

Assignment: IA2

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

THE AUNT AND AMABEL

Word to learn

Word	Meaning
1. Instantly	Happening immediately
2. Annoyed	Angry
3. Supper	Light evening meal
4. Grinning	Smiling
5. Satin	Smooth, shiny, silk cloth
6. Velvet	A silk piled fabric with a plain back

B. Answer these questions

1. **Where was Amabel's home and where did her brother go to school?**
Ans. Amabel's home was in Amberley. Her brother went to school at Rugby.
2. **What made Amabel smile when the porter in white satin spoke to her?**
Ans. Amabel smiled when the porter complimented her that she was a nice girl.
3. **What happened when Amabel's aunt appeared after her speech?**
Ans. After the speech, Amabel and her aunt hugged each other on the ivory step.
4. **Where did Amabel find herself upon waking up?**
Ans. Amabel found herself awoke on a big bed with her aunt's arms around her.

POEM: OUR STRANGE LINGO

Summary of the poem

The poem, 'Our Strange Lingo', has been penned down by 'Lord Cromer'. According to the poet, the main problem with the English language is that many sounds and spellings do not match. There is no consistent relation between the letters and the sounds.

The poet has cited many examples where the words resemble each other in spellings but do not rhyme. For example, the word break does not rhyme with freak; horse does not rhyme with worse; doll does not rhyme with roll and home does not rhyme with some.

The poet is of the opinion that English language is quite a strange language and difficult to read.

THE CHOCOLATE ROOM

Words to learn

Words	Meaning
1. Tremendous	extraordinarily large in size and extent.
2. Churning	moving with vigorous agitation
3. Froth	small bubbles formed in or on a liquid.
4. Blossoms	flowers
5. Bewildered	confused

Answer these questions

Q1. How many children and how many adults were visiting Mr. Wonka's chocolate factory?

Ans: Five children and nine adults were visiting Mr. Wonka's chocolate factory.

Q2. Why did Mr. Wonka say that the waterfall was the most important?

Ans: Mr. Wonka said that the waterfall was the most important because it mixed the chocolate and churned it up. It also pounded and beat it up to make the chocolate light and frothy.

Q3. What was unusual about the trees and plants in the valley?

Ans: The trees and plants in the valley were all eatable and made of something different and delicious.

IN SERENGETI

Words to learn

Word	Meaning
1. Pitch	erect and fasten
2. Firearms	a portable gun
3. Technique	a particular method applied to some particular task
4. Binoculars	instrument used for viewing distant objects
5. Infinite	having no limits or boundaries
6. Extinct	no longer in existence

A. Answer these questions.

1. What advice did the officer give the narrator about protecting herself from the lions?

Ans. The officer advised the narrator to drive away the lions that might enter her tent at night.

2. How did the narrator deal with the lioness that had entered her tent?

Ans. The narrator shouted at the lioness and urged her to go away.

3. Why did the wardens have to work so hard to control the poachers' activities?

Ans. The wardens had to work very hard to control the poachers' activities because maximum poaching occurred during dry season which could have threatened the survival of wild life.

4. What were the tools or weapons commonly used by poachers?

Ans. The poachers commonly used a number of traps, poisoned arrows and spears.

English Grammar

PRONOUNS

Pronoun is a word which is used instead of noun e.g. Sajid is a doctor. He does his work well.

Relative Pronouns are words that refer to nouns used earlier in the sentence. They are different from personal pronouns because they cannot replace the nouns in a sentence e.g. who, which, that, whom and whose.

It was grandfather who introduced me to the pond's diversity of life.

Reflexive Pronouns are words that refer back to the subject of the sentence.

The narrator used to let himself in through the bathroom.

Emphatic pronouns are also reflexive pronouns but are used to stress or emphasize something. These pronouns are always written with the noun or the pronoun they emphasize.

The narrator himself let the frogs loose in the garden in the morning.

ARTICLES

A, an and the are called articles.

Articles are used before noun or nouns equivalents and are a type of adjective.

Articles are classified into two categories.

1. Definite Articles ---- the.
2. Indefinite Articles ... a, an.

Definite Article:-The definite article is used to refer a particular, specific noun. e.g.

