



Shining Islam

3

***Teacher's
Resource Book***

For Order : 0320-5899031

✉ info@learningwell.pk 🌐 www.learningwell.pk

Lesson 1: Allah

Learning Objectives

Student will learn about

Infinite creative powers of Allah and that he is the one who has the ability to devise the form and shape of every object.

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

1. Who is our creator?
2. What objects do you observe around you?
3. How do we identify different things?
4. What is the color of the sky?
5. How do the sun and the moon look like?

Teaching

Describe students that Allah is the creator of this world and everything in the world. He has created sky, earth and ocean and also different creatures to be dwelt separately in sky, land and sea.

Can you name the variant creatures found in sky, land and sea?

Meanwhile, note down the answers of the students on the board highlighted or by colorful markers or chalks. It may enhance the interest of the students and every one will be motivated to participate.

Collecting innumerable names of creatures on the board; explain the students that why an attributive name of Allah is

'Al-Khaliq'

which means

the 'Creator'

Afterwards, ask students that what would happen if Allah might design all creatures in similar form and shape?

Or

If Allah has had made all mankind alike?

After learning their replies tell them that if Allah would have created all human and living beings identical, it would not be possible for us to differentiate among people and objects and we would be in immense trouble.

You can give them examples of varieties of fruits, vegetables and animals, such as, mango, pomegranate, banana, apple, grape etc. they differ each other in their shape, color and taste all together. We can identify in a glimpse the type of fruit and can feel its taste. That is why an attributive name of Allah is

Al-Musavvir

which means

the 'Shape Former'

Following it, give students a few more examples and also take the help from the book.

Post-Teaching

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

1. Why has Allah created all objects differently?
2. How are we benefitted by the variety in shape and color of every object?

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.

Comprehension

1. If there is apparently no limit of the creative capabilities of a Being; it signifies that they have infinite creative prowess.
2. Creation stands for the making or producing of something while shape forming suggests devising specific shape and form of an object.

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 targets to remind the interpretation to the students of two attributive names of Allah given in the lesson.

Exercise B asks to mark the true and false statements.

Exercise C familiarizes students through different questions with the fact that in this world there are objects of enormous types and different shapes and the Being who is the Creator of all of them is only Allah.

Exercise D and E intend to memorize students the various creatures which are composed by Allah.

Lesson 2: Allah's Promise and its fulfillment

Learning Objectives

Student will learn about

The fact that Allah accomplishes what He has affirmed and that Islam is the Righteous Faith to Allah.

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

1. Who is our God?
2. Whom we are supposed to adore?
3. What will happen if we may not adhered Allah?

Teaching

Surah Al-Asar was revealed at the time of the early flourishing of Islam. The Holy Prophet (pbuh) had begun to convert the folks towards the Doctrine of Allah and professed them that the Only Being, whom we should better adore, is Allah because He is the Omnipotent and is the One attributed with Power.

Non-believers troubled them very much who had been converted to Islam. It seemed that people had been victimized because of their advocacy of Islam. That is why; Allah has revealed Surah Al-Asar to build up the endurance of those people. It affirms that those will be highly benefitted who have accepted the Faith and have adhered the Righteous path. It further tells that non-believers are in abject or loss as they are far away from the



Righteous path and do not believe in the Omnipotence of Allah and annoy those who have accepted the Faith. They will surely appear wretched.

The other surah in this lesson is Surah Al-Nasr which was revealed when Islam was spread all over Arabia and not a single person was left there who was yet to be converted to Islam. Even those who used to torment early Muslims had accepted the New Religion. Thus, the Surah was revealed at the time of full bloom of Islam in which Allah affirms that Islam, the Righteous Faith had spread all over and those who had believed in Islam earlier were blessed. Thus, Allah accomplishes what He has affirmed in Surah Al-Asar and Muslims were victorious.

Afterwards, teacher should recite Surah Al-Asar and Al-Nasr along with their translations, respectively, to the students and make them learnt by the students through drills.

Post-Teaching

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

1. What are the surahs you have learned in this lesson?
3. Why Surah Al-Asar was revealed?
4. What has Allah affirmed in Surah Al-Asar?
5. When Surah Al-Nasr was revealed?
6. What are the characteristics of Muslims told in this lesson?
7. Who are called to be in loss in surah Al-Asar?
8. How has Allah fulfilled His promise?

