



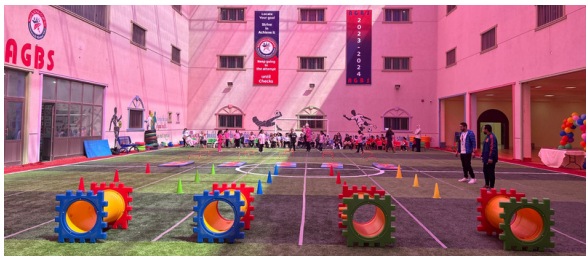
# AGBS NEWS

## RAMADAN ALL OVER THE WORLD



Teachers and students shared how they celebrate Ramadan in their home countries

### KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY SPORTS DAY



### KUWAITI TRADITIONS: WE CELEBRATED GRAISH AND GERGEAN AT THE SCHOOL

### AGBS IS AN IELTS CERTIFIED CENTER



#### PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH THE BRITISH COUNCIL KUWAIT



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by Editorial Team

AGBS Sports Day is an exciting event that happens yearly in our school and this year was no exception.

Kindergarten and Elementary School enjoyed two days of athletic competition.

The first day kicked off with Elementary girls and the little ones from Kindergarten, and on the second day it was the boys turn.

The teams were divided by age and each team wore a previously chosen color. The Physical Education teachers planned all games, and the atmosphere was electric, with students cheering for their team, displaying posters to support their colleagues.

The competitions were tailored to suit the abilities of all students, promoting inclusivity and the participation of students of all ages.

From races to fun games, there was an extra element of excitement, whether they were giving their all in individual competitions or as a team.

Sports Day also served as a platform for promoting healthy food as the students were requested to bring only healthy snacks for the day.

Medals and certificates were awarded to each class for their performance and sportsmanship. More importantly, Sports Day was a very fun day!



# GRAISH

by Athoub Alharbi - Grade 11 H

## The last breakfast before Ramadan

Graish is a Ramadan-related traditional event that people of Kuwait inherited from past generations. Graish is celebrated on the last few days before the holy month of Ramadan begins.

In the past, to celebrate Graish, people gather at the house of the eldest member of their family. Everyone prepared a dish of whatever food was left in their homes and took it to the family gathering to eat together before it spoiled.



It was celebrated only by Kuwaiti women in the olden days. On this day, women woke up early in the morning to clean up and light bukhoor in their homes to welcome Ramadan. Then they had Graish around 10am and not at night, because women did not use to leave their homes at night. People who celebrate Graish on the last day of Shaaban eat the food as suhour, because the next day marks the first day of Ramadan.

Nowadays people are gathering at night and bringing food from restaurants to celebrate Graish in adherence to the contemporary lifestyle. It is true that a few things have changed, but it remains a very lovely reason to bring family members together.

Regardless of how Graish has changed in terms of timing and food, the main thing is that the family gathering remains, and this is where the real value of this tradition lies.

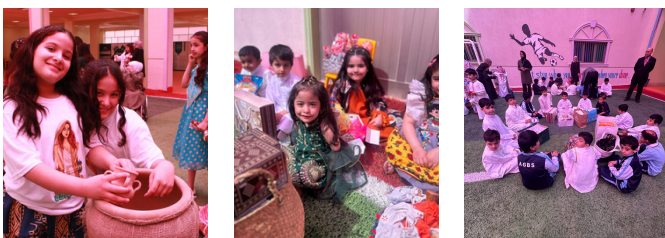
# GERGEAN

## A deeply rooted Kuwaiti tradition in Ramadan

Gergean is a heritage festival celebrated by the people of the Gulf, on the nights of the 13th, 14th, and 15th of Ramadan. The celebration's name changes from country to country. Its name in the Kuwaiti dialect came from the sound of drums that children used to beat to celebrate this occasion. Children wear traditional clothes and they used to go with a small drum or a wooden box and hit it with a stick to make a rhythmic sound while singing the gergean's songs in front of neighbors' houses. The song's lyric is kind of a prayer, wishing the family and children living in that house good health and protection from God.

