



My Qur'an Manual

Infants Class 1



Name:

My Teacher is:

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 1

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The baby in the box 2) The baby speaks 3) Zamzam
QUR'ANIC DICTIONARY	3 words

CLASS 1

THEORY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Haraka /Short vowels <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

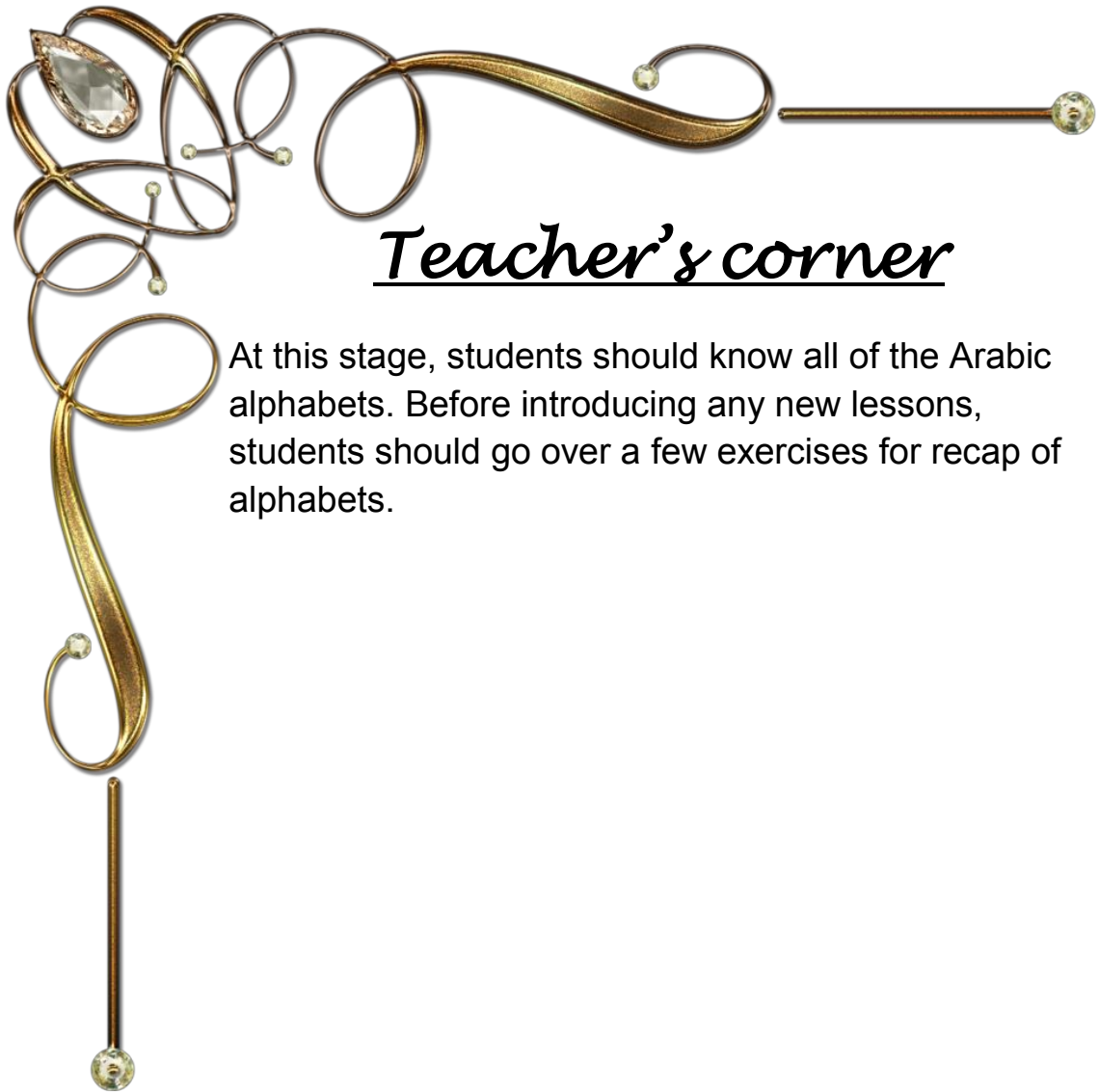
CLASS 8	CLASS 9
Hamd	Hamd
Ikhlāas	Ikhlāas
Naas	Naas
Falaq	Falaq
Kafiroon	Kafiroon
Jumuah	Fajr

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





The Alphabets
(Recap)



Teacher's corner

At this stage, students should know all of the Arabic alphabets. Before introducing any new lessons, students should go over a few exercises for recap of alphabets.

Exercise



Colour the letters with one dot (•) in Blue, two dots (••) in Red and three dots (•••) in Green.

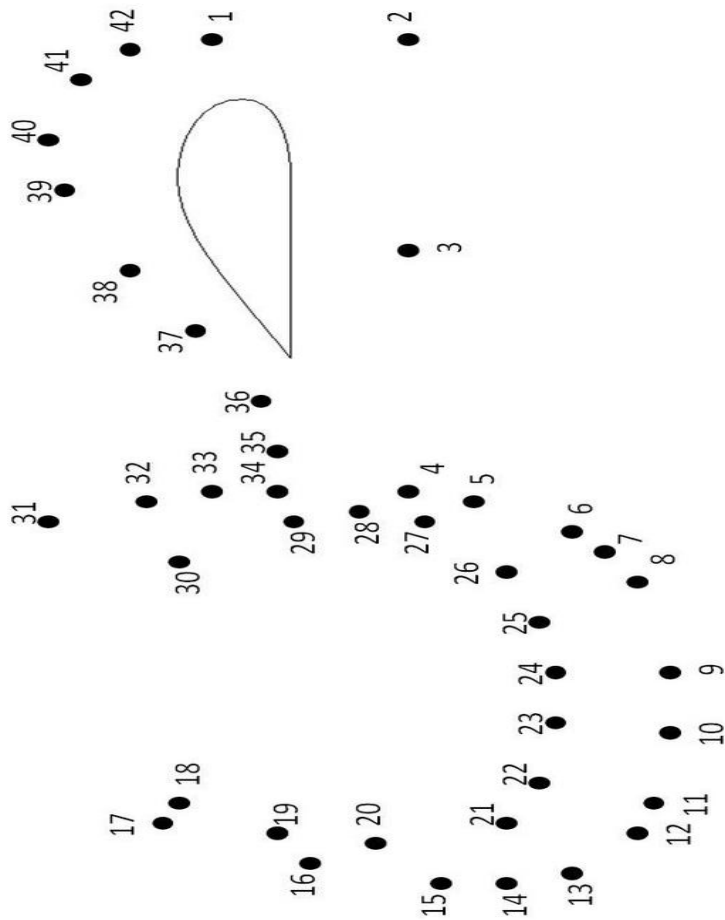
ث	ت	ب	ا
د	خ	ح	ج
س	ز	ر	ذ
ط	ض	ص	ش
ف	غ	ع	ظ
م	ل	ك	ق
ي	و	ه	ن

