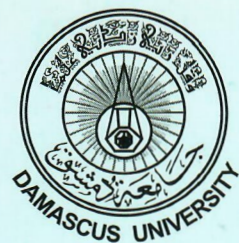


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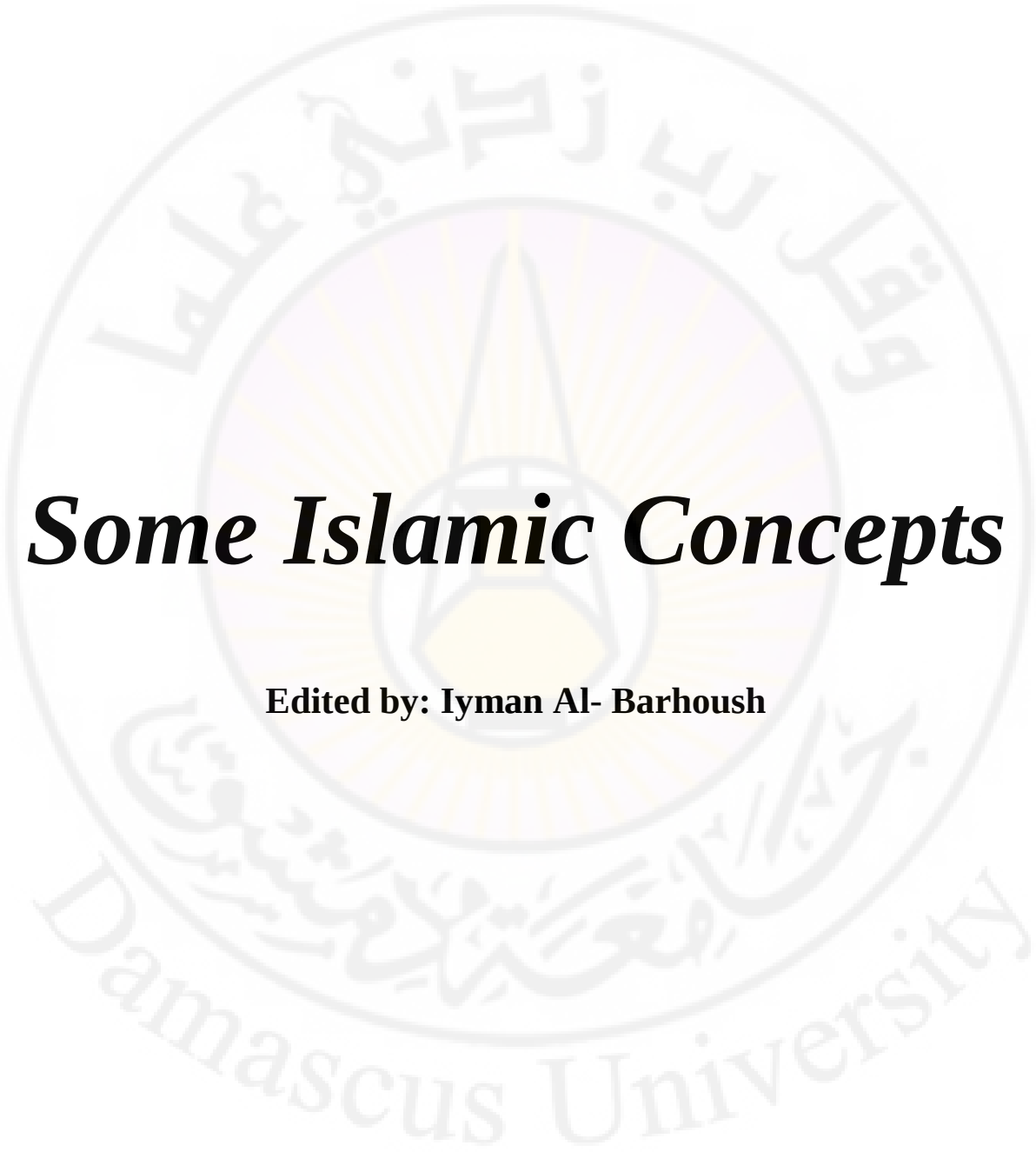


Some Islamic Concepts

Edited by : Iyman Al- Barhoush

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In the name of Allah the Merciful, the Mercy-giving

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Islam & Muslims

The name of this religion is Islam, the root of which is Silm and Salam which means peace. Salam may also mean greeting one another with peace. One of the beautiful names of God is that He is the Peace. It means more than that: submission to the one God, and to live in peace with the Creator, within one's self, with other people and with the environment.

Thus, Islam is a total system of living. A Muslim is supposed to live in peace and harmony with all these segments; hence, a Muslim is any person anywhere in the world whose obedience, allegiance, and loyalty are to God, the Lord of the Universe.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. A Muslim must be in war with others. ()
 - b. Islam helps people to live in peace with God. ()
 - c. The religion of Islam is the religion of angels. ()
 - d. Islam is a message to guide people to the right way. ()
 - e. Islam enables mankind to follow the teachings of God. ()
-

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

life- peace- submission- obedience- religion- root

- a. Islam means peace and to the will of God.
 - b. Islam helps people to live in with the Creator.
 - c. Islam is a not a party.
 - d. Islam is a complete way of
 - e. A Muslim is any person whose is to God.
-

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text has a similar meaning to it:

Origin: _____

Welcome: _____

4. Choose from the text sentences that talks about:

- a. The root of the word Islam:
- _____

- b. The meanings of the word Salam
- _____

- c. Who is the Muslim:
- _____

Muslims & Arabs

The followers of Islam are called Muslims. Muslims should not be confused with Arabs. Muslims may be Arabs, Turks, Persians, Indians, Pakistanis, Malaysians, Indonesians, Europeans, Africans, Americans, Chinese, or other nationalities.

An Arab could be a Muslim, a Christian, a Jew or an atheist. Any person adopts the Arabic language is called an Arab. However, the language of the Qur'an (the Holy Book of Islam) is Arabic. Muslims all over the world try to learn Arabic so that they may be able to read the Qur'an and understand its meaning. They pray in the language of the Qur'an, namely Arabic. Supplications to God could be in any language.

While there are one billion Muslims in the world there are about 200 million Arabs. Among them, approximately ten percent are not Muslims. Thus Arab Muslims constitute only about twenty percent of the Muslim population of the world.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. A person who speaks English cannot be a Muslim. ()
- b. A Muslim must be an Arab. ()
- c. Any person who speaks the Arabic language is a Muslim. ()
- d. The believers in Islam are called Muslims. ()
- e. Muslims perform the five daily prayers in Arabic. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

person- Muslims- language- God- followers- nationalities

- a. The of Islam are called Muslims.
- b. Any who adopts the Arabic language is called an Arab.
- c. Non-Arab try to learn Arabic so that they can read the Qur'an.
- d. Muslims pray in the of the Qur'an.
- e. Supplications to could be in any language.

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text, has a similar meaning to it:

Supporters: _____ Nonbeliever: _____ About: _____

4. Compare between the definition of Muslim and the definition of Arab:

A Muslim: _____

An Arab: _____

5. Why do Muslims all over the world try to learn Arabic?

Allah The One & The Only God

Allah is the name of the One and Only God. Allah has ninety-nine attributes, such as: The Gracious, The Merciful, The Beneficent, The Creator, The All- Knowing, The All- Wise, The Lord of the Universe, The First, The Last, and others.

He is the Creator of all human beings. He is the God for the Christians, the Jews, the Muslims, the Buddhists, the Hindus, the atheists, and others. Muslims worship God whose name is Allah. They put their trust in Him and they seek His help and His guidance.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. Muhammad is the lord of the universe. ()
- b. Allah has just ninety attributes. ()
- c. Allah is the Creator of everything in this life. ()
- d. Allah is the God for Muslims only. ()
- e. Muslims put their trust in more than one God. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words

God- attributes- Creator- worship- seek- guidance

- a. Allah is the name of the One
- b. Allah has ninety- nine
- c. Allah is the of all human beings.
- d. Muslims God whose name is Allah.
- e. Muslims God's help and guidance.

3. The underlined pronoun (His) refers to

4. Write that attributes of God that were mentioned in the text:

Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him)

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was chosen by God to deliver His Message of Peace, namely Islam. He was born in 570 C.E. (Common Era) in Makkah, Arabia. He was entrusted with the message of Islam when he was at the age of forty. The revelation that he received is called the Qur'an, while the message is called Islam.

Muhammad is the last Prophet of God to mankind. He is the final messenger of God. His message was and is still to the Christians, the Jews and the rest of mankind. He was sent to those religious people to inform them about the true mission of Jesus, Moses, Jacob, Isaac, and Abraham.

Muhammad is considered to be the summation and the culmination of all the prophets and messengers that came before him. He purified the previous messages from adulteration and completed the Message of God for all humanity. He was entrusted with the power of explaining, interpreting and living the teachings of the Qur'an.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. Muhammad is the seventh prophet of God to earth. ()
- b. The message of Muhammad was just to Christians and Jews. ()
- c. Muhammad completed the Message of the previous prophets. ()
- d. Muhammad excelled in explaining the teachings of Islam. ()
- e. The Qur'an is the word of God that was revealed to Prophet Muhammad. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words: chosen- deliver- entrusted- received- sent- purified.

- a. Muhammad was by God to deliver His Message.
- b. Muhammad was with the message of Islam.
- c. The revelation that Muhammad is called the Qur'an.
- d. Muhammad was to inform people about the true mission of the previous prophets.
- e. Muhammad the previous messages from adulteration.

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

Convey: _____ task: _____

4. According to the text, what is the difference between (Qur'an, and Islam)?

5. How old was Prophet Muhammad when he received the revelation?

6. Find from the text, two sentences that mean:

There is no Prophet will come after Prophet Muhammad:

The message of Prophet Muhammad is for all people.



The Simple Life of Muhammad (PBUH) (1)

If we compare the life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) before his mission as a prophet and his life after he began his mission as a prophet, we will conclude that it is beyond reason to think that Muhammad (PBUH) was a false prophet, who claimed prophethood to attain material gains, greatness, glory or power.

