

FBISE FIRST | 1ST YEAR (CLASS 11)

1st Year Urdu Compulsory Notes

Prose Themes | Poetry Themes | Grammar

Roman Urdu - Study / Revision Notes

ORIGINAL STUDY / REVISION NOTES ONLY

NOT official. NOT leaked. NOT guaranteed.

These notes are written in original wording. They are not a copy of
any textbook, guide, website or board paper.

For final preparation, follow your class book, your teacher,
and the FBISE official syllabus.

Har theme mein: Wazahat, Important Points,
Short + Long Question-Answers, MCQs with Answer Key.
Aakhir mein Revision Checklist.

Do NOT publish to website - PDF file only

Contents

Istemaal Ka Tareeqa (How to Use These Notes)

HISSA A - NASR (PROSE) KE AAM THEMES

Theme 1: Ilm, Mehnat Aur Kamyabi

Theme 2: Akhlaq, Sachai Aur Amanat

Theme 3: Hubb-e-Watani Aur Qaumi Yakjehti

Theme 4: Insani Hamdardi, Khidmat-e-Khalq Aur Sabr

Theme 5: Walidain, Ustad Aur Buzurgon Ka Ehtram

Nasr Ke Liye Aam Khulasa Aur Tashreeh Ke Usool

HISSA B - SHAIRI (POETRY) KE AAM THEMES

Poetry Theme 1: Hamd Aur Qudrat Ki Tareef

Poetry Theme 2: Naat Aur Mohabbat-e-Rasool (S.A.W.)

Poetry Theme 3: Hubb-e-Watani Aur Ummid

Poetry Theme 4: Insaniyat, Mehnat Aur Zindagi Ki Haqeeqat

Shairi Ki Tashreeh Likhne Ka Tareeqa (Step by Step)

HISSA C - GRAMMAR (SARF-O-NAHW) AAM USOOL

1. Ism, Fail Aur Harf

2. Zamir Aur Sifat

3. Muzakkar / Muannas Aur Wahid / Jama

4. Mutradif, Mutazad Aur Mahawre

5. Jumla, Khulasa-Nigari Aur Dar-khwast Ke Usool

AAKHRI REVISION CHECKLIST

Note: Ye themes samajhne ke liye aam categories hain, kisi ek kitab ke chapter ka naqal nahi hain.

Istemat Ka Tareeqa (How to Use These Notes)

1. Pehle har theme ki wazahat (explanation) dheyan se parhen, phir Important Points ko yaad karen.
2. Short questions ke jawab apne lafzon mein likh kar practice karen - ratta lagane se behtar hai samajhna.
3. Long questions mein hamesha teen hisson mein jawab likhen: shuru (taaruf), darmiyan (wazahat + misaal), aakhir (natija / sabaq).
4. MCQs khud hal karen, phir answer key se milayen. Galat jawab par wapas wazahat parhen.
5. Aakhir mein Revision Checklist se apni tayari check karen. Jo point kamzor lage, usay dobara parhen.

Paper likhne ke aam usool:

- Jawab saaf, seedha aur mozua par mabni ho.
- Har sawal ki had (limit) ka khayal rakhen - chota sawal mukhtasar, bara sawal tafseel se.
- Apne lafzon mein likhen; kitaab ki linein yaad karke waisi ki waisi chipkane ki koshish na karen.
- Shairi ki tashreeh mein sirf lafzi tarjuma na likhen - shayar ka paigham aur jazba bhi bayan karen.
- Grammar ke sawal mein pehle lafz ki qism pehchanen, phir usool lagayen, phir misaal den.

HISSA A - NASR (PROSE) KE AAM THEMES

Nasr ka matlab hai woh tehreer jo nazm (shairi) ki pabandiyon se azad ho - mazmoon, kahani, khaka, ya koi bayan. Neeche aam themes diye gaye hain jo 1st Year Urdu ki nasri tehreeron mein aksar milte hain. Ye themes kisi ek kitab ke chapter ka naqal nahi, balke samajhne ke liye aam categories hain.

Theme 1: Ilm, Mehnat Aur Kamyabi

Wazahat:

Ilm insaan ki soch ko roshan karta hai aur mehnat us ilm ko natije mein badalti hai. Sirf khwahish se kamyabi nahi milti; musalsal koshish, waqt ki pabandi aur sabr chahiye hota hai. Jo shakhs mehnat se bhaagta hai, woh mauqa milne par bhi us se faida nahi utha sakta.

Important Points:

- Ilm ka faida sirf maloomat jama karna nahi, balke sahi faisla karna hai.
- Mehnat ka matlab sirf zyada waqt lagana nahi, balke sahi tareeqe se lagatar kaam karna hai.

- Nakami aksar mehnat ki kami ya ghalat tareeqe ki nishani hoti hai, na ke qismat ka faisla.
- Waqt ki qadar kamyabi ki bunyad hai - jo waqt zaya karta hai, woh mauqa kho deta hai.

Short Question-Answers:

Q1. Ilm aur mehnat ka rishta kya hai?

A: Ilm raasta dikhata hai aur mehnat us raaste par chalna sikhati hai. Ilm ke baghair mehnat andhi ho sakti hai, aur mehnat ke baghair ilm sirf kitaabi baat reh jata hai. Dono mil kar kamyabi banate hain.

Q2. Musalsal koshish kyun zaroori hai?

A: Kyun ke koi bhi bara kaam ek din mein nahi hota. Choti choti musalsal koshishen mil kar bara natija deti hain, aur rukawat ke waqt himmat na haarne wala hi aage barhta hai.

Q3. Waqt ki pabandi kamyabi mein kya kirdar ada karti hai?

A: Waqt ki pabandi insaan ko munazzam banati hai. Jo shakhs apne kaam ko waqt par karta hai, woh dabao se bachta hai aur har kaam behtar tareeqe se kar pata hai.

