**LKG /UKG ISLAMIC EDUCATION**

**1. What is the Awal Kalima (First Kalima)?**

**Answer**: *Laa ilaaha illallah Muhammadur Rasoolullah.* (There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.)

**2. What is the Second Kalima?**

**Answer**: *Ash-hadu an laa ilaaha illallah wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadan abduhu wa rasooluhu.* (I bear witness that there is no god but Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger.)

**3. What is the Third Kalima?**

**Answer**: *Subhanallahi walhamdulillahi wa laa ilaaha illallahu wallahu akbar wa la hawla wa la quwwata illa billahil aliyyil azeem.* (Glory is to Allah, all praise is to Allah, there is no god but Allah, Allah is the greatest. There is no power and no strength except with Allah, the Most High, the Great.)

**4. What is the Fourth Kalima?**

**Answer**: *Laa ilaaha illallahu wahdahu laa shareekalahu lahul mulku wa lahul hamdu wa huwa 'ala kulli shay'in qadeer.* (There is no god but Allah, He is One, He has no partner. His is the kingdom and His is the praise, and He is able to do all things.)

**5. What is the Fifth Kalima?**

**Answer**: *Astaghfirullah Rabbi Min Kullay Zambin Aznabtuho Amadan Ao Khat An Sirran Ao Alaniatan Wa Atoobo ilaihe Minaz Zambil Lazee Aalamo Wa Minaz Zambil Lazee La Aalamo innaka Anta Allamul Ghuyoobi Wa Sattaarul Oyobi Wa Ghaffaruz Zunoobi Wala Haola Wala Quwwata illa billahil AliYil Azeem..* (I seek forgiveness from Allah, who is my Creator and Cheriser, from every sin I committed knowingly or unknowingly, secretly or openly. I also seek His forgiveness for all sins which I am aware of or am not aware of. Certainly You, Oh Allah, are the Knower of the hidden and the Concealer of mistakes and the Forgiver of sins. And there is no power and no strength except with Allah, the Most High, the Most Great)

**6. What is the Sixth Kalima?**

**Answer**: *Allahumma Inne A’udhu-bika Min An Ushrika Bika Shay-awn Wa-ana A’lamu Bihee Wa-astaghfiruka Limaa Laaa A’lamu Bihee Tubtu ‘Anhu Wata-barraatu Mina-l Kufri Wash-shirki Wal-kidhbi Wal-gheebati Wal-bid’ati Wan-nameemati Wal-fawahishi Wal-buhtaani Wal-m’aasi Kulli-haa Wa-Aslamtu Wa-aqoolu Laaa Ilaaha Illa-llaahu Muhammadur Rasulullah.* (O Allah! I seek refuge in You from that I should ascribe any partner with You knowingly. I seek Your forgiveness for the sin of which I have no knowledge. I repent from it. And becoming disgusted of disbelief and idolatry, lying and backbiting, innovation and slander, lewdness and abomination and all other acts of disobedience, I submit to Your will. I believe and I declare that there is none worthy of worship except Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.)

**7. How do we say Salam?**

**Answer**: *Assalamu Alaikum* (Peace be upon you).

**8. How do we reply to Salam?**

**Answer**: *Wa Alaikum Assalam* (And peace be upon you too).

**9. Who created us?**

**Answer**: Allah (SWT) created us and whole world.

**10. Who are we?**

**Answer**: We are Muslims, the followers of Islam.

**11. Who is our Prophet?**

**Answer**: Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the last messenger of Allah.

**12. What are the Five Pillars of Islam?**

**Answer**:

1. Shahada (Faith)
2. Salah (Prayer)
3. Zakat (Charity)
4. Sawm (Fasting)
5. Hajj (Pilgrimage)

**13. What is the Dua before eating food?**

**Answer**: *Bismillah wa Ala Barakatillah.* (In the name of Allah and with His blessings.)

**14. What is the Dua after finishing food?**

**Answer**: *Alhamdulillahil-ladhi at'amana wa saqana wa ja'alana minal muslimin.*( Praise be to Allah who has provided us with food and drink and made us among those who submit to Him)**15. What is the Dua for going to and coming from the washroom?**

**Answer**:

* **Before entering**: *Allahumma inni a'oodhu bika minal khubthi wal khabaa'ith.*  
  (O Allah, I seek refuge in You from male and female devils.)
* **After leaving**: *Ghufranaka.* (I seek Your forgiveness.)

