

# 1 UNIT

## THE INSPIRING LIFE OF HAZRAT MUHAMMAD

خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ ﷺ

### Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit, students will:

- Respond to texts through arguments and discussions.
- Demonstrate attentive listening skills while working in groups and taking turns to speak with standard pronunciation and intonation.
- Speak confidently and fluently in a wide range of contexts, for example, (conflict resolution, panel discussion, role-play, dialogue, etc.) to fulfill different purposes (exposition, argumentation, etc.).
- **Reading and Critical Thinking**
- Read with correct pronunciation, appropriate pitch, and voice variation suitable for fictional and non-fictional texts.
- Ask and answer higher-order questions to guide/assess reading (e.g., Why is the author saying this right now? Why did the author choose this word? How is this different from what I read somewhere else? What would have happened if...? What would I do if...?).
- Use pre-reading and while-reading strategies to analyze and explore different layers of meaning within texts, including biases and opinions.
- Read and use inference and deduction to recognize implicit meaning (e.g., look for supporting details within a text/paragraph) using prior knowledge and contextual cues effectively.
- Link new facts, terms, and concepts with prior knowledge.
- Choose words and phrases for effect.
- Comment on implied meaning, e.g., writer's viewpoint, relationships between characters, etc.
- Explain whether predictions about the content of a text are acceptable or should be modified and why.
- Distinguish cause from effect, fact from opinion (e.g., by noting outcomes, personal comments, beliefs, and biases), and generalized statements from evidence-based information with specific reference to informational texts.
- Evaluate two or more central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to provide a complex analysis.
- Use summary skills to:
  - extract salient points and develop a mind map to summarize a variety of informational texts.
  - transfer the written text to a table, diagram, flowchart, or work plan.
- **Reading to analyze** application/letter/report/summary/biography/autobiography
- Read, view, and analyze a variety of readings grade-appropriate and high-interest books and texts from print and non-print sources: Personal recounts (e.g., diary entries, biographies)
- **Grammar and Vocabulary**
- Clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 9-10 and 11-12 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
- Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., analyze, analysis, analytical, advocate, advocacy).
- Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.

- Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).
- Demonstrate knowledge and application of aspects of speech in oral and written communication in varying degrees of complexity.
- Distinguish between the connotative and denotative meanings of words, both similar and dissimilar depending on their appropriate use in reading, writing, and speaking.
- Acquire and use accurate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in reading, writing, speaking, and listening.
- Recognize other vocabulary when considering a word or phrase important for comprehension or expression.

Distinguish between the connotative and denotative meanings of words, both similar and dissimilar denotations and their appropriate use in a variety of writing, and texts.

Acquire and use appropriate words and phrases for reading, writing, speaking, and listening; independently gather vocabulary when considering a word or phrase important for comprehension or expression.

Apply knowledge of parts of speech, tenses, sentence structure and other features of grammar and vocabulary to understand how language functions in different contexts and make effective choices for meaning or style while reading, listening and writing.

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.

- Introduce a topic, organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aid comprehension.
- Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

- **Pre-reading:**

- Which personality inspired you the most and why?

What do you know about the life and times of Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him)?

Summary

This lesson is based on the life of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ), who was born in Makkah over 1,400 years ago into the noble Quraysh tribe. His early life was filled with hardship, losing both his parents at a young age. Raised by his uncle, Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) grew up to be known for his honesty, kindness, and fairness, earning him the title of "Al-Amin" (The Trustworthy).

He worked as a merchant and was later married to Hazrat Khadijah (RA), a successful businesswoman, who was his strong supporter. At the age of 40, Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) received the first revelation from Allah (SWT) through the angel Jibraeel (Gabriel) in the cave of Hira, marking the beginning of his mission as the final Prophet.

Despite facing intense persecution from the leaders of Makkah, Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) remained steadfast in spreading Islam with patience and wisdom. The migration to Madinah (Hijrah) was a turning point, where he established the first Muslim community based on justice, equality, and brotherhood.

The Muslims, despite their initial challenges, eventually triumphed over their enemies, including the Quraysh of Makkah. Upon returning to Makkah, Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) forgave his enemies, demonstrating his commitment to mercy and justice. His final sermon during Hajj emphasized key values of Islam: justice, equality, kindness, and respect for all people, regardless of race or ethnicity.

Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) passed away after delivering his last sermon, but his legacy continues to inspire Muslims around the world. His life remains a beacon of integrity, kindness, and complete trust in Allah.

خلاصہ

یہ سبق حضرت محمد ﷺ (خاتم النبیین) کی زندگی پر مبنی ہے، جو 1,400 سال پہلے مکہ مکرمہ میں قریش قبیلہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ ان کی ابتدائی زندگی میں بہت سی مشکلات آئیں کیونکہ وہ کم عمری میں اپنے والدین کو کھو چکے تھے۔ ان کے چچا حضرت ابو طالب نے انہیں محبت سے پالا۔ حضرت محمد ﷺ (خاتم النبیین) بچپن ہی سے ایمانداری، حسن سلوک اور انصاف کے لیے مشہور تھے اور لوگوں نے انہیں "الامین" (امانتدار) کا لقب دیا۔

انہوں نے تجارت کی اور بعد میں حضرت خدیجہ (رضی اللہ عنہا) سے شادی کی، جو ایک کامیاب کاروباری خاتون تھیں اور آپ ﷺ کی بہترین معاون تھیں۔ چالیس سال کی عمر میں حضرت محمد ﷺ (خاتم النبیین) کو غار حرا میں حضرت جبرائیل (علیہ السلام) کے ذریعے اللہ کی طرف سے پہلی وحی ملی، جو آپ ﷺ کی نبوت کا آغاز تھا۔ مکہ کے سرداروں کی طرف سے سخت اذیتوں کے باوجود حضرت محمد ﷺ (خاتم النبیین) نے صبر اور حکمت کے ساتھ اسلام کا پیغام پھیلایا۔ مدینہ کی طرف ہجرت (ہجرت) ایک اہم موڑ تھا، جہاں آپ ﷺ نے مسلمانوں کے لیے انصاف، برابری، اور بھائی چارے پر مبنی پہلی مسلم کمیونٹی قائم کی۔

مسلمانوں کو ابتدائی مشکلات کا سامنا تھا، لیکن آخر کار وہ اپنے دشمنوں، جن میں قریش مکہ بھی شامل تھے، پر فتح پا گئے۔ جب آپ ﷺ مکہ واپس آئے تو آپ ﷺ نے اپنے دشمنوں کو معاف کر دیا، جو آپ ﷺ کی رحمت اور انصاف کی عکاسی تھی۔ حج کے دوران آپ ﷺ کا آخری خطبہ اسلام کی اہم اقدار پر زور دیتا ہے جن میں انصاف، برابری، مہربانی اور تمام انسانوں کے ساتھ احترام شامل ہے۔

