



Shining Islam

2

***Teacher's
Resource Book***

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Lesson 1: Allah

Learning Objectives

Student will learn about

Some attributes of Allah; to be the only Being who is the 'Provider' of food substances to all and the 'Fulfiller' of all the rest of our needs.

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

1. What do you do if you are hungry?
2. What objects do you require every day along with meals?
3. Who does provide food to humans and animals?

Teaching

Explain the students that Allah loves us all very much and Allah is the only Being who can fulfill all our needs. Man requires food and water to keep them alive. That is why Allah has provided us with various types of foods and drinks. Do you realize that why has Allah produced such numerous kinds of substances?

Allah acknowledges that man cannot be satisfied by the similar food always; may feel over done if he is provided the same meal again and again. Allah has produced a vast variety of food substances in the world and has marked the difference between their tastes, color and shape so that we may change them time to time and cherish the variety of tastes.

Teachers should better give the examples of different substances which vary in taste, here. They can take help from examples of vegetables, fruits and grains given in book. Allah has taken the responsibility of providing people food that is why an attributive name of Allah is

'Al-Razzaq'

Then tell the students that man require many more facilities other than food substance. For example,
Shoes and clothes to be worn

Houses to live in

Vehicles to go somewhere

Books to learn

All these are listed as the necessities of a person and we are dependent on Allah to accomplish all these needs. He is the Being who can fulfill and consider our requirements. He has the understanding of all our necessities and facilitates us them all. He consummates our endless needs. That is why; Allah has an attributive name,

Al-Mughni

As Allah provides us food provisions and fulfill our needs, what should we better do in return?

We should thank Allah every day for he has provided us food and consummated our requirements.

Post-Teaching

To examine that how much the students have attained from your teaching, inquire different questions, such as

1. Who does provide us food?
2. Who does fulfill our necessities?



3. Why does Allah generate the variety of food in the world?
4. Why has Allah kept variety in the taste of different types of food?

You might take assistance from the lesson takeaway. Ask questions on the grounds of the points given in lesson takeaway. Make it sure that each student may be inquired and they will respond.

Extended Teaching

Activity

Assist the students in completing the activity given in the book. Teach students by drawing column on the board. The pictures of those objects can be pasted to enhance their interest.

Comprehension

1. Allah is Beneficent for us in this way that He provides us food and looks after all our requirements.
2. Allah has bestowed us enormous resources of acquiring substance so that we may be entertained by the food of different types and tastes.
3. We can utilize animals and plants as substances to fulfill our nourishment needs.

Net Extra

Net extra explains further those terms which are highlighted in the lesson so that students could comprehend the lesson in a much better way.

Activity book:

Exercise A help the students to learn the different sources of getting food.

Exercise C and D targets to remind the interpretation to the students of two attributive names of Allah given in the lesson.

Exercise E tells the students that what things Allah created for us that we use in our daily life.

Lesson 2: The Five Pillars of Islam

Learning Objectives

Student will learn about

Necessity of accepting these five core elements of Islam and their practice for Muslims: because these are the foundations or pillars of Islam.

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

1. Who are we?
2. Whom Muslims do adhere?
3. What is our perception concerning Allah?
4. What is the name of Our Prophet (pbuh)?

Teaching



Write the five pillars of Islam on the board. Explain the students that it is necessary for Muslims to keep faith whole heartedly over these five basics; which are

Kalma-e-Tayyaba

Namaz

Roza

Zakat

Hajj

Because one cannot be a true Muslim without accepting them faithfully.

Kalma-e-Tayyaba:

Recite the first Kalma loudly follows by its translation. For cramming, recite it by dividing into the two with translation; which is,

La ilaaha Illal Lahoo

(There is) none worthy of worship except Allah.

Mohammadur Rasool Ullah

Mohammad (pbuh) is the Messenger of Allah.

Tell them too that it is the first pillar of Islam and declaring it from heart and lips is obligatory for Muslims. For further explanation, take help from the book.

Namaz:

Namaz is the second pillar of Islam. It is instructed to offer Namaz many a times in the Quran. The Holy Prophet (pbuh) has taught us the manners of conducting Namaz. As we are presented to Allah in Namaz so we should pray it whole-heartedly and carefully. We should assume that Allah is watching us. For further explanation, take help from the book.

