

ج

ظ

ث

ل

QUR'AN
LEARNING THE
EASY WAY

PART 1

لا

ف

و

ي

**For further information
or to request more copies,
please write to:
Qur'an Learning the Easy Way
Email : info@quran-learning.co.uk**

Printed by :
The Letter Press
Mumbai, India. eajani@gmail.com

QUR'AN LEARNING THE EASY WAY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ۝۱ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ۝۲
اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ۝۳ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ۝۴ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ۝۵

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

1. Read! In the name of your Lord, who created (all that exists).
2. He created man from a clot (a piece of thick blood).
3. Read! And your Lord is most generous,
4. Who taught (to write) with the pen,
5. Taught man what he knew not.

Sura Alaq (Chapter 96)

QUR'AN

LEARNING THE EASY WAY

PART 1

Published by:
Iqra Publishers

ISBN 978-0-9530123-3-6

First edition in 1990
Second edition in 1998
Third edition in 2023

For distribution and any enquiries :

Qur'an Learning the Easy Way

8A, Farquhar Road,
Birmingham, B15 3RB

✉ : info@quran-learning.co.uk

🌐 : www.quran-learning.co.uk

📺 : <https://www.youtube.com/@Quran-learning>

Any part of this book may be photocopied or reproduced but reprinting of the whole book or part of this book as another book will require the consent of the publishers.

© Qur'an Learning the Easy Way

INTRODUCTION

This is the first of a three-part series of books that has been produced to guide Quran teachers, parents, and students towards the correct recitation of the Holy Quran. The series provides information and strategies of how to tackle lessons step by step. It teaches in a clear and structured manner, how to recite the Holy Quran with the application of the correct rules of tajweed.

My sincere thanks go to brother Hasnain Walji for helping me with the initial work and the numerous Madrasah teachers who provided feedback and suggestions. May Allah (SWT) reward their efforts.

Finally, I would like to dedicate this book to the memory of my mother, Fatmabai Mulyani, who instilled the love of the Holy Quran and Ahl al-Bayt (a) in my heart. May Allah (SWT) grant her soul peace and bliss in the company of the Chosen Ones.

Mrs Rubab R. Master
Birmingham, UK. 1990

FORWARD

We are blessed and honoured to present to you this new edition. Although we have maintained the central theme of the original work, we have added a few new worksheets following feedback received from Quran teachers. We have also included a YouTube link and a QR code to enable students to practise the correct pronunciation through a digital means.

We hope these additions will add an element of fun and excitement to further engage and inspire students. A reading book is also available as a supplement to this manual.

We would also like to thank all the Madrasah teachers who have come together and helped us to revise this edition. May Allah (SWT) reward their efforts.

Unfortunately, the author of this book, Mrs Rubabbai Master passed away in January 2021 and we request you to remember her with a Surat al-Fatihah.

Quran Learning the Easy Way
Birmingham, June 2023.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1	Page
(General rules of reciting the Holy Qur'an).....	9
CHAPTER 2	
(Dots - Nuqat)	13
CHAPTER 3	
(Arabic letters - The Alphabet)	19
CHAPTER 4	
(Sound)	37
CHAPTER 5	
(Signs - Fathah, Kasrah, Dhammah)	40
CHAPTER 6	
(Joining the letters)	57
CHAPTER 7	
(Sukoon)	75

CHAPTER 1

General Rules of Reciting The Holy Qur'an

We should be aware of the general etiquette of reciting the Holy Qur'an. The main points to consider are:

- a) The Holy Book should be handled with respect and humility. It should not be treated like any other book.
- b) The reciter of the Qur'an must be in ablution (wudhoo) in order to touch the letters of the Holy Qur'an. In fact, it is forbidden (haraam) to touch any word without ablution (wudhoo).
- c) It is recommended for the reciter to face the Holy Ka'bah and the head to be covered.
- d) When the Qur'an is being recited, silence must be maintained. The Prophet (s.a.w.) has said: "Seventy years of Aamaals are lost if one talks of **worldly** affairs during the recitation of the Holy Qur'an."
- e) Our aim must be to learn from the Qur'an the lessons which will help and guide our lives. Qur'an has to be recited, understood and implemented into our daily lives.

Au'dhubillah

It is emphasised that we start the recitation of the Holy Qur'an with Au'dhubillah followed by Bismillah.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

"I seek refuge from the devil (Shaitan), the accursed".

Bismillah

The recitation of the verses and/or surah should start with Bismillah as below:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

"In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful".

However, it is prohibited to begin Surah At Tauba with Bismillah. This is the only Surah in which you should not begin with Bismillah.

In Islam we are recommended to start all our work with Bismillah. God willing, our work should turn out for the best.

When we have completed reciting the Qur'an we should say:-

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمِ

"Allah (S.W.T), the Greatest, has spoken the truth."



Colour the picture and discuss what the boy is doing.



Discuss the other things that should be done before reciting the Holy Qur'an.



What is the girl doing?



Discuss what the children are doing. Is that right or wrong?



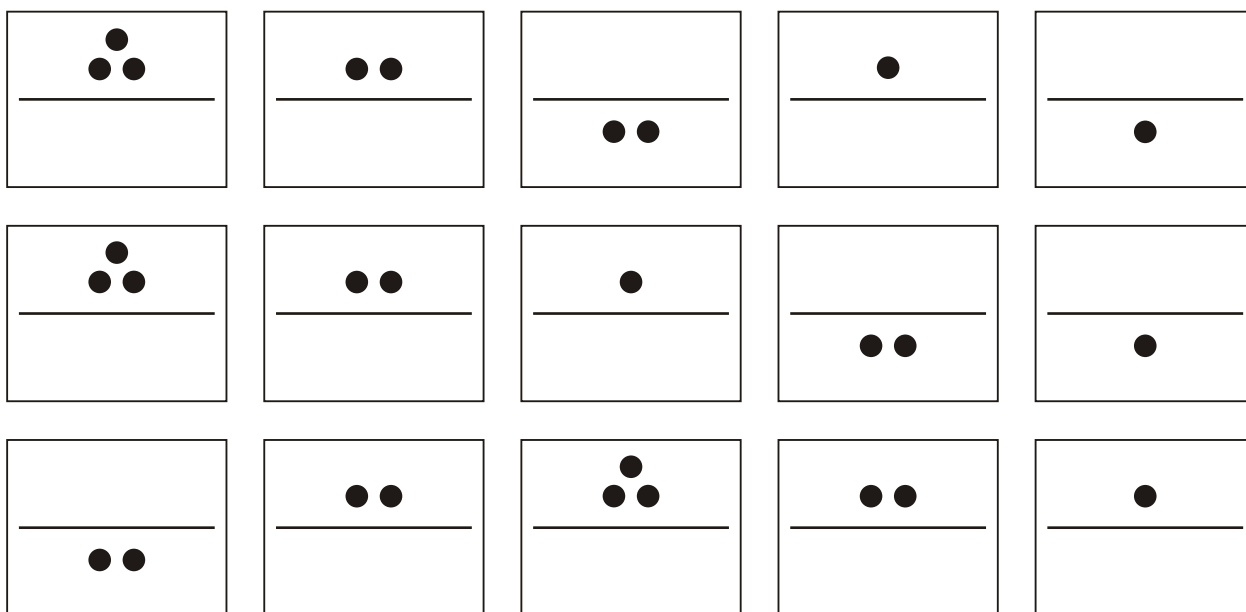
CHAPTER 2

Dots (Nuqat)

As the Arabic alphabet contains many dots (nuqat), it is recommended that one becomes familiar with the number and position of dots. The dots (nuqat) differentiate the letters.

Dots should be introduced on a straight line as below. Arabic Language is written from right to left (the opposite way to the English language).

The recognition of dots will enable the students to understand the letters at a later stage.



It should be noted that in the Arabic Alphabet three dots never occurs under the letter.

The teachers should encourage the student to play and recognise the dots as in worksheet 1 to 5.



Colour or circle the boxes with one dot.

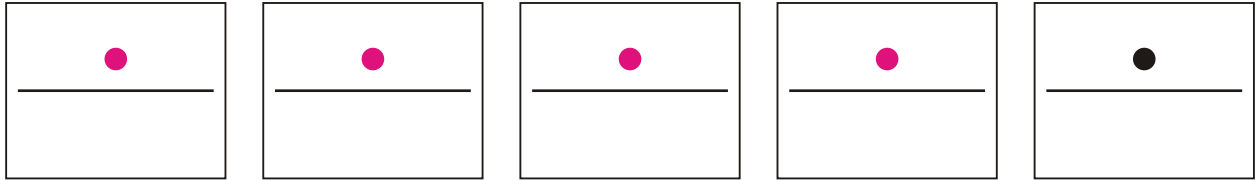
Colour or circle the boxes with two dots.

Colour or circle the boxes with three dots.

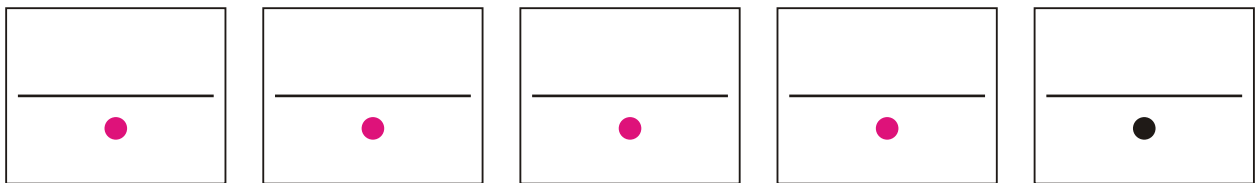


Put one dot (nuqta) above the line.

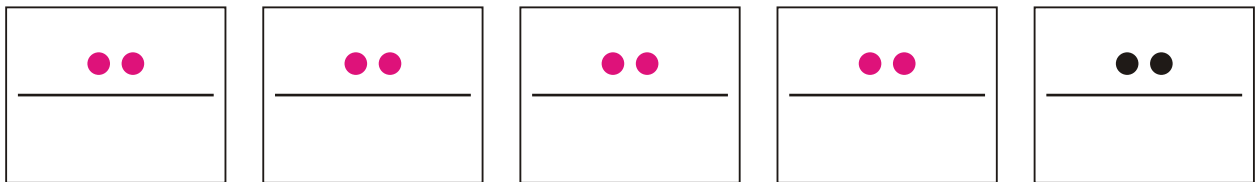
e.g.