حضرت محمد ﷺ (خاتم النبیین) نے اپنا آخری خطبہ دینے کے بعد وفات پائی، لیکن آپ ﷺ کی میراث آج بھی دنیا بھر کے مسلمانوں کو متاثر کر رہی ہے۔ آپ ﷺ کی زندگی ایمانداری، حسن سلوک اور اللہ پر مکمل اعتماد کی روشن مثال ہے۔

1. On a <b>quiet</b> (calm) weekend afternoon, Mr. Ahmed sat with his kids, niece, and nephew in the living room. Mr. Ahmed is a history teacher and he has a good knowledge of history and Islamic studies. The children are always <b>curious</b> (interested) to listen to historical and Islamic stories from Mr. Ahmed. On that weekend, curious and <b>eager</b> (excited) to learn more, children gathered around him and they had been asking about a story. "Alright," Mr. Ahmed began with a smile, "let me tell you a story that is much more than just history—it's about the life of the greatest example for all of us, Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ)." (خاتم النبیین ﷺ)	اختتام ہفتہ کی ایک پرسکون سہ پہر احمد صاحب اپنے بچوں، بھتیجی اور بھتیجے کے ساتھ بیٹھک میں بیٹھے ہوئے تھے۔ احمد صاحب تاریخ کے استاد ہیں اور انہیں اسلامیات اور تاریخ کا گہرا علم ہے۔ بچے ہمیشہ ان سے اسلامیات اور تاریخی واقعات دلچسپی سے سنتے ہیں۔ اس ہفتے کے اختتام پر کچھ اور سیکھنے کی خواہش اور تجسس میں بچے ان کے گرد جمع ہو گئے اور وہ ان سے کسی واقعے کے بارے میں سوال کر رہے تھے۔ "ٹھیک ہے،" احمد صاحب مسکراتے ہوئے بولے، "میں تمہیں ایک واقعہ سناتا ہوں جو محض تاریخ سے کہیں زیادہ اہم ہے۔ یہ ہم سب کے لیے اعلیٰ ترین مثال حضرت محمد خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی حیات کے بارے میں ہے۔
2. The children settled down, their eyes bright with interest. So, Mr. Ahmed began to share the story of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ). Imagine a world where people were lost in greed, idol worship, and injustice. That was the world in which Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was born over 1,400 years ago, in the city of Makkah. Today, his life stands as an example of how faith, courage, and <b>compassion</b> (kindness) can transform not only individuals but entire societies.	بچے بیٹھ گئے، اور ان کی آنکھیں دلچسپی سے چمک رہی تھیں۔ چنانچہ مسٹر احمد نے حضرت محمد خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم واقعہ سنانا شروع کیا۔ اس دنیا کا تصور کریں جہاں لوگ لالچ، بت پرستی اور نا انصافی میں بھٹک رہے تھے۔ یہ وہ دنیا تھی جب حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم تقریباً 1400 سال پہلے شہر مکہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ آج ان کی زندگی ہمارے سامنے ایک مثال کے طور پر ہے کہ کیسے ایمان، جرات اور رحم دلی کی بدولت نہ صرف افراد بلکہ معاشروں کو بدلایا جاسکتا ہے۔

WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS	WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS
Quiet	پرسکون	calm, peaceful, pleasant	Eager	مشتاق	keen, willing, zealous
Curious	تجسس	Interested, excited	Compassion	رحم دلی	kindness, sympathy, mercy

3. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was born into the noble Quraysh tribe in Makkah, a city that was <b>bustling</b> (crowded) with traders and travelers. However, even though his family was respected, his early life was filled with <b>hardship</b> (suffering) and loss. His father, Hazrat Abdullah, passed away before Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was even born. His mother, Hazrat Amina, <b>raised</b> (looked after) him with great care, but when Muhammad (ﷺ) was just six years old, she too passed away. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was then brought up by his uncle Hazrat Abu Talib. Hazrat Abu Talib raised Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) with kindness and treated him like his own son.	حضرت محمد خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم مکہ مکرمہ کے ایک معزز قبیلہ قریش میں پیدا ہوئے، جو ایک ایسا شہر تھا جہاں تاجروں اور مسافروں کی چمک چمک پھیل رہتی تھی۔ تاہم، اگرچہ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کے خاندان کی بہت عزت و تکریم تھی، آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی ابتدائی زندگی تکالیف اور محرومیوں سے بھری ہوئی تھی۔ آپ کے والد حضرت عبد اللہ آپ کے پیدا ہونے سے پہلے ہی انتقال فرما گئے تھے۔ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی والدہ حضرت آمنہ نے آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی پرورش بہت دھیان سے کی، لیکن جب حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم صرف چھ برس کے تھے، تو وہ بھی انتقال کر گئیں۔ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی پرورش آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کے چچا حضرت ابوطالب نے کی، اور حضرت ابوطالب نے آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کو نہایت شفقت سے پالا اور اپنے بیٹے کی طرح آپ سے برتاؤ کیا۔ بڑے ہو کر حضرت محمد خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم اپنی دیانتداری اور نرم مزاجی کی بدولت مشہور ہوئے۔ بچپن میں بھی آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم دیانتداری اور انصاف پسندی کی وجہ سے نمایاں تھے۔ مکہ کے لوگ آپ کا احترام
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4. Growing up, Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) (خاتم النبیین) was known for his honesty and gentle nature. Even as a child, he <b>stood out</b> (was remarkable) for his trustworthiness and <b>fairness</b> (honesty). The people of Makkah respected him and called him "Al-Amin," meaning "The Trustworthy." As a young man, he worked as a <b>shepherd</b> (caretaker of sheep), a job that taught him patience and responsibility. Later, he became a merchant, traveling with caravans to trade goods across Arabia. In all his dealings, he was known for his honesty and fairness, traits that made him beloved by many.	کرتے تھے اور آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کو "الامین" یعنی قابل اعتماد کہہ کر پکارتے تھے۔ جوانی میں آپ نے چرواہے کے طور پر کام کیا، جو ایک ایسا کام تھا جس سے آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے صبر اور ذمے داری سیکھی۔ بعد میں، آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم تاجر کے طور پر عرب بھر میں سامان کی تجارت کے لیے قافلوں کے ساتھ سفر کرتے رہے۔ اپنے تمام لین دین میں آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم اپنی ایمانداری اور انصاف پسندی کی وجہ سے مشہور تھے، جو آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کو ہر کسی کے دل میں محبوب بناتا تھا۔
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WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS	WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS
<b>Bustling</b>	چہل پہل	crowded, busy, hustling	<b>Hardship</b>	مکالیف	suffering, adversity, distress
<b>Raised</b>	پرورش	looked after, cared, nursed	<b>Shepherd</b>	چرواہا	caretaker of sheep, herdsman

