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

Introduction

These Urdu notes for class 9 cover the full Punjab Urdu book lesson by lesson, in simple Roman Urdu, so that every student can revise easily. Each lesson gives a short summary of the main idea, the difficult words with simple meanings, important short questions with brief answers, important long questions with fuller answers, and practice MCQs with an answer key. Poetry lessons (Nazm and Ghazal) are explained through their central idea and theme in the student's own words, without reproducing the poems.

How to use these notes: read the summary of a lesson first, learn the difficult words, then cover the answers and try the short questions on your own, and finally test yourself with the MCQs. Urdu becomes easier when you understand the message of each lesson instead of memorising it word by word. Work through one lesson at a time.

Note: lesson titles follow the current PCTB Urdu book for the 2026-27 session. Students should check lesson titles against their issued book. These are original study notes for revision, not the official textbook, and no board-specific claims are made anywhere in these notes.

Lesson 1: Hamd (Nazm) - Muzaffar Warsi

Summary

Hamd is a poem in praise of Allah. In this Nazm, the poet expresses gratitude to Allah and describes His greatness, mercy and power. The poem reminds the reader that everything in the world - the earth, the sky, light, water and life itself - is a sign of Allah's creative power. The poet says that human beings should thank Allah for His countless blessings instead of being proud of their own strength.

The central message of the poem is humility and thankfulness. The poet feels small before Allah's greatness, yet hopeful because of His mercy. The Nazm teaches that true wisdom is to recognise Allah as the Creator and Sustainer of all things, and to live with gratitude in the heart. The tone of the poem is calm, respectful and full of devotion.

Difficult words

- Hamd: Allah ki tareef aur shukr ka izhar karne wali nazm.
- Sana: tareef, kisi ki khubiyon ka zikr.
- Qudrat: Allah ki taqat aur banane ki salahiyat.
- Rehmat: meherbani, Allah ka karam.
- Azmat: barai, shaan.
- Khaliq: paida karne wala, Allah ki sifat.

Short questions

1. Hamd kis ke bare me likhi gayi nazm hai?

Hamd Allah ki tareef me likhi gayi nazm hai, jis me us ki azmat aur rehmat ka zikr hai.

2. Nazm ka markazi khayal kya hai?

Nazm ka markazi khayal ye hai ke Allah har cheez ka Khaliq hai, aur insan ko us ka shukr ada karna chahiye.

3. Shair Allah ke samne apne aap ko kaisa mehsoos karta hai?

Shair apne aap ko chhota aur aajiz mehsoos karta hai, lekin Allah ki rehmat se umeed bhi rakhta hai.

4. Is nazm se kya sabaq milta hai?

Is nazm se shukr-guzari, aajizi aur Allah ki qudrat ko pehchanne ka sabaq milta hai.

Long questions

1. Hamd nazm ke markazi khayal ki wazahat karen.

Hamd nazm me shair Allah ki tareef karta hai aur kehta hai ke duniya ki har cheez Allah ki qudrat ki nishani hai. Zameen, aasman, roshni, pani aur zindagi sab Allah ke banaye hue hain. Shair kehta hai ke insan apni taqat par gharoor na kare, balke Allah ka shukr ada kare jis ne use itni nematein di hain. Nazm ka paigham ye hai ke asli aqal-mandi Allah ko pehchanne aur us ke samne aajizi ikhtiyar karne me hai.

2. Hamd nazm ka lehja aur mizaj kaisa hai?

Hamd nazm ka lehja pur-sukoon, mohtaram aur aqeedat se bhara hua hai. Shair jazbati andaz me Allah ki azmat bayan karta hai, lekin us ka andaz narm aur shukr-guzari wala hai. Nazm parhne wale ke dil me Allah ki mohabbat aur us ki nematon ka ehsas paida hota hai. Is ka mizaj ibadat aur tafakkur wala hai, jo insan ko apni zindagi par ghaur karne ki dawat deta hai.

MCQs

1. Hamd kis ki tareef me likhi jati hai?

(a) Kisi badshah ki

(b) Allah ki

(c) Kisi dost ki

(d) Kisi sheher ki

2. "Khaliq" ka matlab hai:

(a) Malik

(b) Paida karne wala

(c) Madadgar

(d) Ustad

3. Hamd nazm ke shair kaun hain?

(a) Allama Iqbal

(b) Muzaffar Warsi

(c) Maulana Hali

(d) Mir Taqi Mir

4. Hamd nazm ka markazi paigham hai:

(a) Daulat kamana

(b) Shukr-guzari aur aajizi

(c) Safar karna

(d) Khel kood

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

Lesson 2: Naat (Nazm) - Maulana Zafar Ali Khan

Summary

Naat is a poem in praise of Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him). In this Nazm, the poet expresses deep love, respect and devotion for the Prophet. He describes the Prophet as a mercy for the whole world, a perfect example of good character, and a guide who brought light to humanity in a time of darkness. The poem shows the poet's wish to follow the Prophet's teachings in his own life.

The central message of the poem is love for the Prophet and respect for his noble character. The poet reminds the reader that the Prophet's life teaches kindness, honesty, patience and care for others. The tone of the Nazm is full of aqeedat and warm emotion, and it fills the reader's heart with respect for the Prophet's seerat.

Difficult words

- Naat: Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.) ki tareef me likhi gayi nazm.
- Aqeedat: dil se izzat aur mohabbat.
- Seerat: kisi ki zindagi aur kirdaar ka tareeqa.
- Rehmat-ul-lil-Alameen: tamam jahanon ke liye rehmat.
- Fazilat: barai aur buzrugi.
- Hadi: rasta dikhane wala, rehnuma.

Short questions

1. Naat kis ki tareef me likhi jati hai?

Naat Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.) ki tareef me likhi jati hai.

2. Nazm me Nabi (S.A.W.) ko kis tarah pesh kiya gaya hai?

Nazm me Nabi (S.A.W.) ko tamam jahanon ke liye rehmat aur insaniyat ke liye behtareen rehnuma ke tor par pesh kiya gaya hai.

3. Naat ka markazi khayal kya hai?

Naat ka markazi khayal Nabi (S.A.W.) se mohabbat, un ki seerat ka ehtram aur un ki taleemat par amal hai.

4. Shair ke dil me Nabi (S.A.W.) ke liye kya jazba hai?

Shair ke dil me Nabi (S.A.W.) ke liye geheri aqeedat, mohabbat aur ehtram ka jazba hai.

Long questions

1. Naat nazm ke markazi khayal ki wazahat karen.

Naat nazm me shair Nabi (S.A.W.) ki tareef karta hai aur unhe insaniyat ke liye rehmat kehta hai. Wo bayan karta hai ke Nabi (S.A.W.) ne andheri duniya me roshni phelai, logon ko achhai ka rasta dikhaya aur apne kirdaar se sab ke liye misaal qaim ki. Shair kehta hai ke Nabi (S.A.W.) ki seerat me sachai, sabr, meherbani aur insaf hai. Nazm ka paigham ye hai ke hum Nabi (S.A.W.) se mohabbat karen aur un ki taleemat ko apni zindagi me apnaen.

2. Naat aur Hamd me kya farq hai?

Hamd Allah ki tareef me likhi jati hai, jabke Naat Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.) ki tareef me likhi jati hai. Dono ka lehja aqeedat wala hota hai, lekin Hamd me Allah ki qudrat aur azmat ka zikr hota hai, aur Naat me Nabi (S.A.W.) ki seerat, fazilat aur insaniyat ke liye rehmat hone ka zikr hota hai.

MCQs

1. Naat kis hasti ki tareef me likhi jati hai?

(a) Kisi wali ki

(b) Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.) ki

(c) Kisi shair ki

(d) Kisi badshah ki

2. "Seerat" ka matlab hai:

(a) Shakal

(b) Zindagi aur kirdaar ka tareeqa

(c) Aawaz

(d) Libas

3. Naat nazm ke shair kaun hain?

(a) Muzaffar Warsi

(b) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan

(c) Nasir Kazmi

(d) Shaikh Ayaz

4. Rehmat-ul-lil-Alameen ka matlab hai:

(a) Ek sheher ke liye rehmat

(b) Tamam jahanon ke liye rehmat

(c) Ek qaum ke liye rehmat

(d) Ek khandan ke liye rehmat

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

Lesson 3: Akhlaq-e-Hasna - Syed Sulaiman Nadvi

Summary

Akhlaq-e-Hasna is a prose lesson about good character. The writer explains that a person's real worth is judged by his character, not by his wealth, beauty or position. Good manners include truthfulness, honesty, keeping promises, patience, humility and kindness to others. The lesson says that a society becomes peaceful and strong when its people practise good character in daily life.