After the singing, the owner of the house distributes candy and sometimes money. In the past, these sweets would be placed in a large basket made of palm fronds or fabric.

Gergean being a great historical and traditional celebration in Kuwait, AGBS decided to perpetuate this festivity by inviting the students to wear traditional clothes. Some students played drums and sang Gergean songs, joined by everyone's claps, and finally, sweets were exchanged between all the presents.



# AGBS SIGNED A PROTOCOL WITH BRITISH COUNCIL KUWAIT



by Editorial Team



On the 21st of March, Dr. Mensur Ibrahimi, our Principal, and Mr. Anthony Skinner, Country Director from the British Council in Kuwait, signed a protocol between the two institutions certifying AGBS as an IELTS center.

IELTS stands for International English Language Testing System and it plays a pivotal role in empowering individuals to achieve their academic and professional aspirations.

IELTS centers, like AGBS now, are specialized institutions that offer comprehensive resources, expert guidance, and tailored preparation programs to help candidates succeed in the IELTS examination.

Structured and targeted preparation courses designed to meet the needs of candidates will be provided to all Grade 12 students that will take their IELTS in AGBS. These courses typically cover all aspects of the examination, including test format, question types, time management strategies, and language skills development.

IELTS centers play a crucial role in preparing students to excel in the four key areas assessed by the IELTS: Listening, Reading, Writing, and Speaking.

**All Grade 12 students can soon enroll to take IELTS at AGBS**



AGBS is now an IELTS registration and official test center

# RAMADAN ALL OVER THE WORLD

## HOW OUR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS CELEBRATE RAMADAN



by Editorial Team

AGBS has many teachers and few students from different parts of the world.

We asked them to let us know how they celebrate Ramadan in their home countries.



Malaysia

by Muadh Ibrahim - Grade 8B

Although I am not Malaysian, I lived there for a few years of my life, so I decided to write about Ramadan in this country.

Ramadan is a Holy Month that is received by all Muslims around the world with excitement and gratitude.

Malaysia is no exception to this. While Ramadan looks the same worldwide, each country has something special that sets them apart. In Malaysia people go to the bazaar to buy all kinds of Malaysian food like *nasilemak*. It's a rice dish with roasted nuts, eggs, and cucumber slices. The bazaar gets so crowded that some roads are closed so that people can walk. They also have a drink called "*Rose Syrup*" which is the equivalent to the "*Vimto*" of Malaysia! Another thing, they serve food like chicken, fish and some seafood on banana leaves.

Other than bazaars, Malaysians set up tents in front of their homes and invite passersby to eat iftar with them. In Ramadan, Malaysians wear traditional clothes like *Baju Melayu*. It's a long top with pants and a *sash* worn on the waist. There is also *Baju Kurung* which is the female version.

Men, women and children, all go the mosques to pray *taraweeh*.



Nigeria

by Mr. Oreva Ghassan

Ramadan in Nigeria is marked by a vibrant celebration of unity and spirituality. Families come together for iftar, sharing traditional dishes like *jollof rice* and *suya*. The unique blend of Nigerian culture and Islamic traditions adds a special flavor to the month, fostering a sense of community and compassion among people of different backgrounds. The colorful festivities and cultural richness make Ramadan in Nigeria a truly distinct and cherished experience.



Pakistan

by Mr. Jawad Ahmed

Ramadan is a highly celebrated month in Pakistan. The atmosphere is completely sacred. The entire population, regardless of age, fasts from sunrise to sunset. Families wake up before dawn to prepare *Sehri*, the pre-dawn meal. At sunset the family comes together for the iftar and we eat special food as *pakoras*, fruits and *chaat*.

Mosques are filled with worshippers throughout the day engaging in additional prayers. In the evenings people come together for the *taraweeh* prayers where the entire Qur'an is recited over the entire month.

There is also a massive increase in acts of charity like iftar distribution.

Ramadan is all about unity amongst people as they strive to get closer to Allah and seek forgiveness for their sins, spiritual growth and closeness to Allah.



