

حَمْنِهِ جَمِمبِهِهُ هُ مَا نَجُدُهُ وَحَمْتِهُ حَمْدَةً

سودِهُمْ لَنْدُ 15 جِمَ 2020 كَعْذِ

خفع حدهند

تيفه ده كبغه فجبونه كرفه حضونه هرونه ولا دخونه مودخه مكونه وكونه محمونه وكونه وخونه وخون

وكنو مَن بَن مِن بَن مِع بَن مُع بَن مُع بَن مُع بَن م

دِيدِهِ ، فِدِبِعَهُ دِيدِنْهُ مَن يبلغه هسفه هذِندهه وَمشنهُ وَمِسْنهُ وَمِن فِيدَ ، فِدِبِهُ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ وَكِيدُهُ وَمِدِيدُهُ وَمُدِينَهُ مِنْهُ كِيدُهُ وَمِدِينَهُ وَكِيدُهُ وَمُدِينَهُ وَلَا فِي اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ وَلَا فَي اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّه

حود نيه معن كبود كبود المعاون عمام المعند المعاون المعند المعند

دِدْته 1

- 1- هدب مَجِه خذهمو؟
- خذفب هُذنه بْكُو، عُلِه.
 - -2 هند مكِذ بعض -2
- بَكُهُ، خَذَهُ مَ جَعَجُنَهُ هَدِبُدُكُهُ هَدِمِكُ صِعَدِهِ دِيْهِ حَبْهِهِ عَلَيْهِهِ مِكْمَ عَنْهِهِهِ مِكْم مِكِهِ.
 - ن کنه دخه که مخانه حک مختنه به ۱۹۶۶ ۶ ۲۹۶۶ مخا مخانه حک مختنه به ۲۹۶۶ - ۶
 - 4- جنجب خدنه بخدنه بخدجه حدیجه دیده دیده بخدنه بخدنه
 - دَببهِخِن بهمبي مخريخ عخرج ؛ عبعه خخمه 2 - مخوخ بهمبي مخرج عضرج ؛ ببعه خخمه - 2
 - ٥- حود به ناخ به نه خود به خود به خود ۱۰ محود ۱۰
 - حوجب مجْدَع بَخَهُ مجْدِي مَ مِحَدِي صَابِعِهِ جَبِهِ (جَكَنَه). خذنه بُكُهُ مجْدِي مَ مِحَدِي مَا مِحَدِي (جَكَنَه).
 - 8- هوجب هدنن نِکْهٔ حدِدِی حنوهٔ ۱۳۰۸ -۱۳۰۶ -8

هدنه بذهه حدديه حعضه مذننه؟

9- هود، جه زدهه تجيد که عضنه؟ هوده محمدته جه زدهه تجید که عضنه.

د خنت 2

- 1- هوجب هدند بُکه دجدجه دخهه هکبهند؟ هدند بُکه دجدجه کیدود مکهند دنههد هکبهند.
- 2- هوجب هدنه بَکه حجدجه حنههه دجبکنه؟ هدنه بَکهه حجدجه جهند، همده مخدجه حنههه دحبکنه.
- 4- حوجب خدنه بذکره حدید حجمهنه دیده دخد بخده بخده دیده حجمهنه بخدنه بخده دخد بخده بخده دخیه دخیه بخدی مجدد دخوخه حجمهنه.
 - 5- هوجب نَشِخَنه هَدَنه بَكُهُ تَدِيكِه تَنهُهُ عَمَيْهُ عَمْيُهُ عَلَى عَمْيُهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْهُ عِلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عِلَيْهُ عِلَيْهُ عِلَيْهُ عِلَيْهُ عِلَيْهُ عِلْمُ عَلَيْهُ عِلَاهُ عَلَيْهُ عِلَيْ عَلَيْهُ عِلَا عَلَيْهُ عِلْمُ عِلْمُ عَلَيْهُ عِلَيْهُ عِلْمُ عَلِي عَلَيْهُ عِلْمُ عَلَيْهِ عِلْمُ عَلَيْهُ عِلَيْهُ عِلْمُ عَلَيْهُ عِلْمُ عَلَيْهِ عَلِي عَلَيْهِ عِلْمُ عَلَيْهِ عِلْمُ عَلِي عَلَيْهِ عِلْمُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْهِ عِلْمُ عَلَيْهِ عِلْمُ عَلَيْهِ عِلْمُ عَلَيْهِ عِلْمُ عِلْمُ عَلَيْهِ عِلْمُ عَلَيْهِ عِلْمُ عَلَيْهِ عِلْمُ عِلْمُ عِلَا عِلْمُ عَلَيْهِ عِلْمُ عِلْمُ عِلْمُ عَلَيْهِ عِلْمُ عَلِ
 - 6- حبود عَجْه جَبَدْه فِدَهُم دَهُدُهُ وَهُدُهُ وَهُدُهُ وَهُدُهُ عَجْهُ حَبِدُه عَجْهُ عَنْهُ عَجْهُ عَلَمْ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَا عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَا عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَ

- يضم دِنجِهُم فِدَهُمُ دِهُدُمُ لِمُعَالِمُ مِنْ مُكِمُ مِدِيدٍهِ مُنْهُمُ مُكِمًا حِدِيدٍهِ مُنْهُمُ مُكِمًا
 - ٥- من معود محدد المحدد المحدد
- 9- ذهب هدنه بنگه حيده کشه ؟ هدنه بنگه حيده کشه هې سنده يکنه دعييه هې دهنه بننه ...

وْدُنْك 3

ا نِنْ نَدِي مَنْنُ عِنْ مِنْ مُونُ مِنْ مُونُهُ عِنْ مُنْ مُونُ مُنْ مُونُ مُنْ مُؤْنُ

خدنه بنکه هوهِججه کنوح مکشه دبه دبد، ونه مخدنه بنده فدد. وب که فددنهه

- 2- هوجه دېخ کې دېښې د دېخ کې مخود بېکې د دېخ کې د کېځې د کېځ د ک
- ٥- هدود فددنه بذکره کهبیره فرد هدینه ددگر خدید؟ فدنه بذکره فعید بدر فیده می بدود هدی بدود دبکتی دیگری بازگره بازگره بازگره می بدود دبکتی دیگری بازگره بازگره بازگره می بازگری در بکنیه دیگری بازگره بازگره بازگره بازگره بازگره بازگری بازگری بازگری بازگری بازگره بازگر
- د- نن ذِت نَذِح مشه، معبعبمع دَمْنَه عِنْ حَمْدَنَه عِنْ حَمْدَنَه دِهُدُنَهُ وَهُدُنَهُ وَهُدُنَهُ وَهُدُنَهُ

- كر، ننجح مشفه كد همعمدكمة فرقد عوندن حندند.

- دِسَوِه كِمَدُ مِعِدِهِ. (هِيِه مِعَدُ بَذِه مَهُ نَدِه بَهُ خَمَدُهُ مِعِ نَدُه مِعِه مَعِ بَهُدُ بَهُ مُعِه دِسَوِه كِمَدُ مِعِهِ مُعَدِه مَعْدَه بَهُ بَعْدَ مُخَدَة بَهُ مُعِه مِعِه مَعِه مِعِه مُعِه مُعِه مُعِه مُعَ
- ر- نه ذِ خَدَنَهُ دَخُرِهِ هِمِحِيَّهِ مِنْ ثَنْهِ مَنْهُ هَدِّد جعمبہککون، کھومیڈیومی،

- و- هوجب هدند بنکه مهوجه هد ننج هشهد جید شبک هدههد
 دفخه بخد شبک هم ننج هشهد جید شبک هدههد
 دفخه کسنتنهد هم که که دخم که دههمد دخونهد
 دفخه کسنتنهد هم که که دخم که دههمد دخونهد

4 دِذْہــٰ

- 1- هنب مَذِه فَدِهن مِجَه دِفَيَع مَكِم مَذِه فَدِه مَثَهُ. فيم تذهنع فِدَهن مِجَه دِفَيعِهِ مَكْبَدُه فَع ثَادِه هَمْهُ.
- 2- هنب مَذِه هَيْم هِذِنه مِجْه وهنه مَكِبه مَدُه عَمْ عَدُه مَدْهُ عَمْ عَدُه مَدْهُ مَدْهُ مَدْهُ مَدْهُ مَدُه مِدْهُ وَهُيْم مِدْه مِدْم مِدْه مِدْم مِدْه مِدْم مِدْم مِدْه مِدْه مِدْم مِد
- 4- نا ذِت فايم شِدَ حذه نا نكفه مِنْ عَنْ مَهُمْ؟ كُر، فايم كِر مَهُمْ شِدَ حذه نا نكفه فقد فايم هذنا بَكفه حكم هذنا بَكفه على هُذنا بكفه بند فاقد فايم بكم فهذه على فحد نا بكفه بند فايم على محبوباته بند فايم بكم بكفه بند في محبوباته بند
- - 9- صفدن جنند بن مربح با با مربح به بونده و

- مي خير فحدنه بخكم سودگه مي مي في خير مي خير -7 مع نسفيم مي مي مي مي مي مي مي نسفيم مي دم م

- 9- نه ذِت مُحَدِّبُهُ بِهُ مَعِهُ مِع يَعَمَ بَعِهِ حِيدَثِهُ مَعْ بَعَ مِثَا پکشنه حینه کُه بخه می نعب مَنْ بَعْ مِنْ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَل
- 10- نه ذِت هَدَنه بَكَهُ هِ هَدِيم هَدِيم فَدِيه بِهُ جَنبِ بِهُ عَنهُ بَنْهِ وَكُبَدِبِ اللهِ عَنهُ اللهُ عَن عودِكَتِه حبتِه؟
- جەكنى ئۆكۈد دى ئەكىد ئىد ئىب فقوەقد دىدب
- 11- نه ذِد هُدُنه بُکُهٔ جِه هِید هٔ جَدَنه بَدُهُ مِنهُ بَدُنه بُکُهٔ جِه هِید هٔ حَکْمه کَنْتِه، هُمُعْمَى شِدَ خَدْمَ حَکْمه کَنْتِه، هُمُعْمَى شِدَ خَدْمَ خَدْمُ خَدْمَ خَدْمُ خَدُمُ خَدْمُ خَدْمُ خَدْمُ خَدْمُ خَدْمُ خَدْمُ خَدْمُ خَدْمُ خَد

٥٨٥٥ ٥١٥٥٠ تفويه بركوه ببه متدوه مون مون معوم معنم معنم دعاه في المعام معنم المعام معنم المعام معنم المعام المعام

دَذُند 5

1- ىەس ھەدى ھىلا دىنىزى سەنى-1

- 2- نا ذِد دوبنا ددوس، دكسى انتها نبى دوس نكتها مكنه؟ كر، دوبنا ددوس هفا وهذا دانتها يشنا مكنه كه دبعها محدبسوها حجود من دوس مدنت خمهمهمهم.
- 4- بَرْدَب بهِ محني بموههه معني بعوهه هـ بكرة بغري معنه المعادي عبر معنه المعادي عبر معنه المعادي عبر المعادي

فدنه بْكُنه عمره مه عمر دهدي سند عبه دفيه دفيه دفيه

5- محوجب خكة محوهه؟

- ضخهر بردر بحمر بورد ۱۳۹۰ مورد ۱۳۹۰ مخهر ۱۳۹۰ مخهر مخهر ۱۳۹۰ مخا
- 8- نه ذِت هَدَنه بَكُمَه عِيم جَيم جَيم بَهُ بَدهُهُم جَدُ بَدَهُه عَيم بَهُ بَده هُدَه بَدُ بَدُهُم جَدُ الْم کُر، هَدُنه بَهُ بَده مِيم جَدِ هِيم جَدِ بَده فَنه يَسِدَهُم جَد بَده فِنه يَسِدَهُم جَد بَده فِنه يَسِدَه بَد
- 9- نه ذِت ۱۵٬ ککهه سَدِه کِهِه اَسِدَهُه تعه کَهِه کِهِه موسیدِنه تعهدی

دِدْته 6

- - 2- حمود خدنه بخدم عصبحه عم خدم بعود ب

- خدنه بْكُوه فعبدجه فع خنه بْجندهم دَخيم كَرْهُدُه دِجه مِعبدِجه فع خيم كَرْهُدُه دِجه مِعبدِجه مُعبدِجه مُعبدِجه فع خيم دُخيم المُعالِم المُعالِم
- د- نه ذِد تِبِه بَخِهِد هَوَمِعمبد كِه كهومذِنه دِهَدِنه بَكُهُه، وه، نِبِه بَخِهُد هومعمبد كِه كهومذِنه دِهَدِنه بَكُهُه، معبد كِه كهومذِنه دِهدِنه بَكُهُه،
- 4- فعب ۱۵۵۰ بهبه؟ ۱۰- فعب ۱۵۵۰ بهبه ۱۵۵۰ به ۱۵۵۰ بهبه ۱۵۵۰ بهبه ۱۵۵۰ بهبه ۱۵۵۰ بهبه ۱۵۵۰ بهبه ۱۵۵۰ بهبه
- و- فعضون فخرور بروره همندخل ومر جور بندوه فخصف -9
- خدنه بَكُهُ عَصبِدِجِه مَا خَنْهُ بَجِدُهُم دِجُعِدِد جِه المِسْط وَجَمْهُ بَخُهُ مِلْ عَنْهُ بَخِدُهُم المِسْط وَجَمْهُ مَا خَنْهُ بَخِدُهُم المُسْطِ

