**1000+ ISLAMIAT SOLVED MCQS FOR PPSC/FPSC/CSS/ALL JOBS**

• Istalam is kissing of Hajr Aswad.

• Islam has 2 major sects.

• There are 5 fundaments of Islam.

• 2 types of faith.

• 5 Articles of faith.

• Tehlil means the recitation of Kalima.

• Deen-e-Hanif is an old name of Islam.

• First institution of Islam is Suffah.

• Haq Mahar in Islam is fixed only 400 misqal.

• Ijma means ageing upon any subject.

• Qayas means reasoning by analogy.

• There are four schools of thought of Islamic Law.

• Janatul Baki is situated in Madina.

• Masjid-e-Hanif is located in Mina.

• JANAT UL MOALA is a graveyard in MECCA.

• Qazaf: false accusation of adultery punishable with 80 lashes.

• Lyla-tul-Barrah means the Night of Forgiveness.

• Karam-un-Katibin means Illustrious writers.

• Oldest mosque on earth is Kaabatullah.

• 1st Kalima=Tayyab, 2nd =Shahadat, 3rd =Tamjeed, 4th =Tauheed, 5th =Astaghfar, 6th =Rad-e-Kufar

• Qiblah means anything in front.

• Saabi is one who changes his religion.

• Sidrat-ul-Mantaha means last tree of the Eternity.

• Jaabi is one who collects Zakat.

• First collection of Ahadith is Sahifah-e-Saadiqa.

• Saying of Prophet are called Wahi Ghair Matlloo.

• In iman-e-Mufassal essential beliefs are 7 in number.

• The most exalted angels are four.

• Greatest angel as per Islam is Jibra’eel.

• Each human being is attended permanently by two angels.

• Barzakh: time period between death and Day of Judgment.

• Another name of surah Ali-Isra is bani Israel.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

• Holy Prophet was born in 571 A.D 22nd April.

• Father’s name, Hazat Abdullah.

• Mother’ Name, Hazrat Amna.

• Maternal Grand Father’s name Wahib bins Abdul Munnaf.

• Maternal Grandmother, Batarah.

• Real name of Abdu Mutalib was Shaba.

• Grandmother name, Fatima.

• 10 is the number of Uncles and 6 aunts.

• Prophet journeyed to Syria with Abu Talib at 12 years.

• At 25 Prophet married to Hazrat Khadija.

• Hazrat Khadija accepted Islam first in Women and in all.

• Hazrat Abu Bakar accepted first in Men.

• Hazrat Ali accepted first in Children.

• Varqa Bin Naufal verified Prophet for the first time.

• Holy prophet had 4 daughters and 3 sons.

• At age of 40 holy Prophet received first Wahy.

• Hazrat Zubaida (RA) was the second wife of Holy Prophet.

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• In 622 A.D Holy Prophet migrated to madina.

• Hazrat Haleema was the foster mother of Holy Prophet.

• Besides Hazrat Haleema (RA) Holy Prophet (PBUH) said that Umme-e-Aemon is also my mother.

• Name the foster mother(s) of the Holy Prophet (SAW) Hazrat Halema (RA), Hazrat Sobia (RA) and Hazrat Khola

(RA)

• How many years after the birth of Holy Prophet (SAW), Hazrat Aamina died? Six years

• Sheema was the foster sister of Holy Prophet.

• Abduallh Bin Abu Sheema was the foster brother of Prophet.

• Hazrat Haleema looked after the holy prophet for 4 years.

• 35 was the age at the time of Hajr-i-Aswad incident.

• Hazrat Bilal Habshi was the first slave to accept Islam.

• Wife of Abu Lahab used to spread throne in the way of prophet in 4th year of prophethood.

• Home of Hazrat Arqam (RA) used as the centre of secret preaching by the holy prophet.

• In 7th Nabvi boycott of Banu Hashim began.

• Hazrat Adam met with Holy Prophet on the first heaven.

• Hazrat Isa and Hazrat Yahya on 2nd.

• Hazrat Yaqub on 3rd.

• Hazrat Idrees on 4th.

• Hazrat Harron on 5th.

• Hazrat Musa on 6th.

• Hazrat Ibraheem on 7th.

• Al-Kaswa is the name of Camel on which prophet traveled.

• Prophet purchased mosque land at medina from two orphans.

• 45 Companions were with Prophet in migration to madina.

• Charter of Madina was issued on 1 A.H it had 53 Articles.

• Transfer of Qibla was ordered in 2nd A.H.

• 27 total no of Ghazwas.

• First Ghazwah of Islam was Widan, fought in 12th month of First Hijrah.

• Jang Badr occurred in 2 A.H. 313 Muslims fought in battle.

• Types of Hadith are 10.

• Imam Zuhri (RA) became the first to consolidate Ahadith.

• No of Hadith Collected by Abu Huraira (RA) 5374.

• Prophet hazrat Noah (AS) known as Shaikh al Anbiya

• Aby Ubaiduh Bin Jiirrah was entitled Ameen-ul Ummat.

• Hazrat Umar proposed Azan for the first time.

• The dome over the sacred Grave of the holy prophet is known as Dunbade-Khizra.

• Baitul Mamur is a place where seventy thousand angles were circumambulation during the Holy Ascension.

• Baitul Mamoor is on 7th Heaven.

• 4 kings accepted Islam when holy prophet sent them letters.

• Mosque of Zarar was demolished by prophet.

• Ume Salma was present at the time of the battle of Khyber.

• Hazrat Ali Conquered the fort of Qamus.

• Lady named Zainab tried to poison the Holy Prophet.

• Prophet recited surah Al-Fatha at the conquest of Makkah .

• Hashim was grand father of prophet & brother of Muttalib.

• The name Muhamammad was proposed by Abdul Muttalib while the name Ahmed was proposed by Bibi

Aminah.

• Migration from Mecca to Abyssinia took place in the 7th month of the 5th year of the mission i.e 615 A.d. The

total number of migrated people was 15

• Second migration to Habshah took place in 616 A.D.

• Second migration to Abyssinia 101 people with 18 females.

• After Amina’s death, Ummay Aimen looked after Prophet.

• After Harb-e-Fajjar, Prophet took part in Halaf-ul-Fazul.

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• Prophet made second business trip to Syria in 24th year of elephant.

• Friend of Khadija Nafeesa carried message of Nikah.

• Surname of Haleema Sadia was Ummay Kabtah.

• Surname of Prophet was Abu-ul-Qasim.

• Da’ia of the Prophet was Shifa who was mother of Abdul Rehman bin Auf.

• Abdul Mutalib died in 579 A.D.

• Masaira a slave of Khadija accompanied Prophet to Syria.

• Foster mothers of Prophet were Haleema, Sobia & Khola.

• First forster mother was Sobia who was mother of Hamza.

• For six years Haleema took care of Prophet.

• For two years Abdul Mutalib took care of Prophet.

• Prophet had two real paternal uncles i.e Zubair & Abu Talib.

• Zubair died before Prophethood.

• After 7 days the Aqeeqa ceremony of Prophet was held.

• Prophet belonged to Banu Hashim clan of Quraish tribe.

• Among uncles Abbas & Hamza embraced Islam.

• Amina was buried at Abwa b/w Makkah & Madina.

• Six months before the Prophet’s birth his father died.

• Prophet had no brother and no sister.

• Abdullah died at Madina.

• Prophet had six aunties.

• Foster father of Prophet was Haris.

• At the age of 15, Herb-e-Fajjar took place.

• Herb-e-Fajjar means war fought in the probihited months.

• First father-in-law of Prophet was Khawalid.

• Aamina belonged to Bani Zohra tribe.

• Umar accepted Islam in 616 A.d.

• Social boycott of Banu Hashim took place in 7th Nabvi.

• Shi’b means valley.

• Social boycott continued for 3 years.

• A group of Madina met Prophet in 11th Nabvi.

• Uqba is located near Makkah.

• The group of Madinites belonged to Khazraj tribe.

• Accord of Uqba took place in 13th Nabvi.

• On 27th Rajab, 10 Nabvi the event of Miraj took place.

• 10th Nabvi was called Aam-ul-Hazan (year of grief).

• Name of the camel on which Prophet was riding in migration was Qaswa.

• Omaar bin Hisham was the original name of Abu Jehl.

