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Unit 1 Complete Bundle

The Saviour of Mankind

9th Class — Unique Series

Contents:

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2. Reading & Critical Thinking — Question / Answer
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Part 1 — English–Urdu Translation

The Saviour of Mankind

انسانیت کا نجات دہندہ

English	اردو ترجمہ
1. Arabia is the land of unparalleled charm and beauty, with its trackless deserts of sand dunes in the dazzling rays of the tropical sun. Its starry sky has excited the imagination of poets and travellers. It was in this land that the Rasoolullah (SAW) was born, in the city of Makkah Mukarramah, which is about fifty miles from the Red Sea.	عرب اپنی بے مثال حسن و دلکشی اور بے حد گرم سورج کی چمکتی دھوپ دینے والی ریت کے ٹیلوں کے بے سراغ صحراؤں کی سرزمین ہے۔ اس کے تاروں بھرے آسمان نے شعراء اور مسافروں کو اپنی تخیل کو جلا بخشی ہے۔ یہی وہ سرزمین (اہارا) ہے جس میں رسول اللہ (SAW) پیدا ہوئے، مکہ مکرمہ شہر میں، جو بحیرہ احمر سے تقریباً پچاس میل دور ہے۔ 1.
2. The Arabs possessed a remarkable memory and were an eloquent people. Their eloquence and memory found expression in their poetry. Every year a fair was held for poetical competitions at Ukaz. It is narrated that Hammad said to Caliph Walid bin Yazid: "I can recite to you, for each letter of the alphabet, one hundred long poems, without taking into account short pieces, and all of that was composed exclusively by poets before the promulgation of Islam." It is no wonder that Allah (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ) chose the Arabic language for His final dispensation and the preservation of His Word.	عرب کے لوگ ایک غیر معمولی (شاندار) حافظے کے مالک تھے اور ایک فصیح و بلیغ قوم تھے۔ ان کی فصاحت و بلاغت اور حافظے کا اظہار ان کی شاعری میں ہوتا تھا۔ ہر سال عکاظ کے مقام پر شاعری کے مقابلوں کے لیے ایک میلہ لگایا جاتا تھا۔ کہا جاتا ہے کہ حماد نے خلیفہ ولید بن یزید سے کہا: "میں آپ کو حروف تہجی کے ہر حرف کے لیے، چھوٹی نظموں کو شمار کیے بغیر، ایک سو طویل نظمیں سنا سکتا ہوں، اور وہ سب جو شعراء نے اسلام کے اعلان سے پہلے خصوصی طور پر لکھیں، زبانی سنا سکتا ہوں۔" یہ کوئی معمولی تعجب کی بات نہیں کہ اللہ (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ) نے اپنے حتمی پیغام کو پھیلانے اور اپنے کلام کی حفاظت کے لیے عربی زبان کا انتخاب کیا۔ 2.
3. In the fifth and sixth centuries, mankind stood on the verge of chaos. It seemed that the civilization which had taken four thousand years to grow had started crumbling. At this point in time, Allah (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ) raised a Rasool (SAW) among themselves to lift humanity from ignorance into the light of faith.	پانچویں اور چھٹی صدی میں، بنی نوع انسان انتشار کے دہانے پر کھڑا تھا۔ ایسا لگتا تھا کہ وہ تہذیب جس کو پینے میں چار ہزار سال لگے تھے، ٹوٹ پھوٹ کا شکار ہونا شروع ہو گئی تھی۔ اس مرحلے پر اللہ (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ) نے ان ہی میں سے ایک رسول (SAW) مبعوث فرمایا جس نے انسانیت کو گمراہی سے نکال کر ایمان کی روشنی میں لے جانا تھا۔ 3.
4. When Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was thirty-eight years of age, he (SAW) spent most of his time in solitude and meditation. In the cave of Hira, he (SAW) used to retire with food and water and spend days and weeks in remembrance of Allah (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ).	جب حضرت محمد (SAW) اڑتیس برس کے ہوئے تو آپ (SAW) اپنا زیادہ تر وقت تنہائی میں مراقبے میں گزارتے۔ غار حرا میں، آپ (SAW) کھانے پینے کے سامان کے ساتھ کئی دن اور ہفتے اللہ (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ) کی یاد میں گزار دیتے۔ 4.

