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## LECTURE ONE

The first pillar of Islam: the Shahada.

# Syllabus

Introduction to Islam

Pillars of Islam

### Pre-teaching Vocabulary

word	Translation
Submission	تسليم
Obedience	طاعة
Commitment/ dedication	التزام
Peace	سلام
Reason	العقل
Sincerity (n)	الإخلاص
The will of Allah	إرادة الله
Actions/deeds	أفعال
Sayings	أقوال
Revelation	وحي
To accept (v)	يقبل
Cheerfully (adv.)	بابتهاج
Purpose	هدف
To put ourselves on His charge	نُسَلم لحكمه

word	Translation
To commit ourselves to his charge	نأتمر بأمره
Laws (n)	شرائع/ قوانین
Truth (n)	الحق
Until the end of time	حتى نهاية الزمان
Preserved (adj.)	محفوظ
Scriptures	الكتب المقدسة
Approved	معتمد
Beneficent	الرحيم
Practical interpretation	تطبيق عملي
Merciful (adj.)	رحيم
Wise (n)	حكيم
Perceive (v)	يدرك
Comparison (n)	مقارنة
Essential (adj.)	جو <i>هر ي</i>
Allah's design	مراد الله

#### What is Islam?

The word Islam is an Arabic word that derived from the root ( ( اس ل م The most famous meanings of that root are as follows:

- 1. Submission: to submit to the will of Allah
  - 2. Obedience: to obey the orders of Allah
  - 3. Commitment/ Dedication: to dedicate all our deeds and sayings to Allah.
- 4. Peace: to reach peace within ourselves and with others.

### Is Islam a new religion?

- ➤Islam is NOT a new religion. Misconception
- ➤Islam has always been the same religion with the same fundamentals from Adam to Muhammad (PBUH). It is the last ring in the chain of revelation as prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the seal of prophets.
- ➤ Muslims believe that life is meaningful and has a purpose.

#### **WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF LIFE?**

- 1. To know Allah through His divine attributes.
- 2. To obey His orders and abstain from His prohibitions.
- 3. To become a life example and true reflection of His divine attributes.



### □What does "to worship Allah" really mean?

- 1. To do what is right and what He loves.
- 2. To abstain from what is wrong.
- 3. To become life examples of His divine attributes

# □What is the difference between a prophet and a messenger?

The word prophet refers mainly to written scriptures Such as: Quran, the Gospel and the Scrolls

The word messenger refers mainly to oral messages nus, prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was both a prophet and a messenger with a written scripture which is the Quran and an oral message which is the Sunnah.

#### The first pillar of Islam: the Shahada

The Arabic word Islam means submission, obedience, commitment and peace. Submission means we should cheerfully accept and act upon God's commandments. Obedience means abiding by God's Law. Commitment means we bind ourselves to God; we put ourselves in His charge, obey His laws, and commit ourselves to His charge. If we submit to God's Will, we will have peace.

Islam is the religion of truth and righteousness. It is not a new religion. Islam was ordained by God. It has always been and will be until the end of time. A person who holds the beliefs and follows the practices of Islam is called a Muslim. They worship God alone and believe that "There is no God except Allah".

Allah has no partner. He is the Only One, so a Muslim always turns to God and to no one else for help and guidance.

### ■Who is a Muslim?

➤ A person who holds the beliefs and follows the practices of Islam.

## ■What is a messenger?

➤ A messenger is a person sent by God to specific peoples mostly d with a with an oral message, but prophets were connected with a written scripture.

### How was the Quran revealed?

The Quran was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in Arabic, in portions in different places at different times, over a period of 23 years.

# •What is the relation between the Quran and the Sunnah?

The Sunnah is the practical interpretation of the Quran.

## **PLLARS OF ISLAM**



### THE FIRST PILLAR: SHAHADA

The first pillar is the profession of faith "There is no God except Allah, Muhammad is a messenger of Allah". When this profession of faith is made with sincerity, an individual is on the way to the Islamic way of life. When this profession is put into force, then an individual has become a Muslim.

Messengers were sent by God to specific peoples mostly with an oral message, but prophets were connected with a written scripture. Muhammad has the advantage of being at once a messenger and a prophet. God revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad. It was revealed in Arabic sentence by sentence at different times over a period of twentythree years. The Qur'an is the only scripture in human history preserved in its complete and original form without any change in style, wording or punctuation. Whereas the Qur'an is the word of God, the Traditions of Muhammad (Hadith) are the practical interpretations of the Qur'an. Hadith includes the recorded sayings and deeds of the prophet. It also includes the deeds of the prophet's companions which had his approval.

Muslims believe that as God is Merciful, Beneficent and Wise, everything he ordains is for the good of man. Although we may be unable to perceive God's design ,we accept His Will.. We must realize the limits of the human mind in comparison with God's limitless knowledge. Surrender to God's Will is therefore an essential article of the Muslim faith .

#### ☐ The Revelation of the Qur'an:

➤God revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad It was revealed in Arabic, sentence by sentence at different times, over a period of twenty-three years. The Qur'an is the only scripture in human history preserved in its complete and original form without any change in style, wording or punctuation.



➤Whereas the Qur'an is the word of God, the Traditions of Muhammad (Hadith) is the practical interpretations of the Quran. Hadith includes the recorded sayings and deeds of the prophet. It also includes the deeds of the prophet's companions which had his approval.

Muslims believe that life is meaningful, and that the purpose of life is to worship and serve God. To worship God means more than prayer. It means to love Him, to obey His commandments and to do what is right. God expects each of us to carry His Islamic commitments.

Muslims believe that individuals must work for their good in this world and the next. Each Muslim must combine faith with action, belief with practice. Faith must come through rational thinking and acceptance of God's ordainments. The teachings of the Qur'an are based on revelation and reason. Islam will propagate not by force but by conviction.

Muslims are commanded by God to observe five basic creeds. We call these creeds the five pillars of Islam. The first pillar is the profession of faith "There is no God except Allah and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah". When this profession of faith is made with sincerity, an individual is on the way to the Islamic way of life. When this profession is put in force, then an individual has become a Muslim.

