



رَبَّنَا إِنَّكَ رَوْوْفٌ رَّحِيمٌ

*Our Lord! Thou art indeed Full of Kindness, Most Merciful.*

التَّشْكِيَاتُ

Class 5 Qur'an Manual

Name:



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**The Holy Prophet (saw) said:**

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

The best amongst you is the one who learns the  
Qur'an and then teaches it to others.

Al-Amali of Shaykh Tusi, Vol 1 page 5

**Class 5**

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**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>THEORY</b>                              | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) General rules / manners of reciting the Holy Qur'an</li> <li>2) Correct pronunciation of Audhubillahi Minash Shaitaanir Rajeem</li> <li>3) Correct pronunciation of Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem</li> <li>4) Arabic Alphabets / Phonetics (Sounds)</li> <li>5) Explain how dots play an important part in Arabic. Students must be able to comprehend how the location of dots makes letters different.</li> </ol> |
| <b>HIFDH SURAHS</b>                        | Refer to the table in the pages to follow   |
| <b>TAFSEER / SHORT STORIES FROM QUR'AN</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The baby in the box</li> <li>2) The baby speaks</li> <li>3) Zamzam</li> </ol>   |
| <b>QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY</b>                 | 3 words   |

**CLASS 1**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>THEORY</b>                              | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Haraka /Short vowels             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Fatha</li> <li>b) Kasrah</li> <li>c) Dhammah</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) Sukoon</li> </ol> |
| <b>HIFDH SURAHS</b>                        | Refer to the table in the pages to follow   |
| <b>TAFSEER / SHORT STORIES FROM QUR'AN</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Azazeel</li> <li>2) Prophet Adam (pbuh)</li> <li>3) Prophet Nuh (pbuh) and the big ark</li> </ol>   |
| <b>QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY</b>                 | 5 words   |

**CLASS 2**

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

**CLASS 3**

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

**CLASS 4**

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



**CLASS 5**

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

**CLASS 6**

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

**CLASS 7**

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

**CLASS 8**

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

**CLASS 9**

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

**CLASS 10**

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

**CLASS 11**

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

**Qur'an Surahs to be memorised this year**

| CLASS P | CLASS 1  | CLASS 2  | CLASS 3  | CLASS 4  | CLASS 5  | CLASS 6  | CLASS 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    | Falaq    | Falaq    | Falaq    | Falaq    | Falaq    | Falaq        |
|         | Kaafirun | Kaafirun | Kaafirun | Kaafirun | Kaafirun | Kaafirun | 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**

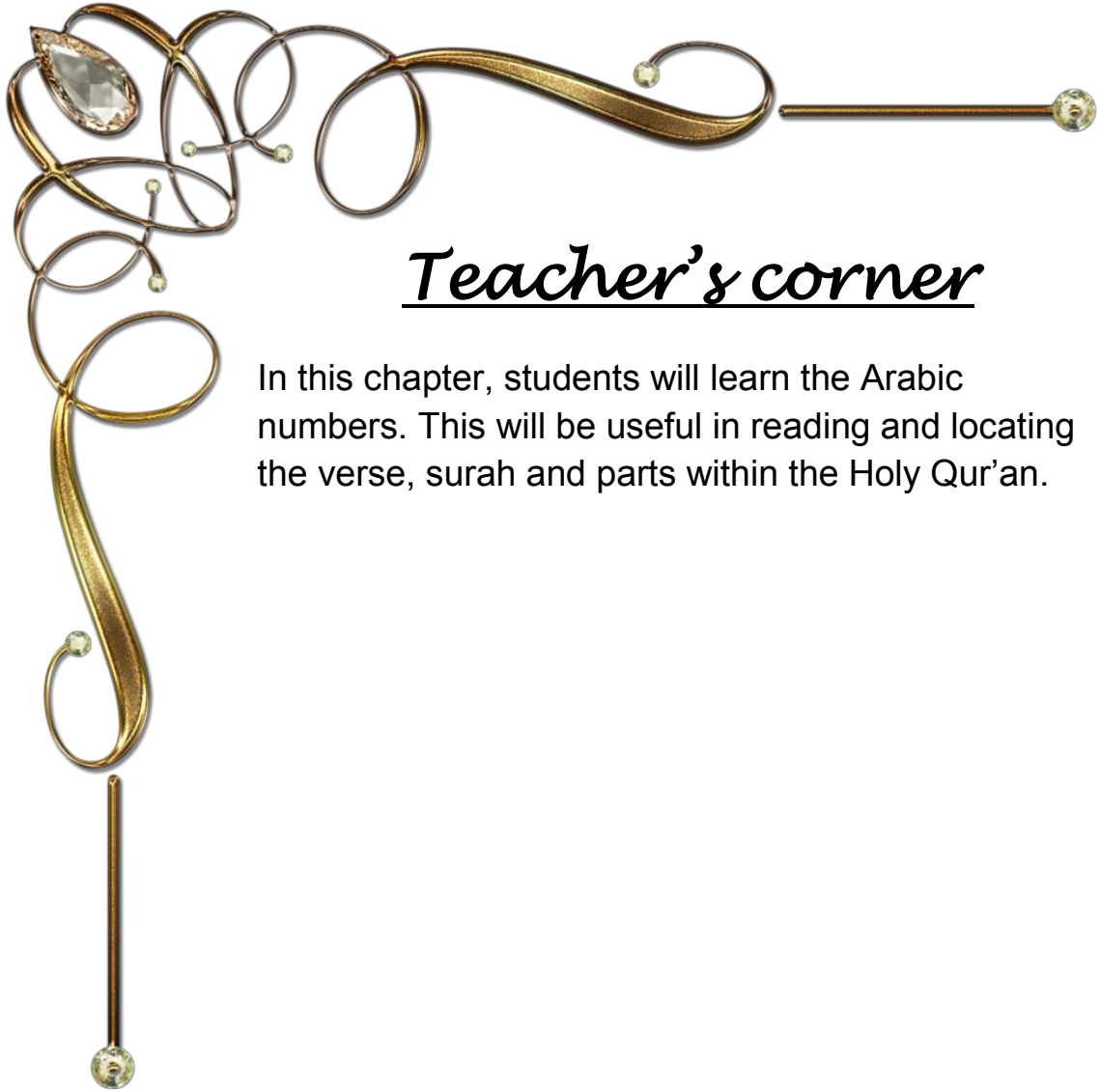
| CLASS<br>8 | CLASS<br>9 |
|------------|------------|
| Hamd       | Hamd       |
| Ikhlāas    | Ikhlāas    |
| Naas       | Naas       |
| Falaq      | Falaq      |
| Kafiroon   | Kafiroon   |
| Jumuah     | Fajr       |
|            |            |
|            |            |

| CLASS<br>10               | CLASS<br>11                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Hamd                      | Hamd                        |
| Ikhlāas                   | Ikhlāas                     |
| Naas                      | Naas                        |
| Falaq                     | Falaq                       |
| Kafiroon                  | Kafiroon                    |
| Yaseen<br>(Ayah 1-<br>40) | Yaseen<br>(Ayah 41<br>– 83) |
|                           |                             |
|                           |                             |





*Arabic Numbers*

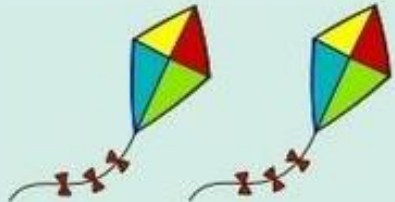











## Teacher's corner

In this chapter, students will learn the Arabic numbers. This will be useful in reading and locating the verse, surah and parts within the Holy Qur'an.



Arabic Numbers

|   |  |
|---|--|
|  <p>اثنَيْن<br/>Ithnayn</p>    |  <p>واحد<br/>Wahid</p>     |
|  <p>أربع<br/>Arba'a</p>        |  <p>ثلاثة<br/>Thalatha</p> |
|  <p>ستة<br/>Sitta</p>         |  <p>خمسة<br/>Khamsa</p>   |
|  <p>ثمانية<br/>Thamaniya</p> |  <p>سبعة<br/>Sab'a</p>   |
|  <p>عشرة<br/>Ashara</p>      |  <p>تسعة<br/>Tis'a</p>   |

## English &amp; Arabic Numbers

| ENGLISH | ARABIC  |
|---------|---------|
| 1       | ١       |
| 2       | ٢       |
| 3       | ٣       |
| 4       | ٤ ( ٤ ) |
| 5       | ٥       |
| 6       | ٦       |
| 7       | ٧ ( < ) |
| 8       | ٨       |
| 9       | ٩       |
| 10      | ١٠      |

**Note:**

Some Arabic numbers are written in alternative ways as shown in the brackets

The Arabic language is read from right to left, but the Arabic numbers are read from left to right (as with English Numbers).