The writer gives the message that character is built slowly through good habits. A person who speaks the truth, helps others, controls his anger and respects elders becomes trusted and loved. The lesson also reminds us that our religion gives great importance to good character, and the best example of perfect character is the life of the Prophet (peace be upon him). Good character benefits both the individual and the whole society.

Difficult words

- Akhlaq: insan ka kirdaar aur bartao ka tareeqa.
- Hasna: achha, khubsurat.
- Amanat: kisi ki cheez ya raaz ki hifazat.
- Wafa: wada nibhana, wafadari.
- Sabr: mushkil me bardasht aur himmat.
- Tawazo: aajizi, gharoor se bachna.

Short questions

1. Akhlaq-e-Hasna ka matlab kya hai?

Akhlaq-e-Hasna ka matlab achha kirdaar aur achha bartao hai.

2. Insan ki asli qeemat kis cheez se hoti hai?

Insan ki asli qeemat us ke kirdaar se hoti hai, na ke daulat ya ohde se.

3. Achhe akhlaq ki chand misalein den.

Sach bolna, amanat ki hifazat, wada nibhana, sabr karna, baron ka ehtram aur dosron ki madad achhe akhlaq ki misalein hain.

4. Achha kirdaar muashre par kya asar dalta hai?

Achha kirdaar muashre me aman, bharosa aur mohabbat paida karta hai.

Long questions

1. Achhe akhlaq ki ahmiyat par tafseel se likhen.

Achhe akhlaq insan ki asli pehchan hain. Daulat aur ohda aarzi hain, lekin achha kirdaar hamesha yaad rehta hai. Jo shakhs sach bolta hai, amanat ki hifazat karta hai aur dosron se narmi se pesh aata hai, log us par bharosa karte hain aur use izzat dete hain. Achhe akhlaq se ghar, mohalla aur mulk me aman qaim hota hai. Deen me bhi achhe akhlaq ko bari ahmiyat di gayi hai, aur Nabi (S.A.W.) ki seerat achhe kirdaar ki behtareen misaal hai.

2. Kirdaar kaise banta hai?

Kirdaar ek din me nahi banta, balke rozana ki achhi aadaton se banta hai. Bachpan se sach bolna, wada nibhana, gussa qaboo me rakhna aur dosron ki madad karna insan ko achha banata hai. Ache logon ki sohbat, achhi kitabein aur apne aamaal par ghaur bhi kirdaar sudharne me madad karte hain. Jo shakhs apni ghalti maan le aur use sudharne ki koshish kare, us ka kirdaar mazboot hota hai.

MCQs

1. Akhlaq ka matlab hai:

(a) Libas

(b) Insan ka kirdaar aur bartao

(c) Daulat

(d) Taqat

2. Amanat ka matlab hai:

(a) Qarz lena

(b) Kisi ki cheez ya raaz ki hifazat

(c) Tijarat karna

(d) Safar karna

3. Akhlaq-e-Hasna ke musannif kaun hain?

(a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

(b) Syed Sulaiman Nadvi

(c) Maulvi Abdul Haq

(d) Ibn-e-Insha

4. Achhe akhlaq ka muashre par asar hota hai:

(a) Nafrat barhti hai

(b) Aman aur bharosa paida hota hai

(c) Jhagre barhte hain

(d) Koi asar nahi hota

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

Lesson 4: Apni Madad Aap - Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Summary

Apni Madad Aap is a prose lesson about self-reliance. The writer explains that a person who depends on others for everything remains weak, while a person who works hard and helps himself becomes strong and respected. Self-reliance means doing your own work, facing difficulties with courage, and not waiting for others to solve your problems.

The lesson gives the message that nations also progress only when their people work hard and rely on themselves. A student who studies with his own effort, a farmer who works his own field, and a worker who earns with his own hands all practise self-reliance. The writer advises students to build the habit of hard work and self-confidence from an early age, because success comes to those who help themselves.

Difficult words

- Khud-etemadi: apne aap par bharosa.
- Mehnat: sakht kaam aur koshish.
- Inhesar: kisi par bharosa ya bojh.
- Taraqqi: aage barhna, behtari.
- Mustaqil-mizaji: lagatar koshish karna, himmat na harna.
- Fard: ek shakhs, ek admi.

Short questions

1. Apni madad aap ka matlab kya hai?

Apni madad aap ka matlab hai ke insan apna kaam khud kare aur har kaam ke liye dosron par inhesar na kare.

2. Khud par inhesar karne wale shakhs ki kya pehchan hai?

Wo mehnati, bahadur aur khud-etemad hota hai, aur mushkilon se ghabrata nahi.

3. Sabaq ka markazi paigham kya hai?

Sabaq ka paigham hai ke kaamyabi mehnat aur khud-etemadi se milti hai, dosron ke sahare se nahi.

4. Talib-e-ilm apni madad aap kaise kar sakta hai?

Talib-e-ilm apni parhai khud mehnat se kare, apna kaam waqt par kare aur mushkil sawalon ko khud hal karne ki koshish kare.

Long questions

1. Khud-etemadi aur mehnat ki ahmiyat par tafseel se likhen.

Khud-etemadi aur mehnat kaamyabi ki bunyad hain. Jo shakhs apne aap par bharosa karta hai, wo mushkil kaam se nahi ghabrata aur har rukawat ka samna karta hai. Mehnat se insan apni manzil tak pahunchta hai, chahe rasta kitna hi mushkil ho. Dosron par inhesar karne wala shakhs kamzor rehta hai, kyunke jab madad na mile to wo ruk jata hai. Is liye har shakhs ko apni mehnat aur apne bharose par aage barhna chahiye.

2. Qaum ki taraqqi me fard ke kirdaar ki wazahat karen.

Qaum fardon se banti hai, is liye qaum ki taraqqi har fard ki mehnat par munhasir hai. Jab har shakhs apna kaam imandari aur mehnat se kare, to poori qaum aage barhti hai. Kisan apne khet me mehnat kare, talib-e-ilm parhai me, aur karigar apne hunar me, to mulk mazboot hota hai. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan ne isi liye apni madad aap ka dars diya, taake log dosron ke sahare rehne ke bajaye khud mehnat karke apni aur apni qaum ki taraqqi karen.

MCQs

1. Apni madad aap ka matlab hai:

(a) Dosron se kaam karwana

(b) Apna kaam khud karna

(c) Kisi se madad na mangna kabhi bhi

(d) Akele rehna

2. Khud-etemadi ka matlab hai:

(a) Gharoor

(b) Apne aap par bharosa

(c) Zidd

(d) Susti

3. Apni Madad Aap ke musannif kaun hain?

(a) Deputy Nazir Ahmed

(b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

(c) Ghulam Abbas

(d) Maulvi Abdul Haq

4. Kaamyabi kis se milti hai?

(a) Sirf qismat se

(b) Mehnat aur khud-etemadi se

(c) Dosron ke sahare se

(d) Aaram karne se

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

Lesson 5: Kaleem aur Mirza Zahir Dar Baig - Deputy Nazir Ahmed

Summary

Kaleem aur Mirza Zahir Dar Baig is a biographical sketch of two different kinds of people. Kaleem is a simple, honest and straightforward man, while Mirza Zahir Dar Baig is a man of show and outward style. The lesson describes their meeting, their conversation and the contrast between their natures. Through light humour, the writer shows how simplicity and truth are better than show and pretence.

The lesson teaches that a person's worth is in his character and manners, not in his dress or display. Kaleem's simple way of life wins respect, while Mirza's showiness only creates a hollow impression. The writer's style is simple and humorous, and the lesson ends with the moral that truth and simplicity are the real beauty of life.

Difficult words

- Sada-dili: saada mizaj, dikhawa na karna.
- Numayish: dikhawa, show.
- Mizaaj: tabiyat, rawaiya.
- Khush-guftari: achhi guftagu, meethi bat-cheet.
- Mawazna: do cheezon ka muqabla.
- Ibrat: sabaq, naseehat.

Short questions

1. Kaleem kis mizaj ka shakhs hai?

Kaleem saada, sachha aur seedha-saadha mizaj ka shakhs hai.

2. Mirza Zahir Dar Baig ki kya khasiyat hai?

Mirza Zahir Dar Baig numayish aur zahiri shaan-o-shaukat ko pasand karta hai.

3. Sabaq ka markazi paigham kya hai?

Sabaq ka paigham hai ke sada-dili aur sachai dikhaway se behtar hai.