Roza:

Roza is the third pillar of Islam. It stands for abstaining from something and we remain abstained from eating and drinking for a particular time in Roza. We should better evade rebuking, resenting, quarrelling, lying and abusing in Roza also for it is required to keep away from vices in Roza. We observe Roza in service of Allah and only Allah knows that how much we may be gratified. For further explanation, take help from the book.

Zakat:

Zakat is the fourth pillar of Islam. It is a monetary service; in the sense that it is done through offering wealth and money. It is obliged on those who have considerable money even after paying for their needs. The service purposes to help who do not have enough to fulfill their basic needs. For further explanation, take help from the book.

Hajj:

Hajj is the fifth pillar of Islam. It is a monetary service too for Hajj is obliged on those who can afford its expenses. It is performed in the Islamic month of Zilhajj in Makkah city and some places in its surrounding. For further explanation, take help from the book.

Post-Teaching

To examine that how much the students have attained from your teaching, inquire different questions, such as

1. How many pillars of Islam are there?
2. Name the pillars of Islam.
3. Which is the first pillar?
4. What do we assume in Namaz?
5. What is the benefit of paying Zakat?



6. Where is Hajj performed?

You might take assistance from the lesson takeaway. Ask questions on the grounds of the points given in lesson takeaway. Make it sure that each student may be inquired and they will respond.

Extended Teaching

Activity

Assist the students in completing the activity given in the book. Teach students by drawing column on the board. The pictures of those objects can be pasted to enhance their interest.

Comprehension

1. The five basic fundamentals of Islam are called the pillars of Islam because they are the most necessary and significant points; practicing them is obligatory on all Muslims.
2. Kalma-e-Tayyaba is the first pillar; for it is the basic requirement for being Muslim to declare faith on Allah and His Prophet (pbuh).
3. Accomplishing Hajj enhances the chances of a Muslim to be rewarded the entry in the Heaven for all their accumulated sins are forgiven.

Net Extra

Net extra explains further those terms which are highlighted in the lesson so that students could comprehend the lesson in a much better way.

Activity book:

With Exercise A and B students will learn the five pillar of Islam.
Exercise C is short question answers.

Lesson 3: *The surahs that help seek protection*

Learning Objectives

Student will learn about

The context of Surah Al-Falaq and Surah Al-Naas and that they will learn them with their translations. Thus, students may realize their significance and they may make a routine of reciting them.

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

1. Who are we?
2. Whom Muslims do adhere?
3. What is our perception concerning Allah?
4. What is the name of Our Prophet (pbuh)?

Teaching

Explain the students that Our Beloved Prophet Mohammad (pbuh) was very favorite and last Messenger of Allah. As He began to preach Islam in Command of Allah, all the folks in Arab opposed Him and attempted to harm Him.



Hence, Allah had revealed two surahs to keep Him protected from any trouble. Those two surahs are Surah Al-Falak and Surah Al-Naas. They are called the surahs that help seek protection.

Afterwards, teach the students these two surahs and their translations, respectively. Ask for drills to make them learn properly.

Post-Teaching

To examine that how much the students have attained from your teaching, inquire different questions, such as

1. What are the names of those two surahs which you are taught in this lesson?
2. When Allah did reveal these surahs?
3. Why are they called the surahs that help seek protection?
4. What is the other name for these surahs?

You might take assistance from the lesson takeaway. Ask questions on the grounds of the points given in lesson takeaway. Make it sure that each student may be inquired and they will respond.

Extended Teaching

Activity

Help students acknowledge that what are the objects which make them fearful. The students may realize after this activity that they should not be afraid of anything; as they have learned these two surahs and recite them regularly.

Comprehension

1. Allah has forbidden us to get afraid of anything because there is Allah the Almighty to protect us. He has revealed us some surahs and reciting them we sought His Protection.
2. We do feel contented in reciting Surah Al-Falak and Surah Al-Naas because we are not afraid of anything after reciting them.

Net Extra

Net extra explains further those terms which are highlighted in the lesson so that students could comprehend the lesson in a much better way.

Activity book:

Exercise A, B, C and D intend to memorize the two surahs and the English meanings of their Arabic words and learnt the translations of these surahs to students.

Lesson 4: Let us do ablution

Learning Objectives

The purpose of this lesson is to inculcate in children the correct procedure of ablution and the importance of purity and cleanliness.

