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❖ ADVANCED QURAN SCIENCES ❖

Q1

The verse of the Holy Quran that is recited in every unit (Raka'ah) of Salat and is called 'Umm-ul-Quran' is found in which Surah?

A. Surah Al-Baqarah

✓ B. Surah Al-Fatiha

C. Surah Al-Ikhlās

D. Surah Al-Kawthar

■ 'Umm-ul-Quran' (Mother of the Quran) is Surah Al-Fatiha. It is also called 'Sab'ul Mathani' (Seven Oft-Repeated Verses) as it has 7 verses recited in every Raka'ah.

Q2

Which Surah of the Holy Quran contains the longest verse (Ayat-ul-Mudayanah)?

A. Surah Al-Imran

✓ B. Surah Al-Baqarah

C. Surah An-Nisa

D. Surah Al-Maidah

■ The longest verse in the Quran is Ayat-ul-Mudayanah (verse 282 of Surah Al-Baqarah), dealing with transactions and debt. It covers an entire page.

Q3

Ayat-ul-Kursi (the Throne Verse) is verse number ____ of Surah Al-Baqarah:

✓ A. 255

B. 256

C. 257

D. 258

■ Ayat-ul-Kursi is verse 255 of Surah Al-Baqarah. The Prophet (PBUH) called it the greatest verse in the Quran. It describes Allah's absolute sovereignty over the heavens and earth.



Q4 The Quran mentions the word 'Salat' (prayer) how many times?

- A. 57
- B. 67
- ✓ C. 77
- D. 87

■ The word 'Salat' (prayer) appears 77 times in the Holy Quran, emphasizing the central importance of prayer in Islam.

Q5 Which Surah of the Quran was called 'Tabarak' by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and protects from grave punishment?

- A. Surah Al-Waqiah
- ✓ B. Surah Al-Mulk
- C. Surah Al-Kahf
- D. Surah Yasin

■ Surah Al-Mulk (Chapter 67), also called 'Tabarak' and 'Al-Mani'ah' (The Protector), protects from grave punishment. The Prophet (PBUH) recited it every night before sleeping.

◆ ADVANCED HADITH SCIENCES ◆

Q6 A Hadith whose chain of narration goes back to a companion of the Prophet is called:

- A. Marfu'
- ✓ B. Mawquf
- C. Maqtu'
- D. Mu'allaq

■ A Mawquf Hadith stops at a Sahabi (companion). Marfu' goes all the way to the Prophet (PBUH). Maqtu' stops at a Tabi'i (successor of companions).



Q7 The Hadith collection known as 'Muwatta' was compiled by:

- A. Imam Bukhari
- B. Imam Muslim
- ✓ C. Imam Malik
- D. Imam Ahmad

■ *Al-Muwatta by Imam Malik ibn Anas (711–795 CE) is considered the earliest written collection of hadith and fiqh. Imam Shafi'i said it was the most authentic book after the Quran before Sahih Bukhari.*

Q8 How many Hadiths did Imam Bukhari examine before selecting the 7,275 for his Sahih?

- A. 100,000
- B. 300,000
- ✓ C. 600,000
- D. 1,000,000

■ *Imam Bukhari examined approximately 600,000 hadiths over 16 years of research before selecting only 7,275 (including repetitions) for his Sahih — the most authentic book after the Quran.*

Q9 The term 'Isnad' in Hadith sciences refers to:

- A. The text of the hadith
- ✓ B. The chain of narrators
- C. The ruling derived from hadith
- D. The criticism of narrators

■ *Isnad is the chain of narrators transmitting a hadith. 'Matn' is the text. 'Rijal' is the science of evaluating narrators. 'Jarh wa Ta'dil' is the criticism and accreditation of narrators.*



Q1
0

A Hadith narrated by only one narrator at any level of its chain is called:

- A. Mutawatir
- B. Mashhur
- ✓ C. Ahad
- D. Sahih

■ A Hadith Ahad (singular report) has only one narrator at some point in its chain. Mutawatir has so many narrators at every level that fabrication is impossible. Mashhur has 3+ narrators.

