

Question 6.

What was tempting Franz to keep away from school 'That morning'? (Comptt. Delhi 2010)

Answer:

Franz was very late for school 'that morning'. M. Hamel was to question the students on participles and Franz knew nothing and feared a scolding. The bright weather, woods, fields and chirping of birds tempted him to spend the day outdoors.

Question 5.

What changes came over little Franz after he heard M.Hamel's announcement? (All India 2010)

Answer:

When M.Hamel announced that this was to be their last French class a grim realisation dawned on Franz that he could hardly write his language and now he was being deprived of the opportunity to learn it. He felt very guilty of neglecting his classes and escaping school. The thought of losing his teacher, M. Hamel, also pained him.



اصلاحات - جو دوسرے اعمال کی طرف سے آفریقا تیرہ سوال 2020

- سوال 11 - اسے کہاں ڈال دیا گیا؟
- جواب - اسے جبل میں ڈال دیا گیا۔
- سوال 12 - وہ کس سے بات کرتے ہیں اور کہاں؟
- جواب - وہ کس سے بھی بات کرتے ہیں اور کہاں بھی جاتا ہے۔
- سوال 13 - اور اللہ کا خود کیا اور کس سے اس کا خود کیا؟
- جواب - اس نے بادشاہ کی بیٹھی کو کس شرط پر دیا؟
- سوال 14 - اس نے بادشاہ کی بیٹھی کو اس شرط پر جو ماں مسلم قبیلوں کو آزاد کر دیا تھا؟
- سوال 15 - حضرت عمر نے اسے کہا کہ تم میرے طرح استعمال کیا تھا؟
- جواب - جب حضرت عبداللہ نے اسے کہا کہ حضرت عمر ان کے استعمال کیے اور شہر کے باہر دور علاقے تک گئے اور وہ کہاں سے کہا کہ حضرت عبداللہ کی بیٹھی کو جو ماں برہمنوں کے لئے لاری ہے۔
- سوال 16 - برہمنوں کو جو مسلمان کے لئے کہا لازم ہے؟
- جواب - برہمنوں کو جو مسلمان کے لئے حضرت عبداللہ کی بیٹھی کو جو ماں لازم ہے۔
- سوال 17 - وہ کہاں جتنی جس نے حضرت عبداللہ کو اساد لیا اور کہاں بنا دیا تھا؟
- جواب - وہ ایمانی فوج ہی تھی جس نے حضرت عبداللہ کو بیت رباعہ دیا اور کہاں بنا دیا تھا۔

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- (الف) ہمیں مسلمان ہونے پر شکر ہے۔
- (ب) اس لشکر میں ایک جوان وفادار لڑکھو عبداللہ تھا۔
- (گ) گنبار کی سناری دلت کو لایا میں ایک لڑکھو کے لڑائی ابھ عند قہو سے آگے ہونے۔
- (د) فوج کا برہمنی ہی میرا بھائی ہے۔ کے لئے بنا دیا ہیں ہوں۔
- (ر) مجھ التذکرہ راجہ میں مرتے سے شری خوشی ہوگی۔
- (س) اس نے حکم دیا کہ عبداللہ کو حاصل عبداللہ اور اسے کھانہ کو لایا دیا۔
- (ص) حضرت عبداللہ کے ایمان پر شہنشاہ کو مٹا تعمیر ہوا۔
- (ط) حضرت عبداللہ نے بادشاہ کی بیٹھی کو جو ماں لیا اور بادشاہ نے سولہ تعمیر نہا کر دیا۔
- بجز ایک ورنہ روزانہ کے حساب سے تو غنیمت تعمیر۔

از گلزار اردو سے منقحہ "غزل اقبال"

