

ROLE MODEL**→ SHAH ABDUL LATIF BHITAI**

UNIT # 02

The great saint Shah Abdul Latif, is lovingly called Lal Latif by his devotees. He was born 1102 Hijri in a small village called 'Hala Haveli', According to some historians his ancestors migrated to Sindh from Hirat (Afghanistan). His father's name was Syed Habib Shah. His wife died at an early age. He was very sensitive. His heart soon filled with love of God. The beauty of nature aroused strongly his feelings. His heart turned more and more towards religion and devotion. He spent the last part of his life on a Bhit. In Sindhi language, 'Bhit' means mound of sand, that is why he is called Shah Latif Bhitai.

Shah Latif was not only saint and mystic but also a poet and musician. His poetry is simple and moving. The collection of his poetry is called 'Shah Jo Risalo' which has been translated into many languages. The message of Shah Latif is love. Shah Latif died on the 'Bhit' and was buried there. A shrine was built over his grave by Ghulam Shah Kalhoro, where his Urs is held on 14th Safar every year. People love him and sing his poems.

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## English 9th - Exercises

ROLE MODEL

## → SHAH ABDUL LATIF BHITAI

# 02

**1(a) How many aspects of Shah Abdul latif's life have been covered in the text?**

Ans: There are 7 aspects of Shah Abdul Latif's life have been covered in the text.

**1(b) List all these aspects in your notebook as shown below.**

Ans: The first aspect is about his 'Background and Family'.

The second aspect is about his 'Name Bhitai'

The third aspect is about his 'Early Life and Education'.

The fourth aspect is about his 'Youth',

The fifth aspect is about his 'Spiritual Growth'.

The sixth aspect is about his 'Death and Remembrance'.

The seventh aspect is about his 'Poetry'.

**2. Underline the correct answers from the choices provided. The first one has been done as an example.**(i) Those who have an abundance of wealth have

- (a) a little wealth
- (b) ✓ a lot of wealth
- (c) some wealth

(ii) My family's ancestral roots are in Sindh, means my parents, grandparents and great grandparents lived in Sindh since

- (a) my grandparents got married
- (b) my birth
- (c) ✓ many generation

(iii) The new academic year commences in our school in April.

- (a) ends
- (b) progresses
- (c) ✓ begins

- (iv) The devotees of some saints walk to shrines barefoot.
- (a) children  
(b)  followers  
(c) caretakers
- (v) Many people go to mystic to ask for the fulfillment of their wishes.
- (a) person who live alone  
(b) new person  
(c)  person with spiritual power
- (vi) The sailors of Sindh used to travel to far off lands as they had good navigation skills.
- (a)  ship directing  
(b) engineering  
(c) swimming
- (vii) For centuries, the main medium for transfer of information was oral traditions.
- (a) horses  
(b)  passing of information by word of mouth  
(c) messages
- (viii) My brother is a restless person, always looking for new things to do.
- (a) genius  
(b) different  
(c)  change seeking
- (ix) Truly great persons deserve reverence as they play a positive role in our lives.
- (a) richness and wealth  
(b) leadership positions  
(c)  respect and admiration
- (x) Islam's message of peace is universal, as without it there can be no happiness.
- (a) good  
(b)  applicable to all people in the world  
(c) acceptable

3. Work in pairs and complete the sentences below with a given word. You can use one word only once.

Words	1. Abundance	2. Ancestral roots	3. Commences
	4. Devotees	5. Mystic	6. Navigation
	7. Oral traditions	8. Restless	9. Reverence
	10. Universal		

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Shah Bhitai celebrate his Urs every year.
2. My mother and I decided to go to a \_\_\_\_\_ to ask him to pray for my father's health.
3. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ fact that no living thing can survive without oxygen.
4. Much of what we know about our culture has been passed on to us through \_\_\_\_\_
5. We may have different \_\_\_\_\_ but we are all the off springs of Adam.
6. Fasting \_\_\_\_\_ on the first day of Ramadan.
7. Pakistan has everything in \_\_\_\_\_ but we need strong policies to make good use of everything that we have.
8. Nelson Mandela won his people's \_\_\_\_\_ for his long struggle for the rights of people in South Africa.
9. The art of \_\_\_\_\_ requires hard work and one needs to practice a lot to write beautifully.
10. The Pakistan Navy has very good \_\_\_\_\_ skills.