• Abu-al-Hikm is the title of Abu Jehl.

• When did Hazrat Hamza (RA) embrace Islam Fifth Nabavi

• Persons included in Bait-e-Uqba Oola 12 and in Bait-e-Uqba Sani 75.

• Cave of Hira is 3 miles from Makkah.

• Hijra took place in 13th Nabvi.

• Second convent of Al-Aqba arrived at Makkah in 12th Nabvi.

• Medina is 448 Km from Makkah. (250 miles)

• Makkah conquest occurred in 8th year of Hijra.

• Prophet performed Hajj in 10th Hija.

• Prophet was buried in the hujra of Ayesha.

• Prophet was born in 1st Year of Elephant.

• Ambassadors sent to Arab& other countries in 7th Hijra.

• King of Iran tore away the message of Prophet.

• King of Byzantine in 7th Hijra was Hercules.

• After 6 years of the birth of Holy prophet Bibi Aamna died.

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• After 8 years of the birth of Prophet Abdul Muttalib died.

• 632 A.D Charter of Madina.

• Holy Prophet demised at the age of 63.

• Hijrah year began with 14th Nabvi.

• 10th year of prophet hood is known as year of grief.

• First Azan was called out in 1. A.H.

• Bahira Syrian Christian saint recognized prophet as last prophet.

• Harb-i-Fajjar was a war fought b/w Quraish and Bani Hawazin Prophet was of 15 years and participated in it.

• Prophet visited Taif in 10th Nabvi.

• Tribe of Taif was Saqaif.

• Prophet with Zaid bin Haris, went Taif & stayed for 10 days.

• Bibi Amna suckled Prophet for 3 days.

• After 18 month at Madina of change of Qibla occurred.

• Old name of Zu Qiblatain is Banu Saleem.

• Prophet prayed 2 years in cave Hira before first revelation.

• The name of Ibadat done by Prophet in Hira was Tahanas.

• Cave of Hira is in Jabal-e-Noor Mountain.

• At Masjid-e-Hanif (Madina) almost 70 prophets are buried.

• Masjid-e-Hanif (Mina) chk

• Month of migration was Rabiul Awal

• Qibla changed in 2nd Hijra.

• Qiblah now-a-days is called Khana-e-Kaba.

• Prophet addressed Khutba-e-Jum’aa for first time in 1st Hijra

• Azan for prayer was adopted in 1st Hijra.

• Inhabitants of Taaif accepted Islam in 9th Hijrah.

• Year of Deputation is 9th Hijrah.

• Moawakhat (the brotherhood ) took place in 2nd Hijra.

• Jehad was allowed in 2nd Hijrah.

• Ashaab-e-Sufah: Muhajirs who stayed near Masjid-e-Nabvi.

• Hurrirah means a cat.

• Bait-e-Rizwan took place in 6th Hijrah.

• Jewish tribe of Banu Nuzair expelled from Madina in 4th H.

• Bait-e-Rizwan is also known as Bait-e-Shajra made under Keekar tree.

• Companions of Prophet at Hudabiya were 1400.

• Prophet stayed at Makkah for 15 days after its conquest.

• 1 Lac companions accompanied Prophet at last Hajj.

• Prophet spent his last days in Ayesha’s house.

• Cave of Soar is located near Makkah 5 miles.

• Quba is 3 miles away from Madina.

• In sixth year of Hijrah, Prophet intended for Umrah.

• Aam-ul-Wufood is 9th A.H..

• Prophet stayed in Ayyub Ansari’s house for 7 months.

• Prophet performed Umrah in 7th A.H.

• Hazrat Haleema looked after the Holy Prophet for 3 years.

• Zaid Bin Haris (R.A) was the adopted son of the Holy Prophet.

• Kuniyaat of the Holy Prophet was Abul Qasim.

• Holy prophet made first trade journey at the age of 9.

• Nafeesa carried Khadija’s message of marriage to Prophet.

• Year 570 known as year of Elephant or Amal Fil.

• Hazrat Khadija and Hazrat Abu Talib died in 619.

• First place from where Prophet openly started his preaching Jabl Faran or Mount Safa.

• Prophet did covert messaging at House of Arkam upto 3 Nabvi. (i.e for 3 years)

• Prophet preached openly in 4th Nabvi.

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• Prophet narrated the event of Miraj first of all to Umm-e-Hani (real sister of Ali)

• Prophet was staying at the house of Umme-e-Hani on the night of Miraj.

• In miraj Prophet traveled from Baitul Muqadas to Sidratul Mantaha.

• During Hijrat Saraqa bin Sajjal spied.

• In Miraj Jibrael called Aazan in Baitul Muqadas.

• Prophet led all the prophets in a prayer in miraj at al-Aqsa

• Fatima died after 6 Months (age=31,11 A.H) Prophet.

• Youngest daughter Fatima.

• Islamic official seal started on 1st Muharram, 7 A.H

• Seal of Prophet was made of Silver.

• What was written on the Holy Prophet (SAW) seal?

Allah Rasool Muhammad

• Prophet performed 1(in10 A.H) Hajj and 4(in7 A.H) umras.

• Change of Qibla occurred on 15 Shaban,2 A.H(Monday)(during Zuhr)

• Construction of Masjid-e-Nabvi started Rabiulawal, 1 A.H.

• Namaz-e-Juma became Farz in Medina.

• First man to embrace Islam on the eve of Fatah-e-Makka was Abu Sufyan.

• Second woman to embrace Islam Lababa bint Haris (chk Ummay Aiman) (chk Nafeesa)

• First to migrate to Madina (first muhajir) Abu Salam.

• Last to migrate to Madina was Abbas.

• First non-arab to embrace Islam Farwah bin Umro

• Facsimile of the Prophet Mus’ab bin Umair.

• Kalsoom bin al\_Hadam gave land for Quba mosque

• The title of ammenul ummat is of Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah.(conqurer of Damascus)

• Prophet offered congregational prayer in Kaaba in 6th Nabvi.

• The day when Prophet delivered his last Khutab was Juma.

• Idols in Kaba before Islam numbered 360.

• The largest idol named Habal.

• Prophet preached Islam openly in 4th Nabvi.

• Year of deputation was 9th.

• Bilal called first aazan of Fajr prayer.

• The Hadith, which is transmitted with continuity and enjoys such abundance of narrators that their statement

becomes authentic, is called Matwatar.

• The grave of the Prophet was prepared by Hazrat Abu Talha

• Qasim was first of the Holy Prophet's children to be born.

• The first Namaz-e-Janazah performed by Rasoolullah was that of Asad bin Zaraara (radi Allahu anhu).

• The first Namaaz to be made Fardh was Tahajjud Namaaz, which was later made Nafil.

• At Masjid-e-Nabvi first Muslim University was established.

• Holy prophet labored in the formation of Masjid-e-Quba.

• Masjid-e-Zara was built by Hyporcrites at Madina.

• Nabvi Mosque constructed in 1 A.H Rabi-ul Awwal.

• 25 Doors are in Masjid –e-Haram, the most important door of Kaaba is Babul Salam.

• Qibla change order came in Mosque Zul Qiblatain

• The flag colour of the Holy Prophet was white and yellow at the time of conquest of Makkah.

• Friday is known as Sayeed Ul Ayam.

• Shab-e-Barat is celebrated on the 15th night of Shuban.

• 26th night of Rajab is the night of Accession.

• In 256 Imam Bukhari died.

• 6 Lac Ahadith collected by Imam Bukhari.

• The camel driver of Prophet at the fall of Mecca was Usama bin Zaid bin Haris.

• Prophet issued order of killing Abdul Uza bin Khatal at the fall of Mecca.

• At Koh-e-Safa, Prophet addressed after conquest of Makkah.

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BATTLES OF ISLAM

• First Ghazwa is Widdan or Abwa in 1 A.H

• 624 Battle of Badr.2hij

• 625 Battle of Uhad. 3hij

• 626 Battle of Rajih.4hij

• 627 Battle of Khandaq (Ahzab).5hij

• 628, Treaty of Hudaibiya, Hazrat Khalid bin Walid Accepted Islam, Conquest of Khyber.6hij

• 629, Battle of Mutah, Preaching of Islam to various kings.7hij

• 630, Battle of Hunain, Conquest of Makkah.8hij

• 631, Battle of Tabuk. 9hij

• 632, Hajjat-ul-Wida.10hij

• 680, Tragedy of Karballah.61hij

• Badr is a village.