المعنه ورائد المناه المناه المنه الم

- 8- فع هدب فقع بنده حوم حوم هید ۱۵۵۹؟ فقع بنده مند هید ۱۵۵۹ فع هدند بنده حوم حک مند کفته ده مند هیدب کسدند بک فقه دندند.
- و- كِر مَوه يَسْخَفِع دِهُو يَهُ هُكِم هَكِر دِهِيته فع هَدَنه بَكُهُ دوب هِ مِح حِد مِنْ يَكُهُ عَلَى مَدِنه بَكُهُ يَهُ مَو هِ مَدِنه بَكُهُ عَلَى مَدِي مَدِي مَدِي مَدِي عَلَى مَدِي عَلَى مَدِي عَلَى عَ
- 10- فعوده فرد دخین مر هدند بذکه حد هذه مرحد هذه فدیره فدیره کم محدد مرکز بخده مرحد هدیره فدیره محدد مرحد مرکز ب
- فرِد دَخِینِه نَه هَدَنه بَدُهُ عَنه حِب حِک جَدَ فَدَیه نه مِع حِک جَدِه کِه عَه عِنهُ کَه عِب حِک جَدِه مِع حِکمه یودَنه بَدُه فَدُنه فَدُنه فَدُت بَدُهُ مِع حِک جَدِه مَج حَکمه یودَنه بَدُه فَدُه فَدُنه فَدُنه فَدُنه فَدُنه فَدُنه فَدُونُ فَهُ نَه
- 11- نه ذِد هٰذِ دِهِهِ نِسنِ جَعِجْس کَعَدَنه نِکُهُهُ مَنِکَدُس کهومذِدهِی جَد نِیک دِخْتُهُ نِجِدُهُم کجبدِکِه؟
- ود، وَكِر دِدوك نِسنِ جَعِنِس كَعَدَنْ نِكُوهِ ونِهِنِسَ كُودَنْ نِكُوهِ ونِهِنِسَ كَعَدَنْ نِكُوهِ ونِهِنِسَ كَعَدَنْ لِمُخَرِّفِ وَنِهِنِهِ لِمِنْ فِي كَافِهِ مِنْكِنَا لِمُخْتَلِقِ مِنْكِمِ مِنْكِنِهِ مِنْكِنَا لِمُخْتَلِقِ مِنْكِنِهِ مِنْكِنَا لِمُنْكِلِهِ مِنْكِنِهِ مِنْكِنَا لِمُنْكِلِهِ مِنْكِنَا لِمُنْكِلِهِ مِنْكِنَا لِمُنْكِلِهِ مِنْكِنَا لِمُنْكِلِهِ مِنْكِنِهِ مِنْكِنِهِ مِنْكِنَا لِمُنْكِلِهِ مِنْكِنَا لِمُنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُونِهِ مِنْكِلِهِ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُونِهِ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُونِهِ مِنْكِنَا لِمُنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُونِهِ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُمُ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُلِكُ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُمُ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُمُ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُمُ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُلِكُمُ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُمُ مِنْ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُمُ مِنْ مُنْكُلِكُمُ مِنْ مُنْكُلِكُمُ مِنْ مُنْكُلِكُمُ مِنْ مُنْكُلِكُمُ مِنْكُمُ مِنْ مُنْكُلِكُمُ مِنْ مُنْكُلِكُمُ مِنْكُمُ مِنْ مُنْكُلِكُمُ مِنْ مُنْكُلِكُمُ مِنْكُمُ مِنْ مُنْكُلِكُمُ مِنْكُمُ مِنْكُمُ مِنْ مُنْكُلِكُمُ مِنْ مُنْكُلِكُمُ مِنْكُمُ مِنْ مُنْكُمُ مِنْكُمُ مِنْ مُنْكُلِكُمُ مِنْ مُنْكُمُ مِنْكُونِ مِنْكُمُ مِنْكُمُ مِنْكُمُ مِنْكُونِهُ مِنْكُمُ مِنْ مُنْكُمُ مِنْكُمُ مِنْ

وذنع 7

ر- فعودن فرد دحن جعنس كغونه بغوس -1 - فعودن فرد دحن جعنس كغونه بغوس -1

د مختوت المجرية المجر

جب بعضت بنور و معضت مع معضت المناز ا

هدنه بَكُهُ عَصَبِدِيهُ فِهِ هَوجِه بَتِنَا دِبْتِه فَوَصَدِتِه فَعَبِ مَوَوَجِهِ فِهِ يُكِيفُهُ دِبِهَذُبِكِ.

4- مومد بَعْد مَدِند بَكَ بَكَ الْكُورُ بَكِ بَكَ الْكُورُ بَكِ الْكُورُ بِي الْكُورُ بِي الْكُورُ بِي الْكُور موموني بَكِ الْكُورُ بِي الْكُور

هدنه بَخه دحب جه دِنتِه مومذتِه فعب موهبه ضه حكمه يَنتِه دِيشنه مَنه خِد نِدخه.

- ٠٠ خدنه بَخَبه مِم عَبِجه 10 عَبِجه عَمْ مَمْكِهُ بَنِهُ -6 خدنه بَکُمه مِمْ عَبِجه 10 عَبِجه عَمْ مَمْكِهُ بَنِهُ -6
- 7- نه ذِت بُه هِه محبشتِه هِه هَده دِنهِ هَده دِنهِ مَده -7 هوهندِته ؟

ود، جدمی معبشته محهومید فکبی بکه دنیده کوسه کیم کند دهذه مجمع محمومید فکنه محمومی کیم کیم کیمه کنینه محمومید محمومید محمومی کیم کیم کیمه

دَوْنِي 8

- 1- هوجب عَجْه فوصدنه فِجَهْنه؛ فوصدنه فِجَهْنه بِجِه: ثان به به به بَاکِة عَبِه بَاکِة عَبِه بِحَفْ هیب.
 - 3- هوجب بَجْه هوسجنه هجننه؟

3- محفد بحض محب المجانع ١٠٠٠ محفد ١٠٠

٩٥٥٥غ نوميغ ميميد ك عصيد ك ميمبه ديمبكم دغيموه دخ كـكونمه.

- 4- حدود مَجِه فوعدن دجند دجند دخته دخته دعوهم.
- 5- هودب مَجْه فوعذنه سعبغنه؟ حجهد دبغذه دخدم محیعه و: عه دندجب نهضه بخد بُذنه دِهْدنه بُخه محیخه مَجْه دردجب نهضه بخد
 - 6- هودب مَکِه فوهدنا عمیمناع؛ فوهدنا عمیمنا بیده: کا ضهید.
 - حود مَجْنه عجب عَنه عجه عَده مَجه عَده مَجه عَده مَجه.
 - 8- هوجب مَجْه همنینه بخه: چر بعنه. 8- هوخب مخبیبه بخه: چر بعنه.
- 9- هوون محبثنه بله: ثد نهودم بد عنده وهوده ههدوهه خرکنه. خرکنه
- 0- حودن مكنوبه محنوبه دعنوه مكنوبه ومرزه ومرزه ومرزه محنوبه ومرزه ومرزم ومرزه ومرزم
 - 11- كحفد هفد بتد يعذد مومذته منعد مند موكبيد؟

- نَتِه دِهذه مومذِتِه منخه مَنه مودنه نِكُوه وهظه هذنه فِدَهنه يستِنه مَكِه كَوْكَهِهُ, فَعْ هَدُنه نِكُوه وهَفه هذنه كُوكِهِهُ, فَعْ نِسَوْنِي فِدُنْهُمْ.

دِدْتُهُ 9

- ود، حفظ فجبعه چنفذه مكِ جبه تغنع دكر سكبهه.
- 2- هوجب مَكْن جبنهنه؛ مخدنه مَكْن معهد كنعه هِم مكنيه مكه جديد بنهنه مكه مخدنه عَكْن معهد كنعه هُم مكنيه مكه ع جغدنه نِكْنُه.

هُذِنهُ بَكُمُ عَصِيرِه مِم هُمِيرِه مِعِيمَ كُنِب سَهُمَ عَلَيْهِ وَكَرَ هُومِب.

4- نه ذِت هُوِب اَنْتِه شِهْتِه دِفِدَهم هِا هُمَدُهُهُ عَتِبْهُ دِهَدُهُهُ الْکُهُهُ؟

ود، يَنْتِه شِهْتِه هُور، دَفِدُهِ هِم هُمَدُهُم عَمَيْهُ وَهُدُنَهُ نَكُهُهُ.

5- ذدجب ضعب اَنتِه جَهَدِيهِ فَدَعب هِ جَدَدُهه عبيهُ، دهدنه إِذَهُمَ؟

كَثَيْءَ شَهْيَةِ هُيَّهِ دَفِدَعَهِ هَا هُذَهِهِ عَتَبَهُ دَهُدُنَهُ فَيْهِ ٤٠ ذِمذَهِ هَهُوتِهِ مَفِيدِهِ فَعَ هُذُهِ مِتَهُمُ مَعَبَهُ الْمُعَادِةِ فَكُونَا فَدُونَا عَمِيهُ مِسْنِدُنَا.

- 6- فعب بجه فخذ، بعفد هعبشه؟ فخذ، بعفد هعبشه حذه فنه بسبذنه دنزكه هذه وخدلفه بچه.
- ٥- فاجم حيفظ منه جمنه على حقيد المنه ا

- 8- ننده هذ، بعده هعبشه فبعده مَكبده؟ هذ، بعده هعبشه فبعده مَكبده تحيمكسح دبهوده.
- 9- ذدجب ١٥٥٠ نمخنى ١٥٥٨ يصده هني دهد دهذ بعدد حود دهد بعدد حديث عبد عبد عبد عبد عبد عبد عبد عبد عبد المعادد ال

عَنْکُ عَنْمَ مَهْنَ عَنْ بِعَ مَنْ عَنْمَ عَنْمَ عَنْمَ عَنْمَ عَنْمَ عَنْمَ عَنْمُ -10 خُکفعہ؟

خذِر بعدد معبش مِع فجَم دِنهِه هَوْد كُنهُ خَلَه عَدِيد مِهُون مُون كُنه عَدِيد عَجْنه مِعَن الله عَدِيد مُون الله عَدِيد مُؤم الله عَدِيد مُؤم الله الله عَدِيد الله عَدَيد الله عَدِيد الله عَدَي الله عَدِيد الله عَدَي الله عَدِيد الله عَدَي الله عَدَي الله عَدَي الله عَدَي الله عَدَي الله عَدِيد الله ع

دِدْته 10

1- دبغې دهخه بعده هعبشه فده د دلاه همبده کلبده، موده ذهبه تحبنه هده ه

ابخ، دهخه بعده معبش فده دخده مبعجه مكبده دخديد يعهده.

- 2- هودب مَكِه عه جِدْد دَخْد بِهِ نَدِه مِهِ جَدِد مِهِ جَدِد بِهِ مَكِه جِدِد بِهِ عَدِد بِهِ مَكِه جَدِد بِهِ عَدِي مُعِم اللهِ عَنْهُ اللهُ عَنْهُ اللهِ عَنْهُ اللهِ عَنْهُ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَا عَنْهُ ع
 - 3- خدب فبعجه سونه لأدب ذحيه؟ خبرنه وخدنه فبعجه سونه لأدب ذحيه.

- 5- دَنْ بند تَدب فَدب مَوب مُورَدَه مِو سوبكه مُورَدَه دِهُ دَنْ دَنْ مُورَدُه مِوبِكُونَ مِورَدُه مُورِدُه مُورِدُه مُورِدُه مُورِدُه مُورِدُه مُورِدُه وَهُ مُركِدُونِهِ وَهُ دُنْهُ مُركِدُه وَهُ دُنْهُ مُركِدُونِهِ وَهُ دُنْهُ مُركِدُونِه وَهُ دُنْهُ مُركِدُونِهِ وَهُ دُنْهُ مُركِدُونِهِ وَهُ دُنْهُ مُركِدُونِهِ وَهُ دُنْهُ مُركِدُونِه وَهُ دُنْهُ مُركِدُونِه وَهُ دُنْهُ مُركِدُونِه وَهُ دُنْهُ مُركِدُونِه وَهُ مُركِدُونِهِ وَهُ دُنْهُ مُنْ مُركِدُونِهِ وَهُ دُنْهُ مُركِدُونِه وَمُونُونِهُ مُركِدُونِه وَمُعُونُونِه وَمُونُونِهُ مُنْ مُنْكُونِه وَنُونُ مُنْهُ مُركِدُونِه وَنُونُونُ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ وَمُونُونِهُ وَمُونُونُ مُنْهُ مُنْ مُنْ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنْمُ مُنْ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنْ مُنْهُ مُنْ مُنْهُ مُنْ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنْ مُنْهُ مُنُ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُ مُنْهُ مُنُ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنُ مُن
- 6- نه ذِ دَندِ دَندِهِ دَبهِ ٥٥٥ حَقَ مَنهُ عَنْهُ عَبْهُ مَنهُ مَنهُ عَنهُ مَ حَقَ ٥٥٥ حَقَ مَنهُ عَنْهُ عَن عَنه فَدِ ثَنيه خَنه حَقَ حَقَ مَنهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ مَنْهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ ع عنه مَن مُنهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ مَنْهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ عَنْهُ عَن
- مَكِيَهُم دَخَدَهُم بَنهُ فَخَه دِخُدَهُم دِخُدَهُم دِخُدَهُم دِخُدَهُم مِهَيَّمُ مِهُمَاكُمُهُم مِهُمُكُمْ مِ عَمْمِه عِبْدَهُم دِخُدَهُم بَنهُم دِخُدَهُم دِخُدَهُم دِخُدَهُم دِخُدَهُم دِخُدُهُم دِخُدَهُم دِخُدَهُم دِخُدَهُم دِخُدَهُم دِخُدَهُم دِخُدَهُم دِخُدَهُم دِخُدَهُم دِخُدَهُم دُخُدُهُم دُخُدُهُم دُخُدُهُم دِخُدُهُم دُخُدُهُم دُخُونُهُم دُخُدُهُم دُخُدُهُم دُخُونُهُم دُخُدُهُم دُخُدُهُم دُخُونُهُم دُخُونُهُم دُخُونُهُم دُخُونُهُم دُخُونُهُم دُخُدُهُم دُخُونُهُم دُونُهُم دُخُونُهُم دُونُهُم دُخُونُهُم دُخُونُهُم دُونُهُم دُخُونُ دُونُ دُون
- 8- هوجب هَبَرْجَه دَهَدُنه لَعبدِه فعه ثعب ذَهبه؛ هبرجه دِهدُنه لَعبدِه فعه ثعب ذَهبه؛ ثع وَجدبه هُنه دَهه هبرجه بَوه مَدي الله فعد الله فعد دِهه مبعد الله فعد ا
- و- هدف بنجه هجنب، فجبر، " عرضه بنه فجنب، فجونه، المبحد عضمه بنه فجنب، فجونه، المبحد عضمه بنه فجنب، فخونه، المبحد عضمه بنه فخبن، فخونه، المبحد عضمه بنه فخبن، فخونه، المبحد عضمه بنه فخبن، فخونه، المبحد عضمه فخونه، " همونه بنه فخونه، المبحد عضمه فخونه، " محافره بنه فخونه، المبحد عضمه فخونه المبحد عضمه المبحد عضمه فخونه المبحد عضمه فخونه المبحد عضمه فخونه المبحد عضمه المبحد عضمه ا
 - 10- صودب مَكِه يَضْه دصدبتَمْه ددومبد؟

