهُمْ* *(Those who disbelieve and avert [people] from the way of Allah - He will render their deeds vain.)(Surah Muhammad, 47:1).*

Q 890. Q: Which community had only one house of Muslims and the rest of the community was destroyed by Allah's wrath?

A: The house of Hazrat Lut<sup>AS</sup>. *فَمَا وَجَدْنَا فِيهَا غَيْرَ بَيْتٍ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ* *(But We found not there any household of the Muslims except one [of Lut and his two daughters].) (Surah az-Zaariyaat, 51:36).*

Q 891. Q: How has the Quran presented *Eemaan* (belief) and *kufir* (disbelief)?

A: *Eemaan* (belief) as light and *kufir* (disbelief) as darkness.

Q 892. Q: How is number 14 related to the Quran?

A: There are 14 verses of Sajdah in the Quran and 14 Huruf-e-Muqatta'at.

Q 893. Q: How can man achieve salvation?

A: By adhering to the Quran and the Ahadees.

Q 894. Q: Whenever you decide or intend to do something what should you say?

A: *Insha Allah* (Allah willing).

Q 895. Q: Who went against the command of Allah for the first time in the heavens?

A: Iblis.

Q 896. Q: After Iblis who went against the command of Allah?

A: Hazrat Adam<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 897. Q: How many prophets are mentioned in the Quran?

A: 26 prophets.

Q 898. Q: How many *Surahs* are named after prophets?

A: 6 *Surahs*.

Q 899. Q: Which are those *Surahs*?

A: *Surah Yunus, Surah Hud, Surah Yusuf, Surah Ibrahim, Surah Nuh* and *Surah Muhammad*<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 900. Q: Were prophets sent to every community?

A: Yes.

Q 901. Q: As per the Quran, is it necessary to believe in all the prophets?

A: It is necessary to believe in all the prophets. Disbelieving in even one of them is tantamount to disbelieving all of them.

Q 902. Q: In terms of words, which word is in the middle of the Quran?

A: *وَلِيْتَاكَفْ* (...and let him be careful...)

Q 903. Q: In which *Surah* do you find it?

A: *Surah Kahf*, verse 19.

Q 904. Q: In which *para* is the first verse of *Sajdah*?

A: In the 9th *para*.

Q 905. Q: In which *Surah* of the 9th *para*?

A: *Surah A'araf*, verse 206.

Q 906. Q: Is there a *sajdah* in *Surah Naml*?

A: Yes, in verse 50.

Q 907. Q: How many *Sajdahs* are there in *Surah Hajj*?

A: One, in verse 18.

Q 908. Q: How many places are there in the Quran where it is obligatory to perform *Sajdah*?

A: 14 places.

Q 909. Q: Which are the *Surahs*?

A: 1) *Surah Aa'raf*, verse 206; 2) *Surah Raad*, verse 15; 3) *Surah Nahl*, verse 50; 4) *Surah Bani Israeel*, verse 109; 5) *Surah Maryam*, verse 58; 6) *Surah Hajj*, verse 18; 7) *Surah Furqan*, verse 60; 8) *Surah Naml*, verse 26; 9) *Surah Sajdah*, verse 15; 10) *Surah Saad*, verse 24; 11) *Surah Ha-Meem*, verse 38; 12) *Surah Najm*, verse 62; 13) *Surah Inshiqaq*, verse 21; 14) *Surah Alaq*, verse 19.

Q 910. Q: Whom does Allah dislike?

A: *إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ كُلَّ خَوَّانٍ كَفُورٍ* (Indeed, Allah does not like everyone treacherous and ungrateful.)(*Surah al-Hajj*, 22:38).

Q 911.

Q 912. By the grace of Allah Most High , and the *sadqa* of Rasool<sup>S<sub>L</sub>M</sup> and Mahdi<sup>A<sub>S</sub></sup>, this translation was completed on December 1, 2015 / 18 Safar 1437 -- Syed Mohammed Suhael (suhaelsm@gmail.com)