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## Introduction to Quran

What is the Holy Qur'an?

- It is a book that contains the words of Allah (SWT)

Who wrote the Holy Qur'an?

- It was not written by anyone; Allah sent down the words to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) through the Angel Jibrail – over a period of about 23 years. The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) then recited the verses to the people.

In which language is the Holy Qur'an written?

- It is written in Arabic.

What does Allah tell us in the Holy Qur'an?

- He tells us true stories of the Prophets.
- He tells us how He wants us to act.
- He tells us about heaven and hell.

We should look after the Holy Qur'an by:

- Holding it properly.
- Never leaving it open when no-one is reciting it.
- Never touching the writing in it without first doing Wudhu.

Before starting to recite the Holy Qur'an, you should say:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ  
I seek refuge in Allah from Shaitan the outcast

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
In the name of Allah, the most kind, the most merciful

## Surat Al Fatiha

### سورة الفاتحة

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

{1} الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds

{2} الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The Kind, the Merciful

{3} مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ

Master of the Day of Judgment.

{4} إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

To You we pray and to You we ask for help

{5} اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

Guide us on the right path

{6} صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

The way of those who You have blessed, not those who angered you and those who followed the wrong path.

## **Tafseer Surat Al Fatiha:**

It is said that the meaning of the Holy Qur'an as a whole has been mentioned in this Surah: i.e. The object of Islam.

The object of Islam:

- The belief and faith in the One and Only true Creator, Lord of the universe.
- The Day of Judgement, when everyone will have to account for their own deeds.
- To obey and follow Allah's (SWT) wishes, and to need no-one but Him.
- To follow the right path - His path for us.
- Learning from History, how the people who followed this right path were rewarded, and how those who went on the wrong path were punished.

The importance of this Surah is every Muslim recites this Surah 10 times every day in their Salaat. If you think about the meaning of this Surah as you recite it in your Salaat, it will make your faith in Islam strong. It will also stop you from being proud, as you are nothing compared to Allah (SWT).

## Surat Al Ikhlas

سورة الأَخْلَاصِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ {1}

Say Allah is One

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ {2}

He needs nothing, but everything else needs Him

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ {3}

He has no children, nor does He have parents

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ {4}

And there is none other equal to Him

### Tafseer Surat Al Ikhlas:

This Surah was revealed to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) in Makka. It explains the whole concept of Tawheed - Oneness of Allah (SWT). The Holy Prophet has said that whoever recites this Surah will get the Thawaab of reciting 1/3rd of the whole Qur'an.

In this Surah Allah (SWT) uses the word AHAD

AHAD = absolute oneness and not as a number one which is preceded and followed by other numbers. (WAHID - the number one.)

In the Surah Allah (SWT) says that He is AS-SAMAD:

AS SAMAD = On whom all things depend.

He is in no need of anything or anyone rather everything is in need of Him.

In the 4th Ayah Allah (SWT) says that He did not give birth to anyone nor was He given birth to. i.e. He has no children nor parents. Therefore Allah Himself has rejected the idea that He has a son.

Allah (SWT) then completes the Surah with the plain fact that there is no-one equal to Him. He is unique, complete and there is none like Him.

Thus this is a short Surah of 5 Ayat (including Bismillah) and it sums up what Allah (SWT) really is.

Summary:

- Allah is one - in the absolute form.
- He is independent of everything, whereas everything is dependent on Him.
- He has no children or parents.
- And He is so complete and perfect that there is no-one nor nothing like Him.

## Surat Al Nas

سورة الناس

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ {1}

Say! I seek refuge in the Lord of the people

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ {2}

The King of the people

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ {3}

The God of the people

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ {4}

From the evils of the whispering, slippery shaitan

الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ {5}

Who whispers deep in the hearts of the people

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ {6}

From the jinn and the people

**Tafseer Surat Al Ikhlas:**

This is the final Surah of the Qur'an. In this Surah, Allah (SWT) talks about man looking for safety in Allah (SWT), Who is the Absolute Power and Commander of human beings.

**From whom do we have to find protection?**

It is from Shaitan.

**What is it from Shaitan that we have to take refuge from?**

It is from the evil whisperings that get into the inner-most heart of man and encourage him to do evil.

The jinn are like people as there are good and bad jinns just like us.

The last Ayah (SWT) talks about seeking refuge from these evil whisperings of Shaitan that are from the jinn and people.

## Surat Al Falaq

### سورة الفلق

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ {1}

Say; I seek refuge in the Lord of the Dawn,

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ {2}

From the evil of His creation

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ {3}

And from the evil of the dark night when it overtakes

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ {4}

And from blowers of knots

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ {5}

And from the evil of the envious when he envies

## **Tafseer Surat Al Falaq:**

Al-Falaq means "The Dawn".

The Sura deals with seeking the protection of Allah (SWT) from various forms of evil.

Allah (SWT) has created all sorts of creatures. Some are visible, others are invisible. Some are known to man, others are not. We ask protection from the evil of all harmful creatures.

"Ghasiq" means the pure darkness. In the sura we are asking to be protected from the evils that occur during the night in its deep darkness.

The blowing on knots refers to the people whose trying to negatively affect our beliefs and principles. The knot is our belief in Allah (swt)

The evil of the envious is of jealous people who want to cause us harm. Here we ask for protection from this sort of evil.

This Surah should be recited when we are afraid that people may do us harm.

## Surat Al kafroon

سورة الكافرون

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ {1}

Say (O Muhammad); "O you who disbelieve!"

لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ {2}

I do not worship what you worship!

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ {3}

Nor do you worship Whom I worship!

وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ {4}

Nor shall I worship whom you worship,

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ {5}

Nor will you worship Who I worship.

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ {6}

To you be your religion and to me my religion."

## **Tafseer Surat Al Kafroon:**

This Surah was revealed in Makka, in answer to a proposal put forward by the leaders of the Quraish (The disbelievers).

The Quraish approached the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and said that they had thought of a compromise.

The disbelievers proposed that they and the Muslims should both agree to worship each other's God. They said that for one year the Muslims should worship what the disbelievers worshipped and then the next year the disbelievers would worship the God of the Muslims and then the pattern would be repeated again.

The proposal by the disbelievers was a clever one to try to win over the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and wreck his mission. The reply given to them in this Surah was firm and without compromise.

Our 6th Imam, Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (a.s.) was once asked why the same verse (Ayat 3 and 5) was repeated twice.

He replied that the repetition in the Surah was in response to the repetition in the proposal of the disbelievers. i.e. the disbelievers had asked the Holy Prophet(s.a.w.) to worship their Gods for one year and they would worship his God the next year and alternate thereafter.

The last Ayat of the Surah tells us that there can never be a compromise between right and wrong and also that people must never be forced to become a Muslim.

Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (a.s.) has said that who ever recites this Surah and Suratul Ikhlas in their daily prayers will be forgiven and so will their parents.

## Surat Al Feel

### سورة الفيل

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ ۝ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most kind, the Most Merciful

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ {1}

Haven't you considered how your Lord dealt with the people of the elephant?

أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ {2}

Did He not cause their evil plan to end in failure?

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ {3}

And He sent down on them birds in flocks,

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِنْ سِجِّيلٍ {4}

Throwing at them stones of clay,

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَأْكُولٍ {5}

So He made them like straw eaten up?

## Tafseer Surat Al Feel:

In 570 AD, the year of the birth of our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.), a Christian governor called Abraha marched to Makka to destroy the Holy Kaa'ba. He wanted to destroy the Kaa'ba, because he wanted people to come and worship at a huge church he had built in Yemen.

Abraha's army also had elephants, which wasn't very common in Arabia. History calls this army "Ashabul Feel" or "The People of the Elephant". When he reached Makka, he captured some camels that belonged to the chief of Makka, Abdul Muttalib, the grandfather of the Holy Prophet (S). When Abdul Muttalib went to see him, Abraha thought he would ask him to spare the Holy Kaa'ba. Instead, Abdul Muttalib asked for the camels to be returned. Abraha laughed and said, "What! I have come to destroy your place of worship, and you are speaking of your camels!" Abdul Muttalib gave a famous reply, "I am the owner of the camels, so I have come for them. The Kaa'ba too has an Owner, He will look after it". This statement showed that the ancestors of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) were also firm in their faith in Allah.

Abraha ignored this warning and tried to invade the Holy Kaa`ba with his elephants. The Surah tells what happened to the army:

Ayat 1: Small birds carrying little stones in their beaks and claws crushed the proud army. Each stone fell on target, killing men and animals instantly. Allah shows how the power displayed by Abraha with the big elephants was defeated by the smallest of Allah's creatures.

Ayat 2: This verse refers to the great confusion caused in the army of Abraha by the arrival of the birds. Many fell dead, and the survivors, including Abraha, began to run away.

Ayat 3 &4: The birds were tiny, yet their effect was great, because they had the help of Allah.

Ayat 5: The appearance of the remains of the army after the birds had left was like straw that has been chewed by cows, broken and useless.

## Surat Kawther

سورة الكوثر

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ<sup>{1}</sup>

Surely (O Muhammad) We have given you Abundance

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ<sup>{2}</sup>

So pray unto your Lord, and offer sacrifice

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ<sup>{3}</sup>

Surely your enemy shall be the one with a dead end (in his progeny)

### Tafsir

When the Muslims asked the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) what the word Kawthar meant, he said it was the name of a great stream in heaven. From this stream, the true believers will drink.

Then the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) turned to Imam Ali (a.s.) and said, "You will be the one who distributes the water of Kawthar"

Ayat 1: "Kawthar" also means abundance and refers to the abundant good given to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) in this world and the hereafter.

Ayah 2: Although addressed to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.), the instruction is for everyone who has been abundantly blessed by Allah.

## Surat Massad

### المسد سورة

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ {1}

May the hands of Abu Lahab perish, and may he too perish,

مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ {2}

His wealth will not help him nor will his deeds.

سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ {3}

Soon he shall burn in the flaming fire,

وَأَمْرَأَتُهُ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ {4}

And his wife, the bearer of firewood,

فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّنْ مَّسَدٍ {5}

Upon her neck shall be a noose of twisted rope

## **Tafsir**

The name of the Surah refers to Abu Lahab, who was the uncle of our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.). He was also one of the worst enemies of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and Islam.

His real name was Abdul Uzza, but due to his temper, he was called Abu Lahab

### **Abu Lahab = father of flames**

We learn from this Surah that the wealth and power that a person enjoys in this world will be of no use to him on the Day of Judgement if his actions have been wicked.

**Ayat 1:** Abu Lahab's hands have been mentioned here because he lifted a large stone to throw at the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.), following the invitation to Islam.

**Ayat 2:** When Abu Lahab was warned about the hell-fire, he boasted that he would escape it by buying his way out with his wealth.

**Ayat 3:** Here he is promised that he would soon get punishment for all of his bad deeds by burning in hell.

**Ayat 4:** Umme Jamilah was the wife of Abu Lahab. It was her habit to collect thorny branches and spread them out at night on the road that the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) usually took. In this way she tried to hurt his feet. In this Ayat, she is promised the same punishment as her husband.

**Ayat 5:** In an accident, the same rope that she used to tie the thorny firewood with strangled her. On the Day of Judgement she will have a rope of fire around her neck for her wickedness.

## SuratAl Asr

سورة العصر

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

{1} وَالْعَصْرِ

By Time!

{2} إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ

surely man is at a loss,

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَّصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَّصَوْا

{3} بِالصَّبْرِ

Only those who believe, and do good deeds, and encourage each other to the truth and encourage each other to be patient.

## **Tafsir**

Ayah 1: “Asr” means “time” and refers to the continuous change as time unfolds. Some scholars say it refers to the time when Imam Mahdi (A) will re-appear. Here Allah (SWT) is swearing by that time.

Ayah 2: By saying man is in a loss, it means that man is so easily led astray by the attractions of this world, and unless he is careful, he gets lost in chasing after these attractions and forgets Allah (SWT). The next verse gives the qualities of those who have remained on the path of Allah (SWT).

The Prophet (S) was asked about “loss” and he said, “Those who do not believe in my AhlulBayt (A) are at a loss.”



Ayah 3: We can see from this verse that the best of actions are:

- To have faith in Allah (SWT). This means believing and acting upon whatever He has commanded.
- To do good deeds. Since we all live in a society, we should try to improve the society by encouraging each other to do good actions to please Allah (SWT).
- To encourage people to the right path. Try to spread the message of Islam by your words and actions.
- To be patient. Even when we do not get what we want, we should trust in Allah and be patient. He knows what is good for us.

## Homework

### Your deeds table

Write your deeds for the next four days. Try to perform more good deeds than bad deeds (gain good behaviour).

	Bad deed 	Good deed 
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		

## Surat Qadar

### سورة القدر

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ {1}

We sent it (the Holy Qur'an) down in the Night of Qadr!

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ {2}

And what can make you know what the Night of Qadr is?

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ {3}

The Night of Qadr is better than a thousand months!

تَنْزِيلُ الْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالرُّوحِ فِيهَا بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِنْ كُلِّ أَمْرٍ {4}

The Angels and the Spirit descend therein by the permission of their

Lord, with (decrees) of all affairs

سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّىٰ مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ {5}

It is peaceful the whole night, till the break of dawn.

## **Tafsir**

On the night of Qadr, The worldly and other-worldly affairs of people are defined and decided for the next year by Allah (swt) based on the deeds of the people the year before.

This is why the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has told us to stay awake the whole night in prayer on this night, asking for forgiveness and wishing for what we desire.

Ayat 1: The Holy Qur'an was revealed in its full chapter-by-chapter form to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) on this night. He then related it to the people in sections as and when instructed by Allah through Angel Jibrail.

Ayat 2: This is a clue for us to understand that human beings cannot fully appreciate and understand the blessings of this night.

Ayat 3: Prayers and good deeds performed on this night is better than a thousand months spent doing the same actions.

Ayat 4: This describes the constant traffic of angels coming down to the earth throughout the night, offering Allah's blessings to the believers who are awake, worshipping Him.

Ayat 5: Peace is the special mercy of Allah (SWT) on this night, and it continues till the start of the next day.

The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has said that Allah(SWT) regards one who recites this Surah during Ramadhan, as though s/he fasted the month of Ramadhan and spent Laylatul Qadr worshipping his/her Creator.

## Surat Al Maun

### سورة الماعون

This Sura describes the manners of those who disbelieve in the Day of Judgement. These people do not spend their money and time for the way of Allah (SWT). They treat orphans badly; they do not give food to poor people; they do not pray on time and they do not help people in need.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالذِّينِ {1}

Have you considered the one who calls the Day of Judgment a lie?

فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدُعُّ الْيَتِيمَ {2}

That is the one who treats orphan with harshness,

وَلَا يَحْضُرُ عَلَىٰ طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِينِ {3}

And does not urge (others) to feed the poor.

فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ {4}

So woe to the praying ones,

الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ {5}

Who are unmindful of their prayers,

الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ {6}

Who do (good) to be seen,

وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ {7}

And withhold the necessities of life.

## Surat Quraish

### سورة قريش

This Sura is talking about Allah's (SWT) blessings for the Quraishi tribe in order to encourage them to worship Allah (SWT) (the God of Kaaba). Quraish had the highest positions compared to the other Arabic tribes due to the presence of the Kabba in their city (Makka). The Arabic people at the time respected the Kabba and they use to perform Hajj every year even before Islam. Allah's (SWT) blessings in this Sura:

- The Quraish is went on trading trips, one to Yemen during winter and the other one to Sham (Syria & Lebanon) during the summer. These trips were the only source of food for Quraish.
- Protected them from the aggression of other Arabic tribes by the existence of the Kaaba.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

لِإِيْلَافِ قُرَيْشٍ {1}

For the protection of the Quraish

إِيْلَافِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ {2}

Their protection during their travel of caravans in the winter and the summer

فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ {3}

So let them serve the Lord of this House

الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ وَآمَنَهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ {4}

Who feeds them against hunger and gives them security against fear.

## Surat Humaza

### سورة همزة

This Sura is talking about greedy people who are concentrating on gathering and counting their money and forget the importance of human values and worshipping Allah (SWT). This Sura promises that they will face a bad end in the hereafter.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٍ<sup>{1}</sup>

Woe to every slanderer, defamer,

الَّذِي جَمَعَ مَالًا وَعَدَّدَهُ<sup>{2}</sup>

Who amasses wealth and considers it a provision (against problems);

يَحْسَبُ أَنَّ مَالَهُ أَخْلَدَهُ<sup>{3}</sup>

He thinks that his wealth will make him immortal.

كَلَّا لَيُنْبَذَنَّ فِي الْحُطَمَةِ<sup>{4}</sup>

Nay! He shall most certainly be hurled into the crushing disaster,

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الْحُطَمَةُ<sup>{5}</sup>

And what do you know of the crushing disaster?

نَارُ اللَّهِ الْمُوَقَّدَةُ<sup>{6}</sup>

It is the fire kindled by Allah,

الَّتِي تَطَّلِعُ عَلَى الْأَفْئِدَةِ <sup>{7}</sup>  
Which rises above the hearts.

إِنَّهَا عَلَيْهِمْ مُّوَصَّدَةٌ <sup>{8}</sup>  
Surely it shall be closed over upon them,

فِي عَمَدٍ مُّمدَّدةٍ <sup>{9}</sup>  
In extended columns.

## Surat Al Takathur

### سورة التكاثر

This Sura is about the people of tribes long ago, who showed off by boasting of their money, power and number of people. They went as far as counting their dead. The Sura tells us to focus on doing good deeds instead of wasting time boasting about things of this world. In this Sura, Allah (SWT) tells us that showing off is one of the bad behaviours that we must leave in order to achieve our goal to be a good Muslim and go to the Heaven.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

{1} أَهَّاكُمُ التَّكَاثُرُ

Abundance diverts you,

{2} حَتَّىٰ زُرْتُمُ الْمَقَابِرَ

Until you come to the graves.

{3} كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ

Nay! you shall soon know,

{4} ثُمَّ كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ

Nay! Nay! you shall soon know.

{5} كَلَّا لَوْ تَعْلَمُونَ عِلْمَ الْيَقِينِ

Nay! if you had known with a certain knowledge

{6} لَتَرَوُنَّ الْجَحِيمَ

You should most certainly have seen the hell;

{7} ثُمَّ لَتَرَوُنَّهَا عَيْنَ الْيَقِينِ

Then you shall most certainly see it with the eye of certainty;

ثُمَّ لَتُسْأَلُنَّ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ النَّعِيمِ <sup>{8}</sup>

Then on that day you shall most certainly be questioned about the goodness.

## Surah Inshira

### سورة الشرح

Allah (swt) is describing His blessings on the holy Prophet Mohammed (sw); these blessings are:

1. Expanding the Prophet's spirit and thought
2. Lifting the burden that the Prophet faces
3. Honouring the Prophet's name

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ {1}

Have We not expanded for you your breast,

وَوَضَعْنَا عَنْكَ وِزْرَكَ {2}

And taken off from you your burden,

الَّذِي أَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ {3}

Which pressed heavily upon your back,

وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ {4}

And exalted for you your esteem?

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا {5}

Surely with difficulty comes ease.

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا {6}

With difficulty surely comes ease.

فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ فَانصَبْ {7}

So when you are free, initiate work for Allah.

وَالِى رَّبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ {8}

And make your Lord your exclusive object