◆ ADVANCED FIQH & JURISPRUDENCE ◆

Q1
1

The concept of 'Istihsan' in Islamic jurisprudence means:

- A. Analogical reasoning
- ✓ B. Juristic preference for the public good over strict analogy
- C. Consensus of scholars
- D. Consideration of public interest

■ Istihsan (juristic preference) is used mainly in Hanafi fiqh — choosing an exception to strict Qiyas when the literal ruling causes hardship. It is one of the secondary sources of Islamic law.

Q1
2

The concept of 'Maslaha Mursala' in Islamic law refers to:

- A. Established analogy
- ✓ B. Public interest not mentioned in texts
- C. Customs of a society
- D. Scholarly consensus

■ Maslaha Mursala (unrestricted public interest) is used by Maliki and other jurists. It refers to rulings based on general welfare that has no specific Quranic or Hadith text for or against it.



Q1
3

Which of these is NOT among the five essential objectives (Maqasid al-Shariah) protected by Islamic law?

- A. Protection of life
- B. Protection of wealth
- C. Protection of honor (lineage)
- ✓ D. Protection of political power

■ The five Maqasid al-Shariah are protection of: Religion (Deen), Life (Nafs), Intellect (Aql), Lineage/Honor (Nasl), and Wealth (Mal). Political power is NOT one of the five.

Q1
4

In Islamic law, a 'Mutawatir' hadith produces what kind of knowledge?

- A. Zann (probable knowledge)
- ✓ B. Yaqin (certain knowledge)
- C. Shubha (doubtful knowledge)
- D. Ijtihad (derived knowledge)

■ A Mutawatir hadith — narrated by so many people that fabrication is impossible — produces Yaqin (certainty). Ahad hadiths generally produce Zann (strong probability), not absolute certainty.

Q1
5

The Friday Khutba (sermon) before Jumu'ah prayer is:

- A. Sunnah Mu'akkadah
- B. Nafl (optional)
- ✓ C. Fard (obligatory) and a condition for the prayer
- D. Mustahabb (recommended)

■ The Friday Khutba (two sermons) is Fard and a condition (Shart) for the validity of Jumu'ah prayer. Without it, the Jumu'ah prayer is invalid according to all four major madhabs.

◆ ISLAMIC HISTORY — ADVANCED ◆



Q1
6

Who was the commander of the Muslim army that conquered Persia at the Battle of Qadisiyyah (636 CE)?

- A. Hazrat Khalid ibn Walid (RA)
- B. Hazrat Amr ibn Al-As (RA)
- ✓ C. Hazrat Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas (RA)
- D. Hazrat Usamah ibn Zayd (RA)

■ Hazrat Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas (RA) commanded the Muslim forces at the Battle of Qadisiyyah in 14 AH (636 CE), one of the most decisive battles in history, leading to the fall of the Sassanid Persian Empire.

Q1
7

The Umayyad Caliph who reorganized the Islamic state administration and introduced Arabic as the official language of the empire was:

- A. Muawiyah I
- B. Yazid I
- ✓ C. Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan
- D. Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz

■ Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan (685–705 CE) was the Umayyad Caliph who arabized the administration, introduced Islamic coinage (replacing Byzantine/Persian coins), and built the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem.

Q1
8

The Abbasid Caliph known as 'Al-Mansur' founded which famous capital city in 762 CE?

- A. Damascus
- B. Cairo
- ✓ C. Baghdad
- D. Samarra

■ Caliph Al-Mansur (754–775 CE) founded Baghdad (Madinat-ul-Salam — City of Peace) in 762 CE on the west bank of the Tigris River, which became the greatest city in the medieval world.



Q1
9

The famous Islamic scholar who wrote 'Ihya Ulum-ud-Din' (Revival of Religious Sciences) was:

- A. Ibn Rushd (Averroes)
- B. Al-Farabi
- ✓ C. Imam Al-Ghazali
- D. Ibn Taymiyyah

Imam Abu Hamid Al-Ghazali (1058–1111 CE), called 'Hujjat-ul-Islam' (Proof of Islam), wrote 'Ihya Ulum-ud-Din', one of the most celebrated works in Islamic spirituality and ethics.

Q2
0

Which Battle ended the Umayyad Caliphate and brought the Abbasids to power?

