9th Class English Notes - Complete Lesson-Wise Study Notes for Punjab Students (2026-27)

Introduction

These notes cover all eleven lessons of the class 9 English book used by Punjab Board students, including two poems and one one-act play. Each lesson has a summary in simple English, key vocabulary with easy meanings, short question answers, long question answers, and MCQs with an answer key. Read the summary first, learn the vocabulary, and then practise the questions. This habit will prepare you well for class tests and board examinations.

Note: The lesson list in these notes follows the current PCTB English book for class 9. If any lesson title differs in your issued book, follow your issued book.

Unit 1: The Saviour of Mankind

Summary

This lesson is about the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), who is called the Saviour of Mankind because he saved people from ignorance, cruelty, and idol worship and showed them the path of truth, justice, and mercy. He was born in Makkah in 571 AD, in the Year of the Elephant. Even before his prophethood, people trusted him so much that they called him Al-Amin, the trustworthy, and Al-Sadiq, the truthful.

The Prophet (PBUH) taught that all human beings are equal and that no Arab is superior to a non-Arab and no white person is superior to a black person except by piety. He gave rights to women, slaves, neighbours, and even animals. He was kind to his enemies and forgave the people of Makkah at the time of its conquest. His life is a perfect example of honesty, patience, humility, and compassion, and his message continues to guide mankind today.

Key vocabulary

- Saviour: a person who saves others from harm or difficulty.
- Mankind: all human beings together.
- Ignorance: lack of knowledge or information.
- Idol worship: the worship of statues or images as gods.
- Piety: being deeply religious and good in character.
- Compassion: a feeling of sympathy and a wish to help others.
- Humility: the quality of not being proud.
- Conquest: victory over a place by force, here the peaceful victory of Makkah.
- Sermon: a religious speech given to people.
- Mercy: kindness and forgiveness shown to others.

Short questions

1. Why is the Holy Prophet (PBUH) called the Saviour of Mankind?

He is called the Saviour of Mankind because he saved people from ignorance, idol worship, and cruelty and guided them to truth, justice, and mercy.

2. What titles did people give to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) before his prophethood?

People called him Al-Amin, the trustworthy, and Al-Sadiq, the truthful, because of his perfect honesty in trade and daily life.

3. What did the Holy Prophet (PBUH) teach about equality?

He taught that all human beings are equal and that no one is superior to another on the basis of race or colour, except by piety and good deeds.

4. How did the Holy Prophet (PBUH) treat his enemies at the conquest of Makkah?

He forgave them all and announced a general pardon, although they had troubled him and his followers for years.

5. What was the main message of the Farewell Sermon?

The main message was equality of mankind, respect for life and property, rights of women, and holding fast to the Quran and the Sunnah.

Long questions

1. Describe the character of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) as a mercy to mankind.

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was a mercy to mankind in every part of his life. He was honest in business, kind to the poor, and patient in hardship. He treated slaves, women, children, and neighbours with respect at a time when society gave them no rights. He forgave his worst enemies and never took revenge. He taught love, justice, and peace, and his example changed the Arab society from cruelty and ignorance to knowledge and brotherhood. That is why he is remembered as a blessing for all people, not only for Muslims.

2. Why is the Holy Prophet (PBUH) called the Saviour of Mankind? Discuss with examples from his life.

He is called the Saviour of Mankind because he saved humanity from moral darkness. Before him, the Arabs worshipped idols, buried baby girls alive, and fought endless tribal wars. He taught belief in one God, ended cruel customs, and gave women the right to inheritance and respect. At the conquest of Makkah, he forgave his enemies instead of punishing them. His teachings about equality, justice, and compassion gave dignity to every human being, so his life is rightly seen as the saving of mankind from ignorance to light.

MCQs

1. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was born in the city of:

(a) Madinah

(b) Makkah

(c) Taif

(d) Baghdad

2. The title Al-Amin means:

(a) The brave

(b) The trustworthy

(c) The generous

(d) The learned

3. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was born in the year:

(a) 570 AD

(b) 571 AD

(c) 572 AD

(d) 573 AD

4. At the conquest of Makkah, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) announced:

(a) Heavy fines

(b) General pardon

(c) Exile of enemies

(d) New taxes

5. The Farewell Sermon stressed mainly:

(a) Trade rules

(b) Equality of mankind

(c) Farming methods

(d) War strategy

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b

Unit 2: Patriotism

Summary

Patriotism means love for one's country. A true patriot does not only say that he loves his country; he proves it by his actions. He obeys the law, pays his taxes honestly, keeps his surroundings clean, and works sincerely for the progress of his nation. He is ready to sacrifice his comfort, and even his life, for the safety and honour of his country.

The lesson teaches that students can also be patriots. They can study hard, respect their teachers and elders, help the needy, and protect public property. A patriot is not selfish: he thinks of the good of the whole nation, not only of himself. True patriotism also means unity. When the people of a country stand together without differences of province, language, or sect, the country becomes strong and no enemy can harm it.

