

Based on National Curriculum of Pakistan 2022-23

Model Textbook of

English

Grade

9

National Curriculum Council

Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training



National Book Foundation
as
Federal Textbook Board
Islamabad



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Model Textbook of English
for Grade 9



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National Book Foundation

First Edition - First Impression: March 2024 | Pages: 170 | Quantity: 93000
First Edition - 2nd Impression: May 2024 | Pages: 170 | Quantity: 100000

Price: PKR 300/-

Code: STE-678, ISBN: 978-969-37-1595-8

Printer: Farhan Raza Printers, Rawalpindi



Note: All the pictures, paintings and sketches used in this book are only for educational and promotional purpose in public interest.

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Preface

This Model Textbook for English Grade 9 has been developed by NBF according to the National Curriculum of Pakistan 2022-2023. The aim of this textbook is to enhance learning abilities through inculcation of logical thinking in learners, and to develop higher order thinking processes by systematically building the foundation of learning from the previous grades. A key emphasis of the present textbook is creating real life linkage of the concepts and methods introduced. This approach was devised with the intent of enabling students to solve daily life problems as they grow up in the learning curve and also to fully grasp the conceptual basis that will be built in subsequent grades.

After amalgamation of the efforts of experts and experienced authors, this book was reviewed and finalized after extensive reviews by professional educationists. Efforts were made to make the contents student friendly and to develop the concepts in interesting ways.

The National Book Foundation is always striving for improvement in the quality of its textbooks. The present textbook features an improved design, better illustration and interesting activities relating to real life to make it attractive for young learners. However, there is always room for improvement, the suggestions and feedback of students, teachers and the community are most welcome for further enriching the subsequent editions of this textbook.

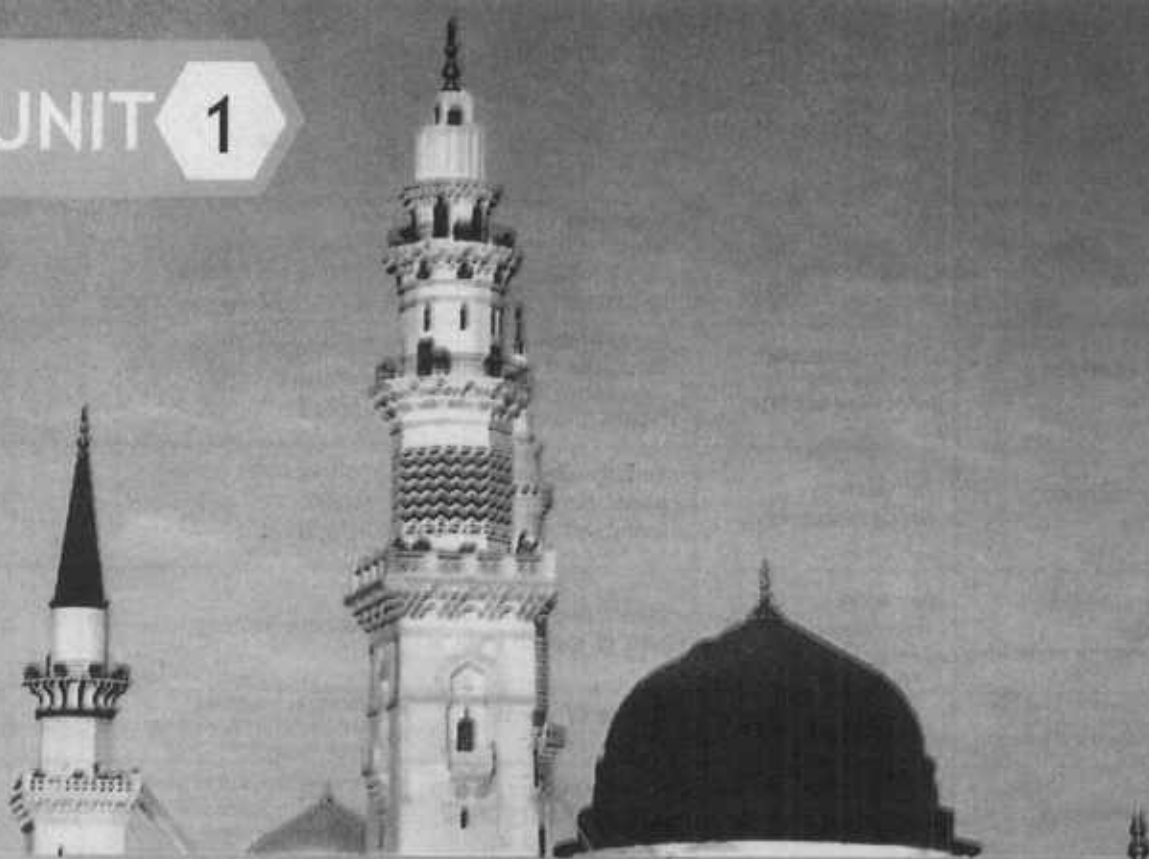
May Allah guide and help us (Ameen).