5. One of the most important relationships in Hazrat Muhammad's (ﷺ) (خاتم النبیین) life was with his wife, Hazrat Khadijah (RA). Hazrat Khadijah (RA) was a wealthy <b>widow</b> (whose husband has died) and a successful businesswoman. She had heard of Hazrat Muhammad's (ﷺ) (خاتم النبیین) reputation as an honest and trustworthy merchant, so she hired him to manage her trade caravans. Under Hazrat Muhammad's (ﷺ) (خاتم النبیین) care, her business <b>flourished</b> (succeeded).	حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی زندگی کا ایک اہم ترین رشتہ ان کی بیوی حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ عنہا کے ساتھ تھا۔ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ عنہا ایک مالدار بیوہ اور کامیاب کاروباری خاتون تھیں۔ انہوں نے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کے ایمانداری اور قابل اعتماد تاجر ہونے کی شہرت سن رکھی تھی۔ چنانچہ آپ نے اپنے تجارتی قافلوں کی نگرانی کے لیے آنحضرت کی خدمات مستعایلیں۔ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی نگرانی میں، ان کا کاروبار خوب پھل پھولا۔
6. Impressed by his honesty, kindness, and <b>humility</b> (humbleness), Hazrat Khadijah (RA) sent a marriage proposal to Muhammad (peace be upon him), even though she was 15 years older than him. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) (خاتم النبیین) accepted her proposal, and their marriage was filled with love, respect, and mutual support. Hazrat Khadijah (RA) was not only his wife but also his closest <b>confidante</b> (advisor) and supporter, especially during the difficult early years of his Nabuwaat.	حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی ایمانداری، رحم دلی اور انکساری سے متاثر ہو کر حضرت خدیجہ نے آپ کو شادی کا پیغام بھیجا، اگرچہ آپ ان سے عمر میں 15 سال بڑی تھیں۔ آنحضرت نے شادی کا پیغام قبول کر لیا، اور ان کی شادی محبت، احترام اور باہمی تعاون سے بھرپور تھی۔ حضرت خدیجہ نہ صرف ان کی زوجہ تھیں بلکہ آپ کی سب سے قریبی مشیر اور معاون بھی تھیں، خاص طور پر آپ کی نبوت کے ابتدائی دشوار سالوں میں۔

WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS	WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS
<b>Flourished</b>	پھل پھولا	succeeded, progressed thrived	<b>Confidante</b>	مشیر	advisor, counsellor, friend
<b>Humility</b>	انکساری	humbleness, meekness, modesty			



<p>7. By the time Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) (خاتم النبیین) reached the age of 40, he began to feel a deep sense of unease about the world around him. One night, during the month of Ramadan, while <b>meditating</b> (pondering) in the cave of Hira, Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) (خاتم النبیین) was visited by the Angel Jibraeel (Gabriel), who commanded him to "Read!" <b>Startled</b> (astonished), Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) (خاتم النبیین) <b>responded</b> (replied), "I cannot read." The angel repeated the command two more times, and then <b>revealed</b> (disclosed) the first words of what would become the Qur'an: "Read, O Rasoolullah (ﷺ) (خاتم النبیین), in the Name of your Lord Who created—created humans from a <b>clinging clot</b> (sticky mass). Read! And your Lord is the Most Generous, Who taught by the pen—taught humanity what they knew not." (Surah Al-Alaq, 96:1-5).</p>	<p>حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم جب چالیس سال کے ہوئے، تو آپ کو اپنے ارد گرد کی دنیا کے بارے میں ایک گہری بے چینی کا احساس ہونے لگا۔ ایک رات، ماہ رمضان کے دوران، غارِ حرا میں عبادت کرتے ہوئے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کے پاس حضرت جبرائیل علیہ السلام تشریف لائے اور آپ کو "پڑھ!" کا حکم دیا۔ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم چونک گئے اور فرمایا، "میں نہیں پڑھ سکتا۔" حضرت جبرائیل علیہ السلام نے یہ حکم مزید دو مرتبہ دہرایا، پھر وہ الفاظ آپ پر نازل کیے جنہیں قرآن مبناتھا "پڑھ، اے رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم، اپنے رب کے نام سے جس نے پیدا کیا۔ انسان کو خون کے لوتھڑے سے پیدا کیا۔ پڑھ! اور آپ کا رب سب سے زیادہ کرم والا ہے، جس نے قلم کے ذریعے تعلیم دی۔ انسان کو وہ علم سکھایا جو وہ نہیں جانتاتھا۔" (سورۃ العلق، 96:1-5)</p>
<p>8. This was the first <b>revelation</b> (disclosure) from Allah (SWT), and it marked the beginning of Hazrat Muhammad's (ﷺ) (خاتم النبیین) mission as the final Rasool. <b>Overwhelmed</b> (speechless) by the experience, Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) (خاتم النبیین) <b>rushed</b> (hurried) home to Hazrat Khadijah (RA), who comforted him and reassured him that he was indeed the chosen Messenger of Allah (SWT). Hazrat Khadijah (RA) became the first person to accept Islam, and she remained by his side as he began to spread the message of Islam.</p>	<p>یہ اللہ (سبحانہ وتعالیٰ) کی پہلی وحی تھی، اور اس نے حضرت محمد (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) کے آخری رسول کے طور پر مشن کی ابتدا کی۔ اس تجربے سے مغلوب ہو کر حضرت محمد (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) حضرت خدیجہ (رضی اللہ عنہا) کے پاس دوڑ کر گئے، جنہوں نے انہیں تسلی دی اور یقین دلایا کہ وہ واقعی اللہ (سبحانہ وتعالیٰ) کے منتخب پیغمبر ہیں۔ حضرت خدیجہ (رضی اللہ عنہا) اسلام قبول کرنے والی پہلی شخصیت بنیں، اور وہ اس کے ساتھ رہیں جب انہوں نے اسلام کا پیغام پھیلانا شروع کیا۔</p>

WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS	WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS
<b>Meditating</b>	عبادت	pondering, reflecting	<b>Clinging</b>	چپکنا	sticking, gluing, adhesive
<b>Startled</b>	چونک جانا	astonished, shocked, amazed	<b>Overwhelmed</b>	مغلوب	Speechless, overcome