Palestine

by Ms. Leena Hassan

Ramadan is a very special time for Palestinians in the occupied territories and for all Palestinians in the diaspora.

In Palestine we decorate all the streets with colorful flags and lights. Women wear proudly *thoubes* to perpetuate our culture.

Hearty food that are typically cooked during Ramadan are grilled meats such as chicken, lamb, or beef, along with rice dishes like *maqluba* (upside-down rice and meat casserole) or *mansaf* (lamb cooked in yogurt sauce). *Qatayef* is the main dessert for us, as Palestinians, but we have a wide range of desserts such as *harissa*, *basbousa* and *cheese kanafah*, which became a symbol of the city of Nablus.

*Jallab* is the drink made of dates, grape molasses and rose water.

## Continuation



India  
by Ms. Sajna Nazeer

Ramadan for Muslims in India is celebrated with great enthusiasm and devotion and is primarily associated with fasting - *Roza*.

The rich and cultural diversity, and the fusion of different culinary traditions, Indian cities come alive during Ramadan nights with bustling street food markets offering a wide array of snacks and sweets. In some parts of India, *Haleem*, a popular dish made from wheat and meat, is a traditional Iftar food. In other regions, people break their fast with dates, fruits, and *sherbets*. From *Mughlai* delicacies in North India to *Malabar* cuisine in the south, and from Hyderabad *biryani* to Kolkata's street food adds an extra layer of festivity: *kebabs*, *samosas*, and *chaats* to indulgent desserts like *jalebi* and *phirni*.

During Ramadan, people in India often wear traditional and modest attire that is suitable for the occasion. Men wear the traditional *kurta pajamas* or simple, yet elegant, shirts and trousers. Women often opt for modest and comfortable attire such as *salwar kameez*, *abayas*, or modest dresses paired with headscarves. The choice of outfit may vary depending on regional customs, personal preferences, and cultural influence.

Indian Muslims read the Quran, engage in dhikr (remembrance of God), and strive to strengthen their faith.



Morocco  
by Aliah Ghazi - Grade 4H

Although I am from Kuwait, I lived in Morocco and celebrated Ramadan there. Ramadan in Morocco is usually a time for big family gatherings. *Ftour* is highly anticipated, and even children who do not fast yet look forward to the food spread in the evening.

Dates, milk, juices, *harira*, a hearty lentil and tomato soup, satisfies hunger and restores energy. Hard-boiled eggs, sweet or savory filled pastries, fried fish, and various pancakes and flatbreads might also be served. Sweets such as *sellou* and *chebekia* are traditionally prepared in advance.

Since family get-togethers usually include extended families and members of the community in large gatherings, a huge tagine is often prepared, served with the crusty Moroccan bread, *khobz*, fresh fruit, and mint tea.

You will hear the sound of a horn to warn worshippers that dawn approaches and many Moroccans have the annual habit of buying or making new traditional cloaks (*djellabas*) in time for Ramadan. The blasting of a cannon or the sounding of an air raid siren (*zowaka*) is used to alert those fasting that the sunset prayer time has arrived and that they may now eat and drink.

Laylat al-Qadr evening, many Moroccans serve traditional dinners, hold family gatherings, and perform the *tahajjud* prayer.



Lebanon  
by Ms. Maysa Khalifee

This beautiful month of festivity, of families coming together, of giving, and being merciful is a time to embrace the real spirit of the holy month. The month of Ramadan brings a certain peacefulness to the air as people go about their lives a little bit slower and the air is filled with a certain kind of tenderness to one another.

Lebanon's vegetable stands, sweet shops, bakeries, and butchers start heaving with customers, as people assemble the necessary ingredients for the first iftar.

Juice stalls start pouring water on brown sacks filled with licorice and drain the brown liquid into a large bucket to make *soos*, a popular drink during Ramadan.

Traditional dishes are served. *Fattoush*, diced vegetables mixed with pomegranate molasses and olive oil, lentil soup spiced with cumin and with other small meze dishes including *fatteh* and *sambousek*.

