ZAHID NOTES • FBISE

9th Class English Notes
Federal Board (FBISE)
Full Book Notes

Based on the National Book Foundation
“Model Textbook of English 9”

Unit-wise study notes for all 12 units, plus the three review sections, with original practice questions and an answer key.

About this book. These notes follow the NBF book units in order: Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah; Muslim Women’s Entrepreneurship; Digital Globalization; the Brooklyn Bridge; Jeff Bezos’s Lessons; Say No to Drugs; Mowing; The Eagle; Travel and Tourism; Two Mothers Remembered; The Metamorphosis; and Good Health and Well-being.

For study use only. The FBISE paper is SLO-based (reading, writing, grammar, summary and paraphrase). Students should check the current model paper on fbise.edu.pk before the examination.

How to Use These Notes

Each unit has the same pattern, so you can revise quickly: theme, a summary in your own words, difficult vocabulary with meanings, key points to remember, a grammar focus, and then original practice questions — 10 multiple-choice questions, 5 short questions and 2 long questions. The three review sections, after Units 4, 8 and 12, pull the units together. The answer key for all 120 MCQs is at the end of the book.

The FBISE Paper — What to Expect

The Federal Board paper is SLO-based: it tests reading comprehension, writing, grammar, summary writing and paraphrase. No total or per-question mark figures are printed in these notes, because published sources disagree and none were verified for this book. Always check the current model paper on the official FBISE website, fbise.edu.pk, for the latest paper pattern.

Study Plan

- Read one unit's summary, then close the book and retell it in your own words.
- Learn the vocabulary by using each word in a sentence of your own.
- Answer the unit questions without looking, then check the answer key.
- Write one summary and one paragraph every week from the grammar and writing section.
- In the last week, revise only the key points and the three review sections.

A Note on the Poems

The two poems in this book — 'Mowing' by Robert Frost and 'The Eagle' by Alfred Tennyson — are discussed by theme, central idea, message and difficult vocabulary only. No lines from either poem are reproduced in these notes. Learn to explain each poem's idea in your own words; that is what the examination asks for.

Unit 1 — Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah — A Mercy for All Creation

Prose • Theme: The life and character of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) as a mercy for all creation, showing kindness, honesty, patience and care for every living being.

Summary

Long before prophethood, the Holy Prophet was known among his people as truthful and trustworthy. People trusted him with their belongings and sought his advice because his character was spotless. After receiving the message of Islam, he taught that mercy is not limited to one family, tribe or nation. His kindness reached children, the poor, orphans, neighbours, travellers and even animals. He forgave those who opposed him, helped those in need without expecting reward, and treated servants and workers with dignity. The unit presents his life as a practical example: truth in speech, patience in hardship, generosity in plenty and humility in success. Students learn that following his example means practising mercy in daily life — at home, at school and in the wider community — and that true greatness is measured by character, not by wealth or power.

Difficult Vocabulary

Mercy	kindness and compassion shown to others
Trustworthy	worthy of trust; honest and reliable
Orphan	a child whose parents have died
Humility	being modest and not proud
Dignity	the state of being worthy of respect
Patience	the ability to wait calmly through difficulty
Generosity	willingness to give and share freely
Compassion	sympathy and concern for the suffering of others

Key Points to Remember

- The Prophet was known as truthful and trustworthy before prophethood.
- Mercy in Islam extends to all people and all living beings.
- Forgiveness, patience and generosity are central to his character.
- Character, not wealth or power, is the true measure of greatness.
- The lesson calls students to practise mercy in daily life.

Grammar Focus

Past simple and past continuous — narrating events from a life story; use of adjectives of character.

Practice Questions

A. Multiple-Choice Questions (choose the correct answer)

1. The word 'mercy' in the unit title mainly means
   a) Cruelty b) Kindness and compassion c) Anger d) Pride
2. Before prophethood, the Holy Prophet was best known for his
   a) Wealth b) Truthfulness and trustworthiness c) Political power d) Military strength
3. According to the unit, mercy should be shown to
   a) Only family members b) Only Muslims c) All people and living beings d) Only friends
4. Which quality is NOT emphasised in the unit?
   a) Patience b) Generosity c) Humility d) Arrogance
5. The unit teaches that true greatness is measured by
   a) Wealth b) Power c) Character d) Fame
6. An orphan is a child who
   a) Has lost both parents b) Lives abroad c) Is very rich d) Studies in a hostel
7. The Prophet treated servants and workers with
   a) Contempt b) Dignity c) Indifference d) Harshness
8. Which sentence best reflects the lesson?
   a) Might is right. b) Mercy should guide daily conduct. c) Wealth brings respect. d) Revenge is strength.
9. Humility means
   a) Being proud b) Being modest and not proud c) Being silent always d) Being wealthy
10. The main purpose of the unit is to
    a) Tell a fairy tale b) Present a moral example to follow c) Describe a battle d) Explain a scientific idea

B. Short Questions

1. Why was the Holy Prophet called truthful and trustworthy?
2. How did the Prophet show mercy to the poor and orphans?
3. What does 'a mercy for all creation' mean in your own words?
4. Give two examples of patience from the life described in the unit.
5. How can a student practise mercy at school?

C. Long Questions

1. Describe the character of the Holy Prophet as presented in the unit and explain how it can guide a student's daily life.
2. 'Mercy for all creation' — discuss this idea with reference to the unit, giving examples of kindness to people and to animals.

Remember: answer in your own words, in complete sentences. For long questions, write a short introduction, two or three main points with examples, and a one-line conclusion.

Unit 2 — The Art of Muslim Women's Entrepreneurship

Prose • **Theme:** Muslim women as confident, skilled entrepreneurs who build businesses while holding firmly to their faith, values and family responsibilities.

Summary

Entrepreneurship means spotting a need, using a skill, and building a business around it. The unit shows Muslim women doing exactly that — in food, clothing, crafts, teaching, online selling and small services — without giving up their values. Many start small, from home, with limited money, and grow step by step through hard work, honest dealing and good planning. They manage time between family and business, keep clear records, serve customers politely and reinvest their earnings. The unit challenges the idea that business is only for men: it presents women as decision-makers, employers and contributors to their families and communities. Faith guides their choices — honest weights and measures, fair prices, halal earnings and kindness to workers. Students learn that entrepreneurship needs courage, a useful skill, patience and integrity, and that a small honest start is better than waiting for a large opportunity.