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

- What is essential to be done before the prayers is offered?
- Why cannot we offer prayer without doing ablution? Etc.



Teaching

Ablution is termed as the pre-requisite of prayer. Do you know why it is called the preparation of prayer?

When you need to go to someone, you take bath prepare and wear clean attire. So that people feel nice to meet us.

Prayer is termed as a contact with Allah and we bow down before Him five times a day. Allah is our creator, so we need to be pure and clean before meeting Him. Will you feel it appropriate to wear dirty clothes and be yourself dirty while meeting Him?

Prayer is said to be the key to Heaven. The key is used to unlock the lock. It clarifies that prayer will help us in entering the heaven. It, thus stresses that if you have to offer prayer, you have to perform ablution first. Without performing ablution you cannot offer prayer. This is the reason ablution is called the key to prayer.

For more explanation, take the help from book.

After it, explain the students step by step procedures of ablution. (Consult the book).

After performing the ablution, recite Kalma-e Shahadat because our Holy Prophet (SAW) advised us to recite it after ablution and one who obeys it will be entered to go in the heaven.

Post-Teaching

To examine that how much the students have attained from your teaching, inquire different questions, such as

1. Why can't we offer prayer without ablution?
2. Why ablution is called the key of prayer?
3. What should be read after ablution?
4. How is ablution performed?
5. For which other purposes is ablution performed then prayer?

You might take assistance from the lesson takeaway. Ask questions on the grounds of the points given in lesson takeaway. Make it sure that each student may be inquired and they will respond.

Extended Teaching

Comprehension

1. Ablution is necessary as it helps a Muslim to be purified and purity is essential for prayer. Our Holy Prophet (SAW) has taught us the principle of purity.
2. Ablution is called the key to prayer, because without performing it, we cannot offer prayer. The situation is similar to it because we cannot enter a house without unlocking the lock of the house.

Activity

Make arrangement of water. Distributes boys and girls in separate groups and tell them steps of ablution. If possible, train each student separately to give them better opportunities of learning.

Net Extra

Net extra explains further those terms which are highlighted in the lesson so that students could comprehend the lesson in a much better way.

Activity book:

In Exc. A students have to write about different steps of ablution by seeing pictures. So that they may memorize the differences between these steps.

In Exc. B, efforts have been made to evaluate students how much they have attained from this lesson.

Exc. C teaches students how to do masah.



In Exc. D, students are required to make correct or in correct sentences.

Exc. E, also helps students in memorizing different steps of ablution.

Lesson 5: Lets offer Namaz

Learning Objectives

The purpose of this lesson is to inculcate in children the correct method of offering namaz.

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

- Why do we perform ablution?
- For how many times do we offer Namaz?
- Name the five Namaz.

Teaching

You have studied in the previous lesson that Namaz is the source, for a Muslim, to contact Allah. It is the second pillar of Islam. It is mandatory for all Muslims and one cannot leave or neglect at any condition. Namaz is the source of coming closer to Allah and escape from evils. We should offer Namaz with devotion to come closer to Allah. It entire depends upon will of Allah to accept or reject our Namaz or any other behavior. (Consult the book for more explanation)

Times of prayer

Students should be informed about the times of five prayers, i-e Fajar, Duhr, Asar, Maghrib and Isha. (Take help from the book)

Prayers consist of different parts which are called "Rikaats." After that students should be informed of different types of Rikaat.

Intention

Before starting the prayer it is necessary to have intention to perform prayer of specific time, i-e fajar prayer

Takbeer

To announce Allah-o-Akber is called takbeer. It is done offer doing intention to perform the prayer (consult the book) One rikaat prayer consists of Qiyam, rukoo, Sajda and jalsa. (get details from the book)

Tashahhud

It is performed in 2nd and 4th rikaats. (consult the book for details)

Salam

It is offered at the end of the prayer. (Take help from the book)

Dua

After the end of a particular prayer dua is sought from Allah. It shows last the prayer has been completed.

The performance of prayer is not for given in any condition. It means that if someone is ill or hardicapped, he is asked to offer prayer by sitting and if someone cannot sit, he is allowed to offer prayer by laying on the bed but not allowed to leave the prayer. It clearly shows how important is the offering of prayer for us.