Before his mission as a prophet, Muhammad (PBUH) had no financial worries. As a successful and reputed merchant, Muhammad (PBUH) drew a satisfactory and comfortable income. After his mission as a prophet, he became worse materially. To clarify this more, let us browse the following sayings on his life:

- A'isha, Muhammad's (PBUH) wife, said: "O my nephew, we would sight three new moons in two months without lighting a fire (to cook a meal) in the Prophet's (PBUH) houses." Her nephew asked: "O Aunt, what sustained you?" She said, "The two black things, dates and water, but the Prophet (PBUH) had some Ansar neighbors who had milk- giving she- camels and they used to send the Prophet (PBUH) some of its milk."
- A'isha, Muhammad's (PBUH) wife, said: "The mattress of the Prophet (PBUH), on which he slept, was made of leather stuffed with the fiber of the date- palm tree."
- Amr Ibn Al- Hareth, one of Muhammad's (PBUH) companions, said that when the Prophet (PBUH) died, he left neither money nor anything else except his white riding mule, his arms, and a piece of land which he left to charity.

Muhammad (PBUH) lived this hard life till he died although the Muslim treasury was at his disposal, the greater part of the Arabian Peninsula was Muslim before he died, and the Muslims were victorious after eighteen years of his mission.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. Before the mission of Prophet Muhammad he had financial worries ()
- b. The Prophet's mattress was made of leather stuffed with the fiber. ()
- c. When the Prophet died, he left a lot of money. ()
- d. When the Prophet died most of the Arabian Peninsula were Muslim. ()
- e. Prophet Muhammad lived an easy life. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

false- financial- mattress- mission- reason- treasury

- a. It is beyond reason to think that Muhammad (PBUH) was a Prophet.
- b. Before his mission as a prophet, Muhammad (PBUH) had no worries.
- c. "The of the Prophet (PBUH), on which he slept, was made of leather stuffed with the fiber."
- d. Muhammad (PBUH) lived this hard life till he died although the Muslim was at his disposal
- e. Muslims were victorious after eighteen years of his

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

Task: _____

Untrue: _____

Achieve: _____

explain: _____

Bed: _____

full: _____

4. Find from the text a sentence or Hadith that means:

a. Prophet Muhammad lived a good life (materially) before his mission.

b. Prophet Muhammed and his family used to spend two months without cooked meals.

c. Sometimes Prophet Muhammad used to eat just dates and drink just water to survive.

d. The bed of Prophet Muhammad was very simple.

e. When Prophet Muhammad died, he left almost nothing.

The Simple Life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) (2)

Despite Muhammad's (PBUH) responsibilities as a prophet, a teacher, a statesman, and a judge, Muhammad (PBUH) used to milk his goat, mend his clothes, repair his shoes, help with the household work, and visit poor people when they got sick. He also helped his companions in digging a trench by moving sand with them. His life was an amazing model of simplicity and humbleness.

Muhammad's (PBUH) followers loved him, respected him, and trusted him to an amazing extent. Yet he continued to emphasize that deification should be directed to God and not to him personally. Anas, one of Muhammad (PBUH) companions, said that there was no person whom they loved more than Muhammad (PBUH), yet when he came to them, they did not stand up for him because he hated their standing up for him, as other people do with their great people.

Muhammad and his few followers suffered from persecution for thirteen years and also the unbelievers tried to kill Muhammad (PBUH) several times. On one occasion they attempted to kill him by dropping a large boulder, which could barely be lifted, on his head. Another time they tried to kill him by poisoning his food.

Muhammad (PBUH) was by far the most remarkable man that ever set foot on this earth. He preached religion, founded a state, built a nation, laid down a moral code, initiated numberless social and political reforms, established a dynamic and powerful society to practice and represent his teachings, and he revolutionized the worlds of human thought and human action for all time. He accomplished all these wonders in an unbelievably short span of twenty- three years. He died at age 63.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) didn't use to help with the household work. ()
- b. The Prophet's life was an amazing model of simplicity and humbleness. ()
- c. Prophet Muhammad emphasized that deification should be directed to him. ()
- d. Muhammad and his few followers suffered from persecution for thirteen years. ()
- e. Prophet Muhammad just preached religion and founded a state ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

deification- humbleness- mend- poisoning- remarkable- suffered

- a. Muhammad (PBUH) used to milk his goat and his clothes.
- b. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) emphasized that should be directed to God.
- c. Muhammad and his few followers from persecution for thirteen years.
- d. Unbelievers tried to kill Prophet Muhammad by his food.
- e. Muhammad (PBUH) was the most man that ever set foot on this earth.

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

Repairs: _____	mates: _____	modesty: _____
torture: _____	tried: _____	rock: _____
significant: _____	established: _____	started: _____ lively: _____

4. Mention the achievements that Prophet Muhammad has done during his life:



Source of Islam

The legal sources of Islam are the Qur'an and the Hadith. The Qur'an is the exact word of God that was revealed in Arabic to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) gradually, piece by piece, over a period of twenty-three years; Material was placed in different sections, not in chronological order of revelation.

Its authenticity, originality and totality are intact. Prophet Muhammad dictated the Qur'an to his followers as he received it from the Angel Jibril (Gabriel), and they wrote it down on whatever materials were available.

The Qur'an is divided into 114 sections of varying lengths, the longest (section 2). The shortest (section 108) These sections are each known in Arabic as Sura. Each Sura (with the exception of Sura 9) begins with 'In the Name of God, the Lord of Mercy, the Giver of Mercy', and a sura consists of a number of verses each known in Arabic as an aya. Again, an aya can run into several lines and consist of several sentences, or it can be one single word, but it normally ends in Arabic with a rhyme.

The Hadith is the report of the sayings, deeds and approvals of the Prophet Muhammad. The Prophet's sayings and deeds are called Sunnah. The Seerah is the writings of followers of Prophet Muhammad about the life of the Prophet. Hence, it is the life history of the Prophet Muhammad which provides good examples of daily living for Muslims.

The Qur'an remains today exactly as it was revealed more than 14 centuries ago and contains the exact words of Allah. Many thousands of Muslims memorized it and taught it for the generations (and they still) so that it is never forgotten. Further, the Arabic language in which the Qur'an was revealed remains a living language. The Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad (PBUH) in Arabic only. So, any Qur'anic translation is neither Qur'an nor a version of the Qur'an, but rather it is only a translation of the meaning of the Qur'an.

God has guaranteed the Qur'an's protection from any corruption. God has said:

"We have sent down the Qur'an Ourselves, and We Ourselves will guard it." (15:9)

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. The second Source of knowledge in Islam is the Hadith. ()
- b. The Qur'an is the speech of Allah. ()
- c. Hadith is the prophet's speech, action and what his companions did to which he showed no objection. ()
- d. Seerah deals with the life of Muhammad's companions. ()
- e. Muhammad's Actions and Sayings are known as Sunnah. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

chronological- examples- deeds- exact- history- legal

- a. The sources of Islam are the Qur'an and the Hadith.
- b. The Qur'an is the word of God.
- c. The Prophet's sayings and are called Sunnah.
- d. The Seerah is the life of the prophet Muhammad.
- e. The life of the Prophet Muhammad provides of daily living for Muslims.

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

Unbroken: _____ Deed: _____ Offer: _____

4. Match:

a. **The Hadith:**

b. **The Qur'an:**

c. **The Section:**

d. **The Seerah:**

e. **The Verse:**

1. normally ends in Arabic with a rhyme.
 2. is the writings of followers of Muhammad about the life of the Prophet
 3. is the report of the sayings, deeds and approvals of the Prophet Muhammad.
 4. is the exact word of God
 5. consists of a number of verses
-



Some Islamic Principles (1)

A. Oneness of God:

He is One and the Only One. He is not two in one or three in one. This means that Islam rejects the idea of trinity or such a unity of God which implies more than one God in one.

B. Oneness of mankind:

People are created equal in front of the Law of God. There is no superiority of one race over another. God made us of different colors, nationalities, languages and beliefs so as to test who is going to be better than others. It is only God Who knows who is better. It depends on piety and righteousness.

C. Oneness of Messengers and the Message:

Muslims believe that God sent different messengers throughout the history of mankind. All came with the same message and the same teachings. It was the people who misunderstood and misinterpreted them.

Muslims believe in Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Ishmael, Jacob, Moses, David, Jesus and Muhammad. The Prophets of Christianity and Judaism are indeed Muslims.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. God has several partners. ()
- b. Superiority in Islam depends on piety and righteousness. ()
- c. Since Prophet Muhammad was an Arab, Muslims have special privileges in Islam. ()
- d. All Prophets of God were Muslims. ()
- e. In Islam, Prophets mean those who make prophecies and predictions. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words: trinity- superiority- equal- responsibility- religion- accounting

- a. Islam rejects the idea of of God.
- b. In Islam, there is no for one race over another.
- c. Muslims believe that no one can take the for the sins of others.
- d. Teachings of Islam do not separate from politics.
- e. Muslims believe that there is a Day of Judgment for, reward and punishment.

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

Advantage: _____

Virtue: _____

4. Connect each idea with its principle:

(Oneness of God, Oneness of mankind, Oneness of Messengers and Messages)

All people are born equal.

Allah is the One and Only God

All Prophets were sent from God

All Messengers came with the same teachings.

Islam rejects the idea of trinity.

God distinguishes people according to their piety and righteousness.



Some Islamic Principles (2)

D. Angels and the Day of Judgment:

Muslims believe that there are unseen creatures such as angels created by God in the universe for special missions.

Muslims believe that there is a Day of Judgment when all people of the world throughout the history of Mankind till the last day of life on earth, are to be brought for accounting, reward and punishment.

E. Innocence of Man at Birth:

Muslims believe that people are born free of sin. It is only after they reach the age of puberty and it is only after they commit sins that they are to be charged for their mistakes. No one is responsible for or can take the responsibility for the sins of others. However, the door of forgiveness through true repentance is always open.

