



ՀԱՅԻ ՔՐԻՍՏԻԱՆԱԿԱՆ ԵՎ ԳՐԻԳՈՐԻԱՆ ՄԵԾԻՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆ

ՄԵԾԻՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆ

ՀԵՐԶԻՆԻ ԵՎ ԳՐԻԳՈՐԻԱՆ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆ

ՄԵԾԻՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆ ԵՎ ԳՐԻԳՈՐԻԱՆ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆ

ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆ ԵՎ ԳՐԻԳՈՐԻԱՆ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆ

ՀԱՅԻ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆ 2008 ԿՐԻՍՏԻԱՆԱԿԱՆ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆ

ՄԵԾԻՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆ 15 ԿՐԻՍՏԻԱՆԱԿԱՆ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆ

دَجِدِينَ لَبَّ هَبَّوْا لِهَذَا كَحَتَّى هَكَذَا دَوْدًا
 دَخَلْتِي دَمَلْتِي مَحَبَّتِي تَبَدُّ ذَبْنِي تَحْبِثُنِي دَكِيْسُ بِنْتِ
 دَوْدَانِي تَحْبِثِي دَكِيْسُ بِنْتِ وَبِنْتِ دَوْبِيْسُ. نَسْتُ كَذَا مَوْحِيْدِي
 دَوْتَوْبِيْسُ كَمَوْدُوْدِي بِنْتِ وَدَجْ حَتَبْنَا. دَلَّ كَمَوْحِيْدِي نَسْتُ
 حَتَبْنَا نَمَوْ دَلَّ نَسْتُ نَصَبُ نَسْتُ كَمَوْحِيْدِي نَسْتُ نَسْتُ دَوْدَانِي لَبْنِي
 بِنْتَانِي لَبَّ نَسْتُ دَبْنِي وَدَجْ حَتَبْنَا لَبِيْدِي دَخَلْتِي بِنْتِي دَلَّ
 نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ دَبْنِي نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ
 لَبْنِي مَوْحِيْدِي مَحَبَّتِي. مَحَبَّتِي دَخَلْتِي كَمَوْحِيْدَانِي دَبْنِي
 كَمَوْحِيْدِي كَمَوْحِيْدِي مَوْحِيْدِي دَبْنِي دَبْنِي دَلَّ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ
 نَسْتُ بِنْتَانِي لَبْنِي نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ
 حَتَبْنَا) يَدْفَعُنَا نَسْتُ كَمَوْحِيْدَانِي دَفْلَانِي (فَدْنُو نَسْتُ مَوْحِيْدَانِي)
 كَبْنِي دَفْلَانِي دَلَّ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ
 بِنْتِي دَفْلَانِي (وَيْنِي) بِنْتَانِي دَفْلَانِي.

نَسْتُ حَتَبْنَا نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ
 نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ
 نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ

يَهْلِكُنَا نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ
 دَبْنِي نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ
 دَفْلَانِي نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ نَسْتُ

دۇنغا 1

- 1- قىيىن كىشى ئۆزىمىز؟
- ئۆزىمىز قىيىن كىشى.
- 2- قىيىن كىشى كىم؟
- كىم ئۆزىمىز قىيىن كىشى دەپ قارىسا،
قىيىن كىشى.
- 3- كىم قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى؟
- كىم قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى.
- 4- قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى؟
- قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى.
- 5- قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى؟
- قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى؟
- 6- قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى؟
- قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى.
- 7- قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى؟
- قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى.
- 8- قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى قىيىن كىشى؟

فۇقۇم ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە؟
9 - مەدەنىيەت ۋە مەدەنىيەت كىمگە تەۋە؟
فۇقۇم ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە؟

2 نۆمۇر

- 1 - مەدەنىيەت ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە؟
فۇقۇم ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە؟
- 2 - مەدەنىيەت ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە؟
فۇقۇم ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە، فۇقۇم ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە؟
- 3 - مەدەنىيەت ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە؟
فۇقۇم ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە، فۇقۇم ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە؟
- 4 - مەدەنىيەت ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە؟
فۇقۇم ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە، فۇقۇم ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە؟
- 5 - مەدەنىيەت ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە؟
فۇقۇم ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە؟
- 6 - مەدەنىيەت ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە؟
فۇقۇم ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە؟
- 7 - مەدەنىيەت ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە؟
فۇقۇم ئۆزىنى تۇتۇش كىمگە تەۋە؟

يَفْعَلُ دَجَجًا وَفَدَفَسًا وَفَعَدًا زَكَتًا وَتَدْرِيكَ نَهًا مَكِيًا.

8 - مَبِ مَجَدًا مَلَقَةً فَعَدًا زَكَتًا وَتَدْرِيكَ لَأَدَسًا؟

فَعَدًا زَكَتًا وَتَدْرِيكَ لَأَدَسًا مَبِ يَفْعَدًا.