Key vocabulary

- Patriotism: love for one's country and willingness to serve it.
- Patriot: a person who loves and serves his country.
- Citizen: a legal member of a country.
- Sacrifice: giving up something valuable for a good cause.
- Unity: the state of being joined together as one.
- Duty: something a person must do because it is right.
- Nation: a large group of people living in one country under one government.
- Loyalty: faithfulness to one's country or friends.
- Selfish: caring only about oneself and not about others.
- Progress: steady improvement towards a better condition.

Short questions

1. What is patriotism?

Patriotism is love for one's country. It means serving the country sincerely and placing its honour and progress above personal interest.

2. How can a student show patriotism?

A student can show patriotism by studying hard, obeying rules, respecting teachers and elders, keeping the school clean, and helping others.

3. What are the duties of a good citizen?

A good citizen obeys the law, pays taxes honestly, votes responsibly, protects public property, and works for the welfare of the country.

4. Why is unity important for a nation?

Unity is important because a united nation is strong. When people stand together, the country can face every danger and make steady progress.

5. How is true patriotism different from selfishness?

A selfish person works only for himself, while a true patriot works for the good of the whole nation and is ready to sacrifice his own comfort for it.

Long questions

1. What does true patriotism demand from a citizen?

True patriotism demands action, not only words. A citizen must obey the law, pay taxes, and respect the rights of others. He must work honestly in his profession, whether he is a teacher, farmer, doctor, or soldier. He must keep his city clean, protect public property, and help in times of flood, illness, or war. Above all, he must keep national unity and put the country first in every decision. Such citizens make a nation strong and respected.

2. How can young people serve their country?

Young people can serve their country by getting a good education and learning useful skills. They can take part in cleanliness drives, blood donation, and helping the poor and the sick. They should respect the law, avoid spreading hatred, and use social media responsibly. When they grow up, honest work in any field, from farming to engineering, becomes real service to the nation. In this way, the youth become the builders of a bright future.

MCQs

1. Patriotism means:

(a) Love for wealth

(b) Love for one's country

(c) Love for oneself

(d) Love for power

2. A good citizen always:

(a) Breaks the law

(b) Avoids taxes

(c) Obeys the law

(d) Damages public property

3. A patriot puts first:

(a) His own comfort

(b) His family only

(c) His country

(d) His business

4. Unity makes a nation:

(a) Weak

(b) Divided

(c) Strong

(d) Poor

5. Students show patriotism by:

(a) Wasting time

(b) Studying hard and obeying rules

(c) Damaging school property

(d) Disrespecting teachers

Answer key: 1-b, 2-c, 3-c, 4-c, 5-b

Unit 3: Daffodils (Poem)

Summary

"Daffodils" is a famous poem by William Wordsworth. The poet says that he was wandering alone like a lonely cloud floating over hills and valleys when suddenly he saw a large number of golden daffodils growing beside a lake, under the trees. The flowers were fluttering and dancing in the breeze, and they looked like a crowd of happy people.

The poet says that the waves of the lake also danced, but the daffodils danced with even more joy. He looked at them for a long time and felt rich, because such a beautiful sight is a treasure. Later, when he lies on his couch in a lonely or thoughtful mood, the memory of the daffodils flashes upon his inward eye, that is, his imagination. Then his heart fills with pleasure and dances with the daffodils. The poem teaches that the beauty of nature gives lasting joy which we can enjoy again and again in memory. This joy in remembering a beautiful scene is called the bliss of solitude.

Key vocabulary

- Wandered: walked slowly without a fixed direction.
- Host: a large number, a crowd.
- Fluttering: moving lightly and quickly in the air.
- Dancing: moving in a lively, joyful way.
- Jocund: cheerful and happy.
- Glee: great joy and delight.
- Gaze: to look steadily for a long time.
- Wealth: richness, here the richness of a beautiful sight.
- Pensive: thinking deeply, often sadly.
- Solitude: the state of being alone.
- Bliss: perfect happiness.

Short questions

1. What did the poet see during his walk?

He saw a host of golden daffodils growing beside a lake, under the trees, fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

2. Why does the poet compare himself to a cloud?

He compares himself to a cloud because, like a cloud, he was wandering alone over hills and valleys without company.

3. What is meant by the "inward eye"?

The inward eye means the imagination or memory. It is the mind's eye which recalls a beautiful scene even when it is not present.

4. What is the bliss of solitude?

The bliss of solitude is the perfect happiness a person feels when, sitting alone, he remembers a beautiful scene and enjoys it again in his mind.

5. Why does the poet say he felt wealthy?

He felt wealthy because the beautiful sight of the dancing daffodils was a treasure for his heart, more valuable than money.

Long questions

1. Describe the scene of the daffodils as seen by the poet.

The poet was wandering alone like a cloud when he suddenly saw thousands of golden daffodils beside a lake, under the trees. They stretched along the shore in a never-ending line and were tossing their heads in a sprightly dance in the breeze. The waves of the lake also danced beside them, but the daffodils outdid the waves in joy. The poet gazed at them for a long time and felt that such a beautiful and joyful sight was a great wealth for his heart.