- يغه دهدبته ددوبد جمكيم عجه.
- 11- فعدود جمدیم عبدنه مدنه هدبنه ددومد هدد دومد مددد جمدیم عبدنه مدنه هدبنه ددومد هدد دومد مددد دبعذیک هما عبدا مهن مکنه مدبنه
- ما عبه بناغه بناغه منه بناغه منه منه عبه عبه -12 حبه بناغه بناغه منه بناغه بالغه بناغه بناغه بناغه بناغه بنا
- دبخ مه هندند دهدند سمبط به دموهمهم بط دندب ذهبه عبده مبحبه سونه بط هندند بدكه بدخهند ذفه، خده بد دنده.
- 13- هودِمَ وهبده، وهبده، وهبده، المحده هبده؛ "محده هنده، دنكه وهبده، المحده المختف ال
- 14- هوجه بنده محبده معبده دنین مخکرید مخکرید مختنه دوه بند مختنه مختنه دنین مخکرید مختنه دنین دختنه دنین مختنه دنین مختنه دنین دختنه دنین دختنه دختن دختنه دختنه دختنه دختنه دختنه دختنه دختنه
- 15- فعودب جنبيه، دخلاقه جلاه، عرض عرض بند ١٤٠٠ ودبيه مي المنت المنته على المن
- كنتن كَسِدَيد مَكِم هَدْت يْ ، كَدْ بَوْه مَنْ عَبْمن عَجْد بَعْن كَنَدُد عَبْ كَنَدُدُه مِدْبَع مِن عَبْد عَبْمن عَدْب مَن عَبْد مُن عَبْد عَبْمن مُن عَبْد عَبْد مُن عَبْد عَبْد مُن عَبْد مُن عَبْد عَبْد مُن عَبْد عَبْد عَبْد مُن عَبْد عَبْد مُن عَبْد مُن عَبْد عَبْد عَبْد مُن عَبْد عَبْدَا عَبْدُ عَبْدَا عَبْدَا عَبْدَا عَبْدَا عَبْدَا عَبْدَا عَبْدَا عَبْدَا عَبْد عَ

٥٠٠٥، مُكِرَدُه دَهُدُنَا كِلْ يُحِرِّ هَوْه هِ عَهْنَا كَهُعَهُ هِمِدِنَا يُعِنَا لَهُعَمُ مُوهِ عِيدًا دَهُه كُذُه مِن عَهُنَا لَهُ عَلَيْنَا مُن عَبِيدًا دَهُه كُذُه مِن عَهْنَا لَهُ عَلَيْنَا مُنْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْنَا اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْنَا اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَا عَلَاهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَاهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَاهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَا عَلَاهُ عَلَا عَلَاهُ عَلَاهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْ

دِدْبُد 11

1- هودب نعب ذهبه عجبدكة في نومكمه من كيهكمه من كيهكمه من كيهند؟

نعب ذليه نوبكة منهم كيمكيم دشوب لأه معدد

- د. نعب قدیم خج هجیدکه، کجیمکیح هجب هجتچیدکه، عبد خدید خج هجیدکه، کجیمکیح هجتچیدکی خدید خدید مختچیدکی کیده خج حدید در مختید مختید
 - 3- ننده هوټچسکون کهنې بعده هعبنه؟ هوټچسکون کهنې بعده هعبنه هوهنه دهنده.
- 4- حدود مَكْمَ دُود مَكْمَ دُود مَكْمَ مَكْمَ مَكْمَ مُودِيهُمْ وَمِد مُحْمَمِهُمْ وَمِد مُحْمَمِهُمْ وَمِد مُحْمَمِهُمْ وَمِد مُحْمَمِهُمْ وَمِد مُحْمَمِهُمْ وَمِد مُحْمَمِهُمْ وَمِد مُحْمَمُهُمْ وَمِد مُحْمَمُ مُحْمِ مُحْمَمُ مُحْمُ مُحْمِمُ مُحْمَمُ مُحْمُ مُ مُحْمُ مُحْمُ
- 5- حوجب نعب قطيع حوجب كون نه هده، فخبه وهد هد، نههه؟

نَعب قَعبِ هِودِبد كَهَنَ مَع هَده مَخبَح هَا هَذه نهها كُمد مُعبَدِه مَعبِ هُدبَد مَعبَدُه مَعبِدُه مَعبِدُه حُدد هِبجب جسرِه كَهُنَ مَكد هِبجب دِسرِه كَمَن مَعْد مُعَا هَذه مَعبَدُه يُكسه، هِ هَجُدِيَة عهم نُهُمُ نَكَدَه دِفبحِه مَكبدُه.

- حكىم، ندب جعمبككن، كنهد يغه موريد، تومكين، حمك دمين، حمدنيد دهبون كنهد مهنية دهبك من دمين المراقة المر

- 10- حودب نعب ذَحبِ حجبدِکون مِی فکد دِسرِدکون، فع فدونعه خکمِهِ؟

نعب ذکید مجمعکوم عن نونه در دیده در در بده در مید بده در مید بده در مید بخد بده در مید در می

11- فحودب دوف نسن صحبشته فرد دخهکفس حودشه دندهه فد نبی دقدیه هوهکمکفه، و نسن صحبشته فرد دخهکفس حودشه دنده فد نسن محبشته فرد دخهکفس حودشه دخدیه هفت هدی و نسخ دخدیه دخدیه مده و دختیه دخدیه دختیه دختی

دِذْنُك 12

- - 2- حودب ندب حجوجه سودكة ، كدوجنه تجديد.
- د مخنع بربور برخور مخرجه مخرجه مخرجه مخرجه عزاد مخرجه عزاد مخرجه بربونه مخرجه مخرج مخرجه مخرج مخرجه مخرجه مخرجه مخرجه مخرجه مخرج مخرجه مخ
- - -2 : ١٥٠٥ ، ١٥٠٤ محب مخ من من من عبي ١٩٠٤ من -5

- ٥- حوجب تنه حجونه به محوده
 ٥- حوجب تنه حجونه به محوده
 ٥- حوجه تنه حجود به محدد به
- و- نه ذِت هجره دِذِعبَه نهمهه، عَنْ دَفِه عَنْ مَعْدَهُ عَنْ مَعْدَدُهُ الْحُدُهُ الْحُدُهُ الْحُدُهُ الْحُدُهُ الْحُدُهُ الْحُدُةُ الْحُدُهُ الْحُدُةُ الْحُدُاءُ الْحُدُاءُ الْحُدُاءُ الْحُدُاءُ الْحُدُاءُ الْحُدُةُ الْحُدُاءُ الْحُدَاءُ الْحُدُاءُ الْحُدُاءُ الْحُدُاءُ الْحُدَاءُ ال
- يَرِه محبوبجند دَذِحتِه مُنْفُدُه حُودُه في محبس تعبُدِه عَلَيْ مُنْفُدُه وَمُ محبس تعبُدِه عَلَيْ مُنْفُدُه و
 - 10- نه ذِد هَبَرَدِهِ دِيعَهُنه جِه هَبَدِهِ كَعَعَبُهُ؟ وه، هَبَرَدِهِ دِيعَهُنه جِه هَبَدِهِ كَعَعَبُهُهُ.

ود دوه نسن ود نس هدید دستهند ود دست ووده هددس کستند.

13 كنځ

من جره دهمه دندون رزه دره محمد محمد مره شوبه حجود

مِع خَهَدَ دِهجِهِ دِبدَهُهُ، كَيْهَدُهُ مِكِنَدِه دِهدَنَهُ عَبدِهِ سِونَهُ تَسِكُفُهُ كَفَدُهُ نَه هِكَ.

- 2- هوجه هجرنه دهدنه المعبق كهده نههه؟ هجرنه دهدنه المعبق كهده نههه عوم، كيك كنكوه مكيمه معكفه هي جمه كيم جبهوند.
 - 3- نِنْدَهُ هَكِرْدِهُ دِهْدُنْهُ هِوَدِبِد كِه فَعْ هَدُهُ نَوهِكَ دِيْرُدُ؟ هَكِرُدِهُ دِهْدُنْهُ هُودِبِد كِه فَعْ هَدُهُ نَوهِكَ دِيْرُكَ كَهِيْدِم.
- 4 خدد نههه فع خدب عصبيه بعههد جدده يه كهدد، ههه خد عصبية ميده معدد عصبية خدد دده كذك وكذذ وكذذ وكذبح يعدهد عدده كذك وكذبه يعده كنكود وكذبه كالمعالمة المعالمة المعال
- حَصَةُ مَا عَلَيْ مَا عَلَى مَا عَلَى مَا عَلَى عَلَى مَا عَلَى عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى

جَدِنَدِه مَحبذِه فعد هند نه هه دخددِه كبعه د كيوني فع دِفِذِه كَمَانِه هِي هُوهُم.

6- هدب يخكم مهن دفيك مه بعدد؟

- وده دفيم مكنه تكنه مهنه فكذ بعهد دفيك كه.
- ۷- حودن فدد نوهه حبید به دیمبد به دیمبد دیمبد دیمبد دیمبد دیمبد.
- المنب دَفدن نه هه حصبد جه دوده ها مبحجه عبحجه عبحجه مبحجه مبحجه دخيره دخيرة كندنه مبحجه عبحجه
- - 10- بندم مَكْه هدبعَهْ، دنونهه، هدبعَهٔ، دنونهٔ دهره، هدبعَهٔ، دنونه دهرهٔ دهرهٔ دهرهٔ، درونهٔ درهانه، درهانه
 - 11- هود کی دهدبتهٔ دهنهٔ نودهٔ می دهنهٔ می دهنهٔ دهنه

وذنع 14

- 1- هدم ۱۵٬۵ جند مَجَوْد ۱۵٬۵ جند ۱۵٬۵ دمد ۱۵٬۵ دمد ۱۵٬۵ دم ۱۵٬۵ دمد ۱۵٬۵ دم ۱۵٬۵٬۵ دمد ۱۵٬۵ دمد ۱۵٬۵٬۵ دمد ۱۵٬۵ دم ۱۵ دم
 - -2 حب حب به وه ۱۹۶۵ کتبتی ۱۹۶۹ د جده موښنی حدم -2

كتبعثه دَهْدَ، مِبْنَ جُنهِدِنه عبعه موَهُ موديهُ مِ غِنهُ دِهُوم مِهِدِد.

- 4- حدود خدم موشن جمعیدند حدود مرکمیده: "جوده، هند دعودید مودید مودیده دعودید مودیده استنان مودیده در مودیده مودید مودیده مودید مودی

هد، موشنى هودهدد مدكه نهذه دين منته دولم ندن منته دولمبككة، مع دونه بوشنى هود محدة نهذه دشودويه دوندني.