- i. I saw a girl. The girl was wearing a beautiful gown.
- ii. The Ganges is a sacred river.

Indefinite Article:-Indefinite articles a and an are used to modify singular nouns.

- i. There are seven days in a week
- ii. We conducted an experiment in the laboratory.

Exercise: 1

Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an' or 'the'.

1. The train will arrive in an hour or two.
2. June is the hottest month of the year.
3. The Hindustan Times is a very popular magazine.
4. Altaf is an honest man.
5. I will join a university for my higher studies.

INFORMAL LETTER

Write a letter to your friend inviting him/her to spend holidays with you.

95 Wazir Bagh
Srinagar

20 January 2022.

Dear Saniya,

I hope this letter of mine finds you in best of health and high spirits. I was elated to receive a letter from you last week.

Hope your exams are over by now. I've written this letter to invite you to spend your holidays with me in Kashmir. It shall indeed be great fun to see different hill resorts like Gulmarg, Pahalgam and Sonamarg. Please inform me about the date and time of your arrival. I will receive you at the airport. Convey my fondest regards to uncle and aunt.

Looking forward for your arrival.

Yours lovingly
ABC

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

Answer the questions:

Q1. What are Latitudes? List the important latitudes.

Ans. Latitudes are imaginary lines that run from east to west. These lines are parallel to each other and are also called the parallels of latitude.

The important Latitudes are:

1. Tropic of Cancer at 23 1/2° N
2. Tropic of Capricorn at 23 1/2° S
3. Arctic Circle at 66 1/2° N
4. Antarctic Circle at 66 1/2° S

Q2. Describe the important features of longitudes briefly.

Ans. The important features of longitudes are as:

1. Longitudes are all equal in length and meet at the poles.
2. The distance between two longitudes is maximum at the equator and decreases towards the poles.
3. There are 360 longitudes in total- 180 to the east and 180 to the west of the Prime Meridian.

Q3. What is a grid?

Ans. The network formed by the intersection of longitudes and latitudes with each other from east to west and north to south, is called a grid. It helps us to accurately locate places on maps and globes.

Q4. What is the significance of the International Date Line?

Ans. International Date Line is important for knowing the days as we cross the International Date Line (IDL) from the east to the west, a day is subtracted. For example, if it is Sunday in New Delhi, it will be Saturday in New York. But if we cross the IDL from the west to the east, a day gets added.

Q5. How do we locate places on a map?

Ans. We can locate places on a map by determining the points where lines of latitude and longitude cross. The point at which latitudes and longitudes meet help us to locate the exact location of that place. For example, India extends between latitudes 8°4'N and 37°6'N and longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'E.

Q6. List the differences between latitudes and longitudes.

Ans.

Latitudes	Longitudes.
1. The latitudes are imaginary lines that run from east to west and are parallel to each other.	1. The longitudes are imaginary lines that run from the North Pole to the South Pole.
2. The length of the latitudes decreases as we move from the Equator towards the poles.	2. The distance between longitudes decreases as we move towards the poles.
3. There are 181 latitudes in total, including the Equator, 90 towards the north and 90 towards the south.	3. There are 360 longitudes in total, 180 towards the east and 180 towards the west.

THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW-GREENLAND

Answer these questions:

Q1. Describe the location of Greenland.

Ans. Greenland is located to the north side of North America. It lies between the North Pole and the Arctic Circle to the north-east of Canada. It is a part of Denmark and the largest island in the world.

Q2. Describe the climate of Greenland.

Ans. Greenland experiences extremely cold climate throughout the year. It experiences cool summers and severely cold winters. More than eighty per cent of the island is covered with thick ice. The average temperature in Greenland ranges between -23°C in winter to 5°C in summer.

Q3. Name some plants and animals found in Greenland.

Ans. The plants found in Greenland are grasses, shrubs, lichens, mosses, blueberries, cranberries, birch trees and willows and the animals found in Greenland are reindeer, polar bear, mink, musk ox, Arctic fox, Arctic wolves, Arctic hare and seals.

Q4. Write a note on the life of the people of Greenland.