4. Musannif ne dono kirdaaron ka mawazna kyun kiya hai?

Musannif ne mawazna is liye kiya hai taake parhne wala samajh sake ke asli izzat kirdaar se milti hai, numayish se nahi.

Long questions

1. Kaleem aur Mirza Zahir Dar Baig ke kirdaaron ka mawazna karen.

Kaleem saada aur sachha insan hai. Us ka lehja narm, us ki guftagu seedhi aur us ka bartao mukhlisana hai. Wo dikhawa nahi karta aur log us ki sachai ki wajah se us ki izzat karte hain. Is ke bar-aks, Mirza Zahir Dar Baig zahiri shaan aur numayish par zor deta hai. Us ki baaton me banawat hoti hai, is liye us ka asar aarzi hota hai. Mawazna ye batata hai ke sada-dili dil jeet leti hai, jabke numayish sirf aankh ko dhoka deti hai.

2. Is sabaq se kya ibrat milti hai?

Is sabaq se ye ibrat milti hai ke insan ko apni asli shakhsiyat par fakhar karna chahiye, na ke dikhaway par. Sachai, sada-dili aur achha bartao hi insan ki asli pehchan hain. Jo log dosron ko mutasir karne ke liye banawat karte hain, wo jaldi pehchane jate hain. Is liye zindagi me seedha, sachha aur saada rehna hi behtareen rasta hai.

MCQs

1. Kaleem ka mizaaj hai:

(a) Numayishi

(b) Saada aur sachha

(c) Maghroor

(d) Kanjoos

2. Mirza Zahir Dar Baig ko kya pasand hai?

(a) Sada-dili

(b) Numayish aur shaan

(c) Tanhaai

(d) Khamoshi

3. Is sabaq ke musannif kaun hain?

(a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

(b) Deputy Nazir Ahmed

(c) Maulvi Abdul Haq

(d) Ghulam Abbas

4. Sabaq ka sabaq hai:

(a) Dikhawa karo

(b) Sada-dili aur sachai behtar hai

(c) Zyada bolo

(d) Logon se door raho

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

Lesson 6: Naam Dev Mali - Maulvi Abdul Haq

Summary

Naam Dev Mali is the story of a poor gardener named Naam Dev. He is a simple, hardworking and honest man who earns his living by working in gardens. Though his work is humble, his character is high: he is truthful, content and kind to everyone. People respect him because of his good manners, not because of his wealth.

The lesson teaches that no work is low if it is done honestly. The dignity of a person lies in his character and hard work, not in his job or status. Naam Dev's life shows that contentment and honesty bring peace of mind, and that a small man with a great character is greater than a rich man with a bad character.

Difficult words

- Mali: baghban, jo podon ki dekh-bhaal kare.
- Diyanat: imandari.
- Qanaat: kam par raazi rehna, sabr-o-shukr.
- Hunar: kaam ki maharat.
- Muashra: samaj, logon ka group.
- Waqar: izzat, rutba.

Short questions

1. Naam Dev kaun tha?

Naam Dev ek ghareeb lekin mehnati aur imandar mali tha.

2. Log Naam Dev ki izzat kyun karte the?

Log us ki izzat us ke achhe kirdaar, imandari aur khush-akhlaqi ki wajah se karte the.

3. Sabaq ka markazi paigham kya hai?

Sabaq ka paigham hai ke koi kaam chhota nahi hota, aur insan ki qadar us ke kirdaar se hoti hai.

4. Qanaat ka kya matlab hai?

Qanaat ka matlab hai jo kuch mile us par raazi rehna aur shukr ada karna.

Long questions

1. Naam Dev ki shakhsiyat ki khubiyan bayan karen.

Naam Dev ghareeb tha lekin us ki shakhsiyat bari thi. Wo mehnati tha aur apne kaam se mohabbat karta tha. Wo imandar tha, kabhi jhoot nahi bolta tha, aur dosron se narmi aur khush-akhlaqi se pesh aata tha. Us ke paas daulat nahi thi, lekin us ke paas qanaat thi, is liye wo sukoon se rehta tha. Log us ki izzat is liye karte the ke us ka kirdaar paak tha.

2. Mehnat ki izzat par tafseel se likhen.

Har mehnat izzat wali hai, chahe wo kisi mali ki ho ya kisi mazdoor ki. Jo shakhs apne hath ki kamai khata hai, wo kisi ka mohtaj nahi hota. Naam Dev ki kahani ye batati hai ke kaam chhota ya bara nahi hota, balke kaam karne wale ka kirdaar us ka darja tay karta hai. Muashre ko har mehnat-kash ki izzat karni chahiye, kyunke sab ki mehnat se hi zindagi chalti hai.

MCQs

1. Naam Dev kya kaam karta tha?

(a) Tijarat

(b) Mali ka kaam

(c) Ustad ka kaam

(d) Wakalat

2. Qanaat ka matlab hai:

(a) Lalach

(b) Kam par raazi rehna

(c) Kanjoosi

(d) Daulat jama karna

3. Naam Dev Mali ke musannif kaun hain?

(a) Maulvi Abdul Haq

(b) Syed Sulaiman Nadvi

(c) Ibn-e-Insha

(d) Deputy Nazir Ahmed

4. Sabaq ka sabaq hai:

(a) Daulat hi sab kuch hai

(b) Mehnat aur kirdaar ki izzat karo

(c) Kaam se bacho

(d) Ameer banna zaroori hai

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-a, 4-b.

Lesson 7: Aaram o Sukoon

Summary

Aaram o Sukoon is an essay on peace and contentment. The writer explains that real peace is not found in wealth, big houses or luxury, but in a calm heart. People who run after money and show often lose their sleep and peace, while a content person enjoys rest even in a simple life.

The essay says that peace comes from contentment, patience, good conscience and simple living. A person who is satisfied with what he has, who does not compare himself with others, and who keeps his heart clean, lives peacefully. The lesson advises students to value inner peace more than outward show, because real comfort belongs to the heart, not to things.

Difficult words

- Sukoon: chain, itminan.
- Qanaat: kam par raazi rehna.
- Lalach: zyada pane ki bechain khwahish.
- Zameer: andar ki aawaz jo achhe-bure ka farq bataye.
- Saadgi: saada zindagi, dikhawa na karna.
- Itminan: dil ka sukoon aur tasalli.

Short questions

1. Asli aaram kahan milta hai?

Asli aaram dil ke sukoon me milta hai, na ke daulat ya aasaaish me.

2. Lalach insan ka sukoon kyun khatam karti hai?

Lalach insan ko har waqt zyada pane ki fikar me rakhti hai, is liye us ka dil bechain rehta hai.

3. Sukoon pane ke chand tareeqe batayen.

Qanaat, sabr, saaf zameer, saada zindagi aur dosron se mawazna na karna sukoon pane ke tareeqe hain.

4. Sabaq ka markazi paigham kya hai?

Sabaq ka paigham hai ke dil ka itminan hi asli aaram hai.

Long questions

1. Aaram o sukoon ke darmiyan farq wazeh karen.

Aaram aksar jismani aasaaish ko kehte hain, jaise narm bistar ya thandi hawa, jabke sukoon dil ka chain hai. Aaram ki cheezein milne ke baad bhi dil bechain reh sakta hai, agar lalach ya fikar dil me ho. Sukoon us waqt milta hai jab insan qanaat kare, apne zameer ko saaf rakhe aur saada zindagi guzare. Is liye aaram aarzi ho sakta hai, lekin sukoon mustaqil daulat hai.

2. Qanaat aur sabr sukoon kaise paida karte hain?

Qanaat insan ko jo mila hai us par raazi rakhti hai, is liye wo har waqt zyada ki daur me nahi rehta. Sabr mushkil waqt me dil ko mazboot rakhta hai aur ghabrahat se bachata hai. Jab insan qanaat aur sabr apnata hai, to us ke dil se hasad aur lalach nikal jate hain, aur wahi dil ka sukoon hai. Is liye sukoon ki kunji qanaat aur sabr me hai.

MCQs

1. Asli sukoon kis me hai?

(a) Daulat me

(b) Dil ke itminan me

(c) Bare ghar me

(d) Shohrat me

2. Lalach ka matlab hai:

(a) Mehnat

(b) Zyada pane ki bechain khwahish

(c) Sabr

(d) Shukr

3. Zameer ka matlab hai:

(a) Aankh

(b) Andar ki aawaz jo achhe-bure ka farq bataye

(c) Dimagh ki bimari

(d) Aadat

4. Sukoon ke liye zaroori hai:

(a) Dikhawa

(b) Qanaat aur sabr

(c) Hasad

(d) Muqabla-bazi

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

Lesson 8: Katba - Ghulam Abbas

Summary

Katba is a short story by Ghulam Abbas. The story is about a man who wants a fine inscription on his tombstone after his death. He worries about what words will be written on his grave, and he wants people to remember him with honour. Through gentle satire, the writer shows how people care more about their name and show after death than about their deeds during life.