Long Question-Answer:

Q. "Mehnat hi kamyabi ki kunji hai" - apne lafzon mein wazahat karen.

A: Kamyabi kisi ki meherbani ya sirf khush-qismati se nahi milti. Mehnat insaan ke andar nazm, sabr aur khud-etemadi paida karti hai. Ek talib-e-ilm jo roz thora thora parhta hai, woh imtihan ke waqt sukoon mein hota hai, jabke aakhri waqt mein parhne wala ghabrahat ka shikar hota hai. Isi tarah kisi bhi kaam mein maharat sirf practice se aati hai. Nakami par jo shakhs apni ghalti dhoond kar dobara koshish karta hai, woh aakhir mein kamyab hota hai. Is liye mehnat ko kamyabi ki kunji kaha jata hai - ye darwaza khud kholti hai, kisi aur ka intezaar nahi karti.

MCQs (Theme 1):

1. Ilm ka asal faida kya hai?
 - a) Zyada kitaaben jama karna
 - b) Sahi faisla karne ki salahiyat
 - c) Sirf number lena
 - d) Doosron ko neechha dikhana
2. Mehnat ka behtareen matlab kya hai?
 - a) Ek din bahut zyada kaam karna
 - b) Lagatar aur sahi tareeqe se kaam karna
 - c) Sirf kaam ki baaten karna
 - d) Kaam ko taal dena
3. Nakami par behtareen rawaiya kya hai?
 - a) Haar maan lena

- b) Doosron ko zimmedar thehrana
- c) Ghalti dhoond kar dobara koshish karna
- d) Kaam chhor dena

Answer Key (Theme 1): 1-b, 2-b, 3-c

Theme 2: Akhlaq, Sachai Aur Amanat

Wazahat:

Akhlaq insaan ki asal pehchan hai. Degree ya daulat ke baghair bhi ek achhe akhlaq wala shakhs izzat pata hai, jabke bure akhlaq wala shakhs har cheez hone ke bawajood logon ka aitmaad kho deta hai. Sachai aur amanat isi akhlaq ki do bunyadi sutoon hain - sach bolna mushkil waqt mein bhi, aur doosre ki cheez ya raaz ki hifazat karna.

Important Points:

- Sachai sirf bolne mein nahi, kaam aur wade mein bhi hoti hai.
- Amanat sirf paisa ya cheez nahi - waqt, zimmedari aur raaz bhi amanat hain.
- Aitmaad ek dafa toot jaye to dobara banana mushkil hota hai.
- Achha akhlaq ghar se shuru hota hai aur muashre mein phailta hai.

Short Question-Answers:

Q1. Sachai mushkil kyun hoti hai, phir bhi zaroori kyun hai?

A: Sach aksar fori nuqsan ya sharmindagi la sakta hai, is liye mushkil lagta hai. Lekin jhoot ka fori faida aarzi hota hai aur baad mein bara nuqsan deta hai. Sach par qaim rehne wala lambi muddat mein aitmaad jeet leta hai.

Q2. Amanat ki misaal den.

A: Agar koi dost apni kitaab ya raaz aap ke paas rakhe aur aap usay waqt par wapas karen ya raaz chhupayen, to ye amanat ki hifazat hai. Isi tarah kisi kaam ki zimmedari poori imandari se nibhana bhi amanat hai.

Q3. Akhlaq aur kamyabi ka kya talluq hai?

A: Akhlaq wala shakhs logon ke dil mein jagah banata hai, team mein kaam kar sakta hai aur mushkil waqt mein log us ka saath dete hain. Ye sab lambi kamyabi ki bunyad bante hain.

Long Question-Answer:

Q. Akhlaq insaan ki asal daulat kyun kehlata hai? Wazahat karen.

A: Daulat khatam ho sakti hai aur ohda chhin sakta hai, lekin akhlaq insaan ke saath rehta hai. Jo shakhs sach bolta hai, wada poora karta hai, doosron ka ehtram karta hai aur mushkil mein madad karta hai, woh har jagah izzat pata hai. Muashra aise logon par bharosa karta hai aur unhen zimmedariyan deta hai. Is ke bar-aks, bad-akhlaq shakhs chahe kitna hi qabil ho, log us se

door rehte hain. Is liye kaha jata hai ke akhlaq woh daulat hai jo kharch karne se kam nahi hoti, balke barhti hai - jitna achha sulook karen, utna hi aitmaad aur izzat wapas milti hai.

MCQs (Theme 2):

1. Amanat mein kya shaamil hai?
 - a) Sirf paisa
 - b) Cheez, raaz, waqt aur zimmedari
 - c) Sirf kitaaben
 - d) Koi bhi nahi
2. Aitmaad tootne ke baad kya hota hai?
 - a) Foran wapas aa jata hai
 - b) Dobra banana mushkil ho jata hai
 - c) Koi farq nahi parta
 - d) Aitmaad barh jata hai
3. Achhe akhlaq ki shuruaat kahan se hoti hai?
 - a) Sirf school se
 - b) Ghar se
 - c) Sirf doston se
 - d) Kahi se nahi

Answer Key (Theme 2): 1-b, 2-b, 3-b

Theme 3: Hubb-e-Watani Aur Qaumi Yakjehti

Wazahat:

Watan se mohabbat sirf nara lagana nahi, balke apne farz poore karna, qanoon ka ehtram karna, aur doosre shehriyon ke haqooq ka khayal rakhna hai. Qaumi yakjehti ka matlab hai ke mukhtalif zaban, ilaqa ya soch rakhne wale log ek doosre ko qabool karen aur mulk ke mushtarka mafad ke liye mil kar kaam karen.

Important Points:

- Watan ki khidmat ka aaghaz apne kaam ko imandari se karne se hota hai.
- Ikhtilaf-e-raaye ka matlab dushmani nahi - guftagu se hal nikalta hai.
- Yakjehti tab mazboot hoti hai jab insaf sab ke liye barabar ho.
- Nau-jawan watan ka mustaqbil hain - unki taleem aur akhlaq mulk ki taqat hain.