9 - ذَلَجِبَ فَعَدًا زَكَتًا وَتَدْرِيكَ كَسَفًا؟

فَعَدًا زَكَتًا وَتَدْرِيكَ كَسَفًا مَبِ سَدًا يَكُنُ دَسِيكًا مَبِ

ذَكَنًا ذَلَدًا.

ذَدَنًا 3

1 ذَمًا نَدَسًا مَسَفًا جَبِ نَسَبًا مَسَفًا؟

فَعَدًا زَكَتًا مَجَدِيكًا لَأَدَسًا مَكَنَفًا تَجِبَنًا دَلَجًا مَسَفًا
ذَمًا لَمَ فَعَدَفًا.

2 - مَجَدَبُ لَبًا مَسَفًا تَجِبَنًا دَلَجًا؟

لَبًا مَسَفًا حَكَّ كَيْلًا دَلَجِيكًا دَلَجِيكًا مَجَدِيكًا مَجَدِيكًا
تَجِبَنًا دَلَجًا.

3 - مَجَدَبُ فَعَدًا زَكَتًا مَجَدِيكًا لَأَدَسًا مَكَنَفًا ذَلًا نَجَدَبًا؟

فَعَدًا زَكَتًا مَجَدِيكًا مَجَدِيكًا مَسَفًا مَبِ مَجَدِيكًا دَلَجِيكًا
ذَلَجِيكًا دَلَجِيكًا ذَلَجِيكًا لَبًا مَبِ مَجَدِيكًا دَلَجِيكًا
ذَلَجِيكًا ذَلَجِيكًا ذَلَجِيكًا.

3 - ذَلًا ذَلًا مَسَفًا مَجَدِيكًا لَأَدَسًا مَجَدِيكًا فَعَدًا

زَكَتًا؟

דָּוָא 4

- 1- מַעֲבָד מַלְאָכִים?
מַלְאָכִים מַדְבְּרִים מְדַבְּרִים בְּיָדָם דְּקַבְּלִים מַלְאָכִים מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם.
- 2- מַעֲבָד מַלְאָכִים אֲתֵיכֶם?
אֲתֵיכֶם מַדְבְּרִים מְדַבְּרִים בְּיָדָם דְּקַבְּלִים מַלְאָכִים מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם
הַשָּׁמַיִם דִּם יִבְרַח דְּמַלְאָכִים בְּיָדָם.
- 3- מִן דָּת אֲתֵיכֶם בְּיַד מַדְבְּרִים נְחֵבִים מִשָּׁמַיִם?
אָי, אֲתֵיכֶם בְּיַד מַדְבְּרִים נְחֵבִים מִשָּׁמַיִם, מְחַתֵּת בְּיַד מַלְאָכִים מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם
מְדַבְּרִים בְּיָדָם, מְסַבְּבִים בְּיָדָם מִשָּׁמַיִם, מְסַבְּבִים בְּיָדָם מִשָּׁמַיִם
לְשׁוֹן קִלְדָּא מִשָּׁמַיִם דְּבִינֵי דְּמַלְאָכִים מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם, מְסַבְּבִים לְמַדְבְּרִים
בְּיָדָם.
- 4- מִן דָּת מַלְאָכִים בְּיַד מַדְבְּרִים נְחֵבִים מִשָּׁמַיִם?
אָי, מַלְאָכִים בְּיַד מַדְבְּרִים בְּיַד מַדְבְּרִים נְחֵבִים מִשָּׁמַיִם מְסַבְּבִים בְּיָדָם מִשָּׁמַיִם
לְשׁוֹן קִלְדָּא מִשָּׁמַיִם, מְסַבְּבִים בְּיָדָם מִשָּׁמַיִם, מְסַבְּבִים בְּיָדָם מִשָּׁמַיִם
מְסַבְּבִים בְּיָדָם מִשָּׁמַיִם, מְסַבְּבִים בְּיָדָם מִשָּׁמַיִם, מְסַבְּבִים בְּיָדָם מִשָּׁמַיִם
לְמַדְבְּרִים.
- 5- מִן דָּת מַלְאָכִים מְסַבְּבִים מִשָּׁמַיִם אֲתֵיכֶם?
אָי, מַלְאָכִים מְסַבְּבִים מִשָּׁמַיִם אֲתֵיכֶם מְחַתֵּת אֲתֵיכֶם בְּיַד מַלְאָכִים מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם
מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם מְסַבְּבִים בְּיָדָם.
- 6- מְסַבְּבִים מְסַבְּבִים מַלְאָכִים מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם אֲתֵיכֶם?

مجبوراً سزا کے تحت لکھنا اور سزا دینا اور سزا دینے کے لئے
تعمیر.

6- ذرا جب سزا دینے کے وقت سزا دینے کے لئے
سزا دینے کے وقت سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے
سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے
مجبوراً.

7- سزا دینے کے وقت سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے

سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے.

8- سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے
سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے
سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے
سزا دینے کے لئے.

9- سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے
سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے
سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے
سزا دینے کے لئے.

6 ذرا

1- سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے

سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے
سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے
سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے
سزا دینے کے لئے.

2- سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے سزا دینے کے لئے

دؤنن 7

1- نوموړې ډلې دحلې څمبې كڅوډنې ښكته او نهځي

كه موږ به ښيځي؟

ډلې دحلې څمبې كڅوډنې ښكته او نهځي كه موږ به ښيځي

ښيځي نوته او كه موږ به نهځي نوته دڅمبې ځكه به ښيځي

كه موږ به ښيځي؟

2- ما ښيځي نوته او كه موږ به نهځي نوته ما ښيځي

كه موږ به ښيځي؟

څوډنې ښكته او كه موږ به نهځي نوته ما ښيځي

موږ به نهځي.

3- څوډنې ښكته او كه موږ به نهځي نوته ما ښيځي دښيځي كه موږ به ښيځي

څوډنې ښيځي؟

څوډنې ښكته او كه موږ به نهځي نوته ما ښيځي دښيځي كه موږ به نهځي

موږ به نهځي نوته ښيځي دښيځي.

4- ما ښيځي نوته او كه موږ به نهځي نوته ما ښيځي دښيځي كه موږ به نهځي

موږ به نهځي؟

څوډنې ښكته او كه موږ به نهځي نوته ما ښيځي دښيځي كه موږ به نهځي

څوډنې ښيځي نوته ما ښيځي دښيځي.

5- ما ښيځي نوته او كه موږ به نهځي نوته ما ښيځي دښيځي كه موږ به نهځي

ښيځي نوته او كه موږ به نهځي نوته ما ښيځي دښيځي كه موږ به نهځي

دڅوډنې 20.

4- ځواب ښه کړئ چې: که څوک د ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي، نو د ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي.

4- ځواب ښه کړئ چې: ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي؟

5- ځواب ښه کړئ چې: د ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي، نو د ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي.

5- ځواب ښه کړئ چې: ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي؟

6- ځواب ښه کړئ چې: که څوک د ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي، نو د ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي.

6- ځواب ښه کړئ چې: ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي؟

7- ځواب ښه کړئ چې: که څوک د ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي، نو د ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي.

7- ځواب ښه کړئ چې: ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي؟

8- ځواب ښه کړئ چې: د ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي، نو د ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي.

8- ځواب ښه کړئ چې: ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي؟

9- ځواب ښه کړئ چې: که څوک د ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي، نو د ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي.

9- ځواب ښه کړئ چې: ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي؟

10- ځواب ښه کړئ چې: که څوک د ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي، نو د ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي.

10- ځواب ښه کړئ چې: ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي؟

11- ځواب ښه کړئ چې: که څوک د ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي، نو د ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي.

11- ځواب ښه کړئ چې: ښوونکي دنده ترسره کړي؟

بِقِي يَهْدِي كَهْدِي قَنِي مَن كَهْلِي كَهِي هَقِي. هَقِي
فَدَفَنِي يَسْتَنِي كِي كَهْلِي مَن فَدَنِي زَكَنِي هَقِي هَدَنِي
كَهْلِي مَن زَسَنِي جَدَنِي.

12- مَهْدِي هَقِي فَدَفَنِي دِيَهْدِي كَهْدِي مَلَهِي كِي مَن جَدَنِي؟
هَقِي فَدَفَنِي دِيَهْدِي كَهْدِي مَلَهِي كِي مَن جَدَنِي دَخِي
مَن فَدَنِي زَكَنِي مَن كِي كِيَهِي، مَن كَلِي كِيَهِي، مَن
كِي كِيَهِي هَمَنِي مَن كِي مَلَهِي.

13- مَهْدِي هَقِي هَدَنِي دِيَهْدِي كَهْدِي مَلَهِي كِي مَن جَدَنِي؟
هَقِي هَدَنِي دِيَهْدِي كَهْدِي مَلَهِي كِي مَن جَدَنِي دَخِي
مَن كَجَهِي زَسَنِي كِيَهِي.

جَدَنِي 9

1- نِي دَت كِيَهِي لَنِي مَنِي مَنِي مَنِي؟

هِي، هَنِي مَدِي مَلَهِي كِي مَن لَنِي دَلِي سَهِي.

2- مَهْدِي مَلَهِي مَلَنِي دِيَهْدِي؟

مَن مَن مَن لَنِي كِي دَلِي مَدِي كَنَهِي هَلَهِي
فَدَنِي زَكَنِي.

3- مَهْدِي فَدَنِي زَكَنِي لَمَدِي هِي نِي دَت مَن مَنِي دَلِي
دِيَهِي؟

سہبڈا مَجَلَقِ دَفْعَانِ لِي نِي لِي سَوَه مَجِ كَمَجْنِ كَمَجَسَوَدِ
يَسْبُذُ دَفْعَهُ كَدَوَسُ سَهْبُذُ نَا تَنْتَنُ.