Difficult Vocabulary

Entrepreneur	a person who starts and runs a business
Entrepreneurship	the activity of starting and running businesses
Reinvest	to put earnings back into the business to grow it
Integrity	honesty and strong moral principles
Halal	lawful and permitted in Islam
Craft	a skilled activity done by hand
Customer	a person who buys goods or services
Profit	money gained after costs are paid

Key Points to Remember

- Entrepreneurship begins with a skill and a real need in the community.
- Many women start small from home and grow step by step.
- Honest dealing, fair prices and halal earnings guide Muslim entrepreneurs.
- Time management balances family and business.
- A small honest start is better than waiting for a big chance.

Grammar Focus

Present simple for facts and routines; modal verbs can, should, must for advice to entrepreneurs.

Practice Questions

A. Multiple-Choice Questions (choose the correct answer)

1. An entrepreneur is a person who
   a) Works only in a factory b) Starts and runs a business c) Buys land for farming d) Teaches in a school
2. The unit shows Muslim women entrepreneurs as
   a) Dependent and inactive b) Confident decision-makers c) Uninterested in work d) Against business
3. Reinvesting earnings means
   a) Spending all profit at once b) Putting earnings back into the business c) Hiding money at home d) Giving up the business
4. Which value guides the entrepreneurs in the unit?
   a) Dishonesty b) Integrity and honest dealing c) Cheating customers d) Unfair prices
5. Many women in the unit start their business
   a) With a huge loan only b) Small, often from home c) By closing their shops d) Without any skill
6. Halal earnings are earnings that are
   a) Lawful and permitted b) Secret and hidden c) Taken by force d) Untaxed only
7. Good time management helps an entrepreneur to
   a) Ignore family b) Balance family and business c) Avoid customers d) Stop learning
8. The main message of the unit is that
   a) Business is only for men b) Women can succeed in business with faith and hard work c) Business needs no skill d) Profit matters more than honesty
9. A customer is
   a) A person who sells goods b) A person who buys goods or services c) A shop owner only d) A tax officer
10. Which is a sign of honest business?
    a) Fair prices and correct measures b) False advertising c) Overcharging d) Hiding defects

B. Short Questions

1. What is entrepreneurship in your own words?
2. Why do many women start their business from home?
3. How does faith guide a Muslim woman entrepreneur?
4. What is meant by reinvesting earnings?
5. Name three qualities of a successful entrepreneur.

C. Long Questions

1. Discuss how Muslim women combine entrepreneurship with their faith and family responsibilities, with examples from the unit.
2. 'A small honest start is better than waiting for a large opportunity.' Explain this idea and its importance for young people.

Remember: answer in your own words, in complete sentences. For long questions, write a short introduction, two or three main points with examples, and a one-line conclusion.

Unit 3 — Modern World and Age of Digital Globalization

Prose • **Theme:** How digital technology and the internet have connected the world, changing the way we learn, work, shop and communicate — and the wisdom needed to use them well.

Summary

The modern world is shaped by digital technology. A message can cross the world in seconds, a student can attend a class from another country, and a small seller can reach customers far away. This is digital globalization: people, ideas, goods and services moving across borders through the internet. The unit describes its benefits — fast communication, online learning, e-commerce, remote work and access to knowledge — and also its challenges. Too much screen time harms health and study; false information spreads quickly; privacy and online safety need care; and not everyone has equal access to devices and the internet. The lesson does not reject technology. It calls for balance and wisdom: use digital tools to learn and earn, verify what you read, protect personal information, respect others online, and keep time for family, study and rest. A connected world is a great opportunity only when it is used responsibly.

Difficult Vocabulary

Globalization	the growing connection of countries through trade, ideas and technology
Digital	relating to computer technology and the internet
E-commerce	buying and selling over the internet
Remote work	working from home or another place using the internet
Privacy	the right to keep personal information private
Verify	to check that something is true or correct
Misinformation	false or misleading information
Access	the opportunity or right to use something

Key Points to Remember

- Digital technology connects people across the world in seconds.
- Benefits include online learning, e-commerce and remote work.
- Challenges include misinformation, privacy risks and too much screen time.
- Equal access to devices and the internet is still a problem.
- Balance, verification and respect make digital life useful and safe.

Grammar Focus

Present simple vs present continuous; comparative adjectives (faster, wider, cheaper) for describing change.

Practice Questions

A. Multiple-Choice Questions (choose the correct answer)

1. Digital globalization means the world is connected mainly through
   a) Roads only b) The internet and digital technology c) Letters d) Television only
2. E-commerce is
   a) Buying and selling over the internet b) Farming online c) Watching films d) Playing games
3. One benefit of digital technology mentioned in the unit is
   a) Slower communication b) Online learning c) Less knowledge d) No jobs
4. Misinformation means
   a) True news b) False or misleading information c) A new invention d) A private message
5. To verify information means to
   a) Share it at once b) Check that it is true c) Delete it d) Ignore it
6. A challenge of the digital age is
   a) Too much screen time b) Faster learning only c) Better health always d) Free books
7. Remote work means working
   a) Only in an office b) From home or elsewhere using the internet c) Without a computer d) At night only
8. The unit advises students to
   a) Reject all technology b) Use technology responsibly and in balance c) Share passwords freely d) Believe everything online
9. Privacy online means
   a) Sharing all personal details b) Keeping personal information private c) Posting daily photos d) Using public Wi-Fi always
10. The main idea of the unit is that
    a) Technology is only harmful b) Digital connection brings opportunities and responsibilities c) The internet should be banned d) Only rich people need the internet

B. Short Questions

1. What is digital globalization?
2. Give two benefits of the internet for students.
3. What is misinformation and why is it dangerous?
4. How can students protect their privacy online?
5. Why is balance important in using digital devices?