**Example:**

|           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| 52 = ٥٢   | NOT 25  |
| 152 = ١٥٢ | NOT 251 |

## Exercise

Write the following numbers in Arabic

4 = \_\_\_\_\_

786 = \_\_\_\_\_

8 = \_\_\_\_\_

313 = \_\_\_\_\_

7 = \_\_\_\_\_

1415 = \_\_\_\_\_

12 = \_\_\_\_\_

987 = \_\_\_\_\_

16 = \_\_\_\_\_

3467 = \_\_\_\_\_

Write the following numbers in English

٢ \_\_\_\_\_

٥٦٢ \_\_\_\_\_

٥ \_\_\_\_\_

٧٦٦ \_\_\_\_\_

٦ \_\_\_\_\_

٩٨ \_\_\_\_\_

١٤ \_\_\_\_\_

٧٨٢١ \_\_\_\_\_

٩ \_\_\_\_\_

٣٤.٢ \_\_\_\_\_


**Exercise**

Open the 30<sup>th</sup> Part of the Holy Qur'an, and write the Chapter numbers of the following Surahs, both in Arabic and English

| Surah Name | Chapter Number in Arabic | Chapter Number in English |
|------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bayyinah   |                          |                           |
| Humazah    |                          |                           |
| Naba       |                          |                           |
| Aadiyaat   |                          |                           |
| Kawther    |                          |                           |
| Zilzaal    |                          |                           |
| Maaun      |                          |                           |
| Nasr       |                          |                           |
| Naaziyaat  |                          |                           |
| Feel       |                          |                           |

|          |  |  |
|----------|--|--|
| Ghashiya |  |  |
| Takweer  |  |  |
| Inshirah |  |  |
| Falaq    |  |  |
| Fajr     |  |  |
| Qadr     |  |  |
| Abasa    |  |  |
| Asr      |  |  |


**Exercise**

How many ayats do the following chapters of the Holy Quran have?

Also write down the name name of the surah.

|             | Number of Ayats | Surah name |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| Chapter 55  |                 |            |
| Chapter 99  |                 |            |
| Chapter 43  |                 |            |
| Chapter 107 |                 |            |
| Chapter 51  |                 |            |
| Chapter 84  |                 |            |
| Chapter 60  |                 |            |
| Chapter 39  |                 |            |
| Chapter 75  |                 |            |
| Chapter 115 |                 |            |

|             | Number of Ayats | Surah name |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| Chapter 15  |                 |            |
| Chapter 47  |                 |            |
| Chapter 96  |                 |            |
| Chapter 5   |                 |            |
| Chapter 36  |                 |            |
| Chapter 7   |                 |            |
| Chapter 29  |                 |            |
| Chapter 85  |                 |            |
| Chapter 100 |                 |            |

**Exercise**

- How many surahs are there in the 30<sup>th</sup> part of the Holy Quran?

Write the number in Arabic

\_\_\_\_\_

- How many verses are there in Suratul Fajr? Write the number in Arabic

\_\_\_\_\_

- How many verses does the smallest surah of the Holy Quran have? Write the number in Arabic

\_\_\_\_\_

- How many verses are there in Suratul Baqarah? Write the number in Arabic

\_\_\_\_\_

- What chapter number is Suratul Ikhlas?

\_\_\_\_\_





## Exercise

Copy the following in Arabic, and write the answer in Arabic too.

•  $15 + 65 =$

•  $205 - 100 =$

•  $65 \times 20 =$

•  $175 \div 5 =$

•  $1598 + 2500 + 6 =$

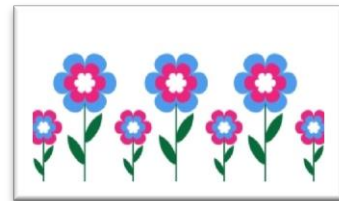


Exercise



How many are each of the following items?

Can you count and write the number in Arabic?



# *Division in Qur'an*



## Teacher's corner

Students will learn about Division in Qur'an and what each of them is called.

## Division in Qur'an

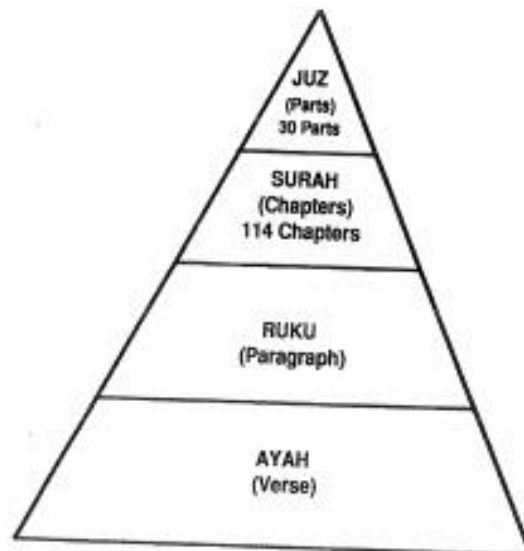
The Holy Quran is divided into Parts, Chapters, Paragraphs and Sentences as below:

**JUZ:** The Quran is divided into thirty similar size **Parts**. One **Part** is called **Juz** (plural - Ajza).

**SURAH:** The Quran contains 114 **Chapters**. A **Chapter** is called **Surah** (plural - Suwar).

**RUKU:** The **Juz** (Part) and **Surah** (Chapter) are divided into **Paragraphs**. One **Paragraph** is called **Ruku** (plural - Rukuaat)

**AYAH:** Means a **Verse** (plural - Ayaat).



The **Juz** (Part) is further divided into **Rub** (quarter of Juz), **Nisf** (half of Juz) and **Thalatha** (three quarters of Juz). You will find this is written in the margin of the Quran. The Quran is also conveniently divided into seven Parts called **Manzil** for people who want to finish the recitation in seven days. This is usually written at the bottom or in the margin of the Quran.

Surah name and number: البقرة ٢

Page number: ٥٢

Juz name and number: سَبْعُونَ ٢

Ruku (paragraph): ٢٤

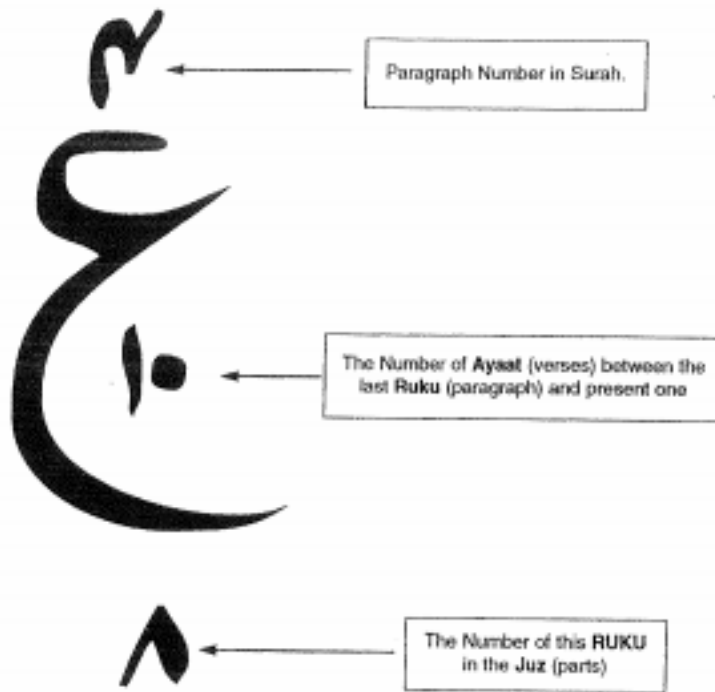
Ayah number: ١٠

Manzil (seven division) number: منزل

جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ فِيمَا عَرَضْتُمْ بِهِ مِنْ خُطْبَةِ النِّسَاءِ  
 أَوْ أَكْتَنْتُمْ فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ عَلِمَ اللَّهُ أَنَّكُمْ سَتَذْكُرُونَهُنَّ  
 وَلَكِنْ لَا تُوَاعِدُوهُنَّ سِرًّا إِلَّا أَنْ تَقُولُوا قَوْلًا  
 مَعْرُوفًا وَلَا تَعْزِمُوا عُقْدَةَ النِّكَاحِ حَتَّى  
 يَبْلُغَ الْكِتَابَ أَجَلَهُ، وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي  
 أَنْفُسِكُمْ فَاحْذَرُوهُ، وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ عَفُورٌ  
 حَلِيمٌ ۝ ١٠ ۝ لَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ إِنْ طَلَقْتُمْ  
 النِّسَاءَ مَا لَمْ تَمْسُوهُنَّ  
 أَوْ تَفْرِضُوا لَهُنَّ فَرِيضَةً، وَتَعَوُّهُنَّ عَلَى  
 الْمُوسِعِ قَدْرَهُ وَعَلَى الْمُقْتِرِ قَدْرَهُ مَنَاعًا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ  
 حَقًّا عَلَى الْمُحْسِنِينَ ۝ ١١ ۝ وَإِنْ طَلَقْتُمْ  
 هُنَّ مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ تَمْسُوهُنَّ وَقَدْ فَرَضْتُمْ لَهُنَّ فَرِيضَةً  
 فَنِصْفُ مَا فَرَضْتُمْ إِلَّا أَنْ يَعْفُونَ أَوْ يَعْفُوا  
 الَّذِي بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ عُقْدَةُ النِّكَاحِ، وَأَنْ تَعْفُوا

In the Holy Quran each Sura is divided into various sections or paragraphs. A section is called **Ruku** (رُكُوع) which is indicated by an (ع) on the margin. This symbol usually has 3 numbers, at the top, in the middle and at the bottom

**SYMBOL OF RUKU (Paragraph Symbol)**



|               | Plural     | Singular |
|---------------|------------|----------|
| Part (s)      | أَجْزَاءُ  | جُزْءٌ   |
| Paragraph (s) | رُكُوعَاتٌ | رُكُوعٌ  |
| Chapter (s)   | سُورٌ      | سُورَةٌ  |
| Verse (s)     | أَيَّاتٌ   | أَيَّةٌ  |

**Exercise****Fill in the Blanks.**

1. The Holy Quran is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ similar sized Parts.  
One Part is called \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ Suwar (chapters) in the Holy Quran.  
One chapter is called \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. A Paragraph In the Holy Quran is called \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. A Verse In the Holy Quran is called \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. Write the plural of the following:
  - a) Surah = \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Ruku = \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Ayah = \_\_\_\_\_





**Exercise**

Answer the following questions, with the help of the Holy Quran

1. Find Surah No. 36 in the Holy Quran. Which Surah is this?
2. Find Surah No. 33, Ayat 33.
3. In which Juz (Part) is Surah Ar- Rahman (Surah No. 55)
4. Ayatul Kursi begins in Surah-al-Baqarah: 255, can you find it?
5. Find Surah Muhammad from the index of the Holy Quran.




