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EDU516 Teaching of English Solved Final Term Papers

Posted by + M.Tariq Malik on August 9, 2019 at 10:12pm in EDU516 Teaching of English
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EDU516 Teaching of English Solved Final Term Papers

EDU 516 Teaching of English

1. Use of card?

Write your points on a card when you are delivering a lesson. Sometimes teachers tend to forget what they had to say. It is absolutely okay to consult a card in that case. Colored pens can be used to make differences of noun, verb etc. Having notes on a paper is difficult as they can sometimes stick together or fly away. Use a bigger font on a card. Teachers can show a card to the students to help them spell it. Teachers can give red, yellow and green cards to students to assess herself.

If they understand the lesson they can show green card. If they didn't, they can raise the red card. Yellow card would mean somewhat understood

2. Map reading?

The online maps like Google Maps are very commonly used nowadays. Students must be trained to read maps. They can be given maps on leaflets. It can be done on a primary level. The teacher can make a map of the school. In this way students would not depend on anyone to reach a destination. Teacher can make the students do an actual activity where they go out of the classroom and find a certain place. They can tick off the place they reach at.

3. Team teach?

Team teach means you can have an assistant teacher in your class. Both of you can work together and supplement each other. It is going to benefit both the players. Classroom management can be much better in this way. One teacher can handle individual tasks and other teacher can manage the overall class. Junior school teachers can team teach with senior school teachers to learn their techniques. It is a matter of team playing, learning from each other's experiences and also to appreciate each other's efforts. A change in the classroom environment is a good way to motivate the students especially those who are shy. Later the teacher can do a survey to assess if the students enjoyed the team teach.

4. Lesson planning?

Topic 132: Lesson Planning

While planning a lesson the most important thing the teachers need to look at is the aims that she is having in her mind for the lesson; that is the student learning aim for the teacher. What does she think the student needs to aim at in order to learn about that topic which she is introducing to the class. There has to be a very realistic aim for the students to make the learning authentic; the realistic aims can

be achieved whereas if the teacher is looking for an unrealistic aim that means that will not be achievable. So, in other words the student learning aims have to be realistic and achievable.

Secondly, the aims should be measurable. The teacher should be able to measure the success of the aim. For example, the primary school children should recognize the words and the sounds of the letters, this aim is achievable as well as measureable, because by the end of the lesson, the teacher would be able to assess the recognition and sounds of the letters. Similarly, the teachers learning aim should also be included in the lesson, e.g, the teacher learning aim is that while doing the lesson delivery, the teacher should be able to assess what she needs to develop upon and further work on and add in the lesson to improve it; in other words, how she can teach in a better way e.g, in a secondary school class the teacher aims that the pronunciation of the class should have 100% perfection. This is not a realistic aim. In order to have a realistic aim she may say that the pronunciation of the class should be higher than the current pronunciation level. The teacher should thus keep in mind the learning aims of the students as well as her own aims i.e. she should have a certain level of teaching.

Topic 133: Lesson Planning

The teacher while planning her lesson has to keep targets in her mind. The targets again need to be realistic and achievable. The targets must be kept in mind according to the level of students. Also if it is a mixed ability group, the teacher has to set different targets for different groups of learning. For example, the time management factor is a target for the teacher. To do an activity in a particular time can differ with the high level students and with the lower levels students. If there is a mixed ability group in the class, some students who are high-level learners and challengers can probably finish an essay in 10 minutes whereas there can be some students in the class who would finish the same activity in 20 minutes so, the time management for all the abilities in the class has to be kept in mind when a teacher is planning a lesson.

The time management factor has to be improved gradually as a practice among the students. The teacher needs to sort of monitor what is the time being taken to do an activity and how much time is taken by the high level learners, the average level learners and the low level learners but keeping in mind the ratio; if the ratio is, for example, for high learners it is 10 for average it is 15 and for low it is 20 the teacher needs to keep in mind that this has to be improved at all levels for example while doing the lesson she should make sure that those who finished their activity in 10 should try to finish it in 9 minutes those who finish in 15 should try to finish it in 12 minutes and those who do it at 20 should try to finish at somewhere between 17 or 18. So, time management factor has to be put in the lesson plan while keeping in mind that this has to be improved by managing time as well. Now there are ways to manage time that is to give instructions to the students to provide them with resources and to make their learning easy so that they can complete the tasks given in the time given. Also the teacher can rehearse the lesson and assess for herself how much time is taken to do a certain activity if she is writing an essay herself taking 8 minutes then she should expect the students to be taking at least 10 minutes because she is herself at a higher level than the students. Similarly, she can also do the practice of rehearsing the same in other classes and then finding out the average time taken to do an activity so she has to be completely in the process of researching and rehearsing, in order to see how much time is practically taken to complete an activity and then improve on that factor.