F. State and Religion:

Muslims believe that Islam is a total and a complete way of life. It encompasses all aspects of life. As such, the teachings of Islam do not separate religion from politics. As a matter of fact, state and religion are under the obedience of Allah through the teachings of Islam. Hence, economics and social transactions, as well as educational and political systems are also part of the teachings of Islam.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. Islam instructs us to have Faith in the existence of God's angels. ()
 - b. Angels have material existence and are perceptible to human eye. ()
 - c. Angels are a means of contact between Allah and man. ()
 - d. State and religion must abide by the teachings of Islam. ()
 - e. Islam believes in the concept of the "original sin" ()
-

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

asked- encompasses- believe- repentance- commit- worship

- a. Angels were created to Allah.
 - b. Muslims that people are born free of sin.
 - c. Islam all aspects of life.
 - d. Prophets are to instruct human kind in the matters of Deen.
 - e. It is only after they sins, people are to be charged for their mistakes.
-

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

Beings: _____

Penalty: _____

Regret: _____

Include: _____

4. Complete the following sentences:

a. Angels are _____

b. All people of the world are to be brought for accounting, reward and punishment on the _____

c. People are to be charged for their mistakes after they reach _____ and

d. state and religion are under _____.



Practices of Islam

God instructed Muslims to practice what they believe in. In Islam, there are five pillars namely:

A. Creed (Shahada):

The verbal commitment and pledge that there is only One God and that Muhammad is the Messenger of God, is considered to be the Creed of Islam.

B. Prayers (Salat):

The performance of the five daily prayers is required of Muslims.

C. Fasting (Saum):

Fasting is a total abstinence from food, liquids and intimate intercourse (between married couples) from dawn to sunset during the entire month of Ramadan.

D. Purifying Tax (Zakat):

This is an annual payment of a certain percentage of a Muslim's property which is distributed among the poor or other rightful beneficiaries.

E. Pilgrimage (Hajj):

The performance of pilgrimage to Makkah is required once in a life time if means are available. In Hajj we remember the trials and tribulations of Prophet Abraham, his wife Hagar and his eldest son Prophet Ishmael.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. To be a Muslim, it suffices to declare and believe in one God. ()
- b. Every Muslim is expected to offer Salat five times daily. ()
- c. Zakat is a required duty of every able Muslim. ()
- d. The fasting month, Ramadan, comes in January each year. ()
- e. Drinking water is not permitted during fasting. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

property- name- means- fasting- pillars- messenger.

- a. The five of Islam are creed, prayer, fasting, purifying tax and pilgrimage.
- b. The Creed of Islam is based on the belief in one God and that Muhammad is His
- c. Salat is the Arabic for prayers.
- d. Zakat is an annual payment of a certain percentage of a Muslim's which is distributed among the poor.
- e. The performance of pilgrimage to Makkah is required once in a life time if are available.

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

Column: _____

Promise: _____

Yearly: _____

Spread: _____

Recipients: _____

4. What are the five pillars of Islam?



Other Related Aspects

A. Calendar:

Islamic practices are based on the lunar calendar. However, Muslims also use the Gregorian calendar in their daily religious lives. Hence, the Islamic calendar includes both the Common Era and the migration (Hijra) year of the Prophet of Islam from Makkah to Madinah in the year of 623 C.E.

B. Celebrations (Eid):

Muslims have two celebrations (Eid); namely, Eid of Sacrifice and Eid of Fast- Breaking. The Eid of Sacrifice is in remembrance of the sacrifice to be by Prophet Abraham of his son. The Eid of Fast- Breaking comes at the end of the month of fasting, Ramadan.

C. Diets:

Islam allows Muslims to eat everything which is good for the health. It restricts certain items such as pork and its by-products, alcohol and any narcotic or addictive drugs.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. Muslims make use of the Lunar and the Gregorian Calendars. ()
- b. Islam prevents Muslims to eat everything without any restrictions. ()
- c. The Eid of Fast- Breaking comes at the end of performing the pilgrimage. ()
- d. Dom of the rock is one of the three holy places of worship for the Muslims in the world. ()
- e. It is better for Muslims to pray individually everywhere. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

world- Gregorian- Lunar- namely- Muslims- good.

- a. Muslims have two celebrations, Eid of Sacrifice and Eid of Fast-Breaking.
- b. Islam allows Muslims to eat everything which is for the health.
- c. The whole is a place of worship.
- d. Islamic practices based on the calendar
- e. The holyday of is Friday.

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

Limit: _____

Special: _____

4. Complete the following sentences:

- a. For Islamic practices, we use _____
- b. For our daily religious lives, we use _____
- c. Muslims have two celebrations, which are _____ and _____
- d. Islam let Muslims eat _____



Non- Muslims

Muslims are required to respect all those who received messages from God. Christians and Jews are called People of the Book. Muslims are asked to call upon the People of the Book for common terms, namely, to worship One God, and to work together for the solutions of the many problems in the society.

Christians and Jews have lived peacefully with Muslims throughout centuries in the Middle East and other Asian and African countries. The second Caliph Omar, did not pray in the church in Jerusalem so as not to give the Muslims an excuse to take it over. Christians entrusted the Muslims; and as such the key of the church in Jerusalem is still in the hands of the Muslims.

Jews fled from Spain during the Inquisition, and they were welcomed by the Muslims. They settled in the heart of the Islamic Caliphate. They enjoyed positions of power and authority. Throughout the Muslim world, churches, synagogues and missionary schools were built within the Muslim neighborhoods. These places were protected by Muslims.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. Muslims are required to be nice to the People of the Book. ()
- b. Muslims have a firm belief in the previous prophets and their books. ()
- c. Muslims and the People of the Book are asked to worship One God. ()
- d. The message of Islam is closely connected with the previous divine religions. ()
- e. Throughout the Muslim world Christians religious places remained safe and secure. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

welcomed- asked- refused- lived- problems- required.

- a. Muslims are to respect the People of the Book.
- b. Muslims are to work for solutions of the many problems in the society.
- c. Throughout the Muslim world Christians and Jews peacefully with Muslims.
- d. Jews were by the Muslims when they fled from Spain.
- e. Caliph Omar to pray in the church in Jerusalem so as not to give the Muslims an excuse to take it over.

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

Answer: _____

Reason: _____

Escaped: _____

Established: _____

4. Answer the following questions:

How should Muslims deal with the people of the book?

Why didn't The Caliph Omar prayed in the Church in Jerusalem?

With whom are the keys of the church of Jerusalem?



Concept of God in Islam (1)

It is a known fact that every language has one or more terms that are used in reference to God and sometimes to lesser deities. This is not the case with Allah. Allah is the personal name of the one true God. Nothing else can be called Allah. The term has no plural or gender. This shows its uniqueness when it is compared with the word god which can be made plural gods, or feminine, goddess. It is interesting to notice that Allah is the personal name of God in Aramaic, the language of Jesus and a sister language of Arabic.

The One true God is a reflection of the unique concept that Islam associates with God. To a Muslim, Allah is the Almighty, Creator and Sustainer of the universe, Who is similar to nothing and nothing is comparable to Him. The Prophet Muhammad was asked by his contemporaries about Allah; the answer came directly from God Himself in the form of a short chapter of the Qur'an, which is considered the essence of the unity or the motto of monotheism. This is chapter 112 which reads:

“In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Say (O Muhammad) He is God the One God, the Everlasting Refuge, who has not begotten, nor has been begotten, and equal to Him is not anyone.”

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. There are more than one God that can be called Allah. ()
- b. The language of Jesus was Arabic. ()
- c. Muslims believe that nothing is similar to God. ()
- d. Allah is the personal name of God in the language of Jesus. ()
- e. The word Allah has no plural or gender. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words: Creator- Allah- God- deities- contemporaries- plural.

- a. is the personal name of the One true God
- b. Every language has one or more terms that are used in reference to
- c. To a Muslim, Allah is the Almighty, and Sustainer of the universe.
- d. The term Allah has no Or gender.
- e. Prophet Muhammad was asked by his about Allah.

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

gods: _____

Shelter: _____

generations: _____

core/ heart: _____

4. Compare with the two terms; *God* and *god*:

5. What is the motto of the monotheism?



Concept of God in Islam (2)

Islam rejects characterizing God in any human form or depicting Him as favoring certain individuals or nations on the basis of wealth, power or race. He created the human- beings as equals. They may distinguish themselves and get His favor through virtue and piety only.

The concept that God rested in the seventh day of creation, that God wrestled with one of His soldiers, that God is an envious plotter against mankind, or that God is incarnate in any human being are considered blasphemy from the Islamic point of view.

The unique usage of Allah as a personal name of God is a reflection of Islam's emphasis on the purity of the belief in God which is the essence of the message of all God's messengers. Because of this, Islam considers associating any deity or personality with God as a deadly sin which God will never forgive, despite the fact He may forgive all other sins.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. Islam accepts racial discrimination. ()
- b. Muslims believe that one can get God's favor through virtue and piety only. ()
- c. Islam considers all human-beings as equals. ()
- d. Muslims believe that God needed rest on the 7th day after creating the earth in six days. ()
- e. According to Islam, God may forgive those who disbelieve in His Oneness. ()

2. Compete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

considers- depicting- rejects- emphasizes- distinguish- created.

- a. Islam characterizing God in any human form.
- b. God human-beings as equals.
- c. People can themselves and get God's favor through virtue and piety.
- d. Islam on the purity of the belief in God.
- e. Islam associating any deity or personality with God as a deadly sin.

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

Fought: _____

planner: _____

Embodied: _____

clarity: _____

4. Choose from the text sentences that mean the following:

a. God doesn't favour one nation over the others according to their wealth.

b. To believe in the concept that God is embodied in any human being is considered as unbelieving in God.

c. Thinking that God has a partner is a sin that God will never forget.



Concept of God in Islam (3)

The Creator must be of a different nature from the things created because if He is of the same nature as they are, he will be temporal and will therefore need a maker. It follows that nothing is like Him. If the maker is not temporal, then he must be eternal. But if he is eternal, he cannot be caused, and if nothing outside him causes him to continue to exist, which means that he must be self-sufficient. And if he does not depend on anything for the continuance of his own existence, then this existence can have no end. The Creator is therefore eternal and everlasting: 'He is The First and The Last'.

He is Self-Sufficient or Self-Subsistent or, to use a Quranic term, Al-Qayyum. The Creator does not create only in the sense of bringing things into being, He also preserves them and takes them out of existence and is the ultimate cause of whatever happens to them.

