

QUR'AN MANUAL CLASS 6



"Allah has created four pairs: a pair of sheep and a pair of goats" (6:143)

NAME:

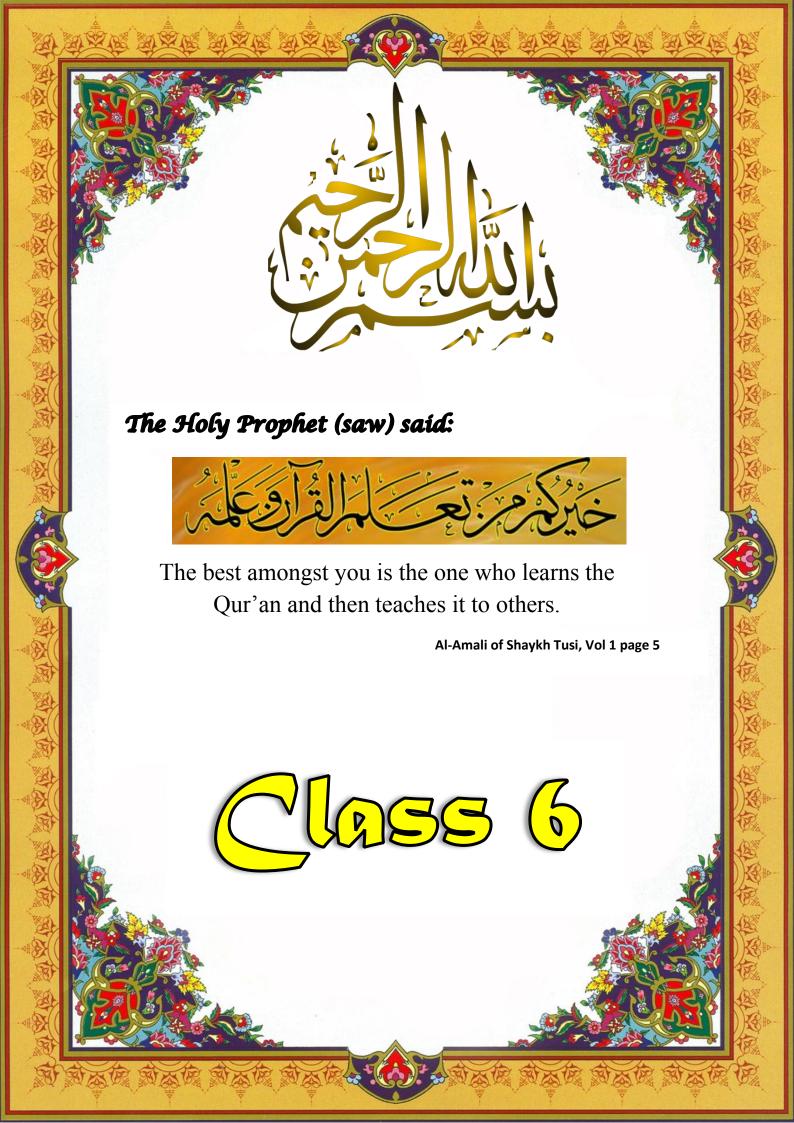
SHARIKATUL HUSSAIN SATURDAY WORKSHOP ANIMALS OF THE HOLY QUR'AN SERIES



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For over a decade, students were allocated in Qur'an classes based on their ability in Qur'an, bearing in mind both the ability and age. Needless to say, parent support to their child was effective; however, there was no specific parental role laid in assisting their children in Qur'an. Ability allocation was started in the hope to be able to help students and cater for them according to their individual ability. This was efficient so long as we were small in number. As the workshop started growing rapidly, the system seemed not very efficient for the workshop. Some of the issues we faced were:

i) There were various different ability groups and due to the scarcity in the number of Qur'an teachers we were unable to cater for all the students.

The ability allocation meant a 10 year old and a 6 year old child were at the same ability. Placing them together in one class wasn't feasible due to the age gap, and necessitated a new ability group be formed. How was this possible with lack of teachers?

- ii) Having 11 years of studies in the Workshop and only 8 ability groups in Qur'an, meant a child at some point during his/her time at the Workshop was supposed to stay in one Qur'an ability group for more than a year. Not only were the more able students bored of doing the same lessons again for more than a year/s, but the parents were also concerned with this and wanted their children be promoted with each passing year which wasn't possible for the reasons explained above.
- iii) At the start of each academic year, the newly enrolled students needed to be tested so that they could be placed in a class with their ability. This meant a good few weeks were needed to do this and with the lack of staff this was proving difficult.

Hence, we have decided to move onto class based system from the year 2020. This means, there will be no separate Qur'an ability groups, and a child will be in the same Qur'an class as his/her normal Workshop class. We are aware of the fact that we shall be unable to eradicate all problems; however, having assessed the class based system we are of the opinion that the benefits of it will outweigh the benefits of ability wise allocation.

In taking on the class based system and making it work, we will have to work as a trio. SHSW at one, parents at the other, and students at the third end. So long as we all play our roles, we should see it work. We must be aware that with class based system, we will be having same aged students together, but they might differ in ability. The workshop will do all it can in helping the students. Students will be expected to attend the workshop each week and co-operate with the teachers. Parents of students who are struggling or are below the expected level will be required to attend the Qur'an lesson to come and help their children as long as it may be necessary. Qur'an teachers will notify the SHSW management of which students need additional support. Their parents will then be notified by the SHSW Management of when they need to attend to provide extra support to their children. Besides, parent support outside the workshop will be essential, either through personally teaching their children at home or arranging external support from Qur'an extra classes.

The Qur'an syllabus has been amended immensely. The old syllabus had the theory section only and the hifdh booklets. The 2020 syllabus consists of 4 sections, 2 of which are compulsory to teach and the rest as additional resource to be used as and when necessary.

Section 1: Theory + Worksheets (COMPULSORY)

Section 2: Hifdh of Surahs (COMPULSORY)

Section 3: Tafseer / short stories from the Qur'an to make children more familiar with the content of the Holy Qur'an.

Section 4: Qur'anic Dictionary (a selection of simple words from the Holy Qur'an, which will add up as the students move up the class. This is aimed at assisting students understand the meaning of Qur'an when they read it)

Lesson plan guidance: 60 minutes lesson

10 mins – Recap of the previous lesson. Student involvement is essential.

20 mins - Main part of delivering lesson/Syllabus

15 mins – Worksheets/Activities for class and giving of homework

15 mins – Quran recitation / Memorisation

Teachers:

- Will have to plan in a way that works best for their class and cover all the aspects that need covering
- To please ensure children now recite the Qur'an and memorise their surahs in the proper manner.
- Are encouraged to give homework, however, please DO NOT over load the students with homework. This could be as simple as ONE sentence or a line to re-iterate the points covered in class. At times, there could be tailored homework to suit personal needs.
- To please remember to complete the lesson trackers together with individual child progress for each lesson delivered.

Parents:

- In order to progress, we urge parents to please support their children at home
 with their work, check the diaries for any note/homework and assist them
 whenever possible, for reliance on the Workshop alone is not sufficient. We at
 SHSW can only enhance our students learning.
- Please contact your child's teacher for a follow up on the progress or for any concerns you might have.

Students:

 Please cooperate with your teachers and pay attention in class to derive maximum benefit and ask as and when necessary. Also ensure all work is done on time to allow the rest of the lessons to flow smoothly.

TOPICS FOR QURAN

Main topics to be covered for each class during the year are highlighted, however a recap of the previous year will prove helpful.

CLASS P

| THEORY | 1) General rules / manners of reciting the Holy Qur'an |
|-----------------|---|
| | 2) Correct pronounciation of Audhubillahi Minash Shaitaanir |
| | Rajeem |
| | 3) Correct pronounciation of Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem |
| | 4) Arabic Alphabets / Phonetics (Sounds) |
| | 5) Explain how dots play an important part in Arabic. Students must |
| | be able to comprehend how the location of dots makes letters |
| | different. |
| HIFDH SURAHS | Refer to the table in the pages to follow |
| TAFSEER / SHORT | 1) The baby in the box |
| STORIES FROM | 2) The baby speaks |
| QUR'AN | 3) Zamzam |
| QUR'ANIC | 3 words |
| DICTIONARY | |

| THEORY | 1) Haraka /Short vowels |
|-----------------|---|
| | a) Fatha b) Kasrah c) Dhammah |
| | 2) Sukoon |
| HIFDH SURAHS | Refer to the table in the pages to follow |
| TAFSEER / SHORT | 1) Azazeel |
| STORIES FROM | 2) Prophet Adam (pbuh) |
| QUR'AN | 3) Prophet Nuh (pbuh) and the big ark |
| QUR'ANIC | 5 words |
| DICTIONARY | |

| THEORY | 1) Long Vowels |
|-----------------|---|
| | a) Long way b) Short way |
| | 2) Tashdeed |
| HIFDH SURAHS | Refer to the table in the pages to follow |
| TAFSEER / SHORT | 1) Prophet Ibrahim (as) |
| STORIES FROM | 2) Prophet Salih (as) |
| QUR'AN | 3) Anger |
| QUR'ANIC | Family in Qur'an |
| DICTIONARY | |

CLASS 3

| THEORY | 1) Tanween |
|-----------------|--|
| | 2) Letters in various forms (Beginning, Middle, End) |
| HIFDH SURAHS | Refer to the table in the pages to follow |
| TAFSEER / SHORT | 1) Duties towards parents |
| STORIES FROM | 2) Suratul Kawthar |
| QUR'AN | 3) Amul Feel – The year of the elephant (Suratul Feel) |
| QUR'ANIC | Animals in Qur'an - 1 |
| DICTIONARY | |

| THEORY | 1) Silent Letters |
|-----------------|--|
| | 2) Sujood in Qur'an |
| | 3) Ghunna – Stress and Stretch (Nun and Meem Shadda) |
| HIFDH SURAHS | Refer to the table in the pages to follow |
| TAFSEER / SHORT | 1) Prophet Musa (pbuh) and the Thu'baan |
| STORIES FROM | 2) Suratul Lahab |
| QUR'AN | 3) The sons of Prophet Adam (pbuh) |
| QUR'ANIC | Animals in Qur'an - 2 |
| DICTIONARY | |

| THEORY | 1) Arabic Numbers |
|-----------------|---|
| | 2) Division in Qur'an |
| | 3) Rule of Laam Shaddah |
| HIFDH SURAHS | Refer to the table in the pages to follow |
| TAFSEER / SHORT | 1) Dua |
| STORIES FROM | 2) Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) and the Hudhud |
| QUR'AN | |
| QUR'ANIC | Human being in Qur'an - 1 |
| DICTIONARY | |

| THEORY | 1) Punctuation |
|-----------------|---|
| | a) Signs/Letters of stopping and continuing |
| | b) Rules of stopping |
| | 2) Qalqalah |
| HIFDH SURAHS | Refer to the table in the pages to follow |
| TAFSEER / SHORT | 1) Prophet Nuh (pbuh) |
| STORIES FROM | 2) Prophet Salih (pbuh) |
| QUR'AN | |
| QUR'ANIC | Human being in Qur'an - 2 |
| DICTIONARY | |

| THEORY | 1) Rules of Tanween and Nun Sakin |
|-----------------|---|
| | a) ldgham b) ldhar c) lqlaab d) lkhfaa |
| | 2) Nun Al-Qutni |
| HIFDH SURAHS | Refer to the table in the pages to follow |
| TAFSEER / SHORT | 1) Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) |
| STORIES FROM | 2) Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) |
| QUR'AN | |
| QUR'ANIC | Prophets in Qur'an |
| DICTIONARY | |

CLASS 8

| THEORY | 1) Madd |
|-----------------|--|
| | 2) Rules of Hamzah |
| | 3) Sakta |
| HIFDH SURAHS | Hamd, Ikhlaas, Naas, Falaq, Kafiroon, Jumuah |
| TAFSEER / SHORT | Jumuah |
| STORIES FROM | |
| QUR'AN | |
| QUR'ANIC | Surahs in Qur'an - 1 |
| DICTIONARY | |

| THEORY | 1) Alif Jazm |
|-----------------|---|
| | 2) Tafkheem and Tarqeeq – Rules of Letter RAA |
| HIFDH SURAHS | Hamd, Ikhlaas, Naas, Falaq, Kafiroon, Fajr |
| TAFSEER / SHORT | Fajr |
| STORIES FROM | |
| QUR'AN | |
| QUR'ANIC | Surahs in Qur'an - 2 |
| DICTIONARY | |

| THEORY | Revision of topics covered in the years P to 9. Apply the rules | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| | when reading the Holy Qur'an | |
| HIFDH SURAHS | Hamd, Ikhlaas, Naas, Falaq, Kafiroon, Yaseen (1 to 40) | |
| TAFSEER / SHORT | Yaseen | |
| STORIES FROM | | |
| QUR'AN | | |
| QUR'ANIC | Surahs in Qur'an - 3 | |
| DICTIONARY | | |

| THEORY | Revision of topics covered in the years P to 9. Apply the rules | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| | when reading the Holy Qur'an | |
| HIFDH SURAHS | Hamd, Ikhlaas, Naas, Falaq, Kafiroon, Yaseen (41 to 83) | |
| TAFSEER / SHORT | Yaseen | |
| STORIES FROM | | |
| QUR'AN | | |
| QUR'ANIC | Surahs in Qur'an - 4 | |
| DICTIONARY | | |