It should not be considered that if people are taking 10 minutes then they should always take 10 minutes. Gradually, the speed of writing, learning or doing an activity would definitely improve if it is a good lesson therefore the teacher needs to manage time in a way that the activity is completed but it is not completed in a hurried way. Even that is going to give the lesson a poor taste. So, in order to manage it well it has to be again realistic time management. The teacher needs to keep in mind what are the activities, how long would the students take to complete the activities and how much explanation they need in order to complete the activity

5. Reflective practices?

Another useful tip to professionally develop themselves for the teachers is to have an action research done in their own class. In order to have research in her own class the teacher needs to look into her interested areas. For example, a teacher wants to find out why my learners cannot read well, what are the things which are not encouraging my learners to read well. That can be a topic of the action research done by the teacher. So, teacher is going to find out ways how to improve their reading skills. This action research can be formally or informally done.

6. How you teach student past tense give example?

Past Simple

It is something similar to present simple but the difference is in time. The time has passed now. “I eat” now becomes “I ate”. A teacher can draw a timeline as it is a useful tool in grammar lessons. It is a common practice at all levels. Jumping from present to past would make students understand it well. The past tenses of verb must be taught to students. Teacher can make columns of verbs in random order and ask students to match them. It is not a good practice to memorize the past forms of verbs. Students should be able to consult the teacher for help

8. Monitoring

Monitoring is the regular observation and recording of activities taking place in a project or programmed. It is a process of routinely gathering information on all aspects of the project.

To monitor is to check on how project activities are progressing. It is observation; — systematic and purposeful observation.

Monitoring also involves giving feedback about the progress of the project to the donors, implementers and beneficiaries of the project.

Reporting enables the gathered information to be used in making decisions for improving project performance

9.What is feedback?

Topic184: Feedback

As it very clear from the word, feedback means you give back your opinions after something has been given to you. So, you feed back on the strengths and weaknesses of what you have come across this feedback helps the learners to know there strengths and weaknesses when somebody is doing something and he is putting all his effort in it still he needs to know what is good in what he is doing and what does he lag in or what are his weaknesses. A feedback coming from somebody who is watching him and knows the subject and is an expert in it helps the learner to improve in that and also feel proud about the strengths.

Feedback is very important for all of us. And that is why in all fields of life the feedback is always given. Sometimes, it is in the form of writing that is a written feedback. Sometimes, it is a verbal feedback; which ever form it takes, it has to be very positive it has to be a healthy feedback, it has not to be a critical one where a person is being personalized in order to tell about the weaknesses. Instead it should be a feedback which is focused on the skills, which is focused on the abilities and work on the weaknesses in order to get better results, in order to improve in our lives or in order to get better results we all need feedback. And it is done at every level when a child is in the school a report is actually a feedback the

report is actually telling what the child is doing in the class when college students work on assignments, the teachers need to give them a feedback in order to help them improve in their weaknesses and to know what things they are really doing well. So, this type of a feedback which is not personalized which is not affecting the personality of a person is always useful.

Teachers need to be very careful when they have to give feedback on the works of their students whatever the level the teachers are confronting with the students. They must be careful to write the feedback or to give a verbal feedback to the student because this can make the big difference in the life of the students. Generally speaking, it is said that the feedback must start with something good; maybe you have to tell ten things which the person has done wrong. But even if you know one good thing about the person you should start with that it might seem to be very difficult in certain cases with the teachers. Sometimes, trainee teachers complain that there are some students where they don't find anything positive to say but still it is I think the best thing to do is to look for something good in your students. To look for something positive that you can start the feedback with because that something is going to really give a starter to your conversation and your student is going to listen to it because in the beginning you said something good for the student if you will start criticizing the student in a negative way from the very beginning of your conversation the student will not be interested in listening to it because instantly when you start criticizing your students negatively or if the feedback is started with the negative sentence the student goes in a state of guilt and shame and this guilt and shame will not let him to the concentrate on the rest of the conversation. So, it is very important that the feedback is started with a positive sentence even if you have to talk about the weaknesses later.

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Permalink Reply by + M.Tariq Malik on August 9, 2019 at 10:12pm

Reflexive pronoun?

When the action done by the subject turns back or reflects on the subject, the pronoun used is called reflexive pronoun. As it is very clear by the word, reflexive means turning back; so it is very clear by the meaning of the word that the definition of the reflexive pronoun where the action is reflected back by the subject for example I hurt myself. Thus, I would be the reflexive pronoun of the pronoun I. I is also the subject and it is also the pronoun but myself is going back to the pronoun I and so it is created as a reflexive pronoun I and becomes myself.

Similarly he is the subject. And he is hurt. So he the action is hurt it goes back it reflects back on him. Again he is also a pronoun but it is not the reflexive pronoun at the moment. So we will not be talking about the pronoun him. But we know that it is a pronoun on which reflexive pronoun is being based because the action which is done on is going back on him

12.Exhortation?