English	اردو ترجمہ
5. The period of waiting had come to a close. His (SAW) heart was overflowing with profound compassion for humanity. He (SAW) had a pressing urge to eradicate wrong beliefs, social evils, cruelty and injustice. The moment had arrived when he (SAW) was to be bestowed with 'Nabuwat'. One day, when he (SAW) was in the cave of Hira, Hazrat Jibril (Gabriel) (علیہ السلام) came and conveyed to him (SAW) the following message of Allah (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ): Read in the name of thy Lord Who created; created man from a clot (of congealed blood): Read and thy Lord is most Bountiful, Who taught (the use of) the pen, taught man that which he knew not. (Quran, 96:1-5)	انتظار (وقت) ختم ہو چکا تھا۔ آپ (SAW) کا دل انسانیت کے لیے گہری ہمدردی سے لبریز تھا۔ آپ (SAW) غلط عقائد، معاشرتی برائیوں، ظلم اور ناانصافی کے خاتمے کے لیے شدید خواہش رکھتے تھے۔ وہ لمحہ آن پہنچا جب آپ (SAW) کو نبوت سے سرفراز کیا جانا تھا۔ ایک روز جب آپ (SAW) غار حرا میں تھے تو حضرت جبرائیل (علیہ السلام) آئے اور اللہ (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ) کا مندرجہ ذیل پیغام آپ (SAW) کو پہنچایا: "پڑھ اپنے پروردگار کے نام سے جس نے پیدا کیا (انسان کو) جس نے انسان کو ایک لوتھڑے (جمے ہوئے خون) سے پیدا کیا۔ پڑھ اور تیرا پروردگار سب سے زیادہ کریم ہے جس نے قلم کے ذریعے سکھایا۔ انسان کو وہ سکھایا جو وہ نہیں جانتا تھا۔" 5.
6. The revelation of the divine message which continued for the next twenty-three years had begun, and the Rasoolullah (SAW) had arisen to proclaim the Oneness of Allah (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ) (Tauheed) and the unity of mankind. His (SAW) mission was to destroy the nexus of superstition, ignorance, and disbelief, and set up a noble conception of life and lead mankind to the light of faith and divine bliss.	پیغام الہی کی ترسیل جو کہ اگلے تیس سال تک جاری رہی، شروع ہو چکی تھی، اور رسول اللہ (SAW) اللہ (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ) کی وحدانیت (توحید) اور انسانیت کے اتحاد کا اعلان کرنے کے لیے آئے کھڑے ہوئے۔ آپ (SAW) کا مقصد توہم پرستی، جہالت اور کفر کے گٹھ جوڑ کو تباہ کرنا اور زندگی کا ایک اعلیٰ تصور قائم کرنا اور نوع انسانیت کی ایمان کی روشنی اور الہی خوشنودی کی طرف رہنمائی کرنا تھا۔ 6.
7. Since this belief was threatening their dominance in the society, the pagan Arabs started to mount pressure on the Rasoolullah (SAW) and his followers. They wanted them to renounce their cause and take to idol-worshipping. On one occasion, they sent a delegation to the Rasoolullah's (SAW) kind and caring uncle, Hazrat Abu Talib. They told him either to restrain the Rasoolullah (SAW) from preaching Allah's (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ) message, or face their enmity. Finding himself in a dilemma, he sent for his nephew, and explained to him the situation. The Rasoolullah (SAW) responded with these memorable words: "My dear uncle, if they put the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left, even then I shall not abandon the proclamation of the Oneness of Allah (Tauheed). I shall set up the true faith upon the earth or perish in the attempt."	چونکہ یہ عقیدہ معاشرے میں ان کے غلبے کے لیے خطرہ بن رہا تھا اس لیے کافر عربوں نے رسول اللہ (SAW) اور آپ (SAW) کے پیروکاروں پر دباؤ ڈالنا شروع کر دیا۔ وہ چاہتے تھے کہ وہ اپنے مقصد سے دستبردار ہو جائیں اور انہیں بت پرستی کی طرف لے جانا چاہتے تھے۔ ایک موقع پر انہوں نے رسول اللہ (SAW) کے مہربان اور شفیق چچا حضرت ابوطالب کی طرف ایک وفد بھیجا۔ انہوں نے آپ سے کہا کہ آپ (SAW) رسول اللہ کو اللہ (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ) کے پیغام کی تبلیغ سے روک دیں یا ان کی دشمنی کا سامنا کریں۔ ایسی مشکل صورت حال میں، آپ نے اپنے بھتیجے کو بلا بھیجا اور ان سے صورتحال کی وضاحت کی۔ رسول اللہ (SAW) نے ان کو یاد گار الفاظ میں جواب دیا: "میرے پیارے چچا، اگر وہ میرے دائیں ہاتھ پر سورج اور بائیں ہاتھ پر چاند رکھ دیں تو بھی میں اللہ (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ) میں تبلیغ (توحید) کی وحدانیت کا اعلان کرنا نہیں چھوڑوں گا۔ میں روئے زمین پر یہ سچا عقیدہ قائم کر کے رہوں گا یا اس کوشش

English	اردو ترجمہ
	میں فنا ہو جاؤں گا۔" 7.
8. The Rasoolullah's (SAW) uncle was so much impressed with his nephew's firm determination that he replied: "Son of my brother, go thy way; none will dare to touch thee. I shall never forsake thee."	رسول اللہ (SAW) کے چچا اپنے بھتیجے کے پختہ ارادے سے اس قدر متاثر ہوئے کہ انہوں نے جواب دیا: "میرے بھائی کے بیٹے، اپنے راستے پر چلتے جاؤ کوئی تمہیں چھونے کی جرأت نہیں کرے گا۔ میں تمہیں کبھی تنہا نہیں چھوڑوں گا۔" 8
9. And the Rasoolullah (SAW) did go the way Allah (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ) had chosen for him. Imbued with divine guidance and firm resolve, the Rasoolullah (SAW) encountered all the challenges with grace and dignity. In no time he (SAW) elevated man to the highest possible level in both spiritual and worldly domains. He (SAW) was also a driving force behind the Arab conquests, which have created an everlasting impression on human history. No wonder, he (SAW) is universally acknowledged as the most influential figure in history. In the words of Michael H. Hart, a great historian (The 100: A Ranking of the Most Influential Persons in History): "Muhammad (SAW) however, was responsible for both the theology of Islam and its main ethical and moral principles. In addition, he (SAW) played the key role in proselytizing the new faith, and in establishing the religious practices.... In fact as the driving force behind the Arab conquests, he (SAW) may well rank as the most influential political leader of all time.... The Arab conquests of the seventh century have continued to play an important role in human history, down to the present day."	اور رسول اللہ (SAW) نے اسی راستے کا انتخاب کیا جس کا اللہ (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ) نے ان کے لیے کیا تھا۔ ہدایت الہی سے سرشار اور پختہ ایمان اور استقلال کے ساتھ تمام چیلنجوں (مشکلات) کا سامنا کیا۔ بہت کم وقت میں آپ (SAW) نے انسان کو روحانی اور دنیاوی میدانوں دونوں میں ممکنہ انتہائی سطح تک بلند کیا۔ آپ (SAW) عرب فتوحات کے پیچھے محرک طاقت بھی تھے، جنہوں نے انسانی تاریخ پر دائمی نقوش چھوڑے۔ کوئی تعجب نہیں کہ آپ (SAW) کو تاریخ عالم میں سب سے زیادہ بااثر شخصیت کے طور پر تسلیم کیا جاتا ہے۔ ایک عظیم مورخ مائیکل ایچ ہارٹ کے الفاظ میں (The 100: تاریخ میں سب سے زیادہ بااثر شخصیت کی درجہ بندی): "تاہم محمد (SAW) دونوں اسلام کے اپنے عقائد اور اس کے بنیادی اخلاقی اور اصولوں کی تعمیر سیرت کے ذمہ دار تھے۔ علاوہ ازیں آپ (SAW) نے نئے عقیدے کی تبلیغ اور نئے مذہبی رسومات کے قیام میں کلیدی کردار ادا کیا۔ دراصل عرب فتوحات کے پیچھے محرک طاقت کے طور پر آپ (SAW) کو ہر دور کے انتہائی بااثر سیاسی رہنما کا درجہ دیا جا سکتا ہے۔ ساتویں صدی کی عرب فتوحات نے انسانی تاریخ میں اہم کردار آج تک ادا کیا ہے۔" 9.
10. Such a thorough transformation of man and society owes to the Rasoolullah's (SAW) deep faith in Allah (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ) to his (SAW) love for humanity, and to the nobility of his (SAW) character. Indeed, his (SAW) life is a perfect model to follow. Hazrat Qatadah (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) reported: I said to Hazrat Ayesha (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) "O mother of the believers, tell me about the character of the Rasoolullah (SAW)." Hazrat Ayesha (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) said: "Have you not read the Quran?" I said, "Of course." Hazrat Ayesha (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) said: "His (SAW) morals and character are an embodiment of the Holy Quran." (Sahih	انسان اور معاشرے کی اس مکمل تبدیلی کا سبب رسول اللہ (SAW) کے اللہ (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ) پر گہرے ایمان، آپ (SAW) کی انسانیت سے محبت اور آپ (SAW) کی شرافت کے کردار کا مرہون منت ہے۔ دراصل آپ (SAW) کی زندگی ایک کامل نمونہ ہدایت ہے۔ حضرت قتادہ (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) سے روایت ہے: میں نے حضرت عائشہ (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) سے کہا، "اے ام المومنین مجھے رسول اللہ (SAW) کے اخلاق کے بارے میں بتائیں۔" حضرت عائشہ (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا)