Qur'an Surahs to be memorised this year

| CLASS | CLASS | CLASS | CLASS | CLASS | CLASS | CLASS | CLASS |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Р | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Hamd | Hamd | Hamd | Hamd | Hamd | Hamd | Hamd | Hamd |
| Ikhlaas | Ikhlaas | Ikhlaas | Ikhlaas | Ikhlaas | Ikhlaas | Ikhlaas | Ikhlaas |
| Naas | Naas | Naas | Naas | Naas | Naas | Naas | Naas |
| Kawthar | Kawthar | Kawthar | Kawthar | Kawthar | Kawthar | Kawthar | Kawthar |
| | Falaq |
| | Kaafirun |
| | | Nasr | Nasr | Nasr | Nasr | Nasr | Nasr |
| | | Asr | Asr | Asr | Asr | Asr | Asr |
| | | | Lahab | Lahab | Lahab | Lahab | Lahab |
| | | | Maun | Maun | Maun | Maun | Maun |
| | | | Feel | Feel | Feel | Feel | Feel |
| | | | | Qadr | Qadr | Qadr | Qadr |
| | | | | Quraysh | Quraysh | Quraysh | Quraysh |
| | | | | | Qaria | Qaria | Qaria |
| | | | | | Aadiyat | Aadiyat | Aadiyat |
| | | | | | | Takathur | Takathur |
| | | | | | | | Ayatul |
| | | | | | | | Kursi |
| | | | | | | | Humazah |
| | | | | | | | Inshirah |

Qur'an Surahs to be memorised this year

| CLASS | CLASS |
|----------|----------|
| 8 | 9 |
| Hamd | Hamd |
| Ikhlaas | Ikhaas |
| Naas | Naas |
| Falaq | Falaq |
| Kafiroon | Kafiroon |
| Jumuah | Fajr |
| | |
| | |

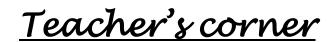
| CLASS | CLASS |
|----------|----------|
| 10 | 11 |
| Hamd | Hamd |
| Ikhaas | Ikhaas |
| Naas | Naas |
| Falaq | Falaq |
| Kafiroon | Kafiroon |
| Yaseen | Yaseen |
| (Ayah 1- | (Ayah 41 |
| 40) | - 83) |
| | |



Punctuation



Rules of Stopping

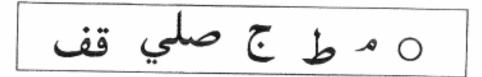


Just like any other language, Arabic has got punctuations too. It is important to read the Qur'an following the punctuations marks; else we end up altering the meaning and the message of the Holy Qur'an.

In this chapter, students will learn the signs of stopping and how each word is read when you come to a stop.

Punctuation

When reciting the Holy Quran we often come across signs, for example:

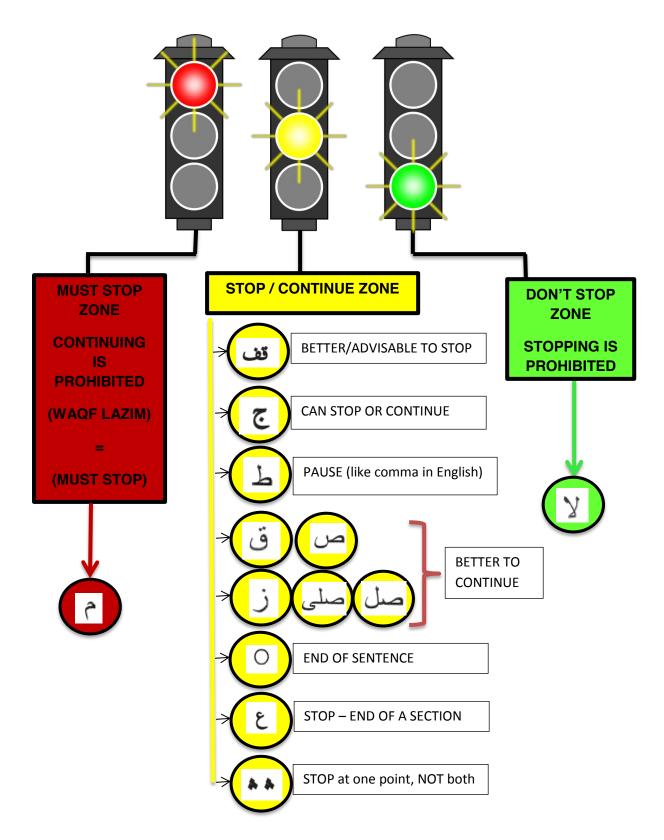


Each of these punctuation signs has it's own meaning and it is essential that we strictly follow these signs and observe them when reading the Holy Quran.

Some of the examples are:

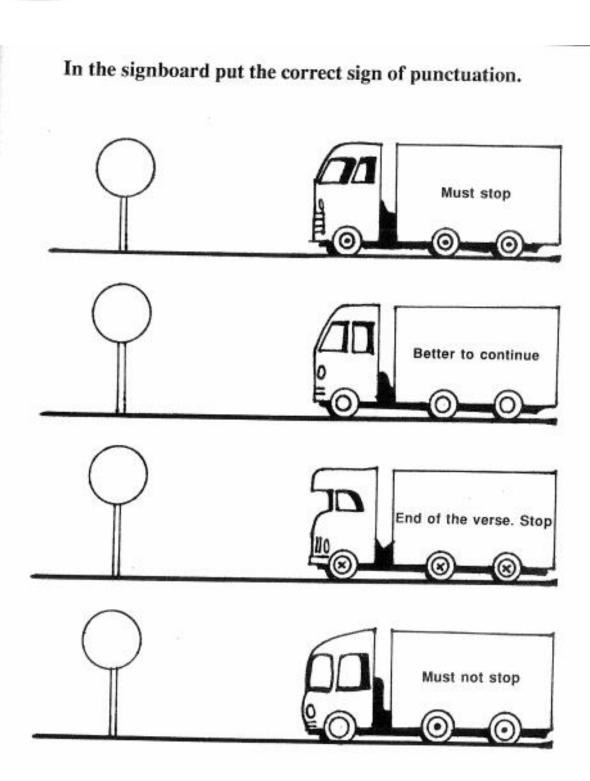
| END OF SENTENCE - STOP | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| WAKF LAAZIM - MUST STOP | |
| PAUSE (JUST LIKE COMMA IN ENGLISH) | ط |
| ADVISABLE TO STOP | قف |
| BETTER TO STOP, BUT CAN CONTINUE | ح |
| BETTER TO CONTINUE | ز د |
| BETTER TO CONTINUE | ق |
| MUST NOT STOP | A |

This TRAFFIC LIGHT will help you remember the punctuation signs

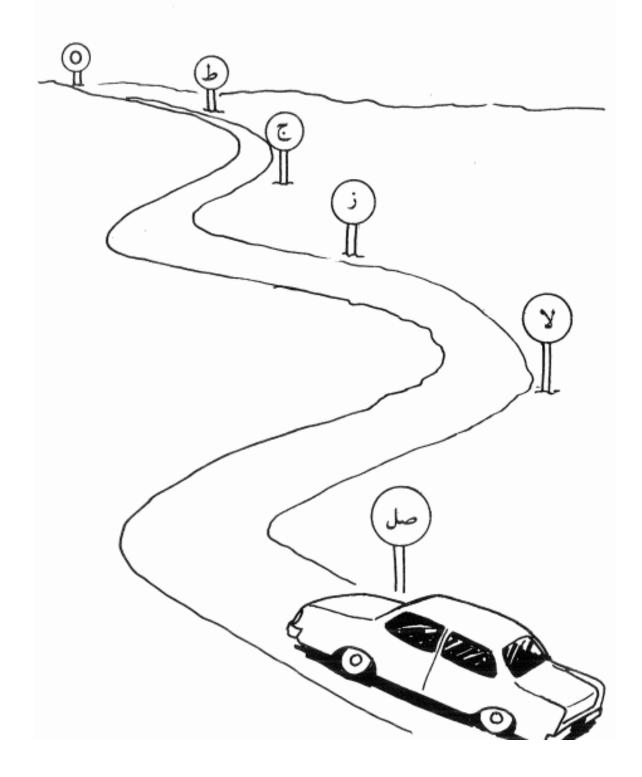


When reciting the Holy Quran you will come across these signs, what should you do?

| | K |
|-------------|-----|
| († | م |
| | |
| | قف |
| | (5) |
| | Ь |



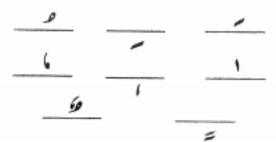
When reciting the Holy Quran you will come across these signs what should you do?



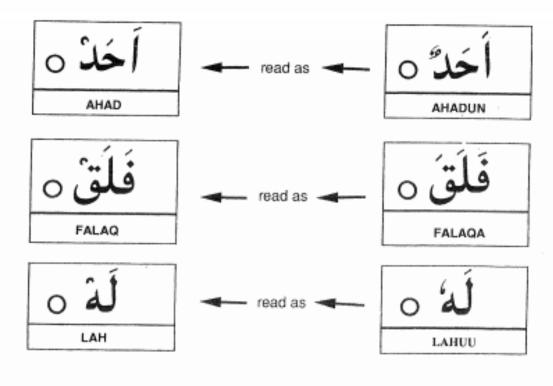
Rules of Stopping

Rule 1:

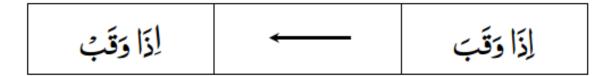
Now that we know the punctuation signs, we know where to stop, pause or continue when reciting the Holy Quran. Whenever we come to a stopping sign (O) while reading the Holy Quran, in cases when the end letter has any of the following signs:



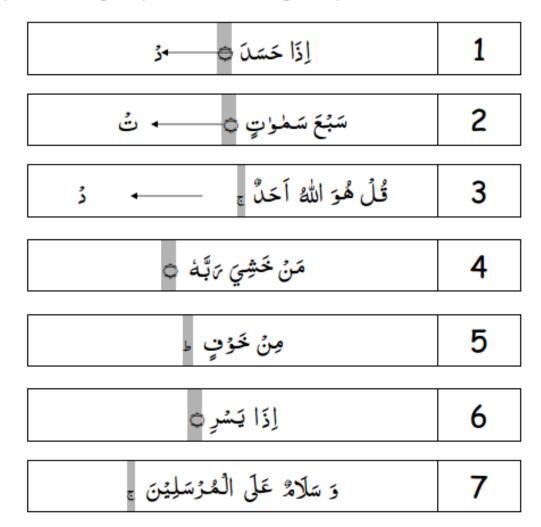
then the end letter pronounciation changes to a sukun letter. For example:



When doing Waqf on a word, the last letter will be made Saakin. That means that the Fatha, Dhamma etc will be replaced with a Sukoon.



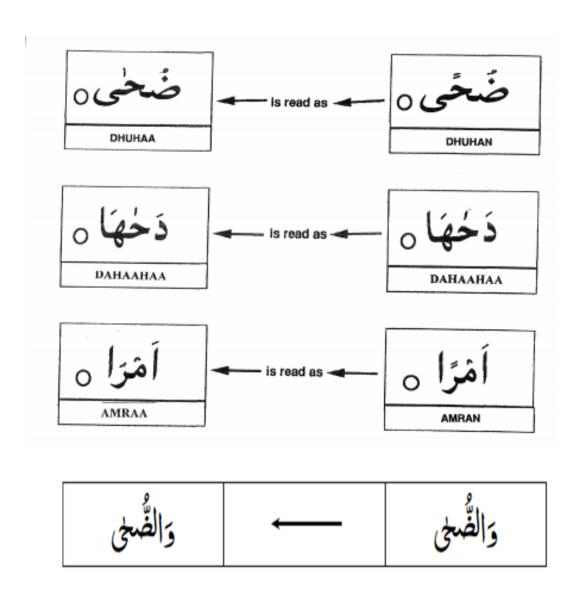
Now practice doing Waqf with the following examples:



Rule 2:

When the last letter has an Alif () or Ya ('s : without dots) then the word will be pronounced as a LONG VOWEL.

