

BRIGHT QURAN ONLINE

Noorani Qaida

Learning & Practice Pack

From your very first letter to reading real Quranic words —
step by step, with tracing, games, and star rewards.

For English-speaking kids (ages 4–10) and beginner adults.

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How to Use This Pack — A Note for Parents & Tutors

Welcome! This pack takes a complete beginner from zero to reading real Quranic words in 11 small steps (modules). Each module follows the same 5-part rhythm — children love knowing what comes next:

1. **Concept & Explanation** — the rule in 2–3 simple English sentences.
2. **Visual Examples** — big Arabic letters with English sound guides.
3. **Guided Practice** — tracing, circling, matching, and sorting games.
4. **Quick Revision Check** — 3 fast questions to say out loud.
5. **Star Checklist** — your child colours in up to 3 stars: “I learned it! ★★★”

How to run a lesson (15–20 minutes is plenty): - Read the Concept together out loud. Let the child repeat every Arabic sound after you — loud and proud! - Do the tracing with a thick pencil or whiteboard marker. Big movements first, small neat ones later. - Never rush. One module per sitting is perfect. Repeat a module any time — revision is where the magic happens. - Praise effort, not speed. Every star earned is a real victory.

What your child needs: this pack, a pencil, an eraser, and (optional) a mirror for watching mouth shapes in Module 1.

A note on sounds: Arabic has sounds English doesn't (like ع and ح). The phonetic guides are approximations — the real learning happens by listening and repeating. If you're unsure, book a free trial at brightquran.online and hear it from a qualified tutor.

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Learning path: Go in order! Each module builds on the one before it. Stuck on a module? Stay there one more day — the pack will wait for you.

MODULE 1 — Single Arabic Letters (Huroof Mufradat)

1. Concept & Explanation

Arabic is written from **right to left** (the opposite of English!). It has **29 letters**, and every letter has a **name** and a **sound**. Some sounds exist in English (like ب = “b”), and some are brand new — that’s the fun part. Let’s meet the first 15 letters.

2. Visual Examples — Letters 1-15

Read each row right-to-left with your child. Say the **name**, then the **sound**.

#	Letter	Name	Sounds like...
1	ا	Alif	“aa” — the stretcher, as in father

#	Letter	Name	Sounds like...
2	ب	Baa	“b” as in book
3	ت	Taa	soft “t” as in tent (tongue tip touches)
4	ث	Thaa	“th” as in think
5	ج	Jeem	“j” as in jam
6	ح	Haa (deep)	a deep, breathy “h” — whisper from your throat (no English match!)
7	خ	Khaa	“kh” — like clearing your throat
8	د	Daal	soft “d” as in door
9	ذ	Dhaal	“th” as in this
10	ر	Raa	rolled “r” (like Spanish perro)
11	ز	Zaa	“z” as in zebra
12	س	Seen	“s” as in sun
13	ش	Sheen	“sh” as in ship
14	ص	Saad	HEAVY “s” — deep and full, mouth wide open
15	ض	Daad	HEAVY “d” — the deepest letter! Press your tongue against your side teeth

Tutor tip: For ح (deep Haa), have the child whisper “haaah” onto their palm — they should feel warm air from deep in the throat, not the mouth.

2. Visual Examples — Letters 16-29 (continued)

#	Letter	Name	Sounds like...
16	ط	Taa (heavy)	HEAVY “t” — strong and deep
17	ظ	Dhaa	HEAVY “z” — buzzing, mouth full
18	ع	Ayn	a deep throat vowel — gently squeeze your throat (no English match!)
19	غ	Ghayn	throaty “gh” — like a soft gargle (French “r”)
20	ف	Faa	“f” as in f ish
21	ق	Qaaf	deep “k” — from the very back of the throat
22	ك	Kaaf	“k” as in k ite
23	ل	Laam	“l” as in l ook
24	م	Meem	“m” as in m oon
25	ن	Noon	“n” as in n oon
26	و	Waaw	“w” as in w ater
27	ه	Haa (soft)	soft “h” as in h at
28	ء	Hamza	the “catch” in your throat — like the tiny stop in “uh- oh !”
29	ي	Yaa	“y” as in y es

Two tricky pairs to master: - س (Seen) vs ص (Saad): س is light and smiley; ص is heavy and serious. Say seen... now saad — feel your mouth open wider! - ح (deep) vs ه (soft): ح comes from deep in the throat; ه is just normal breathing out.

3. Guided Practice — Mirror Game

- Row 1: Trace ب (Baa) — say “ba!” each time.
- Row 2: Trace م (Meem) — say “ma!”
- Row 3: Trace ن (Noon) — say “na!”

Mirror challenge: Stand in front of a mirror. Make the shape of ب with your mouth, then ع. Can you see the difference? Throat letters move your neck — lip letters move your lips!

Where Does Each Sound Come From? — The Mouth Families

1. Concept & Explanation

Every Arabic letter is born in one part of your mouth. When you know the family, the sound becomes easy! There are 4 families: **Throat**, **Tongue**, **Lips**, and one **Special** letter.