Exhortation which comes under imperative mood is a type of suggestion or any advice but it is more than in a suggestion it is more of advice. Be steady, take care of your health, try to do better, keep smiling try to save money. In all these example of exhortation we notice that there is addressing to somebody as such and there is no use of the noun as a subject rather it is very direct this makes it different from anything which is said in another mood which could be interactive or subjective this is how it is differentiated and described as imperative mood because it is very direct. It is not addressing somebody and becoming a formal expression to say something to somebody and then there are no added words to it it is a short form of giving advice and it is very direct it is just pointing out to the advice or the action that has to be taken for example try to do better. It is having you as a reference in the sentence because the reference is already understood by bob the speaker and the listener most of the time we use exhortation in conversation that is most of the exhortation would be used in the speaking skills activity. Some of the time it is also used in written form but then punctuation

makes it helpful for the student to understand that this is what is being said by the writing or the speaker or the characters who is in the text in written form keep smiling is a very common education used all over the world try to save money could be any device and it and you also used very commonly used. Be steady is the exhortation which is usually used by parents telling their children to be steady in the characters. Try to do better is an exhortation commonly used by the teachers in order to make students work hard. Entreaty or prayer we have some examples of entreaty or prayer which again comes under the same mood. Have mercy on us. May be all be forgiven. Grant a spice help to do good things in this world, save our souls help us to progress in life every day again all these entreaty, prayers and examples that have been given here are very direct there is no formal dress to anyone that means again the imperative mood statements are usually used in spoken form and these activities included in the speaking skills when teaching English however we do come to see the examples of these entreaties and prayers in the written form as well as. If we come across such text in written form we will also noticed that there is some punctuation given in order to help the student to understand the mood of the sentence and with the help of the punctuation the student will understand that these are being spoken by somebody because they are imperative and they are dependent on command or an entreaty or a prayer or a suggestion or an advice therefore they are based on a language which is more often spoken. It has to be addressed in a framework of such a mood which is called imperative which gives this type of a mood or manner and or mode to the sentence.

13.Why feedback is very important in learning?

Already explain in feedback question

14.How Teacher professional development training helping the teacher?

Professional development means a process in which the professional abilities are developed and there is a continuous growth taking place in the skills that you are using in your profession, these skills have to be refreshed all the time because the time is changing fast and new things coming in each and every profession. Where

ever we are working or whichever field we are working in or whatever job status we have in all these fields we need to be with the growth and development that is taking place with the changing times. Unfortunately, in countries like Pakistan the concept of professional development is hardly there; very few organizations are in practice with the professional development policies and schemes, whereas, it is highly regarded in the West. The professional development is a part of your profession and your job. Any person who is working is not considered to be fit for the job if the professional development is not taking place with regards to his profession and skills.

It is compulsory for every worker to develop professionally in his occupation and that brings a lot of support and awareness to do the job skillfully; that is why everybody is in touch with the modern technologies, policies, strategies and skills to combat with the modern changes that is taking place all over the world. This practice must be now in use in Pakistan as well if Pakistan will not be working on the professional development of its workers and organizations then Pakistanis will be just left behind because of the fact that we all need to learn all our life and as they say learning takes time and it also is continued in the time of death till we are in our graves we need to learn. It is all a lifetime process in which the learning has to take place with regards to our professions we only need to refresh our knowledge all the time while doing any sort of professional development and at the same time at to our information and knowledge and skills with regards to the teaching profession teacher training should be in practice throughout the careers of all the teachers the new teachers or whether they are veteran teachers or they are very experienced teachers.

Professional development and teacher training is not very much in place in the Pakistani education system however recent years have shown that some of the organizations and some of the private schools are working on the professional development of teachers. There are some government projects also working with collaboration with institutions where there are opportunities for teachers to learn and have teacher training. Teacher training is not only important because it is going to enhance the skills that we already have as teachers; it is important to

know what is the changing world of education how are the students behaving in this time, what are the requirements of the teachers to cope with the learning needs of their students. So, by having discussions while we are having teacher training programs and workshops, we come across other people and exchange ideas and share ideas to understand the needs of the child of this century. If we are aware of the needs of the students in this century only then we will be able to satisfy their learning needs. It has been noticed that the traditional teachers, because of the lack of teacher training programs, just stick to the same teaching methods which they had learned 20 or 30 years ago. We all know that the child of today is very different from the child of the year which has been somewhere in 1970 or 1980. They have different demands in all their lifestyles and also in education. So that shows that teacher training programs are compulsory and this professional development must take place in the profession of teaching as well

15.What is professional developing learning?

EDU516 Teaching of English:

Today's Paper :)

1: what are team teach?

Already explain

What are reflective practice?

Already explain

What is meant by feedback?

Already explain

A teacher provide some phrases to use in the conversation, this is not possible at the primary level why?

