

**Dawood Public School**  
**Course Outline 2020-21**  
**Quran**  
**Grade VII**

Month	Syllabus Breakdown
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Para 11 (Complete)</b></li> <li>• <b>Qawaid:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Huroof e Madda</li> <li>➤ Huroof e Leen(Soft Vowel)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Para 12 (Complete)</b></li> <li>• <b>3<sup>rd</sup> &amp; 4<sup>th</sup> Kalma with English translation</b></li> <li>• <b>Qawaid:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Huroof e Qalqala</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Para 13 (Complete), Para 14 (first half)</b></li> <li>• <b>Qawaid:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Idghaam in Noon Sakin and Tanveen</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
November	Revision for Mid-Year Examination
December	Mid-Year Examination
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Para 14 (2<sup>nd</sup> half) and Para 15 (Complete)</b></li> <li>• <b>5<sup>th</sup> &amp; 6<sup>th</sup> Kalma with English translation</b></li> <li>• <b>Qawaid:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ikhfa in Noon Sakin &amp; Tanveen</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Para 16 (Complete) and Para 17(first half)</b></li> <li>• <b>Qawaid:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Izhaar in Noon Sakin &amp; Tanveen</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Para #17(2<sup>nd</sup> half) and Para 18 (Complete)</b></li> <li>• <b>Qawaid:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Iqlaab in Noon Sakin &amp; Tanveen</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
April	Revision for Final Examination
May	Final Year Examination

August

Para 11: Surah Tauba and Surah Yunus  
Qawaid: Huroof e Madda and Huroof e Leen (Soft Vowel)

Content	Learning Objectives
<p><b>Para # 11</b></p> <p>Surah Al Tauba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The most recorded known names of this Surah are ‘At-Tawbah’ and ‘Al-Barā’at’.</li><li>• This surah deals with the acts of the hypocrites as well as their punishment.</li><li>• In this surah circumstances of Tabuk Expedition are also described.</li></ul> <p>Surah Yunus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The main topics of this surah are monotheism, the authenticity of the Qur’an, answers to those who deny revelation, inspiring fear in the unbelievers, exposing the glory and magnitude of the act of creation and of the Creator, the lack of permanence of the world as well as calling the attentions of all peoples to the world after death.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explain the concept of “Tauba (Repentance)”.</li><li>• Develop awareness about the term “Amar Bil Ma’roof” and “Wa Nahi Anil Munkir”.</li><li>• Discuss on Tabuk Expedition.</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Narrate the story of Hazrat Yunus A.S.</li></ul>
<p><b>Qawaid:</b></p> <p>Huroof e Madda (Long Vowel Sound)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maddah means to lengthen the sound of Harakat. There are three Huroof e Maddah. Alif Maddah: When zabar comes before Alif not before Hamza. Wao Maddah: When paish comes before wao. Yaa Maddah: When zair comes before Yaa.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul> <p>Huroof-e-Leen (Short Vowel Sound)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• These are soft vowel sound letters, pronounced quickly in a soft tone.</li><li>• There are two Huroof e leen</li><li>• Wao Leen: It is made when zabar comes before Wao.</li><li>• Yaa Leen: It is made when zabar comes before Yaa.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Give the meaning of Madda.</li><li>• List Huroof e Maddah.</li><li>• Discuss the method to deliver Huroof e Maddah.</li><li>• Give the meaning of Leen.</li><li>• List Huroof-e-Leen.</li><li>• Explain the method to pronounce Huroof e Leen.</li><li>• Find five examples of Huroof e Madda &amp; Huroof e Leen from the recited text of Holy Quran.</li></ul>

September

Para 12: Surah Hud and Surah Yousuf  
3<sup>rd</sup>& 4<sup>th</sup>Kalma with English translation  
Qawaid: Huroof e Qalqala