The moral of the story is that a person's real memorial is his good deeds, not the words carved on a stone. If a person lives honestly and helps others, people will remember him with love even without a grand tombstone. The story makes the reader think about what truly remains after death: character and good actions, not display.

Difficult words

- Katba: qabar ke pathar par likhi hui tehreer.
- Tazkira: zikr, yaad.
- Numayish: dikhawa.
- Tanz: mazaq me naseehat, halka tanz.
- Ibrat: sabaq.
- Aamaal: kaam, kartoot.

Short questions

1. Katba kis cheez ko kehte hain?

Katba qabar ke pathar par likhi hui tehreer ko kehte hain.

2. Kahani ka markazi kirdaar kis fikar me hai?

Wo is fikar me hai ke us ki maut ke baad us ki qabar par kya likha jayega aur log use kis tarah yaad karenge.

3. Kahani se kya sabaq milta hai?

Kahani se ye sabaq milta hai ke insan ki asli yaadgar us ke achhe aamaal hain, na ke pathar par likhe alfaz.

4. Ghulam Abbas ka andaz kaisa hai?

Ghulam Abbas ka andaz halke tanz aur mazaq ke sath naseehat wala hai.

Long questions

1. Katba kahani ke markazi khayal ki wazahat karen.

Katba kahani me ek shakhs apni maut ke baad ki shaan ki fikar karta hai. Wo chahta hai ke us ki qabar ka katba shandar ho taake log use izzat se yaad karen. Lekin musannif tanz ke andaz me batata hai ke pathar par likhe alfaz se koi bara nahi banta. Asli izzat zindagi ke achhe aamaal se milti hai. Jo shakhs dosron ki madad karta hai aur sachai se jeeta hai, log use khud yaad rakhte hain. Kahani ka paigham ye hai ke dikhaway ke bajaye apne kirdaar par tawajjo do.

2. Insan ki asli yaadgar kya hoti hai?

Insan ki asli yaadgar us ke aamaal hote hain. Daulat, makaan aur katbe waqt ke sath mit jate hain, lekin achhi yaadein aur nek kaam logon ke dilon me zinda rehte hain. Jo insan apni zindagi me dosron ke kaam aata hai, us ka naam mohabbat se liya jata hai. Is liye har shakhs ko apni zindagi me achhai phelani chahiye, taake us ke baad bhi log use achhe alfaz me yaad karen.

MCQs

1. Katba ka matlab hai:

(a) Kitab

(b) Qabar ke pathar par likhi tehreer

(c) Dastavez

(d) Khat

2. Katba kahani ke musannif kaun hain?

(a) Ibn-e-Insha

(b) Ghulam Abbas

(c) Maulvi Abdul Haq

(d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

3. Kahani ka sabaq hai:

(a) Shandar qabar banwao

(b) Achhe aamaal hi asli yaadgar hain

(c) Logon se door raho

(d) Daulat jama karo

4. Tanz ka matlab hai:

(a) Gussa

(b) Mazaq me naseehat

(c) Rona

(d) Khamoshi

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

Lesson 9: Ibtidai Hisab - Ibn-e-Insha

Summary

Ibtidai Hisab is a humorous essay by Ibn-e-Insha about the world of accounting and calculation. The writer looks at everyday life through the lens of hisab-kitab: people keep accounts of money, but life also has accounts of love, friendship, time and deeds. With wit and gentle humour, he shows that some things in life cannot be counted in numbers.

The essay teaches that while arithmetic is useful in daily life, the real account of life is about how we treat others. A person may be good at counting money but poor in kindness, and that is a failed account. Ibn-e-Insha's style is light, funny and full of everyday examples, which makes a simple topic interesting and full of wisdom.

Difficult words

- Hisab: ginti, jor-taqseem ka kaam.
- Kitab: daftar, record.
- Tanz-o-mizah: mazaq ke andaz me naseehat.
- Rozmarra: har din ki zindagi.
- Aamaal: kaam.
- Qeemat: kadar, daam.

Short questions

1. Ibtidai Hisab kis bare me hai?

Ibtidai Hisab hisab-kitab ki duniya aur zindagi ke hisab par mazaq bhara mazmoon hai.

2. Musannif ke nazdeek zindagi ka asli hisab kya hai?

Musannif ke nazdeek zindagi ka asli hisab ye hai ke hum dosron se kaisa bartao karte hain.

3. Ibn-e-Insha ka andaz kaisa hai?

Ibn-e-Insha ka andaz halka, mazaq bhara aur rozmarra ki misalon se bhara hua hai.

4. Mazmoon se kya sabaq milta hai?

Mazmoon se ye sabaq milta hai ke paisa ginna aasan hai, lekin achhai aur mohabbat ka hisab hi asli hisab hai.

Long questions

1. Ibn-e-Insha ne hisab-kitab ko zindagi se kaise jora hai?

Ibn-e-Insha kehta hai ke log paisa, waqt aur cheezon ka hisab rakhte hain, lekin zindagi ka asli hisab mohabbat, dosti aur achhe bartao ka hai. Wo mazaq ke andaz me batata hai ke jo shakhs sirf paisa ginta hai, wo zindagi ka bara hisab bhool jata hai. Mazmoon ka paigham ye hai ke hisab-kitab zaroori hai, lekin insaniyat ka hisab us se bhi zyada zaroori hai.

2. Tanz-o-mizah ki ahmiyat par likhen.

Tanz-o-mizah mushkil baat ko aasan aur dilchasp bana deta hai. Jab naseehat mazaq ke andaz me di jaye, to parhne wala use khushi se qabool karta hai aur der tak yaad rakhta hai. Ibn-e-Insha isi andaz ke ustad hain: wo hanste-hanste geheri baat keh jate hain. Tanz-o-mizah se mazmoon bojhal nahi lagta, balke parhne wale ke dil me utar jata hai.

MCQs

1. Ibtidai Hisab ke musannif kaun hain?

(a) Ghulam Abbas

(b) Ibn-e-Insha

(c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

(d) Maulvi Abdul Haq

2. Hisab ka matlab hai:

(a) Kahani

(b) Ginti aur jor-taqseem ka kaam

(c) Safar

(d) Khel

3. Mazmoon ka andaz hai:

(a) Sakht aur khushk

(b) Halka aur mazaq bhara

(c) Ghamgeen

(d) Daraona

4. Zindagi ka asli hisab hai:

(a) Paisa ginna

(b) Achha bartao aur mohabbat

(c) Makan banana

(d) Kapre khareedna

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

Lesson 10: Lari Mein Piroye Hue Manzar

Summary

Lari Mein Piroye Hue Manzar is a travelogue-style lesson. The writer describes a bus journey and the scenes woven into it: different passengers, their talks, their habits, the changing views outside the window, and small incidents on the way. Like pictures threaded in a row, the scenes of the journey pass before the reader's eyes.

The lesson teaches the art of observation. A journey is not only about reaching a place, but also about watching people and life closely. The writer shows that ordinary people and ordinary scenes become interesting when we look at them with attention and kindness. The lesson encourages students to observe life around them and to learn from everyday experiences.

Difficult words

- Safarnama: safar ki tehreer.
- Mushahida: ghaur se dekhna.
- Manzar: nazara, scene.
- Piroya hua: dhage me paroya hua, silsile me jura hua.
- Musafir: safar karne wala.
- Tajurba: azmaya hua ilm.

Short questions

1. Sabaq kis bare me hai?

Sabaq ek lari ke safar aur us me nazar aane wale mukhtalif manzaron ke bare me hai.

2. Musannif ne manzaron ko "piroye hue" kyun kaha hai?

Musannif ne manzaron ko piroye hue is liye kaha hai ke jaise moti dhage me piroye jate hain, waise hi safar ke manzar ek silsile me nazar aate hain.

3. Sabaq se mushahide ki kya ahmiyat maloom hoti hai?

Sabaq se maloom hota hai ke ghaur se dekhne se aam log aur aam manzar bhi dilchasp aur sabaq-amoz lagte hain.