The teacher can provide different phrases for students to use in their conversation. This activity is not possible in primary school as they would not be able to understand the meaning of phrases. Teachers can use phrases from text or lessons students are already familiar with. Students can find meanings of phrases by asking their peers. This activity should be more intrapersonal rather than the teacher intervening all the time. Teacher can take rounds and monitor them while not making her presence felt. She should not look at the faces of students to make them conscious. The students should be dealt with independently. It should be learner centered activity. The teacher can make informal observations of her students and perhaps evaluate them. After ten lessons she can reevaluate them to check their progress.

What is emphasizing adjective?

Sometimes we use the word „own“ as a verb. For example, I own this building. That means I actually have this building in my custody. This building belongs to me but here we are going to talk about it as an emphasizing adjective. Own and very are the adjectives used to emphasize on the meaning and description of the noun in the sentence. For example, I saw it with my own eyes. So when I say I saw it with my own eyes. I am emphasizing on seeing whatever I am talking about with my own eyes and there is no doubt about it .I am very sure. I am emphasizing on the fact that I am very sure that I have seen something I am talking about and it is not someone else who has told me about that vision or that happening or that event. It is my own seeing and seeing is believing. I am very sure that I have seen it and I am confirming that this is true, why because I have seen it with my own eyes. So here the word own becomes an adjective

What is present perfect continuous tense ? gives two examples?

To make a difference between the two tenses, I am going to change the same examples from past perfect to past perfect continues and specify the time as well. Look at the first sentence, „he had been reading many books“, „he had been

reading many books since 2004" so I am naming the year therefore I am putting the word since that means that he started the activity of reading the books in 2004 and continued it for some time maybe he continued for about 5 years but still there was a continuity in the practice of reading books by the subject.

Another example, he had been writing his first novel since 2005 I am using the word since because I'm using the name of the year if I didn't want to use the name of the year I can change my sentence and I can say he had been writing his first novel for the last two years. I am saying that he was doing an activity which he has stopped now. There has to be a difference from the present perfect continuous because this is a past perfect continuous sentence but I am talking about an event which started two years ago and it finished somewhere. I'm not mentioning that but he did it continuously for the two years he had been writing his first novel for the last two years I don't know whether he's continuing it now so I'm not using the present continuous tense in that case. I'm using the past perfect continuous tense because he started doing an activity I know for the last two years he had been doing it so it's past he had been doing it I want to use the time frame of two years so I will use the word „for“ for that and I will use had been writing because this activity was continued for some time. It was not a one-time event it was an event with a sequence. Let us look at the third example, she had been discovering a new story for the last 10 years. Again I want to specify the time duration not the name of the year therefore I would say for the last ten years I would use for if I want to name the month then I would say she had been discovering a new story since January that event has stopped now because it's a past perfect continuous tense it started in January I name it therefore I use the word since because I'm naming the month and also I know had been has to be used with the verb ing because it was a continuous activity that took place starting from January over until now.

How can you teach present perfect continuous tense to the students?

Ask yes or no questions and teach students to give short answers:

T: Have you been studying for next week's test?

S: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

Students ask classmates yes or no questions, and classmates reply with short answers. Make sure they place emphasis on actions that are continuing.

Aisa want to teach Prefixes to her students which strategies she use?

As a teacher I will used the following Strategies

You know what a prefix is. And you might even be able to explain what a prefix is.

But do you know how to teach prefixes?

An understanding of prefixes is an important step toward proficient reading and spelling. This mini teaching guide will fill your teaching toolkit with tricks and tips that will help your children master this skill and become better readers and spellers.

So what is a prefix?

A prefix is a word part that is placed in front of a base word. A prefix usually changes the meaning of the base word. Take a look at the example below.

Think about the word happy. The prefix un placed in front of the word happy makes a new word with a new meaning—unhappy. The prefix un means not, so it changes the meaning of the word happy to not happy.

The Two Most Common Prefixes

The most common prefixes are un and re. These two prefixes are the most useful for beginning spellers to learn because they appear frequently and their meanings are easy to understand and remember.

Un means not (unhappy = not happy) or the reverse of or opposite of (as in untie).

Re means again (redo = do again) or back (as in repay).

When teaching a skill, it helps to identify a few easy-to-remember tips that simplify the application of a skill. The tips below can make remembering how to add prefixes much easier for your child.

Permalink Reply by + M.Tariq Malik on August 9, 2019 at 10:13pm

Why is professional development is necessary?

professional development is important because it ensures you continue to be competent in your profession. It is an ongoing process and continues throughout a professional's career.

What are the disadvantages of loud reading?

It has more disadvantages than advantages.

