



Understanding Tahaarah - Revision Q&A

Q	Why is it important to do the 'full' Wudhu'?	Pg 18-19
A	Doing the full Wudhu' is more virtuous and will allow you to gain the FULL reward. Also, doing the Sunnah acts ensures that the Fardh acts are fully completed. E.g. Doing Khilaal of the toes (Sunnah), will ensure the entire foot gets washed (Fardh).	

Q	Does Masah involve 'washing'?
A	Masah does not involve washing. Masah is the opposite of washing. Masah is when you WIPE a body part with wet hands.

Q	Why is Wudhu' important to a Muslim?	Pg 18
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wudhu' is the key to Salaah• Without Wudhu', your Salaah will not be valid• Salaah is the key to Jannah• Salaah is one of the 5 pillars of Islam• Salaah is the first thing we will be asked about on Day of Qiyaamah	

Q	Fardh	Pg 18
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A compulsory act• If you don't do it you will be sinful• If you miss a Fardh act in Wudhu', your Wudhu' & also Salaah will not be valid• <u>There are 4 Fardh acts in Wudhu' - LEARN</u>	

Q	Sunnah	Pg 19
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An act carried out and encouraged by Nabi (saw)• Allows you to get the FULL reward of Wudhu'• Sunnah acts also ensure that Fardh acts are fully completed• If you leave a Sunnah act out, your Wudhu' will still be complete• <u>There are 13 Sunnah acts in Wudhu' - LEARN</u>	

Q	Mustahabb	Pg 21
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An act that is encouraged in Islam• They INCREASE the reward of Wudhu'• If you leave a Mustahabb act out, your Wudhu' will still be complete• <u>There are 5 Mustahabb acts in Wudhu' - LEARN</u>	

Q	Makrooh	Pg 22
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An act that is disliked• They DECREASE the reward of Wudhu'• <u>There are 5 Makrooh acts in Wudhu'</u>	



Q	How would talking about worldly affairs affect concentration in Salaah?
A	Wudhu' is a way to prepare for Salaah. It is likely that in Salaah you will think about the things that you were thinking/talking about during Wudhu'.
Q	What is Tahiyatul Wudhu'? Pg 23
A	This is a 2 Raka'at Nafl (optional) Salaah which you perform after having done Wudhu'. Great reward has been mentioned in Hadith about this Salaah.
Q	What does vomiting a mouthful mean? Pg 25
A	A mouthful is when you cannot keep the vomit in without difficulty
Q	When will sleeping BREAK your Wudhu'? Pg 25
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To fall asleep lying down• To fall asleep by resting your body on something, in a manner that if the support was removed, the person would fall down
Q	Will your Wudhu' break if you bleed? Pg 25
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the blood or pus etc FLOWS then Wudhu' WILL BREAK• If the blood or pus etc DOES NOT FLOW but remains in its place then Wudhu' WILL NOT BREAK
Q	Do you need Wudhu' to touch a device that has the Qur'aan stored on it?
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• You are NOT ALLOWED to touch the area where the Qur'aanic text appears WITHOUT WUDHU'• You are ALLOWED to touch other parts of the phone where the Qur'aanic text is not displayed WITHOUT WUDHU'• You are ALLOWED to touch any part of the screen when the Qur'aan app is not activated WITHOUT WUDHU'
Q	Can I take my phone/device into the toilet if it has the Qur'aan stored in it?
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the app is NOT running and the text is NOT visible then you ARE ALLOWED• It is very DISRESPECTFUL if the Qur'aanic text IS visible
Q	When and why are you allowed to perform Tayammum for Janaazah and Eid Salaah? Pg 29
A	<p>When?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Janaazah Salaah: You fear that if you start doing Wudhu', you will completely miss the Janaazah Salaah• Eid Salaah: You fear that if you start doing Wudhu', you will completely miss the Eid Salaah AND THERE IS NO OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN ANOTHER ONE <p>Why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tayammum is allowed because for both of these Salaahs there is NO QADHAA' – if you miss them, you cannot perform them by yourself



Q	Other than using soil instead of water, what is the other biggest difference between Tayammum and Wudhu'?	Pg 30
A	Niyyah - intention is necessary for Tayammum but not for Wudhu'	