English	اردو ترجمہ
Muslim 746) The final word about the saviour of mankind in the Holy Quran is: O Nabi! Surely, We have sent you as a witness, and as a bearer of good news and as a warner. And as the one inviting to Allah by His permission, and as a light-giving torch. (Quran, 33:45-46)	نے فرمایا: "کیا آپ نے قرآن نہیں پڑھا؟" میں نے کہا "بے شک۔" حضرت عائشہ (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا) نے فرمایا: "آپ (SAW) کے اخلاق اور کردار قرآن کے عملی مجسمہ ہیں۔" (صحیح مسلم 746) قرآن کے الفاظ میں انسانیت کے اس نجات دہندہ کے بارے میں حتمی بات اس طرح بیان ہے: "اے نبی! (صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم) یقیناً ہم نے آپ کو ہی گواہی دینے والا اور خوشخبری سنانے والا اور ڈرانے والا بنا کر بھیجا ہے۔ اور اللہ کی طرف دعوت دینے والا اور اس کے حکم سے روشن چراغ بنا کر بھیجا ہے۔" 10.

Part 2 — Question / Answer — Exercise

Reading and Critical Thinking

A. Answer the following questions:

Q1. How might the geographical description of Makkah Mukarramah influence the reader's understanding of its historical and cultural importance?

Geographical Description and Historical and Cultural Importance

Ans: The geographical description of Makkah shows the unique location of this area. This land has harsh deserts with hot weather. Makkah was a central hub for trade which had made it a prosperous region. This has increased its cultural and historical importance.

Q2. What does the emphasis on the Arabs' memory and eloquence suggest about their culture before Islam?

Arabs' Memory and Eloquence

Ans: The Arabs' exceptional memory and eloquence shows a highly developed tradition in terms of poetry and storytelling. Even a common man was able to compose and recite difficult and lengthy poems. Their such abilities highlight a culture very rich in language and literature before Islam.

Q3. What is the importance of the anecdote about Hammad and Caliph Walid bin Yazid?

Anecdote about Hammad and Caliph Walid bin Yazid

Ans: The anecdote about Hammad reciting a vast collection of poems to Caliph Walid bin Yazid shows that the Arabs were very expert in pre-Islamic Arabic literature. It was common in their culture to express their feelings and emotions in poetry. They had keen interest and deep appreciation for literary skills. That's why Allah chose the Arabic language for His final Dispensation, the Holy Quran.

Q4. What parallels can you draw between the state of civilization described here and other historical periods of decline and renewal?

Historical Periods of Decline and Renewal

Ans: In the fifth and sixth centuries mankind was on the verge of chaos. On the other hand, we also witness the decline of the Roman Empire and the Renaissance in Europe, and then the social and religious reforms throughout the world. The whole phenomenon ultimately leads mankind towards unity and oneness.

Q5. What challenges did the Rasoolullah (SAW) face in proclaiming the Oneness of Allah (Tauheed) and the unity of mankind?

Challenges Faced by Rasoolullah (SAW)

Ans: The Rasoolullah (SAW) faced many challenges in proclaiming the Oneness of Allah (Tauheed) and the unity of mankind. The pagan Arabs turned hostile against him. He and his followers were pressured and threatened. He was threatened through a delegation sent to his uncle, Abu Talib, so that he might quit his noble cause.

Q6. In what ways did the Rasoolullah (SAW) elevate mankind to a higher level in both spiritual and worldly domains?

Elevation of Mankind

Ans: The Rasoolullah (SAW) elevated mankind by preaching the Oneness of Allah, justice, and the highest moral values which were never witnessed by humanity before. His preaching and training paved the way for the Arab conquests that caused the spread of Islam around the world. In this way, the Rasoolullah (SAW) elevated mankind to a higher level in both spiritual and worldly domains.

Q7. How does the final Quranic verse (Quran 33:45-46) encapsulate the role and mission of the Rasoolullah (SAW)?

The Role and Mission of the Rasoolullah (SAW)

Ans: The final Quranic verse encapsulates the role and mission of the Rasoolullah (SAW) as a witness of the Oneness of Allah, as a bearer of good news of heaven for the believers and virtuous persons, as one inviting people to Allah's will, and as a light-giving torch that enlightens the hearts of the believers with faith and the right path.

Q8. How does the author view the pre-Islamic Arabs? Write down the examples and the evidence supporting your inferences.

The Author's View of Pre-Islamic Arabs

Ans: The author views the pre-Islamic Arabs as a people of exceptional qualities of eloquent language. He is of the view that the Arabs were very interested in literary activities. An example for this is the poetical competition which the Arabs would hold annually. But the author also views them as people who were morally corrupt and misled. An example from the text can be quoted when the author says, 'mankind stood on the verge of chaos.'

Additional Questions / Answers (Questions mentioned in text)

Q1. What kind of competition was held at Ukaz every year?

Ans: A poetical competition was held at Ukaz.

Q2. At what age did Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) start spending time in solitude and meditation in the cave of Hira?

Ans: When Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was thirty-eight years of age, he started spending time in solitude and meditation in the cave of Hira.

Q3. To whom did the pagan Arabs send a delegation, in order to stop the Rasoolullah (SAW) from preaching?

Ans: The pagan Arabs sent a delegation to the Rasoolullah's kind and caring uncle, Abu Talib.

Q4. What did Michael H. Hart say about the Rasoolullah (SAW)?

Ans: Michael H. Hart said about the Rasoolullah (SAW): "He may well rank as the most influential political leader of all time."

Part 3 — Solved Exercise

B. Reread paragraph 5 of the unit and identify:

i. What is the main idea of this paragraph?

Ans: The main idea of this paragraph is that it was the time when the Rasoolullah (SAW) was to be bestowed with 'Nabuwat'.

ii. What details support this idea?

Ans: The first revelation through Hazrat Jibril (AS) in the cave of Hira supports this idea. The Rasoolullah's (SAW) heart was overflowing with profound compassion for humanity, which also supports the idea that he was to be bestowed with 'Nabuwat'.

C. Write an objective summary of the text

Start with the central/main idea and include key supporting details. Ensure the summary is concise and focused on the main points.

Objective Summary of the Text

Ans: Arabia, the birthplace of the Rasoolullah (SAW), had a tradition of poetry. The Arabs had remarkable memory and were very expert in language. All this was a mark of their society. Through the angel Jibril (AS), the Rasoolullah (SAW) received the first revelation from Allah, which started his prophetic mission of setting up the religion of Islam. His mission was to eradicate ignorance, superstition, and social evils. He also faced enmity and opposition from the pagan Arabs. He (SAW) has been regarded as the most influential figure ever to have appeared in history. His (SAW) morals and character are an embodiment of the Holy Quran, highlighting him as a witness, as a bearer of good news, and a light-giving torch.

Vocabulary

A. Use a dictionary to find the following information for each word.

Word	Dictionary Meaning	Part of Speech	Inferred Meaning
Imagination	Mental image	Noun	The ability to create ideas or pictures or any art work like poetry in your mind.
Remarkable	Notable	Adjective	A memory which is extraordinary or worthy of attention; something that stands out due to its uniqueness or excellence.
Composed	Made	Verb	To have created or put together, such as a poem or piece of writing.
Preservation	Protection	Noun	The act of maintaining or protecting a revelation or the divine message.

Word Patterns

Many English words can change their forms to indicate different meanings or functions in a sentence. Word patterns and parts of speech are closely related because changing the form of a word often changes its part of speech. By adding prefixes or suffixes, or by altering the word itself, a word can be transformed from one part of speech to another, which changes its role and meaning in a sentence.

1. Word Change — Base Word: Analyze

- Verb: Analyze — To examine something methodically and in detail.

- Noun: Analysis — The process of examining something in detail.
- Adjective: Analytical — Relating to or using analysis or logical reasoning.
- Adverb: Analytically — In a manner that uses logical reasoning or analysis.

2. Prefixes

Definition: A prefix is a group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. Example: The prefix "re-" added to "write" makes "rewrite," which means to write again.