#### Post reading MCQs:-

1) What is a person who holds the beliefs and follows the practices of Islam called?

An Islamist	A Muhammadan	A Muslim	A Kafir

2) Who do Muslims worship?

The Kaaba	God alone	Muhammad	The trinity
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3) Where does a Muslim turn to for help and guidance?

To the local saint	To his friends	To his family	To God

4) What are Prophets connected to?

An oral	A written	A chain of	A collection of sayings
message	scripture	narration	

### 5) In which language was the Quran revealed?

Aramaic	Sanskrit	Arabic	Hebrew

### 6) What is the word of God?

The Bible	The Hadith	Al-Bukhari	The Quran
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### 7) What does Hadith not include?

Sayings of the Prophet (saw)	Deeds of the Prophet (saw)	Deeds of the companions	Sayings of the Abassid Caliphs
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8) What do Muslims think about everything Allah ordains for men?

Some of it is good	Some of it is bad	We can't understand	All of it is good
		it	

9) What is an essential article to the Muslim faith?

Faith without	Reason	Surrender to God's	Blind following
reason		will	

10) Which one of these is not from the worship of God?

To love him	To pray	To obey him	To do wrong

#### Translate into Arabic

•	The Arabic word Islam means submission, obedience, commitment and peace. Submission means we should cheerfully accept and act upon God's commandments.
••••	
Ġc	We must realize the limits of the human mind in comparison with od's limitless knowledge. Surrender to God's Will is therefore an sential article of the Muslim faith.

#### > ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1-What does the word Islam mean?
- 2-Who is a believer?
- 3-What are the pillars of Islam?
- 4-What is the difference between a prophet and a messenger?
- 5-How was the Qur'an revealed to the prophet?



## Most Important Questions:

- 1. How was the Quran revealed?
- 2. What does the Sunnah include?
- 3. What does to worship Allah really mean?
- > Recommendation:
- Listen to the lectures of Timothy Winter عبد الحكيم مراد on the pillars of Islam on Youtube.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wXoL wyelxOq



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## LECTURE TWO

Sentence patterns & Present Simple Tense

The five basic sentence patterns.

- 1- Subject + Verb
- 2- Subject + Verb + Object
- 3- Subject + Verb+ Complement
- 4- Subject + Verb + Object + Complement.
- 5- Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object.

# Study the following examples:

- 1- <u>Subject + Verb</u>
  - a- I swim.
  - b- He swims.
  - c- They swam.
- 2- <u>Subject + Verb + Object</u>
- a- I drive a car.
- b- Joe plays the guitar.
- c- They ate fish.

- 3- <u>Subject + Verb+ Complement</u>
- a- I am busy.
- b- They look sick.
- c-He became a doctor.

- 4- <u>Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct</u> <u>Object.</u>
- a-B-I gave her a gift.
- b-she teaches him English.
- c- She brought him a present.

- 5- <u>Subject + Verb + Object + Complement</u>
- a- She left the door open.
- b- We elected him president.
- c- They named him Muhammad.

### Key Vocabulary

word	meaning
Subject	فاعل
Verb	فغل
Object	مفعول به
Complement	ما يتم معني الفعل

## Watch this



 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F03wvOV-xw

# A- Underline the subject, circle the object and highlight the verb:-

- 1- He runs.
- 2- They play football.
- 3- Mahmoud speaks English.
- 4- Mona plays the violin.
- 5-Ali bought his brother a bike.
- 6- He looks handsome.
- 7- He is rich.

# B- Underline the direct object and circle the indirect object:-

- 1- Ahmed gave his sister a present.
- 2- Belal sent a message to his friend.
- 3- Ali bought a car to his daughter.
- 4- They gave their friend a ring.

# The present simple tense

- 1- Usage
- 2- formation
- 3- Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative sentences
- 4- Key words
- 5- Exercises

## Watch this



- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dSBIqRYu <u>OPY</u>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L9AWrJn hsRI

## Usage

We use the preset simple to:

1- talk about facts.

Example: the sun rises in the east.

2- to express habits, routines or something that happens regularly.

Example: He goes swimming everyday.

3- Permanent situation:

Example: We live in London.

#### **ALWAYS TRUE**

Two and two make four.

#### PERMANENT SITUATIONS

I live in London.

#### **SHORT ACTIONS NOW**

He takes the ball and scores a goal!

#### **HABITS**

She plays tennis every Tuesday.

Use with: twice a month, on Fridays, often, sometimes.

**PRESENT** 

#### **PRESENT SIMPLE**

FUTURE

#### **FUTURE TIMETABLES**

Our train leaves at 11am.

Use with: this evening, at 10 o'clock, tomorrow.

#### **FUTURE IN TIME CLAUSES**

I won't go out until it stops raining.

Use with: until, when, as soon as, after, before.



#### □ Interrogative sentence:

- 1- Yes/NO Questions:
- We use <u>do</u> and <u>does</u> to make <u>yes/ no questions</u> in the present simple.
- We use does for the third person singular (she/he/it).
- 1- Does she like swimming?
- Yes, she does No, she doesn't.
- 2- Does he play the piano?
- Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.

#### > and do for (I/we/they/you)

- 1- Do you sleep early?
- Yes, I do. No, I don't.
- 2- Do they study English?
- Yes, they do. b- No they don't.

#### ➤ Interrogative sentences with question words:

 We use do and does with question words like where, what and when, ect..

#### Examples:

- 1-Where do they live?
- 2-What does she do?
- 3-When does Rita usually get up?
- 4- Which sport do you like?

# □ Negative sentence

- we use the auxiliary do + not (don't) followed by the bare infinitive with (I/ We/ They/ You).
- > I don't like chips.
- > They don't play football.
- In the third person singular (He/ She / It) we use does + not (doesn't).
- > She doesn't live in Paris.
- > He doesn't go to work by bus.

# Present simple key words

Sometimes أحياثا He sometimes gets up late.	Every کل
عادة Usually	And
Often غالبا	عموما Generally
دائما Always	Rarely نادرا

#### Answer the following Exercises:

- Exercise 1 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb be in the affirmative in the present.
- 1. Peter (be) \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone.
- 2. They (be) \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
- 3. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a student.
- Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb be in the **negative** in the present.
- 4. We (be, not) \_\_\_\_\_\_ 50.
- 5. You (be, not) \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.
- 6. She (be, not) \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday.