Dr. Raja Mazhar Hameed
Managing Director

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“HAZRAT MUHAMMAD RASULULLAH (ﷺ): A MERCY FOR ALL CREATION”

After completing this lesson, students will be able to:

- explore simple to complex ideas
- read with accurate pronunciation, appropriate pitch and voice variation suitable for fictional and nonfictional texts
- examine the central idea of an informational text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text
- apply editing and proofreading skills to a range of different texts and contexts
- research for short projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem
- synthesize multiple sources on the subject
- demonstrate understanding of the subject under investigation while writing or presenting their assignment
- consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g. dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses) both print and digital
- find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology

Main Theme: SDG-Millennium Development Goals

Sub Theme: Well-being

Pre-Reading Questions

- Look at the title of the Unit and predict about the content of the lesson.
- How can we live peacefully in the society?

"HAZRAT MUHAMMAD RASULULLAH (ﷺ): A MERCY FOR ALL CREATION"

Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) is the most revered figure in the history of human civilization. His teachings and preaching are a beacon of light for humanity. He (ﷺ) epitomized justice and compassion, and he (ﷺ) was an advocate of knowledge. His message is still relevant in the present day, and its impact is far reaching. He (ﷺ) is a matchless role model for everyone because of his wisdom, kindness and generosity. The legacy, he (ﷺ) left behind belongs to the world and is an example of the importance of educating people, working toward peace and well-being.

The mercy of the Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) was so comprehensive and inclusive that it encompassed animals and birds. The Holy Quran narrates that Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) was sent as "Mercy for all the worlds" (Quran: 21:107) and he (ﷺ) confirmed this when he said: **"O people, verily I am only a gifted mercy."** This mercy evidently dominated every aspect of his life (ﷺ) and was witnessed by all.

Many injunctions urging Muslims to show mercy to animals and birds are easily accessible in the books of Sunnah and the life of Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ). The Sunnah (Prophetic traditions) recorded many occasions where this mercy reached its peak. For instance a woman was reportedly promised the hellfire because of her merciless behavior with a cat (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim), and a man had his sins forgiven because he quenched the thirst of a dog (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim).

These injunctions and commands are highly reflective as they arouse the expectations of how merciful He was to human beings, followers and non-followers alike, in the first place.

On an occasion, Anas ibn-e-Malik (رضي الله عنه) reported that he was walking with Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) who was wearing a cloak with a very thick border. A nomad man approached Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) and arrogantly took hold of the side of this cloak and drew it violently. Anas noticed that the violence of this grasp had left red marks on the neck of Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). Continuing his arrogance and showing his harsh behavior, the nomad said: "O Muhammad! Give me out of Allah's wealth that you possess." As a response to this, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) turned to him and smiled and

ordered that he should be given something. (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim). This shows his compassionate behaviour with even those, who teased and disturbed him.

Myriads of similar occasions indicate how Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) used to behave towards people who were bitterly against him. It was this lenient behavior that spurred people on embracing Islam and following Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ). Had the Rasulullah (ﷺ) been cruel to them, people would have abandoned his religion; Allah, the Exalted, says: ***"It is out of Allah's mercy that you, O Rasulullah (ﷺ) have been lenient with them. Had you been cruel or hard-hearted, they would have certainly abandoned you."*** (Quran: 3: 159)

Hazrat Ayesha (رضي الله عنها) narrates that the Messenger of Allah, Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) said: Allah is Kind and He loves kindness, and confers upon kindness which He does not confer upon severity, and does not confer upon anything besides kindness. - (Muslim)

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) was even compassionate and kind towards the non-believers. The prisoners of war taken captive in the battle of Badr were amongst his bitter enemies. Nevertheless, he made sure that they were given the best of treatment.

