

Dawood Public School
Quran
Course Outline 2019-2020
Grade VIII

Month	Content
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para: 16 and 17 • Qawaid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Huroof e Mustaliya (Heavy Words) ➤ Huroof e Maddah ➤ Huroof e Leen • Hifz Surahs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Surah Zilzaal to Surah Takasur
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para: 18 and 19 • Qawaid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rules of (ملا) ➤ Rules of Raa (را) • Daily Supplications : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dua before Sleeping ➤ Dua upon Awakening ➤ Dua before Meal ➤ Dua after Meal ➤ Dua for boarding Vehicle
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para: 20, 21 and 22 • Qawaid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ghunnah in Noon & Meem Mushasddat ➤ Rules of Noon Sakin & Tanveen • Hifz Surahs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Surah Asar to Surah Ma'oon
November	Revision for Mid-Year Examination
December	Mid-Year Examination
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para: 23, 24 and 25 • Qawaid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rules of Meem Sakin • Daily Supplications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dua for Entering Home ➤ Dua for Leaving Home ➤ Dua for Entering the Restroom ➤ Dua at the time of Leaving the Restroom ➤ Dua for Increasing Knowledge and Power of Speech
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para: 26, 27 and 28 • Qawaid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Types of Maddat • Hifz Surahs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Surah Kauser to Surah Naas
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para: 29 and Revision of Para 30 • Revision for Quran External Exam
April	Quran External Exam for Sanad & Aameen Ceremony
May	Final Examination

Syllabus Breakdown

August

Content	Learning Objectives
<p>Para: 16 and 17</p> <p>Surah Al Maryam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The content of this Surah is mostly about matters concerning the Hereafter, the end of the evil-doers, the rewards of the good-doers. Allah has mentioned no woman in the Qur'an directly by her proper name except Hazrat Maryam (AS) and the name of Hazrat Maryam (AS) occurs 34 times in the Qur'an. <p>Surah Al Ta'ha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surah Taha is mostly about 'Origin and End'. This Holy Surah is the first Surah of the Qur'an which has explained the Story of Hazrat Moosa (AS) in detail. Finally, there have been stated some awakening advices for mankind. <p>Surah Al Anabiya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Surah, as its name indicates, is the Surah of prophets as the names of sixteen divine prophets are mentioned in this Surah. This Surah speaks about the triumph of 'right' upon 'wrong', Monotheism upon polytheism, and the troops of justice over the forces of Iblis. <p>Surah Al Hajj</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many verses of this Surah are about Resurrection and its logical reasoning. Verses also consist of some warnings for people who are negligent of the events of the Hereafter. It also discusses the Hajj pilgrimage and its historical background. The final part of this Surah contains some advices upon different fields of life, and some encouragement to prayer, almsgiving, trust, and considering Allah. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrate the story of Hazrat Maryam (AS). Develop awareness that 'Maryam' is the only female name mentioned in the Holy Quran. Highlight the importance of different events of the life of Hazrat Moosa (AS) described in Surah Taha. List the names of 16 Prophets whose names are mentioned in Surah Anbiyah. Develop awareness for the temptations offered by Satan to Hazrat Adam (AS) and Bibi Hawwa (AS). Discuss the historical background of pilgrimage in the light of Surah Hajj.
<p>Qawaid:</p> <p>Huroof e Mustalia/Heavy Letters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are seven letters that are heavy. These heavy letters are: خ ص ض ط ظ غ ق The collection of these seven heavy letters is حُصَّ ضَعُطِ قَطِّ <p>Huroof e Maddah</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"> List the soft letters. Differentiate between soft and hard letters. List Huroof e Mustalia. Give the collection of letters of Huroof e Mustalia. Exhibit the understanding and ability to read and correctly pronounce Huroof e Mustalia. List Huroof e Maddah. Discuss the method to deliver Huroof e

<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 close finger. <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: It is made when zabar comes before Wao. ➤ Yaa Leen: It is made when zabar comes before Yaa. 	<p>Maddah.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibit the understanding and ability to read and correctly pronounce Huroof e Maddah. • Give the meaning of Leen. • List Huroof-e-Leen. • Explain the method to pronounce Huroof e Leen. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to read and correctly pronounce Huroof e Leen.
<p>Hifz Surah Surah Zilzaal to Surah Takasur</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorize the selected part of Holy Quran. • Develop awareness about the translation of memorized part of Holy Quran.