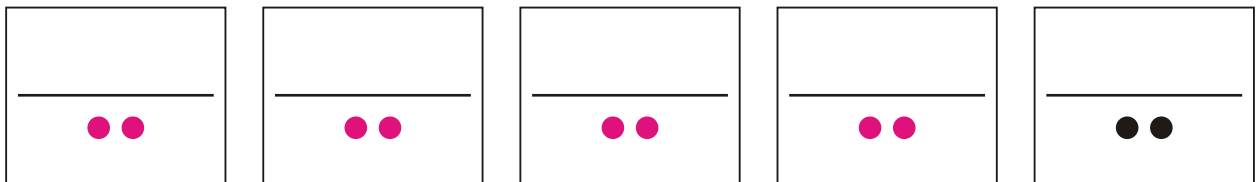
Put one dot below the line.



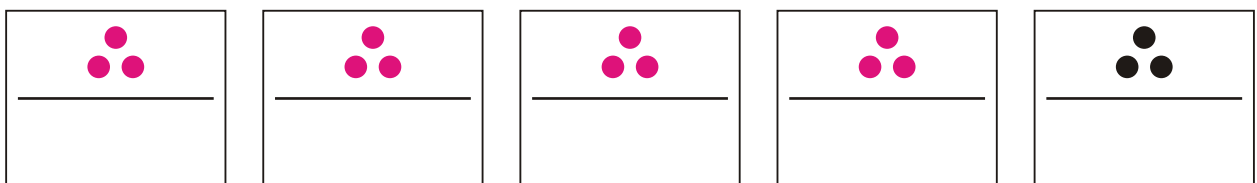
Put two dots above the line.



Put two dots below the line.



Put three dots above the line.





Circle all the letters with one dot (•).

ش

ت

ب

ا

د

خ

ح

ج

س

ز

ر

ذ

ط

ض

ص

ش

ف

غ

ع

ظ

م

ل

ك

ق

ي

و

ه

ن



Circle all the letters with two dots (••).

ش

ت

ب

ا

د

خ

ح

ج

س

ز

ر

ذ

ط

ض

ص

ش

ف

غ

ع

ظ

م

ل

ك

ق

ي

و

ه

ن



Circle all the letters with three dots (◌◌◌).

ث

ت

ب

ا

د

خ

ح

ج

س

ز

ر

ذ

ط

ض

ص

ش

ف

غ

ع

ظ

م

ل

ك

ق

ي

و

ه

ن

CHAPTER 3

The Alphabet (Huroof)



As in any other language, the Arabic alphabet also has specific names for the letters.

It is important to introduce the names of the alphabet as this allows the students to know the name and will later help them to recite the Huroof-e-Muqatta'at. There are 29 Surahs out of 114 which begin with Huroof-e-Muqatta'at.

طس ص يس حم

In order to make students visualise the alphabet properly, teachers may introduce the alphabet in small sets depending on the ability of the students.

Emphasis must be placed on correct pronunciation (makharrij) of the alphabet.

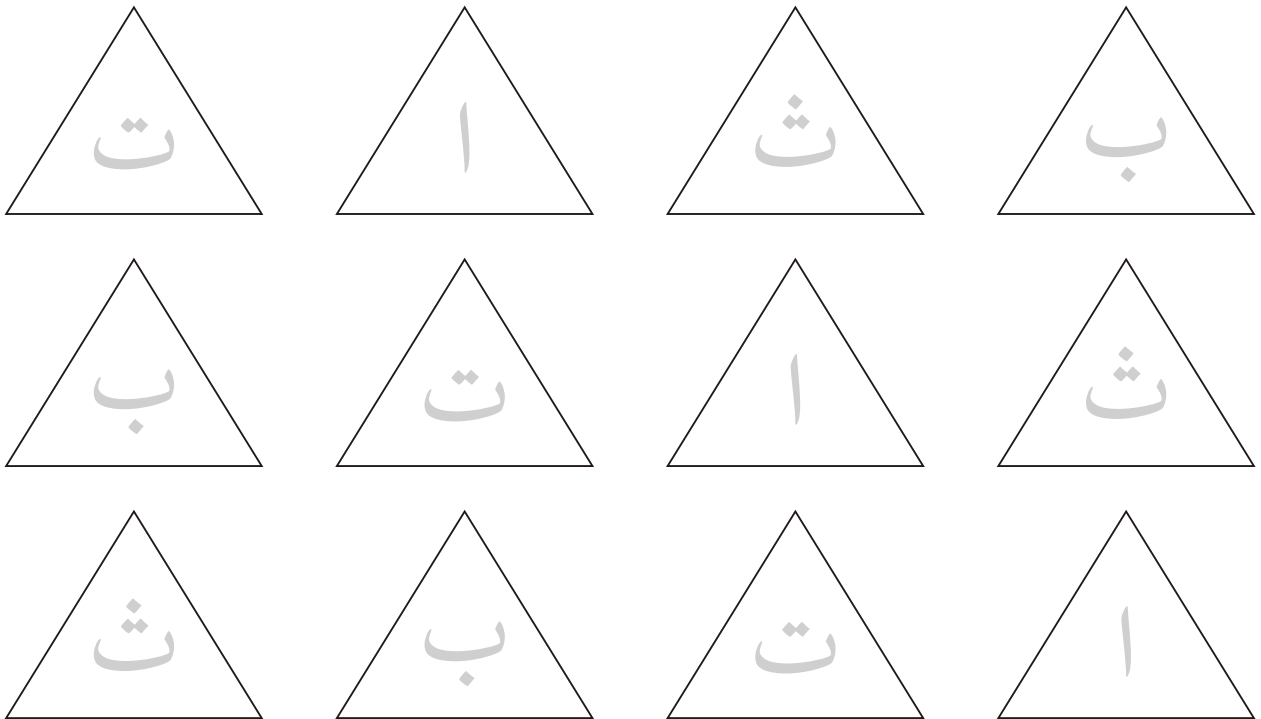
Names of the Alphabet				
ج Jeem	ث Thaa	ت Taa	ب Baa	ا Alif
ر Raa	ذ Thaal	د Daal	خ Khaa	ح Haa
ض Dhaad	ص Saad	ش Sheen	س Seen	ز Zaa
ف Faa	غ Ghayn	ع Ayn	ظ Dhaa	ط Taa
ن Nuun	م Meem	ل Laam	ك Kaaf	ق Qaaf
 	ي Yaa	ء Hamzah	و Waaw	ه Haa



 Write

ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا
ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب
ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت
ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث

Trace the letters and colour the triangles using different colour for each letter



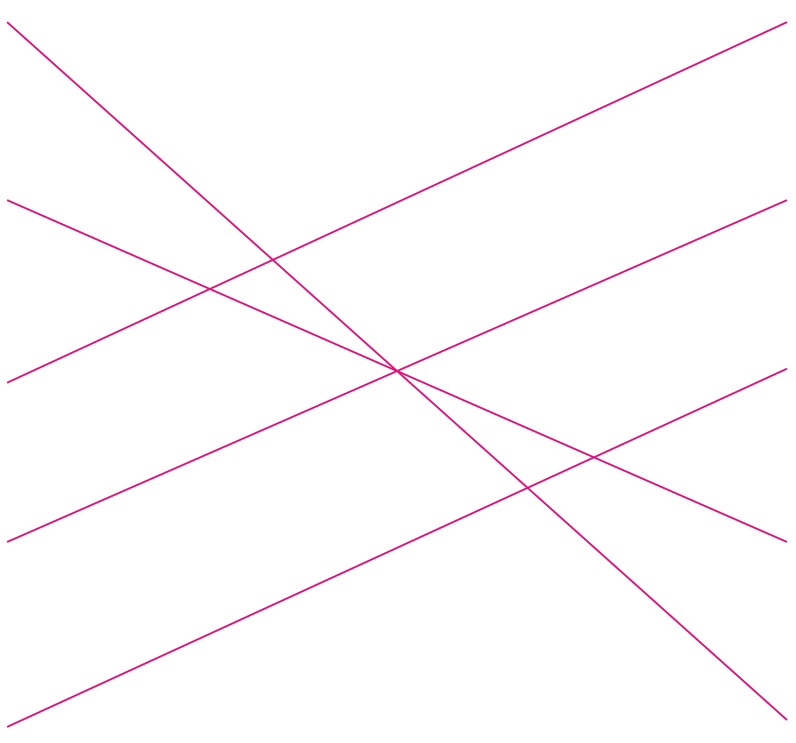


 Write

ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج
ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح
خ خ خ خ خ خ خ خ خ

Draw a line between the same letters.