The advantage is that the teacher gets to know the level of familiarization of the students with the language. However, the disadvantages are that it does not engage other students at all. Usually, the best student is asked to read, who is already at an advantage, and the rest of the class can't follow him, they become disinterested. Even the one who is reading does not concentrate on the content but is pressurized to read correctly, well with proper pronunciation so, in fact he does not benefit much either. It is merely a waste of time however; it can benefit

if it is timed correctly and carried out at the end of the lesson when everyone has become familiar with the content. It is better if loud reading is done in pairs or groups rather than one student reading and the rest of them getting disengaged. Maybe one student can be asked to read while the others repeat after him.

What are the benefits of reflective practices?

Improving your teaching practice

Learning from reflective practice

Enhancing problem solving skills

Becoming a critical thinker

Making Decisions

Improving your own organizational skills

Managing personal change

Acknowledging personal values

Taking your own advice

Recognizing emancipatory benefits

Why profession development need and what is their importance in their careers?

Professional development can provide the drive to progress your career keeps engineers across the industry competitive and, ultimately, can make you more employable. Professional development is something you will do every day of your life without even thinking about it; however, being conscious of the development you undertake will allow you to record this and develop in a systematic way. In order to maximize your potential for lifetime employability, it is essential that you maintain high levels of professional competence by continually improving your knowledge and skills.

You need to take ownership of your career and its continuing development, as the job market is always changing and you may no longer be able to rely on your employer to identify and satisfy your development needs. The effect of such changes has increased the demands on professionals to maintain documentary evidence of their continued competence; and nowhere is this more important than in science and engineering, where technology is advancing so swiftly. You should be developing a personal portfolio of your professional activities and their relevance to your current job and your continued career as well as future ambitions.

By taking ownership of your career and focusing your professional development you will:

- Be better able to recognize opportunity;
- Be more aware of the trends and directions in technology and society;
- Become increasingly effective in the workplace;
- Be able to help, influence and lead others by your example;
- Be confident of your future employability;
- Have a fulfilling and rewarding career.

Which factors are considered while making a classroom activity?

The teachers need to specify the continuous tense with both the present perfect continuous tense and past perfect continuous tense. The students need to have an understanding of comparing both the tenses; they both carry similar words such as perfect continues but the difference is one is present perfect continuous and the other is past perfect continuous. Look at past perfect simple tense. For past perfect simple tense we just mention about an event that has happened in

the past with the reference to the sequence of event which has happened in the past.

Past perfect continuous tense is actually talking about the similar event which is having some sequence and has a continuity in it for example, I had read a book and I had been reading a book. As it is very clear from the name, past perfect simple tense means there is going to be a past verb in it and there is going to be the use of perfect tense. In present perfect continuous we have just the verb had added to the past perfect tense. We don't have to use any other verb such as there are two options in the present perfect of using has and have according to the use of the pronoun of singular and plural but in case of past for both singular and plural pronoun we use the same had. I had we had she had he had they had so we are using the same verb had in order to show it is a past perfect tense.

Eye contact importance in the lesson delivery

Eye contact with audience is also very important whether it is a presentation or a lesson. Students become alert and attentive if the teacher has eye contact with them. Teachers should have eye contact with everybody otherwise it would create a bias and consciousness. No eye contact can lead to students being upset or losing interest. In primary school it is an important way to evaluate the attention of the student. The teacher needs to know what her students are doing. Eye contact should be equally divided. Too much eye contact can make the student nervous or conscious

Conditional about MCQS

Personal pronoun

Personal pronoun stands for three persons. The first one is the person speaking, the person speaking is "I". The examples are: I am young. So, when I am saying I

am young that means I am the first person. I am the person who is speaking so that will be the first person. We are young. So we is again referring to the first person. People who are saying something about themselves are the first person. So, this is first person in plural. I is first person in singular. This book is mine. Again there is a pronoun which is referring to the first person, the person who is talking is referring that the book is mine. So again this is the first person and this is the person who is speaking. And the pronoun used for the person who is speaking and is referring to the first person is known as personal pronoun. And the examples are: this book is mine. He was talking to me. So when somebody is saying he was talking to me. So that means this is the person who is speaking. And is using the pronoun for himself.

Look at some other examples. The person spoken to that is the second person so the personal pronoun will also be used for the person spoken to and this person spoken to would be called the second person. The examples are: You are quite young. So this personal pronoun you is being used for the person to whom the person is speaking to. This book is yours. So somebody is telling the other person this book is yours. So yours here is personal pronoun which is being used for the person spoken to and that is called the second person he was talking to you after a long time. So he is a pronoun but that is not a personal pronoun he was talking to you, you is a personal pronoun because the person is talking to somebody and this somebody is a second person the person spoken to. And this second person can be you another personal pronoun used for you can be yours and he was talking to you after a long time. Again you is going to be the personal pronoun and this personal pronoun is used for the second person the person to whom somebody is speaking it is the person spoken to. Which makes the personal pronoun of you and when it becomes possessive it becomes yours. This book is yours this is your camera. Again there can be yours and you're both used for the personal pronoun when it is having an object like this book is your belonging. So it becomes yours and when you just want to stop the sentence this book is yours if you just want to stop the sentence at yours then you will be using an so this book belongs to you again you would be the personal pronoun used for the second person and then we come to another example the person spoken of that is the third person. She is quite young and pretty so this is a personal pronoun where it

is being used for the third person, the person who is being referred to. These are their tickets to travel by train today. So there is becoming a plural personal pronoun because they are the people about whom something is being said. And they are the third person he was talking to them in the class room. Again they are in plural so it is in them it is not he or she rather it is them because it is a plural personal pronoun.