Exercise



Which letter is this? Read it loudly

Colour the letter

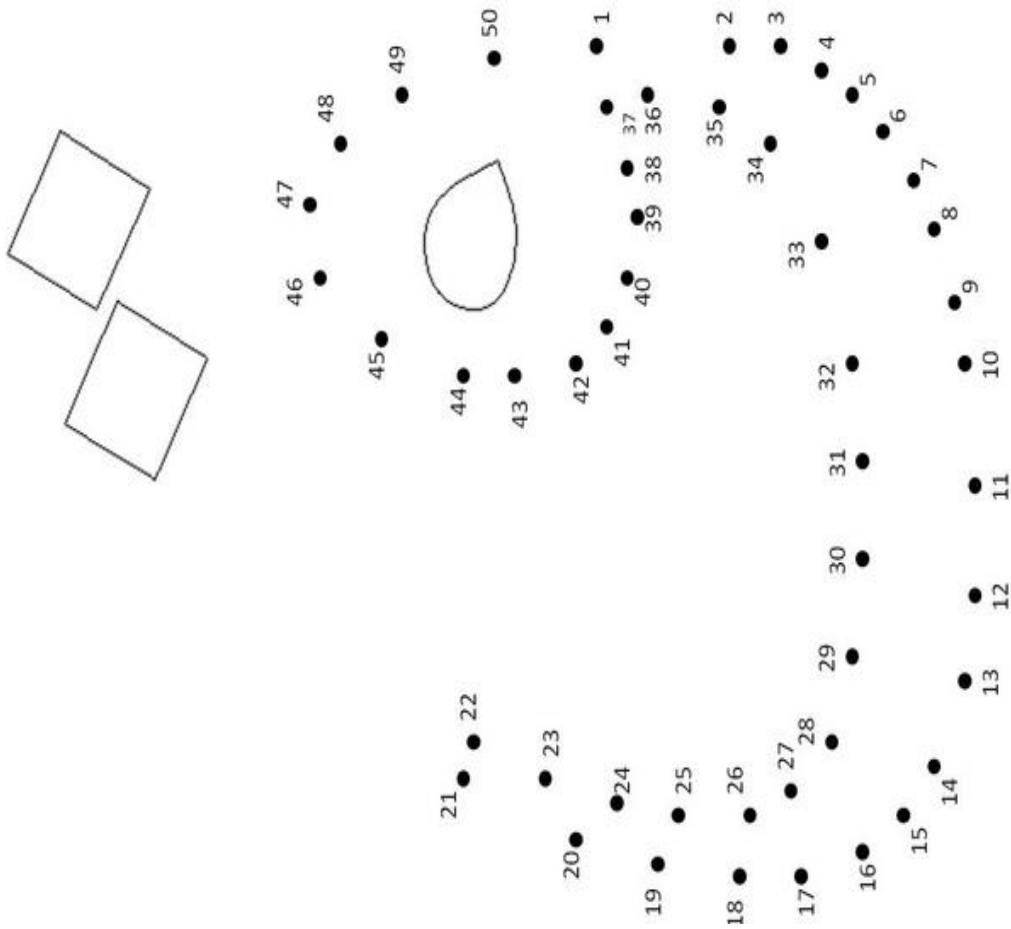


Exercise



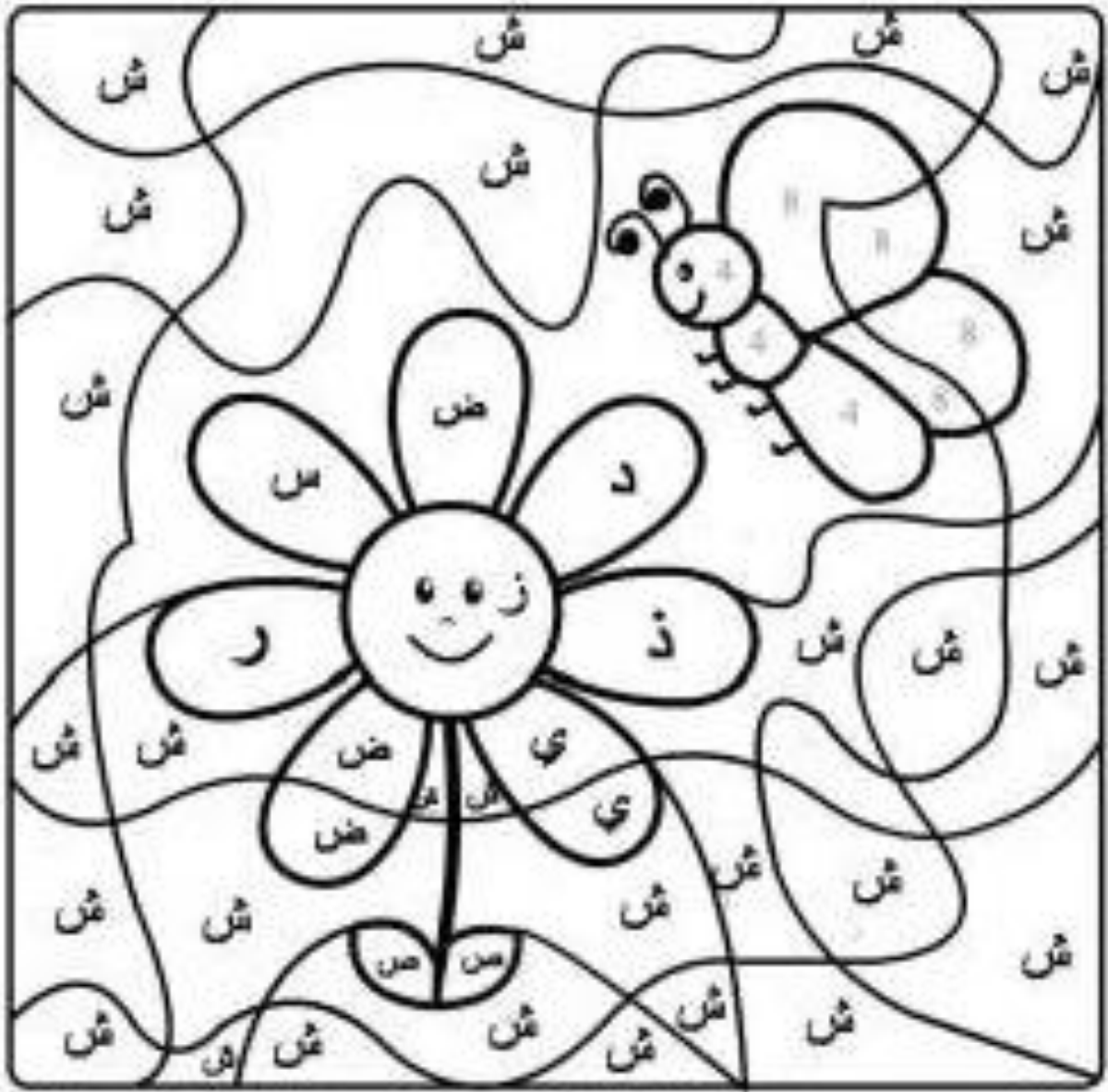
Which letter is this? Read it loudly

Colour the letter



Exercise

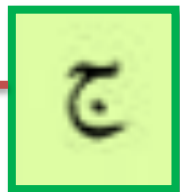
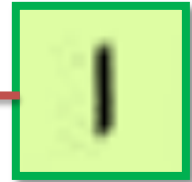
Color the picture – keys are given



ش	GREEN	ض	ORANGE	ص	BROWN
ر	RED	ز	YELLOW	ذ	BLUE
د	PINK	س	PURPLE		

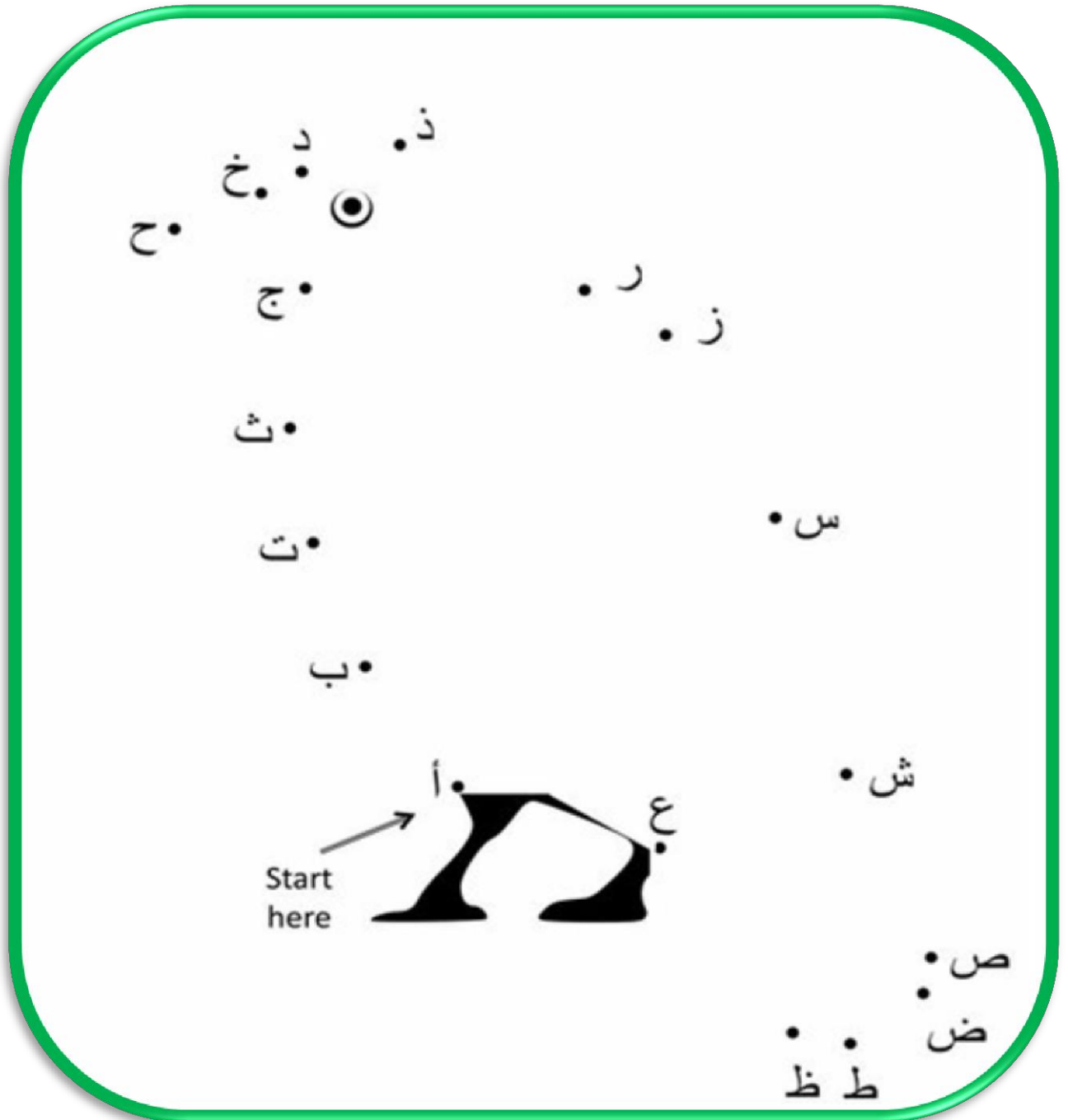
Exercise

Re-write the Arabic Alphabets below in the boxes provided



Exercise

Connect the letters to see a smart bird




Exercise

I forgot my school books! Follow the path of **أ** to bring me my books.

The maze contains the following Arabic letters: أ, س, ب, ل, ق, ن, ي, أ, أ, ر, ه, ن, م, ح, ك, أ, و, ش, أ, ط, غ, خ, ب, أ, أ, ف, أ, أ, أ, ش.