“God is the Creator of all things; He has charge of everything; the keys of the heavens and earth are His. Those who have rejected the revelations of God will be the losers.” (39:62, 63)

“There is not a creature that moves on earth whose provision is not His concern. He knows where it lives and its [final] resting place: it is all [there] in a clear record.” (11:6)

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. God is temporal. ()
 - b. God is of the same nature as human beings. ()
 - c. Allah is everlasting. ()
 - d. Allah needs the help of man to continue to exist. ()
 - e. God is the ultimate cause of everything in life. ()
-

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

ultimate- deadly- different- eternal- temporal- continuance.

- a. The Creator must be of a nature from the things created.
 - b. Because God is, he cannot be caused.
 - c. God does not depend on anything for the of his own existence.
 - d. Islam considers associating any deity or personality with God as a sin.
 - e. God is the cause of whatever happens to His creation.
-

3. What is the opposite of:

Temporal: _____

4. Why is God's nature different from the things that he has created?

5. What is the meaning of the term (Al- Qayyum)?



Concept of Worship in Islam

The concept of worship in Islam is misunderstood by many people including some Muslims. Worship is commonly taken to mean performing ritualistic acts such as prayers, fasting, charity, etc. This limited understanding of worship is only one part of the meaning of worship in Islam.

That is why the traditional definition of worship in Islam is a comprehensive definition that includes almost everything in any individual's activities. The definition goes something like this: "Worship is an all-inclusive term for all that God loves of external and internal sayings and actions of a person."

In other words, worship is everything one says or does for the pleasure of Allah. This, of course, includes rituals as well as beliefs, social activities, and personal contributions to the welfare of one's fellow human-beings.

Islam looks at the individual as a whole. He is required to submit himself completely to Allah; as the Qur'an instructed the Prophet Muhammad to do:

"Say, 'My prayers and sacrifice, my life and death, are all for God, Lord of all the worlds; He has no partner. This is what I am commanded, and I am the first to devote myself to Him.'" (6:162, 163)

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. Worship in Islam means performing rituals only. ()
- b. Islam admires those who perform rituals mechanically. ()
- c. Performed activities that conform to the instructions of Islam are one part of worship. ()
- d. Islam asks his followers to model their life according to its teachings. ()
- e. Islam emphasizes on the influence of rituals on one's life. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

individual- pleasure- faith- obstacles- rituals- worship.

- a. Islam does not think much of mere.....
- b. Removing and dirt from people's way is a kind of worship.
- c. Worship is everything one says or does for the of Allah.
- d. Islam looks at the as a whole.
- e. The Prophet told us about, which is the basis of worship.

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

Help: _____ full: _____

Happiness: _____ taught: _____

4. Write the definition of worship in Islam:

Life after Death (1)

The question whether there is a life after death does not fall under the jurisdiction of science, as science is concerned only with classification and analysis of data. Moreover, man has been busy with scientific inquiries and researches, in the modern sense of the term, only for the last few centuries, while he has been familiar with the concept of life after death since times immemorial. All the prophets called their people to worship God and to believe in life after death.

They laid so much emphasis on the belief in life after death that even a slight doubt in it meant denying God and made all other beliefs meaningless. The very fact that all the prophets of God have dealt with this metaphysical question of life after death so confidently and so uniformly – the gap between their ages being thousands of years – goes to prove that the source of their knowledge of life after death, was the same, i.e., Divine Revelation.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. The Jewish prophets did not believe in life after death. ()
- b. The denial of life after death has its evil consequences in this life and Hereafter. ()
- c. It is always possible to have full justice in this life. ()
- d. Belief in life after death means denying God. ()
- e. All the prophets were concerned with the question of life after death. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

essential- convincing- Islamic- concerned- peaceful- appointed.

- a. Belief in life after death is an article of the Creed.
- b. Muslims, not only believe in the Last Day but also in its ingredients.
- c. Everything in this world will come to an end on an day.
- d. There are reasons to believe in the Hereafter.
- e. Belief in The Day of Reckoning makes one's life decent and

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

Power: _____

ancient: _____

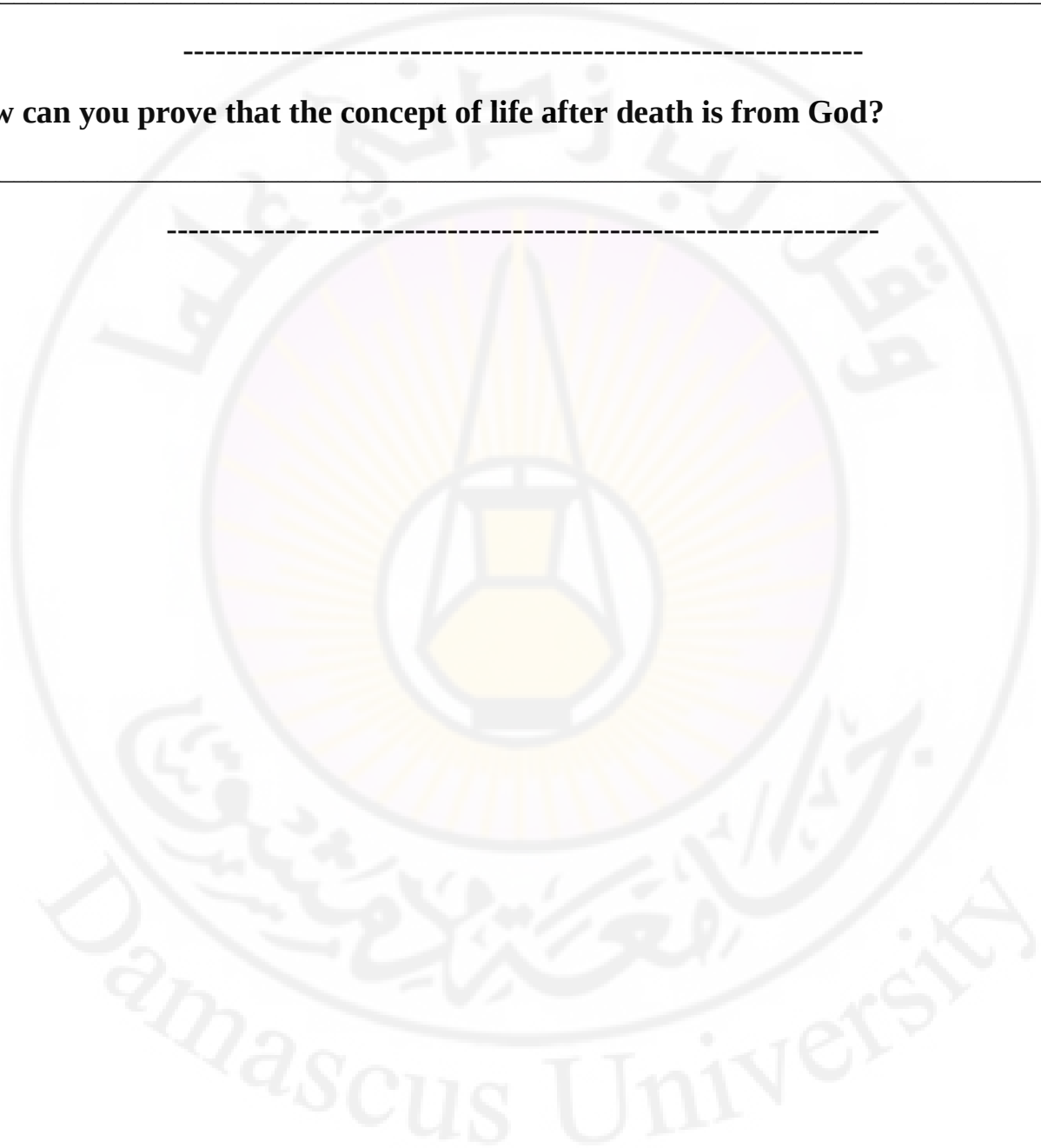
Small: _____

rejecting: _____

4. Which concept is older? (life after death) or (scientific inquiries about the body after death) ?

5. Why is it important to believe in life after death?

6. How can you prove that the concept of life after death is from God?



Life after Death (2)

The belief in life after death not only guarantees success in the Hereafter but also makes this world full of peace and happiness by making individuals more responsible and dutiful in their activities. Think of the people of Arabia; gambling, wine, tribal feuds, plundering and murdering were their main traits when they had no belief in life after death. But as soon as they accepted the belief in One God and life after death, they became the most disciplined nation of the world. They gave up their vices, helped each other in hours of need, and settled all their disputes on the basis of justice and equality.

Similarly the denial of life after death has its consequences not only in the Hereafter but also in this world. When a nation as a whole denies it, all kinds of evils and corruptions become rampant in that society and ultimately it is destroyed.

Thus, there are very convincing reasons to believe in life after death.

First, all the prophets of God have called their people to believe in it.

Secondly, whenever a human society is built on the basis of this belief, it has been the most ideal and peaceful society, free of social and moral evils.

Thirdly, history bears witness that whenever this belief is rejected collectively by a group of people in spite of the repeated warning of the Prophet, the group as a whole has been punished by God even in this world.

Fourthly, God's attributes of Justice and Mercy have no meaning if there is no life after death.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. Believing in the Hereafter has been an integral part of all Divine Teachings. ()
 - b. Allah's attributes of Justice and Mercy have no meaning if there is Life after Death. ()
 - c. If the acts of a man have been good, he will reborn as a man into a higher class. ()
 - d. The belief in the Day of Judgment is the common belief of all the Prophets. ()
 - e. The denial of life after death has its consequences just in the Hereafter. ()
-

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

came- earn- feel- established- states- settled.

