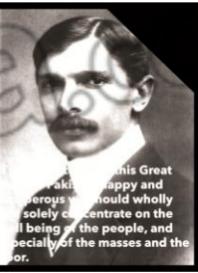


# UNIT-6

## The Quaid's Vision and Pakistan

## قائد کا تصور اور پاکستان



This Great  
Pakistani was happy and  
proud to be a Pakistani. He should wholly  
concentrate on the  
welfare of the people, and  
especially of the masses and the  
poor.

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

Paragraph-wise meanings &amp; synonyms of all important words in unit-6:

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Paragraph # 01 (K.B)					
Early	ابتدائی	initial, primal	Aim	مقصد	goal , purpose
Emergence	نمودار ہونا	appearance, establishment	Confidence	اعتماد	Belief, self-assurance
Undertook	کامل کیا	Completed	Raise	اُبھارنا، بڑھانا	increase, rise
Tour	دورہ	trip, travel	Spirit	جذبہ	life-fore
Paragraph # 02 (K.B)					
Overwhelm	مغلوب ہونا	Submerge, burry	Affirmed	زور دے کر کہا	confirmed, declare
Enormity	کثرت	great size	Birth	تخلیق	creation, emergence
Task	کام، مشقت	job, duty	Distinctive	نمایاں، خاص	individual, different
Example	مثال، برابر	instance, sample	Architecture	فن تعمیر	construction, configuration
Sheer	صرف اور صرف، محض	total, absolute	Nomenclature	فہرست اسما ، نظام تسمیہ	terminology, denomination
Determination	پختہ عزم	resolve, resolution	Sense	احساس، شعور	wisdom, perception
Force	قوت	power, energy	Values	اقدار	standards, morals
Sterling	خالص، عمدہ، اعلیٰ	genuine, classic fine	Proportion	تناسب	symmetry, harmony
Understand	سمجھنا	comprehend, assert, judge	Legal	عدالتی، قانونی	lawful, legitimate
Code	ضابطہ	law, symbols			
Paragraph # 03 (K.B)					
Ideology	نظریہ	Belief, idea, doctrine	Independent	آزاد	self-determined
Fundamental	بنیادی	basic, elemental	Resisted	مزاہمت کی	struggle, fight back

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
<b>Paragraph # 04 (K.B)</b>					
Emerging	اُبھرتی ہوئی	something become visible	Collectively	اجتماعی طور پر	combined, grouped
Reforms	اصلاحات	improvement, betterment	-	-	-
<b>Paragraph # 05 (K.B)</b>					
Dynamic	متحرک	active, lively	Motto	اصول۔ قول۔ مقولہ	saying

## Section II: Urdu Translation of Unit 6

### 1. Quaid's Firm Determination (U.B)

During the early and difficult times of Pakistan's emergence, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, undertook a countrywide tour. He aimed at raising people's 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 honour of Pakistan and of Islam. Do your duty and have faith in Pakistan. It has come to stay."

(RWP 2017 G-I) (LHR 2014 G-I, G-II 2017) (GRW 2017 G-II)

1- قیام پاکستان کے ابتدائی اور کٹھن دور میں، قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح نے، پورے ملک کا دورہ کیا۔ آپ کا مقصد لوگوں میں جذبہ بیدار کرنا تھا۔ ”کام کی کثرت کی وجہ سے مغلوب نہ ہوں۔“ لاہور میں اس تقریر کے دوران آپ نے فرمایا، ”نبی اقوام کی تاریخ میں بہت سی مثالیں ملتی ہیں (جنہوں نے) صرف عزم اور قوتِ کردار سے خود کو مضبوط بنایا۔ ہم عمدہ مواد سے بنے ہو اور جس کا کوئی ثانی نہیں۔ اپنا حوصلہ بلند رکھیں۔ موت سے خوفزدہ مت ہوں۔ پاکستان اور اسلام کی آبرو کے تحفظ کے لیے ہمیں اس کا بہادری سے سامنا کرنا چاہیے۔ اپنا فرض نبھائیں اور پاکستان پر اعتماد رکھیں۔ یہ قائم رہنے کے لیے بننا ہے۔“

### 2. A Separate Homeland for the Muslims (U.B)

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.

