



Call to the Light



# MUAAZZIN

9<sup>TH</sup> RABI-UL-AWWAL 1428

Newsletter No.31

29<sup>ND</sup> MARCH 2007

## Important dates

30<sup>th</sup> Mar – Last day of Term 1  
 30<sup>th</sup> Mar – Parent / teacher interviews (10am-6pm)  
 16<sup>th</sup> Apr – Curriculum Day (Student Free Day)  
 17<sup>th</sup> Apr – Term 2 Students Classes Start



## Aayah of the week

"Allah is the protector of those who have faith: from the depths of darkness He will lead them forth into light. Of those who reject faith the patrons are the Evil Ones: from light they will lead them forth into the depths of darkness. They will be Companions of the Fire, to dwell therein (forever)." (2:257)



## Hadith of the week

### Virtues of Quran

"Read the Quran, for indeed it will come on the day of Judgement as an intercessor for its companions."  
 [Sahih Muslim]

## Parent / Teacher Interviews

Dear parents,  
 Don't forget that this Friday is interview day to discuss the progress of your child with the respective teachers. There will be no classes nor supervision provided for the students. It will be between 10am and 6pm.

MashAllah the children have worked hard during a very long term and inshAllah their efforts will be rewarded accordingly. Please take the time to discuss any matters of concern with the teachers. The interviews of this world are a drop in the ocean when compared with the akhirah. Imagine when we all have to stand before Allah and hear and see our report. May Allah make that time easier for us. Through the blessed kalimah in our heart, inshAllah we will have the intercession of our beloved nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasalam), who will not give up until every member of his ummah who has even said this kalimah once, is saved from the Punishment.

## School Clean up day

The last period this Thursday is going to be school clean up time. All students will be participating to help clean up the school and help keep it beautiful.

## Story of the week

### Honesty is the best policy



[A man bought a piece of land from another man and the buyer found an earthenware jar filled with gold under the ground. The buyer said the seller, "Take your gold, as I have bought only the land from you and I have not bought the gold from you." The former owner of the land said, "I have sold you the land with every thing in it." So both of them took their case before a man who asked, "Do you have children?" One of them said, "I have son." The other said, "I have a daughter." The man said, marry the girl to the boy and spend the money on both of them and give the rest of it in charity."]

[Sahih Bukhari]

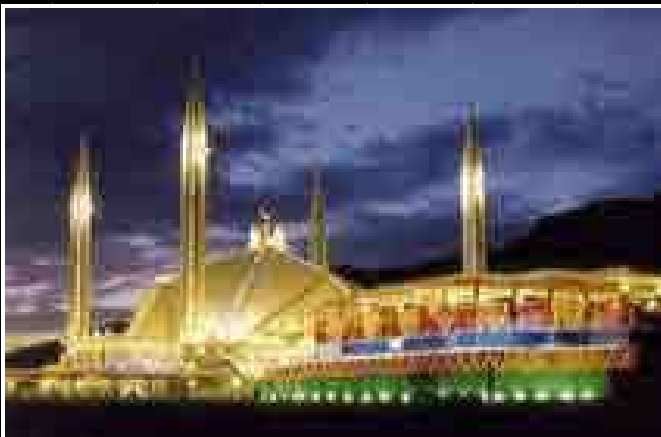
It is man's nature to love and crave for property and riches, gold and silver and the possessions of the world. The nature of man cannot change and its neither possible nor demanded that man give up his love. However, it is required of him that he make his love for these things subservient to the love of Allah. He must prefer the command of Allah to his love for these things. There is much to learn from this narrative.

1. Honesty is an auspicious quality which Allah rewards in this world and will reward heavily in the next.
2. It encourages us to be disinterested in worldly possessions.
3. It is Taqwa to keep away from the unlawful and doubtful.
4. This story also tells us that we must refer to a third person as an arbitrator whenever there is a disagreement among ourselves.
5. It is mutahabb to set aside something from wealth or assets acquired unexpectedly.