**Answer the following:**

- How many paragraphs are there in the following Surahs ?

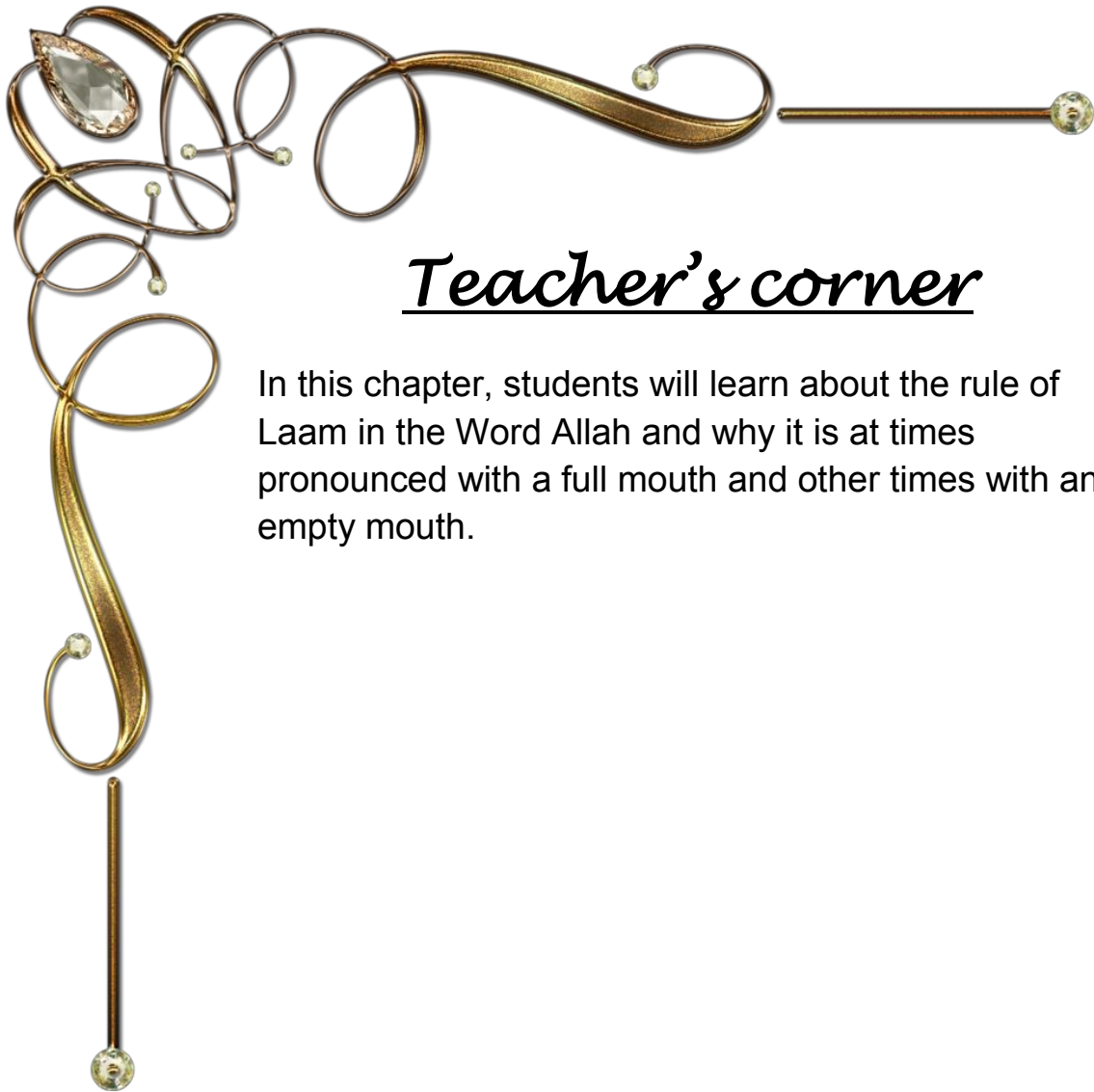
| Surah Number | Name of Surah | How many paragraphs in the whole surah? |
|--------------|---------------|---|
| 39           |               |   |
| 74           |               |   |
| 112          |               |   |
| 55           |               |   |
| 48           |               |   |
| 81           |               |   |
| 99           |               |   |
| 113          |               |   |


**Exercise**
**Answer the following:**

- How many rukuus are there in the following Juz?

| Number of Juz | Name of Juz | Number of rukuus<br>in this Juz |
|---------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 15            |             |                                 |
| 21            |             |                                 |
| 5             |             |                                 |
| 13            |             |                                 |
| 26            |             |                                 |
| 19            |             |                                 |
| 30            |             |                                 |

*Rule of Laam in  
the word ALLAH*



## Teacher's corner

In this chapter, students will learn about the rule of Laam in the Word Allah and why it is at times pronounced with a full mouth and other times with an empty mouth.

**Rules of letter LAAM in the word ALLAH****RULES OF ل (In the word اللهُ)**

The ل in the word اللهُ can be pronounced in two ways:

- 1) **With a Full Mouth:** When a َ Fatha or a ُ Dhamma appears on the letter before the word اللهُ. For example:

رَسُولُ اللهُ

Rasulul-lahu  
(Full Mouth)

هُوَ اللهُ

Huwai-laahu  
(Full Mouth)

- 2) **With an Empty Mouth:** When a ِ Kasra appears on the letter before the word اللهُ. For example:

بِالله

Bali-laahu

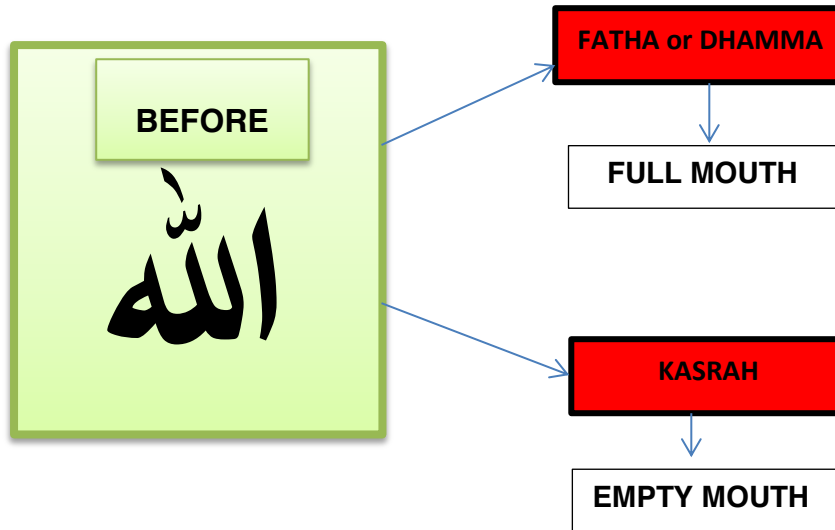
بِسْمِ اللهِ

Bismil-laahi

Note: This rule applies only when ل is in the word اللهُ. The rule does not apply when the ل is not in the word اللهُ. For example: هُوَ الَّذِينَ (huwal-ladhina)

You simply explain to the child that if there is a **Kasra** before the word Allah, it will be recited with an empty mouth.

If there is no Waqf/stop sign, then do not do a Waqf!



|                              |
|------------------------------|
| مِنْ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ          |
| فِي أَرْضِ اللَّهِ           |
| مِنْ دُونَ اللَّهِ           |
| عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ         |
| لِلَّهِ جُنُودُ السَّمَوَاتِ |
| بِهِ اللَّهُ                 |

## Exercise

Put a tick (✓) in the right box for the sign which appears before the word Allah (S.W.T.), then write down if it is pronounced with a Full (F) mouth or Empty (E) mouth. For example:

| For E | — | ـ | ـ | WORD                             |
|-------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|
| F     |   |   | ✓ | إِنَّ اللَّهَ                    |
|       |   |   |   | رَسُولُ اللَّهِ                  |
|       |   |   |   | إِلَّا لِلَّهِ                   |
|       |   |   |   | ذِكْرَ اللَّهِ                   |
|       |   |   |   | أَحَلَّ اللَّهُ                  |
|       |   |   |   | بَلِ اللَّهِ                     |
|       |   |   |   | لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ        |
|       |   |   |   | وَاللَّهُ يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِينَ |
|       |   |   |   | بِسْمِ اللَّهِ                   |
|       |   |   |   | وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ              |
|       |   |   |   | اللَّهُمَّ                       |



## Exercise

Write whether the word ALLAH in each verse will be recited EMPTY or FULL mouth.