Q	What breaks Tayammum?	Pg 31
A	1. The same things that break Wudhu' 2. The excuse or reason you had to perform Tayammum no longer exists e.g. If you were ill, but now water is no longer harmful to your health	

Q	What does Ghusl mean?	Pg 33
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ghusl is to pour water over the entire body• In Ghusl, the water has to FLOW and the water should not have been USED BEFORE	

Q	What can you NOT do when in the state of Hadath ul Akbar?	Pg 35-36
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perform Salaah• Do Tawaaf• Touch or recite the Qur'aan• Enter the Masjid• Fast (Haidh and Nifaas)	

Q	Can a woman who is in the state of Haidh enter the Masjid?	Pg 36
A	She cannot enter: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Masjid means: the area where the Fardh Salaah takes place = Jamaat Khana• Jamaat Khana: is usually the ground floor where the Fardh Salaah takes place and all the floors directly above it She can enter: Other rooms & facilities within the Masjid e.g. for lectures	

Q	Fardh acts of Ghusl	Pg 35
A	<u>There are 3 acts – LEARN</u>	

Q	Sunnah method of Ghusl	Pg 37
A	<u>There are 7 acts – LEARN</u> After Step 5 you can use soap, shampoo, shower gel etc Also, remember to rinse your mouth and pass water into the nose = Fardh	

Q	In Ghusl, when should you wash your feet last?	Pg 37
A	You need to wash your feet last if you are doing Ghusl in a place where the water gathers or does not drain away quickly due to a blockage etc.	

Q	Makrooh acts in Ghusl	Pg 39
A	<u>There are 5 Makrooh acts in Ghusl – LEARN</u>	



Q	Is it Fardh to wash the hair in Ghusl?	Pg 40
A	1. If your hair is plaited, then it is NOT Fardh to wash the hair. BUT it is Fardh to wet all the roots of the hair. 2. If your hair is not plaited, then it IS Fardh to wet the hair AND the roots.	
Q	Do you have to remove a ring when doing Ghusl?	Pg 40
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes• BUT, if the ring is loose and water can reach under it = not compulsory to remove the ring BUT preferable to remove it.	
Q	If you have henna on, is Ghusl complete?	Pg 41
A	Yes. The henna does not form a coating on the skin; so the water is able to reach the skin or nails.	
Q	Is it a sin to delay Ghusl and stay in the state of Janaabah, without a valid excuse?	Pg 41
A	It is not a sin BUT it is not recommended.	
Q	What should a person do if Ghusl is necessary but they are fasting?	Pg 41
A	Rinse your mouth thoroughly BUT be careful that water does not enter your throat.	
Q	Maryam realises that a body part was missed out during Fardh Ghusl. What should she do?	Pg 41
A	She just needs to wash that area. She does not need to repeat the entire Ghusl again.	
Q	What is Musta'mal water and what are the rules regarding it?	Pg 42
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Musta'mal water = used water = Wudhu' or Ghusl has already been made with it 1. Musta'mal water IS Taahir/pure BUT Musta'mal water IS Ghayru Mutahhir/not purifying 2. Although it is pure, it cannot be used to do another Wudhu' or Fardh Ghusl 3. However, it can be used to clean other impurities e.g. from clothes	
Q	When does Masah become permissible on a bandage or an injured part of the body that is not covered with a bandage or plaster?	Pg 45-46
A	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If the bandage, plaster etc cannot be easily removed2. If using water will be harmful3. If using water will delay the healing process	
Q	What should you do if is too harmful to even do Masah?	Pg 45-46
A	You are allowed to leave Masah out as well if it is harmful to your health	
Q	How is Masah done on a bandage, plaster etc?	



A Method of Masah: To simply pass a wet hand over the entire bandage or plaster. (It is preferable to do Masah over the entire bandage – so over both the wounded and unwounded part.)

Q What area must be covered when doing Masah over a bandage/plaster?Pg46
A It is necessary to pass a wet hand over at least half of the bandage or plaster, otherwise your Wudhu' or Ghusl will not be valid.

