

English 9th - Exercises

ETHICS - CHARACTER BUILDING

→ THE LAST SERMON OF THE HOLY PROPHET (P.B.U.H)

1. Find the following words in below mentioned text and underline them :

ancestors	migrate	aggressive	hypocrites	pagans	harmony
prohibited	alliance	unified	consolidated	astray	beware
superiority	piety	legitimate	equitable	meritocracy	principle

Our Holy Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) is the last of the Prophets. Holy Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was born in 571 A.D. at Makkah / Saudi Arabia, in a respected Quraish family. The Quraish used to worship idols and did not believe in one God. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) asked the Quraish not to worship their false gods. He told them that he was the Prophet of Allah and asked them to accept Islam and to worship the One and only true God. Most of them refused to accept Islam. They thought that he was against their gods and their ancestors. They opposed this new faith so much that the Prophet (ﷺ) had to ask the believers to migrate to Yathrib / a city 320 km (200 miles) north of Makkah.

But, with time, as many people started accepting his message and converting to Islam, the Quraish became more aggressive and started making attempts on his life. Hence, when Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) got positive signals from Yathrib, he also decided to emigrate there. After eight days' journey, he reached the outskirts of Yathrib, on 28th June 622; but he did not enter the city directly. He stopped at a place called Quba', a place some miles from the main city, and built a mosque there.

On 2nd July 622, Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) entered the city. This event is known as "Hijra" and marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar. Yathrib was soon named Madina-tun-Nabi (literally "City of the Prophet"), but un-Nabi was soon dropped, and its name became "Madina", meaning "the city".

2. Choose any ten words from the list above and use them in your own sentences. Write these sentences in your notebook.

S No	Word	Sentence
1.	ancestors	My ancestors came to Lahore during the 1700s.
2.	migrate	The birds are currently beginning their large migration to the south.
3.	aggressive	Watching violence on TV makes some children more aggressive.
4.	hypocrites	They are such hypocrites that they never practice what they preach.
5.	pagan	The pagans had statues of gods and places of sacrifice.
6.	Harmony	I try to live in harmony with nature
7.	prohibited	Smoking in this hotel is strictly prohibited.
8.	alliance	In the World War II, Germany made an alliance with Italy.
9.	unified	The couple made a unified decision to buy the house they both liked the best
10.	consolidated	The company has consolidated its position as the country's leading gas supplier
11.	astray	The boy was led astray by bad companions.
12.	beware	beware of pickpockets
13.	superiority	Her sense of superiority makes her very unpopular
14.	piety	Two old men touches our hearts and teaches us what true piety.
15.	legitimate	Their business operations are perfectly legitimate.
16.	equitable	Each person must have an equitable share.
17.	meritocracy	The theory assumes the existence of a "meritocracy" means that there is equal opportunity for all.
18.	principle	Mr. Ahmed was a man of principle and good to his word.

3. Read the following sentences and answer true or not.

1.	The mission of the Prophet (ﷺ) continued for 23 years.	True
2.	All the Quraish refused to accept Islam.	False
3.	The city of Yathrib was less than 320 miles away from Makkah.	True
4.	The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) decided to build a Yathrib before entering the city.	True
5.	Today, Yathrib is called Madinatul-Nabi.	False
6.	The people of Madina agreed that Prophet (ﷺ) settle their disputes.	True
7.	The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) addressed such a the last time at Arafat.	True
8.	Islam has different laws for the black and for the white people.	False
9.	All human beings are children of Adam and Adam was created from dust	True
10.	Only the people who heard the last sermon were supposed to follow it.	False
11.	Before the advent of Islam, Quraish used believe in one God.	True
12.	After twelve days' journey, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) reached the outskirts of Yathrib	False
13.	The farewell pilgrimage is one of the most significant historical events for the Muslims	True
14.	The noblest of you in Allah's sight is the most God-fearing	True
15.	Everything is legitimate to a Muslim which belongs to a fellow Muslim.	False

4. The following table has messages from the Last Sermon of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). The first part of the sentence is given in column A and the second part is given in column B, in a jumbled order. Read the text, match the part in column A with the correct part in column B and write the answer in column C.