• Battle of Bard was fought on 17th Ramzan.

• Battle of Uhd was fought on 5th Shawal.

• Battle Badar Ghazwa is named as Furqan.

• Uhd is a hill.

• Yom-ul Furaqn is called to Yom ul Badar.

• Fath Mobeen is called to Sulah Hudaibiah.

• Number of soldiers in Badar, Muslim 313 Kufar 1000

• After Badr conquest, Prophet stayed for 3 days there.

• Badr was fought for 3 times.

• Martyr of Badr Muslims 14 Kufar 70

• Leader of the Kufar in this battle was Abu Jahl.

• Number of Muslim martyrs in the battle of Uhad 70

• In Uhad quraish were laid by Abu Sufwan.

• In Uhad number of Muslim soldiers 1000 kufar 3000.

• Ahzab means Allies.

• Ditch dug on border of Syria with help of 3000 companions in 2 weeks.

• Muslim strength 1600.

• Khyber was captured in 20 days.

• During Ghazwa Bani Nuzair wine was prohibited.

• The battle of Khandaq is also known an battle of Ahzab.

• Conquest of Makkah was took place on 20 Ramzan.

• Battle in which prophet not participated is known as Saria.

• Hazrat Hamza was the first commander of Islamic Army.

• In Uhd battle Muslim women participated firstly.

• Battle of Mauta was the first non Arab War.

• 3000 was the number of musims at the battle of Ditch.

• 10,000 at the conquest of Makkah.

• 30,000 at the time of Tabuk.

• Last Ghazwa- Tabuk.

• For 20 days Prophet stayed at Tabuk.

• Total number of Sarias is 53 or 56.

• Porphet was the commander in the expedition of Tabuk.

• First Islamic Non Arab was battle of Mautta 8. A.H..

• The person killed by the Holy Prophet was Ubay Bin Kalf.

• In Battle of Uhad, the teeth of Holy Prophet were martyred.

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• Khalid bin Walid was titled Saif-ul-Allah in battle Moata.

• Abu Jahal was killed in Battle of Badr by Maaz (add)

• In Hudabiya Sohail bin Amru represented Quraysh.

• Battle of Hunain fought b/w Muslims and Hawazin Tribe.

• Batttle of Tabuk was against the Roman Emperor Heraclius.

• The first Shaheed (Martyr) was Amaar bin Yaasir

• First female martyr: Summaya (mother of Amaar bin Yaasir)

• The first person to be martyred in the Battle of Badr was the freed slave of Hazrat Umar : Muhaj’jah

• Khalid bin Walid was removed from the service in the reign of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). He was removed in 17

A.H.

• Battle of chains was fought b/w Persians and the Muslims.

• Umar bin Abdual Aziz is considered as the 5th Khalifa.

• Abdul Malik was the poet ruler of Ummaya.

• Karballa took place on 10th Muharram 61 A.H/ 680 A.D

• Salahuddin Ayubi was of Abbasid dynasty.

• Halaku Khan came to power after Abbasids.

• Al Qanun was written by Ibn-i-Sina.

• Ibn Khuldun is called founder of sociology.

• Tahafut-al-Falasifah was written by Al-Khazali.

• Halaku Khan sacked Baghdad in 1258 A.D.

• Al Shifa a book on philosophy was written by Ibn Sina.

• prophet stayed at Makkah for 53 years & in Medina 10 years

• Mubha: an act which brings neither blessings nor punishment.

• Naval Commander of Islam, Abu Qays under Hazrat Usman

• Battle of Camel was fought b/w Ali and Hazrat Aysha.

• Hazrat Khalid bin Walid accepted Islam in 8th A.H.

• Hazrat Ali established Bait-ul-Maal.

• During the caliphate of Umar (RA) Iran was conquered.

• Abu Hurairah has reported largest number of Ahadith.

• Masjid Al Aqsa is the first Mosque ever built on the earth.

• Sindh was conquered during the reign of Walid 1.

• Kharajit is the earliest sect of Islam.

• Battle of Yermuk was fought in 634 A.D.:

• Khyber conquest made in 7th Hijra (628 A.D)

• The Ghazwa in which the Holy Prophet Pbuh missed four prayers was Ghazwa Khandaq.

• First woman martyr Samiya by Abu Jahl.

• First man martyr Haris bin Abi Hala.

• Jihad means to strive hard.

• Jihad made obligatory in 2nd A.H.

• The battle was forbidden in Arabs in the month of Muharam.

• Ghazwa Badr is named as Furqan.

• Ohad is located near Madina.

• Ohad is 3 miles from Madina.

• Abdullah bin Ubai accompanied with 300 men.

• 50 archers were posted to protect the pass in Ohad mountain.

• Ummay Hakeem was grand daughter of Abu Jehl.

• Banu Nuzair tribe settled in Khyber after expelled from Madina.

• Prophet dug a trench along the border of Syria.

• 3000 men dug the ditch.

• In battle of Ahzab a piercing blast of cold wind blew.

• Khyber is located near Madina at 200 km distance.

• The centre of Jewish population in Arabia was Khyber.

• Against Khyber muslim army was 1600 men strong.

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• Khyber was captured in 20 days.

• Khyber is located near the border of Syria.

• Moata was situated in Syria.

• Army of 3000 men was sent to Moata under Zaid bin Haris.

• After the death of Zaid bin Haris Hazrat Jaafiar was made the army leader at Moata.

• Under Khalid’s leadership, battle of Moata was won.

• Battle of Moata took place in 8 Hijra.

• Tribe of Khuza joined Muslims after Treaty of Hudaibia.

• Battle of Hunain fought in 8 Hijra.

• Muslim army for Hunain was 14 thousand.

• Siege of Taif was laid in 9 A.H.

• Tabook expedition took place in 9 A.H.

• In 9 A.H there was famine in Hijaz.

• In 9 A.H there was scarcity of water in Madina.

• In Quran Tabook expedition is called expedition of straitness.

• Conquest of Makkah is called Aam-ul-Fatah.

• Ghazwa-e-Tabook was fought in 9 A.H.

• Hazrat Abbas was made prisoner of war in Badr.

• Abu Jehl was killed by Ma-ooz and Ma-aaz.

• The leader of teer-andaz at Jabale-e-Yahnene in the battle of Ohad was Abdullah bin Jabeer.

• Comander of infidels in Ohad was Abu Sufyan.

• Battle of Tabook came to an end without any result.

• 2 weeks were spent to dig the ditch.

• In a battle of Trench Hazrat Safia killed a jew.

• Qamoos temple was conquered by Ali during Khyber war.

• For battle of Tabook, Abu Bakr donated all his belongings.

• In the battle of Ditch, the wrestler named Umaro bin Abad-e-Wad was killed by Ali.

• In Hunain Muslims were in majority than to their enemy:

• Hazrat Jaafar was martyred in Moata war.

• In Tabook ghazwa muslims returned without a fight.

• Gazwa Widdan was fought in the month of Zil-Hajj 1 A.H.

• In Hunain battle Prophet was left alone.

• The participants of Battle of Badar were bestowed with highest reward by Allah.

• In Badr martyrs were Muhajirs=6 & Ansars=8.

• In the battle of Taaif, catapult was used first time by Muslims.

• Against the Syrian tribe the battle of Al-Ghaba was waged.

• First Sariya Ubaidah bin Haris was fought at Rabakh in 1 A.H.

• Last Sariya Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas was fought at Syria in 11 A.H.

SALAAT

• 48 total numbers of Rakats are in Farz prayer.

• Namaz-e-Khasoof is offered for Moon Eclipse.

• Namaz-e-Kasoof is offered for Solar Eclipse.

• Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered for Rain.

• Holy Prophet offered Jumma Prayer in 1. A.H.

• Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered with backside of hands upward.

• Holy prophet offered first Eid Prayer in 2. A.H.

• Eid Namaz is Wajib.

• Madurak is the person who starts prayer with Immam.

• Musbaq is the person who comes after one rakat.

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• Fajar and Isha were essential in the early period of Islam.

