



تذکرہ
حسین

QUR'AN

CLASS 4

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 4

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 pronunciation of Audhubillahi Minash Shaitaanir Rajeem 3) Correct pronunciation 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 STORIES FROM QUR'AN	1) The baby in the box 2) The baby speaks 3) Zamzam
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	3 words

CLASS 1

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 STORIES FROM QUR'AN	1) Azazeel 2) Prophet Adam (pbuh) 3) Prophet Nuh (pbuh) and the big ark
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	5 words

CLASS 2

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 STORIES FROM QUR'AN	1) Prophet Ibrahim (as) 2) Prophet Salih (as) 3) Anger
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	Family in Qur'an

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 STORIES FROM QUR'AN	1) Duties towards parents 2) Suratul Kawthar 3) Amul Feel – The year of the elephant (Suratul Feel)
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	Animals in Qur'an - 1

CLASS 4

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 STORIES FROM QUR'AN	1) Prophet Musa (pbuh) and the Thu'baan 2) Suratul Lahab 3) The sons of Prophet Adam (pbuh)
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	Animals in Qur'an - 2

CLASS 5

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 STORIES FROM QUR'AN	1) Dua 2) Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) and the Hudhud
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	Human being in Qur'an - 1

CLASS 6

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 STORIES FROM QUR'AN	1) Prophet Nuh (pbuh) 2) Prophet Salih (pbuh)
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	Human being in Qur'an - 2

CLASS 7

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

CLASS 8

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

CLASS 9

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

CLASS 10

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 STORIES FROM QUR'AN	Yaseen
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	Surahs in Qur'an - 3

CLASS 11

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 STORIES FROM QUR'AN	Yaseen
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	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

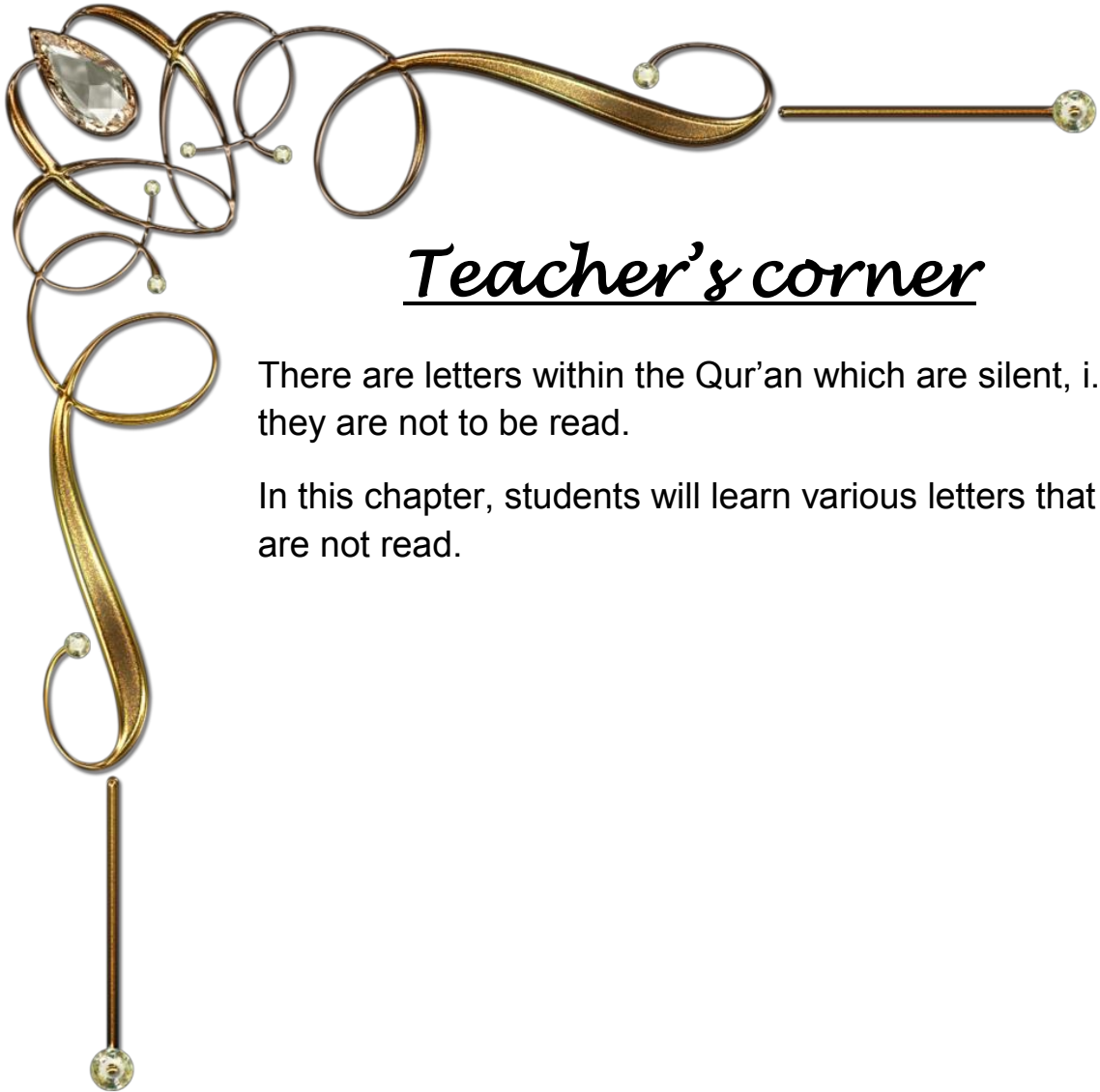
CLASS 8	CLASS 9
Hamd	Hamd
Ikhaas	Ikhaas
Naas	Naas
Falaq	Falaq
Kafiroon	Kafiroon
Jumuah	Fajr

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





Silent Letters



Teacher's corner

There are letters within the Qur'an which are silent, i.e they are not to be read.

In this chapter, students will learn various letters that are not read.

SILENT LETTERS

Letters which do not have any sign are called **silent letters**. For example:

(|) is the silent letter

وَال

(|) and (و) are the silent letters

ذُوال

(|) and (ي) are the silent letters

ذِياء

Words with silent letters are not pronounced. For example:

This is read as **WAL** (وُل) and not as a long vowel - WAAL

وَال

This is read as **ZUL** (ذُل) and not as ZUUL

ذُول

- 1) An 'alif' (with no sign on it) between two letters – the first letter bearing a long vowel and the second letter bearing a 'sukun' or shadda – The 'alif' is silent and is not pronounced. (It also does not lengthen the long vowel of the first letter).

For example:

Alif (ا) is the silent letter and is followed by a letter with a sukun thus it is read as **FAD** (فَادٌ) and not as **FAAD**.

فَادٌ

Alif (ا) is the silent letter and is followed by a letter with a shadda thus it is read as **WALLA** (وَآلٌ) and not as **WAALLA**.

وَآلٌ

فَانْصَبْ	وَأُنْحَرْ	مَا الْقَارِعَةُ	مِنَ الْأُولِ	ORIGINAL WORD WITH SILENT LETTER
فَنَصَبْ	وُنْحَرْ	مَلْقَارِعَةُ	مِنَ الْأُولِ	

- 2) The **Ya** (**ي**) without a vowel/sign at the end of some words - The 'Ya' is silent and not read.

The **Ya** (**ي**) is a silent letter and the word is read as **MURTADHAA**

مُرْتَضِي

عَلِي	فَهْدَى	هُدَى	تَرَضَى	أَغْنَى	ORIGINAL WORD WITH SILENT LETTER
عَل	فَهْدَا	هُدَا	تَرَضَ	أَغْنُ	

- 3) The 'waw' (with no sign on it) in some words – The 'waw' is silent and not pronounced.

The **Waw** (**و**) is a silent letter and the word is read as **SALAATU**.

صَلَاةٌ

زَكَاةٌ	صَلَاةٌ	أَوْلِيَاكَ	ذُو الْفَضْلِ	ORIGINAL WORD WITH SILENT LETTER
زَكَاةً	صَلَاةً	أَوْلِيَاكَ	ذُو الْفَضْلِ	

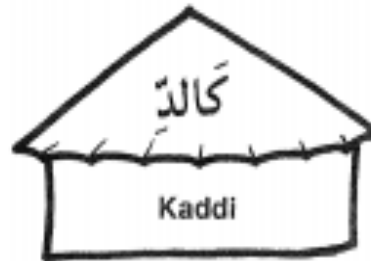
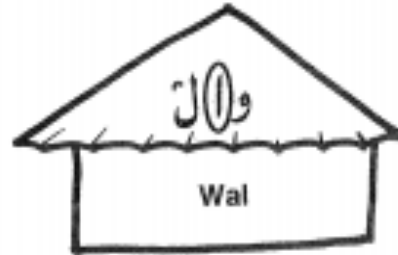
- 4) The 'alif' (with no sign on it) at the end of some words - The 'alif' is silent and is not pronounced.