ج		ح
ـ		ج
ح		خ
ج		ـ
خ		ج

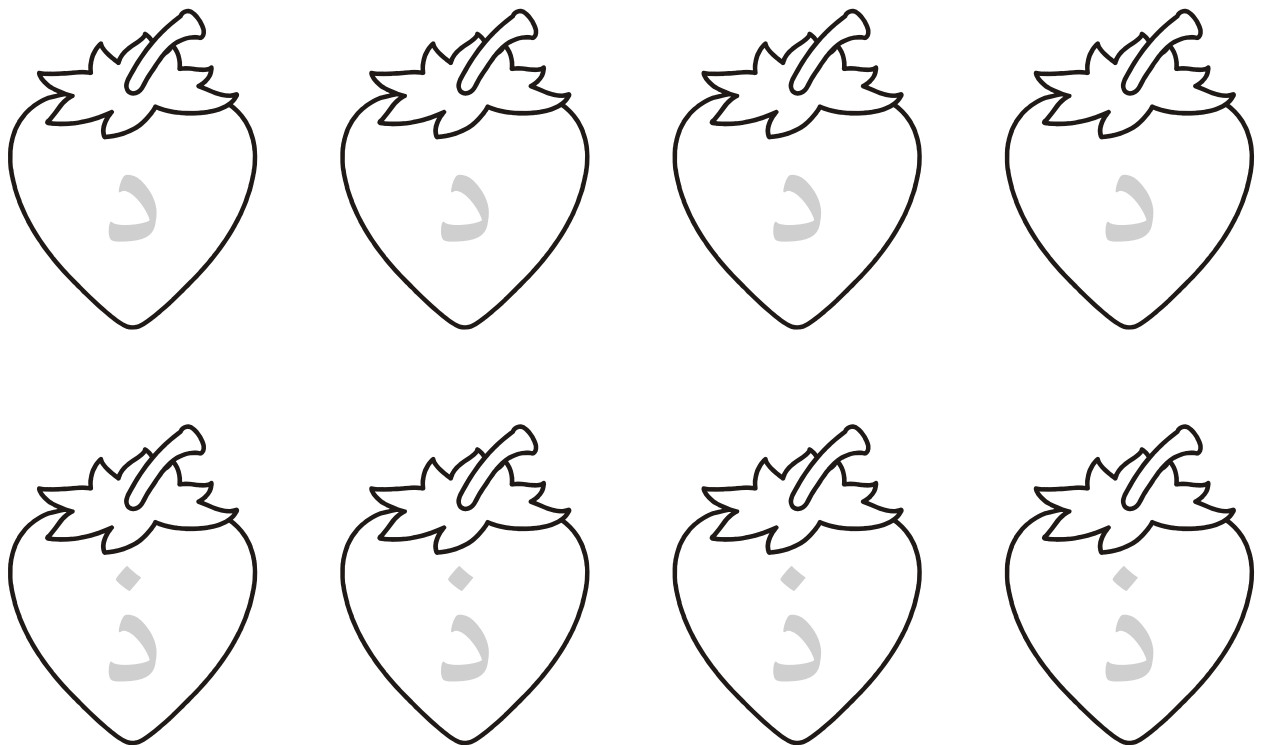




 Write

د د د د د د د د د د
ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ
د د د د د د د د د د
ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ

Trace and read the letters in the strawberries





 Write

ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر

ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز

ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر

ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز

Trace the above letters in the teddy bear

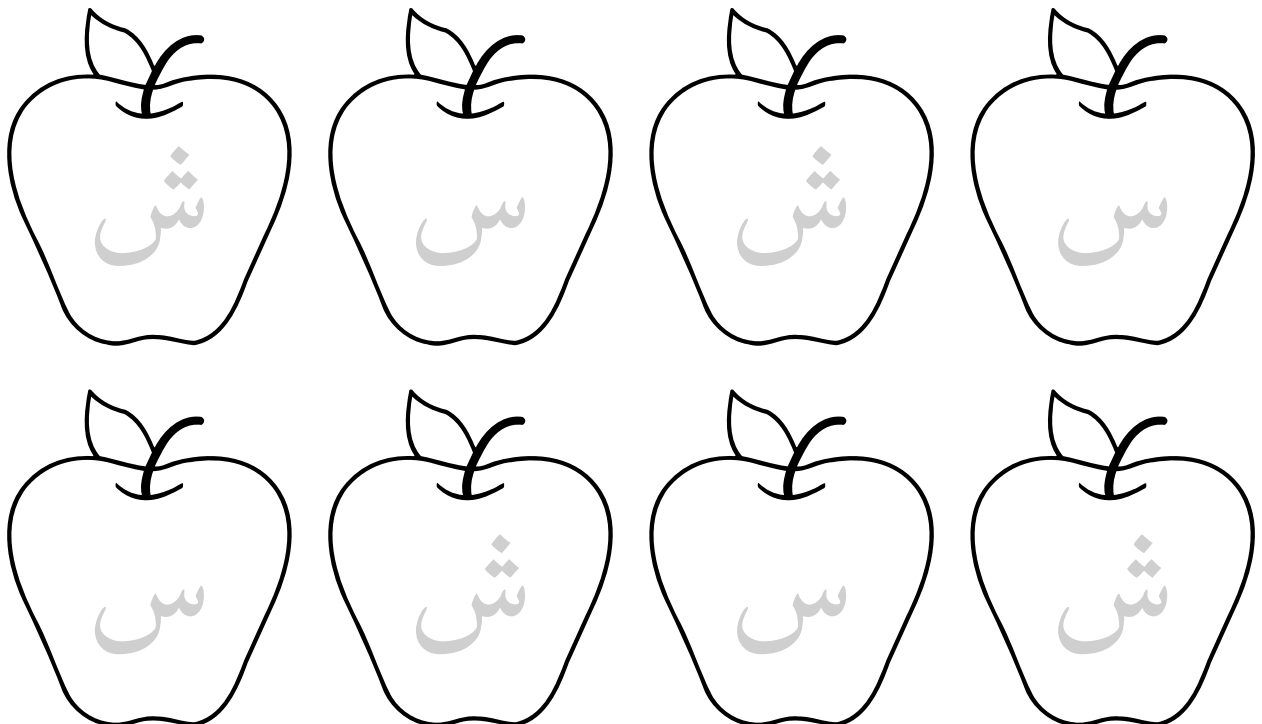




 Write

س س س س س س س
ش ش ش ش ش ش ش
س س س س س س س
ش ش ش ش ش ش ش

Trace and read the letters in the apples

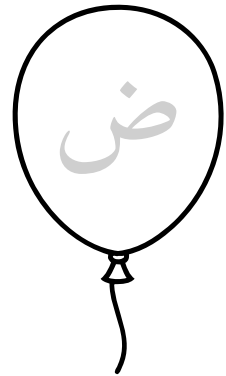
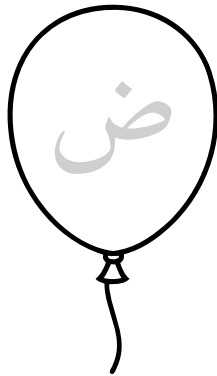
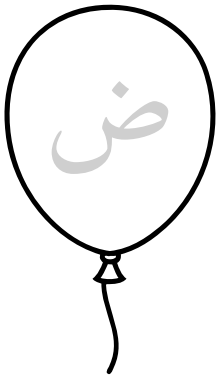
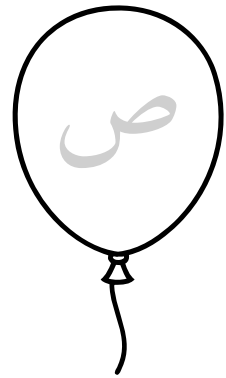
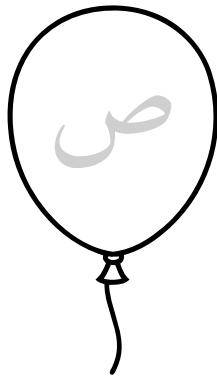
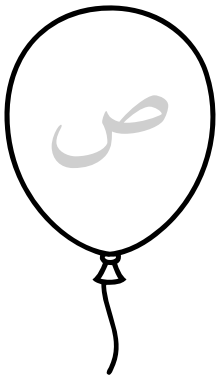




 Write

ص ص ص ص ص ص ص
ض ض ض ض ض ض ض
ص ص ص ص ص ص ص
ض ض ض ض ض ض ض

Trace the above letters in the balloons using two different colours





 Write

ط ط ط ط ط ط ط ط

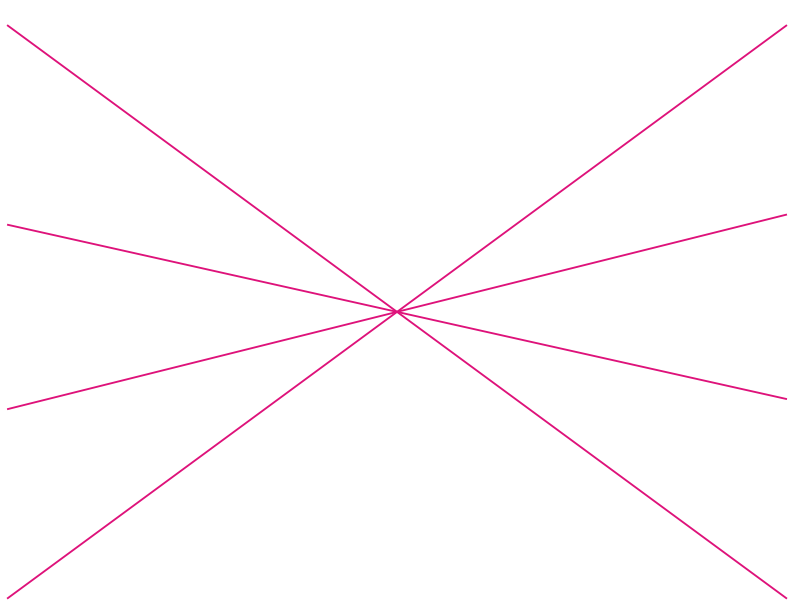
ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ

ط ط ط ط ط ط ط ط

ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ

Match the letters that are the same and colour them

ز		ط
ظ		ر
ر		ظ
ط		ز

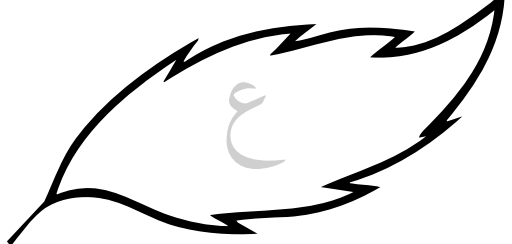




 Write

ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع
ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع
ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع
ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع

Trace and read the letters in the leaves



 Write

ف ف ف ف ف ف ف
ق ق ق ق ق ق ق
ف ف ف ف ف ف ف
ق ق ق ق ق ق ق

Trace the above letters in the stars using two different colours





 Write

ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك
ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل
ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك
ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل

Trace the letters in the circles and read them

ل ك ك ل
ل ك ل ك



 Write

م م م م م م م م

ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن

م م م م م م م م

ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن

Trace the letters and colour them using two different colours





 Write

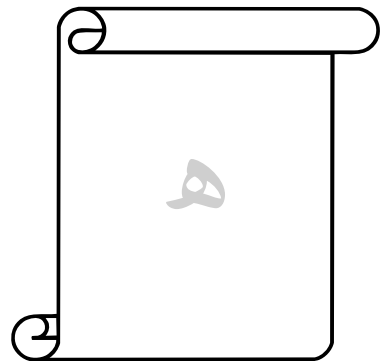
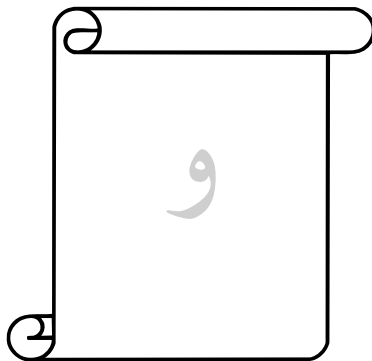
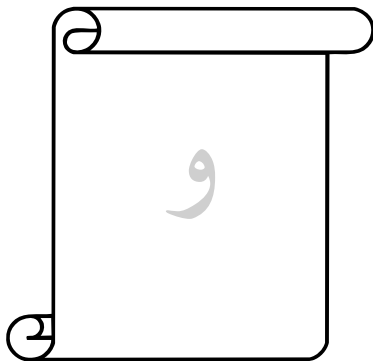
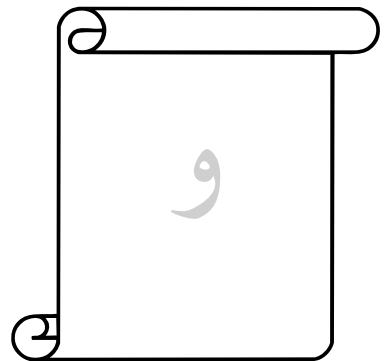
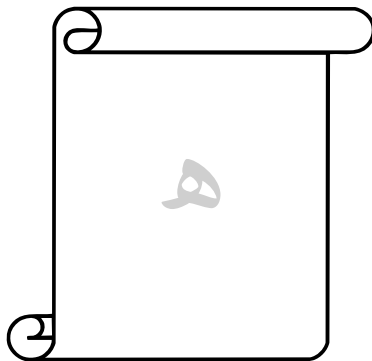
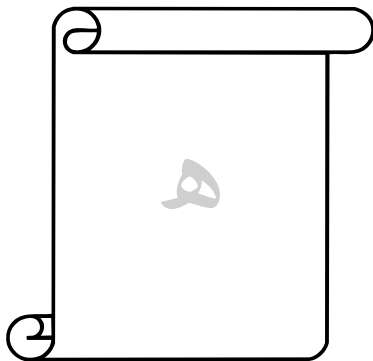
و و و و و و و و و

ه ه ه ه ه ه ه ه ه

و و و و و و و و و

ه ه ه ه ه ه ه ه ه

Trace the letters in the scrolls and you may colour them using two different colours





 Write

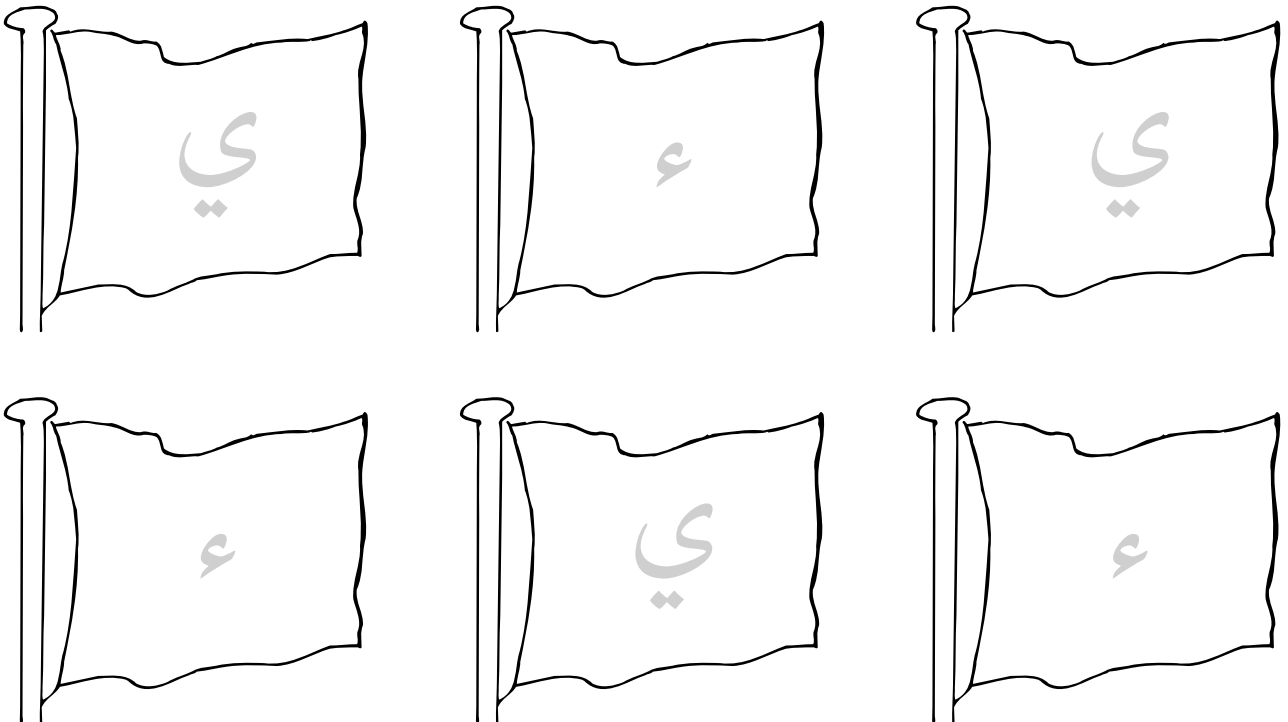
ء ء ء ء ء ء ء ء ء

ي ي ي ي ي ي ي ي

ء ء ء ء ء ء ء ء ء

ي ي ي ي ي ي ي ي

Trace the letters and colour the flags in two different colours





Put Nuqat (dots) wherever necessary.



Thaa



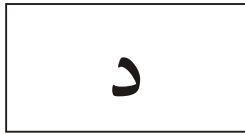
Taa



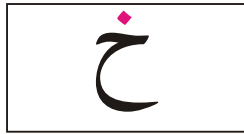
Baa



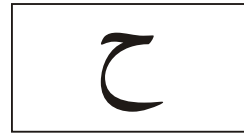
Alif



Daal



Khaa



Haa



Jeem



Alif



Zaa



Raa



Daal



Jeem



Thaa



Taa



Baa



Thaa



Daal



Khaa



Haa



Thaa



Khaa



Zaa



Raa

Put Nuqat (dots) wherever necessary.

ض

Dhaad

ص

Saad

ش

Sheen

س

Seen

ع

Ghayn

ع

Ayn

ظ

Dhaa

ط

Taa

ص

Saad

ش

Sheen

س

Seen

ف

Faa

ع

Ayn

ظ

Dhaa

ط

Taa

ص

Saad

ش

Sheen

ح

Jeem

ف

Faa

ع

Ghayn

ط

Taa

ب

Baa

ع

Ghayn

ر

Raa



Put Nuqat (dots) wherever necessary.

