

RATIONALISED CBE LESSON PLANS

GRADE : ONE

TERM : THREE

YEAR :2025

LEARNING AREA: IRE

TEACHERS NAME:

SCHOOL :

WEEK 1: LESSON 1

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: Arabic Alphabet

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, learners should be able to:

1. Pronounce the Arabic sounds correctly for proper recitation of the Qur'an.

Key Inquiry Question:

Why do we learn the Arabic Alphabet?

Learning Resources:

- Flash cards
- Juzuu
- Pocket boards
- CDs from IRE VOL 4KLB Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Review the previous lesson on the importance of the Arabic language in the context of the Qur'an.
- Engage learners by asking questions like: "Can anyone tell me why learning the Arabic Alphabet is important?"

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Listening to Pronunciation

- Play an audio recording of the Arabic letters and their sounds using the CDs.
- Have students listen carefully and repeat after every letter, focusing on the correct pronunciation.

Step 2: Flash Card Practice

- Use flash cards to show each Arabic letter.
- Pronounce the letter and ask the students to repeat. Make it interactive by allowing them to raise their hands when they think they can pronounce it well.

Step 3: Group Practice

- Divide the class into small groups.
- Each group will take turns practicing the letters with the pocket boards, and one child from the group will come forward to demonstrate pronunciation for the class.

Step 4: Recitation Exercise

- Using the Juzuu, focus on simple words that include the letters practiced.
- Have students work in pairs to read simple Quranic phrases aloud, encouraging peer feedback on pronunciation.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the key points about the Arabic letters learned and their pronunciation.
- Ask students to share what they enjoyed about the activity and what they found challenging.
- Conduct a brief interactive game, such as a 'Letter Sound Match,' where students match sounds to letters on the board.
- Briefly preview the next lesson, highlighting what students will do next (e.g., learning vowel sounds).

Extended Activities:

- Letter of the Week: Ask students to select one Arabic letter to bring an object or drawing that starts with that letter for the next class.
- Home Practice: Encourage learners to practice the sounds with family members, or create a simple poster of the letter and sound to display at home.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 1: LESSON 2

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: Arabic Alphabet

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Pronounce the Arabic sounds correctly for proper recitation of the Qur'an.

Key Inquiry Question(s):

How do we correctly pronounce Arabic letter sounds?

Learning Resources:

- Flashcards
- Juzuu
- Pocket boards
- CDs (IRE VOL 4KLB)

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin with a quick review of the previous lesson on Arabic letters.
- Display flashcards of previously learned letters and ask students to demonstrate their sounds.
- Introduce the day's focus on new Arabic letter sounds and how they will practice learning them.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Listening to Letter Sounds

- Play recordings of the Arabic letter sounds from the CDs.
- As each sound is played, show the corresponding flashcard and model the mouth movements needed to produce the sounds.
- Invite students to listen carefully and repeat after the recording.

Step 2: Flashcard Practice

- Use flashcards to review the sounds. Hold up a flashcard, and ask the students to say the sound out loud.
- Monitor their pronunciation and provide feedback, offering tips for improvement.

Step 3: Partner Practice

- Have students pair up and take turns saying the letter sounds to each other using pocket boards.
- Encourage them to help each other if someone struggles with a sound, reinforcing a cooperative learning environment.

Step 4: Group Reading Session

- Gather the class together and read a simple text from the Juzuu that features the letters learned.
- Focus on proper pronunciation as a group, stopping to correct and adjust as necessary.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Recap the key points of the lesson, highlighting the importance of pronunciation for Qur'an recitation.
- Engage the students in a fun, interactive activity, such as a letter sound game where they respond to prompts from the teacher (e.g., "Show me the sound for this letter").

- Briefly preview the next session, encouraging students to practice the sounds at home or consider questions like, "What letter sounds did you find most fun or challenging?"

Extended Activities:

- Sound Hunt: Encourage students to find objects at home or in the classroom that start with the Arabic sounds learned and bring them for show and tell.
- Creative Art: Students can draw pictures representing the sounds of specific Arabic letters and label them with the appropriate letters.
- Sing-Along: Organize a simple song or chant using the Arabic letters that can be sung in class to enhance retention and enjoyment.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 1: LESSON 3

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: Arabic Alphabet

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learners should be able to:

1. Identify the Arabic alphabet for reading readiness.

Key Inquiry Question(s):

- How do you pronounce: ﻝ

Learning Resources:

- Flash cards
- Juzuu
- Pocket boards
- CDs (IRE VOL 4 KLB Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1)

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin the lesson by reviewing the Arabic letters learned in the previous lesson.
- Engage students in a discussion about the letters and ask them to share any new words they might have learned.
- Use flashcards to show a few Arabic letters and encourage students to pronounce them aloud collectively.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Identify Letters

- Provide each learner with a set of flashcards featuring individual Arabic letters.
- Ask students to take turns picking a letter from the pool and stating its name and sound.
- Encourage the class to repeat the pronunciation together.

Step 2: Matching Game

- Divide the class into small groups.
- Give each group pocket boards and a set of flashcards.
- Instruct them to match the letters with pictures or words that start with those letters.
- Walk around to assist and listen to their pronunciations.

Step 3: Interactive Listening

- Use the IRE CDs to play audio clips of the Arabic letters being pronounced.
- Have students listen carefully and repeat after each letter is pronounced.
- Engage them by asking them to mimic the sounds they hear.

Step 4: Creative Expression

- Ask students to pick their favorite letter and then draw it on their pocket board.
- Have them write down a word that starts with that letter (with teacher assistance if needed) and illustrate it.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Gather the students and summarize the key points of the lesson, emphasizing what they learned about the Arabic alphabet and pronunciation.

- Conduct a fun interactive activity, such as a “Letter Dance,” where students move around the classroom and freeze when a letter is called out, demonstrating their letter's shape with their bodies.
- Give a brief preview of the next lesson, hinting that they will learn how to form simple words with the letters they have identified.

Extended Activities:

- Create a Letter Book: Encourage students to make a mini-book where each page features an Arabic letter, its pronunciation, and a drawing of an object that starts with that letter.
- Flashcard Challenge: Organize a home practice where students show their families their flashcards and practice pronouncing the letters.
- Letter Hunt: Have a letter scavenger hunt in the classroom or at home where students find objects that start with identified Arabic letters.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 2: LESSON 1

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: Arabic Alphabet

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learners should be able to:

1. Identify the Arabic alphabet for reading readiness.

Key Inquiry Question(s):

- How do you read? ﺃ ﺑ ﺐ ﺃ ﺃ

Learning Resources:

- Flashcards
- Juzuu
- Pocket boards
- CDs IRE VOL 4 KLB Visionary IRE

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Review the previous lesson on recognizing simple Arabic letters.
- Ask students to recall what they learned about different letters and sounds.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Flashcard Identification

- Distribute flashcards with different Arabic letters to each student.
- In pairs, students take turns showing their flashcards and naming the letter aloud, helping each other as needed.