4. The reading text has seven aspects that relate to Shah Latif. The following sentences state one key point covered under each aspect. However, these sentences are in a jumbled up order. Read the text and write the aspect number in the blanks provided. The last one has been done for you as an example.

#	Sentences	Ans
(a)	He found pleasure in praying, thinking and devotion.	5
(b)	He was married for a short period of time only.	4
(c)	Shah Latif's forefather migrated to Sindh from Afghanistan.	1
(d)	A shrine was built over his grave sometime after his death.	6
(e)	His poetry is mainly about Sindh but off-places are also mentioned.	7
(f)	He loved studying and had a command over other languages.	3
(g)	He is called Bhitai because he spent rest of his life on a mound.	2

5. Read the text and find the following information. Write down these things in your notebook.

1. The two things done at the time of 'Urs', as mentioned in the text.

Ans: (i) Listen to the saint's song sung on the 'Tambooro',  
 (ii) Learned men read papers and tell about Latif's life and his poetry,

2. Two possible reasons why his ancestors migrated to Sindh.

Ans: (i) Shah's father, Syed Habib Shah, migrated from Matyaru in Afghanistan to Bhainpur in Sindh, in order to gain spiritual contact with Bilawal, a local pious man.  
 (ii) His ancestors migrated to Sindh from Hirat because at that time Sindh was the centre of Muslim culture. Latif' ancestors liked it so much that they decided to make it their home.

3. Two other languages that he knew quite well.

Ans: He knew (i) Arabic and (ii) Persian languages quite well

4. Two main religious sources that he had knowledge about.

Ans: He had in-depth knowledge of (i) the Holy Quran and (ii) the Hadiths.

5. Two poets whose works were a part of his collection.

Ans: (i) Moulana Jalal Uddin Rumi (ii) Shah Karim

## 6. Two skills for which he is known.

Ans: (i) Sufi (ii) Composing poetry

7. Two places in Afghanistan mentioned in his poetry.

Ans: (i) Kabul (ii) Kandahar

#### 8. Two places in India mentioned in his poetry.

Ans: (i) Delhi (ii) Deccan

9. Two languages mentioned in which the 'Risalo' has been translated.

Ans: (i) English (ii) Urdu

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## English 9th-Multiple Choice Questions

## ROLE MODEL

## → SHAH ABDUL LATIF BHITAI

## UNIT # 02

1. **Shah Abdullatif Bhitai is lovingly called:**  
(a) ✓ Lal Latif (b) Saint Latif  
(c) Shah Latif (d) Haq Latif

2. **Latif's Urs is held at his shrine every year on 14th:**  
(a) Zeeqad (b) Shaban  
(c) ✓ Safar (d) Shawal

3. **Shah Latif's ancestral roots lay in:**  
(a) Istanbul (b) ✓ Afghanistan  
(c) India (d) Sindh

4. **Shah Latif's father's name was:**  
(a) Syed Karim Shah (b) Syed Rahim Shah  
(c) Syed Haseeb Shah (d) ✓ Syed Habib Shah

5. **Some historians say that Shah Latif's ancestors had migrated to Sind:**  
(a) ✓ Hirat (b) Istanbul  
(c) Basra (d) Isphahan

6. **Shah Latif left his home and went to live on a mound in:**  
(a) 1689 (b) 1102  
(c) ✓ 1742 (d) 1713

7. **In Sindhi language, a mound of sand is called:**  
(a) ✓ Bhit (b) Chhit  
(c) Pat (d) Ghit

8. **Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai was born in:**  
(a) 1100 Hijri (b) ✓ 1102 Hijri  
(c) 1103 Hijri (d) 1104 Hijri

9. Shah Latif Bhitai was born in:

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) 1642 A.D. | (b) 1660 A.D.   |
| (c) 1676 A.D. | (d) ✓ 1689 A.D. |

10. Shah Latif was born in a small village called:

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) Bhit Shah     | (b) Matli      |
| (c) ✓ Hala Haveli | (d) Tando Bago |

11. Shah Latif's first teacher was:

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) ✓ Akhund Noor Muhammad | (b) Moulana Jalaluddin Rumi |
| (c) Syed Karim Shah        | (d) Syed Habib Shah         |

12. Shah, Latif got married in:

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| (a) 1689   | (b) 1742 |
| (c) ✓ 1713 | (d) 1756 |

13. Shah Latif married with:

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Bibi Roshan Begum    | (b) ✓ Bibi Saidha Begum |
| (c) Bibi Jahan Ara Begum | (d) Bibi Kalsoom Begum  |

14. Close to the mound on which Lal Latif came to live is a:

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) mountain | (b) forest |
| (c) desert   | (d) ✓ lake |

15. Lal Latif died in:

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| (a) 1713   | (b) 1742 |
| (c) ✓ 1752 | (d) 1763 |

16. Over Shah Latif's grave, a shrine was built by:

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Ghulam Ali Qadir | (b) ✓ Ghulam Shah Kalhoro |
| (c) Ghulam Jaskani   | (d) Gulam Shah Talpur     |

17. Shah Latif's collection of poems is called:

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| (a) ✓ Shah Jo Risalo | (b) Shah Jo Geet |
| (c) Shah Jo Shairi   | (d) Shah Jo Nazm |

18. Shah Latif's Urs lasts for:

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) ✓ three days | (b) five days  |
| (c) six days     | (d) seven days |

19. Shah Latif started writing poems in his:

- (a) childhood (b) ✓ boyhood  
(c) adulthood (d) old age

20. Latif's songs is sung on the:

- (a) alghoza (b) murli  
(c) ✓ tambooro (d) dhol

21. Shah Latif Bhitai's message is the message of:

- (a) brotherhood (b) peace  
(c) friendship (d) ✓ love

22. The Risalo provides proof that Shah Latif knew:

- (a) German and French (b) Spanish and Dutch  
(c) ✓ Arabic and Persian (d) Turkish and Hindi

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## English 9th-Short Answer Questions

ROLE MODEL→ **SHAH ABDUL LATIF BHITAI**

UNIT # 02

**Q.1: How was information about Shah Latif's early life collected? Why was it collected in this manner?**

Ans: Information about the life of Bhitai has mostly been collected from oral traditions. A renowned Pakistani scholar, educationist, and writer Mirza Kalich Beg, is said to have collected details about the early life of Shah Bhitai from some of the old people living at that time. These people had heard these facts from their fathers and grandfathers, some of whom had been Shah Latif in person and had even spoken to him.

**Q.2: Why is Shah Latif called the 'Saint of Bhit'?**

Ans: A mound of sand is called 'Bhit' in Sindhi language. After his father's and wife's death, Shah Latif left his home and passed the rest of his life on a mound, which was near his village. Shah is thus called the 'Saint of Bhit' or 'Bhitai'.

**Q.3: Why did Shah Latif not marry again after his wife dead?**

Ans: Shah Latif did not marry again after his wife dead because his heart turned more and more towards religion and devotion and he felt restless; he found it difficult to live a normal domestic life.

**Q.4: Why did people become Shah Latif's followers?**

Ans: Latif's love of God grew more and more, to the extent that he found pleasure only in devotion. As a result, he spent most of his time in prayers and deep thinking. His spiritual power grew stronger with prayers and devotion, so much so that people began to be attracted towards him. Anyone who came to him was strongly impressed by his gentle ways, and his followers increased day by day.

**Q.5: What does Shah Latif's poetry and work tell us about his knowledge and skills?**

Ans: Although he received little formal education, the Risalo provides proof that he knew Arabic and Persian well. Various references in Shah jo Risalo indicates that he had in-depth knowledge of the Holy Quran and the Hadiths. His poetic collections included the Masnavi of Moulana Jalaluddin Rumi and Shah Karim's poems.

**Q.6: Name the places in the text mention in Shah Latif's poetry. Why do you think these places have been mentioned by him?**

Ans: The places in the text mention in Shah Latif's poetry are Istanbul, China, Samarkand, Rome, Kabul, Kandahar, Delhi and Deccan. I think these places are mentioned by him because he had been to those places or because those places were popular on those days.

**Q.7: Why is Shah Latif's key message in his verses acceptable to everyone?**

Ans: Shah Latif's spiritual and mystic poetry carries a message of love, which makes it universal and acceptable to the entire human race.

**Q.8: Can we put his message into practice in today's world? If 'yes' how, if 'no' why not?**

Ans: Yes, we can put his message into practice in today's world. We should spread brotherhood and equality of man among us and try to please God by good deeds. This should be our goal of life in today's world. Today's world need love and brotherhood more than ever before.

**Q.9: When and where was Shah Abdul Latif born? Where did Shah's ancestors migrate from?**

Ans: Shah Abdul Latif was born in 1689 A.D/14th Safar 1102 A.H. in a small Village called 'Hala Haveli'. According to some historians, Shah's ancestors migrated to Sindh from Hirat (Afghanistan).

**Q.10: What kind of man was Shah Abdul Latif?**

Ans: He was very sensitive. His heart was filled with the love of God. The beauty of nature aroused his feelings strongly. He started writing poetry when he was only a boy.

**Q.11: When and whom did Shah Latif marry? When did his wife died?**

Ans: In 1713, Shah Latif married with Bibi Saidha Begum. His wife died at an early age, before she could have any children.

**Q.12: Why did Shah Abdul Latif keep sitting on the bank of the lake near the mound?**

Ans: Shah Latif loved peace and quietness of the scene. He spent much of his time sitting on the bank of the lake. As he sat there, he prayed to God and sometimes composed verses in God's praise.

**Q.13: What are the qualities of Shah Latif's poetry?**

Ans: The qualities of Shah Latif's poetry are simplicity and moving music. Shah wrote the poetry in the language of a common man.

**Q.14: What is the message of Shah Latif to us?**

Ans: Latif's message is the message of love. He believed in the brotherhood and equality of man and in pleasing God by good deeds. According to him, this is the goal of life. He preaches the same through his poetry which is in the language of common people.

**Q.15: Write few sentences about the shrine of Shah Latif.**

Ans: A famous king of Sindh, Ghulam Shah Kalhoro, was so devoted to Shah Latif that he built a grand mausoleum over his grave. The lovely white dome of the shrine represents the purity and dignity of Latif.

**Q.16: What do you know about the collection of Shah Abdul Latif' poems?**

Ans: Latif's devotees collected his poetry. This collection is called 'Shah Jo Risalo'. His poetry expresses love, brotherhood, equality of men and pleasing God. Moreover, it is simple and moving. The collection of Shah Latif's poetry is so valued that it has been translated into many international languages.

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## English 9th- Words Meaning

ROLE MODEL

## → SHAH ABDUL LATIF BHITAI

UNIT # 02

S No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Urdu
1.	abundance	a very large quantity	افراط۔ کثرت
2.	acceptable	able to be agreed on	قابل قبول
3.	admiration	respect and warm approval	مدح
4.	ancestral	belonging to ancestors	آبائی
5.	atmosphere	ambience	فضاء
6.	celebrate	commemorate	یاد۔ منانا
7.	commence	begin - start	شروع ہونا
8.	compile	collect something to make book	مرتب کرنا
9.	compose	write or create	تحیر کرنا
10.	delicate	intricate	نازک
11.	devotees	fans	عقیدت مند
12.	devotion	religious worship	پر خلوص عبادت
13.	dignity	worthy of esteem or respect	عظمت۔ وقار
14.	distant	far away	دور دراز
15.	dome	cupola	گنبد

16.	domestic	relating to home	گھریلو
17.	elegant	graceful	شاندار۔ پروقار
18.	extent	expanse	و سعیت
19.	grand	magnificent	عالیشان
20.	impressed	feeling or showing admiration	متاثر ہونا
21.	lovingly	with love	پیار سے
22.	mausoleum	a building housing a tomb	مقبرہ
23.	mound	a small hill	ٹیلہ
24.	mystic	orphic	صوفیانہ
25.	navigation	seamanship	چہاز رانی
26.	oral	verbal	زبانی
27.	pious	devoutly religious	متفقی۔ نیک
28.	praise	express one's respect and gratitude	حمد۔ شناہ
29.	prosperous	flourish	خشال
30.	reflect	throw back light	عکاسی کرنا
31.	renowned	famous	مشہور۔ مقبول
32.	restless	uneasy	بے چین
33.	reverence	A feeling of profound respect	احترام۔ ادب
34.	saint	a person of exceptional holiness	ولی۔ درویش
35.	sensitive	easily offended or upset	حساس۔ گداز
36.	shrine	tomb	مزار۔ درگاہ

37.	spiritual	affecting the human spirit or soul	روحانی- دینی
38.	tender	showing gentleness, kindness, and affection	شفق- ملئار
39.	traditions	customs	روایات
40.	verses	stanzas	اشعار

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