2. What is the central idea of the poem "Daffodils"?

The central idea is that nature's beauty gives us joy which lasts forever in memory. The poet saw the daffodils only once, but whenever he is lonely or thoughtful, their memory flashes upon his inward eye and fills his heart with pleasure. The poem teaches that moments spent in nature are never wasted; they become a source of happiness in our sad and lonely hours. This is the bliss of solitude.

MCQs

1. The poem "Daffodils" was written by:

(a) Rudyard Kipling

(b) William Wordsworth

(c) John Keats

(d) P. B. Shelley

2. The poet compares himself to a lonely:

(a) Bird

(b) Cloud

(c) Leaf

(d) Star

3. The daffodils were growing beside a:

(a) River

(b) Lake

(c) Sea

(d) Mountain

4. The colour of the daffodils was:

(a) White

(b) Red

(c) Golden

(d) Pink

5. The "inward eye" in the poem means:

(a) The poet's eye

(b) A mirror

(c) Memory and imagination

(d) A dream

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-c, 5-c

Unit 4: Hazrat Asma (RA)

Summary

Hazrat Asma (RA) was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) and the elder sister of Hazrat Ayesha (RA). She is remembered in Islamic history for her courage, wisdom, and generosity. She accepted Islam in its early days and remained firm in her faith through every hardship.

Her greatest service came at the time of the Hijrah, the migration of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) from Makkah to Madinah. When the Prophet (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) were hiding in the Cave of Thawr, Hazrat Asma (RA) carried food to them at night, walking through dangerous paths although the enemies were searching everywhere. Once, she had nothing to tie the food with, so she tore her waistband into two pieces and used them to tie the food and the water skin. For this, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) gave her the title of Zat-un-Nitaqain, the possessor of two girdles. She lived a long life of piety and patience and is a model of bravery and sacrifice for Muslim women.

Key vocabulary

- Migration: moving from one place to another, here the Hijrah to Madinah.
- Cave: a large natural hole in a mountain or rock.
- Girdle: a belt or band worn around the waist.
- Provision: food and supplies for a journey.
- Courage: the ability to face danger without fear.
- Generosity: willingness to give to others freely.
- Steadfast: firm and not changing in belief.
- Piety: deep respect for God and a good religious life.
- Sacrifice: giving up something precious for a noble cause.
- Possessor: a person who owns or has something.

Short questions

1. Who was Hazrat Asma (RA)?

She was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) and the elder sister of Hazrat Ayesha (RA), known for her courage and generosity.

2. Why was she given the title of Zat-un-Nitaqain?

She was given this title because she tore her waistband into two pieces to tie the food and water skin for the Prophet (PBUH) and her father in the Cave of Thawr.

3. What service did Hazrat Asma (RA) perform during the Hijrah?

During the Hijrah, she secretly carried food at night to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) who were hiding in the Cave of Thawr.

4. What qualities made Hazrat Asma (RA) great?

Her courage, steadfast faith, generosity, patience, and willingness to sacrifice her comfort for Islam made her great.

5. What lesson do we learn from the life of Hazrat Asma (RA)?

We learn that true faith needs courage and sacrifice, and that serving Islam and helping others is the highest honour for a believer.

Long questions

1. Describe the services of Hazrat Asma (RA) during the Hijrah.

During the Hijrah, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) hid in the Cave of Thawr for three nights while the enemies of Makkah searched for them. Hazrat Asma (RA) took the great risk of carrying food to them every night through lonely and dangerous paths. When she found nothing to tie the food with, she tore her waistband into two pieces and tied the food and the water skin with them. The Prophet (PBUH) was so pleased that he gave her the title of Zat-un-Nitaqain. Her service shows rare courage, because if the enemies had caught her, her life would have been in danger.

2. How is Hazrat Asma (RA) a model for Muslim women?

Hazrat Asma (RA) is a model because she combined faith with action. She accepted Islam early, faced the hardships of Makkah patiently, and served the cause of Islam with her own hands. She was generous to the poor, brave in danger, and steadfast in old age. Her life teaches Muslim women to be courageous, patient, generous, and firm in faith, and to serve their religion and family with sincerity.

MCQs

1. Hazrat Asma (RA) was the daughter of:

(a) Hazrat Umar (RA)

(b) Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA)

(c) Hazrat Ali (RA)

(d) Hazrat Usman (RA)

2. The title Zat-un-Nitaqain means:

(a) The brave lady

(b) The possessor of two girdles

(c) The generous lady

(d) The wise lady

3. During the Hijrah, Hazrat Asma (RA) carried food to the Cave of:

(a) Hira

(b) Thawr

(c) Uhud

(d) Badr

4. Hazrat Asma (RA) was the sister of:

(a) Hazrat Hafsa (RA)

(b) Hazrat Ayesha (RA)

(c) Hazrat Zainab (RA)

(d) Hazrat Fatima (RA)

5. Hazrat Asma (RA) tore her waistband to tie:

(a) Her clothes

(b) The food and water skin

(c) The tent

(d) The horse

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b

Unit 5: Women Empowerment through Entrepreneurship

Summary

This lesson is about women empowerment through entrepreneurship. Empowerment means giving women the power, confidence, and freedom to take decisions about their own lives. Entrepreneurship means starting and running one's own business. When a woman starts her own business, she earns her own money, supports her family, and gains respect in society.