- 9- بن بنت منتب منبره کرنگر منب عبن -9 عبن منبن دورد منبره ۱۹۹۶ مند ۱۹۹ مند ۱۹ مند ۱۹۹ مند ۱۹۹ مند ۱۹۹ مند ۱۹۹ مند ۱۹۹ مند ۱۹ مند ۱۹ مند ۱۹
- حەرمخىزى دىنى. دىنى ئىدەر مىدىنى يەرەركى كىھ سەنىپى جەرەبىدى يەرەد
- تعفود مخبّن مخرجه کوه مخبّن دوند مخبّن دوند مخبّن عومه ۲۵۰۵ مخبّن مخبّن مخبّن عود مخبّن مخبّن مخبّن عود مخبّن مخب

فِدْت فَعَدِهُ مَذِهُ مَدْهُ مَدْهُ مَدْهُ مَدْدُهُ مَدْدُهُ مَدْدُهُ مَدْدُهُ مَدْدُهُ مَدْدُهُ مَدْدُهُ مَدُ "وَكُمُونُ مَهُكُمِدُونُ كَذَكِهُ مَدْدُهُ مَدْدُونُ لَكُمُونُ مَا هَذِيكُ مَنْكُمُ مَنْكُمُ مَنْكُمُ مَدُونُ "وَكُمُونُ مَهُكُمِدُونُ مَدُونُهُ مَدْوَنُهُ مِدْدُونُ مَدْدُونُ مَدْدُونُ مَدْدُونُ مِدْدُونُ مَا مَنْكُمُ وَسُودِهُمْ مَا مَا مُعْكِمُ م

- حود بكة ححمود به ١٠٠٠- حود بكارة حدم - ١٠٠٠

10- نه ذِت هَدهه دِبْهُ بَنْعَمْهُ مَكُمْ فَعَ حَجْدَهُ بِهُ مَحْدهِ هِدهُمْهُ اللهِ فَعَدَهُ بِهُ مَخْدَهُمْ

وي مجنه مدنسه بر هم مجنه د بحند مخرحه المنه الم

13- دُوخه رَوْرُهُ دُهِم مُختَّرِهُ وَهُم مُختَّرِهُ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ

١٤٠٤ دهدمودبه، ضدبه، عند مكه همومهه بده، دهده وهده ده وهده وهده دهدمودبه، خدمه، دنكور وده ده هكم، همومهه وونه دهدمودبه، ضدبه منده وده ده دهدمودبه، ضدبه منده دهدمودبه، ضدبه منده دهدمودبه،

- معافد خد برخم جرب المربعة الم
- 15- هوجب عَجْه هَخنه چخنه هَدُوْنه وهِجهه وهِجهه هَدُه مَخَده به وهُده وهُده
- د فجمعه د بخنه با فخم هجت کر با منه د بخنه با منه د د بخنه به د بخنه د

دِنْکُمْ دَنْهُ عَبْهُ مَنْهُ مَکْبِدِ دَمِشْنَاهُ مَا دَسَهُ دُنْهُ وَنَهُ اللّٰهِ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ مَکْمُ وَمُشْنَاهُ مَا دَسَهُ وَمُشْنَاهُ مَا دَسَهُ وَمُشْنَاهُ مَا دَسَهُ وَمُشْنَاهُ مَا دَسَهُ وَمُشْنَاهُ مِنْ اللّٰهِ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ وَمُشْنَاهُ مِنْ اللّٰهُ وَمُسْنَاهُ وَمُسْنَاءً وَمُسْنَاهُ وَمُسْنَاهُ وَمُسْنَاهُ وَمُسْنَاهُ وَمُسْنَاءً وَمُسْنَاهُ وَمُسْنَاءً وَمُسْنَاهُ وَمُسْنَاهُ وَمُسْنَاهُ وَمُسْنَاهُ وَمُسْنَاهُ وَمُسْنَاهُ وَمُونَاهُ وَمُسْنَاءً وَمُسْنَاهُ وَمُسْنَاهُ وَمُسْنَاءً وَمُسْنَاهُ وَمُوسُكُمُ وَمُوسُونَهُ وَمُوسُكُمُ وَمُوسُكُمُ وَمُوسُكُمُ وَمُوسُكُمُ وَمُوسُكُمُ وَمُوسُكُمُ وَمُوسُكُمُ وَمُوسُكُمُ وَالْمُوسُكُمُ وَمُوسُكُمُ وَالْمُوسُكُمُ وَمُوسُكُمُ مُوسُكُمُ مُوسُكُمُ وَمُوسُكُمُ وَمُوسُكُمُ وَالْمُوسُكُمُ مُنْ وَمُعُولُكُمُ وَمُعُمُ مُنَاعُولُكُمُ مُسْكُمُ مُنْ مُسْكُمُ مُسْكُمُ مُوسُكُمُ مُسْكُمُ مُوسُكُمُ مُعُوسُكُمُ مُوسُكُمُ مُعُمُولُكُمُ مُنْ مُسْكُمُ مُوسُكُمُ مُسْكُمُ مُعُمُ مُع

- 17- نا ذِت بُنَىفَىمُ المَكْنَ دِنْكِبَ الْمَحْدِ الْمَحْدِ الْمَحْدِ الْمَحْدِ الْمُحَدِدِ الْمُحْدِدِ الْمُعِدِدِ الْمُحْدِدِ الْمُعِدِدِ الْمُحْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُحْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِدِ الْمُحْدِدِدِ الْمُحْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُحْدِدِ الْمُحْدِدِ الْمُحْدِدِ الْمُحْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُحْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُعْدُدِ الْمُعْدِدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ الْمُعْدِدِ
- عَلَيْكُ مِنْ يَجِيدُ مِنْكُ وَمَنْ عِنْكُ مِنْ مِنْكُ مِنْ مَنْكُ مِنْ مِنْكُ مِنْ مِنْكُ مِنْكُمُ مُنْكُمُ مُنْكُمُ مِنْكُمُ مِنْكُمُ مِنْكُمُ مِنْكُمُ مِنْكُمُ مُنْكُمُ مُنْكُمُ مِنْكُمُ مُنْكُمُ مُنْكُمُ مُنْكُمُ مُنْكُمُ مُنْكُمُ مُنْكُم

نجِبَهُ وحفقِهُ دِموَبَهُ عَنْ عَدَهُم مَهُمُ هُوجِهُ بِهُ جَدُوهِ مَعُمْ دِحُوهِهُمْ دِحُوهِهُمْ دِحُوهِهُمْ دِحُوهِهُمْ دِحُوهِهُمْ دِحُوهِهُمْ دِحُوهِهُمْ دِحُوهِهُمْ مِحُودُهُمْ مِحُودُهُمْ مِحْمُونُهُمْ مِحْمُونُهُمُمُ مُعُمُونُهُمُ مُعْمُونُهُمُ مُعُمُونُهُمُ مُعُمُونُهُمُ مُعُمُمُ مُعُمُونُهُمُ مُعُمُونُهُمُ مُعُمُونُهُمُ مُعُمُونُهُمُ مُعُمُمُ مُعُمُونُهُمُ مُعْمُعُمُ مُعُمُونُهُمُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُونُهُمُ مُعُمُونُهُمُ مُعُمُونُهُمُ مُعُمُونُهُمُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُونُهُمُ مُعُمُونُهُمُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُمُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُمُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُمُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُمُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُونُ مُعُمُمُ مُعُمُونُ م

19- حوجب تنكنفه من ١٥٠٤

مَجَنَى بَجَ بَكِ بَكِ بَكِ بَكِ مِحَدَى فَجَمَعَ بَكِ مِحَدَى بَكِي مِحَدَى بَكِي مِحَدَى بَكِي مِحَدَى بَكِ عَجَبَى بَكُ مِحَدَى بَكِ مِحَدَى مِحَدَى مِحَدَى مِحَدَى مِحَدَى بَكِينَ مِحَدَى بَكِينَ مِحَدَى بَكِينَ مِح عَجَبَى مِحَدَى بَكِ بَكِ بَكِ مِحَدَى مُحَدَى مِحَدَى مِحَدَى مِحَدَى مِحَدَى مِحَدَى مِحَدَى مِحَدَى مِحَدَى مِحَدَى مُحَدَى مِحَدَى مِحَدَى مِحَدَى مُحَدَى مِحَدَى مِحَدَى مُحَدَى مُحْدَى مُحَدَى مُحَدَى مُحَدَى مُحَدَى مُحَدَى مُحَدَى مُحْدَى مُحْدَى مُحَدَى مُحَدَى مُحْدَى مُحَدَى مُحَدَى مُحْدَى فع نجبَدُه وحدة وصعبشيد فع وخجد بحد بحيفه وضوكر خيدُه.

20- هودب هُذَى بعفد هعبشة هُلوهِ مَكِم جوه هُدهُدهَه دِنْكِيَدِه وَحَفْدِهِ؟

هُذِهِ بِعَهْد هِعَبِهُمْ بِيَهُذُهُ مَكِه: "عَبَهْمُ وَحَدَبِهِ وَحَدَدِهُمْ لِمُخَدَ وَحَدَدِهُمْ كُوهُمْ مُكُمْ هُلُكُ مُخِلَمُهُمْ مُكُمْ مُحُلِمُهُمْ مُكُمْ مُحُلِمُهُمْ مُكُمْ مُحُلِمُهُمْ مُكَمْ مُحُلِمُهُمْ مُكَامُ مُحَلِمُهُمْ مُحَلِمُهُمْ مُحَلِمُ مُحَلِمُ مُحَلِمُهُمْ مُكَامُ مُحَلِمُ مُعْلِمُ مُحَلِمُ مُعِلِمُ مُعِلِمُ مُحَلِمُ مُحَلِمُ مُعِلِمُ مُعِلِمُ مُعْلِمُ مُعِلِمُ مُعِلِمُ مُعِلِمُ مُعِلِمُ مُعِلِمُ مُعِلِمُ مُعْلِمُ مُعِلِمُ مُعْلِمُ مُعِلِمُ مُعِمِعُ مُعِلِمُ مُعِ

- 22- هەدب ئچە عەھڭنا دېدهنا فىدبىنى فىدبىنى ئېدە ئېدىنى ئېدى ئېدىنى ئېدى ئېدىنى ئېدى ئېدىنى ئېدى ئېدىنى ئېدى ئېدىنى ئېدى ئېدىنى ئېدىنى
- 23 ذهجب حعبد عن فحلب عومكنه؟

 هَ ثَمَهُ دَيْكِهُ وَيَكِ مِكْمَهُ مِهُ حَمِدُهُ مَهُ حَمِدُهُ مِهُ حَمِدُهُ مَهُ حَمِدُهُ مِهُ حَمِدُهُ مَهُ حَمْدُهُ مَنْكُمُ عَمْدُهُ مَهُ حَمْدُهُ مَنْ حَمْدُهُ مَهُ حَمْدُهُ مَهُ حَمْدُهُ مَنْ حَمْدُهُ مَنْهُ مَا عُمْدُهُ مَا حَمْدُهُ مُنْهُ مِنْ حَمْدُهُ مَا حَادُهُ مَا حَمْدُهُ مَا

ۻڡڣۺه، دهبه دادو، دخدههدبه، خدبه، خدده، مَده دسهنج، ددهبد، فنغه منه سهريد.

25- ھەجب نىب ھڬھ، چھتنچ، جنڭج، وحەد، نحه ھن، ھجدوپ، نند؟

ښَدَ حصبدد هٰدِ دښتِه ښَدَحضه ښتِه ښدهٖه تصعبنه.

دذکیہ 15

- 1- حود، مَكْه جَدِيثِ دِعهِ دَيْهِ؟ عهِ دَيْهِ دِيْهِ دِيْهِ دِههِ دَيْهِ دِههِ دَيْهِ دِهِ مِنْهُ دِهِ مِنْهُ دِهِ مِنْهُ دِهِ مِنْهُ دِهِ مِنْهُ

سَدَدُهُ دِهَدُوهِ دَدُهُ دُفِهِ کِي کِيهُ عَنْهُ مَکِه هِهِ کِيْهُ هِهِ کِيْهُ هِهِ کِيْهُ هِهِ کِيْهُ هِهِ کِيْهُ مِنْ کِيْهُ مِنْ کِيْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْ کِيْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْ کِيْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْ کِيْهُ مِنْهُ کِيْهُ مِنْ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ كِيْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ كِيْهُ مِنْ مِنْهُ كِيْهُ مِنْهُ كِيْهُ مِنْهُ كِيْهُ مِنْهُ كِيْهُ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْهُ كِيْهُ مِنْ مِنْهُ كِيْهُ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْهُ كِيْهُ مِنْهُ كِيْهُ مِنْهُ كِيْهُ مِنْهُ كِيْهُ مِنْهُ كِيْهُ مِنْهُ كِيْهُ مِنْهُ كُلِيْهُ مِنْ مِنْهُ كِيْهُ مِنْ

- ورد مذبه وردور دمودور المربع ورده الله المردور المرد
- 5- هوجب جه ذخب نحه نحنه دخبه دمودنه؟ فعنه دجنه، سعبذه، هنه همنه همنه دهدنه دهدنه دفهه.
- ٥- حدود نَسِدَنه جه ذدب هه كعه دخسخه دعوددنه؟ دهنه حب فرد دخید کبسخه دعوددنه جه دیمود حجده نه حسحبذه فرد جدید هه دعوددنه جه دیمود هم حجده فرد محبذه فرد دخیم موسید که جدهه فرد حکیته همونید.
- ر- هدب هوی دفید کَنَدُود دصود نید فید همی بخد کِنِدِود نِسجِب خصف دینه هنهدیند عکبشند هغی دفید کِنِدِود دصودنید فیدنید.
- 8- ضب عهدهدم کَذَوْد دههدنته ضدنه که جدهه؟ خذر بعده صعبیه کههه عهدهدم کَذَوْد دههدنته ضدینه که جدهه.