	Column A		Column B	
1.	Only those people were superior	(a)	to the people to whom they belong.	1-f
2.	All Muslims were tied to each other	(b)	that were based on blood and wealth were useless	2-g
3.	The only thing that made one person better than the other	(c)	you may get hurt in return	3-j
4.	No Muslim had a right to things 4. belonging to other Muslims	(d)	have rights over each other	4-i
5.	Satan will try to misguide you in small matters	(e)	as a sacred trust	5-h
6.	Therefore, all claims to superiority	(f)	who led a righteous life	6-b
7.	Return all things kept with you in trust	(g)	In the bond of brotherhood	7-a
8.	Both men and women	(h)	so be careful	8-d
9.	If you will hurt others	(i)	unless they gave these of their own free will.	9-c
10.	Consider the life and property of every Muslim	(j)	was the goodness led their lives	10-e

5. Work in pairs and complete the following statements. Write the complete sentences in your notebook.

1. Most of the Quraish refused to accept Islam because they thought that the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was _____
2. The day the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) entered Yathrib, marks the start of the _____
3. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) invited the leaders of all the communities living in Madina to discuss _____
4. The three main points of the Charter of Madina were _____
5. In order to strengthen the position of the Muslims in Madina, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) took three major steps, which were _____
6. The farewell pilgrimage of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is an important event for the Muslims because _____
7. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) asked the people in the gathering to listen carefully as _____
8. The Muslims can ensure that all people get their fair share by _____

Answers

1. against their gods and their ancestors.
2. Islamic calendar
3. harmony and peace among them.
4. rights and duties of the Muslims and the Jews, freedom of religion and prohibition of any alliance with the outside enemies.
5. he unified the different Arab tribes under Islam, carried out social and religious reforms, and administrative developments
6. for it was the first and the last pilgrimage made by Prophet Muhammad (~), as well as an occasion when he taught Muslims how to perform the Hajj
7. the Holy Prophet () knew that he would not be amongst them after that year
8. making honesty, justice and meritocracy our guiding principle

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English 9th-Multiple Choice Questions

ETHICS - CHARACTER BUILDING**→ THE LAST SERMON OF THE HOLY PROPHET (P.B.U.H)****1. The text is about:**

- (a) The battles of Islam
- (b) The family of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)
- (c) The migration and teachings of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)
- (d) The last pilgrimage

2. Which of the following message is mentioned in the Last Sermon, as given in the text?

- (a) People should not hurt others.
- (b) Both men and women have rights over each other
- (c) Muslims are a part of one brotherhood
- (d) All of the above

3. How did the Quraish treat the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)? They:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| (a) Favoured him | (b) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Opposed him |
| (c) Loved him | (d) Criticized him |

4. When did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) migrated to Madina?

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (a) 620 A.D. | (b) 621 A.D. |
| (c) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 622 A.D. | (d) 623 A.D. |

5. When did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) settled in Madina, which of the following groups of people lived there?

- (a) Muslims and Jews
- (b) Muslims, pagans and Jews
- (c) Muslims, pagans, hypocrites and Jews
- (d) Muslims, hypocrites and Jews

- 6. Where did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) deliver his last sermon?**
- (a) Quba mosque
 - (b) ✓ Uranah valley
 - (c) Jaba-e-Rehmat
 - (d) Hudeibia
- 7. When did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) perform his last Hajj?**
- (a) 6th year of Hijra
 - (b) 8th year of Hijra
 - (c) ✓ 10th year of Hijra
 - (d) 12th year of Hijra
- 8. When was the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was born?**
- (a) 560 A.D.
 - (b) 561 A.D.
 - (c) 570 A.D.
 - (d) ✓ 571 A.D.
- 9. What did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) ask the Quraish?**
- (a) ✓ Not to worship their false gods
 - (b) Not to perform Hajj
 - (c) Not to kill animals
 - (d) Not to cheat
- 10. What was the old name of Madina?**
- (a) Madinatul-Nabi
 - (b) Yeman
 - (c) ✓ Yathrib
 - (d) Hudeibia
- 11. At the time of arrival of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in Madina, which community was huge in number?**
- (a) Muslims
 - (b) Hypocrites
 - (c) Pagans
 - (d) ✓ Jews
- 12. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) in a respected family of:**
- (a) Banu Abbas
 - (b) Banu Umayyads
 - (c) ✓ Quraish
 - (d) Banu Baker
- 13. Before the advent of Islam, the Quraish used to worship:**
- (a) The sun
 - (b) The moon
 - (c) Stars
 - (d) ✓ Idols
- 14. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was born in:**
- (a) 560 A.D.
 - (b) ✓ 571 A.D.
 - (c) 572 A.D.
 - (d) 573 A.D.

15. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was born in:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) ✓ Makkah | (b) Madina |
| (c) Yathrib | (d) Quba |

16. Quraish opposed the new faith so much that the Prophet (ﷺ) had to ask the believers to migrate to:

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) Makkah | (b) ✓ Yathrib |
| (c) Yemen | (d) Quba |

17. The Prophet (ﷺ) reached the outskirts of Yathrib on:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 21st June 622 | (b) 25th June 622 |
| (c) ✓ 28th June 622 | (d) 29th June 622 |

18. After eight days' journey, the Prophet (ﷺ) stopped at a place called:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) ✓ Quba | (b) Madina |
| (c) Yemen | (d) Yathrib |

19. The Prophet (ﷺ) built a mosque at:

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| (a) Makkah | (b) Yemen |
| (c) ✓ Quba | (d) None of them |

20. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) entered Yathrib (Madina) on:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) 28 th June 622 | (b) 28 th July 622 |
| (c) 2 nd June 622 | (d) ✓ 2 nd July 622 |

21. The event of the Prophet's (ﷺ) migration to Madina is known as:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) Miraj | (b) Migration |
| (c) ✓ Hijra | (d) A.D. |

22. This event marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| (a) Birth of the Prophet (ﷺ) | (b) Miraj |
| (c) Death of the Prophet (ﷺ) | (d) ✓ The Prophet's (ﷺ) migration to Madina |

23. After the migration of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), Yathrib was soon renamed:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) ✓ Madinat un-Nabi | (b) Un-Nabi |
| (c) The city | (d) All of them |

24. "Madinat un-Nabi" means:

- (a) The city
- (b) The Prophet (ﷺ)
- (c) The center
- (d) ✓ CITY of the Prophet (ﷺ)

25. In Madina, Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) succeeded in drawing up the Constitution of Madina, also known as:

- (a) ✓ Charter of Madina
- (b) The Agreement of Madina
- (c) Sermon of Madina
- (d) All of them

26. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) undertook his farewell pilgrimage to Makkah in the year:

- (a) 7 A.H.
- (b) ✓ 10 A.H.
- (c) 9 A.H.
- (d) 11 A.H

27. All mankind is from Adam and Adam was created from:

- (a) water
- (b) fire
- (c) ✓ dust
- (d) stone

28. No Arab is superior to:

- (a) Another Arab
- (b) ✓ A non-Arab
- (c) A Turk
- (d) An Egyptian

29. Man is made superior only on the basis of:

- (a) Worship
- (b) Wealth
- (c) Blood
- (d) ✓ Piety and good actions

30. In Allah's sight, the noblest of you is he who is the most:

- (a) Intelligent
- (b) Righteous
- (c) ✓ God-fearing
- (d) Educated

31. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) is the:

- (a) First prophet
- (b) ✓ Last prophet
- (c) Primitive prophet
- (d) None of them

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English 9th-Short Answer Questions

ETHICS - CHARACTER BUILDING**→ THE LAST SERMON OF THE HOLY PROPHET (P.B.U.H)**

Q.1: When and where was our Prophet (ﷺ) born? What family did he belong to?

Ans: Our beloved Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was born in 571 A.D. in Makkah, Saudi Arabia. He belonged to the noble family of Quraish.

Q.2: What did the Quraish worship? What did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) ask them?

Ans: The Quraish used to worship idols and did not believe in one God. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) asked the Quraish not to worship their false gods. He told them that he was the Prophet of Allah and asked them to accept Islam and to worship the One and only true God.

Q.3: What was the reaction of the Quraish to the Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) preaching? Why did the Quraish oppose them?

Ans: They opposed this new faith, and most of them refused to accept Islam. They thought that he was against their gods and their ancestors. They wanted to go on worshipping idols.

Q.4: Why did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) ask the believers to migrate to Madina?

Ans: The opposition of the Quraish to Islam became very fierce and terrible day by day. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) asked the believers to migrate to Madina as they were in great trouble and agony in Makkah.

Q.5: What is meant by Hijra?

Ans: Hijra means to migrate to a safer place for the safety of life and faith. In 622 A.D. the Prophet (ﷺ) himself migrated to Madina. This event is known in history as Hijra. It marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar.

Q.6: At the time of arrival of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) in Madina, which groups of people used to live there?

Ans: At the time of arrival of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) in Madina, the city had four broad groups of people.

- There were the Muslims; including those who were from Madina and those who had emigrated from Makkah.
- Then, there were the hypocrites; that is those who embraced Islam in name only, but actually were against it.
- Additionally, there were the people from Aws and Khazraj tribes, who were still pagans but were likely to accept Islam.
- Finally, there were Jews, who were huge in number and formed an important community there.

Q.7: To ensure that people of Madina live in peace, what did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) do for that?

Ans: In order to ensure that all groups of people in Madina lived peacefully with each other, Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) invited the leading personalities of all the communities to discuss that matter. He wanted the different groups to reach a formal agreement for harmony among the communities and for the security of the city of Madina. He succeeded in drawing up the Constitution of Madina, also known as the Charter of Madina, through which a kind of understanding was developed among all the communities living in Madina.

Q.8: What were mentioned in the Charter of Madina?

Ans: It was mentioned the rights and duties of the Muslims and the Jews of Madina, gave freedom of religion, and prohibited any alliance with the outside enemies. It also declared that any dispute would referred to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) for settlement.

Q.9: What steps did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) take to consolidate the Muslim community in Madina?

Ans: First of all, in order to establish an atmosphere of peace in Madina, he succeeded in drawing up the Constitution of Madina, also known as the Charter of Madina, between all the groups of Madina, through which a kind of understanding was developed among all the communities living in Madina. In later years, he unified the different Arab tribes under Islam, carried put social and religious reforms, and administrative developments that further consolidated the Islamic community in Madina.

Q.10: When did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) undertake his farewell pilgrimage to Makkah? What is its significance?

Ans: In the year 10 A.H., Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) undertook his farewell pilgrimage to Makkah. This farewell pilgrimage is one of the most significant historical events for the Muslims, for it was the first and last pilgrimage made by Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), as well as an occasion when he taught Muslims how to perform Hajj.

Q.11: When and where did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) deliver his last sermon?

Ans: Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) delivered his last sermon in the Uranah valley of Mount Arafat, on 9th of Dhu al-Hijjah, 10A.H. (6th March 632).

Q.12: What are the three points of the last sermon of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

Ans: The three main points of the last sermon of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) are:

- (i) Regard the life and property of every Muslim as a sacred trust.
- (ii) The superiority of men is not based on blood and wealth. In the sight of Allah everybody is equal. Only the goodness of a man makes him superior to others. The most righteous is the most honourable.
- (iii) All the Muslims are brothers to each other.

Q.13: What did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) say about women in your last sermon?

Ans: He said, "It is true that you have certain rights with regards to your women, but they also have rights over you."

Q.14: What makes a man superior to others?

Ans: Only the goodness of a man makes him superior to others. No Arab is superior to a non-Arab. Nor is a white man in any way better than a black man. The claims to greatness founded on blood and wealth are false.

Q.15: What did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) say about the Muslims?

Ans: He said that a Muslim is another Muslim's brother. All the Muslims are brothers among themselves. It is due to the fact that all the men are the offspring of Adam. He also said that regard the life, honour and property of every Muslim as a sacred trust.

Q.16: What does the last sermon teach us?

Ans: The last sermon teaches us that none shares the authority and power of God. The whole humanity is the offspring of Adam and the most righteous is the most honourable. Only the goodness of a man makes him superior to others. All the Muslims are brothers to each other Life, honour and property of every Muslim is sacred trust.

Q.17: If the Muslims follow the messages given in the last sermon of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), what will be the result?

Ans: The messages conveyed in the last sermon are for all times. If the Muslims follow these messages, the result will be a fair and equitable society, in which there will be honesty and justice, and meritocracy will be the guiding principle.

Q.18: What must we do to be a good Muslim?

Ans: We should do good deeds to be a good Muslim.

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English 9th-Summary / Note

ETHICS - CHARACTER BUILDING

→ THE LAST SERMON OF THE HOLY PROPHET (P.B.U.H)

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was the last Prophet of God. He was born 571 A.D. in Makkah. He belongs to the noble family of Quraish. When he began to preach Islam, the people of Makkah turned against him and became his fierce enemy, as they thought that Islam was against their gods and ancestors. The Prophet (ﷺ) then migrated to Madina. This event is called Hijra and marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar. He succeeded in drawing up the constitution of Madina, known as Charter of Madina, through which a kind of understanding was developed among all the communities living in Madina. The Charter of Madina and the Prophet's (ﷺ) reforms consolidated the Islamic community in Madina.

In the 10th Hijri, he performed his first and last Hajj with his followers. He gave his last sermon on Mount Arafat. The main points of his sermon are as follows: Regard the life and property of every Muslim as a sacred trust. Hurt no one. Both men and women have rights over each other. The superiority of man is not based on blood and wealth. In the sight of Allah everybody is equal, only the piety and goodness of a man makes him superior to others. All the Muslims are brothers. The most righteous is the most honourable. The message conveyed in this sermon for all the times.

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English 9th- Words Meaning

ETHICS - CHARACTER BUILDING

→ THE LAST SERMON OF THE HOLY PROPHET (P.B.U.H)

S No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Urdu
1.	aggressive	belligerent	چرخاں
2.	Alliance	union	اتحاد
3.	Ancestors	forefathers	آپاؤ اجداد
4.	astray	away from right path	گمراہ
5.	beware	be cautious and alert	خبردار - باخبر
6.	consolidate	make stronger or solid	متعکم
7.	constitute	form or compose	مشتمل ہونا
8.	constitution	the basic laws of nation	آئین
9.	convey	pass on information	پیغام پہنچانا
10.	embrace	hold closely in one's arms	بغل گیر ہونا
11.	emigrate	leave one's own country	ہجرت کرنا
12.	entrust	endow	پر د کرنا
13.	equitable	fair and impartial	مساوی
14.	event	public or social occasion	تقریب واقعہ
15.	farewell	marking someone's departure	الوداعی
16.	harmony	compatibility in opinion & action	ہم آہنگی
17.	hypocrite	phoney	منافق
18.	idol	image for worship	بت - مورتی

19.	Legitimate	lawful	جائز
20.	meritocracy	a society governed by people selected according to merit	ایسا معاشرہ جس میں قابلیت کے مطابق اختیارات دیئے جائیں
21.	migrate	relocate-resettle	ہجرت کرنا
22.	outskirts	the outer parts of a city	مضافاتی علاقوں
23.	pagan	heathen-infidel	کافر
24.	piety	the quality of being religious	تقویٰ
25.	pilgrimage	religious journey	زیارت - حج
26.	principle	basis-essence	اصول
27.	prohibited	banned	منوع
28.	sermon	religious lecture	خطبہ - واعظ
29.	superiority	the state of being superior	برتری
30.	unified	make or become united	متح

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