# <u>SimplyTajweed Class 4 Three Essential Sets of Rules</u> Mark Scheme

**Total Marks: 50** 

Nun Sakinah and Tanween (30 Marks):

Q1. Two marks available; one mark for each.





Q2.

- Mark 1: Tanween is a double harakah.
- Mark 2: Fathah tanween.
- Mark 3: Kasrah tanween.
- Mark 4: Dhummah tanween.

Q3.

- 4.

Q4. Three marks available; one mark for each two correct letters correctly stated in the mnemonic.



Q5. Eight marks available; answers indicated in green as per the table below:

Rule:	Literal Definition:	Letter(s) that rule applies to:
Iqlaab (1 Mark)	Turning over/changing.	ب (1 Mark)
Idhaar.	Apparent/to make clear (1 Mark)	ء هرع ح غ خ (I mark for every 2 correct letters)
Ikhfaa (1 Mark)	Hiding (1 Mark)	Any of the remaining 15 letters; default rule.

Q6.

- **Mark 1:** Ikhfaa should be performed because there is a fathah tanween followed by the letter taa (<u>·</u>).
- Mark 2: The prolonged ghunnah should be light...
- **Mark 3:** ...because the following letter is the letter taa (ت), which is light.





Q7.

- **Mark 1:** Ikhfaa should be performed because there is a kasrah tanween followed by the letter taa (上).
- Mark 2: The prolonged ghunnah should be heavy...
- **Mark 3:** ...because the following letter is the letter taa (占), which is heavy.

Q8.

- **Mark 1:** Ikhfaa should be performed because there is a nun sakinah followed by the letter zaay (*j*).
- Mark 2: The prolonged ghunnah should be light...
- Mark 3: ...because the following letter is the letter zaay (j), which is light.

Q9.

- **Mark 1:** Ikhfaa should be performed because there is a nun sakinah followed by the letter seen (ت).
- Mark 2: The prolonged ghunnah should be light...
- **Mark 3:** ...because the following letter is the letter seen (س), which is light.

## Meem Sakinah (10 Marks):

Q10.

- Mark 1: A meem sakinah is a meem that does NOT have any harakah on it.
- Mark 2: It can either be written with a sukun on it...
- Mark 3: ...or without a sukun.

O11.

- **Mark 1:** The term 'shafawee' helps us differentiate from the nun sakinah/tanween rules.
- **Mark 2:** Definition; it denotes the origin of the letter meem; it comes from the two lips.

Q12. One mark for each correctly circled statement.

- Mark 1: There are only three rules of meem sakinah.
- **Mark 2:** Similarly to the nun sakinah/tanween rules, the rules of meem sakinah depend on the following letter.
- Mark 3: In Idhaar Shafawee, the meem will be written with a sukun over it.
- Mark 4: 'Idghaam shafawee' literally defines merging and gives the effect of a shaddah.
- Mark 5: 'Ikhfaa shafawee' literally defines hiding and occurs when meem sakinah is followed by the letter baa.

# Idghaam of the Letters in a General Context (10 Marks):

Q13.

- Mark 1: Ghunnah only applies to the letters meem and nun.
- **Mark 2:** Whereas in Idghaam of the letters in a general context, we're no longer talking specifically about the letters meem and nun!





#### Q14.

- Mark 1: The merging of 2 consecutive same letters.
- Mark 2: The first of which must be sakin.

## Q15.

- Mark 1: The merging of 2 consecutive letters...
- **Mark 2:** ...that have the same articulation point but don't share all the same characteristics. Once again, the first of the two letters must be sakin.
- Mark 3: There are 7 different occasions where Idghaam Mutajanis can occur.

### Q16.

- Mark 1: The merging of 2 consecutive letters...
- **Mark 2:** ...that have near but NOT the same articulation point and characteristics. Once again, the first of the two letters must be sakin.
- Mark 3: There are 4 different occasions where Idghaam Mutaqarib can occur.