September

Content	Learning Objectives
<p>Para: 18 and 19 Surah Al Al Muminoon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the name of this Surah suggests, its content is mostly about the special attributes of the believers. • At the end it mentions some statements upon the beliefs and practice that complete these attributes. <p>Surah Al Noor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Surah can be considered as the Surah of chastity, and struggle against unlawful sexual conduct. Its commandments are about removing immorality from society. • To prevent people from engaging in unchaste actions, the commandment of easy and simple marriage is issued, so that unlawfully satisfying sexual instinct will be controlled. • This Surah also states some other rules of family life. <p>Surah Al Furqan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the first verses of this Surah, the Qur'an has rendered it into 'Furqan' which means the separator of right from wrong; and that is why this Surah has been called 'Furqan'. • This Surah discusses the signs of Unity, the greatness of Allah. • The most important part of the verses of this Surah is about the qualities of the true servants of Allah - 'Ibad-ur-Rahman'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe seven attributes of a true believer mentioned in Surah Al Muminoon. • Discuss the rules of happy family life in the light of Surah Noor. • Discuss the benefits for the establishment of a purified and peaceful society. • List the qualities of true servants of Allah in the light of Surah Furqan. • Extract the main message of Surah Shu'ara'. • Narrate the story of Hazrat Sulaiman (AS).

<p>Surah Ash Shu'ara'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Surah highlights the biography of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hazrat Moosa (AS) ➤ Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) ➤ Hazrat Noah (AS) ➤ Hazrat Lut (AS) ➤ Hazrat Sualeh (AS) ➤ Hazrat Hud (AS) ➤ Hazrat Shu'aib (AS) • The Surah offeres strength to the Believers, promoting insight and conveys the message of upholding tolerance in adverse situations. • At the end of this Surah, faithful poets have been admired while the poets who compose some vain poems have been reproached, and that is why this Holy Surah has been entitled Shu'ara' (Poets). <p>Surah Al Namal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this Surah the holy phrase "Bismillah-hir-Rahman-nir-Rahim" is repeated two times, once at the beginning of the Surah and the second time in verse no. 30 at the onset of Hazrat Sulaiman's (AS) letter to Sheba, the Queen of Yemen. • The verses of this Surah are about Hazrat Sulaiman's (AS) speaking with the birds, such as hoopoe and some insects like ants, and the attendance of some Jinns in the army and court of Hazrat Sulaiman (AS). 	
<p>Qawaid: Rules of Raa (ر) and Laam (ل)</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 	<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 correctly pronounce Laam. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to read and correctly pronounce Raa.

<p>Allah Almighty, every other Laam will be pronounced lightly.</p>	
<p>Daily Supplications: Dua before sleeping اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا "In Your name O Allah, I live and die" Dua upon awakening الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ. "Praise is to Allah Who gives us life after He has caused us to die and to Him is the return" Dua before having Meal بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى بَرَكَاتِهِ "In the name of Allah and with the blessings of Allah I begin (eating)" Dua after Meal الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ "All praise belongs to Allah, who fed us and quenched our thirst and made us Muslims" Dua for boarding on Vehicle سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ وَإِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ "Glory be to Him who has brought this under our control whereas we were unable to control it. Surely we are to return to Him."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorize daily supplications with correct Tajweed. • Develop awareness about the meaning of memorized dua. • Highlight the importance of supplications in one's daily life.