علامہ اقبال کی شخصیت اور مکتبہ فکر کے علمی کارنامے

علامہ اقبال کا پورا نام شیخ محمد اقبال تھا۔ ان کی پیدائش 1877ء میں ہوئی اور ان کی تاریخ وفات 1938ء ہے۔ یہ سب الکوٹ پنجاب کے رہنے والے تھے۔ علامہ اقبال کی ابتدائی تعلیم منٹن کالج سب الکوٹ میں ہوئی، فلسفہ اور علوم جدیدہ کی تعلیم کے لیے لاہور چلے گئے، پھر دلابت کاسٹریکٹیا اور کیمبرج سے فلسفے میں سندھ امتیاز حاصل کی، جرمنی سے ڈاکٹریٹ اور لندن سے پیرسٹری کی تعلیم پوری کی۔ شاعری کا آغاز کالج کے زمانے سے ہی ہو گیا تھا، ابتدائی دور کی شاعری میں قومی موضوعات نمایاں ہیں، بعد میں ان کی توجہ بین الاقوامی مسائل اور فلسفے کی طرف بڑھتی گئی۔

علامہ اقبال نے اردو شاعری کو ایک نیا رنگ و آہنگ عطا کیا ہے۔ انگریزی حکومت کی طرف سے انکی شاعرانہ عظمت کے اعتراف میں انہیں "میر" کا خطاب عطا ہوا۔ اردو میں انکی چار مجموعے "بانگ درا"، "بالی جبریل"، "غزبِ سلیم" اور "مخمس" شائع ہوئے۔ انگریزی نثر میں بھی انہوں نے کتابیں لکھی ہیں۔

علامہ اقبال کا شمار اردو اور فارسی کے عظیم ترین شاعروں میں ہوتا ہے۔ وہ بنیادی طور پر نظم کے شاعر ہیں لیکن انکی غزلیں بھی اعلیٰ معیار کی ہیں اور سب میں موصوف نے انسانیت اور صحیح اسلام کی دعوت دی ہے۔

غزل میں استعمال شدہ مشکل الفاظ اور انکے معانی کا لی بڑا کر یاد کیجئے

HW

معانی	الفاظ
چراغ - دبا	چراغ -
بھول جو بہت چھوٹا چھوٹا ہوتا ہے	لالہ -
پہاڑ	کوہ -
دامن - میدان	دامن -
غزل - گیت اور نظم و نثر	نغمہ -
ابھارنا - تیار کرنا	آکسانا -
بیرنہ	مرغ -
صاف - لاشن	قطار -
کپڑا	پیریزین -
مقصد	شرع -

عبدالستار ندوی

Iswaran – The Story Teller – Important Questions

Important Question and Answers

Q. Describe Mahendra in 30-40 words.

Ans. Mahendra was a junior supervisor. He was a bachelor fellow, who was cared by Iswaran. He was a simple fellow and led a simple life. He had an adjustable nature, so he could adjust himself anywhere.

Q. Who was Iswaran? What all he did for his master?

Ans. Iswaran was Mahendra's cook and he was an asset to him. He cooked for him, washed his clothes and chatted away with his master at night. He often narrated stories which were very convincing.

Q. What type of life did Mahendra lead?

Ans. Mahendra, a junior supervisor has to keep moving from place to place i.e., from coal mine to railway bridge site, to chemical plant. He led a simple life. He could adjust himself in odd situations.

Q. Who was the only asset of Mahendra?

How?

Ans. The only asset of Mahendra was his cook, Iswaran. He was quite attached to him. He never made any complaint.

Besides cooking, he (Iswaran) washed his clothes, cleaned his house. He was well known for his culinary skills. Also, he had unconditional love for Mahendra. He travelled everywhere with him.

Q. Why did Mahendra become fond of Iswaran?

Ans. Mahendra became fond of Iswaran because he was a very resourceful person and took very good care of him. He was a trained cook and could also arrange for things at a desolate place. In addition to this, he took very good care of Mahendra.

Q. What conditions did Anil put forward before appointing Hari Singh as a servant?

Ans. Before appointing Hari Singh as a servant, Anil told him that he would not give Hari a regular salary. He had to cook food for both and Anil could only feed him, to this Hari agreed willingly.

Q. How did Hari Singh make money though he was not paid by Anil?

Ans. Hari Singh did all the market chores for Anil. He saved money from the things he purchased as Anil never asked him to give the accounts. But Anil was very much aware of this.