<p>9. At first, only a small group of people accepted Islam, including Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) and Hazrat Ali (RA). However, as the message of Islam began to spread, the leaders of Makkah grew increasingly <b>hostile</b> (aggressive). Despite the opposition, Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) (خاتم النبیین) continued to preach the message of Islam with patience and <b>perseverance</b> (devotion).</p>	<p>ابتداء میں صرف ایک چھوٹے گروہ نے اسلام قبول کیا، جن میں حضرت ابو بکر (رضی اللہ عنہ) اور حضرت علی (رضی اللہ عنہ) شامل تھے۔ تاہم، جیسے جیسے اسلام کا پیغام پھیلانا شروع ہوا، مکہ کے رہنماؤں کی مخالفت بڑھ گئی، لیکن اس مخالفت کے باوجود حضرت محمد (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) نے صبر اور استقامت کے ساتھ اپنا پیغام پھیلانا جاری رکھا۔</p>
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10. As more people accepted Islam, the leaders of Makkah became more <b>aggressive</b> (violent) in their efforts to stop the spread of the new faith. They began to <b>persecute</b> (torture) the Muslims, <b>subjecting</b> (exposing) them to physical and emotional abuse. Despite the torture, Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) continued to preach with patience and wisdom. He never responded to violence with violence, and he encouraged his followers to remain <b>steadfast</b> (committed) in their faith.	جیسے جیسے مزید لوگوں نے اسلام قبول کیا، مکہ کے رہنماؤں نے نئے دین کے پھیلاؤ کو روکنے کے لیے اپنی کوششوں کو مزید جارحانہ بنایا۔ انہوں نے مسلمانوں کو تکالیف دینا شروع کیں، اور انہیں جسمانی اور جذباتی اذیت دی۔ اذیت کے باوجود، حضرت محمد (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) نے صبر اور حکمت کے ساتھ اسلام کا پیغام پھیلا نا جاری رکھا۔ آپ (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) نے کبھی بھی تشدد کا جواب تشدد سے نہیں دیا، اور اپنے پیروکاروں کو ایمان میں ثابت قدم رہنے کی ترغیب دی۔
11. As the <b>persecution</b> (torture) in Makkah continued, it became clear that the Muslims could no longer stay in the city. Allah (SWT) commanded Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) and his followers to migrate to Madinah. This migration, known as the Hijrah, was a turning point in the history of Islam. The people of Medina welcomed Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) and his followers with open arms. In Madinah, Rasoolullah (ﷺ) established the first Muslim community based on the principles of justice, equality, and brotherhood. He (ﷺ) created the Constitution of Medina, which outlined the rights and responsibilities of all citizens, regardless of their religion. The <b>Constitution</b> (charter) of Medina was one of the earliest examples of a written constitution. His wisdom and fairness earned him the respect of both Muslims and non-Muslims	جیسے جیسے مکہ میں مسلمانوں پر مظالم بڑھتے گئے، یہ واضح ہو گیا کہ مسلمان اب شہر میں نہیں رہ سکتے تھے۔ اللہ (سبحانہ و تعالیٰ) نے حضرت محمد (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) اور ان کے پیروکاروں کو مدینہ ہجرت کرنے کا حکم دیدیا۔ یہ ہجرت، جسے ہجرت نبوی کہا جاتا ہے، اسلام کی تاریخ میں ایک اہم موڑ ثابت ہوئی۔ مدینہ کے لوگوں نے حضرت محمد (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) اور ان کے پیروکاروں کو کھلے دل سے خوش آمدید کہا۔ مدینہ میں، رسول اللہ (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) نے عدالت، مساوات، اور بھائی چارے کے اصولوں پر مبنی پہلی مسلم کمیونٹی قائم کی۔ آپ (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) نے مدینہ کا دستور ترتیب دیا، جس میں تمام شہریوں کے حقوق اور ذمہ داریوں کا ذکر تھا، چاہے ان کا مذہب کچھ بھی ہو۔ مدینہ کا دستور تحریری دستور کی ابتدائی مثالوں میں سے ایک تھا۔ آپ کی حکمت اور انصاف نے آپ کو مسلمانوں اور غیر مسلموں دونوں میں یکساں عزت اور احترام دلایا۔

WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS	WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS
Perseverance	استقامت	devotion, dedication, steadfastness	Hostile	مخالف	aggressive, inimical, averse
Persecute	اذیت	torture, oppress, harass	Steadfast	ثابت قدم	committed, firm, resolute

12. After the Muslims established themselves in Madinah, the Quraysh of Makkah continued to <b>plot</b> (conspire) against them. They saw the growing influence of Islam as a threat to their power. This led to a series of battles between the Muslims and the Quraysh, the first of which was the Battle of Badr.	جب مسلمانوں نے مدینہ میں اپنا قیام مضبوط کیا، تو قریش مکہ نے ان کے خلاف سازشیں جاری رکھیں۔ انہوں نے اسلام کی بڑھتی ہوئی طاقت کو اپنے اقتدار کے لیے خطرہ سمجھا۔ اس کے نتیجے میں مسلمانوں اور قریش کے درمیان کئی لڑائیاں ہوئیں، جن میں پہلی جنگ بدر تھی۔
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13. The Battle of Badr was a <b>significant</b> (important) victory for the Muslims, despite their smaller numbers. The victory at Badr <b>boosted</b> (heightened) the <b>morale</b> (confidence) of the Muslims and showed them that Allah was with them in their struggle.	جنگ بدر مسلمانوں کے لیے ایک اہم فتح تھی، حالانکہ ان کی تعداد کم تھی۔ بدر میں کامیابی نے مسلمانوں کے حوصلے کو بڑھایا اور انہیں یہ دکھایا کہ اللہ ان کے ساتھ ہے۔
14. One of the most remarkable qualities of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was his <b>commitment</b> (responsibility) to justice and forgiveness. Even when he (ﷺ) had the power to <b>seek</b> (take) revenge, he (ﷺ) chose the path of <b>mercy</b> (kindness). This was most clearly <b>demonstrated</b> (shown) when the Muslims finally returned to Makkah, after years of <b>exile</b> (outcast) and <b>conflict</b> (battle).	حضرت محمد (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) کی سب سے قابل ذکر خصوصیات میں سے ایک انصاف اور معافی کے لیے ان کی وفاداری تھی۔ یہاں تک کہ جب آپ (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) کے پاس بدلہ لینے کی طاقت تھی، آپ (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) نے رحم کی راہ اختیار کی۔ یہ سب سے زیادہ واضح طور پر اس وقت ظاہر ہوا جب مسلمانوں نے بالآخر مکہ واپس آکر اس شہر میں سلاطین کی جلاوطنی اور لڑائیوں کے بعد فتح حاصل کی۔

WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS	WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS
<b>Plot</b>	سازش کرنا	devotion, dedication, steadfastness	<b>Morale</b>	حوصلہ	confidence, self-esteem, optimism
<b>Boosted</b>	بلند کرنا	torture, oppress, harass	<b>Seek</b>	حاصل کرنا	take, pursue, go for
<b>Demonstrated</b>	ظاہر کرنا	show, reveal, validate	<b>Exile</b>	جلاوطنی	outcast, expulsion, banishment