Many women in Pakistan run small businesses from their homes, such as stitching clothes, cooking food, making handicrafts, or selling products online. Such work gives them financial independence and self-confidence. It also creates jobs for other people. However, women entrepreneurs face problems: they often lack money to start, training to run a business, and support from society. The lesson teaches that if families, banks, and the government support women with loans, training, and encouragement, women can become successful entrepreneurs and play a great role in the progress of the country.

Key vocabulary

- Empowerment: giving someone power, confidence, and freedom to decide.
- Entrepreneurship: the activity of starting and running a business.
- Entrepreneur: a person who starts and runs a business, taking its risks.
- Financial independence: the ability to earn and manage one's own money.
- Enterprise: a business project or company.
- Initiative: the ability to start work without being told.
- Venture: a risky business activity.
- Barrier: something that blocks progress.
- Self-reliance: depending on oneself instead of others.
- Handicrafts: beautiful things made by hand, like embroidery and pottery.

Short questions

1. What is meant by women empowerment?

Women empowerment means giving women the power, confidence, and freedom to take decisions about their own lives, education, and work.

2. How does entrepreneurship empower women?

Entrepreneurship empowers women by giving them their own income, financial independence, self-confidence, and respect in society.

3. What kinds of small businesses do women run in Pakistan?

Women run businesses like stitching, cooking, beauty parlours, handicrafts, and online selling of clothes and other products.

4. What problems do women entrepreneurs face?

They face lack of starting money, lack of business training, difficulty in getting loans, and sometimes lack of support from family and society.

5. How can society support women entrepreneurs?

Society can support them by giving easy loans, business training, encouragement from families, and fair chances in markets.

Long questions

1. How can entrepreneurship change the lives of women and their families?

Entrepreneurship changes a woman's life because she begins to earn her own money and no longer depends on others for every need. This gives her confidence and a voice in family decisions. Her income improves food, health, and education for her children. If her business grows, she can give jobs to other women too. In this way, one woman's business lifts her whole family and her community, and the country also benefits from her work and taxes.

2. Discuss the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs and suggest solutions.

Women entrepreneurs face shortage of capital, because banks often hesitate to lend to them. They lack training in accounts, marketing, and technology. Social customs sometimes stop them from working outside the home, and they also carry the full burden of housework. These problems can be solved by easy small loans, free training courses, online business platforms, and encouragement from families. When women get such support, they prove to be hardworking and successful business owners.

MCQs

1. Empowerment of women means giving them:

(a) Only money

(b) Power, confidence, and freedom to decide

(c) Only education

(d) Only jobs

2. An entrepreneur is a person who:

(a) Works in a bank

(b) Starts and runs his own business

(c) Works as a clerk

(d) Sells only vegetables

3. Financial independence means:

(a) Depending on others

(b) Earning and managing one's own money

(c) Taking loans always

(d) Saving nothing

4. A common problem of women entrepreneurs is:

(a) Too much money

(b) Lack of starting money and training

(c) Too many customers

(d) Too much free time

5. Women entrepreneurship helps the country by:

(a) Reducing jobs

(b) Creating jobs and increasing income

(c) Closing markets

(d) Stopping trade

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b

Unit 6: The Value of Time

Summary

Time is the most precious thing in life. Money lost can be earned again, health lost can be recovered, but time once lost can never return. That is why wise people value every moment and use it carefully. The saying "time and tide wait for no man" means that time passes on whether we use it or waste it.

The lesson teaches that students should make a timetable and follow it: time for study, play, rest, and prayer. Punctuality, doing work on time, is a sign of a good character. People who waste time in idleness and gossip fall behind in life, while those who use time wisely achieve success. Great men became great because they valued time. A student who respects time today will enjoy a bright future tomorrow.

Key vocabulary

- Precious: very valuable.
- Punctuality: the habit of doing things at the fixed time.
- Idle: lazy, doing nothing useful.
- Schedule: a plan of work with fixed times.
- Procrastinate: to delay work again and again.
- Waste: to use something carelessly and lose it.
- Opportunity: a good chance to do something.
- Management: the skill of planning and using things well.
- Tide: the rise and fall of the sea, here a force that waits for nobody.
- Achieve: to succeed in reaching a goal.

Short questions

1. Why is time called the most precious thing?

Time is called the most precious thing because lost money and health can return, but lost time can never be recovered.

2. What does "time and tide wait for no man" mean?

It means that time keeps passing whether we use it or not, and it will not wait for anyone who delays.

3. How should a student manage his time?

A student should make a daily timetable, giving fixed time to study, play, rest, and prayer, and follow it regularly.

4. What happens to people who waste time?

People who waste time fall behind others, fail in their goals, and regret their idleness when the chance has passed.