Q. Hari Singh did not catch the train deliberately while he could catch it easily? Why?

Ans. Hari Singh did not catch the train deliberately because his inner conscience held him back. He thought that Anil would feel sad not for loss of money but for the loss of trust he had reposed in him. Moreover, he did not want to lose the chance of learning. His inner self was transformed.

Q. How did Anil come to know that Hari Singh had run away with his money?

Ans. Perhaps Anil might have woken up at night and discovered that Hari was not present in the house. Moreover, he found the wet notes under his mattress. Out of that, he gave a fifty rupee note to Hari and reacted normally.

AFREEN WARSI

30/6/20

CLASS-VI A+B

विषय - हिन्दी

पाठ-06 (पार नज़र के)

लघु प्रश्न -

2 स्पैस - सूट से अंतरिक्ष यात्रियों को क्या लाभ होता है?

उ० - स्पैस - सूट से अंतरिक्ष यात्रियों को आक्सीजन प्राप्त होता है।

3 छोटू सुरंग में कैसे पकड़ा गया?

उ० - छोटू सुरंग में भत्री और

सिक्कारिट पास के द्वारा पकड़ा गया।

गृह कार्य → एक पृष्ठ सुलेख लिखिए।

AFreen.

Coal tar is a thick, black liquid having an unpleasant smell which is obtained by heating coal in the absence of air.

• Coal tar is not a single compound.

AFREEN WARSI

30/6/20

CLASS - VII B

विषय - बिस्वी

पाठ - 06 (रक्त और एमिश शरीर)

★ लघु प्रश्न -

3 रक्त का $\frac{1}{2}$ तरे सावा क्या
कहेलाता है ?

20 रक्त का तरे सावा ललासा

30/6/20

AFREEN WARSI

CLASS - VII A+B+C
Sub - Chemistry.
Ch-05 Acids, Bases and salts

★ very short answer -

4. What colour do the following indicators turn when added to a base?

(a) China rose indicator.

Ans - Green.

(b) Turmeric paper.

Ans - Red.

(c) Litmus solution.

Ans. Blue.

H.W → Ch → 05 learn it.

AFreen

Ans. Anil made a queer way by borrowing money but repaid the loan whenever he earned money through his writings for magazines. He lived life according to the flow of money. When he got money, he enjoyed out with his friends. When he was having less money, he used to reduce his expenses.

30/6/2020

(A) (X)
(A) (C)

Differences between Prokaryotic cells and Eukaryotic Cells.

Prokaryotic Cell	Eukaryotic Cell
Size of cell is generally small (1-10mm)	Size of cell generally large (5-100mm).
Nucleus is absent.	Nucleus is present.
It contains single chromosome.	It contain more than one chromosome.
Nucleolus is absent	Nucleolus is present.
Cell division takes place by fission Or budding	Cell division occurs by mitotic Or meiotic cell division.

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Home work

Give an example of Prokaryotic Cell?

In which cell division takes place by fission Or budding in (a) Prokaryotic cell Or (b) Eukaryotic cell.

~~The~~ Nucleus is present in _____ and absent in _____.

S. Ahmad
30/6/2020

Life

All living Organisms present on earth can be classified into following two types:-

Non Cellular Organisms:-

These Organisms do not contain any cell in their body Organisation.

e.g., viruses. viruses lack any membrane and do not show characteristics of life until they enter a living body.

Cellular Organisms:-

The Organisms that contain either one or many cells in their bodies.

e.g., bacteria, Plants and Animals.

Cellular Organisms are again divided into two main types:-

Prokaryotes:- These Organisms have primitive and Incomplete cell.

The Prokaryotes include Archaeobacteria, bacteria, Cyanobacteria.

Eukaryotes:- These have advanced and complete cells. These cells contain membrane bound nuclei and other ~~cells~~ Cellular Organelles and are called eukaryotic cells.

Such cells are found in Unicellular and multicellular plants and animals.

Continued on P=2