

# UNIT-1

## Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ an Embodiment of Justice

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## Section I: Words with Urdu Translation &amp; Synonyms

## Paragraph-wise meanings &amp; synonyms of all important words in Unit – 1:

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
<b>Paragraph # 1 (K.B)</b>					
Perfect	مکمل، کامل	ideal, model,	Guidance		supervision, control, assistance
Model	نمونہ	example, representation	Achieve	حاصل کرنا	attain, reach
Attain		get obtain, achieve	Perfection	کمال	flawlessness, excellence
Goodness	نیکی۔ اچھائی۔ بھلائی	virtue	Moral		of morality, ethical
Piety	پاکیزگی۔ پرہیز گاری۔ تقویٰ	piousness, holiness	Spiritual	روحانی	non-material, inner
Success	کامیابی	victory, triumph	Noble		great, grand
Individual		entity, personage	Ideal		principles, ethics, example
Social	سماجی	Public community,	Practical	عملی	empirical, hands-on
Seek	حاصل کرنا / تلاش کرنا	look for, search for, get, attain	Mankind		human beings
Message	پیغام	communication, piece of information	Follow	پیروی کرنا	come after, accompany
<b>Paragraph # 2(K.B)</b>					
Just	انصاف	fairness, justness	Dealings		affairs
Equitable		fair, impartial, unbiased	Construct	تعمیر کرنا	build, erect, put up
Trader	تاجر	dealer, merchant, buyer	Dispute		disagreement, quarrel, clash

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Conflict	جھگڑا، ٹکراؤ، تنازعہ	difference, quarrel, fight	Regarding		concerning
Reputation		status, repute, character	Advice	مشورہ	guidance, counselling
Honest	ایماندار	-	-	-	-
<b>Paragraph # 3 (K.B)</b>					
Merit	استحقاق۔ معیار	Worth	Protect	حفاظت	save, safeguard, shield
Justice	انصاف	truthful, sincere	Honour	عزت	distinction, privilege, glory
Equity		fairness	Intercede	مداخلت کرنا۔ سفارش کرنا	intervene, mediate, arbitrate
Irrespective of		regardless of, neglecting	On her behalf		from her side
Creed		caste, religious belief	Forgive	معاف کرنا	pardon, excuse
Race		progeny, group	Furiously		angrily, wrathfully, frantically
Guilty	مجرم	Accountable, to blame	Ruined		destroyed
Stealing	چوری	Robbery, loot	Apply		set, enforce
Punishment	سزا	penalty, discipline, correction	-	-	-
<b>Paragraph # 4 (K.B)</b>					
Sermon		lecture, oration, discourse	Appeal	درخواست	ask urgently/earnestly, call,
Tribes	قبیلہ	ethnic group, gang	Hang	لٹکانا	dangle, swing

# Unit - 1

## Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ an Embodiment of Justice

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Point	اشارہ کرنا	Hint	Exchange	بدل	barter, substitute
Ancestors		forefathers	Revenge	انتقام	avenge, vengeance, reprisal
<b>Paragraph # 5 (K.B)</b>					
Well known		famous	Follow	پیروی	come behind
Bitter	تلخ	sharp, acidic, pungent	Commandment	حکم	a divine rule
Enemy	دشمن	foe, opponent, rival,	Judge	منصف	justice
In accordance with	برطابق	in a way that agrees with or follows	Decline	زوال پذیر ہونا۔ انکار کرنا	reject, refuse
Strictly	ستحقی سے	rigidly forcefully	Hurt	دکھ دینا	harm, damage
<b>Paragraph # 6 (K.B)</b>					
Demand	مطالبہ کرنا	require	Report	بیان کرنا	announce, describe
Uphold	قائم رکھنا	maintain	In favour of	حق میں	on the side of
Circumstances	حالات	situation, condition.	Arguments	دلائل	influence, urging, opinion
Destitute	مفلس	poor, needy	Likely	امکان	probable, distinctly possible
Affairs	معاملات	dealings, associations	Needy	ضرورت مند۔ محتاج	poor, deprived
Companion	ساتھی	associate, partner, escort	-	-	-
<b>Paragraph # 7 (K.B)</b>					
Proclaim	اعلان کرنا۔ بیان کرنا	announce, declare	Property	جانیداد	possessions, belongings
Owe	واجب الادا	be in debt	Damage	نقصان	harm, injury

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Wrong	غلط	incorrect, mistaken, in error	-	-	-
<b>Paragraph # 8 (K.B)</b>					
Prove	ثابت کرنا	demonstrate, show,	Barrier		fence, blockage, hurdle
Example	مثال	specimen, sample	Aspect		feature, phase, side
Firm		solid, compact	Various	مختلف	numerous, many, several
Interest	دلچسپی	hobby, pastime, leisure activity	Activity	سرگرمی	task, project
Foe	دشمن	enemy, adversary, opponent	Mention	ذکر	allude to, refer to
Fear	خوف	terror, fright,	Indeed	یقیناً	As expected, to be sure
Transcend	بڑھ جانا۔ گزر جانا۔ ماورا ہونا	surpass, excel, exceed	Magnitude	اہمیت۔ عظمت۔ بیان۔ ظرف	enormity, importance

## Section II: Urdu Translation – Paragraph wise

### 1: Hazrat Muhammad's ﷺ Life- A Perfect Model for All Mankind (U.B)

Hazrat Muhammad's ﷺ life is a perfect model and example for the people who want to attain goodness, piety and success in their individual as well as social life. People can seek light from the message and guidance from his ﷺ life to achieve perfection in the moral, spiritual and social areas of life. He ﷺ has set very high and noble ideals through his ﷺ practical example for all mankind to follow in every field of life.

حضرت محمد ﷺ کی حیات طیبہ ان لوگوں کے لیے ایک کامل نمونہ اور مثال ہے جو اپنی انفرادی زندگی کے ساتھ ساتھ سماجی زندگی میں بھی بھلائی، تقویٰ اور کامیابی حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ لوگ زندگی کے اخلاقی، روحانی اور سماجی پہلوؤں میں کاملیت حاصل کرنے کے لیے آپ کی حیات طیبہ سے رہنمائی اور آپ کے دیے گئے پیغام سے روشنی حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔ آپ نے زندگی کے ہر شعبے میں پیروی کرنے کے لیے اپنے عملی کردار کے ذریعے انسانیت کے لیے انتہائی اعلیٰ اور نہایت شاندار معیار قائم کیے ہیں۔

### 2: Justice & Equity (U.B)

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ practically proved that no one could be more just and equitable than the Rasool ﷺ of Allah Almighty. As a young trader, he earned the good reputation of being an honest, fair and just business man. He always had fair and just dealings with all people. When the Ka'bah' was being constructed, there arose a dispute among the people regarding the Black Stone. He advised the most equitable plan for the setting of the black stone. This pleased everyone and saved them from a tribal conflict. (GRW 2017 G-II)(RWP 2017 G-I)

حضرت محمد ﷺ نے عملی طور پر ثابت کیا کہ کوئی بھی اللہ کے پیغمبر کے مقابلے میں زیادہ انصاف پسند اور عادل نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اس نوجوان تاجر کی حیثیت سے آپ نے اسے ایماندار، صاف شفاف، اور انصاف پسند کا رویہ اپنی آدمی ہونے کی شاندار شہرت قائم کی۔ آپ ہمیشہ تمام لوگوں کے ساتھ شفاف اور مہذبانہ کا رویہ اپن دین کرتے۔ حب کعبہ کی تعمیر کی جارہی تھی، تو لوگوں کے درمیان حجرا سود کی وجہ تنصیب کے حوالے سے اسے تنازعہ کھڑا ہو گیا۔ آپ نے حجرا سود کی تنصیب کے حوالے سے مناسب منصوبے کا مشورہ دیا۔ اس سے تمام لوگ مطمئن ہو گئے اور اس فیصلے نے انہیں اس قبائلی جھگڑے سے بچالیا۔

### 3: Decisions as Head of the State of Madinah (U.B)

As head of the state of Madinah, he decided all cases on merit with justice and equity, irrespective of colour, creed or race. Once a Quraish woman was found guilty of stealing. Some people wanted to save her from punishment in order to protect the honour of the family of the Quraish. They asked Hazrat Usama bin Zaid (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) to intercede on her behalf. Hazrat Usama (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) requested the Rasool ﷺ to forgive her. The Rasool ﷺ very furiously said, "Bani Israil was ruined because of this. They applied law to the poor and forgave the rich."

(MTN 2017 G-I)(DGK 2017 G-I) (SGD 2017 G-I)

مدینہ کی ریاست کے سربراہ کی حیثیت سے آپ ﷺ نے رنگ، عقیدہ یا نسل سے قطع نظر تمام معاملات کا فیصلہ انصاف اور برابری کے معیار پر کیا۔ ایک دفعہ ایک قریشی خاتون چوری کی مرتکب پائی گئی۔ کچھ لوگ قبیلہ قریش کی عزت کی حفاظت کے لیے اسے سزا سے بچانا چاہتے تھے۔ انہوں نے حضرت اسامہ بن زید سے اس عورت کی سفارش کرنے کو کہا۔ حضرت اسامہ نے رسول پاک ﷺ سے اسے معاف کرنے کی درخواست کی۔ رسول پاک نے انتہائی غصے سے فرمایا: "بنو اسرائیل اسی وجہ سے تباہ ہوئے۔ وہ غریبوں پر قانون لاگو کرتے تھے اور امیروں کو معاف کر دیتے تھے۔"

### 4: Principle Based Decisions (U.B)

During the sermon, an Ansari seeing some men from the tribe of Banu Tha'iba sitting there stood up and pointed toward them and said, "Oh Messenger of Allah! Their ancestors killed a member of our family. We appeal to you to get one of them hanged in exchange for that." The Holy Prophet ﷺ replied, "The revenge of the father cannot be taken on his son."