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Permalink Reply by + M.Tariq Malik on August 9, 2019 at 10:17pm

Q:11 What is the qualities of Muhammad (SAW) reference of verses?

Quran says in Surah-e-Al-Anbia verse # 107: "And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds." Quran says in Surah-e-Al-Anbia verse # 107: "And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds." Surah-e-Al-Imran verse # 159: "So by mercy from Allah, [O Muhammad], you were lenient with them. And if you had been rude [in speech] and harsh in heart, they would have disbanded from about you. So pardon them and ask forgiveness for them and consult them in the matter. And when you have decided, then rely upon Allah. Indeed, Allah loves those who rely [upon Him]." Once a person came with the intentions to take His (S.A.W) life but when he saw Him (S.A.W) he became so nervous that his hands shivered and his sword fell on the ground. The Prophet (S.A.W) picked up his sword, could kill him but very politely He (S.A.W) forgave him.

Q:12 Consequence of Mecca how to teach 1-4 grade?

Already explain

Q:13 Before preaching of Islam the condition of Madina and how to teach 1-6 grade?

Revise the names and incidents very briefly making them a part of the activity.

Ensure that they are very clear about these two terms i.e. 'Preaching' and 'Migration'.

Show gadgets and then explain to the students accordingly. Give task to junior grade to learn reciting Nazrah Quran starting from 1st Sipara.

Tell senior grades to remember Prayers (Namaz) by heart.

Q:14 Life after death reference of verses?

Already explain

Q:15 Mojira of Hijra_Aswad?

1- What is Uloom-ul Hadith?

It is a multi-dimensional and many fold subject. It involves, both Quran and Prophet (S.A.W). One has to have thorough knowledge about the Holy Quran and Seerat-un-Nabi (S.A.W). In addition to these two one needs to have detailed

knowledge about the authors who have been termed as companions of the Prophet (S.A.W). Since the Hadith has started from the times of the Prophet (S.A.W) and it has reached us through the chain of Muhaditheen. We need to have through knowledge about these Muhaditheen and their writings. We must know that a transmitter needs to have Zabt and Adalah. It is to us to ensure that the narrator or the transmitter possess these qualities.

Since no body has control over history or writing history including or excluding any thing therefore, one has to have to be equipped with the ability to sift the facts. It is not common man's job. We know that a Hadith involves sayings, decisions, advices, deeds, tacit approval of companion's talks and actions of the Prophet (S.A.W) therefore; one has to have command over all these things. Over the time many false things have also been included, using various forms, by some people with some ill intentions. Hence, if we are not aware of uloom-e-Hadith, we are likely to go wrong which is simply intolerable from the religious point of view

2- How Hazrat Mohammad (S.A.W) met hazrat Khadija?

3-

4-

5-

6- How will you teach 'Invasion and Conquest of Mecca' to grade 5-8?

You should first of all tell them the location of Mecca and Khana Kaaba with the help of any good teaching aid available. You should stress on them that one should pray to God Almighty only and not to idols. Idols are nothing but statues

made of clay, stone or mixture of many things that cannot give anything to anyone and cannot take anything from anyone. You should stress on one point that Koraish were the worst enemies of Muslims and Prophet (S.A.W) but Prophet (S.A.W) forgave all of them and did not harm anyone at all. This shows how kind hearted our Prophet (S.A.W). Also tell the students to write difficult words on their note books and check them.

7-

8- 3 Verses about Tauheed?

“And indeed when we heard the Guidance (this Qur’an), we believed therein (Islamic Monotheism), and whosoever believes in his Lord shall have no fear, either of a decrease in the reward of his good deeds or an increase in the punishment for his sins” [Al-Jinn 72:13]

“Say (O Muhammad P.B.U.H): “Who provides for you from the sky and the earth? Or who owns hearing and sight? And who brings out the living from the dead and brings out the dead from the living? And who disposes the affairs?” They will say: “Allah.” Say: “Will you not then be afraid of Allah’s punishment (for setting up rivals in worship with Allah)?” [Yunus 10:31]

“Has he made the Alihah (gods) (all) into One Ilah (God – Allah). Verily, this is a curious thing!” [Surah Sad 38:5]

9-

10- Five verses about huquq-ul-ebad?

