

Unit-6

QUAID'S VISION AND PAKISTAN

قائد اعظم کا خواب اور پاکستان

Words Meaning الفاظ معانی (Translation) اردو ترجمہ

| Words | Synonyms | معانی |
|----------------|--|--------------|
| Abstract | not concrete | خلاصہ |
| Aptitude | inherent natural ability | دلچسپی |
| Disintegration | state of breaking up | انتشار |
| Emergence | Appearance | ظہور |
| Enormity | vastness of size | بہت زیادہ |
| Ethnic | belonging to a particular racial group | نسلی |
| Overwhelmed | affected deeply | گھلت گھاتا |
| Pivot | central point | محور |
| Pursuits | the act of striving | سرگرمیوں |
| Sterling | of the highest quality | حقیقی |
| pursuit | chase | تغاقب، جستجو |
| Prejudices | narrow-mindedness | تعصبات |
| Sectarian | Sectarian | فرقہ وارانہ |
| Ethnic | racial | نسلی |
| Lingual | Lingual | لسانی |
| Disintegration | breakdown | انتشار |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Stricken | suffering | متاثر زدہ |
| fatal diseases | deadly diseases | مہلک بیماریاں |
| Diverted | unfocused | موز |
| Bits | small piece | چھوٹا سا ٹکڑا |
| Creed | statement of belief | عقیدہ |
| Democrat | Democrat | جمہوریت پسند |
| Moderate | modest | اعتدال پسند |
| Futile | useless | فضول |
| Ambitions | goal | عزائم |
| Aptitude | ability | ذہانت |
| Proportion | amount | تناسب |
| Nomenclature | classification | نام رکھنے کا اصول |
| Literature | text | ادب |
| Distinctive | characteristic | مخصوص |
| Affirmed | avowed | دعوے سے کہنا |
| Oneness | solitary | ایک ہونا |
| Voyage | journey | سمندری سفر |

1. During the early and difficult times of Pakistan's emergence, Quaid-e- Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, undertook a countrywide tour. He aimed at building confidence and raising peoples' spirit.

"Do not be overwhelmed by the enormity of the task", he said in a speech at Lahore, "There are many examples in the history of young nations building themselves up by sheer determination and force of character. You are made of sterling material and second to none. Keep up your morale. Do not be afraid of death. We should face it bravely to save the honor of Pakistan and of Islam. Do your duty and have faith in Pakistan. It has come to stay."

پاکستان کے ظہور پذیر ہونے کے ابتدائی اور مشکل وقت کے دوران قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح نے پورے ملک کا دورہ کیا۔

انہوں نے لوگوں میں اعتماد پیدا کیا اور ان کے جذبات کو ابھارا۔

" لاہور میں ایک تقریر کے دوران انہوں نے فرمایا کہ کام کی زیادتی سے پریشان نہ ہونا۔ نوجوان قوموں کی تاریخ میں بہت سی مثالیں ملتی ہیں کہ انہوں نے مکمل ارادے اور کردار کی طاقت سے اپنے آپ کی تعمیر کی۔ آپ دوسروں کے مقابلے میں معیاری مواد سے بنے ہیں۔ اپنے جذبات بلند رکھیں۔ موت سے مت گھبراہٹیں۔ ہمیں پاکستان اور اسلام کا وقار بچانے کے لئے اس کا بہادری سے مقابلہ کرنا چاہیے۔ اپنا فرض پورا کیجئے اور پاکستان پر اعتماد رکھیں۔ یہ قائم رہنے کے لیے بنا ہے۔"

2. The whole journey of the great leader's struggle for a separate homeland for the Muslims of the subcontinent was based on the pivot of the Muslim unity and oneness as a nation. He talked about Pakistan in such clear terms that a common man could understand it.

"We are a nation," he affirmed three years before the birth of Pakistan, "with our own distinctive culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, names and nomenclature, sense of values and proportion, legal laws and moral codes, custom and calendar, history and tradition, aptitude and ambitions – in short, we have our own distinctive outlook on life."

عظیم رہنما کا تمام سفر برصغیر کے مسلمانوں کی لئے ایک علیحدہ وطن کے لئے کوشش تھی، جس کی بنیاد مسلمانوں کا اتحاد اور انہیں بحیثیت ایک قوم یکجا کرنا تھا۔ انہوں نے پاکستان کے متعلق اتنے سادہ الفاظ میں بات کی کہ ایک عام آدمی اس کو آسانی سے سمجھ سکتا تھا۔

" آپ نے پاکستان بننے سے قبل بڑے دعوے سے یہ فرمادیا تھا کہ ہم ایک قوم ہیں۔ اپنے مخصوص کلچر، تہذیب، زبان اور ادب، فن اور فن تعمیر۔ نام اور نام رکھنے کے اصول، اقدار اور تناسب کی پہچان، بنیادی قوانین اور اخلاقی قدریں، رسم و رواج اور کینڈر، تاریخ اور روایات، ذہانت اور بلند نظری قصہ مختصر یہ کہ ہمارا اپنا ایک مخصوص طرز زندگی ہے۔"

3. The ideology of the Pakistan was based on the fundamental principle that the Muslims are an independent nation. Any attempt to get them merge their national and political identity will be strongly resisted.

نظریہ پاکستان کی بنیاد ان قوانین پر منحصر تھی کہ مسلمان ایک آزاد قوم ہیں۔ اگر ان کی قومی اور سیاسی پہچان کو زخم کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی تو سخت مزاحمت کی جائے گی۔

4. Quaid was a man of strong faith and belief. He firmly believed that the new emerging state of Pakistan based on Islamic principles would reform the society as a whole. In his Eid message September 1945, Quaid-e-Azam said, "Islam is complete code regulating the whole Muslim society, every department of life collectively and individually".

قائد اعظم " ایک مضبوط عقیدے اور مذہب پر ایمان رکھنے والے آدمی تھے۔ آپ کا پختہ یقین تھا کہ پاکستان کی نئی وجود میں آنے والی اسلامی اصولوں پر مبنی ریاست مجموعی طور پر معاشرے کی اصلاح کرے گی۔ قائد اعظم نے ستمبر 1945 کو عید کے پیغام میں فرمایا۔ "اسلام پورے اسلامی معاشرے کے قیام کے لیے مجموعی اور انفرادی طور پر ہر شعبہ زندگی کے لیے ایک مکمل ضابطہ حیات ہے"

5. Today the Quaid's Pakistan is facing numerous challenges. We have forgotten how much struggle Muslims had made under the dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. We can overcome our present difficulties by following the Quaid's golden motto, "Faith, Unity and Discipline". We can make our nation strong by remembering his advice to the youth, "It is now up to you to work, work and work, and we are bound to succeed."

آج کل قائد اعظمؒ کا پاکستان مشکل وقت سے گزر رہا ہے۔ ہم یہ بھول چکے ہیں کہ مسلمانوں نے قائد اعظمؒ کی رہنمائی میں کتنی کوششیں کیں۔ ہم قائد اعظمؒ کے سنہری اصول عمل، یقین محکم، اتحاد اور تنظیم پر عمل کرتے ہوئے موجودہ مشکلات پر قابو پا سکتے ہیں۔ ہم قائد اعظمؒ کے نوجوانوں کو نصیحت یاد دلا کر اپنی قوم کو مضبوط بنا سکتے ہیں، یہ اب آپ پر ہے کہ کام، کام اور کام کریں اور کامیابی ہمارا مقدر ہے۔

Unit Related Question Answers

1. Why did Quaid have to take long tours during early days of independence?

Ans. Muhammad Ali Jinnah undertook a countrywide tour during early months of independence aimed at building confidence and raising peoples' spirit.

2. Why did the Quaid want the oneness of the whole nation?

Ans. Because he knows that some powers around the world do not want that Pakistan, become a strong and developed nation. That is why he always gives stress on the unity and oneness of our nation. The strength of nation lies in its oneness.

3. Are we working according to the expectations of the great leader?

Ans. No, we have diverted from the path shown to us by the Father of the Nation. We are just working for ourselves not for our nation.

4. What is the result of neglecting the advice of the Quaid?

Ans. Neglecting the advice of the Quaid we have become disunited and disintegration.

For The Teacher:

- Conduct pre-reading activities to assess student's prior knowledge and arouse their interest in the topic.
- Explain to the students the leadership qualities of the Quaid-e-Azam.
- Tell them the struggle he made for the achievement of Pakistan.

For The Teacher:

- While-reading activity may be conducted to interact with the text, more while-reading questions may be asked.

Theme:

The theme is the national pride and the role of hero in the art of nation-building. Our great leader Quaid-e-Azam was profoundly concerned for his nation as well as for Pakistan. His goal was not only the achievement of Pakistan but to stabilize the nation and the state simultaneously. For the accomplishment of this mission, he undertook countrywide tours at the cost of his health. He strived for the unity of the masses and the welfare of Pakistan and its people.

For The Teacher:

- Explain to them how much concerned he was for the unity among the Muslims of subcontinent.
- Explain to them how we can develop ourselves by following his advice.

Glossary:

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|------------------------|
| Aptitude | ----- | natural ability |
| Fundamental | ----- | very important |
| Enormity | ----- | Challenging |
| Overwhelmed | ----- | affected deeply |
| Pivot | ----- | central point |
| Numerous | ----- | many |
| Sterling | ----- | of the highest quality |

Oral Activity:

Discuss the following in groups.

a. Why did Quaid-e-Azam ignore his ever-failing health?

Ans. Because his goal was not, only the achievement of Pakistan but stabilizes the nation and the state simultaneously. For the accomplishment of this mission, he undertook countrywide tours at the cost of his health.

b. Why did he wish for a complete harmony and unity among the people of Pakistan?

Ans. Because he knows that some powers around the world do not want that Pakistan, become a strong and developed nation. That is why he always gives stress on the unity and oneness of our nation. The strength of nation lies in its oneness.

c. What can be the outcome of ignoring the Quaid's advice?

Ans. Neglecting the advice of the Quaid we have become disunited and disintegration.

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions.

1. How much confidence did Quaid-e-Azam have in his nation?

Ans. Quaid have a strong belief on his nation once he said " Do not be overwhelmed by the enormity of the task", he said in a speech at Lahore. "There are many examples in the history of young nations building themselves up by sheer determination and force of character. You are made of sterling material and second to none. Keep up your morale Do not be afraid of death. We should face it bravely to save the honor of Pakistan and of Islam. Do your duty and have faith in Pakistan. It has come to stay."

2. What was the Quaid's concept of our nation?

Ans. Quaid-e- Azam affirmed three years before the birth of Pakistan concept about nation "We are a nation, with our own distinctive culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, names and nomenclature, sense of values and proportion, legal laws and moral codes, custom and calendar, history and tradition, aptitude and ambitions in short, we have our own distinctive outlook on life."

3. What was the ideology of Pakistan in view of Quaid-e-Azam?

Ans. The ideology of the Quaid-e-Azam was based on the fundamental principle that the Muslims are an independent nation and any attempt to get them to merge their national and political identity will not only be resisted but it will be futile.

4. What can be the possible solution to our present problems?

Ans. The solution for our present problems is to be united once again. We should solved our individual disputes and think about our country. We should bring peace and prosperity in our societies. We must understand the very concept of the nation as conceived by the Quaid and start to think beyond personal, local, lingual, ethnic, sectarian or provincial identities and prejudices.

5. How can we become a strong nation?

Ans. We can become a strong nation if we start to think beyond personal, local, lingual, ethnic, sectarian or provincial identities and prejudices.

For The Teacher:

- Help students summarize the main points of the discussion for the benefit of the whole group

Vocabulary:

A. Encircle the option for the underlined words that relates to the text.

1. "We are a nation", he affirmed three years before the birth of Pakistan,

- a. told b. said emphatically c. broke in
2. **The Quaid was a man of strong faith and belief.**
a. firm faith b. powerful faith c. wavering faith
 3. **Keep up your morale.**
a. Wealth b. self-esteem c. voice
 4. **Do not be afraid of death.**
a. attended to b. scared c. squared up
 5. **We should face it bravely to save the honour of Pakistan and Islam.**
a. repair b. cop with c. correct

Answers:

1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. b

B. Consult a thesaurus and find the synonyms of the following words.
morale, voyage, Ambition, Nomenclature, Identity, Distinctive, Emergence, Struggle, Numerous, Strong, Ideology

| Words | Synonyms |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Morale | confidence |
| Voyage | journey |
| Ambition | goal |
| Nomenclature | classification |
| Identity | individuality |
| Distinctive | characteristic |
| Emergence | appearance |
| Struggle | move violently |
| Numerous | frequent |
| Strong | physically powerful |
| Ideology | philosophy |

C. Write the antonyms of the following words.
Confidence, honour, Belief, Separate, Unity, Political

| Words | Antonyms |
|------------|---------------|
| Confidence | Distrust |
| Honour | Dishonour |
| Belief | Disbelief |
| Separate | Joint |
| Unity | disarray |
| Political | Non-political |

D. Use the following idioms in sentences.

bits and pieces, man in the street, raising spirit, pass through, fall a prey

| Words | Sentences |
|-------------------|--|
| Bits and pieces | Foreign powers have divided us into bits and pieces. |
| Man in the street | Quaid define the meaning of Pakistan in terms that the average person was able to understand it. |
| Raising spirit | Governor visited the flood victims to raise their spirit. |
| Pass through | If he works hard, he will pass through the exams. |
| Fall a prey | Aslam fall a prey to cancer unfortunately. |

What is a denotation?

Denotation is the literal or "dictionary meaning of words." For example, the word 'snake' in a dictionary will have the denotative meaning scaly and legless. The denotation, therefore, refers to the most basic or specific meaning of a word.

What is a connotation?

Connotation, on the other hand, refers to the idea that is suggested by or associated with a word. The connotative meanings of a word exist together with the denotative meanings. The connotations for the word 'snake' could include evil or danger. It has the connotation of someone who cannot be trusted.

Connotations can be positive or negative. For example, the word 'thin' can have a positive connotation of 'smart' and a negative connotation of 'skinny'.

E. For each of the words given in the column, give one similar meaning (denotation) and one negative and positive connotation.

| No. | Words | Denotative meaning | Positive connotation | Negative Connotation |
|-----|------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | fat | overweight | plump | obese |
| 2. | notorious | famous | well known | humiliating |
| 3. | spinster | maid | virgin | Old maid |
| 4. | stern | hard | unbowed | harsh |
| 5. | proud | haughty | Self respecting | arrogant |
| 6. | shrewd | intelligent | wise | Crafty |
| 7. | economical | practical | good | tough |
| 8. | fail | Be unsuccessful | always | disappointment |

Dictionary Skills:

upwind

un-wound *or up of UNWIND*

un-wrap *un- + wrap (with 1 pp) [v/n] to take off the paper etc that covers or protects sth. *Don't unwrap your presents until your birthday.* **SYN** UNWRAP UP*

un-written *un- + write [v] 1. law, rule, agreement, etc. a law etc that everyone knows about and accepts even though it has not been made official. *an unwritten understanding that nobody starts before five.* 2. of a book, etc. not yet written. *the photographs were to be included in his autobiography but were then unwritten.**

un-yield *un- + yield [v] 1. [adj.] **SYN** UNYIELDING* 2. an unwilling substance or object does not bend or break when pressure is put on it.

unzip *un- + zip [v] 1. [v] if you unzip a piece of clothing, a bag, etc. it opens, you open it by undoing the zip that fastens it. **OPP** ZIP* 2. [v/n] to return a file to its original size after it has been COMPRESSED. **SYN** UNCOMPRESS OPP ZIP

in front of sth is a authority for a judgement to be made about sth that you have done. *He came up before the local magistrate for speeding.* **up for sth** 1. an offer for sth. *The house is up for sale.* 2. being considered for sth especially as a candidate. *Two candidates are up for elections.* 3. *informally* willing to take part in a particular activity. *We're going clubbing tonight. Are you up for it?* **up to sth** 1. as far as a particular number, level, etc. *The car took up to four people but no more than four in its car.* 2. *The temperature went up to 45 C.* 3. (also **up until sth**) no further or later than sth. *until sth. Read up to page 100.* 4. *up to now* he's been very quiet. 5. as high or as good as sth. *Her latest book came up to her usual standard.* 6. (also **up to doing sth**) physically or mentally capable of sth. *He's not up to the job.* 7. *I don't feel up to it.* 8. *I'm sure he's up to no good (= doing sth bad).*

up *prep.* 1. to or in a higher position somewhere. *she climbed up the flight of steps.* 2. *The village is further up the valley.* 3. *along or further along a road or street. We live just up the road past the post office.* 4. *up to the place where a river starts to cross up the Rhine.* 5. **UP** up and down sth in one direction and then in the opposite direction along

Inter-word **Synonym** **Opposite / Antonym** **Adjective** **Preposition** **Idiom**

Present Participle

- A. Identify the primary and secondary stress in the following words.
unwritten, unwrap, Abraham, president, teach, ponder

| Words | Primary Stress | Secondary Stress |
|-----------|----------------|------------------|
| Unwritten | un | Wri-ten |
| Unwrap | un | wrap |
| Abraham | Ab | Ra-ham |
| President | Pre | sident |
| Teach | teach | |
| Ponder | pon | der |

For The Teacher:

- Explain to the students the difference between the primary and secondary stress.

Grammar:

Adverbs

A word that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb is called an adverb. Adverbs usually come in the following positions in a sentence.

Example: She was singing beautifully (**adverb of manner**) at a concert (**adverb of place**) last Sunday (**adverb of time**).

Infinitives

a. You are free **to go** to your mosques.

b. He made people **work**.

The words given in bold have no subject. We say that **to go** is the infinitive of the verb. Sometimes to is used as in example a, sometimes infinitive **without to** is used as in example b.

Gerunds

A Gerund is that form of the verb which ends in -ing, and has the function of a Noun.

a. **Painting** is good fun.

b. I like **painting**.

c. My favourite hobby is **painting**.

In these sentences **painting** does the work of a noun forming the subject, object and complement.

Conditionals: Type in (unfulfilled condition)

Conditional of this type say that something did not happen because a certain condition was not fulfilled.

Example: **Had** we paid heed to his warnings and advice, we **would not have** got entangled into petty pursuits that have brought forth only disunity and disharmony among our ranks.

A. Find the kinds of adverbs in the lesson.

1. Adverb of manner Clearly, swiftly, Hard
2. Adverb of place Quetta, under, Path

3. Adverb of time after, today, early
4. Adverb of frequency only, daily
5. Adverb of degree much, very, extremely, swiftly

B. Write five sentences using adverbs of manner, place and time in correct sequence.

Ans.

He worked hard yesterday.

He was singing beautifully under the tree yesterday.

You can cross the road easily from here at rush time.

They travelled so long in hot season.

It rained heavily here last night

C. Make sentences using the following verbs followed by infinitives.

saw, promised, wanted, began, asked, told, decided

| Words | Meanings |
|----------|---|
| Saw | I saw him helping an old man to cross the road. |
| Promised | He promised to help me. |
| Wanted | Shoaib is a wanted criminal. |
| Began | The baby began to cry. |
| Asked | I asked him to write an application. |
| Told | He told me to go to the bank. |
| Decided | He has decided to appear in the examination. |

D. Complete these phrases by adding gerunds and use them in sentences.

good at teaching accused of stealing the books
 sad at losing tired of working hard

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Good at teaching | She is good at teaching English. |
| Accused of stealing the books | He is accused of stealing the books from shop. |
| Sad at losing | Ahmad is sad at losing the match. |
| Tired of working hard | His looking tired of working hard. |

E. Complete the following conditionals.

1. If you had studied hard you would have passed the examination.
2. If you had come to me, I would have helped you in this matter.
3. If I had seen him I might have recognized him.

F. Write ten sentences using Past Perfect Tense.

1. The sun has risen when we reached home
2. Pakistan had beaten England in the last test match.
3. The patient had died before the doctor came.
4. Had they taken meal?
5. Nasir had already played.
6. We had not completed our work yet.
7. I had posted letters before you came.
8. I had told him about the dangers of journey.
9. They had purchased a new house.
10. He had already gone home.

For The Teacher:

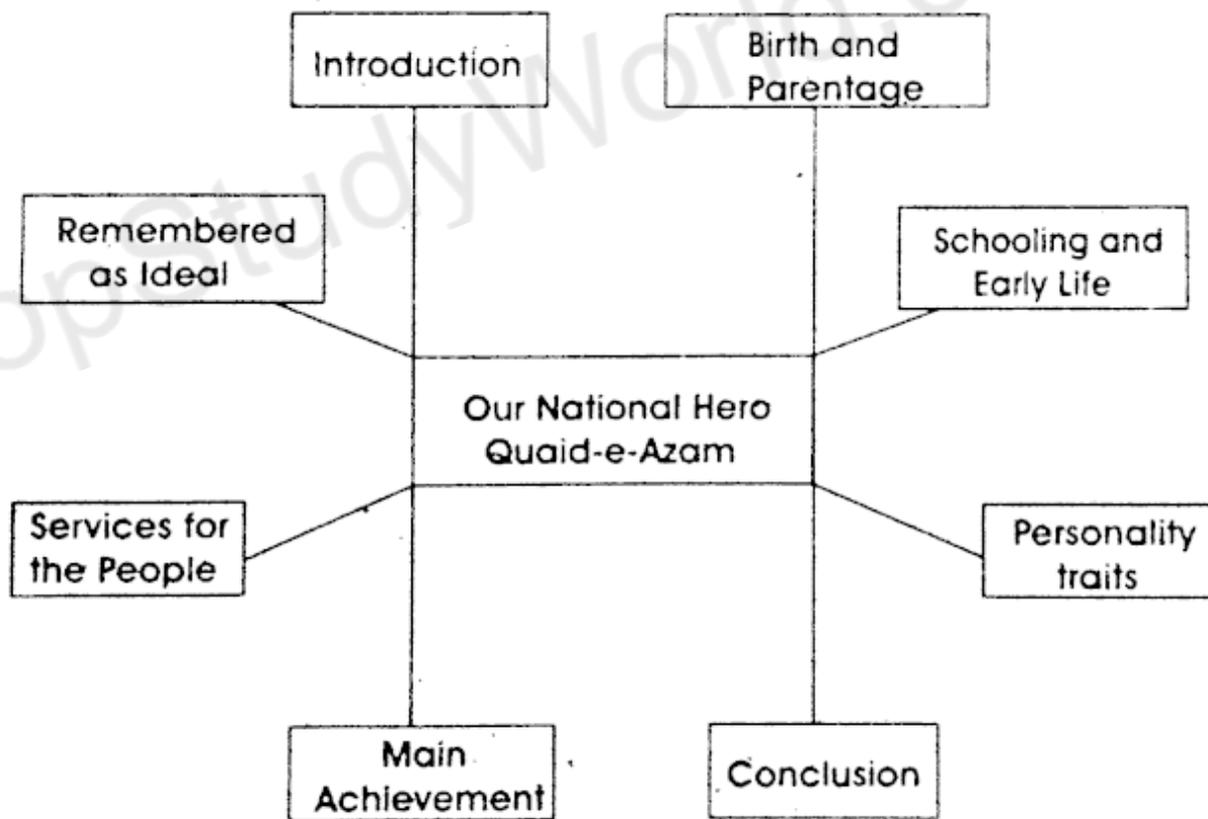
- Help students recognize the structure and use of conditionals Type III
- Illustrate use of past perfect tense to the students.

Writing Skills:

- A. Write a paragraph on Quaid-e-Azam as a progressive and moderate democrat. (60-70 words)

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam as a Progressive and Moderate Democratic Quaid-e-Azam was a moderate and progress democrat. He gave religious freedom to the non-Muslims in Pakistan. He hated lingual ethnic, sectarian or provincial identities and prejudices. He wanted to make Pakistan a welfare state, which everyone could have equal right to prosper irrespective of religion or creed. He wanted to see Pakistan a prosperous country. He was in favour of modern technology and methods. He had moderate views on things and was against usurping the legitimate rights of others for their own motives.

- B. Write an essay on "Quaid-e-Azam-Our National Hero" with the help of following mind map.



Ans. Introduction:

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a Great politician and diplomat of 20th century. He was generally known as the father of state of Pakistan. He was the leader of The Muslim League and served as the first Governor General of Pakistan.

Quaid-e-Azam was his official names. His real name is Mohammad Ali Jinnah. Quaid-e-Azam ("The Great Leader") and Baba-e-Qaum("Father of the Nation") was the name given by the public of Pakistan. The Quaid-e-Azam is our national hero. He is my favourite character in history

Birth and parentage:

Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on 25th December 1876 at Wazir Mansion, Karachi of lower Sindh. He was the first of seven children of Jinnah bhai, who was a rich and successful Gujrati merchant. He moved to Sindh from Gujrat before Jinnah's birth. His Grandfather's name is Poonja Gokuldas, which is an Indian name. His cast was Rajput, which is an Indian cast but these Rajputs were converted to Islam.

He completed his early education in Karachi. Then he went to England. There he completed his education in law after which he became a barrister. He returned to India and set up as a lawyer in Bombay. As a lawyer, the Quaid-e-Azam had to work very hard. At first, he was not so successful in his profession. However, some years later, he was the most successful lawyer in Bombay.

The Quaid-e-Azam was a great political leader. At the beginning of his political life, he joined the Indian National congress. He worked hard for Hindu-Muslim unity. But he came to understand that the Congress wanted to have Hindu rule in India. So, he left the Congress and joined the Muslim League. Quaid-e-Azam tried hard to bring the Indian Muslims together. He asked them to unite and fight against the foreign rulers. The Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent Prehi of the Muslim League. In 1940 he presented the demand to divide India into two countries India and Pakistan. He went on working for the independence of the Indian Muslims. He faced the opposition of the Hindus and the English bravely in unusual ways.

Jinnah served as leader of the All-India Muslim League from 1913 until Pakistan's independence on August 14, 1947, Jinnah rose to prominence in the Indian National Congress initially expounding ideas of Hindu-Muslim unity and helping shape the 1916 Lucknow Pact between the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress; he also became a key leader in the All India Home Rule League. He proposed a fourteen-point constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims in a self-governing India.

The Quaid-e-Azam was the first governor-general of Pakistan. He continued working for the progress of Pakistan till the last moments struggle against mighty forces. He died on 11th September 1948.

He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. The Quaid-e-Azam was the most popular Muslim leader of his time and continues to be so in our age. As the founder of Pakistan, his fame will never suffer an eclipse. Unluckily, he could not write a will before his untimely death about the social, economic and political system for Pakistan. He could not write anything about the need to bring the feudal system to an end. All this has really caused the introduction and continuation of instability and corruption in politics and economics of the country.

Oral Communications Skills:

- A young man:** Excuse me. Is there a supermarket near here?
Policeman: Yes. There's one near here.
A young man: How do I get there?
Policeman: At the traffic lights, take the first left and go straight on. It's on the left.
A young man: Is it far?
Policeman: Not really.
A young man: Thank you.
Policeman: Don't mention it.

For The Teacher:

- Guide students to develop a mind map to focus relevant points.
- Help them practice the dialogue in pairs with appropriate stress and intonation.
- Illustrate use of adverbs and kinds of adverbs.
- Illustrate use of infinitives and infinitive phrases, gerunds and gerund phrases.