

Dawood Public School
Quran
Course Outline 2019-2020
Grade III

Month	Content	Pages
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter # 1, 2, 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mufradaat (Single letters) ➤ Murakkabaat (Compound letters) ➤ Harkaat (Short Vowel Sign) • First Kalma (Arabic text) 	1-8
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter # 4, 5, 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Jazam, Qalqala ➤ Tanveen ➤ Khari Harkaat (Long Vowel Sign) • First Kalma (English Translation) 	9-19
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter # 7, 8 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Huroof-e-Maddah ➤ Huroof-e-Leen • Asma-ul-Husna (1 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ar-Rahman ➤ Ar-Raheem ➤ Al-Malik ➤ Al-Quddus ➤ As-Salaam 	19-26
November	Revision and Activity	
December	Mid-Year Examination	
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter # 9,10,11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tashdeed ➤ Noon Mushadad and Meem Mushadad ➤ Noon Saakin and Noon Tanveen ka Qaida • Second Kalma (Arabic text) 	27-32
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter # 12, 13 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Meem Saakin ke Qiday ➤ Maddaat • Asma-ul-Husna (6-10) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Al-Mo'min ➤ Al-Muhaymin ➤ Al-Aziz ➤ Al-Jabbar ➤ Al-Mutakabir 	33-36
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter # 14, 15 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Huroof-e-Muqata'at ➤ Raa and Laam ke Qiday • Second Kalma (English Translation) 	36-38
April	Revision and Activity	
May	Final Examination	

August

Chapter 1: Mufradaat

Page No: 1-2

Chapter 2: Murakabaat

Page No: 4-5

Chapter 3: Harkaat (Short vowel sign)

Page No: 6-8

Content	Learning Objectives
<p>Mufradaat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an Arabic term used for single letters of Arabic Alphabets. There are total 29 letters in Arabic Alphabets. These alphabets are pronounced from different places using the throat, tongue and mouth. These places are called Makhrj. There are three soft letters (ظ-ذ-ث) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ These alphabets are pronounced softly by keeping the tongue between the teeth There are three letters with a whistle sound (ص-س-ز) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ These alphabets are pronounced hard by combining the teeth. There are six alphabets of Huroof-e-Halqi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ء and ه are pronounced from the bottom of throat. ➤ ع and ح is pronounced from the middle of throat. ➤ غ and خ is pronounced from the top of throat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State the meaning of Mufradaat. Identify the correct Makhrj of each Arabic letter. List the soft letters of the Arabic Alphabet. Differentiate between soft and hard letters.
<p>Murakabaat (Compound Letters)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When two or more letters are joined together they form a Murakkab. Each letters of Murakkabaat (compound letters) is read separately as we read Huroof-e-Mufradaat (Individual letters). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State the meaning of Murakabaat. Practice the formation of Murakabaat. Develop awareness to read Murakabaat.
<p>Harkaat (Short Vowel Signs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are the symbols on Arabic Alphabets that produce movement in Arabic letters and give different sounds to the same letter when they come on the letter. There are three short vowel signs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Zabar ➤ Zer ➤ Paish The words with short vowel sign are read without stretching. In case of short vowel sign on (الف), it is always pronounced (همزة). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the movement signs. List the name of movement signs. Read the words with short vowel sign. Exhibit an understanding for delivering the correct sound for each harkat.
<p>First Kalma (Arabic text) Sub topic: Tauheed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To believe in the Unity of Allah is the basic belief of a Muslim. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memorize first Kalma by heart. Recite the first Kalma. State the meaning of Tauheed.

- It is the acknowledgment of Allah's Lordship as He has all powers and the acceptance that Holy Prophet (PBUH) is the last and final messenger of Allah raised for the guidance of all mankind.