Short Question-Answers:

Q1. Hubb-e-watani ka amlī matlab kya hai?

A: Apne farz imandari se ada karna, qanoon ki pabandi karna, safai aur awami cheezon ki hifazat

karna, aur mulk ki bhalai ke liye apna hissa dalna - ye sab hubb-e-watani ke amli pehlu hain.

Q2. Qaumi yakjehti kyun zaroori hai?

A: Jab log muttahir hon to mulk mazboot hota hai, taraqqi tez hoti hai aur mushkil waqt - jaise aafat ya bohran - mein sab mil kar muqabla kar sakte hain. Tafarqa mulk ko kamzor karta hai.

Q3. Talib-e-ilm watan ki khidmat kaise kar sakta hai?

A: Achhi taleem hasil karke, achhe akhlaq apna kar, jhoot aur nafrat se bach kar, aur apne ird-gird ke logon ki bhalai ke liye kaam karke.

Long Question-Answer:

Q. Qaumi yakjehti mulk ki taraqqi mein kya kirdar ada karti hai?

A: Taraqqi sirf sadkon, imaraton ya paisay se nahi hoti, balke logon ke ittehad se hoti hai. Jab mukhtalif ilaqaon aur tabqon ke log ek doosre par bharosa karen, to kaam mein rukawat kam hoti hai aur har shakhs apni salahiyat mulk ke liye istemal karta hai. Yakjehti insaf, barabari aur ehtram se paida hoti hai. Agar log ek doosre ke haqooq ka khayal rakhen aur mushtarka maslon par mil kar sochein, to mulk har mushkil se nikal sakta hai. Is liye yakjehti ko mulk ki bunyad kaha jata hai - bunyad mazboot ho to imarat bhi mazboot hoti hai.

MCQs (Theme 3):

1. Hubb-e-watani ka behtareen izhar kya hai?
 - a) Sirf nara lagana
 - b) Farz imandari se ada karna aur qanoon ka ehtram karna
 - c) Doosron par tanqeed karna
 - d) Kuch na karna
2. Yakjehti kis se mazboot hoti hai?
 - a) Tafarqe se
 - b) Insaf, barabari aur ehtram se
 - c) Sirf ek ilaqa ki baat karne se
 - d) Khamoshi se
3. Ikhtilaf-e-raaye ka behtareen hal kya hai?
 - a) Larai
 - b) Guftagu aur samajh
 - c) Talluq khatam karna
 - d) Zidd par qaim rehna

Answer Key (Theme 3): 1-b, 2-b, 3-b

Theme 4: Insani Hamdardi, Khidmat-e-Khalq Aur Sabr

Wazahat:

Insaan tabhi poora insaan kehlata hai jab woh doosre ke dard ko mehsoos kare. Hamdardi sirf afsos karna nahi, balke mumkin madad karna hai - chahe woh waqt dena ho, achhi baat kehna ho, ya kisi ki mushkil mein saath khara hona ho. Sabr is ka saathi hai: mushkil waqt mein ghabrahat ke bajaye hosla aur thehrao se kaam lena.

Important Points:

- Madad ki qeemat us ki miqdar se nahi, niyat aur waqt se hoti hai.
- Doosre ki izzat ka khayal rakh kar madad karna asli khidmat hai.
- Sabr ka matlab haath par haath rakh kar baithna nahi, balke koshish jari rakhte hue ghabrahat se bachna hai.
- Shukr aur sabr dono mil kar insaan ko andar se mazboot banate hain.

Short Question-Answers:**Q1. Hamdardi aur afsos mein kya farq hai?**

A: Afsos sirf lafzon tak mehdood ho sakta hai, jabke hamdardi amal mangti hai - sunna, samajhna aur mumkin madad karna. Hamdardi doosre ko akelepan se nikalti hai.

Q2. Sabr ka sahi matlab kya hai?

A: Mushkil mein himmat na haarne, gusse ya jald-bazi se bachne, aur sahi koshish jari rakhne ka naam sabr hai. Ye kamzori nahi, balke andaruni taqat hai.

Q3. Choti madad bhi kyun qeemti hoti hai?

A: Kyun ke mushkil waqt mein choti madad bhi bara sahara ban jati hai. Waqt par di gayi choti madad, der se di gayi bari madad se zyada asar rakhti hai.

Long Question-Answer:**Q. Khidmat-e-khalq muashre ko kaise behtar banati hai? Wazahat karen.**

A: Jab log sirf apne baare mein nahi sochte, balke doosron ki bhalai ka bhi khayal rakhte hain, to muashre mein bharosa aur mohabbat barhti hai. Ek shakhs ki madad doosre ko bhi madad par uksati hai - ye silsila phailta hai. Khidmat-e-khalq se kamzor logon ko sahara milta hai, nau-jawanon mein zimmedari ka ehsas paida hota hai, aur muashra sirf qanoon se nahi, balke insani rishton se bhi jurta hai. Is liye khidmat ko muashre ki rooh kaha ja sakta hai: jahan khidmat ho, wahan log mehfooz aur khush mehsoos karte hain.

MCQs (Theme 4):

1. Asli hamdardi kya hai?
 - a) Sirf afsos ke lafz kehna
 - b) Sunna, samajhna aur mumkin madad karna
 - c) Doosre ki mushkil par hansna

- d) Door ho jana
2. Sabr ka matlab kya hai?
- a) Koshish chhor dena
- b) Himmat na haarne aur koshish jari rakhna
- c) Gussa karna
- d) Shikayat karna
3. Madad karte waqt sab se zaroori baat kya hai?
- a) Shuhraat hasil karna
- b) Doosre ki izzat ka khayal rakhna
- c) Sab ko batana
- d) Ehsaan jatana

Answer Key (Theme 4): 1-b, 2-b, 3-b

Theme 5: Walidain, Ustad Aur Buzurgon Ka Ehtram

Wazahat:

Walidain bachpan se insaan ki parvarish karte hain, ustad ilm aur tameez sikhata hai, aur buzurg tajurbe ki roshni dete hain. In ka ehtram sirf adaab nahi, balke shukr-guzari ka izhar hai. Jo shakhs in ki qadar karta hai, woh zindagi mein rehnumai aur duaon se mehroom nahi rehta.