15. When the Muslims entered Makkah, they were in a position of power. The Quraysh, who had once mistreated them, were now at their mercy. However, instead of seeking revenge, Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) declared a general forgiveness, forgiving his former enemies and allowing peace to <b>prevail</b> (exist).	جب مسلمان مکہ میں داخل ہوئے، تو وہ طاقت کی پوزیشن میں تھے۔ قریش، جنہوں نے کبھی انہیں ستایا تھا، اب ان کی رحم و کرم پر تھے۔ تاہم، بدلے کی بجائے، حضرت محمد (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) نے عام معافی کا اعلان کیا، اپنے سابقہ دشمنوں کو معاف کر دیا اور امن کے قیام کو ممکن بنایا۔
16. Before his death, Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) delivered his last <b>sermon</b> (religious lecture) during the Hajj <b>pilgrimage</b> (holy visit). In his last sermon, the Rasoolullah (ﷺ) addressed almost every aspect of life. He (ﷺ) emphasized the <b>core</b> (basic) principles of Islam: justice, equality, and the importance of treating others with kindness and respect. "All mankind is from Adam and Eve, an Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab nor a non-Arab has any superiority over an Arab; also, a White has no superiority over a Black nor a Black has any superiority over a White except by <b>piety</b> (goodness) and good action." (Musnad Ahmad, 23489)	اپنی وفات سے پہلے، حضرت محمد (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) نے حج کے دوران اپنا آخری خطبہ دیا۔ اپنے آخری خطبے میں، رسول اللہ (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) نے زندگی کے تقریباً ہر پہلو پر روشنی ڈالی۔ آپ (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) نے اسلام کے بنیادی اصولوں پر زور دیا: انصاف، مساوات، اور دوسروں کے ساتھ حسن سلوک اور احترام کی اہمیت۔ تمام انسان حضرت آدم اور حوا سے ہیں، نہ عرب کو غیر عرب پر کوئی فوقیت حاصل ہے اور نہ غیر عرب کو عرب پر کوئی فوقیت حاصل ہے؛ اسی طرح سفید فام کو سیاہ فام پر کوئی فوقیت حاصل نہیں اور نہ سیاہ فام کو سفید فام پر کوئی فوقیت حاصل ہے، سوائے تقویٰ اور اچھے عمل کے۔" (مسند احمد، 23489)

WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS	WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS
<b>Prevail</b>	غالب آنا	exist, dominate, reign	<b>Core</b>	بنیادی	basic, central, primary
<b>Piety</b>	تقویٰ، نیکی	goodness, virtue	<b>Sermon</b>	خطبہ	religious lecture, speech



17. Rasoolullah (ﷺ) also spoke about the rights of women and the need for men to treat them with respect and kindness. The last sermon serves as a timeless reminder of the values that Islam upholds and continues to guide Muslims in their everyday lives.	رسول اللہ (ﷺ) نے خواتین کے حقوق کے بارے میں بھی بات کی اور مردوں کو ہدایت دی کہ وہ خواتین کے ساتھ احترام اور حسن سلوک کریں۔ آخری خطبہ اسلام کے ان اقدار کا ایک ابدی پیغام ہے، جو آج بھی مسلمانوں کی روزمرہ زندگی کی رہنمائی کرتا ہے۔
18. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) passed away a few months after delivering his last sermon, but his <b>legacy</b> (heritage) continues to inspire and guide billions of Muslims around the world. His life was a shining example of how to live with <b>integrity</b> (honesty), kindness, and complete trust in Allah.	حضرت محمد (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) اپنے آخری خطبے کے چند ماہ بعد انتقال کر گئے، لیکن ان کی میراث دنیا بھر کے اربوں مسلمانوں کے لیے رہنمائی کا باعث بنی ہوئی ہے۔ آپ کی زندگی ایک روشن مثال ہے کہ کس طرح انسان کو دیانت، حسن سلوک اور اللہ پر مکمل اعتماد کے ساتھ جینا چاہیے۔
19. The story of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) is more than just a historical <b>account</b> (version); it is a guide for how we should live our lives as Muslims. Whether we are facing challenges, seeking to be kind to others, or <b>striving</b> (struggling) to stay true to our faith, we can always look to the example of the Rasoolullah (ﷺ) for <b>inspiration</b> (motivation).	حضرت محمد (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) کی کہانی صرف ایک تاریخی واقعہ نہیں ہے؛ بلکہ یہ ایک رہنمائی ہے کہ ہمیں اپنی زندگیوں کو بطور مسلمان کس طرح گزارنا چاہیے۔ چاہے ہم چیلنجز کا سامنا کر رہے ہوں، دوسروں کے ساتھ حسن سلوک کی کوشش کر رہے ہوں، یا اپنے ایمان پر قائم رہنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہوں، ہم ہمیشہ رسول اللہ (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) کی زندگی کی مثال سے تحریک لے سکتے ہیں۔
20. In the <b>cosy</b> (comfortable) living room, as Mr. Ahmed <b>wrapped up</b> (concluded) his discussion, the story of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) had truly <b>resonated</b> (resounded) with the children. They felt inspired by the Rasoolullah's (ﷺ) life of humility, courage, and wisdom.	آرام دہ کمرے میں جیسے ہی مسٹر احمد نے اپنی گفتگو کو سمینا، حضرت محمد خاتم النبیین (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) کی زندگی کی کئی کہانی بچوں کے دلوں کو چھو گئی۔ بچے رسول اللہ کی دہائی جرات اور انکساری سے بھرپور زندگی سے بہت متاثر ہوئے۔

WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS	WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS
<b>Legacy</b>	میراث	heritage, inheritance	<b>Integrity</b>	دیانت	honesty, uprightness
<b>Striving</b>	کوشش کرنا	struggle, endeavor	<b>Resonated</b>	گو بجا	resound, echo

**Glossary:**

Words	Meanings
Confidante	a woman that you trust and who you talk to about private or secret things
Triumph	a great success
Persecution	the act of treating somebody with a cruel and unfair way to force someone to leave their country
Legitimate	lawful, as opposed to unlawful or illegal
Perseverance	the quality of continuing to try to achieve a particular aim despite difficulties

**For the Teacher:**

Model reading and demonstrate how to use proper stress and intonation to highlight key points and convey the text's tone and meaning. Show how to pause at punctuation marks, emphasize important words, and use varying pitch to reflect the writer's emotions and viewpoints. This approach helps students understand how to engage with the text more deeply and accurately interpret its implicit meanings and central idea

**Reading and Critical Thinking****Comprehension**

**A. Answer the following questions.**

**Q.1 What was the world like when Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was born, and how did his teachings change society?**

**Ans: The Transformation Brought by Hazrat Muhammad's (ﷺ) Teachings**

When Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was born, the world was filled with greed, idol worship, and injustice. His teachings introduced new values like faith, honesty, and kindness. These messages not only changed people's lives but also brought about social justice, equality, and compassion, challenging the injustices of society. These teachings still resonate today, inspiring people to strive for a more just and compassionate world.

**Q.2 Who raised Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) after his parents died, and how did they influence him?**

**Ans: Hazrat Muhammad's (ﷺ) Grand father and Uncle**

After his parents passed away, Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was brought up by his uncle, Hazrat Abu Talib. He treated him like his own son, teaching him important values like kindness and patience. This care helped shape Hazrat Muhammad's (ﷺ) character, especially his honesty and trustworthiness. The love and care he received from his family played a vital role in shaping Hazrat Muhammad's (ﷺ) exemplary character.

**Q.3 What role did Khadijah (RA) play in Hazrat Muhammad's (ﷺ) life and the early days of Islam?**

**Ans: Khadijah (RA) as his first advisor and supporter**

Khadijah (RA) was not only Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ)'s wife but also his first advisor and supporter. She believed in his honesty and stood by him emotionally and financially. Her support was vital during the tough early years of his mission, giving him strength and comfort, especially after his first revelation. Her sacrifices and commitment to Islam made her one of the greatest women in Islamic history.