September

Chapter 4: Jazam and Qalqala

Page: 9-12

Chapter 5: Tanveen

Page: 13-15

Chapter 6: Khari Harkaat (Long vowel signs)

Page: 16-19

Content	Learning Objectives
<p>Jazam (Rest Sign)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sign (<) is known as Jazam or Sukoon • Arabic Letter with a Jazam is called Majzoom or Saakin. • When Jazm comes on Hamza, it will be pronounced with slight sudden pause on Hamza. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State the meaning of Jazam. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to read the Saakin/ Majzoom letter. • Discuss the purpose of Jazam.
<p>Qalqala (Echo Sound)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qalqala is the bouncing back of voice to its Makhraj. • There are total five letter of Qalqala in Arabic Letters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ق ➤ ط ➤ ف ➤ ج ➤ د • The echo sound will be produced in case of Sukoon on Huroof-e-Qalqalah. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define Qalqala. • Discuss the rule of Qalqalah on Huroof-e-Qalqala. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to read the Qalqalah letters.
<p>Tanveen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double sign of Zabar, Zer and Paish are called Tanveen. • Sound of letter (ن) will appear in the end of Munawwan (i.e. word with Tanveen on it). • In case of a stop on Munawwan letter, it will be saakin. • If there is double zabr on any word that word would be converted to Alif Maddah in the state of stop. • If there is (ة) at the end of any word it will be converted to (ة) in case of stop sign after that. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the signs of Tanveen. • List the three Tanveen sign. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to pronounce words with Tanveen.
<p>Khari Harkaat (Long vowel signs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are the symbols () on the Arabic Alphabets. • They are stretched to the length of one Alif which is equal to two Harkaat. • There are three long vowel signs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Khara Zabr ➤ Khari Zer ➤ Ulta Paish • The Khari Harkaat are considered to be equivalent to Huroof Maddah (as they are also stretched to the length of one Alif). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List three long vowel signs. • Differentiate between short vowel and long vowel signs. • Compare the rules of reading both short and long vowel sign words.

<p>First Kalma (English translation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the acknowledgment of Allah’s Lordship as he has all powers and authorities to do what He wants to do. • The second part is the acknowledgment of finality of Prophethood. To believe that Holy Prophet (PBUH) is the last and final messenger of Allah raised for the guidance of all mankind. • It is very important for a Muslim to accept the complete declaration made in the first Kalma and act upon its demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorize the translation of First Kalma. • Describe the difference in meaning for the two parts of Kalma e Tauheed. • Highlight the importance of first Kalma in the life of a Muslim.
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October

Chapter 7: Huroof-e-Maddah

Pages: 19-23

Chapter 8: Huroof-e-Leen

Pages: 23-26

Content	Learning Objectives
<p>Huroof-e-Maddah (Long Vowel Sound)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maddah means to lengthen the sound of Harkaat. • There are three Huroof-e-Maddah: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alif Maddah: when zabar comes before Alif not before Hamza ➤ Wao Maddah: when paish comes before Wao ➤ Yaa Maddah: when zair comes before Yaa • Maddah should be prolonged equal to the duration of one Alif. • The duration of one Alif is the time required to open a closed finger. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the Huroof-e-Maddah. • Explain each Huroof-e-Maddah. • Describe the method to deliver Huroof e Maddah. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to pronounce Huroof-e-Maddah.
<p>Huroof-e-Leen (Short Vowel Sound)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are soft vowel sound letters. • They are pronounced quickly in a soft tone. • There are two Huroof-e-Leen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wao Leen: is made when zabar comes before Wao ➤ Yaa Leen: is made when zair comes before Yaa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give the meaning of Leen. • List Huroof-e-Leen. • Explain the method to pronounce Huroof-e-Leen. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to pronounce Huroof-e-Leen.
<p>Asma-ul-Husna (1–5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asma ul Husna are the Allah’s name which describe His attributes. • There are 99 names of Allah. • These names express the Power and Glory of Allah He is the most Merciful (Al-Rehman & Al-Raheem) who is providing all the necessities of life to all of His creatures whether they are believers or not. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight the spiritual benefits of reciting Allah’s name. • Give the meanings of Allah’s name. • Develop awareness about Allah’s blessings, kindness, superiority etc. by referring to His name.

November

Activity 1:

Students will differentiate between flash cards of Urdu and Arabic alphabets to identify those which are not included in Arabic Mufradaat.

Activity 2:

Students will highlight Soft Letters, Hard Letters and Huroof-e-Halqi with different colours in a provided

sheet of Arabic Alphabets.

