Grade 2 Islamic Religious Education

CBC NOTES | Terms 1, 2 and 3 - notes for 16 topics

IN EVERY TOPIC

- What you will learn and the key words.
- Short, clear notes with worked examples.
- Questions to try and a topic test, with the answers at the back.

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Strand 1.0 Qur'an | Term 1

1.1 Arabic Alphabet

WHAT YOU WILL LEARN

By the end of this topic you should be able to:

- identify the Arabic alphabet in four-letter words with long vowels
- read four-letter words with long vowels correctly in readiness for reading the Qur'an

KEY WORDS

alphabet, letter, harakaat (vowel marks), long vowel (madd), alif, waaw, yaa, fat-ha, kasra, dhamma, sukun.

1. Short and long vowels

Long vowels (madd)

In Grade 1 we read letters with fat-ha (a), kasra (i) and dhamma (u). A long vowel holds the sound for longer, about two counts: 'ba' becomes 'baa', 'bi' becomes 'bii', 'bu' becomes 'buu'.

Three letters make a vowel long: alif after fat-ha (aa), yaa after kasra (ii), waaw after dhamma (uu). The teacher says pairs and the class repeats: ba - baa, ti - tii, mu - muu.

2. The long vowel with alif

Alif madd

When a letter with fat-ha is followed by alif, we read a long 'aa'. The teacher shows the word cards in Arabic and reads them slowly.

Words: kitaab (book) - k, t, alif, b; salaam (peace) - s, l, alif, m; jamaal (beauty) - j, m, alif, l; siraaj (lamp) - s, r, alif, j. Each word has four letters.

3. The long vowel with waaw

Waaw madd

When a letter with dhamma is followed by waaw, we read a long 'uu'.

Words: ghafuur (Most Forgiving) - gh, f, waaw, r; shakuur (Most Thankful) - sh, k, waaw, r; rasuul (messenger) - r, s, waaw, l. The teacher reads each word; the class repeats.

4. The long vowel with yaa

Yaa madd

When a letter with kasra is followed by yaa, we read a long 'ii'.

Words: rahiim (Most Merciful) - r, h, yaa, m; kariim (Most Generous) - k, r, yaa, m; habiib (beloved) - h, b, yaa, b; kabiir (big, great) - k, b, yaa, r. Learners repeat after the teacher.

5. Spotting the letters in four-letter words

Letter spotting

The teacher shows a word card and the class names its letters from right to left. Kitaab: kaf, ta, alif, ba. Rasuul: ra, sin, waaw, lam. Kariim: kaf, ra, yaa, mim.

Then a learner comes to the chart and points to the letter that makes the vowel long.

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6. Listening and imitating

Listen and repeat

The teacher (or a recording) reads each word twice. The class repeats, then rows, then pairs. In pairs, one learner reads from a card and the partner checks against the teacher's model.

Remind learners that correct sounds matter when reading the Qur'an: a long vowel read short can change a word.

7. Picking words from a box

Lucky box

All the word cards go in a box. Each learner picks one, reads it to the class and says its long vowel (aa, ii or uu). The class claps twice if it is right.

Cards: kitaab, salaam, jamaal, siraaj, ghafuur, shakuur, rasuul, rahiim, kariim, habiib, kabiir.

8. Picking out the long-vowel letter

Letter hunt

Each pair gets three word cards. They circle the long-vowel letter on each card (with a finger or a counter) and read the letter with the one before it: kitaab - 'taa'; rasuul - 'suu'; kariim - 'rii'.

The teacher checks each pair and reads the whole word with them.

9. Sorting and grouping words

Sorting

Groups get a basket of word cards and sort them into the three trays: alif (kitaab, salaam, jamaal, siraaj), waaw (ghafuur, shakuur, rasuul), yaa (rahiim, kariim, habiib, kabiir).

Each group reads one tray aloud to the class. Group members take turns and help each other.

10. Review: reading words with long vowels

Reading check

Each learner reads five word cards to the teacher. The teacher records: correctly and smoothly (exceeds), correctly (meets), minor stumbles (approaches), major stumbles (below).

Answer to the key question: we learn the Arabic alphabet with vowels so that we can read the Qur'an correctly by ourselves.

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TRY THESE

1. Say 'ba', then make it long.
2. Which letter makes the 'aa' sound long?
3. Read 'kitaab' after the teacher.
4. Read 'salaam' after the teacher.
5. Read 'ghafuur' after the teacher.
6. Read 'rasuul' after the teacher.
7. Read 'rahiim' after the teacher.
8. Read 'kariim' after the teacher.
9. Name the letters of 'kitaab'.
10. Name the letters of 'kariim'.
11. Repeat 'salaam' after the recording.
12. Repeat 'habiib' after the recording.
13. Pick a card and read it.