4. Safar insan ko kya deta hai?

Safar insan ko naye tajurbe, naye logon ki pehchan aur zindagi ko samajhne ka mauqa deta hai.

Long questions

1. Safar ke manzaron ki ahmiyat par tafseel se likhen.

Safar ke manzar sirf aankh ka tamasha nahi hote, balke wo insan ke dimagh aur dil par gehera asar dalte hain. Lari ke safar me musannif mukhtalif musafiron ko dekhta hai: koi hansta hai, koi fikar-mand hai, koi apni kahani sunata hai. Bahar ke manzar badalte rehte hain: khet, darya, sheher aur gaon. Ye sab manzar mil kar zindagi ki tasveer banate hain. Jo shakhs in manzaron ko ghaur se dekhta hai, wo zindagi ko zyada achhi tarah samajh sakta hai.

2. Mushahide ki quwwat insan ki zindagi me kya kirdar ada karti hai?

Mushahide ki quwwat insan ko aam cheezon me bhi sabaq dhoondne ki salahiyat deti hai. Jo shakhs ghaur se dekhta hai, wo logon ke mizaaj, un ki khushiyan aur un ki mushkilein samajh sakta hai. Is se insan me humdardi paida hoti hai aur us ki soch wasee hoti hai. Ache musannif aur ache insan ki pehchan hi ye hai ke wo dekhna janta ho. Is liye talib-e-ilm ko apne ird-gird ke manzar par tawajjo deni chahiye.

MCQs

1. Lari Mein Piroye Hue Manzar kis qism ka sabaq hai?

(a) Kahani

(b) Safarnama tarz ka sabaq

(c) Nazm

(d) Ghazal

2. Mushahida ka matlab hai:

(a) Jaldi karna

(b) Ghaur se dekhna

(c) Bhool jana

(d) Chup rehna

3. "Piroya hua" ka matlab hai:

(a) Toota hua

(b) Silsile me jura hua

(c) Chhupa hua

(d) Bara hua

4. Sabaq ka sabaq hai:

(a) Safar se bacho

(b) Ghaur se dekhna aur rozmarra se seekhna

(c) Sirf manzil ki fikar karo

(d) Logon se baat na karo

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

Lesson 11: Bheriya

Summary

Bheriya is a short story built around a wolf. The story uses the wolf as a symbol: the wolf's hunger and cunning mirror the greed and trickery found in human nature. Through the events of the story, the writer shows how greed makes a creature blind to danger, and how a clever trap catches even the cleverest hunter.

The moral of the story is simple and strong: greed is a bad adviser, and those who try to cheat others often fall into their own trap. The story is told in a lively style that keeps the reader's interest, and its animal characters make the human lesson easy to remember. Students should learn from it that contentment and honesty protect a person, while greed destroys him.

Difficult words

- Bheriya: wolf, ek jangli janwar.
- Lalach: zyada pane ki bechain khwahish.
- Chaal: dhoka, fareb.
- Shikar: pakra hua janwar ya nishana.
- Ibrat: sabaq.
- Anjaam: natija, end.

Short questions

1. Bheriya kis janwar ki kahani hai?

Bheriya wolf (bheriye) ki kahani hai.

2. Kahani me bheriya kis cheez ki alamat hai?

Kahani me bheriya lalach aur chaal-bazi ki alamat hai.

3. Kahani se kya sabaq milta hai?

Kahani se ye sabaq milta hai ke lalach ka anjaam bura hota hai, aur dhoka dene wala khud dhoke me phans jata hai.

4. Janwaron ki kahani se insani sabaq kyun aasan lagta hai?

Janwaron ki kahani dilchasp hoti hai aur us ka sabaq yaad rehta hai, is liye insani khamiyan samajhna aasan ho jata hai.

Long questions

1. Bheriya kahani ke markazi khayal ki wazahat karen.

Bheriya kahani me bheriya apni bhook aur lalach ke peeche chalta hai. Wo dosron ko dhoka dene ki koshish karta hai, lekin aakhir me khud hi phans jata hai. Musannif is kahani ke zariye batata hai ke lalach insan ki aqal par parda daal deti hai: lalchi shakhs faida dekh kar khatra bhool jata hai. Kahani ka paigham ye hai ke qanaat aur imandari hi mehfooz rasta hai, jabke lalach aur fareb ka anjaam hamesha bura hota hai.

2. Lalach insan ki zindagi par kya asar dalti hai?

Lalach insan ko kabhi sukoon nahi lene deti. Lalchi shakhs ke paas sab kuch hote hue bhi wo zyada chahta hai, is liye wo har waqt bechain rehta hai. Lalach use ghalat raaston par le jati hai: jhoot, dhoka aur dosron ka haq maarna. Aakhir me lalach us ki izzat aur sukoon dono khatam kar deti hai. Is liye qanaat ko sab se bari daulat kaha gaya hai.

MCQs

1. Bheriya ka matlab hai:

(a) Billi

(b) Wolf

(c) Kutta

(d) Lomri

2. Lalach ka anjaam hota hai:

(a) Kaamyabi

(b) Bura anjaam

(c) Izzat

(d) Sukoon

3. Kahani ka sabaq hai:

(a) Lalach karo

(b) Qanaat aur imandari apnao

(c) Dhoka do

(d) Kisi par bharosa na karo

4. Chaal ka matlab hai:

(a) Chalna

(b) Dhoka, fareb

(c) Daur

(d) Khel

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

Lesson 12: Mehnat Ki Barkaat (Nazm) - Maulana Hali

Summary

Mehnat Ki Barkaat is a poem by Maulana Hali about the blessings of hard work. The poet says that labour is not a burden but a blessing: the hands that work earn honour, and the sweat of hard work brings prosperity. A nation that works hard rises, while a nation that avoids work falls behind.

The central message of the poem is the dignity of labour. Whether a person is a farmer, a worker, a craftsman or a student, honest work deserves respect. The poem encourages young people to love work, to avoid laziness, and to remember that every great achievement in the world is the fruit of someone's labour. Its tone is hopeful and full of energy.

Difficult words

- Barkaat: barkat, khair aur taraqqi.
- Mehnat: sakht kaam.
- Mazdoor: kaam karne wala.
- Pasina: mehnat se nikalne wala paseena.
- Kaahili: susti.
- Dastkari: hath ka hunar.

Short questions

1. Mehnat Ki Barkaat kis bare me nazm hai?

Ye nazm mehnat ki barkat aur hath ke kaam ki izzat ke bare me hai.

2. Nazm ka markazi paigham kya hai?

Nazm ka paigham hai ke mehnat barkat lati hai aur kaahili se bacho.

3. Shair ke nazdeek kaamyabi ka raaz kya hai?

Shair ke nazdeek kaamyabi ka raaz mehnat hai.

4. Nazm ka lehja kaisa hai?

Nazm ka lehja umeed bhara, josheela aur mehnat ki taraf bulane wala hai.

Long questions

1. Mehnat Ki Barkaat nazm ke markazi khayal ki wazahat karen.

Maulana Hali is nazm me kehte hain ke mehnat bojh nahi, balke barkat hai. Jo hath kaam karte hain, wo izzat pate hain, aur mehnat ka pasina taraqqi lata hai. Kisan, mazdoor, karigar aur talib-e-ilm sab apni mehnat se muashre ko aage le jate hain. Jo qaum mehnat se bhaagti hai, wo peeche reh jati hai, aur jo qaum mehnat ko izzat deti hai, wo taraqqi karti hai. Nazm naujawano ko kaahili chhor kar mehnat se mohabbat karne ki dawat deti hai.

2. Dastkari aur hath ke kaam ki izzat kyun zaroori hai?

Hath ka kaam muashre ki bunyad hai: kisan anaaj ugata hai, karigar cheezein banata hai, mazdoor imaratein khari karta hai. Agar in kaamon ki izzat na ki jaye, to log in se bhaagenge aur muashra kamzor ho jayega. Hath ke kaam ki izzat se log apne hunar par fakhar karte hain aur mehnat se rozi kamate hain. Is liye har mehnat-kash ki izzat karna muashre ki taraqqi ke liye zaroori hai.