Step 2: Sound Association

- Use Juzuu and demonstrate how each Arabic letter sounds by pronouncing them clearly.
- Ask students to repeat after the teacher for each letter, emphasizing correct pronunciation.

Step 3: Interactive Pocket Board Activity

- Give each student a pocket board and small letter cards.
- Call out letters or sounds, and ask students to match and place the correct letter card on their board.
- Walk around to assist and check for understanding.

Step 4: Group Reading Activity

- Divide the class into small groups and provide each group with a short reading from the Juzuu.
- Encourage students to read the letters and words together, practicing their recognition skills.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the key points learned during the lesson: identifying and pronouncing Arabic letters.
- Conduct an interactive activity such as a quick game where students raise their hands when they hear a letter called out.
- Preview what will be covered in the next session to pique their interest, such as combining letters to form simple words.

Extended Activities:

- Alphabet Art: Have students create an artwork featuring their favorite Arabic letter, decorating it with colors and patterns.
- Letter Hunt: Provide students with a list of Arabic letters and have them search for these letters in books or around the classroom.
- Song and Dance: Teach students a simple song that includes the Arabic alphabet and create movements to go along with it to reinforce letter sounds in a fun way.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 2: LESSON 2

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: Arabic Alphabet

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learners should be able to:

1. Read simple Arabic words, setting the foundation for reciting the Qur'an.

Key Inquiry Questions:

- How do you read?
- What sounds do the letters make?

Learning Resources:

- Flashcards
- Juzuu
- Pocket Boards
- CDs (IRE VOL 4)

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin with a quick review of the previous lesson (e.g., letter recognition).
- Display flashcards of letters learned and ask students to identify them.
- Guide learners to read and discuss simple Arabic words presented in the learning resources, emphasizing the sounds associated with each letter.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Introducing Simple Arabic Words

- Introduce 2-3 simple Arabic words (e.g., "بَاب" (door), "كِتَاب" (book)) using flashcards.
- Demonstrate how to break down each word into individual sounds.
- Encourage students to repeat the words after you, focusing on pronunciation.

Step 2: Matching Sounds to Letters

- Use pocket boards to have students match letters to their corresponding sounds.
- Provide them with a guided exercise where they can practice writing the letters and saying the sounds they make (e.g., letter 'ب' makes the sound "b").

Step 3: Reading Practice

- Pair students and have them take turns reading the words they've learned to each other.
- Monitor their pronunciation and provide support and encouragement as needed.

Step 4: Listening Activity

- Play a CD that contains simple Arabic words.
- Ask students to raise their hands when they hear a word they know.
- Discuss the words they recognized and reinforce their understanding of sounds.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize key points: Today, we learned how to read simple Arabic words and matched sounds to letters.
- Conduct a brief interactive activity where each student can pick a letter and say a word that starts with that letter.
- Preview what the next session will cover (e.g., exploring more complex Arabic words or simple sentences).

Extended Activities:

- Create a "Word Wall" in the classroom where students can add new words they learn throughout the week.
- Organize a "Reading Circle" where students can read aloud in small groups to build confidence.
- Encourage learners to play memory games using flashcards of letters and corresponding words at home with family members.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 2: LESSON 3

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: Arabic Alphabet

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learners should be able to:

1. Identify the Arabic alphabet and read simple Arabic words, preparing them to recite the Qur'an.

Key Inquiry Questions:

- How do you read Arabic?

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Revise the previous lesson by asking students to recall any letters and words they learned.
- Discuss the importance of learning Arabic in relation to reading the Qur'an.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Introduction to the Arabic Alphabet

- Show flashcards of the Arabic alphabet to the class.
- Have students repeat the pronunciation of each letter as they see it.

Step 2: Identifying Letters

- Spread out flashcards with letters on one side of the classroom and have students take turns picking a card.
- Each student identifies the letter aloud and shares a word that starts with that letter.

Step 3: Forming Simple Words

- Introduce simple Arabic words (e.g., مَاء, كِتَاب, بَاب).
- Show the words on flashcards and break down how to read them phonetically.

Step 4: Reading Practice

- In pairs, learners will take turns reading the simple words aloud to each other using their pocket boards.
- Encourage them to correct each other kindly and help each other understand the letters' sounds.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize key points: the Arabic alphabet's importance and how to read simple words.
- Conduct a quick interactive game where students shout out letters when you hold up the flashcard.
- Briefly preview the next lesson on combining letters to form more complex words.

Extended Activities:

- Letter Art: Have students create art using letters they have learned. They can decorate them and present their artwork to the class.
- Letter Hunt: Prepare a mini-search activity where learners find everyday items around the classroom that start with the letters they've learned.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 3: LESSON 1

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: Arabic Alphabet

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, learners should be able to:

1. Write Arabic letters from right to left in preparation for writing readiness.

Key Inquiry Question(s):

- Which letters are in the following: م، ب، ء، ؟

Learning Resources:

- Flashcards
- Juzuu
- Pocket boards
- CDs IRE VOL 4

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Review the previous lesson by asking learners to recall some letters they learned.
- Guide learners to read and discuss relevant content from the learning resources, focusing on understanding the key concepts of Arabic letters.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Introduction to Arabic Letters

- Show flashcards of the Arabic letters م and ب. Discuss their shapes and sounds.
- Ask students to repeat after you and trace the letters in the air.

Step 2: Grouping Letters

- On the pocket boards, provide different flashcards of Arabic letters.
- Have students group the letters based on similar shapes. For example, show how م and ن have similar curves.

Step 3: Writing Practice

- Distribute writing worksheets with the letters م and ب.
- Instruct learners to practice writing the letters from right to left while saying the letter's name aloud. Monitor and assist as needed.

Step 4: Interactive Letter Game

- Organize a game where learners take turns picking a letter from a bag and showing it to the class.
- The class should then say the letter and trace it in the air together.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the key points of the lesson, highlighting the letters learned.
- Conduct a brief interactive activity where students match letters seen in the lesson to objects or pictures.
- Preview the next session by asking questions like, "What do you think will come next after learning these letters?"

Extended Activities:

- Create an "Arabic Letter Hunt" where students look for items around the classroom or at home that start with the letters م and ب.

- Encourage learners to create a mini-book with drawings of items that start with the letters they've learned.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 3: LESSON 2

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: Arabic Alphabet

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learners should be able to:

1. Write Arabic letters for writing readiness from right to left.

Key Inquiry Question(s):

- Which letters are in? م ب ب ؟

Learning Resources:

- Flash cards
- Juzuu
- Pocket boards
- CDs (IRE VOL 4 KLB Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1)

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Review the previous lesson: Remind students that they learned some letters and practiced writing.
- Guide learners: Show flash cards of Arabic letters and ask simple questions about their shapes and pronunciations to engage learners and activate prior knowledge.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Letter Recognition

- Using flash cards, introduce learners to the letters م و ب ب .
- Show each letter, say it aloud, and have learners repeat after you.
- Ask learners to point to the letters they see in the classroom (e.g., on the wall or in their books).