رَبُّوْا

قَالُوْا	اٰمَنُوْا	رَضُوْا	اِذْهَبُوْا	فَاَصْلِحُوْا	ORIGINAL WORD WITH SILENT LETTER
قَالُوْ	اٰمَنُوْ	رَضُوْ	اِذْهَبُوْ	فَاَصْلِحُوْ	READ AS

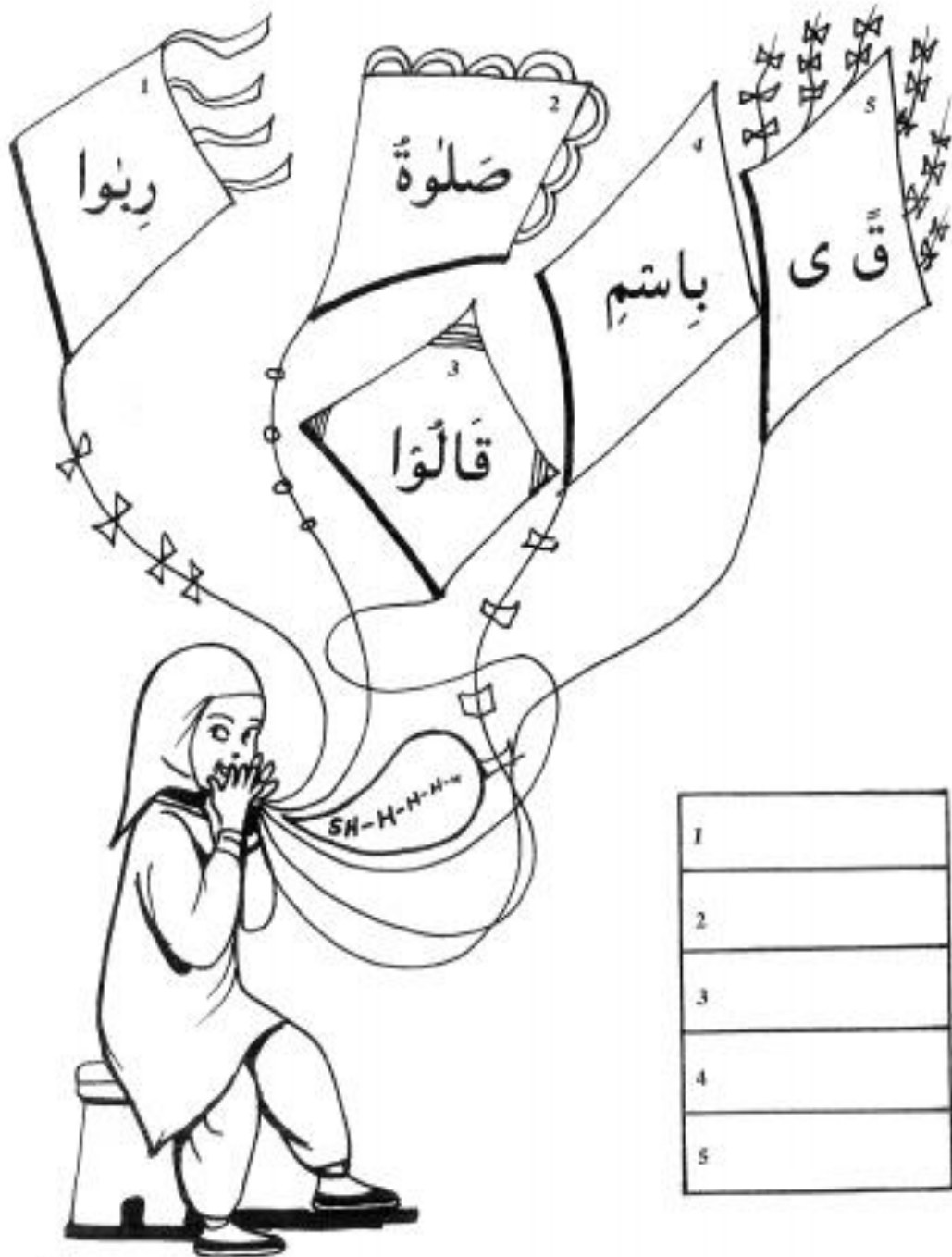
Exercise

Circle the letters which are silent. An example has been done for you.



Exercise

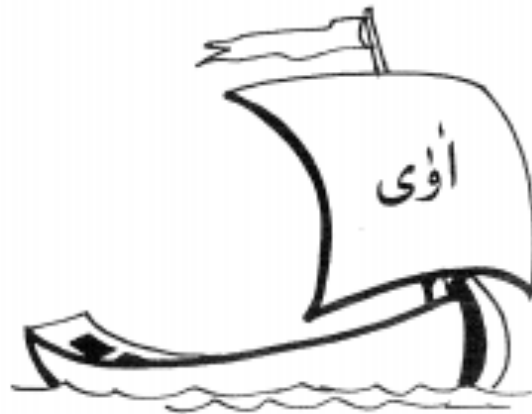
Read the words in the kites and write the sounds in English.



1
2
3
4
5

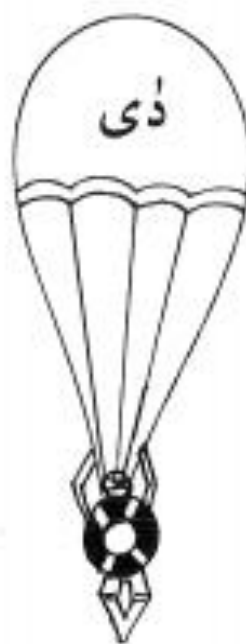
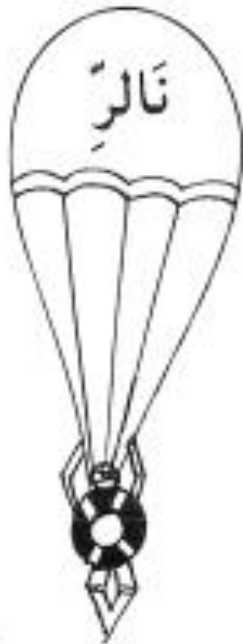
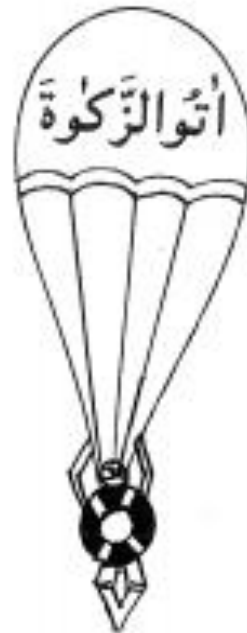
Exercise

Write the correct pronunciation of the words which contain silent letters. For example,



Exercise

Circle the letters which are silent.



Exercise

Circle the silent letters in the following:

وَاهْجُرْهُمْ

فَأُولَئِكَ

مِائَةٌ

يَاسْمُو

أُولَئِكَ

وَأَنْصُرُ

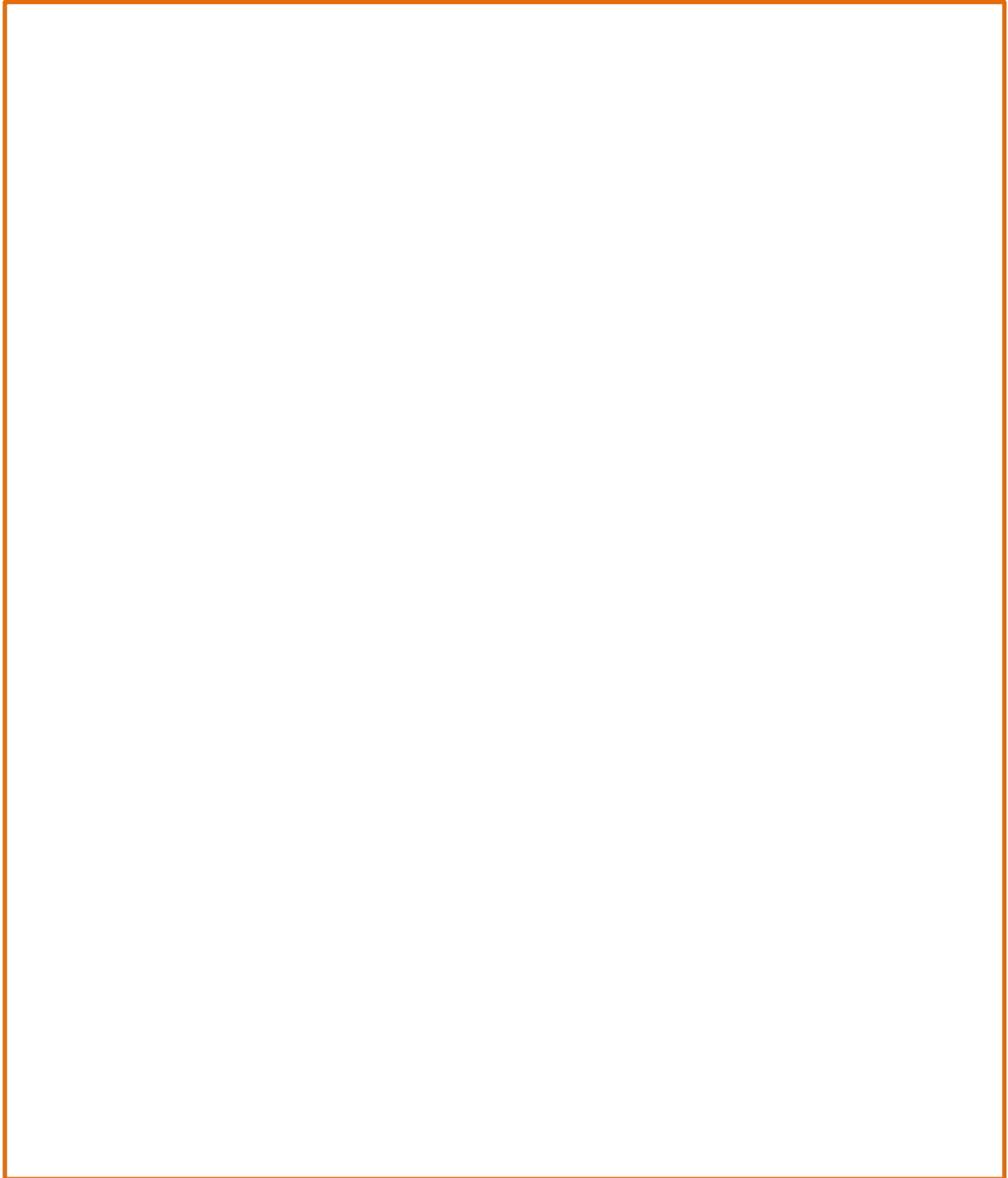
تَرْضَى

عَلِي

وَأَنْحَرُ

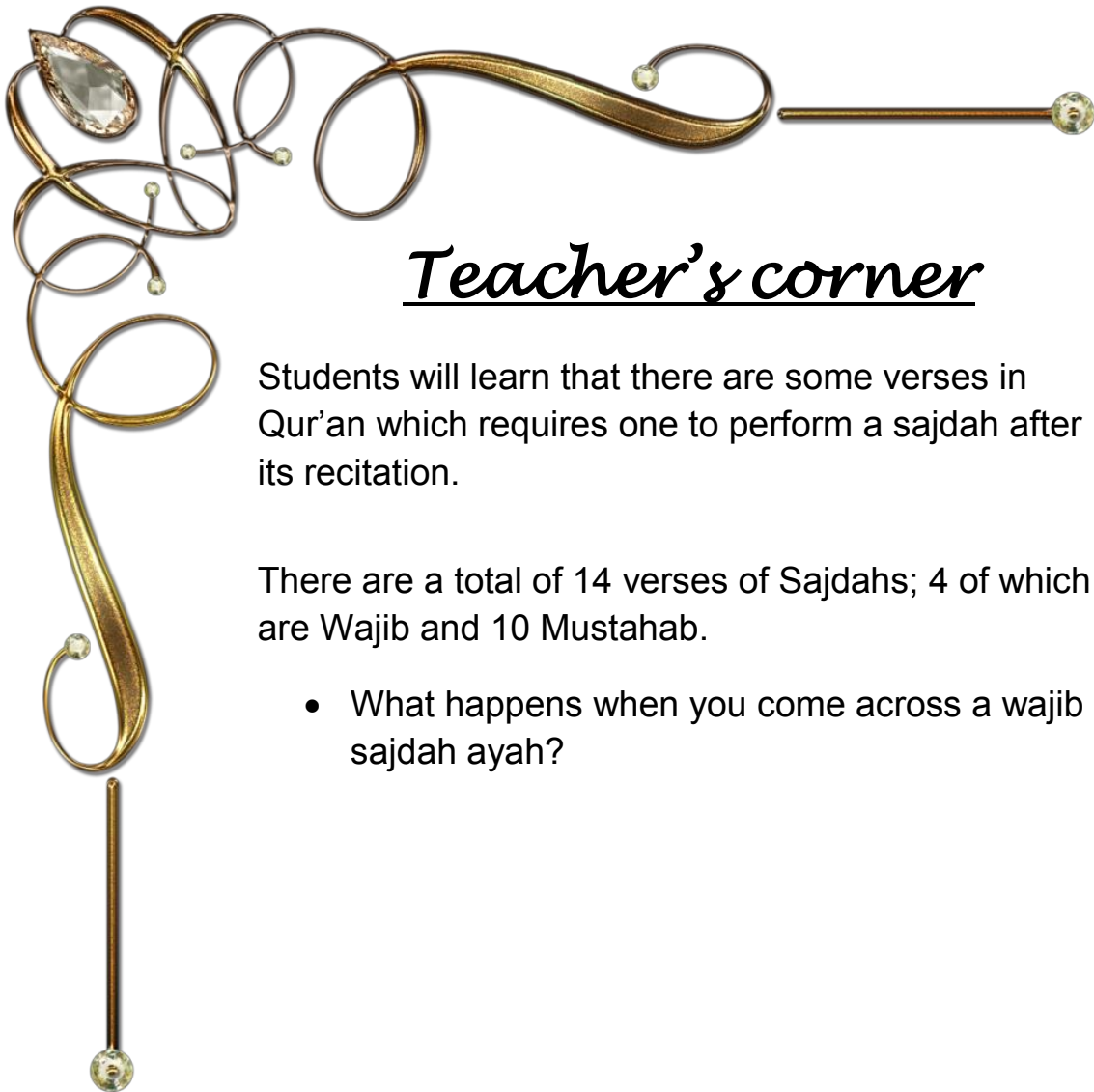
Exercise

Open the Holy Quran and find 10 words that have SILENT LETTERS.





Sujood in Qur'an



Teacher's corner

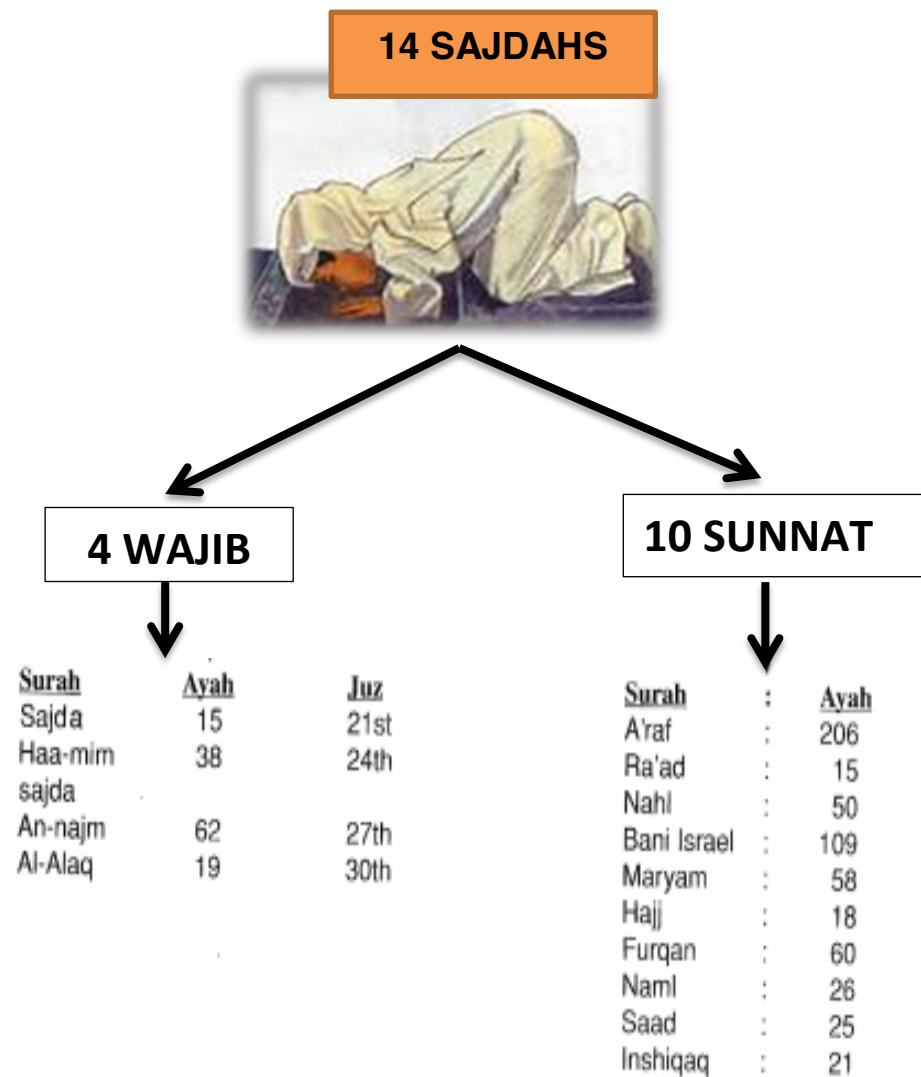
Students will learn that there are some verses in Qur'an which requires one to perform a sajdah after its recitation.

There are a total of 14 verses of Sajdahs; 4 of which are Wajib and 10 Mustahab.

- What happens when you come across a wajib sajdah ayah?

Sujood in the Holy Qur'an

- There are 14 places in the Holy Quran where **SAJDAH** is to be performed.
- Four are WAJIB and ten are SUNNAT



It is worth remembering that the wajib sujud are in Juz with addition of 3. You would only have to remember Juz 21 and then keep on adding 3 to give you the next wajib sajdah.

When there is a wajib sajda it is obligatory to perform sajda. If it is a sunnat sajda then it is better to perform sajda.

The sajda is wajib on both, the reciter and the listener. If while listening to it one is also reciting it, then it is wajib to do two sujood. It is not wajib to say any Dhikr in this sajda, but it is sunnat (recommended) to recite the following Dhikr.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ حَقًّا حَقًّا لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ إِيْمَانًا
وَتَّصَدِيقًا لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ عِبُودِيَّةً وَرِقًّا سَجَدْتُ لَكَ
يَا رَبِّ تَعَبُدًا وَرِقًّا لَأُمْسِتَنَّكَفًا وَلَا مُسْتَكْبِرًا
بَلْ أَنَا عَبْدٌ ذَلِيلٌ ضَعِيفٌ خَائِفٌ مُسْتَجِيرٌ

If you can not remember the above, you may recite "Shukran lillah" seven times.