October

Content	Learning Objectives
<p>Para: 20, 21 and 22 Surah Qasas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is 28th Surah of Holy Quran with 88 verses. • It describes in detail the struggle of Hazrat Moosa (AS) against the wrongdoers such as Firon and Qaron. <p>Surah Ankaboot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall this Surah is meant to strengthen believers in their dedication to the right path. <p>Surah Rome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Surah begins with the Prophecy about the victory of Romans against Iranians in the war, and for this reason this Surah has been called Ar-Room. • A great part of the verses of this Surah is about the Divine bounties in the heaven and in the earth, the conjugality system in plants and animals, creation of man from dust, the relation between man and woman, effort in the day and sleep at night, the fall of rain, the winds, and the earth being revived after its death. <p>Surah Luqman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The content of Surah Luqman can be summarized briefly in the following instances: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the struggle of Hazrat Muosa (AS) against the wrong doers. • State the example of Ankaboot (The Spider) given in Surah. • Explain the different phases of life as mentioned in Surah. • List the wise advices of Hazrat Luqman to his son. • Narrate the event of Battle of Trench.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The statement of the greatness and the guidance of humankind. ➤ The advice and wise teachings of Luqman to his son. ➤ The reasons for the Faith in Origin and Resurrection. <p>Surah Sajdah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Surah gives a detailed explanation about Origin and Resurrection. • The end of the disbelievers is also mentioned so that the faith of the believers and their steadfastness against the pressure of the enemies would be strengthened. <p>Surah Ahzaab</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the fifth year of Hijrah the Jews of Medina, pagans of Mecca, and the hypocrites hidden amongst the Muslims united to fight against the Muslims. • Prophet (PBUH) and his followers dug a deep ditch around Medina to defend against their attack. • This battle was designed by different groups and thus it was called 'The Battle of Clans', and since the Muslims dug a ditch in order to defend themselves, this battle became known as 'The Battle of Trench'. <p>Surah Saba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Surah has been revealed at Mecca. • It mostly discusses ideological issues about the Origin and the End (Hereafter). • In the story of Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) and his encounter with the people of Saba, a part of the Divine bounties and the end of the thankful believers and disbelievers are pointed out. <p>Surah Fatir</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Fatir' is one of the attributes of Allah and it means 'the Originator'. • Like other Meccan Surahs, the main axis of the discussion in this Surah is about Origin, Resurrection, and struggle against polytheism. 	
<p>Qawaid:</p> <p>Gunnah in NoonMushaddat and Meem Mushaddat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The letter (ض) and (م) with Tashdeed sign are called Noon Mushaddat and Meem Mushaddat. • If a Meem or Noon is Mushaddat, the reader must do Ghunnah. • 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"> • Explain the term Gunnah. • Discuss the method of observing Ghunnah. • Differentiate between Noon Sakin and Tanveen. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to correctly pronounce Noon Sakin and Noon Tanveen. • Explain the rule of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Izhar ➤ Idgam ➤ Iqlab

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Close the lips together to pronounce the Meem and keep it closed as we 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. • Ghunnah 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 still have to be applied. <p>Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanveen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noon Saakin means a Noon with a Jazm/Sukoon on it. • Tanveen means two fatha (two zabar), two Kasra (two zer), and two Dhamma (two pesh). • To pronounce Tanveen sound of letter (ن) will appear in the end of Munawwan (i.e. word heaving Tanveen on it). • There are four rules related to Noon Saakin and Tanveen. In all the rules, you must look at the letter after the Noon Saakin or Tanveen to determine which rule to follow. • The four rules are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Izhar ➤ Iqlaab ➤ Idgam ➤ Ikhfa <p>Qaida of Izhar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (ع ه ح غ خ) <p>Qaida of Idgham</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idgham means to merge the “n” sound of the Noon Saakin or Tanveen with any of the six letters of يرمون • There are six Huroof-e-Yarmaloon (ي ر م ل و ن). <p>Qaida of Iqlaab</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If “ب” (Baa) appears after the Noon Saakin or Tanveen, Iqlaab will take place. • Iqlaab means to change the sound of “n” of Noon Saakin or Tanveen into a hidden Meem. <p>Qaida of Ikhfa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ikhfa is to hide “n” sound if any of fifteen letters of Huroof e Ikhfa appears after 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ikhfa • List the Arabic Alphabets for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Huroof e Halqi ➤ Huroof e Yarmaloon ➤ Huroof e Ikhfa • Find different examples of Izhar, Idgam, Iqlaab and Ikhfa from Holy Quran. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to read and correctly pronounce Huroof e Halqi. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to read and correctly pronounce Huroof e Yarmaloon. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to read and correctly pronounce Huroof e Ikhfaa.
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<p>Noon Saakin or Tanveen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fifteen letters of Ikhfa are (ت ث ج ذ ز س ش) (ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك). 	
<p>Hifz Surahs Surah Asar to Surah Maoon</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memorize the selected part of Holy Quran. Develop awareness about the translation of memorized part of Holy Quran.