Step 2: Letter Grouping

- Distribute pocket boards and markers.
- Instruct learners to group the letters with similar shapes (e.g., م and ب).
- Walk around to assist and encourage discussions about why they grouped certain letters together.

Step 3: Writing Practice

- Guide learners to practice writing each letter from right to left on their pocket boards.
- Emphasize the direction of writing and the correct formation of each letter.
- Allow a few students to share their writing with a partner.

Step 4: Partner Activity

- Pair learners up and give each pair a letter card.
- Ask them to take turns writing the letter in the air with their finger while the other says the letter.
- This will reinforce kinesthetic learning and collaboration.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize key points: Review the letters learned today and the importance of writing from right to left.

- Interactive activity: Play a quick game where students raise the correct flash card when you call out a letter name.
- Prepare learners for the next session: Briefly mention that they will learn how to combine letters to make simple words.

Extended Activities:

- Letter Hunt: Have students look for items in the classroom that start with the letters they learned and share them with the class.
- Drawing Letters: Encourage students to draw each letter using different colors or patterns to make it visually engaging.
- Family Practice: Send home a simple worksheet where children can practice writing the learned letters with their family members.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 3: LESSON 3

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: Arabic Alphabet

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, learners should be able to:

1.Appreciate proper articulation of Qur'an recitation.

Key Inquiry Question(s):

- Which letters are in? م، د، س، ب، ب'

Learning Resources:

- Flash cards

- CDs

- JuzuuKLBVisionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin the lesson by reviewing the previous lesson on the Arabic alphabet.

- Ask students to recall some of the letters they learned and their sounds.

- Introduce today's focus: proper articulation of Qur'an recitation using specific letters.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Introduction of Key Letters

- Display flashcards of the letters: م، د، ذ، ب، بْ.
- Pronounce each letter clearly and have the students repeat after you.
- Discuss how these letters are pronounced in Qur'an recitation.

Step 2: Sequencing the Arabic Alphabet

- Hand out cards with mixed Arabic letters to small groups.
- Instruct students to arrange the letters in the correct order of the Arabic alphabet.
- Walk around and assist as needed, ensuring they understand the sequence.

Step 3: Writing Practice

- Provide each student with practice paper.
- Demonstrate how to write one letter from the lesson on the board.
- Have students practice writing that letter several times.

Step 4: Recitation Practice

- Play a short audio clip from the CDs of the letters being recited correctly.
- Encourage students to listen and then practice reciting the letters in groups.
- Provide guidance on correct pronunciation and articulation.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the key points covered in the lesson: the letters learned, how to articulate them, and their sequence.
- Conduct a quick interactive activity such as a "letter sound match," where students match sounds to the respective letters.
- Preview the next session by asking students to think about what they can do with the alphabet in their Qur'an recitations.

Extended Activities:

- Art Center: Provide coloring sheets of Arabic letters for students to color and decorate them.
- Letter Hunt: Ask students to find items at home that begin with the letters learned and bring them to share in the next class.
- Story Time: Read a simple story that incorporates the Arabic letters to enhance their connection to real-life examples.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 4: LESSON 1

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: Al-Fatiha

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, learners should be able to:

1. Recite the selected surah (Al-Fatiha) correctly for spiritual nourishment.

Key Inquiry Question(s):

- When is Surah Al-Fatiha recited?

Learning Resources:

- Flash cards
- CDs
- Juzuu IRE VOL 4 KLB Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin the lesson by reviewing what was learned in the previous session (topic review).
- Introduce Surah Al-Fatiha by showing flashcards and playing a short clip from the CD to provide context.
- Discuss with the learners the importance of this Surah and what they will learn today.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Understanding the Surah

- Explain what Surah Al-Fatiha is and its significance in daily prayers.
- Ask students if they know when it is recited (e.g., during prayers, special occasions).

Step 2: Learning the Recitation

- Model the recitation of Al-Fatiha slowly, emphasizing correct pronunciation and rhythm.
- Use flashcards with each verse of the Surah. Show one card at a time, and have the students repeat after you.

Step 3: Practicing Together

- Divide the class into small groups. Each group will practice reciting Al-Fatiha together using the flashcards.
- Walk around to listen, offer support, and encourage students to help each other.

Step 4: Reflection and Discussion

- Gather students back together and ask them to share how they felt while reciting Al-Fatiha.
- Prompt a discussion about why it is important to recite this Surah correctly and the feelings it might give during prayer.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the key points learned today: the significance of Al-Fatiha and when it is recited.
- Conduct a brief interactive activity such as a "Surah Dice" game where students roll a dice and have to recite the corresponding verse from memory (or a part of it).
- Preview the next lesson: "Why we pray and the importance of daily prayers." Encourage students to think about how they feel when they pray.

Extended Activities:

- Home Activity: Ask learners to practice reciting Al-Fatiha with their family members at home. They can color a picture of the Quran as a creative addition to show they learned today.

- Community Connection: Organize a small gathering where students can share what they have learned with their parents or the community, reinforcing their learning in a broader context.
- Art Project: Create a poster with beautiful decorations surrounding the text of Al-Fatiha. This will help students visualize the Surah while also engaging them artistically.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 4: LESSON 2

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: Al-Fatiha

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, learners should be able to:

1. Recite the selected surah (Al-Fatiha) correctly for spiritual nourishment.

Key Inquiry Question(s):

- When is Surah Al-Fatiha recited?

Learning Resources:

- Flash cards
- CDs
- Juzuu IRE VOL 4 KLB Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin the lesson by reviewing what was learned in the previous session (topic review).
- Introduce Surah Al-Fatiha by showing flashcards and playing a short clip from the CD to provide context.
- Discuss with the learners the importance of this Surah and what they will learn today.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Understanding the Surah

- Explain what Surah Al-Fatiha is and its significance in daily prayers.
- Ask students if they know when it is recited (e.g., during prayers, special occasions).

Step 2: Learning the Recitation

- Model the recitation of Al-Fatiha slowly, emphasizing correct pronunciation and rhythm.
- Use flashcards with each verse of the Surah. Show one card at a time, and have the students repeat after you.

Step 3: Practicing Together

- Divide the class into small groups. Each group will practice reciting Al-Fatiha together using the flashcards.
- Walk around to listen, offer support, and encourage students to help each other.

Step 4: Reflection and Discussion

- Gather students back together and ask them to share how they felt while reciting Al-Fatiha.
- Prompt a discussion about why it is important to recite this Surah correctly and the feelings it might give during prayer.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the key points learned today: the significance of Al-Fatiha and when it is recited.
- Conduct a brief interactive activity such as a "Surah Dice" game where students roll a dice and have to recite the corresponding verse from memory (or a part of it).
- Preview the next lesson: "Why we pray and the importance of daily prayers." Encourage students to think about how they feel when they pray.

Extended Activities:

- Home Activity: Ask learners to practice reciting Al-Fatiha with their family members at home. They can color a picture of the Quran as a creative addition to show they learned today.

- Community Connection: Organize a small gathering where students can share what they have learned with their parents or the community, reinforcing their learning in a broader context.
- Art Project: Create a poster with beautiful decorations surrounding the text of Al-Fatiha. This will help students visualize the Surah while also engaging them artistically.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 4: LESSON 3

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: Al-Fatiha

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Use the selected surah in swalah.