- A. Battle of Karbala
- ✓ B. Battle of Zab (Battle of the Greater Zab)
- C. Battle of Siffin
- D. Battle of Nahrawan

The Battle of the Greater Zab River (750 CE) in present-day Iraq saw Abbasid forces defeat the last Umayyad Caliph Marwan II, ending the Umayyad Caliphate. Marwan II fled to Egypt and was killed there.

◆ SEERAH — ADVANCED ◆

Q2
1

The event of Isra (Night Journey) began from which mosque in Makkah?

- ✓ A. Masjid-ul-Haram
- B. Masjid-ul-Jinn
- C. Masjid Bilal
- D. Masjid-ul-Khaif

The Isra began from Masjid-ul-Haram (specifically from the house of Umm Hani or from the Hijr Ismail area near the Ka'bah) and ended at Masjid-ul-Aqsa, from where the Miraj (Ascension) took place.



Q2
2

What was the name of the she-camel of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) that chose the spot for Masjid-ul-Nabawi?

A. Zuhra

✓ B. Qaswa

C. Adba

D. Ajwa

■ Qaswa (also called Adba or Jad'a) was the Prophet's famous she-camel. When the Prophet arrived in Madinah, he let Qaswa roam freely and built the mosque where she knelt and sat down.

Q2
3

The Prophet (PBUH) declared the Charter of Madinah (Sahifat-ul-Madinah) in approximately:

✓ A. 1 AH

B. 2 AH

C. 3 AH

D. 4 AH

■ The Charter of Madinah — considered the world's first written constitution — was established by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) shortly after Hijra in 1 AH, creating a unified state of Muslims, Jews, and other tribes.

Q2
4

During the Siege of Ta'if, which mechanical weapon did the Muslims use for the first time?

A. Catapult (Manjaniq)

B. Battering Ram (Dabbaba)

C. Crossbow

✓ D. Both Manjaniq and Dabbaba

■ During the Siege of Ta'if (8 AH), Muslims used both the Manjaniq (catapult) and the Dabbaba (protective armored vehicle/battering ram) for the first time in Islamic warfare, at the suggestion of Salman al-Farsi (RA).



Q2
5

The first person to accept Islam from among children was:

- A. Hazrat Usamah ibn Zayd (RA)
- B. Hazrat Abdullah ibn Masood (RA)
- ✓ C. Hazrat Ali ibn Abi Talib (RA)
- D. Hazrat Zaid ibn Thabit (RA)

■ Hazrat Ali ibn Abi Talib (RA) was the first child to accept Islam at age 9 or 10. Hazrat Khadijah (RA) was first among women, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) among free men, and Hazrat Zaid ibn Haritha (RA) among freed slaves.

◆ PROPHETS — ADVANCED ◆

Q2
6

Which Prophet is mentioned most frequently by name in the Holy Quran?

- A. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
- B. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
- ✓ C. Hazrat Musa (AS)
- D. Hazrat Isa (AS)

■ Hazrat Musa (AS) is mentioned by name 136 times in the Holy Quran — the most frequently mentioned Prophet. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) is mentioned 69 times. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) is mentioned by name only 4 times.

Q2
7

The Prophet who was given the miracle of making birds out of clay that came alive was:

- A. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
- B. Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)
- ✓ C. Hazrat Isa (AS)
- D. Hazrat Dawud (AS)

■ Hazrat Isa (AS) was given the miracle of fashioning birds from clay that came alive by Allah's permission, healing the blind and lepers, and raising the dead — as mentioned in Surah Al-Imran (3:49).



Q2
8

Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) had command over which of these according to the Quran?

- A. Jinn only
- B. Wind only
- ✓ C. Jinn, Wind, and understood the language of birds
- D. Angels only

■ Allah gave Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) unique powers over Jinn (34:12), control of wind (21:81), understanding of the language of birds and animals (27:16), and subjugation of copper flowing like water (34:12).

Q2
9

Which Prophet is called 'Dhul-Kifl' in the Quran and what does the name mean?