Important Points:

- Ehtram ka matlab sirf salam karna nahi, baat gaur se sunna aur amal karna bhi hai.
- Walidain ki khidmat ka koi badal nahi - unki duaen insaan ke liye sab se bari daulat hain.
- Ustad ki izzat ilm ki izzat hai.
- Buzurgon ka tajurba kitaabon mein nahi milta - un se seekhna aqalmandi hai.

Short Question-Answers:

Q1. Ustad ka ehtram kyun zaroori hai?

A: Kyun ke ustad sirf maloomat nahi deta, balke sochna, faisla karna aur achha insaan banna sikhata hai. Ustad ki izzat darasal ilm ki izzat hai.

Q2. Walidain ki khidmat ka behtareen tareeqa kya hai?

A: Unki baat gaur se sunna, unki zaroorat ka khayal rakhna, unhen waqt dena, aur apne achhe amal se unhen fakhr mehsoos karana.

Q3. Buzurgon se kya seekha ja sakta hai?

A: Zindagi ke tajurbe, sabr, mushkil waqt mein hosla, aur logon se nibahne ka tareeqa - ye sab buzurgon ki sohbat se seekha ja sakta hai.

Long Question-Answer:

Q. Walidain aur ustad ka ehtram talib-e-ilm ki kamyabi mein kya kirdar ada karta hai?

A: Walidain bachay ko pehli darsghah dete hain - mehnat, sachai aur sabr ki bunyad ghar se parti hai. Ustad is bunyad par ilm ki imarat banata hai. Jab talib-e-ilm in dono ka ehtram karta hai, to woh unki naseehat ko dil se sunta hai, apni ghaltiyan qubool karta hai aur behtar banne ki koshish karta hai. Is ehtram se use rehnumai, duaen aur hosla milta hai, jo imtihan ya zindagi ki mushkil mein kaam aata hai. Is liye ehtram sirf adaab nahi, kamyabi ka raasta bhi hai.

MCQs (Theme 5):

1. Ehtram ka asal matlab kya hai?
 - a) Sirf salam karna
 - b) Baat gaur se sunna aur amal karna
 - c) Khamosh rehna
 - d) Door rehna
2. Ustad ki izzat kis ki izzat hai?
 - a) Sirf school ki
 - b) Ilm ki
 - c) Sirf kitaab ki
 - d) Kisi ki nahi
3. Buzurgon ka tajurba kyun qeemti hai?
 - a) Woh lambi baaten karte hain
 - b) Unka tajurba kitaabon mein aasani se nahi milta
 - c) Woh sakht hote hain
 - d) Woh purani baaten karte hain

Answer Key (Theme 5): 1-b, 2-b, 3-b

Nasr Ke Liye Aam Khulasa Aur Tashreeh Ke Usool

- ****Khulasa:**** Asal tehreer ka mukhtasar, apne lafzon mein bayan. Naqal na karen, sirf ahem baaten chunen, aur ghair-zaroori tafseel chhor den.
- ****Markazi Khayal:**** Tehreer ka woh ek ahem paigham jis ke ird-gird poori tehreer ghoomti hai. Use ek ya do jumlon mein pehchanen.
- ****Tashreeh (nasr):**** Mushkil lafz ya jumle ka matlab saaf karen, phir us ka poora mafhoom aur paigham apne lafzon mein bayan karen.

HISSA B - SHAIRI (POETRY) KE AAM THEMES

Shairi mein lafz, jazba aur tasveer (imagery) teeno milte hain. Tashreeh likhte waqt sirf lafzi

matlab na likhen - shayar kya kehna chahta hai, kis jazbe se keh raha hai, aur parhne wale par kya asar parta hai, ye bhi likhen.

Poetry Theme 1: Hamd Aur Qudrat Ki Tareef

Wazahat:

Hamd mein Khuda ki tareef hoti hai - us ki qudrat, rehmat aur nizam ka zikr. Qudrat ki tareef wali shairi mein chand, suraj, phool, darya aur mausam ki tasveeren hoti hain, lekin maqsad sirf manzar-kashi nahi hota; us ke peechhe Khuda ki qudrat aur insaan ki hairat ka jazba hota hai.

Important Points:

- Hamd mein aajizi aur shukr ka jazba numayan hota hai.
- Qudrat ki tasveer aksar Khuda ki qudrat ki daleel ke tor par aati hai.
- Shayar aam cheezon mein bhi gehra matlab dhoond leta hai.
- Tashreeh mein lafzi matlab ke saath jazba bhi bayan karna zaroori hai.

Short Question-Answers:

Q1. Hamd ka markazi jazba kya hota hai?

A: Khuda ki azmat ka iqrar, us ki rehmat par shukr, aur apni aajizi ka ehsas - ye Hamd ka markazi jazba hai.

Q2. Shayar qudrat ki tasveer kyun khenchta hai?

A: Taa ke parhne wala us manzar ko mehsoos kare aur us ke peechhe chhupi qudrat aur nizam par gaur kare. Tasveer jazbe ko mazboot karti hai.

Q3. Hamd ki tashreeh mein kya zaroori hai?

A: Pehle lafzon ka saaf matlab, phir shayar ka paigham, aur aakhir mein us jazbe ka asar - shukr, hairat ya aajizi.