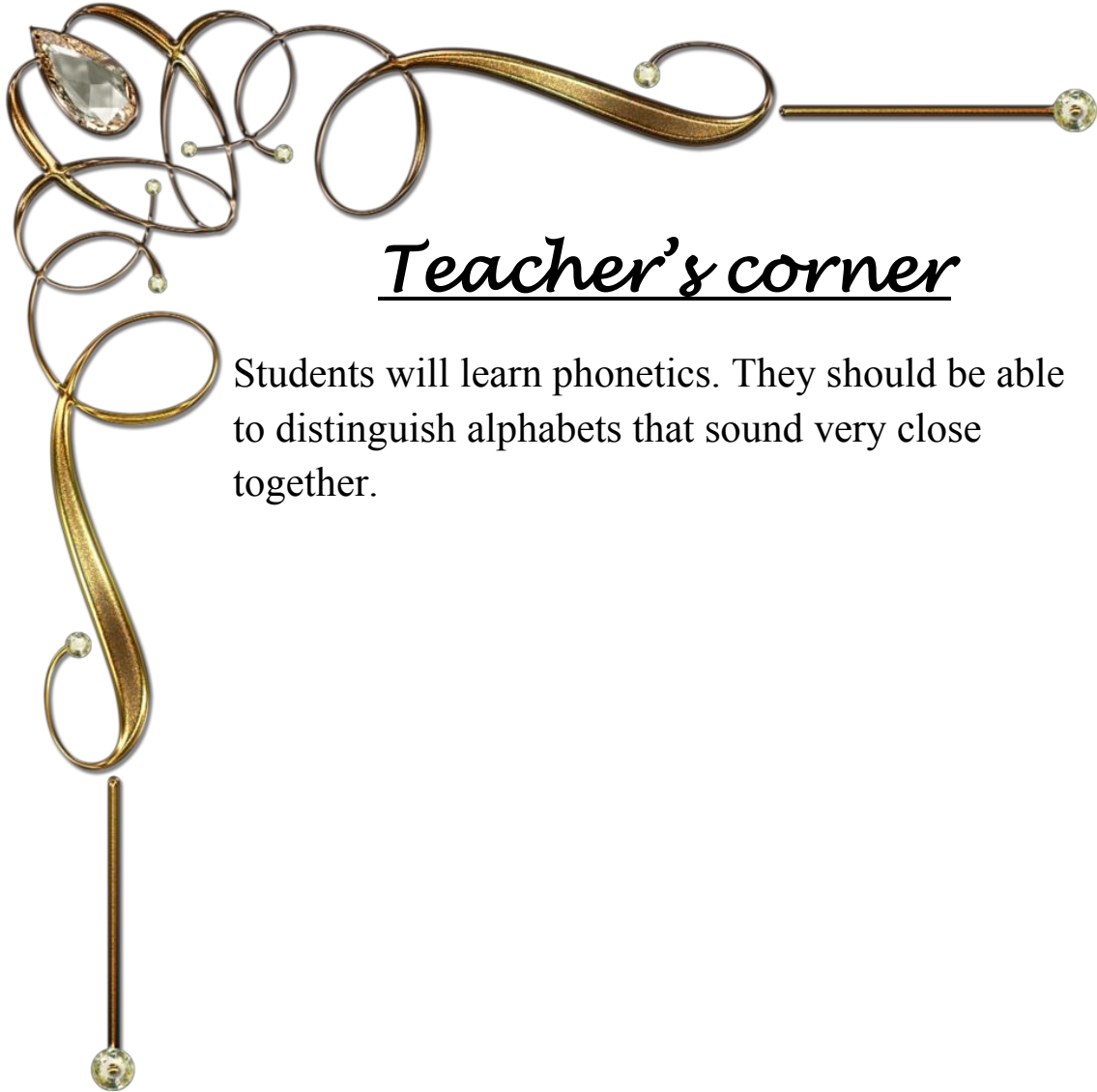
Exercise



Let's pick strawberries. Bring your basket to the strawberry fields.
Follow the **ت** to the strawberries!

A maze puzzle with a path of 'ت' characters leading to a central box containing four strawberry illustrations. The path starts at the top left and winds through the maze to the strawberries.

*The Alphabets -
Phonetically (sound)*



Teacher's corner

Students will learn phonetics. They should be able to distinguish alphabets that sound very close together.

Sound

The next stage is to have a few sessions on sound practice i.e. the phonetic system. It is important that students are given enough practice.

An attempt has been made to differentiate between letters of similar sound of Arabic.

Pronunciation	Letter
The tongue is placed flat in the mouth and the sound comes from the centre.	ا
When the tongue is at the back of the mouth the sound comes from the throat and is like a deep and hoarse "U".	ع
This is a lighter version of ع with the sound coming from the throat.	ء
With both these sounds touch the root of the upper teeth with your tongue. With ت the tongue is straight whilst with ط the tongue is brought down with force.	ت ط
ث is pronounced "th" as in thumb, thirst, think..., by placing the tongue between the teeth.	ث
س is pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the root of the lower teeth. ص is pronounced with the tip of the upper teeth. س is a hissing sound whilst ص is a whistling sound.	س ص

<p>ا is pronounced as normal "H" from the chest.</p> <p>ح is pronounced from the throat whilst pushing the air out.</p>	<p>ا</p> <p>ح</p>
<p>ز is pronounced as "Z".</p>	<p>ز</p>
<p>ن is pronounced by keeping the tongue flat in between the teeth, as in 'the'.</p> <p>ظ is pronounced by keeping the tongue between the teeth but raising it and bringing it down with force.</p> <p>With the ض the whole tongue is raised to the upper palate and the mouth is full.</p>	<p>ن</p> <p>ظ</p> <p>ض</p>
<p>ك is pronounced as "K", with the tongue in the centre of the mouth.</p> <p>ق is pronounced by locking the passage of the throat at the back of the tongue. The sound is a heavy "Q".</p>	<p>ك</p> <p>ق</p>
<p>Although both خ and غ are throaty;</p> <p>خ is a distinct "KH" sound, as if you are clearing your throat whilst</p> <p>غ is "GH" like when you are gargling.</p>	<p>خ</p> <p>غ</p>

Go through this over and over again .
You should be able to read the letters and clearly distinguish their sounds

Exercise

Read and differentiate the sound of the letters below: -

ا - ع
 ت - ط
 ث - س - ص
 ح - ه
 ذ - ز - ض - ظ
 ق - ك

Teachers can dictate to the students in order to help their understanding of the different sounds.

Can you read these
 letters
CORRECTLY?

Make sure you're
 able to recite them in
 the correct manner

Exercise

Read the letters below. Can you differentiate the sounds of these letters?

Write/copy these letters in the box provided



ث - س - ص

ق - ك

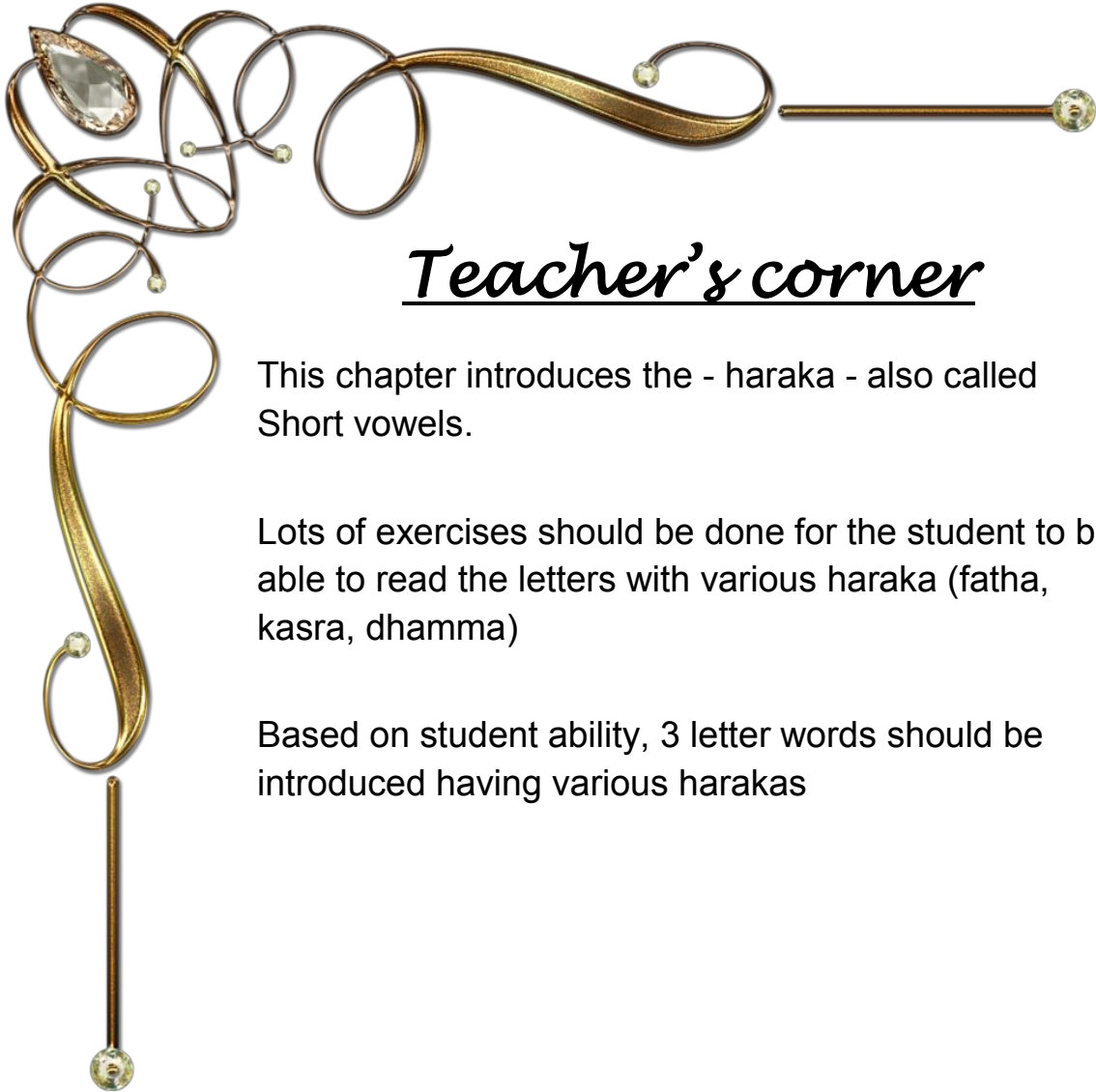
ا - ع

ذ - ز - ض - ظ

ت - ط

ح - ه

Haraka - Short Vowels
(Fatha, Kasrah, Dhammah)



Teacher's corner

This chapter introduces the - haraka - also called Short vowels.

