



Understanding Salah

Lesson 1

Question Number	Question	Answer Page
1	Relate the Hadith regarding the questioning of Salah on the Day of Qiyamah.	7
2	From this Hadith we learn that Salah is a “benchmark” for other deeds. What does this mean?	7
3	“Verily Salah prevents obscenity and evil.” Explain what is meant by obscenity and evil in this verse.	7
4	List any <u>three</u> things that need to be done if Salah is to act as a barrier against sin.	8
5	Explain Salah in the context of a tent.	8
6	How does Salah have health benefits.	8

Lesson 2

7	In your own words, describe the narration about Umar (R) and his letter to the governors.	9
8	What do we learn from this letter regarding the link between Salah and other duties? Mention any <u>three</u> points.	9



Lesson 3

9	When is Salah the dearest deed to Allah?	10
10	Relate the Hadith where Our Prophet (S) gives an example of the expiation of sins in comparison to bathing in a river.	10
11	Relate the Hadith of Uthman (R) regarding the expiation of minor sins.	11
12	Who is in the protection of Allah?	11
13	What conditions apply to achieve the various virtues of Salah?	11
14	List the five daily prayers. Ensure you pronounce the names properly.	12
15	List the Rakaat of Fajr.	-
16	List the Rakaat of Dhuhr.	-
17	List the Rakaat of Asr.	-
18	List the Rakaat of Maghrib.	-
19	List the Rakaat of Esha.	-
20	List the Rakaat of Jumuah.	-
21	What is the plural of Salah in Arabic?	13
22	What is the plural of Salah in Rak'ah?	13
23	What is the difference between <i>Jumu'ah</i> and <i>Salatul Jumu'ah</i> ?	13
24	What is the Arabic term for "sermon"?	13
25	What is the Arabic term for "Friday sermon"?	13
26	What is the Arabic term for Salah offered in "congregation"?	13

Lesson 4

27	Who is Salah not a burden on? Mention both the Arabic term and the English explanation.	14
28	Explain the "intelligent" and "foolish" person in the context of the Hadith.	14
30	With which two things should a person ask for Allah's help?	14

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31	What are the most burdensome prayers for the hypocrites, and why?	16
32	Explain the difference in Fajr and Isha time in summer and winter in the UK.	16
33	List any <u>three</u> ways how we can ensure we get up for Fajr Salaah	16-17
34	What is the virtue of performing Isha and Fajr in congregation in relation to the Hadith?	17



Lesson 6

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36	Where does the sun rise from?	20
37	Where does the sun set?	20
38	What is the beginning and ending time of Dhuhr?	20
39	What is the beginning and ending time of Asr?	20
40	What does 'Zenith' mean? What is the Arabic term?	20
41	What does 'Mithlayn' mean? Explain your answer with an example.	20
42	When would it be Makrooh to read Asr?	20
43	What is the beginning and ending time of Maghrib?	21
44	When is it preferable to perform Maghrib?	21
45	What is the beginning and ending time of Isha?	21
46	Is it permissible to read Isha until the beginning time of Fajr? Explain your answer.	21
47	What does 'Shafaq al Abyadh' mean?	21
48	What is the beginning and ending time of Fajr?	21
49	Explain the term "Subh us Sadiq" in detail.	21
50	When is the beginning and ending time of Eid Salaah?	21
51	Explain the differences in opinion regarding the beginning time of Isha?	21
52	In which part of the day is there no Fardh Salah performed?	21

Lesson 7

53	Define the word Latitude.	22
54	Define the word equator.	22
55	The UK is at a high latitude. What does this mean? What does this affect?	22
56	Describe day and night in summer and winter for those countries on or near to the equator.	22
57	Describe day and night in summer and winter for those countries far from the equator (like the UK).	22
58	List any three countries that are far from the equator	23
59	List any three countries that are near to the equator	23



Lesson 8

60	How many zones are the regions at high latitudes divided into?	26
61	Explain zone one and its effect on Salaah times.	26
62	Explain zone two and its effect on Salaah times.	26
63	Explain zone three and its effect on Salaah times.	26
64	Explain what 'Persistent twilight' means.	26
65	Explain clearly why Isha time does not occur in the UK in peak summer.	25
66	Why does Maghrib time not take place in countries like Norway?	25
67	When should we perform our Isha, when Isha time does not occur? Mention both opinions.	25

Lesson 9

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69	What is an Astrolabe?	28
70	Mention two typical uses of the astrolabe.	28
71	Who was Ibn al Shatir? And what did he invent?	28
72	Who is a Muwaqqit?	28
73	Who is a Muatthin?	28
74	Explain what stars can be used for.	29

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77	What is Janazah Salaah?	31
78	What is Sajdah Tilawah?	31
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80	Why is offering Salaah prohibited during these times?	31
81	Apart from reading Salaah, what else are we prohibited from doing?	31
82	When is it Makrooh to offer Nafil Salaah?	31
85	Ahmad performed Tawaaf after Asr. When should he offer his two Rakaats of Tawaaf?	32



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88	When must these Sunnats be offered?	33
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93	What is the other meaning of purity?	34
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102	Narrate the Hadith that shows the severity of missing Salaah <i>completely</i> .	35
103	How has the Hadith in Q97 been interpreted by the scholars? Explain your answer.	35 & 36
104	How does missing Salaah affect a person?	36
105	How can we be mindful of Salaah when travelling? Mention any <u>two</u> points.	36
106	"The Prophet (S) disliked sleep before Esha and talk after Esha". What type of talk does this refer to?	36
107	Why did Nabee (S) dislike sleeping before Isha and talking after it?	36
	Define and explain the following terms: Mithlayn, Subh us Sadiq, Istiwa', Zawaal, Qadha, Shart, Shuroot us Salaah, Waqt, Awqat, Awrah, Istiqbal ul Qiblah and Niyyah.	37



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109	What <u>three</u> things must be clean from impurities to ensure Salaah is valid?	39
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127	What was the first Qiblah for Muslims? And how long did Muslims face it?	43
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151	What is the ruling if a person misses out a Waajib act in Salaah?	50



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213	List any three Mustahabbat of Salaah.	72
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216	How do the Makroohat affect ones Salaah? Mention 2 points.	73
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