• Tahajud mean abandon sleep.

• Qaada is to sit straight in Salat.

• Jasla is short pause between two sajdas.

• Qaumaa is standing straight during Rukus.

• A person who performs prayer alone is Munfarid.

• Farz in wuzu=4, Sunats=14.

• Farz in Ghusual=3, Sunats=5

• Types of Sunnah prayer are of two types.

• In Fajr, Maghrib & witr no chage in farz rakaat in case of Qasr.

• Takbeer-e-Tashreeq is recited in Eid-ul-Uzha.

• Jumma prayer is Farz salat.

• Conditions of Salat are Seven.

• takbeer-e-Tehreema are to be said in the salat: one.

• Jasla is wajib.

• To sit straight in Salat is called Qa’ada.

• Qa’ada is farz.

• Two persons are required for a Jamat prayer.

• Salat Juma became Farz in Madina.

• Five salat made compulsory in 10th Nabvi.

ZAKAT

• Zakat means to purify.

• Zakat was made obligatory in 2. A.H.

• 7-1/2 is the nasab of gold and 52-1/2 tolas for silver.

• Injunction of utilization of zakat is in Surah-al Tauba.

• Number of heads for distribution of zakat are 8.

• Zakat mentioned along with Namaz in the Quran 22 times.

• 5 Camels, 40 goats, 3 cows and buffaloes is nisab for zakat.

• 1/10 is the nisab of irrigated produce.

• Zakat is treasure of Islam; it is the saying of holy prophet.

• Usher means 1/10.

• Khums means 1/5.

• Word Zakat occurs in Quran for 32 times.

• In 2nd A.H the rate and method of distribution of Zakat was determined at Madina.

• Kharaj is spoils of war.

• Fay is income from town lands.

• Zakat on produce of mines is 1/5th.

• Ushr on artificially irrigated land is 1/20th.

• Al-Gharmain means debtors.

• There are two types of zakat.

SAUM / FASTING

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• Fast means to stop.

• Fasting made obligatory in 2nd A.H.

• Fasting is commanded in al-Bakarah.

• Feed 60 people is the atonement for breaking the fast or sixty sontinuous fasts..

• Bab-ul-Riayn is the door for fast observing people.

• Tarrawih means to rest.

• Battle of Badr was fought in very first of Ramzan on 17th.

• Umar arranged the Namaz-e-Tarrawih.

• Month of Ramzan is known as Sayeed us Shahoor.

• Five days are forbidden for fasting throughout the year.

• Wajib means ordained.

• 1st Ashra of Ramzan=Ashra-e-Rehmat.

• 2nd Ashra=Ashra-e-Maghfirat.

• 3rd Ashra=Ashra-e-Nijat.

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HAJJ

• Hajj means to intend.

• Hajj made compulsory in 9 A.H.

• First Hajj offered in 9 A.H.

• Hajj ordained in Surah Bakr.

• The holy prophet performed only 1 Hajj in 10th A.H.

• There are 3 types of Hajj.

• One tawaf of Kaaba is known as Shoot.

• Tawaf begins from Shoot.

• Number of Jamarat is 3.

• Mosque located in Mina is Kheef.

• At Meekat, Hujjaj assume the state of Ihram.

• Kalima Tauheed is recited during Hajj.

• At Mina the ritual of offering sacrifice is performed

• Jamart-throwing of pebbles, it is performed on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of Zul Hajj.

• Maghrib and Isha both prayers are offered together at Muzdalifa on 9th Zil Hajj.

• Yome-Afra is called to Hajj day.

• Name of the place where the pilgrims go from Arafat: Muzdalfa.

• First structure of Kaaba was built by Adam.

• Ibrahim & Ismail rebuilt Kaaba 4500 years ago.

• Yum-e-Nahar is called to the Day of Sacrifice.

• Yum e Arafat is 9th Zul Hajj.

• One khutba is recited during Hajj.

• Al-Imarn is the surah in which Hajj is commanded.

• Holy prophet sacrificed 63 camels during hajj.

• Adam and Hazrat Hawa performed the first ever Hajj.

• Running b/w Safa & Marwa seven times is called Sayee.

• Most important step of Hajj after assuming Ahram is Wuquf.

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• Waqoof-e-Arfah is the Rukn-e-Azam of Hajj

• With the performance of Rami on the 10th Zil-Hajj, the most of the bindings of Hajj on the pilgrim are released.

• Three upright stones are called Jamarat.

• After Waquf the most important step is Tawaf.

• In Hajj there are three obligations (Farz).

• Umrah can be performed at any time throughout the year except 9th to 11th Zil-Hajj.

• Hujjaj stat at Mina for one day, the second day at Arafat and the final day, encampment is done for a night at

Muzdalfah, it is called Wuquf.

• Who said that Hajj is greatest of all worships:Imam Malik.

• How many undesirable acts of Ihraam are there: six.

• How many permitted acts of Ihraam are there:Four.

• Prohibitions and restructions of Ihram are 8.

• The first and the foremost Farz of Hajj and Umrah is Ihram.

• The first and inner most circle around Ka’ba is Masjid-e-Haram.

• The second circle around Kaba is Makkah Mukaramah.

• The third circle around Kaba is Haram.

• Who firsly fixed boundaries of Haram, the third circle around Kaaba: Adam.

• The fourth cirle around Kaba is Mowaqeet.

• The place where no one can advance without putting on Ihram is Mowaqeet.

• Two thousand years before the creation of Adam, Kaba was constructed.

• Angels built Kaba firstly in the universe.

• During the Noah’s time Kaaba disappeared due to flood.

• The gate which is the best for the pilgrims to enter in Kaba is Bab-e-Salam.

• Hajr-e-Aswad means black stone.

• Actual color of Hajr-e-Aswad was white.

• The small piece of land b/wk Rukn-e-Islam and Rukn-e-Yamani is called Hateem.

• The place where offering prayer is just like offering prayer inside Kaba is Hateem.

• There are five types of Tawaf.

• Hajji go to Al-Multazim after completing the seven rounds.

• Al-Multazim means the place of holding.

• The portion of the wall of Kaba which is b/w its door and Hajr-e-Aswad is called al-Multazim.

• Sayee is commenced from Safa and ends at Marwa.

• After performing Say’ee Hujjaj go to Mina.

• Muzdalfa is a plain.

• Muzdalfa is located b/w Mina & Arafat.

• Muzdalfa is located six miles from Makkah.

• From Mina Muzdalfa is three miles away.

• Muzdalfa is called Sacred Monument in Quran.

• At Muzdalfa Maghrib & Isha prayers are offered together.

• Pebbles are collected from Muzdalfa.

• Jamarat which is nearest to Makkah is called Jamarat-ul-Uqba.

• Smallest Jamarat is Jamarat-al-Sughra.

• Rami is held at Mina.

• Talbiah is stopped after Rami.

• Afrad, Qar’ran and Tamatae are the types of Hajj.

• Dhulhulaifah is the Meeqat for the people of Pakistan.

• Dhulhulaifah is a point six mile from Madina.

PROPHETS OF ISLAM

• Adam was created on Juma day.

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• Adam landed in Sri Lanka on Adam’s Peak Mountain.

• Adam is a word of Syriani language.

• Adam had 2 daughters.

• Kabeel killed Habeel because he wanted to marry Akleema.

• The first person to be put into Hell will be Qaabil.

• Adam had 3 sons.

• Shees was youngest son of Adam.

• Age of Adam at Sheesh’s birth was 130 years.

• Adam walked from India to Makkah and performed forty Hajj.

• Adam knew 100 000 languages. (Roohul Bayaan)

• Abul Basher is called to Hazrat Adam.

• Hazrat Adam built first mosque on earth.

• Height of Adam was 90 feet.

• Age of Adam at the time of his death 950 years.

• Hazrat Adam’s grave is in Saudi Arabia.

• Second prophet is Sheesh.

• Sheesh passed away at the age of 912 years.

• Noah got prophethood at the age of 40

• Noah’s ark was 400 x 100 yards area.

• Ark of Noah stopped at Judi Mountain (Turkey).

• Noah preached for 950 years.

• Nation of Noah worshipped 5 idols.

• Nation of Noah was exterminated through the flood.

• Pigeon was sent for the search of land by Hazrat Nooh.

