SCHEME OF WORK FOR BASIC 7

**WEEK 1: Suratul Naba 78 verse 21-25: Reading and Memorization**

إِنَّ جَهَنَّمَ كَانَتْ مِرْصَادًۭا ٢١

لِّلطَّـٰغِينَ مَـَٔابًۭا ٢٢

لَّـٰبِثِينَ فِيهَآ أَحْقَابًۭا ٢٣

لَّا يَذُوقُونَ فِيهَا بَرْدًۭا وَلَا شَرَابًا ٢٤

إِلَّا حَمِيمًۭا وَغَسَّاقًۭا ٢٥

Translation

21. Indeed, Hell is lying in ambush,

22. as a home for the transgressors,

23. Where they will remain for ‘endless’ ages

24. There they will not taste any coolness or drink

25. Except boiling water and ‘oozing’ pus-

**WEEK 2: Attributes of Allah 21-30**

21 AL-BAASIT The Extender

22 AL-KHAAFIDH The Reducer

23 AR-RAAFI’ The Exalter, The Elevator

24 AL-MU’IZZ The Honourer, The Bestower

25 AL-MUZIL The Dishonourer, The Humiliator

26 AS-SAMEE’ The All-Hearing

27 AL-BASEER The All-Seeing

28 AL-HAKAM The Impartial Judge

29 AL- ‘ADL The Utterly Just

30 AL-LATEEF The Subtle One, The Most Gentle

**WEEK 3: Description of a Complete Raka’at: Takbir, Recitation, Ruku, Sujud and Julus**

The Arabic word raka'ah refers to one unit of prayer, or Salat. Each daily prayer is made up of a different number of raka’at.

* Takbir: Takbir is entering into the state of prayer by glorifying God. To begin the act of prayer, we say 'Allahu Akbar' meaning 'God is great', raising the hands to the ears or shoulder
* Qiyam, Recitation of Surah Fatiha and Surah: A short supplication glorifying Allah and seeking his protection is read. This is then followed by Surah Al-Fatiha and surah or verses from any another chapter are then recited.
* Ruk'u (Bowing): Ruku means bowing. During ruku, we say ‘subhanarabbiyal azim wabihamdihi’ (Glory be to my Lord Almighty) three times. While moving into the upright position, we recite sami Allahu liman hamidahu (Allah hears whoever praises Him) and while in the standing position, Rabbana wa lakal hamd (To Allah belongs all praise)
* Sujud (The prostration): While in the prostration position we recite subhana rabbiyal a’ala wabihamdihi (Glory be to Allah) is repeated three times. Palms, knees, toes, forehead and nose must be the only body parts touching the ground.
* Julus: This is a sitting position after the second sujud, At-tahiyat is recited. To end the prayer, we first turn our face to the right saying 'Peace be upon you, and the mercy and blessings of Allah and then to the left.

The Prophet said, "The worst thief is he who steals from his prayer". His companions asked, "O Messenger of Allah, how does he steal from his prayer?" He said, "He does not perfect its ruku and sujud".

**WEEK 4: At Tahara: Al-Tayammum when and how it is performed and the things that vitiates it**

Taharah means Purification. To fulfill obligations such as Salah, Tawaf, reciting the Qur’an, Cleanliness is a condition without which the obligations are invalid. There are two types of purification.

1. Purification from Hadath – Ritual impurity: A major ritual impurity occurs in the following four states:

1. Husband and wife conjugal relationship

2. Hayd – Menstruation

3. Bleeding after childbirth

4. Ihtilaam – Wet dreams

2. Purification from Najasa – Defilements.

A minor ritual impurity occurs in the following two state.

1. Relieving nature

2. Loss of consciousness and sleep

Tayammum: it is a method of cleansing oneself using clean sand.   
The soil use for tayammum must be pure soil. This can be sand, stone or gypsum.

Allah Almighty Says in the Qur'an 5:6

"…Perform Tayammum with pure soil..."

Circumstances under which Tayammum is performed

1. If one cannot find water or the amount one finds is insufficient for ablution
2. If one is injured or ill
3. If water is cold enough to physically harm the user
4. If water is nearby, but one cannot fetch it due to fear
5. If one is saving his water for later use
6. If one can get water, but fears that the prayer will be over by the time he gets it

Things that vitiate Tayammum: Everything that breaks wudu or necessitates ghusl breaks tayammum, too.

**WEEK 5: Suratul Naba verse 26-30**

جَزَآءًۭ وِفَاقًا ٢٦

إِنَّهُمْ كَانُوا۟ لَا يَرْجُونَ حِسَابًۭا ٢٧

وَكَذَّبُوا۟ بِـَٔايَـٰتِنَا كِذَّابًۭا ٢٨

وَكُلَّ شَىْءٍ أَحْصَيْنَـٰهُ كِتَـٰبًۭا ٢٩

فَذُوقُوا۟ فَلَن نَّزِيدَكُمْ إِلَّا عَذَابًا ٣٠

Translation

26. A fitting reward

27. For they never expected any reckoning

28. And totally rejected our signs

29. And we have everything recoded precisely

30. So the deniers will be told, “Taste ‘The punishment’ for all you will get from us is more torment.”

**WEEK 6 Al- Ghusl: What necessitates it, Description, Significance** **as well as its moral spiritual value**

Ghusl in Islam means the bathing of the entire body with clean water. A major ritual impurity and a minor ritual impurity necessitates ghusl.