- A. Hazrat Uzair — one who was raised from death
- B. Hazrat Khidr — the green one
- C. Hazrat Ilyas — one of the elders
- ✓ D. A Prophet — one who took responsibility/double portion

■ Dhul-Kifl (mentioned in 21:85 and 38:48) means 'the one with the double portion' or 'one who took responsibility'. Many scholars identify him as Hazrat Ezekiel (AS) or a king-prophet of Bani Israel.

Q3
0

The Prophet who lived the longest among all Prophets according to Islamic tradition was:

- A. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
- B. Hazrat Idris (AS)
- ✓ C. Hazrat Nuh (AS)
- D. Hazrat Adam (AS)

■ Hazrat Nuh (AS) lived the longest. The Quran states he lived among his people for 950 years (29:14) before the flood. His total lifespan in Islamic tradition is reported to be even longer.

◆ CALIPHATE & DYNASTIES ◆



Q3
1

Who was the only Umayyad Caliph called 'The Fifth Rightly-Guided Caliph'?

- A. Muawiyah I
- B. Yazid III
- ✓ C. Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz (Umar II)
- D. Hisham ibn Abd al-Malik

Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz (Umar II, 717–720 CE) is called the 'Fifth Rightly-Guided Caliph' for his justice, piety, and reforms. He stopped persecution of Shia Muslims and distributed wealth so equitably that none could be found to receive Zakat.

Q3
2

The Mongol siege that destroyed Baghdad and ended the Abbasid Caliphate was in:

- A. 1206 CE
- ✓ B. 1258 CE
- C. 1299 CE
- D. 1453 CE

Hulagu Khan's Mongol army sacked Baghdad in 1258 CE, killing Caliph Al-Musta'sim and reportedly destroying the House of Wisdom. This marked the end of the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad.

Q3
3

The Ottoman Caliphate was formally abolished by the Turkish Grand National Assembly in:

- A. 1918
- B. 1920
- ✓ C. 1924
- D. 1928

The Ottoman Caliphate was abolished on March 3, 1924 by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk's government. The last Caliph, Abdulmejid II, was exiled. This ended over 1,000 years of continuous Islamic Caliphate.



Q3
4

Which dynasty built the famous Alhambra palace in Granada, Spain?

- A. Umayyads of Cordoba
- B. Fatimids
- ✓ C. Nasrid Dynasty
- D. Abbasids

■ The Alhambra (Al-Hamra — 'The Red') palace complex in Granada was built primarily by the Nasrid Dynasty (1230–1492 CE), the last Muslim rulers of the Iberian Peninsula (Al-Andalus).

Q3
5

Al-Azhar Mosque and University were originally built by which Islamic dynasty?

- A. Abbasids
- B. Umayyads
- ✓ C. Fatimids
- D. Ayyubids

■ Al-Azhar was built in 970 CE by the Fatimid general Jawhar al-Siqilli, commissioned by Caliph Al-Mu'izz li-Din Allah of the Fatimid Caliphate. Its name means 'The Brilliant/Resplendent'.

♦ ISLAMIC ETHICS & TASAWWUF ♦

Q3
6

The spiritual concept of 'Tawakkul' in Islam means:

- A. Fear of Allah
- ✓ B. Complete reliance and trust in Allah after taking means
- C. Remembrance of Allah
- D. Repentance from sins

■ Tawakkul (trust in Allah) means relying on Allah after exhausting all available means. The Prophet (PBUH) said: 'Tie your camel, then put your trust in Allah.' It is NOT passive resignation but active reliance.



Q3
7

The Islamic concept of 'Ihsan' as defined by the Prophet (PBUH) in the Hadith of Jibrail is:

- A. To pray five times daily
- ✓ B. To worship Allah as if you see Him; if not, know He sees you
- C. To give Zakat regularly
- D. To fast in Ramadan with sincerity

■ In the famous Hadith of Jibrail (Sahih Muslim), when asked about Ihsan, the Prophet (PBUH) replied: 'It is to worship Allah as though you see Him. And if you cannot see Him, know that He sees you.' (Surah 2:115)

Q3
8

What is 'Riya' in Islamic ethics and why is it considered dangerous?

- ✓ A. Showing off one's deeds to gain people's admiration — a form of minor Shirk
- B. Excessive eating and drinking
- C. Speaking ill of others
- D. Abandoning prayer

■ Riya (showing off / ostentation in worship) is called 'minor Shirk' (Shirk Asghar) by the Prophet (PBUH). It nullifies the spiritual reward of deeds done for show rather than sincerely for Allah's pleasure.

