



CLASS:- 7TH

SUBJECT- ENGLISH

LESSON:- A SECRET FOR TWO

Q.1 Who was Percy? What job did he do?

Ans Percy was a milkman. He worked as a milk wagon driver for a milk company in the Montreal City of Canada.

Q.2 How did Percy know Edward Street better than anyone else?

Ans Percy knew Edward Street better than anyone else because he had been delivering milk to the families for thirty years.

Q.3 How as Joseph? What work did he do?

Ans Joseph was a large, white horse. He drew Percy's milk wagon.

Q.4 Who gave Joseph his name? Why was he given this name?

Ans Percy gave Joseph this name. He was named so because he too was kind, gentle and loving as saint Joseph was.

Q.5 Why didn't Percy have to use the reins to guide his horse?

Ans Percy didn't have to use reins to guide his horse because he was very clever and intelligent and within a year he got completely familiar with Edward Street.

Q.6 At what time did Percy arrive Milk Company each morning?

Ans Each morning Percy arrived at the milk company at 5:00 am.

Q.7 What would Percy do on reaching Edward street?

Ans On reaching Edward Street, Percy would get down from his seat and handover a bottle of milk at the front door of each house.

Q.8 What would Joseph do on reaching the end of Edward street?

Ans On reaching the end of the street, Joseph would turn around and come back along the other side of the road

Q.9 What would Percy praise about the Joseph at the company?

Ans Percy would boast of Joseph's skill saying that he never touched the reins. The horse knew just where to stop. Even a blind man could do his job with Joseph pulling the wagon.

Q.10 What changes could be seen in Percy and Joseph as they became older and older?

Ans As they became older, many changes could be seen in them. Percy's huge moustaches grew up pure white. Joseph didn't lift his knees so high when he went for his morning run.

B)

Q.1 Who was Jack? What was it about Percy that surprised Jack one morning?

Ans Jack was a foreman of the company. He was surprised to see Percy with a big walking stick.

Q.2 'You should teach the horse to hand over the milk bottles to your customers. Who said these words and why?

Ans These words were said by Jack to Percy because Percy had grown old. Moreover, Joseph did everything for Percy. So, Jack told him to teach the horse to handover the milk bottles to the customers.

Q.3 'I think the two have a secret'. Who said these words and about whom?

Ans Jack said these words about Joseph and Percy.

Q.4 Why did Jack say to the manager that Percy should be retired?

Ans Jack told the manager that Percy should be retired because he was getting old.

Q.5 How did the manager show his regards for Percy?

Ans The manager showed his regard for Percy's services by deciding to retire him with his salary going on just the same.

Q.6 Why did Percy not want to retire?

Ans Percy did not want to retire because he couldn't bear the thought of not driving Joseph every day.

Q.7 Who informed Percy about Joseph's death?

Ans Jack informed Percy about Joseph's death.

Q.8 How old was Joseph when he died?



Ans Joseph was twenty five years old when he died.

Q.9 How did Jack try to console Percy over Joseph's death?

Ans Jack tried to console Percy over Joseph's death by saying that he would buy another horse as good as Joseph.

Q.10 What was it that startled Jack when he looked into Percy's eyes?

Ans A dead, lifeless look in Percy's eyes startled him.

Q.11 Why did Percy not move away in spite of the truck driver's loud horns?

Ans Percy did not move away inspite of truck driver's loud horns because he was unable to see and was depressed because of Joseph's death.

Q.12 Can you say that the truck driver was responsible for Percy's death?

Ans No, we don't think the truck driver was responsible for Percy's death because he tried his best to warn him by using horns and applying brakes.

Q.13 How was Percy killed?

Ans Percy was killed in an accident.

Q.14 What did the ambulance doctor say when he looked into Percy's eyes?

Ans The ambulance doctor said that he had been blind for at least five years.

Q.15 How can you say that Jack didn't know of Percy's blindness?

Ans Jack didn't know about Percy's blindness because he used to do his work so efficiently that Jack couldn't even get a clue about his blindness.

Composition

Mrs. And Mr Roy had no child. Often they felt sad and lonely. One day they were watching a TV programme on pets. The TV programme gave a good insight about the pets. They got so impressed by the programme that they decided to buy a pet to overcome their loneliness. Next day, they both went to the market and in the one of the wonderful pet shops, they saw a beautiful cat inside the cabin which was for sale. They both liked it very much and decided to buy it. Then they returned to their home happily along with their beautiful cat. Now, their loneliness and sadness was over as they spent their free time in looking after their pet. They loved it very much. Soon the cat gave birth to four lovely kittens. They got very happy and loved the kittens. But soon the kittens started irritating them. One day when Mr. and Mrs Roy entered their room, they were shocked to see the cat family enjoying themselves on the couch. It was really a tense situation for them and out of tension they sat on the floor and felt guilty on themselves for buying a pet.

LESSON:- THE COW AND THE ASS

Q.1 Where did the cow and the ass meet?

Ans The cow and the ass met at the bank of the stream that flowed beside a green meadow.

Q.2 What attracted the cow and the ass to the stream?

Ans The cool, refreshing and clean water of the stream attracted the cow and the ass to the stream.

Q.3 What courtesies did the cow and the ass exchange?

Ans The courtesies that were exchanged between the cow and the ass are:-

1. Cow: How d'ye do?

Ass :- How d'ye do?

2. Cow: Take a seat!

Ass" By no means, dear madam! While you stand.

3. Ass: Ma'am your health!

Cow: Thank you, sir!

Q.4 How will you compare the ass with the cow in respect of manners?

Ans The ass proved to be very disciplined and gentle as compared to the cow. He humbly tried to interrupt and clarify the misunderstanding the cow had for man. Moreover, he invited her to seat herself first as a mark of respect.

Q.5 What did the cow grumble about?

Ans The cow grumbled about the cruelties and oppressions done by all mankind to the animal kingdom.



Q.6 What did the cow want to do to Suke and why?

Ans He wanted to hit the Suke on his ear and to free herself from his slavery because she felt that her owner oppressed her by milking against her will.

Q.7 'Excuse my mistake' said the ass to the cow. What was the mistake?

Ans His mistake was that he interrupted the cow during her speech.

Q.8 Who did the cow call 'hard-hearted tyrants'?

Ans The cow called humans as hard hearted tyrants.

Q.9 What had the cow decided to do and why?

Ans The cow had decided to stop supplying milk to humans because she had this misunderstanding that she was serving the mankind without getting any care in return.

Q.10 What did the cow say she did for man?

Ans The cow said that she supplied milk to the man to make cheese and butter.

Q.11 Did the ass agree with the cow's views?

Ans No, the ass didn't agree with the cow's views.

Q.12 How, according to the ass, was the cow indebted to man?

Ans According to the ass, the cow was also indebted to man because it is the man who provides her with pleasant meadows and comfortable shelters against harsh weather conditions.

Q.13 Did the ass have any complaints against man?

Ans No, the ass was very intelligent and didn't have any complaints against his master i.e, man.

Q.14 How did the cow take the ass's advice?

Ans The cow didn't like to be taught by the ass in that manner. However, she felt that the ass was right in whatever he said.