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. Non-believers of Islam are said to be in loss, in Surah Al-Asar because they are led astray from the Righteous path.
- 2.
3. Allah's promise was fulfilled in Surah Al-Nasr with the flourishing of Islam all around. Even the non-believers had also accepted Islam.

Activity

Assist the students in completing the activity given in the book, that is, in constructing charts. For a better understanding of the students, draw the sketch on board and teach them a few points which they may write on the chart. Show the best work done to all other students and paste that chart on the soft board thus that student will be encouraged and others may be motivated to perform a better job next time.

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 B constitute fill in the blanks and short questions/answers so that teacher may estimate the level of learning and understanding of students for core elements in the lesson.

Exercise C, D and E intend to memorize the two surahs and the English meanings of their Arabic words to students.

Exercise F assists in making students learnt the translations of these surahs.



Lesson 3: Fasting

Learning Objectives

The purpose of this chapter is to aware of the importance and benefits of fasting.

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

- Do you know which is the third pillar of Islam?
- When is the Eid-ul-Fitr celebrated?

Teaching

After Namaz, fast (saum) is the most important worship . Fasts are kept in the month of Ramazan which begins from Fajar and ends in the evening after Maghrib and eating and drinking is prohibited during this period. It is mandatory on all Muslims adults males and females.

No one can estimate the benefits of fasting and only Allah knows it.

Fast is also called Saum which means to stop. Fasting does not only prohibited us to take food and water from morning till evening but it also prohibits us to escape from all sins and evils which almighty Allah does not like. Ramazan is the month of boons. It facilitates much for good deeds and gives punishments for all evils. We should try to please Allah through our virtues.

(Consult from book for more explanation)

Purpose of fast

We don't take eatables or drink anything throughout the day inspite of the fast that we keep plenty of things in our home. Why we don't take the things is a big question? We do so only to pleasure our creator by suppressing our desires. Our worship of Allah is full of intellect. all the worship provide us benefit in one way or the other and we learn many things for our welfare.

(Consult from book for more explanation)

Fast produces Taqwa

Taqwa means abstaining from vices and evils and follow the commandments of Allah.

(Give explanation from book)

We realize the intensity of hunger and thirst of poor's only when we keep fast. It makes us aware of the insufficiency of food which the poor always face.

(Give explanation from book)

Fast teaches the punctuality of time

During Ramzan, we become familiar to eat sehri and iftar at fixed time which teaches us punctuality.

(Give explanation from book)

Now teach students about the intention of fast (sehri and iftar).

(Give explanation from book)

Post-Teaching

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

1. Which pillar of the Islam is the fast ?
2. Why it is essential to keep fast?
3. What does fast teaches us?
4. What is sehri?
5. At what time is the fast broken?

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. Keeping fast brings corrections in our behavior and makes us aware of the importance of time. It also creates a sense of help for other deserving peoples.
2. Ramzan is the month of boons . we get benefits in all deeds. Doing good for self and others causes general facilities for us. In the same way, if we perform evil deeds and cause loss for others, it causes severe punishment for us too.
3. Allah wishes our welfare in all ways. So He wants us to be the followers of these commandments and make us eligible for heaven.

Activity

Tell students orally about the fast and its differences with daily routine responsibilities

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. students are asked to put marks on correct or incorrect sentences.

Exc. B will help students to memorize the duas of Sehri and Iftar

In EExc. C , students have to answer short questions.

Exc. D helps students learn the activities of ramdan.

Lesson 4 : My beloved Eid ul Fitr

Learning Objectives

The purpose of this chapter is to make students aware of the important days of Islamic festivals and their celebrations.

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

- Do you know what is meant by a festival?
- Which festivals do we celebrate?
- Which festival do we celebrate after Ramzan?

Teaching

The Muslims celebrate two major festivals every year. One of them is Eid-ul-Fitr which is celebrated on the 1st of Shawwal after the end of Ramzan. This festival is the reward of Ramzan which is bestowed upon Muslims from almighty Allah.

(Consult from book for more explanation)

The Moon Night

If the new moon appears on the 29th of Ramzan then the Eid is celebrated the next day. If the moon does not appear on the 29th of Ramzan then Muslims keep fast on the 30th of Ramzan too. It clarifies that the moon of eid-ul-Fitr will be



sighted on the 30th Ramzan. The moon night is also called Lailatul Jaiza in Arabic. It is called so because Allah gives the reward of Muslims fasts and their worship

during the month of Ramzan. We should specially worship on this night. Muslim should not spoil the importance of this night by loitering in markets and shopping malls unnecessarily. Everyone should spend some time at least, in prayers to please Allah almighty.