The non-believers inflicted him with every kind of sufferings, eventually forcing him to migrate to Madinah, and then waged war on him. However, when he (ﷺ) conquered Makkah without bloodshed in the twenty-first year of his Prophethood, he (ﷺ) asked the Makkan nonbelievers who were awaiting his decision about them: ***"How do you expect me to treat you?"*** They responded unanimously: ***"You are a noble one, the son of a noble one."*** He (ﷺ) announced to them his decision: ***"You may go free! No reproach this day shall be on you; may Allah forgive you!"***

Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) was also very kind and affectionate towards women. Women were very badly treated in those times. Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) gave them honor and dignity at par with men in the community. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) established women's rights in the light of commandments of Allah, which improved their position and status.

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was particularly compassionate towards children.

When he (ﷺ) saw a child crying, he (ﷺ) sat beside him or her and shared his or her feelings. He (ﷺ) would take children in his arms and embrace them. He (ﷺ) was once hugging his beloved grandsons, Hasan (رضي الله عنه) and Hussain (رضي الله عنه), when Aqrah bin Haabis told him, 'I have got ten children. So far, I have not kissed any of them.' Allah's

While Reading Questions

- What was the demand of the nomad?

While Reading Questions

- What is the importance of kindness?

While Reading Questions

- What is the status of women in Islam?

While Reading Questions

- How did the Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) treat the children?

Messenger responded: "The one with no pity for others is not pitied." (Al-Bukhari and Muslim) According to another version, he (ﷺ) said: "What can I do for you if Allah has removed from you the feeling of compassion?" (Al-Tirmidhi)

Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) forbade his companions to keep the unintelligent creatures hungry or thirsty, to disturb or to overburden them. He (ﷺ) commended that kindness and putting them at ease are meritorious acts tending to bring man nearer to Allah.

While Reading Questions

- How are animals to be treated?

Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه) reports Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) as saying: "A traveller who was thirsty saw a well in the way. He got inside the well and when he came out he saw a dog licking mud due to thirst. The man realized that the dog was as thirsty as he, so he got into the well again, filled his leather sock with water and carried it out holding it with his teeth. Thus, he quenched the thirst of the dog. Allah was pleased with this act of kindness and pardoned his sins."

Once on return from a military campaign, a few Companions (رضي الله عنهم) took away the chicks of a bird from their nest to stroke them. The mother bird came back and when it could not find its chicks in the nest, it began to fly around screeching. When informed of the matter, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) became angry and ordered the chicks to be put back in the nest. (Abu Dawood).

While Reading Questions

- How did the mother bird react when it could not find its chicks?

The love and compassion of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) for all kinds of creatures was not of the kind claimed by today's 'humanists'. He (ﷺ) was sincere and balanced in his love and compassion.

He (ﷺ) was more compassionate than any other person.

He (ﷺ) was raised by Allah, the Creator and Sustainer of all beings, for the guidance and happiness of conscious beings and the harmony of existence. Therefore, he (ﷺ) lived not for himself but for others; he (ﷺ) is an epitome of mercy for all the worlds.

**ADAPTED FROM THE ARTICLE "HAZRAT MUHAMMAD RASULULLAH (ﷺ)
: A MERCY FOR ALL CREATION" BY ISLAM WEB.**



Post-Reading Questions

- How can we instill the values of well-being, patience, tolerance, and mutual respect in our society?

Teacher's Point



- It is our duty as educators to instill the values of well-being, patience, tolerance, and mutual respect in our students and make sure that these great teachings of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) are passed onto future generations.



Glossary

Words	Pronunciations	Meanings
mercy	/ 'mɜ:si/	a kind or forgiving attitude towards somebody that you have the power to harm or right to punish
beacon	/ 'bi:kən/	a light that is placed somewhere to guide vehicles and warn them of danger
revered	/ ɪ'viəd/	to admire and respect somebody very much
epitomized	/ ɪ'pɪtəmaɪzd/	to be a perfect example of something
legacy	/ 'legəsi/	something is given inheritance
compassion	/ kəm'pæʃən/	a strong feeling of sympathy for people or animals who are suffering and a desire to help them
inclusive	/ ɪn'klɪ:sɪv/	to add or include everything, all encompassing
encompassed	/ ɪn'kʌmpəst/	to include a large number or range of things
urge	/ ɜ:ʒ/	to advise or try hard to persuade somebody to do something
quenched	/ kwentʃt/	to drink so that one is no longer feeling thirsty
abandoned	/ ə'bændənd/	to leave alone
witness	/ 'wɪtnəs/	to see something or a person who sees something
reproach	/ rɪ'prəʊtʃ/	to blame or criticize someone for something
commandments	/ kə'mʌ:ndmənts/	an order or a law given by Allah
meritorious	/ məɪ'ɪ'tɔ:riəs/	praiseworthy or deserve praise
pardoned	/ 'pɑ:dənd/	to forgive
screeching	/ skri:tʃɪŋ/	to cry, to scream restlessly