Also when a word ends with Fathatayn (double fatha), one Fatha will be removed and it will be pronounced as a LONG VOWEL





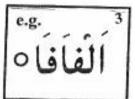
Now practice doing Waqf with the following examples:

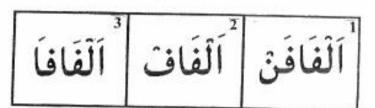


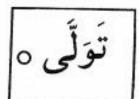
Now practice doing Waqf with the following examples:

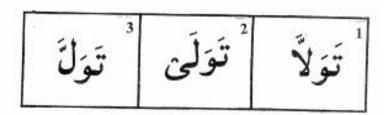
| أۇلحى لَهَا ت | 1 |
|---------------------------------|---|
| لَشَتّٰى ط | 2 |
| مَنْ دَسُّهَا بِ | 3 |
| وَ النَّهَا مِ إِذَا تَجَلَّى ا | 4 |
| وَ الشَّمْسِ وَ ضُلَّهَا عَ | 5 |
| وَصَدَّقَ بِالْحُسْنَى ٥ | 6 |

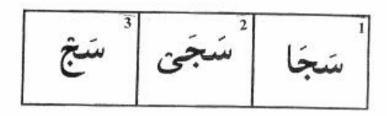
Match the left column to the box which has the right sound. (Remember when you stop the sound changes). For example:



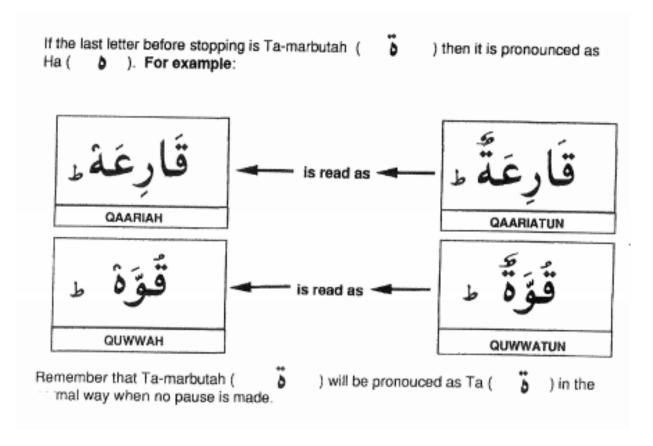




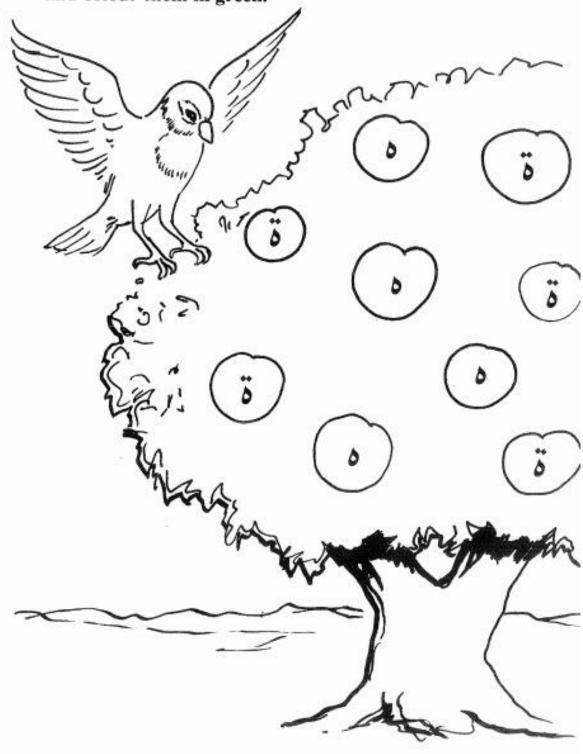




Rule 3:



Help the bird to pick the apples with the letter Ta-marbutah and colour them in green.



| مَا الْقَارِعَةُ → مَا الْقَارِعَةُ اللَّهَ الْقَارِعَةُ اللَّهَا اللَّهُ اللَّ |
|--|
|--|

Now practice doing Waqf with the following examples:



Verses from the Holy Quran

What would the TAA at the end change to? Write it the way you would recite when you come to a stop

Practice Waqf in the following examples.

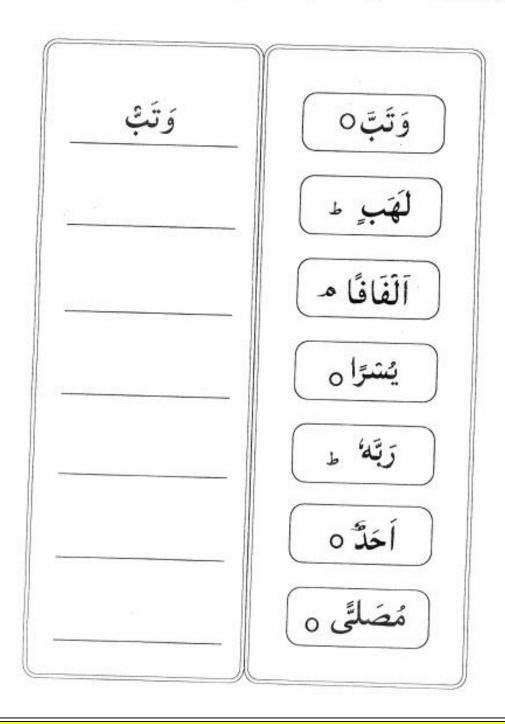
All Waqf rules have been mixed up on this page.

Write in each sentence how you would stop.

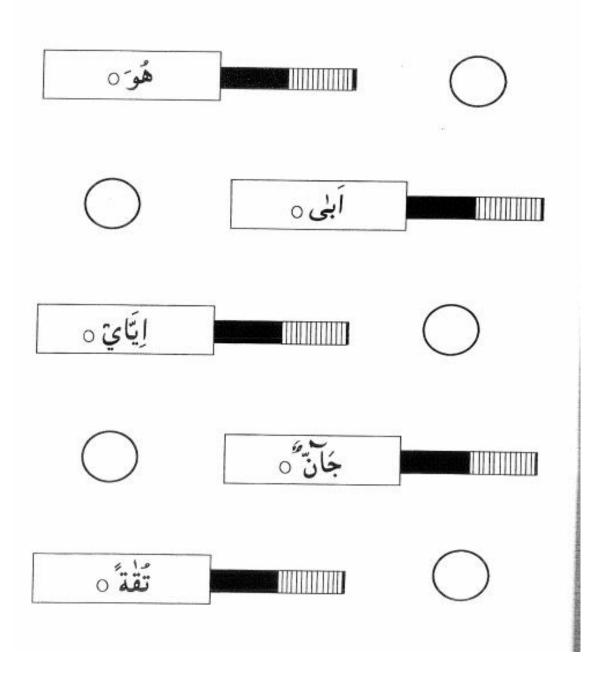
| بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ ٥ |
|--|
| حَدِيثُ الْغَاشِيَةِ |
| فَسَوْتَ تَعْلَمُوْنَ ۞ |
| وَعَذَّ بُنْهَا عَذَابًا نُّكُرًا ط |
| وَ قَالَ الْإِنْسَانُ مَا لَهَا لَا |
| وَ أَخُصُوا الْعِدَّةَ ۞ |
| لِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدُرًا ا |
| |
| نَاحٌ حَامِيَةٌ ع |
| اِنَّ اِلَى مَ بِبِكَ الرُّجُعٰى ١ |
| فَمَنُ يَّعُمَلُ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَّرَهُ ٥ |

Practice doing Waqf with the following examples. All Waqf rules have been mixed up on this page. Write in each sentence how you would stop.

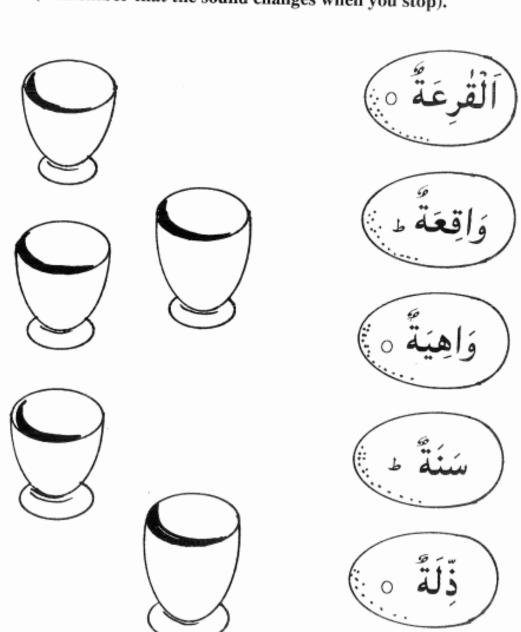
Read the Arabic words and then write the correct sounds. (Remember the sound changes when you stop). For example,



Read the Arabic words then write the correct sounds in English (Remember the sound changes when you stop).



Read the Arabic words and write the sounds in English. (Remember that the sound changes when you stop).



Read the Arabic words and then match with the English sounds.

Haamiyatan tusqaa

قِيْمَةِ لا وَّلاَ

Jaariyah

حَامِيَةً ٧ تُسْتَقَى

Qiyaamatiw-walaaaa

لَاغِيَةً ط

Naasibatun taslaa

جَارِيَةٌ م

Laagiyah

نَاصِبَةً لا تَصللي



Read the following Aayaat of the Holy Qur'an using the punctuation signs correctly. Write the punctuation signs in the boxes and explain what they mean. An example has been done for you.

| | ···· فَكَذَّبُوهُ فَعَقَرُوْهَا تَهُ فَدَمْدَمَ عَلَيْهِمْ رَبُّهُمْ | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| ע | Must not stop | | |
| ص | Better to continue | | |
| | وَّامْرَاتُهُ م حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ أَ | | |
| | | | |
| | سَلْمُ سَ قَوْلًا مِّنْ رَّبِ رَّحِيْمٍ ٥ | | |
| | | | |
| | وَاضُرِبُ لَهُمْ مَّثَلًا أَصْحُبَ الْقَرْيَةِ ِ ~ | | |
| | | | |
| | وَاٰيَةٌ لَّهُمُ الَّيْلُ ۖ ﴿ نَسُلَحُ مِنْهُ النَّهَارَ | | |
| | | | |

Read the following Aayaat and write the correct way of stopping. An example has been done for you.

| وَوَالِدٍ وَّمَا وَلَدُ | ← is read as ← | وَوَالِدٍ وَمَا وَلَدَ ٥ |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | ← is read as ← | فِيْ جَنَّةٍ عَالِينةٍ ٥ |
| | ← is read as ← | وَلَسَوْفَ يَرُضٰى ٥ |
| | ← is read as ← | وَا كِيْدُ كَيْدًا هُ |
| | ← is read as ← | فَلْيَدْعُ نَادِيَهُ ٥ |
| - | ← is read as ← | كِتْكِ مَّزقُومٌ نَ |
| | ← is read as ← | لِيَوْمِ عَظِيْمٍ هُ |
| | ← is read as ← | الجوارِ الْكُنَّسِ٥ |

Rules and Letters of stopping – Write down what each letter of stopping denotes and what would happen to the haraka of the last letter when you come to a stop

Quran Verse - 1

تِلْكَ الرُّسُلُ فَضَّلْنَا بَعْضَهُمُ عَلَى بَعْضٍ ؞

Quran Verse - 2

مِنْهُمْ مِّنُ كَلَّمَ اللهُ وَ رَفِّعَ بَعْضَهُمْ دَرَجَاتٍ ا

Quran Verse - 3

فَقَلُ خَسِرَ خُسُرَانًا مُّبِينًا ٥

يَعِدُ هُمْ وَ يُمَنِّيهِمْ وَ مَا يَعِدُ هُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ اللَّ غُرُوْرًا *

Quran Verse - 5

لَهُمُ أَجُرُهُمُ عِنْدَ ىَ يِهِمُ ،

Quran Verse - 6

فَمَنِ افْتَرَى عَلَى اللهِ الْكَذِبَ مِنُ بَعُدِ ذَٰلِكَ ۞

وَإِذْ قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيْمُ رَبِّ أَي نِي كَيْفَ تُحْيِى الْمَوْتَى الْمَوْتَى الْمَوْتَى الْمَوْتَى

Quran Verse - 8

قَالَ أَوَلَمُ تُؤْمِنَ الْ قَالَ أَوَلَمُ تُؤْمِنَ اللهِ قَالَ بَلَى وَلَكِنَ لِيَطُمَئِنَّ قَلْبِي ا

Quran Verse - 9

فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ ۞ قُلُ صَدَقَ اللَّهُ "

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ المَنُوا كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الصِّيَامُ كَمَا كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الصِّيَامُ كَمَا كُتِبَ عَلَى اللَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمُ لَعَلَّكُمُ تَتَّقُونَ ۞

Quran Verse - 11

ٱلَّذِيْنَ يُنفِقُونَ أَمُوَ اللَّهُمُ فِي سَبِيْلِ اللَّهِ ثُمَّ لاَ يُتُبِعُونَ

مَا أَنْفَقُوا مَنًّا وَ لَأَ أَذًى لا

تِلْكَ أَيَاتُ الْكِتَابِ الْمُبِيْنِ ۞

إِنَّا اَنُزَلْنَاهُ قُرُانًا عَرَبِيًّا لَّعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ ٥

Quran Verse - 13

لاَيَشُتَرُونَ بِأَيَاتِ اللهِ ثَمَنًا قَلِيُلاً لَا اللهِ ثَمَنًا قَلِيُلاً لَا اللهِ ثَمَنًا قَلِيُلاً لَا اللهِ أُولِيْكَ لَهُمُ أَجُرُهُمُ عِنْدَ مَ بِهِمُ لَا اللهِ اللهِ مُ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ عَنْدَ مَ بِهِمُ لَا اللهِ اللهِ عَنْدَ مَ بِهِمُ لَا اللهِ عَنْدَ مَ اللهِ اللهِ عَنْدَ مَ اللهِ عَنْدَ اللهِ عَنْدَ مَ اللهِ عَنْدَ مَ اللهِ عَنْدَ اللهِ عَنْدُ مَ اللهُ عَنْدَ مَ اللهُ عَنْدُ اللهِ عَنْدَ مَ اللهُ عَنْدَ اللهُ عَنْدُ اللهُ عَنْدُونُ عَنْدَ اللهُ عَنْدَا اللهُ عَلَا اللهُ عَنْدُ اللهُ عَنْدُ اللهُ عَنْدُ اللهُ عَنْدُ اللهِ عَنْدُ اللهُ عَلْمُ اللهِ عَنْدُونُ عَنْدَ اللهِ عَنْدُ اللهِ عَلَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْدُ اللهِ عَنْدُ اللهِ عَنْدُ اللهِ عَنْدُ اللهِ عَنْدُونُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهِ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهِ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهِ عَلَيْدُ اللّهِ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهِ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهِ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهِ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَا عَلَيْدُ اللّهِ عَلَا عَلَا عَلَادُ اللّهِ عَلَيْ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهِ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُ اللّهُ عَلَا عَلَا عَلَادُ عَلَا عَلَا عَلَا عَلَا عَلْمُ اللّهُ عَلَيْدُوا عَلَا عَالْعَالِقُلْكُ اللّهُ عَلَا عَلَا عَلَا عَلَا عَلَا عَلَا عَلَا ع