Q3
9

The three stages of the Nafs (soul) mentioned in the Quran are (in ascending order):

- ✓ A. Nafs-ul-Ammara, Nafs-ul-Lawwama, Nafs-ul-Mutmainna
- B. Nafs-ul-Lawwama, Nafs-ul-Ammara, Nafs-ul-Mutmainna
- C. Nafs-ul-Mutmainna, Nafs-ul-Ammara, Nafs-ul-Lawwama
- D. Nafs-ul-Ammara, Nafs-ul-Mutmainna, Nafs-ul-Lawwama

■ The three Quranic stages of the soul are: (1) Nafs-ul-Ammara bis-Su' — the soul commanding evil (12:53); (2) Nafs-ul-Lawwama — the self-reproaching soul (75:2); (3) Nafs-ul-Mutmainna — the soul at peace (89:27).



Q4
0

The Islamic concept of 'Wara' refers to:

- A. Extreme asceticism
- ✓ B. **Scrupulous avoidance of doubtful matters (beyond just Halal/Haram)**
- C. Daily remembrance of Allah
- D. Voluntary night prayer

■ *Wara' is a high level of Islamic piety — avoiding not only the clearly Haram but also anything doubtful or that leads toward it. The Prophet (PBUH) said: 'Leave what makes you doubt for what does not make you doubt.'*

◆ QURAN & TAFSEER — ADVANCED ◆

Q4
1

Surah Al-Kahf is recommended to be recited every Friday. Which specific verse protects from the Dajjal if memorized?

- A. First 3 verses
- ✓ B. **First 10 verses**
- C. Last 10 verses
- D. Middle 10 verses (verses 10–20)

■ *The Prophet (PBUH) said: 'Whoever memorizes the first 10 verses of Surah Al-Kahf will be protected from the Dajjal (Antichrist).' Some narrations say the last 10 verses. Both are recommended to memorize.*

Q4
2

The Quran verse that contains all 28 letters of the Arabic alphabet is:

- ✓ A. **Surah Al-Fath 48:29**
- B. Surah Al-Baqarah 2:282
- C. Surah Al-Imran 3:18
- D. Surah Al-Mujadila 58:1

■ *Verse 29 of Surah Al-Fath (48:29) is unique in that it contains all 28 letters of the Arabic alphabet. This is considered one of the linguistic miracles ('Ijaz) of the Holy Quran.*



Q4
3

The phrase 'Khatam-un-Nabiyyin' meaning 'Seal of the Prophets' appears in:

✓ A. Surah Al-Ahzab 33:40

B. Surah Al-Baqarah 2:124

C. Surah Al-Imran 3:81

D. Surah Al-Fatiha 1:5

■ *'Khatam-un-Nabiyyin' (Seal of the Prophets) appears in Surah Al-Ahzab 33:40: 'Muhammad is not the father of any of your men but he is the Messenger of Allah and the Seal of the Prophets.'*

Q4
4

Which Surah is called 'Aroos-ul-Quran' (Bride of the Quran)?

A. Surah Al-Baqarah

B. Surah Yasin

✓ C. Surah Ar-Rahman

D. Surah Al-Waqiah

■ *Surah Ar-Rahman (Chapter 55) is called 'Aroos-ul-Quran' (Bride/Beauty of the Quran) due to its extraordinary beauty, rhyme, and the repeated refrain 'Fabi ayyi ala'i Rabbikuma tukadhdhibaan' (Which favors of your Lord will you both deny?).*

Q4
5

The Tafseer methodology of interpreting the Quran using the Quran itself is called:

A. Tafseer bil-Ra'y

B. Tafseer bil-Ma'thur

✓ C. Tafseer-ul-Quran bil-Quran

D. Tafseer Ishari

■ *Tafseer-ul-Quran bil-Quran means interpreting one Quranic verse using another verse. This is considered the highest and most authentic method of Quranic interpretation, followed by interpretation via authentic Hadith.*

◆ COMPARATIVE & DAWAH ◆



Q4
6

The Quran's challenge to produce even one Surah like it is called:

- A. I'jaz-ul-Quran
- B. Tahaddi
- ✓ C. Both I'jaz-ul-Quran and Tahaddi
- D. Mu'jizah

Both terms apply: 'I'jaz-ul-Quran' refers to the inimitability of the Quran, and 'Tahaddi' is the specific challenge (in Surah 2:23, 10:38, 11:13, 17:88) to produce even one Surah like it — a challenge never met in 1400+ years.