Summary

Central Idea:- Man should treat animals as the creation of God. Animals provide him with different products of day to day use. They are also used for transportation and as beasts of burden. Animals cannot express their feelings to their masters. So, it is their duty to treat them in a better way.

Summary:- The poem 'The cow and The ass' has been penned down by Jane Taylor. The poem presents the conversation of a cow and an ass. A cow usually comes to enjoy the cool refreshing shade in a green meadow besides a stream. She usually ponders and muses in this pleasant atmosphere away from the effect of blistering and scorching sun. A decent, disciplined brown ass also comes there to enjoy eating in the cool, shady place. Both of them greet each other with formal curtsies. The ass showed his respect towards the cow by offering her to sit and start the conversation. The cow starts her speech by enlisting the cruelties done by humans on her. She wants to revolt against humans by ceasing to provide them with milk. Then the ass responds to cow's complaints in a disciplined manner. He tells her that indeed cows are a great supplier to man but in return to all their favors, humans also serve them. They build meadows, shelters in order to protect them from harsh weather conditions. The cow finally understands that an ass may be considering things is better than of her own. She accepts that although she is greatly helpful to man but her survival is also possible because of human race.

Q Use each of the following words as a noun and as a verb.

1. Taste (V) Honey tastes sweet.
Taste (N) Honey has a sweet taste.
2. Look (N) He gave me an angry look.
Look (V) He looked at me angrily.
3. Return (N) On his return from England, he felt ill
Return (V) I returned late
4. Light (N) The sun gives us light.
Light (V) Light the candle.
5. Dream (N) I had a terrible dream last night.
Dream (V) I dream of toping the merit list this year.



LESSON:- KILLING PAIN

Q.1 What major development has taken place in matter of surgical operations?

Ans Discovery of an anesthetic a drug which kills pain during surgical operation has been the major development in medical science.

Q.2 What is an anesthetic?

Ans Anesthetic is a drug that causes temporary loss of bodily sensations. They are used during tests and surgical procedure to prevent pain and discomfort.

Q.3 Why were old anesthetics not good enough for operation?

Ans Old anesthetic being very antique and dangerous were not good enough for operations. They were weak and when used the patient could feel the man. In case heavy dose of these anesthetics were given, it would result in death of patient.

Q.4 Mention some ways used in olden days to dull the pain of a sick person?

Ans Various crude and cruel methods were implemented to render a person unconscious. Few of them are listed below:

1. Sometimes the sick person was given doses of wine to dull his pain.
2. At other times the patient was struck hard on his head.
3. In some cases, the blood was allowed to flow out of his body so as to weaken his pain.

Q.5 Why had a patient to be tied to the operating table in olden days?

Ans In olden days the patient had to be tied to the operation table to prevent him from struggling as the operation had to be done without Anesthetic.

Q.6 How was it difficult to perform an operation in the old days?

Ans In the old days operation had to be done without using anesthetics. The patients felt all the pain. The doctor couldn't bear their terrible pain and fearful cries. Moreover, the patients kept moving their bodies all the times. So, it was difficult to perform operation in such conditions.

Q.7 How were some of the young doctors affected by the terrible sight of operations in the olden days?

Ans After seeing the terrible sight of operations in the olden days many doctors changed their mind and gave up their work as doctors and looked up for some other profession.

Q.8 Who was Joseph Priestly? What did he discover?

Ans Joseph Priestley was an English chemist. He discovered a gas which is known as laughing gas. (N_2O)

Q.9 How does the inhaling of 'laughing gas' affect a person?

Ans Laughing gas has an amusing effect on a person. After inhaling it, a person starts to laugh heartily. Thereby his tendency to feel the pain decreases.

Q.10 Who was Florace Wells? What did he notice about the properties of laughing gas?

Ans Florace Wells was an American dentist. He noticed the pain killing properties of laughing gas.

Q.11 What experiment did Florace wells perform on himself?

Ans Florace wells demonstrated his discovery to some students and teachers but the man whose tooth was being pulled out cried out in pain. He failed in his experiment with the laughing gas because he didn't know enough about it and didn't know how much of it should be given to a person.

SUBJECT-SCIENCE

PHYSIC

Heat:- Heat is a form of energy. It gives us sensation of warmth. Its S.I unit is Joule(j).Earlier it was believed to be a fluid known as calorie.

Effects of heat:- some of the effects of heat are given below.

1. Heat can burn s combustable substance.
2. Heat raises the temperature of a body.
3. Heat can change the state of a substance.
4. Several chemical reactions occur only in presence of heat.



Expansion:-

Due to heat substances expand which is termed as thermal expansion. When an object is heated, its molecules start moving apart from each other and the size of the substances increases.

Expansion in solids:-

When a solid substance is heated, its length, width etc get increased which is called expansion in solids.

Different solids expand by different amounts at the same temperature.

Expansion in liquids:-

When a liquid substance is heated its molecules start moving apart from each other. This results in the expansion in liquids. Liquids expand more easily than solids. Different liquids expand by different amount at the same temperature.

Expansion in gases:-

Gases expand more easily than other two states of matter when they are heated. Some common examples of expansion.

1. Railway track:-

Spaces are left between two sections of track because iron expands during summer season.

2. Hot water and Glass:-

When hot water is poured in a cup made of glass, the cup breaks at times as it expands on heating.

Temperature:-

The degree of hotness or coldness of a body is known as temperature. It is measured either in degree Celsius or in Fahrenheit or in Kelvin.

The Celsius scale:-

This scale has values starting from zero to 100. 0°C represents the freezing point of water 100°C represents boiling point of water. 0°C is known as lower fixed point and 100°C is known as upper fixed point.

The Fahrenheit scale:-

The values in the scale lie between 32°F to 212°F . 32°F is the lower fixed point and 212°F is the upper fixed point.

Conversion:-

$$0^{\circ}\text{C} = 32^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$100^{\circ}\text{C} = 212^{\circ}\text{F}$$

Thermometer:-

The device which is used to measure the temperature of a body is known as thermometer. It is made up of glass. It contains mercury which expands on heating and is marked from 0°C to 100°C . Its lower part which contains mercury is known as bulb and the cylinder is known as stem. Some different types of thermometers are:

1. Laboratory thermometer
2. Clinical thermometers
3. Digital clinical thermometer

Textual Questions

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1. Already done
2. It consists of two metal strips iron and brass
3. Enough space should be provided for the roller to expand.
4. Temperature is the degree of hotness of a body.
5. The highest temperature marked in a thermometer is known as the upper fixed point.



6. It contains mercury.

D)

1. Already done
2. Metals expand on heating. This concept is used to make a thermometer. Thermometer contains mercury which expands on heating and gives the temperature of the object.
3. Gases expand more than solids and liquids because molecules in gases are free to move in any direction.
4. X
5. Expansion on heating can be harmful like when hot water is poured in a cold glass cup, the cup may break due to expansion.