9- دبغې هخنۍ بعهد هعبشه عهدهجه کزدود دصودننه غدبغه؟

هَذِهِ بِعَهٰد هعبشه عهدهه كَذُوه دِعهذَثنه فِدِبَه خُدُهُ دِعهٰدَثنه فِدِبَه خُدُهُ دِعهٰدَثنه فِدِبه بَهُ مَ نَهُ هَذُهُ مِن فِدَح جِدُدُهُ دِهِي مِهُ هِ مِههُ وَحِمهُ لِهُ خُدِهُ مِنْ اللّه فَاعِه مُهُ هُ مُعَالِم فَا عَهْ مِنْ فِي فِدَم جِدُدُهُ دِهِ عِنْهُ مِهُ هُ مِعْدُونَ مِنْ اللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَى مُهُ هُ وَعَالَمُهُ اللّه

10- ذيجب هُذَب عميهيه كَنْوْد دعه دَخْت عبد الله

هند هند بندند بسفد محدد المنافد المن

11- هوجه فحده نه گونده کره دم جهنه به درونه دم درونه درونه

12- نه ذِت حک ٤بغې دِفدوبجه مَفِي کَدُوه دِصودتنه فِدبخه دهنه

دمعيشه؟ د بخد منهذه د بخد منهده منهذه مدهده مدهده

جُسْفه مشعدهٔ دِبْک هَدِدشهٔ جِه نهم، فِبْده مدِنه مَنهٔ مَنهٔ مَنهٔ مَنهٔ مَنهٔ مَنهٔ مِنهٔ مِنهٔ مَنهٔ مَنهٔ

14- ڊيجن وڙ دښج ههوهي عندت عودجيه غخنجه ع

فَجَهٰهٰهٔ هَه دِفِيْتِ عَهٰدِنَهٔ فِيحِ عِلْبَنْهُ بِلْ فُهٰهِه فَيْحَ عِلْبَنْهُ بِلْ فُهٰهِه فَيْحَ وَلَبْنُهُ مِيْتِه فَيْحِه مَيْتِه فِيْتِ عِلْبَنْه بَيْدِه دِهْمُهُ مَيْتِه بَيْدَه مِيْتِه بَيْدَه مَيْتِه بَيْدَه مُيْتِه بَيْدَه مُنْتِه بَيْدَه مَيْتِه بَيْدَه مَيْتِه بَيْدَه مُنْتِه بَيْدَه مَيْتِه بَيْدَه مُنْتِه بَيْدَه مُنْتِه بَيْدَه مُنْتِه بَيْدَه مُنْتِه بَيْدَه مُنْتِه بَيْدَه مُنْتُه بَيْدَه مُنْتُه بَيْدَه مُنْتُه بَيْدَه بَيْدَه مُنْتُه بَيْدُه بَيْدَه بَيْدُه بَيْدُه بَيْدَه بَيْدَه بَيْدَه بَيْدُه بَيْد بَيْتُه بَيْد بَيْدَه بَيْدَه بَيْد بَيْد بَيْد بَيْتُه بَيْد بَيْد بَيْتُه بَيْدَه بَيْدَه بَيْدَه بَيْدَه بَيْدَه بَيْدُه بَيْدَه بَيْد بَيْدُه بَيْدُه

ردَمِه دمحنير، جي جي مه مخذيه دمندبيه فخنيه خخخه وخرجه خخخه دوخخ

كذك دغسغس كه كنى هى فدح دفدنس عهدند فدنده دخهدده ودفعه دهدنده مودنده دخهد بخد المدخه وهدنده مودنده مودنده مودنده مدخد المدخه مودنده مودند مودنده مودند مود

16- حضه بنخ نکره دښځ فخون ۱۵ د خکم خکه فرید عبه دخه بنده بخه بخه د بخه

17- هوڊب سَبَ ههوهميم وَلِي دِهِيَد هِي تَهَد دِهَدِب عودَثيم ضِدبيم دِفِکِدُه وَفِع دِهَذِہ ؟

دِدْنُت 16

- ا- خد بعده ه وه جد ه ککم ه ککم یته ه ود حدوده و به بعده خد ه وه خده و به ککم یته عدده و به خده و به خ
 - 2- فع حضع چين خخ، بعند صعبنه مودده ود؟ خخ، بعند صعبنه مودده خدده ود ۵۵۵ چين.
- 3- هُذِي هَودِب يَشِدُن عَجبد مَجبد مَجدوه مِ هَدوهِ وهُددوهِ إِن اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَ غَدُهُ عَامِهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى الله

هَذِى عَدِهُ مَ جَدُهِ هِ مَجْدَهِ فِهِ عَدِهُ فِهِ عَدِهُ مِهُ عَدِهُ فِهِ عَدِيدَ وَدَهِ عَدِهِ مَخِدَهِ فَ غَيْدِهِ نَجِهُ.

4- ھەدب ئند نكيدەنچد؟

خچه بند دنده محده محده محد الله محد الله محد الله محد الله محدد الله محدد

- حوجب عنه ښجَحفه خچټه محمجه جخخېه.حوجب حممیه محمیه محمیه محمده محمد
 - 6- هودی خکتهٔ که کنجنهٔ هجهٔ دفعهٔ که کنجنهٔ
 - 7- هوډب هخه حجبدجه نه ټکړ ډنوکب دهودنه. هخې هومحپدجه نه ټکړ ډنوکب دهودنه.
 - 8- هەدب هذب مجبدجه دختند بهموهد. 8- هەدب
 - و- حوجب خخ, حجبجچه ضع همید.و- حوجب خخ, حجبجه خهمید.
- 10- نه ذِت فَه شِه هَجْقَه دِنهُه هَهُعَمَبُد كَهَهُ, كَهُوْرُهُ 10- نه ذِت فَه شِه هَجْقَهُ دِنهُه هَهُعَمِبُد كَهُهُ, كَهُوْرُهُ دِهُذُ.
- 11- هود، نکیدهنی دهند، هه ویهکهه، دهند، دهند، نکهند، نکهند، نکهند، نکهند، نکهند، نکهند، نکهند، نکهند خصبک مکیه خصبک مکیه دهند، نکهند خصبک مکیه خصبک مکیه دهند خصبک مکیه دهند خصبک مکیه دهند دهنده دهند دهنده دهند

17 يخني

- 1- فخذِ بحفد نعم فعب فذبحكِه دشدذب خعوهه،؟
- خذب بعده فدبعك فع هدمهد كبده دبندد بصومه.
- 2- ھەجب صۇدچە بىدەد كىنىتى دىب ھۇدىغە كىتىدى؛ ئىب ھۇدىغە كىتىدى؛ ئىب ھۇدىغە كىتىدى،
- 3- هەدب خەنى مەندىكە ئىلا ھۆدىغە تىلىپى دىلىدى، خەنىنى ئىلا مەندىكە ئىلا ھۆدىغە تىلىپى دىندۇر، كۆنىكىلىن، دەەدئىنى ئىلا دىلىمى ئىيقى دىدىغە.
- 4- ضعود، هذه بعفد موهیجه شنگ ضع هددهد علیته؟ هذه بعفد مههیجه شنگ ضع هددهد علیته دخید، خجه نجه.
 - 5- نه ذِ حکمه حنب بهذیک همیدکه، نه هعبشه؟ که، ذُنه هم حنب بهذیک که همیدکه، نه هعبشه.
 - 6- هود، دنت بهذایک مهبد کهن، دندد، دند هدبشا؟ دنت بهذایک مهبد کهن، دمهک نوع هدبشا.
- «- دِكْتُ مُعَيْثِهُ مُعْدِهُ مِعْدُهُ وَتَعْبُهُ مِهُ لِمُوْدِهُ عَبْدُوهُ عَنْ كُودِهُ الْمُعْدُهُ فَيْ كُون «- دِكْتُ مُعَيْثُهُ مُعْدِهُ مِعْدُهُ مِعْدُهُ مِعْدُهُ مِعْدُهُ وَمُعْدُونُ مُعْدُهُ فَيْ كُونِهُ الْمُعْدُهُ «- دِكْتُ مُعْدِهُ مُعْدُهُ مُعْدُهُ مُعْدُهُ مُعْدُهُ مُعْدُهُ مُعْدُهُ مُعْدُهُ مُعْدُهُ مُعْدُهُ مُعْدُهُ

- - دَبَنِه، مَكِتبه مِكِتبه، دَبَدِهِ مَهُ، دَفِيهِ مَهُ، دَفِيتِه، دَفِيته، دَفِيه، عَهُ، دَفِيه، عَهُ، دَفِيه، عَهُ، دَفِيه، عَهُم، عَهُمْم، عَهُمْم
 - 11- فعود خذ، ١٤ مكن مكن دكدهم دكدهما؟ هذ، ١٤ مكن ١٤ كنده دكدهم كعباده مكن ١٤ عدنده.

دِذَلِي 18

- مع فهذ وهذه معتبه معبه مهدد معود، بكوذيه معرفة بنه معرفة بنه معرفة بنه معرفة بنه معرفة بنه معرفة بنه معرفة ال

خربه، فهند عبده معبد عبده موهند حبونه مبدده عبدده عبد

- نه ذِت فِيكِيهِ عَبْكُهُ هُ مُوكِيْم بِهُ عَبْكُهُ تَهْذِهِ. بعذد هعبشه؟

- كن، فبهم عبكهه كر صوغيسبه دوه سند تبعهد تغذر بعدة عبده
- 3- فعود، فيكيوه فيكيوه كل عدَّدَكه ها معيشا؟ فيكيوه فيكهوه كل عدَّدكه ها معيشا هدّ بهوديّا كل مهوره يدكن دلايكه.
- 4- حودب مهودته بلاجكة من عبلكه مدينه كيب كمعبشه معودته بلاجكة من عبلكه منه في عبد بعدد معرفة بعدد معرفة بعدد معرفة كوسيفه.
- 5- نِيمَه دَفِيد مِغِنَى مِعْفِى مِعنِيْه دَفِيْت هِمِيْهِ کوسیفه ؟
- خذ، بعدد معبشه فبعده دودكر دوع كجدد هديع وفيع ميشه دومبله.
- ٥- ډجب خخ, بحه د محبشه عبحجه حسنه دومبهه دحنی خخ, بحه د محبشه عبحجه حسنه دومبهه دحنیه خخ, دومبهه دحنیه دحبیه دحنیه دحنیه دحبیه دحبیه دحنیه
- 8- حودب صووحجه كه حديثه عبض دهذب بعده صعبيه هكنه مكنه بد ضبغه دوسبهه؟

دبخ دهد بعد معبد هدند به دو به دوهبه دوهبه می عدد بده ده دوهبه می عدد ده ده به دوهبه دوهبه می عدد بده دوهبه دوهبه دوهبه می عدد بده دوهبه دوهبه

6- محفوض معضيه محنوره والاردام فوهوه وتمرساها مهووه حوادث معضيه

هُذِهِ وَكِدِيهِ وَهُدَنَا بَكُهُ فِيكَ عَا دِنْكِهِ فِيدِهِ مُدَّابِ فِدَوهُ فِهِ حِدِيهُ اللهِ مُعَالِمُ الله

- 10- فعود، معبد فرد دهده ۱۵۵ خد فدهد دومبهد؟ معبد فرد دهده ۱۵۵ خد فدهد دومبهد فرد دکنتد بنهته فدک ۱۵۵ عودفند.
- 11- نه ذِت صَينه وَهُمْ دِكْر صَوهُمْ دِيَنَتِهُمْ دِصِتِبْهُ تِدَنَتُمْ فَيَدِ فَيَدِ فَيَدَ فَيَدَ فَيَدَ فَي وَهُمْ فَوَدُنِهُمْ وَمُنْهُمْ مُنْهُمْ مُنْهُمْ مُنْهُمُ مُنْهُمُ مُنْهُمُ مُنْعُمُ مُنْهُمُ مُنْهُمُ مُنْهُم

وذلا 19

1- دنسب نوهد هذب عبعجه مب کهد دهبید؟

هجني حين فهد دهنج د بنجد بنيد دومبه مبحدة من كه دهنيد من فهد دهنيد من كه مند كه م

د- ها بره دهمتر عانده ها بروه دهنای بود بود بود و -5 معند محمد منده منده منده بود دهنای بود بود بود بود بود

معنسه مع جهد دمنمخه مع جهد دمنیه فهدبد موسوروری به مخوبد مخدبه مع به مورد بسیه مع به مخوبد

د معافعي عالم جمعة عيد عمو عمر -ع

معبشة هوسوندگه بحمومه به باحمندهه.

ومكِر المنتها ، ومكاعَر معام -4

غِلَقَبِدٍ، بَمِبْهُ، مَدِحلهَهُ، وصحبِسْ، مَلِه هُفُت دَعبدُهُهُ، تـبوه،، كَجبلهُهُ، خِعبه، هوموصوصلهُهُ، خِعبهه،

2- صفدح مضخبه جب عكتمت ﴿ بَهُ عَرَبُهُ عَن عَامِهُ ٤٠ حَوَدَهُ عَامُ عَامُ حَوَدُهُ عَامُ عَامُ حَوَدُهُ عَامُ

هذب هسبدگه به به به مجمعدن حین دینه در مهر در مدوری مجمعدن میره در مخمعدن مجمعدن مینه در مینه

٠٤ جُنجِم معبد ٤ مبعد معبد ٠٦٠٠ -7

خد به و بنوندسه به وه م بعديه متبعه مهميره منهميره حمديد.

8- نه ذت هذه بعفد صعبنه يه نهو سده کوه کيده

٥- حدود حلنه من من من من منه معبده وهذ بعده

يكنفه مَوْس هِ عنههٔ معبدهٔ وهذ بعود هعبه هر كفه وهبيء ودوك نسن حن حنوهه كشفنه يم فعس هعوسه مِ كفه وهبيء.

- 10- فجح هذه منه وضعب يه فكس خد فعض مب كنه وهبيّه؟ خد فعض مب كنه وهبيّه يه فكس فجح هذه منه دوننه جدنه، فخر بعده معبشه.
- 11- فعدود، يم دُكُس فيدَ هذهنده دوننه جانه هذ، بعده

يه دُكُ فَوَح هَدُهُ مُهُ وَذِنْهُ مِنْهُ هُذِ بِعَهُ مِعَمَد صَعَبَهُ فَهُ وَفُعُ مِعَامِهُ فَهُ وَفُعُ مُعَا فَعَمُ وَفُعُ مُعَامِعُ فَعَمْ مُعَامِعُ فَعَمْ وَفُعُ مُعَامِعُ فَعَمْ وَفُعُ مُعَامِعُ فَعَمْ مُعَامِعُ فَعَمْ وَفُعُ مُعَامِعُ فَعَمْ مُعَامِعُ فَعَمْ وَفُعُ مُعَامِعُ فَعَامُ فَعَامُ مُعَامِعُ فَعَمْ وَفُعُ مُعَامِعُ فَعَمْ وَفُعُ مُعَامِعُ فَعَلَمُ عَلَيْهُ فَعَلَمُ عَلَيْهُ فَعَلَمُ مُعَامِعُ فَعَلَمُ عَلَيْهُ فَعِلَمُ عَلَيْهُ فَعَلَمُ عَلَيْهُ فَعُلِي عَلَيْهُ فَعَلِمُ عَلَيْهُ فَعُلِي عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ فَعُلِمُ عَلَيْهُ فَعَلَمُ عَلَيْهُ فَعَلَمُ عَلَيْهُ فَعِلَمُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَمُ عَلَا عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْكُمُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَا عَلَا عَلَا عَلَاهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَيْ

12- نمخه یه دوک کفته ښکته؟ کفته ښکته یه دوک کیونکده دخوبنه دیوهنه ویوه. 13- نمخه یه دوک کفته چنته وه دبقه؟ کفته چنته وه دبقه یه دوک کښته دخونه دخودهه کفته چنته وه دبقه یه دوک کښته دخونه دخودهه

LESSON 1

1. Who is your creator?

My creator is the Lord God.