E= empty

F= full

|  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
|  | هَذِهِ نَاقَةُ اللَّهِ    |
|  | أَشْهَدُ اللَّهَ          |
|  | إِنْ كَانَ اللَّهُ        |
|  | تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ |
|  | عِنْدِي خَزَائِنُ اللَّهِ |
|  | عَلَى اللَّهِ كَذِبًا     |
|  | يُؤْتِيهِمُ اللَّهُ       |

## Exercise

Write in each verse, whether the word ALLAH will be pronounced/read  
EMPTY/FULL mouth

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | وَلَقَدْ أَخَذَ اللَّهُ مِيثَاقَ *     |
|  | مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ *                  |
|  | إِنِ الْحُكْمُ إِلَّا لِلَّهِ *        |
|  | وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ بِالظَّالِمِينَ *   |
|  | تَفِيَّءَ إِلَى أَمْرِ اللَّهِ *       |
|  | وَاللَّهُ هُوَ الْغَنِيُّ الْحَمِيدُ * |
|  | عِنْدِي خَزَائِنُ اللَّهِ *            |

## Exercise

Reading exercise – class activity

اللَّهُ أَجَلَ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ تَأَلَّهُ قَالَ اللَّهُ  
 رَسُولُ اللَّهِ فَأَلَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ خَيْرُ اللَّهُمَّ  
 سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ  
 أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ أَحْمَدُ لِلَّهِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ  
 قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ لِلَّهِ

*Exercise*



Open the Holy Quran, Chapter 71.

- What is the name of the Surah? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many verses does it have? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which part of the Holy Quran is this surah in? \_\_\_\_\_
- Write down the verses which have the word ALLAH in them in the table below in the manner specified.

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <b>Verse number</b>                                       |
|  | Write down the whole verse which has the word ALLAH in it |
|  | Empty/Full mouth  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <b>Verse number</b>                                       |
|  | Write down the whole verse which has the word ALLAH in it |
|  | Empty/Full mouth  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <b>Verse number</b>                                       |
|  | Write down the whole verse which has the word ALLAH in it |
|  | Empty/Full mouth  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <b>Verse number</b>                                       |
|  | Write down the whole verse which has the word ALLAH in it |
|  | Empty/Full mouth  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <b>Verse number</b>                                       |
|  | Write down the whole verse which has the word ALLAH in it |
|  | Empty/Full mouth  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <b>Verse number</b>                                       |
|  | Write down the whole verse which has the word ALLAH in it |
|  | Empty/Full mouth  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <b>Verse number</b>                                       |
|  | Write down the whole verse which has the word ALLAH in it |
|  | Empty/Full mouth  |

*Exercise*

❖ Activity : Use the Holy Qur'an

Open Chapter Number 66, and look for the verses which have the word ALLAH in them. Write the word ALLAH along with one word before it, also stating the ayah number and also whether it will be recited with FULL/EMPTY mouth.

Chapter 66 is Surah \_\_\_\_\_

**Random example:**

| Empty/Full mouth   | Word               | Verse Number |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <b>Full mouth</b>  | خَزَائِنُ اللَّهِ  | <b>8</b>     |
| <b>Empty mouth</b> | مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ | <b>25</b>    |

| Empty/Full Mouth | Word | Verse Number |
|------------------|------|--------------|
|                  |      |              |

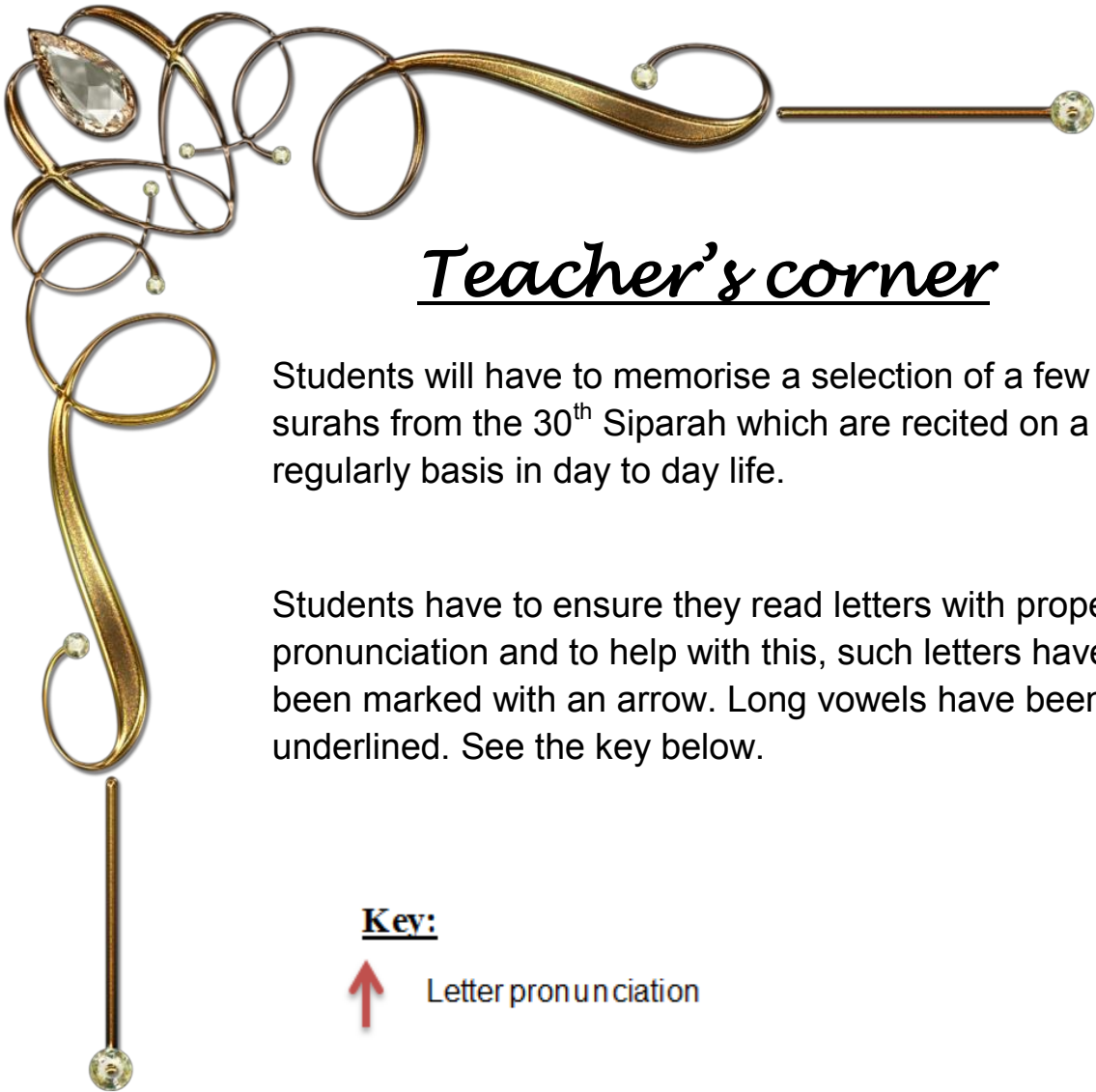


| Empty/Full Mouth | Word | Verse Number |
|------------------|------|--------------|
|                  |      |              |
|                  |      |              |
|                  |      |              |
|                  |      |              |
|                  |      |              |
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|                  |      |              |
|                  |      |              |
|                  |      |              |
|                  |      |              |

| Empty/Full Mouth | Word | Verse Number |
|------------------|------|--------------|
|                  |      |              |
|                  |      |              |
|                  |      |              |



# Surahs for Sifah



## Teacher's corner

Students will have to memorise a selection of a few surahs from the 30<sup>th</sup> Siparah which are recited on a regularly basis in day to day life.

