Exercise answer key : Madd arid lis-sukoon: the madd of stopping

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "Madd arid lis-sukoon: the madd of stopping" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Define the rule in one sentence.

1. madd arid lis-sukoon
   → When you stop on a word whose second-to-last letter is a madd letter, the last sound becomes sakin (arid means “occurring by accident”) and you lengthen it by 2, 4 or 6 counts.

Exercise 2

Is there a madd arid lis-sukoon in this situation? Yes or no.

1. Stop on a word whose second-to-last letter is a madd alif
   → Yes
2. Continuous reading, without stopping, on the same word
   → No
3. Stop on a word whose second-to-last letter is a madd waw
   → Yes
4. Stop on a word whose second-to-last letter is a simple vowelled consonant
   → No

Madd arid happens only when stopping, when a madd letter precedes the last letter of the word.

Exercise 3

Is there a madd arid lis-sukoon in this situation? Yes or no.

1. Stop on a word whose second-to-last letter is a madd ya
   → Yes
2. A madd followed by a hamza in the same word, in continuous reading
   → No

Madd arid happens only when stopping, when a madd letter precedes the last letter of the word.

Exercise 4

In each passage, copy the word or group where you lengthen when stopping (the case shown in the lesson). The passages run to the end of the verse.

1. وَٱلطُّورِ
   → طُّورِ

2. مَلِكِ ٱلنَّاسِ
   → نَّاسِ
3. مُدْهَآمَّتَانِ
   → تَانِ

Exercise 5

In each passage, copy the word or group where you lengthen when stopping (the case shown in the lesson). The passages run to the end of the verse.

1. وَطُورِ سِينِينَ
   → نِينَ
2. غُلِبَتِ ٱلرُّومُ
   → رُّومُ
3. طَعَامُ ٱلْأَثِيمِ
   → ثِيمِ

Exercise 6

In each passage, only one rule is marked on the site: “madd arid lis-sukoon” or “madd badal”. Which one?

1. وَٱلطُّورِ
   → madd arid lis-sukoon
2. لِإِيلَٰفِ قُرَيْشٍ
   → madd badal
3. عَلَّمَ ٱلْقُرْءَانَ
   → madd badal
4. مَلِكِ ٱلنَّاسِ
   → madd arid lis-sukoon

Exercise 7

In each passage, only one rule is marked on the site: “madd arid lis-sukoon” or “madd badal”. Which one?

1. مُدْهَآمَّتَانِ
   → madd arid lis-sukoon
2. أَزِفَتِ ٱلْـَٔازِفَةُ
   → madd badal
3. وَطُورِ سِينِينَ

→ **madd arid lis-sukoon**

4. لِّلطَّٰغِينَ مَـَٔابًا
   → **madd badal**

Exercise 8

Answer the questions about length.

1. For how many counts can you lengthen the madd arid?
   → **2, 4 or 6 counts.**
2. When does the madd arid happen?
   → **Only when stopping (waqf).**
3. What does “arid” mean?
   → **Occurring by accident, temporary.**

Exercise 9

Explain how it is pronounced.

1. How do you pronounce the end of a word when stopping with madd arid?
   → **You lengthen the madd letter for 2, 4 or 6 counts, then stop on the last letter, which you make sakin.**
2. Why is the last sound sakin?
   → **Because you stop: when stopping, the final vowel is not pronounced.**

Exercise 10

Answer the pronunciation question.

1. What happens if you continue instead of stopping?
   → **The madd arid disappears: the last letter keeps its vowel and the madd stays normal (2 counts).**

Exercise 11

Compare this rule with a neighbouring rule.

1. What is the difference with madd badal?
   → **Madd arid: a sukun arrives when stopping, 2, 4 or 6 counts. Madd badal: a hamza before the madd letter, 2 counts.**
2. What is the difference with the natural madd (tabii)?
   → **The natural madd lasts 2 counts with no cause; madd arid has a cause (the sukun of stopping) and can go up to 6 counts.**
3. What is the difference with madd lazim?
   → **Madd lazim has a permanent sukun and always lasts 6 counts; the sukun of madd arid exists only when stopping.**

Exercise 12

True or false? If it is false, correct it.

1. Madd arid is made only when stopping.
   → **True**

2. It always lasts 6 counts.
   → **False : it lasts 2, 4 or 6 counts**
3. A madd letter precedes the last letter of the word.
   → **True**
4. “Arid” means “permanent”.
   → **False : “arid” means “occurring by accident”**

Exercise 13

True or false? If it is false, correct it.

1. The last sound becomes sakin because of stopping.
   → **True**
2. The lesson verses are shown up to their end.
   → **True**
3. Madd arid is the same as madd badal.
   → **False : they are two different madds**
4. You keep the chosen length throughout the reading.
   → **True**

Exercise 14

Complete each sentence.

1. Madd arid lasts ___, ___ or ___ counts.
   → **2, 4, 6**
2. It happens only when ___.
   → **stopping**
3. “Arid” means occurring by ___.
   → **accident**
4. A ___ letter precedes the last letter.
   → **madd**

Exercise 15

Put the steps in order: write the number of each step (1 = first).

1. Spot the madd letter before the last letter.
   → **3**
2. Read the word to the end of the verse.
   → **1**
3. Lengthen 2, 4 or 6 counts and make the last letter sakin.
   → **4**
4. Decide to stop on the last word.
   → **2**

Exercise 16

Answer the vocabulary question.

1. What does “arid” mean in the name of this madd?

→ **Occurring temporarily, here because of stopping.**

Exercise 17

Writing task: explain the rule to a classmate in a few sentences.

1. Explain madd arid lis-sukoon in three sentences.
   → **You stop on a word whose second-to-last letter is a madd letter. The last sound becomes sakin and you lengthen 2, 4 or 6 counts. This only happens when stopping.**

Exercise 18

Match each situation to the length of the madd.

1. Madd arid (shortest choice)
   → **2**
2. Madd arid (longest choice)
   → **6**
3. Natural madd
   → **2**

Exercise 19

Which letter is last in each passage? (you stop on it)

1. وَٱلطُّورِ
   → **ر**
2. مَلِكِ ٱلنَّاسِ
   → **س**

Exercise 20

Write the three madd letters.

1. The three madd letters
   → **ا و ي**