Content	Learning Objectives
---------	---------------------

<p><b>Para # 12</b></p> <p>Surah Al Hud</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The contents of this Surah deal with the history of the prophets; in particular, the story of Hazrat Noah (A.S).</li><li>• It insists on the fact that the history of the prophets is governed by laws, the study of which reveals the secrets of the rise and fall, the glorification and degradation of nations. This indicates that religion is not separate from society, and society’s destiny depends entirely upon people’s religion and way of life.</li></ul> <p>Surah Al Yousuf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All of the verses of this Surah, except a few, concern the beautiful, instructive biography of Hazrat Yusuf (A.S).</li><li>• The Qur’an narrates the story revealing sublime lessons in chastity, abstemiousness, virtue, faith, and domination over individual selfishness.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Narrate the story of Hazrat Nouh (A.S).</li><li>• List the names of prophets whose stories are narrated in Surah Hud.</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Discuss on the story of Hazrat Yousuf (A.S).</li><li>• Extract the main message given in Surah Yousuf.</li></ul>
<p><b>3<sup>rd</sup> &amp; 4<sup>th</sup> Kalma with English Translation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 3<sup>rd</sup> kalma the declaration of faith is defined.</li><li>• There is a hadith that says 3<sup>rd</sup> kalma is such a great medicine that it cures every disease and the most minor disease it cures is “Sorrow “.</li><li>• Fourth kalma is based on Oneness of Allah.</li><li>• It describes Oneness of Allah, His kingdom, divinity and power.</li><li>• There is none worthy of worship except Allah. He is alone and has no partner.</li><li>• To Him belongs the Kingdom and for Him is all praise.</li><li>• In His hand is all good and He has power over everything.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Memorize 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Kalma with translation.</li><li>• Give at least two living example of Allah’s Glory from the world around.</li><li>• Highlight the spiritual benefits of reciting Third Kalma.</li><li>• List the power and authorities of Allah mentioned in 4<sup>th</sup> Kalma.</li></ul>
<p><b>Qawaid:</b></p> <p>Qalqala</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Qalqala is bouncing back of voice to its Makhraj.</li></ul> <p>Huroof Qalqalah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are total five letter of Qalqala ( ق ط ب ج د )</li><li>• The echo sound will produce in case of Sukoon on Huroof-e-Qalqalah.</li><li>• The collection of Huroof e Qalqalah is: قُطِبُ جِدِ</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Give the meaning of Qalqalah.</li><li>• List Huroof e Qalqala.</li><li>• Discuss the rule of Qalqalah on Huroof-e-Qalqala.</li><li>• Extract the examples of Qalqalah from the Quranic text.</li></ul>

October

Para 13(Complete), Para 14 (first half)

Qawaid: Idghaam in Noon Sakin and Tanveen

Content	Learning Objectives
<p><b>Para # 13 &amp; 14 (first half)</b></p> <p>Surah Ar Ra’ad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This Surah refers to monotheism and states the secrets of creation which are the signs of the existence of the Pure Essence of Allah.</li><li>• This Surah discusses about Resurrection and the new life of mankind in Hereafter, as well as the Divine Court of Justice on the Reckoning Day. It completes this introduction of Monotheism and Resurrection by pointing to the responsibilities and duties of people.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• List down the signs of existence of Allah descried in Surah Ra’ad.</li></ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In view of the fact that the ultimate worldly fruit of belief in Monotheism and Resurrection is the very constructive and practical programs, following these discussions, it invites people to; fulfilling the promise, union of kindred, patience and perseverance, spending out in charity secretly and openly, and leaving revenge.</li><li>• And, finally, the content of this Surah guides people to search the depths of events in history through showing them the painful end of the disobedient nations in the past.</li></ul> <p>Surah Al Ibrahim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This Surah, owing to its discussion about Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S), has been named as ‘Surah ‘Ibrahim’.</li><li>• The first verses of these holy Suras deal with the characteristics of the Qur’an.</li><li>• There are some matters in this Surah relating to the prophetic missions of the prophets, their admonitions, their tidings as well as the prayers of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S).</li></ul> <p>Surah Al Hijr</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Arabic term ‘Hijr’ is the name of a town where the people of Hadrat Salih used to live.</li><li>• Some commandments are given to him in this surah. Like, to be patient and perseverant with forbearance towardsthe Non-Believers.</li><li>• Some of the verses deal with the origin of the world of existence, and belief in Allah which are brought about by the study of the secrets of creation.</li><li>• The story of man’s creation, disobedience of Iblis as well as his ultimate destiny, are also exposed.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Describe the characteristics of Quran in the light of Surah Ibrahim.</li><li>• Discuss the commandments which are given to holy Prophet (PBUH) in Surah Hijr with the connection of current life situation.</li></ul>
<p><b>Qawaid:</b></p> <p><b>Idgham</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Idgham means to merge the “n” sound of the Noon Sakin or Tanveen with any of the six letters of <b>يرملون</b></li><li>• There are six Huroof-e-yarmaloon (<b>ي ر م ل و ن</b>).</li></ul> <p><b>Idghaam is of two types:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Idghaam with Ghunna:</b> It has four letters <b>ي, ن, م, و (يَنْمُو)</b>. And if any of these letters precede Noon As-Sakinah or Tanween (it has to be in two words or after tanween) it is read with Ghunna.</li><li>• <b>Idghaam without Ghunna:</b> It has two letters <b>(ل, ر)</b>. If any of these two letters precede Noon As-Sakinah or Tanween it will be read without Ghunna.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Give the meaning of Idhghaam.</li><li>• List Huroof e Yarmaloon.</li><li>• Explain the rule of Idhghaam.</li><li>• Find five examples of Idhghaam from the recited text of Holy Quran..</li></ul>