**Q.4 What was the significance of the first revelation in the Cave of Hira, and how did it shape Islam?**

**Ans: The start his mission as the final Prophet**

The first revelation in the Cave of Hira was a moment that changed everything. When Angel Jibraeel told

Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) to "Read!", it marked the start of his mission as the final Prophet. This revelation, which became part of the Qur'an, laid the foundation for Islam, guiding people in matters of faith and morality. It not only established the Qur'an as the divine scripture but also introduced the concept of knowledge through learning and reflection.

**Q.5 How did Makkah's leaders react to Islam, and what challenges did early Muslims face?**

**Ans: The Hostility Towards Islam in Makkah**

The leaders of Makkah saw Islam as a threat to their power and wealth, and they opposed it strongly. Early Muslims faced harsh persecution, including physical and emotional abuse. Despite these challenges, Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) continued to preach with patience and without resorting to violence. He encouraged his followers to remain strong and peaceful.

The leaders of Makkah saw Islam as a direct threat to their power and wealth, as it challenged their authority and the status of idol worship. They responded with hostility, using various means to oppose Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) and his followers. Early Muslims faced severe persecution, including torture, social ostracism, and economic boycotts.

**Q.6 Why was the Hijrah to Medina important, and how did it change Islamic history?**

**Ans: The Hijrah: A Turning Point for Muslims**

The Hijrah, the migration to Medina, was a key moment in Islamic history. It marked the start of a new chapter for Muslims, where Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) created a community based on justice and brotherhood. This event also began the Islamic calendar and led to the creation of the Constitution of Medina, ensuring rights and fairness for all.

**Q.7 How did Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) show justice and forgiveness when returning to Makkah?**

**Ans: Mercy and Justice in Hazrat Muhammad's (ﷺ) Return to Makkah**

When Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) returned to Makkah as a powerful leader, he chose to forgive his former enemies, the Quraysh, instead of seeking revenge. His decision to show mercy instead of punishment reflected his deep sense of justice and compassion, promoting peace and unity. This unprecedented merciful act helped to bring peace to Makkah and laid the foundation for the spread of Islam.

**Q.8 What were the key messages of the Final Sermon, and why are they still relevant today?**

**Ans: The Enduring Messages of the Final Sermon**

In his final sermon, Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) spoke about fairness, equality, and respecting everyone, no matter their race or background. He also highlighted the importance of treating women with respect. He reminded his followers to uphold justice, avoid exploitation, and fulfill their duties to one another. These messages are still relevant today, because they serve as a timeless guide in a world where inequality and injustice still exist.

**Pre-reading Questions**

**Q.9 Which personality inspired you the most and why?**

**Ans: The Inspiration of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ)**

The person who inspires me the most is Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ). His life of honesty, patience, and dedication to justice teaches us how to live with integrity. Despite facing many challenges, he showed kindness and courage, always sticking to his faith and values. His teachings and character continue to guide millions of people around the world, encouraging them to live with compassion, fairness, and honesty.

**Q.10 What do you know about the life and times of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ)?**

**Ans: The Life and Legacy of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ)**

Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was born in Makkah over 1,400 years ago. He faced many hardships, including the loss of his parents at an early age. As the final Prophet, he spread the message of monotheism, justice, and equality. His life is an example of honesty, patience, and compassion, inspiring people to live with integrity. His teachings transformed society and continue to influence millions worldwide.

### Vocabulary and Grammar

#### Contextual Clues:

**A. Read each sentence carefully. Based on the context, infer the meaning of the underlined word. Write your inferred meaning and then look up the word in a dictionary to compare or match with your guess.**

Sentence	Inferred Meaning	Dictionary Meaning	Match?
The scientist <b>hypothesis</b> was widely accepted because it was supported by extensive research.	theory or supposition	an idea has not yet been proved; assumption, speculation	Yes
Her <b>ambitious</b> plan to start a new business and impressed everyone in the meeting.	motivated, determined	intended to satisfy high aspirations; aspiring, aggressive	Yes
The artist's <b>exquisite</b> painting was admired for its detailed brush work and vibrant colors. The committee was very <b>meticulous</b> in reviewing the application to ensure fairness.	beautiful, lovely	extremely beautiful and delicate; elegant magnificent superb	Yes
The lawyer's <b>eloquent</b> speech swayed the jury in favor of her client.	fluent, expressive	fluent in speaking or writing; persuasive lucid articulate	Yes

#### B. Word Change Pattern

**C. Write different form of the given words, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. Then, use each form in a sentence to understand the shift in meaning.**

Word	Noun form	Verb form	Adjective form	Sentence (noun)	Sentence (verb)	Sentence (adjective)
Advocate	Advocate Advocacy	Advocate	Advocative	Her <b>advocacy</b> for animal rights has made a significant impact on the community.	She decided to <b>advocate</b> for better education policies at the meeting.	His <b>advocative</b> attitude towards human rights inspired many in the crowd.
Analyze	Analysis	Analyze	Analytical	The <b>analysis</b> of the data revealed important trends.	The scientists will <b>analyze</b> the samples to determine their composition.	Her <b>analytical</b> skills help her solve complex problems quickly.
Create	Creation	Create	Creative	The <b>creation</b> of the new app took months of hard work.	The artist loves to <b>create</b> beautiful sculptures from clay.	She has a very <b>creative</b> mind and always comes up with new ideas.
Educate	Education	Educate	Educational	A good <b>education</b> is the foundation	It's important to <b>educate</b> children about	The documentary was very

				for success in life.	environmental issues.	<b>educational</b> , teaching us about wildlife conservation.
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**Using Reference Materials**

Use dictionaries, glossaries, or online resources to find and write the definitions, pronunciations, and parts of speech of the given words.

Word	Definition	Pronunciation	Parts of Speech	Sentence
Patriotic	Having devotion to and support for one's country.	/ˌpeɪ.triˈɒtɪk/	Adjective	The <b>patriotic</b> citizens waved their flags proudly during the national celebration
Decaying	Rotting or decomposing; becoming progressively worse or deteriorating.	/dɪˈkeɪɪŋ/	Adjective	The abandoned building was filled with <b>decaying</b> wood and broken windows.
Litter	Trash or waste material scattered about in an untidy way.	/ˈlɪtər/	Noun, Verb	<b>(Noun):</b> The park was filled with <b>litter</b> after the concert. <b>(Verb):</b> People should never <b>litter</b> in public spaces, as it harms the environment.
Excitement	A feeling of great enthusiasm and eagerness.	/ɪkˈsaɪtmənt/	Noun	The children's <b>excitement</b> was evident as they rushed to open their gifts on Christmas morning.
Gestures	Movements of the body or limbs that express or emphasize thoughts or feelings.	/ˈdʒɛstʃərz/	Noun	<b>Sentence:</b> His <b>gestures</b> of kindness towards others made him well-liked in the community.

**For the Teacher:**

- Explain students when they encounter an unfamiliar word while reading, use the surrounding sentences to infer its meaning. Look at how the word is used and what clues the rest of the text provides. After making your guess, check a dictionary to confirm the definition.
- Make students understand how words change form helps you grasp their different meanings and uses. For example, "analyze" (verb) can become "analysis" (noun) and "analytical" (adjective). Practice identifying these patterns and use each form in a sentence to see how their meanings differ.