- a. Islam shows us to lawful ways in which we can living.
 - b. The revelation to the Prophet Muhammad in Mecca and Al- Medina.
 - c. The Qur'an clearly that Jesus was not put on the cross.
 - d. There is no reason for an Arab to he is above a non- Arab.
 - e. Muslims Islamic civilizations which prevailed throughout most of the world.
-

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

promises: _____

arguments: _____

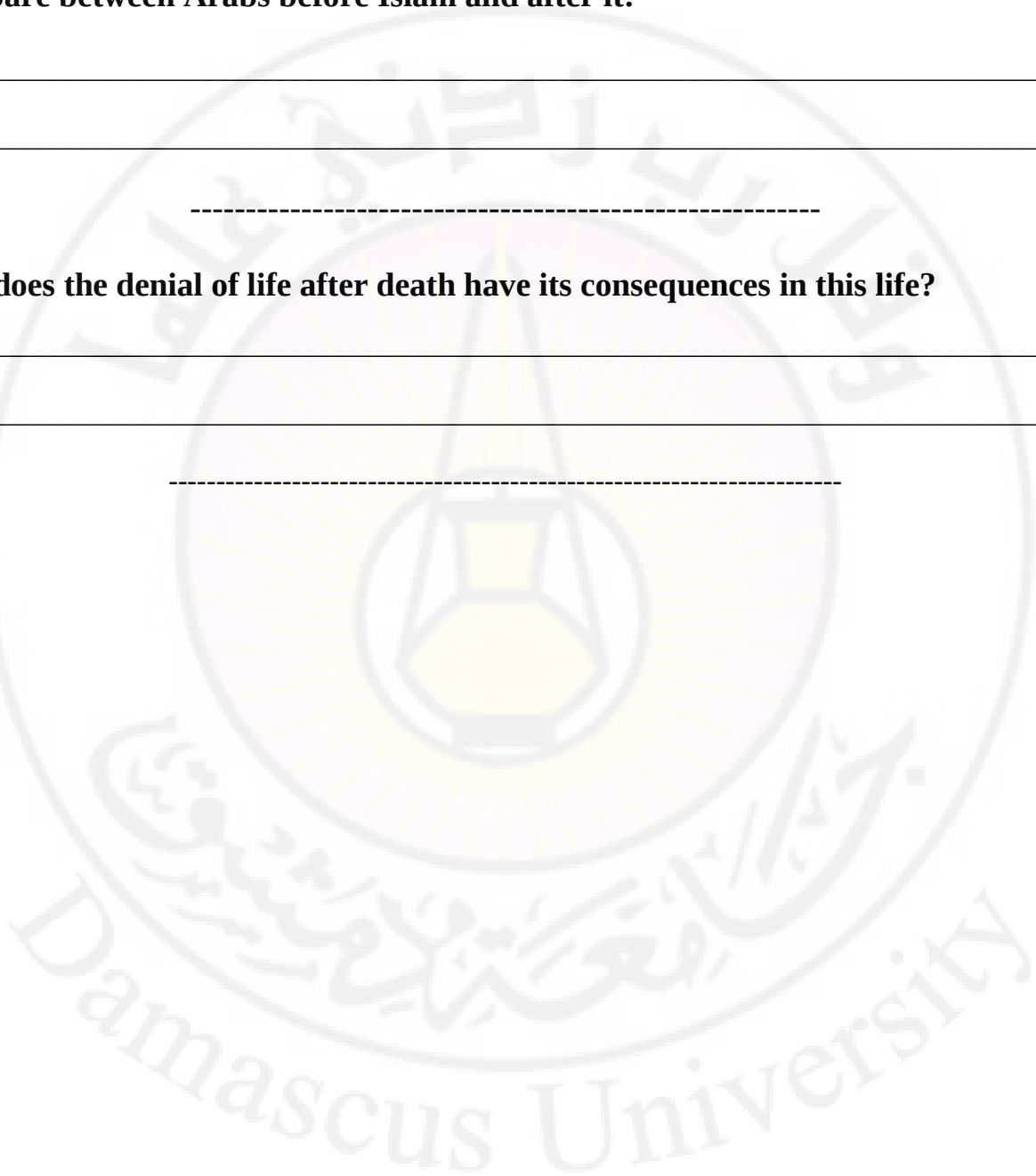
self-controlled: _____

evils: _____

notices: _____

4. Compare between Arabs before Islam and after it:

5. How does the denial of life after death have its consequences in this life?



Prophethood In Islam (1)

Prophethood is not unknown to heavenly revealed religion, such as Judaism and Christianity. In Islam, however, it has a special status and significance. According to Islam, Allah created man for a noble purpose: to worship Him and lead a virtuous life based on His teachings and guidance. How would man know his role and purpose of his existence unless he received clear and practical instructions of what Allah wants him to do? Here comes the need for Prophets. Thus, Allah had chosen from every nation a Prophet or more to convey His Message to people. From surveying the various messengers throughout history, three features of a Prophet may be recognized:

1. He is the best in his community morally and intellectually. This is necessary because a Prophet's life serves as a model for his followers.
2. He is supported by miracles to prove that he is not an impostor. Those miracles are granted by the power and permission of God and are usually in the field in which his people excel and are recognized as superiors.
3. Every Prophet states clearly that what he receives is not of his own but from God for the well- being of mankind. He also confirms what was revealed before him and what may be revealed after him. A Prophet does this to show that he is simply conveying the message which is entrusted to him by the One True God. So the message is one in essence and for the same purpose.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. Human beings are in need of Allah's Prophets and Messengers. ()
- b. We believe in all the Prophets that were sent to their people in all the countries of the world. ()
- c. Prophet Muhammad came to the whole world. ()
- d. A messenger should guide his community to the Evil. ()
- e. Prophethood is not well- known to Judaism. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

clarify- chosen- conveying- granted- be- requested.

- a. Allah has from every nation a prophet or more to convey His Message to people.
- b. A messenger should and shed light upon the meanings and goals of the Divine Book, which he has received.
- c. A messenger has to a witness against/ for his community on the Day of Judgment.
- d. We are to believe in all the Prophets and Messengers whom we have known or not.
- e. Prophets are human beings who have been the honor of conveying God's Messages to other men and women.

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

Meaning: _____ honorable: _____ Unreal: _____

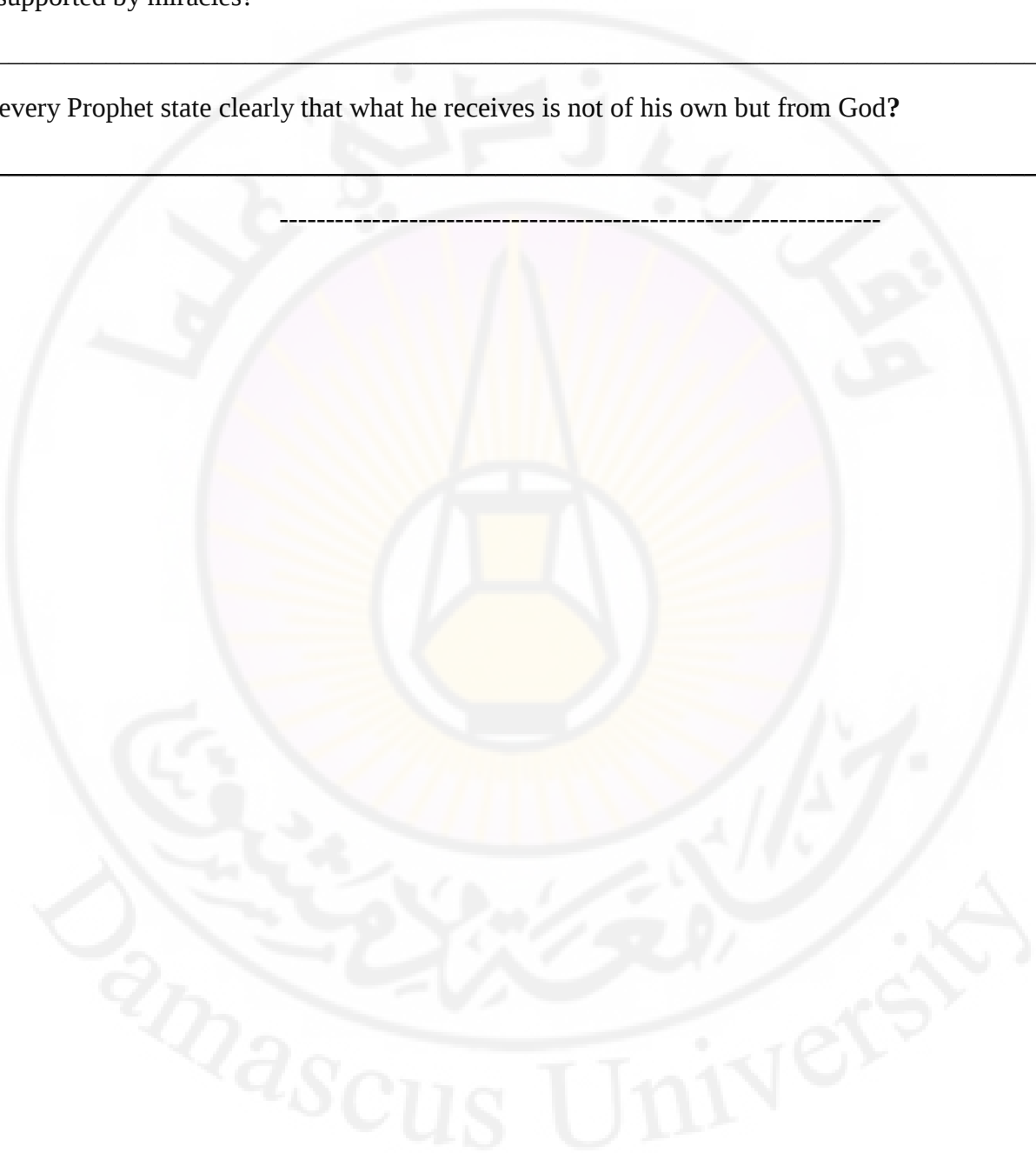
4. Why?

a. did God sent His Prophets?

b. is the Prophet the best in his community morally and intellectually?

c. is he supported by miracles?

d. does every Prophet state clearly that what he receives is not of his own but from God?



Prophethood in Islam (2)

The content of the prophets' message to mankind can be summarized as the following:

- a)** Clear concept about God: His attributes, His creation, what should and should not be ascribed to Him.
- b)** Clear idea about the unseen world, the angels, jinn, spirits, Paradise and Hell.
- c)** Why has God created us? What does He want from us and what is the reward or punishment for obeying or disobeying Him?
- d)** How to run our societies according to His will? That is, clear instructions and laws that, when applied correctly and honestly, will result in a happy and ideal society.