Key Inquiry Question(s):

- When is Surah An-Nas recited?

Learning Resources:

- Flash cards
- CDs with audio recordings of the surahs
- Juzuu IRE VOL 4
- KLB Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin with a quick review of the previous lesson on Surah Al-Fatiha.
- Engage students in a discussion about what they learned. Ask questions such as:
 - "What do we remember about Surah Al-Fatiha?"
 - "Why is it important to recite this surah in our prayers?"

Lesson Development (30 minutes):

Step 1: Listening

- Play an audio recording of Surah Al-Fatiha for the students.
- Ask them to listen carefully and follow along with their flash cards, which have key verses on them.

Step 2: Reciting

- Invite students to practice reciting Surah Al-Fatiha together as a class.
- Go verse by verse, encouraging them to mimic the phonetics and intonation from the audio.

Step 3: Understanding Meaning

- Briefly discuss the meaning of Surah Al-Fatiha.
- Use simple language to explain its significance in Swalah (prayer).
- Ask questions like, "What does it mean to us?" and "When do we say it?"

Step 4: Relating to Surah An-Nas

- Read Surah An-Nas using the audio and the flash cards.
- Discuss when and why this Surah is recited, linking it to their daily lives.
- Have students answer the inquiry question: "When is Surah An-Nas recited?"

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Review the key points of the lesson and reiterate the learning objectives.
- Conduct a brief interactive quiz using flash cards to reinforce the main topics.
- Preview the upcoming lesson on another Surah, encouraging students to think about what they want to learn.

Extended Activities:

- Surah Art: Have students create a colorful poster featuring verses from Surah Al-Fatiha and Surah An-Nas, illustrating their meanings with drawings.
- Recitation Practice: Encourage learners to practice Surah Al-Fatiha at home with family members and share their experiences during the next lesson.
- Story Time: Create a short story or scenario where the meaning of Surah Al-Fatiha and Surah An-Nas can be applied in daily life situations, allowing students to voice their own interpretations.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 5: LESSON 1

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: Al-Fatiha

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, learners should be able to:

1. Use the selected surah in swalah.

Key Inquiry Question:

- Why is the Qur'an recited?

Learning Resources:

- Flash cards
- CDs
- Juzuu IRE VOL 4 KLB Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin with a brief review of the previous lesson about the Qur'an and its importance.
- Ask students to share what they remember about the last surah they learned.
- Guide learners to read from the learning resources and discuss the significance of reciting the Qur'an in swalah.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Introduction to Al-Fatiha

- Explain what Al-Fatiha is and its significance in swalah.
- Discuss how it is the opening surah and why it is special.

Step 2: Listening Activity

- Play a recording of Al-Fatiha being recited from the CDs. Encourage students to listen carefully.
- After playing, ask questions about what they heard to prompt comprehension and reflection.

Step 3: Guided Recitation

- Model the correct pronunciation of Al-Fatiha.
- Recite the surah as a class, with each student repeating after the teacher. Encourage correct pronunciation and rhythm.

Step 4: Practice in Pairs

- Pair students to practice reciting Al-Fatiha with each other.
- Monitor their progress and provide support as they attempt the surah together.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the key points discussed during the lesson about Al-Fatiha and its role in swalah.
- Conduct a brief interactive activity: Ask students to share one thing they learned and one reason why they think the Qur'an is recited.
- Give a preview: "Next time, we will learn about how Al-Fatiha is used in our prayers. Think about how it makes you feel when you recite it."

Extended Activities:

- Create Flash Cards: Have students make flash cards with different lines from Al-Fatiha, using pictures to represent key concepts.
- Art Activity: Let students draw a picture that represents their favorite part of Al-Fatiha and share it with the class.

- Home Practice: Encourage learners to practice reciting Al-Fatiha with their family at home and share their experience in the next class.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 5: LESSON 2

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: Al-Fatiha

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, learners should be able to:

1. Use the selected surah (Al-Fatiha) in swalah (prayer).

Key Inquiry Question:

- Why is the Qur'an recited?

Learning Resources:

- Flash cards
- CDs
- Juzuu IRE VOL 4 KLB Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin the lesson by greeting the students and asking them what they remember from the previous lesson about the Qur'an.
- Read a short excerpt from the learning resources, highlighting the importance of the Qur'an.
- Discuss with students their thoughts on why people recite the Qur'an. Encourage them to share their ideas as a class.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Recitation Practice

- Divide the class into small groups. Each group will practice reciting Al-Fatiha together.
- Use flash cards to show each line of the surah. Encourage students to read aloud together.

Step 2: Understand the Meaning

- After practicing, gather the class and explain the meaning of Al-Fatiha in simple terms.
- Discuss how the surah guides and helps people in their prayers.

Step 3: Role-Playing swalah

- In pairs, have students practice using Al-Fatiha in a pretend prayer (swalah).
- Guide them to take turns being the person praying and a listener.

Step 4: Singing and Movement

- Introduce a fun activity where students can sing or clap along as they recite Al-Fatiha.
- Allow them to express feelings related to their prayer. This can include gestures that represent prayer.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the key points discussed in the lesson about Al-Fatiha and its importance in swalah.
- Ask students questions like, "Why do we recite Al-Fatiha during our prayers?" and encourage them to discuss their thoughts.
- Prepare learners for the next session by telling them they will learn about another surah and how it is used in daily life.

Extended Activities:

- Art Activity: Have students draw a picture that represents what they feel when they recite Al-Fatiha. Encourage them to share their artwork with the class.
- Memory Game: Create a memory matching game with flash cards that feature different verses from Al-Fatiha and their meanings.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 5: LESSON 3

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: An-Nas

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Appreciate the importance of reciting the selected surah to get blessings from Allah.

Key Inquiry Questions:

- Why is the Qur'an recited?
- Where is the Qur'an kept?

Learning Resources:

- Flash cards
- CDs
- Juzu IRE VOL 4
- KLB Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin with a quick review of the previous lesson about the Qur'an.
- Ask students questions related to what they learned before and their understanding of the Qur'an.
- Introduce the new surah, An-Nas, and explain its significance and themes briefly.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Listen and Learn

- Play a recording of An-Nas from the CDs. Have students listen carefully to the recitation and follow along in their books.

Step 2: Group Recitation

- Divide the class into small groups. Each group will practice reciting An-Nas together. Encourage them to help each other with pronunciation.

Step 3: Pair Share

- Have students pair up and take turns reciting a line or verse of An-Nas to each other. This can build confidence and reinforce their learning.

Step 4: Reflect and Discuss

- As a class, discuss why reciting An-Nas (and the Qur'an in general) is important. Encourage students to express their ideas about how reciting the Qur'an can bring blessings from Allah.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the key points: the importance of reciting An-Nas, the blessings it brings, and where the Qur'an is kept.
- Conduct an interactive activity, such as a simple game where students pick a flashcard with a word from the surah, share what it means, and recite the line where it appears.
- Preview the next session, encouraging students to think about other surahs they may want to learn about or discuss how they can practice reciting An-Nas at home.