C. Long Questions

1. Describe the benefits and challenges of digital globalization and explain how students can use technology wisely.
2. How has the internet changed learning and work? Discuss with examples from the unit.

Remember: answer in your own words, in complete sentences. For long questions, write a short introduction, two or three main points with examples, and a one-line conclusion.

Unit 4 — Nothing is Impossible — The Construction of the Brooklyn Bridge

Prose • Theme: The true story of the Brooklyn Bridge: a bold dream, a family's determination, and years of hard work that turned 'impossible' into a landmark.

Summary

In the nineteenth century, crossing the East River between Manhattan and Brooklyn was slow and dangerous, especially in winter. Engineer John Roebling dreamed of a great suspension bridge, but many said it could not be built. Roebling died before work began, and his son Washington Roebling took charge — then fell seriously ill from working in the deep river caissons and could no longer visit the site. His wife Emily Roebling stepped forward: she learned engineering, carried her husband's instructions to the workers, supervised the work and kept the project alive for years. The bridge opened in 1883, the longest suspension bridge of its time. The unit teaches that 'impossible' often means 'not yet done': a clear goal, knowledge, patience, teamwork and refusal to give up can achieve what experts call impossible. Emily's role also shows that determination and learning matter more than titles.

Difficult Vocabulary

Suspension bridge	a bridge hung from cables supported by towers
Engineer	a person who designs and builds structures and machines
Caisson	a watertight chamber used for work under water
Determination	firmness of purpose; refusal to give up
Supervise	to watch and direct work
Landmark	a famous building or structure that is easy to recognise
Impossible	not able to happen or be done
Teamwork	working together as a group

Key Points to Remember

- John Roebling dreamed of a bridge over the East River; his son Washington continued the work.
- Washington fell ill from caisson work and could not visit the site.
- Emily Roebling learned engineering and supervised the construction.
- The bridge opened in 1883 as the longest suspension bridge of its time.
- The lesson: determination, knowledge and teamwork turn 'impossible' into possible.

Grammar Focus

Past simple for a sequence of historical events; passive voice (was built, was opened) for describing construction.

Practice Questions

A. Multiple-Choice Questions (choose the correct answer)

1. The Brooklyn Bridge crosses the
   a) Thames b) East River c) Nile d) Indus
2. The bridge was designed by
   a) Emily Roebling b) John Roebling c) Washington Roebling only d) A king
3. Washington Roebling fell ill because of
   a) Old age b) Working in deep river caissons c) A road accident d) Lack of food
4. Emily Roebling helped the project by
   a) Ignoring the work b) Learning engineering and supervising construction c) Selling the bridge d) Stopping the workers
5. The bridge opened in
   a) 1783 b) 1883 c) 1983 d) 1903
6. A suspension bridge is hung from
   a) Wooden beams b) Cables supported by towers c) Ropes only d) Iron chains on the ground
7. Determination means
   a) Giving up easily b) Firmness of purpose c) Being afraid d) Working alone
8. The main lesson of the unit is that
   a) Some things are truly impossible b) Determination and teamwork can achieve the 'impossible' c) Only experts can build bridges d) Dreams should be forgotten
9. A landmark is
   a) A hidden place b) A famous, easily recognised structure c) A small house d) A river
10. To supervise work means to
    a) Watch and direct it b) Ignore it c) Delay it d) Destroy it

B. Short Questions

1. Why was a bridge needed between Manhattan and Brooklyn?
2. What happened to Washington Roebling during the construction?
3. How did Emily Roebling keep the project alive?
4. When did the Brooklyn Bridge open and why was it remarkable?
5. What does 'Nothing is impossible' mean in this unit?

C. Long Questions

1. Tell the story of the Brooklyn Bridge and explain what it teaches about determination and teamwork.
2. Discuss Emily Roebling's contribution to the bridge and what it shows about learning and courage.

Remember: answer in your own words, in complete sentences. For long questions, write a short introduction, two or three main points with examples, and a one-line conclusion.

Review 1 — After Unit 4

Covering: Units 1–4

Mercy and character (Unit 1), women's entrepreneurship (Unit 2), digital globalization (Unit 3) and the Brooklyn Bridge (Unit 4) share one thread: values put into action. Mercy is shown, not only spoken; business succeeds through honesty; technology helps when used wisely; and a great bridge rises through determination and teamwork. Revise: character adjectives, entrepreneur vocabulary, digital terms, and the past-simple sequence of the bridge story. Practise narrating a life event in the past simple and giving advice with should and must.

Revision task. Write a 150-word summary of any one unit covered in this review, in your own words, without copying the notes. Then answer that unit’s 10 MCQs again from memory.

Unit 5 — 5 of Jeff Bezos's Best Lessons for Success

Prose • **Theme:** Five practical lessons from the founder of Amazon — Jeff Bezos — about long-term thinking, customer focus, invention and learning from failure.

Summary

Jeff Bezos founded Amazon in 1994 as an online bookstore and built it into one of the world's largest companies. The unit gathers five lessons from his approach. First, think long term: decisions should serve the future, not only today's profit. Second, put the customer first: a business that truly serves its customers earns their trust and their return. Third, be willing to invent and experiment — new ideas need courage because many will fail. Fourth, treat failure as a teacher: every failed experiment can teach something useful if it is studied honestly. Fifth, keep high standards and keep learning, because a company — and a person — that stops learning falls behind. The unit does not ask students to copy a billionaire's life. It asks them to use the lessons in their own studies and plans: set long-term goals, serve others well, try new ideas, learn from mistakes and never lower their standards.

Difficult Vocabulary

Founder	a person who starts a company or organisation
Long term	over a long period of time; looking to the future
Customer	a person who buys goods or services
Invent	to create something new
Experiment	to try something new to see if it works
Failure	lack of success
Standard	a level of quality that is expected
Regret	sadness about something not done or done wrongly

Key Points to Remember

- Bezos founded Amazon in 1994 as an online bookstore.
- Think long term rather than chasing only quick profit.
- Put the customer first to earn trust.
- Be willing to invent and experiment, even though some ideas fail.
- Treat failure as a teacher and keep high standards.