**16. What is the Dua during travel (e.g., going to school)?**

**Answer**: *Subhanalladhi sakhkhara lana hadha wa ma kunna lahu muqrineen wa inna ila rabbina lamunqaliboon.* (Glory to Him who has subjected this to us, and we could never have it [by our efforts]. Surely, to our Lord, we are returning.)

**17. What is the Dua for entering and leaving home?**

**Answer**:

* **Entering home**: *Bismillahi walajna wa bismillahi kharajna wa 'ala rabbina tawakkalna.*(In the name of Allah, we enter, and in the name of Allah, we leave, and upon our Lord, we place our trust.)
* **Leaving home**: *Bismillah, tawakkaltu 'alallah, wa la hawla wa la quwwata illa billah.*  
  (In the name of Allah, I place my trust in Allah, and there is no power and no strength except with Allah.)

**18. What is the Dua after sneezing?**

**Answer**: *Alhamdulillah.* (All praise is for Allah.)

**19. How many times should we offer Salah, and what is Wudu?**

**Answer**: Five times a day.(fajar,zuhur,asar,magrib,isha)

**Wudu**: The steps to perform wudu are:

* **Intention**: Make the intention to perform wudu
* **Bismillah**: Say "Bismillah"
* **Wash hands**: Wash both hands up to the wrists, including between the fingers, three times. Start with the right hand.
* **Rinse mouth**: Gargle water in your mouth and spit it out three times.
* **Sniff water**: Sniff water into your nostrils three times with your right hand and then blow it out with your left hand.
* **Wash face**: Wash your face from your hairline to your chin, including your beard.
* **Wash arms**: Wash your right arm up to the elbow three times, including your hand. Then wash your left arm three times.
* **Wipe head**: Wipe your head with your wet hands.
* **Wash ears**: Clean both ears three times.
* **Wash feet**: Wash both feet up to the ankles, starting with your right foot and then your left foot.

**20. How do we perform Salah?**

**Answer**: Stand, bow, and prostrate while reciting prayers and Quranic verses.

**21. Mention three Hadiths (Sayings of Prophet Muhammad).**

**Answer**:

1. *"Cleanliness is half of faith."*
2. *"The best among you are those who have the best manners."*
3. *"Seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave."*

**22. Name the days of the week in Arabic.**

**Answer**:

1. Al-Ahad (Sunday)
2. Al-Ithnayn (Monday)
3. Ath-Thulatha (Tuesday)
4. Al-Arba'a (Wednesday)
5. Al-Khamis (Thursday)
6. Al-Jumu'ah (Friday)
7. As-Sabt (Saturday)

**23. Name the 12 months in Arabic.**

**Answer**:

1. Muharram
2. Safar
3. Rabi' al-Awwal
4. Rabi' al-Thani
5. Jumada al-Awwal
6. Jumada al-Thani
7. Rajab
8. Sha'ban
9. Ramadan
10. Shawwal
11. Dhul-Qi'dah
12. Dhul-Hijjah