• Noah was sent to Iraq.

• 2242 years after Adam, Toofan-e-Noah occurred.

• About 80 people were with him in the boat.

• Duration of storm of Noah was for 6 months.

• Noah lived for 950 years.

• Nooh is called predecessor, Naji Ullah; Shaikh ul Ambiya.

• Abu ul Bashr Sani is title of Noah.

• After toofan-e-nooh , the city establish was Khasran

• Ibrahim was thrown into the fire by the order of Namrud.

• Hazrat Ibraheem intended to sacrifice Ismaeel at Mina.

• Ibrahim was born at Amer near Euphrate (Iraq)

• Ibraheem was firstly ordered to migrate to Palestine.

• First wife of Ibraheem was Saarah.

• Second wife of Ibraheem was Haajirah.

• Azaab of mosquitoes was sent to the nation of Ibrahim

• Abraham is called khalilullah, father of prophets and Idol Destroyer.

• Age of Abraham at the time of his death 175 years.

• Grave of Abraham is in Israel.(Syria chk it).

• Ibrahim is buried at Hebron in Jerusalem.

• Abrahem invented comb.

• Hazrat Loot was contemporary of Hazarat Ibraheem

• Abraham remained in fire 40 days.

• Terah or Aazer was the father of Ibraheem.

• Grave of Lut is in Iraq.

• Luut died at Palestine and is buried at Hebron.

• Ibraheem was the uncle of Luut.

• Loot was maternal grandfather of Ayub.

• Hazart Loot was the first to migrate.

• Luut resided at Ur near Mesopotamia.

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• Luut migrated to Sodom and Gomorrah

• Ismaeel is called Abu-al-Arab.

• Mother of Ismaeel was Haajrah.

• Ishaaq built boundaries of Masjid-e-Aqsaa.

• Ishaaq was sent to Jews.

• At Muqam-e-Ibraheem, there are imprints of Ibraheem.

• Ibrahim was first person to circumcise himself and his son.

• Sara wife of Ibrahim and mother of Ishaq was sister of Loot.

• Hajra the wife of Ibrahim was daughter of Pharoah of Egypt.

• Ibrahim was 86 years old when Ismael was born.

• Ibrahim was ordered to migrate along with family to valley of Batha meaning Makkah.

• Ibrahim was sent to Jordan after leaving Haajrah and Ismaeel

• Age of Ibraheem at the birth of Ishaq was 100 years and of Saarah was 90 years.

• First wife of Ibrahim resided at Palestine.

• Ibrahim intended to sacrifice Ismaeel at Mina on 10th Zul Hajj.

• As a result of sacrifice of Ismael, Ibrahim was gifted a baby from Saarah named Ishaq.

• Zam Zam emerged from beneath the foot of Hazrat Ismaeel in the valley of Batha (Makkah).

• Hazrat Ismail discovered Hajar-e-Aswad.

• Ismaeel had 15 sons.

• Zabeeullah and Abu al Arab are called to Hazrat Ismaeel.

• Ismael divorced his wife being discourteous.

• Jibrael brought sacred stone to Ismael.

• Original colour of the sacred stone was white.

• Gabriel gave the news of Ishaaq to Ibrahim.

• Ishaq married Rebecca.

• Old name of Makkah was Batha.

• Hazrat Idress was expert in astronomy.

• Uzair became alive after remaining dead for one hundred years.

• Whale Swallowed Hazrat Younus (AS).(chk)

• Hazrat Yaqub has the title of Israel

• 1 Lac 24 thousand- total number of prophets.

• Hazrat Idrees was the first who learnt to write.

• How many Sahifay were revealed to Hazrat Idrees (AS)? 30

• Prophet Yahya A.S was sent to people of Jordan.

• Hazrat Idrees (A.S) set up 180 cities.

• Prophet Ishaq A.S lost his eye sight in old age.

• Hazrat Dawood could mould iron easily with his hand.

• The event of ring is related to Hazrat Sulaiman.

• Hazarat Moosa(A.S) had impediment in his tongue

• Moosa was granted 9 miracles.

• Musa crossed the Red Sea.

• The prophet mentioned in Quran for most of times is Moosa.

• Ten commandments were revealed on Moosa.

• Moosa died on Abareem mountain.

• Grave of Musa is in Israel.

• Teacher of Moosa was Shoaib.

• Moosa was brought up by Aasia Bint Mozahim.

• Elder brother of Moosa was Haroon.

• Moosa had only one brother.

• In Toowa valley Moosa was granted prophethood.

• An Egyptian was killed by Moosa.

• Haroon was an eloquent speaker.

• Haroon is buried at Ohad.

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• Haroon & Musa both were prophets and contemporaries.

• Prophet Ayub suffered from Skin Disease.

• Hazrat Ayub was famous for his patience.

• The miracle of Dromedary (camel) is concerned with Saleh

• 4 prophets were sent to Bani Israeel.

• 722 languages were understood by Hazrat Idrees.

• Hazrat Saleh invented Soap.

• Kalori: hill, from where Isa was lifted alive.

• Zikraiya was carpenter.

• Harzat Zikraiya was cut with the Saw.

• Adam & Dawood are addressed as Khalifa in Quran.

• Sulaiman & Dawood understood language of the birds.

• The tree of date palm grew on the earth for the first time.

• At Hanif mosque at Mina almost 70 prophets are buried.

• Prophets attached with the profession of weaving are Adam, Idrees & Shaeet.

• Hazrat younus was eaten by shark fish.

• Younus prayed LAILAH ANTA SUBHANAK INI KUNTUM MINAZALIMIN in the belly of fish.

• Grave of Dawood is in Israel.

• Yahya’s tomb is in Damascus.

• Bilal Habshi is buried in Damascus.

• Prophet with melodious voice Dawood.

• Alive prophets are Isa & Khizr.

• Zunoon (lord of fish) & Sahibul Hoot : Younus.

• The prophet whose people were last to suffer divine punishment Saleh.

• Suleiman died while standing with the support of a stick.

• Ashab-e-Kahf slept for 309 years.

• The number of Ashab-e-Kahf was 7.

• Saleh invented soap.

• Idrees was expert in astronomy.

• Prophet before Muhammad was Isaac.

• Hazrat Essa (A.S) was carpenter by profession.

• Besides Essa, Yahya also got prophet hood in childhood.

• Baitul Laham is the birth Place of Hazrat Essa (AS) is situated in Jerusalaem.

• Isa would cure the victims of leprosy.

• Zakria was contemporary of Isa.

• Isa was the cousin of Yahya.

• Romans kingdom was established in Palestine at Esa’s birth.

• Romans were Atheists.

• Ruler of Palestine at the birth of Esa was Herod.

• Maryum grew up in the house of Zakaiyya.

• Besides Esa , Adam was also a fatherless prophet.

• Esa born at Bethlehem.

• Esa was born in 4 B.C.

• Yahaya was the precursor of Eessa.

• Contemporary of Yahya was Eessa.

• Yahya is buried at Syria.

• Our prophet has the title Habibullah.

• Prophet Dawood has the title Najeeb Ullah.

• Prophet Jesus crist is called Rooh-ul-Ullah.

• Tur-e-Sina was the mountain where Hazrat Musa (AS) received Allah’s message.

• Hazrat Musa was Kalimullah.

• Science, astronomy, writing with pen, sewing and weapons were made by Idrees first of all.

• 30 Sahifay was revealed to Idrees.

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• Aad was the nation of Hood.

• After seven day’s continuous rain and storm the nation of Hood destroyed.

• Nation of Samood was preached by Salih.

• Miracle of pregnant female camel was sent to Samood.

• 3 Sahifay were revealed to Ibrahim.

• Israel was the son of Ishaq.

• Israel was 147 years old when Ishaq died.

• Mountains would break by the miracle of Yaqoob.

• Musa married the daughter of Shoaib.

• Due to Zakria’s prayer Yahya was born.

• Yousuf remained in jail for 10 years.

• Yousuf and Yaqoob met each other after 40 years.

• Yousuf was the son of Yaqoob.

• Yousuf’s family was called the Israeelites.

• Real brother of Yousuf was Bin Yamen.

• Yousuf was sold as a slave in Egypt.

• Yousuf had 12 brothers.

• Yousuf was famous for his beauty & knew facts of dreams.