دُذْنُ 11

1- مَوَدِبُ نَبِ ذَلِي مَجَبِلَسَفُ، خَدِ زَوَبِلَسَفُ، مَجِ كِيَهَكَسُ
مَجَلَقِ دَفْعَانِ كَمَجْنِ؟

نَبِ ذَلِي زَوَبِلَسَفُ، تَجَلِدَسَفُ، كِيَهَكِيَسُ دَنُوبُ لَانُ، مِيَدِبُ
دَسَوَدِ كَسُ، زِي دَفْعَانِ فِدَسُ مَجَبِلَسَفُ.

2- نَبِ ذَلِي خَدِ مَجَلِدَسَفُ، كِيَهَكِيَسُ مَوَدِبُ مَوَتَجِيَلَسَفُ؟
نَبِ ذَلِي خَدِ مَجَلِدَسَفُ، كِيَهَكِيَسُ مَوَتَجِيَلَسَفُ،
كَمَجْنِ مَكْنَهِيَكِ، مَكَبَسَفُ، مَكَبَسَفُ.

3- زِي مَوَتَجِيَلَسَفُ، كَمَجْنِ مَكَبَسَفُ مَكَبَسَفُ؟

مَوَتَجِيَلَسَفُ، كَمَجْنِ مَكَبَسَفُ مَوَدِبُ مَكَبَسَفُ مَكَبَسَفُ.

4- مَوَدِبُ مَكَسُ مَكَسُ؟

مَكَسُ مَكَسُ مَكَسُ مَكَسُ مَكَسُ مَكَسُ مَكَسُ مَكَسُ
مَجَبِلَسَفُ نَا يَدِي، مِيَنَتِي مَهْمَهْمَتِي جِي نَسُ مَوَدِبُ مَكَسُ.

5- مَوَدِبُ نَبِ ذَلِي مَوَدِبُ كَسَفُ، نَا مَكَسُ مَجَبِلَسَفُ مَكَسُ مَكَسُ
نَهِيَكِ؟

نَبِ ذَلِي مَوَدِبُ كَسَفُ، نَا مَكَسُ مَجَبِلَسَفُ مَكَسُ مَكَسُ نَهِيَكِ
كَمَجْنِ مِيَدِبُ دَسَوَدِ كَسَفُ، مَكَبَسَفُ مِيَدِبُ دَسَوَدِ مَكَبَسَفُ
يَكَسُ، مَجِ مَجَلَقِ مَوَدِبُ نَانُ، نَكَبَسَفُ دَسَوَدِ مَكَبَسَفُ.

6- ڏانهن ڪيڏانهن ڏيکاري ڏيندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو؟
ڏانهن ڏيکاري ڏيندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو؟

ڪم ڪندو، ڏانهن ڏيکاري ڏيندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو،
ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو.

7- ڏانهن ڏيکاري ڏيندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو؟
ڏانهن ڏيکاري ڏيندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو،
ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو،
ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو.

8- ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو؟
ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو،
ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو.

9- ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو؟
ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو،
ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو.

10- ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو؟
ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو.

ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو،
ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو، ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو.

11- صحیح جواب ۱۰۴۱ نسبتی میں ہے؟
 اگر ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱ کو
 ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱ کو ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱
 میں سے ۱۰۴۱ کو ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱
 میں سے ۱۰۴۱ کو ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱

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- 1- صحیح جواب ۱۰۴۱ میں ہے؟
 اگر ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱ کو ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱
 میں سے ۱۰۴۱ کو ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱
 میں سے ۱۰۴۱ کو ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱
- 2- صحیح جواب ۱۰۴۱ میں ہے؟
 اگر ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱ کو ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱
 میں سے ۱۰۴۱ کو ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱
- 3- صحیح جواب ۱۰۴۱ میں ہے؟
 اگر ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱ کو ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱
 میں سے ۱۰۴۱ کو ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱
- 4- صحیح جواب ۱۰۴۱ میں ہے؟
 اگر ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱ کو ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱
 میں سے ۱۰۴۱ کو ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱
- 5- صحیح جواب ۱۰۴۱ میں ہے؟
 اگر ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱ کو ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱
 میں سے ۱۰۴۱ کو ۱۰۴۱ میں سے ۱۰۴۱

مجبوراً دیکھو، کہ بسبب جنہاں سے ہم نے بہت سے لوگوں کو ہلاک کیا ہے، ان کو دیکھو اور
 ہلاک کیا گیا ہے۔

6- مجبوراً دیکھو، مجبوراً جب سے لوگوں کو ہلاک کیا ہے؟

مجبوراً جب سے لوگوں کو ہلاک کیا ہے، ہلاک کیا ہے
 کیا ہے۔

7- مجبوراً دیکھو، مجبوراً کیا ہے؟

مجبوراً دیکھو، ہم نے بہت سے لوگوں کو ہلاک کیا ہے
 کیا ہے: ہلاک کیا ہے، ہلاک کیا ہے۔

