

PREPARATION OF

FIQH

CLASS 4



Our beloved Nabee [Sallallahu alaihi wa Sallam] is reported to have stated:

“None of you is a believer, until he desires for his brother that which he desires for himself.”

Introduction

- Starting from this point, it is more than evident that any person who is entrusted with the responsibility of teaching of someone else's children, will have to :
- Desire for his/her students the same quality of teaching as he/she would desire for his/her own child;
- Ensure that no errors are made in the teaching programme;
- Check and carefully verify all information before teaching it to the students;
- Strictly adhere to the requirements of the syllabi;

Introduction

- Strive hard to gradually move towards the Mission of the maktab, where he/she is employed;
- Prepare his/her lessons thoroughly and well in advance;
- Maintain a neat and organised written record of preparation of all the lessons;
- Be more than 100% prepared and completely confident for the actual presentation of every single lesson; and
- Take care not to use very old preparation of lessons, without first updating them.

THE THREE IMPORTANT STAGES OF A LESSON

INTRODUCTION

- The introduction to a lesson should:
- Arouse the pupil's interest and thereby create a desire in them to participate in the lesson.
- Create an atmosphere which is conducive to the attainment of the stated objectives.
- Recall previous knowledge and thus proceed from the known to the unknown.
- Produce a smooth transition from one lesson to another.
- Pose a problem to be solved during the presentation of the lesson.
- Introduction – from the known to proceed the unknown.

THE THREE IMPORTANT STAGES OF A LESSON

- Name the 5 pillars of Islam
- There is one that we put into practice daily – which one is that Fardh.
- How many Fardh Salaat are there daily.
- Do you know the more name them.-
- Can you name them

Times of salaah

The most important act of ibadah is salaah. Salaah has to be read five times a day at certain times as taught to us by Nabee صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Just as we do not perform Hajj outside the appointed time, we cannot read salaah outside its appointed time. It is a great sin to read salaah after the time has expired.

PRESENTATION

- depending upon the nature and aim of the lesson, muallims should present the new subjects matter according to the appropriate methods and procedures they feel are best for the class and the material to be taught.
- Put down the names of the salaah as the pupils call them out.
- Next would be to establish if the pupils know the name of the different directions.
- Tell them give this to you ie. North, South, East, West.

- Thereafter ask them to tell you the direction (see if this can be done practically).
- Now read the hadeeth of the learn about the times of salaah and there direction.
- Before we do that I want to explain certain words to you (this is important as they are crucial to the lesson).
- Subah Sadiq
- Horizontally
- Horizon
- Zawaal
- Now explain each Salaah time.
- When coming to the time of zuhr refer to the chart.

The times of salaah are:

1. Fajr The early morning salaah.
It is performed before sunrise.
2. Zuhur The midday salaah.
It is performed after the sun has passed the zenith (zawaal).
3. Asr The late afternoon salaah.
It is performed before the sun changes colour in the late afternoon.
4. Maghrib The evening salaah
It is performed immediately after the sun has set.
5. Ishaa The night salaah.
It is performed when total darkness has set in.



You will conduct the lesson by doing the worksheet orally.

CONCLUSION

- The conclusion of a lesson should:
- Recapitulate and summarize the new learning
- Synthesise and reconstruct isolated points that have emerged during the presentation
- Provide practice in skill- forming subjects

THE RECORD OF WORK

- The record of work taught once muallims have completed a section of work to their satisfaction, they move onto the next section. However, when their work is checked, either by their muhtamim or supervisor, it makes it far easier for those who check, if the muallims indicate
- when the work was completed. This is done by indicating the “week ending” date or each class, or can be more elaborate, leaving space for comments as well.

THE RECORD OF PUPILS WORK

- most maktab use a system of alphabetical class lists showing the surname and at least one other name of each pupil in the class. The names then are followed by columns into which marks awarded for written work, assignments, tests and examination are entered so that year marks can be calculated, according to the Instructions in the syllabuses.

RECORD OF MARKS

- At the middle and end of each year, the marks awarded to each pupil should be
- entered onto the schedules.