Lots of exercises should be done for the student to be able to read the letters with various haraka (fatha, kasra, dhamma)


Based on student ability, 3 letter words should be introduced having various harakas

Signs of Fatha, Kasra and Dhamma

Vowels play an important part in Arabic. Some vowels have a short sound and some have a long sound.

a) Fatha  A short "a" sound

b) Kasra  A short "e" or "i" sound

c) Dhamma  A short "u" sound

Care should be taken not to pronounce as a long vowel.

e.g.

		
Bu (Not Buu)	Bi (Not Bii)	Ba (Not Baa)

Short Vowels

The short vowel-marks enable the letter to make a sound in a similar way to the English language. In the same way a word cannot be made in the English language without one of the 5 vowels (a, e, i, o or u), in Arabic one cannot make a word without a vowel being used. The sound is a single beat and no further elongation is required.

We have three Short Vowels called Harakaat (حركات) which is plural of the term Harakah (حركة) (Movement) in Arabic:

1)

FATHA

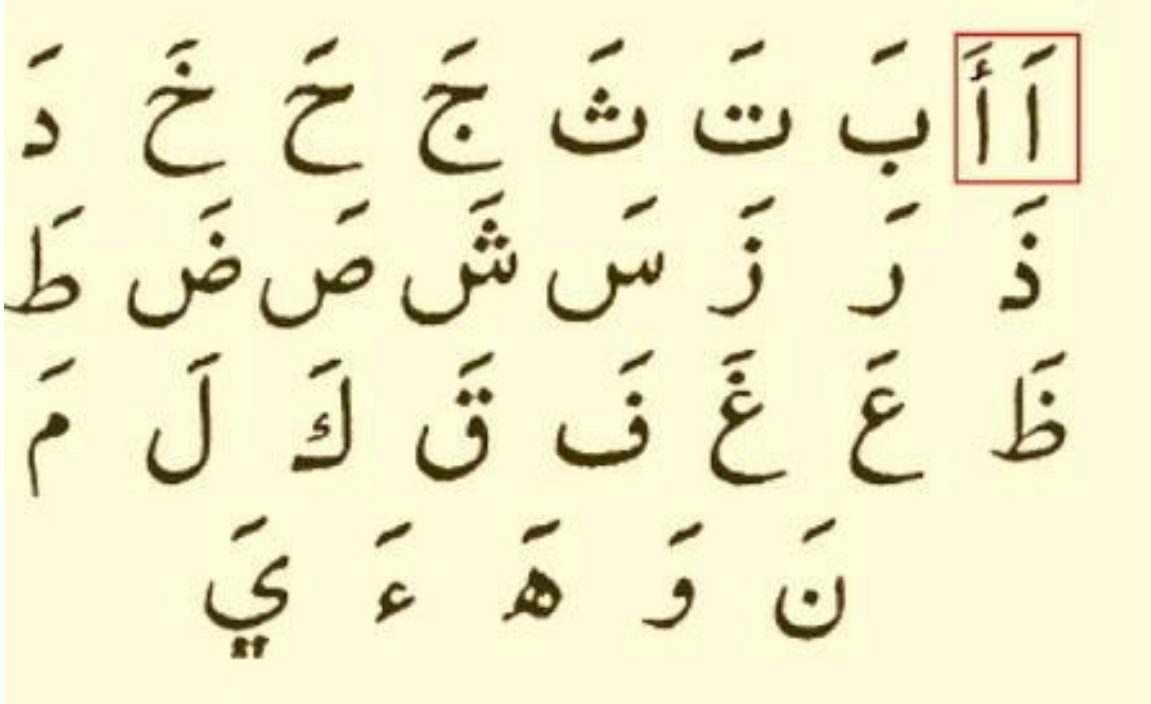
Fatha – is a tiny diagonal stroke above a letter and it produces the sound of “ā”.



Arabic letter with Short Vowel	ج
Short Vowel Name	Fathah
Short Vowel placement	Top
Short Vowel Sound	a
Similar English Sound	The “a” in ba

Exercise

Read the following letters with FATHA



Remember to learn the vowel name in Arabic



Zabar



Fatha



Exercise

Put the Fatha sign َ on these letters and read.

د	خ	ج	ن	ف
ي	ت	ط	ذ	ر
س	ث	ص	ا	ع
ك	ق	ظ	ض	ز
ب	م	ش	ح	ه
ن	و	غ	خ	ل

Exercise

Link the Arabic letter to its English equivalent,
e.g. ج - La.

JA

QA

SA

DHA

A

أ

س

ج

ق

ا

Exercise

Link the Arabic letter to its English equivalent,
by drawing a line between them.

Kha Ra

رَ رَا

Qa Ba

بَا بَاقَا

Ka Ta

كَا كَاتَا

Da Ra

رَا رَادَا

Ha Fa

فَا فَهَادَا

Exercise

Circle the Fatha letters and then copy them in the table below.

بِ وِ سَ لَ اِ
قِ غِ دِ طَ جِ

Fatha Letters

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

2) KASRAH

Kasrah – is a tiny diagonal stroke under a letter and it produces the sound of “i”.



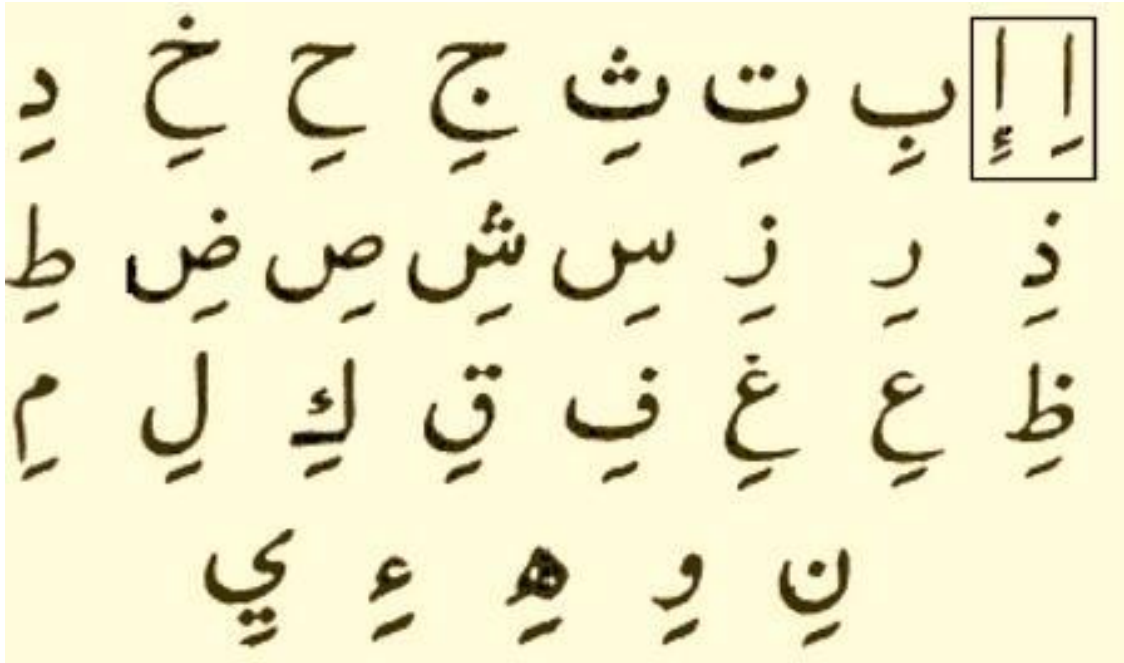
Arabic letter with Short Vowel	
Short Vowel Name	Kasrah
Short Vowel placement	Bottom
Short Vowel Sound	i
Similar English Sound	The “i” in sit

Remember to learn the vowel name in Arabic



Exercise

Read the following letters with KASRAH



Exercise

Put the Kasrah sign  on these letters and read.

ف	ض	ع	ت	خ
ذ	ا	ج	خ	غ
ش	ن	ح	ك	ي
ل	و	ط	د	م
ز	ظ	ق	ن	ب
ن	هـ	ص	س	ث

Exercise

Link the Arabic sounds to their English equivalent, e.g. ل - Li

Khi

خ

Yi

ي

Bi

ب

Shi

ش

Qi

ق

Exercise

Link the Arabic sound to its English equivalent.

Ji Ri

شِخِ

Qi Bi

سِفِ

Si Fi

جِرِ

Shi Khi

قِبِ

Mi Ri

مِرِ

Exercise

Circle the kasra letters and then copy them in the space below.

نِ ذِ ضِ حِ عِ
لِ قِ فِ ظِ مِ

Kasra Letters

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Exercise

Read the letters with **FATHA** and **KASRAH**

3	2	1
نَ نِ	جِ جِ	بِ بِ

6	5	4
فِ فِ	لِ لِ	قِ قِ

9	8	7
ذِ ذِ	مِ مِ	يِ يِ

12	11	10
خِ خِ	شِ شِ	ءِ ءِ

15	14	13
هِ هِ	وِ وِ	ظِ ظِ

3	2	1
قِ لَكَ	نَ هِ	تِ نَع

6	5	4
شِ لَ	مِ ضِ	اِ ءِ

9	8	7
دَ طِ	جِ يِ	نَ يِ

12	11	10
أَ عِ	هَ حِ	خِ لِكَ

15	14	13
قِ خِ	ذِ شِ	ظِ زِ

3) **DHAMMAH**

Dhammah – is a tiny letter waw above a letter and it produces the sound of “u”.