8- مجبوراً کیا ہے؟

ہلاک کیا ہے، ہلاک کیا ہے، ہلاک کیا ہے
 کیا ہے۔

9- کیا ہے مجبوراً دیکھو، ہلاک کیا ہے، ہلاک کیا ہے
 کیا ہے؟

ہاں، مجبوراً دیکھو، ہلاک کیا ہے، ہلاک کیا ہے
 کیا ہے۔

10- کیا ہے، کیا ہے، کیا ہے؟

ہاں، کیا ہے، کیا ہے۔

11- کیا ہے، کیا ہے، کیا ہے، کیا ہے، کیا ہے
 کیا ہے؟

کیا ہے؟

9، بھفد فصبڊڳش ڊڄڪس، ڳٽڪوٽ، فصب موبلڳڊڊ
 ٺٽت فصبڊڳش ٺا ڳڏفڏ ڪلبوٽ، ٺٺڳڏش ڳٽڪس،
 "وڪمف، ٺٺلڳڏف، ڪٽڪس، ڳٽڪوٽ، ٺٺلڳڏف، ڪٽڪس،
 ڳٽڪوٽ ڊٽٽا ٺٺوٽا ٺٺوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا."

9- موبڊ ڪٽ ڪلموڊٽا؟

ڪلموڊٽا ڪٽ ڪلموڊٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا
 موبلڳڏڳڏا ڳٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا
 ڪٽڪس، موبڊڳڏڳڏا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا
 ڪٽڪس ڪٽڪس، موبڊڳڏڳڏا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا.

10- ٺا ڊٽ ڪلموڊٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڪٽڪس ٺا ڪٽڪوٽا ڪٽڪوٽا
 ڊٽڪوٽا؟

9، ڪلموڊٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڪٽڪس ٺا ڪٽڪوٽا ڪٽڪوٽا
 ڪٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا
 موب ڪٽڪس ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا 3
 (5)

11- فصب ٺٺڪس ڪٽڪوٽا ٺٺڪس ڊٽڪوٽا ڪٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا؟

ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڪٽڪس ڪٽڪوٽا ڪٽڪوٽا ڪٽڪوٽا ڪٽڪوٽا
 ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڪٽڪس ٺٺڪوٽا ڪٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا.

12- موبڊ ڪٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا
 ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا ڊٽڪوٽا؟

دژځونې لږنې کېدلې مومس مکیچې ته سېلېدې. خو ه ژونې دژان
 ښننېدې، مکه ته راغې، دفتیس مکیچې دوه شنبه ته دسټېنې،
 فېسې او سولې هفتیس موهیچې ته که ځیږې ښځې دوه ځای
 دژځونې ته مېرمنې ته ددوه مومس فوځې بېرته مېرمنې ته
 ځانته. له مېرمنې څخه، چې: "ښه ده، هغه ده، له مېرمنې څخه
 ښه مینه ده، چې دې ته مېرمنې ته دفتیس او سولې
 سټېنې ده، هغه مېرمنې ته دوه شنبه ته دوه شنبه ته"
 (هوځونې د مېرمنې 2: 38)

17- نه د ژان ښننېدې، مکه ته دځي، وله دې ته ځي، فېسې موهیچې ته؟
 او، دژان ښننېدې، مکه ته دځي، وله دې ته ځي، دفتیس موهیچې ته
 ته دفتیس موهیچې ته که ځیږې دوه ځای دژځونې ته.

18- دژان ښننېدې، وله دې ته دسوه دې ته مکه ته موهیچې ته که ځیږې
 دوه ځای ښځې ته دژځونې ته ښه دژځونې ته؟
 ځي، وله دې ته دسوه دې ته مکه ته موهیچې ته که ځیږې
 دوه ځای ښځې ته دژځونې ته ښه دژځونې ته مېرمنې ته دوه ځای
 ته مکه ته دژځونې ته مکه ته مکه ته.

19- موهیچې ته مکه ته مومس موهیچې ته؟
 مکه ته مومس موهیچې ته ښه دژځونې ته مکه ته مکه ته مکه ته دژځونې ته
 وله دې ته دسوه دې ته دژځونې ته مکه ته مکه ته مکه ته دژځونې ته
 دژځونې ته، مکه ته مکه ته مکه ته مکه ته مکه ته مکه ته مکه ته مکه ته مکه ته

מה נלמד, ומהו המסר המרכזי של התורה? מהו המסר המרכזי של התורה?
התורה היא התורה.

20- מהו המסר המרכזי של התורה? מהו המסר המרכזי של התורה?
התורה היא התורה.

התורה היא התורה. "התורה היא התורה, והתורה היא התורה"
התורה היא התורה. "התורה היא התורה, והתורה היא התורה"
(התורה היא התורה 10: 14)

21- מהו המסר המרכזי של התורה? מהו המסר המרכזי של התורה?