Instruct students to consult dictionaries, glossaries, or online resources to find the correct pronunciation, definition, and part of speech for unfamiliar words. This will help you understand their meanings and how they are used in different contexts. Don't forget to check the word's etymology for additional insight.

### Connotation and Denotation

**Denotative Meaning:** The literal or primary meaning of a word; the dictionary definition.

**Connotative Meaning:** The emotional or cultural association with a word; the implied or suggested meaning.

Word	Denotation	Connotative Meaning
Snake	A reptile with a long, slender body.	Something dangerous or unworthy.
Home	A place where one lives.	A place of comfort, warmth, and safety.
Childish	Behaving like a child	Immature or silly behavior.
Bold	Showing a willingness to take risks.	Confident, but possible reckless or arrogant.

#### Examples in sentences:

##### Snake

**Denotative:** The snake slithered across the path.

**Connotative:** He acted like a snake, betraying his closest friends.

##### Home

**Denotative:** We finally bought our first home in the city.

**Connotative:** After a long day, there's nothing like coming back to the warmth of home.

##### Childish

**Denotative:** His childish giggle reminded me of a toddler.

**Connotative:** Her childish argument made everyone in the room uncomfortable.

##### Bold

**Denotative:** The bold colors of the painting caught everyone's eye.

**Connotative:** She was bold enough to speak her mind, even when others disagreed.

Choose any four words of your own choice and write each word in two sentences—one showing its denotative meaning and one showing its connotative meaning.

### Applying Grammar in Context

#### Parts of Speech

Identify and label each part of speech in the given paragraph. Use notebooks if required.

#### For the Teacher:

Highlight the importance of context in determining whether to use the connotative or denotative meaning of a word. Encourage students to consider their audience when choosing words in writing and speaking.

The young boxer trained intensely in the local gym. His powerful punches struck the heavy bag with precision. As the determined athlete pushed through the exhausting routine, he remained focused on his goal. His discipline and dedication paid off, as he continued to improve daily.

Here is the identification and labeling of each part of speech in the given paragraph:

#### The young boxer trained intensely in the local gym.

- **The** – Article (Definite article)
- **young** – Adjective (Describes "boxer")
- **boxer** – Noun (Subject)
- **trained** – Verb (Action verb)
- **intensely** – Adverb (Describes how the verb "trained" is done)

- **in** – **Preposition** (Shows relationship between "trained" and "gym")
- **the** – **Article** (Definite article)
- **local** – **Adjective** (Describes "gym")
- **gym** – **Noun** (Object of the preposition "in")

**His powerful punches struck the heavy bag with precision.**

- **His** – **Pronoun** (Possessive pronoun, refers to "boxer")
- **powerful** – **Adjective** (Describes "punches")
- **punches** – **Noun** (Subject)
- **struck** – **Verb** (Action verb)
- **the** – **Article** (Definite article)
- **heavy** – **Adjective** (Describes "bag")
- **bag** – **Noun** (Object of the verb "struck")
- **with** – **Preposition** (Shows relationship between "struck" and "precision")
- **precision** – **Noun** (Object of the preposition "with")

**As the determined athlete pushed through the exhausting routine, he remained focused on his goal.**

- **As** – **Conjunction** (Introduces the subordinate clause)
- **the** – **Article** (Definite article)
- **determined** – **Adjective** (Describes "athlete")
- **athlete** – **Noun** (Subject)
- **pushed** – **Verb** (Action verb)
- **through** – **Preposition** (Shows movement within the verb "pushed")
- **the** – **Article** (Definite article)
- **exhausting** – **Adjective** (Describes "routine")
- **routine** – **Noun** (Object of the preposition "through")
- **he** – **Pronoun** (Subject)
- **remained** – **Verb** (Action verb)
- **focused** – **Adjective** (Describes "he")
- **on** – **Preposition** (Shows relationship between "remained" and "goal")
- **his** – **Pronoun** (Possessive pronoun, refers to "athlete")
- **goal** – **Noun** (Object of the preposition "on")

**His discipline and dedication paid off, as he continued to improve daily.**

- **His** – **Pronoun** (Possessive pronoun, refers to "athlete")
- **discipline** – **Noun** (Subject)
- **and** – **Conjunction** (Connects "discipline" and "dedication")
- **dedication** – **Noun** (Subject)
- **paid** – **Verb** (Action verb)
- **off** – **Adverb** (Part of the phrasal verb "paid off")
- **as** – **Conjunction** (Introduces the subordinate clause)
- **he** – **Pronoun** (Subject)
- **continued** – **Verb** (Action verb)
- **to** – **Preposition** (Part of the infinitive verb "to improve")
- **improve** – **Verb** (Infinitive verb)
- **daily** – **Adverb** (Describes how "improve" is done)

#### **Revision of Tenses**

**Correct the verb in the following sentences according to tense and write the correct one.**

1. Yesterday, she walked (**walk**) to the store, and she buys (**buy**) some fruit.  
**Corrected Sentence: Yesterday, she walked to the store, and she bought some fruit.**
2. If he will finish (**finish**) his homework, he could play (**play**) video games.  
**Corrected Sentence: If he finished his homework, he could play video games.**
3. The teacher explains (**explain**) the lesson, and then the students practiced (**practice**) the exercises.

**Corrected Sentence:** The teacher explains the lesson, and then the students practice the exercises.

4. **He studies (study) first, then went (go) to play.**

**Corrected Sentence:** He studies first, then goes to play.

5. **The mother was cooking (cook) meal and the children are (be) playing football.**

**Corrected Sentence:** The mother was cooking meal and the children were playing football.

**Sentence Structure**

Rewrite the following sentences to improve clarity and style by changing the sentence structure.

1. **He went to the store. He bought milk.**

**Improved Sentence:** He went to the store and bought milk

2. **The book was interesting. I read it all night.**

**Improved Sentence:** The book was so interesting that I read it all night.

3. **She was tired. She took a nap.**

**Improved Sentence:** She was tired; therefore, she took a nap.

4. **All men are sitting near the shop. It is raining.**

**Improved Sentence:** All men are sitting near the shop, for it is raining.

5. **I ain't tired. I will do my work.**

**Improved Sentence:** I ain't tired, so I will do my work

**For the Teacher:**

Guide students in recognizing the role of grammar in creating meaning and style in writing. Stress the importance of applying grammatical rules consistently across different contexts for effective communication.

**Oral Communication**

**A. Read the following dialogue and practice in pairs.**

**Ayesha:** Ali's refusal to fight in the Vietnam War shows his commitment to justice.

**Hassan:** But didn't his decision cost him his career temporarily? How do we balance beliefs with responsibilities?

**Ayesha:** True, but his sacrifice highlights his dedication to his principles.

**Sana:** And his comeback shows resilience. Does this change how we view his decision?

**Ayesha:** Yes, his success after returning demonstrates that staying true to your values can lead to great achievements.