Ans. The native inhabitants of Greenland are called the Inuits. They live in snow houses called igloos. In summer, they live in tents called tou pigs made of the animal skin. Greenland is mainly dependent on fishing and fish exports. As Greenland is a very cold place, people wear clothes made of fur. However, the life of the people of Greenland has changed over years and people have started living in permanent houses and work in mines and oilfields.

Q5. How does Greenland's harsh climate affect its vegetation?

Ans. The vegetation found in Greenland is very scanty. As Greenland experiences extremely cold climate throughout the year, very few plants and trees grow here. The soil in this region remains frozen throughout the year. Grasses, shrubs, lichens and mosses are the only plants that grow here.

UNITED NATIONS

Answer the following questions:

Q1. When was the UN formed?

Ans. The UN was formed on 24th October 1945.

Q2. Name the six organs of the UN.

Ans. The six organs of the UN are:

1. General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. Secretariat
4. Economic and Social Council
5. Trusteeship Council
6. International Court of Justice

Q3. Name the agencies of the UN. Explain the functions of any two in brief.

Ans. The agencies of the UN are WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO and ILO.

1. WHO: The World Health Organisation (WHO), works to improve the health and welfare of the people around the world. It conducts vaccination programmes and holds awareness campaigns about various health-related issues.

2. UNICEF: The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), works for child rights around the world. It deals with important issues such as health, nutrition, education and general welfare of the children.

Q4. Who are the permanent members of the Security Council? What are the functions of this body?

Ans. The permanent members of the Security Council are USA, United Kingdom, France, Russia and China. The Security Council is responsible for maintaining international peace and security in the world.

Q5. Discuss the principles and objectives of the UN.

Ans. The principles of the UN are:

1. There should be mutual support and respect among all the nations.
2. The members should settle disputes by peaceful means.
3. The members should support the UN and help maintain peace across the world.

The main objectives of the UN are:

1. to maintain International peace and security
2. to develop friendly relations among nations.
3. to ensure equal rights for all nations.
4. to promote respect for human rights and freedom for all.

Q6. What is India's role in the UN?

Ans. India is one of the founding members of United Nations and participates in all of its specialized agencies and organizations like UNESCO, WHO, ILO and FAO. India played an active role in discussions on all issues related to international peace and security and spoke against apartheid. India has sent peacekeeping forces to different countries of the world such as Congo and Sudan and always lent full support to the ideals of the UN.



SUBJECT: SCIENCE

TYPES OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

A. Write short answers

Q1. What are the similarities and differences between turtles and tortoises?

Ans1. The similarities and differences between turtles and tortoises are as follows:

Similarities:

- Both moves very slowly on land.
- Both have hard covering of shells on their bodies.

Differences:

- Tortoises live on land whereas turtles live in water.
- Tortoises have round and stumpy feet whereas turtles have webbed feet.

Q2. This animal has four short legs and a powerful tail. It has tough scales on its body and is a carnivore. Which animal is it? Does it have a backbone?

Ans2. The animal is a crocodile. Yes, it has a backbone.

Q3. This animal has two legs, wings and can fly. State two more special features that this animal must have.

Ans3. The two more special features, that this animal must have, are:

- Skeleton with hollow bones.
- Feathers on their bodies.

Q4. This animal lives in deep ocean water but is not a fish. It has a soft body. Write three possibilities of what the animal could be.

Ans4. The three possibilities of what the animal could be are octopus, snail and squid.

B. Answer these questions.

Q1. What are mammals? List two features of mammals. Give three examples.

Ans1. Mammals are the animals that produce milk to feed their babies. The two important features of mammals are:

- They reproduce by giving birth to babies.
- Their bodies are covered with hair or fur.

Human beings, elephants and polar bears are the three examples of mammals.

Q2. Write three features each of fish and amphibians.

Ans2. The three features of fish are:

- Fish reproduce by laying thousands of eggs.
- They breathe through gills.
- Their bodies are covered with scales.

The three features of amphibians are:

- Amphibians have thin, moist and scale less skin.
- They can live both on land and water.
- Some amphibians become inactive under unfavorable conditions.

Q3. Name the different families of non-flowering plants. Write two features of each of them.