Post-Teaching

To examine that how much the students have attained from your teaching, inquire different questions, such as

1. Which pillar of Islam is the prayer?
Why is the offering of prayer essential for us?
3. Tell the timings of Fajar, Zhuar, Asr, Maghrib and Isha prayers.
4. What is meant by Takbeer, and when it is called?



5. When it is intended to offer prayer?
6. What are the different parts of the prayer called?
7. What are included in one rikkat prayer?
8. After which rikkat comes Tashahhud?
9. What is recited in Tashahhud?
10. What is done in the end of the prayer?

You can take help from the Lesson takeaway.

Ask question on the grounds of the points given in Lesson Takeaway. Make if sure that each student may be eaured and they will responded.

Extended Teaching

Comprehension

1. A proper offered without interest and devotion is not acceptable by Allah because during this prayer our concentration is not towards him and our mind is surrounded by different thoughts and we do not entirely concentration on the prayer.
2. During problems, traveling or any important matter, we are allowed to offer prayers according to our facility.
3. Offering prayer is compulsory even during serious illness. Allah has allowed us to offer prayer by sitting or laying.

Activity

Help students in drawing chart. Tell them about the numbers of rikaats offered in differeat prayers and ask then to fill in the charts .

Net Extra

Net extra explains further those terms which are highlighted in the lesson so that students could comprehend the lesson in a much better way.

Activity book:

Students have to wrote the names of different steps of prayers through Exercise A.
Different Duaas are required to be memorized by students in Exercise B.
Exercise C aims at helping students learn different timings of prayers.

Lesson 6: The Perfect Human being

Learning Objectives

The objective of this lesson is to introduce students of the ideal life exemplary character of the Holy Prophet (SAW).

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter of the lesson with the help of different questions e.g.

- Who is our Holy Prophet (SAW)?
- What do you know about him?
- Where was he born?
- Which aspect of life of our Holy Prophet (SAW) is most famous?



Teaching

Childhood:

The Holy Prophet (SAW) was a absolutely different from other children since his childhood.

He was not naughty, mischievous, never told lies, never caused trouble to anyone, was very hard worker and did all his work himself and was always ready to help others.

Youth:

When he grew young , he was knows as truthful and trustworthy. Truthful means one who always speaks true, never tells lies even if he suffered loss.

Trustworthy means who is always trusted. H (SAW) was very honest. Whenever someone gave him something to keep safe. He (SAW) used to return him in safe condition. people used to keep their belongings because they trusted in him.

Forgiveness:

He (SAW) never used to take revenge from someone who behaved wrongly with him. He (SAW) used to forgive them. (Illustrate the details as given in the textbook).

Good behavior with children:

He(SAW) liked children very much. He (SAW) behaved with them politely and affectionately. He (SAW) always advised others to behave politely with children.

He participated with children in games and never forbade them to play. He (SAW) always taught children to offer Salam others. He (SAW) always taught children good lesson of daily life and good moral values. (Illustrated further with the help of book)

Post-Teaching

To examine that how much the students have attained from your teaching, inquire different questions, such as

1. How was our Holy Prophet (SAW) in his childhood?
2. What did people call him during his youth?
3. What do the terms truthful and trustworthy mean?
4. Discuss some other traits of the character of the Holy Prophet (SAW)?
5. How did the Holy Prophet (SAW) treat with children?

Extended Teaching

Comprehension

1. The term character refers to someone habits and behavior.
2. Hardworking,
Truth full
Trustworthy,
Forgiving
Fulfilling his promises
Treating children affectionately
3. Holy Prophet (SAW) always participated with children in games. So that they may mix up with him (SAW) and consider him their friend. He liked children very much.

Activity



Students should remember the characteristics of early childhood of the Holy Prophet (SAW) So that they may try to adopt his behavior. Help students in preparing the chart. The students who has performed the best. Should be encouraged and his chart should be displayed on the soft board.

Net Extra

Net extra explains further those terms which are highlighted in the lesson so that students could comprehend the lesson in a much better way.

Activity book:

IN exercise A and C, students are required to fill in the blanks and select the correct answers which will help them to memorize the qualities of the character of our Holy Prophet (SAW).

Lesson 7: We all are equal

Learning Objectives

The object of this lesson is to mention that all humans are equal in the eyes of Allah. Things like wealth and status can not only make someone respectful or preferable before Allah. Only piety and spending life according to the guidelines of Allah can make someone preferable in the eyes of Allah.