Arabic letter with Short Vowel	
Short Vowel Name	Dammah
Short Vowel placement	Top
Short Vowel Sound	u
Similar English Sound	The “u” in put

Remember to learn the vowel name in Arabic



Exercise

اُ بُ تُ ثُ جُ حُ خُ دُ
 ذُ رُ زُ سُ شُ صُ ضُ طُ
 ظُ عُ غُ فُ قُ كُ لُ مُ
 نُ وُ هُ ءُ يُ

Exercise

Put the dhamma sign ◌̣ on these letters and read.

د	خ	ج	ن	فا
ي	ت	ط	ذ	ر
س	ث	ص	ا	ع
ك	ق	ظ	ض	ز
ب	م	ش	ح	هـ
ن	و	غ	خ	د

Exercise

Link the Arabic sounds to their English equivalent,
e.g. ل - Lu

Ju

ج

Fu

ف

Mu

م

Du

د

Nu

ن

Exercise



Link the Arabic sound to its English equivalent.

Ju Fu

ثُمَّ

Tu Du

لُبِّ

Thu Mu

جُفِّ

Lu Bu

مُرُ

Mu Ru

تُدُ

Exercise

Circle the dhamma letters and then copy them in the space below.

وُ قَيِّ هِ شَ

لُ كِ صَ رَ جِ

Dhamma Letters

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Exercise

Link the Arabic sound to its English equivalent.

Rusulu

بُلُثُ

Iramu

رُسُلُ

Bulitha

مَلِكُ

Maliku

حَمْدُ

Hamida

إِرْمُ

Exercise

This exercise has all the 3 vowels studied so far.

Put the VOWELS and read the letters with the vowels on them. COLOR!

Can you name the 3 VOWELS?

Do you remember what sound they make?

Put the Fatha sign and read.

ج	ن	ث	ب	ل
م	ع	ك	خ	ي

Put the Kasra sign and read.

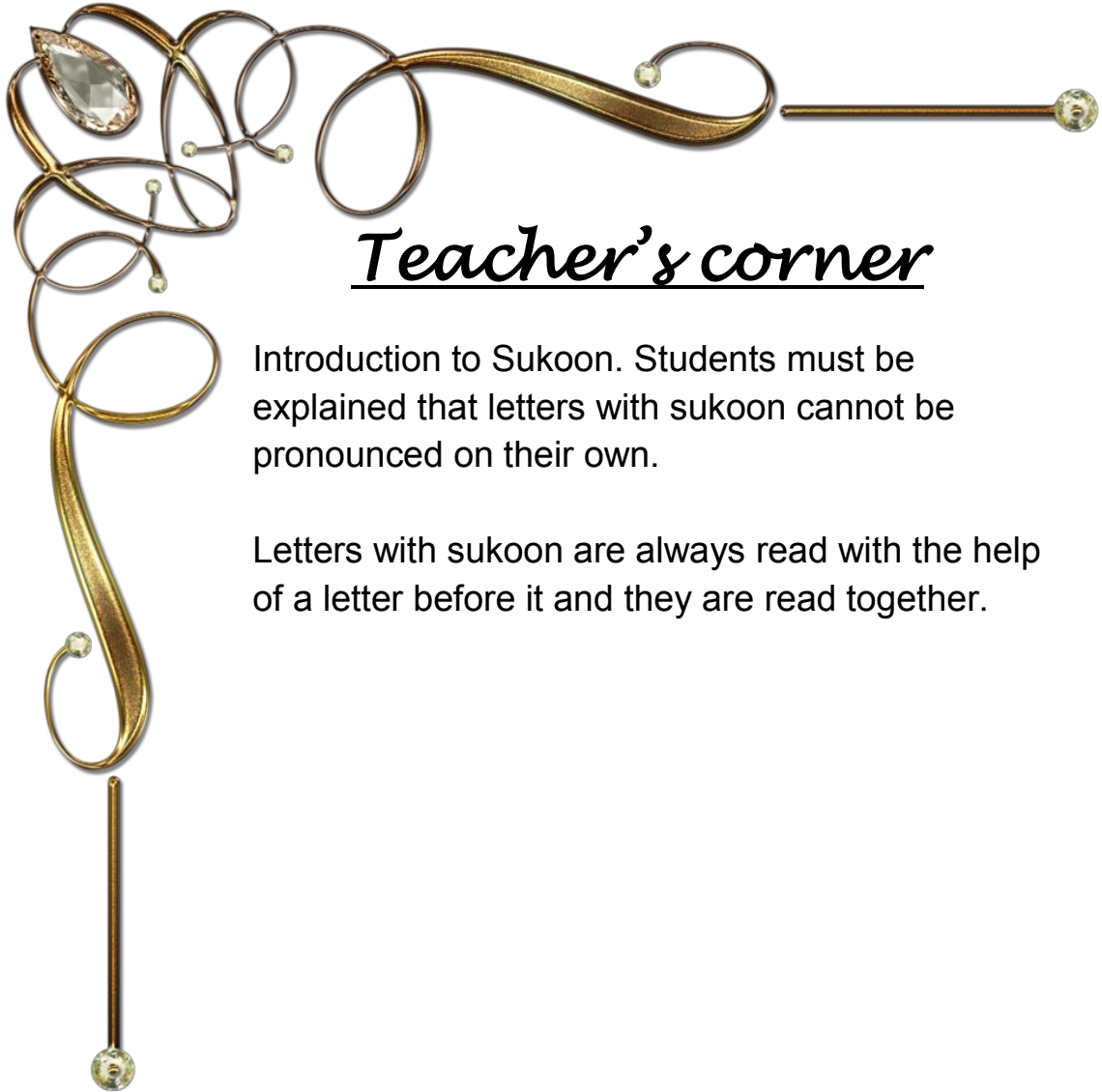
م	ذ	ظ	ت	ح
ط	ل	ض	ه	ق

Put the Dhamma sign and read.

ث	ك	د	و	ف
ت	ي	س	ذ	ص



Sukoon



Teacher's corner

Introduction to Sukoon. Students must be explained that letters with sukoon cannot be pronounced on their own.

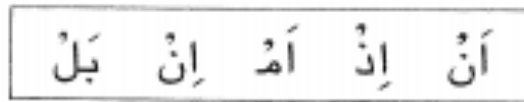
Letters with sukoon are always read with the help of a letter before it and they are read together.

The Sukun

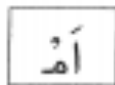
One often notices a smaller semicircular sign on the top of letters as seen below:



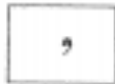
It should be noted that such signed letters are always preceded by a letter with a vowel and they cannot be pronounced on their own. When sukun letters are joined to previous letters with a vowel, they are pronounced very lightly or with a half sound, e.g:



The sign is called the sukun but the letter with the sukun sign - is referred to as "sakin".



The letter with the sukun sign is called a sakin letter.



The sign itself is called the sukun.

Exercise

Reading

5	4	3	2	1
ذِي	حِي	حِي	تِي	اِي

10	9	8	7	6
غِي	ظِي	ضِي	شِي	زِي

15	14	13	12	11
يِي	هِي	نِي	لِي	قِي

20	19	18	17	16
رِي	دِي	حِي	ثِي	بِي

25	24	23	22	21
عِي	طِي	فِي	صِي	سِي

29	28	27	26
ئِي	وِي	مِي	كِي

Exercise



5	4	3	2	1
غَيِّ	طَيِّ	وَيِّ	شَيِّ	أَيِّ
10	9	8	7	6
سَيِّ	هَيِّ	بَيِّ	ظَيِّ	تَيِّ

Sukoon
with a
FATHA
before it

5	4	3	2	1
مِنْ	تِمُّ	بِفِّ	إِنْ	إِبِّ
10	9	8	7	6
قِنْ	لِسِّ	ضِغِّ	حِصِّ	شِدِّ

Sukoon
with a
KASRA
before it

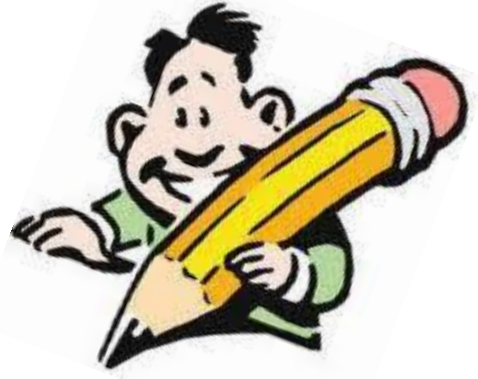
5	4	3	2	1
تُبِّ	كُلِّ	بُلِّ	أُمَّ	أَبِّ
10	9	8	7	6
سُقِّ	زُرِّ	مُتِّ	عُدِّ	فُرِّ

Sukoon
with a
DHAMMA
before it

Exercise

Put the right signs on the letters.

An example has been done for you.



Fin ← فن

Ab ← أَب

Jad ← جد

Wan ← ون

Khaw ← خو

Tib ← تب

Lam ← لم

Kul ← كل

Hum ← هم

Fir ← فر

Sib ← سب

Ruq ← رق

Kam ← كم

Khif ← خف

Exercise

Reading practice for sukun letters.

كَوْمٌ

قَمْرٌ

ثَوْبٌ

تَاكُلُ

أَرْضٌ

وَأَنْصَرُ

أَمٌ

ذُو الْعَرْشِ

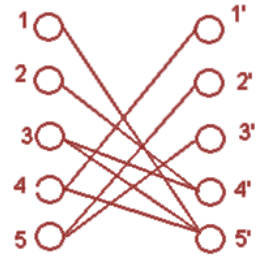
عِلْمٌ

إِبْنٌ

وَأَعْفُو

بَا

Exercise



Match the letters and read.

فِثْ

غُضْ

بُشْ

مُظْ

شَمْ

قِثْ

غُضْ

شَمْ

مُظْ

بُشْ

Exercise

In the squares, put the missing sign and read the word. An example has been given.