In Lebanon, Ramadan festivities are enjoyed by all communities, and they are not restricted to Muslims only. Charities, civic organizations and businesses host iftar dinners for fundraising purposes to which guests from various religious and denominations are invited. Fasting has become a family and social tradition, part of the heritage, customs and traditions of our country.

In places like Sidon and Tripoli, the spirit of Ramadan is felt as centuries-old traditions are revived. There are *musaharati*, drummers, that pound on their drums to wake residents to have the *suhoor*. They beat their drums and sing songs praising God and the Prophet.

For thirty days duties that come with fasting, such as the special prayers to be observed for each day and spending the Nights of Power (Qadr) in the mosque, are practiced by Muslims of all sects in Lebanon.

Children in the villages of Lebanon celebrate Eid Al Fitr with firecrackers and wearing their nicest clothes.

## Continuation



Bosnia  
by Ms. Emy A.

Getting ready for Ramadan begins a while before the month starts, as Bosnian Muslims volunteer to clean and decorate mosques. Once the beginning of Ramadan is confirmed, diverse types of celebrations start in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and lanterns and lights can be seen everywhere. The uniqueness of Ramadan is expressed through different ways and *Ma'edet Al Rahman* is one of them.

Distinctive smell and taste spread of Balkan flatbread called *Somon* or *Lepinja* are noticeable only in Ramadan, so Bosnian people believe that the smell of *Lepinja* is the true smell of Ramadan. A traditional iftar meal would not be complete without *Somon* along with a soup-like dish made from different types of cheese, eggs, and *kaymak* (clotted cream), known as *Topa*. Some of the most famous food on iftar tables include pies filled with spinach, potatoes, meat, and cheese, cabbage filled with rice and minced meat, pita bread, and *Bey's* soup. The iftar finishes with traditional Bosnian coffee and sweet desserts known as *Tulumba* or *Bosanke hurmasice*.

As a month of special devotion, Bosnian Muslims, in addition to fasting and praying the Tarawih prayer, also read Qur'an, listen to the readings of Qur'an together with studying and understanding it, organize many social and religious activities, joint iftars and suhurs.

A centuries-old tradition of Bosnian Muslim is the firing of cannons from hills above cities in the Aksham which marks the iftar time.



Ukraine  
by Ms. Iulia Deviatko

In Crimea, where I come from, Islam is the second most widespread religion and Ramadan is celebrated with great enthusiasm by the Crimean Muslim community. However, Ramadan is not just celebrated by the Muslims. The city government organizes Iftars too. We have very unique traditions like when Ramadan starts everyone is in a hurry to greet firstly the children. We also have special dishes such as *pilaf* that is served during Iftar and it is considered as a symbol of hospitality and generosity. While waiting to break the fast, many mosques organize festivals reading the Qur'an. Muslims that can't fast they do charity instead.

Muslims in Crimea eagerly anticipate the celebration of Eid al-Fitr, known locally as *Ramazan Bayramı* or *Uraza-Bayram*. Eid is celebrated with prayers, feasting, and festivities. Families exchange greetings and gifts, children receive special treats, and communities come together to celebrate the blessings of faith, family, and community.



Jordan  
by Mr. Tha'er AlRayahneh

For us, the Jordanian people, Ramadan is the month of mercy and forgiveness.

It is also the month of "Al-Qader Night", of family gatherings and strengthening the ties of kinship. It is the month of joy and adornment. It is the month of licorice and tamarind juice.

It is the most wonderful month of the year.

We celebrate Ramadan like our brothers in other Arab and Muslim countries. But there are some customs and traditions that distinguish us in particular:

Days before the advent of the holy month of Ramadan, we decorate our homes with lanterns, crescents, and picturesque colored lighting with all eagerness and joy.

Our children happily make drumming sounds loudly about an hour before the time of Al-Fajer prayer to wake up the neighborhood people on time of eating the Suhoor.

We invite our mothers and fathers to Iftar with us, and we arrange a fully organized schedule for iftar times for uncles, aunts, friends, and loved ones.