Ans3. The different families of non-flowering plants and their features are:

- Mosses:
 - They grow in shady & damp areas.
 - They are very small and flowerless green plants.
- Ferns:
 - They have neither seeds nor flowers.
 - They grow only in moist and shady places.
- Conifers:
 - They are tall and cone-shaped.
 - They have fine needle-like leaves.

PLANT REPRODUCTION AND AGRICULTURE

A. Write short answers

Q1. What is a seed coat? What is its most important function?

Ans1. The thick and hard covering of the seed is known as seed coat. Its most important function is that it protects the seed.

Q2. Define germination.

Ans2. The growth of a baby plant or seedling from a seed is called germination.

Q3. List the conditions necessary for germination to take place.

Ans3. Right amount of water, air and warmth are the conditions necessary for germination to take place.

Q4. Define dispersal. What are the different ways in which seeds get dispersed?

Ans4. The process of scattering of seeds or fruits away from the parent plant is called as dispersal. Seeds get dispersed by wind, water, animals or by explosion of fruits.

Q5. What are Kharif crops? Give two examples.

Ans5. Crops that are grown from May to October are called Kharif crops. These crops are also known as Monsoon crops. Two examples of such crops are rice and maize.

B. Answer these questions

Q1. Describe the structure of a seed. Give two examples each of seeds with one and two cotyledons.

Ans1. The seed has an outer hard and thick covering known as seed-coat. Inside the seed coat, are special leaves called cotyledons or seed leaves which provide food to the baby plant. The baby plant is called as embryo. The embryo has a tiny root that grows downwards and a tiny shoot that grows upwards. Examples of seeds with one cotyledon are maize and rice. Bean and pea are the two examples of the seeds with two cotyledons.

Q2. In favorable conditions, how does the seed grow into a healthy plant?

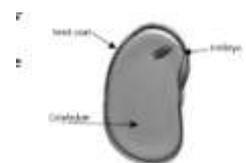
Ans2. Under favorable conditions, a seed starts taking in water through the hole in the seed coat. It then begins to swell up and the seed coat bursts. As the seed germinates, the young root grows downwards and the shoot grows upwards into a new healthy plant.

Q3. Why do plants have to disperse their seeds? What features of the coconut and lotus fruits allow them to get dispersed by water?

Ans3. Plants have to disperse their seeds because if all seeds fall and germinate near the parent plant, they would not get enough sunlight, air, water, minerals and space to grow. Coconuts are hollow from inside and are covered with rough hair. This makes them light to float and travel in water. The lotus fruit has a spongy part that helps it to float. These features allow them to get dispersed by water.

Q4. Apart from seeds, from which parts of a plant can new plants grow? Explain how a new plant grows from a bryophyllum plant.

Ans4. Apart from seeds, new plants can grow from roots, stems and leaves of the parent plant. Bryophyllum leaves contain buds on their margins. When these buds fall on the ground, they develop roots and grow into new plants.



Q5. What are crops? List the different factors a farmer should keep in mind to get a good harvest.

Ans5. Crops are the plants that are cultivated and harvested for commercial purposes and for use by humans. They are grown for production of food, medicine, fuel, fiber or raw materials. The different factors that a farmer should keep in mind to get a good harvest are:



1. Proper timing of sowing seeds.
2. Quality of soil.
3. Quality of seeds
4. Amount of fertilizers and manures to be added.
5. Proper timing of irrigation.
6. Proper timing of harvesting.

SKELETAL SYSTEM & NERVOUS SYSTEM

Short answer type

Q1. Name the bones that make up our arms and legs.

Ans1: Bones that make up our arms are:

- Humerus (upper arm)
- Ulna {Forearm}
- Radius

Bones that make up our legs are:-

- Femur [Thigh]
- Patella [knee cap]
- Tibia {Lower leg}
- Fibula

Q2. Name the types of joints in our body and give one example of each.

Ans2:- The types of joints in our body and their examples are:

1. Fixed joints: Skull joint
2. Movable Joints
 - a. Hinge joint: knee joint
 - b. Gliding joint: Joint between vertebrae of the spine.
 - c. Pivot joint: Joint between the bones of forearm.
 - d. Ball and socket joint: Shoulder joint

Q3. What is a cartilage?

Ans3: A Cartilage is a stiff elastic and flexible tissue present on the surface of bones where they join with other bone.