إِنَّ اللهَ سَرِيْحُ الْحِسَابِ ۞ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ الْمَنْوُا اصْبِرُوْا وَصَابِرُوْا وَ رَابِطُوْا "

Quran Verse - 15

إِنَّ الَّذِيْنَ الْمَنُوا وَ الَّذِيْنَ هَاجَرُوا وَ جَاهَدُ وَا فِيُ سَبِيْلِاللّٰهِ د

Quran Verse - 16

أُولَئِكَ يَرُجُونَ مَ حُمَتَ اللهِ ﴿ وَ اللَّهُ غَفُومٌ مَّ حِيْمٌ ﴿

يَّا يُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ الْمَنُوَّا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلُوةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وَالْمَاوِةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وَالْمَاوُةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وَالْمَاوِةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وَالْمَاوِقِ فَاغْسِلُوا وَالْمَاوِةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ لَوْ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَلَوْلَا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَلَوْلَا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللّلْمُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَالْ

Quran Verse - 18

يُؤُتِى الْحِكُمَةَ مَنْ يَّشَاء ،

وَمَنُ يُّؤُتَ الْحِكْمَةَ فَقَدُ أُوْتِي خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا م

فَمَنُ حَاجَّكَ فِيهِ مِن أَبَعُدِ مَا جَاءَكَ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ فَقُلُ تَعَالَوُا ﴾

Quran Verse - 20

إِنَّمَا يُرِيُدُ الشَّيْطَانُ أَنْ يُّوْقِعَ بَيْنَكُمُ الْعَدَاوَةَ وَ الْبَعْضَاءَ فِي الْخَمْرِ وَ الْمَيْسِرِ * الْبَعْضَاءَ فِي الْخَمْرِ وَ الْمَيْسِرِ *

لَّنَ يَسْتَنُكِفَ الْمَسِيْحُ أَنَ يَّكُوْنَ عَبُدًا لِللهِ وَلاَ الْمَلائِكَةُ الْمُقَرَّبُونَ اللهِ وَلاَ الْمَلائِكَةُ الْمُقَرَّبُونَ الْمَلائِكَةُ الْمُقَرَّبُونَ الْمَلائِكَةُ الْمُقَرِّبُونَ الْمُ

Quran Verse - 22

فَلَمَّاعَتَوَاعَنُ مَّا نُهُوا عَنُهُ قُلْنَا لَهُمْ كُونُوا قِرَدَةً لِحَسِئِيْنَ ۞

قَالُوَّا إِنَّا تَطَيَّرُنَا بِكُمْ

لَئِنُ لَّمُ تَنْتَهُوا لَنَرُجُمَنَّكُمُ وَلَيَمَسَّنَّكُمُ مِّنَّا عَذَاكِ أَلِيْمُ

Quran Verse - 24

إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ إِخُوةٌ فَأَصْلِحُوا بَيْنَ أَخَو يُكُمُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ لَعَلَّكُمُ تُرْحَمُونَ ۞

أتُلُ مَّا أُوحِي إِلَيْكَ مِنَ الْكِتَابِ وَ أَقِمِ الصَّلُولَا السَّاولَةَ السَّاولَةُ السَّاولَةِ السَّاولَةَ السَّاولَةُ السَّاولَةِ السَّاولَةُ السَّاولَةُ السَّاولَةِ السَّاولَةُ السَّاولَةِ السَّاولَةُ السَّاطِقُ السَّاقُ السَّاطِقُ السَّاطُ السَّاطِقُ السَّاطُ السَّلِيقُ السَّاطِقُ السَّاطِقُ السَّلِيقُ السَّاطِقُ السَّاطِقُ السَّاطِقُ السَّلْفُلْ

Quran Verse - 26

إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ تَنُهِى عَنِ الْفَحْشَآءِ وَ الْمُنْكَرِ ا

Signs in the Qur'an

Match the left column to the box on the right which has the correct sound (when you stop the sound changes

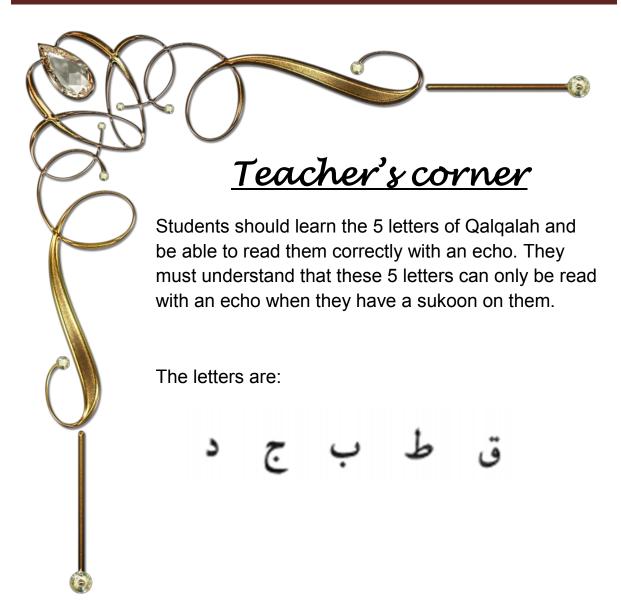
| حَسِيْبًا | حَسِيْبَا | حَسِيْب | حَسِيْبَنُ |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| تَوَلّٰي | تَوَلَّ | تَوَلَّيُ | تَوَلَّا |
| لْهَتِ | لْمَتِ | لْهَت | لْهَبِ |
| هُدًّى | هُٰڵ | هُدَا | ۿؙڶؘؽؙ |
| ۮ؆ؘڿؘڠۨ | دَىَّجَهُ | دَىَجَتُ | دَىٓجَةُ |
| بِنِعُمَةِ | بِنِعُمَ | بِنِعُمّتِ | بِنِعُمَهُ |

Signs in the Qur'an

Read the Arabic words and then write the correct sound after applying the stop rule according to the given stop sign.

| وَتَبُّ | وَتَبَّ ٥ |
|---------|---------------|
| | قَلِيْلَةٍ ط |
| | كَثِيْرًا م |
| | اَحَدُّ لا |
| | مُصَلًّى ٥ |
| | اَيُدِيْنَا ت |
| | ر گُبَّهٔ ع |
| | تَنُّهَرُ ص |

Qalqala (Echo letters)



RULES OF QALQALA

If any of the below letters appear with a ____ Sukun then it will be pronounced with an echo sound:

(قُطُيْجَدُ For easy remembrance they may be combined to read 'QUTUBJAD' (قُطُيْجَدُ)

Examples:



Note: Care should be taken that such echoing sound does not go to the extent of forming a Fatha sound. When any of the above 5 letters is accompanied with a sukun, an 'echo' sound is heard.

The rest of the letters of the alphabet do not have this quality.

Note: Care should be taken that the echoing sound does not go to the extent of forming a fatha sound.

Remember, during recitation, when stopping or pausing on any of these letters accompanied by either a fatha, kasra, dhamma, kasra tanween or dhamma tanween, a sukun is applied (chapter: stopping on words) hence they will bear the quality of qalqala.

Practice reciting the following words.

| مَا خَلَقَ ٥ | وتَقُوَاهَا | أَقُفَاهُمَا | J |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| نْجِيْطٌ ٥ | أطُعَمَهُمُ | نُطْعِمُ | 4 |
| كَانَ عِقَابِ ٥ | قَبُلِكَ | سُبُحٰنَكَ | ŗ |
| زَاتِ الْنُرُوْجِ ٥ | ڟؙڵڠۼٛ | ٱجُرُهُمُ | ٦ |
| اَحَدُّ ٥ | ٱدۡڿِل | فَقَدُ | ٠ |

Circle the Qalqala letters. Two examples have been given.

| فَانْصَكِ | الاً (بُتِغاءَ |
|------------|----------------|
| فَوَسَطِنَ | لَيَظُغٰى |
| رَدَدُنْهُ | وَتَقُوابِهَا |
| تُجْزای | عَبْداً |
| عُقٰبها | ٱلرُّجْعٰي |
| أظعَمَهُمُ | صَدُركَ |

Read these words. Circle the letter of Qalqalah

| خَلَقُنَا | نَجْعَلُ | عَبُدَنَا |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| | | |
| تُجُرِيُ | ٱحۡبَبۡثُ | وَشَلَدُنَا |
| | | |

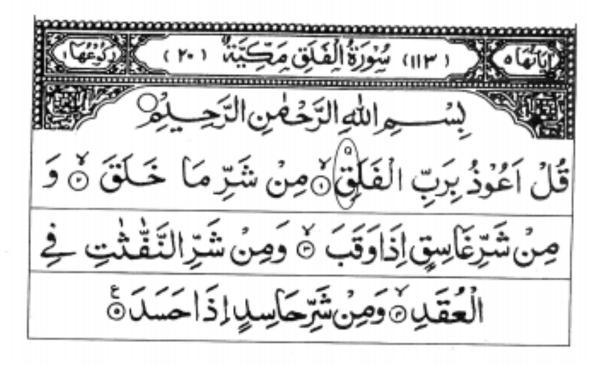
قَالَلَقَدُ بَطْشَتَنَا وَلاَتُشْطِطُ



And círcle the letters of Qalqalah ...

| فَأَثْرُنَ | يَلِدُ | أُلْفِ | عَنْهُ | أُخْلَدَهُ |
|------------|------------|--------------|----------|------------|
| عَيْنَ | يَعْمَلُ | وَأُخْرَجَتِ | تُطِعَهُ | فَلْيَدْعُ |
| بِحَمْدِ | وَرَأَيْتَ | نَصْرُ | أغبد | قُلۡ |
| ظَهْرَكَ | سَوْطَ | فِرْعَوْنَ | إِنْ | وَأَرْسَلَ |
| بَعْدُ | غَيْرُ | أُحْسَنِ | فَرَغۡتَ | ۮؚػٙڒڬ |
| زُلْزِلَتِ | خَيْرُ | أُهْلِ | مَطْلَعِ | بِإِذٰۡنِ |
| عِلْمَ | لَوْ | تآبا | يَعۡلَمُ | فَوَسَطْنَ |

From the passage below, put the code 'Q' where there is Qalqala letter. An example has been done for you.



| قُلُ هُوَ اللَّهُ اَحَدٌ ٥ |
|--------------------------------------|
| اَللَّهُ الصَّمَلُ ٥ |
| لَمُ يَلِدُ وَ لَمُ يُؤلَدُ ٥ |
| وَ لَمْ يَكُنُ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ 0 |

Find and circle the letters of qalqalah in the verses below and read the ayah properly

مِنُهُ ابُتِغَاءَ الْفِتُنَةِ *

وَ يَقُتُلُونَ الَّذِينَ يَأْمُرُونَ بِالْقِسُطِ ﴿

أَعْتَدُنَا لَهُمْ عَذَابًا *

يُدُخِلُهُ نَامًا خَالِدًا فِيهَا *

أَلَمُ نَجْعَلِ الْأَرْضَ مِهَا *

مُقَرَّنِينَ فِي الْأَصْفَادِ *

فِي عِزَّةٍ وَّ شِقَاقٍ *

Exercise

Circle the sentences which contain a Qalqalah and highlight the Qalqalahs with your pencil. The first one is done for you.

Do you remember the letters of QALQALA?

Can you name them?

كَذُّلِكَ يَضْرِبُ

عُقْبَاهَا

أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ

وَالْأَقْرَبِينَ

نَفْسٍ لَّمَّا

فأنصب

فَذَكِّرْ إِن

لَيَطْغَيٰ

فْسِمُ

أطْعَمَهُم

بُحْزِي

أَكُمْ يَجْعَلْ

الْكُبْرَىٰ

سُقْيَاهَا

وَدَّعَكَ رَبُّكَ

وَجْهِ رَبِّهِ

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ

ڵۺؘۿؚۑڐؙ

صُحُفًا

Practise reading all the Qalqalah sentences on this page correctly



جَمْعًا

مُّؤْمِنٌ

قْرَأْ بِاسْمِ

وَصَوَّرَكُمْ فَأَحْسَنَ

فَلْيَدْغُ

يَصْلَاهَا

وَتَبّ

نَفْسٍ لَّمَّا

بِقُوْلِ شَاعِرٍ

نُّطْفَةٍ

Identify all cases of Qalqala(Q) AND Ghunnah(G) in the following Ayahs:
*Encircle the point of occurrence and write **Q** and **G**.