We have a delicious sweet that we only eat during Ramadan. It is called *Qatayef* and it is stuffed with cheese, cream, or coconut. We eat it daily after iftar or after Tarawih prayers.

There is a famous custom that only occurs in Jordanian villages during Ramadan, which is that children engage in simple trade after iftar. For example, our children rent each other PlayStation games, rent bicycles, and sell cream candy and fireworks in public streets in an atmosphere full of happiness and pleasure.

On Laylat Al-Qader, we spend all the time in the mosque reading the Qur'an and praying. Plus, we pray the Tasbeeh prayer, which is a special prayer that we only do on Laylat Al-Qader, and we also eat the Suhoor meal in the mosque on that great night.

These are most of the customs and traditions of the Jordanian people.

## Continuation



## Albania

by Ms. Violeta Kurtulaj

In Albania, Ramadan typically starts by the sound of *Lodra*, which is produced by hitting a big, double-sided cylinder on either side, producing a two-tone beat. It is customary to give food or money to the drummer for his service, as they come from a traditional gypsy community. Occasionally, they might be invited to iftar, the meal served at the break of fast, or *syfyr*, the meal served before dawn.

In Albania, the food that is prepared for the two meals is usually cooked in every household. There are many different dishes such as *Byrek*, *Pettulla* and *Imam bayudin* amongst so many more. Meat is also a staple meal for the people of Albania.

During Ramadan, the mosques are filled with people attending Taraweeh at the end of the day. Since there are a lot of impoverished individuals in Albania, it is customary to personally donate zakat to people you know and that are less fortunate than you.



## Sri Lanka

by Kavindu - Grade 10A

Ramadan in Sri Lanka holds a unique significance, blending Islamic traditions with the country's diverse cultural landscape. As a predominantly Buddhist nation with a significant Muslim minority, Ramadan is observed with reverence and respect, contributing to the diversity in Sri Lanka.

During Ramadan, Sri Lankan Muslims, known as Sri Lankan Moors, fast from dawn until sunset.

Sri Lankan Moors, prepare and enjoy a variety of traditional dishes like *idiyappam*, *roti prata*, *dhal*, *biryani* or *chicken curry*.

We also eat *Samosas* and *Falooda*, a sweet and refreshing dessert drink made with milk, rose syrup, vermicelli, and basil seeds, as well as a variety of desserts like *Wattalappam*, *Sawine*, a sweet vermicelli pudding made with milk, spices, and nuts, *Kokis*, crispy deep-fried cookies made from rice flour and coconut milk, and *Aluwa*, a sweet confection made from rice flour, sugar, and various nuts and spices.

Traditional Sri Lankan sweets like *halwa*, *ladoo*, and *pani walalu* may also be prepared and shared with family and friends during Ramadan.

In addition to family gatherings, many mosques and community centers in Sri Lanka host iftar dinners where people of all backgrounds are welcome to join.



## Philippines

by Ms. Genalyn Merza

I moved to Kuwait from the Philippines in 2011 and converted to Islam in 2016, Balik Islam, means returning to your religion. Ramadan in the Philippines is a significant and vibrant time for us, Muslims, as we represent a minority in the predominantly Christian nation. Despite the relatively small numbers, we observe Ramadan with deep devotion: fasting or sawm, attending communal prayers, donating zakat, listening to a khutba, and giving gifts to other Muslims. We perform a variety of religious rites and acts of devotion. We seek to read and memorize the complete Qur'an, and many attend Taraweeh prayers at the mosque, which are normally held after the Isha prayer.

One of the distinctive aspects of Ramadan in the Philippines is the sense of unity and solidarity that pervades Muslim communities during this time. Despite being scattered across various islands and regions, Muslims come together to observe the rituals and traditions of Ramadan, strengthening their bonds of faith and community. Following Al Isha prayers, certain Filipino Muslims meet in Roxas Boulevard in Davao, a city in the Philippines to distribute zakat to other Muslims, particularly those in need. This act of giving demonstrates our dedication to the Islamic principles of generosity and compassion.