Q4. What is the main function of the medulla?

Ans4: The main function of the medulla is to control the involuntary muscles which are responsible for action such as breathing, digestion, blood circulation, coughing and sneezing.

Answer these questions

Q1. What are the functions of the skeleton?

Ans 1: The function of the skeleton is as follows:

- a) The skeleton gives shape, support and strength to the body.
- b) It protects the internal organs of our body such as the brain, heart and lungs.
- c) The blood cells of our body are made in the bone marrow, that is present inside our bones.

Q2. Explain the working of muscles.

Ans 2: Muscles usually work in pairs by contracting (becoming shorter) and relaxing (returning to normal). The contracting muscles pull on tendons, which in turn pull on the bones to which they are attached.

Q3. What is the difference between a sensory nerve and a motor nerve?

Ans 3: A sensory nerve carries messages from the sense organs like eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin to the brain or the spinal cord whereas a motor nerve carries orders from the brain or the spinal cord to the rest of the body.

Q4. What is reflex action? How does it work?

Ans 4: A reflex action is an involuntary response of our body to a stimulus without the involvement of the brain. Sometimes, there is not enough time for a message to reach the brain. So, as soon as the spinal cord receives the message, it sends the order directly to the sense organ and the organ responds involuntarily. These actions are directly controlled by the spinal cord.

SUBJECT: COMPUTER

USEFUL FEATURES IN WORD 2016

Chapter: 2

Q1. How is Find and Replace feature useful to us?

Ans: Find and Replace helps us to find words or phrases in a document and can let us replace all occurrences of a given word or phrases with an alternate text.

Q2. Discuss the two ways in which we can activate Spelling and Grammar feature in Word?

Ans. The two ways in which we can activate Spelling and Grammar feature in Word are

1. By clicking on the **Spelling & Grammar** option in the **Proofing** group on the **Review** tab.
2. Press F7 to activate **Spelling & Grammar** check.

Q3. How can we look for synonyms of words?

Ans. To look for synonyms of words, we use built-in-dictionary of Word called Thesaurus.

Follow these steps:

1. Select the word or place the cursor on the word to look for its synonym.
2. Click on the Thesaurus option in the Proofing group on the Review tab. A list of synonyms and antonyms, if any, appears in the Thesaurus task pane on the right side of the window.
3. To use one of the words from the list, click on the drop-down arrow next to the word and select the Insert option. The existing word gets substituted with its synonym.

Q4. What is the significance of Columns features in Word?

Ans. The significance of Columns features in Word is to arrange the text in the document in the form of columns under a heading. For example, the manner in which articles is written in a newspaper.

Organising Data in Tables in Word 2016

Chapter: 3

Q1. What is the difference between splitting cells and merging cells when working with tables?

Ans. combining two or more cells in the same row or column into single cell is called merging. Many cells can be combined together to create a combined heading whereas breaking up or dividing a single into multiple cells in a table is called Splitting. Splitting is the reverse of merging process

Q2. How can we add borders around a table?

Ans. Following are the steps to add borders around a table:

- **Step-1** Select the table
- **Step-2** Click on the arrow under the **Borders** option in the **Borders** group on the **design** tab. A drop down list appears.
- **Step-3** Click on the **Borders and shading** option.
- **Step-4** Use the various options to select the desired setting, style, color and width for the border.
- **Step-5** click on the **OK** button to apply the settings.

Q3. List the two ways in which the row height or the column width of a table can be changed.

Ans. The two ways in which the row height or the column width of a table can be changed are:

1. Using the mouse pointer.
2. Using the options present on the layout tab.

مضمون: اردو

یونٹ: دوم

جماعت: پنجم

سبق: پابندی وقت

س: ۱: درج ذیل سوالات کے تفصیلاً جوابات لکھیے۔

۱۔ نیپولین بونا پارٹ کیوں مشہور تھا؟

ج: نیپولین بونا پارٹ ایک عظیم فرانسیسی بادشاہ تھا اور وہ اپنی بہادری اور اولوالعزمی کی وجہ سے مشہور تھا۔