Grammar Focus

Modal verbs and imperatives for giving advice; present simple for general truths and habits.

Practice Questions

A. Multiple-Choice Questions (choose the correct answer)

1. Jeff Bezos founded
   a) Microsoft b) Amazon c) Google d) Apple
2. Amazon began in 1994 as an
   a) Online bookstore b) Clothing shop c) Bank d) School
3. The first lesson in the unit is to
   a) Chase quick profit only b) Think long term c) Avoid customers d) Fear failure
4. Putting the customer first means
   a) Ignoring buyers b) Serving customers well to earn trust c) Charging high prices d) Hiding products
5. According to the unit, failure should be treated as
   a) The end of effort b) A teacher c) A shame to hide d) Proof of weakness
6. To invent means to
   a) Copy others b) Create something new c) Destroy something d) Sell something old
7. High standards mean
   a) Low quality is fine b) A high level of quality is expected c) No rules at all d) Fast work only
8. An experiment is
   a) A fixed routine b) Trying something new to see if it works c) A final exam d) A business loss
9. The unit advises students to
   a) Copy Bezos exactly b) Use the lessons in their own studies and plans c) Avoid all risks d) Seek quick money
10. The overall message is that success needs
    a) Luck only b) Long-term thinking, learning and high standards c) Wealth at birth d) No effort

B. Short Questions

1. When and how did Amazon begin?
2. What does 'think long term' mean?
3. Why should a business put the customer first?
4. How can failure become a teacher?
5. What are high standards and why do they matter?

C. Long Questions

1. Explain the five lessons for success given in the unit and show how a student can apply them to studies.
2. Discuss the lesson 'treat failure as a teacher' with examples from business and student life.

Remember: answer in your own words, in complete sentences. For long questions, write a short introduction, two or three main points with examples, and a one-line conclusion.

Unit 6 — Say No to Drugs

Prose • **Theme:** A clear warning about drugs: how addiction begins, the harm it does to health, family and study, and the courage needed to refuse and to seek help.

Summary

Drugs promise pleasure or escape, but they deliver addiction, illness and ruin. The unit explains how addiction often begins — curiosity, pressure from friends, stress, or the false belief that drugs make a person strong or fashionable. Once addiction takes hold, it harms the body and the mind, destroys concentration and study, drains family money, and breaks trust at home. The user may lose friends, health and future. The unit is direct: the safest choice is never to start. It teaches students how to say no firmly and politely, how to choose good friends, how to handle stress through sport, study and prayer, and how to help someone who is already addicted — with kindness, not mockery — by guiding them to family, teachers and medical help. Saying no is not weakness; it is courage, self-respect and care for one's future.

Difficult Vocabulary

Addiction	a strong, harmful need to keep using a drug
Curiosity	a strong desire to know or try something
Peer pressure	influence from friends to do what they do
Rehabilitation	treatment to help a person recover from addiction
Temptation	a strong desire to do something wrong or unwise
Concentration	the ability to focus the mind
Mockery	making fun of someone unkindly
Self-respect	pride and confidence in oneself

Key Points to Remember

- Addiction often begins with curiosity, peer pressure or stress.
- Drugs harm health, mind, study, family money and trust.
- The safest choice is never to start.
- Students should say no firmly, choose good friends and handle stress healthily.
- An addicted person needs kindness and professional help, not mockery.

Grammar Focus

Imperatives and modal verbs (must, should, must not) for advice and warnings; first conditional for consequences.

Practice Questions

A. Multiple-Choice Questions (choose the correct answer)

1. Addiction is
   a) A strong, harmful need to keep using a drug b) A healthy habit c) A type of sport d) A school subject
2. Peer pressure means
   a) Pressure from teachers b) Influence from friends to do what they do c) Family love d) Exam stress
3. The unit says the safest choice about drugs is
   a) Try once only b) Never to start c) Use them secretly d) Use them at parties
4. Drugs harm a student's
   a) Concentration and study b) Wealth only c) Shoes d) Uniform
5. Rehabilitation is
   a) Punishment in jail b) Treatment to help recovery from addiction c) A new drug d) A school punishment
6. Saying no to drugs is presented as
   a) Weakness b) Courage and self-respect c) Rudeness d) Fear
7. A good way to handle stress is through
   a) Drugs b) Sport, study and prayer c) Isolation d) Mockery
8. An addicted person should be treated with
   a) Mockery b) Kindness and guidance to help c) Rejection d) Silence
9. Curiosity in this unit means
   a) Fear of new things b) A strong desire to try something new c) Hatred d) Laziness
10. The main purpose of the unit is to
    a) Encourage drug use b) Warn against drugs and teach refusal c) Describe medicines d) Praise peer pressure

B. Short Questions

1. How does drug addiction often begin?
2. What harm do drugs do to a student's studies?
3. How can a student say no to drugs firmly and politely?
4. What is peer pressure and how can it be resisted?
5. How should we treat a person who is addicted to drugs?

C. Long Questions

1. Explain the causes and harmful effects of drug addiction and the ways students can protect themselves.
2. 'Saying no is courage, not weakness.' Discuss this statement with reference to the unit.

Remember: answer in your own words, in complete sentences. For long questions, write a short introduction, two or three main points with examples, and a one-line conclusion.

Unit 7 — Mowing by Robert Frost

Poem • **Theme:** Robert Frost's poem about a man mowing a field with a scythe: honest labour, the sounds of nature, and the quiet joy found in work done well. No lines of the poem are quoted in these notes.

Summary

The poem describes a worker cutting hay in a meadow on a summer morning. The central idea is the dignity of honest labour: work is not only a duty but a source of peace and satisfaction when it is done with care and attention. Around the worker, nature is alive — birds, flowers and the whisper of the grass — yet the worker does not stop to dream or to chase idle fancies; he stays with his task. The poet contrasts real, useful work with empty daydreaming, and suggests that true contentment comes from being fully present in what we do. The tone is calm, thoughtful and appreciative. Difficult words in the poem relate to farming, the scythe and the meadow. For study, focus on the theme of labour, the imagery of nature, and the message that honest work brings its own reward. The poem's music comes from its gentle rhythm and the sounds of the countryside it describes.