It is clear from the above discussion that there is no substitute for prophets. Even today with the advancement of science, the only authentic source of information about the supernatural world is revelation. Guidance can be obtained neither from science nor from mystic experience. The first is too materialistic and too limited; the second is too subjective and frequently too misleading.

The last prophet of God, Muhammad, was born in Arabia in the sixth century C.E. Up to the age of forty, people of Makkah knew him only as a man of excellent character and cultured manners and called him Al-Ameen (the trustworthy). He was soon made a prophet and receiver of revelation from God. He called the idolaters of Makkah to worship the only one God and accept him as His prophet.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a.** The only authentic source of information about the supernatural world is the revelation to Prophets. ()
- b.** We don't need a Prophet for our guidance. ()
- c.** Guidance can be obtained from any book. ()
- d.** Muslims believe in and respect all messengers of God. ()
- e.** Muhammad is the last Prophet of God. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

God- Muhammad- attributes- revelation- Guidance- belief.

- a.** can be obtained neither from science nor from mystic experience.
- b.** in all the Prophets of God is an article of Islamic faith.
- c.** All the prophets came from the same one
- d.** Jews reject Jesus, Christ and
- e.** the only authentic source of information about the supernatural world is

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

Traits: _____

penalty: _____

Development: _____

gained: _____

4. When was the Prophet Muhammad born?

5. Where was the Prophet Muhammad born?

6. How old was he when he received the revelation?

7. What did his people call him?

The Islamic Society

The unity of mankind is conceived in the light of the common parentage of Adam and Eve. This unity is not only in its origin but also in its ultimate aims. According to Islam, the final goal of humanity is God. From Him we come, for Him we live and to Him we shall all return. In fact, the sole purpose of creation as described by the Qur'an is to worship God and serve His cause, the cause of truth and justice, of love and mercy, of brotherhood and morality.

With this unity of origin and ultimate goal as the background of the social life in Islam, the relations between the individual and society are based. The role of the individual is complementary to that of society. Between the two there are social solidarity and mutual responsibility.

The individual is responsible for the common welfare and prosperity of his society. This responsibility is not only to the society but also to God. On the other hand, the society is also responsible to God for the welfare of the individual. Beside the unity of humanity in origin and ultimate goal, and beside this mutual responsibility and concern, the social life of Islam is characterized by cooperation in goodness and piety. It is marked with full recognition of the individual and his sacred rights to life, property and honor. It is also marked with an effective role played by the individual in the domain of social morals and ethics.

Prophet Muhammad said: "The believers, in their love, mercy, and kindness to one another are like a body: if any part of it is ill, the whole body shares its sleeplessness and fever."

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. Islam acknowledges the unity of mankind. ()
- b. The main goal of Muslims is Muhammad. ()
- c. There is a constructive interaction between the individual and the society. ()
- d. In an Islamic society the individual should be indifferent. ()
- e. The structure of social life in Islam is very comprehensive. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

racial- united- domain- indifferent- goodness- welfare.

- a. The Muslim is required to play an active role in the of social morals and ethics.
- b. The individual who feels to his society is a selfish sinner.
- c. Islam does not accept prejudice or social injustice.
- d. People are in nature by the bond of common parentage.
- e. The social life of Islam is characterized by cooperation in and piety.

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

parents: _____

source: _____

final: _____

goals: _____

only: _____

unity: _____

common: _____

4. Choose from the text sentences that men:

a. All people are the children of Adam and Eve.

b. The unity of mankind is from the beginning to the end.

c. God has created us to worship Him.

d. The roles of the individual and of the society complete each other.

Human Rights and Justice in Islam

Islam provides many human rights for the individuals. The following are some of these human rights that Islam protects.

The life and property of all citizens in an Islamic state are considered sacred, whether a person is Muslim or not. Islam also protects honor. So, in Islam, insulting others or making fun of them is not allowed. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said: (Truly your blood, your property are inviolable)

Racism is not allowed in Islam, for the Qur'an speaks of human equality in the following terms; God has said:

(People, We created you all from a single man and a single woman, and made you into races and tribes so that you should recognize one another. In God's eyes, the most honored of you are the ones most mindful of Him: God is all knowing, all aware.) (49:13)

Islam rejects certain individuals or nations being favored because of their wealth, power, or race. God created human beings as equals who are to be distinguished from each other only on the basis of their faith and piety.

Prophet Muhammad said: (God does not judge you according to your appearance and your wealth, but he looks at your hearts and looks into your deeds.)

One of the major problems facing mankind today is racism. The developed world can send a man to the moon but cannot stop man from hating and fighting his fellow man. Ever since the days of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), Islam has provided a vivid example of how racism can be ended. The annual pilgrimage (Hajj) to Makkah shows the real Islamic brotherhood of all races and nations, when about two million Muslims from all over the world come to Makkah to perform the pilgrimage. Islam is really a religion of justice.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. The life and property of all citizens in an Islamic state are considered sacred, if the person is Muslim. ()
- b. In Islam, insulting others or making fun of them is not allowed. ()
- c. Islam accepts certain individuals or nations being favored because of their wealth, power, or race. ()
- d. The annual pilgrimage (Hajj) to Makkah shows the real Islamic brotherhood of all races and nations. ()
- e. Islam is a religion of injustice. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

equals- honor- insulting- racism- rights- sacred

- a. Islam provides many human for the individual
- b. The life and property of all citizens in an Islamic state are considered
- c. Islam also protects
- d. One of the major problems facing mankind today is
- e. God created human beings as

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

persons: _____

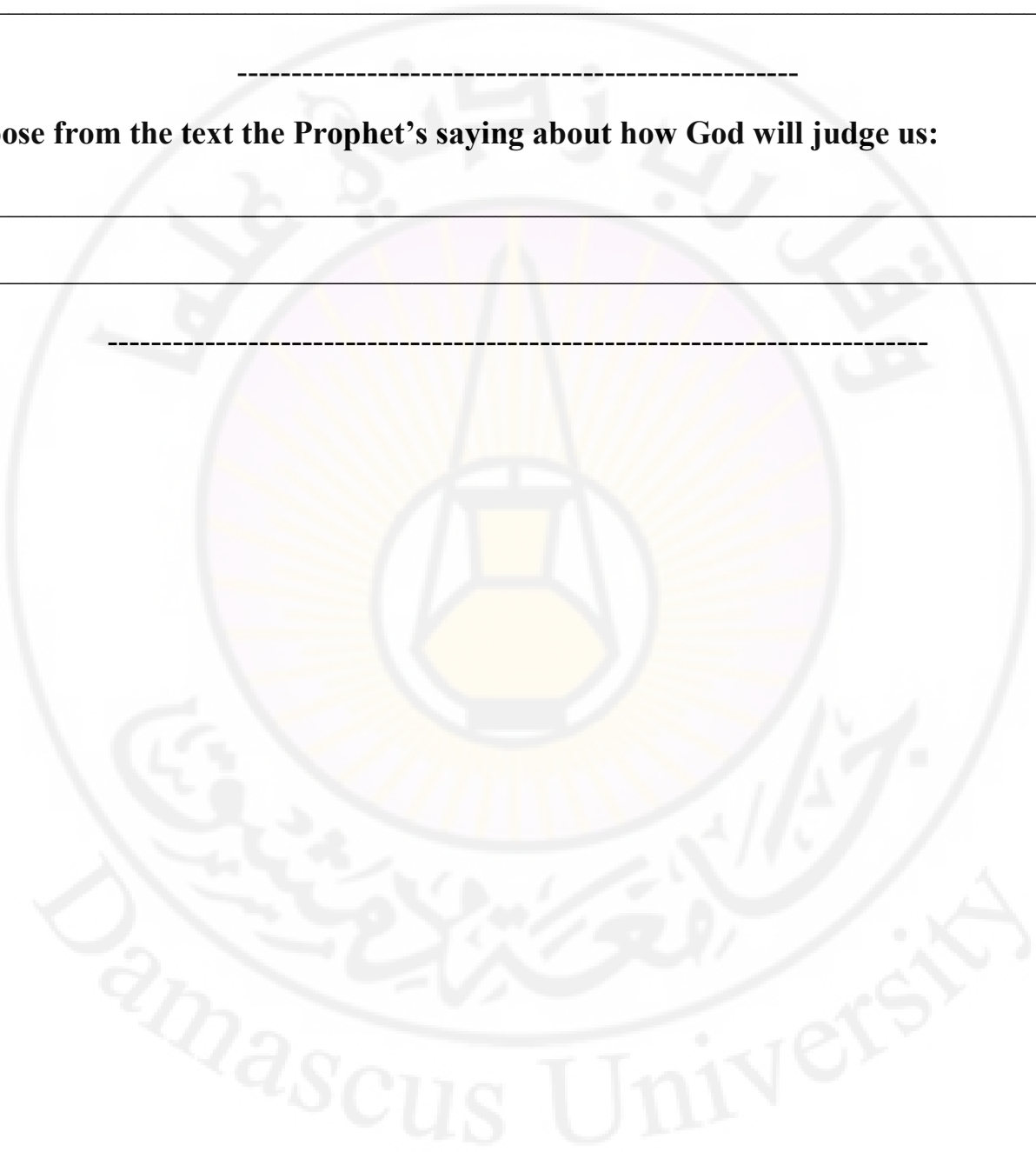
sacred: _____

discrimination: _____

yearly: _____

4. What are the three human rights that are mentioned in the text?

5. Choose from the text the Prophet's saying about how God will judge us:



The Family in Islam

The family which is the basic unit of civilization, is now disintegrating. Islam's family system brings the rights of the husband, wife, children, and relatives into a fine equilibrium. It nourishes unselfish behavior, generosity, and love in the frame-work of a well-organized family system. The peace and security offered by a stable family unit is greatly valued, and it is seen as essential for the spiritual growth of its members. A harmonious social order is created by the existence of extended families and by treasuring children.

How Do Muslims Treat the Elderly?