MCQs

1. Mehnat Ki Barkaat ke shair kaun hain?

(a) Allama Iqbal

(b) Maulana Hali

(c) Mir Taqi Mir

(d) Nasir Kazmi

2. Barkaat ka matlab hai:

(a) Mushkil

(b) Barkat, khair aur taraqqi

(c) Susti

(d) Nuksan

3. Nazm ka paigham hai:

(a) Aaram karo

(b) Mehnat karo aur kaahili se bacho

(c) Daulat jama karo

(d) Khel kood me waqt guzaro

4. Kaahili ka matlab hai:

(a) Mehnat

(b) Susti

(c) Bahaduri

(d) Imandari

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

Lesson 13: Javed Ke Naam (Nazm) - Allama Iqbal

Summary

Javed Ke Naam is a poem by Allama Iqbal addressed to his son Javed. In it, Iqbal gives advice to the young generation: build your character, value your time, work hard, keep your faith strong, and never give up in difficulties. He tells Javed that a person becomes great not by wealth or position, but by self-respect, courage and high aims.

The poem's message is about khudi, or selfhood: believe in yourself, know your worth, and use your abilities for good. Iqbal warns against laziness, imitation of others, and hopelessness. His tone is loving like a father's, but also serious and inspiring, like a teacher who wants the youth to rise and lead.

Difficult words

- Khudi: apni zaat ki pehchan aur khud-etemadi.
- Naujawan: jawan admi.
- Himmat: bahaduri, hausla.
- Maqsad: aim, manzil.
- Iman: pakka yaqeen.
- Na-umeedi: mayoosi.

Short questions

1. Javed Ke Naam kis ko mukhatib karke likhi gayi hai?

Ye nazm Iqbal ne apne bete Javed ko mukhatib karke likhi hai.

2. Nazm ka markazi paigham kya hai?

Nazm ka paigham hai ke naujawan apni khudi pehchane, mehnat kare, waqt ki qadar kare aur mushkilon me himmat na hare.

3. Khudi ka matlab kya hai?

Khudi ka matlab hai apni zaat ki pehchan, khud-etemadi aur apni salahiyaton par yaqeen.

4. Iqbal naujawano ko kis cheez se bachne ki naseehat karte hain?

Iqbal naujawano ko kaahili, naqli tarz aur na-umeedi se bachne ki naseehat karte hain.

Long questions

1. Javed Ke Naam nazm ke markazi khayal ki wazahat karen.

Iqbal is nazm me apne bete Javed ke zariye poori naujawan nasal ko paigham dete hain. Wo kehte hain ke apni khudi ko pehchano: tum me bari salahiyatein hain, unhe zaya na karo. Waqt ki qadar karo, mehnat se na ghabrao, iman mazboot rakho aur mushkil waqt me himmat na haro. Daulat aur ohda insan ko bara nahi banate, balke buland maqsad, khud-etemadi aur achha kirdaar insan ko bara banate hain. Nazm ka lehja ek shafeeq baap aur mukhlis ustad jaisa hai.

2. Khudi ki ahmiyat par tafseel se likhen.

Khudi ka matlab hai apne aap ko pehchanna aur apni qeemat samajhna. Jis shakhs me khudi hoti hai, wo dosron ki naqal nahi karta, apne faisle khud karta hai aur apni ghaltiyon se seekhta hai. Khudi insan ko himmat deti hai ke wo mushkil kaam bhi kar sake. Iqbal ke nazdeek khudi ke baghair qaum kamzor hoti hai, aur khudi ke sath har fard apni qaum ki taraqqi me hissa le sakta hai.

MCQs

1. Javed Ke Naam ke shair kaun hain?

(a) Maulana Hali

(b) Allama Iqbal

(c) Mir Taqi Mir

(d) Muzaffar Warsi

2. Khudi ka matlab hai:

(a) Gharoor

(b) Apni zaat ki pehchan aur khud-etemadi

(c) Tanhaai

(d) Daulat

3. Nazm kis ko mukhatib hai?

(a) Javed ko

(b) Kisi dost ko

(c) Kisi badshah ko

(d) Kisi ustad ko

4. Nazm ka paigham hai:

(a) Aaram karo

(b) Mehnat, khudi aur himmat apnao

(c) Dosron ki naqal karo

(d) Na-umeed ho jao

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

Lesson 14: Piyam-e-Lateef (Nazm) - Shaikh Ayaz

Summary

Piyam-e-Lateef is a poem by Shaikh Ayaz carrying a gentle message. The word "lateef" means gentle and kind, and the poem's message is one of love, softness and humanity. The poet says that harsh words and hard hearts break people, while gentle words and kind behaviour win hearts and bring peace.

The central idea of the poem is that gentleness is strength, not weakness. A gentle person forgives, speaks softly and treats others with respect. The poem teaches that the world becomes better when people choose love over hate and softness over harshness. Its tone is tender and calm, like a soft breeze, and it leaves the reader with a feeling of warmth.

Difficult words

- Piyam: paigham, message.
- Lateef: narm, nazuk, meherban.
- Narmi: mulaymat, sakhti ka ulta.
- Mohabbat: pyaar.
- Insaniyat: insan hone ki khubi, humdardi.
- Shafqat: meherbani, pyaar bhara bartao.

Short questions

1. Piyam-e-Lateef ka matlab kya hai?

Piyam-e-Lateef ka matlab hai narm aur meherban paigham.

2. Nazm ka markazi khayal kya hai?

Nazm ka khayal hai ke narmi aur mohabbat dil jeet leti hai, aur sakhti dil torti hai.

3. Shair ke nazdeek narmi kya hai?

Shair ke nazdeek narmi kamzori nahi, balke taqat hai.

4. Nazm ka lehja kaisa hai?

Nazm ka lehja narm, pur-sukoon aur mohabbat bhara hai.

Long questions

1. Piyam-e-Lateef nazm ke markazi khayal ki wazahat karen.

Shaikh Ayaz is nazm me kehte hain ke duniya ko narm paigham ki zaroorat hai. Sakht lehja aur sakht dil logon ke darmiyan deewar khari karte hain, jabke narm alfaz aur meherban bartao dilon ko jorte hain. Shair kehta hai ke jo shakhs maaf karta hai, narmi se bolta hai aur dosron ki izzat karta hai, wahi asli taqatwar hai. Nazm ka paigham ye hai ke mohabbat aur insaniyat apnao, taake muashra aman aur khushi ka gahwara bane.

2. Narmi ki taqat par tafseel se likhen.

Narmi aksar kamzori samjhi jati hai, lekin haqeeqat me narmi hi sab se bari taqat hai. Sakhti se log dar to sakte hain, lekin un ke dil nahi jeete ja sakte. Narm insan apne dushman ko bhi dost bana sakta hai, kyunke us ka bartao dil ko chhu leta hai. Ghar, school aur muashre me narmi se jhagre khatam hote hain aur mohabbat barhti hai. Is liye narmi apnana hi asli bahaduri hai.

MCQs

1. Piyam-e-Lateef ke shair kaun hain?

(a) Shaikh Ayaz

(b) Nasir Kazmi

(c) Allama Iqbal

(d) Maulana Hali

2. Lateef ka matlab hai:

(a) Sakht

(b) Narm aur meherban

(c) Tez

(d) Bara

3. Nazm ka paigham hai:

(a) Sakhti apnao

(b) Narmi aur mohabbat apnao

(c) Larai karo

(d) Khamosh raho

4. Piyam ka matlab hai:

(a) Paigham

(b) Kahani

(c) Geet

(d) Khabar

Answer key: 1-a, 2-b, 3-b, 4-a.

Lesson 15: Cricket aur Mushaira

Summary

Cricket aur Mushaira is a humorous essay comparing two popular gatherings: a cricket match and a poetry session (mushaira). The writer points out funny similarities: both have eager crowds, loud cheers, heroes and disappointments, and both keep people glued to their seats for hours. In cricket, the bat and ball decide the result; in a mushaira, a good couplet wins the applause.

The lesson is written with wit and warmth. It shows the writer's love for both games and poetry, and it reflects Pakistani culture, where cricket and poetry are both close to people's hearts. The message is light: life becomes joyful when we enjoy both sport and literature, and humour helps us see the beauty in everyday events.

Difficult words

- Mushaira: shairon ki mehfil jahan wo apna kalam sunate hain.
- Tamashai: dekhne wala, spectator.
- Dad: tareef ki aawaz, wah-wah.
- Muqabla: competition.
- Saqafat: culture, tehzeeb.
- Mizah: mazaq, hansna.

Short questions

1. Sabaq me kin do mehfilon ka muqabla kiya gaya hai?

Sabaq me cricket match aur mushaira ka muqabla kiya gaya hai.

2. Cricket aur mushaira me kya mushtarika baatein hain?

Dono me bheer, josh, taaliyan, hero aur jeet-haar ki kashmakash mushtarika hai.

3. Mushaira me dad kis par milti hai?

Mushaira me dad achhe shair aur khoobsurat misron par milti hai.

