

Unit-7

SULTAN AHMAD MOSQUE

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Words Meaning الفاظ معانی (Translation) اردو ترجمہ

Words	Synonyms	معانی
Impressive	Remarkable	متاثر کن
Embellish	Decorate	سجانا
Interior	Inside	داخلہ
Carved	Imprinted	کھدی ہوئی
Decorated	Bejeweled	سجایا
Frequented	Visited	اکثر
Adorned	Decorated	آراستہ
Appointed	Selected	مقرر
Monuments	mark of respect	یادگاریں
Embellish	decorate	سجانا
Custom	tradition	رواج
Hospice	hospital	ہسپتال
Successor	heir	جانشین
Attained	reach	حاصل کرنا
Splendor	magnificence	شان و شوکت

Majesty	splendor	شہانہ
Spacious	roomy	کشادہ
Vaulted	domed	محراب دار مچھت
Arcade	mall	محرابی قطار
Ablution	Ablution	وضو
Magnitude	scale	حجم
Humility	humbleness	عاجزی
Divine	heavenly	الہی
Cypresses	Cypresses	لبے پتلے سبز درخت
Intricate	complicated	مکھیدہ
chandeliers	chandeliers	فانوس
Illuminated	light up	روشن۔ جلگاتا
Glow	burn	چمک
Carved	imprinted	کھدی ہوئی۔ کندہ
Sculptured	Sculptured	سنگ تراشی
Pulpit	stage	منبر

1. The Sultan Ahmad mosque is one of the most, impressive monuments in the world. It is also known as the Blue Mosque because of the blue tiles that embellish its interior. Situated in Istanbul, the largest city in Turkey and the capital of Ottoman Empire from 1453 to 1923, it has become the most popular tourist attraction.

سلطان احمد مسجد دنیا کی متاثر کن یادگاروں میں سے ایک ہے۔ یہ نیلی مسجد کے طور پر بھی جانی جاتی ہے کیونکہ اس کا اندرونی حصہ نیلی ٹائلوں سے سجا ہوا ہے۔ یہ ترکی کے شہر استنبول میں واقع ہے جو کہ مملکت عثمانیہ (1453ء سے 1923ء تک) کا دارالحکومت تھا، یہ سیاحوں کے لیے بڑا پرکشش بن چکا ہے۔

2. It was constructed between 1609 and 1616, during the rule of Ahmad I. As was the custom, this mosque like other mosques of the time, comprises of a tomb of the founder, a madrassah and a hospice.

اس کی تعمیر احمد اول کے دور حکومت میں 1609ء سے لیکر 1616ء کے دوران ہوئی۔ رسم و رواج کے طور پر یہ مسجد اس وقت کی دوسری مساجد کی طرح گنبد، مدرسہ، اور ہسپتال پر مشتمل تھی۔

3. The construction of the mosque was started in 1609. The royal architect Sedethar Mehnat Aga was appointed by the Sultan as in-charge of the project. The opening ceremonies were held in 1616. Unfortunately, the Sultan could not see the completion of the mosque in his life. It was complete in the reign of his successor Mustafa I.

مسجد کی تعمیر 1609ء میں شروع کی گئی۔ مشہور ماہر تعمیر صدف ہارہمت آغا کو سلطان کی طرف سے تعمیراتی کام کا انچارج مقرر کیا گیا افتتاحی تقریبات 1616ء میں منعقد کی گئیں۔ بد قسمتی سے سلطان اپنی زندگی میں مسجد کو مکمل ہوتے نہ دیکھ سکا۔ یہ مسجد اس کے جانشین مصطفیٰ I کے دور میں مکمل ہوئی۔

4. Blue Mosque reflects the architectural style of both ottoman mosque and Byzantine church. Hagia Sophia, a mosque, one of the wonders of Muslim architecture, was also kept in view as a model. Blue Mosque even today is considered unmatched in splendor, majesty and size.