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 - سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ { ١ }

Light -rule  
U in Allah

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ٢

Light -rule  
U in Allah

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ٣

مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ٤

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ٥

إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ٦

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

Suratul Ikhlāas - سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule  
ب in Allah

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

Heavy -rule  
ب in Allah

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

Heavy -rule  
ب in Allah

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

## Suratun Naas - سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule  
U in Allah

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

Ghunna

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ

Ghunna

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ

Ghunna

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ

Ghunna

الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ

Ghunna

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ

Ghunna

Ghunna



سُورَةُ الْكَوْثَرِ - Suratul Kawthar

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule  
U in Allah

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ط

Ghunna

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ ط

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ع

Ghunna

## سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ - Suratul Falaq

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light-rule  
ل in Allah

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ

Ghunna

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ

## سُورَةُ الْكَافِرُونَ - Suratul Kafiroom

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light-rule  
ū in Allah

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ

لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ

## سُورَةُ النَّصْرِ - Suratun Nasr

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule  
 ُ in Allah

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ

Heavy -rule  
 ُ in Allah

وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي

Ghunna

دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا

Light -rule  
 ُ in Allah

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ

إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا

Ghunna

## Suratul Asr - سُورَةُ الْعَصْرِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
 وَالْعَصْرِ  
 Light-rule  
 ١ in Allah

إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ  
 Ghunna

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ

وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ

## Suratul Lahab / Masad - سُورَةُ لَهَبٍ / الْمَسَد

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light-rule  
U in Allah

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ط

مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ ط

سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ ط

وَأَمْرَاتُهُ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ ج

Ghunna

فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّنْ مَّسَدٍ ع

## Suratul Maaoun - سُورَةُ الْمَاعُونِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light-rule  
ل in Allah

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالْإِذْنِ

فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ

وَلَا يَحْضُ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ

فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ

الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ

الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ

## سُورَةُ الْفِيلِ - Suratul Feel

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule  
in Allah

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ۝

أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضَلُّلٍ ۝

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ۝

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ ۝

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّا كُوِّلَ ۝



## سُورَةُ الْقَدْرِ - Suratul Qadr

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule  
U in Allah

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ

Ghunna

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ

تَنْزِيلُ الْمَلَكِ وَالرُّوحُ فِيهَا بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِنْ كُلِّ أَمْرٍ

سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّىٰ مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ

## سُورَةُ قُرَيْشٍ - Suratul Quraysh

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule  
ل in Allah

لَا يُلْفِ قُرَيْشٍ

أَلْفِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ

فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ

الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ وَأَمَّنَّهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ

## سُورَةُ الْقَارِعَةِ - Suratul Qaariah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule  
ل in Allah

الْقَارِعَةُ لَا مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ج وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ط

يَوْمَ يَكُونُ النَّاسُ كَالْفَرَاشِ الْمَبْثُوثِ ل

Ghunna

وَتَكُونُ الْجِبَالُ كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنْفُوشِ ط

فَأَمَّا مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ ل فَهُوَ فِي عِيشَةٍ رَاضِيَةٍ ط

Ghunna

وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَفَّتْ مَوَازِينُهُ ل فَأَمَّهُ هَاوِيَةٌ ط

Ghunna

Ghunna

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا هِيَةٌ ط نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ ع

## Suratul Aadiyat - سُورَةُ الْعَادِيَات

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Light -rule  
in Allah

فَالْمُورِيَّتِ قَدْحًا

وَالْعَدِيَّتِ صُبْحًا

فَأَثَرُنَ بِهِ نَقْعًا

فَالْمَغِيرَاتِ صُبْحًا

إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهِ لَكَنُودٌ

Ghunna

فَوَسَطْنَ بِهِ جَمْعًا

وَإِنَّهُ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ لَشَهِيدٌ وَإِنَّهُ لِحُبِّ الْخَيْرِ لَشَدِيدٌ

Ghunna

Ghunna

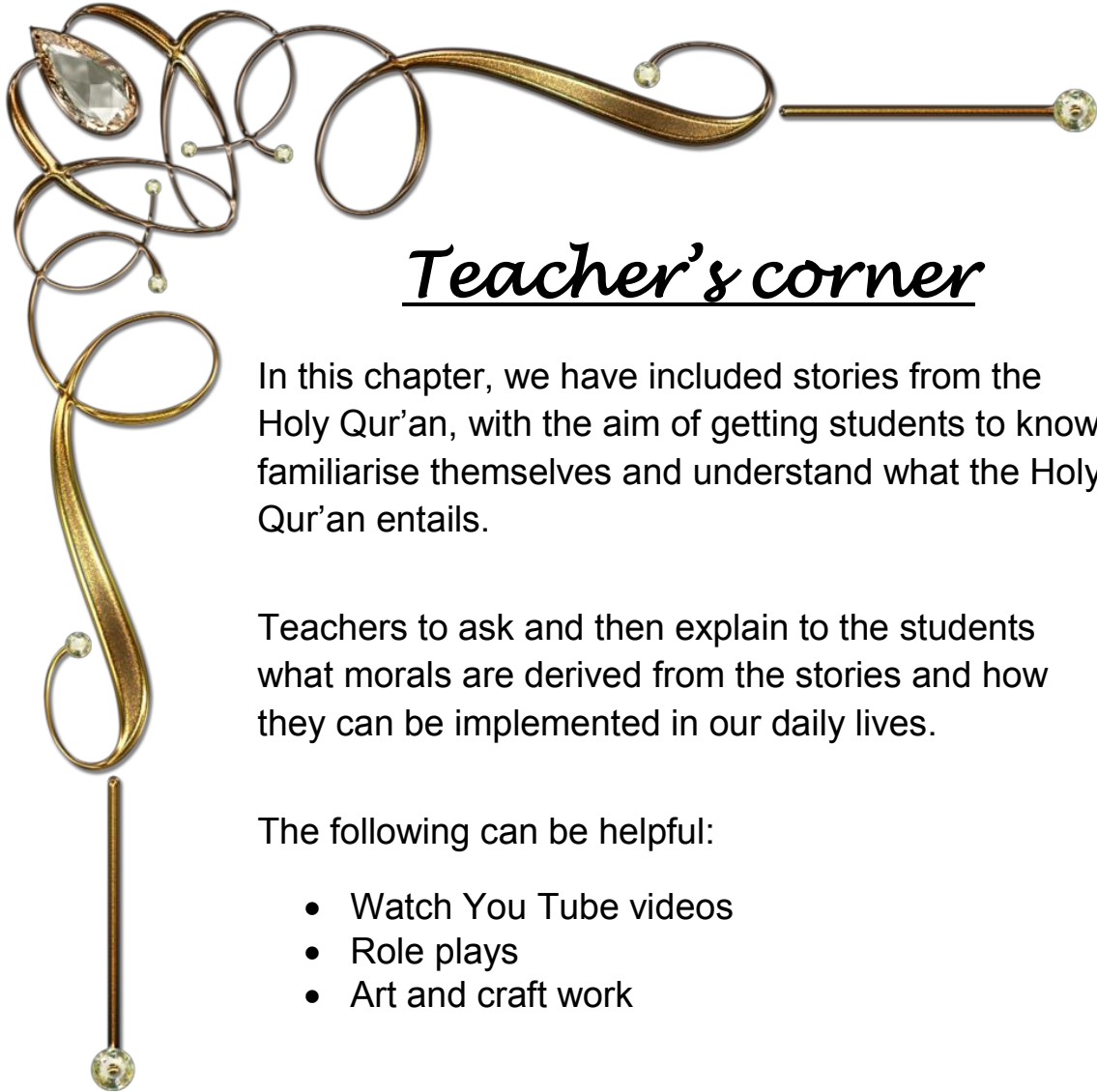
أَفَلَا يَعْلَمُ إِذَا بُعْثِرَ مَا فِي الْقُبُورِ وَحُصِّلَ مَا فِي الصُّدُورِ

إِنَّ رَبَّهُم بِهِمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ لَّخَبِيرٌ

Ghunna

# Tafseer

(Short stories from the  
Holy Qur'an)



## Teacher's corner

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

## KINTSUGI The Art of Precious Scars

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The Japanese art of kintsugi teaches that broken objects are not something to hide but to display with pride.

When a bowl, teapot or precious vase falls and breaks into pieces, we throw them away regretfully. Yet there is an alternative, a Japanese practice that highlights and enhances the breaks thus adding value to the broken object. It's called kintsugi literally golden ("kin") and repair ("tsugi").

This traditional Japanese art uses a precious metal – liquid gold, liquid silver or lacquer dusted with powdered gold – to bring together the pieces of a broken pottery item and at the same time enhance the breaks. Every repaired piece is unique, because of the randomness with which ceramics shatters and the irregular patterns formed that are enhanced with the use of metals.

With this technique it's possible to create true and always different works of art, each with its own story and beauty, thanks to the unique cracks formed when the object breaks, as if they were wounds that leave different marks on each of us.

## **The kintsugi technique suggests many things.**

When something breaks be it an object or a relationship, a bond or a heart, it doesn't mean that it is no more useful. Its breakages can become valuable. We should try to repair things because sometimes in doing so we obtain more value.

This is the essence of resilience.

Each of us should look for a way to cope with traumatic events in a positive way, learn from negative experiences, take the best from them and convince ourselves that exactly these experiences make each person unique, precious.

While we may have been so deeply hurt that we never want to revisit our traumas and pain, by having the courage to do so we discover that while our identity may have been broken, we are much more than our identity... we are a sacred container for the content of our lives, a "container of possibility" that stands proud and whole as a thriving testament to the beauty, grace and resilience of the Human soul.... cracks and all.

**The stories of the Prophets in the Qur'an enhance this concept. Their duas are the kintsugi that not only made them more awesome but teach us how to call Divinity in all situations to repair and beautify our lives with Divine Energy.**





## Dua

وَإِذَا سَأَلَكَ عِبَادِي عَنِّي فَإِنِّي قَرِيبٌ أُجِيبُ دَعْوَةَ الدَّاعِ إِذَا دَعَانِ فَلْيَسْتَجِيبُوا لِي  
وَلْيُؤْمِنُوا بِي لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْشُدُونَ

*“And when My servant asks you concerning Me, then surely I am very near; I answer the DUA of the supplicant when he calls on Me; so they should answer My call and believe in Me, so that they may be led aright.”*

Suratul Baqara 2:186

The Prophet (pbuh) said to his companions: “Shall I tell you of a tool which will assist you in difficulties and increase your sustenance?”