**Hassan:** So, his story shows how personal values can inspire and impact others.

**ACTIVITY**

Role-play the dialogue in groups, focusing on using clear pronunciation and confident speaking. After the role play, reflect on the experience and discuss how the scenario unfolded and what was learned.

**Writing Skills**

**Choose a topic to write any biography or explanatory text.**

**List the main themes or points you want to include:**

**Biography of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) (خاتم النبیین)**

1. **Character and Early Life**
2. **The Early Struggles and Spread of Islam**

**For the Teacher:**

Ensure students listen attentively and respond thoughtfully to others, showing they understand different viewpoints. Teach students to express differing opinions respectfully and constructively, avoiding personal attacks. Guide students to speak clearly and confidently, using appropriate tone to effectively convey their ideas. Emphasize the importance of taking turns in discussions to ensure everyone has a chance to contribute.

## 3. The Migration to Madinah (Hijrah)

## 4. The Final Years and Last Sermon

Add supporting details for each theme/point:

## Theme/Point 1:

- Known for his honesty and integrity; was given the title "Al-Amin" (The Trustworthy).
- Worked as a **merchant**, travelling on trade caravans, which helped develop his leadership skills and wisdom.

## Theme/Point 2:

- **Islam** initially spread among a small group of followers, including **Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)**, **Hazrat Ali (RA)**, and others.
- Faced strong opposition and persecution from the **Quraysh** tribe and the leaders of Makkah.

## Theme/Point 3:

- Due to increasing hostility in Makkah, the **Hijrah** (migration) to **Madinah** took place in **622 CE**.
- **Madinah** became the first Islamic state, and the **Constitution of Madinah** was established to govern the community.

## Theme/Point 4:

## The Final Years and Last Sermon

- Delivered his **Last Sermon** during the **Hajj pilgrimage** in **632 CE**, emphasizing equality, justice, and the rights of others.
- Passed away in **632 CE** after a brief illness, leaving behind a profound legacy.

**Draw a mind map using the above-given information in your notebook. After creating a mind map, write a detailed paragraph for each aspect, ensuring to focus on the most impactful and relevant information. Use transitions and varied sentence structures to link ideas and create cohesion in a biography. Ensure to use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to enhance the clarity and accuracy of the biography.**

To create a mind map based on the chosen points, here's a structured breakdown that can be done in your notebook:

## Mind Map Overview:

## 1. Character and Early Life

- Birth in Makkah (570 CE)
- Family background: Orphaned early
- Titles: "Al-Amin" (The Trustworthy)
- Early life as a merchant
- Marriage to Hazrat Khadijah (RA)

## 2. The Early Struggles and Spread of Islam

- First revelation (40 years old)
- Early opposition from Quraysh
- Support from early followers (Abu Bakr, Ali)
- Persecution of Muslims in Makkah
- Spread of Islam through patience and wisdom

## 3. The Migration to Madinah (Hijrah)

- Reason for migration (hostility in Makkah)
- The Constitution of Madinah
- Establishment of the first Islamic state
- Unity and cooperation in Madinah

## 4. The Final Years and Last Sermon

- The conquest of Makkah (630 CE)
- General forgiveness for former enemies
- The delivery of the Last Sermon
- Key messages: Justice, equality, rights of others
- Death in 632 CE

## Detailed Paragraphs for Each Aspect:

## 1. Character and Early Life

**Hazrat Muhammad** (ﷺ) was born in **570 CE** in **Makkah** into the **Quraysh** tribe. His early life was marked by hardship, as he was orphaned before birth, losing his father **Hazrat**

**Abdullah**, and later losing his mother **Hazrat Amina** at the young age of six. Raised by his grandfather **Abdul Muttalib** and later by his uncle **Hazrat Abu Talib**, Muhammad (ﷺ) grew up in a family known for its honor and integrity. Even as a child, Muhammad (ﷺ) exhibited traits that set him apart—he was renowned for his honesty, fairness, and compassion. His character earned him the title "**Al-Amin**", meaning "The Trustworthy." As a young adult, he worked as a merchant, where his dealings were characterized by integrity. Muhammad (ﷺ) later married **Hazrat Khadijah (RA)**, a wealthy widow, and their union marked the beginning of his personal and spiritual journey.

## 2. The Early Struggles and Spread of Islam

At the age of 40, Muhammad (ﷺ) received the first revelation from **Angel Jibraeel (Gabriel)** in the **Cave of Hira**, during the **month of Ramadan**. This marked the beginning of his mission as the final messenger of Allah (SWT). Initially, his message was met with strong opposition from the **Quraysh** leaders, who viewed Islam as a threat to their power and influence in Makkah. Despite the persecution, Muhammad (ﷺ) remained steadfast, continuing to preach Islam with patience, wisdom, and compassion. His early followers, including **Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)** and **Hazrat Ali (RA)**, played a vital role in supporting him during this challenging time. The spread of Islam was gradual, and many people were drawn to the faith due to Muhammad's (ﷺ) exemplary character, his unwavering dedication, and the strength of his message of justice, equality, and monotheism.

## 3. The Migration to Madinah (Hijrah)

As the opposition in Makkah intensified, the Muslims faced increasing persecution, and it became clear that they could no longer remain in the city. In **622 CE**, Allah (SWT) commanded Muhammad (ﷺ) and his followers to migrate to **Madinah**, an event known as the **Hijrah**. This migration was a turning point in Islamic history, as it not only marked the beginning of the Islamic calendar but also laid the foundation for the first Islamic state. In Madinah, Muhammad (ﷺ) established a community based on the principles of justice, equality, and brotherhood. One of his most significant accomplishments was the creation of the **Constitution of Madinah**, which outlined the rights and responsibilities of all citizens, regardless of their faith. The constitution emphasized unity, peace, and cooperation among the diverse communities in Madinah, ensuring the protection and welfare of all its residents. The Hijrah solidified the Muslim community and enabled the growth of Islam as a political, social, and spiritual force.

## 4. The Final Years and Last Sermon

After years of exile and conflict, **Muhammad (ﷺ)** and his followers returned to Makkah in **630 CE**. Despite being in a position of power, Muhammad (ﷺ) chose the path of forgiveness, declaring a **general forgiveness** for the Quraysh leaders who had once persecuted him and his followers. His mercy and compassion in the face of power demonstrated the core values of Islam—justice, forgiveness, and humility. In the final years of his life, during his last pilgrimage, Muhammad (ﷺ) delivered his **Last Sermon**, in which he outlined the key principles of Islam: the equality of all people, the importance of treating others with kindness and respect, and the duty of Muslims to uphold justice. He also spoke about the rights of women, emphasizing their dignity and respect. Muhammad (ﷺ) passed away in **632 CE**, leaving behind a legacy that continues to inspire millions of Muslims worldwide. His life was a model of integrity, patience, and devotion to Allah (SWT).

### For the Teacher:

This activity helps students visualize and organize complex information, ensuring they cover all necessary points in their writing. The mind map serves as a guide to keep their writing structured and coherent, which is especially useful for organizing biographical and expository texts.