•	Exercise 4: Answer the questions with a short answer. Are you from Montreal?  8. Is your best friend a female?  9. Are your parents at home?	wer.
	Exercise 5: Make yes/no questions to go with th	e answer in
•	bold. 10	?
•	Yes, they are married. 11.	?
	No, she isn't bored. 12.	?
•	No, I am not friendly.	

#### > Put the verbs in brackets into the correct from

- Exercise 6
- 1- The policeman often (direct) the traffic.
- 2- Butchers (sell) meat.
- 3- He generally (wear) a brown suit.
- 4- Boys and girls (go) to the seaside every year.
- 5- The earth (move) round itself.
- 6- Cats (eat) mice.
- 7- The teacher (work) hard.
- 8- We (speak) English in the English lessons.



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# LECTURE THREE The second pillar of Islam: Prayer

word	meaning	word	meaning
prayer	الصلاه	unit	ركعه
Wash v.	يغسل	Fade v.	يزول
Washing n.	ئس <i>ن</i>	sunset	الغروب
Exposed parts	الاجزاء المكشوفه	Additional prayer	النوافل
silently	سرا	praise	حمد
Intention	النيه	supplication	دعاء
Daily	يوميا	follow	يتبع
sunrise	الشروق	precede	يسبق
noon	الظهيره	Additional	اضافي
Mid-afternoon	الزوال	obligatory	فرض
To be observed	تؤدي	adult	المكلف

WORD	MEANING
The Dawn prayer	صلاه الفجر
The Early afternoon prayer	صلاه الظهر
The late afternoon prayer	صلاه العصر
the Evening prayer	صلاه المغرب
The Night prayer	صلاه العشاء
The practice of the prophet (pbuh)	هدي النبي
Those incapacitated by illness	من أسقط المرض عنهم التكليف

In reverence to the prophet

اقتداء برسول الله

# ➤ Pre Reading Questions

- 1- Do we have to perform the Du'a (supplication) prayer?
- 2-What are the additional prayers called?
- 3-Why do Muslims pray additional prayers?
- 4-How many units does the dawn prayer consist of?
- 5-At what time do Muslims pray the Maghrib prayer?
- 6-Which parts of the body does a Muslim wash before prayer?
- 7-What does A Muslim say before washing the exposed parts of his body for Wudu?

#### The Second Pillar of Islam: Prayer.

Before prayers (salat), we wash the exposed parts of our bodies (wudu). First, we say that our intention (niyat) in washing is to make wudu. When wudu is completed, we are ready for prayers. There are five daily prayers which consist of either two, three or four units (rakats). These prayers are obligatory for adult Muslims except those incapacitated by illness.

The names of the five daily prayers, their times and the number of units:

- 1. Fajr (the dawn prayer), to be observed sometime between dawn and sunrise, consists of two units.
- 2. Duhur (the early afternoon prayer), to be observed some time just after noon until mid afternoon, consists of four rakats.
- 3. Asr (the late afternoon prayer), to be observed some time mid-afternoon/'consists of four rakats.

#### The Second Pillar of Islam: Prayer.

- 4. *Maghrib* (the evening prayer), to be observed some time just after sunset until the last light fades, consists of three *rakats*.
- 5. *Isha* (the night prayer), to be observed at some time during the night, consists of four *rakats*.

  Additional (*Sunnah*) Prayer, it was the practice of the Prophet (peace be upon him) often to say additional prayers preceding and/or following the obligatory (*fard*) prayers which we have just described. Many Muslims perform these prayers regularly in reverence to the Prophet (peace be upon him).

Personal Prayer or Supplication (Du'a), upon the completion of the required (fard) prayers or the Sunnah prayers, we can pray in our own words (du'a) if we wish, expressing whatever is in our hearts, whether it be praise, thanksgiving, asking for forgiveness, supplication for ourselves or for others, or any other thing.

#### Post reading Questions:

- What does A Muslim say before washing the exposed parts of his body for Wudu? (Intention)
- Which parts of the body does a Muslim wash before prayer?
   (The exposed parts)
- How many units does the dawn prayer consist of? (two)
- At what time do Muslims pray the Maghrib prayer? (Just after sunset)
- Why do Muslims pray additional prayers?
   (In reverence to the prophet)
- What are the additional prayers called? (Sunnah)
- Do we have to pray the Du'a prayer?
   (No, only if we wish)

## ➤ POST READING QUESTIONS:

- 1. Describe what a Muslim does before praying.
- 2. Describe the obligatory prayers of the day.
- 3-What is the prayer called in which we make our own supplication?

# The Second Pillar of Islam: Prayer

- ➤ Before prayers (salat), we wash the exposed parts of our bodies (wudu).
- First we say that our intention (niyat) in washing is to make wudu.
- When wuduis completed, we are ready for prayers. There are five daily prayers which consist of either two, three or four units (rakats).
- These prayers are obligatory for adult Muslims except those incapacitated by illness.

## The five daily prayers:

- 1. <u>FAJR</u> (the dawn prayer), to be observed sometime between dawn and sunrise, consists of two units.
- 2.DUHUR (the early afternoon prayer), to be observed some time just after noon until mid afternoon, consists of four rakats.
- 3. ASR(the late afternoon prayer), to be observed some time midafternoon/'consists of four rakats.
- 4. MAGHRIB (the evening prayer), to be observed some time just after sunset until the last light fades, consists of three rakats.
- 5. ISHA (the night prayer), to be observed at some time during the night, consists of four rakats.

# ➤ Additional Prayers

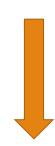
#### (Sunnah):

It was the practice of the Prophet (peace be upon him) often to say additional prayers preceding and/or following the obligatory (fard) prayers which we have just described. Many Muslims perform these prayers regularly in reverence to the Prophet (peace be upon him)

# Personal prayer or Supplication (Du'a)

Upon the completion of the required (fard) prayers or the Sunnah prayers, we can pray in our own words (du'a) if we wish, expressing whatever is in our hearts, whether it be praise, thanksgiving, asking for forgiveness, supplication for ourselves or for others, or any other thing.