خطبہ کے دوران، اس انصاری بنو ثعلبہ کے کچھ مردوں کو وہاں بیٹھے ہوئے دیکھ کر کھڑا ہوا اور ان کی طرف اشارہ کیا اور کہا، "اے اللہ کے پیغمبر ﷺ! ان کے آواہر ادا کرنے ہمارے خاندان کے اس فرد کو قتل کر دیا تھا۔ ہم آپ سے درخواست کرتے ہیں کہ اس کے بدلے میں ان میں سے کسی اس کو پھانسی بولوا دیا جائے۔" پیغمبر ﷺ نے جواب دیا، "ہاں کا انتقام بیٹے سے نہیں لیا جاسکتا۔"

### 5: 'Allah Loves Those Who Judge in Equity' (U.B)

The Rasool ﷺ was so well-known of his justice that even the Jews, who were his bitter enemies, brought their suits to him and he decided cases in accordance with the Jewish law. He very strictly followed the Commandment of Allah:

"If they come to you, either judge between them, or decline to interfere. If you decline, they cannot hurt you in the least. If you judge, judge in equity between them. For Allah loves those who judge in equity": (5:45).

رسول پاک ﷺ اپنے انصاف کی بنا پر اس قدر مشہور تھے کہ یہودی، جو کہ آپ کے سخت دشمن تھے اپنے مقدمات آپ کے پاس لاتے اور آپ یہودی قانون کے مطابق ان معاملات کا فیصلہ کرتے۔ آپ بہت سختی سے اللہ کے حکم پر عمل کرتے:

”اگر وہ آپ کے پاس آئیں، یا تو ان میں فیصلہ کر دیں، یا مدخلت سے انکار کر دیں۔ اگر آپ ﷺ انکار کرتے ہیں، تو وہ آپ ﷺ کو ذرا برابر بھی نقصان نہیں پہنچا سکتے۔ اگر آپ ﷺ فیصلہ کرتے ہیں، تو ان کے درمیان انصاف سے فیصلہ کریں۔ اس لیے کہ اللہ ان سے محبت کرتا ہے جو انصاف سے فیصلہ کرتے ہیں۔“ 5:45

### 6: What does Justice Demand? (U.B)

Justice demands that it should be upheld in all the circumstances, even if it goes against one's own self or one's family or relations. All of his life Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ judged other people's affairs with justice and told his companions to be just. It is reported by Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) that Allah's Rasool ﷺ said to him: "When two men come to you for Judgement, never decide in favour of one without hearing the arguments of the other; it is then most likely that you will know the truth". Hazrat Muawia (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ) reported Allah's Rasool ﷺ as saying, "Any ruler (or judge) who closes his door on the poor, the needy and the destitute, Allah closes His door on him when he becomes needy and destitute."

انصاف کا تقاضہ ہے کہ اسے ہر قسم کے حالات میں برقرار رہنا چاہئے، چاہے یہ کسی شخص کی اپنی ذات یا اس کے خاندان یا اس کے رشتے داروں کے خلاف ہی کیوں نہ ہو۔ اپنی ساری زندگی کے دوران حضرت محمد ﷺ نے دوسرے لوگوں کے معاملات کا فیصلہ انصاف کے ساتھ کیا اور اپنے صحابہ کرام کو بھی انصاف پسند بننے کی تاکید فرمائی۔ حضرت علیؓ سے روایت ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ کے رسول ﷺ نے ان سے فرمایا: ”جب دو اشخاص تمہارے پاس فیصلے کے لیے آئیں تو دوسرے کے دلائل سننے بغیر کسی ایک کے حق میں کبھی فیصلہ نہ کرنا؛ اس سے یہ بات ممکن ہو جاتی ہے کہ تم سچائی کو جان جاؤ گے۔“ حضرت امیر معاویہؓ نے اللہ کے رسول ﷺ کو یہ فرماتے ہوئے سنا۔ ”کوئی حکمران جو غریبوں ضرورت مندوں اور مفلسوں پر اپنا دروازہ بند کر دیتا ہے، اللہ تعالیٰ اس پر اپنا دروازہ بند کر دیتا ہے جب وہ ضرورت مند اور مفلس ہو جاتا ہے“

### 7: On his Visaal (U.B)

While Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was on his death bed, he proclaimed, "If I owed something to anyone; or if I wronged any person, or damaged anyone's property or honour, my person, my honour and my property are here; he may take revenge on me in this world." There was complete silence. Only one person demanded a few dirhams which were paid to him. (MTN 2017 G-II)

جب حضرت محمد ﷺ دستبر وصال پر تھے، آپ نے اعلان کیا، ”اگر میں نے کسی سے قرض لیا ہو، یا اگر میں نے کسی شخص سے زیادتی کی ہو یا کسی شخص کی جائیداد یا وقار کو نقصان پہنچایا ہو تو میری ذات، میرا وقار اور میری جائیداد یہاں موجود ہیں۔ وہ اس دنیا میں ہی مجھ سے انتقام لے سکتا ہے۔“ وہاں مکمل خاموشی طاری ہو گئی۔ صرف ایک شخص نے کچھ درہم کا مطالبہ کیا جو اسے ادا کر دیئے گئے۔

### 8: Firmness for Justice (U.B)

Allah's Rasool ﷺ proved by his own example that no one could be more firm for justice than him, even if it was against his own interest or the interest of those who were near and dear to him. He ﷺ decided every case brought to him, by friend or foe with justice, without fear of favour. A person of such magnitude transcends the barriers of time and space. People of all ages

can find something in his life to provide them with guidance in their various fields of activity. The Holy Qur'an clearly mentions this aspect of his life,

*“Indeed in the Rasool ﷺ of Allah (Muhammad ﷺ) you have a good example to follow for him who hopes for (the Meeting with) Allah and the Last Day, and remembers Allah much.”*  
(33:21)

اللہ تعالیٰ کے رسول ﷺ نے اپنی مثال کے ذریعے یہ ثابت کیا کہ کوئی بھی انصاف کے لیے ان سے زیادہ مضبوط نہیں ہو سکتا، چاہے یہ ان کے اپنے یا ان لوگوں کے مفاد کے خلاف ہی کیوں نہ ہو جو ان کے قریبی اور عزیز لوگوں میں سے تھے۔ آپ ﷺ دوست یا دشمن کی طرف سے لائے گئے ہر معاملے کا فیصلہ کسی جانبداری کے خوف کے بغیر انتہائی انصاف سے کرتے۔ ایسی عظمت والی شخصیت زمان و مکاں کی حدوں سے بالاتر ہے۔ تمام ادوار کے لوگ مختلف شعبہ زندگی میں آپ کی حیات طیبہ سے کچھ نہ کچھ رہنمائی حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔ قرآن پاک واضح طور پر آپ ﷺ کی زندگی کے اس پہلو کا ذکر کرتا ہے۔ ”بلاشبہ اللہ کے رسول ﷺ (محمد ﷺ) کی زندگی ان لوگوں کے لیے مثال ہے جو یقین رکھتے ہیں اللہ (سے ملنے کی) اور روز آخرت پر، اور اللہ کو بہت یاد کرتے ہیں۔“ 33:21

### Section III: Textbook Exercise

#### Glossary Words with Urdu & Textual Meanings (U.B)

Words	Meanings in Urdu	Textual Meanings
Ancestors	آباؤ اجداد۔ جد امجد	distant relation, somebody is descended from
Destitute	مفلس۔ مسکین	with no money or possessions, needy
Equitable	صاف شفاف۔ منصفانہ	Fair
Firm	پر عزم۔ مضبوط	definite, determined
Foe	دشمن	an enemy in battle or war, opposing
Intercede	حمایت کرنا۔ سفارش کرنا	to speak in support of somebody involved in a dispute
Magnitude	اہمیت	importance, or effect
Owe	مقروض ہونا	have to give someone amount of money
Revenge	بدلہ لینا۔ انتقام	something that you do to hurt or punish someone
Seek	تلاش کرنا	to get



**Vocabulary**

**A. Give the meaning of each word as used in the lesson. (K.B)**

<b>Words</b>	<b>Synonyms</b>	<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Words</b>	<b>Synonyms</b>	<b>Meanings</b>
Model	Example		Piety	Devotion	
Eternal	Everlasting		Earned	Attained	
Sermon	Address		Revenge	Retaliation	
Commandment	Order		Upheld	Supported	
Destitute	Needy		Proclaimed	Declared	
Transcends	Excels		-	-	-

**B. Choose the appropriate synonyms of the following words. (A.B)**

- (i) **Equitable**  
 (a) fair                      (b) just                      (c) equal
- (ii) **Ancestor**  
 (a) antecedent              (b) **forefather**              (c) predecessor
- (iii) **Foe**  
 (a) relative                  (b) **enemy**                  (c) friend
- (iv) **Firm**  
 (a) expensive                (b) powerful                (c) **persistent**
- (v) **Glorious**  
 (a) lustrous                  (b) **splendid**                  (c) fabulous

**C. Give meanings of the following phrasal verbs and use these phrasal verbs in sentences. (K.B)**

<b>Phrasal Verbs</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Sentences</b>
Guilty of	Responsible for reprehensible act	He was found guilty of stealing.
Belong to	Be a part	She belongs to a noble family.
Exchange for	Replace something for something	He gave away his old bicycle in exchange for a new one.
In accordance with	Inconformity with something	We should lead our lives in accordance with the teachings of the Holy Quran.

**D. Translate paragraph 1 of the lesson into Urdu. (U.B)**

Hazrat Muhammad's ﷺ life is a perfect model and example for the people who want to attain goodness, piety and success in their individual as well as social life. People can seek light from the message and guidance from his life to achieve perfection in the moral, spiritual and social areas of life. He has set very high and noble ideals through his practical example for all mankind to follow in every field of life.

حضرت محمد ﷺ کی حیات طیبہ ان لوگوں کے لیے ایک کامل نمونہ اور مثال ہے جو اپنی انفرادی زندگی کے ساتھ ساتھ سماجی زندگی میں بھی نیکی، پرہیزگاری اور کامیابی حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ لوگ زندگی کے اخلاقی، روحانی اور سماجی پہلوؤں میں کاملیت حاصل کرنے کے لیے آپ ﷺ کی حیات طیبہ سے رہنمائی اور آپ کے دیے گئے پیغام سے روشنی حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔ آپ نے زندگی کے ہر شعبے میں پیروی کرنے کے لیے اپنے عملی کردار کے ذریعے انسانیت کے لیے انتہائی اعلیٰ اور نہایت پاکیزہ معیار قائم کیا ہے۔

**Reading Comprehension****Analysis of patterns of text organization.****A. Choose the correct option. (A.B)**

1. In paragraph 1 \_\_\_\_\_ details of the Rasool's ﷺ characteristics are given.

- (a) general (b) specific (c) chronological

2. The key idea of paragraph 2 is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was a great orator  
 (b) Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was a just head of the state  
 (c) Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was just and fair even before his Prophethood

3. Examples given in paragraph 3 and 4 show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was a just head of the state  
 (b) Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was a simple man  
 (c) Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was fair in his dealing

4. Paragraph 5 shows that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Hazrat Muhammad A was a just a head of the state  
 (b) The justice of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was a source of peace and security for non Muslim  
 (c) Hazrat Muhammad A was just and fair even before his Prophethood

5. To whom did the Rasool ﷺ give the following advice?

“When two men come to you for judgement, never decide in favour of one without hearing the arguments of the other; it is then most likely that you will know the truth.”

- (a) Hazrat Abu Bakar Saddique (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)  
 (b) Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)  
 (c) Hazrat Umar Farooq (رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)

**B. Identify the topic sentence and supporting details in paragraph 3. (K.B)**

**Topic Sentence**

As head of the state of Madinah he decided all cases on merit with justice and equity, irrespective of colour, creed or race.

**Example/Evidence**

Once a Quraish woman was found guilty of stealing. Some people wanted to save her from punishment in order to protect the honour of the family of the Quraish. They asked Hazrat Usama bin Zaid (رضى الله تعالى عنه) to intercede on her behalf. Hazrat Usama (رضى الله تعالى عنه) requested the Rasool ﷺ to forgive her. The Rasool ﷺ very furiously said, “Bani Israil was ruined because of this. They applied law to the poor and forgave the rich.”

**C. Answer the following questions. (U.B)****1. How can people achieve perfection in the moral, spiritual and social areas of life?**

(MTN 2017G-II)(DGK 2017G-II)

**Ans:** People can achieve perfection in the moral, spiritual and social areas of life by seeking light from the message and guidance from the life of the Rasool ﷺ. His life is a perfect model and example to be followed by the whole mankind.

**2. How did the Rasool ﷺ set high and noble ideals for all mankind?**

(BWP 2017G-II)(SGD 2017G-I)

**Ans:** The Rasool ﷺ set very high and noble ideals for all mankind through his practical example to follow in every field of life. His ﷺ life is a perfect model for those who want to attain goodness, piety and success in their individual as well as social life.

**3. How were people of Makkah convinced of the Rasool's ﷺ justice even before his Nabuwat?**

**Ans:** Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ practically proved that no one could be more just and equitable than him. He earned a good reputation as being an honest and fair businessman. Similarly he resolved the issue of setting Black Stone justly and saved the people from a tribal conflict. This shows that people of Makkah were convinced of the Rasool's ﷺ justice even before his Nabuwat.

**4. What standards of justice did the Rasool's ﷺ practise as head of the state of Madinah?**

(DGK 2017G-I)

**Ans:** As the head of state, the Rasool ﷺ decided all the cases on merit with justice and equity irrespective of colour, creed or race. For example when Hazrat Usama Bin Zaid (رضى الله تعالى عنه) tried to intercede on behalf of a Quraish woman who was found guilty of stealing, the Rasool ﷺ said furiously, “Bani Israil was ruined because of this.”

5. What made non-Muslims bring their suits to the Rasool ﷺ?

(GRW 2017 G-II)(MTN 2017G-I)

**Ans:** The sense of justice exercised by Rasool ﷺ made non-Muslims bring their suits to him and they also had a firm belief and trust in his honesty.

6. How does the Holy Quran describe the personality of the Rasool ﷺ?

(LHR 2017G-I)(SWL 2017 G-I)(FSD 2017G-II)

**Ans:** The Holy Qur'an clearly mentions this aspect of his life, "We have indeed, in the Messenger of Allah, a good example (of conduct) for anyone whose hope is in Allah and the Final Day."

### Additional Questions (U.B)

1. What is the theme of the unit "Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ - An Embodiment of Justice"?

**Ans:** Allah's Messenger ﷺ is a great example for all mankind. A number of incidents give evidence of the Rasool's ﷺ justice. He abided by Allah's commands, even with non-Muslims, and never made any concessions in implementation of justice. The Rasool's ﷺ dealing with non-Muslims is the best example to follow for the Muslims.

2. How did the Rasool ﷺ resolve the issue? (GRW 2017 G-I)(SGD 2017G-II) (RWP 2017G-II,II)

**Ans:** The Rasool ﷺ resolved the issue by suggesting an equitable plan for the setting of the black stone. When the Ka'bah' was being constructed, there arose a dispute among the people regarding the Black Stone. He advised the most equitable plan for the setting of the black stone. This pleased everyone and saved them from a tribal conflict.

3. Why did Quraish think that the Rasool ﷺ would favour them?

**Ans:** Quraish thought that the Rasool ﷺ would favour them because he ﷺ himself belonged to the tribe of Quraish.

4. Why did non-Muslims trust the Rasool ﷺ? (FSD2017G-I)

**Ans:** Non-Muslims trusted the Rasool ﷺ because he ﷺ was very well-known for his justice and strictly followed the rules of justice and equity.

5. What advice did the Rasool ﷺ give to Hazrat Ali (رضي الله تعالى عنه)? (SWL 2017 G-II)

**Ans:** The Rasool ﷺ advised Hazrat Ali, "When two men come to you for Judgement, never decide in favour of one without hearing the arguments of the other; It is then most likely that you will know the truth."

6. What does the word "proclaimed" mean? (BWP 2017G-I)(RWP 2017G-I)

**Ans:** The word "proclaimed" means declared something in a formal manner or in an open way.

## Section IV: Grammar (U.B)

Concrete Nouns	Abstract Nouns
Concrete nouns have physical appearance.	Abstract nouns have no physical appearance.
<b>Example</b>	<b>Example</b>
The revenge of the <u>father</u> cannot be taken on his <u>son</u> . The underlined words are concrete or material nouns, since they refer to concrete things.	He decided their case with <u>equity</u> and <u>justice</u> . The underlined words are abstract nouns, since they refer to ideas, qualities or state.

## A. Identify whether each underlined word is a concrete or an abstract noun. (A.B)

- She puts in much effort into her studies as she wants to score good marks.  
**Effort:** (Abstract noun) **Studies:** (Abstract noun)
- They recommended him for his justice and truthfulness.  
**Justice:** (Abstract noun) **Truthfulness:** (Abstract noun)
- Keep the balls in that basket.  
**Balls:** (concrete) **Basket:** (concrete)
- The dishonest trader is losing the trust of his customers (**concrete**).  
**Trader:** (concrete) **Trust:** (abstract) **Customers:** (concrete)
- He did not take good care of his pet.  
**Care:** (abstract) **Pet:** (concrete)

**Articles (U.B)**

The words A/An and The are called ‘Articles’. They are always used before nouns.

**Types of Articles:**

There are two types of Articles

- “A/An” is called Indefinite Article.
- “The” is called Definite Article

**Usage:**

A/An are used for common Noun

**Usage of Definite Article:**

For particular person or thing — definite Article “The” is used.

**Examples:**

- This is the book which was bought by me.
- The dog is a faithful animal

- He asked me **a** very hard question.
- The** question that he asked me was easy.
- Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ my scarf? (**No article**)
- Could you please pass me **the** salt?
- Is there **a** good restaurant around here?

6. **The** restaurant that my friend owns is very good.
7. I have several \_\_\_\_\_ good friends. (No article)
8. **The** UAE is a beautiful country.
9. I'll see you in **a** week!
10. I'm on \_\_\_\_\_ vacation until Monday. (No article)

### Noun Phrase (U.B)

A Noun phrase is a group of words that does the work of a Noun.

**Example:**

As a young trader he earned the good reputation of being an honest, fair and just business man.

### C. Underline the noun phrases in the following sentences. (A.B)

1. This is an old-fashioned hat.
2. We discovered Fahad's plans.
3. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
4. The recent flood caused heavy damage.
5. An oral presentation can be interesting.

### Past Indefinite and Past Continuous Tenses

### D. Fill in each blank with past indefinite or past continuous tense of the verb in brackets. (A.B)

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) when I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you last night?  
Ans: What were you doing when I called you last night?
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the café when you \_\_\_\_\_ (call) me.  
Ans: I was sitting in the cafe when you called me.
3. When you \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the bus stand, who \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there?  
Ans: When you arrived at the bus stand, who was there?
4. Shama \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a film when she \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) the noise.  
Ans: Shama was watching a film when she heard the noise.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis when Javed \_\_\_\_\_ (hurt) his ankle.  
Ans: We were playing tennis when Javed hurt his ankle.

### E. Punctuate the following paragraph. (U.B)

during the sermon an ansari seeing some men from the tribe of banu tha'lba sitting there stood up and pointed toward them and said oh rasool ﷺ of Allah their ancestors killed a member of our family we appeal to you to get one of them hanged in exchange for that the holy rasool ﷺ replied the revenge of the father cannot be taken on his son

**Punctuated:**

During the sermon, an Ansari seeing some men from the tribe of Banu Tha'lba sitting there, stood up and pointed toward them and said, "Oh Rasool ﷺ of Allah! Their ancestors killed a member of our family. We appeal to you to get one of them hanged in exchange for that". The Rasool ﷺ replied, "The revenge of the father cannot be taken on his son."

- F. Which words in the pronunciation key have the same pronunciation as that of the words given below? Also find the symbol of each underlined sound in your dictionary. (K.B)

Words	Words with same pronunciation	Symbols used in your dictionary
life <u>l</u> ight	My	aɪ
family <u>b</u> arrier	Cat/bad	æ
<u>C</u> ase      for <u>g</u> ave	Say/chain	eɪ
de <u>s</u> titute <u>s</u> uits	Too/zoo/shoe	u:

### Section V: Oral Communication Skills

Form groups and discuss the following.

- i. What reforms did the Rasool ﷺ bring to the judicial system of Arab?  
Use the following expressions to explain your point of view clearly. (K.B)

- In my opinion, ...
- I have read that ...
- I believe that one can (safely) say ...
- As far as I understand/can see, ...
- As far as I know ...
- From what I know ...

**In my opinion**, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ introduced judicial procedure to check cruelty and injustice. Judges were appointed to settle the individual or party matters. **As far as I know**, laws were made for the promotion of an ideal family and social set up. **I believe that one can (surely) say** that He ﷺ was a role model for all mankind. **I have read that** we should follow His teachings if we want to succeed in any field of life. **As far as I understand**, He ﷺ is an embodiment of justice till last day for whole universe and mankind.

- ii. What measures should we take to bring justice in our society?  
Use the following expressions to support your opinion with reasons.(K.B)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ First of all, I think ...</li> <li>▪ Not only that, but I also think that ...</li> <li>▪ There are various/several/many reasons for this.</li> <li>▪ First, .../ Firstly, ...</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Second, .../ Secondly, ...</li> <li>▪ Moreover, .../ Furthermore, .../In addition, ...</li> <li>▪ Another important point is that ...</li> <li>▪ Finally,</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

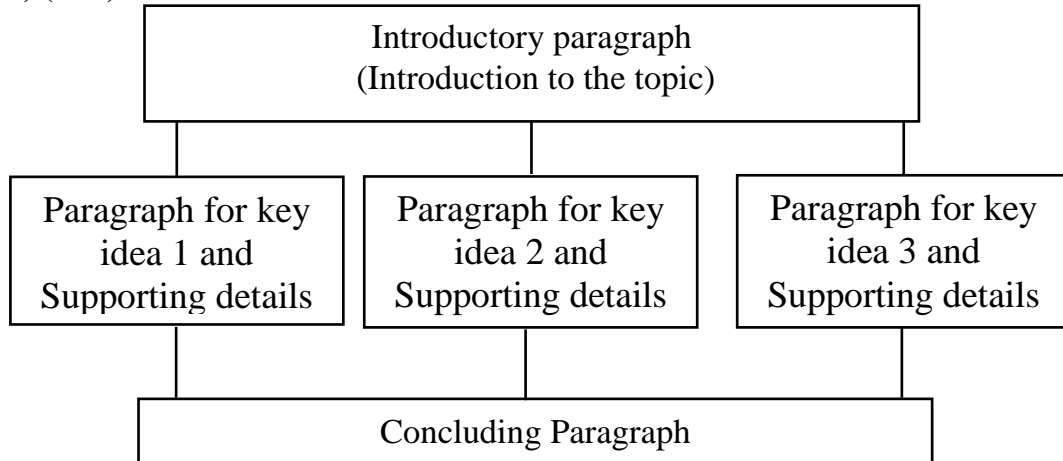
**First of all, I think** Justice is actually a moral code, a social value, a collective conduct and behavioral symbol having its roots in the religious beliefs and conscience of man. **Not only that, but I also think that** it means to provide every citizen of the country with equal opportunities. **Firstly**, all should have equal chances of living a respectable life. **Secondly**, all the members of the community should have equal status in the eyes of law. **Moreover**, all should have a surety of protection from any assault on life, property and honour. **Another important point is that** Education, health and peace is the need of every citizen and the system assuring justice is responsible to provide all of these. **Finally**, no one should remain deprived of food to eat, clothes to wear, accommodation to live and medicine to get cured.

## Section VI: Writing Skills

## A. Write a precis of paragraph 5. (K.B)

The Rasool ﷺ was well known for his justice. Non-Muslims brought their suits to the Rasool ﷺ because he was well known for his justice. He also decided cases in accordance with the laws of the non-Muslims and with equity.

## B. Write an essay on “Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ as an Exemplary Judge”. (220-250 words) (K.B)



The Rasool ﷺ proved by his ﷺ own example that no one could be more just and equitable than the Messenger of Allah. As head of the state of Madinah, he ﷺ decided all cases on merit with justice and equity, irrespective of colour, creed, or race.

Once, a woman from Quraish was captured as a thief. The Rasool ﷺ ordered her hands to be cut off. Some people wanted to save her as she belonged to the honorable tribe of Quraish. Hazrat Usama Bin Zaid (رضي الله تعالى عنه) requested the Rasool ﷺ to forgive her. The Rasool ﷺ became very angry at his request. He ﷺ said that this was the practice of Bani Israel. They would punish the poor according to law and forgive the rich. Thus, they were ruined. He ﷺ further said that he would have cut the hands of his daughter Fatima if she had committed theft.

Once during the sermon, an Ansari seeing some men from the tribe of Banu Tha'iba sitting there, stood up and pointed toward them and said, “Oh Messenger of Allah! Their ancestors killed a member of our family. We appeal to you to get one of them hanged in exchange for that.” The Rasool ﷺ replied, “The revenge of the father cannot be taken on his son.”

Allah’s Messenger ﷺ proved by his own example that no one could be more firm for justice than him, even if it was against his own interest or the interest of those who were near and dear to him. He ﷺ decided the cases even of his enemies with strict justice and fairness. His ﷺ enemies brought their suits to him without any fear or hesitation for they knew that they would



get justice only from him. The Rasool ﷺ did not distinguish between a friend and foe in matters of justice:

Justice demands that it should be upheld in all the circumstances, even if it goes against one’s own self or one’s family or relations. All of his life, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ judged other people’s affairs with justice and told his companions to be just. It is reported by Hazrat Ali (رضي الله تعالى عنه) that Allah’s Messenger ﷺ said to him: “When two men come to you for Judgement, never decide in favour of one without hearing the arguments of the other; it is then most likely that you will know the truth”. Hazrat Muawia (رضي الله تعالى عنه) reported Allah’s Messenger ﷺ as saying, “Any ruler (or judge) who closes his door on the poor, the needy and the destitute, Allah closes His door on him when he becomes needy and destitute.”

The Rasool ﷺ decided every matter with justice without any worry or pleasure. He ﷺ showed no hatred for his enemies and no favour for his friends. He ﷺ has also given these ideas a practical shape. Thus the whole mankind should follow his lifestyle.

**C. Form groups to proofread and edit the written work for the following points. (K.B)**

Check List	
Have you used the correct sentence structure?	
Have you avoided errors of subject/verb agreement?	
Have you used clear pronoun reference?	
Have you used correct word form?	
Have you avoided errors of punctuations and spellings?	

Our beloved Prophet, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was born on 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal, 579 A.D. in the Holy city of Makkah. His ﷺ father had died before his birth. His ﷺ mother, Hazrat Bibi Amina brought him up. But at the age of six, she died and his ﷺ grandfather, Hazrat Abu Mutlib brought him up. But, at the age of eight, his ﷺ grandfather also died. Then, his ﷺ uncle, Hazrat Abu Talib (رضي الله تعالى عنه) took his responsibility. He brought him up in a very nice manner. Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was honest and kind right from his childhood. He was given the name of Sadiq (Truthful) and Amin (Honest). He ﷺ used to help the poor and needy people. He ﷺ respected his elders and treated the younger lovingly. He ﷺ (PBUH) never hurt anyone. The Holy Quran said, “He ﷺ is the mercy to whole universe”. At that time, the darkness of ignorance had prevailed over the whole Arabia. He ﷺ was married at the age of 25 to Hazrat Khadija (رضي الله تعالى عنها). At the age of 40, Allah bestowed Prophet-hood on him. Then, he began to spread the message of Islam in the whole world. He ﷺ had to face many difficulties and hardships in his way but he ﷺ remained resolute and determined. He enlightened the whole world with the teachings and light of Islam. At the age of 63, he met his Maker.

### Further Reading Activity (K.B)

Consult an Islamic encyclopedia to read about the Rasool ﷺ and share your findings.

1. He was a **descendant of the Prophet Ismail** the son of Prophet Ibrahim .
2. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was **born in Makkah**.
3. The year was **570 A.D.**
4. His character was **respected by all**. People throughout Medinah including the Jews gave him the name of **“The Trustworthy.”**
5. In one of his trips **he met a Christian scholar Bahira**, the scholar said to his uncle that he will one day do something great and I can see it because all the trees, mountains and sea are in the bow in front of him.
6. When he got 25, **he got a proposal from Khadija (رضى الله تعالى عنها) for marriage** which he accepted and thus they got married. Khadija (رضى الله تعالى عنها) was 40 years of age at the time of marriage.
7. For the first 54 years of his life **he had only one wife**. His only wife till 50th year of her life was Sayyeda Khadija (رضى الله تعالى عنها).
8. **He (ﷺ) had sons** but they died in their childhood.
9. Prophet Muhammad **A married Sayyeda Ayesha (رضى الله تعالى عنها)** when she was 9 years old. 1400 years ago it was something very common in Arabs to marry young girls, in fact they were not considered young girls, and rather they were considered young women back then.
10. Upon visiting a person, he used to **greet** them and then take their permission before entering the house and encourage others to do the same as a **mark of respect**.
11. He used to mend his clothes, repair his shoes and sweep the floor as well as **do the household shopping** during his married life.
12. As people of Makkah at that time were involved in many sinful activities, like they killed their daughters, did drinking, rape, and killing of innocent people, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ did not admire those activities at all and to have solitude and peace he went to **cave Hira**.
13. Once when he was in the cave Hira he saw **Angel Gabriel** there. The angel said to him read in the name of Allah, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ replied that I can neither read nor write I am an illiterate.
14. He sometimes prayed so much his legs swelled. In one incident, he was asked why he offered such an unbearable prayer and he replied with **“Shall I not be a thankful slave (to Allah)?”**
15. Pagans and Non-Muslims did harm to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and other Muslims by different means but Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had **patience and perseverance**.
16. His Prophethood lasted for a long period of **23 years**, during which he received Revelations from Allah.
17. He **never proclaimed himself as anyone or anything Divine**.
18. After 23 years of Prophet-hood, Muhammad ﷺ passed away and after his death Islam spread to other places too because of the efforts of his Caliphs.