نئی مسجد کا ڈیزائن عثمانیہ مسجد اور بیزنٹائن چرچ کی ارتقاء کا حامل فن تعمیر کا نمونہ ہے۔ بناوٹ سے حاصل کیا گیا۔ مسجد کا جیہ صوفیہ جو کہ مسلم فن ثقافت کا شاہکار تھا اس کے ماڈل کو بھی مد نظر رکھا گیا۔ نئی مسجد آج بھی اپنی شان و شوکت، عظمت اور سائز میں کسی کی جانی نہیں۔

5. The mosque has a spacious forecourt surrounded by a continuous vaulted arcade. It has ablution facilities on both sides. In the centre there is a fountain which is rather small in contrast with the magnitude of the courtyard. A heavy iron chain hangs in the upper part of the court entrance on the western side. This side was meant for the Sultan alone. The chain was put there, so that the Sultan had to lower his head every time he entered the court. It was the symbolic gesture, to ensure the humility of the ruler in the face of the divine.

مسجد کا خوبصورت محن محرابی قطاروں سے گھرا ہوا ہے۔ اس کی دونوں اطراف میں وضو کی سہولیات میسر ہیں۔ درمیان میں ایک فوارہ ہے جو کہ محن کے حجم سے مطابقت میں چھوٹا ہے۔ ایک بھاری لوہے کی زنجیر عدالت کے اوپری مغربی حصے میں دروازے کے اوپر لٹکی ہوئی ہے۔ یہ حصہ صرف سلطان کے لئے مخصوص ہے۔ وہاں زنجیر اس لیے لگائی گئی کہ سلطان کو ہر بار عدالت کے اندر داخل ہوتے ہوئے علامتی اشارے کے طور پر، عاجزی اور انکساری کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے اچھی حکمرانی کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے سر جھکانا پڑے۔

6. The interior of the mosque at the lower level is lined with more than 20,000 handmade ceramic tiles in more than 50 different tulip designs. At gallery level the design becomes flamboyant with representation of flowers, fruit and cypresses.

مسجد کا اندرونی نیچے والا حصہ ہاتھ سے بنی ہوئی تیس ہزار سے زائد ٹائلز، پچاس سے زیادہ پتیوں کی طرح کے نمونہ جات پر مشتمل ہے۔ گیلری کی سطح تک یہ ڈیزائن پھولوں، پھلوں اور لمبے سبز درختوں کو ظاہر کرتے ہوئے شعلہ نما بن جاتے ہیں۔

7. The upper level of the interior is adorned with blue paint. More than 200 stained glass windows with intricate designs allow natural light to brighten up its interior and the chandeliers further illuminated it with their glow. The decorations include verses from the holy Quran. The floors are covered with carpets.

داخلہ کی اوپری سطح کو نیلے رنگ کے روغن کے ساتھ خوبصورت بنایا گیا ہے۔ مسجد ڈیزائن سے بنی ہوئی 200 سے زیادہ شیشے کی کھڑکیاں اندرونی شیشے کے حصے کو اندر سے گزرنے والی روشنی کی وجہ سے اور زیادہ چمکدار بنادیتی ہیں۔ قرآنی آیات سے اس کو مزین کیا گیا ہے۔ فرشوں پر قالین بچھائے گئے ہیں۔

8. The most important element in the interior of the mosque is the mehrab, which is made of finely carved marble. To the right of the mehrab is a richly decorated pulpit. The mosque is so designed that even when it is most crowded, everyone in the mosque can hear and see the Imam.

مسجد کے اندرونی حصے کا سب سے اہم عنصر اس کی محراب ہے جو کہ کندہ کیے ہوئے پتھر سے تیار کی گئی ہے۔ محراب کے دائیں طرف خوبصورتی سے سجایا گیا منبر ہے۔ مسجد کو اس طرح ڈیزائن کیا گیا ہے کہ جب یہ مکمل طور پر لوگوں سے بھری ہوتی ہے تو ہر کوئی امام صاحب کو سن اور دیکھ سکتا ہے۔

9. The royal room is situated at the south east corner. It has its own pulpit that used to be decorated with jade and roses.