جِم JIM	سِنْ SIN	مَنْ MAN
بِنْ BIN	قُلْ QUL	حَنْ HAN
غُرْ GHUR	فِرْ FIR	جَبْ JAB
يُنْ YUN	قُوْ QUU	طِبْ TWIB
رَبْ RAB	فُنْ FUN	لَمْ LAM

Exercise

More reading....

رَتُّ	تَتُّ	دَبُّ	بَبُّ	يَأُّ	تَأُّ
مَحُّ	حَحُّ	حَجُّ	جَجُّ	حَثُّ	ثَثُّ
يَدُّ	ذَدُّ	سَدُّ	دَدُّ	رَخُّ	خَخُّ
يَسُّ	سَسُّ	عَزُّ	زَزُّ	تَرُّ	رَرُّ
غَضُّ	ضَضُّ	قَصُّ	صَصُّ	غَشُّ	شَشُّ
مَعُّ	عَعُّ	حَظُّ	ظَظُّ	قَطُّ	طَطُّ
رَقُّ	قَقُّ	لَفُّ	فَفُّ	يَغُّ	غَغُّ

Exercise

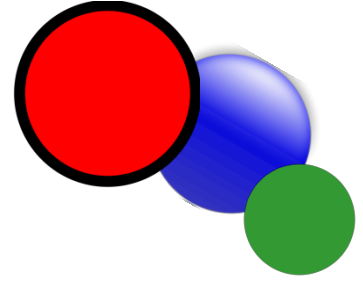
Examples of words where Sukoon appears more than once in a word.
Circle the letters with sukoon

4	3	2	1
لَمْ يَجْعَلْ	أَرْسَلْتُمْ	طَبَّئِمُ	أَحْسَنْتَ
8	7	6	5
أَلَمْ نَجْعَلْ	أَفَنَجْعَلُ	خَلَقْنَاكُمْ	سَأُنزِلُ
12	11	10	9
لَيْثَنَا	سَيَقُولُ	لَنْ تَدْخُلَ	عَيْنَيْنِ



To read LONG words easily, try reading them in chunks and then join the chunks the complete reading the word

Exercise



Circle the letters which have sukoon..

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

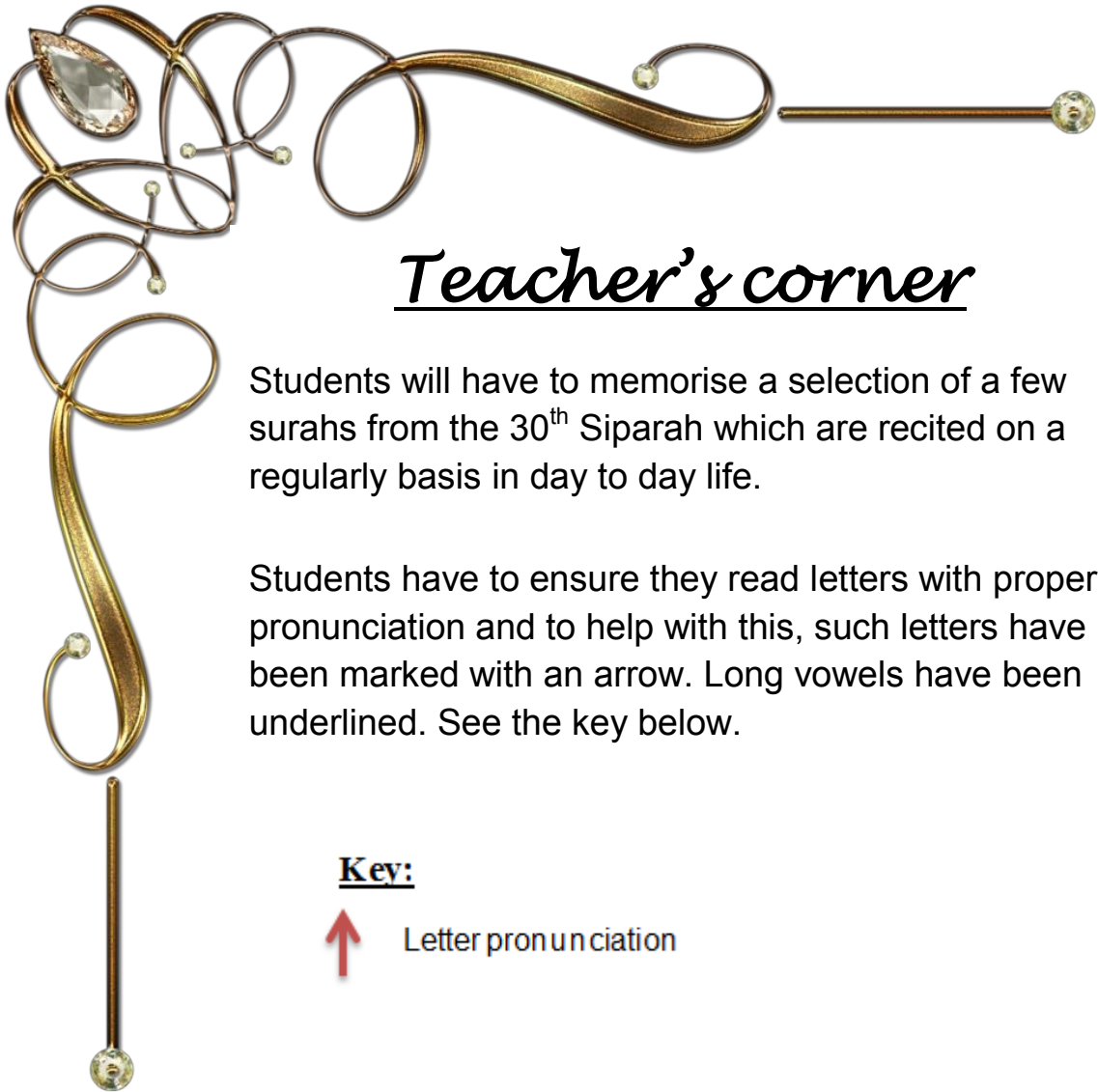
إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ

وَالْعَصْرِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ



Surahs for Sifdh



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

Suratul Fatihah - سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ { ١ }

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ٢

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ٣

مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ٤

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ٥

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ٦

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ^{٥٤}

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ^{٥٥}

Suratul Ikhlaas - 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

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ

الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ

سُورَةُ الْكَوْثَرِ - Suratul Kawthar

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ط

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ ط

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ع

سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ - Suratul Falaq

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفْثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ

Suratul Kafiroon - سُورَةُ الْكَافِرُونَ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ

لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ

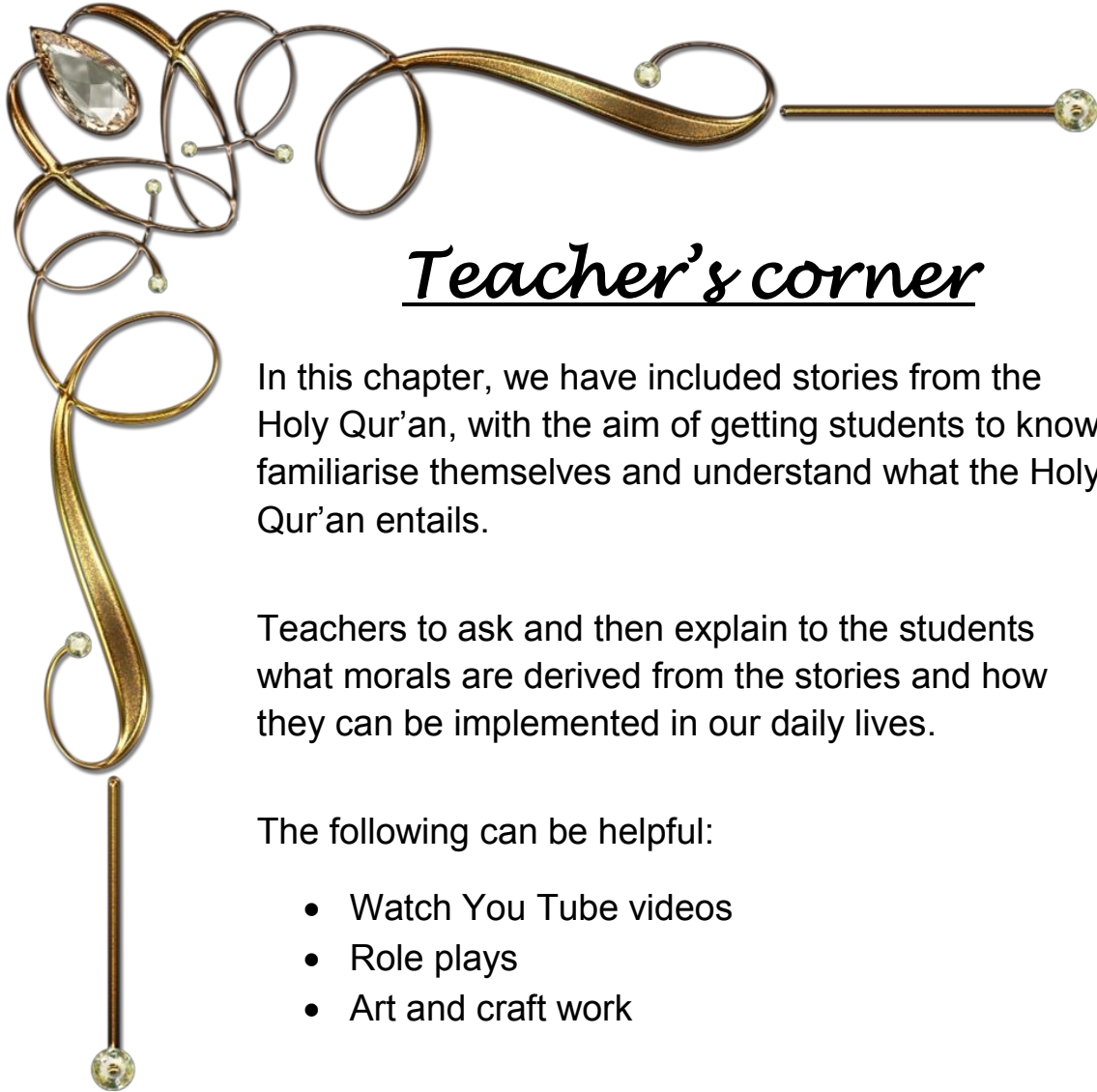
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ



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

Azazeel

His name was Azazeel. He is also known as Iblees. He used to pray a lot and even used to give lectures to the angels.