## Mosques of the World

### Pakistan

The Shah Faisal Mosque is the largest mosque of Islamabad.



It is superbly situated near the Margalla Hills, represents an eight-faceted desert 'tent' supported on four towering minarets. Designed by the Turkish architect Vadat Dolokay, it is said to be the largest mosque in the world, housing 100,000 worshippers at a time.

It has sloping roofs, an opulent marble face and four towering minarets. The complex also houses the Islamic Research Centre, library, museum, lecture hall, cafeteria and the offices of the faculty of the Islamic University. Visitors to the mosque must leave their shoes at the door and they must be dressed appropriately in clothes which cover their body except for the hands and the head for men. Women should wear a scarf that covers their hair.

### Muslims Scientists Chemistry

Chemistry as a science is unquestionably the invention of the Muslims. It is one of the sciences in which Muslims have made the greatest contribution and developed it to such a high degree of perfection that they were considered authorities in this science until the end of the 17th century A. D. Jabir and Zakariya Razi have the distinction of being the greatest chemists the mediaeval times produced. Writing in his illuminating History of the -Arabs, Philip K. Hitti acknowledges the greatness of Arabs in this branch of science when he says, "After material medical, astronomy and mathematics, the Arabs made their greatest scientific contribution in chemistry. In the study of chemistry and other physical sciences, the Arabs introduced the objective experiment, a decided improvement over the hazy speculation of Greeks. Accurate in the observation of phenomaha and diligent in the accumulation of facts, the Arabs nevertheless found it difficult to project proper hypotheses."

Jabir Ibn Hayyan (Geber) who flourished in Kufa about 776 A.D. is known as the father of modern chemistry and along with Zakariya Razi, stands as the greatest name in the annals of chemical science during mediaeval times. He got his education from Omayyad Prince Khalid Ibn Yazid Ibn Muawiyah and

the celebrated Imam Jafar al-Sadiq. He worked on the assumption that metals like lead, tin and iron could be transformed into gold by mixing certain chemical substances. It is said that he manufactured a large quantity of gold with the help of that mysierious substance and two centuries later, when a street was rebuilt in Kufa a large piece of gold was unearthed from his laboratory.

He laid great emphasis on the importance of experimentation in his research and hence he made great headway in chemical science, Western writers credit him with the discovery of several chemical compounds, which are not mentioned in his twenty-two extant Arabic works. According to Max Meyerhof "His influence may be traced throughout the whole historic course of European alchemy and chemistry." He is credited, with the writing of 100 chemical works. "Nevertheless, the works to which his name was attached" says Hitti, "were after the 14th century, the most influential chemical treatises in both Europe and Asia." He explained scientifically the two principal operations of chemistry, calcinations and reduction, and registered a marked improvement in the methods of evaporation, sublimation filtration, distillation and crystallization. Jabir modified and corrected the Aristotelian theory of the constituents of metal, which remained unchanged until the beginning of modern chemistry in the 18th century. He has explained in his works the preparation of many chemical substances including "Cinnabar" (sulphide of mercury) and arsenic oxide.

It has been established through historical research that he knew how to obtain nearly pure vitriols, alums, alkalis and how to produce 'the so-called liver' and milk of sulphur by heating sulphur with alkali. He prepared mercury oxide and was fully conversant with the preparation of crude sulphuric and nitric acids. He knew the method of the solution of gold and silver with this acid. His chemical treatises on such subjects have been translated into several European languages including Latin and several technical scientific terms invented by Jabir have been adopted in modern chemistry. A real estimate of his achievements is only possible when his enormous chemical work including the Book of Seventy is published. Richard Russell (1678, A.D.) an English translator ascribes a book entitled Sun of Perfection to Jabir. A number of his chemical works have been published by Berthelot. His books translated into English are the Book of Kingdom, Book of Balances and Book of Eastern mercury. Jabir also advanced a theory on the geologic formation of metals and dealt with many useful practical applications of chemistry such as refinement of metals, preparation of steel and dyeing of cloth and leather, varnishing of waterproof cloth and use of manganese dioxide to colour glass.