Extended Activities:

- Create a "Blessings Tree" where students can draw or write about a blessing they've received and how they connected it to reciting the Qur'an.

- Suggest that students make flashcards at home with words or phrases from An-Nas to practice reciting with family.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 6: LESSON 1

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: An-Nas

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Appreciate the importance of reciting the selected surah to get blessings from Allah.

Key Inquiry Question(s):

- Why is the Qur'an recited?
- Where is the Qur'an kept?

Learning Resources:

- Flash cards
- CDs
- Juzuu IRE VOL 4
- KLBVisionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Review the previous lesson focusing on the concepts learned.
- Ask questions like "What did we learn about the Qur'an last time?"
- Guide learners to read and discuss the relevant content from the learning resources, emphasizing the key inquiry questions.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Reading and Discussion

- Teacher reads Surah An-Nas aloud.
- Ask students to listen carefully and identify the words they recognize.
- Discuss what the surah means and why it is considered important.

Step 2: Group Recitation

- Divide students into small groups.
- Each group takes turns practicing reciting Surah An-Nas together.
- Encourage them to think about how reciting the Qur'an brings blessings.

Step 3: Flash Card Activity

- Use flashcards with key phrases or words from Surah An-Nas.
- Hold up each flashcard and ask students to read it out loud.
- Discuss the meaning of each word and how they relate to the blessings from Allah.

Step 4: Pair Sharing

- Pair students and ask them to take turns reciting the surah to each other.
- Encourage them to help each other with any difficult words, reinforcing teamwork and support.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the key points: the importance of reciting Surah An-Nas and how it brings blessings.
- Interactive Activity: Ask students to share one thing they learned about the surah.
- Preview the next session: "Next time, we will learn where the Qur'an is kept and its special places."

Extended Activities:

- Memory Game: Create a memory game using flashcards with words from Surah An-Nas for students to play with at home or in class.
- Art Project: Have students draw a picture that represents what blessings mean to them after reciting the Qur'an.
- Class Journal: Encourage students to keep a journal where they can write or draw something new they learned each week about the Qur'an.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 6: LESSON 2

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: An-Nas

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Recite the selected surah correctly for spiritual nourishment.

Key Inquiry Question:

- When is Surah Al-Fatiha recited?

Learning Resources:

- Flash cards, CDs, Juzuu IRE VOL 4 KLB Visionary IRE

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin with a warm welcome and a short prayer.
- Review the previous lesson by asking students questions about what they learned. Use flashcards to trigger their memories.
- Discuss Surah Al-Fatiha and its importance, guiding learners to read and listen to relevant content from the learning resources.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Introduce Surah An-Nas

- Show the learners the text of Surah An-Nas using the Qur'an.
- Read the surah aloud with the class, encouraging them to listen carefully.
- Discuss the meaning and purpose of the surah, highlighting its importance in seeking protection.

Step 2: Learn to Recite

- Break the surah down into small phrases.
- Model the first phrase and have students repeat after you.
- Continue this for each phrase until they can recite the whole surah together as a class.

Step 3: Practice in Pairs

- Have students pair up and practice reciting Surah An-Nas to each other, taking turns to lead.
- Walk around to listen and provide support where needed.

Step 4: Review and Reflect

- Gather the class back together and ask students how it felt to recite the surah.
- Discuss when and why Surah Al-Fatiha might be recited, linking it to prayer (Salat).

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the key points discussed: the recitation of Surah An-Nas and its significance.
- Conduct a brief interactive activity, such as a clapping game to reinforce phrases from the surah.
- Prepare students for the next session by asking them to think about other surahs they might know and how these can help them in daily life.

Extended Activities:

- Draw and Display: Ask students to draw a picture that represents the meaning of Surah An-Nas. Display these drawings on the classroom wall.
- Recitation Challenge: Encourage students to teach the surah to a family member at home and come back to share their experience in the next class.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 6: LESSON 3

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: An-Nas

Specific Learning Outcome:

- By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Recite the selected surah correctly for spiritual nourishment.

Key Inquiry Question(s):

- When is Surah Al-Fatiha recited?

Learning Resources:

- Flash cards
- CDs
- Juzuu IRE VOL 4 KLB Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin with a brief review of the previous lesson about the Qur'an and its importance.
- Engage learners by asking them to share what they remember about Surah Al-Fatiha and its significance.
- Introduce the day's focus on Surah An-Nas, explaining that it is a short surah for seeking help and protection.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Introduction to Surah An-Nas

- Show flash cards that contain the verses of Surah An-Nas.
- Read the verses aloud to the class and ask students to listen carefully to the pronunciation.
- Discuss the meaning of the surah in simple language, highlighting the themes of seeking guidance and protection from Allah.

Step 2: Recitation Practice

- Divide the class into small groups.
- Each group will practice reciting Surah An-Nas together, using the flash cards to guide them.
- Rotate between groups to provide support and correct any mispronunciations.

Step 3: Manner of Handling the Qur'an

- Discuss how to respectfully handle the Qur'an. Emphasize the importance of cleanliness, reading with sincerity, and being quiet while listening.
- Ask students how they would treat the Qur'an at home and at school.

Step 4: Class Recitation

- Bring the class back together and invite each group to recite Surah An-Nas.
- Encourage students to listen to each other and applaud their peers after each group finishes.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize key points from today's lesson: the importance of Surah An-Nas, proper manners when handling the Qur'an, and the steps to recite it correctly.
- Conduct a brief interactive activity: Have students turn to a neighbor and share one thing they learned about Surah An-Nas.
- Prepare learners for the next session by asking them to think about when they might want to recite Surah Al-Fatiha.

Extended Activities:

- Home Activity: Ask students to ask their parents or guardians to teach them about another surah and share it with the class next time.
- Creative Drawing: Have students draw a picture that represents what Surah An-Nas means to them and write a simple sentence about it.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 7: LESSON 1

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: An-Nas

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Use the selected Surah in Swalah.

Key Inquiry Questions:

- When is Surah An-Nas recited?

Learning Resources:

- Flash cards
- CDs
- Juzuu IRE VOL 4 KLB Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Review the previous lesson by asking the students what they remember about Surah Al-Fatiha.
- Discuss the importance of reciting Surahs during Swalah (prayer).
- Introduce Surah An-Nas and its meaning using flashcards.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Listening and Understanding

- Play a CD with recitation of Surah Al-Fatiha followed by Surah An-Nas.
- Ask students to listen carefully and identify any words they recognize.

Step 2: Recitation Practice

- Teach students to recite Surah An-Nas line by line, using flashcards to display each verse.
- Encourage students to repeat after the teacher to practice pronunciation.

Step 3: Discussion

- Discuss when Surah An-Nas is recited, such as during Swalah or times of seeking protection.
- Engage students with questions: "Why do we recite this Surah?" and "How does it make you feel?"