One day there was a notice in the heavens which said that someone was going to be ordered out of the heavens.

All the angels were very worried because they thought it might be one of them. They went to Jibrail who was one of the most important angels to ask him whether he could do anything. Jibrail said he too was worried because it might be himself.

Jibrail suggested that they go to Azazeel because he was very clever. Azazeel told them not to worry at all for he would pray to Allah for all of them. He forgot himself thinking he was the best and it could never be him. He had kibr (pride).



Allah made the first human being - Prophet Adam (pbuh) He asked all the angels including Azazeel to do sijda to Prophet Adam (pbuh)

Iblees disobeyed Allah and refused to do sijda saying that he was better than Prophet Adam (pbuh) and so he would not do sijda.

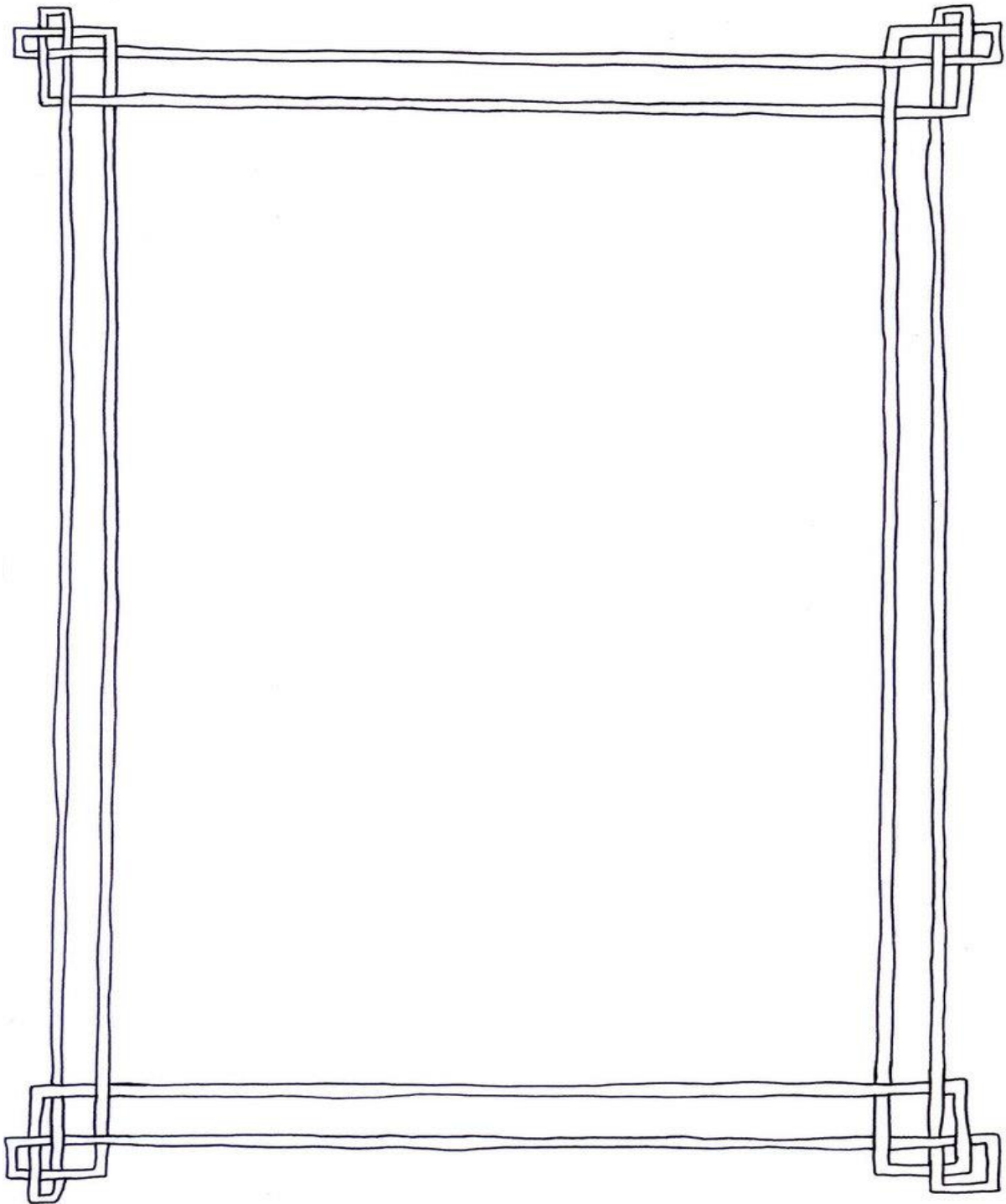
"I am made out of fire and he is made out of earth!" he told Allah.

You see, he was only looking at the outside and not the inside and more important, He disobeyed Allah.

He was ordered out of heaven.



*Reflections from the story of Azazeel -
What do we learn?*

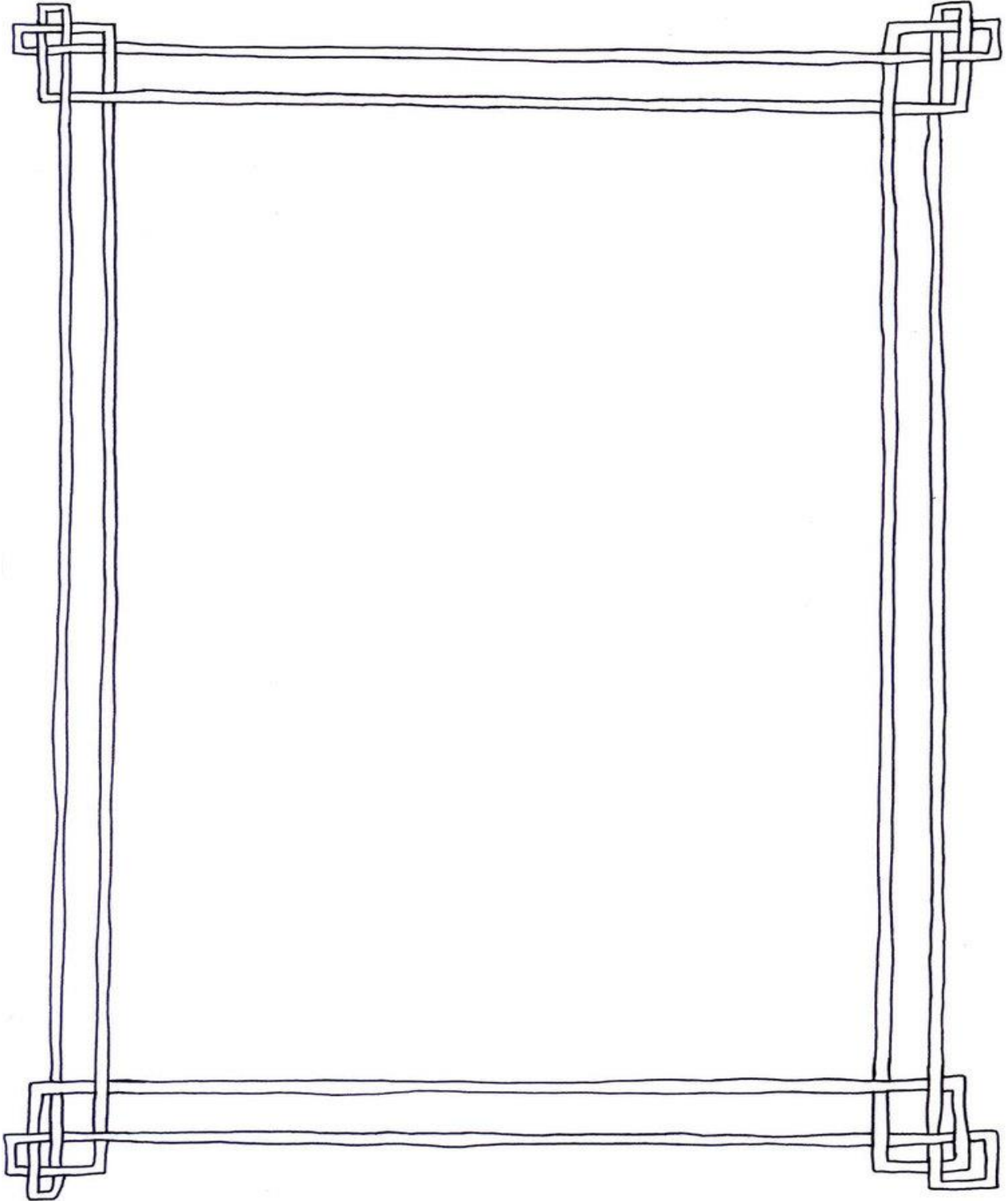


PROPHET ADAM (PBUH)

Allah asked Prophet Adam (pbuh) and his wife Sayyida Hawwa (pbuh) to live in Janna. They were allowed to eat whatever they wanted but they were advised not to go near one tree. Shaytan got jealous and he went to visit Prophet Adam (pbuh) and Sayyida Hawwa (pbuh) in Janna pretending to be a wise man. He told them that if they ate the fruit of the tree which they were not supposed to go near, they would become angels and will never die. As soon as they ate the fruit of the tree they realised that they had been tricked by Shaytan. They turned to Allah and said sorry asking Him to forgive them. Allah forgave them but they were asked to leave Janna and were sent down to the earth.



