

## Class 9 – Easy English Notes

### CHAPTER 1 – THE SAVIOUR OF MANKIND

#### All Questions

مندرجہ ذیل ہر سوال کے 3 سے 4 آسان متبادل جوابات دیے گئے ہیں۔ آپ اپنی مرضی سے کوئی بھی ایک منتخب کر سکتے ہیں۔ یہ جوابات نہ صرف آسان ہیں بلکہ آپ کو مکمل نمبر حاصل کرنے میں بھی مدد دیں گے۔ یہ خاص طور پر پنجاب بورڈ کے امتحانات کے لیے، ممتحن کی ضروریات اور توقعات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے تیار کیے گئے ہیں۔

#### Pre Reading

##### 1. Mention the condition of Arabia before Islam.

- (A) The condition of the people of Arabia was very bad before islam. They worshipped idols. They were ignorant and superstitious.
- (B) Before Islam, the condition of the people of Arabia was very poor. They worshipped idols and lived in ignorance. Their beliefs were based on superstitions.
- (C) Before Islam, the people of Arabia were living in ignorance. They worshipped idols and believed in superstitions.

For weak students only:

- (D) Before Islam, Arabs worshipped idols and were ignorant.

##### 2. How did Islam change the lives of the people?

- (A) Before Islam, the people of Arabia worshipped idols. They were ignorant and superstitious. Islam corrected their religious belief as well as changed their social and economic structures.
- (B) Islam changed the lives of the Arabs completely. It ended idol worship, ignorance, and superstitions. Islam gave them the belief in one God and also improved their moral, social, and economic conditions.
- (C) Islam brought major changes in people's lives. It ended idol worship and ignorance. It corrected their beliefs and improved their social and economic systems.

For weak students only:

- (D) Islam removed ignorance and idol worship. It taught people to worship one God and improved their way of life.
- (E) Islam ended idol worship and gave people the right path.

##### 3. Who is the last Rasool of Allah?

- (A) Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ is the last Rasool of Allah.

##### 4. How many religions do you know? Can you name the most prominent figures of each?

- (A) I know about Islam, Christianity, Buddhism and Judaism. The prominent figures of these are Hazrat Muhammad, the Christ, Gautama Buddha and Hazrat Musa respectively.
- (B) I know about four major world religions: Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, and Judaism. The most prominent figures of these religions are Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) for Islam, Jesus Christ for Christianity, Gautama Buddha for Buddhism, and Hazrat Musa (A.S) for Judaism.
- (C) I know four major religions: Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, and Judaism. Their most important figures are Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH), the Christ, Gautama Buddha, and Hazrat Musa (A.S), respectively.
- (D) I know about four religions: Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, and Judaism. Their main figures are Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH), Jesus Christ, Gautama Buddha, and Hazrat Musa (A.S)

For weak students only:

- (E) I know four religions. Their main figures are Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH), Jesus Christ, Gautama Buddha, and Hazrat Musa (A.S)

### Question within Chapter

**1. What kind Competition was held at Ukaz every year?**

- (A) A poetical competition was held at Ukaz every year.

**2. At what age did Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ start spending time in solitude and meditation in the cave of Hira?**

- (A) Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ started spending time in solitude and meditation in the cave of Hira at the age of thirty-eight.

**3. To whom did the pagan Arabs send a delegation, in order to stop the Rasoolullah ﷺ from preaching?**

- (A) The pagan Arabs sent a delegation to Rasools uncle, Hazrat Abu Talib, with the request to stop his nephew from preaching the message of Allah.  
 (B) In order to stop Rasoolullah ﷺ from preaching, the pagan Arabs sent a delegation to his uncle, Hazrat Abu Talib. They requested him to stop his nephew from inviting people to Islam.  
 (C) The pagan Arabs sent a delegation to the Rasool's uncle, Hazrat Abu Talib, and asked him to stop his nephew from spreading the message of Allah.  
 (D) The pagan Arabs sent a delegation to Hazrat Abu Talib to stop Rasoolullah ﷺ from preaching.

For weak students only:

- (E) They sent a delegation to Hazrat Abu Talib in order to stop the Rasoolullah ﷺ from preaching.

**4. What did Michael H. Hart say about the Rasoolullah ﷺ?**

- (A) Michael H. Hart said, "Rasoolullah ﷺ is the most influential figures in history".

### Reading and Critical Thinking Questions

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

- (A) The geographical description of Makkah Makarramah with its unparalleled charm and beauty influences the readers understanding. It excites poets imagination. Their poetry depicts the cultural and historical background of Arabs.  
 (B) The geographical beauty of Makkah Mukarramah deeply influences the reader's understanding of its cultural and historical significance. Its charm inspired Arab poets, and their poetry reflects the traditions, values, and lifestyle of pre-Islamic Arabia.  
 (C) The charming geography of Makkah Mukarramah makes the reader realize its historical and cultural value. It inspired Arab poets, and their poetry reflects the traditions and history of the land.  
 (D) The unique beauty of Makkah Mukarramah helps readers feel its cultural and historical importance, which poets also express in their poetry.

For weak students only:

- (E) The beauty of Makkah helps readers understand its culture and history.

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

- (A) Before Islam, Arabs valued memory and eloquence because their history, laws and traditions were passed down orally. Poetry and storytelling played a crucial role in their society, reflecting their wisdom, bravery, and honour. Eloquence was a sign of intelligence and leadership.

- (B) The focus on memory and eloquence in pre-Islamic Arabia suggests that Arabs deeply valued oral traditions. They preserved their history, laws, and customs through poetry and storytelling. Eloquence was considered a mark of wisdom, bravery, honour, and leadership in their society.
- (C) The emphasis on memory and eloquence shows that Arab culture valued oral traditions. Their poetry and storytelling passed down laws, history, and values, and eloquence was seen as a sign of leadership and intelligence.
- (D) Before Islam, Arabs had strong memory and eloquence. They passed down their history and traditions through poetry and stories, which showed their wisdom and bravery.

For weak students only:

- (E) It shows that Arabs valued poetry, wisdom, and oral tradition

### **3. What is the importance of the anecdote about Hammad and Caliph Walid bin Yazid?**

- (A) This anecdote provides a glimpse into the rich and literary landscape of Arabia highlighting the versatility of Arabic language and poetry. It shows the Arabian languages potential and richness that found expression in poetry.
- (B) This anecdote gives a clear view of Arabia's literary culture. It highlights the richness, flexibility, and expressive power of the Arabic language, especially in poetry. It reflects the importance of poetry in Arab society before Islam.
- (C) The anecdote about Hammad and Caliph Walid bin Yazid shows the richness of Arabic poetry and language. It reflects how skilled Arabs were in using poetry to express deep thoughts.
- (D) This anecdote highlights the beauty and richness of Arabic language. It shows how powerful and expressive Arabic poetry was.

Only for weak students:

It shows the richness of Arabic poetry and language.

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

- (A) The state of civilization described here and other periods were marked by social chaos, and cultural decay. However, these periods also witnessed the renewal and the rise of new civilizations.
- (B) The condition of civilization described here is similar to other historical periods where societies faced disorder, moral decline, and confusion. However, such times often became turning points, leading to the renewal of values and the rise of new and powerful civilizations.
- (C) The civilization described here was similar to other times in history that started with disorder and cultural decline but later experienced growth, renewal, and the rise of stronger civilizations.
- (D) Like other times in history, this period had social chaos and decline, but it also led to the rise of a new civilization.

Only for weak students:

- (E) Both had disorder at first but later saw progress and change.

### **5. What challenges did the Rasoolullah ﷺ face in proclaiming the Oneness of Allah (Tauheed) and the unity of mankind?**

- (A) The Rasoolullah faced following challenges:
  - (1) Opposition from the Makkah polytheists.
  - (2) Tribal resistance.
  - (3) Persecution

(4) Social and economic pressure

(5) Family opposition.

(B) While proclaiming the Oneness of Allah (Tauheed) and the unity of mankind, Rasoolullah ﷺ faced several challenges. These included opposition from the polytheists of Makkah, tribal and family resistance, persecution, and social as well as economic pressure. Despite all this, he continued his mission with patience and wisdom.

(C) Rasoolullah ﷺ faced strong opposition when he preached Tauheed and unity. He was opposed by polytheists, tribes, and even his family. He also faced persecution and social and economic pressure.

(D) Rasoolullah ﷺ faced many challenges, including opposition from polytheists, family pressure, and social and economic hardships.

Only for weak students:

(E) He faced opposition, persecution, and pressure from his own people.

**6. In what ways did the Rasoolullah ﷺ elevate mankind to a higher level in both spiritual and worldly domains?**

(A) The Rasoolullah ﷺ elevated the mankind spiritually by teaching them the Oneness of Allah. He also guided them to have firm belief in Allah with high moral values.

(B) Rasoolullah ﷺ elevated mankind spiritually by teaching the belief in the Oneness of Allah and building a strong connection with Him. He also improved their worldly lives by guiding them to adopt honesty, justice, kindness, and high moral standards.

(C) Rasoolullah ﷺ uplifted mankind by teaching the Oneness of Allah, guiding them to have strong faith, and encouraging high morals in daily life.

(D) Rasoolullah ﷺ raised people spiritually by teaching Tauheed and helped them live better lives through high moral values.

For weak students only:

(E) He taught people to believe in one Allah and live with good morals.

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

(A) The verse highlights his role as a "witness", "bearer of good news", "warner," and "inviter to Allah", "reflecting his comprehensive mission to guide humanity".

(B) Quran 33:45–46 perfectly sums up the mission of Rasoolullah ﷺ. It describes him as a witness over people, a bearer of glad tidings, a warner against evil, and a caller towards Allah with His permission. This verse reflects his complete and universal role in guiding mankind spiritually and morally.

(C) The verse shows the complete mission of Rasoolullah ﷺ. He was a witness, bearer of good news, warner, and an inviter to Allah, guiding all of humanity.

(D) This verse describes Rasoolullah ﷺ as a witness, a giver of good news, a warner, and one who invites people to Allah.

For weak students only:

(E) It shows that Rasoolullah ﷺ was sent to guide people and invite them to Allah.

**8. How does the author view the pre-islamic Arabs? Write down the example and the evidence supporting your inferences?**

- (A) The author portrays pre-Islamic Arabs as eloquent, with a strong memory and love for poetry. They are also depicted as in need of moral guidance, as their society was marked by "wrong beliefs, social evils, cruelty and injustice".
- (B) The author views the pre-Islamic Arabs as a people with remarkable memory and eloquence, especially in poetry. However, he also describes their society as morally corrupt, marked by wrong beliefs, cruelty, and social injustice. This contrast highlights their need for the moral and spiritual guidance that Islam later provided.
- (C) The author presents pre-Islamic Arabs as gifted in poetry and strong memory. However, they lived in a society full of wrong beliefs, social evils, and injustice. This shows the need for moral and spiritual reform.
- (D) The author sees pre-Islamic Arabs as talented in poetry and memory, but their society had cruelty, injustice, and wrong beliefs. This shows they needed moral guidance.

For weak students only:

- (E) The author shows them as poetic but morally misguided, with many wrong beliefs.