November

Revision for Mid-Year Examination
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December

Mid-Year Examination

January

Content	Learning Objectives
<p>Para: 23,24 and 25 Surah Yaseen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a part of this Surah, some verses of the greatness of Allah in the world of existence as the sign of Unity have been pointed out. It also discusses matters concerning to Resurrection, questions and answers in the Court of Hereafter. Some specifics of Paradise and Hell are also mentioned. <p>Surah Sa'faat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Surah is the first Surah of the Holy Qur'an which begins with an oath. Like most other Meccan Surahs, many of the verses of this Surah are also about Origin and Resurrection accompanied with some warnings and admonitions. In Surah As-Saffat, the names of some Divine prophets such as: Hazrat Noah (AS), Hazrat Ibrahim (AS), Hazrat Lut (AS), Hazrat Moosa (AS), Hazrat Haroon (AS), Hazrat Ilyas (AS) and Hazrat Yunus (AS) are mentioned. <p>Surah Su'ad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verses of this Surah are about the continuation of Prophethood during the length of history. It presents opposition to the polytheists and pagans against the belief of Unity and Resurrection. The ending part of this holy Surah refers to the event of the creation of man, the angels' prostration unto Adam and the disobedience of Satan in order that the believers recognize the innate greatness of man with Allah and that they avoid following Satan. <p>Surah Zumur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The word 'Zumur' indicates 'groups'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State the spiritual benefits of reciting Surah Yasin. List the oaths which are taken in the beginning of the Surah Yaseen. Narrate the event of creation of man along with the dialogues of Allah and Iblees (Satan). State the distinctive virtues of Surah Momin. List the basic tenets of Islamic faith described in Surah Shurah. State the meaning of Dukhan. Discuss the main subjects described in Surah Dukhan. Elaborate Allah's attributes regarding the following of his names: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Al Aziz ➤ Al Hakim

- The Surah mainly focuses on the Unity of the Creator, Lordship, and Worship.
- The presence of people on the Day of Judgment and their being judged on the basis of the records of their deeds and the testimony of the witnesses.

Surah Momin

- There are seven consecutive Qur'anic Verses opening with Ha Meem. This Surah is the first one in the series termed as Hawamim.
- The rest are: Fussilat, Shura, Zukhruf, Dukhan, Jathiya, and Ahqaf.
- According to a Prophetic tradition Hawamim constitutes the gist of the Holy Qur'an.
- The series is the crown of the Holy Qur'an and its fragrant flowers.
- Allah bestows His Bounties upon the reciter of these Verses as well as his neighbors, relatives, and friends and the Divine Throne ask for his forgiveness.

Surah Ha Meem As Sajdah

- The Verses of this Surah concerns with Resurrection, history of ancient peoples, the Glory of the Holy Qur'an, and manifestations of Divine Omnipotence in the world of existence.

Surah Shura

- This Surah gives the basic tenets of the Islamic faith:
 - Divine Unity
 - Resurrection
 - Prophethood
 - ethical and social issues
- From amongst the twenty-nine Surahs opening with detached letters, this Surah has the longest series.
- Revelation is sent down as a challenge to all disbelievers to produce anything even close to the likes of it.

Surah Zukhruf

- The title of the Surah derives from Verse 35 in which the word 'zukhruf' ("gold, silver; adornments") is mentioned.
- The main issues discussed in the Surah include:
 - the Holy Qur'an and Prophethood
 - opponents' reaction against prophets
 - arguments substantiating Divine Unity
 - struggles against polytheism
 - partial narration of the legends of prophets
 - a depiction of the Hereafter