Step 4: Group Recitation

- Split the class into small groups and have them recite Surah An-Nas together.
- Provide positive feedback and highlight the importance of teamwork in learning.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the key points: When we recite Surah An-Nas and its significance during Swalah.
- Conduct a brief interactive activity, like a quick quiz or a fill-in-the-blank with the verses, to reinforce learning.
- Prepare learners for the next session by giving a preview of the upcoming topic about another Surah.

Extended Activities:

- Create a coloring activity with scenes depicting prayer times, where students can illustrate when they might recite Surah An-Nas.
- Encourage learners to share a family practice regarding reciting Surah An-Nas and discuss it with the class.

- Practice having students listen to the audio of Surah An-Nas at home and recite it aloud, fostering engagement with family members.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 7: LESSON 2

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: An-Nas

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Handle the Qur'an with care and respect.

Key Inquiry Question(s):

- Why is the Qur'an recited?
- Where is the Qur'an kept?

Learning Resources:

- Flash cards
- CDs
- Juzuu IRE VOL 4 KLB
- Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin with a quick review of the previous lesson about the importance of the Qur'an.
- Encourage students to share one thing they remember.
- Guide learners to discuss why the Qur'an is important, fostering understanding of respect.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):**Step 1: Understanding Respect**

- Discuss the importance of handling the Qur'an with care.
- Use flash cards to illustrate what it means to show respect (e.g., clean hands, quiet voices).

Step 2: Where is the Qur'an Kept?

- Explain where the Qur'an is usually kept at home and in the mosque.
- Ask students to share if they have a special place for their Qur'an.

Step 3: Reciting An-Nas

- As a class, choose a quiet spot to recite An-Nas together.
- Demonstrate how to hold the Qur'an properly and how to sit when reciting it.

Step 4: Group Activity

- Divide learners into pairs and have them take turns reciting a verse of An-Nas to each other.
- Encourage them to help correct and support each other's pronunciation.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Review the main points discussed in the lesson, emphasizing the care and respect for the Qur'an.
- Ask students why they think reciting the Qur'an is important.
- Prepare for the next lesson by mentioning they will learn about another surah and how it helps us in our daily lives.

Extended Activities:

- Craft Activity: Create a special box or folder where students can keep their Qur'an at home, decorating it with drawings or phrases about respect.

- Story Time: Read a simple story about the Qur'an and discuss its messages. Students can illustrate their favorite part of the story.
- Role Play: In pairs, students can act out showing respect for the Qur'an, using phrases like "Please handle with care" or role-playing proper greetings when first opening it.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 7: LESSON 3

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Qur'an

Sub Strand: An-Nas

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Understand the importance of reciting the Qur'an.

Key Inquiry Question(s):

- Why is the Qur'an recited?

Learning Resources:

- Flashcards
- CDs with Qur'anic recitations
- Juzuu IRE Vol 4

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin with a quick review of the previous lesson on the significance of the Qur'an.
- Introduce the day's key inquiry question: "Why is the Qur'an recited?"
- Guide learners to look at flashcards with key terms related to today's lesson while discussing their meanings.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Exploring the Recitation

- Play a short audio clip of a Qur'anic recitation from the CDs.
- Discuss as a class what they heard and how it made them feel.
- Ask learners to share if they have seen or heard anyone reciting the Qur'an before.

Step 2: Group Discussion

- Divide students into small groups.
- Each group discusses why they think people recite the Qur'an – encourage them to think about reasons such as remembering God, gaining peace, or learning.
- After 5 minutes, have a representative from each group share their thoughts with the class.

Step 3: Flashcard Activity

- Use flashcards with different adjectives that describe feelings or reasons for reciting the Qur'an (e.g., "peaceful", "happy", "remembering").
- Ask students to pick a card and suggest how that feeling connects to Qur'anic recitation.

Step 4: Recitation Practice

- Introduce a simple line from An-Nas.
- Model the recitation for the class.
- Invite students to repeat after you a few times for practice.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Recap the key points discussed: the feelings and reasons behind reciting the Qur'an.
- Engage students in a brief interactive activity: each student can act out one reason for reciting (e.g., showing peace or joy) while others guess what it is.
- Preview the next session by mentioning that they will learn about another Surah and its lessons.

Extended Activities:

- Art Activity: Have students draw a picture of a scene where someone is reciting the Qur'an, encouraging them to illustrate the feelings they talked about during the lesson.
- Home Activity: Ask students to share with their family one reason for reciting the Qur'an and recount their day's learning at home.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 8: LESSON 1

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Pillars of Iman

Sub Strand: Belief in Allah Al-Khaaliq Ar-Razaq

Specific Learning Outcomes:

-By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Identify Allah's creation in the immediate environment to strengthen their Iman.

Key Inquiry Question:

- Who created you?

Learning Resources:

- Plants, animals, crayons, papers, paint, brushes, water, pictures, and IRE Volume 4 KLB Visionary IRE Activities for Grade 1.

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Review the previous lesson by asking students to share one thing they learned about the pillars of Iman.
- Engage learners in a discussion about God's creations using pictures and real examples from their environment, focusing on how these creations reflect Allah's wonders.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Introduction to Allah's Creations

- Show pictures of various plants and animals.
- Discuss how Allah created these living things, prompting learners to share things they see around them (e.g., trees, birds, flowers).

Step 2: Identifying Allah's Creation

- Ask students to name some of the things created by Allah in their homes and schools.
- Organize a small activity where students take a plant or animal picture and circle or point out how it represents Allah's creation.

Step 3: Artistic Expression

- Provide students with crayons, paper, and paint.
- Instruct them to draw their favorite thing that Allah created (e.g., a tree, a flower, a pet) and explain briefly why it is special to them.

Step 4: Sharing and Discussing

- Invite students to present their artwork and share what they have drawn.
- Encourage other students to ask questions and congratulate each other on their creations.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the lesson by highlighting the main points discussed: Allah's creations and the importance of recognizing them.
- Conduct a quick interactive activity like "Creation Bingo," where students have to identify the creations discussed in class.
- Preview the next lesson, which will delve into another pillar of Iman, and ask students to think of one more example of Allah's creation to share next time.

Extended Activities:

- Encourage students to create a "Creation Book" at home where they can draw or paste pictures of different creations and write one sentence about each.

- Organize a nature walk in the schoolyard, allowing students to observe and appreciate Allah's creations in real life, followed by a discussion about what they saw.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 8: LESSON 2

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Pillars Of Iman

Sub Strand: Belief in Allah (Al-Khaaliq Ar-Razaq)

Specific Learning Outcomes:

-By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1.Appreciate the existence of Angels as part of Allah’s creation.

Key Inquiry Question(s):

- How do we know that Angels are part of Allah's creation?

Learning Resources:

- Plants, animals, crayons, papers, paint, brushes, water, pictures, IRE VOL 4 KLB Visionary IRE

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Briefly review the previous lesson on Allah’s creation.
- Show pictures of various creations (plants, animals) and discuss what students remember.
- Introduce the topic of Angels as part of Allah’s creation by asking students if they have ever heard of Angels.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Introduction to Angels

- Discuss who Angels are according to Islamic belief.
- Explain that Angels are helpers of Allah and assist in many tasks.
- Use simple language and examples, like: "Angels are like special friends of Allah."