Almighty Allah has said in the Holy Quran Surah-e-Isra verse # 23-24: “And your Lord has decreed that you not worship except Him, and to parents, good treatment..... Whether one or both of them reach old age [while] with you, say

not to them [so much as], "uff," and do not repel them but speak to them a noble word..... And lower to them the wing of humility out of mercy and say, "May Lord, have mercy upon them as they brought me up [when I was] small.

Allah Almighty has also commanded us in the Holy Quran Surah-e-Issra verse # 26: "And give the relative his right." When you become relatives to each other Allah Almighty increases your wealth and resources and the one who gives due regards to relativeness his age is also increased

Surah-e-Ad-Duha verse # 9: "So as for the orphan, do not oppress [him]."
Surah-e-Al-Maoun verse # 1-2: "Have you seen the one who denies the Recompense? For that is the one who drives away the orphan."

Surah-e-Al-Fajar verse # 17: "No! But you do not honour the orphan."

Surah-e-An-Nisa verse # 2: "And give to the orphans their properties and do not substitute the defective [of your own] for the good [of theirs]. And do not consume their properties into your own. Indeed, that is ever a great sin."

11- First speech of Hazrat Mohammad (S.A.W) on Koh-e-Safa?

There is a hill in Mecca called Koh-e-Safa. One day, Prophet (S.A.W) invited everyone in Mecca to Koh-e-Safa to tell them of a great danger which they faced because of Kufr and Shirk. Koh-e-Safa is close to Ka'abah. Standing on the hill, He (S.A.W) addressed them, "what do you think of me"? Everyone responded "al-Sadiq and al-Amin" (truthful and trustworthy). If I say there is an army behind this hill to attack you, will you believe me? Yes! Why not. You are al-Sadiq. Then listen, said Prophet (S.A.W) "I invite you to believe in Allah, say with me 'La illaha illa Allah' give up your idols, evil practices and do good deeds. There will be a day

of judgement. You will be judged for your belief and actions. I invite you to believe in Allah only”.

12- Write few lines about faith?

Faith comprises many components. Some may not even physically be seen but one has to believe, In other words one has to have strong belief in the sayings of Islam, based on spiritual conviction rather than proof.

Surah-e-Baqara verse # 284 reads as: “To Allah belongs whatever is in the heavens and whatever is in the earth. Whether you show what is within yourselves or conceal it, Allah will bring you to account for it. Then He will forgive whom He wills and punish whom He wills, and Allah is over all things competent.”

13- Period of stay in Mecca and how many surah revealed in Makah?

The Meccan period was 13 years where, a substantial part of Quran was revealed out of 114, 86 Surahs were revealed while stay at Mecca.

Quran-e-Hakeem has got:

Total verses: 6666

Total Surahs: 114

Macci Surahs: 086 (Revealed in Mecca)

Madani Surahs: 028 (Revealed in Madina)

Total Rakou: 540

Manazil: 007

Surah-e-Fateha to Surah-e-Nus

Surah-e-Maidah to Surah-e-Tobah

Surah-e-Younis to Surah-e-Ishaq

Surah-e-Bani-Irsaiel to Surah-e-Furqan

Surah-e-Al-Shuara to Surah-e-Yasin

Surah-e-Al-Saffat to Surah-e-Al-Hujraat

Up to Surah-e-Naas

15- What happened in the battle of Moota?

Although, Shurjeel and Qaisar-e-Rome had prepared and organised an army comprising countless people but yet they could not do a great harm to the Muslim army which they had planned. It is strange that they were spread in a vast area and hardly any escape route was left yet, Hazrat Khalid (Saif-Ullah) (R.A) successfully withdrew his army without any great damage. That way the Roman plans were defeated.

Permalink Reply by + M.Tariq Malik on August 9, 2019 at 10:17pm

16- How will you teach Hajja-tul-Wida and Last Sermon to grade 1-4 and 5-8?

These are very important and simultaneously very sensitive topics. While teaching Hajja-tul-Wida it must be emphasised that it was and still it is a unique event in the history and particularly history of Islam. The students must be taught with emphases that the number of people who gathered around the Prophet (S.A.W) for Hajj is a unique and wonderful phenomenon. It would be better if important dates, places and incidents are briefly written on the board before the lecture begins.

The last activities of Prophet (S.A.W) must be taught with reference to the places where they occurred. The dates and years of Islamic calendar and Common Era calendars should also be taught in a way that they should understand the difference between the two calendars. Since the junior grade may not be able to understand the minute details therefore, they should be taught in a broad way. Whereas, the senior grade should be taught in detail and questions must be asked from students of every category to know the feedback and give the home work accordingly.

17- How will you teach Huqooq-ul Allah?