• Mother of Yousuf was Rachel.

• Yaqoob lost his eye-sight in memory of Yousuf.

• Nation of Shoaib committed embezzlement in trusts.

• Shoaib called Speaker of the Prophets.(Khateeb ul ambiya)

• Shoaib got blinded for weeping over destruction of his nation.

• Ilyas prayed for nation it rained after a period of 312 years.

• Uzair reassembled all copies of Taurait.

• Taloot was the father-in-law of Dawood.

• Dawood was good player of flute.

• Fountain of Copper flowed from Sulayman.

• Woodpecker conveyed Sulayman’s message to Saba queen.

• Younus remained in fish for 40 days.

• King Herodus ordered the execution of Yahya.

• Politus on Roman governor’s orders tried execution of Isa.

• Dawood is called as Najeeb Ullah.

• In quran ten commandments are named Awamir-i-Ashara.

• Teacher of Hakeem Lukman was Dawood.

• Prophets lifted alive Isa,Idrees&Ilyas.

• Idrees was directed to migrate by Allah to Egypt.

• Idrees was the first man to learn to write.

• Idrees was taken alive to Heavens at the age of 365 Y.

• Gnostics regarded Sheesh as a divine emanation.

• Gnostics means Sheesinas and inhabited Egypt.

• Idrees was sent to Gnostics.

• Idol worship was forbidden by Idress to people.

• Idress was special friend of one of the angels.

• Idrees remained in 4th heaven.

• Idreess died in the wings of the angel.

• Pigeon was sent for the search of land by Noah.

• Sam, Ham & Riyyafas were the children of Noah.

• Bani Aad settled in Yemen.

• Shaddad was famous king of Bani Aad.

• Glorious palace near Adan built by Bani Aad was known as Garden of Iram.

• Shaddad kingdom was extended to Iraq.

• A violent storm was sent to Bani Aad.

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• Grave of Hood is at Hazarmoat.

• Oman, Yemen & Hazarmoat are in Southern Arabia.

• In Rajab, Arabs visit the grave of Hood.

• Bani Samood lived in Wadi al-Qura & Wadi al-Hajr.

• Wadi al-Qura, Wadi al-Hajr are in Syria & Hijaz.

• Volcanic eruption was sent to Bani samood.

• Contemporary of Ibrahim was Lut.

• Hood was the uncle of Ibraheem.

• A dreadful earthquake was sent to people of Luut.

• Native area of Ibraheem was Mesopotamia.

• Surname of Terah was Aazar.

• Father of Yaaqoob and Esau was Ishaq.

• Father-in-law of Ayyoob was Yaqoob.

• Ishaq is buried in Palestine.

• Age of Ishaq when he was blessed with twins was 60 Y.

• Yunus was the twin brother of Yaaqoob.

• Prophet bestowed with kingship of Allah: Dawood.

• Dawood was a soldier of Talut.

• Dawood lived in Bait-ul-Lahm.

• Talut was also known as Saul.

• Dawood is buried at Jerusalem.

• Youngest son of Dawood was Sulaymaan.

• Mother of Sulayman was Saba.

• Sulayman ascended the throne of Joodia.

• Sulaymaan was a great lover of horses.

• The ruler of Yemen in the time of Sulayman was Saba.

• Hud Hud informed Sulyman about the kingdom of Yemen.

• Saba means Bilqees.

• Whose kingdom came under a famine in the times of Ilyas: King of Ahab.

• Ilyas’s nation worshipped idol namd Lal.

• Ilyas disappeared mysteriously.

• Successor of Ilyas was Al-ya-sah.

• Cousin of Al-ya-Say who was prophet was Ilyas.

• Uzair remained died for 100 years.

• For 18 years Ayyoob suffered from skin disease.

• Real name of Zull Kifl is Isaih and Kharqil bin Thauri.

• Yunus died in Nineveh.

• Father of Yahya was Zakariyya.

• Trustee of Hekal was Zakiriyya.

• Zakariya hid himself in the cover of the tree and was cut into two pieces by Jews.

• Maryum lived at Nazareth before Esa’s birth.

• Maryum migrated to Egypt after Esa’s birth.

• Number of Hawarin of Moosa was 12.

• Jews and Romans were worried about Esa’s influence.

• First prophet to demarcate Masjid-e-Aqsaa was Ishaaq.

• Dawood’s real name was Abar.

• Ahsan ul Qasas is the life history of hazrat Yousif.

• Nebuchadnezzer was ruler of Babylon, he founded Hanging garden which is one of the wonders of the world.

• Qaidar was one of the sons of Ismail who stayed at Hijaz.

• Idrees used the first pen.

• Four Ambiyah are still physically alive they are Esa and Idrees in the skies and Khidr and Ilyaas are on the earth.

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**Al-Quran**

• Kalima Tayyaiba is mentioned in Quran for 2 times.

• The word Quran means “read one”.

• 114 total number of Surah

• Surah means city of Refuge.

• 86 Makki Surah.

• 28 Madine Surah.

• 558 Rukus.

• Al-Baqrah is the longest Surah.

• Al- Kausar is the shortest Surah.

• Al-Nass is the last surah.

• 14 bows are in Quran.

• First bow occurs in 9th Para i.e Al-Inaam Surah.

• Al-Faitha is the preface of the holy Quran.

• Five verses were reveled in the first wahy.

• Namaz commanded in quran for 700 times.

• Al-Imarn is the surah in which Hajj is commanded.

• Al-Mudassar-2nd Revealed Surah.

• Al-Muzammil- 3rd Revealed Surah.

• Al-Tauba does not start with Bismillah.

• Al-Namal contains two Bismillahs.

• Three surah starts with curse.

• 6666 is the number of Ayats.

• 29 total number of Mukata’t.

• Hazrat Usman was the first Hafiz of the Holy Quran.

• Hazrat Khalid Bin Saeed, the first writer of Wahy.

• Gap between first wahy and second wahy was 6 months.

• 12 Ghazawahs described in Holy Quran.

• Abdullah Ibn Abbas, the first commentator of the Quran and also known as interpreter of the Quaran.

• In surah Al-Saf, Hoy prophet is addressed as Ahmed.

• Ghar-e-Sor is mentioned in Surah Al-Tauba.

• 4 Surhas start with Qul. (chkd)

• Hazrat Umar proposed the compilation of Holy Quran.

• Al- Nasr is known as Surah Widah.

• First annulled order of holy quran was the transfer of Qibla.

• The word Islam occurs 6 times in the Quran.

• Abdul Malik Marwan applied the dots in the Holy Quran.

• Hajjaj bin yousuf applied diacritical points in Quaran.

• 8 Siparas starts with Bismillah.

• 37 total number of surah in last parah.

• Al- Baqrah and Surah Al-Nissa is spread over 3 Parahs.

• Al-Falq and Al-Nas revealed at the same time.

• 3 Surah stats with “Ya Ayananabiyau”.

• City of Rome is mentioned in Holy Quran.

• Surah Yaseen is known as Heart of Quran.

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• Suran Rehman is known as beauty of Quran.

• Tafseer Ibn Kaseer was written by Hafiz Ismaeed Bin Umar-Imam Ud Din.

• First revealed surah was Al Alaq, 96 in arrangement

• Complete revelation in 23 years.

• Subject of Holy Quran is Man.

• Last Surah reveled in Al-Nasr.

• Risalat means to convey message.

• 25 prophets mentioned in holy Quran.

• Holy Quran consist 105684 words and 3236700 letters.

• Longest Ayat of Holy Quran is Ayatul Kursi.

• 6 Surah start with the name of prophets.

• Surah maryam wholly revealed for a woman.

• In Bani Israeel and Al-Najaf the event of Miraj is explained.

• Last revelation descended on 3rd Rabi-ul Awal and it was written by Abi- Bin Kab. (chk)

• Language of Divine Books.

• Taurat Hebrew

• Injil Siriac

• Zubur Siriac

• Holy Quran Arabic.

• Taurat was the first revealed book.

• Holy Quran was reveled in 22y 5m 14 days.

• There are 7 stages in Holy Quran.

• Abdullah Ibn Abbas is called as leader of commentators.

• Apollo 15 placed the copy of the Holy Quran on the moon.

• Tarjama-ul-Quaran is written by Abdul-Kalam Azad.

• Theodore Bailey in 1143 translated Holy Quran in Latin, for the first time.

• First Muslim interpreter of Quran in English is Khalifa Abdul Hakeem.

• Shah Waliullah Translated Holy Quran in Persian and Shah Rafiuddin in Urdu in 1776.

• Hafiz Lakhvi translated Holy Quran in Punjabi.

• Ross translated the Holy Quran in to English.

• Surah Alaq was revealed on 18th Ramzan.(contradictory)

• Number of Aayats in al-Bakar is 286.

• Longest Makki Surah is Aaraf.

• Second longest Surah is Ashrah/Al-Imran.

• Surah Kausar has 3 Aayats.

• First Surah compilation wise is Surah Fatiha.

• Fatiha means opening.

• Fatiha contains 7 aayats.

• Fatiha is also called Ummul Kitab.

• First surah revealed in Madina was surah Fatiha.

• Surah Fatiha revealed twice-in Makkah & Madina.

• Angles mentioned in Quran are7.

• Meaning of Aayat is Sign.

• Meaning of Hadith is to take.

• Stone mentioned in Quran is ruby (Yaakut).

• First Sajda occurs in 9th Para, Al-Inaam Surah.

• Longest Surah (al-Bakr) covers 1/12th of Quran.

• Madni Surahs are generally longer.

• Madni Surahs consist of1/3rd of Quran.

• Makki Surahs consist of2/3rd of Quran.

• Surah Ikhlas is 112 Surah of Quran.

• First complete Madni Surah is Baqarah.

• Names of Quran mentioned in Quran is 55.

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• Surahs named after animals are 4 in number.

• Namal means Ant.

• Surah Inaam means Camel.

• Surah Nahl means Honey bee.

• Surah Ankaboot means spider.

• The major part of Quran is revealed at night time.

• Generally aayats of Sajida occur in Makki Surahs.

• 10 virtues are blessed for recitation of one word of Quran.

• Surah Anfal means Cave.

• In Naml two bismillah occur (2nds one is at aayat no:30)

• Surah Kahf means the cave.

• Muzammil means Wrapped in garments.

• Kausar means Abundance.

• Nasr means Help.

• Ikhlas means Purity of faith.

• Falak means Dawn.

• Un-Nass means Mankind.

• Al-alq means Clot of blood.

• Alm Nashrah means Expansion.

• Uz-zukhruf means Ornaments.

• Surah Rahman is in 27th Para.

• Bride of Quran is Rahman Surah.

• Surah Yasin is in 22nd and 23rd Para.

• Present shape of quran is Taufeeqi.

• Quran is the greatest miracle of Prophet.

• Word surah has occurred in Quran 9 times.

• First seven aayats of quran are called Tawwal.

• The alphabet Alf comes most of times and Alf, Zuwad Alphabet comes least number of times.

• Quran is written in Prose & Poetry.

• Quran is also regarded as a manual of Science.

• Surah Alq is both Makki and Madni.

• Name of Muhammad is mentioned in Quran for 4 times.

• Adam is mentioned in Surah Aaraf.

• first Sindhi translation of Quran by Aakhund Azizullah Halai

• Torat means light.

• Zaboor means Pieces/ Book written in big letters.

• Injeel means Good news.

• 99 number of aayats describe Khatam-e- Nabuwat.

• Command against Juva & amputation of hands came 8th A.H

• Laws about orphanage revealed in 3 A.H.

• Laws about Zina revealed in 5 A.H.

• Laws about inheritance revealed in 3 A.H.

• In 4th A.H wine was prohibited.

• The order of Hijab for women reveled in 4th A.H.

• Ablution made obligatory in 5th A.H.

• In Surah Al-Nisa the commandment of Wuzu is present.

• Procedure of ablution is present in Surah Maidah.

• In 4 A.H Tayammum was granted.

• Interest was prohibited in 8th A.H.

• The order of Hijiab reveled in 8th Hijrah. (chk)

• During ghazwa Banu Mustaliq the command of tayamum was reveled.

• Quran recited in Medina firstly in the mosque Nabuzdeeq.

• Quran verse abrogating a previous order is called Naasikh.

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• First man to recite Quran in Makkah: Abdullah bin Masood.

• Forms of revelation granted to Prophet were 3 (wahi,Kashf,dream)

• First method of revelation of Quran Wahi.

• Kashf means Vision.

• Initially Quran was preserved in memory form.

• After Umar’s death, copy of quran was passed on to Hafsa.

• Only Sahabi mentioned in Quran Zaid bin Haris.(surah ahzab)

• Paradise is mentioned in Quran for150 times.

• Section of Paradise in which Prophets will dwell Mahmood.

• Doors of Hell are 7.

• Subterranean part of hell is Hawia.

• Number of angles of hell 19.

• Gate-keeper of hell Malik.

• Gate-keeper of heaven Rizwan.

• Place of heaven at which people whose good deeds equal bad deeds will be kept in Aaraf.

• A tree in hell emerging from its base is Zakoon.

• Name of the mountain of hell is Saud.

• Heaven on earth was built by Shadad.

• The word Islam has been used at 92 places in the holy quran.

• First revelation written by Khalid bin Saeed

• Last wahi written by Abi Ibn Kaaf.

• Last wahi came on3rd Rabiul Awal 11 A.D

• In 15th Para the event of Miraj is mentioned.

• Except the name of Maryam the name of no other woman has come explicitly in the Quran.

• Iblees will not be punished with fire but with cold.

• Iblees’s refusal to prostrate before man is mentioned in Kuran for 9 times.

• Iblees means “disappointed one”.

• Al-Kausar relates to death of Qasim and Hazrat Abdullah

• Jibrail came 24 000 times into the court of the Prophet.

• Quran has been translated into fifty languages to date.

• If a woman marries the second time, she will be in Jannah with the second husband. (Hadith)

• The Earth and the Heaven were created by Allah in 6 days, it is described in Surah Yunus.

• Zaid bin Thabit collected the Quran in the form of Book.

• Tarjumanul Quran Abdullah bin Abbas.

• In Surah Muzzamil verse 73 reading quran slowly and clearly is ordained.

• 4 Mosque mentioned in Holy Quran.

• Jibraeel is referred in Quran as Ar-rooh.

• In Quran Rooh-al-Qudus is Jibrael it means holy spirit.

• In Quran Rooh-al-Ameen is Jibrael.

• Incharge of Provisions is Mekaeel.

• The angel who was sent to Prophets as a helper against enemies of Allah was Jibraeel.

• The Angel who sometimes carried Allah’s punishment for His disobedients was Jibraeel.

• Jibrael is mentioned in Quran for three times.

• Old Testament is the Torait.

• New Testament is Injeel.

• Psalms is Zuboor.

• Gospal is Injeel.

• Prophet is called Farqaleet in Injeel.

• Taharat-e-Sughra is Wuzu.

• There are two types of Farz.

• Saloos-ul-Quran is Surah Ikhlas.

• Aroos-ul-Quran i.e bride of Quran is Al-Rehman.

• Meaning of Baqarah: The Goat

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• In Surah Waqiya the word Al-Quran ul Hakeem is used.

• First Wahi was revealed on 17 Ramzan.

• Two Surahs are named with one letter heading.

• Surah Baqara & Ale Imran are known as Zuhraveen.

• Wine is termed in Quran as Khumar.

• The first authority for the compilation of Ahadis is .

• Sahih Bukhari contains 7397 ahadis.

**UMMUL MOMINEEN**

• Umat-ul-Momineen is called to Wives of Holy prophet.

• Zainab bint Khazeema is known as Ummal Masakeen.

• Hazat Umme-e-Salma the wife of holy prophet died in last.

• Abu Bakar gave the collection of Quran to Hazrat Hafsa.

• Khadija died on the tenth of Ramadan 10 Nabvi.

• Khadija was buried in Hujun above Makka

• In the Cottage of Hazrat Ayesha, prophet spent his last days.

• Khadija died at 65 years age.

• Last wife of Prophet Um Maimoona. (chk: Javeria)

• Khadija belonged to the tribe of Banu Asad.

• First woman to lead an Islamic army Ayesha (Jange Jamal)

• Ayesha narrated maximum number of ahadith.