Step 2: Exploring Allah's Creation

- Direct students to look at the plants and animals around them.
- Ask them to think about what other creations there might be that they cannot see, like Angels.
- Encourage children to voice their thoughts about how Angels might look or what they might do.

Step 3: Art Activity - Drawing Angels

- Provide crayons, papers, and paints.
- Instruct students to draw and color their version of an Angel or an environment where Angels might be.
- Circulate around the classroom, prompting students to share their ideas about their drawings.

Step 4: Sharing and Discussion

- Have students share their drawings with the class.
- Ask them to explain what their Angels are doing and how they are helpers of Allah.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize key points: "Today we learned about Angels, who help Allah, and the many beautiful things Allah has created."
- Conduct a brief interactive activity: Ask students to raise their hands if they believe they have a Guardian Angel.
- Preview the next session's topic: "Next time, we will learn about how we can be helpers like Angels in our world."

Extended Activities:

- Nature Walk: Take students outside to observe plants and animals and ask them to think about how Angels help care for all of Allah’s creations.
- Storytime: Read a simple story about Angels and how they help people, followed by a discussion.
- Angel Craft: Create Angels using paper plates and craft supplies to reinforce the concept visually.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 8: LESSON 3

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Pillars of Iman

Sub Strand: Belief in Angels

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Identify Allah's creation in the immediate environment to strengthen their Iman.

Key Inquiry Question:

- Who created you?

Learning Resources:

- Plants
- Animals
- Crayons
- Papers
- Paint
- Brushes
- Water
- Pictures
- IRE VOL 4 KLB Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin by briefly reviewing the previous lesson about the pillars of Iman.
- Engage the learners by asking them what they remember about the pillars.
- Introduce the concept of Allah's creation in our environment by showing pictures of plants and animals, encouraging discussion.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Naming the Pillars of Iman

- Guide students to recall and name the pillars of Iman. Write them on the board and discuss briefly.
- For example: "What are the pillars we learned about last time?"

Step 2: Exploring Allah's Creations

- Show pictures of various plants and animals, encouraging students to identify them.
- Ask: "Who created these plants and animals?" Foster a simple discussion around Allah's creation.

Step 3: Hands-On Activity – Creating Art

- Provide learners with crayons, papers, and paints.
- Instruct them to draw and paint their favorite plant or animal, reminding them to think about how Allah created everything around them.

Step 4: Sharing and Reflecting

- Allow students to share their artwork with the class.
- Encourage them to explain what they drew and how it relates to the concept of creation.
- Reinforce that all these things are created by Allah and how they strengthen our belief (Iman).

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the key points discussed: the pillars of Iman, Allah's creations in our environment, and the importance of recognizing these creations.
- Conduct an interactive activity such as a “Creation Circle” where students state one thing they learned during the lesson.
- Preview the next lesson’s topic about another aspect of Iman to spark curiosity.

Extended Activities:

- Nature Walk: Take the class outside for a short walk where they can observe different plants and animals, prompting them to think about creation in a real-world context.
- Creation Book: Have students create a simple book by drawing one creation on each page, labeling it, and writing a sentence about it, sharing this with their families.
- Story Time: Read a story that highlights creation and discuss how it aligns with the understanding of Allah's creations.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 10: LESSON 1

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Pillars Of Iman

Sub-Strand: Belief in Angels

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Identify Allah's creation in the immediate environment to strengthen their Iman.

Key Inquiry Question:

- Who created you?

Learning Resources:

- Plants, animals, crayons, papers, paint, brushes, water, and pictures.
- IRE VOL 4 KLB Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin the class by reviewing what was learned in the previous lesson about the pillars of Iman.
- Ask students if they remember the different pillars and invite them to share what they learned about them.
- Introduce the topic of Allah's creations and remind students that everything around us is made by Allah.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Naming the Pillars of Iman

- Ask students to name the pillars of Iman.
- Write their responses on the board and explain each briefly, focusing on the importance of belief in Allah and His creations.

Step 2: Exploring Allah's Creations

- Lead a discussion about different creations of Allah they can see in their environment (e.g., plants, animals).
- Encourage students to share examples of what they see outside or in their homes.

Step 3: Creative Activity

- Provide students with crayons, paper, and paints to draw their favorite creation of Allah (like a flower, tree, or animal).
- As they create, encourage them to think about how these creations strengthen their belief in Allah.

Step 4: Sharing and Discussion

- Have students share their artwork with the group and explain why they chose to draw that particular creation.
- Facilitate a discussion on how Allah's creations inspire them.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the key points discussed, emphasizing Allah's creations and the importance of believing in them.
- Engage students in a brief interactive activity, such as a "Creation Hunt," where they list or point out things they see around them that were made by Allah.
- Preview the next session's topic—discussing how angels relate to Allah's creations.

Extended Activities:

- Nature Walk: Take a short nature walk (if possible) to see plants and animals up close. Encourage students to observe and reflect on how each is a creation of Allah.
- Creation Collage: Have students bring in magazine cutouts of different creations (plants, animals) to create a collage of Allah's creations as a class project.
- Storytime: Read a simple story or fable about creation and discuss its moral.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 10: LESSON 2

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: Pillars Of Iman

Sub Strand: Belief in Angels

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of this lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Identify Allah's creation in the immediate environment to strengthen their Iman.

Key Inquiry Question(s):

- What else has Allah (SWT) created?

Learning Resources:

- Plants (flowers, trees)
- Animals (pictures of animals, stuffed toys)
- Crayons, papers, paint, brushes, water
- IRE Vol 4 KLB Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin with a brief review of the previous lesson on Belief in Angels. Ask students to share what they remember.
- Introduce the key inquiry question: "What else has Allah (SWT) created?"
- Show pictures of various creations (plants, animals). Encourage discussion about each picture.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):**Step 1: Explore Allah's Creations**

- Ask students to name things around them that Allah created (e.g., trees, flowers, birds). Record their answers on the board.
- Discuss how each creation shows Allah's greatness.

Step 2: Group Activity - Nature Walk

- Take the learners outside for a brief nature walk.
- Ask them to look for various creations of Allah, such as leaves, flowers, or insects.
- Have them point out their findings and discuss with the class upon returning.

Step 3: Creative Expression

- Back in the classroom, provide students with crayons, paper, and paint.
- Instruct them to draw one thing they saw outside during the walk that represents Allah's creation.
- Encourage them to share their drawings with a partner and explain why they chose that specific creation.

Step 4: Connecting with Belief

- Conclude the activity by discussing how recognizing these creations helps strengthen our belief (Iman).
- Reinforce how every creation is special and part of Allah's plan.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the key points: Allah's creations include plants and animals; our surroundings are filled with evidence of Allah's work.
- Conduct a brief interactive activity, such as a "Creation Circle" where students take turns saying one creation they learned about or drew.

- Preview the next session: “What can we learn from Allah’s creations?”