**24. What are the Names of Allah .**

**Answer**:

1. **Ar-Rahman** (The Most Merciful)
2. **Ar-Rahim** (The Most Compassionate)
3. **Al-Malik** (The King and Owner of the Dominion)
4. **Al-Quddus** (The Absolutely Pure)
5. **As-Salam** (The Source of Peace and Safety)
6. **Al-Mu’min** (The Giver of Faith and Security)
7. **Al-Muhaymin** (The Guardian, The Witness, The Overseer)
8. **Al-Aziz** (The All-Mighty)
9. **Al-Jabbar** (The Compeller, The Restorer)
10. **Al-Mutakabbir** (The Supreme, The Majestic)
11. **Al-Khaliq** (The Creator, the Maker)
12. **Al-Bari** (The Evolver)
13. **Al-Musawwir** (The Fashioner)
14. **Al-Ghaffar** (The Constant Forgiver)
15. **Al-Qahhar** (The All-Subduer)
16. **Al-Wahhab** (The Supreme Bestower)
17. **Ar-Razzaq** (The Provider)
18. **Al-Fattah** (The Supreme Solver)
19. **Al-Alim** (The All-Knowing)
20. **Al-Qabid** (The Withholder)
21. **Al-Basit** (The Extender)
22. **Al-Khafid** (The Reducer)
23. **Ar-Rafi** (The Exalter, the Elevator)
24. **Al-Mu’izz** (The Honourer, the Bestower)
25. **Al-Mudhill** (The Dishonourer)
26. **As-Sami’** (The All-Hearing)
27. **Al-Basir** (The All-Seeing)
28. **Al-Hakam** (The Impartial Judge)
29. **Al-Adl** (The Utterly Just)
30. **Al-Latif** (The Subtle One, the Most Gentle)
31. **Al-Khabir** (The All-Aware)
32. **Al-Halim** (The Most Forbearing)
33. **Al-Azim** (The Magnificent, the Infinite)
34. **Al-Ghaffur** (The Great Forgiver)
35. **Ash-Shakur** (The Most Appreciative)
36. **Al-Aliyy** (The Most High, the Exalted)
37. **Al-Kabir** (The Most Great)
38. **Al-Hafiz** (The Preserver)
39. **Al-Muqit** (The Sustainer)
40. **Al-Hasib** (The Reckoner)
41. **Al-Jalil** (The Majestic)
42. **Al-Karim** (The Most Generous, the Most Esteemed)
43. **Ar-Raqib** (The Watchful)
44. **Al-Mujib** (The Responsive One)
45. **Al-Wasi’** (The All-Encompassing, the Boundless)
46. **Al-Hakim** (The All-Wise)
47. **Al-Wadud** (The Most Loving)
48. **Al-Majid** (The Glorious, the Most Honorable)
49. **Al-Ba’ith** (The Infuser of New Life)
50. **Ash-Shahid** (The All-and-Ever Witnessing)
51. **Al-Haqq** (The Absolute Truth)
52. **Al-Wakil** (The Trustee, the Disposer of Affairs)
53. **Al-Qawiyy** (The All-Strong)
54. **Al-Matin** (The Firm One)
55. **Al-Waliyy** (The Sole-Authority)
56. **Al-Hamid** (The Praiseworthy)
57. **Al-Muhsi** (The All-Enumerating, the Counter)
58. **Al-Mubdi’** (The Originator, the Initiator)
59. **Al-Mu’id** (The Restorer, the Reinstater)
60. **Al-Muhyi** (The Giver of Life)
61. **Al-Mumit** (The Creator of Death)
62. **Al-Hayy** (The Ever-Living)
63. **Al-Qayyum** (The Sustainer, the Self-Subsisting)
64. **Al-Wajid** (The Perceiver)
65. **Al-Majid** (The Glorious, the Most Honorable)
66. **Al-Wahid** (The Only, the One)
67. **Al-Ahad** (The Sole One)
68. **As-Samad** (The Self-Sufficient, the Impregnable)
69. **Al-Qadir** (The Omnipotent)
70. **Al-Muqtadir** (The Creator of All Power)
71. **Al-Muqaddim** (The Expediter, the Promoter)
72. **Al-Mu’akhkhir** (The Delayer)
73. **Al-Awwal** (The First)
74. **Al-Akhir** (The Last)
75. **Az-Zahir** (The Manifest)
76. **Al-Batin** (The Hidden One, Knower of the Hidden)
77. **Al-Wali** (The Sole Governor)
78. **Al-Muta’ali** (The Self Exalted)
79. **Al-Barr** (The Source of All Goodness)
80. **At-Tawwab** (The Ever-Accepter of Repentance)
81. **Al-Muntaqim** (The Avenger)
82. **Al-Afuww** (The Pardoner)
83. **Ar-Ra’uf** (The Most Kind)
84. **Malik-ul-Mulk** (Master of the Kingdom, Owner of the Dominion)
85. **Dhul-Jalali Wal-Ikram** (Possessor of Glory and Honour, Lord of Generosity)
86. **Al-Muqsit** (The Just One)
87. **Al-Jami’** (The Gatherer, the Uniter)
88. **Al-Ghaniyy** (The Self-Sufficient, the Wealthy)
89. **Al-Mughni** (The Enricher)
90. **Al-Mani’** (The Withholder)
91. **Ad-Darr** (The Distresser)
92. **An-Nafi’** (The Propitious, the Benefactor)
93. **An-Nur** (The Light)
94. **Al-Hadi** (The Guide)
95. **Al-Badi** (The Incomparable Originator)
96. **Al-Baqi** (The Ever-Surviving)
97. **Al-Warith** (The Inheritor, the Heir)
98. **Ar-Rashid** (The Guide, Infallible Teacher, and Knower)
99. **As-Sabur** (The Forbearing, the Patient)