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

- Can someone be favorite in the eyes of Allah because of physical gesture or wealthy?
- What will happen if someone does not act as Allah has ordered?

Teaching

Direct the attention of students towards the picture given in the book and ask some question from every one.

1. What do you find in it?
2. What do you understand when you look at the rows of worshippers?

Now tell students that while offering Namaz, everyone is equal, nobody is great or ordinary. In the eyes of Allah both very rich and very poor are equal. Offering Namaz tell us that worldly grandeur or poverty is not considerable before Allah but emphasis is given to the behavior of an individual shown to others.

If a poor man does good deeds, behaves nicely with others, fulfill his responsibilities well, does strenuous work to earliest livelihood he is better than a rich man who is proud of his wealth and worldly grandeur. It means that the way in which an individual behaves with others brings him closer to Allah.

(For further explanations consult the book)

After it, tell strengths the details of the last sermon of the holy prophet (SAW) and explain the details.

These details help us understand that human beings should not be discriminated the basis of richness or poverty. We should try to follow the good virtues of life. We should also try to be good Muslims, Ameen.

Post-Teaching

To examine that how much the students have attained from your teaching, inquire different questions, such as



1. Which qualities make someone good or bad before Allah?
2. What did the holy prophet (SAW) say in his last sermon?

You might take assistance from the lesson takeaway. Ask questions on the grounds of the points given in lesson takeaway. Make it sure that each student may be inquired and they will respond.

Extended Teaching

Comprehension

1. Our maid is better than us if her deeds are better than us.
2. One should not be accepted or rejected due to ones physical gesture as Allah does like it.

Activity

Help students in collecting details about school staff and help them in comparing their good and bad qualities.

Net Extra

Net extra explains further those terms which are highlighted in the lesson so that students could comprehend the lesson in a much better way.

Activity book:

Exercise A and C help students to learn whom Allah likes and whom dislikes. In Exercise B , answers of questions should be given.

Lesson 8: Avoiding envy

Learning Objectives

The purpose of this lesson is to make students aware of envy, its disadvantages and how Islam lays stress to escape from envy.

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

- What do you feel when you see something of another child which you like must?
- Do you feel happiness to see these things with him or her?
- Do you think that you should damage those things?

Teaching

If you see a thing which another possesses and you don't have that thing o you feel happy? If is in affirmation is a good sign.

If you feel, you should also possess this things it is natural

If you think that this thing should be broke or this should be damaged this feeling is called envy.

Feeling of Envy is a very bad for us. Islam lays great stress to escape from envy because it causes many evils. A person who has the felling of envy never feels happy and satisfied. Further be never likes others to be happy.

According to a hadith

“envy destroy the goodness in the same way fire destroyed the wood.”



Islam advises to keep away from it.
(Explain details from book)

Post-Teaching

To examine that how much the students have attained from your teaching, inquire different questions, such as

1. What is envy?
2. Why Islam advises to escape from envy?
3. Why an envious person remains unhappy?

You might take assistance from the lesson takeaway. Ask questions on the grounds of the points given in lesson takeaway. Make it sure that each student may be inquired and they will respond.

Extended Teaching

Comprehension

1. The major demerit of envy is that the person who is envious against someone will neither feel himself happy nor see others happy.
2. To escape from this evil feeling, we should first seek help from Allah to help us. At the same time we should we should pray for others to be happy.
3. Those who are not envious and feel happy to see others happy always keep themselves happy.

Activity

Help students to complete this activity, encourage them to speak truth. It will save students from many evils and they will always remain happy in their future.

Net Extra

Net extra explains further those terms which are highlighted in the lesson so that students could comprehend the lesson in a much better way.

Activity book:

Exercise A and C help students to learn whom Allah likes and whom dislikes. In Exercise B , answers of short questions should be given.

Lesson 9: Prophet Ibrahim

Learning Objectives

The purpose of this lesson is to provide students some basic and important details about Prophet Ibrahim (AS).

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

- Do you know who prophets are?
- Do you know the name of the prophet who was asked to sacrifice his son in the way of Allah?
- Who was the prophet who was put in fire?



Teaching

Allah sent a large number of prophets in the world to guide people towards the right path. One of the greatest prophets was Prophet Ibrahim (AS). He was born in Babylon in Iraq. These days people used to worship many idols like the sun, moon, trees stones etc.