خَلَقَكُمُ مِّن نَفْسِ وَحِدَةٍ ثُمَّ جَعَلَ مِنْهَا زَوْجَهَا وَأَنزَلَ لَكُمُ مِّنَ ٱلْأَنْعَكِمِ ثَمَنِيَةَ أَزُوَجَ يَخْلُقُكُمُ فِي بُطُونِ أُمَّهَ يَحِكُمْ خَلْقَامِّنَ بَعْدِ خَلْقِ فِي ظُلُمَتِ ثَلَثٍ ذَلِكُمُ ٱللَّهُ رَبُّكُمْ لَـهُ ٱلْمُلُكُ لَاۤ إِلَنهَ إِلَّاهُو ۖ فَأَنَّى تُصْرَفُونَ الْ

رَّبَّنَا آإِنَّنَا سَمِعْنَا مُنَادِيًا يُنَادِي لِلْإِيمَنِ أَنَّ اَمِنُواْ بِرَبِّكُمْ فَعَامَنَا رَبَّنَا فَأَغْفِرُ لَنَا ذُنُوبَنَا وَكَفِّرُ عَنَّاسَيِّ اَتِنَا وَتَوَفَّنَا مَعَ ٱلْأَبْرَارِ السَّ

يَعَوَّمِ الدَّخُلُواْ اللَّرَضَ المُقَدَّسَةَ الَّتِي كَنَبَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ وَلا نَرْنَدُواْ عَلَىٰ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ وَلا نَرْنَدُواْ عَلَىٰ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ وَلا نَرْنَدُواْ عَلَىٰ اللهُ الْمُواْ خَسِرِينَ اللهُ الْمُعَالِمُواْ خَسِرِينَ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ المُعَالِمُ اللهُ الل

إِن تُصِبُكَ حَسَنَةٌ تَسُوَّهُمُ أَو إِن تُصِبُكَ مُصِيبَةٌ يَانَ تُصِبُكُ مُصِيبَةٌ يَعْوَلُواْ قَدُ أَخَذُنَا أَمْرَنَا مِن قَبُ لُ وَيَكْتَوَلُّواْ وَهُمُ فَيَوْكُوا قَدُ أَخَذُنَا أَمْرَنَا مِن قَبُ لُ وَيَكْتَوَلُّواْ وَهُمُ فَرَخُونَ فَي اللّهِ عَلَى اللّهِ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ الللللّهُ اللّهُ الللللّهُ الللللللللل

Circle all the qalqalas in the verses below.

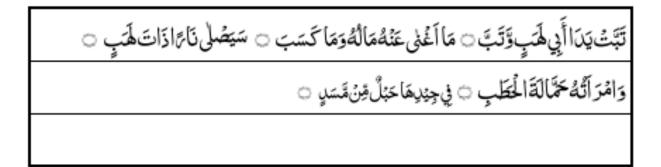


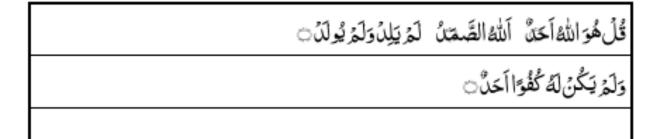
- فَقَالَ إِنِّ أَحْبَبُتُ حُبَّ ٱلْخَيْرِ عَن ذِكْرِ رَبِّي حَتَّى تَوَارَتُ بِٱلْحِجَابِ اللَّا
- رُدُّوهَا عَلَيَّ فَطَفِقَ مَسْكُا بِٱلشُّوقِ وَٱلْأَعْنَاقِ السَّ
- وَلَقَدُ فَتَنَّا شُلِيمُنَ وَأَلْقَيْنَا عَلَى كُرُسِيِّهِ عَسَدًا ثُمَّ أَنَابَ السَّ

فَسَخَرْنَا لَهُ ٱلرِّيحَ تَجَرِّى بِأَمْرِهِ وَكُفَآءً حَيْثُ أَصَابَ اللَّا

Qalqala

On the extracts from the Qur'an, circle the galgala letters.



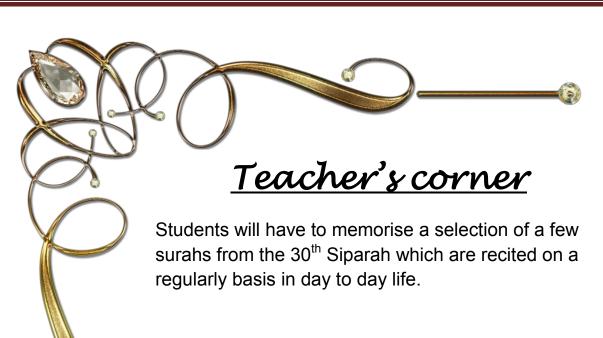


قُلْ اَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا حَلَقَ وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ وَمِنْ شَرِّ التَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْحُقَدِ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ٥

Qalqala

Circle the Qalqala letters. An example has been given.





Students have to ensure they read letters with proper pronunciation and to help with this, such letters have been marked with an arrow. Long vowels have been underlined. See the key below.

Key:

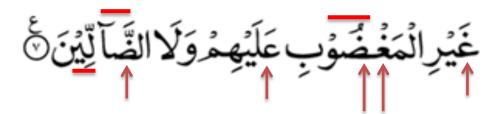


Letter pronunciation

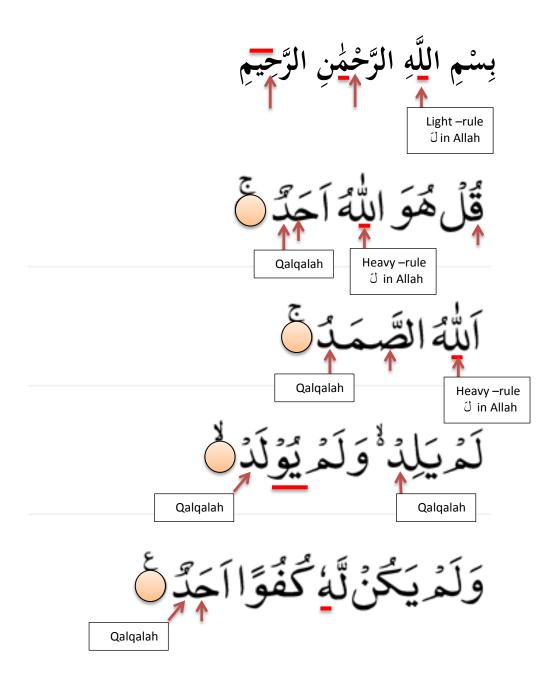
Long vowel

Suratul Fatihah -سُـوۡرَةُ الفَاتِحَة

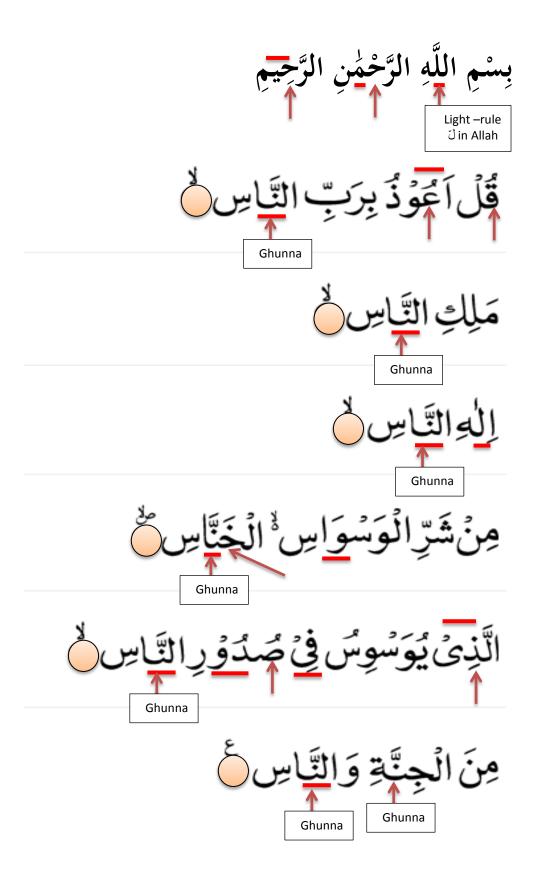




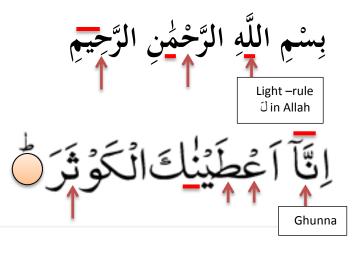
Suratul Ikhlaas -سُوْرَةُ الإخلاص

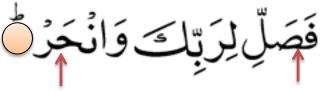


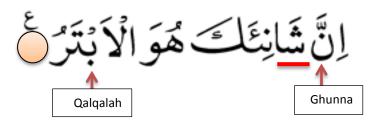
Suratun Naas -سُـوۡرَةُ النَّاس



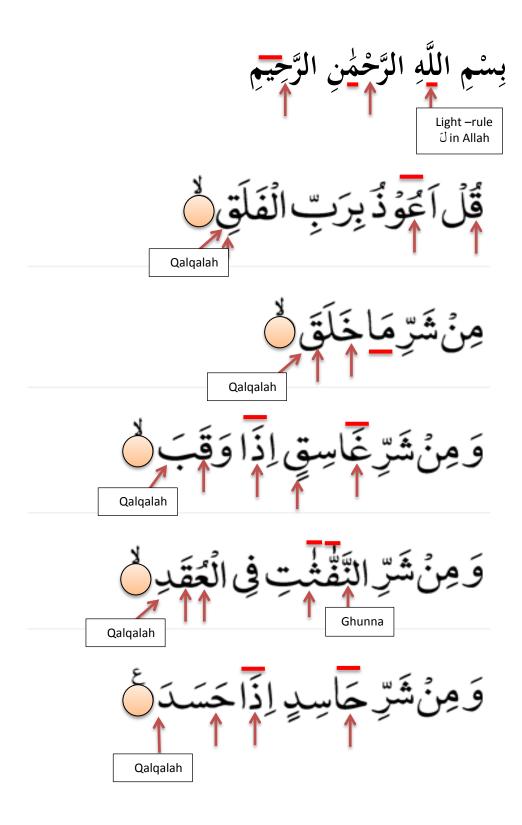
Suratul Kawthar - سُـوْرَةُ الكَوثَر



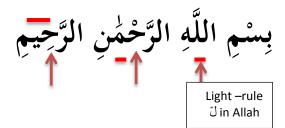




Suratul Falaq -سُـوْرَةُ الفَلَق



Suratul Kafiroon - سُـوۡرَةُ الكافِرون



قُلْ يَا يُهَا الْكِٰفِرُ وَنَ

<u>لَا</u>ٓ اَعُبُدُ مَا تَعُبُدُونَ

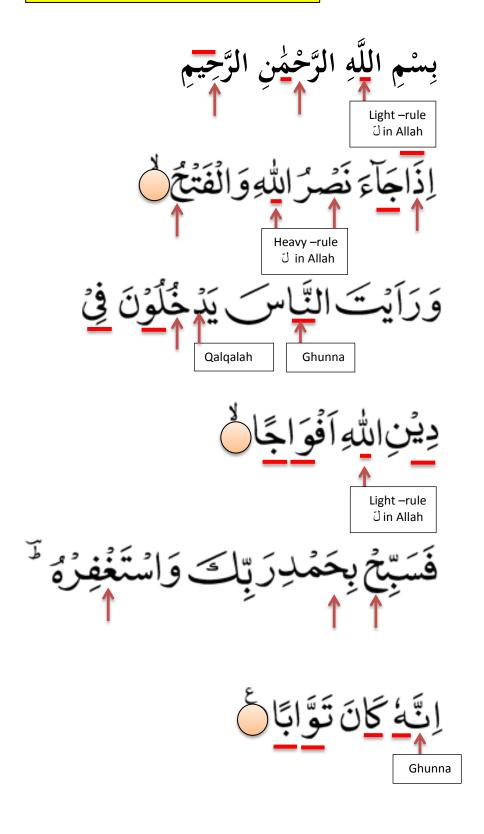
وَلَا اَنْتُمُ عِبِدُونَ مَا اَعْبُدُ فَ Qalqalah

وَكُلَّ اَيَاجًابِدُمَّا كَبَدُتُّ مُ

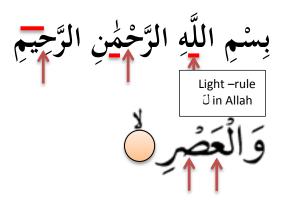


ڵڴڡ<u>۫ڔ</u>ؽؙڹٛڴڡؗۄؘڶؚ<u>ؚ</u>ٙۮؽڹ

Suratun Nasr - سُوْرَةُ النّصر

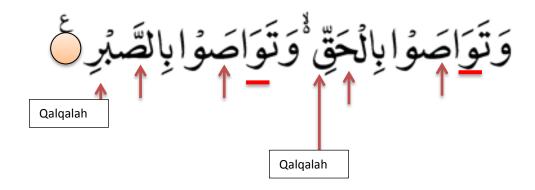


Suratul Asr - سُـوْرَةُ العَصر

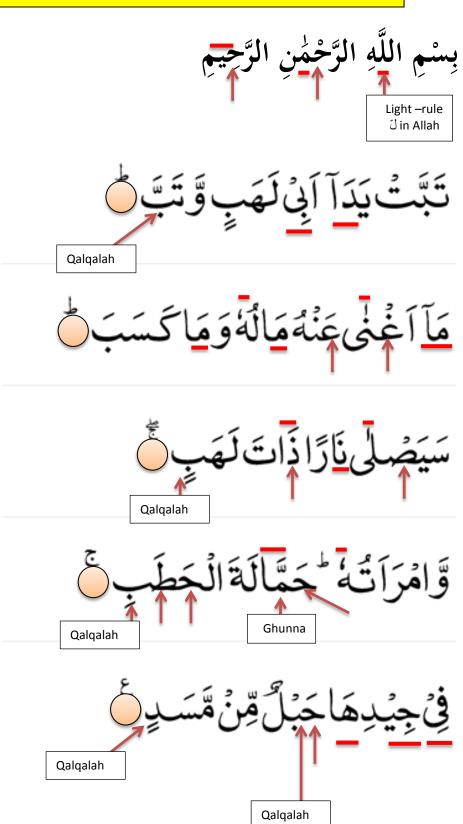








Suratul Lahab / Masad - سُوْرَةُ لهِب / المَسَد



Suratul Maaoon - سُوْرَةُ المَاعون



اَرَءَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِال<u>دِيْنِ</u>

فَذِلِكَ الَّذِي يَدُعُ الْيَتِيُمَ () فَذِلِكَ النَّذِي مَالِكَ النَّذِي مَا النَّذِي الْمَالِيَةِ مَا النَّ