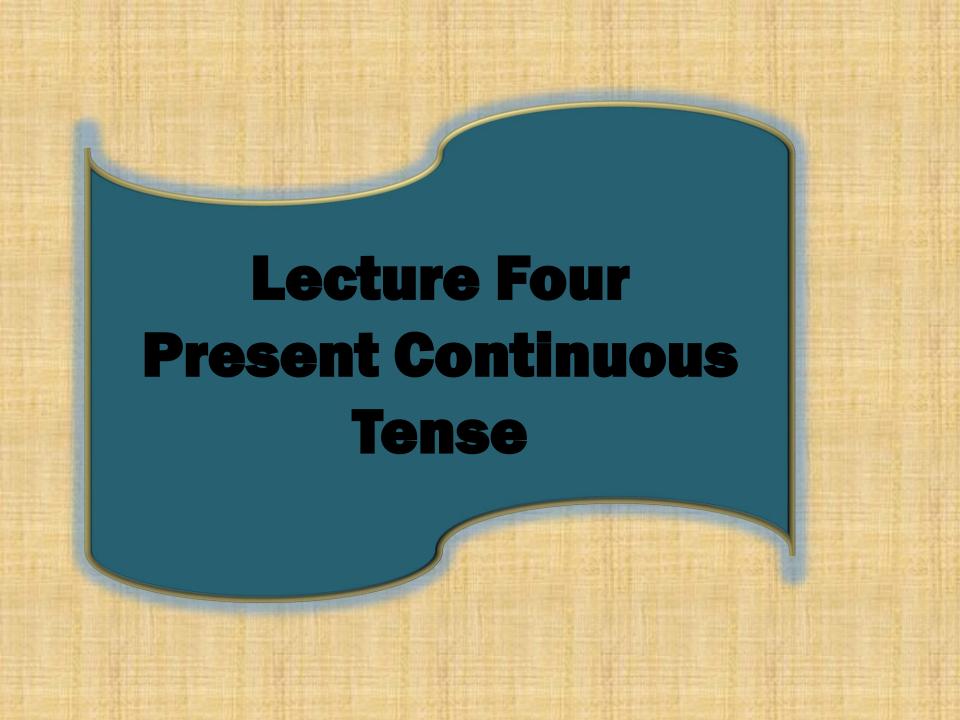
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# Watch This

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- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oBbJNjjS
   YBo

#### **Present Continuous**

#### Form:

- (V. to be; am- is- are, and verb + ing)
   Examples:
- I am speaking.
   you are speaking.
- he / she / it is speaking.
- we are speaking.
   they are speaking.

## > Exceptions when adding 'ing':

- Silent e is dropped.
- > (but: does not apply for -ee)
- Example:
- come coming / move- moving but: agree - agreeing
- After a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled.
- Example: sit sitting / swim- swimming

#### >USE

#### **UNFINISHED ACTIONS NOW**

I'm working at the moment.

Use with: now, at the moment.

**PRESENT** 

#### PRESENT CONTINUOUS

**FUTURE** 

#### TEMPORARY SITUATIONS

I'm living in London.

Use with: at the moment, for a few weeks, for a couple of months.

#### **TEMPORARY HABITS**

He's eating a lot these days.

Use with: at the moment, these days.

#### **ANNOYING HABITS**

You're forever losing your keys!

Use with: always, forever, constantly.

#### **DEFINITE FUTURE PLANS**

I'm meeting my father tomorrow.

Use with: tomorrow, later, at 7pm tonight, on Tuesday.



#### **The Present Continuous**

- > Use:
- > Things which are happening at the moment of speaking.
- > Example.
- The water is boiling now, so you can put in the pasta.
- He is playing the piano now.
- Temporary situations.
- Julie is living in Paris for a few months (usually she lives in London).
- Definite future plans:
- I'm meeting John after class today.
- She is travelling to Alex tomorrow.

# Negative Form

- We can make the negative by adding 'not':
- I am not sleeping.
- You are not playing.
- He is not reading.
- Negative Short Form :
- I'm not sleeping.
- You aren't playing.
- He isn't reading.

# Yes / No Questions

 we put 'am', 'is', or 'are' before the subject to make a 'yes / no' question:

#### **Examples:**

- Am I eating chocolate?
- Are you studying now?
- Is he working?
- Is she doing her homework?

# Wh Questions

 For 'wh' questions, we just put the question word at the front:

#### **Examples:**

- What are you studying now?
- When is he working?
- What is she doing?
- Who are we meeting?
- How are they travelling?

#### Non-continuous Verbs:

- Verbs which are not used with continuous tenses:
- These "stative" verbs are about state, not action, and they cannot express the continuous or progressive aspect.
- **Examples:**
- feeling: hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish.
- senses: appear, feel, hear, see, seem, smell, sound, taste.
- communication: agree, deny, disagree, mean, promise, satisfy, surprise.
- **thinking**: believe, imagine, know, mean, realize, recognize, remember, understand.
- **other states**: be, belong, concern, depend, involve, matter, need, owe, own, possess.

#### **Check how the following underlined verbs:**

✓ I <u>want</u> a coffee.	not I am wanting a coffee.
✓I don't <u>believe</u> you are right.	not I am not believing you are right.
✓Does this pen <u>belong</u> to you?	not Is this pen belonging to you?
√It <u>seemed</u> wrong.	not It was seeming wrong.
√I don't <u>hear</u> anything.	not I am not hearing anything.