Allama Hilli and his lucky escape

Allama Hilli was a great learned scholar. At the age of nine years he had become a Mujtahid. However as a child he was still playful and one day he upset his father.

His father, being angry, tried to get hold of his son. Allama Hilli, knowing this, started running while his father ran after him.

As his father came close to catching him, Allama Hilli started reciting a wajib sajda verse. This meant that his father had to go into sajda since Allama Hilli was still not baligh. This delayed his father and allowed Allama Hilli to make his lucky escape.

Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. How many Sujud are wajib in the Holy Quran?

2. Fill in the empty boxes:

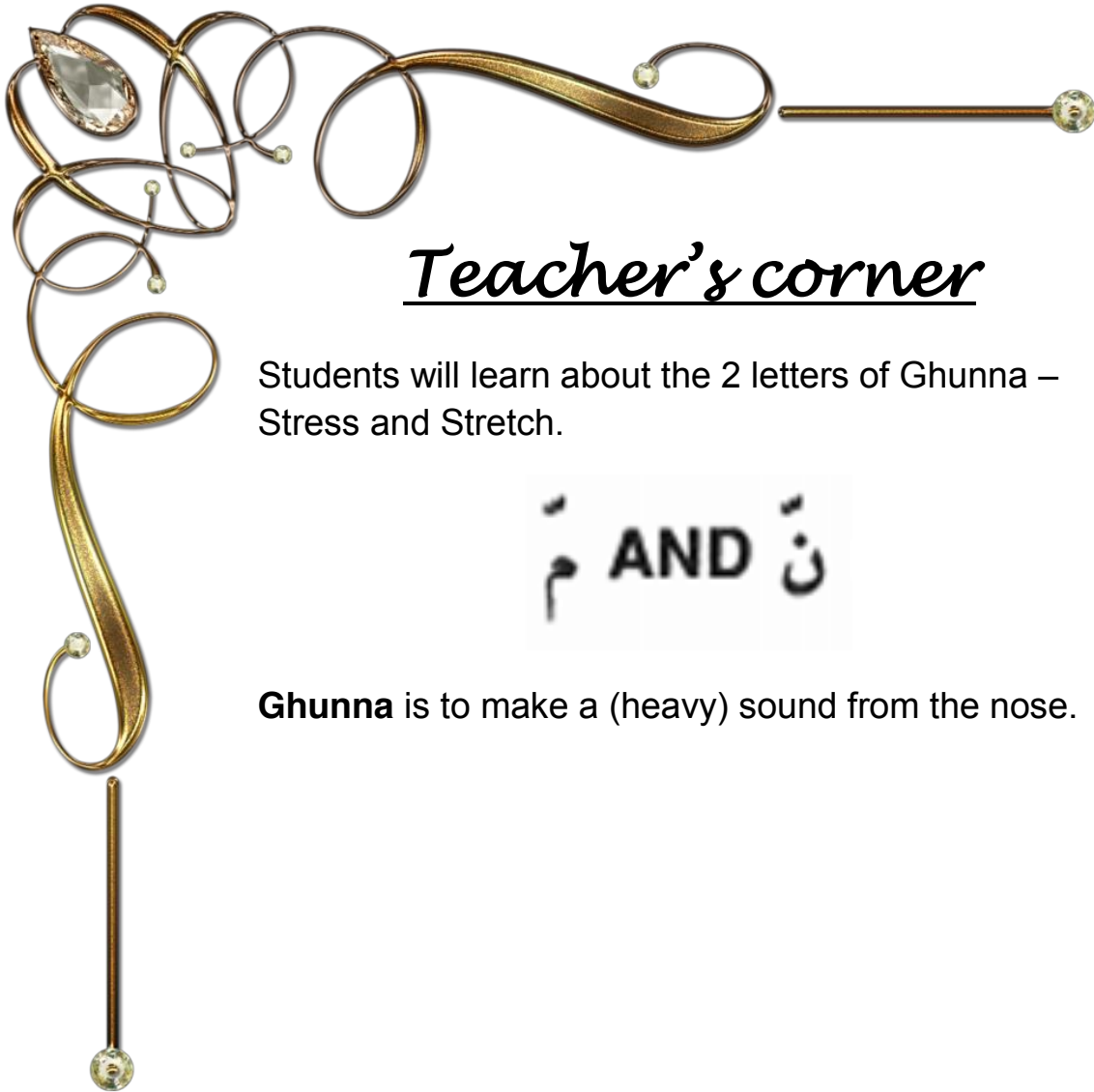
Surah	Ayah	Juz
Sajda	15	
Haa-mim-Sajda		24th
	62	
Al-Alaq		

3. What is the action required for the listener and the reciter of a wajib sajda verse?

4. What should you recite while performing a Wajib Sajda?

5. While reciting the Holy Quran you come across a Sunnat Sajda Ayat what should you do?

Stress and Stretch
Rules of
(Noon and Meem Shaddah)
Ghunnah



Teacher's corner

Students will learn about the 2 letters of Ghunna –
Stress and Stretch.

مّ AND نّ

Ghunna is to make a (heavy) sound from the nose.

Rules of Stress and Stretch**RULES OF نَ AND مَّ (Stress and Stretch)**

The two letters نَ and مَّ should always be recited stressed and stretched with a nasal sound. For example:

إِنِّ
ثُمَّ

Read as In..na (Not inna)

Read as Thum..ma (Not Thumma)

As shown above, the **underlined letter** is stressed and stretched i.e. prolonged by two stretches and with a nasal sound.

Below are words which you can practise with:

فَلَمَّا Falam..ma	ظَنَّ Zan..na	دَمَّرَ Dam..mara
إِنِّي In..ni	مِمَّا Mim..ma	أَنَّهُمْ In..nahum
إِنْ مَكَانَهُمْ Inm..makkan..naahum	لَنَرَّ جَمَنَكُمُ Lanar-juman..nakum	إِمَامٍ مُّبِينٍ imaamim-mubeen

If the letter Noon or Meem contains a Tashdeed, then that Noon or Meem will be recited with a **Ghunna**.

Ghunna is to make a (heavy) sound from the nose.

Examples:

2	1
فَنِعَمًا	فَلَمَّا

4	3
جَنَّاتٍ	إِنَّ

6	5
مُحَمَّدٌ	تَمَنُّونَ

Exercise

Circle the stretch and stress letters.

For example:

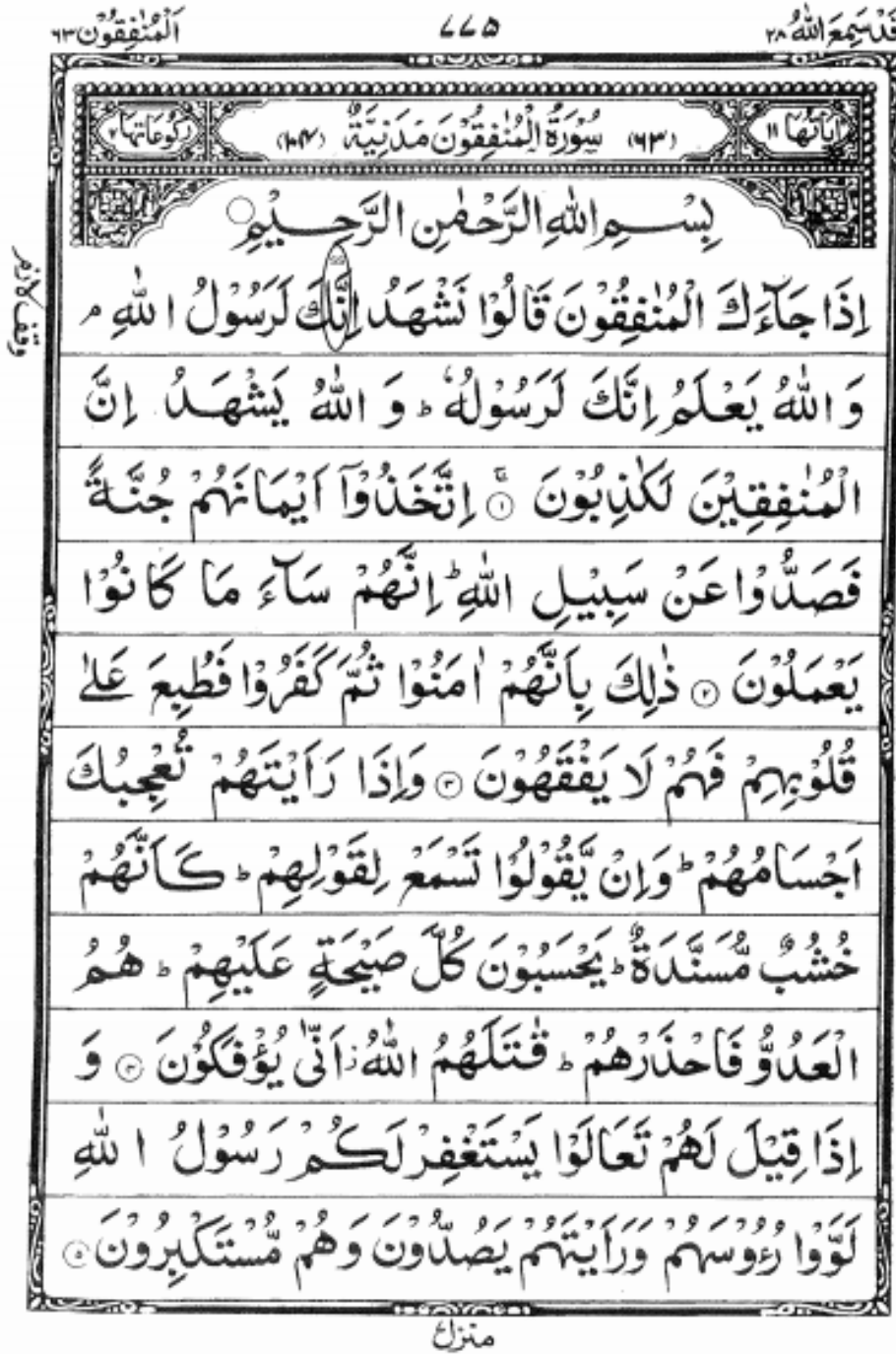
لِلنَّاسِ

وَالنَّجْمِ

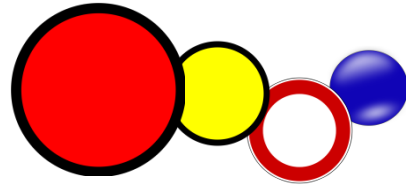
عَمَّا	مَسَنِّ	سُنَّةَ	لَكُنَّا
مِمَّا	حَتَّى	وَالنَّبُوَّةَ	رَبِّ
لَمَّا	اِنَّكَ	فِي الْاُمِّيِّينَ	وَاِنَّا
اِمَامٍ مُّبِينٍ	عَنِّي	ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ	جُنْدٍ
اِنَّمَا	وَلَيَمَسَّنَّكُمْ	اَنْتُمْ	مِنَّا

Exercise

This is sample of a Quran page. Put the code 'ss' where you have to stress and stretch. An example has been done for you.



Exercise



Gunnah – circle the letters of gunnah and read the verses

إِنَّا كُنَّا ظَالِمِينَ *

إِنْ كُنَّا فَاعِلِينَ *

وَإِذْ قَالَتْ أُمَّةٌ مِّنْهُمْ *

فَلَمَّا نَسُوا مَا ذُكِّرُوا بِهِ *

قَدْ جَاءَكُمْ مِنَ اللَّهِ *

قِيلَ ادْخُلِ الْجَنَّةَ *

عُمَّةً تُمَّ اقْضُوا *

Exercise

Read these examples of Ghunna. Involve the class in doing this.

حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ	1
----------------------	---

وَهُمْ فِي غَفْلَةٍ مُّعْرِضُونَ	2
----------------------------------	---

فَأَمَّا مَنْ أُوتِيَ كِتَابَهُ	3
---------------------------------	---

إِنَّهُ مِنْ عِبَادِنَا الْمُرْسَلِينَ	4
--	---

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ	5
---------------------------------	---

وَقَالَ إِنِّي ذَاهِبٌ إِلَىٰ رَبِّي سَيَهْدِينِ	6
--	---

Exercise

Underline the ghunna in each of the ayah below and read the verse:

يَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اجْتَنِبُوا كَثِيرًا مِّنَ الظَّنِّ إِنَّ بَعْضَ الظَّنِّ إِثْمٌ وَلَا تَجَسَّسُوا وَلَا
يَغْتَبَ بَعْضُكُم بَعْضًا أَيُّحِبُّ أَحَدُكُمْ أَن يَأْكُلَ لَحْمَ أَخِيهِ مَيْتًا فَكَرِهْتُمُوهُ
وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَوَّابٌ رَّحِيمٌ ﴿١٢﴾

Sura Hujuraat – Ayat 12

فَأَنشَأْنَا لَكُمْ بِهِ جَنَّتٍ مِّنْ نَّحِيلٍ وَأَعْنَبٍ لَّكُمْ فِيهَا فَاكِهٌ كَثِيرَةٌ وَمِنْهَا تَأْكُلُونَ

Sura Mu'minoon – Ayat 19

فِي الْحَمِيمِ ثُمَّ فِي النَّارِ يُسْجَرُونَ

Sura Mu'min – Ayat 72

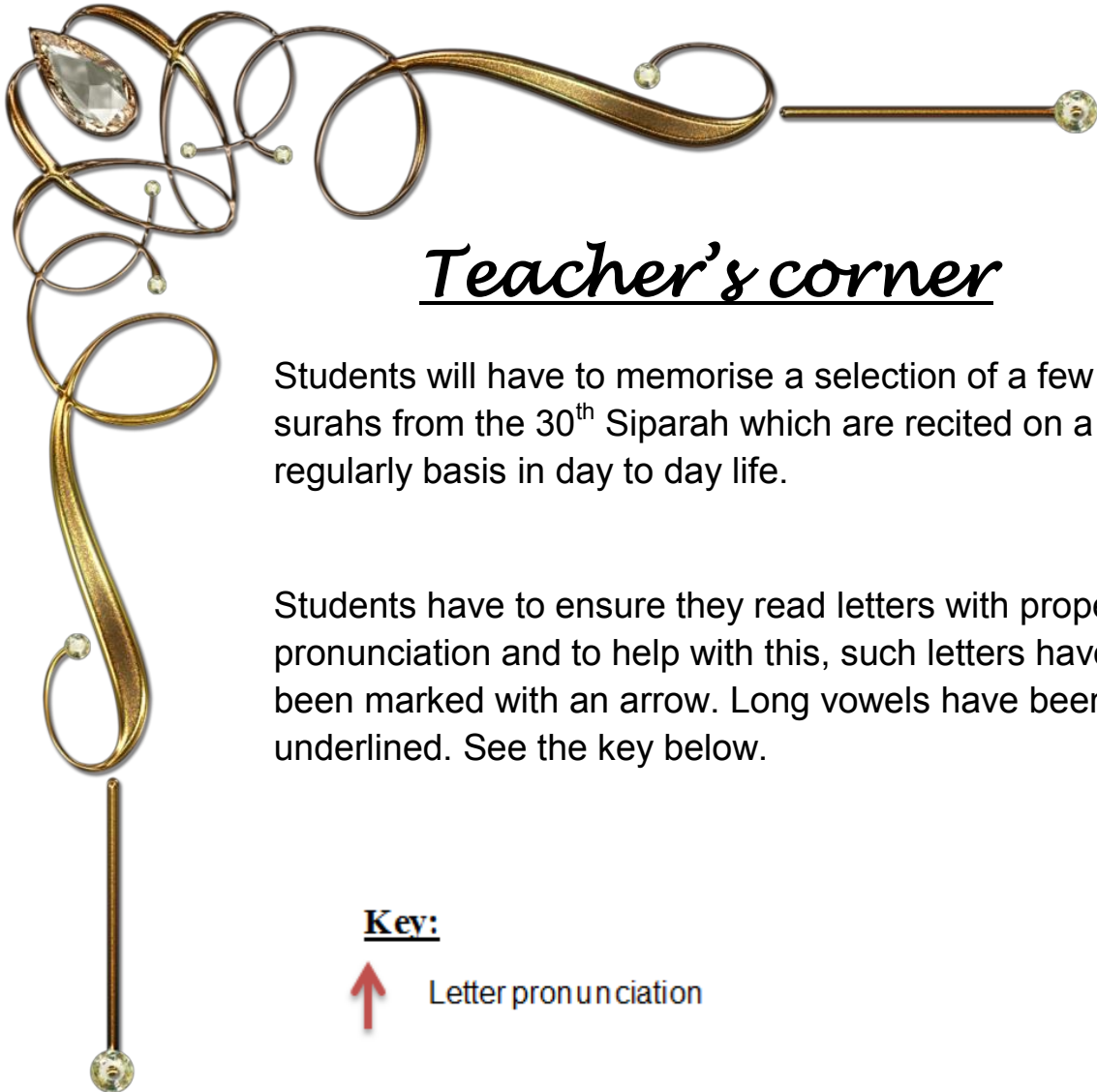
Exercise

Open the 30th Part of the Holy Quran. Write down 3 verses having letters of ghunna from 3 different chapters.

Verse having ghunna	Chapter Number



Surahs for Sifah



Teacher's corner

Students will have to memorise a selection of a few surahs from the 30th 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 { ۱ }

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۞

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۞

مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ۞

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ۞

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۞

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

Suratul Ikhlāas - سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

Suratun Naas - سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

إِنَّا أَنْعَمْنَا عَلَيْكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ط

Ghunna

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ ط

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ع

Ghunna

سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ - Suratul Falaq

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

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 ۝

Suratun Nasr - سُورَةُ النَّصْرِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ

وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي

Ghunna

دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ

إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا

Ghunna

Suratul Asr - سُورَةُ الْعَصْرِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالْعَصْرِ ۝

إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ ۝

Ghunna

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ

وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ ۝

Suratul Lahab / Masad - سُورَةُ لَهَبٍ / الْمَسَد

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالْإِذْنِ ط

فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ ل

وَلَا يَحْضُ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ ط

فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ ل

الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ ل

الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ ل وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ ع

Suratul Feel - سُورَةُ الْفِيلِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ

أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضَلُّلٍ

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّا كُوِلٌ

Suratul Qadr - سُورَةُ الْقَدْرِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