4. Sabaq ka andaz kaisa hai?

Sabaq ka andaz mazaq bhara, garam-josh aur saqafati rang se bhara hua hai.

Long questions

1. Cricket aur mushaira ke mawazne ki wazahat karen.

Cricket me tamashai apni team ke liye josh se cheekhte hain, aur mushaira me sunne wale achhe shair par wah-wah kehte hain. Cricket me balle-baz chauka maar kar dad pata hai, aur mushaira me shair apne misron se dad pata hai. Dono me jeet-haar hoti hai: cricket me team jeetti ya haarti hai, aur mushaira me koi shair mehfil loot leta hai aur koi mayoos rehta hai. Musannif kehta hai ke dono hi logon ke dilon ke qareeb hain, aur dono me josh, umeed aur tafreeh mushtarika hai.

2. Khel aur adab dono ki ahmiyat par likhen.

Khel jism ko mazboot aur dil ko khush rakhta hai, jabke adab dimagh aur jazbaat ko roshan karta hai. Cricket jaisi khel se team-work, sabr aur khel-bhavna seekhne ko milti hai. Mushaira jaisi adabi mehfil se zuban ki khubsurti aur jazbaat ki geherai samajh aati hai. Jo shakhs khel aur adab dono se mohabbat kare, us ki shakhsiyat mutawazin hoti hai. Is liye zindagi me khel aur adab dono ki jagah honi chahiye.

MCQs

1. Mushaira kis ki mehfil hoti hai?

(a) Gulukaron ki

(b) Shairon ki

(c) Khilarion ki

(d) Tajiron ki

2. Dad ka matlab hai:

(a) Dhamki

(b) Tareef ki aawaz, wah-wah

(c) Khamoshi

(d) Larai

3. Cricket aur mushaira me mushtarika hai:

(a) Bheer, josh aur dad

(b) Barish

(c) Kitabein

(d) Safar

4. Sabaq ka andaz hai:

(a) Ghamgeen

(b) Mazaq bhara aur saqafati

(c) Sakht

(d) Daraona

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-a, 4-b.

Lesson 16: Ghazal - Faqeerana Aae Sada Kar Chale (Mir Taqi Mir)

Summary

This ghazal is by Mir Taqi Mir, the great classical poet known as Khuda-e-Sukhan. Its theme is the simple, faqirana way of life: the poet came into the world without show and passed through it with a simple call. The ghazal speaks of pain, loneliness and the unfaithfulness of the world, but in a calm and dignified voice.

Mir's ghazal teaches that simplicity and patience are noble. The poet does not complain loudly; his grief is quiet and deep. The lesson for students is to understand the mood of Mir's poetry: soft words, deep feeling, and the idea that a simple life lived with dignity is better than a life of show. The ghazal's beauty lies in its simplicity and its sincere emotion.

Difficult words

- Faqeerana: faqiron jaisa saada andaz.
- Sada: aawaz, pukar.
- Dard: gham, takleef.
- Be-wafai: wafa na karna.
- Sada-dili: saada mizaj.
- Khuda-e-Sukhan: shairi ka khuda, Mir ka laqab.

Short questions

1. Is ghazal ke shair kaun hain?

Is ghazal ke shair Mir Taqi Mir hain.

2. Mir Taqi Mir ko kis laqab se yaad kiya jata hai?

Mir Taqi Mir ko Khuda-e-Sukhan ke laqab se yaad kiya jata hai.

3. Ghazal ka markazi mizaj kya hai?

Ghazal ka mizaj faqirana saada-dili, khamosh dard aur duniya ki be-wafai ka ehsas hai.

4. Mir ki shairi ki kya khasiyat hai?

Mir ki shairi me saada alfaz, gehera jazba aur sachhi shiddat hoti hai.

Long questions

1. Mir ki ghazal ke markazi khayal ki wazahat karen.

Mir ki ghazal me shair kehta hai ke wo duniya me faqirana andaz se aaya aur sada kar ke chala gaya. Us ke lehje me shikwa nahi, balke khamosh dard hai. Duniya ki be-wafai aur apni tanhai ka zikr wo narmi se karta hai. Ghazal ka paigham ye hai ke saada zindagi aur sabr izzat wali cheezein hain. Mir ki shairi is liye azeem hai ke wo kam alfaz me gehera jazba bayan karta hai.

2. Mir Taqi Mir ki shairi ki khubiyan bayan karen.

Mir ki shairi ki sab se bari khubi us ki sada-dili hai. Wo mushkil alfaz ke bajaye aam alfaz me geheri baat keh deta hai. Us ki ghazlon me dard, mohabbat aur duniya ki be-sabati ka zikr hota hai. Us ka lehja narm aur us ka jazba sachha hota hai. Is liye Mir ko Urdu ghazal ka azeem shair mana jata hai aur use Khuda-e-Sukhan kehte hain.

MCQs

1. Faqeerana Aae Sada Kar Chale ke shair kaun hain?

(a) Aatish

(b) Mir Taqi Mir

(c) Nasir Kazmi

(d) Iqbal

2. Mir ko kis laqab se yaad kiya jata hai?

(a) Shair-e-Mashriq

(b) Khuda-e-Sukhan

(c) Shair-e-Azam

(d) Ustad-e-Sukhan

3. Faqeerana ka matlab hai:

(a) Ameerana

(b) Faqiron jaisa saada andaz

(c) Badshahana

(d) Maghroorana

4. Mir ki shairi ki khasiyat hai:

(a) Mushkil alfaz

(b) Saada alfaz me gehera jazba

(c) Lambi nazmein

(d) Sakht lehja

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

Lesson 17: Ghazal - Sun To Sahi Jahan Mein Hai Tera Fasana Kya (Khwaja Haider Ali Aatish)

Summary

This ghazal is by Khwaja Haider Ali Aatish, a famous classical poet of Lucknow. In it, the poet addresses the world and says: listen, what is your story in this world? The ghazal reflects on fame, fate, and the shortness of life. Aatish says that people run after name and honour, but the world is unfaithful, and everything passes away.

The ghazal's message is thoughtful and philosophical. It teaches that human life is brief, and that a person should not be proud of worldly success. Aatish's style is powerful and full of imagery, and his ghazal makes the reader think about the reality of life and death. Students should learn the ghazal's mood: pride mixed with sorrow, and wisdom born from experience.

Difficult words

- Fasana: kahani, dastan.
- Shohrat: naam, mashhoori.
- Qismat: taqdeer, naseeb.
- Be-sabati: na-payedar hona, jaldi guzar jana.
- Gharoor: takabbur.
- Ibrat: sabaq.

Short questions

1. Is ghazal ke shair kaun hain?

Is ghazal ke shair Khwaja Haider Ali Aatish hain.

2. Ghazal ka markazi khayal kya hai?

Ghazal ka khayal hai ke duniya be-wafa hai, shohrat aarzi hai aur insan ko gharoor nahi karna chahiye.

3. Aatish kis sheher ke shair the?

Aatish Lucknow ke mashhoor shair the.

4. Ghazal parhne wale ko kya sabaq milta hai?

Ghazal se ye sabaq milta hai ke zindagi mukhtasar hai, is liye insan ko aajizi aur aqal-mandi se jeena chahiye.

Long questions

1. Aatish ki ghazal ke markazi khayal ki wazahat karen.

Aatish is ghazal me duniya se mukhatib hokar kehta hai: sun to sahi, jahan me tera fasana kya hai? Wo batata hai ke log shohrat aur izzat ke peeche bhaagte hain, lekin duniya kisi ki wafa-dar nahi rehti. Aaj jo mashhoor hai, kal use bhool jaya jata hai. Zindagi ki be-sabati ko dekh kar shair kehta hai ke gharoor bekaar hai. Ghazal ka paigham ye hai ke insan apni haisiyat pehchane aur aajizi ke sath zindagi guzare.

2. Aatish ki shairi ki khubiyan bayan karen.

Aatish ki shairi me zordar lehja, wazeh tasveerein aur geheri soch hoti hai. Wo apni ghazlon me zindagi, maut, qismat aur duniya ki haqeeqat par ghaur karta hai. Us ke misre yaadgar hote hain aur parhne wale ke dil par asar karte hain. Aatish Lucknow ke azeem ghazal-go hain, aur un ki shairi me hikmat aur tajurba dono nazar aate hain.