2. Who is the Lord God?

The Lord God is the creator of all things visible and invisible.

3. Out of what substance did the Lord God create all things?

The Lord God created all things out of nothing.

4. How did the Lord God create all things?

The Lord God created all things by the word of His mouth, He said a word and it came to existence.

5. What did the lord God create on the first day?
The Lord God created Light on the first day.

6. What did the Lord God call the light?

The Lord God called the light a day.

7. What did the Lord God call the darkness?

The Lord God called the darkness a night.

8. What did the lord God create on the second day?

The Lord God created the sky on the second day.

9. What do shine in the sky at night time?The moon and the stars shine in the sky at night.

LESSON 2

What did the Lord God create on the third day?
 The Lord God created the Land and the water on the third day.

2. What did the Lord God create on the fourth

The Lord God created the sun, moon and stars on the fourth day.

3. What did the Lord God create on the fifth day?

On the fifth day the Lord God created the great creatures of the sea and every living and moving thing with which the water teens, according to their kinds, and every winged bird according to its kind.

4. What did the Lord God create on the sixth day?

On the sixth day the Lord God created livestock, creatures that move along the ground, and wild animals, each according to its kind.

5. What else did the Lord God create on the sixth day?

The Lord God created Man on the sixth day.

6. What did the Lord God call the name of the first man?

The Lord God called the name of the first man Adam.

7. What did the Lord God call the name of the first woman?

The Lord God called the name of the first woman Eve.

8. Out of what substance was Adam created?

Adam was created out of the dust of the ground.

9. How did the Lord God create Eve?

The Lord God created Eve out of one of Adam's ribs.

LESSON 3

1. Where did the Lord God put Adam and Eve to live?

The Lord God took Adam and Eve and put them to live in the Garden of Eden.

2. What did the Lord God plant in the Garden of Eden?

The Lord God planted in the Garden of Eden all kinds of trees that were pleasing to the eye and good for food and all kinds of beautiful flowers.

3. What did the Lord God tell Adam and Eve not do?

The Lord God told Adam and Eve, "you are free to eat from any tree in the garden; but you must not eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, for when you eat of it you will surely die."

4. Did Adam and Eve obey the commandment of the Lord God?

No, Adam and Eve did not obey the commandment of the Lord God?

5. How did Adam and Eve disobey the commandment of our Lord God?

Adam and Eve disobied the commandment of our Lord God by eating from the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. In other words by eating the fruit which God told them not eat.

6. Did the Lord God see Adam and Eve after they broke His commandment?

Yes, the Lord God saw Adam and Eve after they broke His commandment, Because He sees all things.

7. Did the Lord God punish Adam and Eve for breaking His divine commandment?

Yes. The Lord God punished Adam and Eve for breaking His divine commandment. The Lord God drove them out of the garden Eden.

8. How else did the Lord God punish Adam and Eve?

The Lord God said to Adam and Eve; "for dust you are and to dust you will return." That means Adam and Eve should die.

9. What did the Lord God promise Adam and Eve?

The Lord God promised Adam and Eve that at the end of time He will send them the Savior.

LESSON 4

1. What was the name of the oldest son of Adam and Eve?

The name of the oldest son of Adam and Eve was Cain.

2. What was the name of the brother of Cain?

The name of the brother of Cain was Able.

3. Was Abel a good son to Adam and Eve?

Yes, Abel was a good son to Adam and Eve. Able prayed every day to the Lord God. He Loved the Lord God and put his trust in Him.

4. Was Cain a good son to Adam and Eve?

No, Cain was not a good son to Adam and Eve. Cain was selfish, wicked, and the Lord God did not occupy the first place in his life.

5. Did Cain envy his brother Abel?

Yes, Cain envied his brother Abel because Able was a friend of God.

6. What did the wicked Cain do to his brother Able?

The wicked Cain killed his brother Abel, and denied it.

7. Did the Lord God see Cain killing his brother Able?

Yes, the Lord God saw Cain killing his brother Able and as a result of that the Lord God punished him.

8. Have you ever been wicked in your life?

Yes, being a human being I have often been wicked in my life.

9. Does the Lord God see all those who do wicked things?

Yes, the Lord God sees all those who do wicked things.

10. Will God punish those who commit sin?

Yes, the Lord God will punish all those who commit sin, if they do not repent.

11. Does the Lord God love all the people?

Yes, the Lord God loves all the people of the world. He is the merciful father of human race. He will forgive all those who repent of their sins and He will make everybody live a happy life here on Earth and after death in paradise.

LESSON 4

1. What is the name of the man who built the Ark?

The name of the man who built the Ark is Noah.

2- What kind of a man Noah was?

Noah was a good and righteous man who lived about 4,000 years ago.

2. Were all people good at the time of Noah?

No, at the time of Noah all the people were not good. There were many wicked people living on earth at that time. Noah and his family did not follow the life style of the majority of people.

3. Did the Lord God punish the wicked people?

Yes, the Lord God punished the wicked people by causing a flood and destroyed all the wicked people who lived on earth at the time of Noah.

4. How were Noah and his family saved?

Noah and his family were saved in the ark.

5. What does the word Ark mean?

The word Ark means a giant boat.

6. How were the beasts of the earth and the birds of the sky saved?

The Lord God told Noah to take with him into the Ark seven of every kind of clean animals, a mail and its mate, and two of every kind of unclean animals, a male and its mate, and also seven of every kind of birds, male and female to keep their various kinds alive throughout the earth.

7. What were the names of the sons of Noah?

The names of the sons of Noah were Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

8. Will the lord God cause another flood on earth?

No, the lord God will not cause another flood on earth.

9. Will the lord God destroy the world again?

Yes, the Lord God will destroy the world at the end of time by fire.

LESSON 6

1. Who is Fathaer Abraham?

Fater Abraham is the son of Terah. He lived with his family in Ur of Chaldeans. He was a righteous man, who trusted in the commandments of God.

2. What did the Lord God tell Abraham to do?

"The Lord God had said to Abram, "Leave your country, your people and your father's household and go to the land I will show you." I will make you into a great nation and I will bless you; I will make your name great, and you will be a blessing. I will bless those who bless you, and whoever curses you I will curse; and all peoples on earth will be blessed through you."

3. Did father Abraham obey the Lord God?

Yes, father Abraham obeyed the Lord God and went to the land of Canaan with his family.

4. Who was Isaac?

Isaac was the only and beloved son of Abraham and Sarah. The Holy Bible says: "Now the Lord was gracious to Sarah as he had said, and the Lord did for Sarah what he had promised. Sarah became pregnant and bore a son to Abraham in his old age, at the very time God had promised him. Abraham gave the name Isaac to the son Sarah bore him."

5. What did the Lord God said to Abraham to do to Isaac?

The Lord God said to Abraham: "Take your son, your only son, Isaac, whom you love, and go to the region of Moriah. Sacrifice him there as a burnt offering on one of the mountains I will tell you about."

6. Why did the Lord God command Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac?

The Lord God commanded Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac because God wanted to try Abraham.

7. Did Abraham obey God?

Yes, Abraham did eaxhctly what God told him to do. He was about to sacrifice Isaac when an angel told him not to do so.

8. What did Abraham love the most?

Abraham loved God the most.

9. What must every one do?

Everyone must do like Abraham, love the Lord God more than all things.

10. Why must we love the Lord God more than everything else?

We must love God more than everything because the Lord God loves us more than everything else in the world.

11. Must we obey God like Abraham?

Yes, we all must obey God like Abraham in everything we do.

LESSON 7

1. Why must all the people of the world obey the Lord God?

All the people of the world must obey the Lord God Because He has commanded mankind to obey him.

2. To whom did the Lord God first give His Commandments?

The Lord God first gave His Commandments to His Prophet Moses.

3. For whom did the Lord God give His Commandments?

The Lord God gave His Commandments for the Israelites.

4. And for whom else did the Lord God give His Commandments?

The Lord God gave His Commandments for us as well.

5. In what book of the Holy Bible do we find the Commandments of the Lord God?

We find the Commandments of the Lord God in the 20th chapter of the book of Exodus.

6. How many Commandments are there in the book of Exodus?

There are Ten Commandments in the book of Exodus.

7. Is it our duty to keep the Ten Commandments of the Lord God?

Yes, it is our duty to keep the Ten Commandments of the Lord God.

LESSON 8

1. What is the first Commandment of the Lord God?

The First Commandment of the Lord God is: "You shall have no other gods before me."

2. What is the second commandment of the Lord God?

The second Commandment of the Lord God is: "You shall not make for yourself an idol in the form of anything in heaven above or on the earth beneath or in the waters below. You shall not bow down to them or worship them;"

3. What is the third Commandment of the Lord God?

The third Commandment of the Lord God is: "You shall not misuse the name of the Lord your God,"

4. What is the fourth Commandment of the Lord God?

The fourth Commandment of the Lord God is: "Remember the Sabbath day by keeping it holy. Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the Lord your God. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

5. What is the fifth Commandment of the Lord God?

The fifth Commandment of the Lord God is: "Honor your father and your mother, so that you may live long in the land the Lord your God is giving you."

6. What is the sixth Commandment of our Lord God?

The six Commandment of the Lord God is: "You shall not murder."

7. What is the seventh Commandment of the Lord God?

The seventh Commandment of the Lord God is: "You shall not commit adultery."

8. What is the eighth Commandment of the Lord God?

The eight Commandment of the Lord God is: "You shall not steal."

9. What is the ninth Commandment of the Lord God?

The ninth Commandment of the Lord God is: "You shall not give false testimony against your neighbor."

10. What is the tenth Commandment of the Lord God?

The tenth Commandment of the Lord God is: "You shall not covet your neighbor's house. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife, or his manservant or maidservant, his ox or donkey, or anything that belongs to your neighbor."

11. Into how many parts are the Ten Commandments of the Lord God divided?

The Ten Commandments of the Lord God are divided into two parts. The first part of the Ten Commandments contains our duty towards our Lord God; the second part of the Ten Commandments contains our duty towards mankind.

12. What does the first part of the Ten Commandments of the Lord God teach us?

The first part of the Ten Commandments of the Lord God teaches us that we should "Love the Lord our God with all our hearts and with all our soul and with all your strength."

13. What does the second part of the Ten Commandments of the Lord God teach us?

The first part of the Ten Commandments of the Lord God teaches us that we should "Love our neighbor as ourselves."

LESSON 9

1. What does the Holy Bible say about all men?

The Holy Bible says all men are sinners.

2. What is a sinner?

A sinner is a person who disobeys the law of the Lord God.

3. What has the Lord God said that He would do to the sinners?

The Lord God has said that He would punish all the sinners forever.

4. Can the sinners be saved from the eternal punishment and the rath of the Lord God?

Yes, the sinners can be saved from the eternal punishment and the rath of the Lord God.

5. How can the sinners be saved from the eternal punishment and the rath of the Lord God?

The sinners can be saved from the eternal punishment and the rath of the Lord God by confessing and repenting their sins and becoming the most faithful servants of our Lord Jesus Christ.

6. Who is the Lord Jesus Christ?	
The Lord Jesus Christ in His Divinity is the only Son of the Lord God an ia the Savior of the world.	d He

7. How do we know that our Lord Jesus Christ is the only Son of the Lord God?

We know that our Lord Jesus Christ is the only Son of the Lord God because, when He was baptized in the Jordan River, the Lord God said: "This is my Son, whom I love; with him I am well pleased."

8. Where was our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ born?

Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem of Judea the town of King David

9. Were the parents of our Lord Jesus Christ rich or poor?

The parents of our Lord Jesus Christ were very poor.

10. Where was our Lord Jesus Christ before He came down from heaven and was born as a man?

Our Lord Jesus Christ was in heaven with the Lord God His Father before He came down from heaven and was incanated and born as a man from the Virgin Mary.

LESSON 10

1. When our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ was born, who were keeping watch over their flocks by night?

When our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ was born, Shepherds were keeping watch over their flocks by night.

2. Who are shepherds?

Shepherds are those persons who look after their flocks.

3. Who appeared unto the shepherds who were keeping watch over their flocks by night?

The angel of the Lord God appeared unto the shepherds who were keeping watch over their flocks by night.

4. What shone round about the shepherds who were keeping watch over their flocks by night?

The glory of the Lord God shone round about the shepherds who were keeping watch over their flocks by night.

5. How did the shepherds feel when they saw the angel of the Lord?

The shepherds were terrified when they saw the angel of the Lord.

6. Had the Shepherds any reason to be afraid of the angels?

The Shepherds had no reason to be afraid of the angels they saw.

7. How ought the Shepherds to have felt?

The Shepherds ought to have been very much pleased.

8. What did the angel of the Lord God say to the shepherds?

The angel of the Lord said, "Do not be afraid. I bring you good news of great joy that will be for all the people. Today in the town of David a Savior has been born to you; he is Christ the Lord. This will be a sign to you: You will find a baby wrapped in cloths and lying in a manger."