2. Visual Examples — The 4 Families

- **THROAT FAMILY (6 letters)** — Feel your throat hum! خ غ ح ع ه ء
- **TONGUE FAMILY (18 letters)** — Your tongue does the most work! ن ل ض ي ش ج ك ق ث ذ ظ س ز ص ت د ط ر
- **LIPS FAMILY (4 letters)** — Watch your lips move! و م ب ف
- ★ **SPECIAL (1 letter)** — The Stretcher! ا — Alif doesn't belong to throat, tongue, or lips. It comes from the empty space in your mouth and stretches the sound before it. You'll meet it properly in Module 7!

3. Guided Practice — Sorting Game

Instruction: Cut out the letter tiles (or point with your finger) and put each letter into its correct family house. How many can you get right?

Tracing rows: Trace each throat letter once: ء ح غ خ — whisper each one!

4. Quick Revision Check — Say It Out Loud!

1. Name the 6 throat letters without looking. (Answer: ء، ه، ع، ح، غ، خ)
2. Point to ب — what is its name and its English sound?
3. Which letter is “the catch in your throat,” like the pause in “uh-oh”? (Answer: ء Hamza)
4. **Bonus:** Which family does your name’s first sound belong to — throat, tongue, or lips?

5. Star Checklist ★

“I learned it!” — Colour in your stars:

☆ ☆ ☆

- ☆ I can name all 29 letters.
- ☆☆ I know which family each letter belongs to.
- ☆☆☆ I can make every sound clearly, including ع and ح!

Parent/Tutor note: If the stars aren’t all coloured yet, replay the Mirror Game on page 5 tomorrow. Never rush Module 1 — everything else is built on it.

MODULE 2 — Letter Shapes & Compound Forms (Murakkabat)

1. Concept & Explanation

Arabic letters love holding hands! When letters join together in a word, most of them **change their shape** slightly — just like you write differently when you hurry. Each letter has up to **4 shapes**: alone (isolated), at the start (initial), in the middle (medial), and at the end (final). But 6 letters are shy — they **never** hold the hand of the letter after them!

2. Visual Examples — One Letter, Four Shapes

Watch ب (Baa) transform:

Alone	Start	Middle	End
ب	بـ	ـبـ	ـب

See how it keeps its dot and its smile, but stretches little arms to hold its neighbours?

The 6 Shy Letters — these never join to the next letter (they only hold the hand behind them): ا و ز ر ذ د Alif, Daal, Dhaal, Raa, Zaa, Waaw — remember them with: “A Daring Zebra Ran Wild!” (first letters: A-D-Z-R-W... plus Dhaal!)

Watch what happens: با (baa + alif) — the alif refuses to join forward, so there’s a little gap. That’s normal!

3. Guided Practice — Trace the Transformer

2. Visual Examples — The Complete Shape Chart

Letter	Alone	Start	Middle	End
ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
ب	ب	ب	ب	ب
ت	ت	ت	ت	ت
ث	ث	ث	ث	ث
ج	ج	ج	ج	ج
ح	ح	ح	ح	ح
خ	خ	خ	خ	خ
د	د	د	د	د
ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
س	س	س	س	س
ش	ش	ش	ش	ش
ص	ص	ص	ص	ص
ض	ض	ض	ض	ض

Letter	Alone	Start	Middle	End
ط	ط	ط	ط	ط
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ع	ع	ع	ع	ع
غ	غ	غ	غ	غ
ف	ف	ف	ف	ف
ق	ق	ق	ق	ق
ك	ك	ك	ك	ك
ل	ل	ل	ل	ل
م	م	م	م	م
ن	ن	ن	ن	ن
و	و	و	و	و
ه	ه	ه	ه	ه
ء	ء	ء	ء	ء
ي	ي	ي	ي	ي

Spot the pattern: Letters with a ★ (the 6 shy ones: و ز ر ذ د ا) look the same at the start as they do alone — because they never reach forward!

3. Guided Practice — The Hidden Letter Detective

1. Concept & Explanation (quick recap)

When letters join, they sometimes hide inside the word. Your job: find them!

2. Visual Examples

- بت → ب + ت (Baa + Taa)
- نجم → ن + ج + م (Noon + Jeem + Meem = najm, “star”!)
- كتب → ك + ت + ب (Kaaf + Taa + Baa)
- بيت → ب + ي + ت (Baa + Yaa + Taa = bayt, “house”!)

Special guests: - **Hamza’s five chairs:** ء can sit on أ (above alif), إ (below alif), و (on waaw), ي (on yaa), or alone as ء. - **Ta Marbuta (ة):** the letter that only lives at the end of words: ة / ؤ — as in مدرسة (school).

3. Guided Practice

Detective sheet: Decode these — write the hidden letters in the boxes:

1. قمر → + + (qamar = moon!)
2. سمع → + +
3. مسجد → + + + (masjid = mosque!)

Tracing rows: Trace نجم and بيت twice each on guidelines.

4. Quick Revision Check

1. How many shapes can a joining letter have? (4)
2. Name the 6 shy letters. (و ز ر ذ د ا)
3. In قمر, which letter is hiding in the middle? (م Meem)

5. Star Checklist ★

☆☆☆ — I can spot every letter hiding inside joined words!