(Consult from book for more explanation)

In the morning of Eid-ul-fitr before going to eidgah or masjid for the Eid prayer, taking sweet dish is a Sunnah.

On the Eid day, Muslims try to wear new or clean clothes, go to meet relatives and friends, and offer Eidi (a monetary reward) to children. Children like to receive Eidi from their elders and parents specially. It is preferable for all Muslims to remove mutual wrath or enmity on the occasion of Eid. Allah likes this behavior very much.

Before the Eid prayer a special monetary help is provided to poor and needy. This is called Fitra. This help is provided to poor with the intention to help them celebrate the happiness of Eid also.

(Give explanation from book)

Post-Teaching

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

1. In which month of Islamic calendar is Eid-ul-Fitr celebrated?
2. What is the importance of moon night?
3. What is Fitra?
4. Where is the Eid prayer offered?
5. At what time is the fast broken?

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 importance of keeping fast during the month of Ramzan is clear from the reward Allah offers for the Muslims. This reward appears in the form of Eid-ul-Fitr. The Eid day is very important for Muslims.
2. The Eid day is important and different from other days because all elders and youngsters, male and female, wear new or clean dresses this day. Muslims adults and children go to Eidgah or the masjid to offer Eid prayer. In homes sweet dishes, are specially prepared. People go to each others house to greet them for Eid.

Activity

Students will feel interest in doing this activity. It is easy and interesting as well. To help each student important, read about in the class what they had written.

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. students have to fill in the blanks.

Exc. B, short questions have to be answered.

Lesson 5 : Huqooq-ul-Ibad

Learning Objectives

The purpose of this chapter is to make students aware of the rights of people over each other, its importance and why it is necessary to fulfill these rights.

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

- Do you know how should we live with others?
- What types of rights and obligations we have for other people?
- What do you mean by other people?

Teaching

Islam is the religion of which not only tells us how should we live how should we spend our lives but it also teaches how we should establish relations with others.

Rights of people on people mean the interaction of two or more than two people living together. They have mutual rights and obligations on each other. Rights of people on people include:

- Rights of parents.
- Rights of children.
- Rights of siblings.
- Rights of neighbours.
- Rights of students and teachers.

These rights also include the rights of relatives, friends, known and unknown persons.

Rights of Parents and Children over each other

Soon after birth, an infant 's first relation is established with parents. Parents face many difficulties in rearing their children and providing them with best food, education and health care.

In the same way , children need to be loyal to their parents when they become self dependent, they should take care of their parents. They should behave with their parents with respect.

(Consult from book for more explanation)

Rights of siblings over each other

Brothers and sisters, born of same parents, establish healthy relations with each other. They should share the pleasures and grievances of each other.

(Consult from book for more explanation)

Rights of neighbours over each other

Islam lays great stress on the right of neighbours. You should not cause and create any problem for your neighbour and try to solve their problems.

(Consult from book for more explanation)

Rights of teachers and students over each other

It is the right of the teacher that he should be given due respect and student should pay attention to their advises and affection form their teachers.

(Consult from book for more explanation)

Rights of other

People living in the society have their rights on each other. It includes the rights of relatives, friends, known and unknown persons as well.

(Consult from book for more explanation)



Post-Teaching

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

1. Who are the people whose rights have to be fulfilled by us?
2. Whose rights have priority to be fulfilled?
3. What relations have siblings on each other?
4. What do you know about the rights of neighbours?
5. What rights have teachers and students on each other?

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. Islam lays great stress on rights of people over each other so that everyone in the society may take care of each other and help the person in stressful situation.
2. Parents take care of their children in their infancy and childhood. As a rule, in parents old age they need their care and help from their children.
3. If the people in the society do not accept the mutual rights and obligations, the society will face many social evils and social problems.

Activity

Help students to do this activity and teach them to accept other's rights.

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. refers to make right and wrong sentences.

Exc. B, short questions have to be answered.

Lesson 6: The Perfect Human being (SAW)

Learning Objectives

The purpose of this chapter is to make students aware of the rights of people over each other, its importance and why it is necessary to fulfill these rights.