(GRW 2013 G-II)(DGK 2017 G-I)

2- رصغیر کے مسلمانوں کے علیحدہ وطن کے لیے عظیم قائد کی جدوجہد کا سارا سفر مسلم اتحاد اور قومی یکجہتی کے مرکزی نقطہ پر مبنی تھا۔ وہ پاکستان سے متعلق اس طرح واضح انداز میں بات کرتے تھے کہ ہر عام آدمی بھی سمجھ سکے۔

“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.”

(LHR 2013 G-II)

”ہم ایک قوم ہیں“ قیام پاکستان سے تین سال قبل انہوں نے توثیق کرتے ہوئے کہا، ”ہماری اپنی منفرد تہذیب و ثقافت، زبان و ادب، فن اور فن تعمیر، نام اور نام رکھنے کا ضابطہ، احساسِ اقدار اور تناسب، قوانین اور اخلاقی ضوابط، رواج اور تقویم، تاریخ اور روایت، رجحانات اور نصب العین ہیں۔ مختصر یہ کہ زندگی کے بارے میں ہمارا اپنا خاص نقطہ نظر ہے۔

### **3. The Ideology of Pakistan (U.B)**

The ideology of Pakistan was based on the fundamental principle that the Muslims are an independent nation. Any attempt to get them merges their national and political identity will be strongly resisted. (SGD 2017 G-II)

نظریہ پاکستان اسی مرکزی اصول پر مبنی تھا کہ مسلمان ایک آزاد قوم ہیں۔ ان کی قومی اور سیاسی شناخت کو مدغم کرنے کی کسی بھی کوشش کی شدید مزاحمت کی جائے گی۔

### **4. Dynamic Leadership of Quaid-e-Azam (U.B)**

Quaid-e-Azam 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 a complete code regulating the whole Muslim society, every department of life collectively and individually.”

(GRW 2014 G-II) (GRW 2017 G-II) (LHR 2017 G-II)

4۔ قائد اعظم پختہ ایمان اور یقین کے حامل انسان تھے۔ وہ اس بات پر پختہ ایمان رکھتے تھے کہ اسلامی اصولوں پر مشتمل نئی ابھرتی ہوئی ریاست مجموعی طور پر معاشرے کی اصلاح کر دے گی۔ اپنے عید کے پیغام، ستمبر ۱۹۴۵ء میں قائد اعظم نے کہا، ”اسلام ایک مکمل ضابطہ ہے جو پورے مسلم معاشرے اور زندگی کے ہر شعبے کو مجموعی اور انفرادی سطح پر چلا رہا ہے۔“

### **5. Quaid's golden motto, “Faith, Unity and Discipline” (U.B)**

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.”

(LHR 2014 G-II) (GRW 2015 G-II) (BWP 2017 G-I) (MTN 2017 G-I)

5- آج قائد پاکستان بہت سی مشکلات کا سامنا کر رہا ہے۔ ہم بھلا چکے ہیں کہ مسلمانوں نے قائد اعظم کی متحرک قیادت میں کس قدر جدوجہد کی تھی۔ ہم قائد اعظم کے سنہری قول ”ایمان، اتحاد اور تنظیم“ کی پیروی کرتے ہوئے اپنی موجودہ مشکلات پر قابو پا سکتے ہیں۔ ہم نوجوانوں کو قائد اعظم کی نصیحت ”یہ اب آپ پر ہے کہ بس کام، کام اور کام کرتے جاؤ؛ اور ہم یقیناً کامیاب ہونگے“ یاد دلانے کی مضبوط قوم بنا سکتے ہیں۔

### Section III: Text Book Exercise

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

Words	Meanings in Urdu	Textual Meanings
Aptitude	فطری میلان، مزاج	natural ability
Fundamental	بہت اہم۔ ضروری	very important
Enormity	سخت برائی۔ سنگین	challenging
Overwhelmed	مغلوب ہونا۔ کام کا دباؤ	affected deeply
Pivot	مرکزی نقطہ۔ محور	central point
Numerous	بہت سارے۔ بہت سے	many
Sterling	اعلیٰ معیار۔ عمدہ	of the highest quality

#### Oral Activity (U.B)

##### Discuss the following in groups. (U.B)

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

**Ans.** He was so over occupied with his passion for a separate homeland for Muslims (Pakistan). That's why he did not pay much attention to his health.