لَا يُلْفِ قُرَيْشٍ

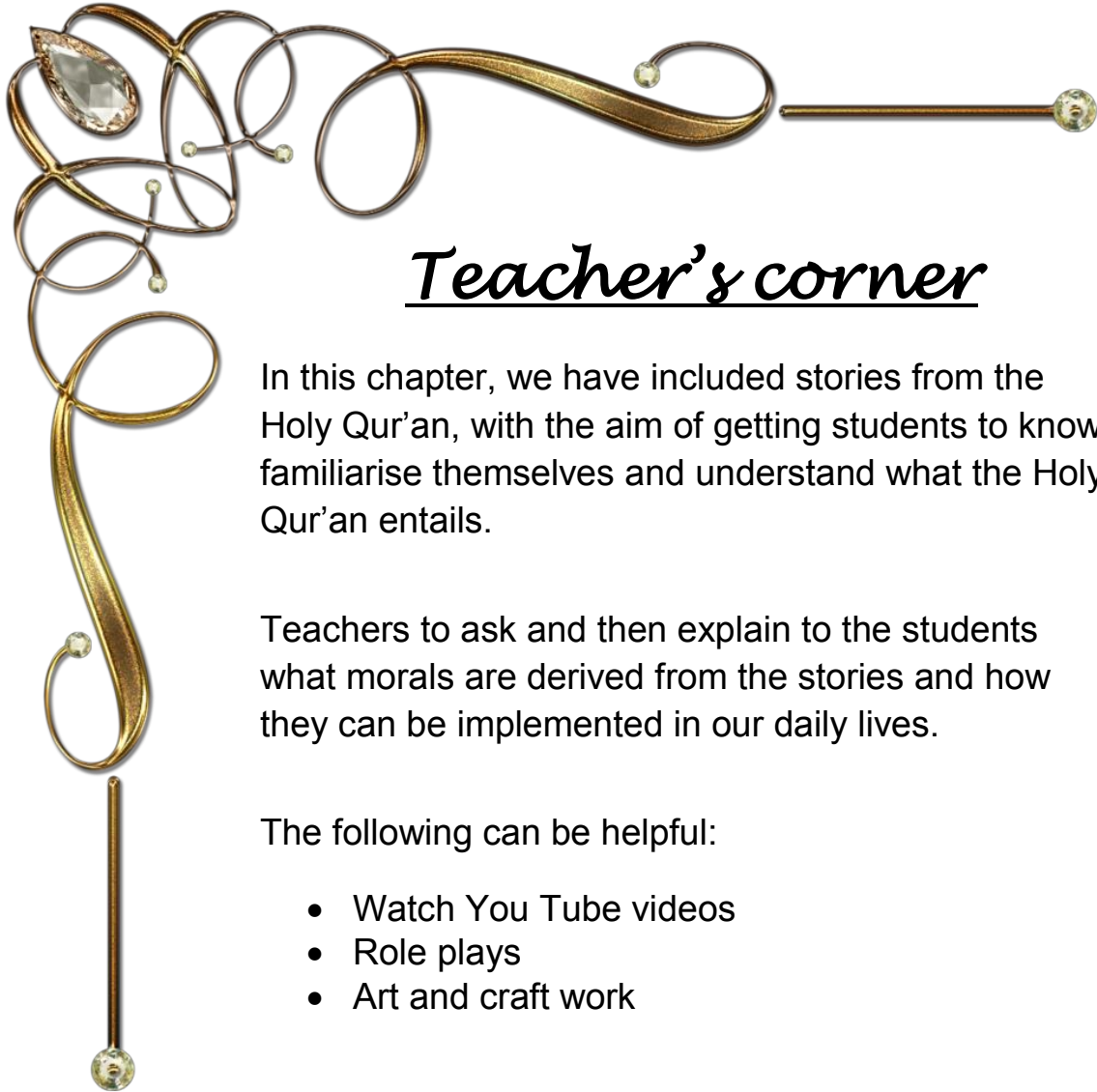
الْفِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ

فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ

الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ وَأَمَّنَّهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ

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

Prophet Musa (pbuh) & the Thu'baan

Prophet Musa (pbuh) and Prophet Harun (pbuh) went to see Firaun as Allah had commanded.

When they met Firaun they told him to believe in Allah.

"And who is the Lord of you two, O Musa?" Firaun asked.

Prophet Musa (pbuh) told Firaun about Allah but Firaun just made fun of them.

Prophet Musa (pbuh) showed Firaun the miracles that Allah had given him. His staff which turned into a snake and his hand which when put under his armpit had a shining white light. Firaun still would not believe.

Firaun was very cruel to the people of Bani Israil. He was using them as slaves. Prophet Musa (pbuh) told him to let his people, the Bani Israil go but Firaun refused and made them work even harder.

Allah sent his punishment on the people of Firaun. He sent a storm of locusts, frogs and worms which got into peoples noses and clothes. The River Nile turned to blood. Every time a punishment came Firaun would agree to let the Bani Israil go but when it was over he would say, "No!"

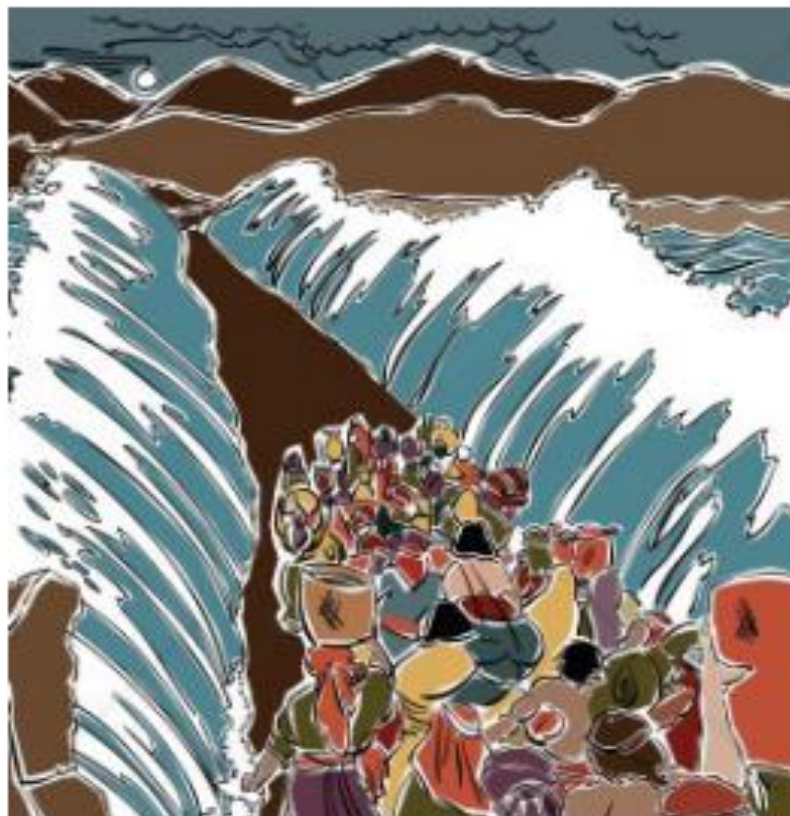


Finally Allah told Prophet Musa (pbuh) to take the Bani Israil away at night. At last, they were on their way. When they got to the River Nile, Prophet Musa (pbuh) hit the river with his staff and twelve roads appeared for them to cross through.

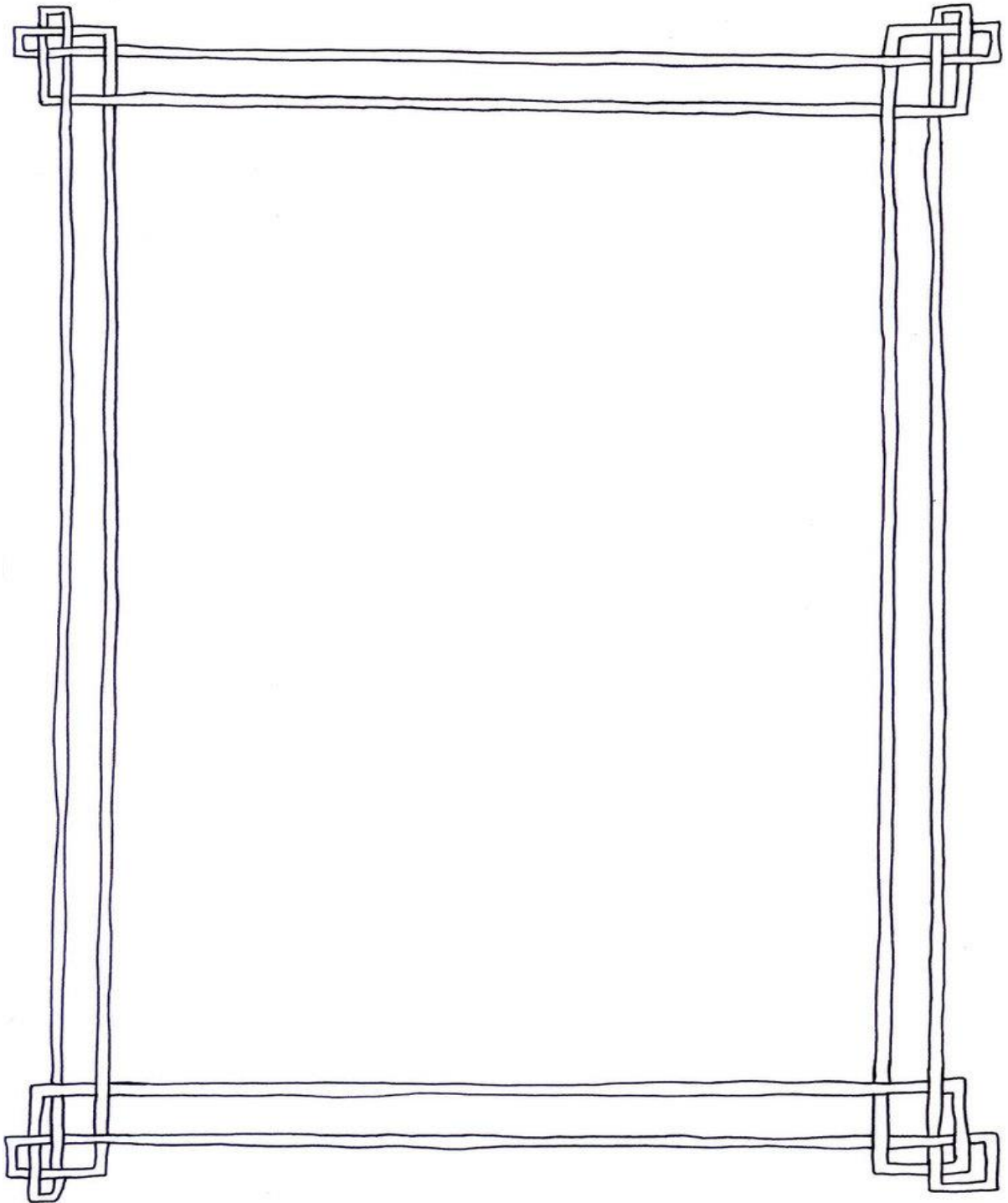
Firaun and his soldiers were chasing them but when they got onto the roads in the river the waves folded over them and they were drowned.