6. $C = (5/9) (F-32)$

$$25 = (5/9) (F-32)$$

$$\frac{25}{5} \times 9 = F - 32$$

$$45 + 32 = F$$

$$77 = F$$

$$86^0 F$$

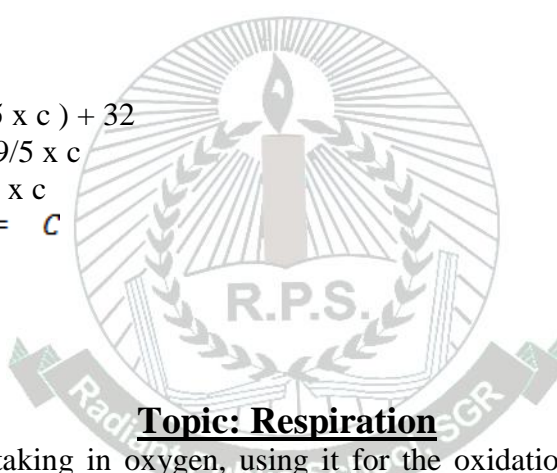
$$F = (9/5 \times c) + 32$$

$$86 - 32 = 9/5 \times c$$

$$54 = 9/5 \times c$$

$$\frac{54 \times 5}{9} = C$$

$$30^0 - C$$

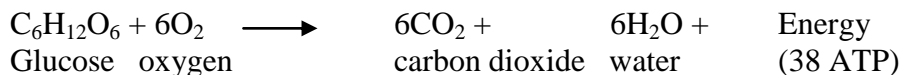


Class: 7th

Subject: Biology

Topic: Respiration

Respiration:- The process of taking in oxygen, using it for the oxidation of food to release energy and eliminating the waste products produces (carbon dioxide) is known as respiration. Respiration is a Catabolic process.



Respiratory substances:- The organic compounds which are oxidized during respiration are known as respiratory substrates, e.g: glucose, fatty acids, amino acids etc.

Respiratory System:- It is one of the eleven major body organ systems in animals, that moves oxygen from the external environment into the internal environment and removes carbon dioxide from the body.

Main organs of respiratory system:- The main organs of the respiratory system are nostrils, trachea or wind pipe, bronchi and lungs.

Combustion:- A chemical reaction in which a substance reacts rapidly with oxygen and produces heat and light is called combustions.

Oxidation:- A chemical reaction that increases the oxygen content of a compound is called oxidation.

Different between respiration and combustion

Respiration	Combustion
1 It occurs in living cells only	1 It does not occur in living cells
2 During this process, food material is oxidized step-wise and release of energy occurs	2 During this process “the substrate is oxidized at random and energy is released from the spontaneous breakdown of food stuff.



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| 3 Respiration takes place at ordinary temperature | 3 Due to sudden burst of energy high rise in temperature takes place. |
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Q: What are the two processes that are involved in the process of respiration?

Ans: The two main processes of respiration are:

- 1) External Respiration or Breathing.
- 2) Internal Respiration or Cellular Respiration.

External Respiration: The process of taking in air rich in oxygen and giving out air rich in carbon dioxide is called external respiration. It is also known as breathing.

Internal Respiration: The process of using oxygen to break down food to release energy is called internal respiration. It is also known as cellular respiration.

Difference between breathing and cellular respiration.

Breathing	Cellular Respiration
1 It is a physical process.	1 It is a biochemical process.
2 It takes place outside the cells.	2 It takes place within the cells.
3 There is no release of energy.	3 There is release of energy.

Explain Respiration in Plants:

Plants are living things, so they also respire. Plants do not have any organs for breathing. The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place through small pores called stomata. In plants, the gas exchange mechanism is very simple. Stomata are surrounded by bean shaped cells are guard – cells. The contraction and expansion of guard cells occur due to the supply of light and moisture. The contraction and expansion of guard cells leads to the opening and closing of stomata. The rate of exchange of gases in plants is slower than in animals.

Q: What is stomatal apparatus?

Ans: Stomata along with its nearby guard cells and other cells is called the stomatal apparatus.

Q: What is stoma?

Ans: Stoma (pl. stomata) is one of the tiny pores in the epidermis of a leaf or stem through which gases and water vapour pass.

Respiration in Animals:

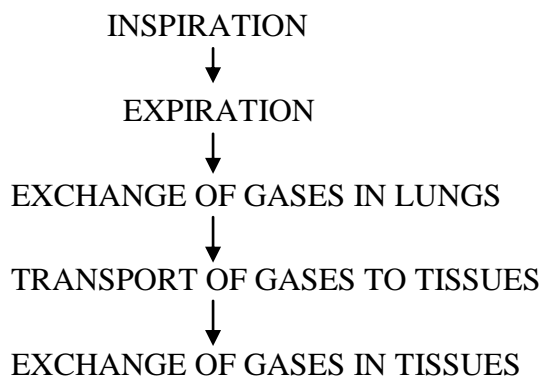
Different animals have different ways in which the exchange of gases occur in their bodies.

1. **Cell Surface Gaseous Exchange:** In this method a respiratory organ in absent cells are in direct contact with environment. The exchange of gases occurs between the cells and the surrounding environment through the cell surface, e.g; in amoeba, paramecium etc.
2. **Cutaneous Respiration:** In this mode of respiration, skin functions as a respiratory surface i.e; in earthworm, leech, frog etc.
3. **Branchial Respiration:** It is an aquatic mode of respiration were the respiratory organ are gills. This type of respiration is mainly found in fish, prawn etc.
4. **Tracheal Respiration:** It is a mode of gaseous exchange where a network of tubes called trachea connect a living tissues with the external air e.g; in Cockroach, grasshoppers etc.
5. **Through lungs:** It is a mode of respiration which occurs through lungs i.e, the respiratory organ are lungs. Birds and mammals respire through lungs.



Q: What are the steps in Respiration?

Ans: The main steps in respiration are:



Q: What is respiratory surface?

Ans: A surface through which exchange of gases take place is called a respiratory surface.

Q: Explain Human Respiratory tract.

Ans: Human respiratory tract (HRT) is a passage that takes air from outside to the respiratory surface of lungs. Respiratory tract consists of following parts.

1. **Nostrils:** They are two small apertures present at the apex of nose. They are also known as External Nares.
2. **Nasal Cavity:** It is a large Cavity present above the buccal Cavity between Cranium and palate.
3. **Internal Nares:** Nasal cavity is connected with the pharynx through two apertures called internal nares.
4. **Pharynx:** It is a vertical tube which extends between soft palate and middle of neck.
5. **Larynx:** It is a special organ of respiratory tract which is used to produce sound.
6. **Trachea:** It is a vertical tube that develops from the larynx. It is also known as Windpipe.
7. **Bronchi:** Trachea divides into two parts – right and left. These two bronchi are collectively known as Bronches.
8. **Lungs:** Lungs are soft, spongy and elastic sacs. Lungs in humans. Lungs are located inside the thoracic cavity. Lungs are pink at birth and they become dark grey in adults due to deposition of carbon rich materials. Lungs are main respiratory organs in humans.

Q: What are the two main types of respiration?

Ans: The two main types of respiration are:

- 1) Aerobic Respiration.
- 2) Anaerobic Respiration.

Aerobic Respiration: It is a type of respiration in which food is completely oxidized to carbon dioxide and water. This type of respiration occurs in the presence of oxygen. A large amount of chemical energy is released in this process.

Anaerobic Respiration: It is a type of respiration in which food is partially oxidized to carbon dioxide and water. This type of respiration occurs in absence of oxygen. Less amount of energy is produced.