م

Meem

ل

Laam

ك

Kaaf

ق

Qaaf

ء

Hamzah

ه

Haa

و

Waaw

ن

Nuun

ل

Laam

ك

Kaaf

ق

Qaaf

ي

Yaa

ه

Haa

و

Waaw

ن

Nuun

م

Meem

ف

Faa

ر

Raa

ي

Yaa

ء

Hámzáh

ل

Laam

ث

Thaa

د

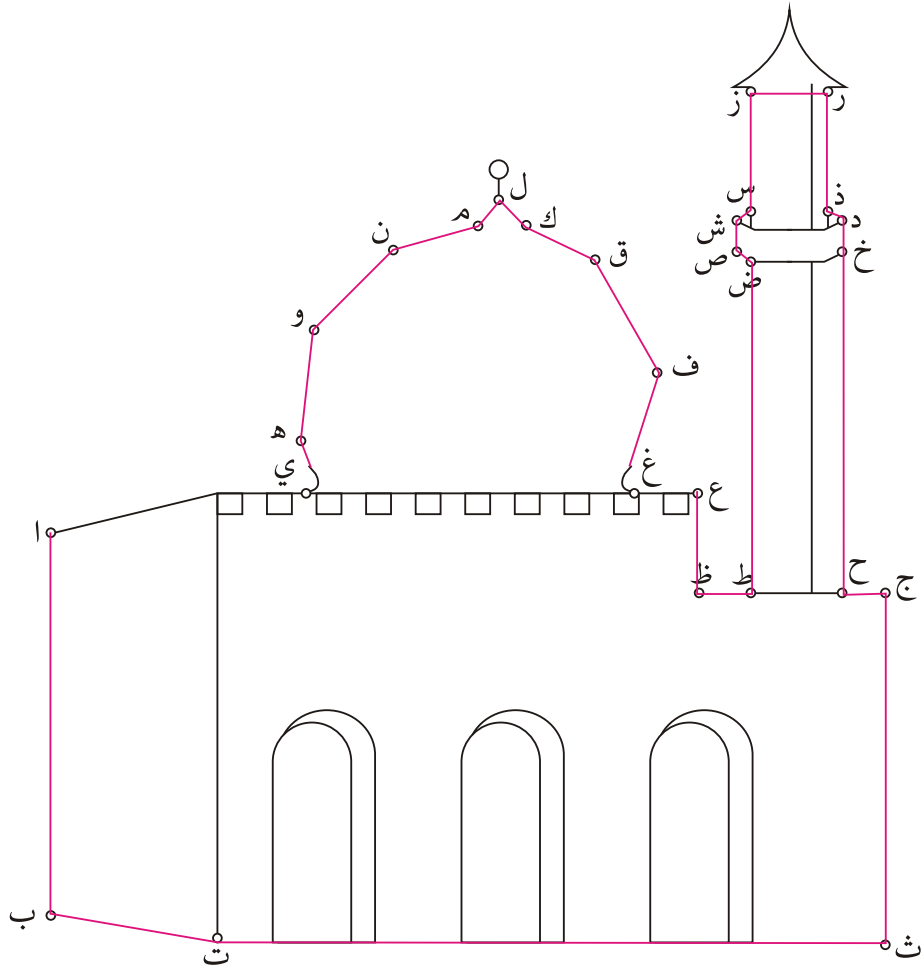
Daal

ص

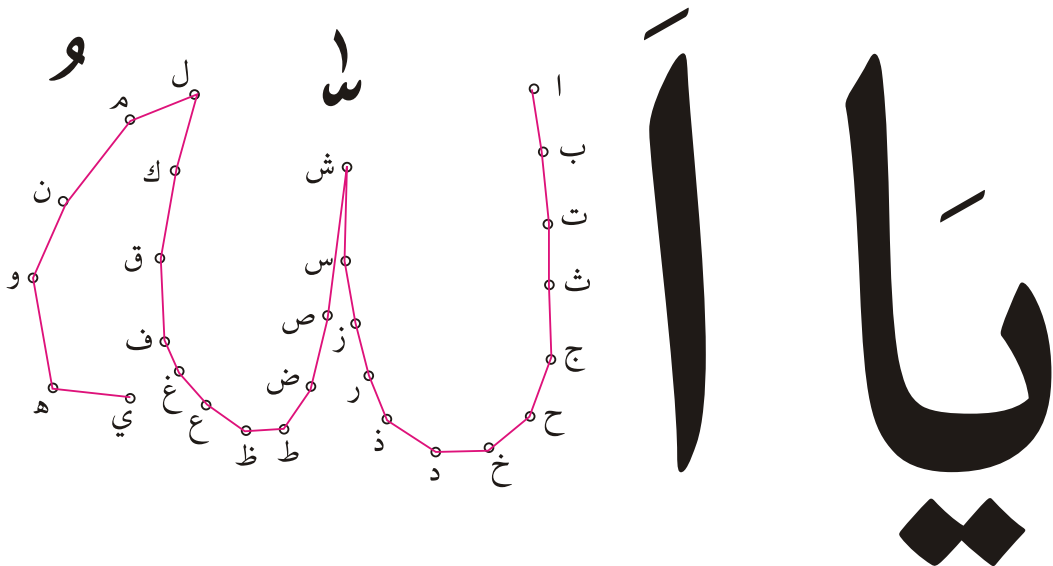
Saad



Join the letters to reveal the pictures.



Now try this



CHAPTER 4

Sound

The next stage is to have a few sessions on sound practice i.e. the phonetic system. It is important that students are given enough practice.

An attempt has been made to differentiate between letters of similar sound of Arabic.

Pronunciation	Letter
The tongue is placed flat in the mouth and the sound comes from the centre.	ا
When the tongue is at the back of the mouth the sound comes from the throat and is like a deep and hoarse "U".	ع
This is a lighter version of ع with the sound coming from the throat.	ء
With both these sounds touch the root of the upper teeth with your tongue.	ت
With ت the tongue is straight whilst with ط the tongue is brought down with force.	ط
ث as in is pronounced "th" thumb, thirst, think..., by placing the tongue between the teeth.	ث
س is pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the root of the lower teeth. ص is pronounced with the tip of the upper teeth.	س
س is a hissing sound whilst ص is a whistling sound.	ص

Pronunciation	Letter
<p>ه is pronounced as normal "H" from the chest.</p>	ه
<p>ح is pronounced from the whilst pushing the air out.</p>	ح
<p>ز is pronounced as "Z".</p>	ز
<p>ذ is pronounced by keeping the tongue flat in between the teeth, as in 'the'.</p> <p>ظ is pronounced by keeping the tongue between the teeth but raising it and bringing it down with force.</p> <p>With the ض the whole one side of the tongue is raised to the upper palate and the mouth is full.</p>	ذ ظ ض
<p>ك is pronounced as "K", with the tongue in the centre of the mouth.</p> <p>ق is pronounced by locking the passage of the throat at the back of the tongue. The sound is a heavy "Q".</p>	ك ق
<p>Although both خ and غ are throaty; خ is a distinct "KH" sound, as if you are clearing your throat whilst غ is "GH" like when you are gargling.</p>	خ غ

Please practice the sounds with your teacher and using the link below.





Read and differentiate the sounds of the letters below

ا - ع

ت - ط

ث - س - ص

ح - ه

ذ - ز - ض - ظ

ق - ك

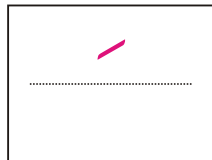
Teachers can dictate to the students in order to help their understanding of the different sounds.

CHAPTER 5

Signs of Fathah, Kasrah and Dhammah

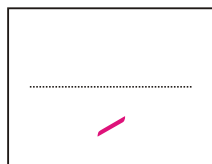
Vowels play an important part in Arabic. Some vowels have a short sound and some have a long sound.

a) Fathah



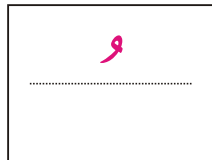
A short " a " sound

b) Kasrah



A short " i " sound

c) Dhammah



A short " u " sound

Care should be taken not to pronounce as a long vowel.

e.g.




Bu
(Not Buu)



Bi
(Not Bii)



Ba
(Not Baa)

Put the Fathah sign  on these letters and read.

د	خ	ج	ن	ف
ي	ت	ط	ذ	ر
س	ث	ك	ـ	ع
ك	ق	ظ	غ	ز
ب	م	ش	ل	هـ
ن	و	ص	ح	س



Link the Arabic letter to its English equivalent, e.g. لَ - La.

Ja

Qa

Sa

Dha

A

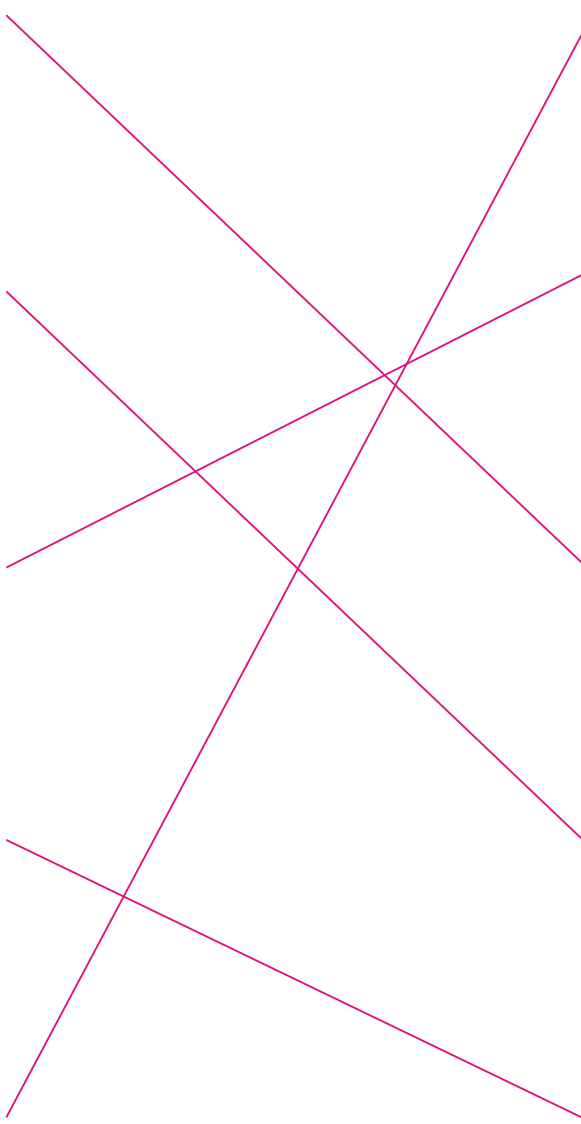
اَ

سَ

جَ

قَ

ذَ



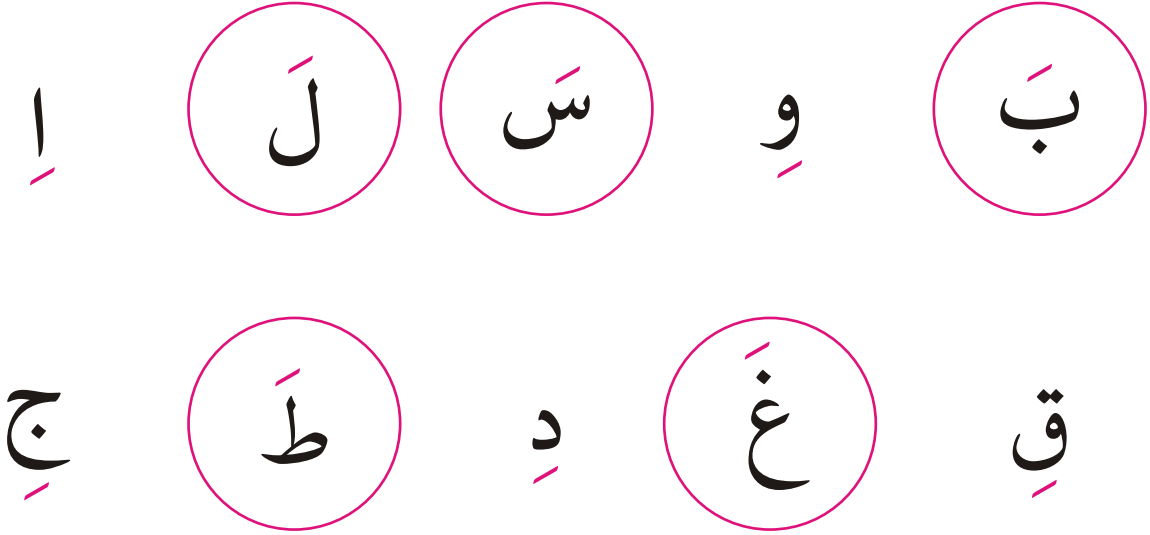


Link the Arabic letter to its English equivalent, by drawing a line between them.

<p>Kha Ra</p>		<p>رَ دَ</p>
<p>Qa Ba</p>		<p>فَ حَ</p>
<p>Ka Ta</p>		<p>تَ كَ</p>
<p>Da Ra</p>		<p>رَ خَ</p>
<p>Ha Fa</p>		<p>فَ بَ</p>



Circle the Fathah letters and then copy them in the table below.



Fathah Letters

1	بَ
2	سَ
3	لَ
4	غَ
5	طَ



Trace over the words and complete the line by writing yourself.

جَبَّ جَبَّ جَبَّ جَبَّ

رَسَّ رَسَّ رَسَّ رَسَّ

حَسَّ حَسَّ حَسَّ حَسَّ

فَخَّ فَخَّ فَخَّ فَخَّ

سَكَّ سَكَّ سَكَّ سَكَّ

شَدَّ شَدَّ شَدَّ شَدَّ


صَعَّ صَعَّ صَعَّ صَعَّ

ضَعَّ ضَعَّ ضَعَّ ضَعَّ

طَصَّ طَصَّ طَصَّ طَصَّ

ظَدَّ ظَدَّ ظَدَّ ظَدَّ








Put the Kasrah sign  on these letters and read.