Q4
7

According to the Quran, the original religion of all Prophets was:

- A. Judaism
- B. Christianity
- ✓ C. Islam (submission to One God)
- D. Monotheism without a name

The Quran states that all Prophets from Adam (AS) to Muhammad (PBUH) brought the same message: Islam (submission to One God). 'Indeed, the religion with Allah is Islam' (3:19). Ibrahim (AS) is called a Muslim (3:67).

Q4
8

The Quran refers to Jews and Christians as 'Ahl-ul-Kitab'. How many times is this phrase used in the Quran?

- A. 17 times
- B. 21 times
- ✓ C. 31 times
- D. 41 times

The phrase 'Ahl-ul-Kitab' (People of the Book) appears 31 times in the Holy Quran, showing the Quran's extensive engagement with the theological positions of Jews and Christians.



Q4
9

The Islamic concept of 'Ummah' as used in the Quran primarily means:

A. Muslim nation of Pakistan

✓ B. The worldwide community of Muslim believers

C. The Arab people only

D. The people of Madinah

■ Ummah in the Quran refers to the worldwide community of Muslim believers across all nations and ethnicities: 'You are the best Ummah raised for mankind' (3:110). It transcends all racial, national, and linguistic boundaries.

Q5
0

Which Surah of the Holy Quran is considered a complete summary of Islamic theology, equal in reward to one-third of the Quran?

A. Surah Al-Fatiha

B. Surah Al-Kawthar

✓ C. Surah Al-Ikhlās

D. Surah Al-Falaq

■ Surah Al-Ikhlās (Chapter 112) is said to equal one-third of the Quran in reward (Sahih Bukhari) because it encapsulates the complete Islamic theology of Tawhid (Oneness of Allah) in just 4 verses.



★ MASTER ANSWER KEY — VOLUME III ★

Q#	Answer	Q#	Answer	Q#	Answer	Q#	Answer	Q#	Answer
1	B. Surah Al-Fatiha	11	Juristic preference for the	21	A. Masjid-ul-Haram	31	Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz (Umar	41	B. First 10 verses
2	B. Surah Al-Baqarah	12	Public interest not mentioned	22	B. Qaswa	32	B. 1258 CE	42	A. Surah Al-Fath 48:29
3	A. 255	13	Protection of political power	23	A. 1 AH	33	C. 1924	43	A. Surah Al-Ahzab 33:40
4	C. 77	14	Yaqin (certain knowledge)	24	Both Manjaniq and Dabbab	34	C. Nasrid Dynasty	44	C. Surah Ar-Rahman
5	B. Surah Al-Mulk	15	Fard (obligatory) and a condition	25	Hazrat Ali ibn Abi Talib (RA)	35	C. Fatimids	45	Tafseer-ul-Quran bil-Quran
6	B. Mawquf	16	Hazrat Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas	26	C. Hazrat Musa (AS)	36	Complete reliance and trust	46	Both I'jaz-ul-Quran and Taha...
7	C. Imam Malik	17	C. Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan	27	C. Hazrat Isa (AS)	37	To worship Allah as if you	47	Islam (submission to One God...
8	C. 600,000	18	C. Baghdad	28	Jinn, Wind, and understood	38	Showing off one's deeds to	48	C. 31 times
9	B. The chain of narrators	19	C. Imam Al-Ghazali	29	Prophet — one who took	39	Nafs-ul-Ammara, Nafs-ul-L	49	The worldwide community of M...
10	C. Ahad	20	Battle of Zab (Battle of the	30	C. Hazrat Nuh (AS)	40	Scrupulous avoidance of doubt	50	C. Surah Al-Ikhlās

■ Best of Luck for Your Competitive Examination! ■

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