In the Islamic world, one rarely finds "old people's homes." The strain of caring for one's parents in this most difficult time of their lives is considered an honor and a blessing and an opportunity for great spiritual growth. In Islam, it is not enough that we only pray for our parents, but we should act with limitless compassion, remembering that when we were helpless children, they preferred us to themselves. Mothers are particularly honored. When Muslim parents reach old age, they are treated mercifully, with kindness and selflessness.

In Islam, serving one's parents is a duty second to prayer, and it is their right to expect it. It is considered despicable to express any irritation when, through no fault of their own, the old become difficult.

God has said:

"Your Lord has commanded that you should worship none but Him, and that you be kind to your parents. If either or both of them reach old age with you, say no word that shows impatience with them, and do not be harsh with them, but speak to them respectfully; and lower your wing in humility towards them in kindness and say, 'Lord, have mercy on them, just as they cared for me when I was little.' " (17: 23-24)

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. Islam's family system brings the rights just of the husband and wife. ()
 - b. In the Islamic world, one usually finds "old people's homes." ()
 - c. It is not enough that we only pray for our parents, but we should act with limit compassion. ()
 - d. When Muslim parents reach old age, they are treated mercifully, with kindness and selflessness. ()
 - e. In Islam, serving one's parents is a duty second to prayer. ()
-

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

compassion- existence- equilibrium- irritation- nourishes- scold

- a. family unselfish behavior, generosity, and love in the frame-work of a well-organized family system.
- b. A harmonious social order is created by the of extended families and by treasuring children.
- c. In Islam, it is not enough that we only pray for our parents, but we should act with limitless
- d. It is considered despicable to express any when, through no fault of their own, the old become difficult.
- e. If one of them or both of them reach old age with you, do not say to them a word of disrespect, or them.
-

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| decomposing: _____ | important: _____ |
| infinite: _____ | kindness: _____ |
| shameful: _____ | annoyance: _____ |
| ordered: _____ | small: _____ |
-

4. Choose from the text sentences that mean:

- a. Nowadays, families are not united.
- _____

- b. In Islam, we should deal with our parents in a good way.
- _____

- c. Parents should be treated well when they are very old.
- _____
-

Woman in Islam

People nowadays talk a lot about the position of woman in Islam, particularly western people, who believe that women have no rights in Islam comparable to those enjoyed by European women. Such criticisms surprise Muslim scholars, and they wonder how western people arrive at this idea about the status of women, since it is completely contrary to the facts.

The women in Islam have full rights in the same way that men have. No difference at all exists between male and female, except when it comes to physical duties which woman cannot perform, or financial responsibilities, which rest completely on the shoulder of the man.

Woman in Islam is entitled to buy, sell and involve herself in any business she chooses, as long as her actions will not affect her honor, and she is entitled to use her money for her benefit through any agency or directly, and no one has a right to take this money from her, whether he is her husband or her father, unless she gives it to them voluntarily. Furthermore, a woman in Islam will keep her maiden name after marriage, and this illustrates the amount of independence she still retains even with marriage. In the case of European woman, it is customary for her to assume her husband's surname.

In Islam, the woman has every right to refuse anyone who has come to propose marriage to her if she does not wish to accept him as her husband. No one can force her. Her word is the final word, even if her father has previously given his word.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. In Islam, the father of the woman has the final word in her marriage. ()
- b. Woman in Islam retains her full rights to buy or sell any or all her properties whether she is single married. ()
- c. There is a decree in Islam which forbids woman from seeking employment. ()
- d. In Islam, a woman doesn't have to spend on her family. ()
- e. The possessions of a Muslim woman before marriage transfer to her husband. ()

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

right- responsibility- maintenance- position- ownership- essential

- a. Woman in Islam has no to maintain herself.
- b. Islam restored to woman the of inheritance.
- c. Islam decreed a right of which woman was deprived both before Islam and after it, the right of independent
- d. Islam regards her role in society as a mother and a wife as the most sacred and one.
- e. Man in Islam is fully responsible for the of his wife and children.

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

allowed: _____

freely: _____

last name: _____

offer: _____

4. Choose the correct answer:

- a. Women have no rights in Islam. It's (truly, opposite) the fact.
- b. Men and women in Islam have (the same, almost the same) rights.
- c. Women can give her family some money (by force, voluntarily).
- d. After marriage, women have (the same, different) surname.



What does Islam say about Terrorism?

Islam, a religion of mercy, does not permit terrorism. In the Qur'an, God has said:

“He does not forbid you to deal kindly and justly with anyone who has not fought you for your faith or driven you out of your homes: God loves the just.” (60:8)

The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) used to prohibit soldiers from killing women and children and he would advise them: (Do not kill an old man, a new born child or a woman; and do not be excessive)

Also, the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) has forbidden punishment with fire.

Muslims are even encouraged to be kind to animals and are forbidden to hurt them. Once the prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said: (A woman was punished because she imprisoned a cat until it died. On account of this, she was doomed to hell. While she imprisoned it, she didn't give the cat food or drink, nor did she free it to eat the insects of the earth.)

He also said that a man gave a very thirsty dog a drink, so God forgave his sins for this action. The Prophet (PBUH) was asked: “Messenger of God, are we rewarded for kindness towards animals?” He said: (There is a reward for kindness to every living animal or human).

Additionally, while taking the life of an animal for food, Muslims are commanded to do so in a manner that causes the least amount of fright and suffering possible. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said: (When you slaughter an animal, do so in the best way. One should sharpen his knife to reduce the suffering of the animal.)

In light of these and other Islamic texts, the act of inciting terror in the hearts of defenseless civilians, the wholesale destruction of buildings and properties, the bombing and maiming of innocent men, women, and children are all forbidden and detestable acts according to Islam and the Muslims. Muslims follow a religion of peace, mercy, and forgiveness, and the vast majority have nothing to do with the violent events some have associated with Muslims. If an individual Muslim was to commit an act of terrorism, this person would be guilty of violating the laws of Islam.

Answer the following questions:

1. Decide whether the statements below are true or false, then correct the false ones:

- a. Islam, is a religion of mercy, it prevents terrorism. ()
 - b. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) used to prohibit soldiers from killing women. ()
 - c. Muslims aren't encouraged to be kind to animals. ()
 - d. Muslims follow a religion of peace, mercy, and forgiveness. ()
 - e. the bombing and maiming of innocent men, women, and children are all accepted acts in Islam. ()
-

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with one of the given words:

betray- guilty- imprisoned- justly- maiming- slaughter

- a. "God does not forbid you from showing kindness and dealing with those who have not fought you about religion".
- b. (do not, do not be excessive, do not kill a new born child.)
- c. (A woman was punished because she a cat until it died.)
- d. (When you an animal, do so in the best way.)
- e. If an individual Muslim was to commit an act of terrorism, this person would be of violating the laws of Islam.
-

3. Choose for each word below a word from the text that has a similar meaning to it:

violence: _____ forbid: _____

unprotected: _____ hateful: _____

4. Choose from the text a verse or a saying that is suitable for each sentence:

- a. In Islam, it is not allowed to make an animal suffer even if we want to kill it.

- b. Prophet Mohammad used to ask his soldiers not to kill helpless people in wars.

- c. God asked Muslims to be kind to all people unless they hurt Muslims.

- d. God will reward us when we deal kindly with animals

☺ The End ☺

Grammar:

1. Simple Present:

a. Its form:

V1 with (I, you, we, they)

V1+S with (he, she, it)

I **go** to school every day.

He sometimes **goes** to school by bus.

b. Negative form:

Do+ V0 with (I, you, we, they)

Does+ V0 with (he, she, it)

I **don't** play tennis every morning.

She **doesn't** always **have** lunch at two o'clock.

c. Question form:

(Do, Does) + subject + V0 + ?

Do you usually **help** your mother?

Does she often **listen** to music?

d. Key words:

always, generally, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, every(day, week....)

some expressions: once a week, twice a month.

e. Its use:

1. for habitual actions (routine)

2. general facts: *The sun rises from the east.*

2. Simple Past:

a. Its form: V2

I **went** to Homs last week.

He **travelled** to England two years ago.

b. Negative form:

did + not + V0

We **didn't** visit the museum yesterday.

He **didn't** play volleyball in 2000

c. Question form:

Did + Subject + V0 + ?

Did you do your homework yesterday?

Did your mother help you with this project?

d. Key words:

last, ago, yesterday

e. Its use:

1. With key words.

2. When the action happened and finished at a specified time in the past.

3. Present Continuous:

a. Its form: S + (am, is, are) + Ving

am with (I)

is with (He, She, It)

are with (you, we, they)

I **am teaching** English at the moment.

We **are studying** Science today.

She **is writing** a letter now.

b. Negative form:

S + (am, is, are) + not + ving

I **am not** listening to music now.

They **aren't** dancing at the moment.

My father **isn't** working nowadays.

c. Question form:

(am, is, are) + s + V0ing + ?

Are you learning English this year?

Is she taking a photo at present?

d. Key words:

at the moment, at present, now today, this/ these (day/s, night/s, summer,)

e. Its use:

for actions that are happening at the moment of speaking.

4. Past Continuous:

a. Its form: S + (was, were) + Ving

was with (I, he, she, it)

were with (you, we, they)

I **was studying** at six o'clock yesterday.

We **were having** lunch when the telephone rang.

b. Negative form:

S + (was, were) + not + Ving

I **wasn't** teaching grammar at six o'clock.

They **weren't** playing basketball at night.

c. Question form:

(was, were) + s + Ving + ?

Were you watching a film yesterday at night?

d. Key words:

When, While

e. Its use:

for actions that were in progress in the past.

5. Non- Action verbs:

There are some verbs that **doesn't** take **ing**:

Examples:

Emotional verbs: love, hate, like, dislike, envy, care, respect, trust, fear, mind, feel, appreciate.

Verbs of possession: own, belong, possess.

Verbs of senses: see, hear, feel, smell, taste.

Mental verbs: want, need, understand, realize, prefer, imagine, mean, suppose, remember, forget, doubt, believe, decide, know, recognize, know.

Other existing verbs: exist, owe, seem, include, contain, cost.

Ex. I don't know her name.

NOT: *I'm not knowing her name.*

Some verbs have an action and non- action meaning:

(having): I'm having breakfast now.

He's having a good time.

(have): I have a big car.