Q Zaid injured himself on Monday and has a bandage on his arm. On Wednesday after Dhuhr, whilst in the state of Wudhu', his bandage becomes loose and falls off. He notices that his injury has healed.
What must he do? Pg 46-47

A

- Masah will no longer be valid
- It will be necessary to wash that particular part
- It is not necessary to renew the entire Wudhu'

Q Khadijah wore a bandage on Monday. On Thursday after Asr, she replaces the bandage with a fresh one, whilst still in the state of Wudhu'.
What must she do? Pg 46-47

A

- She must make Masah on the new bandage
- She does not have to renew the entire Wudhu'

Q Name a major difference between putting on a bandage or plaster etc and putting on leather socks. Pg 46-47

A

1. When putting a bandage etc on, you do not already need to be in the state of purity (E.g. have Wudhu')
2. You must have Wudhu' BEFORE putting on leather socks

Q Conditions for making Masah on Khuffain Pg 48

A There are 6 conditions – LEARN

Q Why wear Khuffain? Pg 49

A LEARN reasons - Pg 49

Q How to make Masah on Khuffain Pg 50

A LEARN method and rules – Pg 50

Q Duration of Masah on Khuffain for a Muqem=resident/non-traveller. Pg 51
Example: Aishah did Wudhu' at 2.30pm on Monday and wore her Khuffain. Her Wudhu' broke at 3.45pm.
What is her Masah period?

A One day and one night = 24 hours
3.45PM on Monday till 3.45pm on Tuesday
Masah period begins when Wudhu' breaks



Q	<u>Duration of Masah on Khuffain for a Musaafir=traveller.</u> Pg 51 <u>Example:</u> Ahmad did Wudhu' at 6.25am on Saturday and wore his Khuffain. His Wudhu' broke at 8.07am. What is his Masah period?
A	Three days and three nights = 72 hours 8.07am on Saturday till 8.07am on Tuesday <i>Masah period begins when Wudhu' breaks</i>
Q	<u>Duration of Masah on Khuffain for a Mugeem=resident/non-traveller</u> Pg 51 <u>Example:</u> Aishah did Wudhu' at 1.19am on Friday and wore her Khuffain. Her Wudhu' broke at 2.11am. What is her Masah period?
A	
Q	<u>Duration of Masah on Khuffain for a Musaafir=traveller.</u> Pg 51 <u>Example:</u> Ahmad did Wudhu' at 8.35pm on Wednesday and wore his Khuffain. His Wudhu' broke at 10.17pm. What is his Masah period?
A	

Q	Does the complete Wudhu' have to be renewed when your Masah period ends? Pg 51
A	If you had Wudhu' when your Masah time expired then: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• You take off your Khuffain and wash your feet• You do not have to do the whole Wudhu'

Q	What breaks Masah on Khuffain? Pg 53
A	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Everything that breaks Wudhu' (Every time you do Wudhu', just make Masah on the socks)2. Removal of even one of the Khuff (sock)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If only one sock was removed, it is WAJIB to remove the other one and wash BOTH feet• Even if the foreleg is exposed by lowering the Khuff, it is counted as if the whole sock has been removed. It will then be COMPULSORY to remove the Khuffain and wash BOTH the feet3. Your Masah period expires (24 hours for a Mugeem and 72 hours for a traveller)

Q	What should you do if Ghushl becomes <u>compulsory</u> and your Masah period has not yet expired? Pg 53
A	The Khuffain will still have to be removed during Ghushl and both feet must be washed

Q	On what type of socks is Masah permissible? Pg 54
A	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Socks that are completely made out of leather = Khuff/Khuffain2. Socks that are not made out of leather but have the qualities of leather socks = Thakeen



Q	What is meant by 'qualities of leather socks'?	Pg 54
A	1. It is possible to walk in them WITHOUT SHOES for more than 3 miles without them tearing 2. They are waterproof 3. They remain firm on the leg without being tied 4. They do not slip whilst walking like ordinary socks do	
Q	What are 'ordinary socks'?	Pg 54
A	Socks made from cotton, nylon, wool etc	
Q	Why is Masah not permissible on ordinary socks?	Pg 54
A	They do not have the qualities of leather socks = because of this all Imams of major schools say it is not permissible to do Masah on ordinary socks	
Q	What is meant by 'Hanafi school of thought'?	Pg 54
A	There are four schools of thought in Fiqh. Hanafi school of thought = The Fiqh rules taught by Imam Abu Hanifah (ra)	
Q	Who is a Ma'thoor?	Pg 56
A	An excused person. A person who does not find enough time to do Wudhu' and pray Salaah because of a reason (E.g. dripping of urine, continuous nose bleed etc) that continues for one whole Salaah period.	
Q	How does a person REMAIN a Ma'thoor?	Pg 57
A	Their excuse must occur AT LEAST ONCE WITHIN THE SALAAH TIME	
Q	When will the Wudhu' break for a Ma'thoor?	Pg 57
A	1. Wudhu' will break when each Salaah time EXITS 2. Wudhu' will break if any of the OTHER breakers of Wudhu' occur	
Q	What should you do if another impurity occurs other than the one that made you a Ma'thoor?	Pg 58
A	Make Wudhu'	
*	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Normally, the EXITING of a Salaah time is the ENTERING of the next Salaah time.• This is not the case for Fajr: Fajr ends at sunrise, but Dhuhr does not start until midday (after Zawwaal).	
Q	What should a Ma'thoor do if they <u>made Wudhu' at Fajr time</u> ?	Pg 59
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (Dhuhr) Salaah CANNOT be performed with that Wudhu' AFTER SUNRISE because the EXITING of Fajr Salaah time BROKE his Wudhu'• They will HAVE to do a fresh Wudhu' for Dhuhr	



Q	What should a Ma'thoor do if they <u>made Wudhu' after sunrise</u> (e.g. to touch the Qur'aan)? Pg 59
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is PERMISSIBLE to perform Dhuhr with that Wudhu' • They will NOT HAVE to do a fresh Wudhu' for Dhuhr
Q	If Maryam, who is a Ma'thoor, <u>made Wudhu' at Fajr time</u> , will her Wudhu' be valid AFTER sunrise. Explain your answer. Pg 59-60
A	Her Wudhu' will NOT BE VALID after sunrise because the EXITING OF FAJR nullified her Wudhu'
Q	What does 'Sunan ul Fitrah' mean? Pg 61
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sunnah acts that are part of nature • Sunan = Sunnah acts // Fitrah = Nature • The Sunnah acts that match our natural instincts • Every rational person would agree that these acts are good and must be carried out • Acts that should be adopted in such a way that they become part of your nature
*	LEARN - 10 acts that are according to Fitrah as mentioned in a Hadith Pg 61
*	1. Clipping/trimming the Moustache Pg 62
Q	Who does it differentiate us from and why?
A	Trimming the moustache differentiates us from the Mushrikeen (Polytheists/idol worshippers) because they used to keep very long moustaches.
Q	Why is keeping a long moustache unhygienic?
A	Food particles, drink etc will accumulate and gather in a long and overgrown moustache
Q	How often is it PREFERABLE to clip or shave the moustache?
A	Once a week
Q	How often MUST the moustache be trimmed?
A	It MUST be done at least once every 40 days
*	2. Growing a beard Pg 62-63
Q	What is the beard a sign of?
A	A beard is the sign of a man (masculinity)
Q	What is the ruling of keeping a beard?
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The beard is not 'just a Sunnah' (as in optional), rather it is a HIGHLY EMPHASISED SUNNAH • Thus, according to the majority of scholars (including the four Imams of the four schools of Fiqh), it is PROHIBITED to shave off the beard
Q	What is the Hadith regarding beards and moustaches?
A	"Be different from the Mushrikeen (idolaters) and let your beards grow and trim your moustaches."



Q	What do we learn from Ibn Umar's practice of trimming the beard? After what length can the beard be trimmed?
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ibn Umar (ra) used to grab his beard with his full hand and trim any excess after doing Hajj or Umrah. Umar ibn Al-Khattaab (ra) and Abu Hurairah (ra) also did this during the life of Nabi (saw) From this we learn that the beard SHOULD NOT be cut BEFORE it reaches the length of a fist We also learn that the beard CAN BE cut AFTER it has reached the length of a fist
*	3. Tooth stick/Miswaak Pg 63-65
Q	What is a Miswaak?
A	A Miswaak is a 'natural toothbrush' or 'chewing stick' used for oral hygiene
Q	What is Miswaak also known as?
A	Siwaak
Q	On what tree can the Miswaak twig be found?
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salvadora Persica tree (also known as arak or peelu tree) Olive trees, walnut trees and other trees that have bitter roots
Q	What is the Hadith regarding Miswaak?
A	"Had I not feared overburdening my Ummah, I would have ordered them to use the Siwaak before every prayer."
Q	When is it ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED to use the Miswaak?
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before each prayer Before reciting the Qur'aan Before rinsing your mouth in Wudhu' After waking up from sleeping Before entering the mosque or your house When the smell of your mouth has changed
	LEARN the 15 occasions mentioned in Ahaadith of when to do MiswaakPg64
Q	What intention should you have when doing Miswaak?
A	To follow the Sunnah, to please Allah and to keep clean
Q	Other than good oral health, what are the other benefits of Miswaak?
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improves memory Improves eye sight
Q	The Miswaak is a "Sunnah of Wudhu'" - explain what this means and also explain another opinion.
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Miswaak is a Sunnah of Wudhu' = Hanafi school of thought So Miswaak should be made at the time of Wudhu' (We follow this) The Miswaak is a Sunnah of Salaah = Shaafi'ee school of thought So Miswaak should be done just before praying Salaah
*	4. Gargling Pg 65



Q	Other than in Wudhu', when else should gargling be done?
A	One example is after eating
Q	Why should you gargle?
A	As part of oral hygiene so bad odours, food particles etc do not remain in your mouth
Q	To gain Thawaab, what intention should we have when gargling?
A	To gain Thawaab, our intention be that we are following the Sunnah
Q	What is the Arabic word for gargling?
A	Madhmadhah
	5. Cleaning your nose Pg 65-66
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">You clean your nose in Wudhu' but you should also clean it generallyKeep tissues handyBe clean; do not cause discomfort to others
Q	What is the Arabic word for cleaning your nose?
A	Istinshaaq
*	6. Cutting your nails Pg 66
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Long nails are not preferable as it causes dirt to build upEating with long nails is very unhygienicThe fashion of keeping long nails is against FITRAH (nature) and against the SUNNAH (actions) of Nabi (saw)Make a habit of cutting your nails every week
Q	What is the Sunnah method of cutting the nails?
A	There is nothing mentioned in Hadith but as Nabi (saw) preferred to start things from the right, it would be better to start cutting the nails from the right hand/foot
Q	What is Imam Ghazali's (ra) preferred method of cutting nails?
A	Hands: To start from the index finger of the right hand (Shahaadah finger) and then to cut the nails of each finger until the pinkie finger of the right hand. You then move on to cut the nails of the pinkie finger of the left hand and moving along until you finish at the thumb of the right hand. <u>IF THIS QUESTION COMES IN THE EXAM, DRAW AND NUMBER THE SEQUENCE LIKE THE PICTURE ON PAGE 66.</u> Feet: Start from the smallest toe of the right foot and finish with the smallest toe of your left foot.
*	7. Removing hair from under the armpits Pg 67
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Why? If hair is left to grow, it will cause bad odoursUsing tweezers is better as hair will grow less frequentlyOr you can shave
*	8. Removing pubic hair Pg 67
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pubic hair = hair around private partsLetting pubic hair grow = poor hygiene and it is against FitrahRemove pubic hair in total privacy
Q	Your moustache, nails, pubic hair etc must be removed at least once every how many days? Where do we learn this from? Pg 67
A	<ol style="list-style-type: none">It must be once every 40 days (this is the maximum amount of time it can be left untouched. Doing it weekly is more preferable)This rule is mentioned in the Hadith book called NASAI