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

- Do you know how should we live with others?
- What types of rights and obligations we have for other people?
- What do you mean by other people?



Teaching

Islam is the religion of which not only tells us how should we live how should we spend our lives but it also teaches how we should establish relations with others.

Rights of people on people mean the interaction of two or more than two people living together. They have mutual rights and obligations on each other. Rights of people on people include:

- Rights of parents.
- Rights of children.
- Rights of siblings.
- Rights of neighbours.
- Rights of students and teachers.

These rights also include the rights of relatives, friends, known and unknown persons.

Rights of Parents and Children over each other

Soon after birth, an infant 's first relation is established with parents. Parents face many difficulties in rearing their children and providing them with best food, education and health care.

In the same way , children need to be loyal to their parents when they become self dependent, they should take care of their parents. They should behave with their parents with respect.

(Consult from book for more explanation)

Rights of siblings over each other

Brothers and sisters, born of same parents, establish healthy relations with each other. They should share the pleasures and grievances of each other.

(Consult from book for more explanation)

Rights of neighbours over each other

Islam lays great stress on the right of neighbours. You should not cause and create any problem for your neighbour and try to solve their problems.

(Consult from book for more explanation)

Rights of teachers and students over each other

It is the right of the teacher that he should be given due respect and student should pay attention to their advises and affection form their teachers.

(Consult from book for more explanation)

Rights of other

People living in the society have their rights on each other. It includes the rights of relatives, friends, known and unknown persons as well.

(Consult from book for more explanation)

Post-Teaching

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

1. Who are the people whose rights have to be fulfilled by us?
2. Whose rights have priority to be fulfilled?
3. What relations have siblings on each other?
4. What do you know about the rights of neighbours?
5. What rights have teachers and students on each other?

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. Islam lays great stress on rights of people over each other so that everyone in the society may take care of each other and help the person in stressful situation.



2. Parents take care of their children in their infancy and childhood. As a rule, in parents old age they need their care and help from their children.
3. If the people in the society do not accept the mutual rights and obligations, the society will face many social evils and social problems.

Activity

Help students to do this activity and teach them to accept other's rights.

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. refers to make right and wrong sentences.

Exc. B, short questions have to be answered.

Lesson 7 : Living together peacefully

Learning Objectives

The purpose of this chapter is to make students aware of the importance of living together peacefully.

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

- How is quarrelling indecent?
- If all the people continuous quarrel with each other, will it be good for them?
- What do you mean by peace?

Teaching

There is different types of people in the world and all differ from each other. They differ on the basis of physical gesture, habits, religion, wealth, dialect, living standards and their cultural habit.

Inspite of these differences all human beings have common basic need that is food, clothing, education and health necessities. Everyone has the rights to spend his life peacefully.

Islam lays great stress on peaceful living. Islam is the religion of safety and security and it gives importance to human life. It does not believe in creating atrocities for a non-believer of Islam.

These days unrest, rioting, blood shedding, illegal activities, black marketing etc have become very common. It is only because everyone thinks himself to be perfect. We being Muslims have forgotten the commandments of Allah. Allah likes peace. Our Holy Prophet (SAW) also propagated the same ideology throughout his life. The best example of this ideology is the treaty of Medina which was formulated and implemented in Medina between the followers of different religion. Due to this treaty the Muslims, Jews, Christens and polytheists lived together peaceful in Medina. The main features of this treaty have been included in the charter of United Nations. It clearly shows that the efforts to maintain peace and security in any country resemble with the principles of the treaty of Medina.

(Explain details from book)



Post-Teaching

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

1. How is the religion of Islam?
2. Why Islam lays stress on peace and security and safety?
3. What will happen if people living together at a place involve themselves in quarrelling rioting?
4. What do you know about the treaty of Medina?
5. What types of agreement were signed in treaty of Medina?
6. Among whom was this treaty signed?

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. People living in a particular geographical area have common likes and dislikes, temperaments and mental inclination and they learn something positive from each other. On the contrary, people have negative feelings for others learn only bad habits from each other. As a result they can quarrel with each other too.
2. Human beings should get this right only because Allah has gives this right to everybody alike.
3. In international organizations, principles and charters are formulated with the help of charter of Medina.

Activity

Help students in performing this activity. Tell them about different religions. This information will help them in future. Also tell them why Islam incubates in living together with peace.

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 refers to put marks on correct or incorrect sentences.

Exercise B refers to short question.