The iftar meal in the Philippines often features a variety of traditional dishes, reflecting the country's diverse culinary heritage. We enjoy specialties such as *lutong bahay* (home-cooked meals) including rice dishes, grilled meats, soups, and savory snacks like *kakanin* (rice cakes) and *pastil* (steamed rice topped with meat and spices).

As Ramadan draws to a close, we eagerly anticipate the celebration of Eid al-Fitr, known locally as *Hari Raya Puasa* or *Araw ng Pagpapakasakit*. This festive occasion is marked by special prayers, gatherings with family and friends, and the exchange of gifts and greetings, symbolizing the end of fasting and the beginning of a period of joy and celebration.



## Continuation



## Turkey

by Ms. Gunel Ozyazgan

Ramadan in Turkey is a significant and cherished time for the country's Muslim population, constituting the majority of its citizens.

One of the distinctive features of Ramadan in Turkey is the lively atmosphere that permeates cities and towns during this holy month. Streets and neighborhoods come alive with the sights, sounds, and smells of Ramadan, as people gather to share in the communal spirit of the occasion.

Families and friends come together to partake in iftar feasts, which often feature an array of traditional Turkish dishes, such as *pide* (flatbread), *kebabs*, *borek* (pastries filled with cheese or meat), and various *mezes* (appetizers).

In Turkey people also break the fast with dates, followed by the main meal that bring loved ones together around the table.

Eid al-Fitr, known as *Ramazan Bayramı* in Turkish. Eid is celebrated by gatherings with family and friends, exchanging gifts, and indulging in delicious sweets like *baklava* and *Turkish delight*.

Ramadan in Turkey brings people together across diverse backgrounds and fosters a sense of unity, compassion, and gratitude that extends beyond the month itself, enriching the fabric of Turkish society.



## Bangladesh

by Ms. Raziya and Ms. Ella

The holy month of Ramadan brings joy to all the people of Bangladesh spreading from the rural areas to the busiest of cities. People gather together in large groups to prepare for Ramadan. Strings of pretty lights and lanterns are hung all around the streets and markets along with other decorations to bring the excitement alive. In different cities of Bangladesh, it is a common scenario that traders are busy preparing traditional Iftar items in front of different markets, mosques, and intersections.

To prepare for fasting the following day, people gather at the mosques to offer Taraweeh. Most people often stay up through the night reading the holy Quran.

The *Sehri* is prepared late at night often including rice and curry or *dud bhat* - rice mixed with milk - in which people often like to add mango or banana.

The iftar often includes a lot more varieties of dishes eaten all over the country, the most common dish being *boot muri*, a combination of brown chickpeas cooked with potatoes and puffed rice, often mixing *piyaju* in it.

A variety of fried food is also included alongside fruit platter and healthy juices. Another delicacy made not often but one of the tastiest and time consuming is *haleem*, a stew composed of lentils, meat, pounded wheat and a flavorful blend of spices.

Committees and communities also use Ramadan as an opportunity to unite people from various economic backgrounds and build bonds between them. By hosting forums, discussions and talks, everyone is invited to participate in the festival and its meaning. Those who come from disadvantaged backgrounds are assisted financially so that they too are able to be a part of the celebrations. Ramadan is a festival of giving, taking care of others and educating the community about the Islamic religion. It is a warm and inviting festival that Muslims in Bangladesh anticipate with great excitement.



## Egypt

by Mohammed Magdi - Grade 8A

One of the best places to spend Ramadan is in Egypt.

The reason is that everyone not only prepares the decorations for Ramadan inside their homes, but also the gardens and streets. All these decorations give the country a very lively atmosphere.

There are tents "Ramadan tents" everywhere and they are always full of people and later they gather for the 4am prayer time.

One thing that is also different is that people go to pray in very old mosques, like from the 2nd century AD, such as Al Hussin and Al Moez mosques.

There are a lot of songs about Ramadan in Egypt such as *Ramadan Gana* and *Wahawy ya Wahawy*, among others.

The best thing is that after taraweeh people enjoy together with their friends and family, gathering in cafes and walking around the streets doing some shopping.