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

**Ans.** He wished so because Pakistan was achieved after a long struggle that took away many lives.

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

**Ans.** We may fall apart as a nation if we don't follow Quaid's Advice.

**Comprehension (U.B)****A. Answer the following questions. (U.B)****Q.1 How much confidence did Quaid-e-Azam have in his nation?**

(GRW 2014, LHR 2014, 16 G-I) (MTN 2017 G-II)

**Ans:** Quaid-e-Azam had a strong confidence in his nation. He said in a speech "You are made of sterling material and second to none." He thought that Muslims were a brave nation with unique qualities.

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

(LHR 2013 G-II) (GRW 2013, 15 G-I,II)

**Ans:** Quaid-e-Azam conceived of our nation to think beyond personal, local, lingual, ethnic, sectarian or provincial identities and prejudices. He wished us to become one compact whole and work collectively for the strength of Muslims.

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

(RWP 2017 G-II)(BWP 2017 G-I, II)

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

**Q.4 What can be the possible solution of our present problems?**

(GRW 2013 G-I, LHR 2017 G-I) (DGK 2017 G-I)(FSD 2017 G-I)

**Ans:** We should follow the footsteps of Quaid-e-Azam. We should adopt unity in our ranks, faith in our abilities and honesty in our work. Only this can be the possible solution to our present problems.

**Q.5 How can we become a strong nation?**

(LHR 2013,15 G-I,II, 2017 G-II) (GRW 2017 G-I) (RWP 2017 G-I) (FSD 2017 G-II) (SGD 2017 G-II)

**Ans:** We can become a strong nation if we observe unity, faith and discipline in our ranks and overcome individual and provincial differences of our country.

**Additional Questions (U.B)****Q.1 What is the theme of the Unit?**

**Ans:** The theme is the national pride and the role of the 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 also 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.

**Q.2 Why did Quaid have to take long tours during early months of independence?**

**Ans.** Quaid's tours aimed at building confidence and raising peoples' spirit. "Don't be overwhelmed with the enormity of the task," he said in a speech at Lahore.

**Q.3 Why did Quaid want the oneness of the whole nation? (GRW 2015 G-II) (SGD 2017 G-I)**

**Ans:** Oneness of the whole nation is the basic and foremost strength as we know, "unity is strength". The Quaid knew that disunity was fatal for a new born country.

**Q.4 What is the result of neglecting the advice of the Quaid? (SWL 2017 G-II)**

**Ans:** The result of neglecting the advice of the Quaid is that we are facing severe problems of local lingual, sectarian and provincial differences. As a nation, we are becoming weak day by day.

**Q.5 Why did Quaid-e-Azam ignore his ever failing health?**

**Ans:** Quaid-e-Azam ignored his falling health as he knew his leading role was to get Pakistan and lead Pakistan which demanded constant work and guidance from his side.

**Q.6 Why did he always wish for a complete harmony and unity among the people of Pakistan?**

**Ans:** He knew very well that against the staunch force of British and Hindus, unity was the strongest tool. Unity and harmony cause progress and strength.

**Q.7 What can be the outcome of ignoring Quaid-e-Azam advice?**

**Ans:** Ignoring Quaid's advice will weaken us in different ways and we will be at the mercy of our enemy's aggression.

**Q.8 Are we working according to the expectations of the great leader?**

**Ans:** Unfortunately we, as a nation, are not working according to the expectations of the great leader. This will only be possible if we follow the golden principle of "Unity, Faith and Discipline."

### **Vocabulary (A.B)**

**A. Encircle the option for the underlined words that relates to the text. (A.B)**

1. "We are a nation", he affirmed three years before the birth of Pakistan.  
(a) Told (b) Said emphatically (c) Broke in
2. We have our own distinctive outlook of life.  
(a) distinguish (b) powerful (c) wavering
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) cope with (c) Correct

**B. Consult a thesaurus and find the synonyms of the following words. (K.B)**

Word	Synonyms
Morale	self-esteem
Voyage	Journey
Ambition	Desire
Nomenclature	Terminology
Identity	Individuality
Distinctive	Unique
Emergence	appearance
Struggle	Fight
Strong	Solid
Numerous	Many
Ideology	philosophy

**C. Write the antonyms of the following words. (K.B)**

Words	Antonyms
Confidence	diffidence
Honour	dishonour
Belief	Disbelief
Separate	United
Unity	disunity
Political	non-political

**D. Use the following idioms in sentences. (U.B)**

Idioms	Sentences
Bits and pieces	The Jews planned to divide Muslims into bits and pieces.
Man in the street	Even the man in the street is aware of political changes due to media.
Raising spirit	We should keep raising the spirit of our nation.
Pass through	Pakistan is facing difficult times due to its corrupt rulers.
Fall a prey	Innocent masses fall a prey to the tricky politicians.