Description of Ghusl: There are two ways of performing Ghusl, (1) Tartibi and (2) Irtimasi

Ghusl Tartibi:

1. Niyyat
2. Remove the najasat (blood) from the body
3. Perform wudu (Ablution)
4. Wash the right side of your body from the shoulders down to the feet; include some part of the left side also. While washing, wipe the body with your hand.
5. Wash the left side of your body from the shoulders down to the feet; include some part of the right side also. While washing, wipe the body with your hand
6. Wash the head down to the neck; wipe your hand on the face and neck, and comb the hair with your fingers.
7. Wash the entire body.

Ghusl Irtimasi: It can be done in pools or rivers only. In it the whole body is immersed in the water at once after the niyyah, not gradually.

Significance of Ghusl, as well as its moral spiritual value

1. The Ritual Bath (Ghusl) purifies us spiritually
2. With Ghusl, we gain the divine good pleasure
3. Ghusl makes our body energetic
4. Ghusl protects our physical and psychological health

**WEEK 7: Attributes of Allah 31-40**

31 AL-KHABEER The All-Aware

32 AL-HALEEM The Most Forbearing

33 AL- ‘AZEEM The Magnificent, The Supreme

34 AL-GHAFOOR The Great Forgiver

35 ASH-SHAKOOR The Most Appreciative

36 AL-‘ALEE The Most High, The Exalted

37 AL-KABEER The Most Great

38 AL-HAFEEDH The Preserver

39 AL-MUQEET The Sustainer

40 AL-HASEEB The Reckoner

**WEEK 8: Al-Ghusl, Types of Ghusl, (Janabah, Haydah, Nifas)**

There are two types of ghusl

1. Obligatory: Obligatory ghusls include,

* Ghusl al-Janaba: Ghusl Janabat is a ghusl performed after sexual intercourse or ejaculation.
* Ghusl al-Haydah: Ghusl Hayd is performed after menstruation.
* Ghusl al-Nifas: Ghusl Nifas is following lochia (vaginal discharge after giving birth, which can occur for up to 6 weeks after birth)
* Ghusl al-Istihaza
* Ghusl al-Mayyit
* Ghusl Mass al-Maiyit

1. Supererogatory: There are many sorts of supererogatory (mustahab) ghusls. Here are the most important supererogatory ghusls:

* Friday ghusl
* Ghusl of Ziyarah
* Ghusl in the nights of the month of Ramadan
* Ghusl on special days, such as Eid al-Fitr, Eid al-Adha, and Eid al-Ghadir.

**WEEK 9: Suratul Naba verse 31-40**

إِنَّ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ مَفَازًا ٣١

حَدَآئِقَ وَأَعْنَـٰبًۭا ٣٢

وَكَوَاعِبَ أَتْرَابًۭا ٣٣

وَكَأْسًۭا دِهَاقًۭا ٣٤

لَّا يَسْمَعُونَ فِيهَا لَغْوًۭا وَلَا كِذَّٰبًۭا ٣٥

جَزَآءًۭ مِّن رَّبِّكَ عَطَآءً حِسَابًۭا ٣٦

رَّبِّ ٱلسَّمَـٰوَٰتِ وَٱلْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا ٱلرَّحْمَـٰنِ ۖ لَا يَمْلِكُونَ مِنْهُ خِطَابًۭا ٣٧

يَوْمَ يَقُومُ ٱلرُّوحُ وَٱلْمَلَـٰٓئِكَةُ صَفًّۭا ۖ لَّا يَتَكَلَّمُونَ إِلَّا مَنْ أَذِنَ لَهُ ٱلرَّحْمَـٰنُ وَقَالَ صَوَابًۭا ٣٨

ذَٰلِكَ ٱلْيَوْمُ ٱلْحَقُّ ۖ فَمَن شَآءَ ٱتَّخَذَ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهِۦ مَـَٔابًا ٣٩

إِنَّآ أَنذَرْنَـٰكُمْ عَذَابًۭا قَرِيبًۭا يَوْمَ يَنظُرُ ٱلْمَرْءُ مَا قَدَّمَتْ يَدَاهُ وَيَقُولُ ٱلْكَافِرُ يَـٰلَيْتَنِى كُنتُ تُرَٰبًۢا ٤٠

Translation

31. Indeed, the righteous will have salvation—

32. Gardens, vineyards,

33. and full-bosomed maidens of equal age,

34. and full cups ˹of pure wine˺,

35. never to hear any idle talk or lying therein—

36. a ˹fitting˺ reward as a generous gift from your Lord,

37. the Lord of the heavens and the earth and everything in between, the Most Compassionate. No one will dare speak to Him

38. on the Day the ˹holy˺ spirit and the angels will stand in ranks. None will talk, except those granted permission by the Most Compassionate and whose words are true.

39. That Day is the ˹ultimate˺ truth. So, let whoever wills take the path leading back to their Lord.

40. Indeed, we have warned you of an imminent punishment—the Day every person will see ˹the consequences of˺ what their hands have done, and the disbelievers will cry, “I wish I were dust.”

**WEEK 10: Attributes of Allah 41-50**

41 AL-JALEEL The Majestic

42 AL-KAREEM The Most Generous, The Most Esteemed

43 AR-RAQEEB The Watchful

44 AL-MUJEEB The Responsive One

45 AL-WAASI’ The All-Encompassing, the Boundless

46 AL-HAKEEM The All-Wise

47 اAL-WADUD The Most Loving

48 AL-MAJEED The Glorious, The Most Honorable

49 AL-BA’ITH The Infuser of New Life

50 ASH-SHAHEED The All Observing Witnessing

**WEEK 11: Revision**

**WEEK 12: Revision**

**WEEK 13: Examination**