Differentiate between Aerobic and Anaerobic Respiration.

Ans:

Aerobic Respiration

- 1 It occurs in the presence of oxygen.
- 2 During this process respiratory substrate is completely oxidized.

Anaerobic Respiration

- 1 It occurs in the absence of oxygen.
- 2 During this process respiratory substrate is partially oxidized.



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| 3 | During this process large amount of chemical energy is released. | 3 | During this process less amount of chemical energy is released. |
| 4 | Organisms that show aerobic respiration are known as aerobes. | 4 | Organisms that show anaerobic respiration are known as anaerobes. |

Q: What are the functions of respiration?

Ans: The main functions of respiration are:

1. During respiration a large amount of energy is released due to the oxidation of food. Which is later used to perform various life activities.
2. By the process of respiration, toxic carbon dioxide produced during cellular respiration is eliminated from the body.
3. Respiration process helps in adjusting the pH of body fluids by eliminating carbon dioxide.
4. Respiration process maintains the inner body temperature.

Q: Differentiate between photosynthesis and respiration.

Ans:

Photosynthesis	Respiration
1 It is an anabolic process.	1 It is a catabolic process.
2 It decompose water.	2 It synthesizes water.
3 Carbon dioxide is absorbed in this process.	3 Carbon dioxide is released in the process.
4 There is no release of energy during this process.	4 Large amount of chemical energy is released.
5 Oxygen is released in this process.	5 Oxygen is absorbed.

Important Terms

1. **Inhalation:** The process of taking in air or oxygen is called inhalation.
2. **Exhalation:** The process of giving out air or carbon dioxide is called exhalation.
3. **Alveolus (pl. alveoli):** The tiny air sac in the lung at the end of each bronchiole. It is lined by fine blood capillaries and is the actual site of exchange of respiratory gases.
4. **Haemoglobin:** The iron – containing substance in red blood cells that transports oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body.
5. **Syrinx:** Sound producing organ of birds is called syrinx.
6. **Spirometer:** An instrument used in measuring the volume of inhaled and exhaled air is called spirometer. It is also known as “Pulmometer”.
7. **Carina:** A point at which trachea divides into two bronchi is called carina.
8. **Eupnoea:** Normal breathing is known as eupnoea.
9. **Apnoea:** No breathing or cessation of breathing is known as apnoea.
10. **Pulmonology:** The branch of medicine dealing with diseases of the lungs and respiratory tract.

Class: 7th

Subject: History

Topic: “Religious Ideas and Movements”

Religious Ideas: Religious Ideas are defined as set of beliefs. Concerning the cause, nature and purpose of soul, universe and god. Different religions present their different religious ideas.



Religious movements: Different movements launched by different religious leads to spread their respective religious ideas are called religious movements.

Bhakti: The word Bhakti means devotion. It refers to close personal bond between God and a devotee.

Bhakti movement: It was a movement that emerged in different parts of India from 7th – 10th C.E. It refers to close personal bond between God and devotee. It rejected rituals and caste system. The Bhakti saints used common language to propagate their movement. They wandered from place to place to popularize Bhakti movement. They constructed shrines and temples at various places. They showed their devotion to God by singing Bhajans

Features of Bhakti movement

- 1) Bhakti movement was a movement that emerged in different parts of India from 7th – 10 C.E.
- 2) It refers to close personal bond between God and devotee.
- 3) It rejected rituals and case system.
- 4) The Bhakti saints used common language to propagate their movement.
- 5) They wandered from place to place to popularize Bhakti movement.
- 6) They constructed shrines and temples at various places.
- 7) They showed their devotion to God by singing Bhajans.

Cause of the emergence of Bhakticult

Islam posed a serious threat to Hindu religion. With a view to save Hinduism. The religion leaders modified it by eradicating evil practices like idol worship, caste system and ritual based worship with this Bhakti was emerged.

Teachings of Bhakti Cult

Bhakti movement was a movement that emerged in different parts of India. From 7th – 10th C.E (It refers to close personal bond between God and devotee):

- 1) Bhakti cult taught that religion consists in true devotion of God.
- 2) God is one who has created the soul and universe.
- 3) It rejects rituals caste system and idol worshipping.
- 4) All men were brothers since they were created by one God.
- 5) Man must have a loving faith in God alone. God could be approached by the devotion alone. We could best please God by good actions.
- 6) God judged everyone by his deeds not by his birth.

Sufism:

The word sufi literally means one who is above the common vices (bad habits) of the world and leads a pure and noble life. Sufi was derived from the word safe which means pure. Those saints among the muslims who advocated a life of purity are called sufi.

Sufism or Tasawwuf is a mystical (Spiri-tual) Islamic belief and practice in which the sufis seek to find the truth of divine, love by leading a pure and noble life and by giving up the materialistic desires.

Features of Sufism:

- 1) The concept of Sufism is as older as the religion of islam but the movement was emerged in Persia in the 8th century CE. And in 12th century C.E in India.
- 2) Sufims believe to worship one and only one lord Allah and their religion in Islam.
- 3) The spiritual guide and teacher of Sufism is called a Pir. His grave is known as the Dargah.
- 4) The religious order of sufi saints is called Silsilah.
- 5) The devotional songs are known as Qawalis.
- 6) They believe that service of men is the true worship of Allah.
- 7) Love of men irrespective of caste colour and creed is the real worship of God.



Teachings of Sufism:

1. Sufism believes to worship one and only one lord Allah and their religion in Islam.
2. God is one and he has no equal.
3. Our ideas should be noble and pure to enable us to devote ourselves to God thoroughly we can have pure idea by leading of life of self discipline and self control.
4. Salvation is possible by noble deeds and true devotion to God.
5. Love of man irrespective of caste, colour and creed is the real worship of God and when our good actions are followed by sincere devotion to God that purifies us and frees us from the circle of birth and death.

Sufism in India: Sufi saints came to India with turks in the 12th century C.E. Most of them belonged to the Chisti and Suharwardi silsilas. They preached to the people to live in a friendly way with each other, help each other and to serve the mankind. Khawaja Moinuddin Chisti (1141-1236) C.E Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki, Nizam-ud-din Auliya. Baba Farid were some of the sufi saints of India.

Important Figures of Bhakti and sufims:

- i) Alvar and Nayanar:** The Alvar and Nayanar were the famous Bhakti saints in southern India. Alvar were Vaishnavites (devotee of Vishnu) and Nayanar were shavites (devotee of Shiva). These saints wandered from temple to temple singing devotional songs. Many temples were also constructed by them.
- ii) Kabir:** Kabir was one of the greater Bhakti saints in North India. He was a devotee of Ramanand. He believe that through love and devotion of humanity only person could reach to God. He firmly opposed caste system and meaningless rituals. He was also against idol worship. He preached the message of universal brotherhood and oneness of God. He aimed to bring unity between Hindus and Muslim. Kabir expressed his ideas through his dohas or couplets. His poems have been collected in a book entitled Bhijaka.
- iii) Bhakti saints in Maharashtra:** The Bhakti tradition in Maharashtra saw a number of poets like Tukaram, Namadeva and Jganeshwar who worshipped lord Vishnu. These saints composed songs in Marathi. They rejected caste system, ritual based worship and renunciation of the world.
- iv) Nizammuddin Auliya:** Nizammuddin Auliya was discipline of Baba Farid. His Khanka was a place where people were fed and given spiritual education.