9. What was this good news?

This good news was: "Today in the town of David a Savior has been born to you; he is Christ¹ the Lord."For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Savior."

10. What place did the angel of the Lord mean by "the city of David?"

The angel of the Lord, meant Bethlehem, the city of king David.

11. What was the reason Bethlehem called the city of David?

Bethlehem was called the city of David simoly because David, who became the king of Israel, was born there.

12. What took place after the angel was done speaking?

After the angel was done speaking, Suddenly a great company of the heavenly host appeared with the angel, praising God and saying, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good hope to mankind."

13. What did the hosts of the angels of the Lord sing?

The hosts of the angels of the Lord sung "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men on whom his favor rests."

14. What does this glorious appearance of the angels of the Lord God teach us regarding our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ?

This glorious appearance of the angels of the Lord God teaches us that our Lord Jesus Christ is not just a mere man like every one of us but rather He is the son of the living God.

15. Why does the appearance of the angels of the Lord God teach us this precious lesson?

The appearance of the angels of the Lord God teach us this precious lesson Because, if Jesus Christ in His Dvivinity had not been the Son of the living God, the angels of the Lord God would not have been sent to proclaim to mankind His incarnation and His glorious birth from the Virgin Mary.

LESSON 11

1. Where did the shepherds go after the angels of the Lord left them?

When the angels of the Lord left the Shepherds and went into heaven, the shepherds said to one another, "Let's go to Bethlehem and see this thing that has happened, which the Lord has told us about." They went with haste to Bethlehem.

2. What did the Shepherds find in Bethlehem?

The Shepherds found Mary, Joseph, and the baby Jesus, in Bethlehem.

3. Where did the Shepherds find baby Jesus?

The Shepherds found baby Jesus lying in a manger.

4. What is a manger?

A manger is a place where people place food for horses and cattle to eat.

5. What did the shepherds tell Joseph and Mary?

The shepherds told Joseph and Mary that the angels of the lord had appeared to them, and what they said about the baby Jesus.

6. What effect had the story of the shepherds upon the people who heard it?

All who heard it were amazed at what the shepherds said to them.

7. Had the Shepherds good reason to wonder?

Yes, the shepherds had a good reason to wonder, for it was a very wonderful thing for the angels of the Lord to appear and sing to men.

8. What did blessed Mary, the mother of the Lord Jesus Christ, do?

Blessed Mary the mother of our Lord Jesus Christ treasured up all these things and pondered them in her heart.

9. What is meant by her pondering them in her heart?

It means that blessed Mary thought diligently about them in her heart and mind.

10. What did the shepherds do after they had seen the Savior who was born?

The shepherds after they had seen the Savior who was born returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things they had heard and seen which were just as they had been told.

11. Why ought we to praise the Lord God as much as the shepherds?

We ought to praise the Lord God as much as the shepherds did because Jesus Christ is our Savior, as well as theirs.

LESSON 12

1. Who came to see Jesus Christ besides the shepherds?

Besides the shepherds Magi from the east came to Jerusalem and asked, "Where is the one who has been born king of the Jews? We saw his star in the east and have come to worship him.

2. What had the Magi seen in the east?

The Magi had seen His star in the east.

3. What did the star do to the Magi?

The star which the Magi had seen in the east went ahead of them until it stopped over the place where the child was.

4. How did the Magi feel, when they saw the star?

When the Magi saw the star, they were overjoyed.

5. How did the Magi know in which house the Savior was?

The Magi knew in which house the savior was by the star stopping directly over it.

6. What did the Magi do when they saw the Savior?

When the Magi saw the Savior they bowed down and worshipped Him.

7. What did the Magi present to Jesus Christ?

The Magi opened their treasures and presented to Jesus Christ gifts of gold and of frankincense (incense) and of myrrh.

8. What are frankincense and myrrh?

Frankincense and myrrh are sweet-smelling gums, obtained from special trees.

9. Did the Magi show their reverence to Jesus Christ, by worshipping Him and presenting unto Him these presents?

Yes, the Magi show their reverence to Jesus Christ, by worshipping Him and presenting unto Him these presents.

10. Do the angels of the Lord God worship our Lord Jesus Christ?

Yes, the angels of the Lord God constantly worship our Lord Jesus Chris.

11. If it is right for angels to	worship The	Lord Jesus	Christ, is i	it not right fo	or us
to worship Him as well?					

Yes, it is right for us to worship the Lord Jesus Christ as well.

LESSON 13

1. When the Magi departed who appeared to Joseph?

An angel of the Lord God appeared to Joseph in a dream.

2. What did the angel of the Lord God tell Joseph to do?

The angel of the Lord God told Joseph to get up, "take the child and his mother and escape to Egypt."

3. Where was Joseph told to go?

Joseph was told to escape to Egypt.

4. Who did Joseph take with him into Egypt?

Joseph took the child Jesus and his mother Mary into Egypt.

5. Why was Joseph told to take Jesus into Egypt?

Joseph was told to take Jesus into Egypt inorder to save His life.

6. Who wanted to kill Jesus Christ?

King Herod wanted to kill Jesus Christ.

7. When Herod died, what did Joseph do?

After King Herod died Joseph got up, took the child and his mother and went back to the land of Israel.

8. In what town did our Lord Jesus Christ live?

Our Lord Jesus Christ lived in a town called Nazareth.

9. How long did Jesus Christ live in the town of Nazareth?

Jesus Christ lived in the town of Nazareth until He grew up.

10. Where is the town of Nazareth located?

The town of Nazareth is located in the district of Galilee.

11. Was Nazareth a large or a small town?

Nazareth was a small town.

LESSON 14

1. Who came beforehand to prepare the way for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ?

It was John the Baptist who came beforehand to prepare the way for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

2. What was John the Baptist's clothes made of?

John the Baptist's clothes were made of camel's hair.

3. What was John the Baptist's food?

John the Baptist's food was locusts and wild honey.

4. What did John the Baptist preach?

John the Baptist told the people to Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is near.

5. What did John the Baptist do to the people?

John the Baptist baptized the people.

6. Did our Lord Jesus Christ go to be baptized by John the Baptist?

Yes, our Lord Jesus Christ went to be baptized by John the Baptist.

7. Why did our Lord Jesus Christ come to John the Baptist to be baptized by him?

Our Lord Jesus Christ came to John the Baptist to be baptized by him in order to show us an example of humbleness.

8. Does our Lord Jesus Christ command all his followers to be baptized?

Yes, our Lord Jesus Christ commanded all his followers to be baptized because He said to His Apostles: "go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit,"

9. What is baptism?

In the Holy Apostolic Catholic Church of the east Baptism is listed as one of the seven Sacraments of the Holy Church. The Sacrament of the Holy Baptism was established by our Lord Jesus Christ. We believe that the baptized people thorough the Sacrament of the Holy Baptism are born into the Family of God. The baptized is immersed three times in the consecrate water in the Name of the most glorified Holy Trinity Father, Son and the Holy Spirit.

10. Is Baptism necessary for entering into the Kingdom of heaven?

Yes, Baptism is necessary for entering into the kingdom of heaven because our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ said: "I tell you the truth; no one can enter the kingdom of God unless he is born of water and the Spirit." (John 3:5)

11. Who can baptize in the Church of the east?

In the Church of the east only a priest who has received the Apostolic laying on of hands can officially perform the Sacrament of the Holy Baptism. An evangelical or full deacon must be ministering with a priest while he is conducting or officiating one of the seven Sacraments of the Holy Church.

12. What does the action of immersion signify?

The action of immersion in The Rite of Holy Baptism indicates death and burial of the flesh which is corrupted and leans toward sinful behavior. The Holy Act of immersion also indicates a resurrection (or a coming to life again, by the Power of the Holy Spirit) Our witness to this awesome act of Holy Baptism, is to clothe the baptized in white garments, to show forth to the world a new life in purity, holiness, and sanctifying graces, and to impress upon us the importance of developing our spiritual nature in Christ (which has been made new by the awesome Power of the Holy Spirit).

13. What is essential in administering the Holy Sacrament of Baptism?

There are two essential requirements for the administration of The Sacrament of Baptism, 1- Matter, which is pure water; and, 2 - The Formula, which is in the Name of the Most Holy Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

14. How the Sacrament of the Holy Baptism is performed in the Church of the east?

The Sacrament of the Holy Baptism is performed in the Church of the east by immersing a child three times in the font of the Holy Baptism in the name of the Holy Trinity Father, Son and the Holy Spirit.

15. How these three emersions are performed?

After a child has been carefully anointed, the priest takes a child and immerses him \her three times in the font of the Holy Baptism in the name of the most glorified Trinity Father Son and the Holy Spirit.

16. What is the hidden meaning of the Holy Baptism?

The hidden meaning of the Holy Baptism is the second birth by which the Baptized persons are spiritually incorporated in the mystical body of our Lord Jesus Christ. Saint Paul says: "Now you are the body of Christ, and each one of you is a part of it. (1 Corinthians 12:27)

17. Why should we be born for the second time?

Everyone who desires to enter into the kingdom of heaven must be born again from water and the Holy Spirit in the Sacrament of the Holy Baptism. Because we are not born from the promise of God but rather we are born of the sinful desire of the flesh. This is why it is very important for us to be born spiritually in order that our sins be forgiven and be incorporated in the promise of God. It is written: "Peter replied, "Repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of your sins. And you will receive the gift of the Holy Spirit." (Acts 2:38)

18- Is the infant Baptism necessary?

Yes, the infant Baptism is necessary because nobody can enter into the kingdom of God unless first he\ she is baptized. Jesus said: "Let the little children come to me, and do not hinder them, for the kingdom of God belongs to such as these. I tell you the truth, anyone who will not receive the kingdom of God like a little child will never enter it." (Luke 18:16-17)

19. How were the children of Israel incorporated in the promised people of God?

The children of Israel were incorporated in the promised people of God namely the people of the all covenanat of God with Abaram. by

Circumcision. In the ancient of days, our father Abraham was instructed by God to include those who were to confess The Covenant to be circumcised. All were circumcised, from the servants through to the infant child. Through circumcision mankind had been given access into the community of the Abrahamic (Old) Covenant. It is written:

"This is my covenant with you and your descendants after you, the covenant you are to keep: Every male among you shall be circumcised. You are to undergo circumcision, and it will be the sign of the covenant between me and you. For the generations to come every male among you who is eight days old must be circumcised, including those born in your household or bought with money from a foreigner—those who are not your offspring. Whether born in your household or bought with your money, they must be circumcised. My covenant in your flesh is to be an everlasting covenant. Any uncircumcised male, who has not been circumcised in the flesh, will be cut off from his people; he has broken my covenant." (Genesis 17:10-14)

20- Where in the New Testament does it speak of the rite of circumcision which is to be replaced by the Sacrament of Holy the Baptism?

St Paul the Treasurer of The Church and the preacher of the gentiles says: "In him you were also circumcised, in the putting off of the sinful nature, not with a circumcision done by the hands of men but with the circumcision done by Christ, having been buried with him in baptism and raised with him through your faith in the power of God, who raised him from the dead." (Colossians 2:11-12)

21. What do we learn from this?

We learn from this If the Circumcision was so important for the children of Israel to enter into the people of the old covenant of God with father Abraham in the same fashion, Holy Baptism becomes the gate of mercy through which mankind enters into the people of the New Covenant of Jesus Christ with the

Church. Therefore whoever wants to be a member of the new Israel the holy Church must be born again from water and the Holy Spirit through the Sacrament of the Holy Baptism.

22. What is Jesus Christ teaching us about infant Baptism?

The Bible says: When Jesus saw this, he was indignant. He said to them, "Let the little children come to me, and do not hinder them, for the kingdom of God belongs to such as these. I tell you the truth; anyone who will not receive the kingdom of God like a little child will never enter it." And he took the children in his arms, put his hands on them and blessed them. (Mark 10:14-16)

23. What is this proving?

This is proving that children (infants) can also receive the grace of God.

24. What is confirmation of the Holy Baptism?

Confirmation is known as the seal of the Holy Spirit which the Baptized indivividual receives it by the laying on of hands of a priest after he has been baptized. In the Church of the East, both Holy Baptism and Holy Confirmation are considered as one Sacrament, performed together upon the candidates present, at the time of the celebration of this divine mystery.

25. Can we find a reference in the Sacred Scriptures referring to "completion" or "confirmation?"

Yes! It is written: "When the apostles in Jerusalem heard that Samaria had accepted the word of God, they sent Peter and John to them. When they

arrived, they prayed for them that they might receive the Holy Spirit, because the Holy Spirit had not yet come upon any of them; they had simply been baptized into the name of the Lord Jesus. Then Peter and John placed their hands on them, and they received the Holy Spirit. When Simon saw that the Spirit was given at the laying on of hands of the holy apostles, he offered them money and said, "Give me also this ability so that everyone on whom I lay my hands may receive the Holy Spirit." (Act 8:14-18)

Again, "Now it is God who makes both of us and you stand firm in Christ. He anointed us, set his seal of ownership on us, and put his Spirit in our hearts as a deposit, guaranteeing what is to come." (II Corinthians 1:21-22) Therefore, The Holy Church calls this last signing with the Holy Oil of Unction, "The Seal of the Gift of the Holy Spirit."

22) Who conveys the Gift of Completion or Confirmation?