3. Suffixes

Definition: A suffix is a group of letters added to the end of a word to change its form or meaning. Example: The suffix "-er" added to "teach" makes "teacher," which means someone who teaches.

C. Find any five words with prefixes and suffixes and use them in your own sentences.

Word	With Prefix / Suffix	Sentence
Accept	unacceptable	His excuse was unacceptable.
Believe	unbelievable	Your performance is unbelievable.
Success	unsuccessful	Despite hard work, he remained unsuccessful in the competition.
Manage	unmanageable	The new horse was completely unmanageable.
Play	unplayable	His bowling was unplayable for every batter.

D. Use a dictionary to find and write the different word patterns for the word "advocate".

Base Word	Noun Form	Verb Form	Adjective Form	Adverb Form
advocate	advocacy	advocate	advocative	advocationally

E. Write sentences using each form of the word "advocate".

Word	Part of Speech	Sentence
Advocate	Verb	I do not advocate living in polluted areas.
Advocacy	Noun	Everyone liked his advocacy for new technology.
Advocative	Adjective	She is advocative of learning English grammar.
Advocationally	Adverb	His brother advocationally came forward and raised his hand.

Grammar — Parts of Speech

Noun

A noun is a word that names a person, a place, a thing, or an idea.

- The teacher explained the lesson clearly. (Teacher is a noun)
- We visited the library after school. (Library is a noun)
- Happiness is important for life. (Happiness is a noun)

Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun — personal (I, you, he, she, it, we, they), possessive (mine, yours, his, hers), reflexive (myself, yourself), demonstrative (this, that, these, those), interrogative (who, whom, whose, which, what), and relative (who, whom, whose, which, that).

- She is going to the market.
- This book is mine.
- Do your homework yourself.

Verb

A verb is a word that expresses an action or a state of being — action verbs (run, jump, write, sing), linking verbs (am, is, are, was, were), and helping verbs (have, has, had, do, does, will, can, must).

- She runs every morning.
- He is a talented musician.
- They have finished their homework.

Adjective

An adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun or a pronoun — qualitative (happy, blue, tall), quantitative (some, many, few), demonstrative (this, that), and possessive (my, your, his, her).

- She wore a blue dress.
- They have many friends.
- This cake is delicious.

Adverb

An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb — how (quickly, slowly), when (now, soon), where (here, there), to what extent (very, almost).

- She recites beautifully.
- We will leave soon.
- He ran very quickly.

Preposition

A preposition shows the relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and other words in a sentence — in, on, at, by, with, under, over, between, among, through.

- The cat is under the table.
- She walked through the park.
- He sat among his friends.

Conjunction

A conjunction connects words, phrases, or clauses — coordinating (and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet), subordinating (because, although, since, unless, while, when, if), and correlative (either...or, neither...nor, both...and).

- I want to go to the party, but I have to finish my homework.
- Although it was raining, we went for a walk.
- I will eat either a mango or an apple.

Interjection

An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses strong emotion or surprise — wow, oh, ouch, hooray, ah, hey.

- Wow! That was an amazing performance.
- Ouch! That hurts me.
- Alas! We have lost the match.

A. Identify and label nouns, verbs and conjunctions in the given sentences.

Sentence	Nouns	Verbs	Conjunctions
i. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.	fox, dog	jumps	—
ii. After the storm, the sky was clear and bright.	storm, sky	was	and
iii. She quickly finished her homework before dinner.	homework, dinner	finished	—
iv. Wow! That was an incredible match.	match	was	—
v. Because it was raining, they decided to stay indoors.	—	raining, decided, stay	because

B. Write eight sentences that include at least one noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

1. He played a lofty shot expertly over the fielders, and the bowler said, "Oh! That was my mistake."
2. Although his younger brother agreed with me unwillingly, he did not show any ill-feelings and said, "Oh! I wish I had not done this."
3. Oops! You mercilessly trod on my right foot and did not even excuse me.
4. Wow! The Pakistani nation resolutely boycotted the elections with all its campaigns as they were fed up with the corrupt system.
5. Oh! He faced an unbelievably huge loss in his new business, so he is looking for a new opportunity now.
6. Hurrah! Finally, we accomplished the difficult task with our teachers and seniors.
7. Ouch! Your elbow is hurting my waist, and you are smiling remorselessly.
8. Oh! His father had a dangerous accident on the highway because suddenly the brakes of his car failed.