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



Prophet Nuh (PBUH) and the big ark

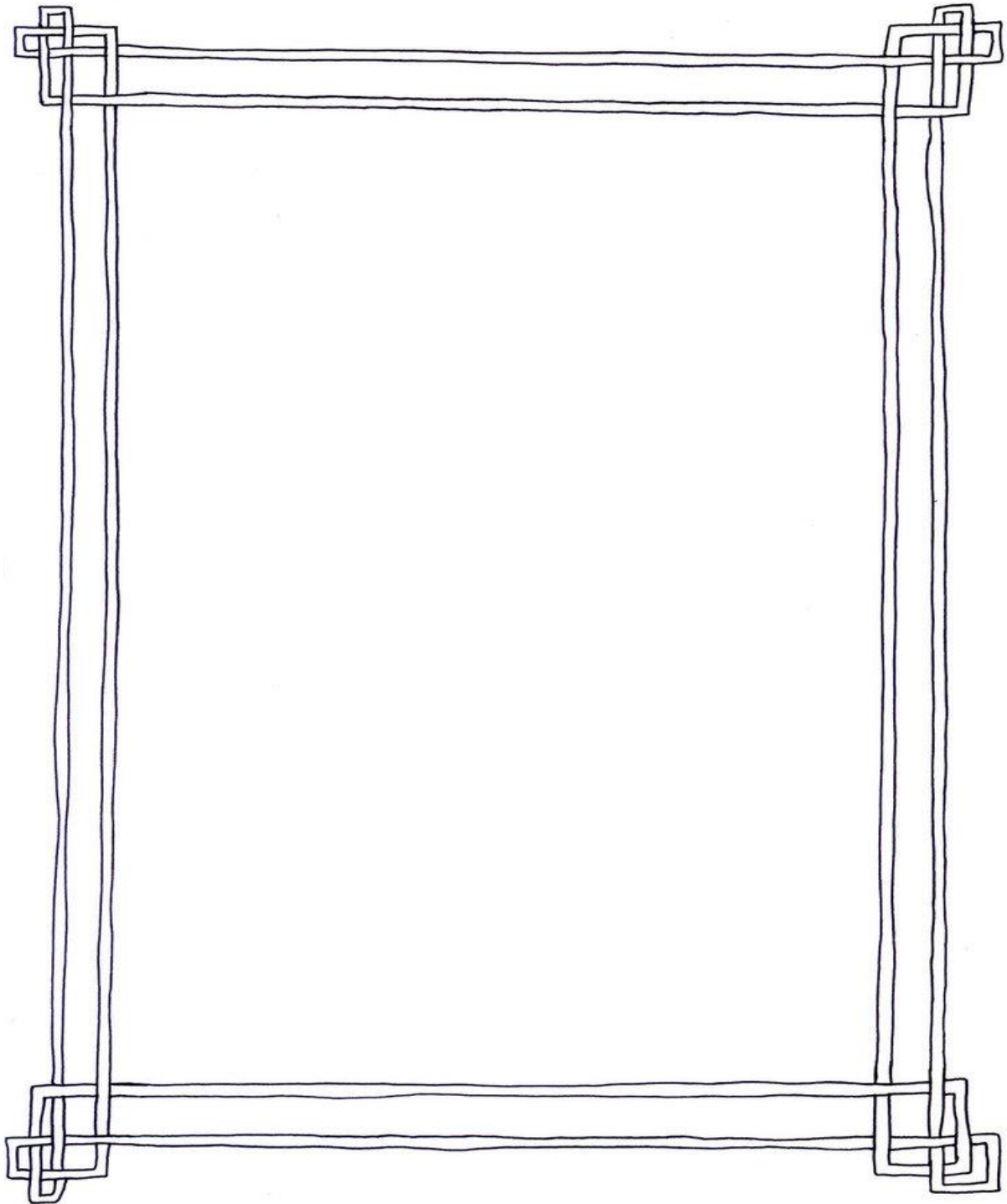
Prophet Nuh (pbuh) was sent by Allah to tell his people that there is only One God – Allah and to be good Muslims. La ilaaha illallah (There is no God except Allah) Prophet Nuh (pbuh) tried hard for many years but his people just laughed at him. They would put their fingers in their ears when he started to talk to them. Sometimes they would throw stones at him. The angel Jibrail used to come and help Prophet Nuh (pbuh) get up from under the pile of stones that were thrown at him. Prophet Nuh (pbuh) complained to Allah that his people would just not listen. Allah told him to build a big ark (boat). When the people saw Prophet Nuh (pbuh) and some of his family and friends building the ark, they laughed at him and teased him. There was no water near there and the sea and rivers were far away. Prophet Nuh (pbuh) carried on as Allah had ordered him to. When the ark was ready, Allah told Prophet Nuh (pbuh) to take in it all the believers, and two of every kind of animals and birds.

As soon as they had entered the ark and the doors were shut, water began to pour from the skies and gush out of the land. All those who did not believe in Allah were drowned. One of the sons of Prophet Nuh (pbuh) refused to come into the ark. He climbed onto a high mountain thinking he would be saved but he too drowned. The ark was tossed

around the big waves. Prophet Nuh (pbuh) prayed to Allah to make them land safely. He asked all the people in the ark to say: (There is no God except Allah) Allah answered his dua and made the earth swallow all the water. It stopped raining and the ark came to rest on a mountain called Judi.

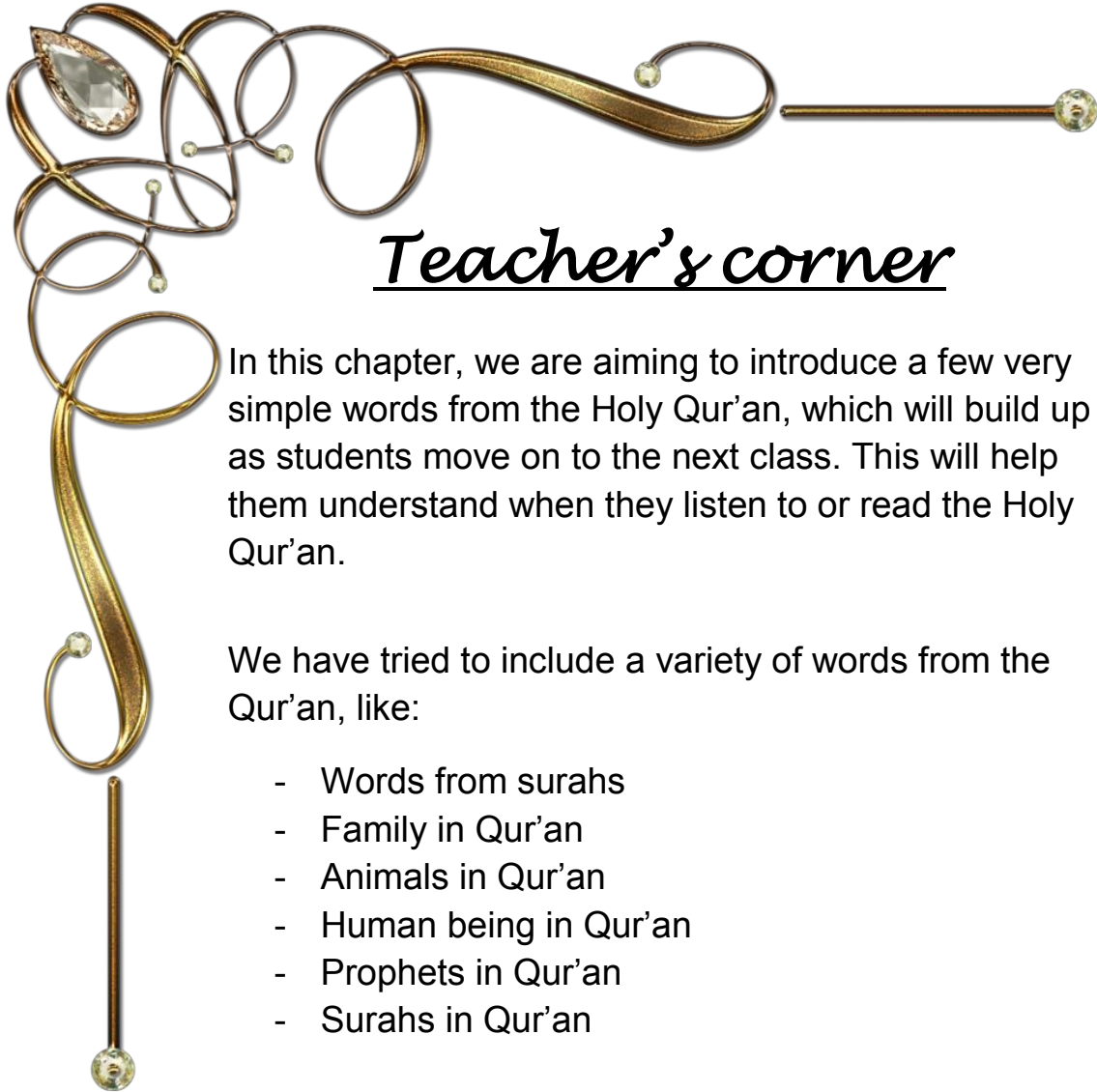


Reflections from the story of Prophet Nuh (as) -
What do we learn?





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

O!

يَا، يَا أَيُّهَا



شَيْطَان

Shaytan



جَهَنَّمَ

Hell



نُور

Light



صِيْرَاط

Path

Words covered in the previous year(s):

Say ← قُلْ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ QUL

One ← أَحَدٌ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ 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.”

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& Qul Marhumeen**

Al Fatiha



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