התורה היא התורה. "התורה היא התורה, והתורה היא התורה"
התורה היא התורה. "התורה היא התורה, והתורה היא התורה"

22- מהו המסר המרכזי של התורה? מהו המסר המרכזי של התורה?

התורה היא התורה. "התורה היא התורה, והתורה היא התורה"
התורה היא התורה. "התורה היא התורה, והתורה היא התורה"
התורה היא התורה. "התורה היא התורה, והתורה היא התורה"

23 - מהו המסר המרכזי של התורה? מהו המסר המרכזי של התורה?

התורה היא התורה. "התורה היא התורה, והתורה היא התורה"
התורה היא התורה. "התורה היא התורה, והתורה היא התורה"
התורה היא התורה. "התורה היא התורה, והתורה היא התורה"
התורה היא התורה. "התורה היא התורה, והתורה היא התורה"

24- מהו המסר המרכזי של התורה? מהו המסר המרכזי של התורה?
התורה היא התורה?

فَجَلَسْنَا فِي دَقَائِمِ تِلْكَ الْوَقْتِ وَخَلَعْنَا بَدَائِعَنَا وَجَدَدْنَا مَكْنَسَنَا
وَسَلَبْنَا دَلَقِيذَنَا كَمَا كُنَّا نَسْتَلْبِسُهَا سَوِيًّا.

25- مَوَدَّبْنَا نَبِيَّ الْكَرَامِ الْفَضِيلِيَّ دُنَاكَ وَوَلَدْنَا لَهُ قَبْلَ جَدَدِي
أَنْتَ؟

نَبِيَّ الْكَرَامِ الْفَضِيلِيَّ دُنَاكَ وَوَلَدْنَا لَهُ قَبْلَ جَدَدِي نَبِيَّ الْكَرَامِ
دَاهِيَّ نُنَاكَ وَوَلَدْنَا لَهُ فَخْرًا بَعْدَ مَحَبَّتِي هَتَّابِي الْكَرَامِ
نَهْتَقِي لَهُ مَحَبَّتِي هَتَّابِي بِنْتِي بِنْتِي لَهُ مَحَبَّتِي. بِنْدِي
26- لَمَّا دُرِّبْنَا فِي دِينِنَا

بِنْدِي لَمَّا دُرِّبْنَا فِي دِينِنَا بِنْتِي بِنْتِي لَمَّا دُرِّبْنَا.

دُنَاكَ 15

1- مَوَدَّبْنَا نَبِيَّ الْكَرَامِ الْفَضِيلِيَّ دُنَاكَ؟
هَتَّابِي نَبِيَّ الْكَرَامِ.

2- مَوَدَّبْنَا نَبِيَّ الْكَرَامِ الْفَضِيلِيَّ دُنَاكَ مَوَدَّبْنَا مَوَدَّبْنَا
دِهْتَقِي دُنَاكَ؟

بِنْدِي دُنَاكَ دُنَاكَ نَبِيَّ الْكَرَامِ الْفَضِيلِيَّ دُنَاكَ مَوَدَّبْنَا مَوَدَّبْنَا
دِهْتَقِي دُنَاكَ.

3- نَبِيَّ الْكَرَامِ الْفَضِيلِيَّ دُنَاكَ دِهْتَقِي دُنَاكَ نَبِيَّ الْكَرَامِ الْكَرَامِ
مَوَدَّبْنَا؟

9- 2בבץ חֲזָרָה בְּעוֹד מֵעֵינַי אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ
בְּדִבְתָּהּ?

חֲזָרָה בְּעוֹד מֵעֵינַי אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ בְּדִבְתָּהּ
תְּדַמֵּתָ לְנִדְתָּהּ דְּבִלְבָבֶיךָ שֶׁאֵינְךָ מְבַדֵּה אֶת
נַפְשְׁךָ מִן הַבַּיִת וְדִבְרֵיךָ דְּמוֹדֵתָ דְּמוֹתָ אֶת
מִשְׁפָּחָתְךָ וְדִבְתָּהּ בְּכָךְ נִשְׁמָה דְּוֹמֵתָ.

10- דְּלַבֵּן חֲזָרָה אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ בְּדִבְתָּהּ?

חֲזָרָה בְּעוֹד מֵעֵינַי אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ בְּדִבְתָּהּ,
אֲהִי בְּעוֹד מֵעֵינַי אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ בְּדִבְתָּהּ,
לְבַדְּךָ אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ בְּדִבְתָּהּ. "דְּבִלְבָבֶיךָ שֶׁ
אֲהִי בְּעוֹד מֵעֵינַי אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ בְּדִבְתָּהּ,
אֲהִי בְּעוֹד מֵעֵינַי אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ בְּדִבְתָּהּ,
אֲהִי בְּעוֹד מֵעֵינַי אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ בְּדִבְתָּהּ."
דְּבִלְבָבֶיךָ שֶׁאֵינְךָ מְבַדֵּה אֶת נַפְשְׁךָ מִן הַבַּיִת
וְדִבְרֵיךָ דְּמוֹדֵתָ דְּמוֹתָ אֶת מִשְׁפָּחָתְךָ וְדִבְתָּהּ
בְּכָךְ נִשְׁמָה דְּוֹמֵתָ. (חֲזָרָה 26: 26-28)

11- מִדְּבַר חֲזָרָה אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ בְּדִבְתָּהּ
בְּדִבְתָּהּ?