Lesson 8: Telling lies

Learning Objectives

The purpose of this chapter is to make students aware of the disadvantages of lying and the evils that emerge due to it.

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

- Do you know who good children are?
- What do or don't do the food and ideal children?
- What are the consideration we should keep in mind when we talk with other?



Teaching

We know that we all are humans and to err is human, we should always seek protection from Allah. Quarrelling, accusing others and feel happy on other's problems are bad habits. But an evil and bad habit is lying. It is the root of all evils. These days we can not estimate how much lying we commit. It has become very common in our society and everyone is lying without any hesitation. Let us explain it with example.

Telling lies to make money

The best examples of this point are the professional baggers. They tell lies in different ways for begging, e.g. "my son is seriously ill and is hospitalized, he needs help for his treatment." Sometimes the beggars show their artificial wounds to motivate peoples. These who see such children, they give them sufficient financial help.

Take another example you ask your father to pay some amount as you have to buy some book. You ask your father to pay the amount which is more than the actual price, you tell such lie only to get some money for yourself.

Everyone should keep in mind that such activities are never fruitful for you, you will have to face any problem for telling such lies.

Telling lies to hide mistake

Often it happens that your elders ask you to do some work. Unfortunately you forget to do the work. When your elders ask you about it you try to hide your fault and take the help of lying. You justify by saying that you were busy in your studies and did not get time to do the work. it is lying also.

Telling lies socially

This type of lying happens when someone brings something for you to eat. Although you like to eat but for no reason you refuse to eat, you justify wrongly that you do not like that thing.

Telling lies for fun

It means that people lie sometimes for enjoyment. For example in a social gathering someone is saying that he had gone to a city which is very beautiful. You have not gone there but for your self- appreciation you say that you have also seen the city, that is really very beautiful.

People lies in this way only self praise. You need to attract others towards you. This type of lying is not good, it will not be beneficial for you.

Islam strictly prohibited Muslims from lying because Islam believes that both telling lies and listening lies are sins. If you are aware that the person you are talking to is a liar, in this condition listening to him will be an act of sin for you.

Lying is considered is a great sin because many evils are caused by it. If someone tells lies, he tries to hide it also. In this way a series of lies continue and the liar does not know how to stop it.

Do you like to have Allah's curse on you?

Definitely not. We can not think how bad it is to tell lies as Allah curses on the liar. Most of us know it but even then we tell lies everyday.

To save ourselves from lying, we should adopt the way Allah and His prophet Muhammad (SAW) has decided for us. It requires that we fulfill our responsibilities completely. If we do something wrong mistakenly, we should not hide it to telling lies but we should accept it. We have to be obliged to Allah for what He has bestowed on us.

(Explain details from book)

Post-Teaching

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

1. How is the habit of lying?
2. Why is lying called the root of evils?
3. According to this lesson what are the conditions when someone tells lies?
4. How can we save ourselves from lying?

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. Giving fault justification of any happening or present it with exaggeration is also lying.
2. In Islam lying is strictly prohibited as it is the root of all evils.
3. If we do good deeds, we can save ourselves from lying.

Activity

Motivate students to mention the lies they have told and convince them also not to tell lies in 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:

In Exercise A students have to complete paragraph by joining sentences.

In Exercise B answers to questions are require to be given.

Exercise C, d and E will help teachers to explain the demerits of lying.

Lesson 9: Prophet Moosa (AS)

Learning Objectives

The purpose of this chapter is to provide students some basic but important information about Prophet Moosa (AS)

Lesson Starters:

Suggestions;

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

- How many Prophets did Allah send in the world who were blessed with devine books?
- Can you tell their names?
- Do you know the name of the prophet with whom Allah talked directly?

Teaching

Allah sent many prophets in the world to communicate Allah's messages to people in particular areas. Prophet Moosa (AS) is one great prophet among them. His title is Kaleem-ul-lah which means one who talks to Allah. The divine book Tauraitwas revealed on him.

Prophet Moosa (AS) was born about 35000 years ago in Egypt. He belonged to the tribe of Bani Israel. At that time the king of Egypt were called Pharaoh. They claimed to be God. They were proud of their power, wealth and kingdom. Hw dreamt one night which was interpreted that a child will be born in Egypt who will be the cause of his downfall. He ordered that all boys born in his kingdom must be killed from then. It happened so that a child born in Egypt escaped from killing and was brought up in his place. This boy was Prophet Moosa (AS).