In the final moments of his life Firawn recognised the Supremacy of Allah and he desperately offered his repentance saying. "I solemnly declare that there is no god but the Lord of Musa, and I am one of the believers". However, it was too little too late.

Firawn and his people drowned under the deep sea and Allah caused their dead bodies to be thrown onto the shore. The preserved body of Firawn can be seen in the Cairo museum even today, a lasting lesson for humankind.



*Reflections from the story of Prophet Musa (pbuh).
What do we learn?*



Suratul Lahab

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful.

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَ تَبَّ

May the two hands of Abu Lahab perish, and may He perish.

Abu Lahab means father of flames.

His actual name was Abdul Uzza, and he was a man with a fiery character.

When the Prophet (pbuh) called all his relations first to announce for the first time his prophet hood; he asked them all whether they would believe him if he told them that there was an army waiting behind the mountain. All replied that they would for they had never heard the Prophet (Pbuh) lie.

The Prophet (pbuh) then announced that he had come from the one God as a messenger to preach the oneness of God.

Abu Lahab said "May you perish (die)! Is this why you have called us?"

He was once found walking behind the Prophet (pbuh) throwing stones at him and shouting at the people not to listen to the Prophet (pbuh)

He raised a large stone to throw at the Prophet (pbuh) but his hands froze. The ayah refers to his raising of hands to throw the stone.

"Tabba" also means - to be lost or to lose - and it refers to the fact that whatever his hands did (whatever his actions were), he was to be at a loss.

مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَ مَا كَسَبَ

His wealth and what he gains will be of no use.

When Abu Lahab was warned against the fire of Jahannam he said he would buy Jahannam with his wealth and escape it. This aya said that nothing will be of use to him.

سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ

Soon shall he burn in the flaming fire.

When Abu Lahab will be in the fire; then only will he realise the return for his disbelief and the value of his wealth.

وَامْرَأَتُهُ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ

فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَرٍ

And his wife, the carrier of firewood,
Upon her neck is the halter (leash) of twisted rope.

Abu Lahab's wife was called 'Umme Jamila'. She was Abu Sufyan's sister. She also had a bad temperament like her husband.

Umme Jamila used to collect thorny sticks and bundle them up with a rope. In the night she used to spread them along the path that the Prophet (pbuh) used to take to go to the mosque for prayers early in the morning.

The Prophet (pbuh) used to move them aside but some of the thorns used to prick his feet and get entangled in his clothes.

She also used to incite people by carrying tales from one place to the other (gossip) and this also gave her the title as the 'carrier of firewood'.

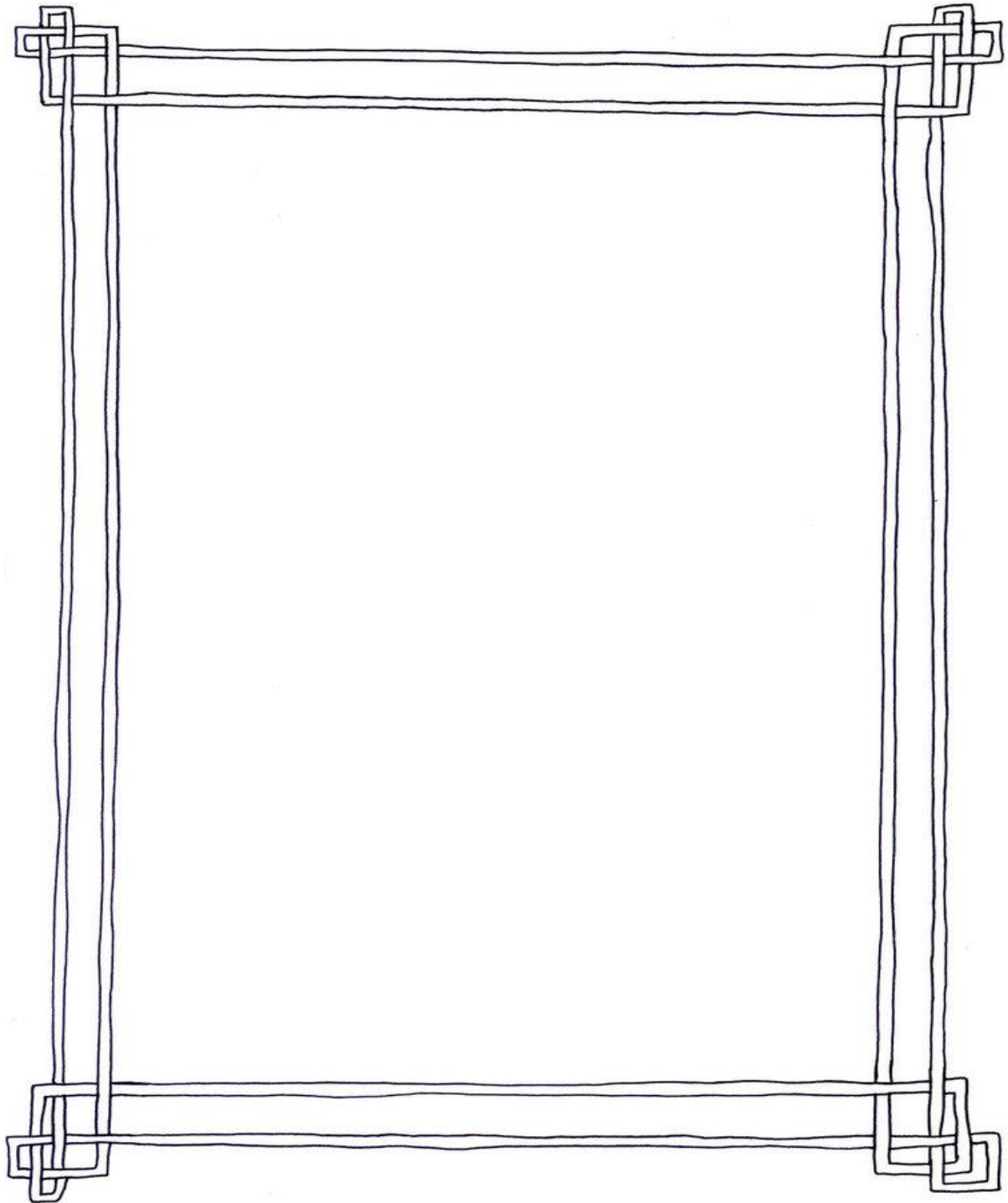
It showed her inner discontentment which showed in what she did outwardly; her inner thorns were carried on her back outwardly.

The twisted rope around her neck implies that she was strangling her soul with the rope of her own making.

Note: Umme Jamila died strangled with the rope with which she carried the wood.

Abu Lahab died a week after the Battle of Badr and his body smelt so badly that no-one would bury him. In the end some slaves were hired to bury him.

*Reflections from Suratul Lahab -
What do we learn?*



The Sons of Prophet Adam (pbuh)

Prophet Adam (pbuh) had two sons. One was called Habil and the other was called Qabil.

Habil was a good son and Prophet Adam (pbuh) chose him to be his successor. Qabil did not like that and argued with his father. Prophet Adam (pbuh) asked them both to offer a sacrifice to Allah. Whoever's sacrifice is accepted would be his successor.

Habil used to look after sheep and brought his best sheep as a sacrifice whilst Qabil, who was a farmer, only brought some withered ears of corn.

Allah accepted the sacrifice of Habil.

Qabil was so jealous of his brother that he said to him:
"I will certainly kill you!"

Habil replied:
"If you stretch out your hand to kill me, I will not stretch out my hand to kill you, because I fear Allah, the Lord of the worlds!"