MCQs

1. Sun To Sahi Jahan Mein Hai Tera Fasana Kya ke shair kaun hain?

(a) Mir Taqi Mir

(b) Khwaja Haider Ali Aatish

(c) Nasir Kazmi

(d) Parveen Fana Syed

2. Fasana ka matlab hai:

(a) Jhoot

(b) Kahani, dastan

(c) Geet

(d) Khabar

3. Ghazal ka sabaq hai:

(a) Gharoor karo

(b) Duniya ki be-sabati samjho aur aajizi apnao

(c) Shohrat ke peeche bhaago

(d) Logon se laro

4. Aatish ka talluq kis sheher se tha?

(a) Delhi

(b) Lucknow

(c) Lahore

(d) Karachi

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

Lesson 18: Ghazal - Gham Hai Ya Khushi Hai Tu (Nasir Kazmi)

Summary

This ghazal is by Nasir Kazmi, a well-known modern poet famous for his soft and melancholy voice. The ghazal asks a question that runs through it: are you grief or happiness? The poet describes a beloved whose memory brings both pain and joy. His ghazal is full of the feelings of separation, memories of the past, and the pain of migration.

The ghazal's beauty is in its gentle sadness. Nasir Kazmi does not shout his grief; he whispers it. His words are simple, but the feeling is deep. The lesson teaches students that poetry can express mixed feelings: sometimes one person or one memory is both a cause of sorrow and a source of happiness. The ghazal is a fine example of modern Urdu ghazal.

Difficult words

- Hijrat: apna watan chhor kar dosri jagah jana.
- Yaadein: guzri hui baaton ki yaad.
- Udaasi: ghamgeen hona.
- Mahboob: jis se mohabbat ho.
- Judai: bichharna.
- Lehja: bolne ka andaz.

Short questions

1. Is ghazal ke shair kaun hain?

Is ghazal ke shair Nasir Kazmi hain.

2. Ghazal ka markazi sawal kya hai?

Ghazal ka markazi sawal hai ke mehboob gham hai ya khushi hai.

3. Nasir Kazmi ki shairi ki kya pehchan hai?

Nasir Kazmi ki shairi me narm lehja, udaasi aur geheri yaadein hoti hain.

4. Ghazal me judai ka kya rang hai?

Ghazal me judai ka rang khamosh dard aur meethi yaadon se bhara hua hai.

Long questions

1. Nasir Kazmi ki ghazal ke markazi khayal ki wazahat karen.

Nasir Kazmi is ghazal me mehboob se poochta hai ke tu gham hai ya khushi hai. Mehboob ki yaad use dukh bhi deti hai aur khushi bhi, kyunke judai ka dard bhi hai aur milne ki meethi yaadein bhi. Shair ka lehja narm aur udaas hai, aur us ki shairi me hijrat aur bichharne ka dard jhalakta hai. Ghazal ka paigham ye hai ke insan ke jazbaat aksar mile-jule hote hain: ek hi yaad dukh aur sukh dono de sakti hai.

2. Nasir Kazmi ki shairi ki khubiyan bayan karen.

Nasir Kazmi ki shairi ki sab se bari khubi us ka narm aur sada lehja hai. Wo mushkil alfaz ke bajaye aam alfaz me gehera dard bayan karta hai. Us ki ghazlon me yaadein, judai, hijrat aur shaam ke manzar nazar aate hain. Us ki shairi parhne wale ke dil ko chhu leti hai, kyunke us me sachha jazba hota hai. Is liye Nasir Kazmi jadeed Urdu ghazal ke numaya shair hain.

MCQs

1. Gham Hai Ya Khushi Hai Tu ke shair kaun hain?

(a) Mir Taqi Mir

(b) Aatish

(c) Nasir Kazmi

(d) Shaikh Ayaz

2. Hijrat ka matlab hai:

(a) Safar

(b) Apna watan chhor kar dosri jagah jana

(c) Wapsi

(d) Dosti

3. Nasir Kazmi ki shairi ka rang hai:

(a) Sakht aur zor-dar

(b) Narm lehja aur udaasi

(c) Mazaq bhara

(d) Jangju

4. Ghazal ka markazi sawal hai:

(a) Tu kaun hai

(b) Tu gham hai ya khushi hai

(c) Tu kahan hai

(d) Tu kab aayega

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

Lesson 19: Ghazal - Kaash Tufan Mein Safeene Ko Utara Hota (Parveen Fana Syed)

Summary

This ghazal is by Parveen Fana Syed. Its central image is a storm and a boat: the poet wishes that the boat had been launched into the storm. The storm stands for the difficulties and dangers of life, and the boat stands for the human being who must face them. The ghazal says that it is better to face the storm with courage than to sit safely on the shore doing nothing.

The message of the ghazal is courage and action. Life without risk is empty, and honour lies in trying, even if the result is uncertain. The poet's wish expresses regret for missed chances: she wishes she had dared. The ghazal encourages students to be brave, to take on challenges, and to remember that great achievements come to those who dare to sail into the storm.

Difficult words

- Tufan: tez hawa aur barish ka toofan, mushkil waqt ki alamat.
- Safeena: kashti, boat.
- Himmat: bahaduri.
- Kaash: khwahish, afsos ka izhar.
- Kinara: sahil, shore.
- Jurat: bahaduri, dare.

Short questions

1. Is ghazal ki shaira kaun hain?

Is ghazal ki shaira Parveen Fana Syed hain.

2. Ghazal me tufan aur safeena kis cheez ki alamat hain?

Tufan zindagi ki mushkilon ki alamat hai, aur safeena insan ki alamat hai jo un ka samna karta hai.

3. Ghazal ka markazi paigham kya hai?

Ghazal ka paigham hai ke himmat se mushkilon ka samna karo, kinare par baithna bekaar hai.

4. "Kaash" lafz kya zahir karta hai?

"Kaash" lafz khwahish aur guzre mauqe par afsos zahir karta hai.

Long questions

1. Kaash Tufan Mein Safeene Ko Utara Hota ghazal ke markazi khayal ki wazahat karen.

Parveen Fana Syed is ghazal me kehti hain ke kaash safeene ko tufan me utara hota. Safeena insan hai aur tufan zindagi ki mushkilein hain. Shaira ka kehna hai ke kinare par khara rehna mehfooz to hai, lekin bekaar hai. Asli zindagi tufan ka samna karne me hai. Jo shakhs khatra mol leta hai, wahi kuch hasil karta hai, chahe natija kuch bhi ho. Ghazal ka paigham hai ke himmat karo, mauka haath se na jane do, aur mushkilon se bhaagne ke bajaye un ka samna karo.

2. Himmat aur jurat ki ahmiyat par tafseel se likhen.

Himmat ke baghair koi bara kaam nahi hota. Jo shakhs dar kar baith jata hai, wo kabhi aage nahi barhta. Himmat insan ko mushkil faisle lene, naye kaam shuru karne aur nakami ke baad dobara uthne ki taqat deti hai. Tareekh ke bare log wahi hain jinhon ne tufan ka samna kiya. Talib-e-ilm ke liye bhi himmat zaroori hai: mushkil mazmoon, bara imtihan ya nayi zimmedari sab himmat se hi poori hoti hai.

MCQs

1. Kaash Tufan Mein Safeene Ko Utara Hota ki shaira kaun hain?

(a) Nasir Kazmi

(b) Parveen Fana Syed

(c) Mir Taqi Mir

(d) Aatish

2. Safeena ka matlab hai:

(a) Paharr

(b) Kashti, boat

(c) Hawa

(d) Ghar

3. Tufan kis cheez ki alamat hai?

(a) Khushi ki

(b) Zindagi ki mushkilon ki

(c) Aaram ki

(d) Daulat ki

4. Ghazal ka paigham hai:

(a) Kinare par baitho

(b) Himmat se mushkilon ka samna karo

(c) Safar se bacho

(d) Khamosh raho

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

Revision Checklist

Before the exam, revise every lesson in this order: Hamd, Naat, Akhlaq-e-Hasna, Apni Madad Aap, Kaleem aur Mirza Zahir Dar Baig, Naam Dev Mali, Aaram o Sukoon, Katba, Ibtidai Hisab, Lari Mein Piroye Hue Manzar, Bheriya, Mehnat Ki Barkaat, Javed Ke Naam, Piyam-e-Lateef, Cricket aur Mushaira, and the four ghazals of Mir, Aatish, Nasir Kazmi and Parveen Fana Syed. For each lesson, remember its writer or poet, its central idea, five difficult words, and the moral or message. Practise writing one short answer and one long answer from each lesson without looking, then check them against these notes. Finally, attempt all the MCQs again and review every answer key. Read the summary of a lesson on the day before the exam, not the whole lesson, so that the main ideas stay fresh in your mind.