Prophet Ibrahim (AS) told them to worship the only God who is Allah. The people did not listen to his preaching but went against him. He clearly told them to leave idol worshipping and worship the only Go. He also decided to destroy these idols.

(Tell the details how Prophet Ibrahim broke all idols except the biggest one with the help of book).

This incident report to the king who ordered to put him into fire and how he came out of the fire safely. Now people became believers of him.

He got married and after some time Allah blessed him with a son Ismail. Soon after his birth Allah asked Prophet Ibrahim (AS) to take his wife and son Ismail to a valley Batha in Arabia and how the spring Zamzam started.

(Explain the details form book.

Gradually, people settled around this spring and the city Makkah was born. As directed by Allah Prophet Ibrahim (AS) came to meet his son Ismail. But still Prophet Ibrahim had to face some trials. One night Prophet Ibrahim (AS) dreamt that Allah is ordering him to sacrifice his son Ismail in the name of Allah. When he told his son about it, he readily agreed to it.

(Explain the details with the help of book)

Another great achievement of Prophet Ibrahim was the construction of Kaaba, the first house of prayers for Allah. (Explain details from book)

Prophet Ibrahim (AS) died in Hebron, a city of Palestine.

Post-Teaching

To examine that how much the students have attained from your teaching, inquire different questions, such as Where was Prophet Ibrahim (AS) born?

6. What did he say to people to do?
7. Why people went against him?
8. What punishment did the king suggest for Prophet Ibrahim (AS)?
9. How people accepted the preaching of Prophet Ibrahim (AS)?
10. Who was his son?
11. Where did he leave his wife and son?
12. What did he see in his dream?

You might take assistance from the lesson takeaway. Ask questions on the grounds of the points given in lesson takeaway. Make it sure that each student may be inquired and they will respond.

Extended Teaching

Comprehension

1. Prophet Ibrahim (AS) is considered as one of the greatest prophets of Allah as he succeeded in all His tests.
2. People got angry to see the broken idols as they worshiped them.
3. We celebrate the sacrifice of Prophet Ibrahim (AS) because he succeeded in Allah's trial. Allah allowed people to sacrifice every year in the memory of the sacrifice of Prophet Ibrahim (AS).

Activity

Provide students some more information about Prophet Ibrahim (AS) to create interest in them to do this activity.



Net Extra

Net extra explains further those terms which are highlighted in the lesson so that students could comprehend the lesson in a much better way.

Activity book:

Exercise A and C help students to understand the important points of the lesson.

Exercise B requires answering the given questions.

In Exc. D, correct and incorrect sentences have to be marked.

Lesson 10: How can children be good Muslim?**Learning Objectives**

The purpose of this lesson is to help students learn some lesson through telling a story. It will encourage students to help others in future.

Lesson Starters:**Suggestions;**

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

- Do you know the meaning of helping someone?
- How differently can we help others?
- What happen when you help someone?

Teaching

This lesson gives the details of a boy who has stand first in his class. His father gives him some amount as his reward so that he may buy anything of his choice. He knows that the maid who works in his house is in need of some money so that she may pay the charges of his son for admission in next class. The boy gives the whole amount of reward to his maid so that she may pay the fees of her son.

(Explain the whole story in detail with the help of book.)

Post-Teaching

To examine that how much the students have attained from your teaching, inquire different questions, such as

4. Why was Kashif happy?
5. What did Kashif's father give him as reward?
6. What thing did the maid Masuda need?
7. What thing did Kashif think to buy from reward money?
8. What did Kashif do from the money?

You might take assistance from the lesson takeaway. Ask questions on the grounds of the points given in lesson takeaway. Make it sure that each student may be inquired and they will respond.

Extended Teaching**Comprehension**

1. Kashif help his maid so that she may pay the fees of her son.
2. Islam teaches us the lesson that helping others without the hope of reward is a selfless service.



Activity

Tell the students the names of recipient of Nishan-e-Haider. Give them some information about them and their services for the nation.

Net Extra

Net extra explains further those terms which are highlighted in the lesson so that students could comprehend the lesson in a much better way.

Activity book:

In Exc. A, correct and incorrect sentences have to be marked.

In Exc. B, questions are to be answered which will help students in learning and writing the story.

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