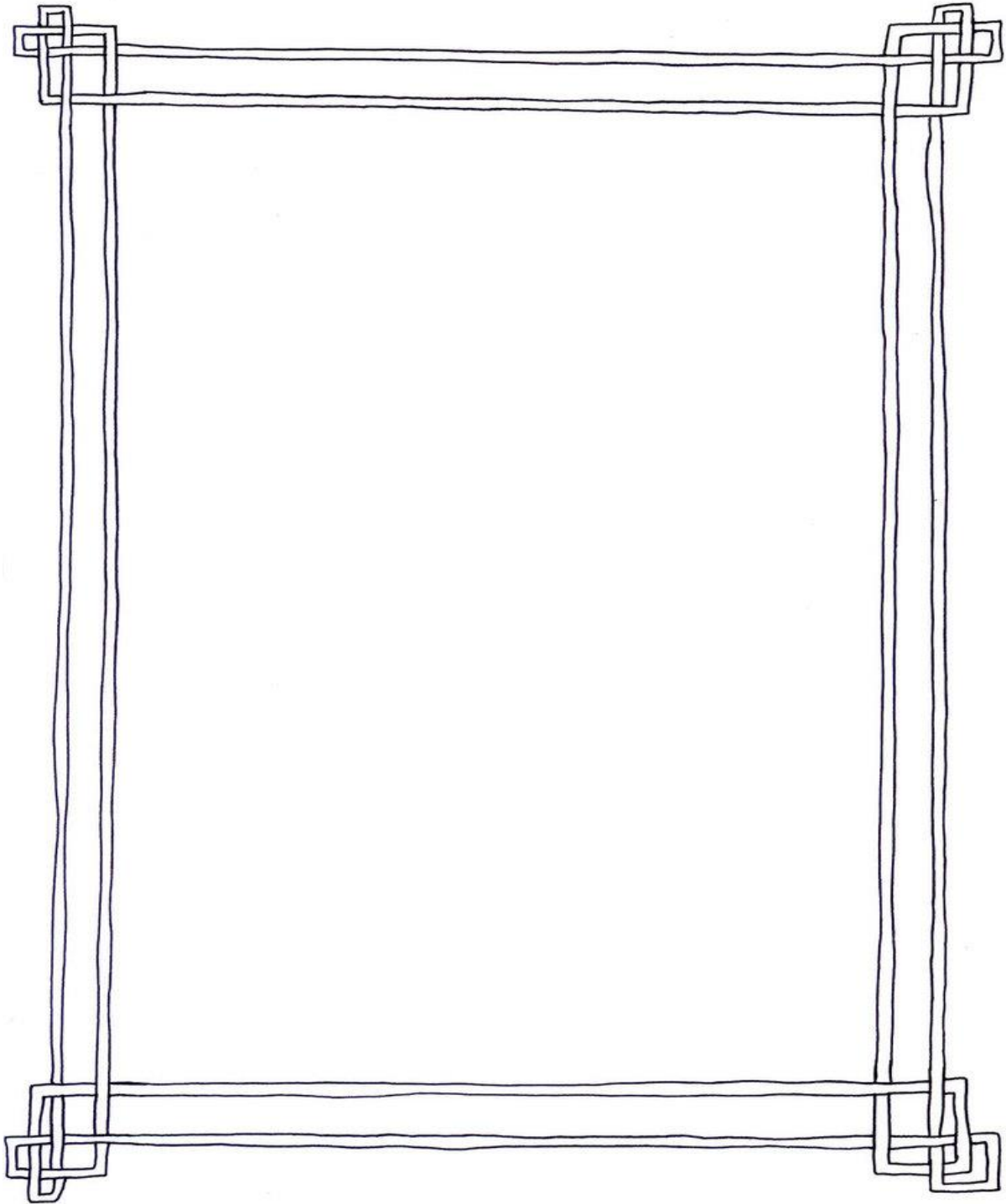
Qabil killed Habil but did not know what to do with his brother's body.


Allah sent two crows to show him. One killed the other and then buried the dead body. Qabil learnt what to do from the crows and buried his brother's body



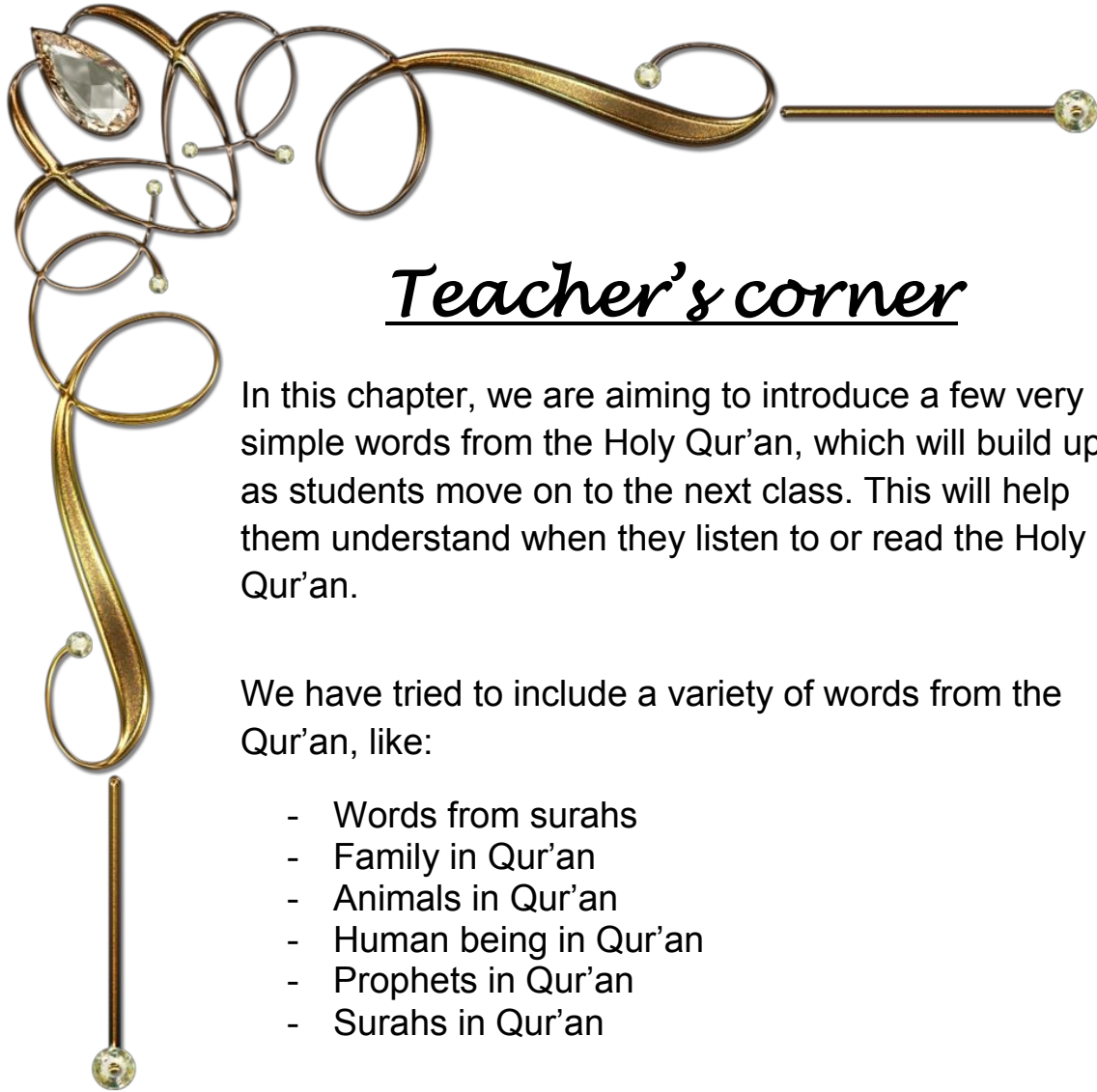
Reflections from the story of sons of Prophet Adam (pbuh) -

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

Animals in the Qur'an 2



خِنْزِيرٌ

Khinzeer

Pig



حِمَارٌ

Himaar

Donkey



حِصَانٌ

Hisaan

Horse



هُدْهُدٌ

Hudhud

Hud Hud



تُعْبَانٌ

Thu'baan

Snake

Words covered in the previous year(s):

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 ٢

AHAD

Mother



أُمُّ

UMMUN

Sharikatul Hussain Saturday Workshop is the Madrasah (religious education centre) of the **Khoja Shia Ithna'asheri Muslim Community of Leicester, UK**.

Sharikatul Hussain was founded in 1996 and caters for the religious foundation of our community children. Our mission statement:

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.

The classes are held every Saturday for a duration of four hours followed by sporting activities. Sharikatul Hussain has four main teaching aims:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Morals, Ethics and History | Islamic Morals, Etiquettes and History |
| 2. Beliefs and Actions | Islamic Laws & Regulations |
| 3. Qur'an | Recitation as well as Appreciation & Understanding |
| 4. Salaah | Application and Understanding of Daily Prayers |

The students are provided with an extensive and a comprehensive syllabus.

Sharikatul Hussain has branched out onto the Internet, giving students and educators worldwide free access to the teaching material and manuals we have to offer.

For further details and information about our activities, please visit www.sharikatul-hussain.org.

These manuals are heavily subsidised for the Thawab of the Ruh of
Marhum Akberali Pyarali Merali
PLEASE RECITE SURA-E-FATEHA



24 years of Educational Success

Sharikatul Hussain Saturday Workshop, Leicester

E-mail: sharikatul@gmail.com | Web: www.sharikatul-hussain.org | Open School: sys.sharikatul-hussain.org

© 2020 - Sharikatul Hussain