November
Revision for Mid-Year Examination
December
Mid-Year Examination

January

Para 14: Surah Nahl, Surah Al Isra anh Surah Kahaf  
5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> Kalma with English translation  
Qawaid: Ikhfa in Noon Sakin & Tanveen

Content	Learning Objectives
<p><b>Para # 14(last half) &amp; 15</b></p> <p>Surah Al Nahl</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>One of the names of this Surah is ‘the Surah of the Blessings’ for there are the names of over 50 blessings mentioned in it.</li><li>The issues dealt with in this Surah are: the Divine blessings, reasons for monotheism and resurrection, ordinances concerning the Holy war, the threats against the pagans, the dissuasions of injustice, indecency, breaking of one’s promises, innovations, and satanical temptations.</li></ul> <p>Surah Surah Al Isra</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This Surah has been named as ‘Subhan’ for its first word; it has also been named Surah ‘Isra’ for the sake of referring to the adventure of ascension of the Prophet (S), and has also been named ‘Surah Bani ‘Isra’il’ for recounting of the story of Bani-Israel.</li><li>This Surah deals with the issues of ‘monotheism’ ‘resurrection’ beneficial pieces of advice, and struggle against all sorts of paganism, injustice and deviation, traditions and rules, whether individual and social in historical perspective.</li><li>This Surah narrates the story of Adam and ‘Iblis and the story of Holy Prophet (PBUH) and his position in Mecca.</li><li>The Surah starts with ‘Glorification of Allah’ and ends up with Praising and worshipping Him.</li></ul> <p>Surah Al Kahaf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In this holy Surah, the story of the Companions of the Cave (Kahf), the story of Hazrat Mosa (A.S) and Khidr (A.S), the story of Zulqarnyn, and some awakening materials about Origin and End have been discussed.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Explain the event of Mairaj.</li><li>Narrate the Stories of:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Companions of Cave</li><li>➤ Hazrat Mosa (A.S) and Hazrat Kidar (A.S).</li></ul></li><li>Discuss on the biography of Zulqurnyn.</li></ul>
<p><b>5<sup>th</sup> &amp; 6<sup>th</sup> Kalma with English Translation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The concept of forgiveness is defined in 5th kalma.</li><li>In 6<sup>th</sup> klalma, we ask protection from ignorance, disbelieve, falsehood, disobedience and evil deeds.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Memorize 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> kalma with translation.</li><li>Describe the theme of 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Kalma.</li><li>Highlight the significance 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> kalma in the life of a Muslim.</li></ul>
<p><b>Qawaid:</b></p> <p>Qaida of Ikhfa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ikfah is going to hide “n” sound if any of fifteen letters of Huroof e Ikhfa appears after Noon Saakin or Tanveen.</li><li>Fifteen letters of Ikhfa are ( ت ث ج د ذ ز س ) (ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك).</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Give the meaning of Ikhfa.</li><li>List Huroof e Ikhfa.</li><li>Explain the rule of Ikhfa.</li><li>List the five examples of Ikhfa.</li></ul>

February

Para 16: Surah Marium, Surah Ta’ha and Surah Anbiyah  
Qawaid: Izhaar in Noon Sakin & Tanveen