5. Why is punctuality important?

Punctuality is important because it shows discipline and respect for others' time, and it helps a person succeed in school and work.

Long questions

1. Explain why time is more valuable than money.

Money can be earned, saved, spent, and earned again, but time moves only forward and never comes back. A rich man cannot buy yesterday, and a poor man who uses his hours well can still become successful. Every great achievement in life is the result of hours used wisely. Therefore, wasting time is worse than wasting money, because time is life itself, and a wasted hour is a lost part of life.

2. How can we use our time wisely? Give practical suggestions.

We can use time wisely by planning each day in advance and writing down our tasks. We should do difficult work when the mind is fresh, avoid useless gossip and excessive mobile phone use, and finish homework on the same day. Regular sleep and exercise keep the mind active. Above all, we must not delay work, because delay makes small tasks pile up into large problems. A planned day brings peace of mind and steady success.

MCQs

1. The most precious thing in life is:

(a) Gold

(b) Time

(c) Clothes

(d) Fame

2. "Time and tide wait for no man" means time:

(a) Can be bought

(b) Never waits for anyone

(c) Moves slowly

(d) Stops for the lazy

3. To procrastinate means to:

(a) Work hard

(b) Delay work again and again

(c) Finish early

(d) Plan well

4. A punctual person always:

(a) Comes late

(b) Comes at the fixed time

(c) Forgets appointments

(d) Wastes time

5. People who waste time usually:

(a) Succeed quickly

(b) Regret later

(c) Become rich

(d) Stay healthy

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b

Unit 7: If (Poem)

Summary

"If" is a famous poem by Rudyard Kipling, written as advice from a father to his son. The poet says that a man should keep his head calm when everyone around him is losing theirs and blaming him. He should trust himself when others doubt him, but also allow for their doubting. He should wait patiently without getting tired of waiting, and should not lie even when lied about, nor hate even when hated.

The poet advises his son to dream, but not to let dreams become his master, and to think, but not to make thoughts his only aim. He must treat Triumph and Disaster, success and failure, as two impostors, both false, and face them just the same. He must be ready to risk all his winnings on one turn and start again without complaining if he loses. He must talk with crowds and keep his virtue, and walk with kings without losing the common touch. Finally, if he can fill every minute with hard work, the earth and everything in it will be his, and he will become a true Man. The poem teaches self-control, patience, courage, and humility.

Key vocabulary

- Triumph: a great victory or success.
- Disaster: a sudden event causing great damage or failure.
- Impostor: a person who pretends to be someone else, here a false thing.
- Virtue: good moral quality, like honesty and kindness.
- Stoop: to bend down, here to lower oneself.
- Knave: a dishonest man.
- Wrecks: broken remains of something destroyed.
- Pitch-and-toss: a game of chance played with coins.
- Unforgiving minute: a minute that does not forgive wasted time, so it must be fully used.
- Common touch: the ability to mix easily with ordinary people.

Short questions

1. What advice does the poet give about keeping one's head?

He advises his son to keep his head calm when all others are losing theirs and blaming him, and to trust himself when others doubt him.

2. What does "treat Triumph and Disaster just the same" mean?

It means that success and failure should both be faced calmly, because neither lasts forever and neither should make a man proud or broken.

3. Why should dreams not become our masters?

Dreams should guide us, but if they become our masters, we live only in imagination and forget real work. Dreams must serve us, not rule us.

4. What is the unforgiving minute?

The unforgiving minute is each minute of life which, once wasted, never returns. The poet says we must fill it with sixty seconds of hard work.

5. What will the son become if he follows all this advice?

He will become a true Man, and the earth and everything in it will be his.

Long questions

1. Summarize the qualities of an ideal man as described in the poem "If".

An ideal man, according to the poem, has self-control: he stays calm in trouble, waits patiently, and does not answer lies with lies or hatred with hatred. He dreams and thinks but stays practical. He faces success and failure equally and bears the twisting of his words by dishonest men. He risks everything bravely and starts again without complaint after loss. He mixes with common people and kings alike without losing his character. Above all, he uses every minute well. Such a man is truly mature and great.

2. Explain the central idea of the poem "If".

The central idea is that true manhood lies in balance, patience, and courage. Life brings praise and blame, success and failure, gain and loss. A great person does not become proud in success or broken in failure; he keeps working honestly and treats all people fairly. The poem teaches that character is built by self-control, hard work, humility, and making full use of time. Whoever lives by these principles becomes a real man in the fullest sense.

MCQs

1. The poem "If" was written by:

(a) William Wordsworth

(b) Rudyard Kipling

(c) Robert Frost

(d) William Shakespeare

2. In the poem, Triumph and Disaster are called:

(a) Friends

(b) Impostors

(c) Brothers

(d) Enemies

3. The poet advises his son to dream but not to:

(a) Sleep

(b) Make dreams his master

(c) Work hard

(d) Think

4. "The unforgiving minute" means a minute that:

(a) Forgives mistakes

(b) Never returns once wasted

(c) Moves slowly

(d) Brings luck

5. If the son follows the advice, he will become:

(a) Rich

(b) A king

(c) A true Man

(d) A poet

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-c

Unit 8: The Impact of Globalisation on Culture and Economy

Summary

Globalisation means the growing connection of the countries of the world through trade, travel, television, and the internet. Today, a person in Pakistan can eat food from other countries, wear foreign fashions, watch films from around the world, and buy goods made in faraway factories. In this way, cultures meet and mix with each other.