وَلَا يَحُضُّ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِيْنِ ۗ

فَوَيْلُ لِّلْمُصَ<u>لِّيْنَ</u>

الَّذِيْنَهُمْ عَنْ صَلاَتِهِمْ سَاهُوْنَ لِ

الَّذِيْنَهُمْ يُرَآءُونَ ﴿ وَيَمْنَجُونَ الْمَاعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ ۖ

Suratul Feel - سُوْرَةُ الفِيل

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمُنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light-rule Jin Allah

المُ تَرَكِيفُ فَهَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحِبِ الْفِيلِ فَ

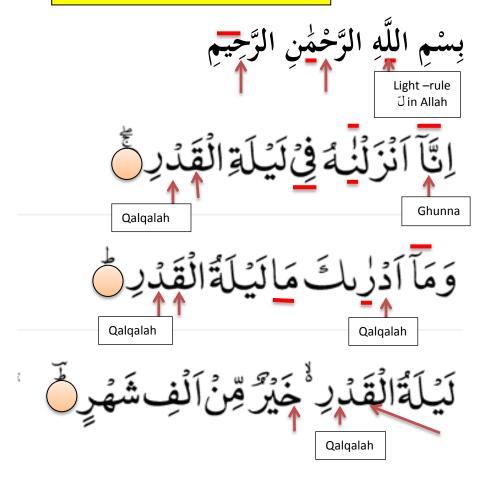
اَلَمْ يَجْعَلُكَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيْلٍ ۗ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللّ

قَارُسَلَ عَلَيْهِمُ طِينَرًا اَبَابِيلَ <u></u>

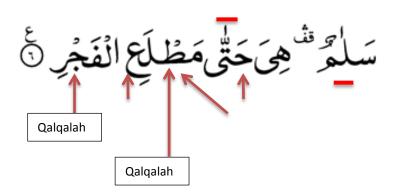
ؾٞۯ<u>ڡؚؽ</u>ڡؚڂڔڿؚڮٵۯۊٟڡؚٞڹ۫ڛڿؚؽؙڸٟ^ڴ

ڣؘڿۼۘڶۿؙڡؗ۫ػؘڿڞڣٟڡۜٵ۠ػ<u>ٷ</u>ڸٟٞٞ

Suratul Qadr - سُوْرَةُ القَدر



تَنَرُّلُ الْمَلَيِّكَةُ وَالرُّوْمُ فِيُهَا بِاذُنِ رَبِّهِمُ مِنْ كُلِّ اَمْرِ فُ



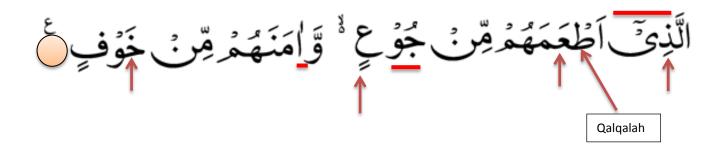
Suratul Quraysh - سُـوۡرَةُ قُرَيش



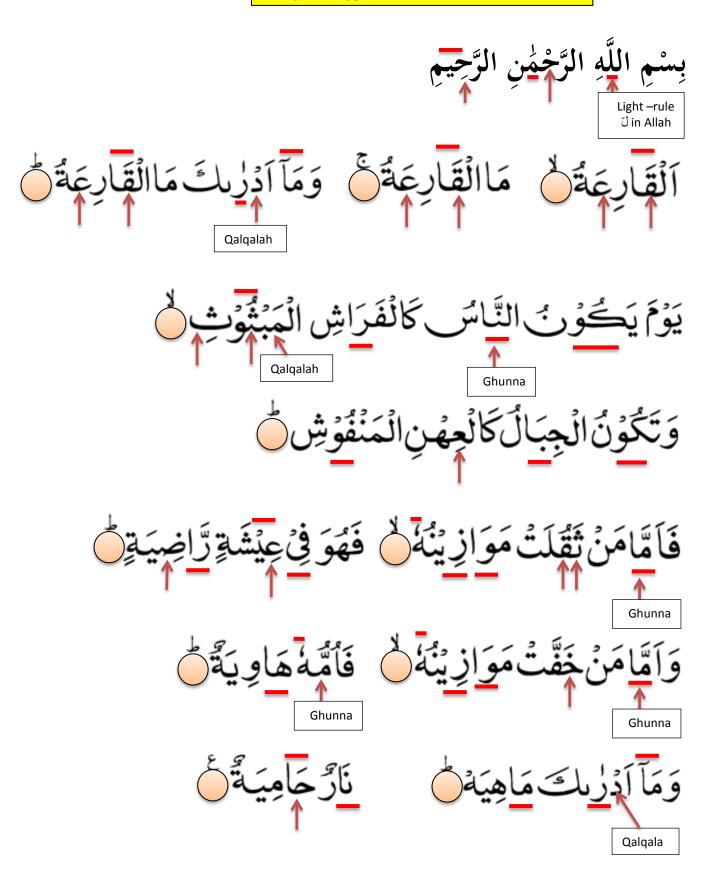




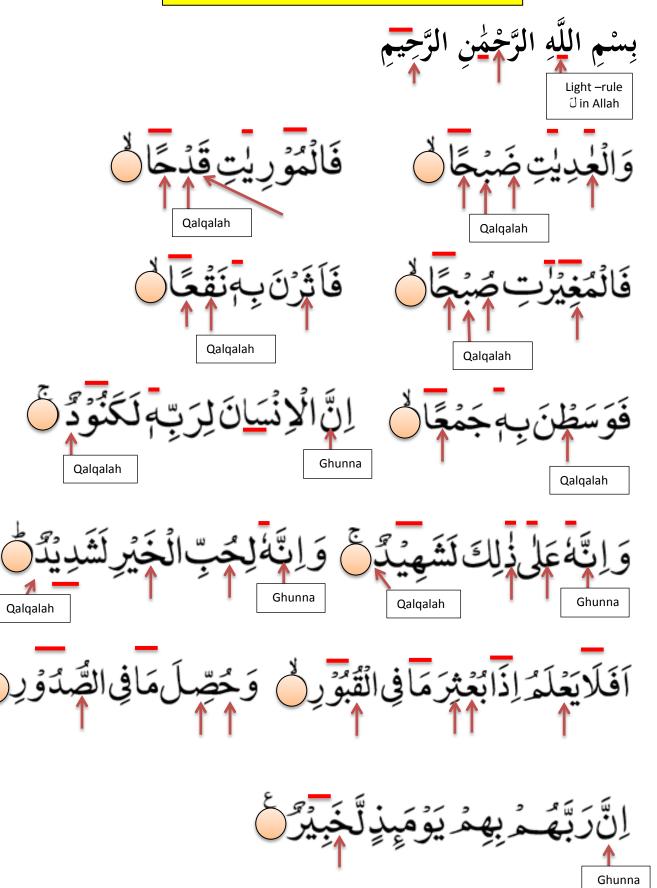
فَلْيَهُٰبُدُو ارَبَّ هِٰذَاالْبَيْتِ



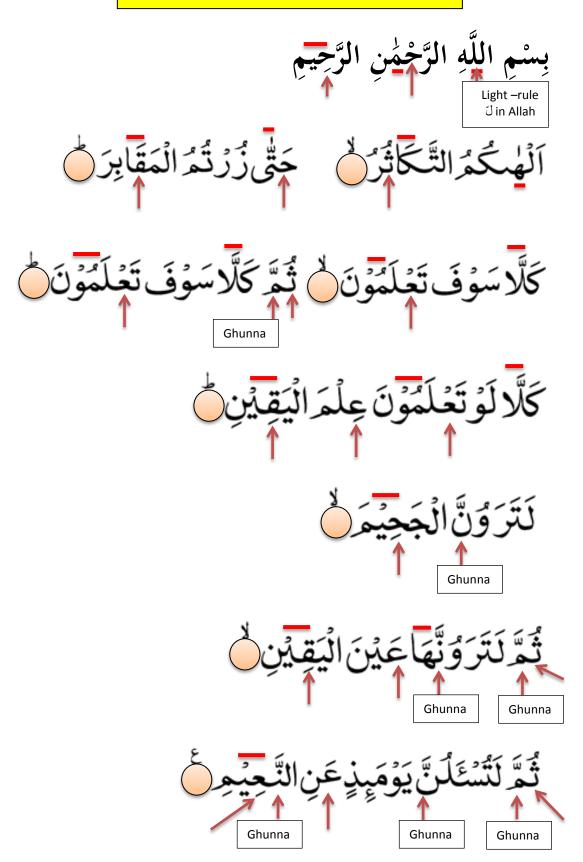
Suratul Qaariah - سُوْرَةُ القَارِعَة



Suratul Aadiyat - سُـوْرَةُ العَاديَات



Suratut Takathur - سُـوۡرَةُ التّكاثُر







In this chapter, we have included stories from the Holy Qur'an, with the aim of getting students to know, familiarise themselves and understand what the Holy Qur'an entails.

Teachers to ask and then explain to the students what morals are derived from the stories and how they can be implemented in our daily lives.

The following can be helpful:

- Watch You Tube videos
- Role plays
- Art and craft work

PROPHET NUH (PBUH) (NOAH)

NAME: Abdul Ghaffar or Abdul Malek or Abdul A'laa TITLE: Nuh (one who cries a lot - in fear of Allah)

Adam E Thaani (2nd Adam)

CHILDREN: Haam, Saam, Yaafis, Kan'aan

He was born 126 years after the death of Prophet Adam (pbuh) and it is related that there were 10 Prophets before him and after Prophet Adam (pbuh).

Prophet Nuh (pbuh) preached and lived amongst his people for 950 years. His life span is mentioned by some to be 2500 years

He preached to his people about the oneness of Allah and asked them not to worship other gods but the chiefs and the people just ignored him, mocked at him and even beat him up. At times Prophet Nuh (pbuh) was buried under piles of stones and Jibrail used to come and remove the stones and tend the wounds.

The people then decided to leave him alone saying he was mad (Qur'an 23:25).

Prophet Nuh (pbuh) after many years of preaching to no avail complained to Allah saying that although he called them night and day they were getting worse and would not listen putting their finger in their ears covering their faces so he could not see them nor could they hear him.

Allah stopped rain to them for 40-70 years but the people were so stubborn that they refused to believe and listen (Allah stopped granting them children too). Allah asked Prophet Nuh (pbuh) to build an ark as he was going to see his punishment in the

form of a flood.

When the people saw him and the believers making an ark they started laughing at him. The ark was made at a place which is now known as Masjid-e-Kufa. It was 1200 yds in length, 800 yds in width and 80 yds in height. It had three stories - the 1st for the animals, the 2nd for the birds and the 3rd for the 30 believers inclusive of Prophet Nuh (pbuh) and his family. When the ark was ready Allah asked Prophet Nuh (pbuh) his wife, his three sons, Haam, Saam and Yaafis, 72 believers and a pair of each kind of animal and bird to board the ark.

Prophet Nuh (pbuh) had another son called Kan'aan who refused to board the ark and was not a believer.

When they had all boarded the ark they were asked to say a little prayer to Allah Qur'an 23:28 (All praise be to Allah who delivered us from an unjust people).

The water started pouring from the sky and gushing out of the land. (There is a spot marked in Masjid-e-Kufa where the water first started gushing out)

The ark started moving. Prophet Nuh's son who had refused to enter the ark thought he would be saved by climbing on a mountain and did not listen to his father. He was drowned.

Soon there was so much water that all that could be seen was the sky and water. There was a solar eclipse. It is related that the ark was pushed by the waves until it reached Mecca where it circled the Ka'ba. The whole world was submerged in water except the spot where Ka'ba stood.