His companions asked what it was.

The Prophet (pbuh) replied: “The tool is to call (do dua) Allah night and day.”

The root of the word du’a is da’a, which means to call. You can only call if there is naturally within you, an energy which will bring about an answer. From where the question comes, the answer will come. The caller is calling upon his Creator. With experience, a person realises, that you can only call about what you know is realisable.

One will only call on One who can:

1. Hear the call
2. Has the ability to respond and help
3. Is on your side (an ally)

A du’a is not made to improve the outer unless it continues into the improvement of the inner. If a person does dua to pass exams, his intention will find a way to also study and focus which will uncover for him the means to get what he has been asking

for. On this the Qur’an is very clear. There must be a means for these things to occur. Sayyida Maryam (pbuh) had to shake the palm. The dates would not drop without that.

Imam Ali (pbuh) has said: “Dua is the key to mercy, the way of needs being satisfied and the warder of calamities. Direct your duas to Him and Him alone. To give as well as to withhold, lies in His (only in His) power. Ask as much of His favours as you can. Know that, Allah owns the treasures of the heavens and the earth. Not only has He given permission to ask for His mercy and favours, but has also promised to listen to your duas. He has not appointed guards to prevent your dua reaching Him. Ask His help in difficulties and distress. Beg Him to grant you long life and sound health.....

By granting you the privilege of dua... He has handed over the keys of His treasures to you..... Sometimes you will find that requests are not immediately granted. Do not be disappointed. Fulfillment of desires rests with the true purpose or intention of the dua.

More often fulfillment is delayed because the Merciful Lord wants to grant you suitable rewards. In the meantime bear patiently with hardships, believing sincerely in His help. You will get better favours because unknowingly you may have asked for that which is really harmful to you.

Many of your requests, if granted may bring eternal loss..., so at times withholding fulfilment is a blessing in disguise."

Dua is our connection to Allah. It is the essence of devotion (worship) to Allah. For the devotee it is not only a request for fulfilling of needs but a way to express his longing for nearness to Allah. In Dua Abu Hamza Thimali taught by Imam Ali Zaynul Aabedeem (pbuh), there are various reasons Imam gives in the dua why there is a measure (limit) on our duas even if our nafs yearns to rise to talk to Him (Allah).

"...O Lord! whenever I thought I was prepared and ready and rose to pray, before Your hands, and confided to You, You cast sleep on me when I prayed, and You prevented me from confiding to You when I confided.....  
 maybe You observed my disregard of Your right on me and thus distanced me,  
 or maybe You saw me headed away from (Your path) and thus You withdrew me,  
 or maybe You found me to be in the position of the liars so You rejected me,  
 or maybe You saw that I was not grateful of Your rewards so You deprived me,  
 or maybe You observed my absence from the assembly of the scholars and thus put me down,  
 or maybe You found me to be one of the unheeding  
 ....or maybe You found me frequenting the assembly of the unfaithful, so between me

and them You deserted me,  
 ....or maybe You equated me with my crime and sin....."

It is said that the dua, which is most sincere and always answered forthwith, is the dua of the moment. It is reported that Nasiruddin Shah who was the king of Persia once visited the shrine of Imam Ali (pbuh) in Najaf. He found a blind man at the door of the shrine. On enquiring about him, the blind man said that he had been standing at the door asking for a cure to his blindness for the past year.

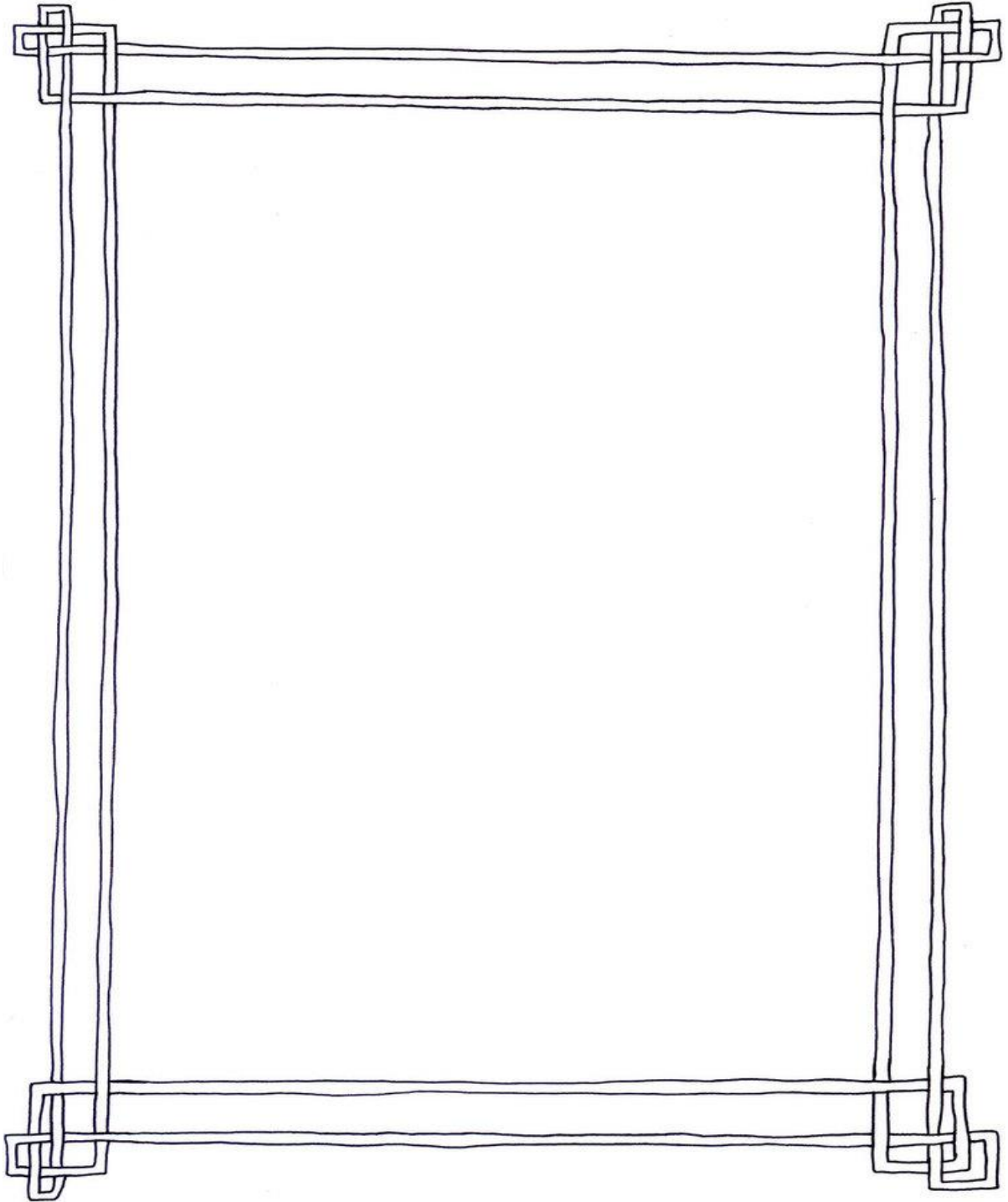
The king replied: "You have been asking for the past 12 months and your dua has still not been accepted by My Lord. I doubt the purity of your dua! It seems that it is just an excuse for you to collect alms! Now look! I am going inside to pay my respects; if your eyesight is not restored by the time I return I shall put you to death!" The blind man fearing execution wept and implored for the return of his eyesight with sincerity.

It is reported that he gained his eyesight through his dua.