Content	Learning Objectives
<p><b>Para # 16 &amp; 17 (first half)</b></p> <p>Surah Al Maryam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The content of this Surah is mostly about matters concerning the Hereafter, the end</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Narrate the story of Hazrat Maryam (A.S).</li></ul>

<p>of the evil-doers, the rewards of the good-doers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Allah has mentioned no woman in the Qur'an directly by her proper name except Hazrat Maryam (A.S) and the name of Hazrat Maryam (A.S) occurs 34 times in the Qur'an.</li><li>• The only Surah, which has been entitled by the name of a woman in the Qur'an, is Surah Maryam.</li></ul> <p>Surah Al Ta'ha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Surah Tahais mostly about 'Origin and End'.</li><li>• This holy Surah is the first Surah of the Qur'an which has explained the Story of Hazrat Mosa (A.S) in detail.</li><li>• A part of the Surah is upon the greatness of the Qur'an and the attributes of Allah, while another part of it relates to the story of Hazrat Adam and Hawwa (A.S) and the temptations of Satan.</li><li>• Finally, there have been stated some awakening advices for mankind.</li></ul> <p>Surah Al Anabiya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This Surah, as its name indicates, is the Surah of prophets as the names of sixteen divine prophets are mentioned in this Surah.</li><li>• This Surah speaks about the triumph of 'right' upon 'wrong', Monotheism upon polytheism, and the troops of justice over the forces of 'Iblis.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Highlight the importance of different events of the life of Hazrat Mosa (A.S) described in Surah Taha.</li><li>• List the names of 16 Prophets whose names are mentioned in Surah Anbiyah.</li></ul>
<p><b>Qawaid:</b></p> <p><b>Izhar</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Izhar means "Clear"</li><li>• Pronounce clear "n" sound on Noon Saakin and Tanveen without Gunnah in case of appearing Huroof-e-Halqi after them.</li><li>• There are six Huroof-e-Halqi (ح غ ز ع ه ن)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Give the meaning of Izhaar.</li><li>• List Huroof e Halqi.</li><li>• Explain the rule of Izhaar.</li><li>• Find five examples of Izhaar from the recited text of Holy Quran.</li></ul>

March

Para # 17: Surah Hajj, Surah Al Muminoon and Sura Noor  
Qawaid: Iqlaab in Noon Sakin & Tanveen

Content	Learning Objectives
<p><b>Para # 17 (2<sup>nd</sup> half) and 18</b></p> <p>Surah Al Hajj</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Many verses of this Surah are about Resurrection and its logical reasoning. They also consist of some warnings upon those people who are negligent of the events of the Hereafter.</li><li>• This surah also discusses about the Hajj pilgrimage and its historical background.</li><li>• The final part of this surah contains some advices upon different fields of life, and some encouragement to prayer, almsgiving, trust, and considering Allah.</li></ul> <p>Surah Al Al Muminoon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As the name of this Sura suggests, its content is mostly about the special attributes of the believers and at the end it mentions some statements upon the beliefs and practice that complete these attributes.</li></ul> <p>Surah Al Noor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This Surah can be considered as the Surah of virginity, chastity, and struggle against</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Discuss the historical background of pilgrimage in the light of Surah Hajj.</li><li>• Describe seven attributes of a true believer mentioned in Surah Al Muminoon.</li><li>• List the rules and etiquettes of happy family life in the light of surah Noor for the</li></ul>

<p>sexual defilements, because the main part of its commandments is about removing society from sexual defilements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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 struggled by its lawful way.</li><li>• This surah also states some other rules of family life.</li></ul>	<p>establishment of purified and peaceful society.</p>
<p><b>Qawaid:</b> Qaida of Iqlaab</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If “ب” (Baa) appears after the Noon Saakin or Tanween, Iqlaab will take place. Iqlaab means to change the sound of “n” of Noon Saakin or tanween into a hidden meem.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Give the meaning of Iqlaab.</li><li>• Explain the rule of Iqlabof Iqlaab.</li><li>• Find five examples of Iqlaab from the recited text of Holy Quran.</li></ul>

April

<p>Revision for Final Examination</p>
---------------------------------------

May

<p>Final Examination</p>
--------------------------