December

Mid-Year Examination

January

Chapter 9: Tashdeed

Pages: 27-28

Chapter 10: Noon Mushaddat and Meem Mushaddat

Pages: 29

Chapter 11: Noon Saakin and Noon Tanveen ke Qaiday

Pages: 29-32

Content	Learning Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This sign(ّ) is called Tashdeed in Tajweed. A letter with a Tashdeed is known as Mushaddat. The letter with “shaddah” is joined with the former letter and will be pronounced twice like the alphabet “s” in “dis-solve”. <p>ب - pause - أَب = أَبّ</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the sign of Tashdeed. Explain the purpose of Tashdeed. Exhibit the understanding and ability to read the Mushaddat letter.
<p>Noon Mushaddat and Meem Mushaddat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The letter (ن) and (م) with Tashdeed sign are called Noon Mushaddat and Meem Mushaddat. If a Meem or Noon is Mushaddat, the reader must pronounce it as a Ghunnah. A Ghunnah is defined as a nasal sound that is emitted from the nose. The mechanism of pronouncing Meem Mushadadah: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Close the lips together to pronounce the Meem and keep it closed while making the Ghunnah (nasalization) from the nose. The mechanism of pronouncing Noon Mushadadah: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Keep the tongue in its articulation point and produce Ghunnah for approximately two counts. Gunnah should not be longer than two counts. i.e. similar to the time it takes to say the words: “one – two” If the reader stops on a word ending with Noon or Meem Mushadadah the Ghunnah of Noon or Meem must still be applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify Noon and Meem Mushaddat. Explain the term Ghunnah. Discuss the method of observing Ghunnah. Find the limit of observing Ghunnah. Exhibit the understanding and ability to pronounce words with the Ghunnah sound.

Noon Sakin and Noon Tanveen Qaiday

- There are four rules of Noon Saakin and Noon Tanveen.
 1. Izhar
 - Pronounce clear “n” sound on Noon Saakin and Tanveen without Ghunnah in case of appearing Huroof-e-Halqi after them.
 - There are six Huroof-e-Halqi:
 - ✓ ء
 - ✓ ه
 - ✓ ع
 - ✓ ح
 - ✓ خ
 - ✓ ج
 2. Idgham
 - Idgham means to merge the “n” sound of the Noon Sakin or Tanveen with any of the six letters of **يرملون**
 - There are six Huroof-e-Yarmaloon:
 - ✓ ي
 - ✓ ر
 - ✓ م
 - ✓ ل
 - ✓ و
 - ✓ ن
 3. Ikhfa
 - Ikhfa is to hide the “n” sound if any of fifteen letters of Huroof-e-Ikhfa appears after Noon Saakin or Tanveen.
 - Fifteen letters of Ikhfa are:
 - ✓ ت
 - ✓ ث
 - ✓ ج
 - ✓ د
 - ✓ ذ
 - ✓ ز
 - ✓ س
 - ✓ ش
 - ✓ ص
 - ✓ ض
 - ✓ ط
 - ✓ ظ
 - ✓ ف
 - ✓ ق
 - ✓ ك).
 4. Iqlab
 - Iqlab means to change the sound of “n” of Noon Saakin or Tanveen into a hidden meem if **ب** appears after Noon Saakin and Tanveen.
- Differentiate between Noon Saakin and Noon Tanveen.
- List the four rules to pronounce Noon Saakin and Noon Tanveen.
- Develop awareness for the practice required for the following terms:
 - Izhar
 - Idgham
 - Ikhfaa
 - Iqlab
- List Huroof-e-Halqi, Yarmaloon and Huroof-e-Ikhfa.