۲: آپ کے خیال میں وقت کیا ہے؟ کیا ہم گزرے وقت کو واپس لا سکتے ہیں؟

ج: ہمارے خیال میں وقت ایک بیش قیمت دولت ہے جس کے برابر کوئی دولت نہیں اور گزرے وقت کو واپس لانا ناممکن ہے۔

۳۔ واٹرلو کے میدان میں نیپولین کو کیوں شکست کا سامنا کرنا پڑا؟

ج: واٹرلو کے میدان میں نیپولین کے جرنل نے سستی سے کام لیا اور مقررہ وقت کے بعد وہاں پہنچا جس کی وجہ سے نیپولین کو شکست کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔

س: ۲: درج ذیل سوالات کے مختصراً جوابات لکھیے۔

۱۔ طالب علم کی کامیابی کے لئے کیا ضروری ہے؟

ج: وقت پر مطالعہ کرنا اور محنت کرنا طالب علم کی کامیابی کے لئے ضروری ہے۔

۲۔ پابندی وقت سے کیا مراد ہے؟

ج: پابندی وقت سے مراد کسی کام کو وقت پر انجام دینا ہے۔

سبق: اچھا بیٹا

س: ۱: درج ذیل سوالات کے تفصیلاً جوابات لکھیے۔

۱۔ اچھے بیٹے کے دل میں کس بات کا شوق ہر وقت موجود رہتا ہے اور اس کے لیے وہ کیا کرتے ہیں؟

ج: اچھے بیٹے کے دل میں علم حاصل کرنے اور ہر ایک کے ساتھ اچھا سلوک کرنے کا شوق ہر وقت موجود رہتا ہے اور اس کے لیے وہ ہر ایک کے ساتھ سچائی اور پیار و محبت سے پیش آتا ہے۔

۲۔ ماں باپ اپنی اولاد کے نیک اور فرمانبردار ہونے کی کیوں دعائیں کرتے ہیں؟

ج: ماں باپ اپنی اولاد کے نیک اور فرمانبردار ہونے کی دعائیں اسلئے کرتے ہیں کیونکہ اس سے ان کے اولاد کو عزت اور کامیابی ملتی ہے اور ان کے بڑھاپے کا سہارا ہوتے ہیں۔

س ۲: درج ذیل سوالات کے مختصراً جوابات لکھیے۔

۱۔ اچھے بیٹے کے دل میں کس چیز کا خیال رہتا ہے؟

ج: اچھے بیٹے کے دل میں خاندان کی عزت کا خیال رہتا ہے۔

۲۔ والدین کی فرمانبرداری سے انسان کو کیا فائدہ ہے؟

ج: عزت اور کامیابی پانے کے لئے والدین کی فرمانبرداری ضروری ہے۔

۳۔ اچھے بیٹے کا برتاؤ سب کے ساتھ کیسا ہونا چاہیے؟

ج: اچھے بیٹے کا برتاؤ سب کے ساتھ نیک ہونا چاہیے۔

گرامر

س ۱: درج ذیل ہم آواز الفاظ کے معنی لکھیے۔

قلم لکھنے کا آلہ	اُمّی	اُن پڑھ
قلم شاخ کا ٹکڑا	اُمّی	ماں

سدا ہمیشہ	چاہ	کنواں
صدا آواز	چاہ	خواہش

س ۲: واحد کے جمع لکھیے۔

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
جھاڑ	جھاڑوں	نور	انوار
افق	آفاق	آخر	اواخر
تجربہ	تجربات	علم	علوم

س ۳: اسم نکرہ کی اقسام

اسم نکرہ کی چھ اقسام ہیں

۱۔ اسم ذات	۲۔ اسم حاصل مصدر	۳۔ اسم حالیہ
۴۔ اسم فاعل	۵۔ اسم مفعول	۶۔ اسم استفہام

اسم ذات: وہ اسم جو کسی چیز کی پہچان اور حقیقت دوسری چیزوں سے الگ کرے ”اسم ذات“ کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً: شیر، ڈبیا، لعل وغیرہ
اسم حالیہ: اسم حالیہ اُس اسم کو کہتے ہیں جو کسی فاعل یا مفعول کی حالت کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً: ہنستا ہوا، مچلتا ہوا، گاتا ہوا وغیرہ۔

مضمون:

وقت کی پابندی

اگر آج ہمارے ہاتھ سے دولت نکل جائے تو کل کو واپس بھی آسکتی ہے۔ اگر کل کو ہمارا کوئی دوست روٹھ جائے تو پرسوں اسے بھی منایا جاسکتا ہے لیکن وقت کا خزانہ وہ بیش قیمت خزانہ ہے کہ اگر ایک بار ہاتھ سے نکل گیا تو دنیا بھر کی دولتیں اُسے واپس نہیں لاسکتیں۔ وقت کا ایک لمحہ ہزاروں لاکھوں اشرافیوں سے بڑھ چڑھ کر قیمت رکھتا ہے۔ جلیل القدر بادشاہ سکندر اعظم نے مرتے وقت یہ خواہش ظاہر کی تھی کہ اگر مجھے چند منٹ اور زندہ رہنے کی مہلت مل جائے تو اس کے بدلے میں تمام سلطنت قربان کرنے کو تیار ہوں، مگر دنیا کی کوئی طاقت اس کی خواہش پورا نہ کر سکی۔

اس حقیقت کی روشنی میں داناؤں نے ہمیں وقت کی قدر کا پیغام دیا ہے۔ انہوں نے تلقین کی ہے کہ ہمیں ہر کام اپنے مقررہ وقت کے اندر انجام دینا چاہئے۔ قانون قدرت بھی ہمیں قدم قدم پر پابندی وقت کا سبق سکھاتا ہے۔ اگر نظام قدرت میں خلل واقع ہو جائے تو دنیا میں قیامت پھا ہو جائے گی اور سب کچھ ختم ہو جائے گا۔ یہی حال انسانوں اور قوموں کا ہے، جو انسان وقت کی قدر نہیں کرتا وہ ذلیل و خوار ہو کر مرتا ہے اور جو انسان یا قوم وقت اور موقع کو غنیمت جانے وہی کامیابی اور کامرانی کی صبح دیکھتی ہیں۔

وقت کا پابند رہنے کی عادت بچپن میں ہی ڈالنا ضروری ہے، ہر کام وقت پر کرنے کی عادت ایک بہت اچھی اور مفید عادت ہے۔ دانا وقت کے لمحے لمحے سے فائدہ اٹھاتا ہے اور مصروف رہتا ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ دانا اپنی یادگاریں چھوڑ جاتے ہیں۔ افلاطون و ارسطو، سکندر اور اکبر، اقبال اور سرسید، گاندھی اور ابولکلام اور دیگر اہل کمال کے کارناموں پر ہمیں حیرت کیوں ہوتی ہے؟ ان لوگوں کا سال بھی بارہ مہینے کا اور دن ۲۴ گھنٹوں کا ہوتا ہے۔ ان کی ناموری اور عظمت کا راز کیا تھا؟ پابندی وقت۔

سبق نمبر: ۲

عنوان: نعت شریف

س: جواب لیکھو

۱۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ہن کس بوڈ احسان چھ مومن پٹھ کورمت؟

ج: اللہ تعالیٰ ہن کور مومن پٹھ یہ بوڈ احسان ز تمو سوزی حضرت محمد ﷺ ہیوی رحمت تہ شفقت واکر پیغمبر۔

۲۔ کس پیغمبرس او تمام پیغمبرن منز تھزر تہ بحر عطا کرنہ؟

ج: حضرت محمد ﷺ صابس او تمام پیغمبرن منز تھزر تہ بحر عطا کرنہ۔

۳۔ قرآن مجید کمن پٹھ او نازل کرنہ؟

ج: قرآن مجید او حضرت محمد ﷺ صابن پٹھ نازل کرنہ۔

۴۔ کہنز نظر عنایتہ ستر چھ سبکہ لبن گولاب پھولان؟

ج: حضرت محمد ﷺ صابنہ نظر عنایتہ ستر چھ سبکہ لبن گولاب پھولان۔

س: نعت کتھ چھ ونان؟

نعت چھ تھ نظمہ ونان یتھ منز حضرت محمد ﷺ صابہ نس تھزرس، بحرس، سیرت

پاکس تہ صورت پاکس تعریف آسن کرنہ آئتر۔

س: مصرعن اشعرن ہنڈ معنہ رلاؤ و پنہ نس پنہ نس معنہ یس ستر تہ لیکھو نوٹ
بگس پٹھ:

۱۔ نگاہِ حضرت نگاہِ رحمت

آنحضورؐ ہنڈ نظر چھے رمتچ نظر۔

۲۔ اذن تمن دیہ خدای بر تر تہ امنتس تم کرن شفاعت
تمن دیہ خدا اذن تہ کرن امنتس شفاعت۔

۳۔ عطا خداین کتاب گرکھ تھزر بخشگھ پیمبرن منز
خداین گرکھ کتاب (قرآن مجید) عطا تہ پیمبرن منز بخشگھ تھزر۔

۴۔ سپنہ شہلم تہ دل پھولم مے اکے نظر یود کرن مے کن تم
اگر تم (ٹوٹھ نبی) اکاے نظر کریم سپنہ شہلم تہ دل پھولم۔

۵۔ قرآن اعظم راہ ہدایت چھ عین رحمت نبی اُمی

قرآن مجید چھ ہدایتچ و تھ ہاوان تہ نبی کریم چھ رمتھے رمتھ۔

س: نر تہ مادِ ناوتی:

مادِ ناوت

نر ناوت

بیار

۱۔ بیور

موج

۲۔ مول

کوئر

۳۔ کوئر

کاندرنی

۴۔ کاندر

دوڑی باے

۵۔ دوڑ

۶۔ کوگر کوء کر

۷۔ ماسو ماس

۸۔ کاٹر ڈر

۹۔ ژھاؤل ژھاؤج

۱۰۔ کزال کراؤج

سبق نمبر: ۷

عنوان: حضرت ابوبکرؓ

س: جواب لیکھو؟

۱۔ خلیفہ کیاہ گوؤ؟

ج: خلیفہ گوو سہ بادشاہ یس قرآن مجید کین حکمن تہ ٹاٹھین نبی ﷺ سندہن ہدایتن مطابقت حکومت کران آسہ۔

۲۔ مسلمان ہند گوڈنیک خلیفہ گس اوس؟

ج: مسلمان ہند گوڈنیک خلیفہ اوس حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ۔

۳۔ حضرت ابوبکرؓ کیا اوس اصلی ناو؟

ج: حضرت ابوبکرؓ اوس اصلی ناو عبداللہ۔

۴۔ حضرت ابوبکرؓ کر تہ کتہ چھ زائمتو؟

ج: حضرت ابوبکرؓ چھ ۵۳۷ عیسویس منتر مکس منتر زائمتو۔

۵۔ حضرت ابوبکرؓ کیا زچھ صدیق ونان؟

ج: حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ اسی پوز ونان اوے اسی تمن صدیق ونان۔

۶۔ حضرت ابوبکرؓ کیا زِ آیہ گوڈنکو خلیفہ ژارنہ؟

ج: بالیغو منز اسی گوڈنکو شخص یو اسلام قبول کور۔ تم رودی ہمیشہ ٹاٹھی نبی ﷺ
سندن ہدایتن پٹھ عمل کران۔ حضرت محمد ﷺ سندن یمہ دنیاہ تشریف ننے پتہ کور
تمام مسلمانو خلیفہ سندن خاطر حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ سندن انتخاب۔

س: مسلمانن ہندن ژورن خلیفن چھ ونان خلفائے راشدین۔ اہندی ناو کرو نوٹ
بگس پٹھ درج۔

۱۔ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ

۲۔ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ

۳۔ حضرت عثمانؓ

۴۔ حضرت علیؓ

س: حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ ستر یس واقعہ پیش آوسہ لیکھو پنن لفظن منز؟

ج: حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ ستر آویہ واقعہ پیش ز اکہ لٹہ کور محمد صابن اعلان ز
مسلمانن ہند امداد باپتہ کرو چند۔ ابوبکر صدیقؓ گئے سارنہ بروئہ پن سورے مال
ہتھ حاضر۔ حضورؐ فرموو کہ گر کیا تھو و عیال خاطر؟ تمو فرموو کہ خدا تہ نبی کریمؐ
چھ سانہ باپتہ کاٹی۔