Reading and Critical Thinking

A. Answer the following questions.

- Q 1. What does the Holy Quran narrate about mercy?
- Q 2. How did Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) treat the nonbelievers after the conquest of Makkah?
- Q 3. Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) is a "Mercy for all", Explain.
- Q 4. Narrate an example of kindness to animals from the life of Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ).
- Q 5. What reward did the traveller get on quenching the thirst of the dog?
- Q 6. How should we treat animals?
- Q 7. What lesson do you get from the life of Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) and also narrate its significance in the present age?

B. Choose the correct option.

1. The preaching of Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) is a beacon of light for humanity. The underlined phrase means _____
 - a. a light for guidance for humanity.
 - b. a light for warning
 - c. a light for guidance for Muslims only
 - d. a light to show path
2. Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) is an epitome of mercy for all the worlds. The underlined word means _____
 - a. principle
 - b. embodiment
 - c. example
 - d. light
3. The mother bird started _____ when her chicks were taken away from nest.
 - a. flying
 - b. searching
 - c. screeching
 - d. chirping
4. Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ) conquered Makkah during _____ year of His Prophethood (Nabuwat).
 - a. 21st
 - b. 22nd
 - c. 25th
 - d. 27th
5. "The one with no _____ for others is not pitied".
 - a. care
 - b. worry
 - c. patience
 - d. pity



Oral Communication

Pair Work

Work in pairs and share an act of kindness that you have extended to someone recently.

Group Activity

Discuss in groups and devise some strategies as to how you can take care of birds/animals in your locality especially during severe weather.



Vocabulary and Grammar

Q 1. Find the synonyms of the following words by using a thesaurus and also identify the parts of speech they belong to.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| i. cloak | ii. verily | iii. lenient | iv. licking | v. sustainer |
| vi. harmony | vii. campaign | | | |

Q 2. Consult a dictionary or an online source for finding out the pronunciation of the following words.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| i. myriads | ii. military | iii. epitomize | iv. legacy | v. pardon |
| vi. quench | viii. claim | | | |

Adjective

A word which qualifies or modifies a noun or a pronoun; as in a 'red hat' or 'a quick fox'. They can be used to complement the verbs 'to be' or 'to seem' ('Sue seems happy today').

NOTE: Adjectives are sometimes formed from nouns or verbs by the addition of a suffix such as '-able' (lovable), '-ful' (heedful), '-ic' (heroic), '-ish' (foolish), '-ive' (combative), '-ous' (famous), or '-y' (needy).

Exercise

Q 1. Form adjectives from the following nouns:

- i. duty ii. ice iii. peace iv. beauty

Q 2. Read the given sentences below and circle the adjectives.

- i. The homeless beggar hasn't eaten in days.
- ii. The fox is a sly animal.
- iii. Mary had a little lamb.
- iv. The selfish giant didn't allow the children to enter his garden.
- v. The foolish dog barked at its reflection and lost its food.

Conditional Sentences

Zero conditional

The zero conditional is used to narrate things that are generally true, especially for laws and rules.

The structure is: *if/when* + present simple + present simple.

- *If I drink too much coffee, I can't sleep at night.*
- *Ice melts if you heat it.*
- *When the sun goes down, it gets dark.*

Conditional: Type-I (Open condition)

Formation: If + Present Simple + will/shall/can /may/must + 1st Form of Verb.

Use: The first conditional is for future actions dependent on the result of another future action or event, where there is a reasonable possibility of the conditions for the action being satisfied.

eg: If he gets here soon, I'll speak to him about it. (The speaker believes that there is a reasonable or good chance of seeing him.)

Q 3. Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets.

- i. If it _____ (rain) tomorrow, we will cancel the picnic.
- ii. If I _____ (finish) work early, I will go to the cinema.
- iii. She will fail the exam if she _____ (not study) tonight.
- iv. If he _____ (eat) too much ice cream, he will get a stomachache.
- v. They will come to the party if they _____ (get) an invitation.

Q 4. Circle the correct verb form or write it in the blank.