14. Which long vowel does your word have?
15. Find the long-vowel letter in 'jamaal'.
16. Find the long-vowel letter in 'habiib'.
17. Put 'kariim' in the right tray.
18. Put 'siraaj' in the right tray.
19. Read five word cards to the teacher.
20. Name the three long-vowel letters.

TOPIC TEST

T1. Make 'ka', 'ki' and 'ku' long.
T2. Read 'jamaal' and 'siraaj' alone.
T3. Read all three waaw words alone.
T4. Read all four yaa words alone.
T5. Name the letters of 'ghafuur'.
T6. Read three cards without a model.
T7. Pick two cards and read them one after the other.
T8. Find the long-vowel letter in all eleven words.
T9. Count the words in each tray.
T10. Read 'Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahiim' and find the long vowels.

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Strand 1.0 Qur'an | Term 1

1.2 Surah Al-Falaq

WHAT YOU WILL LEARN

By the end of this topic you should be able to:

- read Surah Al-Falaq correctly for performing swalah
- recite Surah Al-Falaq for use in day-to-day life
- identify situations when Surah Al-Falaq is recited in day-to-day life

KEY WORDS

surah, verse (ayah), falaq (daybreak), protection, evil, envy (hasad), adhkar.

1. Meeting Surah Al-Falaq

Surah Al-Falaq

Surah Al-Falaq is surah number 113, the second-last surah of the Qur'an. It has 5 verses. 'Falaq' means daybreak, when light comes out of darkness.

In this surah we ask Allah (S.W.T.) to protect us from harm. Learners listen to the whole surah twice with eyes on the chart.

2. Verses 1 and 2

Verses 1 and 2

Verse 1: 'Qul a'udhu birabbil falaq' - say: I seek protection with the Lord of the daybreak. Verse 2: 'Min sharri ma khalaq' - from the harm of what He created.

The class repeats each verse after the teacher, then in rows. 'A'udhu' means 'I seek protection'.

3. Verses 3, 4 and 5

Verses 3 to 5

Verse 3: 'Wa min sharri ghasiqin idha waqab' - and from the harm of the darkness when it spreads. Verse 4: 'Wa min sharrin naffathati fil uqad' - and from the harm of those who blow on knots (people who try to do harm in secret). Verse 5: 'Wa min sharri hasidin idha hasad' - and from the harm of a jealous person when he is jealous.

Each verse begins 'Wa min sharri' - and from the harm of. This helps us remember them.

4. Reciting in turns to memorise

Turn-taking

Groups of five: each learner recites one verse in order, then they rotate until each has recited all five. Listeners help kindly after the reciter finishes.

The teacher listens to each group and models any word many learners miss.

5. Filling gaps with word cards

Word cards

Each verse is on the pocket board with one word missing. Learners pick the right card and read the verse.

Example gaps: 'Qul a'udhu birabbil ...' (falaq); 'Min sharri ma ...' (khalaq); 'Wa min sharri hasidin idha ...' (hasad).

6. Arranging the verses in order

Sorting verses

Groups arrange five mixed strips on the pocket board and read the surah aloud. The teacher checks against the Mushaf.

Hint: verses 3, 4 and 5 all start 'Wa min sharri'; look at the last word to place them.

7. When Muslims recite Al-Falaq

Occasions

Muslims recite Al-Falaq: in swalah after al-Fatiha; before sleeping (with al-Ikhlas and an-Nas); in the adhkar after swalah; when reading the Qur'an; and whenever they want Allah's protection, for example when afraid at night.

Role play: Fatuma gets ready for bed, makes dua and recites al-Ikhlas, al-Falaq and an-Nas. Abdi finishes Maghrib and recites the adhkar with his father.

8. Reciting Al-Falaq alone

Recitation check

Each learner recites Al-Falaq alone to the teacher. The teacher records: correct and clear (exceeds), correct (meets), minor errors (approaches), major errors (below).

Answer to the key question: a Muslim recites Al-Falaq to ask Allah's protection from all harm, to use it in swalah and to earn reward.

TRY THESE

1. What is the name of this surah?
2. What does 'falaq' mean?
3. Read verse 1 after the teacher.
4. Read verse 2 after the teacher.
5. Read verse 3 after the teacher.
6. Read verse 5 after the teacher.
7. Recite your verse in your group.
8. Rotate and recite the next verse.
9. Complete: Qul a'udhu birabbil ...
10. Complete: Min sharri ma ...
11. Arrange the five strips.
12. Which verse is first?
13. Name two times when Al-Falaq is recited.
14. Which surahs are recited with it before sleeping?
15. Recite Surah Al-Falaq alone.
16. How many verses did you recite?

TOPIC TEST

T1. Find Al-Falaq in the juz 'Amma.

T2. Recite verses 1 and 2 without the chart.

T3. Recite verses 3 to 5 to a partner.

T4. Recite the whole surah alone to your group.

T5. Make a gap for a friend.

T6. Arrange the strips without the hint.

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T7. Plan when you will recite Al-Falaq today.

T8. Recite Al-Falaq and An-Nas together.

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