Q	How did the Arabs perfect the recipe of soap?	Pg 70
A	The Arabs combined vegetable oils with sodium hydroxide and aromatics such as thyme oil	
Q	What is the history of Din Muhammad and shampoo?	Pg 70
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He was an Indian officer and travelled to England in 1784• In 1812, he opened a bath-house offering Indian medicinal herbs and shampooing with Indian oils• He said these were a cure/relief to many diseases e.g. rheumatic, paralysis, gout, stiff joints, old sprains, etc• The hospitals referred patients to him!• He treated King George IV and King William IV and became their shampooing surgeon• Some say that he introduced shampoo to England	
*	LEARN the Hadith about pride and its explanation	Pg 71
*	LEARN the two Hadith about punishment of the grave	Pg 71
Q	What is Istinjaa'?	Pg 77
A	The act of cleaning and purifying yourself after passing urine or stool	
*	LEARN the 12 etiquettes of Istinjaa'	Pg 77-78
Q	What is Istibraa'?	
A	To free yourself from urine drops and to ensure that traces of urine come out completely BEFORE performing Istinjaa'	
Q	What are the some of the methods of Istibraa'?	Pg 79
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shaking private parts• Walking• Laughing• Lying down	
Q	What is Waswasah and how might someone experience this with regards to Istibraa'?	Pg 80
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waswasah are doubts created by Shaytaan• Someone might have doubts about leakage of urine even though they have done Istibraa' properly	



Q	What should you do when you have Waswasah about leakage of urine? Pg 80
A	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If you have done Istibraa' properly then ignore the doubts as they are from Shaytaan2. In Ahaadith, it is mentioned that do Istibraa' properly and also sprinkle water on your private parts and on your underwear. This is so that when you start doubting about the wetness you feel, you can ignore those doubts by thinking the wetness is not the leakage of urine but the water that you sprinkled.3. If you are certain it is urine, then purify yourself appropriately
*	Relieve yourself → Do Istibraa' → Do Istinjaa'
Q	How many types of water are there? Pg 82
A	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Flowing water = rain water, well water, spring, sea water river water, melting snow <u>and water that is in a tank or pool etc that measures 6.5 metres by 6.5 metres or more</u>2. Stagnant water = Any tank, pool, pond etc that is SMALLER than 6.5 metres by 6.5 metres
Q	What is the ruling if something impure falls into FLOWING WATER? Pg 82
A	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The water only becomes impermissible to use if the TASTE, COLOUR OR SMELL of the water changes2. Move to another spot and use water from there
Q	What is the ruling if something impure falls into STAGNANT WATER?Pg 83
A	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The water IMMEDIATELY BECOMES IMPURE even if the colour, taste or smell has not changed2. Drain and replace water with clean water
Q	What is the ruling of water left over after drinking by HUMANS, HALAAL ANIMALS and HALAAL BIRDS? Pg 84
A	It is CLEAN and Wudhu' and Ghusl are PERMISSIBLE
Q	What is the ruling of water left over after drinking by HARAAM ANIMALS? Pg 84
A	It is NOT CLEAN and Wudhu' and Ghusl are NOT PERMISSIBLE
Q	What is the ruling of water left by a cat? Pg 84
A	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It is CLEAN and Wudhu' and Ghusl are PERMISSIBLE2. If a cat eats a mouse and then IMMEDIATELY drinks water = that water is now UNCLEAR and Wudhu' & Ghusl are NOT PERMISSIBLE