Long Question-Answer:

Q. Qudrat ki tareef wali shairi insaan ko kya sikhati hai?

A: Qudrat ki shairi insaan ko ruk kar dekhne ki aadat sikhati hai. Jab shayar phool ki nazakat, suraj ki roshni ya darya ki rawani ka zikr karta hai, to parhne wala sochta hai ke ye nizam kitna mukammal hai. Is soch se insaan mein shukr paida hota hai aur apni hadood ka ehsas hota hai. Ye shairi sirf khubsurti ka bayan nahi, balke insaan ko aajizi, shukr aur qudrat ki hifazat ka paigham bhi deti hai.

MCQs (Poetry 1):

1. Hamd kis ki tareef mein hoti hai?
 - a) Kisi badshah ki

- b) Khuda ki
- c) Kisi dost ki
- d) Watan ki

2. Qudrat ki tasveer shairi mein kis kaam aati hai?

- a) Sirf lambi nazm banane ke liye
- b) Jazbe ko mazboot karne aur sochne par majboor karne ke liye
- c) Mushkil lafz dikhane ke liye
- d) Kisi kaam nahi aati

3. Hamd ka markazi jazba kya hai?

- a) Gussa
- b) Shukr aur aajizi
- c) Mazaaq
- d) Udaasi

Answer Key (Poetry 1): 1-b, 2-b, 3-b

Poetry Theme 2: Naat Aur Mohabbat-e-Rasool (S.A.W.)

Wazahat:

Naat mein Nabi Kareem (S.A.W.) ki mohabbat, unki seerat aur unke akhlaq ka zikr hota hai. Is shairi ka lehja aqeedat aur ehtram wala hota hai. Shayar unki zindagi se rehnumai leta hai - sachai, amanat, hamdardi aur insaf ke usool.

Important Points:

- Naat mein aqeedat ke saath seerat se sabaq bhi hota hai.
- Lehja narm, ba-adab aur mohabbat bhara hota hai.
- Tashreeh mein ehtram ka lehja barqarar rakhna zaroori hai.
- Seerat ka paigham sirf parhne ke liye nahi, amal ke liye hota hai.

Short Question-Answers:

Q1. Naat ka markazi mozua kya hai?

A: Nabi Kareem (S.A.W.) se mohabbat, unki seerat ki tareef, aur unke akhlaq se rehnumai hasil karna.

Q2. Naat ki tashreeh mein lehje ka kya khayal rakhen?

A: Ba-adab aur ehtram wala lehja rakhen. Mazaaq ya halka lehja Naat ki tashreeh mein munasib nahi hota.

Q3. Seerat se talib-e-ilm kya seekh sakta hai?

A: Sachai, amanat, sabr, hamdardi aur insaf - ye sab seerat ke roshan pehlu hain jo rozmarra

zindagi mein amal ke qabil hain.

Long Question-Answer:

Q. Naat sirf tareef hai ya rehnumai bhi? Wazahat karen.

A: Naat mein tareef zaroor hai, lekin woh tareef khaali nahi hoti. Shayar jab Nabi (S.A.W.) ke akhlaq ka zikr karta hai, to parhne wala sochta hai ke woh akhlaq apni zindagi mein kaise laye. Sach bolna, wada poora karna, kamzor ki madad karna - ye sab Naat ke paigham ka hissa ban jate hain. Is liye Naat sirf jazbe ka izhar nahi, balke amal ki dawat bhi hai.

MCQs (Poetry 2):

1. Naat kis se mutalliq hoti hai?
 - a) Kisi shayar se
 - b) Nabi Kareem (S.A.W.) ki mohabbat aur seerat se
 - c) Kisi sheher se
 - d) Kisi khel se
2. Naat ka lehja kaisa hota hai?
 - a) Sakht aur tanqeedi
 - b) Ba-adab aur aqeedat bhara
 - c) Mazahiya
 - d) Udaas
3. Seerat ka paigham kis ke liye hai?
 - a) Sirf parhne ke liye
 - b) Amal ke liye
 - c) Sirf yaad karne ke liye
 - d) Kisi ke liye nahi

Answer Key (Poetry 2): 1-b, 2-b, 3-b

Poetry Theme 3: Hubb-e-Watani Aur Ummid

Wazahat:

Is theme ki shairi mein watan ki mohabbat, us ki khubsurti, aur us ke mustaqbil ki ummid hoti hai. Shayar kabhi watan ke dukh ka zikr karta hai, kabhi nau-jawanon ko jagata hai, aur kabhi ye paigham deta hai ke mushkil ke baad roshni aati hai. Ummid is shairi ki jaan hai - mayoosi ke bajaye himmat ki dawat.

Important Points:

- Watan ki shairi mein jazba aur paigham dono hote hain.
- Shayar aksar nau-jawanon ko mukhatib karta hai.

- Ummid ka matlab ye nahi ke mushkil nahi hogi, balke ye hai ke himmat se mushkil paar ki ja sakti hai.

- Tashreeh mein shayar ka maqsad saaf likhen - sirf lafz na ginwayen.

Short Question-Answers:

Q1. Hubb-e-watani ki shairi mein ummid kyun zaroori hai?

A: Kyun ke sirf dukh ka zikr parhne wale ko mayus kar sakta hai. Ummid use amal par uksati hai - ke woh khud watan ke liye kuch kare.

Q2. Shayar nau-jawanon ko kyun mukhatib karta hai?

A: Kyun ke nau-jawan mustaqbil ke zimmedar hain. Un mein taqat, jazba aur waqt hota hai - agar unhen sahi raasta mil jaye to woh mulk ko aage le ja sakte hain.

Q3. Is theme ki tashreeh mein kya khaas baat likhen?

A: Shayar ka paigham: watan se mohabbat sirf jazba nahi, zimmedari hai - aur ummid ke saath mehnat hi watan ko aage le jati hai.