Globalisation has changed the economy too. Pakistani goods like textiles and rice are sold in other countries, and foreign companies open offices and factories here, giving jobs to many people. New technology and knowledge reach us quickly. However, there are disadvantages as well. Cheap imported goods can harm local industries, and too much foreign fashion and media can weaken our own traditions, language, and values. The lesson teaches that we should accept the benefits of globalisation, like knowledge and trade, while protecting our culture, language, and local industry.

Key vocabulary

- Globalisation: the growing connection of the world's countries through trade, travel, and communication.
- Culture: the customs, language, food, dress, and values of a people.
- Economy: the system of making, selling, and using goods and money in a country.
- Trade: the buying and selling of goods.
- Multinational: a company working in many countries.
- Export: goods sent to another country for sale.
- Import: goods brought into a country from abroad.
- Consumer: a person who buys and uses goods.
- Tradition: a custom passed down from older generations.
- Technology: scientific knowledge used in machines and practical work.

Short questions

1. What is globalisation?

Globalisation is the growing connection of the countries of the world through trade, travel, media, and the internet.

2. How has globalisation affected our culture?

It has mixed cultures: foreign food, fashion, films, and language have entered our daily life, while our own culture also reaches other countries.

3. What are the economic benefits of globalisation?

It increases exports, brings foreign investment, creates jobs, and gives people more and cheaper goods and new technology.

4. What are the disadvantages of globalisation?

Cheap imports can harm local industries, and too much foreign media can weaken local traditions, language, and values.

5. How can a country protect its culture in the age of globalisation?

A country can protect its culture by teaching its language and history, supporting local artists and industries, and choosing useful foreign ideas without forgetting its own values.

Long questions

1. Discuss the positive and negative impacts of globalisation on culture and economy.

Globalisation brings many benefits: trade grows, exports increase, foreign companies create jobs, and knowledge and technology spread quickly. People enjoy goods, foods, and entertainment from all over the world. On the other hand, small local industries may fail against cheap imports, and young people may copy foreign fashions and forget their own language and traditions. The gap between rich and poor can also grow. Therefore, a country must use globalisation wisely, taking its benefits while guarding its culture and local workers.

2. How has globalisation changed the daily life of a common person?

A common person's life has changed in many ways. He eats food from other countries, wears international fashions, and uses a mobile phone made abroad. He can talk to relatives overseas in seconds, study online from foreign teachers, and order goods from the internet. Farmers and shopkeepers sell to wider markets. At the same time, local shops face competition from big brands. In short, the world has become like one large village, bringing both comfort and new challenges.

MCQs

1. Globalisation means the growing connection of countries through:

(a) Wars only

(b) Trade, travel, and communication

(c) Closed borders

(d) Local markets only

2. Goods sent from Pakistan to other countries are called:

(a) Imports

(b) Exports

(c) Taxes

(d) Loans

3. A multinational company is one that works in:

(a) One city only

(b) Many countries

(c) One village only

(d) One school only

4. One benefit of globalisation is:

(a) Fewer goods

(b) More jobs and cheaper goods

(c) Closed markets

(d) Less knowledge

5. One danger of globalisation for culture is:

(a) Stronger traditions

(b) Weakening of local language and values

(c) More local festivals

(d) Better history books

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b

Unit 9: Quality Education: A Key to Success

Summary

Quality education means good education, not just passing examinations. It is education that builds knowledge, skills, and character together. A school gives quality education when it has trained teachers, good books, clean classrooms, and practical learning through activities, not only memorisation.

Quality education is called a key to success because it opens the doors of a good life. An educated person can get a good job, take wise decisions, and solve problems. He respects others, obeys the law, and serves his country. Nations that invest in quality education progress quickly, because educated citizens become doctors, engineers, teachers, and honest leaders. The lesson teaches that students should aim for real understanding, not only marks, and that parents and teachers must work together to improve the standard of education.

Key vocabulary

- Quality: a high standard of goodness.
- Literacy: the ability to read and write.
- Curriculum: the subjects taught in a school or course.
- Skill: the ability to do something well through practice.
- Character: the moral qualities of a person.
- Memorisation: learning by heart without understanding.
- Standard: the level of quality.
- Progress: steady improvement.
- Opportunity: a good chance for success.
- Development: growth and improvement of a person or country.

Short questions

1. What is meant by quality education?

Quality education means good education that builds knowledge, skills, and character together, not just passing examinations.

2. How is quality education different from memorisation?

Memorisation is learning by heart without understanding, while quality education means real understanding, practical skills, and good character.

