Exercise answer key : Madd lazim: the compulsory madd of 6 counts

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "Madd lazim: the compulsory madd of 6 counts" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions about the definition.

1. What does “lazim” mean?
   → **Compulsory: always the same lengthening.**
2. What is its length?
   → **6 counts**
3. What are the two possible causes?
   → **A shaddah or a permanent sukun after the madd letter.**

Exercise 2

Complete with the two classification criteria.

1. If the madd is in a word, it is ...
   → **kilmi**
2. If it is on an isolated letter at the start of a surah, it is ...
   → **harfi**
3. If the cause is a shaddah, it is ...
   → **muthaqqal**
4. If the cause is a sukun, it is ...
   → **mukhaffaf**

Exercise 3

Give the length of the lengthening in each word.

1. ٱلضَّآلِّينَ
   6 → counts
2. ءَآلْـٰٔنَ
   6 → counts
3. قٓ
   6 → counts
4. الٓمٓ
   6 → counts

Exercise 4

Kilmi or harfi? Answer for each example.

1. ٱلضَّآلِّينَ
   → **Kilmi**
2. الٓمٓ
   → **Harfi**
3. قٓ
   → **Harfi**
4. ءَآلْـٰٔنَ
   → **Kilmi**

Exercise 5

Muthaqqal or mukhaffaf? Answer for each example.

1. ٱلضَّآلِّينَ
   → **Muthaqqal (shaddah)**
2. ءَآلْـٰٔنَ
   → **Mukhaffaf (sukun)**
3. قٓ
   → **Mukhaffaf**
4. الٓمٓ
   → **Muthaqqal**

Exercise 6

Which letter starts the surah in each passage?

1. قٓ ۝ وَٱلْقُرْءَانِ ٱلْمَجِيدِ
   ق →
2. نٓ ۝ وَٱلْقَلَمِ وَمَا يَسْطُرُونَ
   ن →
3. صٓ ۝ وَٱلْقُرْءَانِ ذِى ٱلذِّكْرِ
   ص →

Exercise 7

Copy the word containing the madd lazim in each passage.

1. صِرَٰطَ ٱلَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ ٱلْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا ٱلضَّآلِّينَ
   ٱلضَّآلِّينَ →
2. ثَمَٰنِيَةَ أَزْوَٰجٍ ۝ مِّنَ ٱلضَّأْنِ ٱثْنَيْنِ وَمِنَ ٱلْمَعْزِ ٱثْنَيْنِ ۝ قُلْ ءَآلذَّكَرَيْنِ حَرَّمَ أَمِ ٱلْأُنثَيَيْنِ أَمَّا

ٱشْتَمَلَتْ عَلَيْهِ أَرْحَامُ ٱلْأُنثَيَيْنِ ۚ نَبِّـُٔونِى بِعِلْمٍ إِن كُنتُمْ صَٰدِقِينَ
→ ءَآلذَّكَرَيْنِ

3. أَثُمَّ إِذَا مَا وَقَعَ ءَامَنتُم بِهِۦٓ ۚ ءَآلْـَٰٔنَ وَقَدْ كُنتُم بِهِۦ تَسْتَعْجِلُونَ
→ ءَآلْـَٰٔنَ

Exercise 8

Which verse holds the kilmi mukhaffaf madd lazim given in the lesson?

1. أَثُمَّ إِذَا مَا وَقَعَ ءَامَنتُم بِهِۦٓ ۚ ءَآلْـَٰٔنَ وَقَدْ كُنتُم بِهِۦ تَسْتَعْجِلُونَ
10:51 →

Exercise 9

True or false? Answer for each statement.

1. The madd lazim lasts 4 counts.
→ False.
2. It is always 6 counts.
→ True.
3. An isolated letter like قٓ can have a madd lazim.
→ True.
4. The madd lazim is the shortest madd.
→ False.

Exercise 10

Madd lazim or madd muttasil? Say which one and its length.

1. ٱلضَّآلِّينَ
→ Lazim: 6 counts.
2. وَٱلسَّمَآءِ
→ Muttasil: 4 to 5 counts.

Exercise 11

Why is the lengthening longest when a madd letter is followed by a shaddah?

1. Answer.
→ Because the shaddah contains a sukun followed by a vowel: the sukun is permanent, so the madd is compulsory and long.

Exercise 12

Write the name of the rule studied and its length.

1. Name of the rule
→ madd lazim
2. Length
→ 6 counts

Exercise 13

Give the length of the madd lazim on the opening letter of each passage.

1. الٓمٓ
   6 → counts
2. قٓ ۚ وَٱلْقُرْءَانِ ٱلْمَجِيدِ
   6 → counts
3. نٓ ۚ وَٱلْقَلَمِ وَمَا يَسْطُرُونَ
   6 → counts

Exercise 14

Order from shortest to longest (write 1, 2 or 3).

1. madd lazim
   → 3
2. madd muttasil
   → 2
3. madd tabii
   → 1

Exercise 15

Put the steps in order (write the number).

1. I give 6 counts.
   → 3
2. I look for a shaddah or a permanent sukun after the madd letter.
   → 2
3. I spot the madd letter.
   → 1

Exercise 16

Does the rule apply? Answer yes or no.

1. قٓ
   → Yes.
2. ٱلنَّاسِ
   → No.
3. وَٱلسَّمَآءِ
   → No.
4. صٓ
   → Yes.
5. ذَوَاتَآ
   → No.

The madd lazim needs a shaddah or a permanent sukun after the madd letter.

Exercise 17

Give the full name of each kind (kilmi/harfi + muthaqqal/mukhaffaf).

1. ٱلضَّآلِّينَ
   → **Kilmi muthaqqal**
2. ءَآلْـٰٔنَ
   → **Kilmi mukhaffaf**
3. الٓمٓ
   → **Harfi muthaqqal**
4. نٓ
   → **Harfi mukhaffaf**

Exercise 18

Complete.

1. The madd lazim has ... kinds.
   → **4**
2. Its length is ... counts.
   → **6**

Exercise 19

Explain why the madd lazim is called “compulsory”.

1. Answer.
   → **Because all reciters always do it the same way, with no choice of length.**

Exercise 20

Write two sentences explaining how to recognise a madd lazim.

1. Free written production.
   → **Model: find a madd letter followed by a shaddah or a permanent sukun, in a word or on an isolated letter at the start of a surah; lengthen by 6 counts.**