Similarities between Sufism and Bhakti cult:

The Similarities between Sufism ad Bhakti cult are as under:

- 1) Both believe in the devotion of one God.
- 2) Both rejected the evil practices in the society like caste system; untouchability and ritual based worship.
- 3) Both the sufi and Bhakti saints reached out the poor and the under previlged sections of society.
- 4) Both believe in the simplicity and leading a pure noble life.

Sikhism: Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism. He was born in Talvandi now called Nanakana Sahab now in Pakistan in 1469 C.E. Sikhism consists of ten Gurus. The holy book of Sikhism is called as the Guru Granth sahib which earlier on was known as Adi Granth in which the teaching and hymns of Guru Nanak and other Gurus were compiled and preserved by Guru Arjun Dev. Guru Govind Singh was the last guru of the Sikhs. The place of worship of the Sikhs called as the Gurudwara.

Teachings of Guru Nanak: Guru Nanak was the founder of the Sikhism. The teachings of Guru Nanak aare as under:

- 1) He condemned ritualism and prevailing religious belief of the time.
- 2) He criticized the caste system and believed in the equality of all people.



- 3) He said that people should be judged by their deeds not by birth.

Tenets of Sikhism:

Guru Nanak was the founder of the Sikhism. The main tenets of Sikhism are as under:

1. It condemned ritualism and prevailing religious beliefs of the time.
2. It criticized the caste system and believed in the equality of all people.
3. It believed that people should be judged by their deeds not by their birth.

Topic: New Political Formation in 18th Century

Emergence of Regional power during 18th century:

By 1761, the Mughal empire was only in name, as its weakness had enabled the local powers to assert its independent. The emergence of these states in the 18th century lead to the formation of new regional kingdoms.

Sources of the 18th century:

This period has a large number of archival records. Which gives us information about the political, social and economic conditions. These are the valuable sources for reconstructing history. There are the other sources which are recorded in the form of manuscripts, coins, rare books, copper plates, maps etc.

Regional kingdoms that emerged in the 10th century:

1. **The Rajputs:** The prominent Rajput ruler in the 18th century was Raja Swai Jai Singh, the ruler of Amber. He founded the city of Jaipur which was known as Pink city due to large number of pink coloured buildings.
2. **The Sikhs:** Sikhs became strong political and military force under Guru Gobind Singh. He organized the Sikhs into a military group called the Khalsa. The Sikhs emerged as the supreme power under the rulership of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
There were other regional kingdoms namely Hyderabad, Bnegal, Mysore, Awadh and Marathas.
3. **Later Mughals:** The work successors of Aurengzeb were called as the later Mughals. They were incompetent to manage such a vast empire efficiently.
4. **Sayyid Brothers:** Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali were popularly called as Sayyid brothers. They held the posts of the Wazur and Mir Bhakshi. They were also known as the King makers as they became enough powerful to select a ruler of their choice.

Reasons for the decline of Mughal empire:

The Mughal empire began to decline during the reign of Aurangzeb.

- 1) Aurangzeb's policy of annexation created a lot of pressure in terms of the administration of empire.
- 2) Aurengzeb's long absences from the north weakened the central authority.
- 3) Institutions like the Mansabdari system lost their efficiency as the powers of mansbdars and subedars grew unchecked.
- 4) Weak successors could not hold the empire together which lead to the formation of regional kingdoms.
- 5) The invasion on Deccan drained the financial resources of the Mughal treasury.
- 6) Constant wars with Rajputs, jats and Sikhs shattered the stability of the Mughal Empire.
- 7) No improvement in military technology was also one of the case for the decline of Mughal empire.

Role of Guru Gobind Singh in consolidating the sikh empire:

The tenth Guru, Guru Gobind singh took over the leadership of Sikhs after Tegh Bahardurs execution. He organized the Sikhs into a military group called the Khalsa. The Khalsa fought the Mughals as well as the



Hindu rajas in Punjab. After the decline of Mughal empire, the sikh emerged as the supreme power in the area.

Nizams of Hyderabad:

Asaf Jah's successors were called the Nizams. The Nizams of Hyderabad setup an efficient administration and tried to bring powerful Zamindars under their control. They also tried to grab the growing power of the Marathas in the deccan.

The kingdom of Bengal:

Bengal was one of the wealthiest regions of the sub-continent and was an important part of the Mughal empire. The nawabs of the Bengal were originally the governors of region and became the defact rulers. After the decline of the Mughal empire Murshid Quli Khan, Shijauddin and Alivardi Khan were some of the important nawabs of Bengal under their rule Bengal enjoyed peace and prosperity.

Central and Provincial administration under the Marathas.

Under the Marathas, Shivaji was an able administrator who had setup a centralized system. In this system the king was the head of the administration and was assisted by the council on eight ministers called as asthpradhan. The Peshwa (Prime Minister) of the empire was the head of civil and military affairs the senapati was commander in Chief of the army.

While as provincial administration was different from centralized administration. The empire which was divided into provinces were headed by subedars. The provinces were further divided into paraganas called units. The paraganas were further divided into villages headed by Patil. He performed administrative, revenue and judiciary functions.

Asthpradhan: The king was the head of administration and was assisted by a council of eight ministers which are called asthpradhan.

Unit – III

Subject: Civics

Topic “Advertising”

Advertising: Advertising is defined as a form of communication that aims to persuade a person to buy a product or use of service.

Brand: A brand is an identity of a specific product service or business. A brand can be represented by name symbol or sign.

Brands are created because it helps in differentiating one product from the other in the market.

Types of Brands: There are two types of brands:

- 1) National brands.
- 2) International brands.

National Brands: A brand that is sold in a region or a country is called a national brand e.g Ashirwad ata, Dhara Ghee or oil.

International Brand: A Brand that is sold in many countries is called an international brand e.g Pepsico, Nestle, Apple etc.

Objectives or aims of advertising: The object or aims of advertising are as under:

- 1) It informs the consumer about a product.
- 2) It persuades the consumer to buy a product.
- 3) Finally, it serves as a reminder.

Types of advertisements:

There are 3 types of advertisements:

- 1) Commercial advertisements.
- 2) Non-commercial advertisements.
- 3) Social advertisements.



Commercial advertisements: are those advertisements which aim to persuade consumers to buy a particular product or brand. Advertisements for clothes beverages and insurance, telecommunication are examples of commercial advertisement.

Non-commercial advertisements: are those advertisements which are created by political parties, charitable institutions and non-government organizations to inform people about the work that they are doing e.g help foundation, NREGA, cancer society of Kashmir.

Social advertisements: is a form of non commercial advertising. It aims at creating awareness among the public about an important social issue e.g literacy and Girl child saving campaign (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Abhiyan) clean Indian mission (Swachh Bharat Abhiyan)

Different ways advertising:

Advertisements are an important source of income for the media. The different ways of advertising are: newspapers, magazines, posters, handbills, hoardings, radio, television, internet etc.

