**• HAJJ MCQS**

• 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.

• 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.