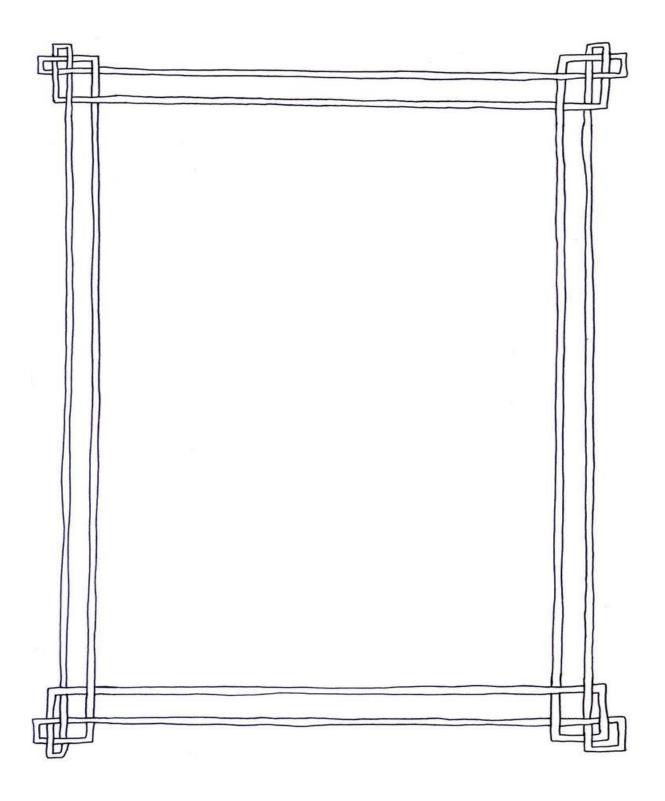
Prophet Nuh (pbuh) was scared as the ark was tossed in the high waters. He recited "La Ilala Illallah' 1000* times. He also prayed as commanded by Allah "O my Lord! Make us land with a blessed landing for you are the best of all who cause to land".

When hearing the prayers from Prophet Nuh (pbuh) the earth swallowed in water, the sky stopped raining and the ark came to rest on Mount Juda **Qur'an 11:44.**Prophet Nuh (pbuh) and the others came out at Mosul and here the foundation of the city of Madinatuth Thamaanin was laid. Prophet Nuh (pbuh) lived for quite a long time after this.

When the angel of death Izrail came to him Prophet Nuh (pbuh) asked him whether there was time for him to go into the shade from the sun. Izrail said there was and Prophet Nuh (pbuh) told him that the life of the world was just like passing from the sun into the shade i.e. like entering from one door and leaving through another.

Although he lived such a long time he never constructed a house for himself. He lived in a small hut.

Reflections from the story of Prophet Nuh (as) What do we learn?



PROPHET SALIH (PBUH)

NAME: Salih

FATHER: Abud bin Asif bin Nasikh bin Abud bin Hadir bin

Thamood bin A'amir bin Saam bin Nuh

Prophet Salih (pbuh) was sent to the people of Thamood. The tribe of Thamood were well to do people who lived in the valley of Hijr between Madina and Syria. They used to carve their homes of huge rocks in the mountains. The tribe of Thamood is also known as the second Aad. Allah had favoured them with wealth and bounties but they forgot him and worshipped idols.

Prophet Salih (pbuh) preached to the people for a long time urging them to abandon their idols and to worship Allah. They used to annually worship a piece of the mountain offering sacrifices it. They called Prophet Salih (pbuh) to bring a sign from Allah to them if he was one of the truthful ones.

Allah sent as a sign to them a she-camel and it was commanded by Allah that the she-camel would drink all the water of the spring one day and the people of Thamood would drink from it one day.

Never had the people seen such a camel who drink all the water of the spring on alternate days but still would not abandon their idols. Prophet Salih (pbuh) had also warned them that if they harmed the she camel they would be punished by Allah.

Their pride and stubbornness however caused them to kill the she-camel. They then came to Prophet Salih (pbuh) and said "O Salih, bring us what you threatened us with if you are of the messengers" Qur'an 7:77.

He asked them to repent (do tawbah) within three days but they only mocked him. On the 4th day there was a thunder bolt from the sky and earthquake killing the people of Thamood. Prophet Salih (pbuh) and his few followers escaped.

Prophet Salih (pbuh) was greatly moved to see the dead bodies of his tribe and he returned and addresses the dead saying "O my people, indeed I did deliver to you the message of my Lord and did warn you but you did not heed the warners". Qur'an 7:79

The Thamood people, whose prophet was Salih (as) are the most ancient people to have lived in a zone between Hijaz and Sham (Syria). They lived comfortably and care-free on a fertile, level land in strong, splendid castles.

They not only showed ingratitude for the abundant blessings they had, but disobeyed their Lord by acting rebellious to the instruction of the Apostle Salih (as) and mocked His Sign, the she-camel. This conduct brought perdition to the people by means of a sudden, violent blast from heaven which was accompanied by an earthquake.

In some traditions it is narrated that the holy Prophet (S) of Islam said:

"The most wicked person among the ancient ones was the murderer of the harmless she-camel of Salih (as), and the most wicked person of the latter age is the murderer of Ali-ibn-Abi-Taleb. A wicked one, who will make his beard dyed (red) from the blood of his forehead.

One of the specialities of the camel, according to a known narration, was that she exiled from inside the mountain to be a clear miracle for the arrogant disbelievers.

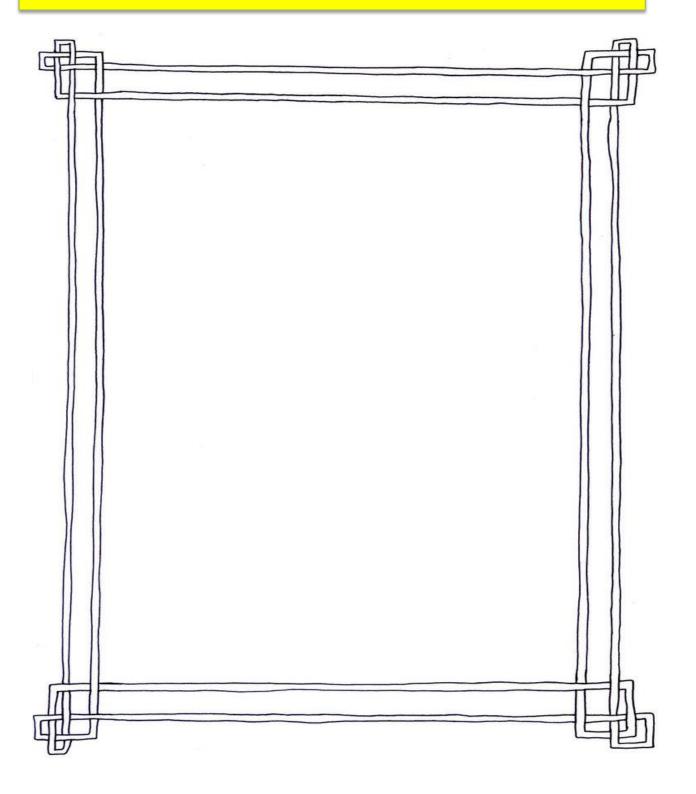
It is well understood from other verses of the Qur'an that Salih (as) told the people that they should divide the water of the town between the camel and themselves so that on one day they could drink the water and in turn the next day the camel could drink, without them bothering each other

And he particularly told them:

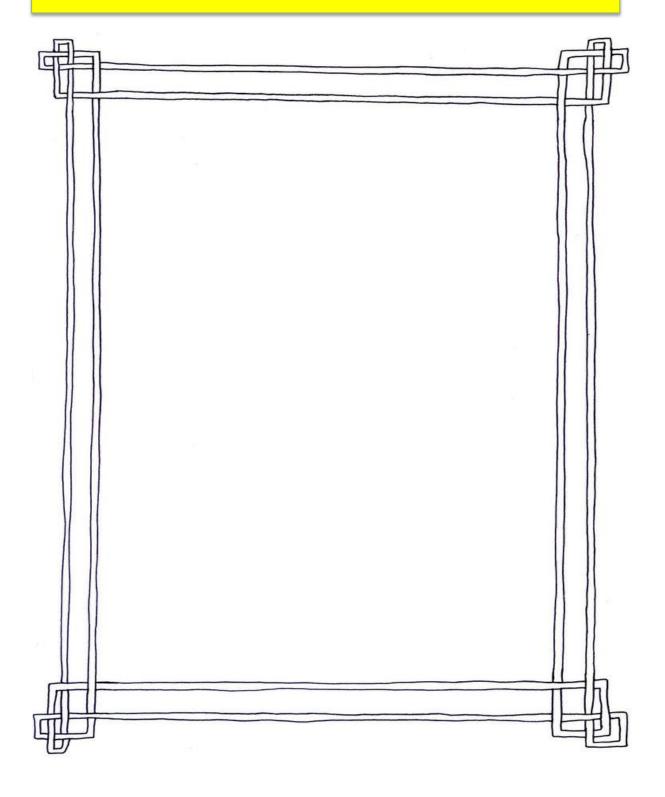
"Touch her not with harm, lest the Penalty of a Great Day seize you,"

"But they rejected and hamstrung her, so their Lord crushed them for their sin
and levelled them (with the ground)

Reflections from the story of Prophet Salih (as) - What do we learn?



Can you name the Prophets of Allah mentioned in the Holy Qur'an?







In this chapter, we are aiming to introduce a few very simple words from the Holy Qur'an, which will build up as students move on to the next class. This will help them understand when they listen to or read the Holy Qur'an.

We have tried to include a variety of words from the Qur'an, like:

- Words from surahs
- Family in Qur'an
- Animals in Qur'an
- Human being in Qur'an
- Prophets in Qur'an
- Surahs in Qur'an

You could consider using card activity to match the words which will aid learning

The Human Being in the Qur'an 2



یَدٌ

Yad

Hand



شِفَاهُ

Shifa

Lips



اَنُفُّ

Anf

Nose



بَطُڻُ

Batn

Belly



رَّاُسٌ رَاْسٌ

Ra's

Head



ە أَذُنُّ

Udhun

Ear

The Human Being in the Qur'an

Complete the word search below:

| _ | ď | Х | D | Р | K | R | _ | ٧ | Z | ٧ | Q | Α | Ε |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Α | _ | N | S | Α | Α | N | Р | Α | _ | Α | 0 | W | _ |
| Α | Т | C | Н | Z | R | D | R | Z | ۵ | K | Z | _ | Α |
| N | K | R | Т | W | _ | L | Z | Α | 0 | Т | Р | S | N |
| Ξ | F | Α | В | Α | R | Ε | M | Т | Σ | М | Р | Υ | F |
| J | В | K | _ | L | Z | Α | Χ | В | _ | Е | _ | Ν | Р |
| Τ | D | В | Г | Н | D | Υ | K | 0 | Е | Н | L | 0 | G |
| ٦ | K | Α | Q | N | Α | F | Α | Z | Α | N | G | В | L |
| D | Е | R | Υ | R | R | Α | F | Δ | 0 | Ξ | Z | Α | R |
| G | 5 | Α | Z | Q | В | Μ | S | ٧ | Z | J | В | Т | X |
| K | Z | М | Υ | G | Α | Р | S | ۵ | R | Α | Μ | N | Р |
| Υ | 0 | N | J | Η | D | ٥ | Р | Α | Е | W | Υ | Ν | L |
| Q | L | K | Н | L | Α | Н | Т | М | Μ | G | _ | Α | F |
| R | Α | S | W | Α | S | С | Z | N | Α | Α | S | _ | L |

Insaan Fam

Wajh Anf

'Ayn Batn

Lisaan Ra's

Qadam Udhun

yad

The Human Being in the Qur'an

Match the picture with the correct arabic name.





































ٳڹؙڛٲڽ۠

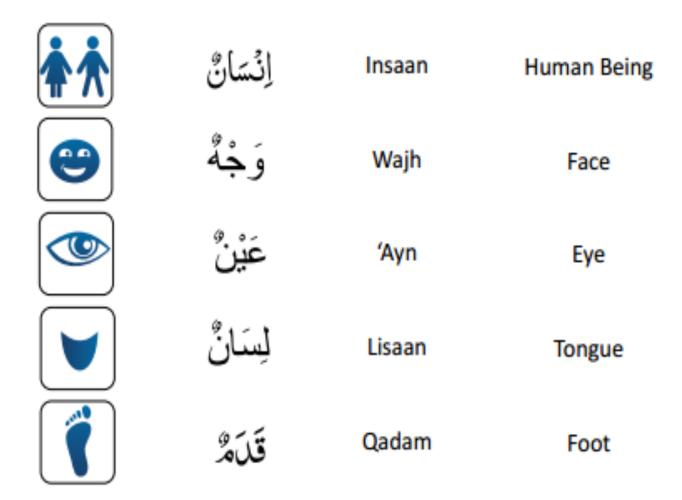


یَدُّ

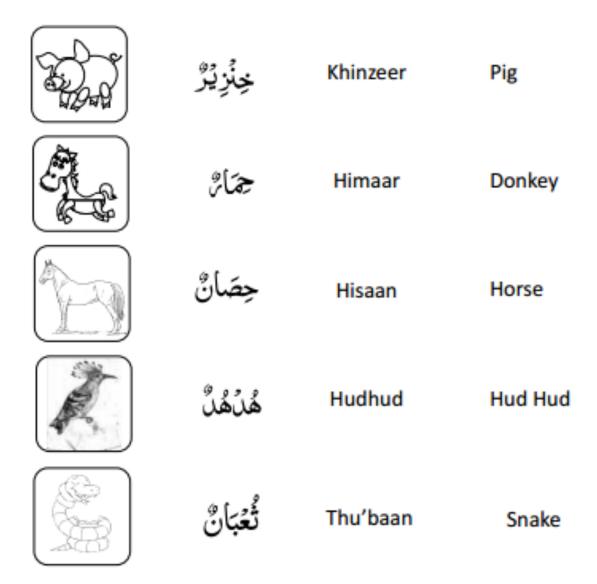
ىَ أُسُّ

Words covered in the previous year(s)

The Human Being in the Qur'an



Animals in the Qur'an 2



Animals in the Qur'an 1



فِيْلُ

Feel

Elephant



جَمَلُ

Jamal

Camel



بَقَرَةٌ

Baqara

Cow

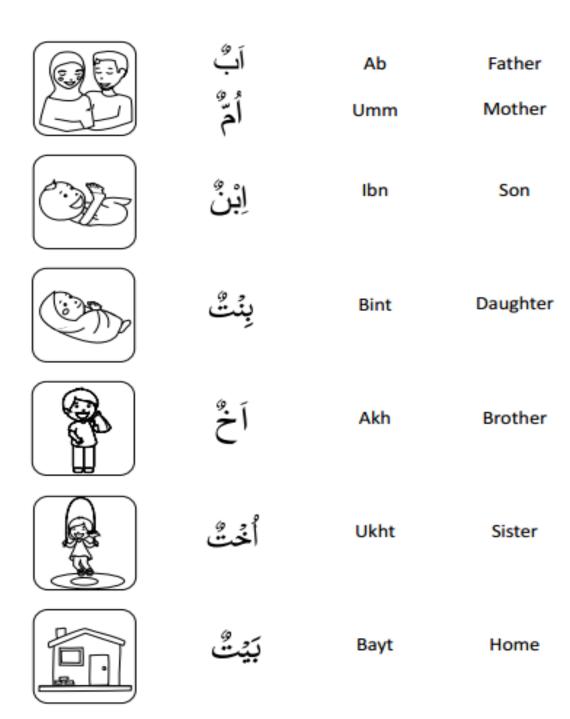


خَرُوْتْ

Kharoof

Sheep

Family in the Qur'an



0!