3. Why is quality education called a key to success?

It is called a key to success because it opens the doors of good jobs, wise decisions, and a respectable life.

4. What is the role of a teacher in quality education?

A teacher guides students, explains concepts clearly, encourages questions, and builds their character along with their knowledge.

5. How does quality education help a country?

It produces skilled and honest citizens, like doctors, engineers, and teachers, who work for the progress and development of the country.

Long questions

1. Why is quality education necessary for success in life?

Success in life needs more than a certificate. A person needs clear concepts, practical skills, good communication, and honest character. Quality education gives all of these. It teaches a student how to think, solve problems, and work with others. Such a person can adjust to new jobs and new technology, while a person with only memorised answers fails in real life. That is why quality education, not mere marks, is the real key to success.

2. How can the standard of education be improved in our schools?

The standard can be improved by trained and motivated teachers, updated books, and clean, well-equipped classrooms. Schools should encourage activity-based learning, sports, and libraries instead of only rote learning. Regular tests should check understanding, not memory. Parents should take interest in their children's studies, and the government should spend more on schools, especially in villages. When teachers, parents, and the government work together, the standard of education rises.

MCQs

1. Quality education builds together:

(a) Only marks

(b) Knowledge, skills, and character

(c) Only memory

(d) Only sports

2. Memorisation means learning:

(a) With understanding

(b) By heart without understanding

(c) Through practice

(d) From teachers only

3. A curriculum is:

(a) A school building

(b) The subjects taught in a course

(c) A sports ground

(d) A fee list

4. Quality education helps a person to:

(a) Avoid work

(b) Get good jobs and take wise decisions

(c) Forget values

(d) Depend on others

5. Nations progress quickly when they invest in:

(a) Weapons only

(b) Quality education

(c) Luxury goods

(d) Foreign films

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b

Unit 10: The Silent Predator and the Majestic Prey

Summary

This lesson is about two famous animals of the northern mountains of Pakistan: the snow leopard and the markhor. The snow leopard is called the silent predator because it hunts quietly and cleverly in the high mountains of the Karakoram, Himalayas, and Hindu Kush. Its smoky-grey coat with dark spots hides it among the rocks and snow, so its prey cannot see it coming.

The markhor is called the majestic prey. It is the national animal of Pakistan, famous for its long spiral horns and its skill in climbing steep cliffs. The snow leopard hunts the markhor, the ibex, and other mountain animals. Both animals are endangered: their numbers have fallen because of hunting, loss of habitat, and killing by herdsmen whose goats are attacked. The lesson teaches that these animals are a precious part of Pakistan's natural heritage and must be protected through national parks, strict laws, and programmes that help local people live in peace with wildlife.

Key vocabulary

- Predator: an animal that hunts and eats other animals.
- Prey: an animal hunted and eaten by another animal.
- Majestic: grand and impressive in appearance.
- Endangered: in danger of disappearing from the world.
- Habitat: the natural home of an animal or plant.
- Conservation: protection of animals, plants, and nature.
- Agile: able to move quickly and easily.
- Spiral: winding round and round like a screw.
- Species: a group of animals or plants of the same kind.
- Poaching: illegal hunting of wild animals.

Short questions

1. Why is the snow leopard called a silent predator?

It is called a silent predator because it moves quietly in the mountains and its spotted grey coat hides it, so its prey cannot see or hear it coming.

2. Why is the markhor called the majestic prey?

It is called the majestic prey because of its grand appearance, long spiral horns, and wonderful skill in climbing steep cliffs.

3. Where does the snow leopard live in Pakistan?

It lives in the high mountains of the north, in the Karakoram, Himalayas, and Hindu Kush ranges.

4. Why are the snow leopard and the markhor endangered?

They are endangered because of illegal hunting, loss of habitat, and killing by herdsmen whose livestock is attacked by leopards.

5. How can we protect these animals?

We can protect them through national parks, strict laws against poaching, and programmes that pay local people to guard wildlife instead of harming it.

Long questions

1. Describe the snow leopard and the markhor and their relationship in nature.

The snow leopard is a shy, powerful hunter of the high mountains. Its smoky-grey spotted coat matches the rocks and snow, and it can leap great distances to catch its prey silently. The markhor, the national animal of Pakistan, is a wild goat with long spiral horns and great climbing skill, living on steep cliffs. In nature, the leopard hunts the markhor, and this predator-prey relationship keeps the mountain ecosystem in balance. If either animal disappears, the balance of nature is disturbed.

2. Why is wildlife conservation important, and how can it be done?

Wildlife conservation is important because every animal plays a role in nature, and many animals, like the snow leopard and markhor, are part of our national heritage and pride. Losing them would harm nature and damage tourism. Conservation can be done by creating protected parks, banning poaching with strict punishments, and giving local people other sources of income so they do not kill wild animals. Schools and media should also teach people to love and protect wildlife.