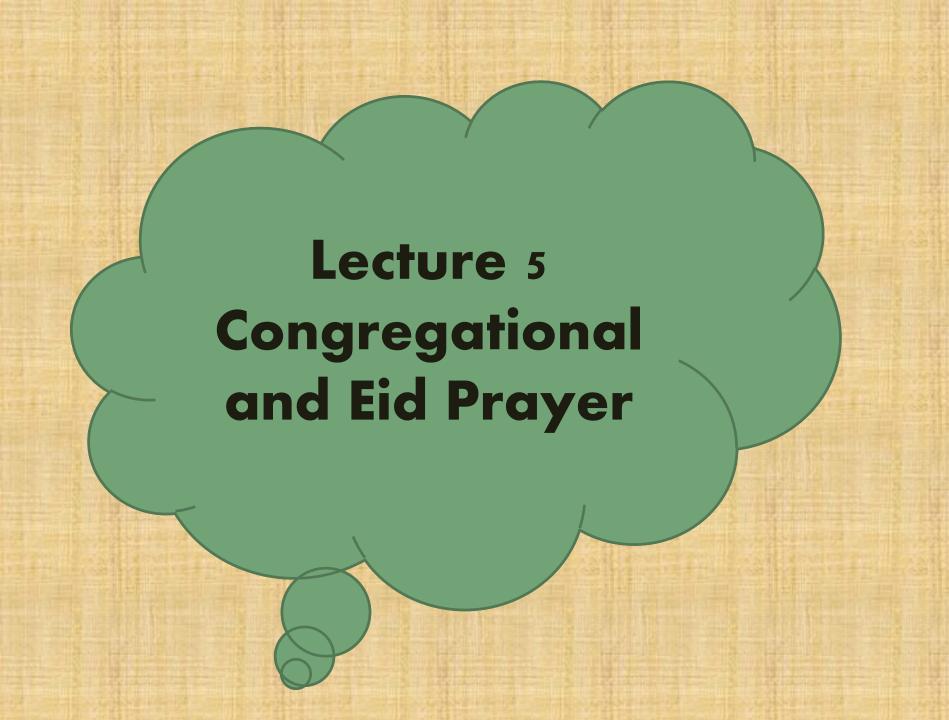
Affirmative	Negative	Question
I am playing.	I am not playing.	Am I playing?
He is playing.	He is not playing.	Is he playing?
You are playing.	You are not playing.	Are you playing?

#### Rewrite using the present continuous:

- 1. We / go to the cinema now.
- 2. They / work at the moment.
- 3- When / he / start work?
- 4- It / get / dark?
- 5-She / not / sleeping.
- 6- The dog / not / play with a ball.
- 7- How / she / travel ?
- 8- we / not / study this evening.



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## **Key Vocabulary**

word	translation	word	translation
straight	مستقيم	Substituting for	عوضا عن
following	يتبع – يلي	Call to prayer	أذان
observed	مؤدي	A sermon (n)	خطبه
required	مطلوب	Selected (adj.)	مختار – تم اختیاره
sacrifice	أضحيه	Preceded by	يسبقها
recommended	موصىي به	Form a congregation	يقيم الجماعه
congregation	جماعه	Standing shoulder to shoulder	يقف ازاء الآخر
straight parallel rows	صفوف مستقيمة	Friday congregational prayer	صلاه الجمعه
Mosque (n)	الجامع	A person of religious knowledge	انسان ذو علم

### **Pre Reading Questions:**

- > What is meant by congregation prayer?
- > How many Eid prayers are there?
- ➤ What is the difference between Eid prayer and congregational prayer?
- > Are women allowed to form congregational prayer?
- > Is a sermon performed after or before prayer?

#### Congregational and Eid Prayers

It is recommended that when two or more Muslims are present at the time of a prayer they form a congregation and pray together. A leader (imam) is selected from among the men in the group, preferably a person of religious knowledge and the group forms straight parallel rows behind him, standing shoulder to shoulder but not touching each other, all facing the Qibla(the direction of Kaaba). Women form separate parallel rows behind the men.

On Fridays, Muslim men and boys go to the mosque to pray the Friday (Jum'a) congregational prayer. It is obligatory for them but not for women, (Jum'a) prayer consists of two rakats, substituting for the four rakats of Duhur, preceded by a sermon (Khutba), and is congregation.

#### **Eid Prayer**

There are two Eids. The first is called Eid-ul Fitr (the Festival of Fast-Breaking) and it falls on the first day of Shawwal, following the month of Ramadan. The second Eid is Eid-ul-Adha (The Festival of Sacrifice) and it falls on the tenth day of Dhul-Hijjah, the last month of the Islamic calendar. The Eid prayer is any time after sunrise and before noon on either of the two Eids. No call to prayer (adhan) or summons (igamah) is required. This prayer consists of two rakats with six to sixteen additional takbirs (Allahu Akbar) offered in congregation and followed, by a sermon (khutba).

### Congregational Prayer

- ➤ It is recommended that when two or more Muslims are present at the time of a prayer they form a congregation and pray together.
- A leader (imam) is selected from among the men in the group, preferably a person of religious knowledge and the group form straight parallel rows behind him, standing shoulder to shoulder but not touching each other, all facing the Qibla(the direction of Kaaba).
- Women form separate parallel rows behind the men.

# The Friday (Jum'a)

- > On Fridays, Muslim men and boys go to the mosque to pray the Friday (Jum'a) congregational prayer.
- > It is obligatory for them but not for women.
- (Jum'a)'prayer consists of two rakats, substituting for the four rakatsof Duhur, preceded by a sermon (Khutba), and is observed at Duhur time on Friday, always in congregation.



- There are two Eids:
- The first is called Eid-ul Fitr (the Festival of Fast-Breaking) and it falls on the first day of Shawwal, following the month of Ramadan.
- The second Eid is Eid-ul-Adha(The Festival of Sacrifice) and it falls on the tenth day of Dhul-Hijjah, the last month of the Islamic calendar. The Eid prayer is any time after sunrise and before noon on either of the two Eids.
- No call to prayer (adhan) or summons (iqamah) is required.
- This prayer consists of two rakats with six to sixteen additional takbirs(Allahu Akbar) offered in congregation and followed, by a sermon (khutba

#### **Post reading MCQs:**

1- While praying, Women form separate parallel rows ...... the men.

in front of	behind	beside	next to

**2-** The Eid prayer consists of ...... rakats with six to sixteen additional takbirs (Allahu Akbar) offered in congregation and followed, by a sermon (khutba.

three	four	three	two

3- In congregational prayers, ......is selected from among the men in the group, preferably a person of religious knowledge and the group forms straight parallel rows behind him.

a leader (Imam) a teacher a plumber a mechanic

4- (Jum'a)'prayer consists of two rakats, substituting for the four rakats of ......