Long Question-Answer:

Q. "Ummid hi zindagi hai" - is theme ki roshni mein wazahat karen.

A: Zindagi mein mushkil har shakhs ko aati hai - kabhi imtihan mein nakami, kabhi ghar ki pareshani, kabhi mulk ki mushkil. Jo shakhs ummid chhor deta hai, woh koshish bhi chhor deta hai. Shayar ummid ko roshni se tashbeeh deta hai: andhere mein choti si roshni bhi raasta dikha deti hai. Ummid insaan ko dobara khara hone, dobara koshish karne aur behtar kal par yaqeen rakhne ki taqat deti hai. Is liye shairi mein ummid sirf ek lafz nahi, balke zindagi ko jari rakhne ka usool hai.

MCQs (Poetry 3):

1. Hubb-e-watani ki shairi ka markazi paigham kya hai?

- a) Sirf watan ki tareef
- b) Mohabbat ke saath zimmedari aur mehnat
- c) Sirf dukh ka zikr
- d) Koi paigham nahi

2. Ummid ka asal matlab kya hai?

- a) Mushkil nahi hogi
- b) Himmat se mushkil paar ki ja sakti hai
- c) Kaam chhor dena
- d) Intezar karna

3. Shayar nau-jawanon ko kyun jagata hai?

- a) Woh zyada shor karte hain

- b) Woh mustaqbil ke zimmedar hain
- c) Woh asani se maan jate hain
- d) Koi khaas wajah nahi

Answer Key (Poetry 3): 1-b, 2-b, 3-b

Poetry Theme 4: Insaniyat, Mehnat Aur Zindagi Ki Haqeeqat

Wazahat:

Kuch nazmen zindagi ki haqeeqat par hoti hain - waqt guzar jata hai, mehnat ka phal der se milta hai, aur insaan ki qadar us ke amal se hoti hai. Is theme mein shayar insaan ko jagata hai ke waqt zaya na kare, doosron ka dard samjhe, aur apne amal se apni pehchan banaye.

Important Points:

- Waqt ki qadar is theme ka ahem pehlu hai.
- Insaan ki pehchan us ke lafzon se nahi, amal se banti hai.
- Shayar aksar tasveer aur misaal se baat samjhata hai.
- Tashreeh mein misaal ka matlab bhi kholein, sirf misaal na likhen.

Short Question-Answers:

Q1. Waqt ki qadar shairi mein kyun aati hai?

A: Kyun ke waqt wapas nahi aata. Shayar ye yaad dilata hai ke aaj ka waqt kal ka mauqa ban sakta hai - ya zaya ho kar pachtawa ban sakta hai.

Q2. Amal aur lafz mein kya farq hai?

A: Lafz sirf dawa hota hai, amal saboot hota hai. Log lafzon ko bhool jate hain, lekin amal ko yaad rakhte hain.

Q3. Is theme ki nazm parhne wale par kya asar chahiye?

A: Ke woh apne waqt, apne amal aur doosron ke saath apne sulook par gaur kare aur behtari ki koshish kare.

Long Question-Answer:

Q. Shairi waqt ki qadar kaise sikhati hai? Wazahat karen.

A: Shayar waqt ko darya, saaye ya guzarte qafle se tashbeeh de sakta hai - jo cheez guzar jaye, woh wapas nahi aati. Ye tasveer parhne wale ke dil par asar karti hai, kyun ke woh apni zindagi mein guzra waqt yaad karta hai. Shairi ka kaam sirf maloomat dena nahi, ehsas jagana hai. Jab ehsas jagta hai, to insaan apne din ko behtar banane ki koshish karta hai - parhai, kaam aur rishton mein waqt ka sahi istemal karta hai. Is liye shairi waqt ki qadar kitaabi naseehat se zyada gehrai se sikhati hai.

MCQs (Poetry 4):

1. Insaan ki asal pehchan kis se banti hai?
 - a) Sirf lafzon se
 - b) Amal se
 - c) Kapron se
 - d) Shuhraat se
2. Waqt ki sab se bari khasiyat kya hai?
 - a) Woh ruk jata hai
 - b) Woh guzar kar wapas nahi aata
 - c) Woh sab ke liye barabar nahi hota
 - d) Woh khareeda ja sakta hai
3. Tashreeh mein misaal ka kya karna chahiye?
 - a) Sirf misaal likh dena
 - b) Misaal ka matlab aur paigham bhi kholna
 - c) Misaal chhor dena
 - d) Misaal badal dena

Answer Key (Poetry 4): 1-b, 2-b, 3-b

Shairi Ki Tashreeh Likhne Ka Tareeqa (Step by Step)

1. Pehle sher ko do teen dafa parhen aur mushkil lafzon ke matlab samjhen.
2. Sher ka lafzi matlab ek jumle mein likhen.
3. Phir shayar ka paigham aur jazba likhen - woh kya kehna chahta hai?
4. Agar koi tasveer ya tashbeeh hai, to us ka matlab kholen.
5. Aakhir mein ek jumle mein natija likhen - is sher se kya sabaq milta hai?

HISSE C - GRAMMAR (SARF-O-NAHW) AAM USOOL

Grammar ke sawal ratta se nahi, pehchan se hal hote hain. Pehle lafz ya jumle ki qism pehchanen, phir usool lagayen.

1. Ism, Fail Aur Harf

Wazahat:

- ****Ism:**** Kisi shakhs, jagah, cheez ya khayal ka naam. Misaal ke tor par: kitaab, school, sachai.
- ****Fail:**** Woh lafz jo koi kaam ya haalat bataye. Misaal: parhna, likhna, jaana.

- ****Harf:**** Woh lafz jo akele poora matlab na de, lekin doosre lafzon ko jore. Misaal: mein, se, tak, aur, par.

Important Points:

- Ism ko pehchanne ka tareeqa: kya is ka naam liya ja sakta hai? Agar haan, to ism hai.
- Fail mein waqt (zaman) hota hai - guzra, mojud ya aane wala.
- Harf akele jumla nahi banata, lekin jumle ko mukammal karta hai.

Short Question-Answers:

Q1. Ism aur Fail mein farq batayen.