MODULE 3 — The Short Vowels (Harakat)

1. Concept & Explanation

Letters alone are silent — they need **movements** (Harakat) to make sounds! A Harakah is a tiny mark placed **above or below** a letter that tells your mouth what to do. There are 3 short vowels. First up: **Fatha** (also called Zabab) — a tiny slanting line **above** the letter that makes a short “a” sound, as in cat.

The golden formula: Letter + Movement = Sound → ب + َ = بَ (ba)

2. Visual Examples — Fatha (Zabar) َ

بَ (ba)

تَ (ta)

نَ (na)

كَ (ka)

مَ (ma)

جَ (ja)

Say it like: بَ as in “ba-na-na” — short and snappy! Never stretch it into “baaa” (that’s Module 7’s job).

3. Guided Practice — Fatha Sprint

Speed round: Point to each letter below and shout its Fatha sound as fast as you can: تَ نَ بَ جَ كَ مَ — time yourself!

Section 3B: Kasra (Zair) — the Mark Below

1. Concept & Explanation

Kasra (also called Zair) is a tiny slanting line **below** the letter. It makes a short “i” sound, as in sit. Same letter, new movement, new sound!

Formula: ب + ِ = بِ (bi)

2. Visual Examples — Kasra (Zair) ِ

بِ (bi)

تِ (ti)

نِ (ni)

كِ (ki)

مِ (mi)

لِ (li)

Feel the difference: بِ opens your mouth wide... بِ pulls the corners of your mouth into a smile! Say them in pairs: بِ-تِ، نِ-تِ، بِ-كِ.

3. Guided Practice — Smile & Say

Tracing rows: Trace بِ تِ نِ twice each — exaggerate the smile every time you say

“bi, ti, ni”! **Mix-up drill:** Read this line mixing Fatha and Kasra (go slowly!): تِ بِ بَ

كِ نِ نَ تِ

Section 3C: Dammah (Paish) — the Little Comma

1. Concept & Explanation

Dammah (also called Paish) looks like a tiny comma **above** the letter (like a little curl: ُ). It makes a short **“u”** sound, as in put. Your lips make a small round “o” shape!

Formula: ب + ُ = بُ (bu)

2. Visual Examples — Dammah (Paish) ُ

بُ (bu)

تُ (tu)

نُ (nu)

كُ (ku)

مُ (mu)

دُ (du)

Lip check: َ = mouth open, ِ = mouth smiling, ُ = lips rounded like blowing a bubble!

3. Guided Practice — Bubble Lips

Tracing rows: Trace بُ تُ نُ twice each — round those lips! **Triple drill:** Read each triplet, changing only your mouth shape: َ بُ ِ بُ ُ بُ — َ تِ تِ ُ تِ — َ نِ نِ ُ نِ — َ كِ كِ ُ كِ

The Spelling Formula — Building Real Words

1. Concept & Explanation

Now the magic: string sounded letters together to build words! Read **one letter at a time**, then blend them smoothly — like train carriages joining up.

2. Visual Examples — Watch Words Grow

- كَ (ka) + تَ (ta) + بَ (ba) → كَتَبَ (kataba) — “he wrote”
- فَ (fa) + عَ (a) + لَ (la) → فَعَلَ (fa’ala) — “he did”
- ذَ (dha) + هَ (ha) + بَ (ba) → ذَهَبَ (dhahaba) — “he went”
- سَ (sa) + مَ (mi) + عَ (a) → سَمِعَ (sami’a) — “he heard”
- عَ (a) + لَ (li) + مَ (ma) → عَلِمَ (alima) — “he knew”

3. Guided Practice — Word Builder

Build-and-read boxes: For each word, three empty boxes to write the separated letters, then a large box for the joined word:

1. نَ + صَ + رَ → → _ (nasara)

2. خَ + لَ + قَ → → _ (khalaqa)

3. جَ + مَ + عَ → → _ (jama’a)

Read-aloud ladder: كَتَبَ → فَعَلَ → ذَهَبَ → سَمِعَ → عَلِمَ — read the whole ladder without stopping!

4. Quick Revision Check

1. Where does Fatha sit — above or below the letter? What sound does it make? (Above; short “a”)
2. Show me with your mouth: بَ، بُ، بْ — what changes each time?
3. Read this word by blending: نَصَرَ (Hint: na-sa-ra)

5. Star Checklist ★

☆ ☆ ☆ — I can read any letter with Fatha, Kasra, or Dammah — and blend letters into words!

Parent/Tutor note: If blending is shaky, spend 5 minutes daily on the Triple Drill (page 13). Speed comes last — accuracy first!

MODULE 4 — Double Vowels (Tanween)

1. Concept & Explanation

Tanween means “double vowel” — it’s when a Fatha, Kasra, or Damma is written **twice**! And here’s the secret: Tanween hides a tiny **“n” sound** (a Noon Sakinah) at the end. Think of it like the “n” in the English word **“son”** — it just tags along quietly.