Inter relation of media and advertising:

Advertisements are an important source of income for the media. They regularly appear in newspapers, magazines, posters, handbills, hoardings, radio, television and internet. Since newspapers have a wide reach, they are useful advertising medium for products a large audience.

Magazines are circulated widely and the cost of advertising a product is less. Advertisements on posters, handbills and hoardings capture the attention of the consumers.

Radio reaches out to people where there are no other means of advertising television is the most effective medium of communication because it is audio visuals. Nowadays, the internet is emerged as a cheap and effective medium of advertising.

Advantages of advertising:

The advantages of advertising are as under:

- 1) It creates demand for a product by making consumers know that it is available in the market.
- 2) It encourages competition among brands. This leads producers to improve the quality of the product.
- 3) Advertising ensures that a product has a stable market.
- 4) It influences the choice of consumers by making them aware of several brands in the market.

Disadvantages of advertising:

Advertisements at times can be misleading the disadvantages of advertising are as under:

- 1) They exaggerate the merits of a particular products and cure the consumers into buying that product.
- 2) Through advertisements, competing brands try to outdo each other by making tall claims.
- 3) Advertisements urge the consumers to buy more products which affects his ability to save their income.

Consumerism: The need to consume more and more products regardless of need is known as consumerism.

Criticism of advertising: One of the biggest criticism against advertising is that it encourages an unhealthy desire to consume more than what is required. People begin to place greater value on acquiring more commodities. They think it reflects their social status.

Subject :- Geography

Topic:- Ocean Water And Its Circulation.

Q1) What do you understand by waves?

Ans. The rise and fall on the surface water of oceans, seas, lakes in crests and troughs.

Q2) What causes tides?

Ans. Tides are caused due to the gravitational pull exerted on the surface of the earth by the sun and the moon.

Q3) How are earthquakes and tsunamis connected?

Ans. Earthquakes and tsunamis are alike because an earthquake causes tsunami.

Q4) What do you understand by tides?



Ans. Tides are the regular periodic, alternate rise and fall of the level of water due to the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun.

Q5) Distinguish between spring and neap tides.

Ans. Spring tides:-

- i. Spring tides occur during the new and full moon phases.
- ii. It occurs when the sun, the earth and the moon are in a straight line.
- iii. It causes high tides.

Neap tides:-

- i. Neap tides occur during the first and last quarter phases.
- ii. It occurs when the sun, the earth and the moon form a right angle.
- iii. It causes low tides.

Q6) Explain the usefulness of tides.

Ans. i) Tides help in navigation.

ii) Tidal power can be used to generate electricity.

iii) Tidal action helps mixing up of nutrients and makes the coastal areas rich in marine life.

iv) Tidal water clears away a lot of mud, silt and garbage brought down by rivers from the land.

Q7) Explain the difference between Warm and Cold Currents.

Ans. Warm Currents:-

The currents moving from the equatorial regions to the polar regions are called Warm Currents. These currents raise the temperature of the coastal areas.

Cold Currents:-

The currents moving from the polar regions to the equatorial regions are called Cold Currents. These currents reduce the temperature of the coastal areas.

Q8) How are Ocean Currents useful?

Ans. i) Ocean Currents influence the climate of a place.

ii) The place where the Warm and Cold Currents meet there is plenty of fish food (plankton) making the region a rich fishing ground.

iii) The meeting of warm and cold currents lead to heavy condensation.

iv) Ocean going ships use currents to their advantage and save cost on fuel.

Paper :computer

Class: 7th

Lesson no.-05

Topic: Computer virus

Q1) What are the symptoms of computer virus?

Ans. The symptoms are computer lockups, screen distortions, data loss, reduce computer performance.

Q2) What is an Antivirus program?

Ans. An Antivirus program is a computer program that checks the files on our computer for viruses and also remove the virus.

Q3) What is the full form of VIRUS?

Ans VIRUS- Vital Information Resources Under Seize

Q4) Name the first PC virus.

Ans (c) Brain

Q5) In which are viruses written for Microsoft programs?



Ans. Scripting languages.

Q6) Who makes computer virus?

Ans. Computer programmers.

Q7) What is a computer virus?

Ans. A computer virus is a program that may cause harm to the computer.

Q8) Write the names of any three Antivirus software.

Ans. Norton, McAfee, Kaspersky

Q9) Why is it necessary to update an Antivirus software?

Ans. It is necessary to update an Antivirus software because it can detect new viruses.

Q10) What is a Boot sector virus?

Ans. Boot sector virus is that type of virus which effects the area of hard disk that stores valuable information.

Q11) Multiple choice.

Ans: Corrupt, 1982, boot sector, programmer, bombs, Norton, infected

Q12) Fill in the blanks.

Ans.a) **E-mail** viruses transmit through e-mails.

b) A **worms** is a malicious program that duplicates itself.

c) Viruses that spread through e-mail are called **e-mail viruses**.

d) You must **update** your antivirus software regularly.

Lesson no.-06

Topic: Learn To Use Photoshop

Q1) How do you start Photoshop?

Ans. Click Start- All Programs – Adobe Design Premium CS3 – Adobe Photoshop CS3.

Q2) What is the use of Filter in Photoshop?

Ans. Filter is used to give special effects to the picture or selected portion of it.

Q3) Name the shortcut key to open layer palette.

Ans. F7

Q4) Name the four categories of tools in Tools palette.

Ans a) Selection tools b) Painting tools c) View tools d) Path, Text and Shape tool

Q5) What is a Photoshop?

Ans. Photoshop is a software that is used to edit, manipulate and recolour images or photographs.

Q6) What do you mean by resolution?

Ans. Resolution means number of pixels dots per inch.

Q7) Write the uses of :

- 1) Magic Wand Tool:- It is used to select adjacent areas of the same colour in an image.
- 2) Marquee Tool:- Marquee tool is used to select any image.
- 3) Crop Tool: It is used to remove selected part of an image and deletes the rest of it.
- 4) Move Tool: Move tool is used to move a selected image from one location to another.

Q8) Multiple choice (from pg 71)

Ans 1) Photoshop 2) Size 3) Lasso Tool 4) Move 5) Retouching Tool 6) marching ants 7) .psd 8) selection

9) type 10) layer palette 11) Shift + Ctrl + N

Subject :computer

Lesson no.-05

Topic: Creating Web page Using HTML

Q1) State the use of < TABLE> tag.

Ans <TABLE> tag is used to create table in a web page.

Q2) Which tag is used to underline the text?

Ans. <U> tag

Q3) What are headers in a web page? Why are they used?



Ans. Headers are like the topic headings .They are used to give headings in a web page.

Q4) What is the use of tag?

Ans tag is used to add pictures in a web page.

Q5) How do you make a text bold in the HTML document?

Ans We can make a text bold by using tag.

Q6) What is the extension of HTML document?

Ans .html

Q7) Which tag is used to create bulleted list?

Ans.

Q8) Multiple choice.

Ans. 1) 1 to 6 2) XML 3) paragraph 4) bold 5) 6) compiler 7) empty 8) body 9)

Q9) Write the names.

- a) Bold
- b) <A> Anchor
- c) <HR> Horizontal
- d) ordered list
- e) Image
- f)
 Break

Lesson no.-06

Topic: Learn To Use Abobe Flash CS3

Q1) How do you create a new Flash file?