شاہی کمرہ مسجد کے شمال مشرقی کونے میں واقع ہے۔ اس کا ایک اپنا منبر ہے جس کو قیمتی پتھروں اور گلاب کے پھولوں سے مزین کیا گیا ہے۔

10. The Blue Mosque has six minarets. Four minarets stand one each at the four corners of the mosque. Each of these pencil shaped minarets has three balconies, while the two others at the end of the forecourt only have only two balconies.

نہلی مسجد کے چھ مینار ہیں چار مینار مسجد کے ہر کونے پر بنائے گئے ہیں۔ ان چار میناروں میں سے ہر ایک کے تین تین بالاخانے ہیں جبکہ دوسرے دو مینار محض کے اختتام پر تعمیر کیے گئے ہیں انکے صرف دو دو بالاخانے ہیں۔

11. In the evening a large number of tourists and Turks gather in the park facing the mosque to hear the call to the evening prayers. The mosque is flooded with lights and so are the hearts of the believers with divine love. Though much has been lost of Blue Mosque over the years yet it has not lost the love of its visitors. The mosque still one of the most frequently visited monuments of the world.

شام کے وقت بہت سے سیاح اور ترکی کے لوگوں کی ایک بڑی تعداد مسجد کے پاس پارک میں جمع ہو کر شام کی اذان سنتے ہیں۔ مسجد کو خوبصورت روشنیوں سے سجایا گیا ہے جیسے الہی (اللہ تعالیٰ) محبت کے ساتھ مومنوں کے دلوں میں ہیں۔ اگرچہ گزشتہ سالوں میں نہلی مسجد بہت کچھ کھو چکی ہے لیکن ابھی تک اپنے سیاحوں کی محبت نہیں کھو سکی۔ مسجد دنیا کی اکثر یادگاروں میں سے سب سے زیادہ سیر کی جانے والی ہے۔

Unit Related Question Answers

1. Who started the construction of Blue Mosque?

Ans. Ahmad I started the construction of the Blue Mosque in 1453 to 1923.

2. In whose reign the construction was completed?

Ans. The construction was completed in the reign of Mustafa I.

3. For what purpose does a heavy iron chain hang there?

Ans. A heavy iron chain hang there so that the Sultan had to lower his head every time he entered the court in order not to get hit and also as the symbolic gesture, to ensure the humility of the ruler in the face of the divine

4. Where is the royal room situated?

Ans. The royal room is situated at the south east corner.

For The Teacher:

- Conduct pre-reading activity to arouse students' interest in the lesson.

For The Teacher:

- While-reading activity may be conducted to interact with the text. More while-reading questions may be asked.
- Explain the contribution of the Muslim rulers to art and architecture.
- Briefly tell about Ottoman Empire.
- Give an introduction of Ahmad I.

Theme:

The theme of the unit is to highlight the significance of Islamic architecture. The world of Islam has a splendid heritage of art and architecture in which they excelled throughout the history. Mosques have always been the prominent feature of Islamic architecture. The essay not only highlights the glory of Sultan Mosque but also throws light on the skill and ability of the architects of the time..

Glossary:

Impressive	-----	remarkable
Hospice	-----	an inn, a short living place for travelers
Embellish	-----	decorate
Flamboyant	-----	Colourful, Bright
Interior	-----	inside
Carved	-----	imprinted
Frequented	-----	visited
Adorned	-----	decorated
Appointed	-----	selected

Oral Activity:

Form groups and discuss the following.

- **What makes the Blue Mosque famous in the world?**

Ans: The blue tiles that embellish its interior, make it famous all over the world.

- **Which feature of the mosque does appeal to you the most and why?**

Ans: The design of the Blue Mosque appeals me the most because it is one of the wonders of Muslim architecture all over the world.