- **Fathatain** (double Fatha) ُ → “an” — ُب (ban)
- **Kasratain** (double Kasra) ِ → “in” — ِب (bin)
- **Dammatain** (double Damma) ُ → “un” — ُب (bun)

English analogy: Say “book” + “n” = “book**n**”. Tanween does the same trick — it glues an “n” onto the vowel!

2. Visual Examples — The Three Doubles

Single (Module 3)	Double (Tanween)	Say it
ب (ba)	ُب (ban)	“ba” → “ban”
ب (bi)	ِب (bin)	“bi” → “bin”
ب (bu)	ُب (bun)	“bu” → “bun”

Real words wearing Tanween: - كِتَابٌ (kitaabun) — book - قَلَمٌ (qalamun) — pen - بَيْتٌ (baytun) — house - نُورٌ (noorun) — light

3. Guided Practice — Catch the Hidden ‘n’

Tracing rows: Trace ^بب ^بب ^بب twice each — hum the little “n” at the end! **Listening**

game: Tutor says a word; child claps once if they hear the hidden “n” (Tanween) and

stays still if not: ^بب / ^مم ^بب، / ^تت، ^مم، / ^بب، / ^بب

3. Guided Practice — Single vs. Double Showdown (continued)

SINGLE team	DOUBLE team
بَ (ba)	بَنَّ (ban)
تِ (ti)	تِنَّ (tin)
نُ (nu)	نُنَّ (nun)
كَ (ka)	كَانَ (kan)
مِ (mi)	مِنَّ (min)
دُ (du)	دُنَّ (dun)

How to play: Cover the right column with your hand. Read the blue team. Uncover — now read the red team, adding the “n”. Which team is stronger? (The red team — it carries an extra sound!)

Write-in challenge: Add the correct Tanween to make the English sound:

1. تَ + “n” = ____ (tan)
2. بَ + “n” = ____ (bin)
3. مُ + “n” = ____ (mun)

Word reading: Read these Tanween words smoothly: رَجُلٌ (rajulun — man), اِمْرَاةٌ (imra’atun — woman), وَلَدٌ (waladun — boy), بِنْتُ (bintun — girl)

4. Quick Revision Check

1. What secret sound does Tanween hide? (A little “n” — Noon Sakinah)
2. Read these: **بُ، نٌ، تٍ** — then say each one WITHOUT the “n”. What’s left?
3. Which Tanween sits below the letter? (Kasratin — **ٍ**)

5. Star Checklist ★

☆ ☆ ☆ — I can hear the hidden “n” and read all three Tanweens perfectly!

Parent/Tutor note: The most common mistake is dropping the “n”. If **بُ** sounds like **بُ**, go back to the Showdown on page 17.

MODULE 5 — The Resting Symbol

(Sukoon / Jazm)

1. Concept & Explanation

Sukoon (also called Jazm) looks like a tiny curved mark ُ sitting on top of a letter — like a little hook (not a full circle!). It means: **“This letter is taking a nap — it makes NO new sound!”** Instead, it snuggles up quietly to the letter before it, and the two are read together in one smooth breath.

Think of it like: In the English word “**apt**”, your mouth prepares the “p” and “t” together — no extra vowel between them. Sukoon works exactly like that!

2. Visual Examples — Napping Letters

Joining	Result	Say it
بُ + اَ	أَبُ	(ab) — the ب naps, joining اَ
نُ + اَ	أَنَّ	(an)
لُ + قُ	قُلْ	(qul) — “say!”
نُ + مَ	مِنْ	(min) — “from”
لُ + بَ	بَلْ	(bal)
لُ + هَ	هَلْ	(hal)

The rule in one line: A Sukoon letter can never start a word’s sound — it always leans on the vowel before it.

3. Guided Practice — Smooth Joining

Tracing rows: Trace قُلْ أَنْ، أَبْ twice each — read each pair in ONE breath, no gap!

Nap detector: Circle the napping (Sukoon) letter in each word: لَمْ قَدْ، أَمْ، هَلْ، بَلْ، مِنْ،

3. Guided Practice — Sukoon Word Lab (continued)

2. Visual Examples — More napping pairs

أَمْ (am)	قَدْ (qad)	لَمْ (lam)
لَنْ (lan)	إِنْ (in)	مَنْ (man)
كَمْ (kam)	أُخْتُ (ukht — sister)	يَدٌ (yad — hand)

Blending steps (do it slowly, then fast):

1. Say the first letter WITH its vowel: أ...
2. Add the napping letter with NO new vowel: ...بْ
3. Blend: أَبْ! (ab)

3. Guided Practice

Build-and-nap boxes: Join each pair in the big box:

1. اَ + تْ → __ (at)

2. اِ + نْ → __ (in)

3. اُ + مْ → __ (um)

Read-aloud chain: مَنْ → بَلْ → هَلْ → قَدْ → لَمْ → لَنْ — one breath each, no stopping between pairs!

4. Quick Revision Check

1. What does the Sukoon circle mean? (The letter naps — no new sound; it joins the letter before it.)
2. Read: مَنْ — which letter is napping? (نْ)
3. Why can't a word start with a Sukoon letter? (Because it has no vowel of its own to stand on!)

5. Star Checklist ★

☆ ☆ ☆ — I can join Sukoon letters smoothly with zero gaps!