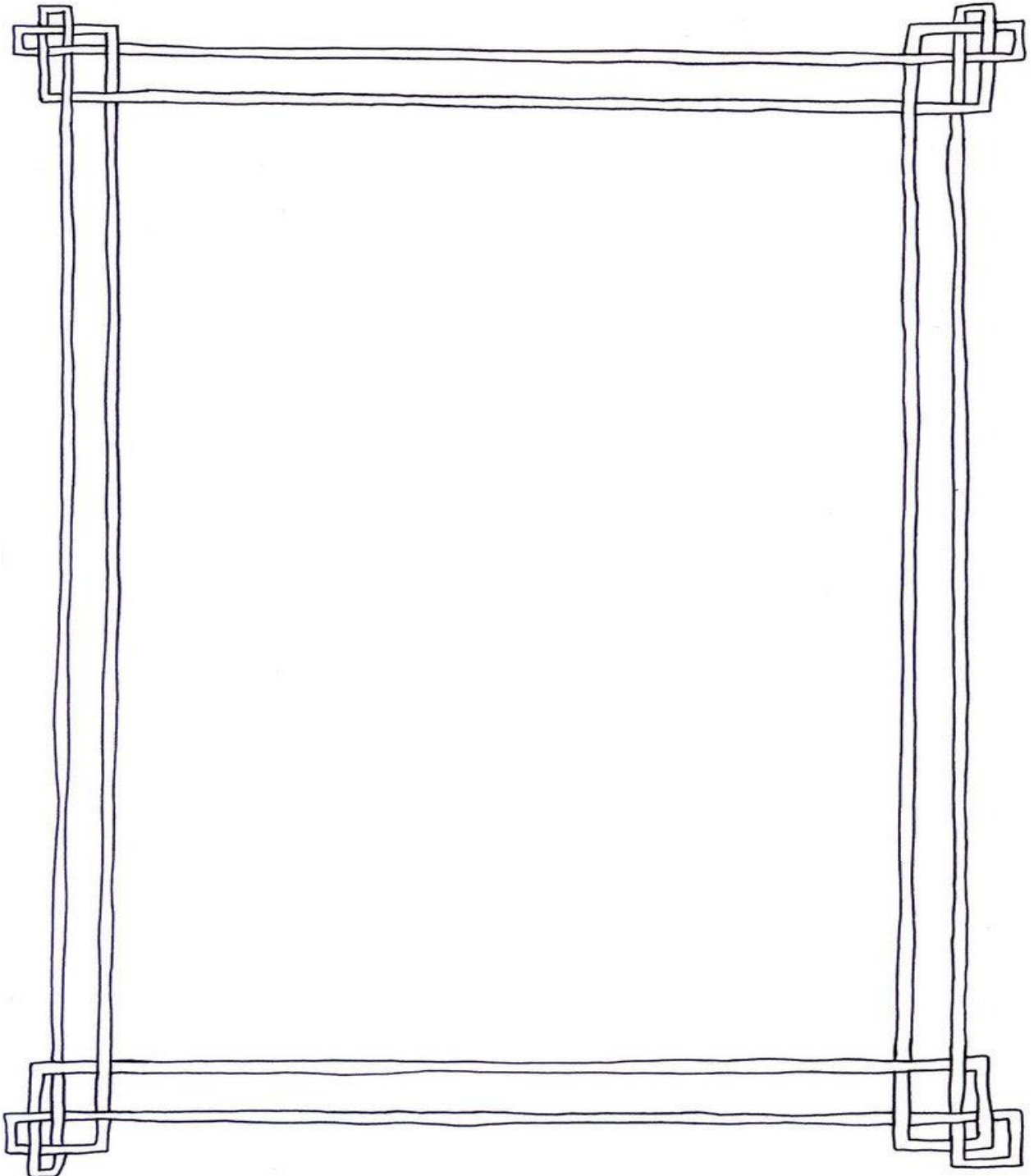


*Reflections from the lesson about DUA.*

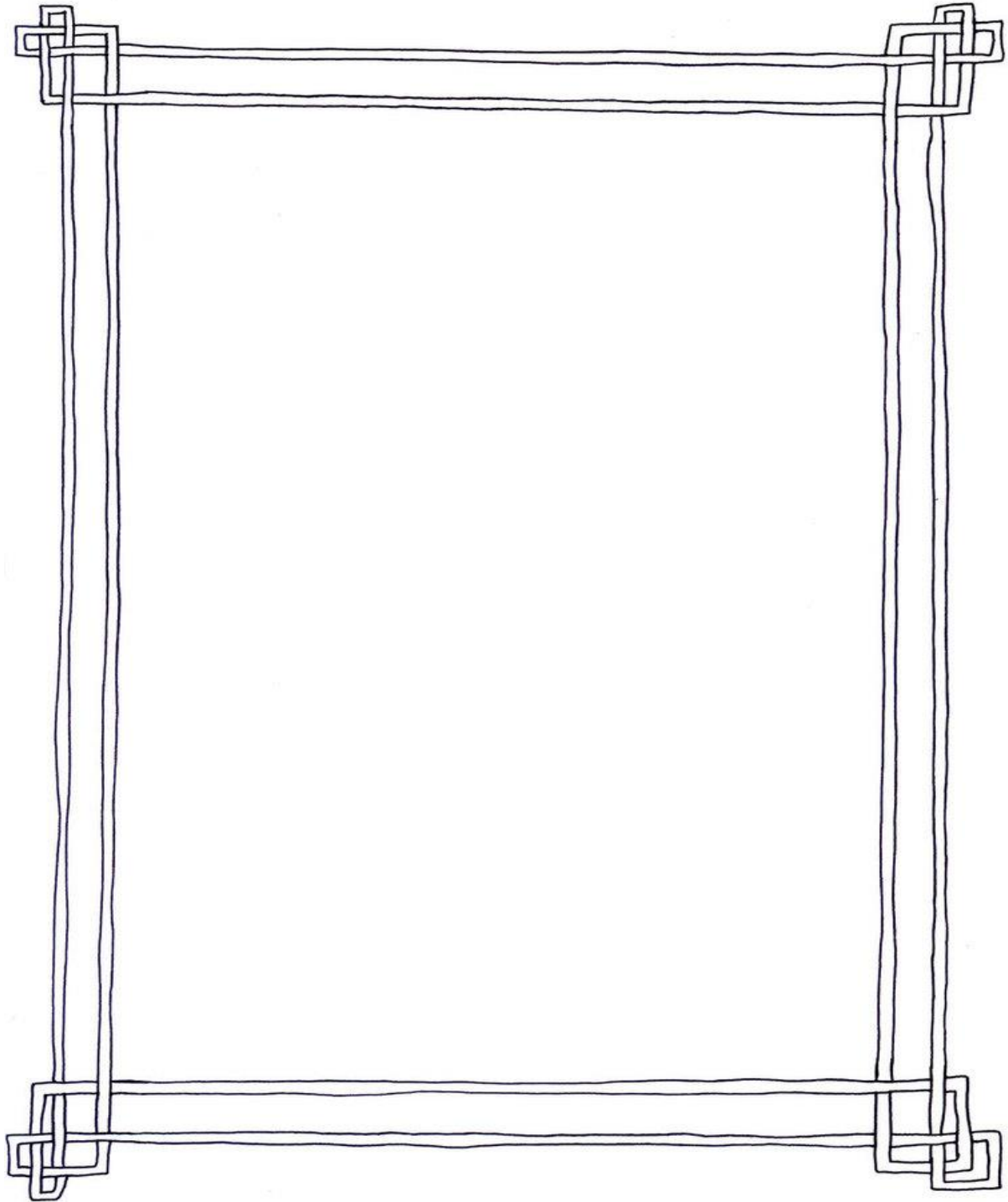
*What do we learn?*



Can you name some of the best places to make dua?



*Can you name some of the Prophets of Allah whose  
duas are mentioned in the Qur'an?*



# Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) & the Hudhud

Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) was the youngest son of Prophet Dawud (pbuh). Allah had granted him the greatest of kingdoms. He had control over the wind and could use it to direct his throne through the air. He could order the birds to carry out his commands by speaking to them in their own language.

One day, when he was inspecting the birds, he noticed that a bird called Hudhud (Hoopoe) was not present. He said, "Where is Hudhud? I will punish him if he remains absent without a good reason."

Shortly after that, Hudhud arrived and told Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) that he had flown over the land of Saba (Sheba) where he had seen a beautiful woman called Bilqees ruling over the people. She was very rich, had a strong army and a throne made of gold, diamonds and other precious stones. He saw her and her people worshipping the sun.

Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) gave the Hud Hud a letter to deliver to Bilqees..

When Bilqees received the letter, she called her advisors and said, "I have received a letter from Sulayman. It begins In the name of Allah, the Kind, the Merciful and it says: "Accept Allah and worship only Him. I am his prophet, believe in what I say and accept my command."

Bilqees then asked her advisors as to what she should do. They replied, "We are very strong and have a powerful army to fight against Sulayman, but the decision is yours and we will obey your order."

Bilqees decided not to fight Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) and sent him lots of gifts. When the messengers with gifts arrived in the kingdom of Prophet Sulayman (pbuh), they were amazed to see his buildings and palace. Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) welcomed them and asked for the reply to his letter. When they presented him with the gifts, he said: "What are these riches? What Allah has given me is more superior to all the wealth on this earth. Go back to your queen with her gifts and tell her that I will soon march to conquer her land with a huge army."

When Bilqees heard what had happened, she decided to surrender herself to Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) and make preparations to go meet him.