Ans. To create a new Flash document, click Flash file (Action Script 3.0) from the create new option.

Q2) State the use of Lasso Tools.

Ans Lasso tool is used to select irregular shaped areas of drawing.

Q3) What is the shortcut key to test a movie?

Ans Ctrl + N

Q4) Name the four options of Free Transform Tool.

Ans Rotate and skew, scale, distort, envelope

Q5) What is Adobe Flash CS3 Professional?

Ans Adobe Flash CS3 is a software used to create animations, games, cartoons etc

Q8) What is a symbol?

Ans Symbol is an object created in Flash

Q9) What is the use of Timeline panel in Flash?

Ans. The Timeline panel is used to control a file content over time.

Q10) Multiple choice.

Ans. 1) Stage 2) Pencil 3) Group 4) Property Inspector 5) Symbols 6) Shape tween 7) layers 8) Stroke color

Q11) Fill in the blanks.

Ans 1) .fla 2) real movies 3) Shape tween 4) Animation



درجہ : ہفتم اردو

۱۰ (ہیر و شیمہ)

سبق نمبر۔

۱۔

۱۔ اوائل میں ایٹمی ہتھیار بنی نوع انسان کی ترقی اور فلاح و بہبود کے لیے بنائے جانے لگے تھے۔

۲۔ پہلا ایٹم بم ۶ اگست ۱۹۴۵ء کو امریکہ نے جاپان کے شہر ہیر و شیمہ پر گرایا تھا جس سے ہیر و شیمہ کا اٹھارہ ہزار مربع میل کا رقبہ تباہ ہو کر خاکستر ہو گیا۔ پچاس ہزار مکان مع سامان اور لوگ زمین کے اندر دھنس گئے بے شمار لوگ جھلس گئے لاکھوں کی تعداد میں لوگ زخمی ہو کر دم توڑ بیٹھے اور لاکھوں کی قوت بصری و سمعی ختم ہو گئی

۳۔ امریکہ کو اپنی اس دلخراش غلطی پر ذرا بھی افسوس نہیں ہوا بلکہ وہ قوت و اقتدار کے نشے میں پہلے سے زیادہ ظالم اور مغرور بن گیا۔

۴۔ ہماری رائے میں ایسے مہلک ہتھیار بنانا قطعی ٹھیک نہیں ہے کیونکہ اگرچہ ان سے انسانیت کی بھلائی کیلئے شمار کام کیے جاسکتے ہیں لیکن تاریخ شاہد ہے کہ آج تک کسی ملک نے ایٹمی صلاحیتوں کی خدمت خلق کے لیے نہیں استعمال کیا اس لیے اقوام متحدہ کو چاہیے کہ ایٹمی توانائیوں پر مکمل طور پر ملک پر پابندی لگائے۔

۳۔

۱۔ ہیر و شیمہ ۲۔ ترقی یافتہ ۳۔ ترقی پذیر

قواعد

۱۔ ماہر۔۔۔۔۔ ماہر ترین ۲۔ خوبصورت۔۔۔۔۔ خوبصورت ترین

۲۔ ذلیل۔۔۔۔۔ ذلیل ترین ۳۔ بہتر۔۔۔۔۔ بہترین

۴۔ کم۔۔۔۔۔ کمترین ۵۔ بدتر۔۔۔۔۔ بدترین

سبق نمبر۔ ۱۱ (ہماری زبان)

۱۔

۱۔ شاعر کو اپنی زبان سے بے انتہا محبت، لگاؤ اور اسکی مٹھاس اردو زبان کی اتنی تعریف کرنے پر مجبور کرتی ہے۔

۲۔ دنیا کی کسی اور زبان میں وہ چاشنی اور مٹھاس نہیں ہے جو اردو زبان میں ہے کیوں کہ جب کوئی اردو زبان بولتا ہے تو یوں محسوس ہوتا ہے جیسے ہر لفظ سے شیرینی ٹپکتی ہے۔



- ۳۔ ہندو کے ساتھ پارسیوں اور عیسائیوں کو بھی شاعر نے اردو زبان کا گرویدہ قرار دیا ہے کیوں کہ سبھی قومیں اس ملک باشندے ہیں جہاں اردو زبان کی رنگت اور مٹھاس نے سب کو شیر و شکر کر رکھی ہے۔
- ۴۔ شاعر کو آزاد میر اور غالب کی یاد اس لیے آرہی ہے کیونکہ ان شعراء نے اردو زبان کو دل و جان سے عزیز رکھا تھا اردو زبان ہی ان کا اوڑھنا بچھونا تھا۔
- ۵۔ شاعر آخری شعر میں اس بات کا عہد لے رہا ہے کہ ہم اس زبان کی بقا اور ترویج و اشاعت کے لیے جی جان سے کام کریں گے

سبق نمبر ۱۳۔ (سکندر اعظم)

۱۔

- ۱۔ بادشاہ نے تاجر سے گھوڑا خریدنے سے اس لیے انکار کر دیا کیوں بادشاہ کے مطابق اوپر سواری کرنا ناممکن تھا سواری تو دور کی بات ہے گھوڑے نے اپنے جسم پر کسی کو ہاتھ تک پھیرنے نہ دیا۔
- ۲۔ شامزادہ گھوڑے پر سوار ہونے میں اس طرح کامیاب ہو گیا کہ اُس نے پہلے گھوڑے کو دھکیل کر اس جگہ کھڑا کر دیا جہاں گھوڑے کو اپنا سایہ نہ دکھائی دیتا تھا۔
- ۳۔ سکندر نے یونان سے اپنی فتوحات کا سلسلہ شروع کیا اور ایشیاء کو چمک ہوتے ہوئے مصر و ایران پر قبضہ کیا یہاں تک کہ ہندوستان پر بھی اپنی فتح کا جھنڈا لہرایا۔
- ۴۔ سکندر اعظم کا پوری دنیا کو فتح کرنے کا ارادہ اسی لیے ناکام ہوا کیونکہ طویل جنگوں کی وجہ سے اس کی فوج تھک چکی تھی مزید براں ۳۳ سال کی عمر میں ہی بخار میں ایسا مبتلا ہوا کہ وہ اس دنیا سے چل بسا۔
- ۵۔ راجا پورس نے سکندر کے سوال کا یہ جواب دیا کہ تم میرے ساتھ وہی سلوک کرو جیسا بادشاہ کو بادشاہ کے ساتھ کرنا

چاہیے۔

۳۔

- ۱۔ اکبر ۲۔ سکندر نے ۳۔ پورس کا

قواعد

یتیم فاتح حاکم خطاب شہسوار سکندر اعظم



درجہ : ہفتم اسلامیات

سبق نمبر۔ ۱۴ (اسلامی لباس)

(الف)

۱۔ اسلام زیب و زینت اختیار کرنے کی جا بجا تاکید کرتا ہے وہ رہبانیت کا قائل نہیں حدیث میں فرمایا گیا ہے۔ اللہ حسین و جمیل ہے اور حسن و جمال کو پسند کرتا ہے۔