C. Choose the correct adjectives.

Sr.	Question	A	B	C	D
i.	Ashfaq Ahmad was a _____ writer.	famed	Famous	Famously	infamous
ii.	This is a very _____ seminar.	information	Informed	Informative	informing
iii.	My mother becomes _____ if I get home late.	anxiety	Anxious	Anxieties	anxiously
iv.	It is _____ to get the correct information from the university office.	advisable	Advisable	Advising	advised
v.	Who is _____ for this chaos?	responding	Responsible	Responsive	responded

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct parts of speech as indicated in the parentheses. (Word bank: Bright, they, did, Salma, under, wow, through)

- i. The cat is hiding under the bed. (preposition)
- ii. She did (verb) her homework before dinner.
- iii. Wow! (interjection) This is a beautiful dress.
- iv. He is a very Bright (adjective) student.
- v. They (pronoun) went to the store.

Writing Skills

A. Write a well-structured paragraph on "Tolerance and Religious Harmony".

Tolerance means putting up with the disliked and unpleasant opinions, behaviour, and beliefs of people. Tolerance is a positive quality which demands patience. It is a virtue which lays the foundation for a harmonized society. The need for tolerance is crucial in societies where people of different religions interact with one another. People from different religions have different religious theology and ethical principles that may contradict those of other religions. So one should not be aggressive when coming across religious doctrines that may be against or in contrast with one's own religion. On the contrary, one should remain patient and tolerate others' religious beliefs so that no conflict or riot arises in society. In this way, religious harmony can be achieved through tolerance.

i. Brainstorming Ideas

- Treating others with kindness and fairness
- Building self-esteem and self-worth
- Importance of empathy and understanding
- Positive relationships and interactions
- Examples of respect in daily life
- Benefits of respect for individuals and society

ii. Structure of the Paragraph

Main Idea: Respecting self and others is essential for building positive relationships and a harmonious society.

- Treating others with kindness and fairness
- Building self-esteem and self-worth
- Importance of empathy and understanding
- Examples of respect in daily life
- Benefits of respect for individuals and society

B. Write an informative/explanatory essay on the topic "Peace and Tolerance".

Tolerance can be defined as the ability to accept and respect the opinions, beliefs, and behaviours of others when they differ from our own. In today's diverse and interconnected world, tolerance is more important than ever before. It plays a crucial role in fostering understanding and promoting peace, and in building harmonious societies. Tolerance is a virtue and an ability which teaches us how to live coherently in society. It is a quality that ensures peace and harmony even in cases of disagreement among people. It is a constructive characteristic which builds a society where everyone can live peacefully.

Living in such a diverse and interconnected world, the need for tolerance has become very crucial to our survival and future. It helps us coexist within a multicultural world with a diversity of opinions and viewpoints. Tolerance broadens the horizon of our perspective. By putting ourselves in the shoes of others, we develop a strong mutual relationship and a better understanding of each other. Then, through meaningful dialogue and a positive attitude, tolerance allows the exchange of thoughts and ideas between two contradictory persons. It lets us be more accommodating towards anything unfamiliar. Tolerance creates a willingness to listen to others who disagree with our beliefs and viewpoints. In a world where class difference, racial discrimination, and religious hostility are widespread, the only way to defeat these vices is through tolerance.

Now the question is, how can we develop the virtue of tolerance in ourselves? Certainly, the best example for us to follow is the Prophet Muhammad (SAW), who displayed tolerance in the best way ever found in the history of mankind. His whole life was adorned with inspiring examples of patience, peace, and tolerance. The disbelievers exiled him from his own homeland, but he demonstrated tolerance, which in the end convinced many of them to embrace Islam.

The people of Taif threw stones at him and rejected his preaching and invitation to Islam. His feet were injured and bleeding, and he nearly fainted. On this occasion, the Angel of the Mountains said, "O Muhammad! Order what you wish. If you like, I will let the two mountains fall upon them." But the Prophet (SAW) replied, "No, but I hope that Allah will let them beget children who will worship Allah alone, and will worship none besides Him." To promote peace, to give everyone equal rights, and to build a society of mutual respect and understanding, we should follow the footsteps of our beloved Prophet (SAW) to cultivate tolerance in ourselves. But along with it, we should also raise our voice against social

injustice and moral degradation in society. With this balance, humanity will flourish, and the earth will be an ideal place to live.