• The second wife named Sauda.

• Zainub bint Jaish (Surah Ahzab) was married to the Prophet though Allah’s revelation or will.

• Daughter of Umer who married to Prophet was Hafsa.

• Ummmul momineen died last was Umaay Salma.

• Hazrat Khadija was the first person to read Namaz amongst the Ummah of the Prophet.

• Umm-e-Salma was alive at Karbala tragedy. She was the last of the wives of Prophet to die.

• Ummul Momineen Ummay Habiba was daughter of Abu Sufyan.

• Ummul Momineen Ummay Habiba migrated to Abyssinia and Madina as well.

• Ummul Momineen Hazrat Safia was the progeny of Hazrat Haroon.

• After the victory of Khyber, Prophet married Hazrat Safia.

• Hazrat Maria Qibtiya gave birth to Hazrat Ibrahim, son of Prophet.

• Hazrat Khadija was buried at Jannat-e-Moalla in Macca.

• Najashi was the king through which Prophet married to Ummay Habiba.

• The Umm-ul-Momineen Javeria’s actual name was Barrah.

• Hazrat Khadija received salutation from Allah.

• Third wife of Prophet was Hazrat Ayesha.

• Sauda said about Ayesha “My soul might be in her body”

• Hazrat Khadija was the only Ummul Momineen who was not buried in Jannatul Baqi.

• Prophet not offerd funeral prayer of Khadija due to Allah’s will.

• Ayesha is called Al-Tayyabeen.

• The eldest daughter of Prophet was Zainab.

• Grand daughter of Prophet was Ummamah.

• Hazrat Ruqia died on the day of the victory of battle of Badr she was the wife of Usman.

• After Ruqia’s death Ummay Kalsoom married Usman.

• Qasim was born in 11 years before Prophethood.

• Hassan is known as Shabbar which means handsome.

• For 14 months Hasan remained Khalifa.

• Hasan is buried at Jannat-ul-Baq’ee.

• Total number of sons of Prophet was 3.

• Eldest son of the Prophet Qasim.

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• Third son-in-law of Prophet was Abul A’as.

COMPANIONS OF PROPHET

• Hazrat Asad died first among the Sahabah.

• Hamza & Hussain are known as leader of Martyrs.

• Hazrat Usman Bin Talha was the Key holder of Kaaba.

• Hazrat Saad bin Ubi waqas conquered Persia firstly.

• Qabeela bin Qais is known as cup bearer of Zam Zam.

• Abbas was instrumental in bringing abu Sufiyan in Islam.

• Periods of Caliphs

• Abu Bakar 632-634

• Hazrat Umar 634-644

• Hazrat Usman 644-656

• Hazrat Ali 656-661

• Abu Bakar 2y 3m

• Hazrat Umar 10y 5m 21d.

• Hazrat Usman 12y.

• Hazrat Ali 4y 9m.

• Hazrat Abu Bakar was the merchant of cloth.

• Real name of Hazrat Abu Bakar was Abdullah.

• Apostasy movement took place in the khilafat of Abu Bakar.

• Hazrat Abu Bakar died in 22nd of Jamadi-us-Sani 13 AH.

• Hazrat Umar embraced Islam at the age of 33 or 27.

• Abu Lulu Feroz, the slave martyred Hazrat Umar Farooq.

• Hazrat Umar Farooq was martyred on 1st Muharram 24 A.H.

• Hazrat Umar introduced Hijra Calender.

• Hazat Usman is known as Zul Noorain because he wedded with two daughters of Prophet: Rukya+Umme

Qulsoom.

• Usman accepted Islam at the instigation of Abu Bakar.

• Asadullah & Haider-e-Karar were the epithets of Hazrat Ali.

• Ali married Fatima in 2nd Hijra.

• Hazrat Ali was born at Khane-e-Kaaba.

• Hazrat Ali was martyred on 21st Ramzan 40 A.H.

• In Ghazwa Uhad Hazrat Ali was awarded with Zulifqar.

• Hazrat Umer accepted islam in 616 A.D.

• Hazrat Umar established the office of Qazi.

• Hazrat Umar added As Salato Khairum Min Noum.

• Hazrat Umar embraced the Islam at the age of 34.

• Usman migrated to Habsha

• Hazat Usman participated in all battles except Badr.

• In the reign of Usama, Muwaviah established naval fleet.

• Only sahabi without seeing Prophet Awais Karni.

• Umar levied zakat on horses.

• Ali lifted zakat on horses.

• Abu Bakr had knowledge of dreams.

• Usman added 2nd Azan for Friday prayers.

• Atique is the title of Hazrat Abu Bakr.

• Hazrat Umar established Department of Police.

• Hazrat Umar formed a parliament, namely Majlis-e-Aam.

• Ghani was the title of Hazrat Usman (RA).

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• Hazrat Ali has the title the gateway to knowledge.

• Hazrat Ali remained Caliph for 4 years and 9 months.

• Hazrat Ali is buried at Najaf.

• Ameer Mavia established the postal system.

• Amer bin Aas embraced Islam in 7th Hijra.

• Khalild bin Waleed embraced Islam in 7th Hijra.

• First Moazin of Islam, Hazrat Bilal.

• The home of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansaari was the first place where the Prophet stayed in Madina Shareef.

• The first person sent to spread Islam under the instructions of the Prophet was Mus'ab bin Umair who was sent

to Madinah.

• The first person to make Ijtihaad was Abu Bakr Siddique

• Hazrat Abu Zirr Ghaffari is known as the first Dervish.

• Abdullah ibn Maz’oom:first person buried in Jannatul Baqi.

• Hazrat Umar was the first person to perform Janazah Salaah in Jamaat with four Takbeers.

• First census of Islamic world in Umer’s period.

• The first person to become murtad (out of the folds of Islam) was either Muqees bin Khubaaba or Ubaidullah bin

Jahash.

• Salah-udin Ayubi conquered Bait ul Muqadas.

• Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani is buried at Baghdad.

• Shah Jahan Mosque is at Thatta.

• Indonesia is the biggest Islamic Country Population wise.

• Maldives is the smallest Islamic country area wise.

• Hazrat Data Ganj Bux is buried in Lahore.

• Abyssinia is an old name of Ethiopia.

• Mesopotamia is the old name of Iraq.

• Constantinople is and old name of Istanbul.

• Persia is an old name of Iran.

• Albania is Europe’s only Islamic country.

• Sinai Peninsula is only land bridge between Asia and Africa.

• Egypt connects Africa with Europe continent.

• Al Azhar University is in Cairo.

• Shah Faisal Mosque is in Islamabad.

• Jibraeel will be first person questioned on Day of Qiyamah.

• From amongst the animals, the first animal to be brought back to life will be the Buraaq of Prophet Muhammad.

• The first meal in Jannah will be fish liver.

• The first Ibaadat on earth was Tauba (repentance).

• The first Mujaddid of Islam is Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz.

• First book of Hadith compiled was Muata by Imam Malik.

• Mosque of Prophet was damaged due to fire in the reign of Motasim Billah.

• Jamia mosque of Damascus was built by Walid bin Malik.

• Badshahi mosque Lahore was built by Shah Jahan.

• Faisal mosque was opened for public in 1987.

• Umm-us-Saheehain is Imam Malik: Mauta.

• Mohd: bin Ismael Bukhari comprised of 4,000 hadiths

• Bukhari Sharif & Muslim Sharif are called Sahihain.

• Imam Tirmazy was a student of Abu Dawood.

• Imam Nisai=Ahmed bin Shoaib.

• Kitab-ul-Kharaj was written by Imam Abu Yousuf.

• Mahmood Ghaznavi called kidnapper of scholars.

• Dara Shakoh was a mystic.

• Mullana Nizam-ud-Din founded the school of Dars-e-Nizamia.

• Rabia Basry was born in 95 A.H.

• Baqee Billah revolted against Akbar’s deen-e-Ilahi firstly.

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• Shaikh Ahmed Sirhandi was given the title of Mujadid alf Sani by Mullana Abdul Hakeem.

• Baba Fareed Ganj Shakr married to the daughter of Balban.

• Toosi built Margha astronomical observatory.

• Mamoon of west is al-Zahrawi.

• Shah Waliullah wrote Mawahb-ur-Rehman.