Difficult Vocabulary

Scythe	a long curved blade used for cutting grass or crops
Meadow	a field of grass, often cut for hay
Labour	hard physical work
Whisper	a very soft sound, like quiet speech
Contentment	a feeling of happiness and satisfaction
Fancy	an idea or imagination, often unrealistic
Hay	grass cut and dried for animal feed
Toil	long, hard work

Key Points to Remember

- The poem celebrates honest physical labour in a summer meadow.
- The worker stays focused on his task instead of idle dreaming.
- Nature surrounds the worker with sound and life.
- True contentment comes from work done carefully and completely.
- The tone is calm, reflective and appreciative of simple work.

Grammar Focus

Present simple for describing a poem's theme; imagery and personification — how poets give life to nature.

Practice Questions

A. Multiple-Choice Questions (choose the correct answer)

1. The poem 'Mowing' is about
   a) A sea voyage b) A man cutting hay in a meadow c) A city factory d) A mountain climb
2. The central idea of the poem is
   a) The dignity of honest labour b) The fear of work c) The love of money d) The joy of sleeping
3. A scythe is used for
   a) Writing letters b) Cutting grass or crops c) Fishing d) Cooking
4. The worker in the poem prefers
   a) Idle daydreaming b) Staying focused on his task c) Leaving work unfinished d) Chasing fancies
5. A meadow is
   a) A desert b) A field of grass c) A forest d) A river
6. Contentment means
   a) Anger b) Happiness and satisfaction c) Sadness d) Fear
7. The tone of the poem is
   a) Angry and loud b) Calm and thoughtful c) Frightened d) Mocking
8. The poet suggests true satisfaction comes from
   a) Avoiding work b) Work done with care c) Dreaming only d) Wealth
9. Hay is
   a) Grass cut and dried for animal feed b) A type of flower c) A farming tool d) A bird
10. The poem's message for students is that
    a) Work is a burden b) Honest work brings its own reward c) Dreams replace work d) Nature should be ignored

B. Short Questions

1. What is the central idea of the poem 'Mowing'?
2. How does the poet describe the worker's attitude to his work?
3. What does nature add to the scene in the poem?
4. Explain the word 'contentment' in the context of the poem.
5. What message does the poem give about honest labour?

C. Long Questions

1. Discuss the theme of the dignity of labour in 'Mowing', referring to the worker, nature and the poet's message.
2. How does Robert Frost contrast real work with idle dreaming in 'Mowing'? Explain the lesson for a student.

Remember: answer in your own words, in complete sentences. For long questions, write a short introduction, two or three main points with examples, and a one-line conclusion.

Unit 8 — The Eagle by Alfred Tennyson

Poem • Theme: Tennyson's short poem about an eagle on a high cliff: power, freedom, solitude and the sudden, swift dive. No lines of the poem are quoted in these notes.

Summary

The poem pictures an eagle gripping a rocky cliff high above the sea, alone and watchful. The eagle stands for power, freedom and proud independence: it lives far above ordinary life, close to the sun and the clouds, and it needs no company. The sea below moves restlessly, but the eagle is still and fearless. Then, in a single swift movement, it dives down like lightning — strength shown not in noise but in one decisive action. The central idea is the majesty of nature and of a free, self-reliant spirit. The poem is famous for its vivid imagery: height, rock, sea, sunlight and the sudden fall. Students should study its theme, its imagery, and the contrast between stillness on the cliff and speed in the dive, and reflect on what the eagle teaches about confidence, independence and purposeful action.

Difficult Vocabulary

Eagle	a large bird of prey known for strength and keen sight
Cliff	a high, steep rock face
Solitude	the state of being alone
Majesty	impressive beauty and greatness
Dive	to plunge down swiftly
Prey	an animal hunted by another for food
Watchful	alert and observing carefully
Swift	very fast

Key Points to Remember

- The eagle sits alone on a high cliff above the sea.
- It symbolises power, freedom and proud independence.
- Stillness on the cliff contrasts with the sudden swift dive.
- The poem's strength lies in vivid imagery of height, rock and sea.
- Its message: confidence, self-reliance and decisive action.

Grammar Focus

Imagery and simile — comparing one thing with another; adjectives of strength and height.

Practice Questions

A. Multiple-Choice Questions (choose the correct answer)

1. The eagle in the poem lives
   a) In a cage b) Alone on a high cliff c) In a city d) Under the sea
2. The eagle mainly symbolises
   a) Weakness b) Power, freedom and independence c) Fear d) Dependence
3. Solitude means
   a) Being in a crowd b) Being alone c) Being noisy d) Being afraid
4. The sea below the cliff is described as
   a) Still and silent b) Moving restlessly c) Frozen d) Dry
5. The eagle's dive is
   a) Slow and clumsy b) Swift and sudden c) Timid d) Noisy and long
6. Majesty means
   a) Smallness b) Impressive greatness c) Sadness d) Speed only
7. A bird of prey is a bird that
   a) Eats only plants b) Hunts other animals for food c) Cannot fly d) Lives in water
8. The poem contrasts
   a) Stillness and sudden speed b) Day and night only c) Land and sky only d) Youth and age
9. The tone of the poem is
   a) Comic b) Majestic and admiring c) Angry d) Sorrowful
10. The lesson of the poem for students is about
    a) Dependence on others b) Confidence, self-reliance and decisive action c) Avoiding heights d) Fear of nature

B. Short Questions

1. What does the eagle symbolise in the poem?
2. Describe the setting of the poem in your own words.
3. How does the poet contrast stillness with speed?
4. What is the central idea of 'The Eagle'?
5. Explain the imagery of height and sea in the poem.

C. Long Questions

1. Discuss the theme and imagery of Tennyson's 'The Eagle' and what the eagle teaches about freedom and self-reliance.
2. How does the poet create a picture of power and majesty in 'The Eagle'? Explain with reference to the poem's images.

Remember: answer in your own words, in complete sentences. For long questions, write a short introduction, two or three main points with examples, and a one-line conclusion.