Second Kalma (Arabic text)

- It is the Declaration of Faith.
- By reciting this, a person bears witness
- Recite 2nd Kalma with Tajweed.
- State the importance of bearing witness of

that Allah is one and Holy Prophet (PBUH) is His last and final messenger.	Tauheed and declaring the finality of Prophethood in the life of a Muslim.
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February

Chapter 12: Meem Saakin ke Qaiday

Pages: 33-34

Chapter 13: Maddaat

Pages: 34-36

Content	Learning Objectives
<p>Meem Saakin ke Qaiday</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two rules related to MeemSaakin: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ikhfa Shafawi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Whenever there is a Meem Saakin followed by a Baa, ikhfa will be done. ➤ The sound of the meem will not be completely pronounced, and the sound will be lengthened. 2. Izhar Shafawi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If any letter, other than meem appears after Meem Sakin, the meem will be pronounced completely. ➤ The sound of Meem will not be lengthened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the two rules to pronounce Meem Saakin. • State Ikhfa Shafawi and Izhar Shafawi.
<p>Maddaat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meaning of Madd is to stretch. • There are two causes of Madd: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hamza ➤ Saakin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State the meaning of Maddah. • Explain the cause of Maddat. • Develop awareness to read letters with Madd. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to pronounce words with Maddaat.
<p>Asma-ul-Husna (6-10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The belief in Allah and the power of His beautiful names and attributes is an important part of Muslim faith. • Allah has revealed His names repeatedly in the Holy Quran to explain the multiplicity of His qualities. • Readers of the Holy Quran can understand all the attributes in the 99 names of Allah. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Al-Mo'min: The one who gives Emaan and Security. ➤ Al-Muhaymin: The Guardian ➤ Al-Aziz: The Almighty ➤ Al-Jabbar: The Compeller ➤ Al-Mutakabir: The Supreme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State the meaning of the following Asma ul Husna: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Al-Mo'min ➤ Al-Muhaymin ➤ Al-Aziz ➤ Al-Jabbar ➤ Al-Mutakabir • Describe some living examples which prove Allah's authority as per His quality names.

March

Chapter 14: Huroof-e-Muqataat

Pages: 36-37

Chapter 15: Rules of Raa and Laam

Pages: 37-39

Content	Learning Objectives
<p>Huroof-e-Muqataat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are disjoined or disconnected letters. • There are some mysterious letters in the Holy Quran, as their meanings are still unknown. • Allah and His Messenger know the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the term Huroof-e-Muqataat. • Explain the method to read Huroof-e-Muqataat. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to read Huroof-e-Muqataat.

<p>meaning of Huroof-e-Muqataat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These Huroof are at the beginning of some Surahs in the Holy Quran, just after Bismillah. • These letters are stretched while reading as they contain Maddat and Long vowel signs. 	
<p>Qawaid</p> <p>Rules to pronounce Raa</p> <p>The states in which the letter Raa is pronounced deeply are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the Raa has a Zabar or a Paish. • When the Raa has two Zabar or two Paish. • When the Raa has a Khara Zabar or an Ulta Paish. • When the letter before a Raa Sakinah has a Zabar or a Paish. <p>The states in which the letter Raa is pronounced lightly are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When there is one Zer (normal form) or two Zer under the Raa. • When there is an Asli Zer (original Zer) before the Raa Sakinah in the same word. <p>Rules to pronounce Laam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the letter before the Laam of the word Allah Almighty has a Zabar or a Paish, then the Laam will be pronounced with Tafkheem. • If the letter before the Laam of the word Allah Almighty has a Zer, then it will be pronounced with Tarqeeq. • With the exception of the Laam in the word Allah Almighty, every other Laam will be pronounced lightly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the rules to pronounce Laam deeply and lightly. • Explain the rule to pronounce Raa deeply and lightly. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to pronounce words with a deep Raa sound. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to pronounce words with a light Raa sound. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to pronounce different words with Laam.
<p>Second Kalma (English Translation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives the concept of our basic and fundamental belief. • Through this Kalma we bear witness that Allah is one and Holy Prophet (PBUH) is His last and final messenger. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorize the translation of Second Kalma. • Highlight the importance of having faith in the unity of Allah and the finality of Prophethood in the life of a Muslim.

April

<p>Activity 1: Students will identify and circle long vowel signs and underline short vowel signs from given words.</p> <p>Activity 2: Class discussion will be held to recall rules of Tajweed. A quiz will ascertain retention of these rules. Ability to exhibit correct pronunciation will be judged and guided.</p>
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May

<p>Final Examination</p>