Asr Maghreb Isha Duhur

5- The Friday (Jum'a) congregational prayer is obligatory for Muslim .....but not for women.

ladies	females	men	girls
--------	---------	-----	-------

6- The second Eid is Eid-ul-Adha(The Festival of Sacrifice) and it falls on the......day of Dhul-Hijjah, the last month of the Islamic calendar

seventh	fifth	ninth	tenth
---------	-------	-------	-------

7- There are ..... Eids in Islam.

one	two	three	four

8- The ...... prayer is any time after sunrise and before noon on either of the two Eids.

### **Post reading Questions**

- . 1. How many Muslims need to be present to pray in congregation?
- 2- Where does the Imam stand in a congregational prayer?
- 3. What do women do in the congregational prayer?
- 4. Who does not have to pray Friday congregational prayer?
- 5. Which prayer does the Friday congregational prayer replace?
- 6. How many eid prayers are there in one year?
  - 7- Who should be the Imam of a congregational prayer?
- 8. How many additional takbirs are there in the Eid prayer?
- 9- How do Muslims stand during prayer?

#### Tick True or false then correct the false ones.

- 1– The Eid prayer is any time before sunrise.
- 2- Eid El fitr falls on the first day of Shawal.
- 3– The Eid prayer consist of three rakats with five takbirs.
- 4- Azan is required in Eid prayer.
- 5- Summons are required to perform Eid prayers.
- 6- Friday prayer is obligatory for both men and women.
- 7- Eid-ul-Adha (The Festival of Sacrifice) falls on the seventh day of Dhul-Hijjah.

## Watch this

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=60F4HEG
 NBRQ



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### Watch this

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dToboUPXdxE

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q5UEPSk9ipE

#### **The Present Simple**

- Things which are always true.
- Water boils at 100 degrees.
- Permanent situations (or nearly permanent; true for a few years at least):
- Julie lives in London.
- Habits or things we do regularly.
- I drink coffee every morning.
- Future events which are part of a timetable.
- My plane leaves at eight tonight.
- To talk about the future after certain words ('when' 'until' 'after' 'before' 'as soon as').
- I'll call you when I get home.

## The Present Continuous

- Things which are happening at the moment of speaking.
- The water is boiling now, so you can put in the pasta.
- He is playing the piano now.

#### Temporary situations.



- Julie is living in Paris for a few months (usually she lives in London).
- . Definite future plans.
- I'm meeting John after class today.
- She is travelling to Alex tomorrow.

#### **Present Simple or Present Continuous?**

Exercise 1

Saturday

- Choose the present simple or present continuous:

- Present Simple or Present Continuous? Exercise 2
- Make the present simple or present continuous:

	1. You (not / like)	chocolate.
	2. She (not / study)	at the moment.
	3. We often (go)	to the cinema.
	4. He usually (not / do)	his homework.
	5. They (not / eat)	rice every day.
	6. We (not / study)	every night.
0	7. (You / like)	spicy food?
	8. (She / go)	to Scotland often?
	9. (He / eat)	now?
	10. We (go)	to the cinema this weekend.

- Choose the present simple or the present continuous.
- Watch out for stative verbs. (only comes in the present simple tense)
- 1. Julie \_\_\_\_\_ (read) in the garden.
- 2. What \_\_\_\_\_ (we / have) for dinner tonight?
- 3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) two daughters.
- 4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in Spain for two weeks this summer.
- 5. He often \_\_\_\_\_ (come) over for dinner.
- 6. The class \_\_\_\_\_\_ (begin) at nine every day.
- 7. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / eat) at the moment?
- 8. What \_\_\_\_\_\_ (Susie / do) tomorrow?
- 9. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / work) on Sundays.
- 10. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / study) now, she \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV

Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple present or present progressive).

Look! He (leave) is leaving the house. Quiet please! I (write) ----- a test. But look! Today she (go) ----- by bike. Every Sunday we (go) ----- to see my grandparents. He often (go) ----- to the cinema. We (play) ----- Monopoly at the moment. The child seldom (cry) I (not / do) ----- anything at the moment.

(watch / he) ----- the news regularly?

Pu	t the verbs into the correct tense (simple present or present progressive).
A)	James (live) in a little village.
B)	He (be) in his last year at school.
C)	After school, James (want) to become a banker.
D)	So this week, he (do) a practical course in a bank.
E)	There (be) a bank in a nearby town, but James (have) to take the bus to get
	there.
F)	The bus (leave) at 5.30 in the morning and (return) at 8.15 in the evening.
G)	James (not / like) to spend so much time in town before and after work, waiting for the
	bus.
H)	Therefore, this week he (stay) with his aunt, who (live) in town.
I)	James usually (wear) jeans and t- shirts, but while he (work) for the bank now
	he (wear) a suit and a tie



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The Third Pillar of
Islam:
Fasting

## >Key vocabulary

Word	meaning	Word	meaning
Abstain from (v)	يسمك عن / يمتنع عن	Self restraint	ضبط النفس
Benefits (n)	منافع	Indulgence (n)	الانغماس
Significant (adj)	بارز / مميز	Elimination (n)	الحد من / التخلص من
Obedience (n)	طاعه	objective (n)	الحكم الشرعي
Spiritual (adj)	روحي	Fast (v-n)	يصوم / صوم
Adult Muslims	المكلفون	The aged (n)	المسنين
Journey (n)	رحله	Postpone (v)	يؤ جل
The whole of	كامل	Believers (n)	الؤمنون
Sunrise (n)	الشروق	Dusk (n)	الغروب

Word	meaning	Word	meaning
Pure submission	عباده خالصه	Acknowledge (v)	يؤمن / يقر
Fulfill the needs	يلبي احتياجات	The Sustainer (n)	الرزاق
Discipline of appetites	التحكم في الغرائز	Sustenance (n)	الرزق
Over indulgence (n)	الانغماس	Natural appetites	الغرائز الطبيعيه
Slave to one's desires	عبد لر غباته	Flexibility (n)	مرونه
Free of	متحرر من	Well off (adj)	موسر / ذو سعه
Slavery (n)	العبوديه	The poor (n)	الفقراء
Obtain (v)	يحصل علي	Hunger (n)	الجوع
slave	7ic	Thirst (n)	العطش