Review 2 — After Unit 8

Covering: Units 5–8

Success and self-control (Units 5–6) meet poetry (Units 7–8). Bezos's lessons — long-term thinking, customer care, invention, learning from failure — pair with the courage to say no to drugs. Frost's mower finds contentment in honest labour, while Tennyson's eagle shows power in stillness and one decisive dive. Revise: advice modals, refusal language, the themes of both poems (never quote their lines), and the vocabulary of labour, nature and strength. Practise comparing two texts and explaining a poem's central idea in your own words.

> **Revision task.** Write a 150-word summary of any one unit covered in this review, in your own words, without copying the notes. Then answer that unit’s 10 MCQs again from memory.

Unit 9 — Travel and Tourism

Prose • Theme: Travel as learning and enjoyment: the beauty of Pakistan, the value of tourism for the economy, and the manners of a good traveller.

Summary

Travel widens the mind. The unit presents tourism as both pleasure and education: visiting new places teaches history, geography, culture and respect for other people. Pakistan has mountains, valleys, deserts, rivers, beaches, historic forts and mosques, and warm hospitality — a rich promise for tourism. Tourism also brings income and jobs: hotels, transport, guides, food and crafts all benefit when visitors come. But tourism must be responsible. A good traveller plans ahead, respects local customs and religion, keeps places clean, protects nature and wildlife, and treats guides and hosts politely. Littering, damaging historic sites and careless behaviour harm the very beauty tourists come to see. The unit encourages students to explore their own country first, to learn from travel, and to remember that a traveller is also an ambassador of good manners.

Difficult Vocabulary

Tourism	travelling for pleasure and visiting places of interest
Hospitality	friendly and generous treatment of guests
Heritage	historic buildings, culture and traditions passed down
Guide	a person who shows visitors around a place
Custom	a traditional way of behaving in a society
Litter	rubbish left lying in a public place
Ambassador	a representative who shows the best of their country
Economy	the system of money, jobs and trade in a country

Key Points to Remember

- Travel teaches history, geography, culture and respect for others.
- Pakistan offers mountains, valleys, deserts, beaches and historic sites.
- Tourism creates jobs in hotels, transport, guiding and crafts.
- A responsible traveller respects customs, keeps places clean and protects nature.
- Students should explore their own country first and travel with good manners.

Grammar Focus

Present simple for facts about places; prepositions of place and movement (in, at, to, through).

Practice Questions

A. Multiple-Choice Questions (choose the correct answer)

1. Tourism means travelling for
   a) Work only b) Pleasure and visiting places of interest c) Medical treatment only d) Study abroad only
2. Hospitality means
   a) Rudeness to guests b) Friendly and generous treatment of guests c) Charging high prices d) Ignoring visitors
3. Tourism helps the economy by
   a) Closing hotels b) Creating jobs in hotels, transport and crafts c) Damaging sites d) Reducing trade
4. Heritage includes
   a) Only new buildings b) Historic buildings and traditions passed down c) Modern malls d) Roads only
5. A responsible traveller should
   a) Litter everywhere b) Respect local customs and keep places clean c) Damage historic sites d) Be rude to guides
6. Pakistan is attractive for tourists because of its
   a) Mountains, valleys, deserts and historic sites b) Only deserts c) No culture d) Cold weather only
7. A guide is a person who
   a) Shows visitors around a place b) Sells tickets only c) Drives a bus only d) Cooks food
8. Litter means
   a) Clean water b) Rubbish left lying in public c) A type of tree d) A travel bag
9. The unit advises students to
   a) Travel abroad first b) Explore their own country first c) Never travel d) Travel without planning
10. A traveller as an 'ambassador' means
    a) A government officer only b) One who shows the best manners of their country c) A tourist guide d) A hotel owner

B. Short Questions

1. What can students learn from travel?
2. Name three tourist attractions of Pakistan.
3. How does tourism help the economy?
4. What should a responsible traveller do at a historic site?
5. Why should students explore Pakistan first?

C. Long Questions

1. Describe the importance of travel and tourism for Pakistan, including its attractions, economic benefits and the duties of a responsible traveller.
2. 'Travel widens the mind.' Discuss this idea with reference to the unit.

Remember: answer in your own words, in complete sentences. For long questions, write a short introduction, two or three main points with examples, and a one-line conclusion.

Unit 10 — Two Mothers Remembered by Joann Snow Duncanson

Prose • **Theme:** A touching tribute to two mothers — the writer's own mother and her mother-in-law — and the love, sacrifice and values that mothers pass on.

Summary

The writer remembers two mothers who shaped her life: her own mother and her mother-in-law. Both are remembered not for wealth or fame but for love, patience, hard work and quiet sacrifice. Her mother taught her honesty, kindness and the habit of helping others; her mother-in-law welcomed her into a new family with warmth, taught her household skills and family traditions, and treated her like a daughter. The unit is full of small, tender memories — shared meals, advice in hard times, prayers, and hands always busy for the family. Its message is that a mother's influence lasts long after she is gone: her values live on in her children. Students are invited to honour their mothers while they are alive — by listening, helping, speaking kindly and remembering that no repayment can equal a mother's love and sacrifice.

Difficult Vocabulary

Tribute	an act or statement showing respect and admiration
Sacrifice	giving up something valuable for others
Mother-in-law	the mother of one's husband or wife
Influence	the power to affect others' thoughts and actions
Tradition	a custom passed down through generations
Tender	gentle, loving and caring
Gratitude	thankfulness
Cherish	to love and care for deeply

Key Points to Remember

- The writer remembers her own mother and her mother-in-law.
- Both are honoured for love, patience, hard work and sacrifice.
- Her mother taught honesty, kindness and helping others.
- Her mother-in-law welcomed her warmly and taught family traditions.
- A mother's values live on in her children; honour mothers while they live.

Grammar Focus

Past simple for memories; adjectives of character and emotion; relative clauses (who, that) for describing people.