ف	ض	ع	ث	ح
ذ	ـ	ج	خ	ف
ث	ن	ح	ك	ي
س	و	ط	د	هـ
ز	ظ	ق	ن	ر
ن	هـ	ك	س	ث



Link the Arabic sounds to their English equivalent, e.g. ل - Li.

Khi	
Yi	
Bi	
Shi	
Qi	

Note: The image shows a matching exercise where lines connect the English words to the Arabic sounds. The connections are: Khi to Ya (Yi), Yi to Ba (Bi), Bi to Kha (Khi), Shi to Sha (Shi), and Qi to Qaf (Qi).



Link the Arabic sounds to its English equivalent.

Ji Ri

شِ رِ

Qi Bi

سِ فِ

Si Fi

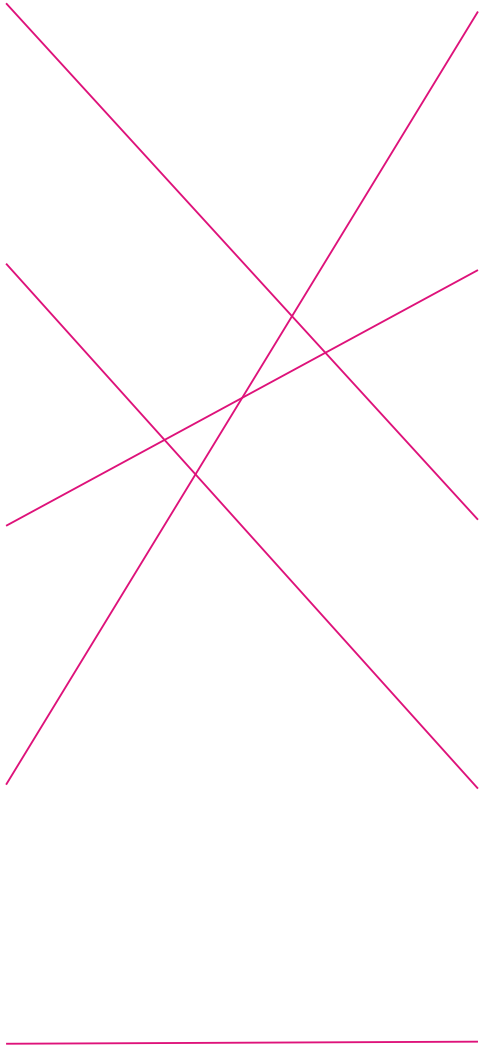
جِ رِ

Shi Khi

قِ بِ

Mi Ri

مِ رِ





Circle the Kasrah letters and then copy them in the space below.

ن

ذ

ض

ح

ع

ل

ق

ف

ظ

م

Kasrah Letters

1	ح
2	ن
3	م
4	ف
5	ل



Trace over the words and complete the line by writing yourself.

د	د	د	د	د	د
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل
م	م	م	م	م	م
ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن
ش	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش
ص	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص
ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح
ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط



Put the Dhammah sign ء on these letters and read.

د	خ	ج	ن	ف
ي	ت	ط	ذ	ر
س	ث	ك	ا	ع
ك	ق	ظ	ح	ز
ب	م	ش	ح	ه
ن	و	ع	خ	د



Link the Arabic sounds to their English equivalent, e.g. لُ - Lu.

Ju

Fu

Mu

Du

Nu

ن

م

د

ج

ف



Link the Arabic sounds to its English equivalent.

Ju Fu

مُ شُ

Tu Du

بُ دُ

Thu Mu

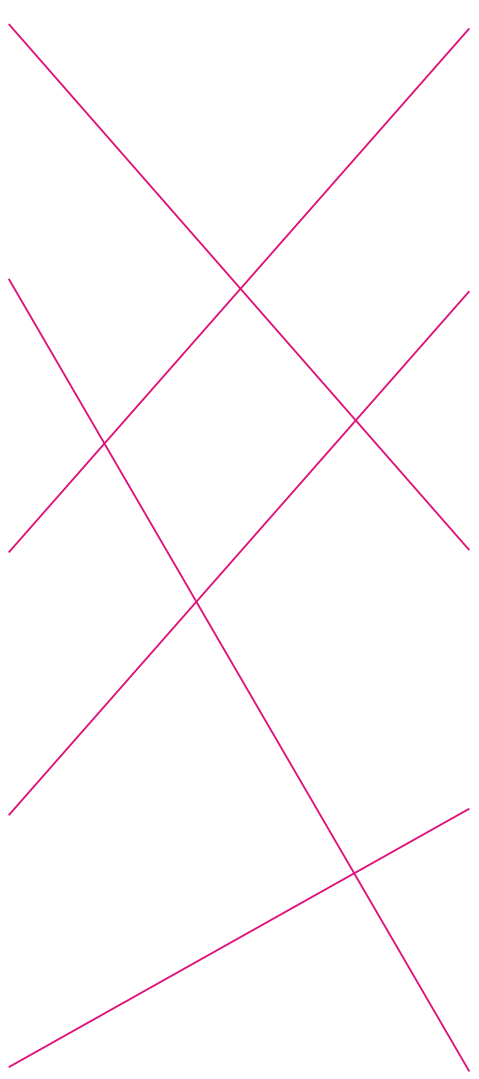
فُ جُ

Lu Bu

رُ مُ

Mu Ru

دُ ثُ



Circle the Dhammah letters and then copy them in the space below.

ثُ

هـِ

يُ

قِ

وُ

جُ

رِ

صُ

كِ

لُ

Dhammah Letters

1	يُ
2	ثُ
3	لُ
4	صُ
5	جُ



Trace over the words and complete the line by writing yourself.

بُ	بُ	بُ	بُ	بُ	بُ	بُ	بُ
كُ	كُ	كُ	كُ	كُ	كُ	كُ	كُ
وُ	وُ	وُ	وُ	وُ	وُ	وُ	وُ
شُ	شُ	شُ	شُ	شُ	شُ	شُ	شُ
ضُ	ضُ	ضُ	ضُ	ضُ	ضُ	ضُ	ضُ
تُ	تُ	تُ	تُ	تُ	تُ	تُ	تُ
عُ	عُ	عُ	عُ	عُ	عُ	عُ	عُ
زُ	زُ	زُ	زُ	زُ	زُ	زُ	زُ
صُ	صُ	صُ	صُ	صُ	صُ	صُ	صُ
هُ	هُ	هُ	هُ	هُ	هُ	هُ	هُ



Link the Arabic sounds to its English equivalent.

Rusulu		وُلِدَ
Iramu		رُسُلٌ
Wulida		مَلِكٌ
Maliku		حَمِيدٌ
<u>H</u> amida		إِرْمٌ

CHAPTER 6

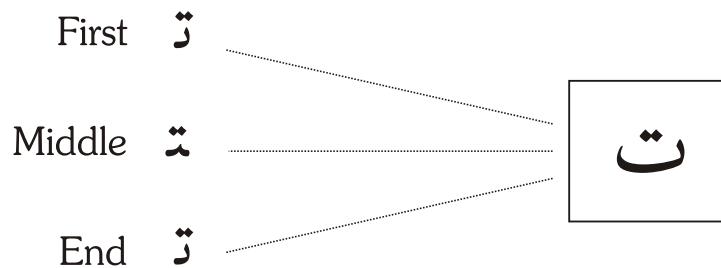
Joining the Letters

When joining letters to form words, the shapes of the alphabets undergo some changes. We can group these into three:

1. Shrinking letters : There are seven letters and the letter '**shrinks**' when joining

ب ت ث ف ق ن ي

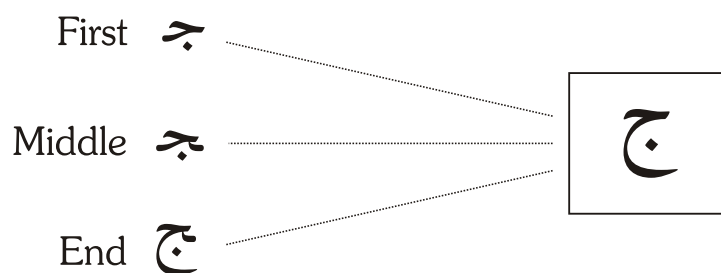
e.g



2. Tail-less letters : There are nine letters in this group. The letters get '**shortened**' by their '**tail**' being cut when joining.

ج ح خ س ش ص ض ع غ

e.g



3. Unique letters : There are six letters in this group. These letters **cannot** undergo any changes. They cannot be joined to the next letter but a previous letter can join it.