Jabir was recognized as the master by the later chemists including al-Tughrai and Abu al-Qasim al-Iraqi who flourished in the 12th and 13th centuries

respectively. These Muslim chemists made little improvement on the methods of Jabir. They confined themselves to the quest of the legendary elixir which they could never find.

Zakariya Razi known as Rhazas in Latin is the second great name in mediaeval chemical science. Born in 850 A.D. at Rayy, he is known as one of the greatest physicians of all times. He wrote Kitab al Asrar in chemistry dealing with the preparation of chemical substances and their application. His great work of the art of alchemy was recently found in the library of an Indian prince. Razi has proved himself to be a greater expert than all his predecessors, including Jabir, in the exact classification of substances. His description of chemical experiments as well as their apparatus are distinguished for their clarity which were not visible in the writings of his predecessors. Jabir and other Arabian chemists divided mineral substances into bodies (gold, silver etc.), souls (sulphur, arsenic, etc.) and spirits (mercury and sal-ammoniac) while Razi classified his mineral substances as vegetable, animal and mineral.

The mineral substances were also classified by Al-Jabiz. Abu Mansur Muwaffaq has contributed to the method of the preparation and properties of mineral substances. Abul Qasim who was a renowned chemist prepared drugs by sublimation and distillation. High class sugar and glass were manufactured in Islamic countries. The Arabs were also expert in the manufacture of ink, lacquers, solders, cements and imitation pearls.

### **P.E Reflections**

*Mrs Ruya Shah*

This year we have started P.E off at Darul Ulum College with a big BANG!! It has been very exciting to see the enthusiasm of the students. This term we focused on team cooperation, enthusiasm, initiative, and most of all building a positive attitude towards Health and Fitness. We have been brushing up on our Fundamental Motor Skills. High school students have had a lot of fun in their unit of soccer with their newly installed soccer goals. We are looking forward to an exciting, jam packed term3.

Mrs Ruya. P.E dept.

Here's what some students had to say;

"Through this years sports class I have achieved many of my goals. I have improved in many sports activities. P.E has built my confidence and strength. It has helped me realise my weaknesses. I am looking forward to next terms sport classes. I would also like to give a special thanks to Miss Ruya who has encouraged me."

Iman Mohamed yr 8.

"It is very important to have a balanced lifestyle with exercise and healthy eating. The new P.E classes are very beneficial to make sure children have a healthy and fun lifestyle. We are learning many activities to strengthen our accuracy, strength and agility. I am

enjoying sports classes a lot and I'm looking forward to a new term of P.E."Amani Zayegh yr 8

"This term has been a very successful term in Sports. In the past we have not played such professional sports like this year. We have learnt so many tactics. This term, P.E has really boosted our confidence and self esteem. We hope to become professional players so we can verse other schools and test our levels." Thowayba Mehrez yr 10.

### **Why no sweet drinks for children**

*Dr. Shafiq Ansari*

Often babies and children prefer sweet tasting fluids; however sugary drinks such as fruit juice, soft drink or cordial are not necessary and may cause health problems if drunk in large amounts.

### **What are sweet drinks?**

Sweet drinks include all fruit juices, soft drinks, cordials, flavoured mineral waters and sports drinks either bought or home made. Fruit juices contain sugars that are found naturally in fresh fruits, but become very concentrated when made into juice. Soft drinks, flavoured mineral water and cordials also contain lots of sugar.

While breast milk, formula and cow's milk contain a sugar called lactose, these are not considered to be sweet drinks.

Milk is important for children as it contains calcium needed for healthy bones and other key nutrients for growth and development.

### **How much is too much?**

Children do not require any fruit juices or other sweet drinks to have a well-balanced and healthy diet. If you do include sweet drinks in your child's diet, limit this to one small glass per day.