A: Ism naam hai - kisi cheez ya shakhs ka. Fail kaam hai - jo kiya jaye ya ho raha ho. Ism mein kaam ka waqt nahi hota, Fail mein hota hai.

Q2. Harf ki misaal ke saath wazahat karen.

A: "Mein" ek harf hai. Akele "mein" ka poora matlab nahi banta, lekin "mein school jata hoon" mein ye jumle ko jorta hai aur jagah ya talluq batata hai.

MCQs (Grammar 1):

1. "Kitaab" kis ki misaal hai?

- a) Fail
- b) Harf
- c) Ism
- d) Koi bhi nahi

2. "Parhna" kis ki misaal hai?

- a) Ism
- b) Fail
- c) Harf
- d) Sifat

3. "Se" kis ki misaal hai?

- a) Ism
- b) Fail
- c) Harf
- d) Zamir

Answer Key (Grammar 1): 1-c, 2-b, 3-c

2. Zamir Aur Sifat

Wazahat:

- ****Zamir:**** Woh lafz jo ism ki jagah istemal ho, taa ke baar baar naam na lena pare. Misaal:

woh, ye, main, tum, us ka.

- ****Sifat:**** Woh lafz jo ism ki khasiyat bataye - rang, miqdar, haalat ya khoobi. Misaal: achha larka, bari kitaab, meetha phal.

Important Points:

- Zamir jumle ko chota aur rawan banata hai.
- Sifat hamesha kisi ism ke saath hoti hai - akele sifat ka poora matlab nahi banta.
- Sifat ko pehchanne ka tareeqa: poochen "kaisa?" - jawab sifat hoga.

Short Question-Answers:

Q1. Zamir kyun istemal hota hai?

A: Taa ke ek hi naam baar baar na dohrana pare aur jumla rawan lage. Misaal: "Ali school gaya. Woh mehnati hai." Yahan "woh" Ali ki jagah hai.

Q2. Sifat ki pehchan kaise karen?

A: Ism ke baare mein "kaisa / kaisi / kitna" poochen. Jo lafz jawab de, woh sifat hai. Misaal: "achha" - kaisa larka? Achha larka.

MCQs (Grammar 2):

1. "Woh" kis ki misaal hai?
 - a) Sifat
 - b) Zamir
 - c) Fail
 - d) Harf
2. "Bari kitaab" mein sifat kaunsa lafz hai?
 - a) Kitaab
 - b) Bari
 - c) Dono
 - d) Koi nahi
3. Sifat kis ke saath hoti hai?
 - a) Fail ke saath
 - b) Ism ke saath
 - c) Harf ke saath
 - d) Akele

Answer Key (Grammar 2): 1-b, 2-b, 3-b

3. Muzakkar / Muannas Aur Wahid / Jama

Wazahat:

- ****Muzakkar:**** Mard (masculine) ke liye istemal hone wala lafz ya usool. ****Muannas:**** Aurat (feminine) ke liye.
- ****Wahid:**** Ek cheez ya shakhs. ****Jama:**** Ek se zyada.
- Urdu mein kuch lafzon ka muzakkar/muannas ya wahid/jama sirf usool se nahi, balke istemal aur riwaj se tay hota hai - is liye lafz ko jumle mein dekh kar faisla karen.

Important Points:

- Jumle mein fail aur sifat, ism ke muzakkar/muannas se milte hain.
- Wahid se jama banate waqt sirf "oon" ya "ain" lagana har dafa sahi nahi hota - lafz ki saakht dekhni parti hai.
- Agar shak ho, to jumla bana kar dekhen - kaunsa roop fit baithta hai?

Short Question-Answers:

Q1. Jumle mein muzakkar/muannas ka asar kahan nazar aata hai?

A: Fail aur sifat par. Misaal ke tor par ism badalne se fail ka roop bhi badal jata hai, taa ke jumla mil jaye.

Q2. Wahid se jama banate waqt ghalti se kaise bachen?

A: Sirf aik usool par bharosa na karen. Lafz ki saakht dekhen, aur agar mumkin ho to jumle mein istemal karke check karen ke jama ka roop durust lag raha hai ya nahi.

MCQs (Grammar 3):

1. Wahid ka matlab kya hai?
 - a) Ek se zyada
 - b) Sirf ek
 - c) Bahut zyada
 - d) Koi bhi nahi
2. Muzakkar/muannas ka asar jumle mein kis par parta hai?
 - a) Sirf ism par
 - b) Fail aur sifat par bhi
 - c) Kisi par nahi
 - d) Sirf harf par
3. Jama banate waqt sab se behtareen tareeqa kya hai?
 - a) Har lafz mein aik hi lahiqa lagana
 - b) Lafz ki saakht aur jumle mein istemal dekhna
 - c) Andaze se likhna
 - d) Wahid hi likh dena

Answer Key (Grammar 3): 1-b, 2-b, 3-b

4. Mutradif (Synonyms), Mutazad (Antonyms) Aur Mahawre

Wazahat:

- **Mutradif:** Milte-julte matlab wale lafz. Misaal: khushi - musarrat (aam tor par), mehnat - koshish.
- **Mutazad:** Ulte matlab wale lafz. Misaal: sach - jhoot, roshni - andhera, mehnat - susti.
- **Mahawra:** Woh jumla ya lafzon ka jora jis ka matlab sirf lafzon ke lafzi matlab se nahi samajh aata, balke us ka aik khaas mafhoom hota hai jo istemal se tay hota hai.

Important Points:

- Mutradif ka matlab hai milta-julta, bilkul aik jaisa nahi - jumle mein farq ho sakta hai.
- Mutazad likhte waqt dono lafzon ka talluq saaf ho - ulte matlab hon.
- Mahawre ko jumle mein istemal karke samjhen, sirf matlab ratne se faida nahi hota.

Short Question-Answers:

Q1. Mutradif aur Mutazad mein farq batayen.