ا د ذ ر ز و

e.g

ب د ← ب د د ب ← د ب

Previous letter joins it

Cannot join

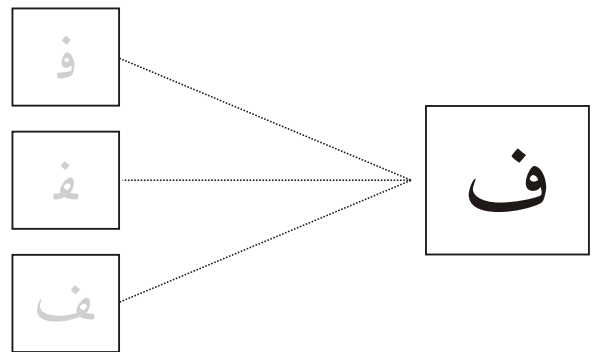
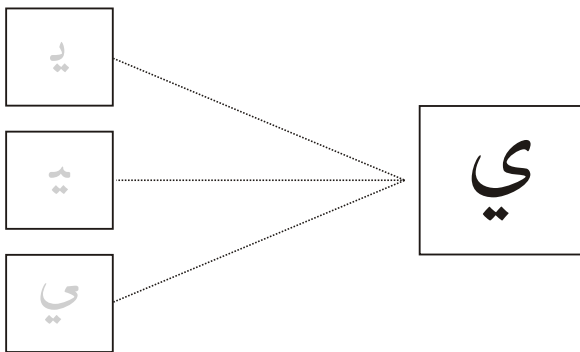
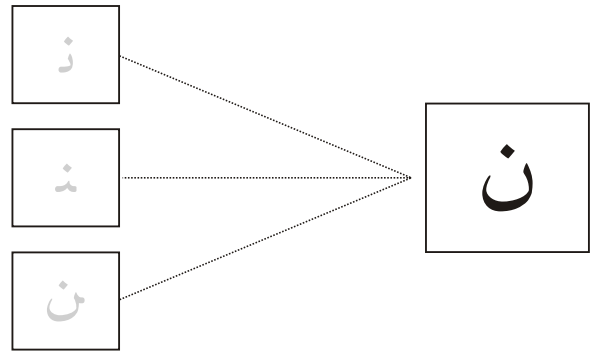
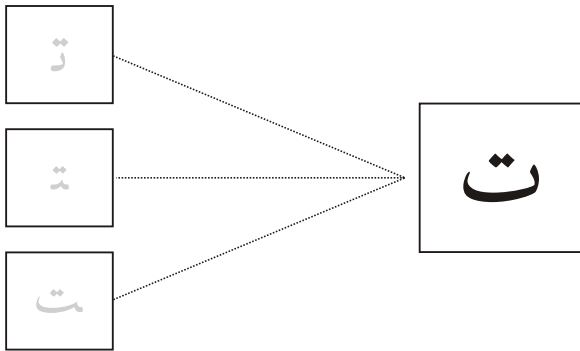
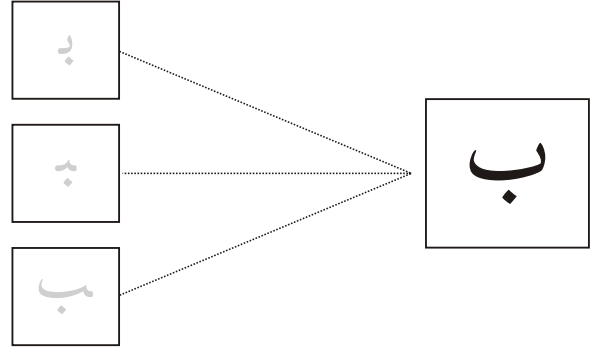
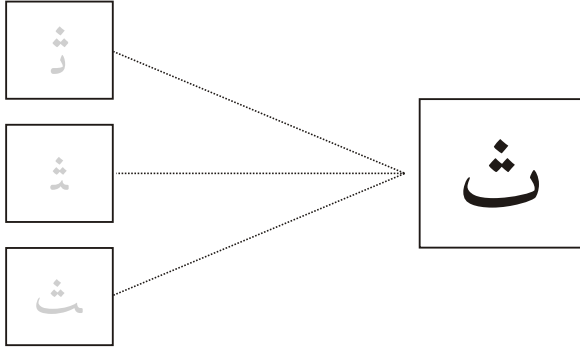
Joining letters chart

Last	Middle	First	Normal
ا	ا	ا--	ا
ب	ب	ب--	ب
ت	ت	ت--	ت
ث	ث	ث--	ث
ج	ج	ج--	ج
ح	ح	ح--	ح
خ	خ	خ--	خ
د	د	د	د
ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ
ر	ر	ر	ر

ز	ز	ز	ز
س	س	س---	س
ش	ش	ش---	ش
ص	ص	ص---	ص
ض	ض	ض---	ض
ط	ط	ط--	ط
ظ	ظ	ظ--	ظ
ع	ع	ع---	ع
غ	غ	غ---	غ
ف	ف	ف--	ف
ق	ق	ق--	ق
ك	ك	ك--	ك
ل	ل	ل--	ل
م	م	م---	م
ن	ن	ن---	ن
ه	ه	ه---	ه
و	و	و	و
ي	ي	ي---	ي



Trace the Shrink letters





Trace and match the Shrink letters

ن

ف

ن

ي

ف

ن

ي

ي

ف

ث

ف

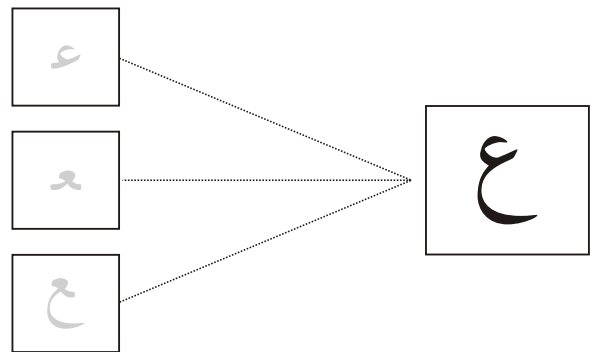
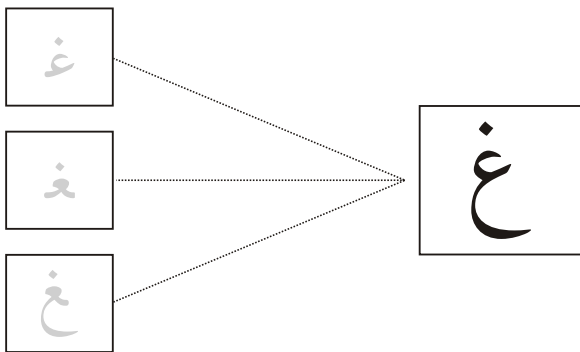
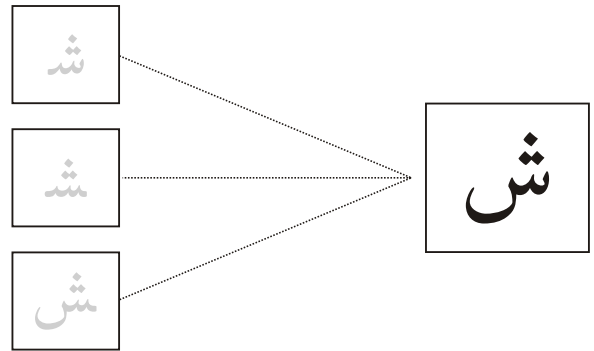
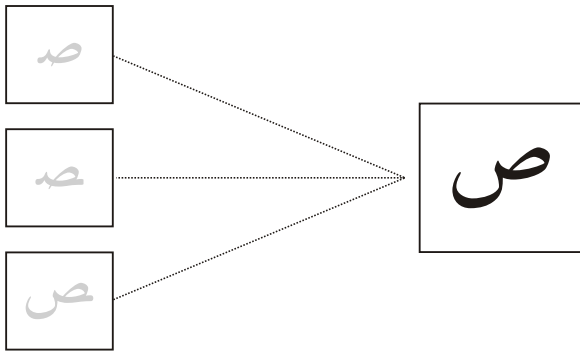
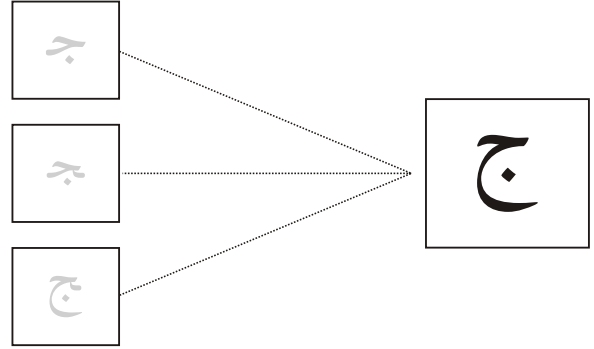
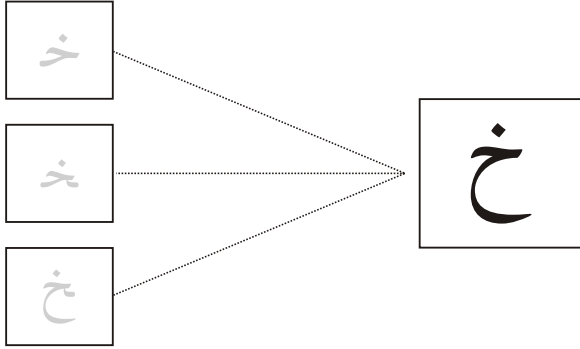
ن

ب

ث



Trace the Tail-less letters





Circle the unique letters

ك

ط

ض

د

ث

ص

ذ

ا

ج

ر

ب

ق

و

س

ي

ز



Trace the **Unique letters** as they join.

Note that it does not change. A previous letter can join but it does not join with the next letter.

مد ← مد مد مد مد

م د

دم ← دم دم دم دم

د م

با ← با با با با

ب ا

اب ← اب اب اب اب

ا ب

لز ← لز لز لز لز

ل ز

زل ← زل زل زل زل

ز ل



Match the letters with its shortened form by drawing a line as shown.

