Exercises : The rules of stopping (waqf) and resuming (ibtida)

Tajweed

Printable worksheet of progressive exercises on "The rules of stopping (waqf) and resuming (ibtida)" (Tajweed), with a separate answer key on coran-alim.com.

Content under review.

The exercises go from easiest to hardest. Answers on coran-alim.com.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions about the definition.

1. What does waqf mean?

   .....

2. What does ibtida mean?

   .....

3. What is the ideal stop?

   .....

Exercise 2

Where do we stop? Answer.

1. Where is the stop ideal?

   .....

2. If the meaning is not complete, what do we do to resume?

   .....

3. May we stop in the middle of a word?

   .....

Exercise 3

What happens to the end of the word when stopping, for each ending?

1. A simple vowel (fatha, damma, kasra)

   .....

2. The letter ة

   .....

3. A tanwin fatha

   .....

4. A tanwin damma or kasra

   .....

Exercise 4

What happens when stopping on each of these words?

1. ٱلْحَآقَّةُ

.....

2. كَيْدًا

.....

3. رَقَبَةٍ

.....

4. ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ

.....

5. ٱلْقَارِعَةُ

.....

Exercise 5

When stopping, does the letter ة become a sakin “h”? (yes or no)

1. ٱلْحَآقَّةُ

.....

2. كَيْدًا

.....

3. رَقَبَةٍ

.....

4. ٱلْقَارِعَةُ

.....

5. سَبَبًا

.....

Exercise 6

When stopping, does the word get a compensating alif? (yes or no)

1. كَيْدًا

.....

2. سَبَبًا

.....

3. وِفَاقًا

.....

4. رَقَبَةٍ

.....

5. أَحَدٌ

.....

Exercise 7

Which tanwin ends the word? Say what happens when stopping.

1. أَحَدٌ

.....

2. مَّسْكُوبٍ

.....

3. أَفْنَانٍ

.....

4. كَيْدًا

.....

Exercise 8

True or false? Answer for each statement.

1. We may stop in the middle of a word.

.....

2. When stopping, the ة is pronounced like a sakin h.

.....

3. The tanwin fatha becomes an alif when stopping.

.....

4. When reading on, we drop the tanwin.

.....

Exercise 9

If we keep reading, what do we do with the end of the word?

1. رَقَبَةٍ

.....

2. كَيْدًا

.....

Exercise 10

Why do we gladly stop at the verse end?

1. Answer.

.....

Exercise 11

To resume (ibtida), what must we respect?

1. Which word do we begin with?

.....

2. What about the hamzat al-wasl at the start?

.....

Exercise 12

Put the steps in order (write the number).

1. I change the end of the word according to the rule.

   .....

2. I stop where the meaning is complete.

   .....

3. I resume with a word of complete meaning.

   .....

Exercise 13

Complete.

1. When stopping, the ... fatha becomes an alif.

   .....

2. A waqf ... is a stop where the meaning is complete.

   .....

Exercise 14

Write the Arabic name of each notion.

1. Stopping

   .....

2. Resuming

   .....

3. The stop where the meaning is complete

   .....

Exercise 15

Which madd is heard when stopping on each word?

1. كَيْدًا

   .....

2. سَبَبًا

   .....

3. وِفَاقًا

   .....

Exercise 16

In each passage, copy the word we stop on (the last word of the verse).

1. ٱلْحَآقَّةُ

   .....

2. وَأَكِيدُ كَيْدًا

   .....

3. فَكُّ رَقَبَةٍ

.....

4. فَأَتْبَعَ سَبَبًا

.....

Exercise 17

Sort the words by stopping rule: ۀ → h, tanwin fatha → alif, or simple sukun.

1. ٱلْقَارِعَةُ

.....

2. سَبَبًا

.....

3. ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ

.....

4. وِفَاقًا

.....

Exercise 18

Which vowel or tanwin does the letter ۀ of each word carry before the stop?

1. ٱلْحَآقَّةُ

.....

2. رَقَبَةٍ

.....

3. ٱلْقَارِعَةُ

.....

Exercise 19

True or false? Answer for each statement.

1. We start with any word, even if it changes the meaning.

.....

2. At the start, the hamzat al-wasl is pronounced.

.....

3. The waqf tamm is a stop where the meaning is complete.

.....

4. If the meaning is not complete, we resume a little earlier.

.....

Exercise 20

Write two sentences to explain to a friend how to stop correctly.

1. Free written production.