A: Mutradif milte-julte matlab wale lafz hain, Mutazad ulte matlab wale. Misaal: khushi ka mutradif musarrat, aur us ka mutazad gham ho sakta hai - jumle ke mutabiq lafz chunna zaroori hai.

Q2. Mahawra samajhne ka behtareen tareeqa kya hai?

A: Use jumle mein dekhna. Lafzi matlab se aksar asal mafhoom nahi khulta; jumle ka siraq (context) asal matlab batata hai.

MCQs (Grammar 4):

1. "Sach" ka mutazad kya hai?
 - a) Such
 - b) Jhoot
 - c) Sachai
 - d) Baat
2. "Roshni" ka mutazad kya hai?
 - a) Dhoop
 - b) Andhera
 - c) Chiragh
 - d) Din
3. Mahawre ka matlab kaise samajh aata hai?
 - a) Sirf lafzi matlab se
 - b) Istemal aur jumle ke siraq se
 - c) Sirf ratne se
 - d) Kisi tarah nahi

Answer Key (Grammar 4): 1-b, 2-b, 3-b

5. Jumla, Khulasa-Nigari Aur Dar-khwast (Application) Ke Aam Usool

Wazahat:

- ****Jumla:**** Lafzon ka woh majmua jo poora matlab de. Jumle mein fail aur us ka talluq saaf hona chahiye.
- ****Khulasa:**** Lambi tehreer ko mukhtasar karna, apne lafzon mein, sirf ahem baaton ke saath.
- ****Dar-khwast:**** Kisi zimmedar shakhs ko adab ke saath koi guzarish likhna - taaruf, maqsad, aur shukriya, saaf aur mukhtasar lehje mein.

Important Points:

- Jumla mukammal ho - adhoora jumla sawal ka jawab nahi banta.
- Khulase mein apni raaye ya nayi baat shaamil na karen - sirf asal tehreer ki ahem baaten.
- Dar-khwast mein adab, saaf maqsad aur mukhtasar wazahat hon - lambi kahani na likhen.
- Har tehreer mein saaf headings, waqfa (punctuation) aur saaf likhai ka khayal rakhen.

Short Question-Answers:

Q1. Achhe khulase ki kya pehchan hai?

A: Woh mukhtasar ho, apne lafzon mein ho, asal tehreer ki ahem baaten shaamil kare, aur us mein koi nayi baat ya apni raaye shaamil na ho.

Q2. Dar-khwast mein kya zaroori hai?

A: Adab ke saath taaruf, saaf maqsad (kya chahiye aur kyun), aur aakhir mein shukriya - sab mukhtasar aur saaf lehje mein.

Q3. Jumla mukammal kyun hona chahiye?

A: Kyun ke adhoora jumla poora matlab nahi deta aur parhne wala samajh nahi pata ke kya kaha ja raha hai.

Long Question-Answer:

Q. Khulasa likhte waqt kin ghaltiyan se bachna chahiye?

A: Teen bari ghaltiyan se bachna chahiye. Pehli: asal tehreer ki linein naqal kar dena - khulasa apne lafzon mein hona chahiye. Doosri: har tafseel likh dena - khulasa sirf ahem baaton ka hota hai, har misaal nahi. Teesri: apni raaye shaamil kar dena - khulase mein sirf woh ho jo asal tehreer mein tha, apni pasand ya na-pasand nahi. In teen baaton ka khayal rakhen to khulasa saaf, mukhtasar aur durust banta hai.

MCQs (Grammar 5):

1. Achhe khulase mein kya hota hai?

- a) Asal tehreer ki naqal
 - b) Ahem baaten, apne lafzon mein, mukhtasar
 - c) Apni raaye
 - d) Har tafseel
2. Dar-khwast ka lehja kaisa ho?
- a) Sakht
 - b) Ba-adab, saaf aur mukhtasar
 - c) Lamba aur ghair-zaroori
 - d) Mazahiya
3. Mukammal jumle ki pehchan kya hai?
- a) Woh lamba ho
 - b) Woh poora matlab de
 - c) Woh mushkil lafzon se bhara ho
 - d) Woh adhoora ho

Answer Key (Grammar 5): 1-b, 2-b, 3-b

AAKHRI REVISION CHECKLIST

Har point par tick lagayen - jo reh jaye, usay dobara parhen:

Nasr:

- ☐ Ilm + mehnat theme ki wazahat apne lafzon mein suna sakta hoon
- ☐ Sachai + amanat ke farq aur misaal de sakta hoon
- ☐ Hubb-e-watani ka aqli matlab bata sakta hoon
- ☐ Hamdardi + sabr ki wazahat kar sakta hoon
- ☐ Walidain / ustad ke ehtram par long answer likh sakta hoon
- ☐ Khulasa aur markazi khayal ke usool yaad hain

Shairi:

- ☐ Hamd aur qudrat ki tareef ka jazba bata sakta hoon
- ☐ Naat ka lehja aur paigham samajhta hoon
- ☐ Hubb-e-watani + ummid theme ki tashreeh kar sakta hoon
- ☐ Waqt ki qadar wali nazm ka paigham bata sakta hoon
- ☐ Tashreeh ke 5 steps (lafzi matlab, paigham, jazba, tasveer, natija) yaad hain

Grammar:

- ☐ Ism, Fail, Harf ki pehchan kar sakta hoon

- [] Zamir aur Sifat ki misaal de sakta hoon
- [] Muzakkar/Muannas aur Wahid/Jama ka usool samajhta hoon
- [] Mutradif aur Mutazad ke 3-3 lafz likh sakta hoon
- [] Khulasa aur dar-khwast ke usool yaad hain
- [] Sab MCQs ki answer keys se apne jawab mila liye hain

Aakhri Mashwara:

Imtihan se pehle raat sirf revision karen - naye ratte na lagayen. Har jawab apne lafzon mein likhne ki practice karen, kyun ke samajh kar likha gaya jawab ratte se zyada number dilata hai aur zyada der yaad rehta hai.

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