۲۔ لباس کا بنیادی مقصد ستر عورت ہے، مرد کے لیے ناف سے لے کر گھٹنوں تک چھپانا ستر عورت ہے جبکہ عورت کے لیے پورا جسم ستر عورت ہے سوائے ہتھیلیوں اور پاؤں کے۔

۳۔ لباس ایسا ہونا چاہیے جسے دیکھ کر انسان خوش، ہو بد، صورت اور بے ڈھنگا نہ ہو۔ مالداروں کو قیمتی لباس پہننا بہتر ہے۔

۴۔ ایسا لباس پہننا جس کو پہن کر انسان کسی قوم کا فرد نظر آئے اسے لباس میں تشبہ کہتے ہیں۔

۵۔ ازار ٹخنوں سے نیچے لٹکانے کے متعلق حضور ﷺ نے فرمایا کہ مرد کے ازار کا جتنا حصہ ٹخنوں سے نیچے ہو گا وہ حصہ جہنم میں جائے گا۔

۶۔ لباس کے تین عیوب ہیں۔ لباس اتنا چھوٹا ہو کہ پہننے کے باوجود ستر کا کچھ حصہ کھلا رہ جائے، دوم، لباس اتنا باریک لباس اتنا چست ہو کہ پہننے کے باوجود جسم کی بناوٹ اور نشیب و فراز نظر آئے۔

۷۔ شرعی لباس وہ ہے جو اتنا موٹا ہو کہ اندر سے جسم نہ جھلکے اور اتنا ڈھیلا ڈھالا ہو کہ اندر کے اعضا کو نمایاں نہ کرے۔ اور اتنا مکمل ہو کہ جسم کا کوئی حصہ کھلا نہ رہ جائے۔

۸۔ بالکل خالص سرخ رنگ کا کپڑا زعفرانی رنگ میں رنگا ہو اور خالص ریشم کا کپڑا مردوں کے لیے حرام ہے۔

(ج)

۱۔ ناجائز ۲۔ ناجائز ۳۔ جائز ۴۔ جائز ۵۔ ناجائز

۶۔ جائز ۷۔ ناجائز ۸۔ ناجائز ۹۔ جائز ۱۰۔ جائز

سبق نمبر ۱۸۔ (معجزہ اور کرامت)

(الف)

۱۔ اللہ اپنے بندوں پر بے انتہا مہربان ہے اس لیے وہ نہیں چاہتا کہ اس کے بندے جہنم کا ایندھن بنیں۔ اللہ ان کی اصلاح کے لیے اپنے خاص بندوں کو بھیجتا ہے۔



- ۲۔ اللہ اپنے خاص بندوں کے ہاتھوں معجزات اس لیے دکھاتا ہے تاکہ اس کے بندے اس کی وحدانیت کا اقرار کر لیں اور راہِ راست پر آجائیں۔
- ۳۔ معجزہ اس فعل کو کہتے ہیں جو عادت کے خلاف انبیاء کے ہاتھوں ظاہر ہو۔ اور کرامت اُس فعل کو کہتے ہیں جو کسی ولی کے ہاتھ سے سرزد ہو۔
- ۴۔ اللہ کے رسول ﷺ کو قتل کرنے کی غرض سے دشمنوں نے محاصرہ کر لیا اور ساری رات اس انتظار میں کھڑے رہے کہ جب محمد ﷺ گھر سے نکلیں تو (نعوذ باللہ) ان کا خاتمہ کر دیا جائے مگر ہجرت کی رات اللہ کے رسول ﷺ دشمنوں کے سامنے سے نکل گئے اور کسی کی نظر تک ان پر نہ پڑی یہ اللہ کے رسول ﷺ کا بڑا معجزہ تھا۔
- ۵۔ جس سے معجزہ یا کرامت کا صدور ہو وہ نبی اور ولی ہر بات میں مالک و مختار نہیں ہوتا ہے کیونکہ یہ فکر عقیدہ توحید کے خلاف ہے۔
- ۶۔ چند معجزات یہ ہیں۔



- ۱۔ موسیٰ کے لیے پانی میں راستہ بن جانا۔
- ۲۔ ان کے عصا کا اڑدہے کی شکل اختیار کر لینا۔
- ۳۔ گریبان میں ہاتھ کا چمکدار بن جانا۔
- ۴۔ حضور ﷺ کی انگلیوں سے چشمے کا بہنا۔
- ۵۔ شہادت کی انگلی سے چاند کے دو ٹکڑے ہو جانا وغیرہ۔
- ۷۔ کرامت کی شرط یہ ہے کہ جس سے کوئی انہونا کام ظاہر ہو رہا ہو وہ پابند شرع ہو۔

سبق نمبر۔ ۲۱ (تاریخ اسلام)

(الف)

- ۱۔ اللہ کے نبی ﷺ نے ستر متقی اور قترا صحابہ کرام کو قبیلہ عامر کی طرف صفر ۴ء میں تبلیغ اسلام کے لیے بھیجا۔
- ۲۔ جب ستر صحابہ پر مشتمل جماعت بڑے معونہ کے قریب پہنچی تو سلیم قبائل کے لوگوں نے بے خبری میں ان کے کیمپ پر حملہ کر دیا اور سوائے دو کے سب کو شہید کر دیا۔
- ۳۔ عمر بن امیہ جب زخمی ہو کر مدینہ واپس آ رہے تھے تو انہوں نے راستے میں بنی عامر کے دو آدمیوں کو انتقام کے طور پر ہلاک کر دیا۔
- ۴۔ جب اللہ کے رسول ﷺ خون بہا داد کرنے بنو النضیر کی بستی میں گئے تو انہوں نے سازش کر کے ایک شخص کو مکان کی چھت پر بھیجا تاکہ وہ وہاں سے نبی ﷺ پر ایک بڑا پتھر لڑھکا کر آپ ﷺ کو ہلاک کر دے مگر عین موقع پر آپ ﷺ کو اس سے آگاہ کر دیا گیا۔



۵۔ بنو النضیر کی طرف سے صلح کی درخواست آپ ﷺ نے اس شرط پر قبول کر لی کہ وہ ہتھیاروں کے علاوہ جو مال و اسباب اپنے ساتھ لیجانا چاہیں وہ لیکر مدینہ چھوڑ دیں۔

۶۔ صلوة الخوف پہلی بار ۴ھ میں غزوة ذات الرقاع کے موقع پر پڑھی گئی۔

۴ھ میں جب حضور ﷺ کو معلوم ہوا کہ نجد میں قبیلہ غطفان مسلمانوں پر حملہ کرنے کے لیے فوج جمع کر رہا ہے تو آپ ﷺ نے نجد تشریف لے گئے مگر لڑائی کے بغیر معاملہ ختم ہو گیا۔ اس غزوة کو ذات الرقاع (چیتھڑوں والا غزوة) اس لیے نام دیا گیا کیونکہ پیدل چلنے کی وجہ سے مسلمان فوج کے پاؤں زخمی ہو گئے تو انہوں نے اپنے پیروں پر چیتھڑے لپیٹ لیے۔

(ب)

۳۔ ابو بکر عمر علیؓ

۲۔ عمر بن امیہ

۱۔ واقعہ بدر معونہ

۵۔ قبیلہ عامر

۴۔ غزوة ذات الرقاع