- i. Ahmed wondered where he _____ his keys. (leaves, left, has left, had left).
- ii. He believes he _____ them. (lost, has lost, have lost, had lost).
- iii. The receptionist told the interviewer that the applicant _____. (has arrived, have arrived, had arrived, will arrive) .
- iv. The interviewer says that she _____ for an hour. (waits, has waited, has been waiting, had waited)
- v. I felt _____ after the meal. (satisfy, satisfied, satisfying, am satisfied).

For the Teacher

- Help the students identify adjectives and Conditional type-I
- Demonstrate the use of tenses.
- Guide the students about important points in paragraph writing.



Writing

- Q 1. Write a paragraph on the topic "Mercy of Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (ﷺ)" by using specific words and details from the text.
- Q 2. Analyze the text and write at least five main points on mercy for all.
- Q 3. Discuss interfaith harmony keeping in view the current world scenario and write a paragraph of 100-150 words.

Proofreading

Proofreading is the careful reading of a text for errors in grammar, spelling, and punctuation. Proofreading is the last stage of the writing process, occurring after revision.

Why to proofread?

Mistakes in an essay distract the reader from the content of the essay and make an unprofessional impression on the reader. Always try to make reading your work a pleasure.

Teacher's Point



Non-Muslim students must be given liberty to express their views and teacher must mediate to bring harmony among students of inter-faith.
Guide the students about proof-reading technique.

1. Proofread in a quiet place without distractions.
2. For out-of-class essays, do not try to proofread immediately after writing or revising an essay, set it aside for a few hours or a day. You will identify more errors if you give yourself time to "forget" what you wrote.
3. Proofread slowly. If you hurry, you will end up reading groups of words rather than individual ones, and you will miss errors.
4. Read your essay out loud. Your ears will hear errors that your eyes miss. This will also force you to consider each word and slow down the reading process for better results. Again, be sure to proofread slowly.

Proofreading Exercise

Here are three short paragraphs. Find the mistakes (mostly punctuation and spelling; about 10 mistakes per paragraph) and rewrite the paragraph.

Paragraph #1

did you no that bats are mammals. we no they are mammals just like us because they are warm-blooded they are the only mammals that no how to fly bats are Nocturnal, which means they sleep during the day and are awake at night?

Paragraph #2

bes are intresting animals. A honey be can fly at a speed of 15 miles per hour a hive of honey bees has about 40,000 bees in it? the honey bee has five eyes! a worker bee will mak 1/12th of a teaspoon of honey over it's lifetime? Bees have been making honey for about 150 million years.

Paragraph #3

did you know that a person can live without food for more than a hole month a person can only live four about won week without water we need water more then we need food. About 97% of earths water is in the oceans. Just 3 % of the earths water can be used four drinking.

Approximately 75% of the worlds fresh water is frozen in the north and south polar ice caps.

Precis Writing

- A précis is a short summary. It is not a paraphrase, which merely says in

different and simpler words exactly what the passage being paraphrased has to say. A paraphrase may be as long as the passage itself. A précis rarely is more than one-third the length of the original selection and may be only one-fourth as long.

- A précis gives only the "heart" of a passage. It omits repetition and such details as examples, illustrations, and adjectives unless they are of unusual importance.
- A précis is written entirely in the words of the person writing it, not in the words of the original selection. Avoid the temptation to lift long phrases and whole sentences from the original.
- A précis is written from the point of view of the author whose work is being summarized. Do not begin with such expressions as "This author says" or "The paragraph means." Begin as though you were summarizing your own writing.

In writing, a précis proceed as follows:

1. Read carefully, sentence by sentence, the passage to be summarized. Try to grasp the writer's main point. Spotting the topic sentence will help. Look up in the dictionary any words whose meaning is not absolutely clear. As you read, take brief notes to be used in your writing.
2. When you have finally decided what the author's main point is, write it out in your own words. Do not use the wording of the original except for certain key words which you may find indispensable. If you cannot translate the idea into language of your own, you do not understand them very well. Be especially careful not to rely too much on the topic sentence. Do not add any opinions or ideas of your own.
3. Revise your writing until you are sure that you have given an accurate summary.
4. Usually you will find your précis is too long, if it is more than one-third the length of the original. Continue your revision until you have reduced the précis to the proper length. In this careful revision lies the principal value of the précis as a composition exercise.

Activity: Read first two paragraphs of unit #1 and make precis of them.