### **Why no fruit juice?**

As juice comes from fresh fruit, it is easy to believe it is a natural, healthy food, full of vitamins. Children only need half an orange to get their daily requirement of vitamin C - but it takes 3 or 4 oranges to make one glass of juice. Encourage your children to eat fresh fruit instead of juice. This will:

- Supply fibre to the diet and help prevent constipation.
- Help with skills such as peeling and chewing.
- Teach about different textures, colour and tastes.
- Provide a convenient, healthy and nourishing option for snacks.

### **What should I give my child to drink?**

For children less than 12 months old, breast milk or infant formula should be the main drink. After 12 months of age when your child has reduced the intake of breast milk or formula, cow's milk can be offered as a drink.



While milk is important for calcium, too much can lead to poor appetite so a limit of about three glasses per day is recommended.

For toddlers and older children, water is the preferred drink, so encourage this regularly throughout the day.

Artificially sweetened drinks are not recommended.

#### Which milk should I give my child?

For children under two years only full fat dairy products are recommended. From two to five years reduced fat milk and dairy products may be suitable; however skim milk and dairy products are not appropriate.

Once children are over five years it may be suitable to use either skim or reduced fat milk and dairy products.

Flavoured milks are not recommended, as they are higher in added sugar than plain milks.

#### Continued (in next issue, what happens if you take too many fizzy drinks)

#### Quiz Questions

1. What wild cat, discovered in the early 1800s, has only just been classified as a distinct species: **a)** Bornean clouded leopard, **b)** Bornean crafty leopard, or **c)** Bornean clumsy leopard?
2. The Cassini-Huygens spacecraft is currently studying Saturn and its moons. What year was it launched?
3. What is the gem-inspired name of ANSTO's new research reactor, opening in Sydney this April?
4. What is a xerography machine better known as?
5. True or false: Coral bleaching is one of the greatest threats to the Great Barrier Reef?

#### Last Week Quiz Answers

1. 24
2. Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana
3. The Arctic Tern
4. Semiconductor
5. True. They have two glands on the side of their heads filled with highly toxic venom

### Early Years Department

#### Literacy Section

Literacy Coordinator

Mrs Almadhoun

Problem Words	What it means	Sentence
<b>its</b>	<i>Its</i> is a possessive pronoun.	The cat ate <u>its</u> food.
<b>it's</b>	<i>It's</i> is a contraction of <i>It is</i> .	<u>It's</u> cold today.
<b>their</b>	<i>Their</i> is a possessive pronoun.	<b>Their</b> books are on the table.
<b>there</b>	<i>There</i> is an adverb.	Is Mona <b>there</b> ? <b>There</b> is my book.
<b>they're</b>	<i>They're</i> is a contraction of <i>they are</i> .	<b>They're</b> going to the mosque.
<b>accept</b>	The verb <i>accept</i> means "to receive"	The school <u>accepted</u> her.
<b>except</b>	The preposition <i>except</i> means "excluding."	They all went <u>except</u> Yousef.
<b>affect</b>	The verb <i>affect</i> means "to influence."	The rain <u>affected</u> my plans.
<b>effect</b>	The verb <i>effect</i> means "to cause to happen."  The noun <i>effect</i> means "result."	They <u>effected</u> many changes.  What <u>effect</u> did Ali's team have on the game?
<b>beside</b>	<i>Beside</i> means "next to."	He is <u>beside</u> me.
<b>besides</b>	<i>Besides</i> means "in addition to."	Who, <u>besides</u> all, is going?
<b>much.</b>	Use <i>much</i> with uncountable things.	The storm caused <u>much</u> trouble
<b>many</b>	Use <i>many</i> with countable things.	<u>Many</u> people had trouble getting home.
<b>between</b>	<i>Between</i> refers to two people or things.	I sat <u>between</u> Ahmad and Mousa.
<b>among</b>	<i>Among</i> refers to three or more people or things.	Talk <u>among</u> the four of you.