(Explain all the details from book)



Prophet Moosa (AS) grew up in Pharaoh palace but one day the king ordered for his death. When Prophet Moosa (AS) knew his order he left Egypt and stayed in Midian for ten years.

(Explain details from book)

After ten years he again left for Egypt. He and his companions reached to the mountain Toor. Prophet Moosa (AS) saw a light on Toor which was actually the Allah's tajalli. Here Allah talked to him directly. Allah also blessed him with some miracles. Prophet Moosa (AS) invited pharaoh to accept the existence of Allah. Pharaoh did not accept his invitation and declared that Prophet Moosa is a sorcerer.

(Explain details from book)

As ordered by Allah, he took the Israelites for Canaan. When they reached to the Red Sea they caught up by Pharaoh's army. On Allah's command Prophet Moosa (AS) struck his stick on the waters of the Red Sea. The sea parted in two and a dry path appear on the sea bed. Prophet Moosa (AS) and his companions crossed the sea. soon Pharaoh and his army also wanted to cross the sea the passage disappeared and they all were drowned in the sea.

After it Prophet Moosa (AS) reached Canaan. The Israelites got rid of the atrocities of Pharaoh but they were not thankful to Allah. They still remained disloyal to Allah. Allah punished them, so they had to leave Canaan and wandered for forty years in the desert. Prophet Moosa (AS) then went in the plains of mount Toor so as to get guidance from Allah. At that time Taurait was revealed on him. After that he continued preaching the messages of Allah but the Israelites not listened to him.

He died in the age of 120 in Canaan.

Post-Teaching

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

1. Which book was revealed on Prophet Moosa (AS)?
2. Why was he given the title of Kaleem-ul-lah?
3. Where was he born?
4. Why did Pharaoh order to kill all male children to be born in Egypt?
5. How was he saved and reach Pharaoh palace?
6. Why did Pharaoh order for him to be killed?
7. What miracles were bestowed on him by Allah?
8. What event occurred near Red Sea?
9. What punishment did Allah give to Israelites?
10. Where was Taurait revealed on Prophet Moosa (AS)?

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. Special points to note are the following:
 - Allah direct conversation with him.
 - Revealing the divine book on him.
 - Blessing him with miracles.
 - Bringing up in the palace of Pharaoh.
2. Pharaoh was drowned in the Red Sea because he was proud of his wealth and power. He claimed himself to be God and thought that he will always be in power.
3. Allah did so because he wanted to give Israelites a chance of repentance so that they may adopt the right path.



Activity

Guide students with all possible information and help them in making the chart.

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 the main points of this lesson

In Exercise B answers of the questions have to be given.

In Exercise D paragraph are to be completed after joining sentences.

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

The purpose of this chapter is to give some lesson through any story. Students are advised to develop the sense of responsibility and take care of elders. Moreover students are advised to keep themselves clean and purified.

Lesson Starters:**Suggestions;**

Direct the students towards subject matter through questions, like

- Which responsibilities are assigned to you in your home?
- Will you prefer recreation or responsibilities assigned to you?
- How should you behave with your elders and how can you help them?

Teaching

This story is related to a girl who is going on a picnic with her class. At her elders except her grandfather and her have gone to attend a marriage. When the school bus arrives at the gate to pick her she faces a problem which puts her to confusion. She cannot decide whether she should go for the picnic or stay at home to help her grandfather. His grandfather had gone to offer Fajar prayer from where he might have gone to the part for morning walk. (now 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

1. Where was Ilsa going on picnic?
2. What type of eatables she was taking with her?
3. Where did her grandfather go after the Fajar prayer?
4. Who came in the house and what happened due to it?
5. Why did not the school van wait for Ilsa?
6. Why not did Ilsa leave her grandfather?
7. What would have happen if Ilsa had gone on picnic?

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. Ilsa's decision was right because she performed her responsibility well. She also thought of the purity and took care of her grandfather.
2. She proved that she is a responsible girl who not only cared for her grandfather but also of purity.

Activity

Tell students the names of the recipients of Nishan-e-Haider and tell them in brief about their life. It will help them in story writing.

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 appropriate word is to be selected to complete the sentence.

In Exercise B passage has to be completed after selecting right sentences.

In Exercise C answers of the questions have to be given.

LearningWell (Pvt.) Ltd.
www.learningwell.pk