Extended Activities:

- Class Creation Book: Have students contribute their drawings to create a class book on Allah's creations.
- Story Time: Read a simple story about nature or animals, emphasizing how they are part of Allah's creation.
- Home Assignment: Encourage students to observe their home environment and list two creations of Allah they see, bringing their lists to the next class.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 10: LESSON 3

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: SIIRAH (Life of Prophet S.A.W)

Sub Strand: Birth of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W)

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learners should be able to:

1.Narrate the event of the birth of the Prophet (S.A.W).

Key Inquiry Question(s):

- When was the Prophet born?

Learning Resources:

- Flashcards
- IRE Vol 4 KLB Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organization of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Begin the lesson by asking students to recall what they learned in the previous lesson about Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W).
- Show flashcards that depict key elements of the Prophet's life and guide learners to discuss the importance of the Prophet's birth.
- Ask the key inquiry question: "When was the Prophet born?" to spark interest.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Discuss the Date of Birth

- Explain that the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) was born in the year 570 CE.
- Show a flashcard with "570 CE" and encourage students to repeat it.
- Ask, "Can anyone remember what month and day?" and provide hints.

Step 2: Introduce the Month & Day

- Explain that the Prophet was born in the month of Rabi' al-Awwal.
- Provide a simple explanation about the Islamic calendar.
- Show another flashcard that shows the month and day (12th Rabi' al-Awwal).
- Encourage students to learn and repeat this date together.

Step 3: Place of Birth

- Discuss where the Prophet was born—Makkah (Mecca), specifically in a place called Banu Hashim.
- Use a flashcard depicting Makkah and talk about its significance.
- Ask questions such as: "Have you heard of Makkah? What do we do there?"

Step 4: Summary of the Birth Story

- Narrate the story of the Prophet's birth simply, including that he was born to Aminah and Abdullah, and that it was a time of joy for their family.
- Engage students by asking, "How do you think people felt when they heard about his birth?"
- Encourage them to express their feelings.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize key points: the year of birth (570 CE), the month (Rabi' al-Awwal), the day (12th), and the place (Makkah).
- Conduct a brief quiz using the flashcards: "What year was the Prophet born?" "Where was he born?"

- Give a preview of the next session: “Next time, we will learn what happened when the Prophet grew up!”

Extended Activities:

- Story Drawing: Have students draw a picture of the Prophet's birthplace in Makkah while writing a sentence about what they learned.
- Role Play: Organize a small role-play where students can act out the birth announcement.
- Flashcard Matching Game: Create a game where students match dates, places, and events from the life of the Prophet with corresponding flashcards.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 11: LESSON 1

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: SIIRAH (Life of Prophet S.A.W)

Sub Strand: Birth of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W)

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Identify the name given to the Prophet (S.A.W) at birth.

Key Inquiry Question(s):

- What name was the Prophet (S.A.W.) given at birth?

Learning Resources:

- Flashcards
- IRE VOL 4 KLB Visionary IRE Activities

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Review the previous lesson on the significance of the Prophet's life.
- Ask learners questions to recall key points discussed previously.
- Introduce today's topic by presenting the key inquiry question: "What name was the Prophet (S.A.W.) given at birth?"

Lesson Development (20 minutes):

Step 1: Story Introduction

- Begin with a short story about the Amul Fiil (the Year of the Elephant) that sets the context for the Prophet's birth.
- Use visual aids or flashcards to illustrate the characters in the story, like the elephants and the people of Makkah.

Step 2: Discuss Key Events

- Ask learners to share their thoughts about the story.
- Guide them to understand the importance of the events surrounding the Prophet's birth.
- Highlight where the name “Muhammad” comes into the story and explain its meaning.

Step 3: Name Exploration

- Show a flashcard with the name "Muhammad" in bold letters.
- Discuss the name: its meaning (the Praised One) and why it is significant.
- Encourage students to repeat the name together as a class.

Step 4: Reflection

- Allow students to share why they think the name “Muhammad” was chosen for him.
- Ask each student to think of a name that means something special to them and share it with a partner.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize the key points: The name given to the Prophet (S.A.W.) at birth was “Muhammad.”
- Conduct a brief interactive activity: Have students draw a picture of the Prophet's name and share one thing they learned today.
- Prepare learners for the next session by giving them a preview of the next topic (e.g., stories from the Prophet's early life).

Extended Activities:

- Name Art Activity: Create a colorful poster featuring the name "Muhammad" and decorate it with meaningful symbols (like stars or hearts) that represent praise or respect.
- Story Retelling: In pairs, learners can retell the story of the Amul Fiil in their own words using simple drawings to depict their version of the events.
- Classroom Discussion: Facilitate a small discussion on why names are important, encouraging learners to share their names and what they mean.

Teacher Self-Evaluation:

WEEK 11: LESSON 2

SCHOOL	LEVEL	LEARNING AREA	DATE	TIME	ROLL
	GRADE 1	IRE			

Strand: SIIRAH

Sub Strand: Birth of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W)

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- By the end of the lesson, learners should be able to:

1. Identify the name given to the Prophet (S.A.W) at birth.
2. Appreciate Makka, the birthplace of the Prophet as the holy city of Muslims.

Key Inquiry Question:

- What name was the Prophet (S.A.W.) given at birth?

Learning Resources:

- Flash cards
- IRE VOL 4 KLB Visionary IRE Activities Grade 1

Organisation of Learning:

Introduction (5 minutes):

- Review the previous lesson's key points.
- Engage learners in a brief discussion about what they might already know about the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.).
- Present relevant content using flashcards to introduce the name given to the Prophet at birth and emphasize Makka as his birthplace.

Lesson Development (20 minutes):**Step 1:**

- Read a simple story about the events of the Amul Fiil (the Year of the Elephant). Highlight the significance of this year in Prophet Muhammad's (S.A.W) life. Use engaging tone and expressive gestures to keep learners attentive.

Step 2:

- Discuss the main characters in the story (the elephant, the birds, etc.) and their importance. Encourage students to share their thoughts and feelings about the story.

Step 3:

- Introduce a drawing activity where students will draw and color the Kaaba, the elephant, and the birds from the story. Provide appropriate coloring materials and reminders about the significance of each item.

Step 4:

- Have students share their drawings with a partner, discussing what they learned about the story and the importance of Makka. Encourage them to mention the name given to the Prophet (S.A.W) at birth while sharing.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

- Summarize key points about the Prophet's (S.A.W.) name at birth and the significance of Makka.
- Conduct a brief interactive quiz - ask students to raise their hands when they hear the name of the Prophet (S.A.W.).
- Preview the next session's topic about key events in the Prophet's life, prompting students to think about what they might want to learn more about.

Extended Activities:

- Story Time: Students can create a short comic strip about their favorite part of the Amul Fiil story.
- Cultural Exploration: Encourage students to bring in something related to Makka, such as pictures or simple facts, to share with the class in the next lesson.
- Classroom Display: Create a “Wall of Knowledge” where students can post drawings, names, or facts they learn about Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) throughout the term.

Teacher Self-Evaluation: