

English 9th-Summary / Note

PAKISTAN AND NATIONAL PRIDE

→ THE GREAT VISIONARIES

Page 04

In this lesson, there is a group of four girls whose teacher gives them a project during summer vacation. In this project, they have to gather information on Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal. They communicate with each other via emails while working on the project.

The Quaid-e-Azam was a great personality of South Asia. His message of 'Faith, Unity and Discipline', his determination and steadfastness made the impossible task of creating Pakistan possible. He was popular among non-Muslims as well. His political insight showed that the Congress was working only for the Hindus. He joined the Muslim League and got a separate homeland for the Muslims of India where non-Muslims besides Muslims can live with dignity. Allama Iqbal was a teacher, poet and philosopher. He received his PhD. He took part in practical politics. He was elected as a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. He became the president of Muslim League, Punjab branch. In Allahabad, he set a course for Muslims by demanding a separate homeland for Muslims. He died nine years before the creation of Pakistan but he was an important role in the creation of Pakistan.

FOR MORE NOTES, MCQs & ONLINE TEST

English 9th - Exercises

PAKISTAN AND NATIONAL PRIDE

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- 2.** Read the text and find out the names of the students who collected information on the following topics. Write the answers in your notebook.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| (a) Personality and achievements of the Quaid. | Ans: Student A |
| (b) Political acumen and contribution of Allama Iqbal | Ans: Student B |
| (c) The Quaid's aspirations for the Muslims | Ans: Student C |
| (d) Allama Iqbal's aspirations for the Muslims | Ans: Student D |
| (e) Personality and achievements of Allama Iqbal | Ans: Student E |
| (f) The Quaid's political acumen and contribution | Ans: Student F |

- 3.** Read the text. Find the following words in your text book and underline them.

1.	dynamic	2.	steadfastness	3.	guiding principle
4.	unparalleled	5.	undesired	6.	acumen
7.	proponent	8.	polarization	9.	aspirations
10.	envisioned	11.	pluralistic	12.	Discrimination
13.	prevailed	14.	impartiality	15.	transform
16.	implementing	17.	versatile	18.	accomplishments
19.	culminating	20.	Recall	21.	victimization
22.	distinction	23.	homage	24.	quest

4. Work with your partner and guess the meanings of abovementioned words.

متحرک	3.	ثبت قدیمی	2.	رہنمایاں اصول	1.
بے مثال۔ بے نظیر	6.	ناپسندیدہ۔ غیر مطلوب	5.	زیر کی۔ فہرست	4.
حامی	9.	تفقیہ	8.	کامیابی کا جز بہ	7.
تصور کیا	12.	کثرت پسندانہ	11.	امتیازی	10.
پھینا	15.	غیر جانبداری	14.	تبديل کر دینا	13.
لا گو کرنا	18.	ہمہ گیر	17.	کاتاے	16.
اختتمام۔ پر زیر ہونا	21.	یاد آنا۔ یاد کرنا	20.	نشانہ بنانے کا عمل	19.
امتیاز	24.	خارج عقیدت	23.	کھونج۔ جستجو	22.

5. Tick the correct column for the statements given in the table.

#	Statement	True	False
1.	Jinnah wanted Muslims to have more rights in Pakistan.		✓
2.	Zoya and Amber offered to find information about Allama Iqbal.		✓
3.	Quaid-e-Azam first joined the Congress and then the Muslim league.	✓	
4.	Both Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal were barristers.	✓	
5.	Allama Iqbal wrote two letters to Quaid-e-Azam in 1938.		✓
6.	In his letters he said that Muslims should demand a separate state.		✓

6. The following tables have quotes from the speeches of Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal. The first part of each quote is in table A and the second part in table B. Work in pairs and complete the quotes. Write the alphabet to the Answer Column in Table A. Now work in pairs and find out who said these words. Write 'Q' for Quaid-e-Azam and 'A' for Allama Iqbal in the 'Person' column in Table B.

TABLE A

#	Quote part 1	Answer
1.	You are free; you are free to go to your temples,	d
2.	To me he was a friend, guide and philosopher,	f
3.	The Muslim demand to create a Muslim India Within India	a
4.	At difficult moments in their history, it is Islam	e
5.	My guiding principle will be	c
6.	I am sure that with your support and cooperation, I can look forward	g
7.	We are all citizens	b

TABLE B

#	Quote part 2	Answer
a	Is in no way without justice.	A
b	and equal citizens of on state.	Q
c	justice and complete impartiality.	Q
d	you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this state of Pakistan	Q
e	that has saved Muslims and not Muslims that have saved Islam.	A
f	and during the darkest moments through which the Muslim League had to go, he stood like a rock	Q
g	to Pakistan becoming one of the greatest nations of the world.	Q

7. Go back to exercise 6 and find out when and where these words spoken. After this write seven complete sentences in your notebook like this:

1. On August, 1947, in the Constitution Assembly of Pakistan, the Quaid-e-Azam said these words.
2. In 1938, in a message on Allama Iqbal's death, the Quaid-e-Azam said these words.
3. In 1930, at the Allahabad meeting of All-India Muslim League, Allama Iqbal said these words in his address.
4. Quaid-e-Azam said these words.
5. Quaid-e-Azam said these words.
6. On August, 1947, in the Constitution Assembly of Pakistan, the Quaid-e-Azam said these words.

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English 9th-Multiple Choice Questions

PAKISTAN AND NATIONAL PRIDE

→ THE GREAT VISIONARIES

04

1. The Quaid-e-Azam message is:

- (a) Unity, Faith and Determination (b) Unity, Faith and Steadfastness
 (c) ✓ Unity, Faith and Discipline (d) Unity, Determination and Steadfastness

2. The Quaid-e-Azam was one of the top barristers of:

- (a) Karachi (b) ✓ Bombay
 (c) Delhi (d) London

3. Gokhale and the famous Hindu poetess Sarojini Nido called Quaid-e-Azam:

- (a) ✓ 'the best Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity'
 (b) 'the best Leader of Hindu Muslim Unity'
 (c) 'the best Representative of Hindu Muslim Unity'
 (d) 'the best Saint of Hindu Muslim Unity'

4. Initially, Quaid-e-Azam was strong proponent of:

- (a) Muslim-British unity (b) Muslim-Sikh unity
 (c) ✓ Muslim-Hindu unity (d) Muslim-Christian unity

5. Initially, Quaid-e-Azam was an active member of the:

- (a) Muslim League (b) Unionist Party
 (c) Communist Party (d) ✓ Congress

6. Allama Iqbal is known as the:

- (a) ✓ poet of the East (b) poet of the West
 (c) poet of the Asia (d) poet of the Muslim

7. Allama Iqbal began his professional career as Professor of:

- (a) Persian (b) Philosophy
 (c) ✓ Arabic (d) Economics

- 8. Allama Iqbal did his M.A. in:**
(a) 1903 (b) 1905
(c) 1910 (d) ✓ 1899

9. In 1905, to study law, Allama Iqbal went to:
(a) Munich (b) ✓ London
(c) Germany (d) Spain

10. By profession, Allama Iqbal was a:
(a) ✓ barrister (b) doctor
(c) politician (d) landlord

11. In 1908, Allama Iqbal was awarded a Ph.D. degree by the:
(a) London University (b) ✓ Munich University
(c) Paris University (d) Oriental College

12. Allama Iqbal was awarded a Ph.D. degree for his work on:
(a) Indian Philosophy (b) Western Philosophy
(c) Muslim Philosophy (d) ✓ Persian Philosophy

13. In 1926, Allama Iqbal was elected as member of the:
(a) ✓ Punjab Legislative Council (b) All India Muslim League
(c) Bombay Legislative Council (d) Constitution Assembly

14. Allama Iqbal delivered his Allahabad address in:
(a) 1926 (b) 1929
(c) ✓ 1930 (d) 1938

15. Allama Iqbal demanded a separate state for the Muslim of India in:
(a) Lahore (b) Bombay
(c) ✓ Allahabad (d) Delhi

16. Pakistan Resolution was passed in:
(a) Bombay (b) Delhi
(c) Allahabad (d) ✓ Lahore

17. Pakistan came into being on:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) ✓ 14 August 1947 | (b) 14 August 1948 |
| (c) 14 August 1945 | (d) 14 August 1950 |

18. Allama Iqbal died in:

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| (a) 1930 | (b) 1935 |
| (c) ✓ 1938 | (d) 1940 |

19. Allama Iqbal died:

- | |
|---|
| (a) ✓ 9 years before the creation of Pakistan |
| (b) 7 years before the creation of Pakistan |
| (c) 8 years before the creation of Pakistan |
| (d) 6 years before the creation of Pakistan |

20. Quaid-e-Azam was one of the most dynamic personalities of:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (a) ✓ South Asia | (b) the Muslim world |
| (c) his college | (d) Middle East |

21. The achievement of the Quaid-e-Azam was unparalleled in the history of:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) South Asia | (b) Muslim world |
| (c) ✓ the world | (d) Asia |

22. The only leader of the British India who has popular also among the Hindus, Christians, Sikhs and Parsis besides the Muslims was:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan | (b) Liaquat Ali Khan |
| (c) Allama Iqbal | (d) ✓ The Quaid-e-Azam |

23. He was called the "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity":

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| (a) ✓ The Quaid-e-Azam | (b) Abul Kalam |
| (c) Allama Iqbal | (d) Gandhi |

24. Gokhale was a:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) businessman | (b) ✓ Hindu leader |
| (c) top barrister | (d) writer |

25. Sarojini Naidu was a:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) barrister | (b) leader |
| (c) ✓ poetess | (d) rich lady |

35. Allama Iqbal presided over the Allahbad meeting of the All India Muslim League in:
(a) 1926 (b) 1928
(c) 1929 (d) ✓ 1930

36. Allama Iqbal is generally known as a great:
(a) ✓ poet (b) politician
(c) philosopher (d) saint

FOR MORE NOTES, MCQs & ONLINE TEST

English 9th-Short Answer Questions

PAKISTAN AND NATIONAL PRIDE

→ THE GREAT VISIONARIES

Q.1: What message did the Quaid give on 11th August 1947?

Ans: On August 11, 1947, the Quaid gave the message of the right to freedom of religion, in these words "you are free, you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this state of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed hat has nothing to do with the business of the state. We are starting in the days when there is no discrimination no distinction between one community and another. We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one state".

Q.2: Why was Quaid-e-Azam called an Ambassador of the Hindu-Muslim unity?

Ans: The Quaid-e-Azam wanted to bring the Hindus and the Muslims closer and nearer. He worked sincerely for the unity of them. That's why he was called 'The Ambassador of the Hindu-Muslim unity.

Q.3: What was the ideal, the Quaid-e-Azam wanted to keep in front?

Ans: The Quaid-e-Azam wanted every citizen of Pakistan to be known and called as the citizen of the state -Pakistan.

Q.4: How was the Quaid-e-Azam looking forward to Pakistan?

Ans: The Quaid-e-Azam was sure that will the support and cooperation of the people, Pakistan could became one of the greatest nations of the world.

Q.5: What was Quaid-e-Azam's vision about the different communities?

Ans: After Pakistan came into being in 1947, Quaid-e-Azam repeatedly promised complete equality to all the citizens. Quaid-e-Azam's vision about the different communities is unambiguous which was:

1. The state would be completely impartial to religion of the individual.
2. The state where every citizen would be equal and there would be no distinction between citizen on the basis of faith or caste or creed.

Q.6: What do you know about the academic achievement of Allama Iqbal?

Ans: After completing his early education in his home town, Sialkot, Allama Iqbal went to Government College, Lahore in 1895. He passed M.A. in 1899 from the University of Punjab. In 1905, he left for England for higher studies and got a law degree from London. In 1908, Munich University awarded him Ph.D. degree for his work on Persian Philosophy.

Q.7: Allama Iqbal was a philosopher. Comment.

Ans: Allama Iqbal was well-versed in philosophy, both eastern and western. He pointed out the defects in some of the philosophical systems of the west. He also got a doctorate degree from Munich University for his work on Persian philosophy. He also put forward the philosophy of Pakistan and asked Quaid-e-Azam to make it a reality.

Q.8: What was Allama Iqbal's political role in the creation of Pakistan?

Ans: Allama Iqbal took an active part in politics and worked for the Muslims of South Asia courageously. He was elected president of the Punjab' branch of the All India Muslim League. In his presidential address of Muslim League meeting at Allahabad in 1930, he made a definite demand for a separate state of the Muslims of South Asia.

Q.9: What were the main points of Allama Iqbal's address of 1930 at Allahabad?

Ans: (i) India is a continent of human groups belonging to different races, whose behaviour is not governed by a common race feeling.
(ii) The principle of European democracy thus cannot be applied to India.
(iii) I would like to see the Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Baluchistan united under a single Muslim state because the Muslims are anxious to have a separate state.

Q.10: What did Allama Iqbal say about Islam In his presidential address In 1930?

Ans: Allama Iqbal said, "I have learnt one lesson from the history of the Muslims. At difficult moments in their history it is Islam that has saved Muslims and not Muslims that have saved Islam. If today you put your faith in Islam, you will become strong and united once again and save yourselves from complete destruction".

Q.11: What did Allama Iqbal want a separate state for the Muslims of India? Why did Allama Iqbal demand for Pakistan?

Ans: Allama Iqbal was fully aware of the problems of Indian Muslims. He knew very well that the Hindus would never allow them to develop freely. He wanted to save Muslims from the rule of non-Muslims. The Muslims awoke from their sleep as a result of Iqbal's efforts.

Q.12: Why is Allama Iqbal respected all over Pakistan?

Ans: Allama Iqbal played a major part in the creation of Pakistan. He made a definite demand for Pakistan for the first time in 1930. Afterwards he convinced Quaid-e-Azam to work for the independence. He is, therefore, respected for his great contribution towards making Pakistan.

Q.13: Write down a few sentences on Allama Iqbal.

Ans: Allama Iqbal was a great poet, philosopher and politician. He believed that faith in Islam made the Indian Muslims one nation, separate and apart from the Hindus. He always advised Muslims to remain true to their faith. He played a major role in the creation of Pakistan.

Q.14: Allama Iqbal was a very good Muslim. Comment.

Ans: Allama Iqbal had great love for Islam and was completely devoted to it. Both his prose and poetry reflect this devotion. He saved the Muslims from the slavery of the Hindus. He also had a great love and respect for the Prophet (peace be upon him).

Q.15: How did Quaid-e-Azam praise Allama Iqbal's role in a message on his death?

Ans: The Quaid said, "To me he was a friend, a guide and a philosopher and during the darkest moments through which the Muslim League had to go, he stood like a rock." The Quaid appreciated his services for Pakistan whole-heartedly.

Q.16: How was Pakistan Resolution passed?

Ans: The Muslims awoke from their sleep as a result of Iqbal's efforts. They all wanted a separate Muslim state. The Muslim League representing the whole of Muslim India met in Lahore and passed a resolution on March 23, 1940. A separate state for the Muslims of India was demanded in Lahore Resolution. This resolution is now known as the Pakistan Resolution.

FOR MORE NOTES, MCQs & ONLINE TEST

English 9th- Words Meaning

PAKISTAN AND NATIONAL PRIDE

→ THE GREAT VISIONARIES

S No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Urdu
1.	accomplishments	successful achievements	کارنائے
2.	acumen	the ability to make good judgments and take quick decisions	زیر کی - فہرست
3.	ambassador	envoy-diplomat	سفیر
4.	aspect	a particular part	پہلو
5.	pluralistic	relating to or advocating a system in which two or more states, groups, principles, sources of authority, etc., coexist	کثرت پسندانہ
6.	polarization	division into two sharply contrasting groups or sets of opinions or beliefs	تفصیل
7.	aspiration	a hope or ambition	کامیابی کا جز بہ
8.	barrister	a lawyer	بیور سٹر - وکیل
9.	commitment	being dedicated to a cause, activity, etc.	عزم - استقامت
10.	Culminate	End, to reach a final or climactic stage	اختتام - پزیر ہونا
11.	Determination	Firmness of purpose; resolve	چنگتہ ارادہ - فیصلہ
12.	Discrimination	The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people	اعیازی

13.	Distinction	Excellence or eminence	امتیاز
14.	Dynamic	Characterized by forcefulness of personality	محرك
15.	envisioned	visualized	تصور کیا
16.	exemplary	worthy of imitation	مثالي
17.	guiding principles	a standard by which something is evaluated or measured	رجنمہ اصول
18.	homage	special honour or respect shown publicly	خراب عقیدت
19.	implement	put into effect	لاگو کرنا
20.	moments	very brief periods of time	لحاظات
21.	pleaded	made an emotional appeal	انجکی
22.	prevail	to be widespread	پھینا
23.	proponent	one who argue in support of something	حامی
24.	prosperity	being prosperous	خوشحالی
25.	quest	a long or arduous search	کھونج۔ جستجو
26.	recall	remember	یاد آننا۔ یاد کرنا
27.	resolution	a formal expression by a meeting	قرارداد
28.	steadfastness	loyalty in the face of trouble and difficulty	ثابت قدمی
29.	transform	change or alter in form	تبديل کر دینا

30.	undesired	not wanted	ناپسندیدہ۔ غیر مطلوب
31.	unparallel	exceptional	بے مثال۔ بے نظیر
32.	versatile	having great diversity	بہت گیر
33.	victimization	to make a victim of	تشادہ کرنے کا عمل
34.	Impartiality	equal treatment	غیر جانبداری

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