In The Eastern Sacred Traditions, this Sacred Rite is entrusted to and conferred by the Parish Priest. The Parish Priest has the Oil of Unction (Qarna) which is directly connected to The Bishop of the Diocese in which the parish is situated. Even though a physical being is the instrument from/through whom The Gift of Holy Baptism is conveyed; and, the Gift of the Holy Spirit descends, it is Christ who completes the work. You will note that Holy Baptism does not precede with the words "I baptize, so and so . . ." but, rather with the words ". . . So and so is Baptized and Complete in the Name of the Father, Son and the Holy Spirit: Amen"

26. How the Baptized ones receive Confirmation?

It is written in the Liturgy of Holy Baptism that the principle Celebrant signs, those who are newly baptized upon their forehead with the Oil of Unction, utilizing the thumb of the right hand, from below upwards and from right to

left, saying: "... NN is Baptized and Comfirmed (completed) in The Name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, forever: Amen."

27. What does the use of the water in the sacrament of the Holy baptism reveal to us?

The use of the water in the Sacrament of the Holy baptism reveals to us that the sins of the baptized one have been washed away.

28. What do the three emersions of the baptism in the water indicate?

The three emersions in the water of the Holy Baptism indicate the death in sin of the baptized with our Lord Jesus Christ and His burial three days with Christ and resurrection in the new life with Christ.

29. How a baptized person should live?

A baptized person should live a new life in Jesus Christ away from all kinds of wickedness.

Lesson 15

1. What is the Holy Offering (Qurbana Qadisha)?

The Holy Offering is one of the seven Sacraments of the Holy Church; it is the central focal point of our communal worship. It is within this worship that the worshiper receives under the species of bread and wine the Precious Body and Blood of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ for the remission of sins.

2. What other names can be used for the Holy Offering?

In the Church of the East the Holy Offering is called by maney different names. Each one of these names define a different aspect of this unique Gift of Life. The few of these names given to the Holy Offering are: Eucharist, The Lord's Supper, The breaking of the Bread, The Memorial of the Lord's Passion, Qudasha, The Divine Liturgy, the Hallowing, the Holy Mysteries, Raza Qadisha, the Holy Communion, the Holy Things, etc.

3. Is the receiving of the Holy Communion important for the believers?

Yes, the receiving of the Holy Communion is important for the believers, because our Lord Jesus Christ said: "I tell you the truth, unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood; you have no life in you. Whoever eats my flesh and drinks my blood has eternal life, and I will raise him up at the last day, for my flesh is a real food and my blood is a real drink as well. Whoever eats my flesh and drinks my blood remains in me, and I in him." (John 6:53-56)

- 4-What elements are used in the consecration of the Holy offering?

 The levened, pure wheat bread and fermented grape wine are used in the consecration of the Holy offering.
- 5. What ingredients are used in the preparation of the bread?

Pure flour of wheat grains, salt, water, olive oil, yeast and Holy Malka are used for the preparation of the bread which become for us the Body of Christ.

6. What ingredients are used in the preparation of the wine?

The wine is made of pure fermented red grapes, which is mixed with water to bear witness to the blood and water which flowed forth from the pierced side of our lord Jesus Christ. It is written: "One of the soldiers pierced Jesus' side with a spear, bringing a sudden flow of blood and water." (St John 19:34)

7. In the Church of the east who can celebrate the the mystery of the Holy offering?

In the Church of the east a priest who has been officially ordained by the Apostolic laying on of hands can celebrate the Holy offering.

8. Who established the Sacrament of the Holy offering?

Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ Himself established the Sacrament of the Holy Offering.

9. How do we know that the Sacrament of the Holy Offering was established by Jesus, and then handed down to the succeeding generations (unto this present day)?

St Paul the Treasurer and Doctor in The Church states in his recorded First Epistle to the Corinthian Church saying: "For I received from the Lord what I also passed on to you: The Lord Jesus, on the night he was betrayed, took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and said, "This is my body, which is for you; do this in remembrance of me." In the same way, after supper he took the cup, saying, "This cup is the new covenant in my blood; do this, whenever you drink it, in remembrance of me." For whenever you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord's death until he comes." (I Corinthians 11:23-26)

10. When did our Lord Jesus Christ establish the Sacrament of the Holy Offering?

Our Lord and savior Jesus Christ one day before His crucifixion, "While they were eating, Jesus took bread, gave thanks and broke it, and gave it to his

disciples, saying, "Take and eat; this is my body." Then he took the cup, gave thanks and offered it to them, saying, "Drink from it, all of you. This is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins. I tell you, I will not drink of this fruit of the vine from now on until that day when I drink it anew with you in my Father's kingdom." (Matthew 26:29)

11. When does the substance of bread and wine become the Precious Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ?

The bread and wine become the very Precious Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ when a celebrant priest invites the Holy Spirit to come down and rests upon the bread and wine placed on the Altar. How the bread and wine become the real body and blood of our Lord remains a mystery. We as the faithful members of the Holy Church believe that The Holy Spirit comes down and unites with the bread and wine and they become for us the Very Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. "I am the living bread that came down from heaven. If anyone eats of this bread, he will live forever. This bread is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world." (John 6:51)

12. How should we approach and receive the Holy Offering?

It is expected that the faithful will approach the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ devoutly, reverently, in all piety and humility. In the act of receiving communion, we are encountering our Lord and Savior Jesus Himself face to face. Therefore, we will either bow before our Lord in the Holy Offering, or make the Sign of the Holy Cross before receiving Him. Praying all the while this Prayer of Preparation; Which is: "Sanctify our bodies by Your Holy Body, pardon our debts by Your Precious Blood, purge our conscience with the hyssop of Your compassion, O Christ the hope of our nature, O Lord of all, Father, Son and Holy Spirit forever: Amen"

13. How many methods of the receiving of the Holy offering are there?

There are two methods to receive Him. The first is to tilt the head backward, and to open the mouth, to receive Him upon the tongue; and, the second method of receiving Him in the palm of the right hand is in this manner; 1), bring the two hands together, in the form of the Holy Cross, the left hand under the right hand, 2), the priest will place the Holy Body in the center of the palm of the right hand, saying "The Body of Christ to the Pious Believer NN for the pardon of debts" and the communicant will respond "Amen." 3), then the communicant will kiss the Precious Body, and receive Him into the mouth, devoutly and in all reverence consuming the same. Then the participating communicant will proceed to the Angelic Deacon to receive the Precious Blood from the Holy Chalice, "the precious blood to the pious believer (NN) for the pardon of sin and a spiritual feast unto eternal life." The communicant responds: "Amen" For the little children and some sick people according to the cannon law of the Church the priest dips the Body in the Blood and gives it to the communicant.

14. How should we prepare ourselves for the receiving of the Holy offering?

Saint Paul the apostle says: "Therefore, whoever eats the bread or drinks the cup of the Lord in an unworthy manner will be guilty of sinning against the body and blood of the Lord. A man ought to examine himself before he eats of the bread and drinks of the cup. For anyone who eats and drinks without recognizing the body of the Lord eats and drinks judgment on himself. That is why many among you are weak and sick, and a number of you have fallen asleep. But if we judged ourselves, we would not come under judgment. When we are judged by the Lord, we are being disciplined so that we will not be condemned with the world." (1 Corinthians 11:27-32)

15. How many years should the recipient of the Holy offering be?

A child as soon as he is born in this world his mother nurtures him\her. After the same manner a person as soon as he\she is born spiritually through the Sacrament of the Holy Baptism must be nurtured at the table of the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ.

16. What should a faithful believer do immediately after receiving the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ?

The communicant who has participated fully in the receiving of the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ will then return to his/her pew and there to offer thanksgiving unto our Lord for the sheer joy of being fed upon the Life-giving Gift of the Holy Offering. The following Prayer of Thanksgiving is recorded in the book of the Holy Liturgy: "Let not Your living Body, O my Lord, which we have eaten, or Your victorious Blood be to us, O my Lord, for judgment, and vengeance but for the pardon of debts, and for the forgiveness of sin, and for the great hope of resurrection from the dead, and for new life in the Kingdom of Heaven, and for confidence before You, with the just and righteous who have pleased You, O Christ, the hope of our nature, Lord of all, Father, Son and Holy Spirit forever: Amen"

LESSON 16

1. When Jesus was about thirty years old what did He do?

When Jesus was about thirty years old He began to teach the people about the kingdom of heaven, or preaching the gasple of Salvation to people.

 For how many years did our Lord and savior teach? Our Lord and savior Jesus Christ taught for three years.
3. Did our Lord Jesus Christ do anything else besides teaching the people? Yes, our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ besides teaching the people, He worked miracles.
4. What are miracles? Miracles are some wonderful works which do not happen on a daily basis. Miracles are done by the divine power of God.
5. Can you tell me some miracle which Jesus did? Yes, our Lord Jesus Christ raised the dead and healed the sick people.
6. And what else did our Lord Jesus Christ do? Our Lord Jesus Christ cleansed lepers.
7. What did our Lord Jesus Christ do for the lame? Our Lord Jesus Christ made the lame to walk.

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Our Lord Jesus Christ made the dumb man to speak.

9. What did our Lord Jesus Christ do for the blind?

Our Lord Jesus Christ gave sight to the blind.

10. Did the wind and waves obey our Lord Jesus Christ?

Yes, the wind and waves obeyed our Lord Jesus Christ

11. What did our Lord Jesus Christ's working miracles prove?

Our Lord Jesus Christ's working miracles prove That He is indeed a perfect man and a perfect God.

LESSON 17

1. Whom did Jesus Christ choose to go about with Him?

Jesus Christ chose twelve men whom He called Apostles to go about with Him.

2. What did Jesus Christ call the twelve men?

Jesus Christ called the twelve men Apostles.

3. What did Jesus Christ tell the twelve men to do?

Jesus Christ told the twelve men to preach the Gospel of Salvation to all the nations of the world.

4. What did Jesus Christ give the twelve men power to do?

Jesus Christ gave the twelve men namely the holy apostles power to do miracles.

5. Did the Jews all love Jesus Christ?

No; many of the Jewish people did not like Jesus Christ.

6. What did the Jews determine to do to Jesus Christ?

The Jews determined to kill Jesus Christ.

7. How did the Jews find Jesus Christ?

Judas one of the twelve Apostles showed the place where Jesus Christ was to the Jewish people.

8. How did Judas make Jesus Christ known to the Jews?

Judas had arranged a signal with them; "that the one I will kiss is the man; arrest Him."

9. Who was Judas Iscariot?

Judas Iscariot was one of the twelve Apostles of Jesus Christ.

10. Where was Jesus Christ when the betrayer found Him?

Jesus Christ was in the Garden of Gethsemane when the betrayer (Judas Iscariot) found Him.

11. Why had Jesus Christ gone to the Garden of Gethsemane?

Jesus Christ had gone to the Garden of Gethsemane to pray there.

LESSON 18

1. After Jesus Christ was betrayed where was He carried?

After Jesus Christ was betrayed, He was carried first before the High Priest, then before the Roman Governor, Pontius Pilate.

2. Did the Roman Governor, Pontius Pilate find Christ guilty of any crime?

No, the Roman Governor, Pontius Pilate did not find Christ guilty of any crime He said: "I find no fault in Him."

3. Why then did the Roman Governor, Pontius Pilate not let Him go?

The Roman Governor, Pontius Pilate did not let Him go because the Jews were not willing for him to do so.
4. What did the Jews say?
The Jews cried loud saying: "crucify Him, crucify Him".
5. Where did the Roman soldiers carry Jesus Christ to crucify Him?
The Roman soldiers carried Jesus Christ to Calvary to crucify Him.
6. How was Jesus Christ crucified?
Jesus Christ was fastened to the cross.
7. In what way Jesus Christ was fastened to the cross?
Jesus Christ was fastened to the cross by nails driven through His hands and feet.
8. How long did Jesus Christ hang on the cross?
Jesus Christ was hung on the cross for Six hours.
9. What took place in the world while Jesus Christ was hung on the cross?

While Jesus Christ was hung on the cross for three hours the sun was hid, and there was great darkness.

10. Did Jesus Christ feel angry with those who crucified Him?

No; Jesus Christ did not feel angry with those who crucified Him, in fact He prayed for them, asking God to forgive them.

11. Why did Jesus Christ die on the Cross?

Jesus Christ died on the Cross so that the poor sinners might be saved.

12. If Jesus Christ had not died on the Cross could any of us be saved and go to heaven?

No, if Jesus Christ had not died on the Cross none of us would have been saved and could go to heaven because we are all sinners.

LESSON 19

1. On what day did Jesus Christ arise from among the dead?

On the morning of the third day after He was crucified, which was Sunday, the first day of the week; Jesus Christ arose from among the dead.

2. To whom did Jesus Christ appear after He arose from the dead?

Jesus Christ after He arose from the dead first appeared to women and then to many of His disciples.

3. How did those who had seen the risen Jesus know it was Him?

Those who had seen the risen Jesus know it was Him because He ate, drank, and spoke with them.

4. What command did Jesus Christ give to His disciples?

Jesus said to His disciples, "Go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."

5. How long did Jesus Christ stay on the earth after He arose from among the dead?

Jesus Christ after He arose from among the dead stayed on the earth for Forty days.

6. How did Jesus Christ ascend into Heaven?

While Jesus Christ was blessing His Disciples, He left them and was taken up into heaven.

7. Will Jesus Christ come down again from Heaven?

Yes, Jesus Christ will come down again from heaven at the last day to judge all the people.

8. What do we learn from the Resurrection of Jesus Christ from among the dead?

We learn from the Resurrection of Jesus Christ from among the dead that our bodies will be raised from the dead at the last day.

9. Before the Judgment throne of whom will we stand?

We will stand before the judgment seat of Jesus Christ.

10. For what purpose will we stand before the judgment seat of Jesus Christ?

We stand before the judgment seat of Jesus Christ in order to be judged according to our deeds.

11. Where will the wicked people go?

The wicked people will go into the everlasting punishment namely hell.

12. Where will the good people go?

The good people will go into the life eternal Paradise.

Organized by Rev. Dr. George Toma

Saint Andrews Parish

May 26-2008