אֲהִי בְּעוֹד מֵעֵינַי אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ בְּדִבְתָּהּ אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם
דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ בְּדִבְתָּהּ: "מִדְּבַר חֲזָרָה אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ
בְּדִבְתָּהּ בְּעוֹד מֵעֵינַי אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ בְּדִבְתָּהּ,
אֲהִי בְּעוֹד מֵעֵינַי אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ בְּדִבְתָּהּ,
אֲהִי בְּעוֹד מֵעֵינַי אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ בְּדִבְתָּהּ."
אֲהִי בְּעוֹד מֵעֵינַי אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ בְּדִבְתָּהּ,
אֲהִי בְּעוֹד מֵעֵינַי אֲהִי לִדְרוֹם דְּמוֹדֵתָהּ בְּדִבְתָּהּ.

17- مودب بند مسومئڻ ۽ ڏيکڻ جي ڪاڌ ڏسڻ سڌڻ سڌڻ سڌڻ
ڊيڊڻ ۽ ڊيڊڻ ڊيڊڻ؟

بند مسومئڻ جي ڪاڌ ڏسڻ سڌڻ سڌڻ سڌڻ ڊيڊڻ ۽ ڊيڊڻ
ڊيڊڻ بند مٿس ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ
سڌڻ سڌڻ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ
ڊيڊڻ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ

ڊيڊڻ 16

1- ڇو بند ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ
بند ڇو ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ
ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ

2- ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ

ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ

3- ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ
ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ

ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ
ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ

4- مودب بند ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ ۽ ڏيڏ

ئىچىۋەننىڭ بىر قىسمىنى كىلىشىپ ئۆز ئۆزىگە ئوخشاش ھەم قىلىپ
قېلىپ تۇرۇپ دۇرۇش.

5- مەدەنىيەت ئىچىۋەننىڭ قىممىتى؟

ئۇنىڭ مەدەنىيەت مۇھىتى ھەم قىممىتىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ.

6- مەدەنىيەت ئىچىۋەننىڭ قىممىتىنىڭ قىممىتى؟

ئۇنىڭ دەرىجىسىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ.

7- مەدەنىيەت ئىچىۋەننىڭ قىممىتىنىڭ قىممىتى؟

ئۇنىڭ مەدەنىيەت مۇھىتىنىڭ قىممىتىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ.

8- مەدەنىيەت ئىچىۋەننىڭ قىممىتىنىڭ قىممىتى؟

ئۇنىڭ مەدەنىيەت مۇھىتىنىڭ قىممىتىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ.

9- مەدەنىيەت ئىچىۋەننىڭ قىممىتىنىڭ قىممىتى؟

ئۇنىڭ مەدەنىيەت مۇھىتىنىڭ قىممىتىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ.

10- ئۇنىڭ قىممىتىنىڭ قىممىتىنىڭ قىممىتىنىڭ قىممىتى؟

ئۇنىڭ مەدەنىيەت مۇھىتىنىڭ قىممىتىنىڭ قىممىتىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ.

11- مەدەنىيەت ئىچىۋەننىڭ قىممىتىنىڭ قىممىتى؟

ئۇنىڭ مەدەنىيەت مۇھىتىنىڭ قىممىتىنىڭ قىممىتىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ.

ئۇنىڭ مەدەنىيەت مۇھىتىنىڭ قىممىتىنىڭ قىممىتىنى كۆرسىتىدۇ.

دۇنيا 17

- 1- فخر بعد نماز کبھی دیکھیں؟
- فخر بعد نماز کبھی دیکھیں؟
- 2- صوبہ صیغہ کبھی دیکھیں؟
- فخر بعد صیغہ کبھی دیکھیں؟
- 3- صوبہ فخر بعد صیغہ کبھی دیکھیں؟
- فخر بعد صیغہ کبھی دیکھیں؟
- 4- صوبہ فخر بعد صیغہ کبھی دیکھیں؟
- فخر بعد صیغہ کبھی دیکھیں؟
- 5- نہ ذہن کبھی نہتہ بھڑک صیغہ کبھی دیکھیں؟
- ذہن کبھی نہتہ بھڑک صیغہ کبھی دیکھیں؟
- 6- صوبہ نہتہ بھڑک صیغہ کبھی دیکھیں؟
- نہتہ بھڑک صیغہ کبھی دیکھیں؟
- 7- ذہن صیغہ کبھی دیکھیں؟
- بند کبھی دیکھیں صیغہ کبھی دیکھیں؟
- 8- ذہن کبھی دیکھیں صیغہ کبھی دیکھیں؟
- بند کبھی دیکھیں صیغہ کبھی دیکھیں؟

2 بېخې د قوځې بېرته ساتنه کولای شول چې دغه دوو بېخو
په سر کې د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره
د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره.