MCQs

1. The national animal of Pakistan is the:

(a) Lion

(b) Markhor

(c) Tiger

(d) Deer

2. The snow leopard is called a silent predator because it hunts:

(a) Loudly

(b) Quietly and cleverly

(c) In groups

(d) In water

3. The snow leopard lives in the:

(a) Deserts

(b) High northern mountains

(c) Southern plains

(d) Forests of Sindh

4. The markhor is famous for its:

(a) Long spiral horns

(b) Wings

(c) Stripes

(d) Speed in water

5. Both animals are endangered mainly because of:

(a) Too much rain

(b) Hunting and loss of habitat

(c) Old age

(d) Migration

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b

Unit 11: The Dear Departed (One-Act Play)

Summary

"The Dear Departed" is a one-act play by Stanley Houghton. It is a humorous play about greed and selfishness. Abel Merryweather is a seventy-two-year-old grandfather. His two daughters, Amelia Slater and Elizabeth Jordan, believe that he has died. Instead of mourning him sincerely, both sisters hurry to divide his belongings. Mrs. Slater takes his bureau and clock, and when the Jordans arrive, the two families quarrel over who should get his things.

Little Victoria, the granddaughter, is the only one who truly loved her grandfather, and she feels sad at the selfish behaviour of the elders. In the end, Abel Merryweather returns alive: he had only gone out to pay his insurance premium. He is shocked to see his daughters dividing his property while believing him dead. He decides to change his will and to marry Mrs. Shorrocks, a woman who has been kind to him. The play teaches that love should be sincere, not a show for getting property, and it exposes the selfishness hidden behind false mourning.

Key vocabulary

- Departed: dead, a person who has left this world.
- Bureau: a chest of drawers, a piece of furniture for keeping things.
- Mourning: showing sorrow for a dead person.
- Will: a legal document stating who gets a person's property after death.
- Quarrel: an angry argument.
- Belongings: things owned by a person.
- Insurance premium: money paid regularly to keep an insurance policy active.
- Hypocrisy: pretending to have feelings or goodness that one does not have.
- Affection: love and fondness for someone.
- Inheritance: property received from a dead person.

Short questions

1. Why is the play called "The Dear Departed"?

It is called "The Dear Departed" because the daughters call their father dear after believing him dead, but their love proves false when they quarrel over his belongings.

2. Who are Abel Merryweather's two daughters?

His two daughters are Amelia Slater, called Mrs. Slater, and Elizabeth Jordan, called Mrs. Jordan.

3. What did the two sisters quarrel about?

They quarrelled about dividing their father's belongings, especially his bureau, clock, and other household things, while believing him dead.

4. Who truly loved Abel Merryweather in the play?

Little Victoria, his granddaughter, truly loved him. She alone was sincerely sad and did not care about his property.

5. What decision does Abel take at the end of the play?

At the end, Abel decides to change his will and to marry Mrs. Shorrocks, because his daughters proved selfish and ungrateful.

Long questions

1. How does the play expose the selfishness of Abel's daughters?

The play exposes selfishness step by step. As soon as the sisters believe Abel is dead, they show no real grief. Mrs. Slater quickly removes his bureau and clock to her room before the Jordans arrive. When the Jordans come, both families argue greedily about the division of furniture and property, and even try to hide things from each other. Their false tears and hurry to grab belongings show that they loved his property, not him. Only innocent Victoria feels true sorrow, which makes the elders' selfishness stand out sharply.

2. Write a character sketch of Abel Merryweather.

Abel Merryweather is a seventy-two-year-old man, simple in habits but sharp in judgement. He is fond of his granddaughter Victoria and trusts the kindness of Mrs. Shorrocks. His daughters think him a helpless old man whose property they can divide, but he proves wiser than them all. When he returns alive and sees their greed, he does not shout or quarrel; he calmly decides to change his will and marry Mrs. Shorrocks. His character shows dignity, humour, and common sense, and he becomes the true judge of his selfish family.

MCQs

1. The play "The Dear Departed" was written by:

(a) William Shakespeare

(b) Stanley Houghton

(c) Rudyard Kipling

(d) George Bernard Shaw

2. Abel Merryweather was aged:

(a) Sixty years

(b) Sixty-five years

(c) Seventy-two years

(d) Eighty years

3. Abel's granddaughter, who truly loved him, was:

(a) Amelia

(b) Elizabeth

(c) Victoria

(d) Mrs. Shorrocks

4. The sisters quarrelled over Abel's:

(a) Books

(b) Belongings and furniture

(c) Garden

(d) Shop

5. At the end, Abel decides to:

(a) Leave the house

(b) Change his will and marry Mrs. Shorrocks

(c) Give everything to his daughters

(d) Go to hospital

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b, 5-b

Review Sections

Summary

The English book also contains two review sections. Review 1 comes after Unit 6 and revises the first six lessons: The Saviour of Mankind, Patriotism, Daffodils, Hazrat Asma (RA), Women Empowerment through Entrepreneurship, and The Value of Time. Review 2 comes at the end of the book and revises the later lessons, including the poems and the play The Dear Departed. These sections do not teach new lessons; they help students revise vocabulary, grammar, and comprehension through exercises based on the lessons already studied. Students should use them for quick revision before tests and examinations.