**What is denotation? (U.B)**

Denotation is literal or 'dictionary meaning of the word'. 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 connotation? (U.B)**

Connotation 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 (denotation) and one positive and negative connotation. (K.B)**

Words	Denotative Meaning	Positive connotation	Negative Connotation
Fat	overweight	Plump	obese
Notorious	infamous	Popular	scandalous
Spinster	maiden	Old maid	wretched
Stern	harsh	Strict	rigid
Proud	arrogant	Grand	snobbish
Shrewd	clever	Wise	mischievous
Economical	frugal	Thrifty	miser
Fail	not succeed	Dwindle	decay

## Section IV: Dictionary Skills

A. Identify the primary and secondary stress in the following words. (K.B)

(unwritten, unwrap, Abraham, president, teach, ponder)

**Stress:**

In phonetics, intensity given to a syllable of speech by special effort in utterance, resulting in relative loudness

**Primary Stress:**

The loudest syllable in the word. In one-syllable words, that one syllable has the primary stress (except for a handful of short function words like the, which might not have any stress at all). Primary stress is marked in IPA by putting a raised vertical line ['] at the beginning of the syllable.

**Secondary Stress:**

Syllables which aren't completely unstressed, but aren't as loud as the primary stress. Secondary stress is marked with a lowered vertical line [,] at the beginning of the syllable. (U.B)

Words	Primary Stress	Secondary Stress
Unwritten	<u>written</u>	<b>Un</b>
Unwrap	<b>Un</b>	<u>wrap</u>
Abraham	<b>Abra</b>	<u>ham</u>
President	<u>dent</u>	<b>Presi</b>
Teach	<u>ch</u>	<b>Tea</b>
Ponder	<u>der</u>	<b>Pon</b>

## Section V: Grammar (K.B)

**Adverbs(U.B)**

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

- Example:**
- (1) She was singing **beautifully** (adverb of manner)
  - (2) She sang a song **at a concert.** (adverb of place)
  - (3) She sang a song **last night.** (adverb of time)

**Infinitives(U.B)**

- a) You are free **to go** to your masjid.
- b) He made the 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(U.B)**

A gerund is that form of the verb which ends in –ing and has the function of a noun.

- a) **Painting** is a 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 III (Unfulfilled Condition)(U.B)**

Conditionals 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 unit. (A.B)

Adverb of manner	Strongly, bravely, firmly
Adverb of place	Lahore
Adverb of time	Today, early
Adverb of frequency	None
Adverb of degree	None

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

1. Ali was writing neatly (adverb of manner) in the examination hall (adverb of place) yesterday (adverb of time)
2. Ahmed is crying loudly in the class now.
3. She was laughing boisterously at the stage last Monday.
4. The boys were running speedily in the college last time.
5. We are singing sweetly at a concert now.

## C. Make sentences using the following verbs followed by infinitives. (U.B)

Verbs	Sentences
Saw	My grandfather saw Quaid e Azam in real.
Promised	Quaid e Azam promised a bright future to the nation.
Wanted	Quaid e Azam wanted to help Muslims.
Began	Indian Army began to run in 1965.
Asked	Army Chief asked all nation to have trust in Allah.
Told	Chief Justice told media that judiciary will not surrender to corruption.
Decided	Supreme Court decided to hear Panama Case.

## D. Complete these phrases by adding gerunds and use them in sentences. (A.B)

Good at learning, accused of stealing, sad at witnessing, tired of working.

1. Ahmed is good at learning Urdu.
2. Ali was accused of stealing money.
3. She is sad at witnessing the dead.
4. I am tired of working now.

**E. Complete the following conditionals. (A.B)**

1. If you had studied hard, you would have passed the examination.
2. If you had come to me, I would have helped you.
3. If I had seen him, I would have greeted him.

**F. Write ten sentences using past perfect tense. (K.B)**

1. Rain had stopped before we reached home.
2. The peon had rung the bell before we reached school.
3. I had written a letter, before he asked me.
4. The students had completed their homework before the teacher came.
5. The match had begun before we arrived.
6. The sun had set before we reached home.
7. As soon as you had gone, she came there.
8. The patient had died before the doctor arrived.
9. If she had come in time, she would have met me.
10. The train had left before we reached station.

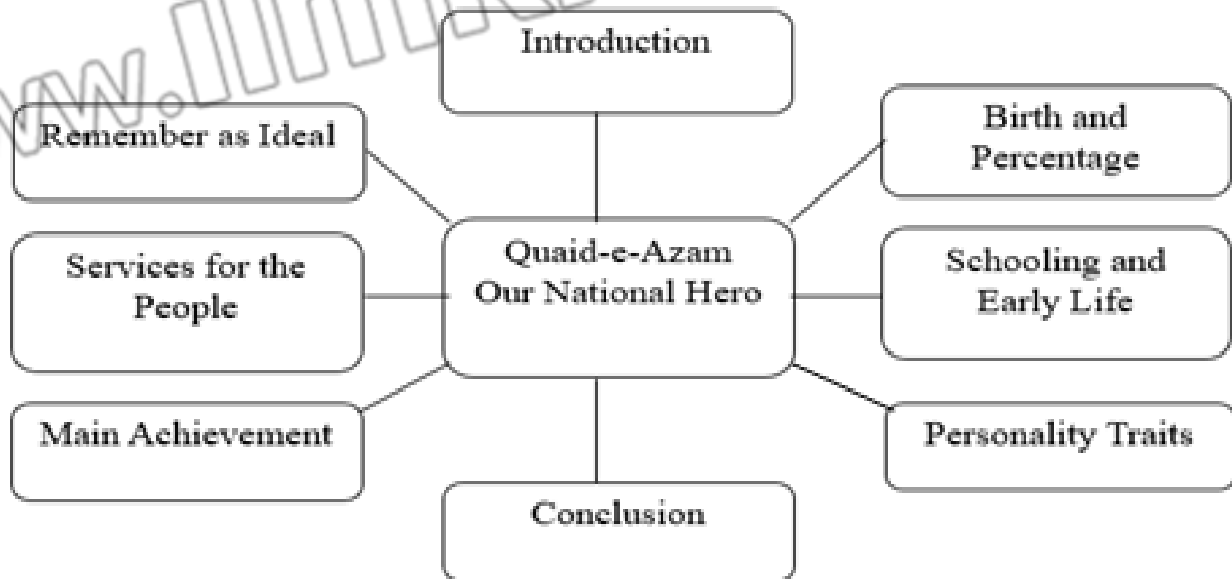
### **Section VI: Writing Skills**

**A. Write a paragraph on Quaid-e-Azam as a progressive and moderate democrat?**

**(60-70 words) (K.B)**

**Ans.** Quaid-e-Azam was a moderate and progressive democrat. He gave religious freedom to the non-Muslims in Pakistan. He hated lingual, ethnic, sectarian or provincial identities. He wanted to make Pakistan a prosperous state in which everyone would have equal rights. He wanted to see Pakistan a prosperous country. He was in favor 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. (K.B)



### **Introduction:**

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, is our national hero. His name will be remembered with great honor in the history of mankind. He fought sincerely and selflessly the battle of freedom for the Muslims and won in the long run.

### **Birth and parentage:**

Our Quaid-e-Azam, was born in Karachi on the 25th of December, 1875. He was the son of Mr. Poonja Jinnah.

### **Schooling and Early life:**

During his childhood he used to work excessively hard and showed his qualities as a talented child after completing his primary and secondary education in the Sind Madrasa-tul-Islam, Karachi. He was sent to England for higher studies. He came back to Karachi as a Barrister.

### **Main achievement:**

- In 1925, to honor his contributions as a legislator, he was offered a knighthood by Lord Reading, which he rejected saying "I prefer to be plain Mr. Jinnah".
- He was sworn as the First Governor General of the state of Pakistan a day after its creation.

**Remember as Ideal:**

**“Unity, Faith, Discipline”.**

These magical words are the need of the time. If we act on it we will definitely achieve success. Pakistan is the gift of Allah and it is our responsibility to hold this country and make it developed country of the world and save it from the enemies. We have to take decision to value our country. We should not forget the sacrifices. It is our responsibility to do the work for its betterment and its prosperity.

Quaid-e-Azam continued his efforts to surmount the problems and difficulties. But his health failed, it was already fast deteriorating, and he breathed his last on the 11th September, 1948, just one year after independence. He was laid to rest in Karachi, the place where he was born and where he became the first Governor General of Pakistan.

**Section VII: Oral Communication Skills (U.B)**

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