Prepare a class presentation on "Role of Mosque in Islamic Culture".

A. Answer the following questions.

- 1. Why Sultan Ahmad is also known as a Blue Mosque?**

Ans. Sultan Ahmad is also known as the Blue Mosque because of the blue tiles that embellish its interior.

- 2. Who was appointed as the architect of the mosque?**

Ans. The royal architect Sedefhar Mehmat Aga was appointed as an architect of the mosque by the Sultan and also in-charge of the project.

- 3. Why was a heavy iron chain hung at the entrance of the court?**

Ans. A heavy iron chain hangs in the upper part of the court entrance on the western side. This side was meant for the Sultan alone. The chain was put there, so that the Sultan had to lower his head every time he entered the court. It was the symbolic gesture, to ensure the humility of the ruler in the face of the divine.

- 4. How does the interior of the mosque look?**

Ans. The interior of the mosque is embellished with blue tiles which gives its interior an attractive look.

- 5. Why do you think Madrassah and hospice was part of the mosque?**

Ans. Madrassah was for the students who came to acquire Islamic knowledge and religious education and the hospice was for the needy and the insolvent.

- 6. Who constructed mosque Sophia?**

Ans. Hagia Sophia mosque was constructed by an Ottoman caliph.

For The Teacher:

- Ask the students to follow guidelines to prepare presentation given on page 53.
- Consult an encyclopedia or surf the internet to find more information about other famous mosques in Pakistan.

Vocabulary:

- A. Consult a thesaurus and find out the synonyms of the following words.**

embellish, integrate, splendor, majesty, illuminate

Ans:

Synonyms	Synonyms
Embellish	Decorate
Integrate	Put together
Splendor	Magnificence
Majesty	Magnificence
Illuminate	Light up

B. Circle the correct antonyms from the given choices of the underlined words.

- The Sultan mosque is one of the most impressive monuments in the world.
a. ugly b. unimpressive c. remarkable
- Situated in Istanbul, the largest city in Turkey.
a. smallest b. greatest c. populated
- A heavy iron chain hangs in the upper part of the court entrance on the western side.
a. big b. bold c. light
- The upper level of the interior is adorned with blue paint,
a. lower b. outer c. higher
- The floors are covered with carpets.
a. spread b. exposed c. decorated

C. Find out the meanings of the following words and use in sentences.
impressive, dexterously, spacious, humility, flamboyant

Ans:

Words	Meanings	Sentences
Impressive	سازگاری	The Major has a very impressive personality.
Dexterously	مہارت سے	The engineer built mason very dexterously.
Spacious	کثافت	Ahmad lives in a spacious house.
Humility	عاجزی	Hazrat Asma (R.A) was the example of humility.
Flamboyant	رنگ برنگ	The flamboyant design of tiles makes this mosque beautiful.

D. What do the following abbreviations stand for?

USA, UK, UAE, ICU, MBBS, Ph.D, M.Phil, PAF, NADRA, UN, ISSB, WAPDA, PTB, MNA, MPA, IMF, WHO, WTO, UNESCO, UNICEF

Ans:

Abbreviations	Stand for
USA	United State of America
UK	United Kingdom
UAE	United Arab Emirates
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
MBBS	Bachelor of medicine and Bachelor of surgery
Ph. D	Doctor of Philosophy
M. Phil	Master in Philosophy

PAF	Pakistan Air Force
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
UN	United Nation
ISSB	Inter Services Selection Board
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
PTB	Pakistan Tobacco Board Pakistan Technology Board Punjab Text Board
MNA	Member of National Assembly
MPA	Member of Provincial Assembly
IMF	International Monetary Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund Organization

Grammar:

Position of Adverbs

A. Place the adverbs at appropriate positions.

1. She comes here, (often)
2. He goes to Lahore, (sometimes)
3. The teacher was late, (hardly ever)
4. We are tired by the end of the day. (Usually)
5. I have posted a letter to them, (just)
6. He did his work, (carefully)

Degrees of Comparison:

Some adverbs, like adjectives also have three degrees of comparison.

Example:

The mosque is so designed that even when it is **most crowded**, everyone in the mosque can hear and see the Imam.

That's why the mosque still remains to be one of the **most frequented** monuments of the world.

B. Complete this table with appropriate adverbs of degree.

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
Kept much	Kept more	Kept most
Sang beautifully	Sang beautifully	Sang beautifully
Slept little	Slept less	Slept least
Looked good	Looked better	Looked best
Arrived early	Arrived earlier	Arrived earliest

C. Use above degrees of comparison in sentences as given in example.

1. They came early this morning.

2. I came earlier.
3. He came earliest of all.

Ans.

- (i) He kept much patience
He kept more patience
He kept most patience of all.
- (ii) She drew a painting beautifully.
She drew a painting more beautifully than her friend beautifully.
She drew a painting most beautifully of all.
- (iii) She slept little.
She slept less.
She slept least of all.
- (iv) He looked good
He looked better than before.
He looked the best of all
- (v) Shahzad arrived early.
Shahzad arrived earlier.
Shahzad arrived earliest of all.

For The Teacher:

- Help students recognize **varying positions of adverbs in sentences** according to their kinds and importance.
- Help them **identify and use of degrees of comparison of adverbs.**

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

The structure of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense is:

Subject + auxiliary verb + auxiliary verb + main verb
 has/have been base + ing

There are basically two uses for the Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

1. An action that has just stopped or recently stopped

We use the Present Perfect Continuous Tense to talk about an **action** that started in the past and stopped recently. There is usually a result **now**.

Examples:

1. I'm tired ^[now] because I've been running.
2. Why is the grass wet ^[now]? Has it been raining?
3. You don't understand ^{now} because you haven't been listening.

2. An action continuing up to now

We use the Present Perfect Continuous Tense to talk about an **action** that started in the past and is continuing **now**. This is often used with **for** or **since**.

We often use **for** and **since** with the Present Perfect Tense.

resent perfect tense.

- We use 'for' to talk about a **period** of time - 5 minutes, 2 weeks, 6 years.
- We use 'since' to talk about a **point** in past time - 9 o'clock, 1st January, Monday.

Examples:

1. I **have been reading** for 2 hours. [I am still reading now.]
2. We've **been studying** since 9 o'clock. [We're still studying now.]
3. How long **have** you **been learning** English? [You are still learning now.]

D. Put for or since in the blanks.

1. I have been studying for 3 hours.
2. I have been watching TV since 7pm.
3. Tara hasn't been feeling well for 2 weeks.
4. Tara hasn't been visiting us since March.
5. He has been playing football for a long time.
6. He has been living in Bangkok since he left school.

E. Make five sentences using Present Perfect Continuous Tense and convert these sentences into negative and interrogative.

1. She has been studying for two hours.
2. The boys have been making a noise for an hour.
3. I have been solving sums since morning.
4. The horse has been running very fast since 10 o'clock.
5. We have been listening to the news for five minutes.

Negative Sentences:

1. She has not been studying for two hours.
2. The boys have not been making a noise for an hour.
3. I have not been solving sums since morning.
4. The horse has not been running very fast since 10 o'clock.
5. We have not been listening to the news for five minutes.

Interrogative Sentences

1. Have the boys have been making a noise for an hour?
2. Have I been solving sums since morning?
3. Has the horse been running very fast since 10 o'clock?
4. Have we been listening to the news for five minutes?
5. Has she been studying for two hours?

Writing Skills:

A. Write down the summary of the lesson. Focus on the following points.

- History of mosque
- Architecture
- Importance

Ans.

Sultan Ahmad Mosque

"Sultan Ahmed Mosque" also known as Blue Mosque is one of the manifestations of Muslim Art and architecture in the world. The mosque is situated in Istanbul, Turkey. It was constructed during rule of Sultan Ahmad 1. Sadehfar Mehmah Agha, the royal

architect designed the mosque so skillfully that even today this mosque is considered unmatched in its size, majesty and splendor. There is also a heavy iron chain hangs in upper part of the court-entrance on the western side of the mosque. The Sultan had to lower his head to avoid hitting the chain and also as the symbolic gesture, to ensure the humility of the ruler in the face of the divine. The interior of the mosque at the lower level is decorated with ceramic tiles in form of tulips whereas at gallery level these designs represent flowers and fruits. The upper part is adorned with blue paint. Mehrab is made of carved marble. The mosque is so designed that even when it is most crowded, everyone in the mosque can hear and the Imam. Four minarets on corners represent the height of glory of the Muslim architecture. The mosque has become public place for the tourists. Mehrab is the most important element of the interior of the mosque, made of carved marble. A large number of visitors and Turks gather in the park facing the mosque to hear the call to the evening prayers. The mosque still remains to be one of the most frequented monuments of the world.

B. Describe in your own words the architecture of any historical place in Pakistan.

Ans.

Badshahi Mosque (built 1672-74)

Badshahi mosque is one of the few significant architectural monuments built during Emperor Aurangzeb's long rule from 1658 to 1707. It is presently the fifth largest mosque in the world and was indisputably the largest mosque in the world from 1673 to 1986 when the Faisal Mosque was constructed in Islamabad. Although it was built late in the Mughal era in a period of relative decline, its beauty, elegance, and scale epitomize Mughal cultural achievement like no other monument in Lahore. Construction of the mosque began in 1671 under the direction of Muzaffar Hussain, Aurangzeb's brother-in-law and the governor of Lahore. It was originally planned as a reliquary to safeguard a strand of the Prophet's hair. Its grand scale is influenced by the Jama Mosque of Delhi which had been built by Aurangzeb's father Shah Jahan. The plan of Badshahi mosque is essentially a square measuring 170 meters on each side. Since the north end of the mosque was built along the edge of the Ravi river, it was not possible to install a north gate like the one used in the Jama Mosque, and a south gate was also not constructed in order to maintain the overall symmetry. Within the courtyard, the prayer hall features four minarets that echo in miniature the four minarets at each corner of the mosque's perimeter.

The mosque did not fare well during the rule of Ranjit Singh, the Maharaja of the Sikh Empire. When Ranjit Singh took control of Lahore in 1799 the mosque's courtyard was used as a stable and the hujras (cells) around the perimeter were occupied by his soldiers. Ranjit Singh himself used the adjacent Hazuri Bagh as his official royal court. When William Moorcroft of England visited Lahore in 1820, he recorded that the mosque as being used as an exercise ground for the Sipahi infantry. Twenty years later, a moderate earthquake struck Lahore and collapsed the delicate marble turrets at the tops of each minaret. The open turrets were used as gun emplacements a year later when Ranjit Singh's son, Sher Singh, occupied the mosque to bombard Lahore Fort during the Sikh civil war.

After the British took control of Lahore in 1846 they continued to use Badshahi Mosque as a military garrison. It was not until 1852 that the British established the Badshahi Mosque Authority to oversee the restoration of the mosque so that it could

be returned to Muslims as a place of worship. Although repairs were carried out, it was not until 1939 that extensive repairs began under the oversight of architect Nawab Zen Yar Jang Bahadur. The repairs continued until 1960 and were completed at a cost of 4.8 million rupees.

Oral Activity:

Litter Bug!

Ahmad: Hey! Did you see what that boy did?

Naeem: Yeah! He threw a plastic bag into the street. He doesn't care about our environment. He's a litter bug.

Ahmad: Do you care about our environment?

Naeem: Yes, I do. There's too much pollution. Everybody should care about environment.

Ahmad: I agree. "Hey, litter bug! Pick up that trash!"

Naeem: Look! He's picking it up! "Thanks for caring about environment!"

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