

At-Turath Academy Of Quran

Fiqh for Kids

Purity & Wudu

100 Simple Questions & Answers

For Bangladeshi Children • Ages 7–12

Part 1: Wudu Basics

Questions 1–25

1

Q: What is Taharah (Purity)?

Taharah means being clean and pure. A Muslim should keep the body, clothes, and place of Salah clean. Allah loves people who stay clean.

2

Q: Why is Taharah important?

Taharah is important because Allah commands us to be clean. We cannot pray properly if we have impurity on our body, clothes, or place of prayer.

3

Q: What is Wudu?

Wudu is a special washing that prepares us for Salah. It is an act of worship and a way to obey Allah.

4

Q: Why do Muslims make Wudu?

Muslims make Wudu because Allah commanded it before Salah. Wudu also helps us stay clean and fresh.

5

Q: What should we say before making Wudu?

We should say “Bismillah”, which means “In the Name of Allah.”

6

Q: What is Niyyah?

Niyyah means making the intention in your heart. Before Wudu, we intend to become pure so we can worship Allah.

7

Q: What are the four Fard acts of Wudu?

The four Fard acts are:

- Wash the whole face.
- Wash both arms including the elbows.
- Wipe at least one-quarter of the head.
- Wash both feet including the ankles.

If one of these is missed, the Wudu is not complete.

8

Q: Is saying “Bismillah” before Wudu Sunnah?

Yes. Saying “Bismillah” before Wudu is Sunnah and brings reward.

9

Q: Why do we wash our hands first?

We wash our hands first to make them clean before washing the other parts of the body.

10

Q: Why do we rinse the mouth?

We rinse the mouth to clean it. Our mouth is used for reading the Qur'an and remembering Allah.

11

Q: Why do we clean the nose?

We clean the nose because it is part of the Sunnah of Wudu and helps us stay clean.

12

Q: How many times should we wash each part?

It is Sunnah to wash each part three times. Washing once is enough for the Fard.

13

Q: Should we wash the whole face?

Yes. Water should reach the entire face from the forehead to the chin and from one ear to the other.

14

Q: Should we wash the elbows?

Yes. The elbows must be included when washing the arms.

15

Q: What does Masah mean?

Masah means wiping the head with wet hands during Wudu.

16

Q: Should we wipe the whole head?

It is Sunnah to wipe the whole head. The minimum Fard is to wipe at least one-quarter of the head.

17

Q: Should we wash our feet carefully?

Yes. Water must reach every part of the feet, including the ankles and between the toes.

18

Q: Why should we wash between the toes?

Because water must reach every part of the feet. If water cannot reach the skin, the Wudu is not complete.

19

Q: Can we waste water while making Wudu?

No. The Prophet ﷺ taught us not to waste water, even if we are beside a flowing river.

20

Q: Should we talk while making Wudu?

It is better to avoid unnecessary talking and make Wudu with respect and attention.

21

Q: What breaks Wudu?

Some things that break Wudu are:

- Using the toilet.
- Passing gas.
- Flowing blood.
- Vomiting a mouthful.
- Deep sleep.

22

Q: What should we do if our Wudu breaks?

We should make a new Wudu before praying or touching the Qur'an (according to the Hanafi school).

23

Q: Can we pray without Wudu?

No. If Wudu is required, Salah is not valid without it.

24

Q: Does Allah reward us for making Wudu?

Yes. Every time we make Wudu sincerely, Allah gives us reward, and our minor sins are forgiven by His mercy.

Q: What should we say after Wudu?

We should say:

Ashhadu an lā ilāha illallāh waḥdahu lā sharīka lah, wa ashhadu anna Muḥammadan ‘abduhū wa rasūluh.

Meaning: “I bear witness that there is no god except Allah alone, without any partner, and I bear witness that Muhammad ﷺ is His servant and Messenger.”

Extra Sunnah Du‘ā:

Allāhumma-j’alnī mina-t-tawwābīn wa-j’alnī mina-l-mutatahhirīn.

Meaning: “O Allah, make me among those who repent often and among those who keep themselves pure.”

Part 2: Wudu Breakers & Impurities

Questions 26–50

Things That Break Wudu

26

Q: Does using the toilet break Wudu?

Yes. If a person urinates or passes stool, the Wudu breaks. A new Wudu must be made before Salah.

27

Q: Does passing gas break Wudu?

Yes. Passing gas breaks Wudu. A Muslim should make Wudu again before praying.

28

Q: Does deep sleep break Wudu?

Yes. Deep sleep breaks Wudu because a person is no longer aware of what may happen during sleep.

29

Q: Does taking a short nap always break Wudu?

Not always. In the Hanafi school, a light nap while sitting firmly may not break Wudu, but deep sleep does.

30

Q: Does fainting break Wudu?

Yes. If a person faints or loses consciousness, the Wudu becomes invalid.

31

Q: Does becoming drunk break Wudu?

Yes. Losing awareness because of intoxication breaks Wudu. Muslims must stay away from anything that causes intoxication.

32

Q: Does flowing blood break Wudu?

Yes. According to the Hanafi school, if blood flows from a wound and moves beyond its place, Wudu breaks.

33

Q: If a small cut does not bleed, does Wudu break?

No. If no blood comes out, or it does not flow, the Wudu remains valid.

34

Q: Does vomiting break Wudu?

If a person vomits a mouthful, the Wudu breaks according to the Hanafi school. A small amount does not break Wudu.

35

Q: Does crying break Wudu?

No. Crying because of sadness or emotion does not break Wudu.

36

Q: Does laughing break Wudu?

Laughing outside Salah does not break Wudu. However, laughing loudly during Salah breaks the Wudu in the Hanafi school.

37

Q: Does speaking break Wudu?

No. Talking does not break Wudu.

38

Q: Does eating or drinking break Wudu?

No. Eating and drinking do not break Wudu.

39

Q: Does brushing the teeth break Wudu?

No. Brushing the teeth or using Miswak does not break Wudu.

40

Q: Does touching clean water break Wudu?

No. Washing your hands or touching water does not break Wudu.

Impurities (Najasah)

41

Q: What is Najasah?

Najasah means impurity. Examples include urine, stool, and flowing blood. These should be cleaned before Salah.

42

Q: Why must we remove Najasah?

Allah loves cleanliness. We should remove impurity from our body, clothes, and place of prayer before Salah.

43

Q: Is urine considered Najasah?

Yes. Urine is impure and must be washed away before praying.

44

Q: Is stool considered Najasah?

Yes. Stool is impure and must be cleaned completely.

45

Q: If our clothes become dirty with Najasah, what should we do?

We should wash the affected area until the impurity is removed. Then the clothes can be used for Salah.

46

Q: What is Istinja?

Istinja means cleaning the private parts after using the toilet. Water should be used whenever possible.

47

Q: Which hand should we use for Istinja?

We should use the left hand for Istinja. The right hand is kept for eating and other honorable actions.

48

Q: Why should we wash our hands after using the toilet?

We wash our hands to remove germs and impurity. Islam teaches both cleanliness and good hygiene.

49

Q: Can we pray if there is Najasah on our body or clothes?

No. Before Salah, we should remove any significant impurity from our body, clothes, and prayer place.

50

Q: What should every Muslim child remember about cleanliness?

A Muslim should always try to stay clean. Cleanliness is part of our faith. We should keep our body, clothes, home, school, and masjid clean because Allah loves those who keep themselves pure.

□ Review Time

Remember these five important points:

1. Wudu is required before Salah.
2. Using the toilet, passing gas, deep sleep, flowing blood, and a mouthful of vomit break Wudu (Hanafi fiqh).
3. Urine and stool are examples of Najasah.
4. Always make Istinja after using the toilet.
5. Allah loves those who are clean and pure.

Part 3: Ghusl, Tayammum & Khuffs

Questions 51–75

Ghusl (Ritual Bath)

51

Q: What is Ghusl?

Ghusl is a special bath that washes the entire body. It is required after major impurity so that a Muslim can become pure again and perform acts of worship.

52

Q: When does Ghusl become Fard?

53

Q: What are the Fard acts of Ghusl?

There are three Fard acts:

1. Rinse the mouth completely.
2. Rinse the nose completely.
3. Wash the entire body so that no part remains dry.

54

Q: Should water reach every part of the body in Ghusl?

Yes. Water must reach every part of the body, including behind the ears, under the arms, between the fingers and toes, and under long hair where required.

55

Q: Can we pray without Ghusl when Ghusl is Fard?

No. If Ghusl is required, a person must perform Ghusl before offering Salah.

56

Q: Can children learn about Ghusl?

Yes. Children should learn the basic rules of Ghusl before reaching puberty so they know what to do when they become adults.

57

Q: Is taking a normal shower the same as Ghusl?

Not always. A shower becomes Ghusl only if the person makes the intention and completes the Fard acts of Ghusl.

58

Q: Does Ghusl replace Wudu?

Yes. If Ghusl is performed correctly and nothing breaks Wudu during it, a separate Wudu is not needed.

59

Q: Should we remove anything that blocks water before Ghusl?

Yes. Thick paint, nail polish, glue, or anything that prevents water from reaching the skin should be removed.

60

Q: Why does Islam teach Ghusl?

Islam teaches Ghusl to help Muslims remain physically clean and spiritually prepared to worship Allah.

Tayammum (Dry Purification)

61

Q: What is Tayammum?

Tayammum is a special way of becoming pure by using clean earth or dust when water cannot be used.

62

Q: When may we perform Tayammum?

We may perform Tayammum when:

- There is no clean water.
- Water would seriously harm a sick person.
- Water cannot be reached safely.

63

Q: What can be used for Tayammum?

Clean earth, dust, sand, or natural stone that has clean dust on it may be used.

64

Q: How do we perform Tayammum?

First make the intention. Then strike both hands lightly on clean earth, wipe the face, strike again, and wipe both arms.

65

Q: Does Tayammum replace Wudu?

Yes. When Islam allows Tayammum, it replaces Wudu until water becomes available or the excuse ends.

66

Q: Does Tayammum replace Ghusl?

Yes. If Ghusl is required but water cannot be used, Tayammum may replace Ghusl until water becomes available.

67

Q: What happens when water becomes available?

If the reason for Tayammum ends, we should use water again for Wudu or Ghusl.

68

Q: Can we make Tayammum just because we feel lazy?

No. Tayammum is only allowed when there is a valid Islamic reason.

Wiping Over Khuffs (Leather Socks)

69

Q: What are Khuffs?

Khuffs are special leather socks that cover the feet and ankles. Islam allows wiping over them instead of washing the feet in certain situations.

70

Q: How do we wipe over the Khuffs?

With wet fingers, wipe over the top of each Khuff once. The bottom does not need to be wiped.

71

Q: How long may a resident wipe over the Khuffs?

A person who is not travelling may wipe over the Khuffs for 24 hours after the first time the Wudu breaks.

72

Q: How long may a traveller wipe over the Khuffs?

A traveller may wipe over the Khuffs for 72 hours after the first time the Wudu breaks.

Daily Purity

73

Q: Should a Muslim keep his or her nails clean?

Yes. A Muslim should keep the nails clean and trim them regularly. Good hygiene is part of Islam.

74

Q: Should we wear clean clothes every day?

Yes. Islam encourages Muslims to wear clean clothes, especially when going to the masjid or praying.

75

Q: How can a Muslim child stay clean every day?

A Muslim child should:

- Wash before Salah.
- Brush the teeth.
- Wash the hands before eating.
- Use the toilet properly.
- Keep clothes clean.
- Keep the bedroom, classroom, and masjid clean.

By doing these things, we follow the beautiful teachings of Islam and earn the pleasure of Allah.

□ Review

After studying Questions 1–75, every student should know:

1. The meaning of Taharah.
2. The Fard and Sunnah acts of Wudu.
3. The things that break Wudu.
4. The meaning of Najasah and Istinja.
5. The Fard acts of Ghusl.
6. When and how to perform Tayammum.
7. The basic rules of wiping over Khuffs.
8. The importance of daily cleanliness in Islam.

Part 4: Daily Life & Good Manners

Questions 76–100

Daily Fiqh & Practical Questions

76

Q: What should you do before every Salah?

Before every Salah, check if you still have Wudu. If your Wudu is broken, make a new Wudu before praying.

77

Q: What if you forget to make Wudu before Salah?

If you remember during or after the Salah that you had no Wudu, you must make Wudu and pray that Salah again.

78

Q: What if you are not sure whether your Wudu is broken?

If you are only doubtful and have no certainty that your Wudu is broken, then your Wudu is still valid. Do not let doubts make worship difficult.

79

Q: What if you find a small dirty spot on your clothes?

If it is an impurity, wash the affected area before Salah. A Muslim should always try to pray in clean clothes.

80

Q: What if water does not reach part of your skin during Wudu?

The Wudu is not complete. Make sure water reaches every required part of the body.

81

Q: Why should we not rush while making Wudu?

If we rush, we may leave some parts dry. We should make Wudu carefully and calmly.

82

Q: Should we play with water while making Wudu?

No. Water is a blessing from Allah. We should use only what we need and never waste it.

83

Q: Should we help younger brothers and sisters learn Wudu?

Yes. Teaching others about Islam is a good deed. We should help them gently and kindly.

84

Q: What should you do if a friend makes a mistake in Wudu?

Correct your friend politely and kindly. Never laugh at someone who is trying to learn.

85

Q: Why should we learn Fiqh?

Fiqh teaches us how to worship Allah correctly. The more we learn, the better Muslims we become.

Good Manners and Cleanliness

86

Q: Should you wash your hands before eating?

Yes. Washing the hands before eating is clean, healthy, and from the good manners taught in Islam.

87

Q: Should you brush your teeth every day?

Yes. A Muslim should keep the mouth clean. Using a toothbrush or Miswak is a good habit.

88

Q: Is using the Miswak Sunnah?

Yes. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ loved using the Miswak to keep the mouth clean.

89

Q: Should you keep your school and classroom clean?

Yes. Islam teaches us to care for all places, including our home, school, and masjid.

90

Q: Should you throw rubbish on the ground?

No. A Muslim should always throw rubbish in a bin and help keep the environment clean.

Review Questions

91

Q: Who taught us how to make Wudu?

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught us the correct way to make Wudu.

92

Q: Who commanded Muslims to be clean?

Allah commanded Muslims to be clean and pure before worship.

93

Q: What should you remember before praying?

Remember to check your body, clothes, prayer place, and Wudu so that you are ready for Salah.

94

Q: What should you do if your clothes become dirty during the day?

Wash the dirty area as soon as possible. Clean clothes are important for Salah.

95

Q: Can a Muslim pray in a dirty place?

No. The place of Salah should be clean from impurity.

96

Q: What is one important lesson from Wudu?

Wudu teaches us obedience, cleanliness, discipline, and respect for Allah's commands.

97

Q: How does cleanliness help us every day?

Cleanliness keeps us healthy, protects us from germs, and makes us pleasant to be around. It also prepares us to worship Allah.

98

Q: What is the reward for staying clean?

Allah loves those who keep themselves pure. A Muslim receives reward for following Allah's commands with sincerity.

99

Q: What should every Muslim child remember about Taharah?

A Muslim should always keep the body, clothes, and prayer place clean. Purity is the key to many acts of worship.

100

Q: What is the most important message about Wudu and Purity?

Wudu and purity are not only about washing with water. They teach us to obey Allah, follow the Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ, and live a clean, disciplined, and beautiful life every day.

Memory Box

Every Muslim child should remember these 10 Golden Rules:

1. Always pray with Wudu.
2. Keep your body clean.
3. Wear clean clothes.
4. Keep your prayer place clean.
5. Do not waste water.
6. Say “Bismillah” before Wudu.
7. Learn and follow the Sunnah.
8. Help others learn Islam kindly.
9. Love cleanliness because Allah loves those who are pure.
10. Always try to please Allah in everything you do.

May Allah make us among those who love purity, follow the Sunnah, and worship Him with sincerity. Āmīn.