She has a big villa.

(seeing): I'm seeing the doctor next week.

(see): I see a butterfly every morning.

(thinking): I'm thinking about grammar now.

(think): I think this book is good.

(looking): She is looking at the window.

(look): He looks happy today.

6. Present Perfect:

a. Its form: (have, has) + V3

I **have been** to France three times.

He **has already finished** his lunch.

b. Negative form: (have, has) + not + V3

I **haven't washed** my face yet.

He **hasn't had** his breakfast yet.

c. Question form: (have, has) + S + V3 + ?

Have you read the novel yet?

Has she ever broken her leg?

d. Key words: already, just, yet, so far, up to now, ever, since, for.

e. Its use:

1. for actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past.

Bill has arrived

2. For repeated actions in the past.

We have had several storms up to now.

3. For experiences that happened in the past and has its consequences now.

He has invented a new machine.

4. For actions that started in the past and haven't finished yet.

They have lived in Damascus since 2000

5. For recent past.

I have just finished my lunch.

Note:

The difference between *since/ for*:

Since: we use it for a specific starting point and with perfect tenses only.

For: We use it for duration of time and with all tenses.

*We have lived in Damascus **since** we were children.*

*We have lived in Damascus **for** ten years.*

7. Past Perfect:

a. Its form: had + V3

He **had finished** his homework when I arrived.

They **had left** the office before I came.

I made dinner after they **had arrived**.

b. Negative form: had + not + V3

By the time I came, he **had finished** his homework.

c. Question form: Had + Subject + V3 + ?

Had he listened to the radio before you came?

d. Key words:

when, before, after, until, by the time.

e. Its use:

For actions that happened before another action in the past; we use the past perfect for the first and the simple past for the second.

8. Note on the Past:

1. When we have two actions that happened at the same time in the past we use:

V2 when V2

When I opened the box, I found a big ball.

2. When we have two actions in the past but the second one interrupted the first one we use:

(was, were) Ving when V2

V2 when/ while (was, were) Ving

*He broke his leg **while** he was running.*

*I was driving my car **when** I saw an accident.*

3. When we have two actions in the past; the two actions were in duration at the same time.

(was, were) Ving while (was, were) Ving

*We were studying yesterday **while** our neighbours were having a party.*

4. When we have two actions in the past; one of them happened and finished before the other one we use

for the first (had + V3) and for the second V2

*My mother came **by the time** I had finished my dinner.*

9. Simple Future:

a. Its form:

(will + V0) or (am, is, are + going + to + V0)

I **will open** the door.

She **is going to travel** to London next month.

b. Negative form: (will + not) /

(am, is, are + not + going to) + V0

I **won't visit** you.

I **am not going to** swim tomorrow.

c. Question form:

(Will + subject + V0 + ?)

(am, is, are + subject + going to + V0 + ?)

d. Key words:

tomorrow, the next (day, week, night...)

e. Its use:

We use will for instant decisions, promises, offers and suggestions.

We use going to when you have already decided to do something.

We use *will* or *going to* for predictions.

Note:

We can usually use present continuous or going to for future plans/ arrangements.

Going to shows that you have made a decision.

We're going to get married in the summer.

Present continuous emphasizes that you have made the arrangements.

We're getting married on July 12th

10. Future Progressive:

a. Its form: will + be + V0ing

Tomorrow at this time I **will be watching** a film.

Next year, at this time, I **will be studying** English.

b. Negative form: won't + be + V0ing

Tomorrow at this time, I **won't be eating** chocolate.

c. Question form: will + s + be + V0ing + ?

Will you be taking a shower tomorrow at this time?

d. Key words: tomorrow at this time, next year at this time, at the year.....

e. Its use:

For actions that will be in progress at a time in the future.

11. Future Perfect:

a. Its form: will + have + V3

By the time you arrive, I **will have left**.

b. Negative form: won't + have + V3

By the year 2022 I **won't have graduated**.

c. Question form: will + you + have + ?

Will you have learnt Spanish by the year 2050?

d. Key words: By + a time expression

e. Its use: to say something will be finished before a certain time in the future.

12. Transitive and intransitive verbs:

Transitive verbs: are verbs that need an object or more.

Intransitive verbs: are verbs that don't need objects.

Transitive verbs	Intransitive verbs
a. raise, raised, raised The student raised <u>his finger</u> to answer.	rise, rose, risen The sun ris es from the east.
b. set, set, set Mary set <u>the table</u> .	Sit, sat, sat Tom sat in his desk.
c. lay, laid, laid Maher laid <u>the book</u> on the table.	lie, lay, lain Ali is lying on the beach. lie, lied, lied Women usually lie about their ages.
d. hang, hanged, hanged They hanged <u>the criminal</u> from the neck. hang, hung, hung We hung <u>our clothes</u> in the closet.	

13. Conditional Sentences:

0. Facts: always true

If + V0 V1, V1+S

If you heat ice, it melts.

1. True in the present:

If + V1..... Will + V0

If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

You will pass the exam if you study hard.

2. Untrue in the present:

If + V2 Would + V0

If I had money, I would buy a car.

3. Untrue in the past (regret):

If + had + V3 Would + have + V3

If I had known about the meeting, I would have come.

Note:

We don't use **was** in the conditional sentences; we use just **were** with all the pronouns.

If he were rich, he would buy a car.

Unless = if + not

Unless you study hard, you won't pass the exam. =

If you **don't** study hard, you won't pass the exam.

14. Wish:

1. Wish in the present:

(V1) wish (V2)

I don't have enough money, I **wish** I **had**.

2. Wish in the past:

(V2) wish (had+V3)

I went to the party, but I **wish** I **hadn't** gone.

Note:

(am, is, are) wish (were)

I **am** not a good cook, but I **wish** I **were**.

She **is** coming today, but I **wish** she **weren't**.

15. Question Tags:

1. verb to be: am, is, are, was, were.

She **is** smart, **isn't** she?

They **weren't** late yesterday, **were** they?

I **am** very fat, **aren't** I?

2. verb to have: have, has, had

a. as a main verb: do, does, did

They **have** an expensive car, **don't** they?

He **has** a big villa, **doesn't** he?

She **had** two cats, **didn't** she?

b. as an auxiliary:

He **has never seen** you before, **has** he?

They've **got** three children, **haven't** they?

c. simple present/ simple past:

do, does, did

We **don't speak** Spanish, **do** we?

She **eats** a lot, **doesn't** she?

They **came** late, **didn't** they?

d. Let's..... shall we?

Let's go home, **shall** we?

e. Imperative: will you?

Listen, **will** you?

f. Indirect questions:

1. Wh questions: (Wh + s + v)

Where is the bank?

Could you tell me **where the bank is**?

2. Yes/ No questions: (if + s + v)

Does this train go to Victoria?

Do you know **if this train goes to Victoria**?

16. Quantifiers:

All /all of

Use all or all of the + a plural or uncountable noun.

All: in general. All of the: specific

All animals need food.

All of the animals in this zoo look sad.

Everything/ everybody/ everywhere:

Use everything/ everybody/ everywhere with singular verbs:

Everything here **is** very expensive.

no/ any/ none

Use **no** with affirmative sentences to mean zero quantity.

There **is no** milk left.

Use **any (body, thing, where)** with negative sentences to mean zero quantity and you can use it with questions.

There **isn't anything** here.

Have you found my keys **anywhere**?

Use **none** with answers.

Would you like any ice-cream? **None**

Controlled Writing:

Adjectives order:

You can put more than one adjective before a noun.

These adjectives go in a particular order:

size	age	Shape/ style	Colour/ pattern	nationality	material	noun
big	new	long	Pink/ stripped	Italian	silk	scarf

Joining Sentences:

1. Both..... and:

Both and + plural verbs:

Both the teacher **and** the students **are** here today.

Both my mother **and** my sister **have** a meeting today.

2. Neither nor:

Neither nor + the verb is according to the latest subject.

Neither the teacher **nor** the students **are** here.

Neither the students **nor** the teacher **is** here.

3. Either or + the verb is according to the latest subject.

Either my brother **or** my sister **has** a meeting today.

Either my brother **or** my sisters **have** a meeting today.

4. Not only but also (the verb is according to the latest subject)

Not only my father **but also** my mother **likes** coffee.

Not only my brother **but also** my sisters **like** tea.

Cause and results:

1. Adverb clause: (because, since, for) + clause:

Because I studied hard, I passed the exam.

I didn't go out **since** it was very cold.

2. Preposition + noun: (because of) + noun

I didn't go out **because of** illness.

3. Transition: . /, (therefore, consequently) , /,

I didn't study hard. **Therefore**, I failed.

I was sick, **consequently**, I went to hospital.

4. Conjunction: ,so + clause

I didn't have time, **so** I didn't go to the party.

Unexpected Results:

1. Adverb clause:

(though, although, even though) + clause

Though I studied hard, I didn't pass the exam.

I went out **even though** it was cold.

2. Preposition + noun (In spite of, despite) + noun

I went to school **in spite of** illness.

3. Transition: . /, (Never the less, none the less, however) , /, + clause

I didn't study hard. **Never the less**, I passed.

I was sick, **however**, I went out.

4. Conjunction: ,but + clause

I didn't have time, **but** I went to the party.

Punctuation and Capitalization:

We capitalize the first letter of the word:

1. The first word in the sentence.

2. The name of people.

3. The name of days, special days and months.

4. The name of countries and cities.

5. The nationalities.

6. Allah and the pronouns that refer to Him.

7. The pronoun I.

We end each sentence with a special mark:

1. We end the statements and commands with a period.

2. We end the question with a question mark.

3. We end the exclamation with an exclamation mark.

4. Use semi colon (;) between two independent clause.

Note:

What and *how* when they are followed by a verb that means they are questions.

When they are followed by a + noun so they are exclamations.

What's your name?

What a beautiful day!

How are you?

How awful it is!

References:

General Islamic Concepts (Al Ouzai University)

The Qur'an A new translation by M. A. S. Abdel Haleem

New English File (intermediate and upper intermediate)





حقوق الطبع والنشر محفوظة لجامعة دمشق

سعر المبيع : (١٠٠٠) ل.س

مديرية الكتب الجامعية