MODULE 6 — Emphasis & Doubled Letters (Shaddah / Tashdeed)

1. Concept & Explanation

Shaddah (also called Tashdeed) looks like a tiny “w” ّ sitting on a letter. It means the letter is **doubled** — it’s actually TWO letters hiding in one! The first one naps (Sukoon) and the second one carries the vowel. You pronounce it with a little **squeeze and hold**.

The secret formula: ّ = ْ + َ (napping) + َ (with Fatha) — pressed together!

Think of it like: The English double letters in “butter” or “apple” — you hold the sound a tiny moment longer. Shaddah is the Arabic version of that squeeze.

2. Visual Examples — Feel the Squeeze

Shaddah	Broken apart	Say it in 2 steps
بّ	بْ + بَ	(ab-ba) — hold... release!
نّ	نْ + نَ	(an-na)
مّ	مْ + مَ	(am-ma)
رّبّ	رْ + بْ + بَ	(rab-bu) — “Lord”
إنّ	إِ + نْ + نَ	(in-na) — “indeed”
ثمّ	ثْ + مْ + مَ	(thum-ma) — “then”

The 2-step squeeze: ① **HOLD** slightly on the napping letter... ② **RELEASE** into the vowel. rab...bu! in...na!

3. Guided Practice — Squeeze & Release

Tracing rows: Trace رَّبَّ مَّ نَّ ب twice each — whisper “hold... release!” as you write.

Clap method: Clap once for each part: رَّبُّ = clap-clap (rab-bu). Try: شَدَّ ثُمَّ، إِنَّ، مَدَّ (shadda)، مَدَّ (madda).

3. Guided Practice — Shaddah Word Workshop (continued)

2. Visual Examples — Words with the squeeze

Word	Broken apart	Meaning
عَدَّ (adda)	د + د + ع	“he counted”
رَدَّ (radda)	د + د + ر	“he returned”
حَقَّ (haqqun)	ن + ق + ق + ح	“truth” (with Tanween too!)
أُمِّي (ummi)	ي + م + م + أ	“my mother”

Spot the difference: Read each pair — one is single, one is squeezed: - رَّبَّ (raba) vs رَّبُّ (rabbu) - شَدَّ (shada) vs شَدَّ (shadda) - مَدَّ (mada) vs مَدَّ (madda)

Hear how the Shaddah word feels stronger and longer? That’s the squeeze working!

3. Guided Practice

Squeeze-or-not: Put a next to words WITH Shaddah: رَّبُّ، كَتَبَ، إِنَّ، سَمِعَ، ثُمَّ

Read-aloud: رَّبُّ → إِنَّ → ثُمَّ → عَدَّ → رَدَّ — hold each squeeze!

4. Quick Revision Check

1. What two letters is **بَّ** hiding? (**بَ** + **بْ** — a napping baa and a Fatha baa)
2. Show the 2-step squeeze with your hands: hold... release! Now say **إِنَّ**.
3. Which is stronger: **مَدَّ** or **مَدّ**? Why? (**مَدّ** — the Shaddah doubles and squeezes the د)

5. Star Checklist ★

☆ ☆ ☆ — I can feel the squeeze and read every Shaddah perfectly!

MODULE 7 — Letters of Prolongation (Madd)

1. Concept & Explanation

Madd means “stretching” — holding a sound longer to make it beautiful! There are 3 special **Madd letters**, and each one only stretches when the letter before it wears the matching vowel. The rule is simple: **hold for exactly 2 counts** (like counting “1-and-2” on your fingers).

2. Visual Examples — The 3 Stretchers

① **Alif stretches Fatha:** - Condition: Alif (ا) comes after a letter with **Fatha** (َ) - بَ + ا → بَا (baa) — hold 2 counts! - More: تَا (taa), نَا (naa), كَا (kaa)

② **Waaw stretches Dammah:** - Condition: Waaw (و) comes after a letter with **Dammah** (ِ) - بُ + و → بُو (boo) — hold 2 counts! - More: تُ (tuu)? No! Careful: تُ + و → تُو (tuu), نُو (nuu), كُو (kuu)

③ **Yaa stretches Kasra:** - Condition: Yaa (ي) comes after a letter with **Kasra** (ِ) - بِ + ي → بِي (bee) — hold 2 counts! - More: تِي (tee), نِي (nee), مِي (mee)

The matching game: Fatha only matches Alif , Dammah only matches Waaw , Kasra only matches Yaa . Wrong partner = no stretch!

3. Guided Practice — The 2-Count Stretch

Tracing rows: Trace بَا، بُو، بِي twice each — hold each finger-count: “1-and-2”! **Tap**

method: Tap your knee twice for every Madd: بَا (tap-tap), بُو (tap-tap), بِي (tap-tap).

Now try: مِي نُو، تَا.

The Super-Stretch — Madd with ~ (4-5 counts)

1. Concept & Explanation

Sometimes you'll see a wavy line ~ (called Maddah) sitting on top of a Madd letter. That's the **super-stretch signal**: hold for **4-5 counts** instead of 2! It usually appears before a Hamza (ء).

2. Visual Examples

Normal stretch (2 counts)	Super-stretch (4-5 counts)
بَا (baa)	آ (aaa) — as in آدَمُ (Aadam)
—	آَمَنَ (aamana) — “he believed”
—	قُرْآن (Qur'aan) — the beautiful word itself!

Count it out: آَمَنَ = aa(1-2-3-4)-ma-na. Use 4 finger taps!

3. Guided Practice — Stretch Detective

2 or 5? Write the correct count next to each:

- بَا counts
- آَدَمُ (the آ) counts
- يِي counts
- قُرْآن (the آ) counts

Read-aloud: بَا → بُو → يِي → آَدَمُ → آَمَنَ → قُرْآن — stretch each one fully, no rushing!

4. Quick Revision Check

1. Name the 3 Madd letters and each one's matching vowel. (Alif+Fatha, Waaw+Dammah, Yaa+Kasra)
2. How many counts is a normal Madd? And a super-stretch with ~? (2 counts; 4-5 counts)
3. Read and count: **أَمَّنْ، بُوْ** — tap it out!

5. Star Checklist ★

☆ ☆ ☆ — I can stretch every Madd letter for exactly the right counts!

MODULE 8 — Essential Beginner

Tajweed Rules

1. Concept & Explanation — Heavy vs. Light Letters

Some Arabic letters are **heavy** (Musta'liyah) — you say them with a full, deep mouth, as if your mouth is holding a big ball! Others are **light** (Mustafilah) — small, smiley, and easy. There are exactly **7 heavy letters**. Everything else is light.

2. Visual Examples — The Heavy Seven

Heavy	Light	Feel it!
خ (khaa)	ه (haa)	throat rumble vs. soft breath
ص (saad)	س (seen)	deep S vs. smiley S
ض (daad)	د (daal)	deepest D vs. soft D
غ (ghayn)	—	throaty gargle (no light pair)
ط (taa heavy)	ت (taa)	strong T vs. soft T
ق (qaaf)	ك (kaaf)	back-throat K vs. front K
ظ (dhaa)	ذ (dhaal)	heavy Z-buzz vs. light Z

Memory trick: The heavy letters gather in one Arabic phrase: قَطْ ضَغْطِ خُصَّ — but for now, just remember: “The 7 heavy lifters: ظ ق ط غ ض ص خ”

3. Guided Practice — Heavy or Light?

Sorting boxes: Two big boxes labelled HEAVY and LIGHT. Sort these letters: ق س ص ه خ د ض ت ط ذ ظ ك. **Face game:** Say ص — freeze your heavy face! Now say س — freeze your light face! Snap a silly photo of each.

Qalqalah — The Echo Letters

1. Concept & Explanation

Qalqalah means “echo”! Five letters — د ج ب ط ق (remember: “Qutb Jad”) — make a little bouncing echo **when they carry a Sukoon** (are napping). Instead of stopping dead, they bounce back with a tiny “uh” pop!

2. Visual Examples — Hear the Bounce

Without echo	With Qalqalah (Sukoon)	Say it
بَ (ba)	أَبْ	(abuh) — bounce!
دَ (da)	أَدْ	(aduh) — bounce!
قَ (qa)	أَقْ	(aquh) — bounce!
طَ (ta)	أَطْ	(atuh) — bounce!
جَ (ja)	أَجْ	(ajuh) — bounce!

Real Quranic words with the echo (you’ll read these in Module 9!): - أَحَدٌ (ahadun) — “One” (the د bounces at the end!) - الصَّمَدُ (as-samadu) — “the Eternal” (د bounces!) - خَلَقَ (khalaqa) — “He created” (ق bounces!) - الْفَلَقُ (al-falaq) — “the daybreak” (ق bounces!)

3. Guided Practice — Bounce Detective

Echo or not? Clap-bounce if the Qalqalah letter is napping (echo!), stay still if it has a vowel (no echo): - أَبْ، بَ، أَحَدٌ، قَ، دُ خَلَقَ، **Tracing rows:** Trace أَحَدٌ and الصَّمَدُ — bounce the final د every time!

Ghunnah — The Humming Nose

1. Concept & Explanation

Ghunnah is a sweet humming sound that comes from your **nose** (not your mouth!). It happens on **Noon (ن)** and **Meem (م)** when they wear a **Shaddah** — and you hold the hum for **2 counts**, just like a Madd stretch.

Try it now: Pinch your nose and say “nnnn”... feel the buzz? Now let go and say إِنَّ (inna) — hold that نَّ for 2 counts. That’s Ghunnah!

2. Visual Examples — The Hummers

Word	The humming letter	Say it (2-count hum!)
إِنَّ (inna) — “indeed”	نَّ	in-(hum hum)-na
ثُمَّ (thumma) — “then”	مَّ	thum-(hum hum)-ma
النَّاسِ (an-naas) — “mankind”	نَّ	an-(hum hum)-naas
عَمَّ (amma) — “about what”	مَّ	am-(hum hum)-ma
جَنَّةٍ (jannatun) — “paradise”	نَّ	jan-(hum hum)-na-tun

Nose test: Read **إِنَّ** while gently touching your nose — you should feel it vibrate! No vibration = no Ghunnah yet. Try again!

3. Guided Practice — Hum Along

Tracing rows: Trace **النَّاسِ ثُمَّ، إِنَّ** — hum each Shaddah for 2 full counts. **Hum-or-not:** Does this word hum? **جَنَّةٌ، يَتَّى، ثُمَّ، كَتَبَ، إِنَّ**

4. Quick Revision Check — The Tajweed Trio

1. Name the 7 heavy letters. Which is heavier: **س** or **ص**? (**ص** — mouth wide open!)
2. Which 5 letters echo, and when? (**د ج ب ط ق** — “Qutb Jad” — when carrying Sukoon)
3. Read **النَّاسِ** — where is the Ghunnah, and how long do you hold it? (On **نَّ**, 2 counts, feel the nose buzz!)

5. Star Checklist ★

☆ ☆ ☆ — I know heavy vs. light, I bounce my Qalqalah, and I hum my Ghunnah!

Parent/Tutor note: Tajweed is a lifetime art — this module plants the seeds. Don’t chase perfection; celebrate every echo and hum!

MODULE 9 — Cumulative Reading Practice (Real Quranic Words)

1. Concept & Explanation

You've learned every tool — letters, vowels, Tanween, Sukoon, Shaddah, Madd, and Tajweed sparkles! Now it's time to **put it all together** and read REAL words, just like in the Quran. Read slowly, use every rule you know, and watch yourself shine!

How to attack a new word: ① Find the vowels (Harakat/Tanween) ② Spot any Sukoon, Shaddah, or Madd ③ Read letter-by-letter, then blend smoothly.

2. Visual Examples — 20 Progressive Words (1-10: Warm-up)

1. بَابُ (baabun) — door [Madd: بَا]
2. نُورٌ (noorun) — light [Madd: نُو]
3. كِتَابٌ (kitaabun) — book [Madd + Tanween]
4. قَلَمٌ (qalamun) — pen [Tanween]
5. مَسْجِدٌ (masjidun) — mosque [Sukoon: س]
6. شَمْسٌ (shamsun) — sun [Sukoon: م]
7. قَمَرٌ (qamarun) — moon [Tanween]
8. نَجْمٌ (najmun) — star [Sukoon: ج]
9. أَرْضٌ (ardun) — earth [Sukoon: ر]
10. سَمَاءٌ (samaa'un) — sky [Madd: مَا]

3. Guided Practice — Read & Tick

Rule hunter: Underline the Madd letters in words 1-3 and circle the Sukoon letters in words 5, 6, 8.

2. Visual Examples — 20 Progressive Words (11-20: Level Up!)

1. مَاءٌ (maa'un) — water [Madd: مَا]
2. رَبُّ (rabbun) — Lord [Shaddah: رَب]
3. رَحْمَةٌ (rahmatun) — mercy [Ta Marbuta ة]
4. سَلَامٌ (salaamun) — peace [Madd: لَا]
5. إِيمَانٌ (eemaanun) — faith [Madd: مَا + Hamza below ا]
6. قُرْآنٌ (Qur'aanun) — Quran [Super-stretch آ + Sukoon ر]
7. مُسْلِمٌ (muslimun) — Muslim [Sukoon: س]
8. صَلَاةٌ (salaatun) — prayer [Heavy ص + Madd لَا]
9. جَنَّةٌ (jannatun) — paradise [Shaddah ن = Ghunnah hum!]
10. رَسُولٌ (rasoolun) — messenger [Madd: سُ]

3. Guided Practice — Word Champion

Speed ladder: Read words 11-20 in one go. Time yourself — then beat your own record tomorrow! **Tajweed treasure hunt:** Find and label: one Shaddah word , **one Ghunnah word** , one heavy-letter word , **one Madd word** . **Tracing stars:** Trace your 3 favourite words from the whole list of 20 in the big boxes below.

Real Quranic Ayahs — From Juz Amma

1. Concept & Explanation

These are REAL verses from the Quran — the same words millions of Muslims recite every day! Read them slowly with all your rules. Your tutor will help with the melody.

2. Visual Examples — 5 Short Ayahs

① Surah Al-Ikhlās (112:1)

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

(Qul huwal-laahu ahad) — "Say: He is Allah, the One."

Rules hiding here: Sukoon (لْ), Shaddah (لّ), Qalqalah echo (د)!

② Surah Al-Ikhlās (112:2)

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

(Allaahus-samad) — "Allah, the Eternal."

Rules: Shaddah (لّ), heavy ص, Qalqalah echo (د)!

③ Surah An-Nas (114:1)

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

(Qul a'oodhu bi rabbin-naas) — "Say: I seek refuge with the Lord of mankind."

Rules: Sukoon (لْ), Shaddah (بّ), Madd (عو), Ghunnah hum (نّ)!

④ Surah An-Nas (114:4)

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ

(Min sharril-waswaasil-khannaas) — "From the evil of the retreating whisperer."

Rules: Shaddah (رّ), Ghunnah (نّ)!

⑤ Surah Al-Kawthar (108:1)

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ

(Innaa a'taynaakal-kawthar) — "Indeed, We have granted you Al-Kawthar."

Rules: Ghunnah (نَّ), Madd (نَا), Sukoon (طُ)!

3. Guided Practice — Ayah of the Day

Learn ONE ayah per day. Recite it in your Salah — imagine, praying with verses YOU can read!

4. Quick Revision Check

1. Read جَنَّةٌ — which two rules are hiding in it? (Shaddah on نَّ + Ghunnah hum for 2 counts!)
2. In أَحَدُ اللَّهِ هُوَ قُلٌّ, find: one Sukoon letter, one Shaddah, one Qalqalah echo. (دَلَّ، لُ،) in أَحَدُ)
3. Which ayah has the super-stretch word قُرْآنٌ? Trick question — it's word #16, not an ayah! What IS its rule? (آ = super-stretch, 4-5 counts)

5. Star Checklist ★

☆ ☆ ☆ — I can read 20 real words and 5 real Quranic ayahs — I am a READER!

Celebration box: You just read the actual Quran! Tell someone you love. This is a huge day.

MODULE 10 — Revision & Mastery Test

Final Oral Recitation Checklist

1. Concept & Explanation

Time to show off! Read each line to your parent or tutor. They'll tick when it's perfect, or mark ٢ for "let's try once more." No pressure — even Qaris revise!

2. The Grand Reading Test

Line 1 — Harakat

بَبُتَتُنُنُ

Line 2 — Tanween

بَبُتَتُنُنُ

Line 3 — Sukoon

أَبُ مِنْ قُلْ هَلْ أَنْ

Line 4 — Shaddah

رَبُّ إِنْ تَمَّ شَدَّ

Line 5 — Madd

بَابُ بِيْ أَدَمُ قُرْآنُ

Line 6 — Tajweed mix

أَحَدُ الصِّمْدِ النَّاسِ جَنَّةَ

Line 7 — Words

مَسْجِدِ شَمْسٍ سَلَامٍ رَسُولٍ

Line 8 — Ayah

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

Scoring: 8/8 = Qaida Star! 6-7 = Almost there — revise the ٧ lines. Below 6 = replay Modules 3-8, then come back stronger!

Match-the-Rule Diagnostic Test

3. Guided Practice — Can You Name the Rule?

Examples	Rules
1. بٌ	A. Sukoon (the nap)
2. قُلُّ	B. Shaddah (the squeeze)
3. رَبُّ	C. Tanween (hidden 'n')
4. بَا	D. Qalqalah (the echo)
5. أَحَدٌ	E. Madd (the stretch)
6. النَّاسِ	F. Ghunnah (the hum)
7. س vs ص	G. Heavy vs. Light

Bonus round — Fix the mistake! Each sentence has one error. Cross it out and write the correction:

1. "Tanween hides a secret 'b' sound." → _____

2. "Qalqalah letters are: ا ب ت ث." → _____

3. "Madd is held for 10 counts." → _____

4. "Sukoon means the letter shouts louder." → _____

Answer Key (Parent/Tutor Only — no peeking, kids!)

Match-the-rule answers:

1. → **C**
2. → **A**
3. → **B**
4. → **E**
5. → **D**
6. → **F**
7. → **G**

Fix-the-mistake answers:

1. Tanween hides a secret **‘n’** (Noon) sound — not ‘b’.
2. Qalqalah letters are **ق ط ب ج د** (“Qutb Jad”) — not **ث ت ب ا**.
3. Normal Madd is held for **2** counts (4-5 only with the ~ sign).
4. Sukoon means the letter **naps and joins the letter before it** — it makes no new sound at all.

5. Star Checklist — GRADUATION STARS ★★★

☆☆☆ — I finished the whole pack!

“MashaAllah! You did it! From 29 lonely letters to real Quranic verses — what a journey. One final step: claim your certificate on the last page!”

MODULE 11 — Parent & Tutor Progress Log

My Learning Journey — Progress Log

1. Concept & Explanation

Great learners track their progress! After each module, fill in one row together. Be honest about mistakes — they're just maps showing where to go next.

2. Progress Table

Date	Lesson (Module)	Mistakes Noted	★ Stars (1-3)	Teacher Sign	Parent Initial	Next Steps
	1. Single Letters					
	2. Letter Shapes					
	3. Short Vowels					
	4. Tanween					
	5. Sukoon					
	6. Shaddah					
	7. Madd					
	8. Tajweed Rules					
	9. Reading Practice					

Date	Lesson (Module)	Mistakes Noted	★ Stars (1-3)	Teacher Sign	Parent Initial	Next Steps
	10. Mastery Test	Score: /8				

How to use “Mistakes Noted”: Write the exact trouble spot, e.g., “mixes up ص and س” or “forgets the Ghunnah hum.” Next session, start there!

Junior Qaida Completion Certificate

This certificate is awarded to

Student Name: _____

for completing the Noorani Qaida Learning & Practice Pack, progressing from the Arabic letters to guided Quranic reading practice.

Tutor Signature: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____

Date: _____

“The best of you are those who learn the Quran and teach it.” — Prophet Muhammad ﷺ (Sahih al-Bukhari)

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