Q	What is the ruling of water extracted from trees and fruits?	Pg 84
A	1. IMPERMISSIBLE for TAHAARAH (e.g. Wudhu') 2. PERMISSIBLE to DRINK	
Q	What is the ruling of water USED already for WUDHU' AND GHUSL?	Pg 84
A	It is clean but cannot be used Tahaarah = Maa' Musta'mal is Taahir (pure) but Ghayru Mutahhir (not purifying)	
Q	Is the leftover water of a human clean?	Pg 84-85
A	1. Leftover water after drinking = Clean and can be used for Wudhu' and Ghusl = RULE 1 Pg 84 2. Water that has been used for Wudhu' and Ghusl = Clean but not purifying, so cannot be used for Tahaarah = RULE 5 Pg 84	
Q	What are the names of the two talented Muslim chemists and what did they create?	Pg 86
A	1. Al-Kindi (born 801, Iraq) = made recipes for perfumes, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals 2. Jaabir ibn Hayyaan (born 722, Iraq) = known as the 'father of chemistry'. He created many techniques; sublimation, crystallization, distillation, oxidation, evaporation and filtration. Some of these were used to make perfumes	
Q	Why did Muslims strive in areas such as perfecting soap, perfume etc?	
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cleanliness, purity and hygiene are greatly emphasised in Islam• "Cleanliness is half of Eemaan."	
Q	What is a Hammaam and what is its purpose?	Pg 86
A	1. Hot steam rooms that lead to sweating 2. Hammaams promote cleanliness, hygiene and a healthy body. The following is achieved by visiting a Hammaam: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• impurities flushed off the body• improves blood circulation• helps to lose fat off your body	
Q	Are women allowed to wear perfume?	Pg 86
A	Don't put so much on where others can smell it; this will be a source of attraction and that is Haraam	
Q	What is puberty?	Pg 87
A	LEARN the four points on page 87	



Q	When do boys reach the age of puberty?	Pg 87
A	LEARN the two ways on Pg 87	
Q	When do girls reach the age of puberty?	Pg 87
A	LEARN the three ways on Pg 87	
Q	What should you be more careful about when you reach Bulooah?	Pg 88-90
A	LEARN the points on Pg 88-90	
Q	Who is a Mahram for a woman?	Pg 89
A	<p>A man who she permanently cannot marry due to three types of relationships:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nasab – Lineage - Permanent or blood Mahrams due to a blood relationship 2. Musaaarah – In-laws – Mahram by marrying someone 3. Radhaa’ah – Fostering – Due to a foster relationship – being suckled by the same woman <p style="text-align: center;"><u>LEARN who is included in each category</u></p>	
Q	What is Awrah?	Pg 93
A	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An Arabic term that literally means A HIDDEN AND SECRET PLACE 2. Certain areas of the body that need to be kept covered 3. Areas of the body that cause shame and embarrassment if exposed 	
Q	What is the Awrah of a man?	Pg 93
A	From the belly button to the end of the knees	
Q	What happens if the Awrah is exposed in Salaah?	Pg 93
A	The Salaah will not be valid	
Q	What is the Awrah of a woman?	Pg 94
A	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awrah inside Salaah = The whole body must be covered except the face, hands and feet (even if no one is present) 2. Awrah outside Salaah = There are seven categories (See below) 	
1	Awrah for a woman outside Salaah = In seclusion	
	From the navel to below the knees	
2	Awrah for a woman outside Salaah = In front of the husband	
	It is permissible for both spouses to look at any part of the body	
3	Awrah for a woman outside Salaah = In front of Muslim women	
	From the navel to below the knees	
4	Awrah for a woman outside Salaah = In front of non-Muslim women	
	Same as the Awrah of Salaah = everything except face, hands and feet	
5	Awrah for a woman outside Salaah = In front of Mahram males	
	From the navel to below the knees, the stomach and the back. So can show = head, hair, face, neck, chest, shoulders, hands, forearms and legs from below the knees	
6	Awrah for a woman outside Salaah = In front of non-Muslim Mahram males	
	No specific ruling. But because you are allowed to travel with a non-Muslim Mahram, the Awrah will be the same as Mahram males = see above category	
7	Awrah for a woman outside Salaah = In front of non-Mahram males	
	Same as the Awrah of Salaah = everything except face, hands and feet	



	(Cousin brother/first cousin is included in this category as it is permissible to marry him)
Q	When will it become impermissible to show parts that are in essence permissible to expose?Pg 95
A	If there is a fear of temptation. E.g. A paternal uncle is counted as a male Mahram. Thus, it is permissible to expose the head, hair, face, neck, chest, shoulders, hands, forearms and legs from below the knees. However, if there is a FEAR OF TEMPTATION, then it will become IMPERMISSIBLE to even expose these parts.
Q	What is true modesty? Pg 95
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modesty is not just about your clothing or Awrah• Modesty is also about your manners, ethics (morals) and principles (values)• Modesty should be observed in clothing, body and conduct