<p>Surah Dukhan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The word 'Dukhan' (smoke) is mentioned twice in the Holy Qur'an. • The issues mainly mentioned in the Surah are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Greatness of the Qur'an ➤ its Revelation on the Night of Decree ➤ Unity ➤ disbelievers' fate ➤ the story of Prophet Moses (AS) ➤ children of Israel ➤ Pharaoh ➤ usefulness of creation ➤ creation of the heavens and the earth <p>Surah Jasiyah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allah Almighty is described as the Omnipotent (al-'Aziz) and the Wise (al-Hakim) in the opening and closing Verses of this Surah. • The subject matter of this Surah is mainly the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ the Greatness of the Qur'an ➤ arguments substantiating Divine Unity ➤ refutation of materialistic views ➤ history of some ancient peoples ➤ warning to the astray ➤ encouragement to forgiveness ➤ allusions to the depictions of resurrection 	
<p>Qawaid</p> <p>Rules of Meem Saakin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two rules related to Meem Saakin: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ikhfa Shafawi 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. ➤ Izhar Shafawi If there is any other letter other than Meem appearing after Meem Sakin, the Meem will be pronounced completely, and the sound of Meem will not be lengthened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Ikhfa Shafawi and Izhar Shafawi. • List the letters of Izhar e Shafawi. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to correctly pronounce Ikhfa Shafawi and Izhar Shafawi. • Find different examples of Izhar e Shafawi and Ikhfa e Shafawi from the Holy Quran.
<p>Daily Supplications:</p> <p>Dua before Leaving Home</p> <p>بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ</p> <p>"I depart with Allah's name, relying on Him. It is Allah who saves us from sins with His guidance (the ability to do so)."</p> <p>Dua for Entering Home</p> <p>اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْلِجِ وَخَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَلَجْنَا وَعَلَى اللَّهِ رَبَّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا</p> <p>"O Allah, I seek a good entry and a good exit. We take Allah's name to enter and to exit and rely on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorize daily supplications with correct Tajweed. • Develop awareness about the meaning of memorized dua. • Highlight the importance of supplications in one's daily life.

<p style="text-align: center;">Him who is our Lord.”</p> <p>Dua for Entering in the Rest Room</p> <p style="text-align: center;">اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ</p> <p>"O Allah I seek refuge in You from the male female evil and Jinns".</p> <p>Dua on Leaving the Rest Room</p> <p style="text-align: center;">غُفْرَانَكَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأَذَى وَعَافَانِي</p> <p>(O Allah) I seek forgiveness and pardon from You. All Praise beto Allah, who removed the difficulty from me and gave me ease (relief).”</p> <p>Dua for increase in Knowledge and Power of Speech</p> <p style="text-align: center;">رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِنْ لِسَانِي يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا</p> <p>“O my Lord! Expand for me my breast [with assurance] and ease for me my task and untie the knot from my tongue that they may understand my speech. O my Lord! increase me in Knowledge.”</p>	
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February

Content	Learning Objectives
<p>Para: 26, 27 and 28</p> <p>Surah Ahqaaf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The word Ahqaf is used in the sense of curved sand hills piled up due to the action of the wind. The land of the people of ‘Ad’ was covered by sand hills, hence the designation of Ahqaf. • The Surah is the last one among the seven which begin with HaaMeem and are followed by the revelation and significance of the Qur’an. <p>Surah Muhammad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dominant theme of this Surah is jihad. • The main subject matter concerns believers and disbelievers, comparing the two in this world and the world to come • It also talks about the hypocrites’ sabotage in Medina. • Mention is also made of issues regarding the captivity and freedom of the prisoners of war, a call to spend money in Allah’s cause. <p>Surah Fatah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Surah elaborates the conquest of Mecca and the Treaty of Hudaibiyya, pledge of pleasure (Bait al-Ridhwan), hypocrites’ sabotage, turning one’s back to jihad, and finally mention is made of the Noble Companions of Holy Prophet’s (PBUH). <p>Surah Hujurat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Arabic word hujurat is the plural form of hujra (“room”). • The Surah contains etiquette and norms to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the meaning of Ahqaf and connect it with real life examples. • Describe the Treaty of Hudaibiyah as the turning point of Islam. • Narrate the incident of Pledge of Pleasure “Bait e Ridhwan”. • Discuss conquest of Makkah as the manifest victory of Muslims. • List the actions and behaviors that are condemned in Surah Hujurat. • Develop awareness for the examples of resurrection found in nature and creation. • Highlight the significance of The Mount of Toor. • Elaborate the most repeated verse of Surah Al Rehman. • Explain the concept of Zihar. • Discuss on the rules of salutation in gathering. • State the etiquettes of meeting. • Describe the spiritual and social benefits of the congregation for Friday Prayers. • List the character traits of Munafiqeen.

<p>be observed in the Muslim community, including the proper conduct towards Holy Prophet (PBUH).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Surah seeks for peace and reconciliation, as well injunctions against defamation, suspicion, and backbiting; announcing a universal brotherhood among Muslims. <p>Surah Qaaf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Surah opens with the opponents' denial of resurrection and proceeds with making mention of the examples of Resurrection in nature and creation. <p>Surah Zariyat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Surah opens and closes with a treatment of Resurrection and deals mainly with Divine Unity. • It also spells the story of angels receiving Hazrat Ibrahim's (AS) hospitality and bearing to him the glad tidings of a child to be born to him, warning against destruction of the people of Loot (AS). • A mention is made of the history of former Prophets (AS) and the hardships they experienced while guiding. <p>Surah Toor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The word Toor, referring to Mount of Toor, the appointed place (miqat) where Torah was divinely revealed to Prophet Moosa (AS). • The mention is attested ten times in the Holy Qur'an. <p>Surah Najam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chapter deals with polytheists' superstitious and idolatrous customs and rituals and worshipping angels and the same is condemned herein. • It also discusses the states of the virtuous and the evil people. • It speaks of the Resurrection Day and Divine Reward and Recompense. <p>Surah Qamar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Surah mainly talks of Resurrection, Prophethood, and an account of Prophets' opponents. • It mentions the accounts of five peoples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ peoples of Hazrat Noah (AS) ➤ peoples of Ad ➤ peoples of Thamud ➤ peoples of Hazrat Loot (AS) ➤ peoples of Pharaoh. <p>Surah Rahman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Al-Rahman), one of the Most Beautiful Names and Attributes of Allah. • The blessed Verse: <i>“Then which of the</i> 	
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Blessings of your Lord will you both [jinn and men] deny?" is reiterated thirty three times which constitutes the most reiteration throughout the Holy Qur'an.

Surah Waqia'h

- The majority of the blessed Verses of the Surah treat of Resurrection, its qualities and happenings, and division of mankind into peoples of Hell and Paradise on that Day. Thus, recitation of the Surah is awakening.

Surah Hadeed

- The opening Verses present twenty Divine Attributes.
- Then, the Surah proceeds with the grandeur of the Holy Qur'an, the states of believers and hypocrites on the Day of Resurrection, accounts of former nations, spending in the Cause of Allah for the establishment of social justice, critique of monasticism, and social seclusion.

Surah Mujadilah

- The blessed Surah treats of the law of zihar, a kind of divorce in pre-Islamic times, positive and negative aspects of whispering; greeting with those entering a meeting; distinction of the party of God and that of Satan.

Surah Hashr

- The blessed Surah opens and closes with the glorification of God Almighty by all the world of existence.
- The blessed Surah mainly treats of hypocrites' collaboration with Medinan Jews against the Muslims..

Surah Mumtahinah

- The blessed Surah speaks of love for Allah Almighty and forbids believers from befriending His enemies. Muslims are also enjoined to regard Prophet Ibrahim (AS) as a model.

Surah Saf

- The Surah mainly treats of the superiority of the Islamic faith over other Divine religions and the obligation of jihad in Allah's Cause and supporting Allah's Messengers.

Surah Jummah

- One of the fundamental goals of the Surah is to encourage the Muslims to congregate for the weekly establishment of the Friday prayer.
- The Surah opens with the glorification of Allah and the prophetic call and proceeds to suggest that the Muslims are not supposed to be like the Jews to whom the

<p>Torah was granted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Muslims are suggested to leave everything aside upon hearing the call to the prayers and hasten toward the remembrance of Allah. <p>Surah Munafiqoon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Surah speaks of the hypocrites' characteristics and also makes references to their psychological and behavioral qualities. <p>Surah Tagabun</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Arabic word Tagabun denotes mutual defraud and gaining personal benefits. The point is that on the Day of Resurrection, everyone aims to save oneself and put the blame on others. <p>Surah Talaq</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first seven verses of the Surah treat matters of divorce and offer related rulings. • The second section deals with the fate of those who disobeyed Divine Command and thereby suffered the consequence of their disobedient as well as that of those who obeyed the Prophets and did righteous good deeds and were thereby reward by Divine Bounties. <p>Surah Tahrim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The opening verses of the Surah treat of the Noble Prophet's mistreatment by some of his wives. • The Surah addresses the believers asking them to take precaution in treating their families so that Hellfire may not be in store for them. 	
<p>Qawaid</p> <p>Types of Maddat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meaning of Madd is to stretch. • There are three types of Maddat which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Madd e Muttasil (Connected): This type of Madd is held when the Hamza comes just after the Long Vowels (Huroof e Maddah) in the same word. This Madd is stretched equal to four or five Alif (الف). ➤ Madd e Munfasil (Split): This type of Madd is held when the the Long Vowels (Huroof e Maddah) comes at the end of first word and Hamza comes just after the long vowel in the beginning of succeeding word. This Madd is stretched equal to five Harkaat or 2 to 3 Alif (الف). ➤ Madd e Lazim (Obligatory Madd): This type of Madd is held when the Sukoon comes just after the Long Vowels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give the meaning of Maddah • Explain the purpose of Maddat. • Develop awareness to read letters with Madd. • Exhibit the understanding and ability to correctly pronounce: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Madd e Muttasil ➤ Madd e Munfasil ➤ Madd e Laazim • Identify different types of Maddat. • Find the different examples of three types of Maddat from the Holy Quran.