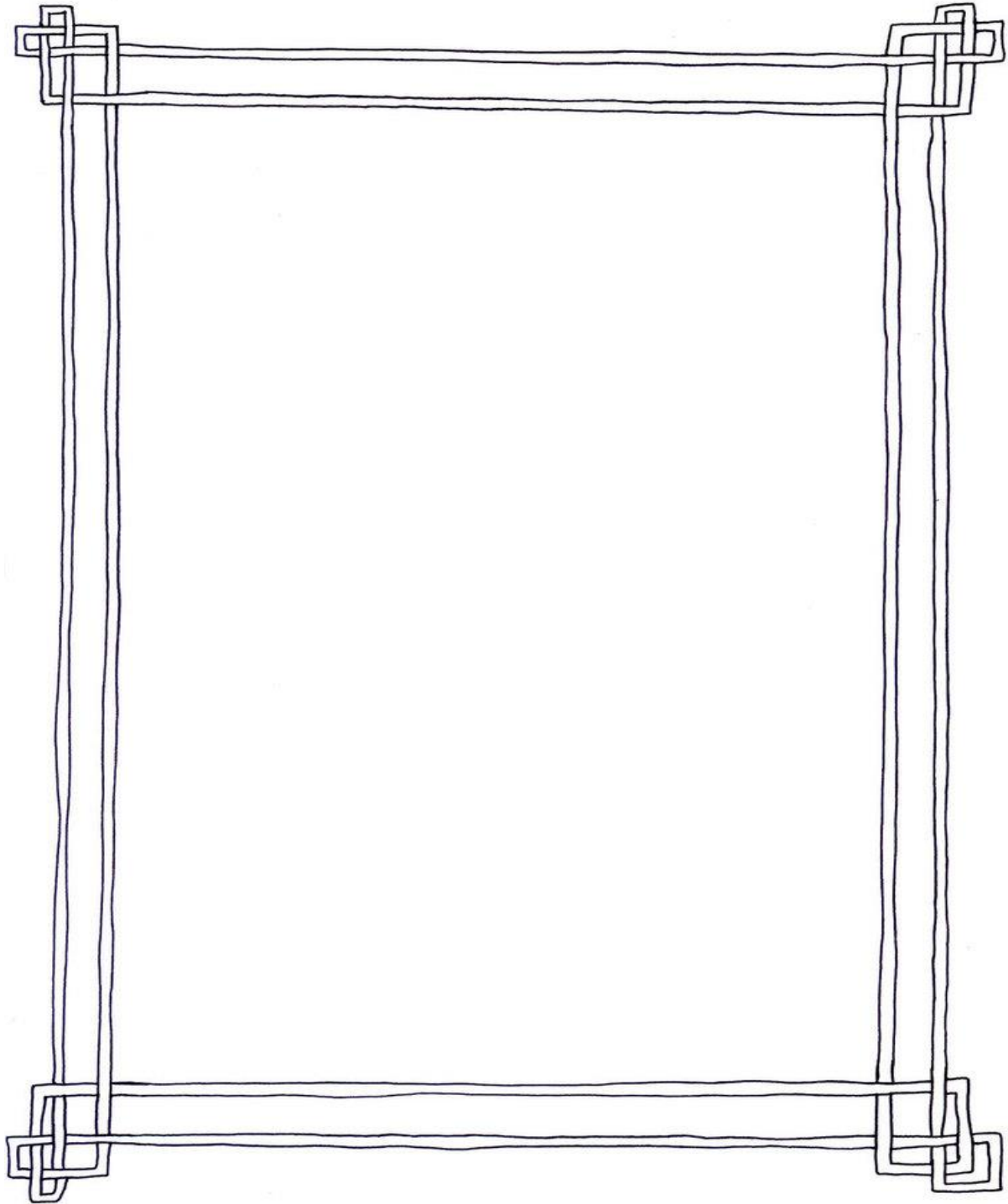
Meanwhile, on the orders of Prophet Sulayman (pbuh), a palace of glass was built in honour of Bilqees. The floor was made of glass and water was put under it with different kinds of fish. Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) then asked who could bring the throne of Bilqees to him. One jinn said, "I will bring it before you rise from your place." But one man called Asif Barqiah, who had been taught the special Names of Allah said, "I will bring it in the twinkling of an eye."

When Bilqees arrived, she was amazed to see her throne and realized what the power that Allah had given to Prophet Sulayman (pbuh). She then entered the palace whose floor was made of glass. Bilqees was fooled by the appearance of water and held up her dress to stop it from getting wet. When she realised her mistake, she understood what Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) was trying to teach her. He was showing her that things are not always what they seem, and even if the sun she worshipped was the most powerful energy she could see; it was made by One who was the Most Powerful. She said: "O Lord, I have wronged myself in worshipping the sun instead of you. I therefore give in myself with Sulayman to You, the Lord of the Worlds."

Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) then married Bilqees and thereafter she returned to her land, where he visited her frequently. The people of Saba who worshipped the sun turned to Allah as well.



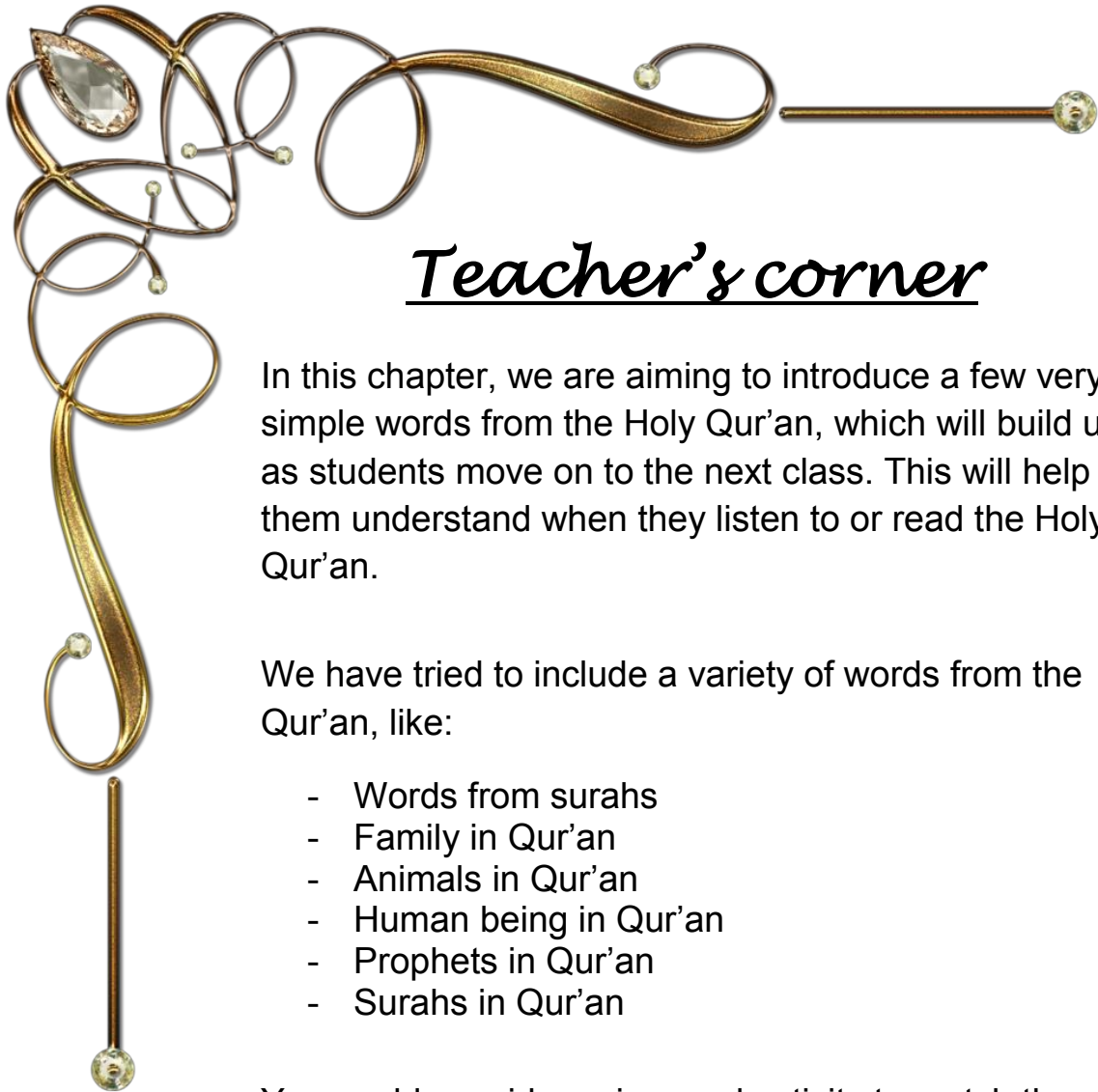
*Reflections from the story of Prophet Sulayman (as) -  
What do we learn?*







# Qur'anic Dictionary



## Teacher's corner

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 1



إِنْسَانٌ

Insaan

Human Being



وَجْهٌ

Wajh

Face



عَيْنٌ

'Ayn

Eye



لِسَانٌ

Lisaan

Tongue



قَدَمٌ

Qadam

Foot

Words covered in the previous year(s)

## Animals in the Qur'an 2



خِنْزِيرٌ

Khinzeer

Pig



حِمَارٌ

Himaar

Donkey



حِصَانٌ

Hisaan

Horse



هُدْهُدٌ

Hudhud

Hud Hud



تُعْبَانٌ

Thu'baan

Snake

# Animals in the Qur'an 1



فَيْلٌ

Feel

Elephant



جَمَلٌ

Jamal

Camel



بَقَرَةٌ

Baqara

Cow



خَرُوفٌ

Kharoof

Sheep

## Family in the Qur'an



أَبٌ  
أُمٌّ

Ab

Father

Umm

Mother



إِبْنٌ

Ibn

Son



بِنْتٌ

Bint

Daughter



أَخٌ

Akh

Brother



أُخْتٌ

Ukht

Sister



بَيْتٌ

Bayt

Home

O!

يَا, يَا أَيُّهَا

Shaytan

شَيْطَان

Hell

جَهَنَّمَ

Light

نُور

Path

صِرَاط

Say



قُلْ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

QUL

One



أَحَدٌ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ١

AHAD

Mother



أُمُّ

UMMUN







*“Inspiring our students with a lifelong learning of Islam according to the teachings of the Ahlul Bayt (as), nurturing piety, and preparing them to strengthen our communities.”*

These manuals are heavily subsidised for the Thawab of the Ruh of  
Marhum Akberali Pyarali Merali  
& Qul Marhumeen

Al Fatiha



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