**25. What is the name of our holy book?**

**Answer**: The Quran.

**26. What is the Dua before learning?**

**Answer**: *Rabbi zidni ilma.* (O my Lord, increase me in knowledge.)

**27. How do we thank others?**

**Answer**: *Jazak Allahu khairan. (*May Allah reward you with goodness.)

**28. How do we praise Allah?**

**Answer**: *SubhanAllah. (*Glory be to Allah)

**29. Learn 3 Islamic stories?**

## **Answer**: **A*. Kindness and Compassion***

Encouraging acts of kindness and compassion towards all living beings, regardless of their background or beliefs, reflects the teachings of Islam on mercy and empathy.

Allah said: {And We have not sent you, O Muhammad, except as a mercy to the worlds} (Surah Al-Anbiya, 21:107).

The Prophet (PBUH) also said: “The example of the believers in their mutual love, compassion, and sympathy is like that of a body: when one part of the body feels pain, the rest of the body reacts with sleeplessness and fever” (Muslim).

Here is a story from Islamic tradition to teach us about the values of kindness and compassion:

### **The Story of Atif and the Old Man**

There was a young boy named Atif. As winter approached, his mother took him to buy some warm winter clothes. They visited a store where Atif saw many colorful coats and was particularly drawn to a thick blue fur coat.

His mother bought the blue coat for him, and he wore it to school the next day, feeling warm and cozy despite the cold and rainy weather.

After school, while heading home in the cold, rainy weather, Atif noticed an old man near the school selling tissues. The old man was shivering from the cold, trying to earn some money for food. Atif felt sorry for the man and thought about how hard it must be for him to work in such harsh conditions just to make a living.

Atif went home and told his mother about the old man. He asked if they had any spare coats that his father didn’t need, to give to the old man. His mother appreciated Atif’s compassion and gave him two coats she had cleaned and prepared for donation. Atif thanked his mother and quickly ran back to the old man.

Atif handed the coats to the old man, who felt immense happiness and warmth. The old man thanked Atif and prayed for him. Atif then hurried back home, feeling joyful for having helped someone in need.

### **The Lesson of the Story**

This story teaches children the importance of showing kindness and compassion to the less fortunate. It highlights how helping others can bring joy and blessings into our lives.

Just like Atif, we should be mindful of those in need around us and share what we have to make their lives a little better. As taught in Islam, showing mercy and kindness is a virtue that brings us closer to Allah and spreads love and harmony in the community.

## ***B. Justice and Fairness***

Teaching children about the principles of justice and fairness helps them understand the importance of treating others equitably and standing up for what is right.