Practice Questions

A. Multiple-Choice Questions (choose the correct answer)

1. The unit remembers how many mothers?
   a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four
2. The second mother is the writer's
   a) Sister b) Mother-in-law c) Aunt d) Teacher
3. A tribute is
   a) An insult b) A show of respect and admiration c) A complaint d) A joke
4. The mothers are remembered mainly for
   a) Wealth and fame b) Love, patience and sacrifice c) Travel d) Business success
5. The mother-in-law welcomed the writer
   a) Coldly b) With warmth, like a daughter c) With anger d) With silence
6. Sacrifice means
   a) Taking from others b) Giving up something valuable for others c) Saving money d) Working for pay
7. The writer's mother taught her
   a) Dishonesty b) Honesty, kindness and helping others c) Selfishness d) Laziness
8. Gratitude means
   a) Thankfulness b) Anger c) Pride d) Fear
9. The main message is to
   a) Forget mothers b) Honour mothers while they are alive c) Live alone d) Avoid family
10. The tone of the unit is
    a) Harsh b) Tender and loving c) Comic d) Angry

B. Short Questions

1. Who are the two mothers remembered in the unit?
2. What did the writer's mother teach her?
3. How did the mother-in-law treat the writer?
4. What is meant by a mother's 'influence'?
5. How can students honour their mothers?

C. Long Questions

1. Describe the two mothers in the unit and explain what each taught the writer.
2. Discuss the message of the unit: a mother's love and sacrifice can never be fully repaid.

Remember: answer in your own words, in complete sentences. For long questions, write a short introduction, two or three main points with examples, and a one-line conclusion.

Unit 11 — The Metamorphosis

Prose • **Theme:** A story of change and transformation: how a character's life is turned upside down, and what change reveals about people, family and responsibility.

Summary

The Metamorphosis tells of a sudden, strange transformation that changes one person's life completely — and changes everyone around him. The character wakes to find himself altered beyond recognition, unable to work, to speak as before, or to live as he used to. At first his family cares for him, but as time passes, patience wears thin: work, money worries and embarrassment strain their love. The story asks hard questions. How do we treat a person who can no longer be useful? Does love depend on what someone can do for us? The unit uses the story to discuss change, identity, responsibility and compassion. Its lesson is human and practical: change comes to every life — through illness, age or misfortune — and the true test of family and friendship is kindness when a person is at their weakest, not only when they are strong and useful.

Difficult Vocabulary

Metamorphosis	a complete change of form or character
Transformation	a thorough change
Identity	who a person is; what makes them themselves
Compassion	sympathy and care for those who suffer
Alienation	feeling isolated and cut off from others
Responsibility	a duty to care for someone or something
Strain	pressure that tests strength or patience
Misfortune	bad luck; an unlucky event

Key Points to Remember

- A sudden transformation changes the character's life completely.
- At first the family cares; over time patience and money are strained.
- The story asks whether love depends on usefulness.
- Themes: change, identity, responsibility and compassion.
- The lesson: kindness matters most when a person is at their weakest.

Grammar Focus

Narrative tenses — past simple and past perfect for a story; reported speech for retelling what characters say.

Practice Questions

A. Multiple-Choice Questions (choose the correct answer)

1. Metamorphosis means
   a) A small change b) A complete change of form or character c) A journey d) A dream
2. The transformation in the story affects
   a) Only the character b) The character and his family c) No one d) Only strangers
3. At first, the family
   a) Rejects him at once b) Cares for him c) Leaves the house d) Laughs at him
4. Over time, the family's patience is
   a) Unchanged b) Strained by work and money worries c) Increased d) Forgotten
5. The story asks whether love depends on
   a) Wealth b) What a person can do for us c) Age d) Beauty
6. Compassion means
   a) Cruelty b) Sympathy and care for sufferers c) Indifference d) Anger
7. Identity refers to
   a) A passport only b) Who a person is c) A job title d) A house
8. Alienation means feeling
   a) Popular b) Isolated and cut off c) Happy d) Rich
9. The central lesson is that kindness matters most
   a) When a person is strong b) When a person is at their weakest c) At parties d) In business
10. The unit's main theme is
    a) Change and compassion b) Comedy c) War d) Science

B. Short Questions

1. What happens to the character at the start of the story?
2. How does the family react at first?
3. Why does the family's patience wear thin?
4. What does the story ask about love and usefulness?
5. What is the central lesson of the unit?

C. Long Questions

1. Retell the story of 'The Metamorphosis' and explain its themes of change, identity and compassion.
2. 'The true test of love is kindness when a person is weakest.' Discuss this with reference to the unit.

Remember: answer in your own words, in complete sentences. For long questions, write a short introduction, two or three main points with examples, and a one-line conclusion.

Unit 12 — Good Health and Well-being

Prose • **Theme:** Health as the greatest wealth: balanced food, exercise, sleep, cleanliness and a calm mind — the habits that build a healthy, happy life.

Summary

Good health is the foundation of a good life. The unit explains well-being as more than the absence of illness: it includes a healthy body, a calm mind and good habits. A balanced diet — fresh vegetables, fruit, grains, milk and clean water, with less sugary and fried food — gives the body energy. Regular exercise, games and walking keep the body strong; enough sleep restores it; cleanliness — washing hands, brushing teeth, clean clothes and a clean home — prevents disease. The mind matters too: stress can be eased by rest, prayer, reading, talking with family and limiting screen time. The unit warns against junk food, smoking and laziness, and encourages students to build small daily habits: a morning walk, a healthy breakfast, water through the day and early sleep. Health, it concludes, is a trust from Allah and a gift to protect, not to waste.

Difficult Vocabulary

Well-being	the state of being healthy, happy and comfortable
Balanced diet	food containing the right amounts of different nutrients
Hygiene	cleanliness that prevents disease
Exercise	physical activity to keep the body fit
Immunity	the body's ability to resist disease
Junk food	food high in sugar, salt or fat with little nutrition
Stress	mental pressure or worry
Nutrient	a substance in food that the body needs to grow and stay healthy

Key Points to Remember

- Well-being means a healthy body, a calm mind and good habits.
- A balanced diet gives energy; junk food harms health.
- Exercise, sleep and hygiene prevent disease.
- Stress is eased by rest, prayer, reading and family time.
- Health is a trust to protect through small daily habits.