Word	meaning	word	meaning
The sick (n)	المرضي	Festival (n)	احتفال
Sexual relations/ intercourse	الجماع	The lesser festival	العيد الصغير
Perform (v)	يؤدي	Act (n)	فعل
Celebrate (v)	يحتفل ب	thus	وبالتالي
Create (v)	يخلق	Command (v-n)	امر / يأمر
Physical and spiritual needs	الاحتياجات البدنيه والروحيه	appear	يظهر
To develop a sense	ينمي شعور	Given in the Quran	ذكر في القرأن
It's true significance	مغزاه الحقيقي	Complete obedience	طاعه کامله
The means to	الوسيله الي	Bounty (n)	نعمه/ عطاء

Word	meaning	Word	meaning
Natural resources	مصادر طبيعيه	Increase (v)	یزید
Faculties (n)	قدرات	Improve (v)	يحسن
Appreciate (v)	يقدِّر	Fatty substance	الدهون
Afflictions (n)	محن / معاناه	Decrease (v)	يقلل
Sympathetic (adj)	متعاطف مع	Sense of community and brotherhood	الشعور بالانتماء للمجتمع وبالإخاء
Activity (n)	نشاط	Harmful (adj)	ضار
Devout (adj)	ورع/مخلص	His will	إرادته (سبحانه)
State	يقرر	Obedient (adj)	طائع
Solely (adv)	فقط	It should be emphasized	ينبغي التأكيد علي

#### **Pre Reading Questions**

- > What is the third pillar of Islam?
- What is meant by fasting? Does it only mean not to drink or eat?
- > Do Muslims ,throughout the year, only fast in Ramandan?
- What are the benefits of fasting for individuals and for society as well?
- > Is it obligatory for the sick or old people to fast?

#### The Third Pillar of Islam: Fasting.

The fast of Ramadan, the ninth month of the Muslim year is observed by adult Muslims, men and women except the aged and the sick. Those on a journey may postpone the fast. For the whole of the month of Ramadan, believers must abstain from dawn till dusk from food, drink and marital relations. During the night special prayers are performed (Taraweeh). When the new moon appears and the month of fasting is ended, Muslims celebrate. The festival which lasts three days is called Eid al Fitr or the Lesser Festival.

Fasting is an act of pure submission to God's command given in the Qur'an, to observe the fast. Fasting has many benefits but its true significance is to develop a sense of complete obedience to the One Who created us and gave us our physical and spiritual needs and the means to fulfill these needs.

#### The Third Pillar of Islam: Fasting.

We acknowledge that God is our Sustainer, and through His bounty - through the use of natural resources and our faculties - we obtain our sustenance. Hence, If God commands us to abstain from food, drink and the fulfillment of other natural appetites for a period of time, we gladly obey His command. God says in Qur'an: "Oh you who believe! Fasting is prescribed to you as

it was prescribed for those before you, that you may (learn) Self-restraint." (2:183). While many benefits come to us through fasting the primary benefit is that we learn self restraint, discipline of our appetites, and flexibility of our habits. Over-indulgence in eating, drinking, smoking or marital relations makes one the slave of one's desires and habits.

#### The Third Pillar of Islam: Fasting.

Through fasting, one becomes free of this slavery. Through fasting those who are well-off learn to appreciate the afflictions of the poor - hunger and thirst - and become more sympathetic toward them. When a person fasts, he feels that he is joining the whole Muslim world in a spiritual act, thus increasing his sense of community and brotherhood.

Fasting also helps to improve people's health, such as the elimination of fatty substances from the blood, decrease in the harmful activity of intestinal microbes and of uric acid, and so on. But it should be emphasized that all these benefits are not the object of fasting. As was stated earlier, we fast solely because God commands us to do so, as devout and obedient servants to His will.

#### The Third Pillar of Islam: Fasting

- Definition:
- The fast of Ramadan, the ninth month of the Muslim year is observed by adult Muslims. believers must abstain from dawn till dusk from food, drink and marital relations.
- Those who don't have to fast:
- 1- men and women except the aged and the sick.
- 2- Those on a journey may postpone the fast. For the whole of the month of Ramadan.
- During the night special prayers are performed (Taraweeh). When the new moon appears and the month of fasting is ended, Muslims celebrate. The festival which lasts three days is called *Eid al Fitror the Lesser Festival*.



#### What is the main object of fasting?

- Fasting is an act of pure submission to God's command given in the Qur'an, to observe the fast.
- Its true significance is to develop a sense of complete obedience to the One Who created us and gave us our physical and spiritual needs and the means to fulfill these needs.
- We acknowledge that God is our Sustainer, and through His bounty - through the use of natural resources and our faculties we obtain our sustenance.
- Hence, If God commands us to abstain from food, drink and the fulfillment of other natural appetites for a period of time, we gladly obey His command. God says in Qur'an: "Oh you who believe! Fasting is prescribed to you as it was prescribed for those before you, that you may (learn) Self-restraint." (2:183).

## Fasting has many benefits:

- 1-We learn self restraint, discipline of our appetites, and flexibility of our habits.
- 2- Over indulgence in eating, drinking, smoking or marital relations makes one the slave of one's desires and habits. Through fasting, one becomes free of this slavery.
- 3- Through fasting those who are well-off learn to appreciate the afflictions of the poor - hunger and thirst - and become more sympathetic toward them. When a person fasts, he feels that he is joining the whole Muslim world in a spiritual act, thus increasing his sense of community and brotherhood.
- 4- Fasting also helps to improve people's health, such as the elimination of fatty substances from the blood, decrease in the harmful activity of intestinal microbes and of uric acid, and so on.