When you teach your students you should tell them that the Holy Quran is divine book which was revealed by Allah on the Prophet (S.A.W) whom Allah had sent as HIS Messenger. To become a true Muslim and have true faith, we need nothing else but Quran and Sunnah. You should even select certain examples to tell the students as how to behave under different situations. There is hardly any situation with which our Prophet (S.A.W) was not confronted. We should know that and follow Him (S.A.W). On the other hand you should tell them in simple words that Quran was revealed on the Prophet (S.A.W) to deal with the various situations and guide Him (S.A.W). Try to teach them by giving very simple examples like if we did not have tongue in our mouth, how we could speak. If we did not have pen and paper, how could we write? If we did not have teacher, how could we study. We

should therefore be thankful to Allah and thank the way Quran and Sunnah tells us.

Quran and history

Quran is not a typical book of history however; it contains much more authentic history than the history books. It contains historical stories about righteous (Prophets) and sinful (Faroh) individuals and nations, which are not explained in detail because whatever detail is given is enough to fulfil the purpose.

Additionally, Quran has a unique style even in relating history. Understanding this aspect of Quran is vital when studying its historical accounts. Quran covers individuals like Prophets as example Hazrat Adam (A.S), Hazrat Moses (A.S) and 25 Prophets like that.

It covers nations e.g. Aad-o-Samud, Jews and Pagans etc. It also gives tremendous historical information about the solar system, human being, physical features, wild life and various happenings. It also narrates true stories about various human groups and individuals. It starts the history from the time history started itself e.g. story of Hazrat Adam (A.S), Habeel and Qabeel and the crow. In nut-shell there is hardly anything which we do not find which leaves lessons and virtuous guidance for us

Hazrat Khalid and his bravery

When the war started the Muslim army comprising 3000 people attacked an army of 100,000 people. Hazrat Zaid (R.A) met shahadat right in the beginning. Now the flag was taken by Hazrat Abdullah-bin-Umar (R.A) who also met shahadat having 90 wounds on his chest. Now the command shifted to Hazrat Jaffar (R.A) and after that Hazrat Abdullah-bin-Rawah (R.A) who also met shahadat. Now Hazrat Khalid (R.A) became the commander and fought with great bravery and courage. 8 swords were broken but he (R.A) courageously fought with 3000 people against 100,000 people. Having appreciated the situation he very safely withdrew his army without any further loss. It was a great strategy

3 How will you teach Iman-e-Mufasssal and Iman-e-Mujmal?

There are certain preconditions to embrace Islam which one has to fulfill. One has to accept all those conditions from the core of his heart. In brief one has to surrender his free will to the will of God

Iman-e-Mufasssal: Iman-e-Mufasssil or the Detailed declaration of faith; “I have faith in Allah and His Angels, His Books and His Messengers, and the Day of Judgment and that all good and evil and fate is from Allah and it is sure that there will be resurrection after death”.

Iman-e-Mujmal: Iman-e-Mujmal or the Summary declaration of faith; “I have faith in Allah as He is known by His Names and attributes and I accept all His commands, I confess it by saying from my mouth and core of my heart”.

Translation of Second Kalimah

Second Kalimah:

“I bear witness that no-one is worthy of worship but Allah, the One alone, without partner, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His Man and Messenger”

5 Loves for Allah

Allah has created us and the whole universe full of charms, joys and comforts. Although we never have considered but the air, water, light, fire, vegetables, fruits and other edibles and drinks are all for us. And one cannot live without these. Much more beyond our thoughts Allah has blessed us with many things which we

can't even see. All these things demand that we must love from soul and heart, our Lord Almighty Allah. Allah says in Surah-e-Ibrahime verse # 34: "And if you should count the favor of Allah, you could not enumerate them." When one remembers HIS kindness he automatically falls in love with Allah, who has sent Prophets and messengers to us to convey us the same message that our first and foremost duty is to love Allah. We must always keep thanking HIM for HIS kindness to us. This is our love with Allah. Allah says in Surah-e-Ad-Duha verse # 11: "But as for the favour of your Lord, report [it]."

Who was the first person Prophet told about Wahl?

That was Hazrat Khadiji (R.A)

Adab –un-nabi

Allah has granted an un-matched status to Prophet (S.A.W) and its various dimensions have been mentioned in the Holy book. Some of the examples are given in

Surah-e-Al-Hujraat. Verse # 1:

"O you, who have believed, do not put [yourselves] before Allah and His Messenger but fear Allah. Indeed, Allah is Hearing and Knowing.

"

Verse # 2:"O you, who have believed, do not raise your voices above the voice of the Prophet or be loud to him in speech like the loudness of some of you to others, lest your deeds become worthless while you perceive not."

Verse # 3:“Indeed, those who lower their voices before the Messenger of Allah - they are the ones whose hearts Allah has tested for righteousness. For them is forgiveness and great reward.”

Verse # 4:“Indeed, those who call you, [O Muhammad], from behind the chambers - most of them do not use reason.”

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