(Huroof e Maddah) in the same word. This Madd is stretched equal to five Alif (الف).	
Hifz Surah Surah Kausar to Surah Naas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorize the selected part of Holy Quran. • Develop awareness about the translation of memorized part of Holy Quran.

March

Para: 29, Revision of Para 30

Revision for Quran External Exam

Content	Learning Objectives
<p>Para: 29 and 30</p> <p>Surah Mulk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The blessed Surah generally treats of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Topics regarding the Origin of existence, Divine Attributes, the marvelous system of the Creation of the world of existence and man, and man's means of gaining knowledge. ➤ Topics concerning the Hereafter, torments of the Hell, and the conversations of the people of the Hell on the Day of Resurrection. ➤ Warning the disbelievers and wrong doers against being afflicted with torments in this world and the Hereafter. <p>Surah Qalam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The topics discussed in the Surah are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Characteristics of Holy Prophet (PBUH), particularly his nobilities. ➤ Warnings against polytheists. ➤ The glory of the Holy Qur'an and different conspiracies of enemies against the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). <p>Surah Haq'qah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Surah talks about Resurrection, and the people of Paradise, and the people of the Hell. <p>Surah Ma'arij</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Surah warns polytheists and opponents of Islam. • It also deals with the states of the disbelievers on the Day of Resurrection and the characteristics of the peoples of Paradise and Hell. <p>Surah Nuh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Surah depicts the ongoing struggle of the Truth against Falsehood. <p>Surah Jinn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Surah highlights the presence of invisible creatures, the jinn, their belief in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the topics covered in Surah Mulk. • List some of the noble attributes of Prophet (PBUH) as describes in Surah Qalam. • Describe the main theme of Surah Haq'qah. • List the opponents of Islam as talked about in Surah Ma'arij. • Develop awareness that only Allah is in knowledge of the unseen and invisible creation.

the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), the Holy Qur'an, and Resurrection, and the groups of believers and disbelievers amongst them.

- The closing Verses concern the knowledge of the unseen belonging only to Allah.

Surah Muzammil

- The Surah indicates that when the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had declared his Prophetic call, his opponents rose to confront and belie him.
- Thus, the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was divinely commanded to show tolerance to them.

Surah Mudassir

- This Surah focuses on calling people to turn toward the origin, warning the beliers against Divine torment.

Surah Qiyamah

- The Surah opens with a narration of the harsh and frightening incidents to occur at the end of the world and proceeds to make mention of the happy and sad appearances of the good and evil doers.
- Further, it deals with the states of mankind when they will face death.

Surah Dahr

- This Surah presents a deep, varied and comprehensive theme which can be divided into five sections:
 - Man's creation from a drop; his guidance and his free will.
 - The reward offered to the Righteous.
 - The merits which cause one to deserve the rewards.
 - The importance of The Qur'an, the manner of conducting its principles and the demanding road of self-perfection.
 - The dominance of Allah's Will (even though man has limited free will).

Surah Mursalat

- The text of this Surah refers to the horrors of the Hereafter for those who reject the Truth.
- In the second stage, we learn about the woeful story of the sinners of past generations.
- In the third stage, it lets us know a little about the creation's specialties.
- In the fourth stage, we are informed of some divine Blessings on the Earth.
- In the fifth stage, there are some messages in which the rejecters are warned of their painful penalty.

Revision of Para 30.

Revision for the Quran External Exam

April

**Quran External Exam
&
Aameen Ceremony**

May

Final Examination