يَا, يَاأَيُّهَا

Shaytan

شيطان

Hell

جَهَنَّم

Light

نُوْر

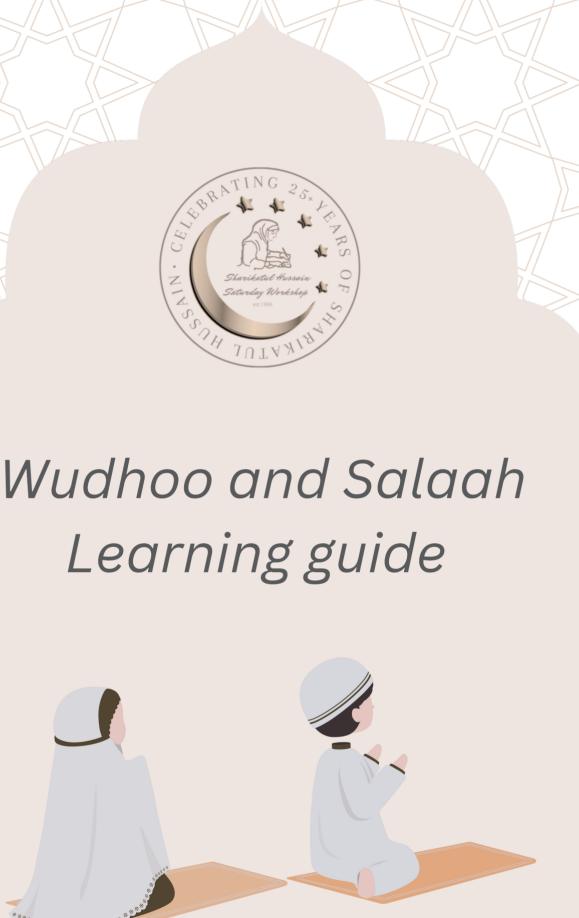
Path

صِرَاط

Mother ←



UMMUN



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Wudhoo and Salaah Assessment

| Student's Name: | |
|---------------------|--|
| Teacher's Name: | |
| Class: | |
| Marks scored: | |
| Teacher's comments: | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

Total marks out of 50 (Assessment = 45 marks Bonus = 5 marks)

Marking Criteria

Juniors:

- Wudhoo = 10 marks
- Adhan & Iqamah = 20 marks
- (Adhan & Iqamah meaning = 5 marks bonus)
- Salaah = 15 marks

Seniors:

- Wudhoo = 10 marks
- Adhan & Iqamah = 10 marks
- (Adhan & Iqamah meaning = 5 marks bonus)
- Salaah = 10 marks
- Salaah meaning = 15 marks



WUDHOO

| CRITERIA (WUDHOO) | ✓× | COMMENTS | MARKS |
|---|----|----------|-------|
| REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS * Acessories removed – rings, watches * Marks removed - ink, nail polish * Sleeves rolled up above elbows * Socks removed | · | | |
| NIYYAH * Intention specified – I'm doing wudhoo قُرْبَةً اِلَي الله (ILA-LLAH not ILL-ALLAH) | | | |
| MUSTAHAB / RECOMMENDED ACTIONS * Washing hands 2 times * Gargling 3 times * Washing nose 3 times | | | |
| WASHING THE FACE * Water poured from where the hair grows * Face wiped from hairline to tip of chin * Width of face is wiped between tip of thumb and middle finger * All wiping is done downwards * Face not washed more than twice * Sides of the face washed | | | |
| * Washing Right ARM * Water poured on right arm above elbow * Tap is closed before wiping * Wiping from elbow to fingertips including the inner crease - ensure water reached everywhere * All wiping done downwards * Ensure arm is washed no more than twice | | | |
| WASHING LEFT ARM * Water poured on left arm above elbow * Tap is closed before wiping * Wiping from elbow to fingertips including the inner crease - ensure water reached everywhere * All wiping done downwards * Ensure arm is washed no more than twice | | | |
| * No additional water taken for masah * Wiping with right hand from middle of head to hairline * Wiping with flats of fingers and not the nails * Wiping not touching the forehead * Wiping done only ONCE * Wiping done with the width of 3 fingers | | | |
| MASAH OF FEET * Wiping from toes till ankle joint * Sequence - right foot first then left - (not at the same time) * Right hand used for right foot * Left hand used for left foot * Each foot wiped ONCE only | | | |



ADHAAN & IQAMAH

| CRITERIA (ADHAAN & IQAMAH) | ✓× | COMMENTS | MARKS |
|---|----|----------|-------|
| ADHAAN WITH MEANING | | | |
| 4 times - ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَر (Allah is the Greatest) | | | |
| 2 times - أَشْهَدُ أَن لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا ٱللَّه (I bear witness there is no god but Allah) | | | |
| 2 times - أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ ٱللَّه (I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah) | | | |
| 2 times - أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ اَمِيْرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَلِيّاً وَلِيُّ ٱللَّه (I bear witness Ali is the vicegerent of Allah) | | | |
| (Hasten to prayer) حَيَّ عَلَى ٱلصَّلَاة - 2 times | | | |
| (Hasten to success) حَيَّ عَلَى ٱلْفَلَاحِ - 2 times | | | |
| 2 times - حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَل (Hasten to the best deed) | | | |
| 2 times - ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَر (Allah is the Greatest) | | | |
| 2 times - لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا ٱللَّه (There is no god but Allah) | | | |
| IQAMAH WITH MEANING 2 times - ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَر (Allah is the Greatest) أَشْهُدُ أَنْ لاَّ إِلَٰهُ إِلَّا ٱللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ إِلَّا ٱللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ إِلَّا ٱللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ إِلَّا ٱللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّ | | | |
| (I bear witness there is no god but Allah) | | | |
| 2 times - أَشُهُدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ ٱللَّه (I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah) | | | |
| 2 times - أَشُهَدُ أَنَّ اَمِيْرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَلِيّاً وَلِيُّ اللهُ 1 times - أَشُهُدُ أَنَّ اَمِيْرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَلِيّاً وَلِيُّ اللهُ 1 times - (I bear witness Ali is the vicegerent of Allah) | | | |
| (Hasten to prayer) حَيَّ عَلَى ٱلصَّلَاة - 2 times | | | |
| (Hasten to success) حَيَّ عَلَى ٱلْفَلَاحِ - 2 times | | | |
| 2 times - حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَل (Hasten to the best deed) | | | |
| 2 times - قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلاَة (Indeed, the prayer has begun) | | | |
| (Allah is the Greatest) ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَرِ - 2 times | | | |
| 1 time - لَا إِلَٰهُ إِلَّا ٱللَّه (There is no god but Allah) | | | |



SALAAH

| CRITERIA (SALAAH) | ✓× | COMMENTS | MARKS |
|---|----|----------|-------|
| NIYYAH * Prayer specified - 2 rakat salaah * Intention specified - قُرْبَةً اِلَي الله (ILA-LLAH not ILL-ALLAH) | | | |
| * Recitation of اَللَّهُ أَكْبَر (Allah is Greater than anything and anyone) * No gap in recitation * Motionless while reciting * Performed whilst standing * Hands raised up to ears with fingers closed | | | |
| * Standing straight facing Qibla * Motionless while reciting * Standing with feet together (girls) * Standing with feet apart (boys) * Palms on thighs * Looking at sajdagah / mohr | | | |
| QIRAT * Recitation of the 2 Suwer : Al-Fatihah and Ikhlaas (or any other surah) (Refer to the end of the booklet) | | | |
| * RUKOO * QIYAM MUTTASIL BIR RUKU: STANDING BEFORE RUKOO (To stand erect while saying Takbiratul Ehram and to stand before Rukoo – is RUKN part of Salaa) * Recitation of مُبُحْانُ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَ بِحَمْدِه (Glory be to my Rabb, the Great and praise be to Him) * Boys - Bending at right angles with palms on knees * Girls - Bending knees slightly with palms on thighs * Looking between the feet AFTER RISING UP FROM RUKOO * Recitation of سَمِعَ الله لِمَنْ حَمِدَه (Allah hears he / she who praises Him) | | | |





| CRITERIA (SALAAH) | ✓× | COMMENTS | MARKS |
|---|----|----------|-------|
| SUJOOD * 7 parts of body touching ground * Motionless while reciting * Rising headfirst from sajdah * Sitting still between the two sajdas * Recitation of سُبُحانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِه (Glory be to my Rabb, the most High and praise be to Him) * Fingers closed | | | |
| JULOOS * Recitation between two sujood أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللهَ رَبِي وَأْتُوبُ إِلَيه (I see forgiveness from Allah, my Rabb, and I turn repentant to Him) | | | |
| RISING FOR NEXT RAKAT * Recitation of بِحَوْلِ اللّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ اَقُومُ وَ اَقْعُدُ (With the power and strength of Allah, I stand and sit). | | | |
| 2 nd RAKAT * QIYAAM (details covered in the earlier pages) | | | |
| * QIRAT (details covered in the earlier pages) | | | |
| * QUNOOT (details below) | | | |
| * RUKOO (details covered in the earlier pages) | | | |
| * SUJOOD (details covered in the earlier pages) | | | |
| * JULOOS (details covered in the earlier pages) | | | |
| * TASHAHHUD (details below) | | | |
| * SALAAM (details below) | | | |
| QUNOOT * Recitation of any Du'a * Raising hands to face level * Palms facing upward * Salawat before and after | | | |

KEY:

* **BOLD = Wajib** * LIGHT = Mustahab



| CRITERIA (SALAAH) | ✓ × | COMMENTS | MARKS |
|--|-----|-----------|-------|
| * Recitation in seated position * Motionless while reciting * Recitation of Tashahhud ﴿ الله وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهُ الله وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهُ الله وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهُ (I bear witness that there is no god except Allah, the only One and there is no partner for Him ﴿ وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and His messenger. | V X | COMMITTEE | |
| اللَّهُمِّ صَلَّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّد O Allah! Send blessings on Muhammad and his ahlulbayt). | | | |
| * Palms resting on thighs * Sitting on crossed feet * Looking between the thighs | | | |
| * Recitation in seated position * Motionless while reciting. * Recitation of Salaam السَّلاَمُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ (Salaams be upon you, O Prophet and the mercy of Allah and His blessings; | | | |
| السَّلاَمُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِين (Salaams be upon us and upon all the righteous servants of Allah) | | | |
| اَلْسَلَامُ عَلَيْكُم وَرَحْمَةُ اَللَٰهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ (Salaams be upon you all and the mercy of Allah and His blessings). | | | |
| * Recitation of ALL the 3 Salaams * 3 takbirs after the Salaams * Recitation of Salawaat after the Salaams | | | |
| 3 rd RAKAT * Recitation of Tasbihate Arba is wajib ONCE | | | |
| سُبُحَانَ اللّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلّهِ وَلاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ أَكْبَر (Glory be to Allah, and all praise is for Allah, and there is no god except Allah, and Allah is greater than everything and everyone) | | | |
| * Recitation of Tasbihate Arba is better THRICE | | | |



Standard Research To

Sharikatul Hussain Saturday Workshop

SURATUL FATEHA:

I commence with the Name of Allah - The Most Merciful The Most Beneficent.

Praise be to Allah, the Sustainer of the creation.

The Compassionate, the Merciful.

Master of the Day of Judgement.

You alone we worship, and to You alone we pray for help.

Guide us on the straight path.

The path of those whom You have favoured, not of those who have incurred Your wrath, nor of those who have gone astray.

<u>Suratul ikhlas:</u>

I commence with the Name of Allah – The Most Merciful The Most Benefitent.

Say: Allah is One - the Eternal Being.

Allah is He Who is independent of all being.

He begot none, nor was He begotten.

And none in the creation is equal to Him.



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Al Fatiha