Allah (SWT) said “O you who have believed, be persistently standing firm for Allah, witnesses in justice, and do not let the hatred of a people prevent you from being just. Be just; that is nearer to righteousness. And fear Allah; indeed, Allah is Acquainted with what you do.” (Surah Al-Ma’idah:8)

Abdullah ibn Umar reported that the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said, “Indeed, the just will be with Allah upon pulpits of light near the right hand of the Merciful, the Exalted, and both His sides are right (being equal in honor); those who practice justice in their rulings and with their families and in all that they do.” (Sahih Muslim)

Here is the story of Umar ibn al-Khattab and The Servant

 to teach us about justice and fairness:

### **The Story of Umar ibn al-Khattab and The Servant**

One day, there was a race between the son of Amr ibn al-As, may God be pleased with him, and a servant who worked during that period. When the race began, the servant won. Out of anger, the son of Amr ibn al-As punished the servant and hit him, saying, “Do you dare to outrun the son of the noble ones?”

When Umar ibn al-Khattab, may God be pleased with him, heard about this, he summoned the son of Amr ibn al-As and the servant. He organized another race and, once again, the servant won.

Umar ibn al-Khattab then instructed the servant to whip the son of Amr ibn al-As as he had done to him. At that moment, Umar ibn al-Khattab (RA) declared, “Since when do you enslave people when their mothers gave birth to them as free?”

### **The Lesson of the Story**

This story is a powerful lesson in justice and fairness. Umar ibn al-Khattab (RA) demonstrated that justice must be served regardless of social status. He taught that every person, regardless of their position, deserves fair treatment and respect.

By making the son of Amr ibn al-As face the consequences of his actions, Umar (RA) showed that no one is above the law and that true justice means treating everyone equally.

## ***C. Humility and Modesty***

Instilling humility and modesty in children encourages them to be humble in success, respectful in interactions, and mindful of their actions and words.

Allah (SWT) said: “And do not turn your cheek [in contempt] toward people and do not walk through the earth exultantly. Indeed, Allah does not like everyone self-deluded and boastful.” Surah Luqman (31:18)

Here is a story about the Prophet’s humility and the profound lesson it imparts:

### **The Story of The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and Adi ibn Hatim**

In a family gathering, Sumaya asked her father to share stories about the noble traits of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). The father responded, “The morals of Muhammad (PBUH) are all radiant, and his lofty character was praised by the Lord of the Worlds, saying: ‘And indeed, you are of a great moral character’ (Quran 68:4).”

One of the many aspects of the Prophet’s (PBUH) character was his humility. Despite his status, he disliked being overly praised or revered in a manner that made people fear him like a king.

Adi ibn Hatim, initially reluctant to embrace Islam, was encouraged by his sister, who had witnessed the noble character of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) during her captivity. She urged Adi to meet the Prophet to experience his virtues firsthand.

When Adi visited the Prophet in Madinah, he was welcomed warmly. On their way to the Prophet’s house, they were stopped by an elderly woman who needed assistance.

The Prophet listened to her attentively and addressed her needs, which made Adi think, “This is not a king. Kings do not show such humility and do not stand with people to listen to their complaints.”

At the Prophet’s house, the Prophet offered Adi the only cushion he had and insisted Adi sit on it while he sat on the floor. This act of humility and fairness deeply moved Adi, leading him to embrace Islam, declaring, “There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is His messenger.”

On the other hand, when a man came to speak with the Prophet and was trembling with fear, the Prophet comforted him, saying, “Calm down, for I am not a king. I am the son of a woman from Quraish who used to eat dried meat.” This showed his humility and fairness in dealing with people.

### **The Lesson of the Story**

The story of Adi ibn Hatim provides a powerful lesson on humility. Despite his position as a leader and prophet, Muhammad (PBUH) demonstrated that true leadership is rooted in humility and service to others. His actions showed that everyone deserves respect and kindness, regardless of their social status.

Humility involves recognizing that we are no better than others, treating everyone with respect, and valuing their needs and feelings. The Prophet’s willingness to stop and listen to an elderly woman, give Adi the only cushion he had, and sit on the floor, shows that humility is not about lowering oneself but elevating others.