#### **Post reading Questions:**

- 1. Who does not have to fast?
- The sick
- 2. What are the special prayers which are performed in Ramdan called?
- Taraweh
- 3. Which festival marks the end of fasting?
- Eid al Fitr
- 4. How do Muslims fulfill the command of Allah?
- Gladly
- 5. Is fasting something only Muslims have to do?
- No, it was prescribed to those before them
- 6. Are the health benefits of fasting the objective?
- No, the main reason is to obey the commands of God

# **Post reading Questions**

- 1-What is the main objective of fasting?
- 2-Who does not have to fast?
- 3. What are the special prayers which are performed in Ramadan called?
- 4. Which festival marks the end of fasting?
- 5. How do Muslims fulfill the command of Allah?
- 6. Is fasting something only Muslims have to do?
- 7. what do Muslims abstain from while fasting?
- 8. Are the health benefits of fasting the objective?

## >Translate into Arabic:

- l- While many benefits come to us through fasting, the primary benefit is that we learn self-restraint, discipline of our appetites, and flexibility of our habits.
- 2- Through fasting, those who are well-off learn to appreciate the afflictions of the poor- hunger and thirst- and become more sympathetic toward them.

# Watch this

• https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5pv mUoYNbmU



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# REVISION

# Revision: Shahada, prayer and Fasting

- Choose the correct answer:
- 1. Obedience in Islam means:
- a) abiding by Gods Law
- b) to do what we want
- o c) to follow our own will
- 2. To put ourselves in Gods charge means:
- a) Commitment
- b) Obedience
- c) Submission

- 3. Islam is the Religion of:
- a) Truth and righteousness
- b) Individuality and love
- c) Lusts and overindulgence
- 4. Islam...
- a) is a new religion
- o b) is a human philosophy
- oc) has always been and will always be until the end of time
- 5. Muhammad...
- a) was the only Prophet God sent b)was a Prophet and a messenger
- o c) gave us no written scripture

- 6. The Qur'an was revealed over a period of
- a) one year
- b) twelve years
- c) twenty-three years
- 7. The Language of the Qur'an is
- o a) Arabic
- b) English
- o c) Many languages
- 8. Hadith is
- a) stories from the time of the Prophet
- ob) A practical interpretations of the Qur'an
- o c) God's revelation

- 9. For Muslims to worship God means:
- a) to pray only
- b) to believe in God only
- o c) to love God and obey his commands
- 10. The teachings of the Qur'an are based on
- a) revelation and reason
- b) force and blind following
- c) choice and freedom
- ll. What do Muslims do before prayer?
- a) They wash the exposed parts of the body
  - b) They take a bath
- o c) They changes clothes

- 12. How many daily prayers are there?
- a) twob) threec) fourd) five
- 13. How many units does the late afternoon prayer have?
- a) two b) three c) four d) one
- 14. What are Sunnah prayers?
- a) Prayers in our own words
- b) Asking Allah for forgiveness
- c) Prayers immediately preceding or following the fard prayers

- 15. What is dua'?
- a) A prayer in congregation
- o b) A prayer in our own words
- oc) A prayer in reverence to the Prophet
- 16. Whenever there are two or more Muslim present at the time of obligatory prayer...
- a)... they pray in congregation
- b) ... they pray sunnah
- oc) ... they pray separately
- 17. Friday Prayer is an obligation for...
- a) Muslim girls and boys
- o c) Muslim men and boys
- o d) all Muslims

- 18. Which prayer does Friday Prayer replace?
- a) the Maghrib Prayer
- b) the Eid Prayer
- od) the Duhur Prayer
- 19. How many Eids are there?
- a) four Eids
- b) two Eids
- o c) three Eids
- 20. On which day is Eid al-Adha?
- o a) on the first of Shawwal
- ob) on the tenth of Ramadan
- o c) on the tenth of DhulHijjah

- 21. In which month do Muslims observe the fast of Ramadan?
- a) In the first month of the Muslim calendar
- b) In the last month of the Muslim calendar
- c) In the ninth month of the Muslim calendar
- 22. Who observes Fasting Ramadan?
- a) All Muslims b) Everyone who is on a journey c)
  The aged and the sick d) All healthy adult Muslims
- 23. What do Muslims abstain from during fasting?
- a) Food during the night
- b) Food, drink and marital relations during the night
- o c) Food, drink and marital relations during the day

- 24. Which festival do Muslims celebrate at the end of Ramadan?
- a) Eid al-Adha
- b) The Main festial
- c) Eid al-Fitr
- 25. Why do Muslims fast?
- a) Because it is healthy
- b) Out of submission to God's commands
- c) Because they are different
- 26. What do the rich learn from fasting?
- a) They learn to sympathize with the poor
- b) They learn to sympathize with the rich
- c) They learn to sympathize with the people from the past

- 27. What do Muslims feel through fasting?
- a) They feel a sense of community and brotherhood
- b) They feel more healthy
- c) They feel thirsty at night
- 28. Why do Muslims Fast?
- a) Because the fast eliminates fatty substances from their blood
- b) In order to decrease the harmful activity of intestinal microbes
- c) Because God commanded them to.

### \*Translate the following text into Arabic:

- There are five pillars of Islam: Belief in one God, Prayer, Alms, Fasting, and Pilgrimage. These form the foundation of faith for every Muslim.
- I. The basic declaration of belief or Shahada is, "There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger." Declaring this is all that is required of a person who wishes to embrace Islam.
- 2. Prayer, or Salah is the performing of the five daily prayers, at dawn, noon, mid-afternoon, sundown, and nightfall.

3. Alms, or Zakah, is obligatory on every Muslim as a tax to benefit the poor and needy. Every adult Muslim must contribute a 2.5% of his or her wealth (not income) each year.

4. Fasting, or Sawm which takes place in the month of Ramadan, involves self discipline and humility through abstention from food, drink and marital relations from dawn to sunset. It encourages a sense of empathy with those who go hungry around the world and to give charity. It is a time to focus on spiritual nourishment and refinement of character. It ends with the celebration of Eid-ul Fitr.

5. Pilgrimage, or Hajj, is to be performed once in a Muslim's lifetime to the first House of God, the Kabah in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. Pilgrims dress simply in white garments to symbolize equality of humankind. At least, two million Muslims go to perform Hajj in the final month of the Islamic calendar each year. The end of Hajj is marked by the second of the two major Muslim festivals, Eid-ul Adha.

**Best of luck**