9- موږ د ساتنې لپاره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره
کولای شو؟

قوځې د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره
د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره.

10- موږ د ساتنې لپاره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره؟

ساتنې لپاره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره
په دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره.

11- د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره
د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره؟

د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره
د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره
د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره.

د دې بېخو سره 19

1- د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره د دې بېخو سره سره؟

فَخَرَّ سَاقًا ذَاهِبًا وَنَهَضَ مُجْتَمِعًا فِي رِجْلَيْهِ نَهْضًا كَيْفَ نَهَضَ
دَاهِيًا مِنْ تَأْدِ دَهْلِيٍّ مِثْلَ كَوْسِفٍ مَبْعُوثٍ مِنْ كَهْ
دَهْبِيٍّ.

2- مِنْ تَأْدِ دَهْبِيٍّ مَبْعُوثٍ مِنْ كَهْ دَهْبِيٍّ فَجَدَّكَ نَهْ
فَعَبَ مَهْ سَوْنَكِيٍّ كَعَمَّ؟

مَبْعُوثٍ مِنْ تَأْدِ دَهْبِيٍّ مِنْ كَهْ دَهْبِيٍّ فَجَدَّكَ
مَهْ سَوْنَكِيٍّ كَعَمَّ نَهْ فُجْدَبْ فُجْدَكَنَّ هَهْ فُجْدَبْ
لَيْدَنَّ.

3- نَهْ فَعَبَ لَيْدَنَّ مَبْعُوثٍ مَهْ سَوْنَكِيٍّ كَعَمَّ؟

مَبْعُوثٍ مَهْ سَوْنَكِيٍّ كَعَمَّ نَهْ فُكَمْبَدَهْتَهْ.

4- فُجْدَبْ فُجْدَكَنَّ دَهْبِيٍّ كَيْفَ؟

فُكَمْبَدَهْتَهْ بِنَهْبَانَبْ فُجْدَكَنَّ دَهْبِيٍّ كَيْفَ فُكَمْبَدَهْتَهْ
كَعَمَّ، لَيْدَنَّ فُجْدَكَنَّ هَهْ مَهْ سَوْنَكِيٍّ كَعَمَّ.

5- مَهْ دَهْ كَمْبَدَهْتَهْ فُجْدَبْ يَهْ كَيْفَ نَهْ فُكَمْبَدَهْتَهْ؟

فُجْدَبْ كَمْبَدَهْتَهْ نَهْ فُكَمْبَدَهْتَهْ هَهْ مَبْعُوثٍ: "وَكَمْفَ هَهْ كَمْبَدَهْتَهْ
كَمْبَدَهْتَهْ يَهْ مَبْعُوثٍ، هَهْ مَبْعُوثٍ، كَمْفَ كَيْفَ دَهْبِيٍّ هَهْ مَبْعُوثٍ
هَهْ مَبْعُوثٍ دَهْبِيٍّ."

6- فُجْدَبْ فُجْدَكَنَّ فُجْدَبْ كَمْبَدَهْتَهْ نَهْ فُجْدَكَنَّ مِنْ تَأْدِ دَهْبِيٍّ
مِنْ كَهْ دَهْبِيٍّ؟

فخڙ جي ٿاڌ ڊسٽريڪٽ جي ٿاڌ ڊسٽريڪٽ ۽ ڊسٽريڪٽ ڊسٽريڪٽ
ٺهڻ تي ٻڪ ٿاڌ ڊسٽريڪٽ؟

7- ڏاڍو مڙس ٺهڻ تي ڊسٽريڪٽ؟

ڇو ته ڏاڍو مڙس، ٺهڻ، ڊسٽريڪٽ مڙس، ڊسٽريڪٽ مڙس
ٺهڻ.

8- ٺهڻ تي ڏاڍو مڙس ٺهڻ تي ڏاڍو مڙس ٺهڻ تي ڏاڍو مڙس؟

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- 12- ئۇلار يە ئوك ئۇلار بىلەن؟
 ئۇلار بىلەن يە ئوك كىيىنكى ئۇلار بىلەن دەيدۇ.
- 13- ئۇلار يە ئوك ئۇلار چاقە ۋە چاقە؟
 ئۇلار چاقە ۋە چاقە يە ئوك كىيىنكى ئۇلار چاقە دەيدۇ.

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

1. 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 day?

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 teems, 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 to 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 disobeyed 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 male 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 exactly 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 and He is the Savior of the world.

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 incarnated 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 simply 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 sang "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 Divinity 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 Christ.

11. If it is right for angels to worship The Lord Jesus Christ, is it not right for 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 in order 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 covenant 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 individual 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 many 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 leavened, 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^l 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 canon 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 gospel of Salvation to people.

2. 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.

8. What did our Lord Jesus Christ do for the dumb?

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

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