The most common traditional dishes are *mallow*, *molokhiya* and ducks.

Nobody can't deny that we have the best desserts! Who doesn't like *Om Ali*, *Gatayef*, and *Basbousa*?

Eid is celebrated with fireworks and balloons flying onto the sky. Everyone visits their relatives and children collect money as gifts.



by Editorial Team

Eid al-Fitr, also known as the "Festival of Breaking the Fast," is one of the most significant Islamic celebrations observed by Muslims worldwide. It marks the end of Ramadan, the holy month of fasting, prayer, reflection, and community.

The significance of Eid al-Fitr lies in its spiritual and communal aspects. After a month-long period of fasting from dawn until sunset, Eid al-Fitr serves as a joyous occasion for Muslims to come together with family, friends, and neighbors to celebrate their achievements and renew their commitment to faith.

The festivities of Eid al-Fitr typically begin with a special prayer called the "Salat al-Eid," performed in congregation at mosques or open spaces. This prayer is an integral part of the celebration, emphasizing gratitude to Allah for the strength and blessings received during Ramadan.

Following the prayer, Muslims engage in various traditions and rituals that differ based on cultural customs but are united in the spirit of joy and gratitude. Families gather to share meals, exchange gifts, and give to those less fortunate, emphasizing the importance of charity and compassion.

One of the central themes of Eid al-Fitr is the concept of forgiveness and reconciliation. It is a time for individuals to mend strained relationships, seek forgiveness from others, and start anew with a clean slate.

The atmosphere is one of harmony, generosity, and unity as people come together to celebrate their faith and shared values.

Throughout Eid al-Fitr, homes and streets are adorned with decorations, and delicious traditional dishes are prepared and enjoyed. Sweet treats like baklava, sheer khurma, and ma'amoul are often served, adding to the festive ambiance.

Eid al-Fitr is not only a religious celebration but also a cultural and social event that fosters a sense of community and solidarity among Muslims worldwide. It serves as a reminder of the importance of spirituality, compassion, and togetherness in Islam and reinforces the bonds that unite believers across diverse backgrounds and cultures.

In essence, Eid al-Fitr is a time of joy, gratitude, and reflection, marking the culmination of Ramadan and the beginning of a new chapter filled with hope, blessings, and renewed faith.



# KINDERGARTEN ACTIVITIES



by KG Department - Ms. Adela Stankova

## SPORTS DAY

AGBS KG had a fantastic Sports Day Event. The excitement was palpable when KG students came to the “green area” all dressed in red color (the color chosen for KG students). All Elementary girls were there too, as they had Sports Day together and “competed” with KG students. Music was played, there was a lot of laughter, and everyone, with no exception, was cheering for KG.



The little ones were surprisingly very competitive and fit! They understood all the games and never gave up until they finished. After the games, they all ate healthy snacks. When the day was coming to an end, they got a medal and a certificate proving their competitiveness and exceptional performance. It was an amazing day with a lot of fun. Well done Kindergarten kids!



The KG Department would like to wish all our students and their families



Happy  
Eid

## THE ISLAMIC DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED AN EXHIBITION THE LAST LEGACY AND FIRST QUESTION



The Islamic Department organized an exhibition about "The Last Legacy and First Question".

The purpose of the exhibition was to teach the students how to pray, its obligation, the right conditions and benefits of praying. It was also explained what is not accepted while praying that could invalidate the prayer.

This exhibition was meant to encourage the students to perform acts of worship that God imposes on us, and it was also a statement about the most important act of worship which is the prayer.



## AGENDA FOR APRIL



17TH APRIL  
AGBS BAZAAR



GRADE 12 STUDENTS  
WILL DISTRIBUTE IFTAR ON  
THE 4TH OF APRIL TO THE  
LESS FORTUNATE

## THIS NEWSPAPER IS FOR YOU!

If you wish to collaborate with us, or if you would like to have your work published, just drop us an email at [newspaper@agbs.tech](mailto:newspaper@agbs.tech)



### EDITORIAL TEAM

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*you can read us in the  
School's Website and  
Instagram*