Objective Type

Choose the word with correct spelling. (Correct answer shown in green)

Sr.	A	B	C	D
i.	Aloquent	Eloquent	Eloqueent	Eloqueent
ii.	Preaching	Preeching	Preching	Priching
iii.	Historien	Hestorian	Historian	Historean
iv.	Verg	Verage	Varge	Verge
v.	Detact	Detect	Detict	Ditect
vi.	Nexus	Neksus	Nexos	Nixus
vii.	Embuead	Imboud	Imbued	Imboed
viii.	Crumble	Cramble	Crummble	Crimble
ix.	Foresake	Forsakke	Foursake	Forsake
x.	Saiviour	Saviour	Seviour	Savier
xi.	Pagan	Pegan	Pagun	Pygan
xii.	Refuje	Rifuge	Refuge	Refuj
xiii.	influantail	Infloential	Influintial	Influential
xiv.	Dunes	Dunec	Dunis	Dones
xv.	Chieos	Chaos	Cheos	Cheos
xvi.	Divine	Deviene	Devene	Divne
xvii.	Salitude	Solichewed	Soletude	Solitude
xviii.	Embodement	Embodiment	Ambodiment	Emodimant
xix.	Ocasieion	Ocasion	Ocaseion	Occasion
xx.	Message	Messege	Massage	Messige
xxi.	Wershipp	Worship	Wership	Wershep
xxii.	Meditation	Maditation	Madetation	Medittation
xxiii.	Eloquence	Eloquence	Elquience	Eloquanse
xxiv.	Troppical	Tropical	Tropicaal	Traupical
xxv.	Situation	Suitation	Suitation	Sichuation
xxvi.	Praclemation	Proclamaition	Proclmetion	Proclamation
xxvi i.	Ethical	Etthical	Ethecal	Etheecal
xxvi ii.	Dominence	Dominnce	Dominance	Domeneace
xxix.	Ethical	Etthical	Ethecal	Etheecal

Sr.	A	B	C	D
xxx.	Eloquently	Eluquontly	Alequently	Elooqntly

Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word.

Sr.	Question	A	B	C	D
i.	I shall not abandon the true faith:	Hate	Burn	Give up	Like
ii.	The Arabs possessed remarkable memory:	Dangerous	Boring	Impressive	Famous
iii.	The word meditation means:	Sound sleep	Dozing	Deep thought	Slumber
iv.	Dunes means:	Sandy hills	Mountains	Deserts	Forests
v.	The word eradicate means:	Demolish	Cultivate	Destroy	Rebuild
vi.	Proclaim means:	Request	Response	Declare	Forbid
vii.	He had a pressing urge to eradicate wrong beliefs.	Thought	Need	Desire	Liking
viii.	Arabia is a land of unparalleled charm.	Parallel	Unmatched	Unforgettable	Opposite
ix.	Their eloquence and memory found expression in their poetry.	Aptitude	Talk	Fluency	Attitude
x.	Mankind stood on the verge of chaos. (verge)	Edge	Stiff	Cliff	Mountain
xi.	Mankind stood on the verge of chaos. (chaos)	Glass	Confusion	Loyal	Determination
xii.	The pagan Arabs started to mount pressure.	Contented	Believer	Disbeliever	Pursued
xiii.	Tropical means:	Cold	Very hot	Mild	Normal

Grammar — Choose the correct option

Sr.	Question	A	B	C	D
i.	Happiness is important for life. The underlined word is:	Pronoun	Verb	Abstract Noun	Adjective
ii.	The book is mine. The underlined word is:	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun	Adverb	Conjunction
iii.	Who, whom, whose, which and that are:	Demonstrative pronouns	Interrogative pronouns	Relative pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
iv.	They will finish the project themselves. The underlined word is:	Demonstrative pronoun	Interrogative pronoun	Relative pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
v.	He is a talented musician. The underlined word is:	Adverb	Main verb	Helping verb	Linking verb
vi.	They have many friends. The underlined word is:	Descriptive adjective	Quantitative adjective	Demonstrative adjective	Possessive adjective
vii.	This, that, these and those are:	Descriptive adjective	Quantitative adjective	Demonstrative adjective	Possessive adjective
viii.	For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so are called:	Coordinating conjunctions	Subordinating conjunctions	Correlative conjunctions	Interjections

Sr.	Question	A	B	C	D
ix.	Hooray! We did it. The underlined word is:	Preposition	Conjunction	Interjection	Adverb
x.	She walked through the park. The underlined word is:	Verb	Preposition	Conjunction	Interjection
xi.	We are going to the market. The underlined word is:	Linking verb	Helping verb	Main verb	Preposition

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