Grammar Focus

Imperatives for health advice; present simple for habits; 'should / should not' for recommendations.

Practice Questions

A. Multiple-Choice Questions (choose the correct answer)

1. Well-being means
   a) Only being rich b) Being healthy, happy and comfortable c) Being famous d) Being tall
2. A balanced diet contains
   a) Only meat b) The right amounts of different nutrients c) Only sweets d) Only rice
3. Hygiene means
   a) Cleanliness that prevents disease b) Wearing new clothes c) Eating out d) Sleeping late
4. Junk food is food that is
   a) Very nutritious b) High in sugar, salt or fat with little nutrition c) Fresh and natural d) Home-cooked
5. Regular exercise helps to
   a) Weaken the body b) Keep the body strong and fit c) Cause illness d) Waste time
6. Enough sleep
   a) Harms health b) Restores the body c) Is unnecessary d) Causes stress
7. Stress can be eased by
   a) More screen time b) Rest, prayer and talking with family c) Smoking d) Isolation
8. A nutrient is
   a) A disease b) A substance in food the body needs c) A medicine only d) A vitamin pill only
9. The unit calls health
   a) A burden b) A trust and a gift to protect c) A luxury d) A competition
10. A healthy daily habit is
    a) Skipping breakfast b) A morning walk and early sleep c) Eating junk food daily d) Staying up late

B. Short Questions

1. What is meant by well-being?
2. What is a balanced diet? Give examples.
3. How does exercise help the body?
4. Why is hygiene important?
5. Name three daily habits for good health.

C. Long Questions

1. Explain the habits that build good health and well-being, covering food, exercise, sleep, hygiene and the mind.
2. Discuss why health is called a trust and how students can protect it in daily life.

Remember: answer in your own words, in complete sentences. For long questions, write a short introduction, two or three main points with examples, and a one-line conclusion.

Review 3 — After Unit 12

Covering: Units 9–12

Travel, family, change and health (Units 9–12) complete the book. Tourism teaches and earns when travellers are responsible; two mothers show that love and values outlive a lifetime; The Metamorphosis tests compassion when change strikes; and good health rests on daily habits of food, exercise, sleep and hygiene. Revise: travel vocabulary, family and emotion words, the story's themes, and health advice with should and imperatives. Practise summary writing and a short paragraph on any one unit's lesson.

Revision task. Write a 150-word summary of any one unit covered in this review, in your own words, without copying the notes. Then answer that unit’s 10 MCQs again from memory.

Grammar and Writing Practice

1. Active and Passive Voice

Active: The workers built the bridge. Passive: The bridge was built by the workers. Change these sentences into the passive voice: (1) Emily supervised the work. (2) The students read the book. (3) The teacher praised the boy. (4) They clean the classroom daily. (5) The doctor treated the patient.

2. Verb Forms

Fill in the correct form of the verb in brackets: (1) She ___ (go) to school every day. (2) They ___ (play) cricket now. (3) He ___ (finish) his work yesterday. (4) We ___ (visit) Murree last year. (5) The sun ___ (rise) in the east.

3. Punctuation

Rewrite with correct capital letters and punctuation: (1) the holy prophet was known as truthful and trustworthy (2) emily roebling learned engineering and supervised the work (3) what a beautiful morning it is (4) ali said i will help you tomorrow (5) lahore karachi and islamabad are big cities of pakistan.

4. Summary Writing

Read any unit summary in this book, close it, and write a summary of 80–100 words in your own words. A good summary keeps the main idea, leaves out examples and details, uses your own sentences, and is about one-third the length of the original.

5. Email and Application Format

Email: To, Subject, Dear Sir / Madam, a short body in two or three paragraphs, closing (Yours sincerely), your name and class. Application: The Principal / Headmaster, school name, subject line, respectful body stating the request and reason, closing with name, class and roll number. Practise: (a) write an email to a friend describing your visit to a historic place; (b) write an application to your principal for a fee concession / for leave of two days, giving a genuine reason.

6. Paragraph Writing

Write a paragraph of 100–120 words on one of these topics: (a) My Favourite Teacher (b) The Importance of Cleanliness (c) A Visit to a Museum. Use a topic sentence, supporting sentences with examples, and a concluding sentence.

Examination tip. In the SLO-based paper, reading, writing, grammar, summary and paraphrase are all tested. Practise a little of each every week rather than cramming one skill at the end.

Answer Key — MCQs (Units 1–12)

Unit 1 — Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah — A Mercy for All Creation: 1b 2b 3c 4d 5c 6a 7b 8b 9b 10b

Unit 2 — The Art of Muslim Women's Entrepreneurship: 1b 2b 3b 4b 5b 6a 7b 8b 9b 10d

Unit 3 — Modern World and Age of Digital Globalization: 1b 2a 3b 4b 5b 6a 7b 8b 9b 10b

Unit 4 — Nothing is Impossible — The Construction of the Brooklyn Bridge: 1b 2b 3b 4b 5b 6b 7b 8b 9b 10a

Unit 5 — 5 of Jeff Bezos's Best Lessons for Success: 1b 2a 3b 4b 5b 6b 7b 8b 9b 10b

Unit 6 — Say No to Drugs: 1a 2b 3b 4a 5b 6b 7b 8b 9b 10b

Unit 7 — Mowing by Robert Frost: 1b 2a 3b 4b 5b 6b 7b 8b 9a 10b

Unit 8 — The Eagle by Alfred Tennyson: 1b 2b 3b 4b 5b 6b 7b 8a 9b 10b

Unit 9 — Travel and Tourism: 1b 2b 3b 4b 5b 6a 7a 8b 9b 10b

Unit 10 — Two Mothers Remembered by Joann Snow Duncanson: 1b 2b 3b 4b 5b 6b 7b 8a 9b 10b

Unit 11 — The Metamorphosis: 1b 2b 3b 4b 5b 6b 7b 8b 9b 10a

Unit 12 — Good Health and Well-being: 1b 2b 3a 4b 5b 6b 7b 8b 9b 10b

All questions in this book are original practice questions written for these notes. Check your answers, note the units where you scored lowest, and revise those units again.