ن	ب	ن	ن
ف	ب	ف	ف
ش	ب	ش	ش

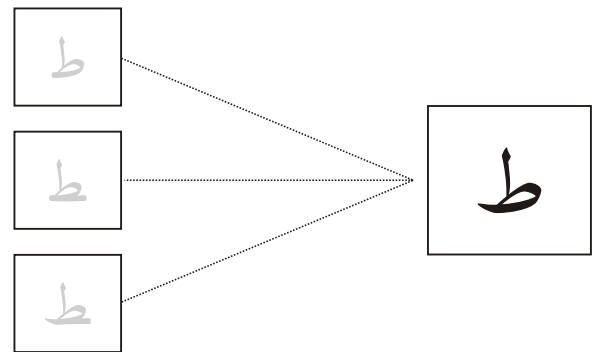
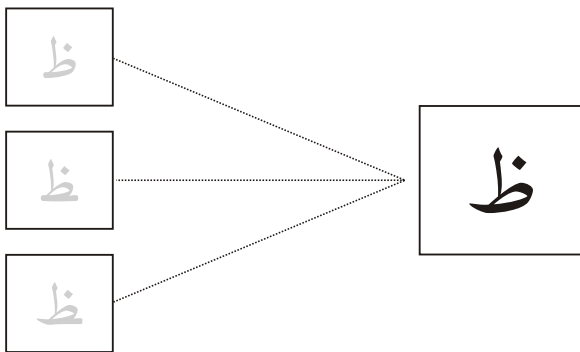
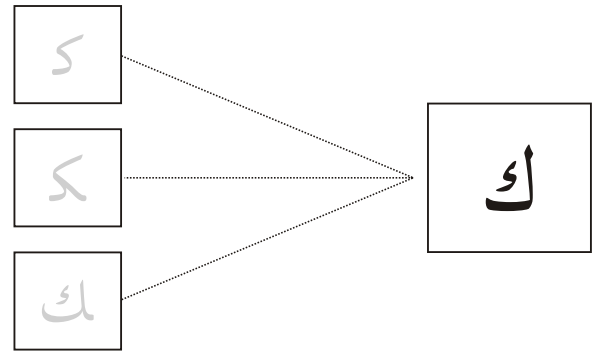
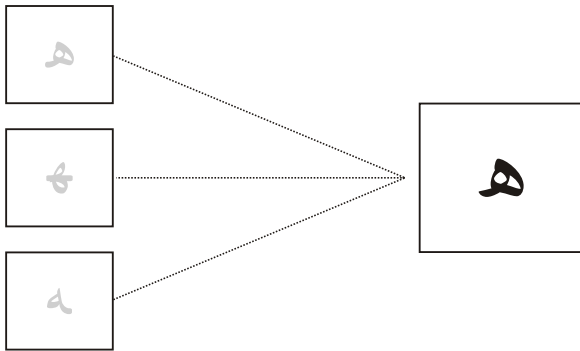
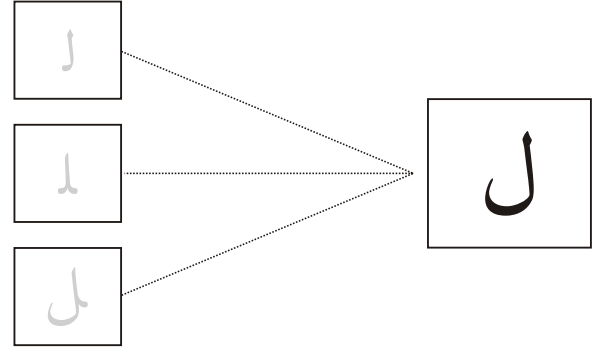
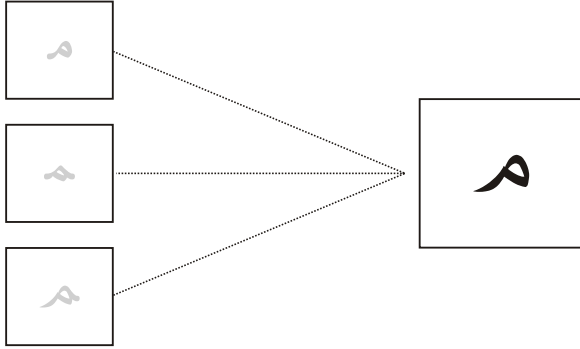
ت	ب	ت	ت
پ	ب	پ	پ
ف	ب	ف	ف

ن	ب	ن	ن
ب	ب	ب	ب
ش	ب	ش	ش

س	ب	س	س
ب	ب	ب	ب
س	ب	س	س



Trace





Match the letters and draw a line from one column to the other to link them up.

ي

ك

ن

ث

ش

ج

ا

ف

ت

ص

ب

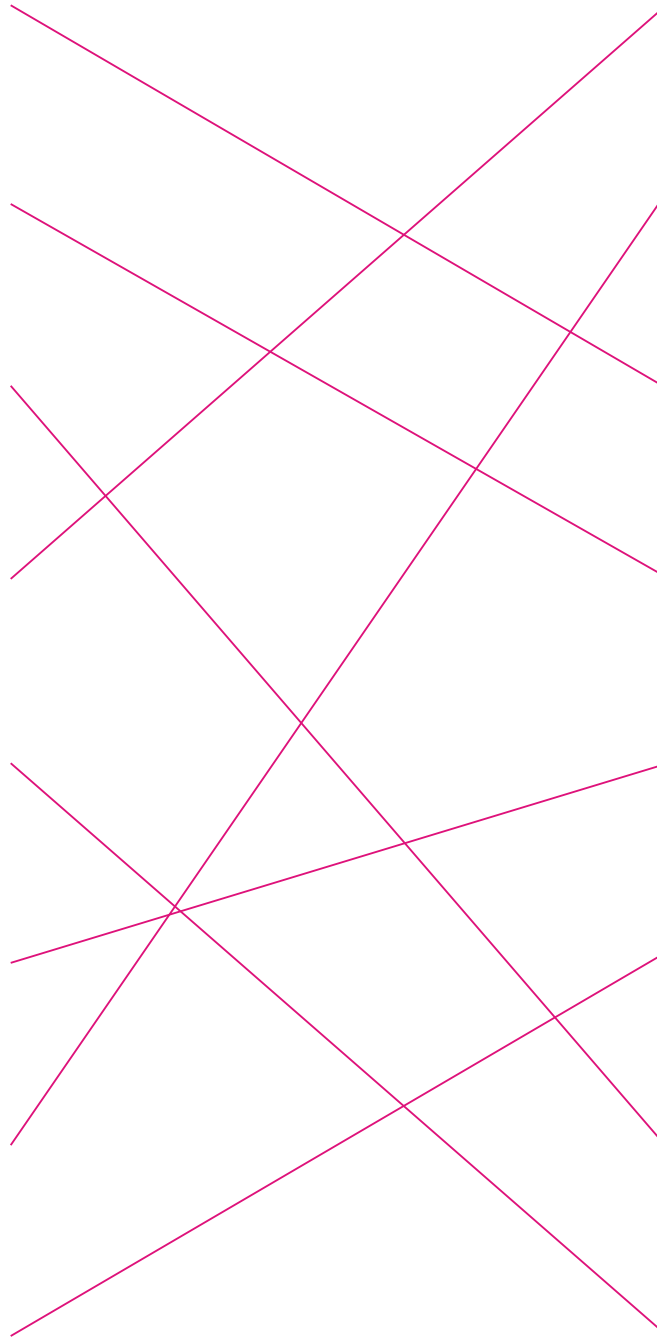
ح

ل

و

ر

ظ





Link the shapes with the same letters by drawing a line between them. An example has been done for you.



Match the letters and draw a line from one column to the other to link them up.

ثد

شل

قظ

بم

فن

مص

كل

فه

كل

بم

ثد

فن

شل

فه

مص

قظ



Fill in the missing letters and trace the Joined letters.

كم	=	م	+	ك
جف	=	ف	+	ج
قد	=	د	+	ق
هو	=	و	+	ه
با	=	ا	+	ب
حج	=	ج	+	ح



Trace these words and separate them into single letters.

فن
ف ن

ره
ر ه

بم
ب م

نو
ن و

فو
ف و

خط
خ ظ

جص
ج ص

شخ
ش خ

لا
ل ا

كل
ك ل

هم
ه م

قد
ق د

با
ب ا

حج
ح ج

كي
ك ي

كا
ك ا



Underline the middle letter and re-write it in its full form in the boxes on the right.
An example has been done for you.

عمل

م

سهل

ه

مقن

ق

صفر

ف

ضغر

غ

جشن

ش

مثل

ث

عكل

ك

Join the following letters by tracing them.

س	ل
سل	

ص	ف
صف	

ل	ك
لك	

ب	ح
بح	

د	ا
دا	

ك	ت
كت	

و	ث
وث	

ظ	ا
ظا	

ج	ع
جع	

ض	ر
ضر	

ه	ب
هب	

ق	ر
قر	

ي	ن
ين	

خ	ل
خل	

ف	ق
فق	

غ	ر
غر	

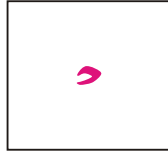
Join the following letters by tracing them.

احد	=	د	+	ح	+	ا
صمد	=	د	+	م	+	ص
ولم	=	م	+	ل	+	و
فلق	=	ق	+	ل	+	ف
وقب	=	ب	+	ق	+	و
عبد	=	د	+	ب	+	ع
مسد	=	د	+	س	+	م
حطب	=	ب	+	ط	+	ح

CHAPTER 7

The Sukoon

One often notices a smaller semicircular sign on the top of letters as seen below:



It should be noted that such signed letters are always preceded by a letter with a vowel and they cannot be pronounced on their own. When sukoon letters are joined to previous letters with a vowel, they are pronounced very lightly or with a half sound,

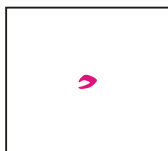
e.g



The sign is called the sukoon but the letter with the sukoon sign - is referred to as "sakin".



The letter with the sukoon sign is called a sakin letter.



The sign itself is called the sukoon.

Put the right signs on the letters. An example has been done for you.

Fin ← فن

Ab ← أَب

Jad ← جد

Wan ← ون

Khaw ← خو

Tib ← تب

Lam ← لم

Kul ← كل

Hum ← هم

Fir ← فر

Sib ← سب

Ruq ← رق

Kam ← كم

Khif ← خف



Trace, match and read the words.

قِثْ

غَضُ

بُشْ

مُظْ

شَمْ

قِثْ

غَضُ

شَمْ

مُظْ

بُشْ



Trace and read the following words.

كَوْمٌ

قَمْرٌ

ثَوْبٌ

تَأْكُلُ

أَرْضٌ

لَقَدْ

أُمَّ

لَهُمْ

عِلْمٌ

إِبْنٌ

قُلٌّ

بَاءٌ

Trace and build the word.

أ ← أم ← أمر ← أمر ← أمر ← أمر

ت ← تب ← تبث ← تبث ← تبث ← تبث

ي ← يد ← يدر ← يدر ← يدر ← يدر

ب ← بع ← بعث ← بعث ← بعث ← بعث

ل ← لق ← لقد ← لقد ← لقد ← لقد

أ ← أج ← أجل ← أجل ← أجل ← أجل

ع ← عب ← عبد ← عبد ← عبد ← عبد

ح ← حم ← حمد ← حمد ← حمد ← حمد

م ← مد ← ملك ← ملك ← ملك ← ملك

PROGRESS CHART

You may use the chart below, to mark the progress of the work done.

DATE	CHAPTER	TOTAL NO. OF WORKSHEETS	OVERALL MARKS	COMMENTS	TEACHER'S INITIAL
	1	2			
	2	5			
	3	17			
	4	1			
	5	16			
	6	15			
	7	4			

General Comments: