

Textbook

Test Edition

General Knowledge

Grade - II

Based on Curriculum 2020



FREE FROM GOVERNMENT
NOT FOR SALE



Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Textbook Board
Peshawar

Our Country Pakistan

Students Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

- recognize the map of Pakistan.
- name the provinces and areas (AJK, GB and ICT) of Pakistan.
- depict the cultural diversity of all provinces and areas of Pakistan.
- recognize the significance of National flag.

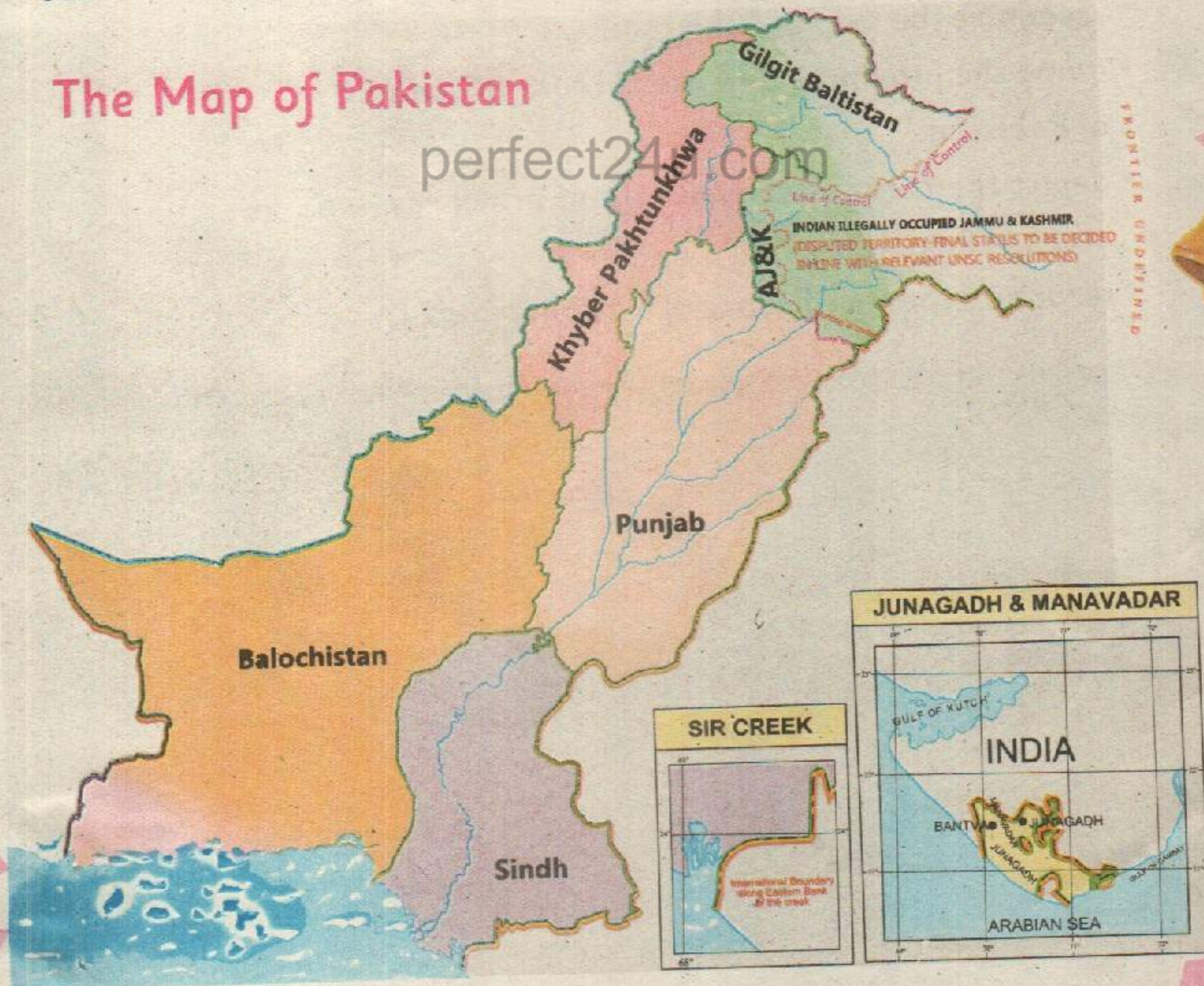


Our Country

Pakistan is our country. It is located in the continent of Asia. Pakistan came into existence on 14th of August 1947. Its capital is Islamabad. Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh are its four provinces.

The government of Pakistan has given the status of administrative province to Gilgit Baltistan. Balochistan is the largest province on the basis of territory and Punjab is the largest province on the basis of population. Azad Jammu and Kashmir is also the part of Pakistan. The capital city of Azad Jammu and Kashmir is Muzaffarabad, whereas the occupied Jammu and Kashmir is under the illegal occupation of India.

The Map of Pakistan



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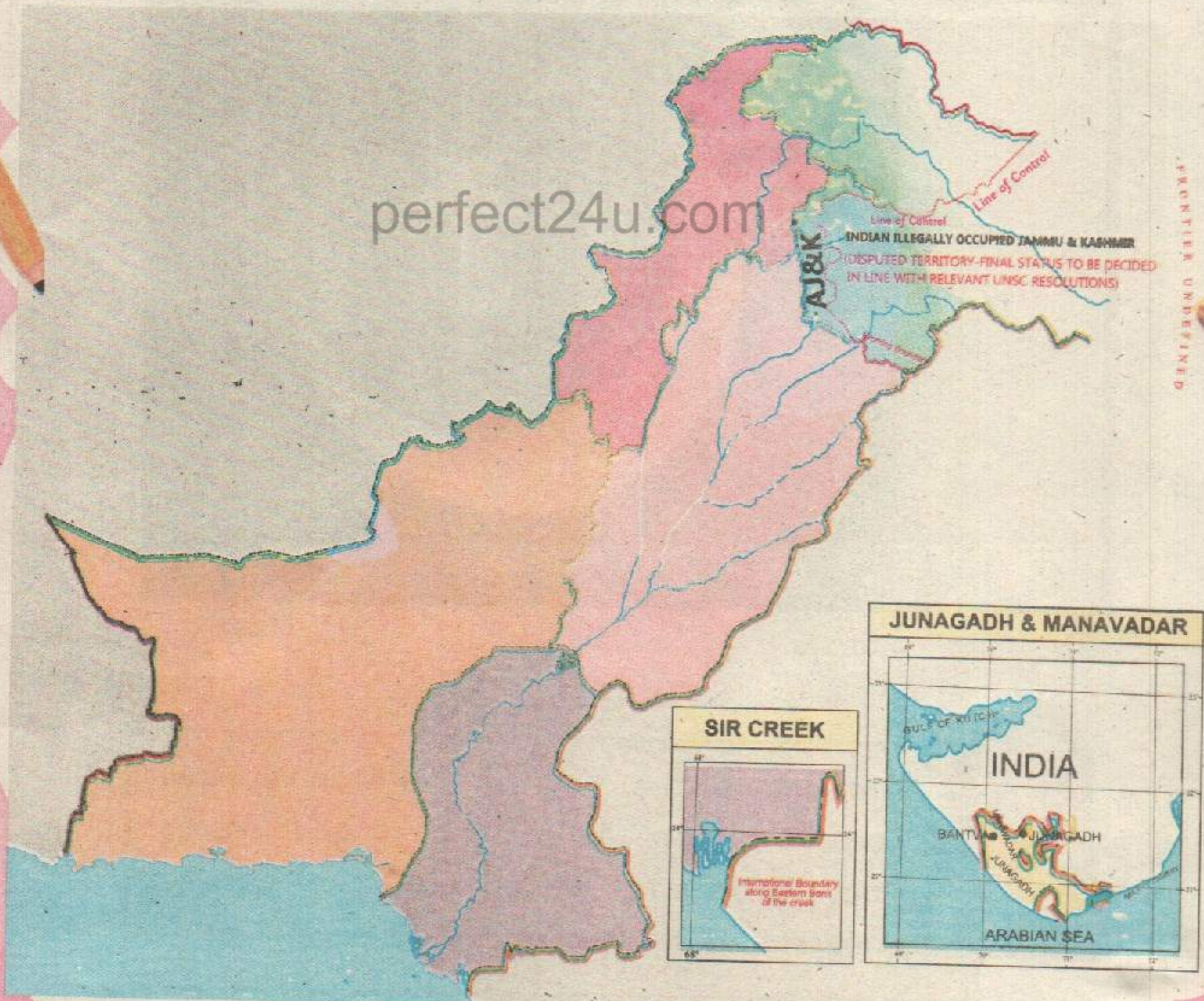
Activity

Look at the map of Pakistan carefully and write the names of four provinces and federal areas.



Do you know?

The large dry part of land or area is called Continent.



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Pakistan's Flag

Like every other nation the flag of Pakistan is its identity. It has green and white colours. The green colour stands for Muslims and the white colour represents the people of other religions. The Moon (Crescent) is the symbol of progress and the star is the symbol of light and knowledge (learning).



Draw/Make the flag of Pakistan in your notebook under the guidance of your teacher and colour it. Point out the colours representing the Muslim and other religions.



Provinces of Pakistan

The four provinces and the federally administered areas of Pakistan reflect their way of living.

The Province of Sindh

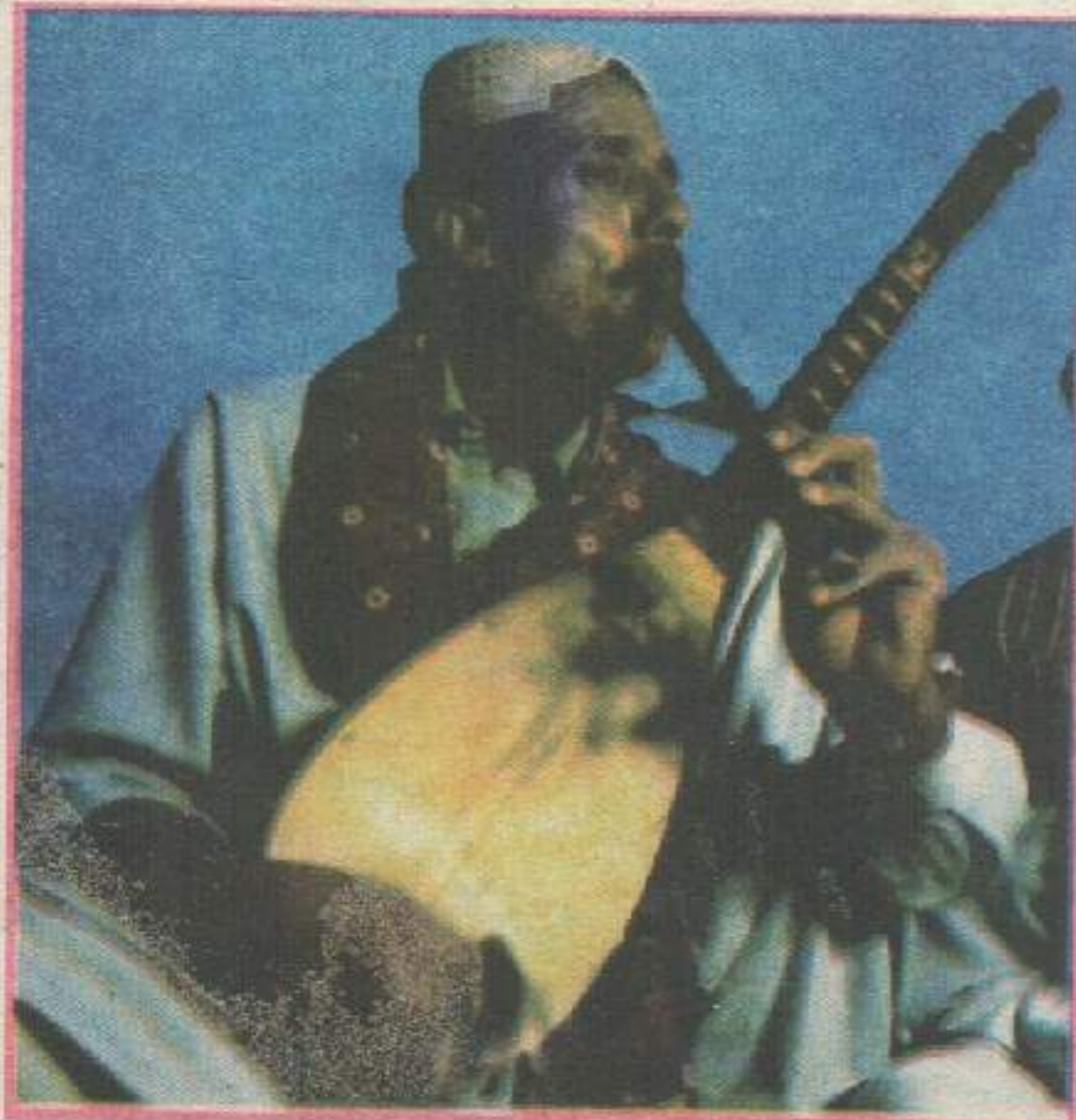
The people of Sindh province speak Sindhi language and wear Shilwar Qameez, Ajrak (Sindhi Shawl) and Sindhi Cap. The people here love to eat rice, *koki (special Sindhi bread) and spinach. Karachi is the capital of Sindh.



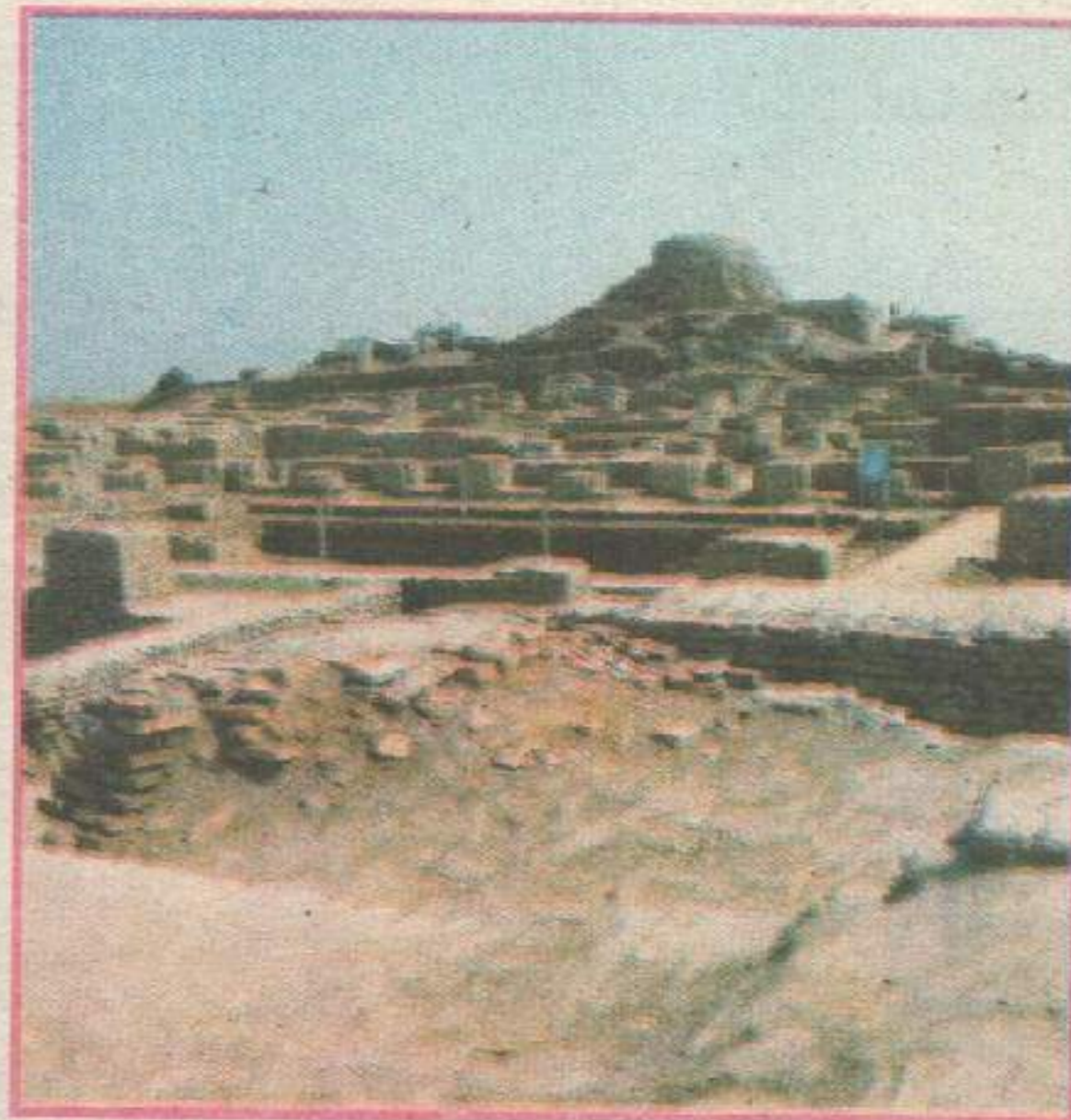
Do you know?

Mohenjo Daro is situated in Larkana District of Sindh province.

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Sindhi Cap and Ajrak



Mohenjo Daro

* 'Koki' Sindhi bread made of flour, onion, coriander, green chilli, cumin and pomegranate seeds.



The Province of Punjab

Punjab is the largest province on the basis of its population. The people here mostly speak Punjabi language. Besides it, the languages of Saraiki and Potohari are also spoken.

The traditional dress of men is Shilwar Qameez, Turban, Kurta and Dhoti, whereas ladies wear Shilwar Qameez. The people here love to eat Mustard leaves, Butter and drink Lassi. Lahore is the capital of Punjab.



Badshahi Masjid



Do you know?

The famous dance of Punjab "Bhangra" is popular in the world.





Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is Peshawar. It has beautiful mountains and valleys.

Do you know?



Malam Jabba and the lake Saiful Malook are very important for tourism.



Bab-e-Khyber



The people here speak Pashto, Hindku, Saraiki and Chitrali. The dress for men is Shilwar Qameez, Turban, Chitrali Cap, Qaraquli Cap (Jinnah Cap) and Peshawari Chappal. Ladies wear the Shilwar Qameez with embroidery. The famous foods here are Pulao, Chapli Kabab and green tea.



Do you know?

The famous dance here is "Attan" and "Khattak".





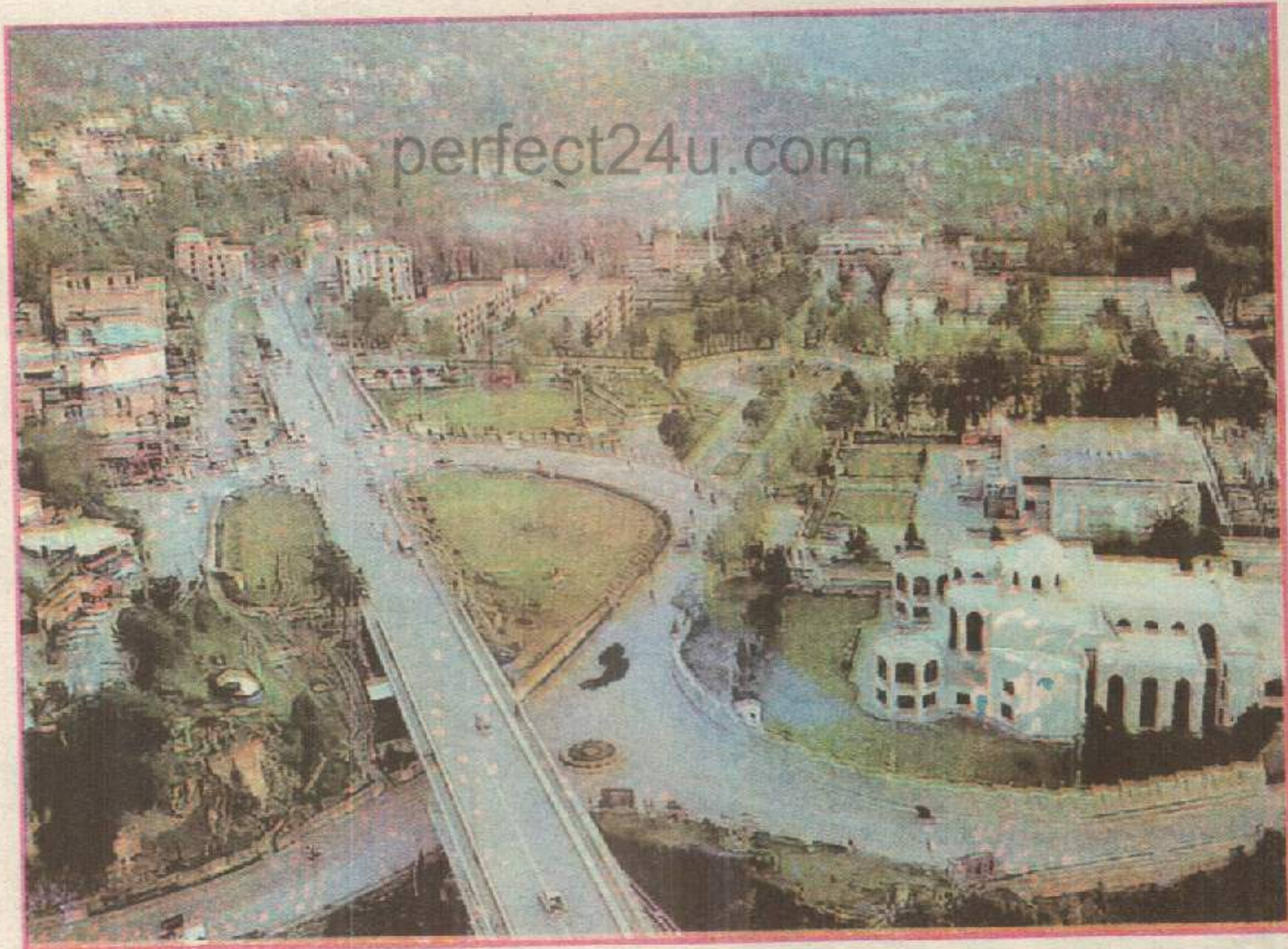
Azad Jammu and Kashmir

Azad Jammu and Kashmir is Pakistan administered area. Muzaffarabad is the capital of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Pahari, Hindku, Gojri and Kashmiri are the famous languages. The favourite foods of Kashmiri people are rice, Kashmiri Kulcha and Kashmiri Tea. Pairahen dress is worn by both men and women.



Do you know?

Azad Jammu and Kashmir has its own government and it is the area under Pakistan administration.



Muzaffarabad





Balochistan

This is the largest province of Pakistan on the basis of its territory. Balochi, Pashto and Brahvi languages are spoken in Balochistan. The dress for men is Shilwar Qameez and Turban whereas ladies wear embroidery Shirt and Shilwar. The special food of Balochistan are Sajji (Broiled chicken) and Kaddi Kabab. Its dry fruits are very famous. Quetta is the capital of Balochistan.



Do you know?

“Balochi Chaap” and Attan are Balochistan’s famous dance.

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Quaid-e-Azam Residency, Ziarat (Tourism Spot)



Gilgit Baltistan

Gilgit Baltistan is situated in the North of Pakistan. Its capital is Gilgit. The people in Gilgit Baltistan speak Sheena, Khwar, Baroshiski and Balti. The men here generally wear white Shilwar Qameez and woolen Gilgitti Cap. Women wear Shilwar Qameez and Cap. The people here eat bread, butter and meat-made foods.



Do you know?

Raka Poshi is the famous hilltop of Gilgit Baltistan.



Activity

Collect the pictures showing the culture of different areas of Pakistan in group, show it to your class mates and discuss them among yourselves.



Activity

In the guidance of your teachers, trace the following given provinces on a chart paper in group and make their cut outs. Now combine these cut outs and complete the map of Pakistan from it.

Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit Baltistan.



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EXERCISE

Q1. In the following questions put a tick (✓) in front of the correct option.

1. When did Pakistan come into being?

(i) 23rd March 1940

(ii) 14th August 1947

(iii) 11th September 1948

2. How many provinces are there in Pakistan?

(i) Four

(ii) Five

(iii) Six

3. How many colours are there in the flag of Pakistan?

(i) Two

(ii) Three

(iii) Four



Q2. In the following statements, put a tick (✓) on the correct and a cross (X) on the wrong statements.

- i. The green colour in Pakistan Flag points out to the other religions.
- ii. The capital of Azad Jammu and Kashmir is Muzaffarabad.
- iii. Balochistan is the smallest province according to its area.
- iv. Punjab is the largest province of Pakistan according to its population.
- v. Gilgit Baltistan is located in the South of Pakistan.

Q3. What is the name of the capital of Pakistan?

Q4. Write down the difference between the culture of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh.

	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Language		
Dress		
Food		



Teaching Point:

Students to be informed about the four provinces and federally administered areas of Pakistan.

Villages and Cities

Students Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

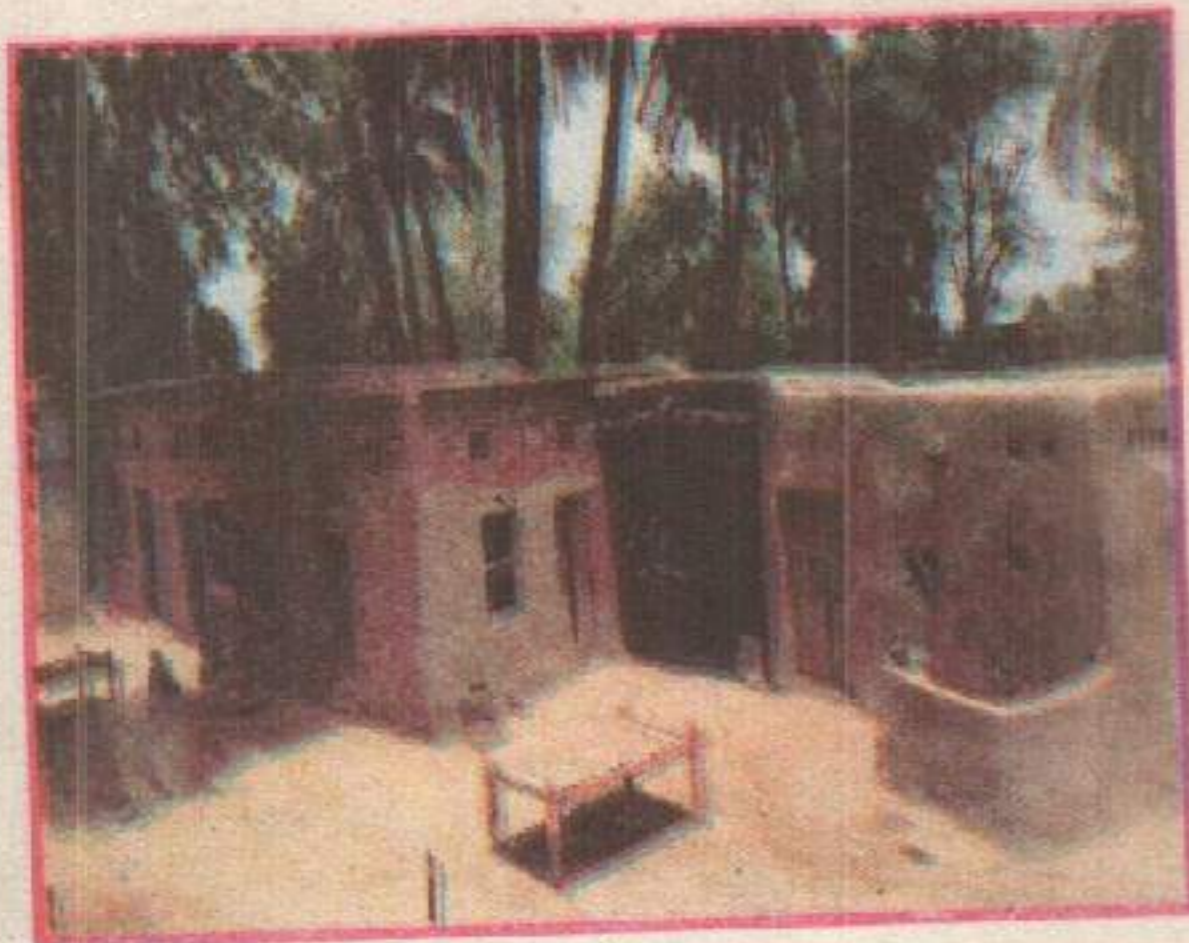
- recognize that the people of Pakistan live in villages and cities.
- identify key characteristics of a village (buildings, facilities, environment and the work people do).
- identify key characteristics of a city.
- compare village and city life.
- identify some common professions and occupations of a village/city (tailor, butcher, cobbler, musician etc.)

Most of the population of Pakistan live in villages. Generally the houses in the villages are open and made up of mud. The environment here is neat and clean. There are less facilities of health and education. The buildings in cities are tall and well-constructed. The environment of cities is not clean due to the factories and the noise of traffic. Best facilities of health and education are available in the cities.



The difference between village and city life

Life in Village



Mud Houses

Life in City



Tall Buildings

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Farming



Offices



Activity

The children in group compare the characteristics of both the village and city from the pictures.



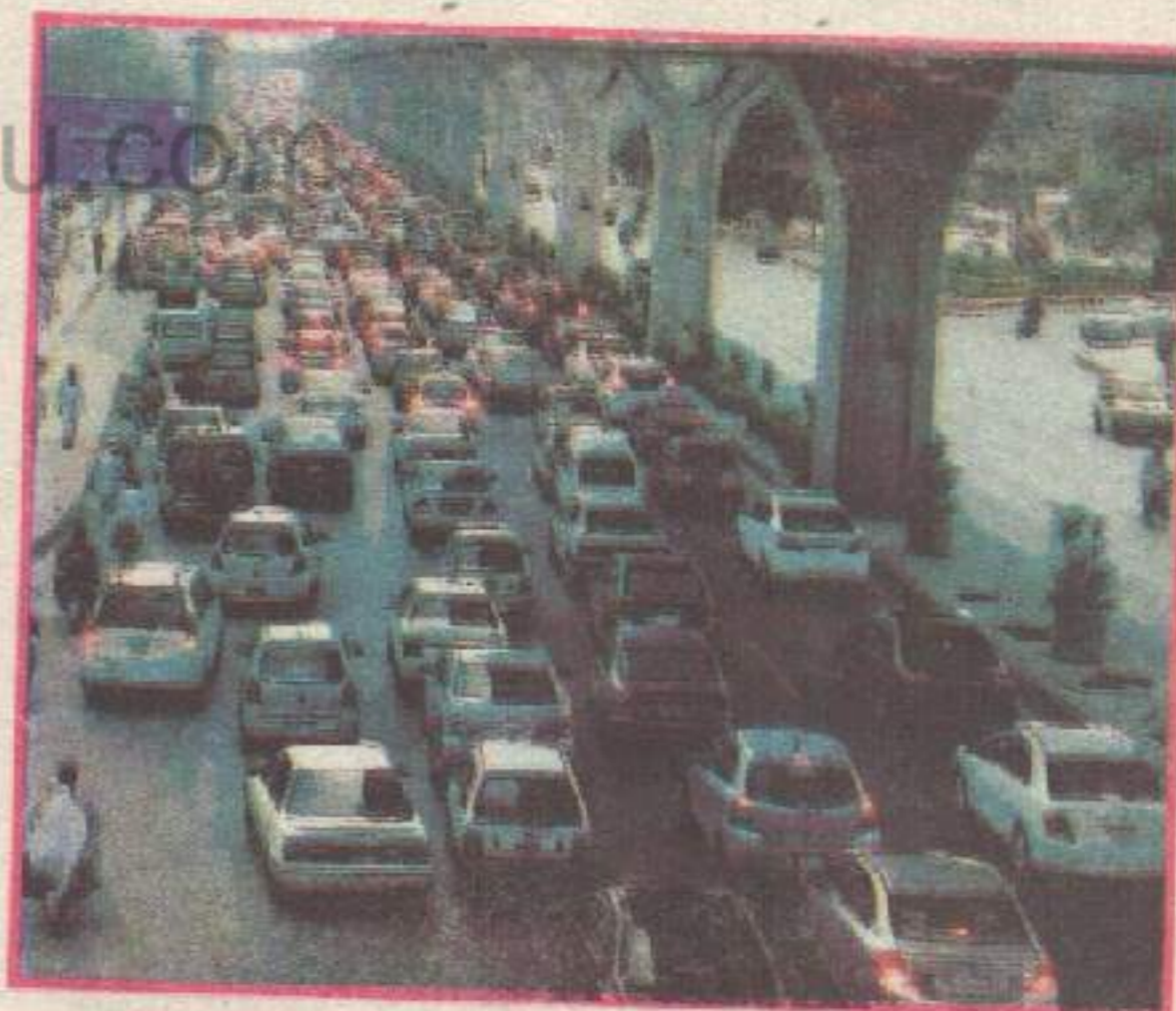
Life in Village

Life in City



School

University



Very Less Traffic

Noise and Rush of Traffic



The Children in pairs tell about their favourite place (city or village) and also tell two reasons of it.



The Common professions of the city and village people



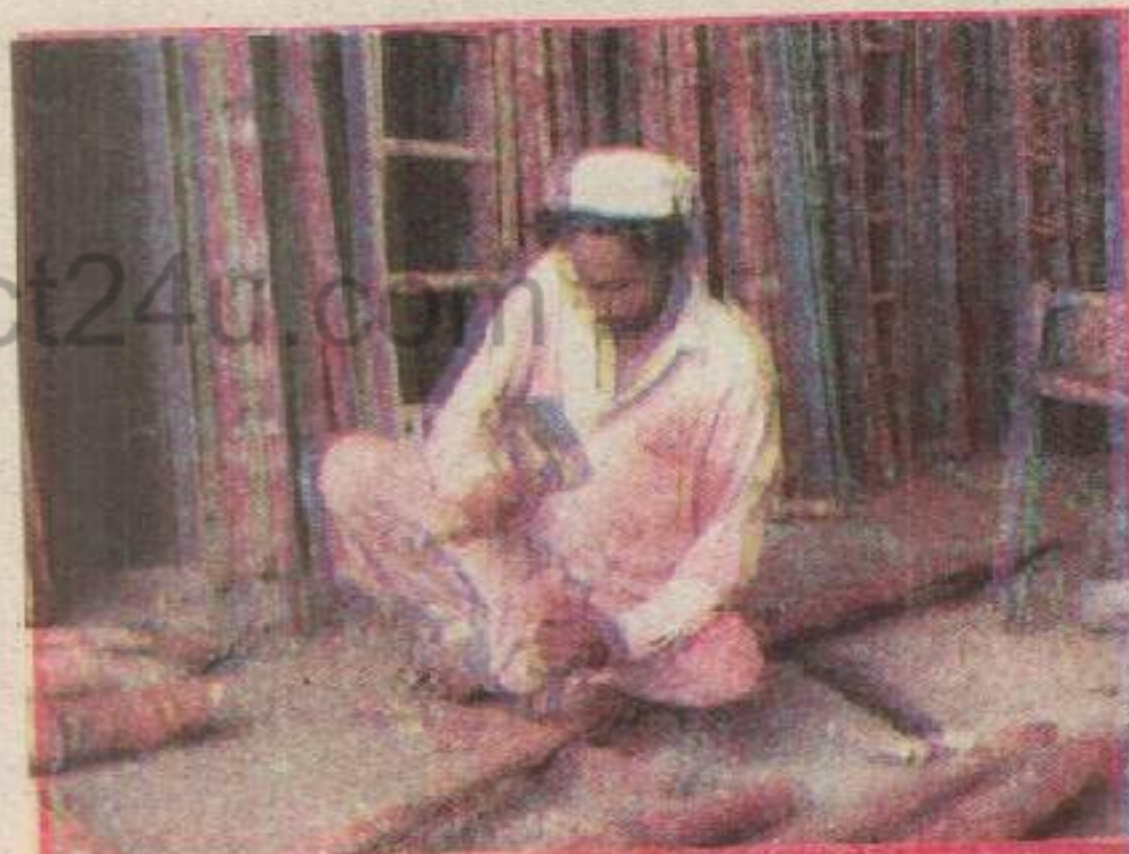
Doctor



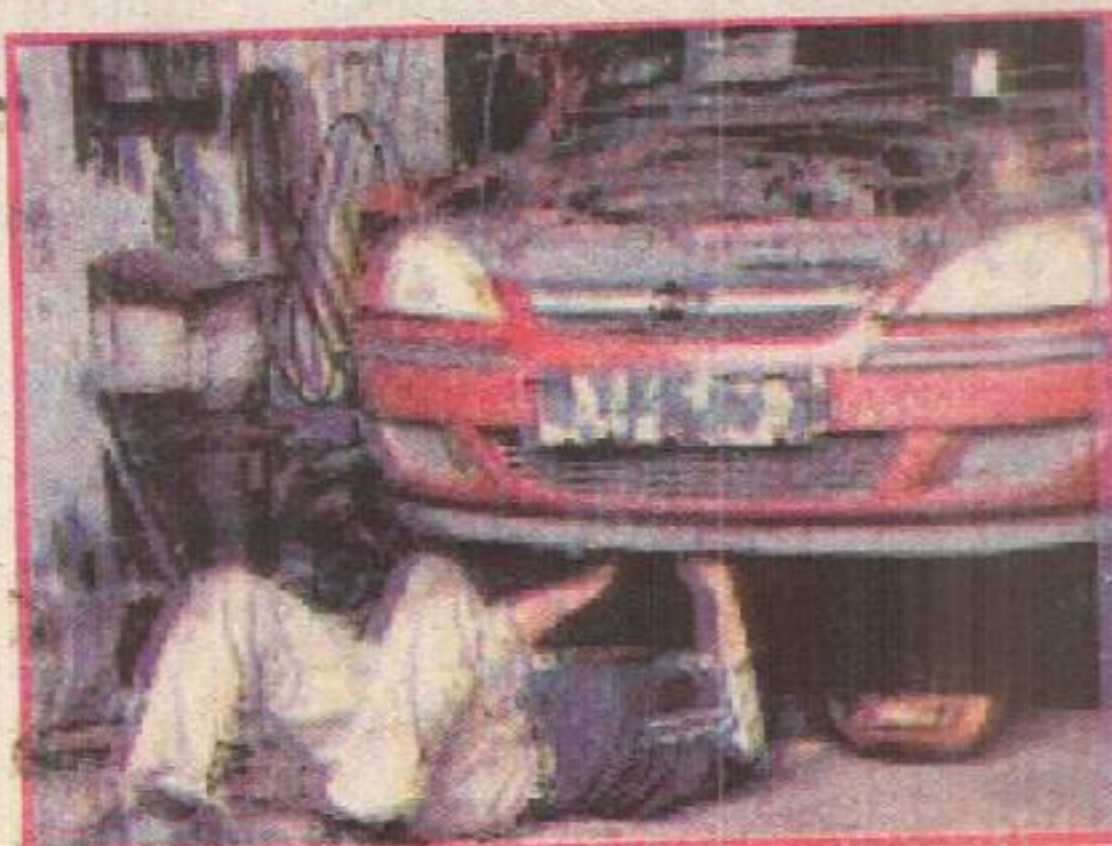
Tailor



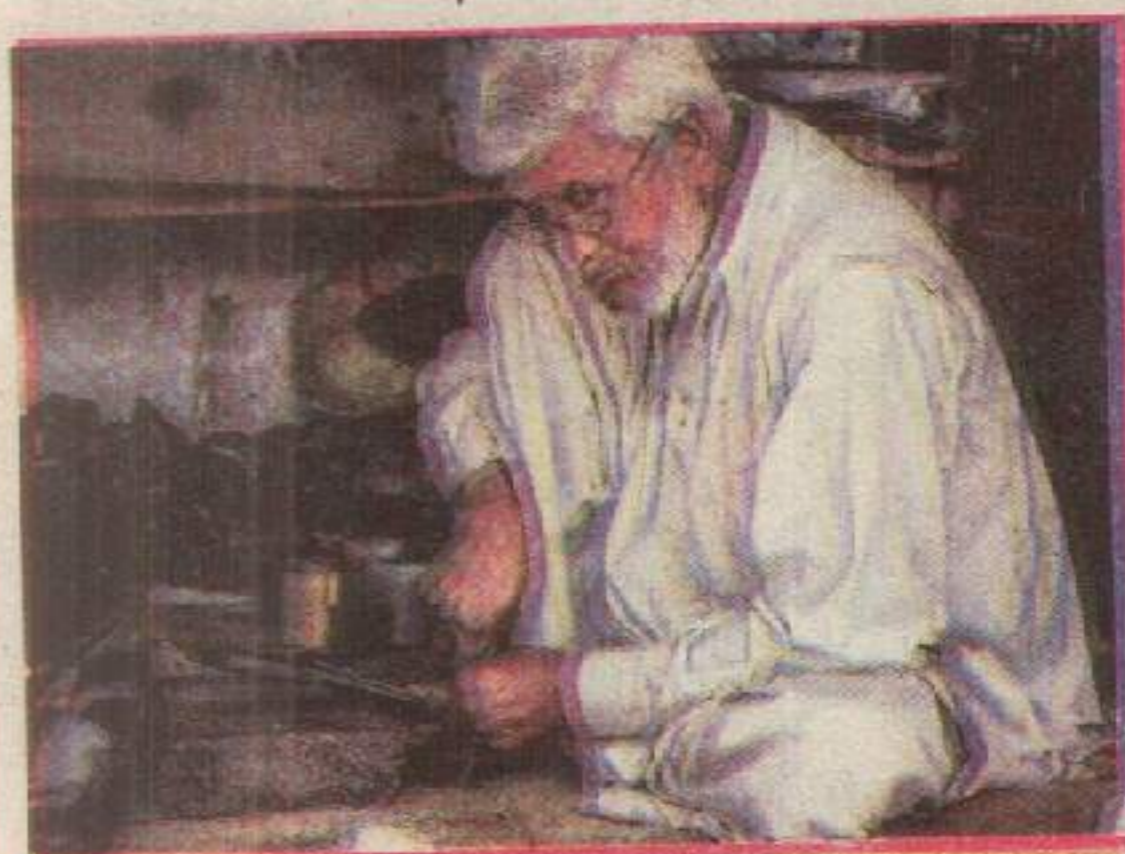
Hairdresser



Carpenter



Motor Mechanic



Cobbler



EXERCISE

Q1. Match the following objects with their relevant professions.



To whom will you go to	
Buying Meat	Doctor
To mend Shoes	Butcher
Stitching Clothes	Cobbler
For Treatment	Tailor



Q2. Differentiate between city and village life and match with a line.

Fresh Air	City	Streams and Wells
Airport		Noise and Rush
Farmer	Village	Small and Mud House
Smoke of Vehicles		Wide Roads



Q3. Which profession will you adopt when you grow-up and why?



Q4. Write any three facilities that are available in the city and not in the village.

Q5. Which facility will you provide in a village first and why?

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Teaching Point:

Tell the children in detail the difference between village and city life.

Rights and Duties

Students Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

- define government.
- identify some goods and services that government provides for the people (health, education, clean water, infrastructure, utilities, safety and security, parks and playgrounds etc.).
- list any three rights of the citizens (Right to food, free education, protection, equality and health care).
- understand that everyone has a right to practice their own religion freely.
- identify their responsibilities with respect to each right (careful use of food, water and other resources, regularity and hard work towards education, taking care of surroundings and hygiene, treating everyone equally, and following rules and regulations).

The government runs the system of a country. It provides the facilities of health, clean water, electricity, gas, playgrounds for entertainment and quality education for the betterment of its citizens.



Rights of Citizens

It is the duty of government to provide the basic facilities to its citizens.

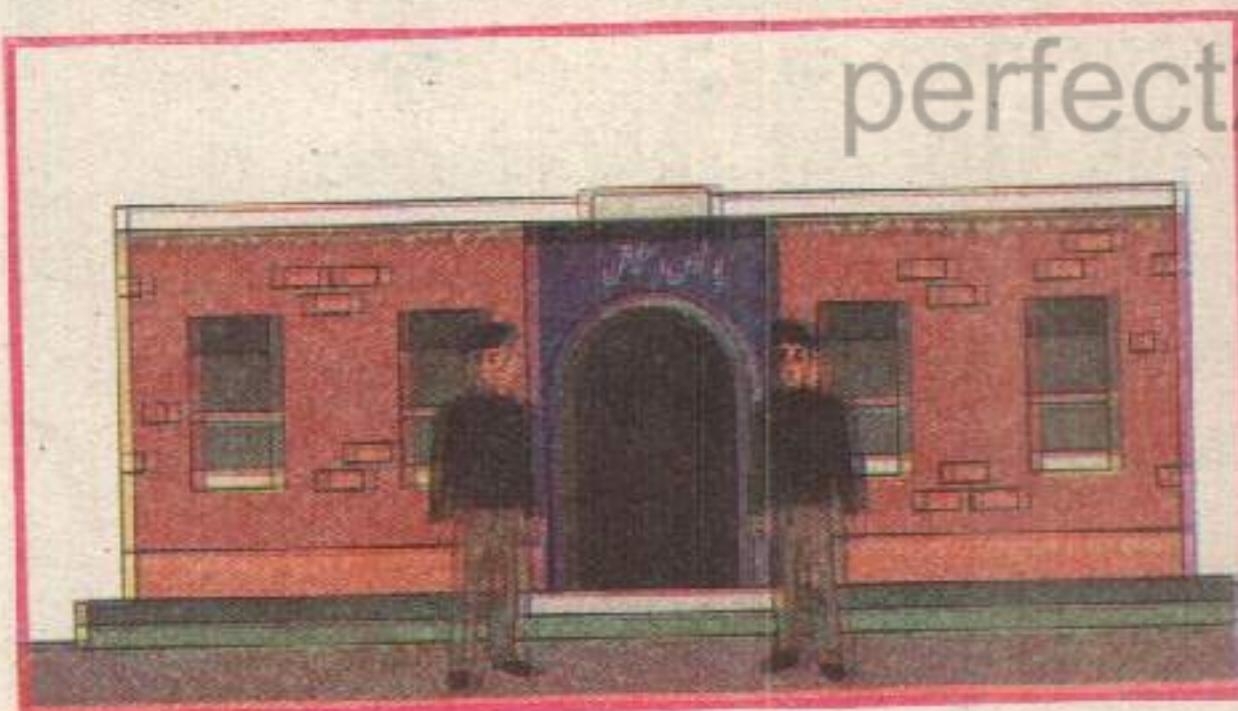
It is the duty of a responsible citizen to respect all the institutions.



Hospitals for Treatment



Schools for Education



Police Stations to Control Crimes

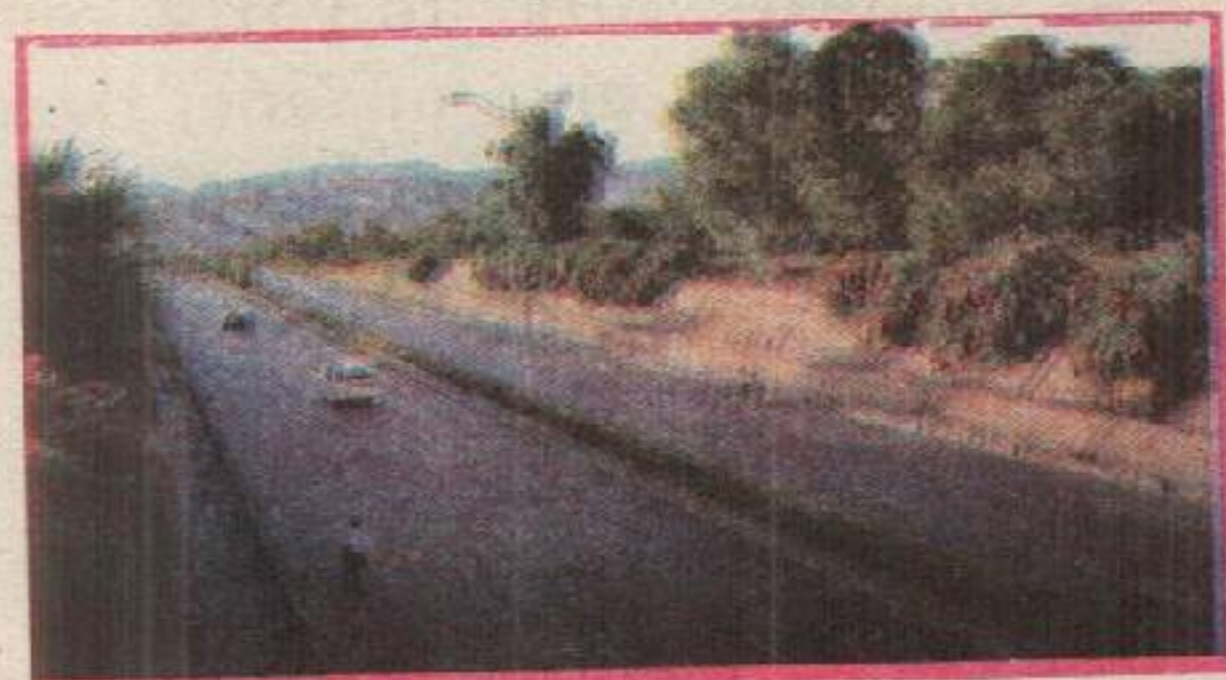


Courts for Justice

Do you know?



People are elected through elections to run a government. The elected persons jointly make/form a "Government".



Roads for Transportation



It is the duty of government to protect its citizens, ensure freedom of religion and respect their religious places and festivals.

Rights and Duties

My right is to...	My duty is to...
Good environment, home, education, protection and health facilities.	To take care of my health.
Clean water for drinking and the provision of electricity.	Respect and taking care of the elders and old people.
Freedom to adopt a profession.	Abide by the law.
Shelters for the homeless and helpless people.	Careful use of water and electricity and avoid wasting them.
	Avoid damaging the public and private property.



Role-Play

Activity

Divide the children in groups. In each group a child becomes a government officer and another to play the role of a citizen. Ask every group to tell the duties of government and rights of the citizens in the given time by playing the role.



Do you know?

We can become good citizens by following the laws.



EXERCISE

Q1. Few facilities are noted down. Tick (✓) the facility available in your locality.



Hospital	Airport
Police Station	School
Park	Facility of Clean Water
Courts	Post Office

Q2. Write down the two important public issues of your locality.

i. _____ perfect24u.com ii. _____

Q3. Write any two rights and two duties of the citizens.

i. _____ ii. _____

i. _____ ii. _____

Q4. Which department take care of the people and their property?



Activity

The teacher should hold election for making the class monitor. Introduce the children to the ballot box, vote and all the stages to elect the monitor of class.



Teaching Point:

Ask the children how to take care of the facilities provided by the government?

Religious Festivals

Students Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

- understand why Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha.
- describe how people celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha.
- identify other religious and cultural festivals of other faiths celebrated in Pakistan.

People celebrate their joys on the occasion of festival and participate in the joys of others. Muslims celebrate two Eids, Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha in a year with zeal and fervour.

The people related to other religions in Pakistan also celebrate their religious festivals e.g, Christmas, Holi, Diwali, Baisakhi etc.



Eid-ul-Fitr

Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr on the completion of Ramzan-ul-Mubarak on the first day of Shawal. On this day Muslims meet and congratulate their relatives and friends. After offering their Salah (صلاة) of Eid, they go to their houses and give Eidi to the children. Sadqa-e-Fitr is given to the poor Muslims to include them in Eid celebration.



Think for a while

What do you like to eat on the day of Eid-ul-Fitr?



Make Eid cards for your school staff.

Eid-ul-Azha

Eid-ul-Azha is celebrated in the memory of the sacrifice of Hazrat Ibrahim (عليه السلام) and Hazrat Ismail (عليه السلام). The Muslims slaughter the animals on this day and distribute the meat among the poor and relatives.



Do you know?

Eid-ul-Azha is celebrated on the 10th of Dhul Hijjah.

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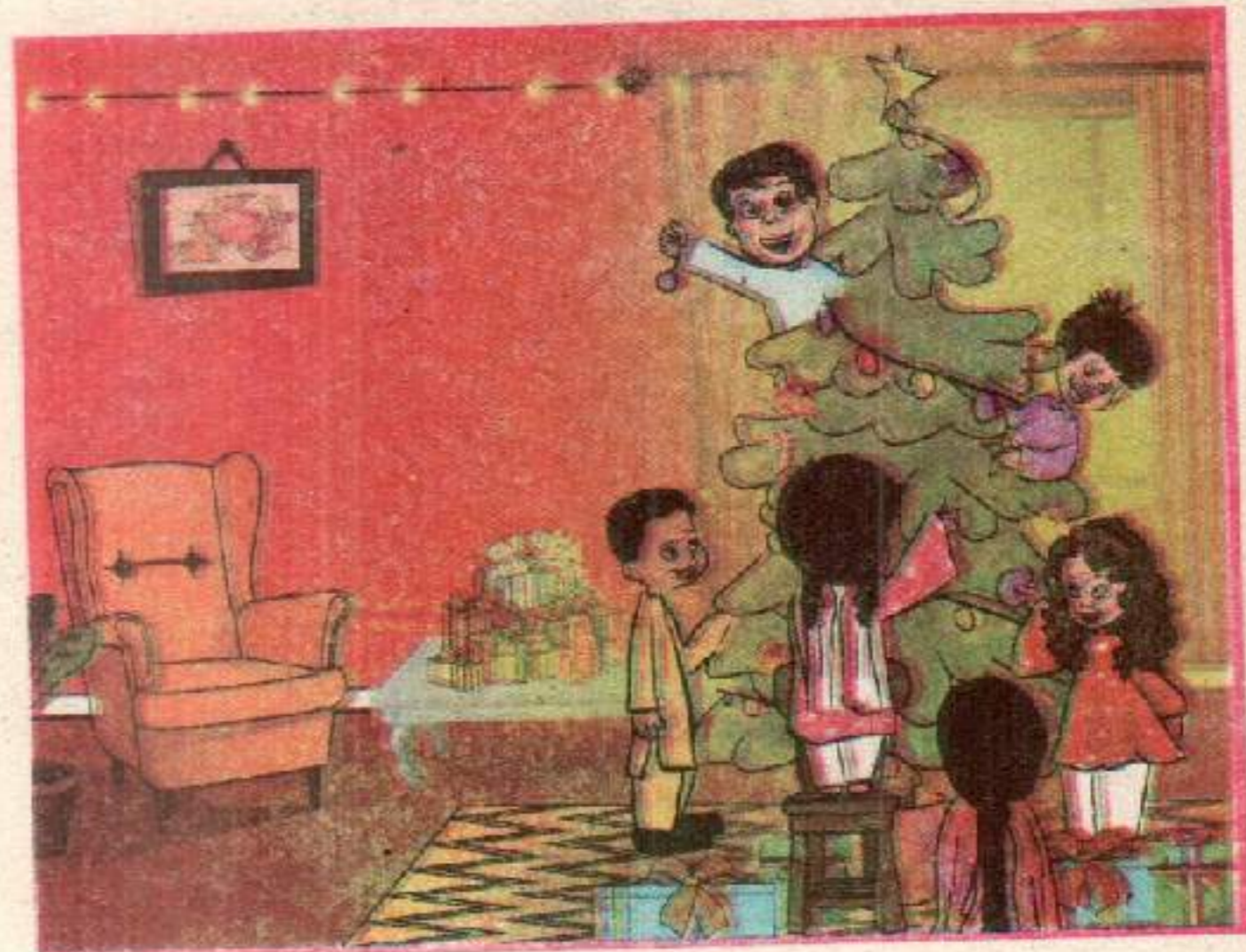
Meelad-un-Nabi (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ)

Meelad-un-Nabi (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ) is celebrated on 12th of Rabiul Awwal. On that day Darood is offered and Naats are recited in the honour of Hazrat Muhammad (رَسُولُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ). The food is also distributed among the people.



Christmas

Every year on 25th December, the Christians celebrate Christmas as the birthday of Jesus (حضرت عيسى عليه السلام). On this day, the Christmas tree and houses are decorated and the gifts are exchanged.





Holi

Holi is an important festival of Hindus. All the people are gathered on this day, throw colours on one another and express their joys at the beginning of spring.



Baisakhi

Baisakhi is the oldest festival of Sikh religion. Baisakhi is the first day of the new year of Sikhs. The Sikh celebrate their joys on this day.



Do you know?

The founder of Sikh religion Guru Nanak was born in Punjab at Nankana Sahib.



Activity

Collect the information of religions and festivals with the help of your teachers or parents and share it with your friends in the class.



EXERCISE

Q1. How do the muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr?

Q2. In whose memory Eid-ul-Azha is celebrated?

Q3. Name any two of the festivals of other religions.

Q4. Read the following words and write the name of festival in box.

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• Hazrat Ibrahim (عليه السلام), 10th Dhul Hijjah, Sacrifice

• Moon, Fitrana, Eidi

• Soam, Aftaar, Sacred Month

• December, Jesus (حضرت عيسى عليه السلام), Christians

• Hindus, Colours, Spring

• The first day of year, Sikh, Joys



Natural Environment and Resources

Students Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

- recognize that the natural environment comprises of living and non-living things.
- recognize that natural resources are essential for the survival of human being (land, water, air, sun etc.).
- recognize the importance of natural resources.
- differentiate between the natural and human made materials.
- recognize that people manufacture different things from natural resources to serve human needs.

Living and Non-living Things

Dear children! Our land consists of water and dry part, where living and non-living things are found, for example, green farmlands, mountains, animals and human beings. Living and non-living things are very important for each other. For example we get our food from plants and use water for drinking. All the living and non-living things collectively make the environment.

All the living things need air, food and water for living. Living things grow, reproduce and move. On the other hand, non-living things do not grow, neither move nor they reproduce.



Divide the children in two groups, and specify a part of school to each group. Ask one group to make a list of living things and other group to make a list of non-living things and then ask them to discuss among themselves.

Natural Resources and Their Importance

The things we got naturally are the natural resources. Allah has created the natural resources which fulfill the needs of human beings for living. Natural resources are of various kinds: resources from land, water, sun and air.

We get light and heat from sun, whereas water for drinking and for breathing air is very important.



Think for a while



Bus or a car moves from one place to another. Are they living things? Tell the reason of your answer.





Land



For Farming



We get minerals from land



We build houses on land



Pots are made of clay

Water (Rivers and Oceans)



Ships



Catch fish in rivers/oceans



Air

Air helps us in breathing. Plants prepare food, whereas birds and aeroplanes fly with the help of air.



An Aeroplane



A Bird

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Look at the following pictures carefully and tell your class how air is used in these pictures.



Windmill



Parachute



Sun

Sun is the biggest source of light and heat. Sun is very important for the growth of plants and crops. Crops on Earth cannot grow without it.



For the growth of plants

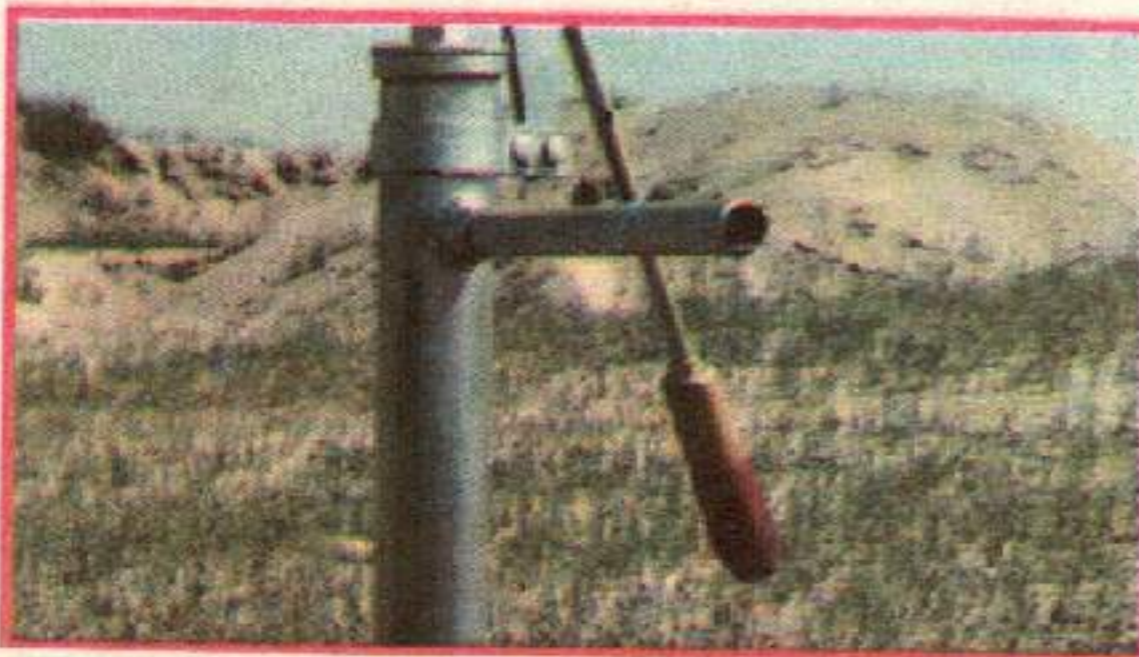


Think for a while

What is glass made of?
What is paper made of?

Minerals

Iron, coal, salt and precious stone are minerals, which we use for making different objects.



Taps are made of iron



Precious stones are used in Jewellery



Activity

(Group-work)

Make a list of the available natural resources and man-made objects in your school.

Natural Resrouces	Man-made Objects



Activity

Write the use of the following material objects.

Material Objects	Use
Soil	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 _____2 _____3 _____
Wood	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 _____2 _____3 _____
Iron	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 _____2 _____3 _____

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EXERCISE

Q1. Colour the living things in the following pictures.



Q2. Match the resources given in column "A" with their usability/usefulness in column "B"

Column "A"	Column "B"
Air	Wood
Water	Light
Forest	Breathing
Sun	Drinking

Q3. Look at the given pictures attentively and write which material things they are made of.





Q4. Name three objects made of iron.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

Q5. Why trees are necessary for us? Give any two reasons.

i. _____

ii. _____

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Teaching Point:

Tell the children some more details about the natural and material resources. Explain the importance of careful use of natural resources.

Water

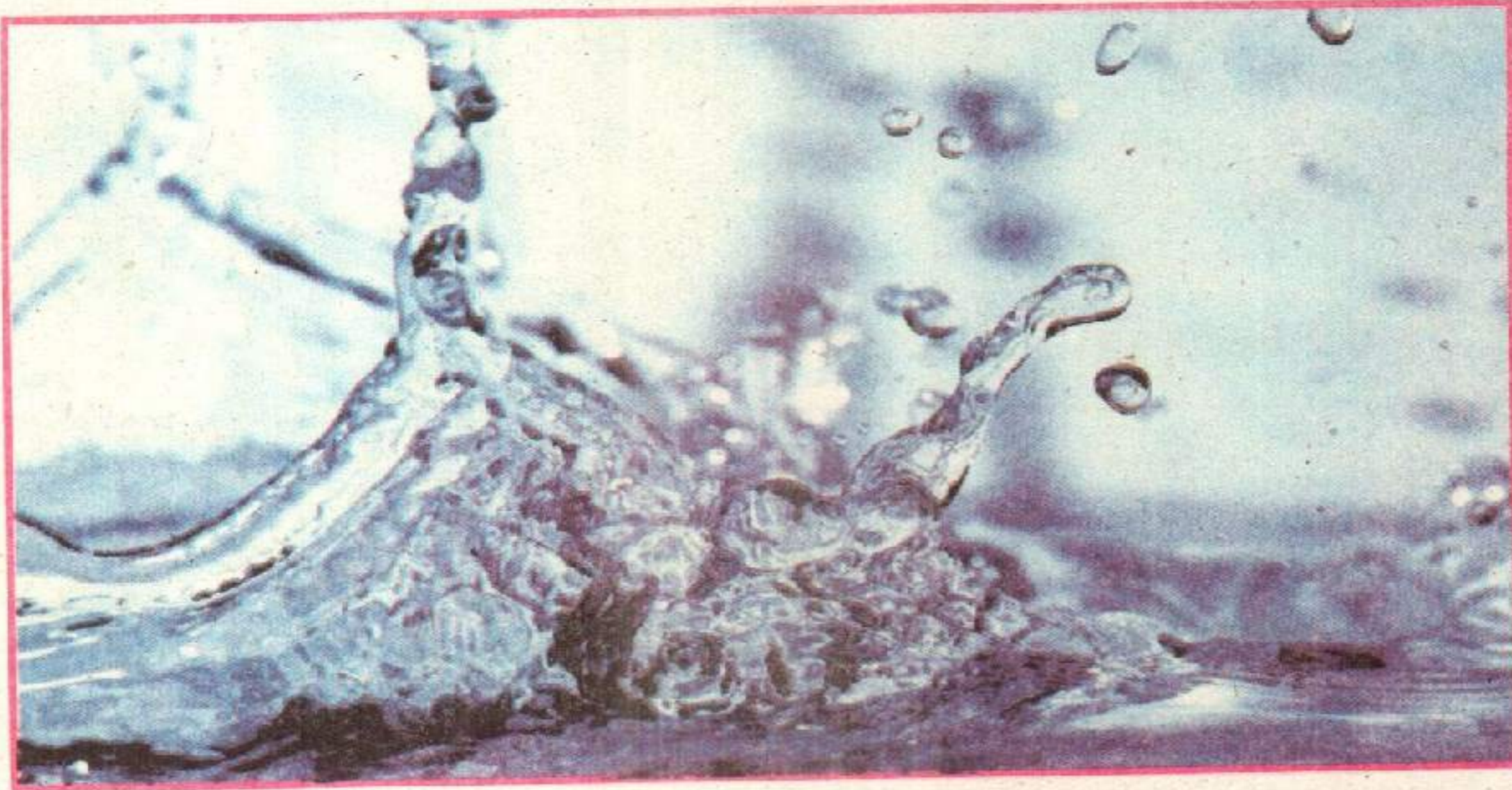
Students Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

- recognize that living things need water to stay alive.
- identify simple uses of water in everyday life.
- identify the natural sources of water around themselves.
- recognize the importance of water resources.
- narrate how water gets from a natural source to the taps in their home.
- recognize that clean water should be used for drinking and cooking purposes.
- understand that boiling, filtering etc. are methods of purifying water.
- recognize that some areas of Pakistan experience shortage of water.

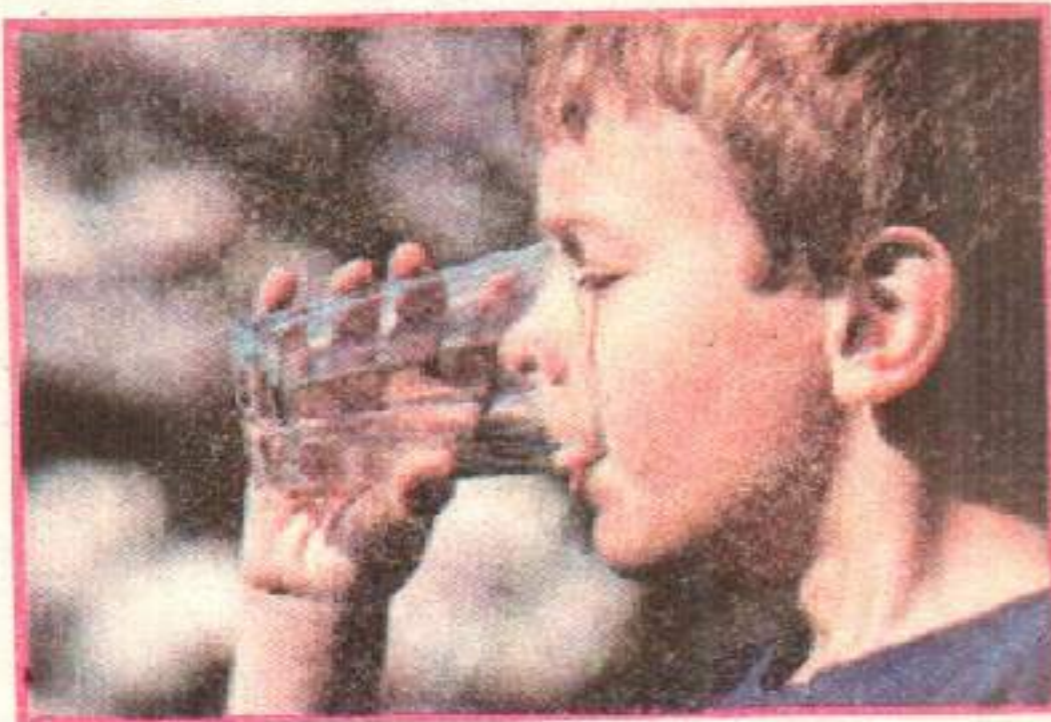


Dear Children! have you ever thought if there were no water, would there be life on the Earth?



Water is the sign of life perfect24u.com

Water is very important for all the living things. Living things cannot live without water.



Think for a while

Why water is necessary for living things?



Daily use of Water



For Drinking



For washing utensils



For watering the fields



For washing clothes



For washing face and hands



For making food

Do you know?



Water is used after boiling and filtering. We use this clean water for drinking and making food to be safe from diseases.



Natural Sources of Water

1. Rain

2. Snow

3. Underground water

The most important and large source of getting water is rain. The rain water becomes the part of pools, lakes, canals and rivers. Ice from glaciers and mountains melts and becomes the part of ravines, canals, pools and lakes in the form of water. This water joins the oceans through rivers. Moreover, underground water reservoir are also present.



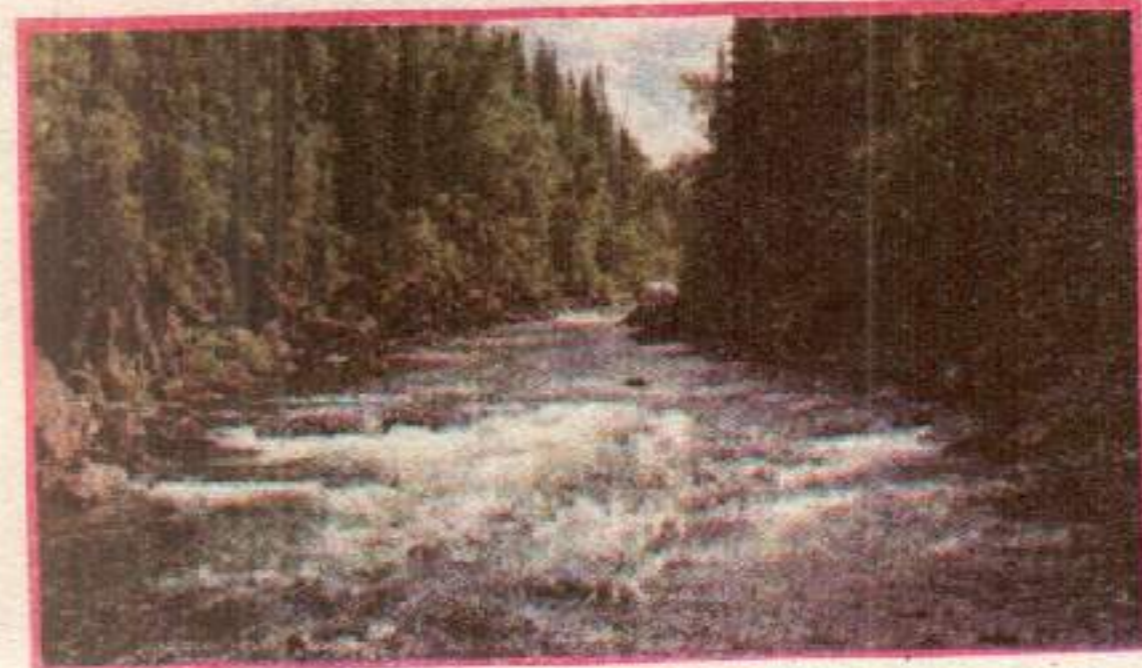
Rain



Canal



Ocean



River



Waterfall



Glacier



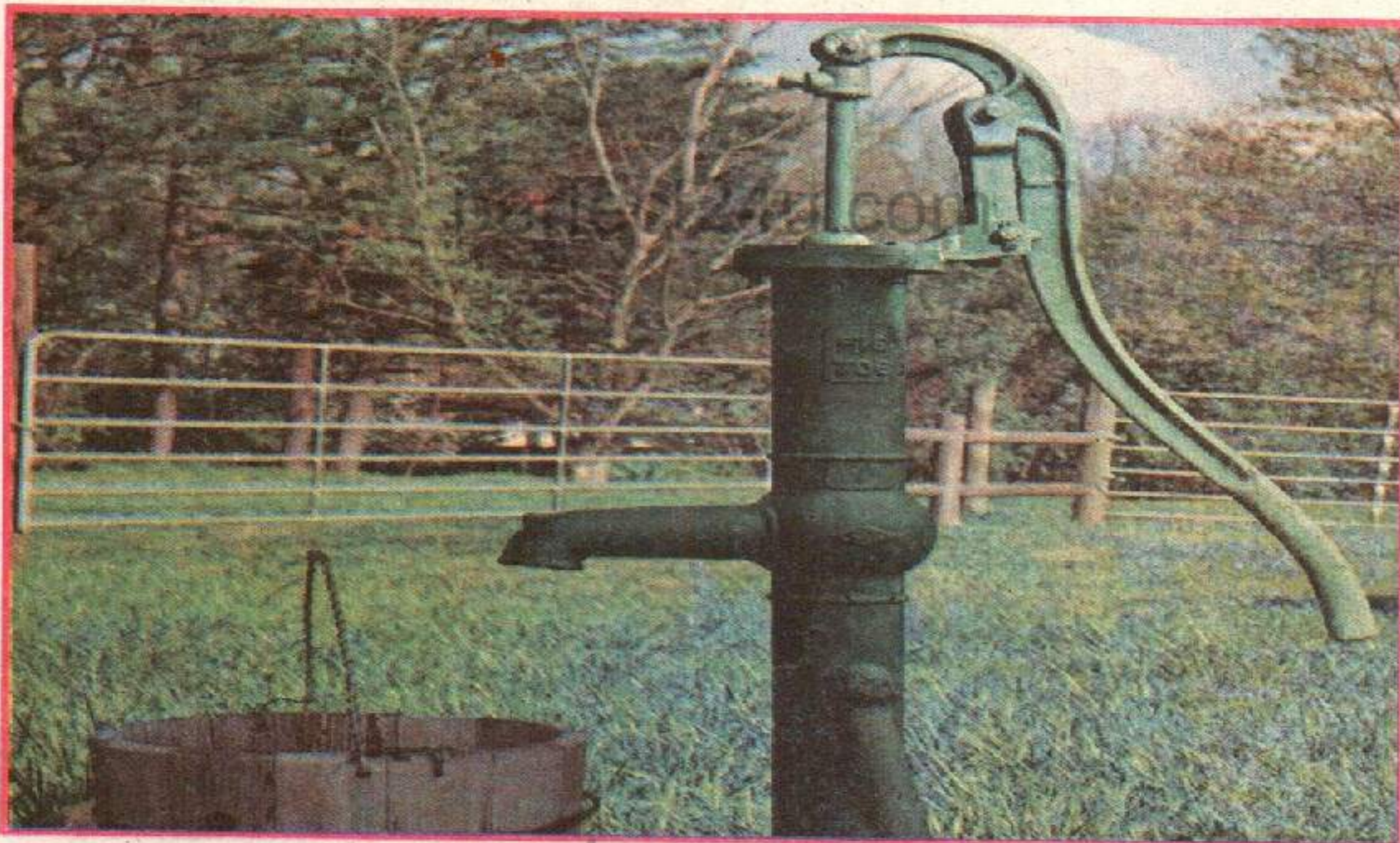
We get the underground water through wells, hand pumps and tube wells.



Well



Tube Well



Hand Pump



Activity

Make posters with the help of your teacher to show the importance of careful use of water.



How does water come to our houses?



The water used in the houses comes from two sources.

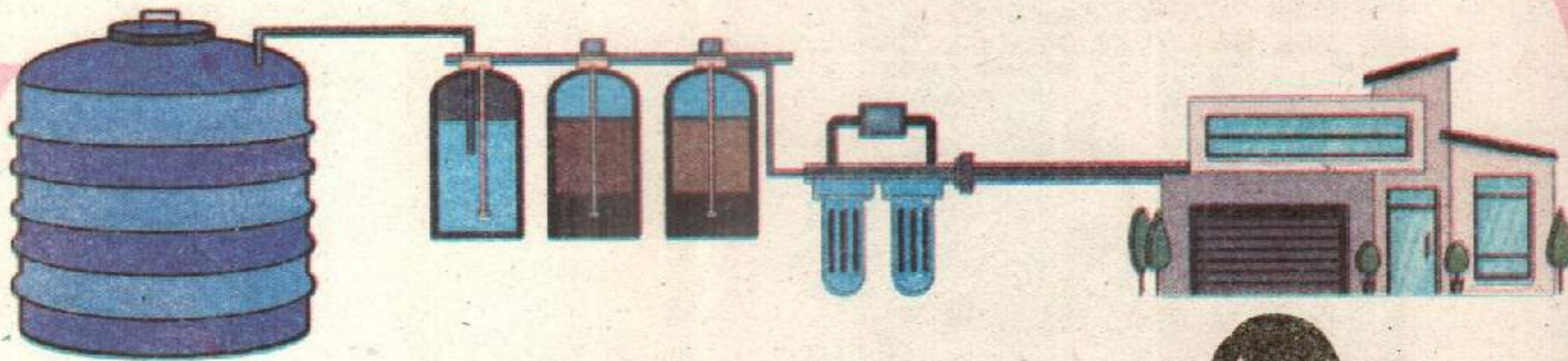
Underground: (wells, tube wells etc.)

Ground-surface: (streams, waterfalls, ravines, rivers, lakes etc.)



The water from the ground-surface is cleaned by filtration plant and reaches our homes through pipelines.

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Do you know?



Filtering and boiling the water are the methods of water cleaning.

Children! Did you see any Filtration Plant around you? We purify the large quantity of water through this Filtration Plant.



Shortage of Water

Following are the reasons of water shortage.

1. Shortage of underground water.
2. No storage of rain water.
3. Defective system of water supply.
4. The use of water more than its need.

Due to no rain there is less water in some parts of Pakistan. There is shortage of water in desert and people have to bring water from far away places. For example Tharparker, Badin, Dadu, Chaghi etc. People face difficulties due to the shortage of water.

We should carefully use water and must not waste it.



Desert



Activity

Find out the areas where there is shortage of water with the help of your parents.

Area	Reason



EXERCISE

Q1. Put (✓) on the correct and (X) on the wrong.

- We should drink clean water.
- Sea water is sweet.
- Well is the natural source of water.
- All living things need water to live.

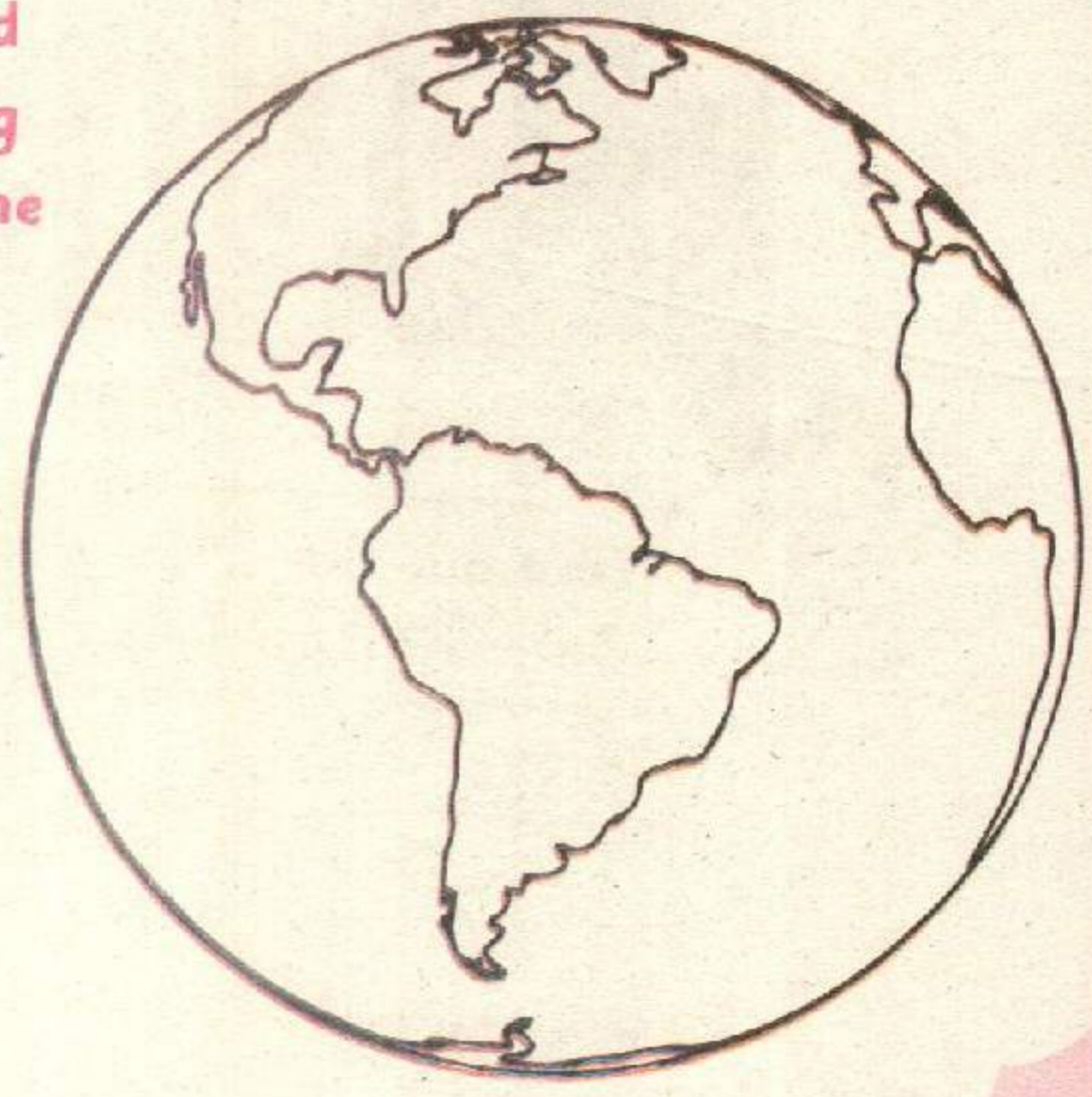
Q2. What are the three difficulties you can face in case of shortage of water?

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

Q3. Name two sources of water in your area/locality?

- i. _____
- ii. _____

Q4. Identify the water and dry part on earth by filling with different colours in the given outline.



Teaching Point:

Aware the children about the drawbacks of wasting water.

Plants

Students Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

- identify major parts of a plant. (root, stem, leaf and flower).
- list the functions of root, stem, leaf and flower.
- identify different shapes of leaves found around them.
- identify the roots that are eaten by people.
- name a few plants around them which have flowers, and which do not have flowers.
- identify the fruits which have seeds in them.
- recognize that some plants grow from seeds while others grow from stems or roots.
- identify that soil, light, air and water are needed to grow a plant.
- highlight the importance of plants for climate change.



Plants have great importance in our lives. It gives us air for breathing and fruits for eating. Just like human body has organs, plants have also different parts. Every part performs its separate activity. These parts are root, stem, leaves and flower.

The Various Parts of a Plant and Their Functions

I am a flower

I add to the beauty of plant. I prepare the fruit and seed.

I am a leaf

I make the food of plant with water, air and light.

I am a stem

I take the water from the root to the twigs and leaves.

I am root

I remain inside the soil. I keep the plant holding inside the ground. I absorb water from the ground and take it to the stem.

Do you know?

Soil, water, air and sunlight is necessary for the life and growth of plants.





The Growth of a Plant

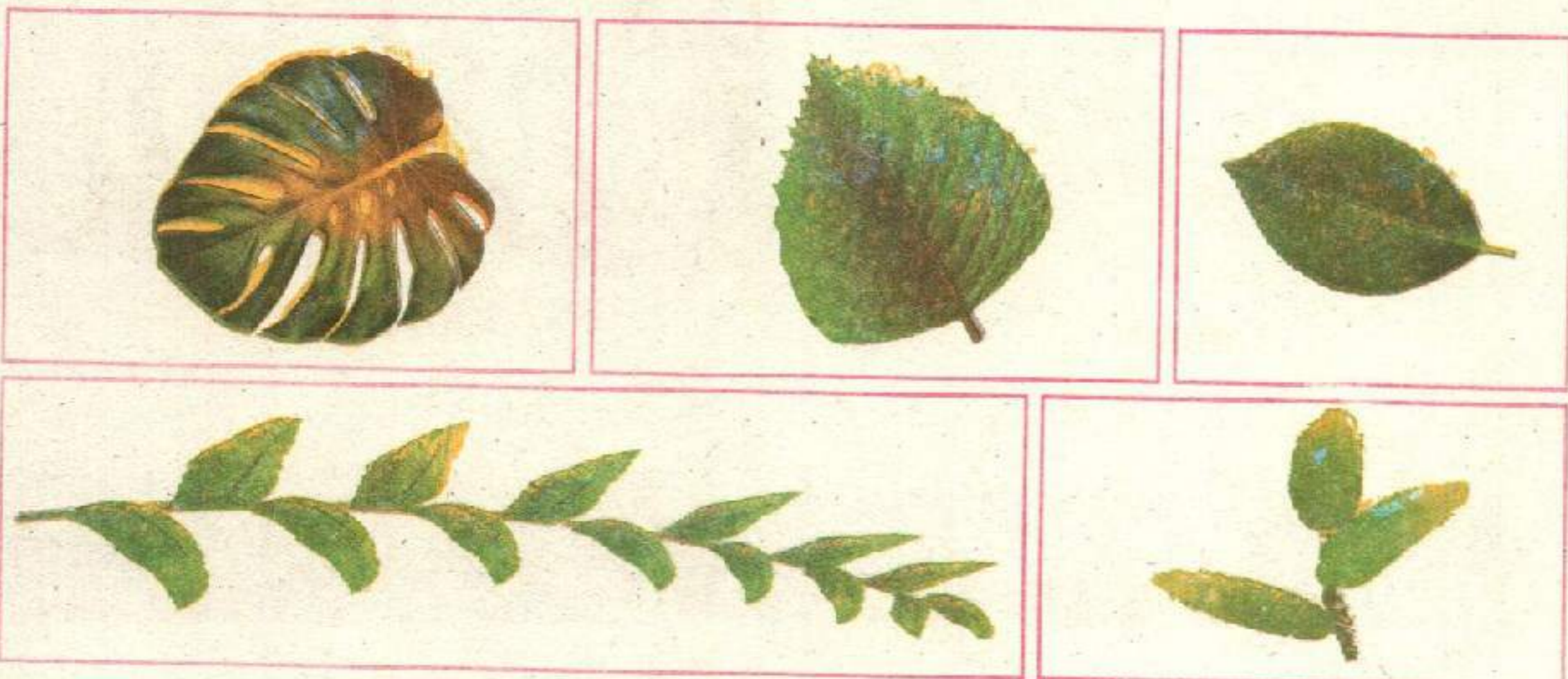
Project: Take two flowerpots with plants in it. Keep one flowerpot out in the courtyard where it gets light, water and air, whereas keep the other plant in the room where it does not get light. After every three days, observe both the plants and write the results in the given table.

Observation	After 3 days	After 6 days	After 9 days	Results
Flowerpot No.1 Kept in the courtyard.				
Flowerpot No.2 Kept in the room.				

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Shapes of Leaves

Leaves are of different shapes. Look at the following pictures carefully and name the shapes of leaves with the help of given words. Wide, Oval, Small, Oblong.



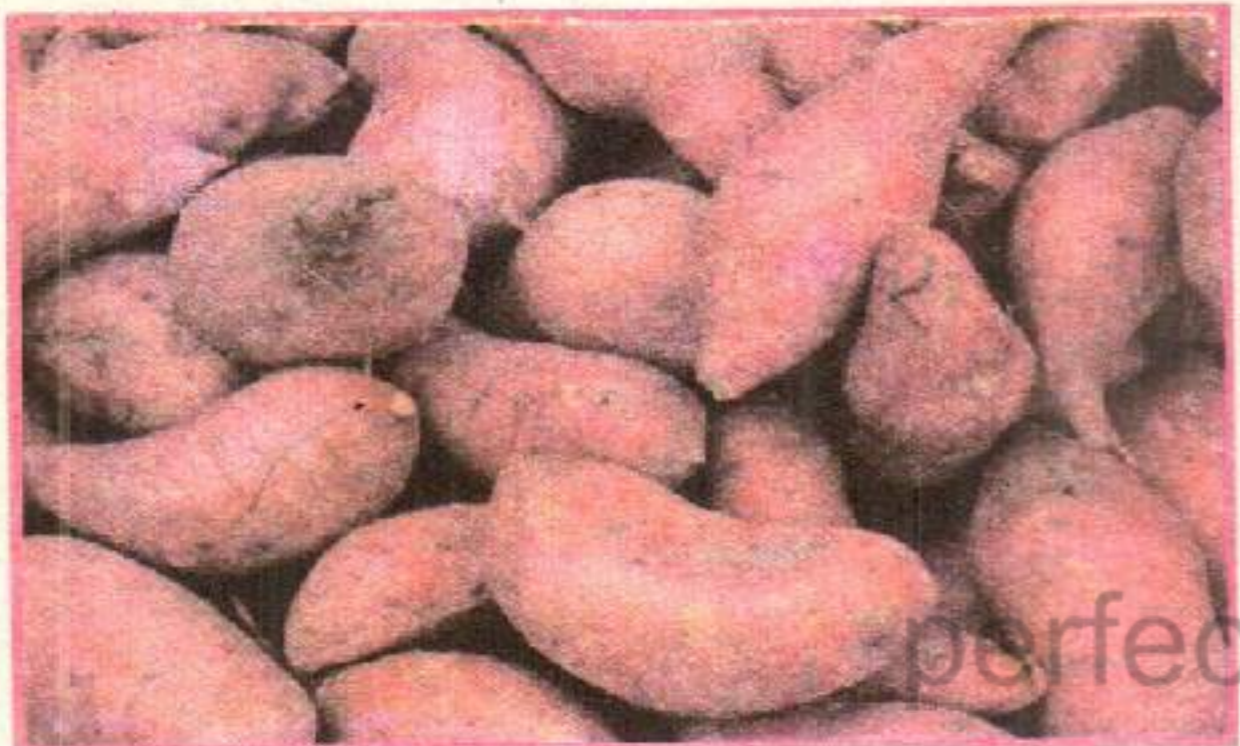


Activity

Collect various types of leaves in group, place them on a chart and fill their outlines with colours.

Roots that are Eaten

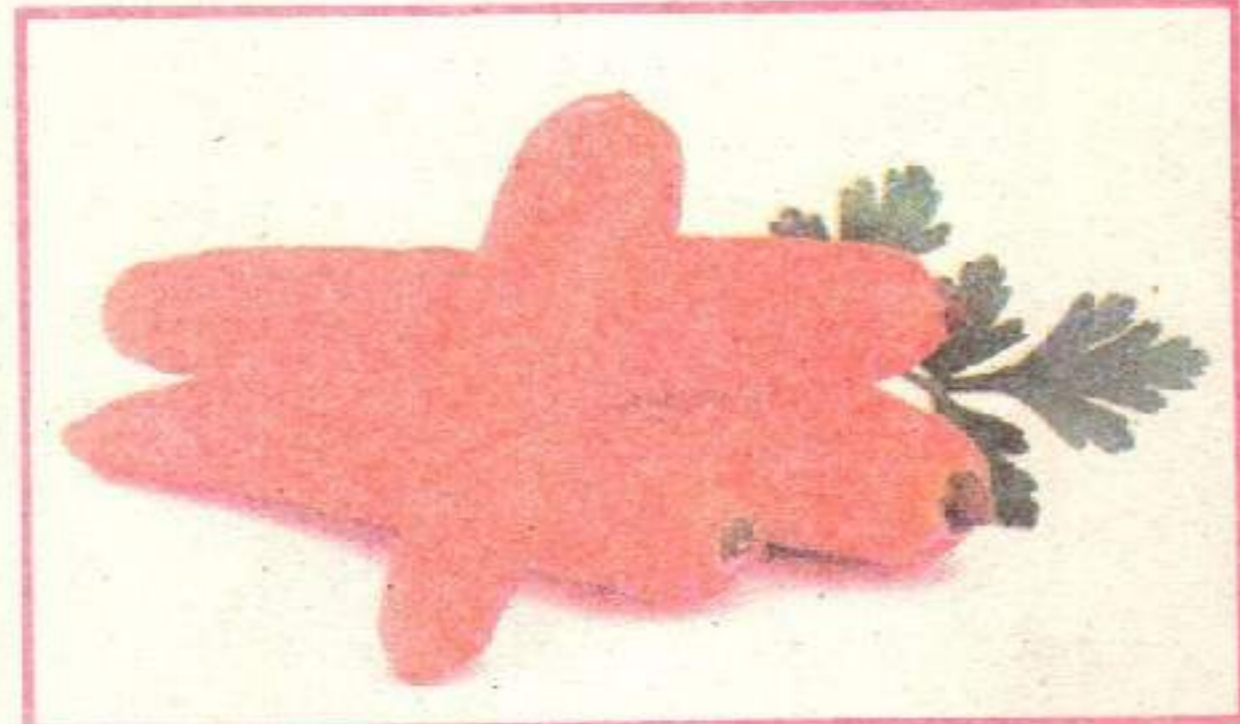
We eat the roots of some plants.



Beetroot



Turnip



Carrot



Radish

Can you name some other roots that are eaten?



Some plants are flowering and some are non-flowering.



Flowering plants



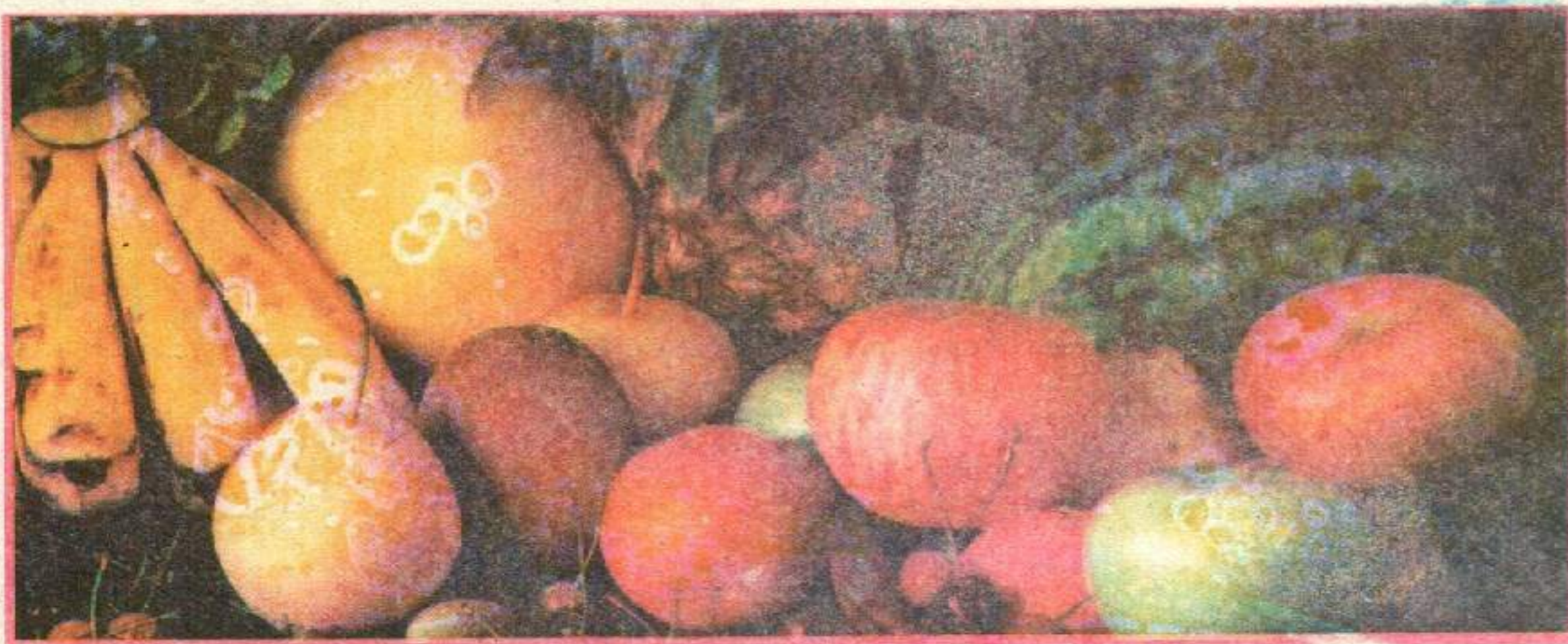
Non-flowering plants

There are flowers and seeds in the flowering plants, whereas there are no flowers and seeds in the non-flowering plants.



Activity

Observe the environment around you to see which are the flowering and non-flowering plants. Write their names with the help of your teacher.



Fruits are the important part of plants. We like to eat fruits. There are seeds in most of the fruits. There are also some fruits without seeds.



Which one of the fruits do you like?



Children! Can you tell which fruit has seeds?



Fruits with seed

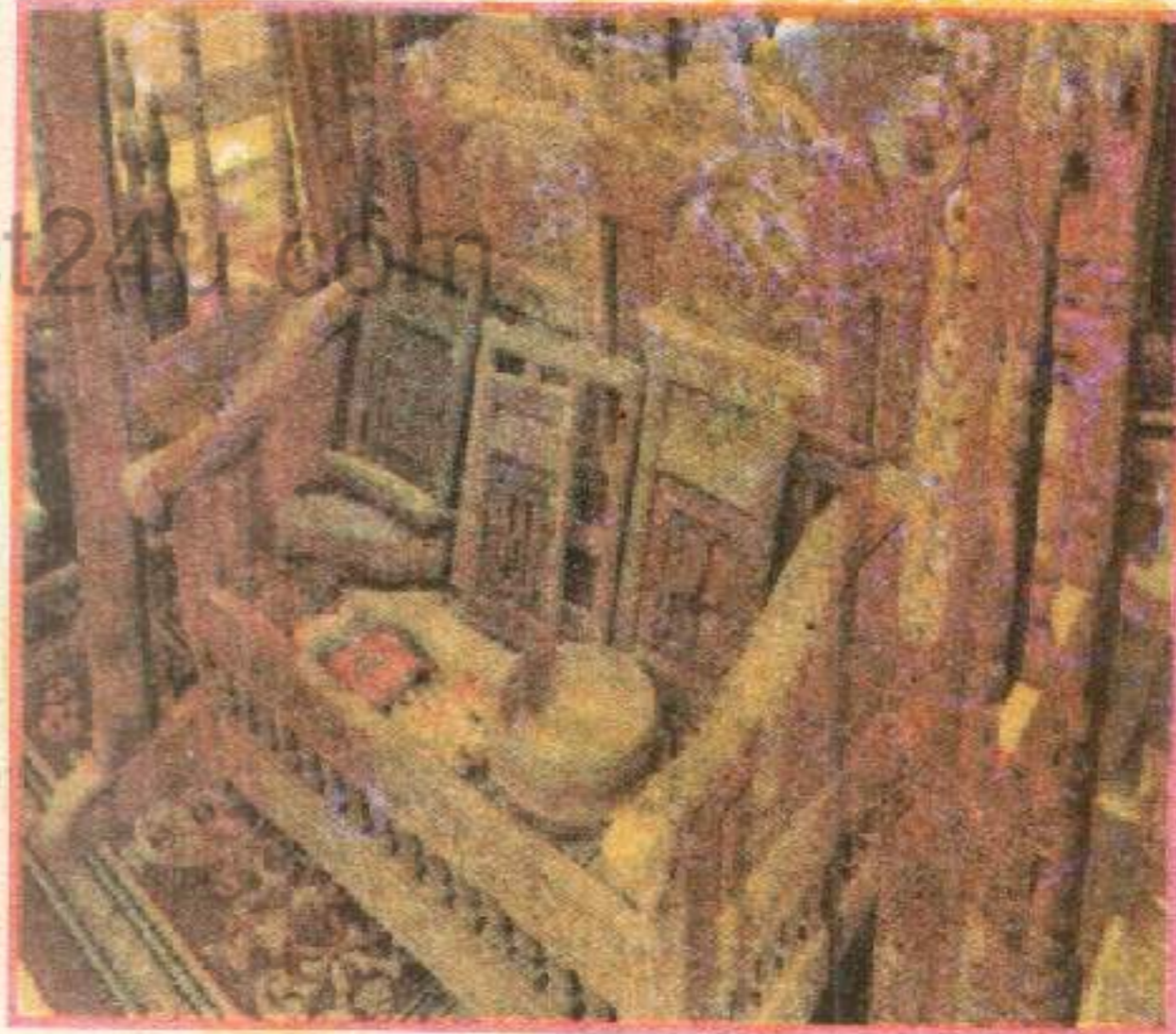
i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

Importance of Plants



Plants have many benefits. The wood of trees is used for making house and furniture. Plants also play an important role in changing climate. These make our environment beautiful. Trees produce food to the birds and animals.



Do you know?



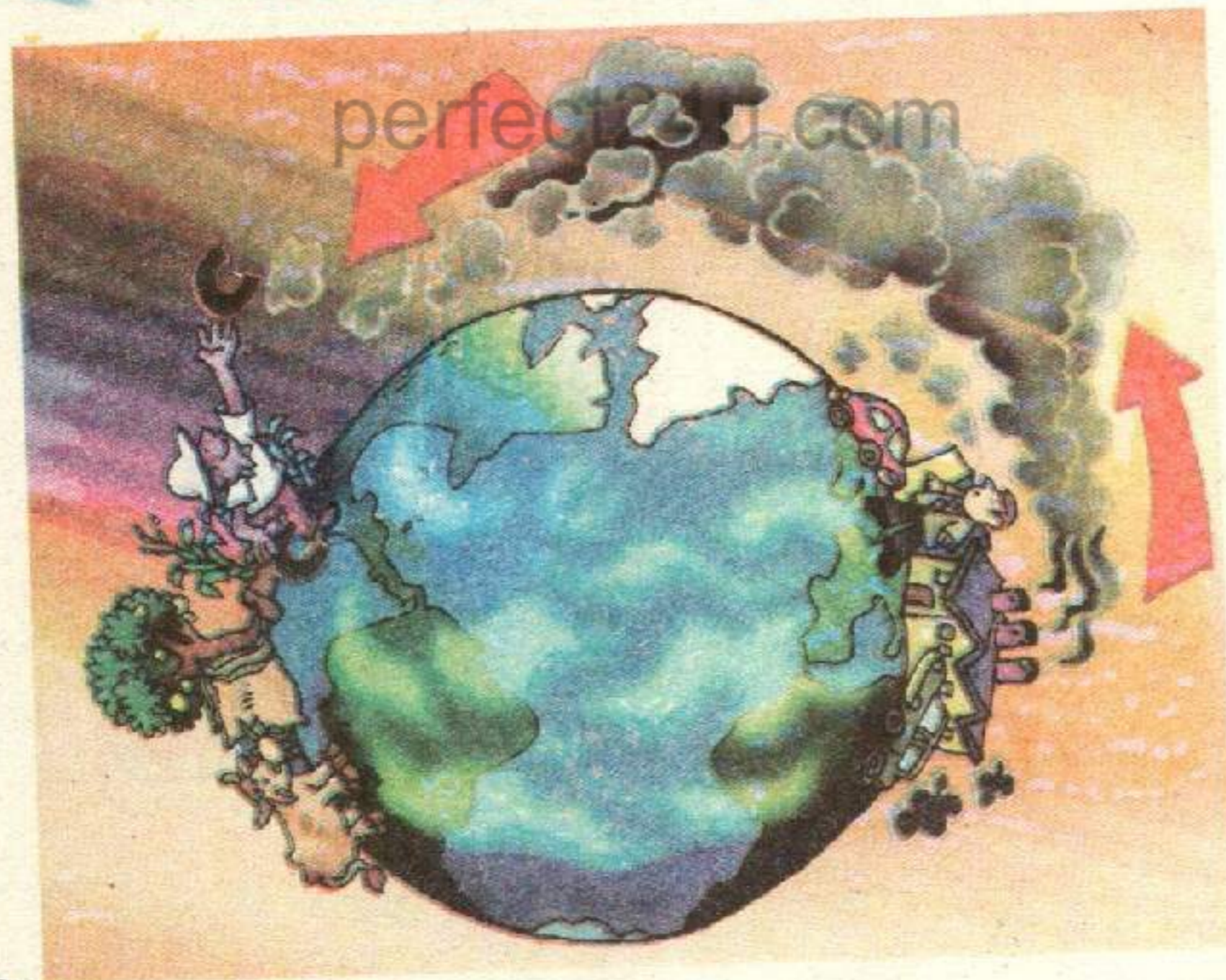
Maiz, wheat and watermelon are plants growing from seeds whereas, mint and ginger grow from roots. Potato and sugarcane grow from stem.



The Role of Plants in Climatic Change

Plants are helpful in minimizing the Earth's temperature which is increasing due to the activities of human beings. Plants keep the air clean, the weather pleasant and make the environment beautiful. For this we should:

- Plant maximum trees.
- Protect the forest from catching fire.
- Take care of trees and plants.
- Not to cut the trees without any reason.



Celebrate plantation week in the school with the help of your teacher. The children bring plants, water their planted ones regularly and protect them.



EXERCISE

Q1. Given below tick (✓) those vegetables which are the roots of plants.

Tomato

Carrot

Radish



Ginger

Turnip

Mint

Q2. Name the part given below and write its function.



Name _____		Function _____ _____
Name _____		Function _____ _____

Q3. What will happen if there are no trees and plants around us? Tell any three drawbacks.

Q4. What are benefits of plants to us? Write any two benefits of plants.

i. _____ ii. _____

Q5. Name any three flowering plants.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____



Teaching Point:
 Aware the children about importance of plants.

Students Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

- list the animals they see in their surroundings (land and water).
- recognize the animals that live on land are different in features from those that live in water.
- recognize that all animals have young ones that grow into adults.
- recognize different animals and their young ones. For example, horse and foal, cat and kitten, dog and puppy, hen and chick, frogs and tadpoles, butterflies and caterpillars etc.).
- identify that some young animals do not look like their parents (frogs and butterflies etc.).
- list the animals that feed their young ones and look after them.
- name different places where animals live (nest, den, burrow etc.).

Along with human beings animals too live on Earth. Among them, some live on land and some in water. Some animals on land walk while some crawl, whereas some fly in the air.

Animals Living on Land



Chukar



Markhor



Rabbit



Aquatic Animals

Shark



Star Fish



Octopus



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Look at the given pictures carefully and fill the columns.



Activity

Show the land animals with red colour.

Show the aquatic animals with green colour.

Show by encircling with blue colour, the animals living both on land and in water.



Animals and Their Babies

The babies of some animals are like them by birth.



Cat and kitten



Hen and Chicks



Horse and Foal

The babies of some animals are different in shape from them.



Frog and Tadpoles



Butterfly and Caterpillars



Bring the pictures of different animals and their babies to the class and identify the babies of the animals.



Where do animals live?

Animals live in different places.



Eagle lives in mountains



Rabbit lives in burrow



Camel lives in desert.



Lion lives in den



Sparrow lives in nest



Think for a while



Tell about the animals around you, where do they live?



Dolphin lives in ocean



Activity

Make a chart. Paste the picture of your favourite animal and give the following information about it.

Picture	Name	Where lives	What eats	How many legs	Tail

EXERCISE

Q1. Fill in the blanks with the help of the following words.

Air Mountains Water Land Den

- (i) Elephant is the animal of _____
- (ii) Fish lives in _____
- (iii) An eagle lives in _____
- (vi) A pigeon is a bird flying in the _____
- (v) A lion lives in _____

Q2. Match the pictures of the following animals with their babies.



Q3. Name the two animals that live in forest.

i. _____ ii. _____

Q4. Look at the given pictures carefully and write which animal living place is this.



Q5. What arrangement will you make if you want to keep hens in your home?



Teaching Point:

Give children awareness about the importance of animals.

Agriculture and Livestock

Students Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

- list the major crops in Pakistan.
- recognize that people process the crops they grow for making products (cotton to thread to cloth to garments).
- recognize the importance of livestock.



Pakistan is an agricultural country. Its important crops are wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane and maize. Most of the population lives in villages, which are connected with agriculture. Most of the people raise livestock.

Products made from the crops

Wheat



Farmer grows wheat



Flour is made of wheat



Bread is made of flour



Activity

Bring the seeds of various crops to the class and ask your class mates which crops the seeds belong.

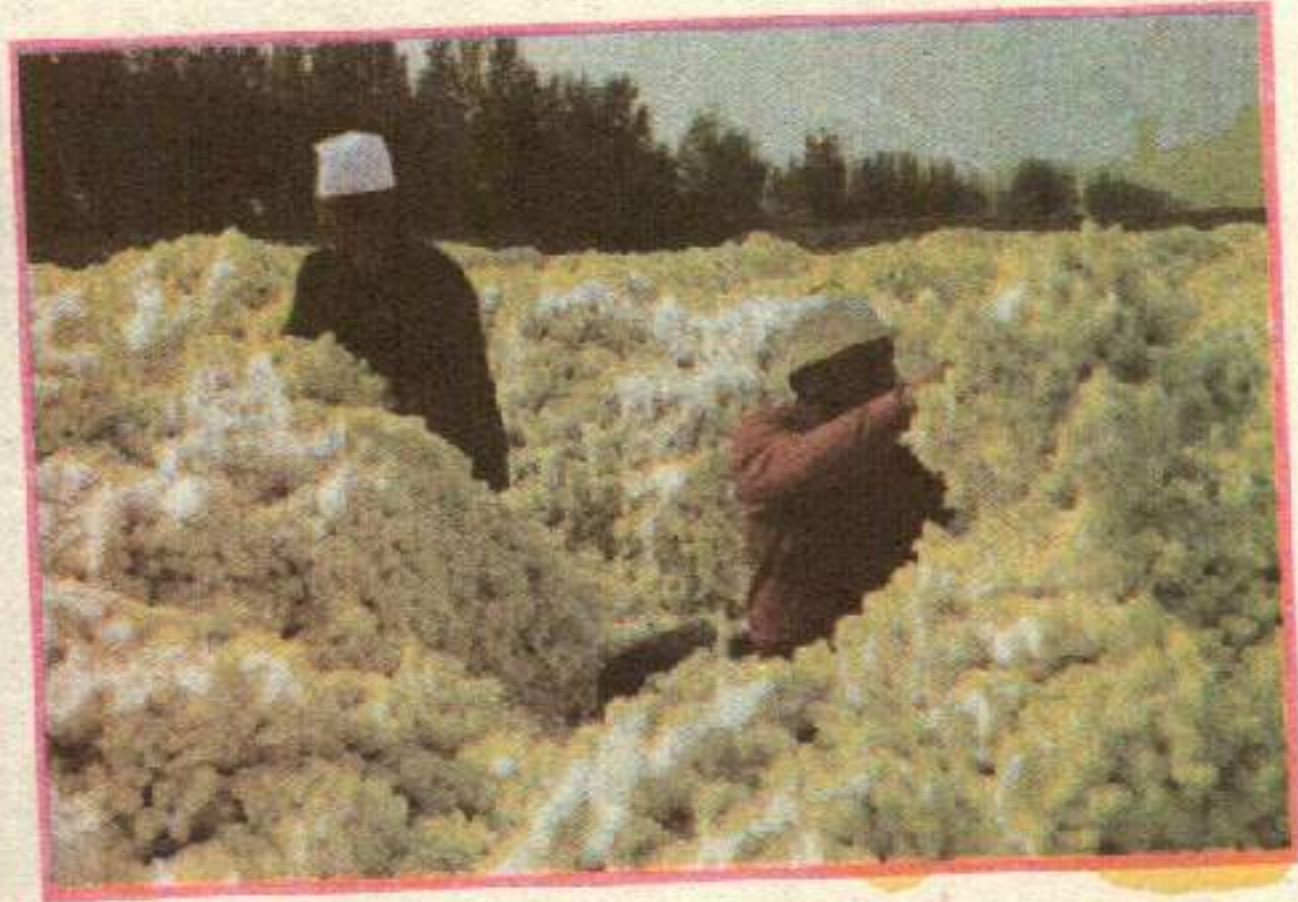


Cotton

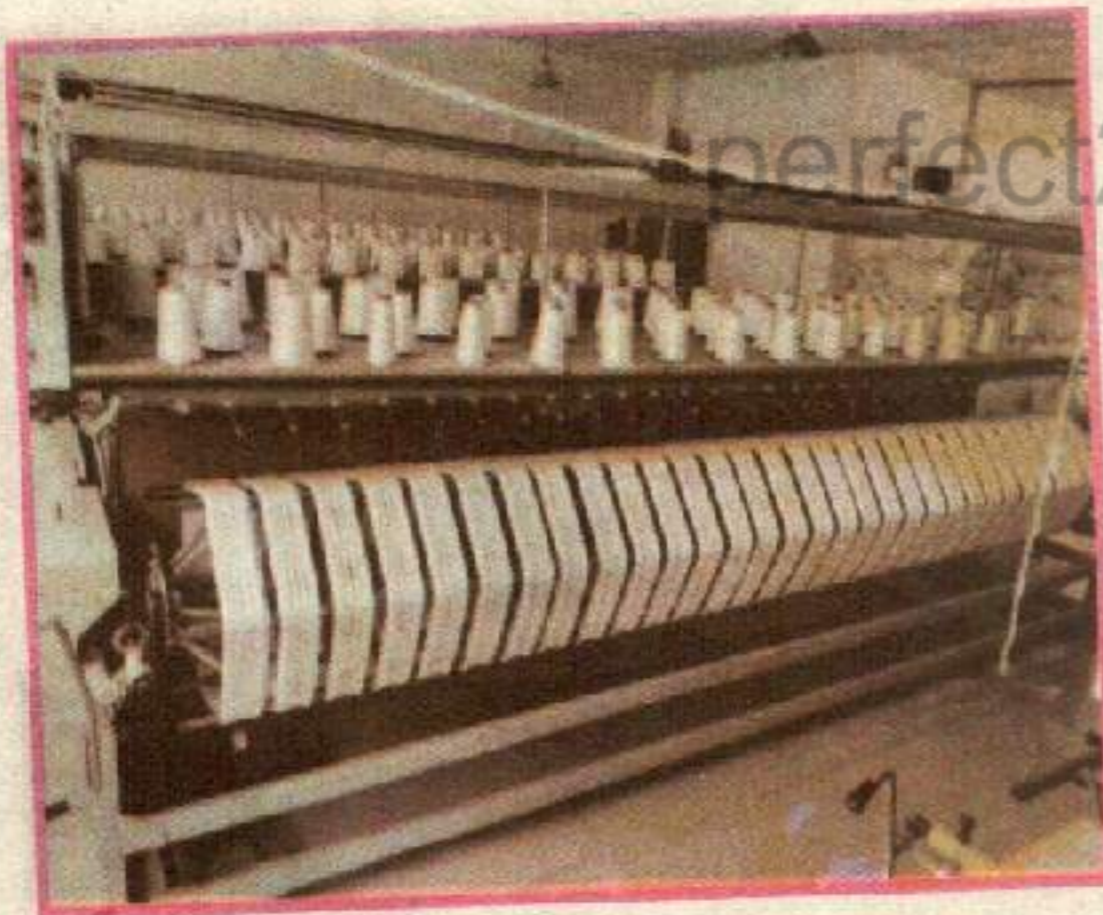
An important crop.



The farmer grows cotton crop



Cotton is made from the cotton crop



Thread is made from cotton



Cloth is made from thread



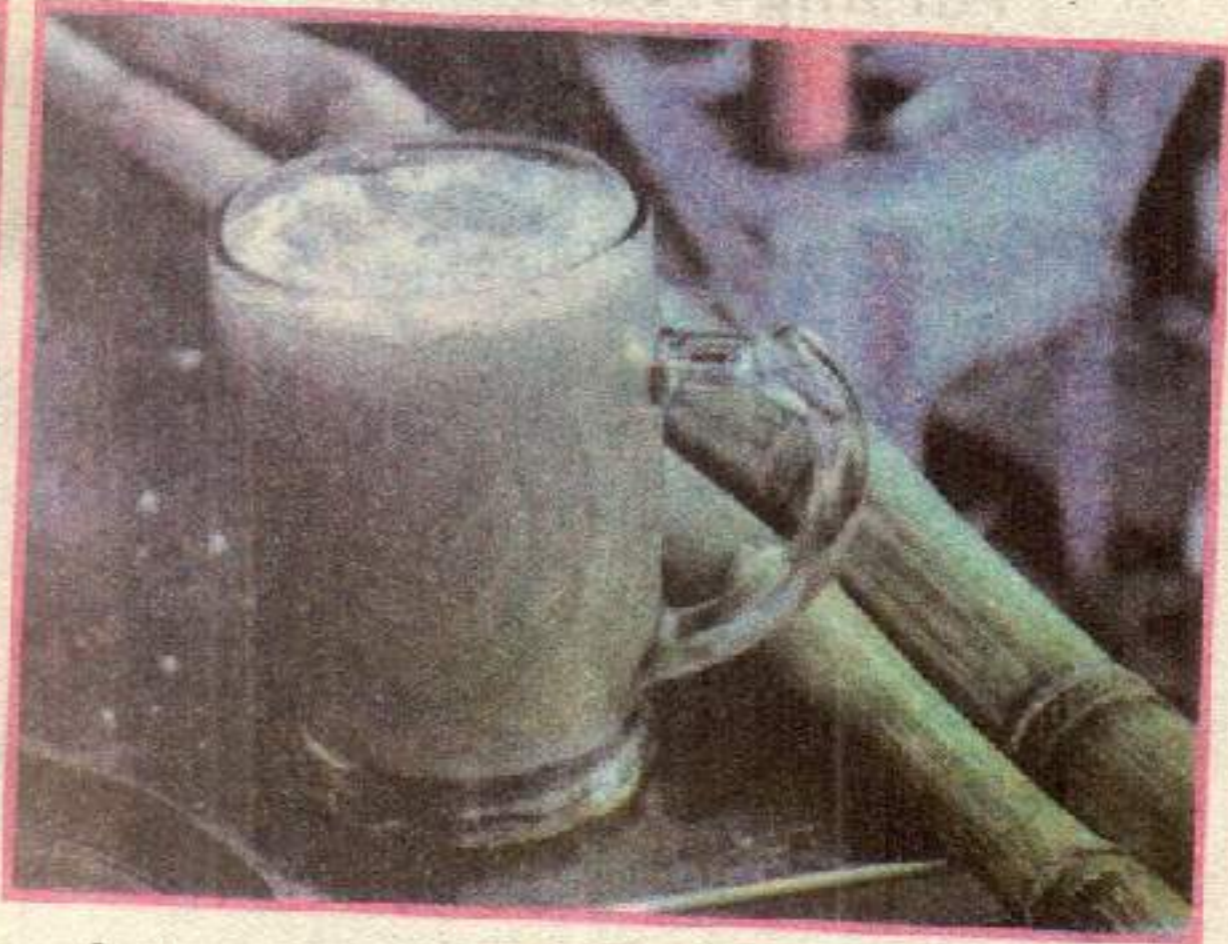
Think for a while

What is made from the crop of sunflower?

Sugarcane



The farmer grows sugarcane



Juice is taken from sugarcane



Gur (Jaggery) and sugar is made from the juice of sugarcane



Think for a while

From where we get the pulses used in our homes?



Livestock



The farmers raise the livestock



Buffalo and cow gives milk



Curd, Butter, Cheese and Ghee is made from milk



The meat of livestock is eaten



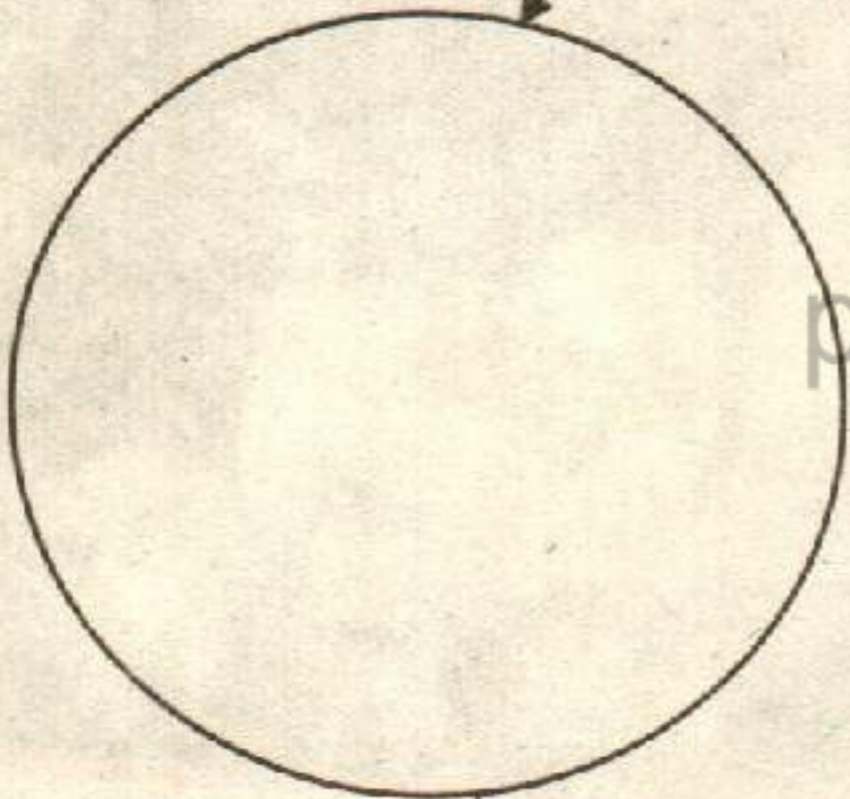
The skin of livestock is used for making leather



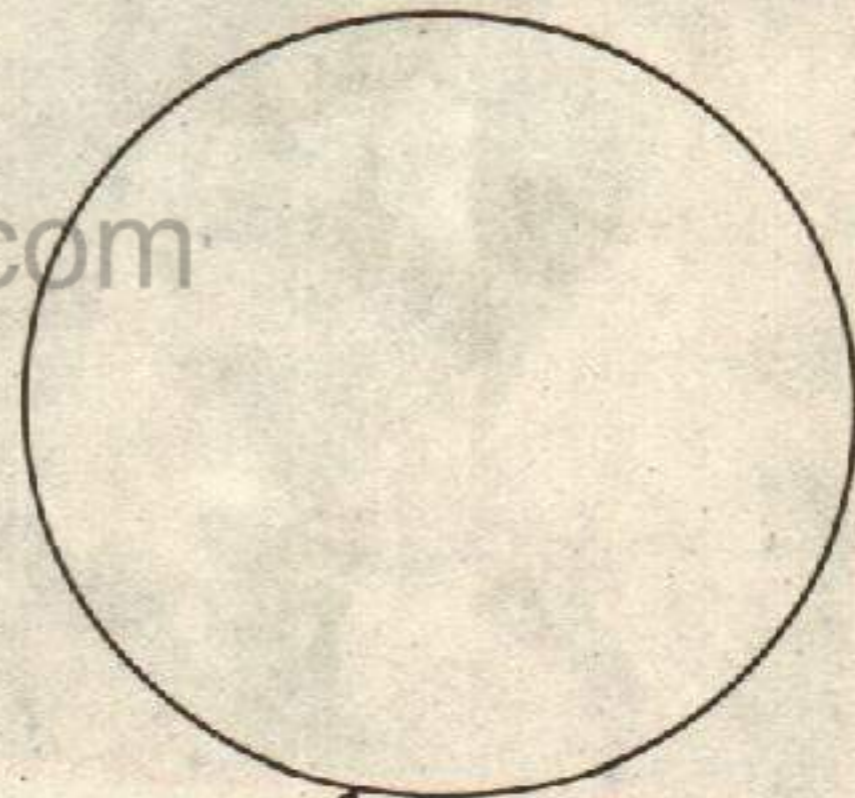
Complete the following given process by pasting pictures.



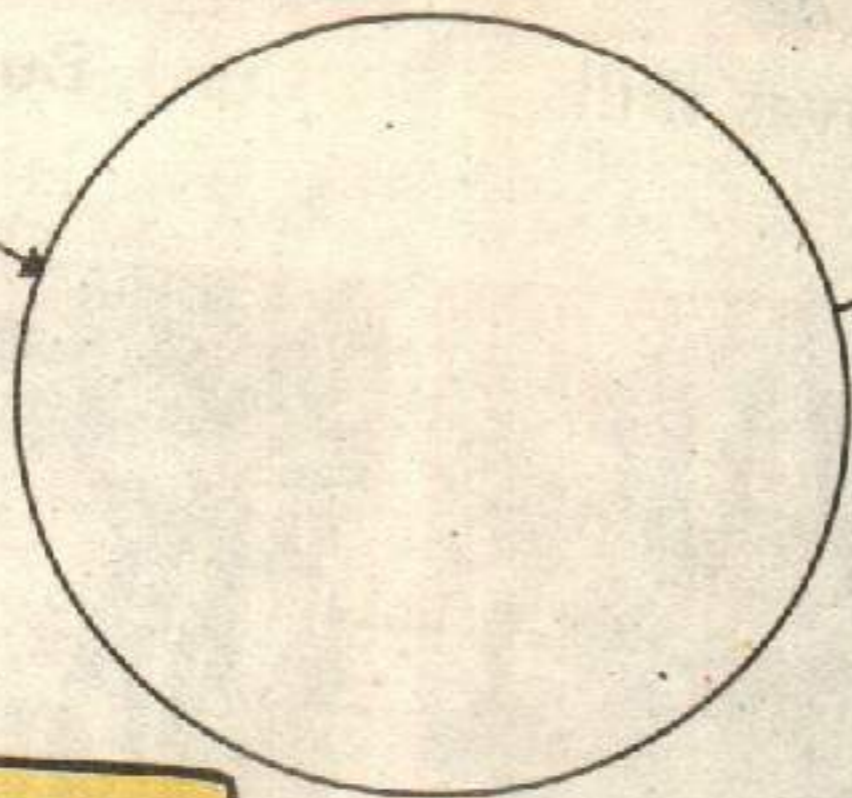
Cotton



Thread



Dress



Cloth

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Teaching Point:

Complete the activity with drawing pictures or with original materials.



EXERCISE

Q1. The following things are made of which crop?



Biscuits



Towels



Brown Sugar

Q2. Name any three things got from the live stock.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

Q3. Name any two important crops of Pakistan.

- i. _____
- ii. _____



Q4. Which milk product do you like to eat and why?

Q5. What do we get from a hen?

i. _____ ii. _____

Q6. The bread used at home is made of which crop?

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Teaching Point:

Show the children the pictures of various crops and seeds. Explain the importance of those crops as well.

Conservation of The Earth's Resources

Students Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

- identify the ways in which human beings waste water.
- identify problems caused by wastage of water.
- suggest ways to save water.
- recognize the importance of forests for human beings.
- identify the ways in which the land is destroyed due to human activity (deforestation).
- suggest ways to reduce deforestation.

Earth's resources are very important for the life of mankind. Life is impossible without water. Water is our daily need, it should be used carefully. We have to face many problems due to wasting of water.



Wastage of Water



Leaving the tap open during hands and mouth washing



Keeping the motor on after filling the water tank



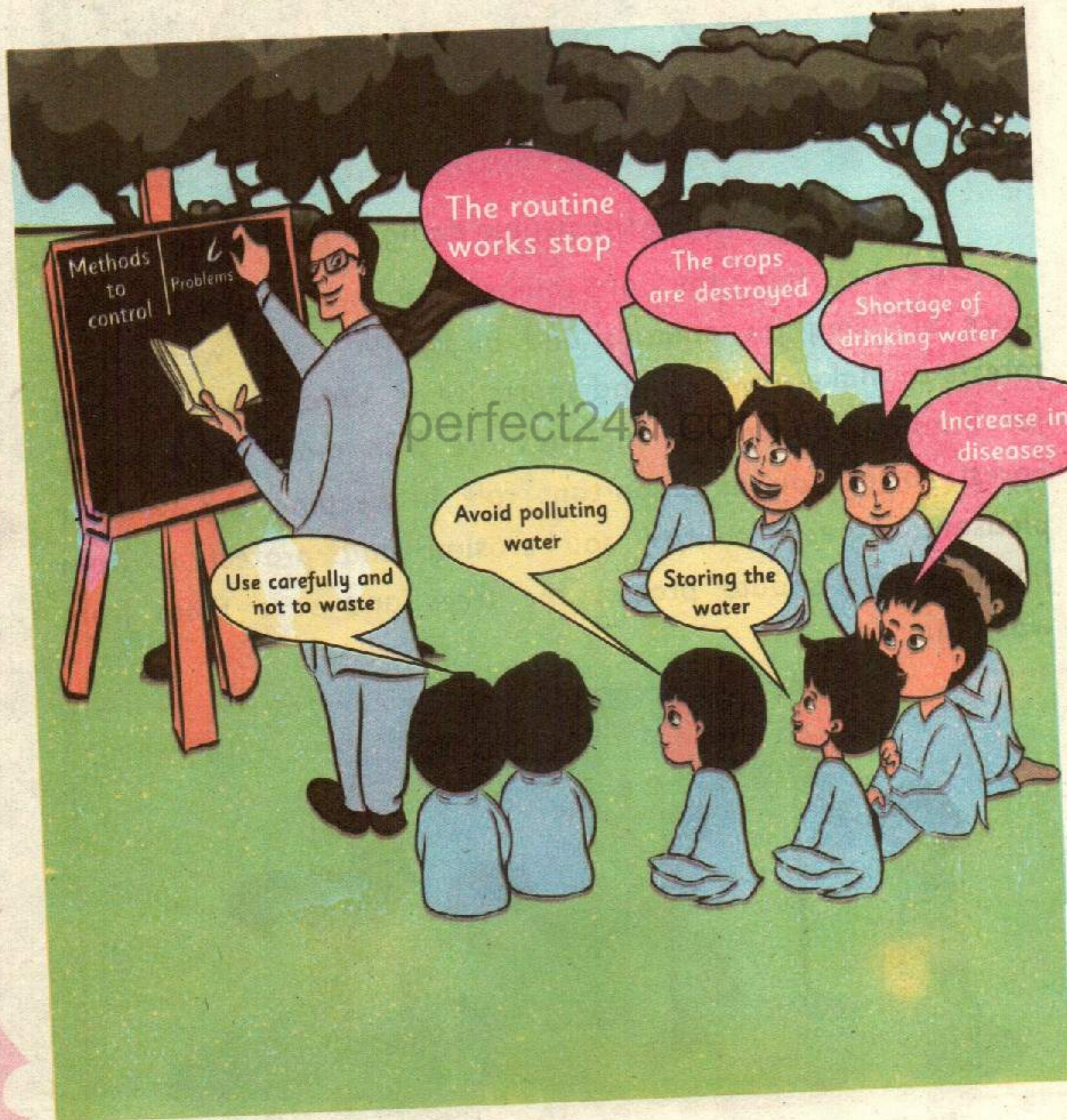
Unnecessary use of water



Leakage of pipeline



What problems are created by wasting water and what are the methods to control them?





The Importance of Forests



Children! What are the people doing in the picture?

Are they doing the right things? If not why? Forests are the place of living for animals and birds. We bring wood from forests to make furniture and sports items. Wood is used as fuel for burning. Paper and matches are also made from wood. Forests also play an important role in keeping the weather pleasant. Forests control soil erosion and protect it from flooding. We should protect the trees and save them from wasting.



Plant maximum trees to overcome its deficiency.



Control Deforestation



Avoid wood cutting without reason



Use other sources of fuel instead of wood



Keep the forests safe from fire



Activity

Make poster in group and tell that how can we protect the natural resources.



EXERCISE

Q1. Look at the following pictures carefully and express your opinion by encircling on smiley-face or sad-face.



Q2. Fill in the blanks.

Abode

Water

Waste

Weather

- Clean _____ is used for drinking.
- Forests are the _____ of birds and animals.
- The _____ remains pleasant with planting more trees.
- We should not _____ water.

Q3. Write any three reasons due to which water is wasted in your area.

i. _____ ii. _____ iii. _____

Q4. What are the harms of deforestation?

i. _____ ii. _____



Teaching Point:

Tell the children that why deforestation is dangerous. Aware them with the concept of (SOS) Save Our Soul.

Heat and Light

Students Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

- identify sources of heat and light in their homes, schools and surroundings.
- group sources of light and heat into natural and human made.
- describe methods of producing heat (burning and rubbing etc.).
- list the uses of heat and light.
- recognize that the intensity of heat and light is felt more as they come nearer to the source.



Sun is the natural and biggest source of heat and light. Moreover, light is also received from moon and stars.



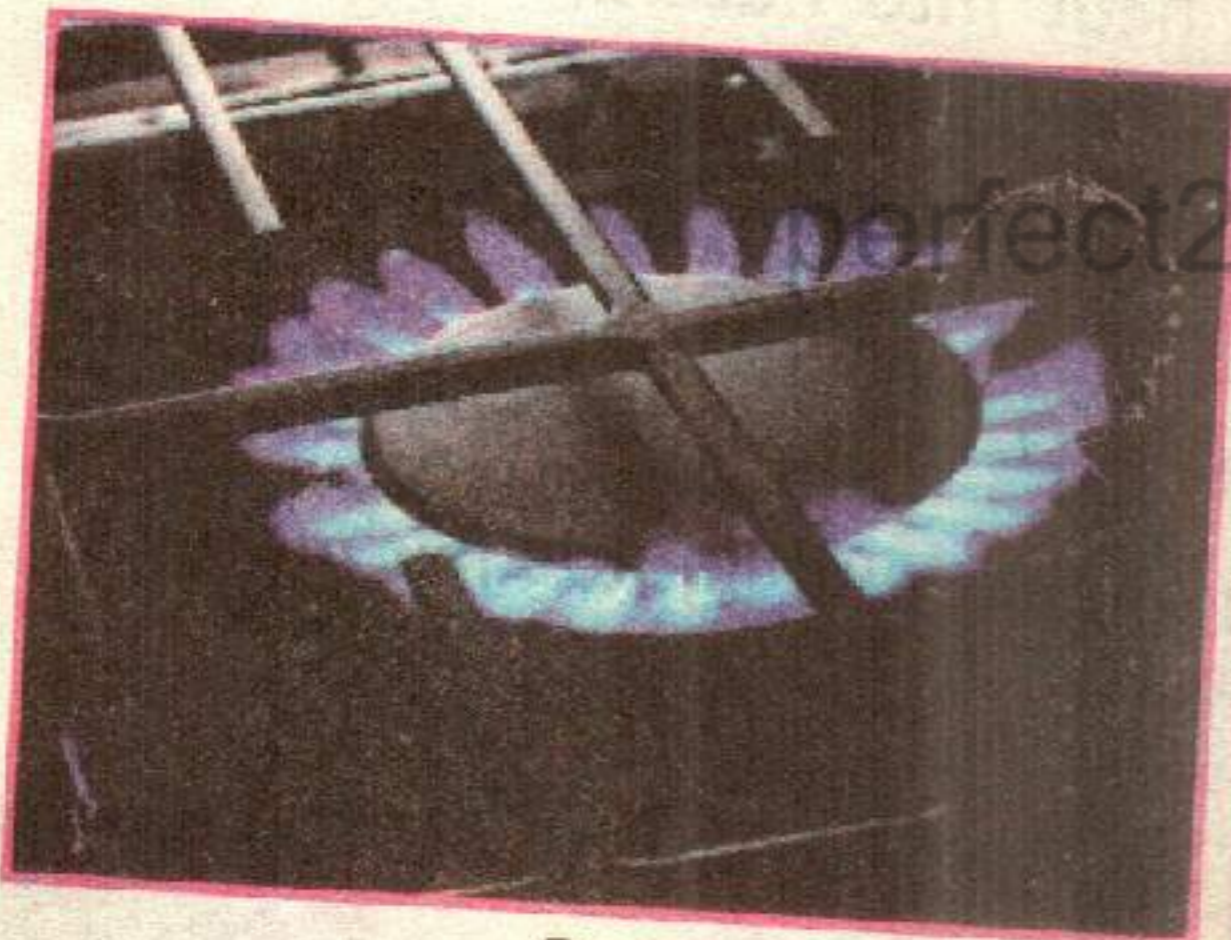
There are some other sources of heat and light that we use in time of need.



By burnina wood



Candle



Gas



Electricity



Activity

Rub both your hands and observe that what happens when rubbing continues a bit longer.



Do you know?

The man in old times, discovered fire by rubbing the stones.



The Use of Heat and Light



We use heat to keep ourselves warm. We use light to make our home lighted.



We need fire/heat to cook .new!



We need light to see things



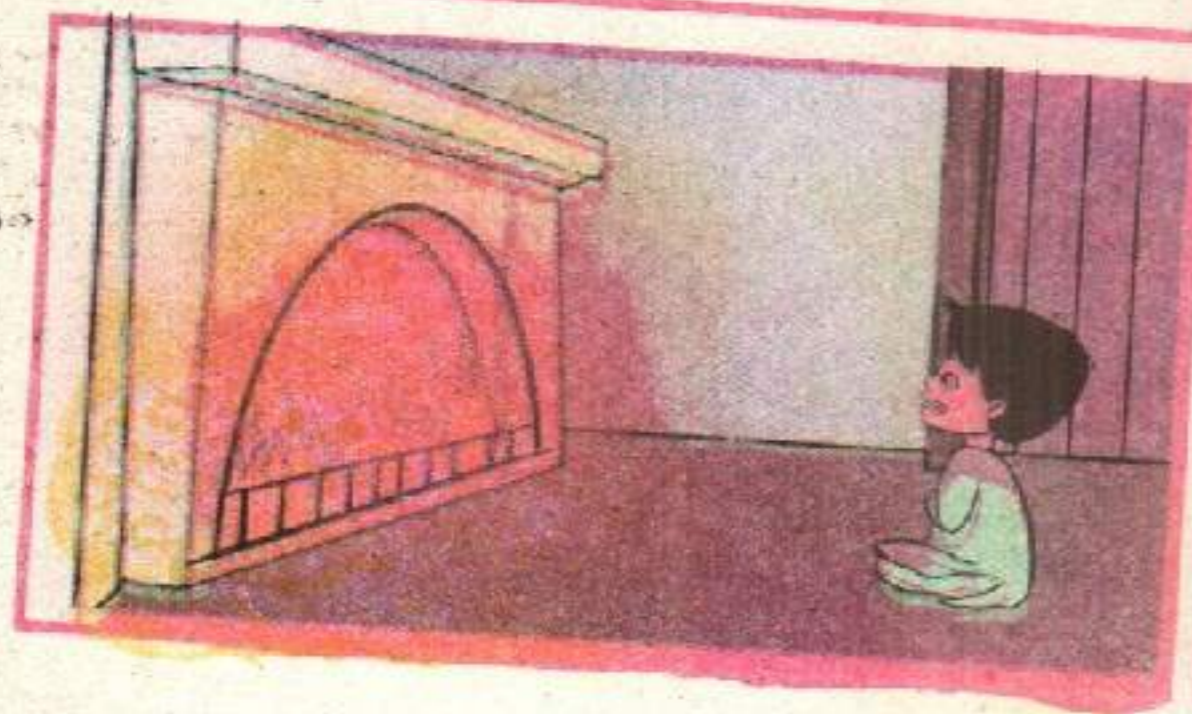
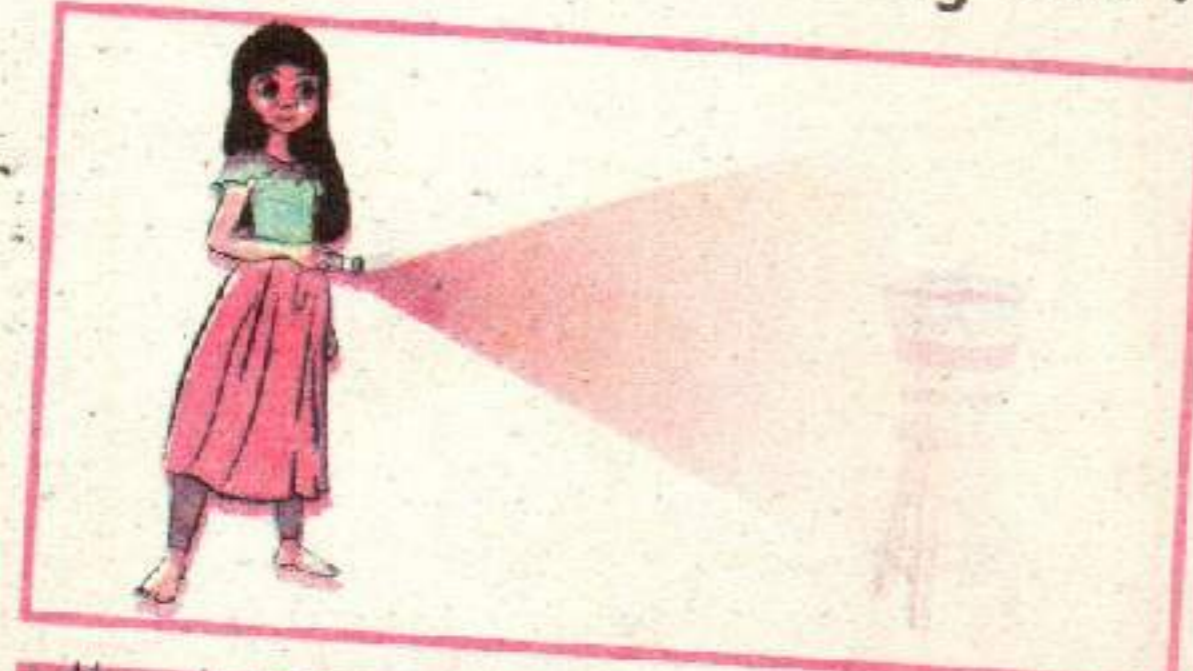
Sun light is important for the growth of crops.



Activity

Divide the children in two groups. Every group should visit their school. One group make the list of natural sources of heat and light, whereas the other group make the list of artificial sources, and present it in the class.

Look at the pictures given below and tell that where more light and heat is reaching and why?





EXERCISE

Q1. Mark (✓) in front of the correct sentence and mark (X) sign in front of the wrong sentence.

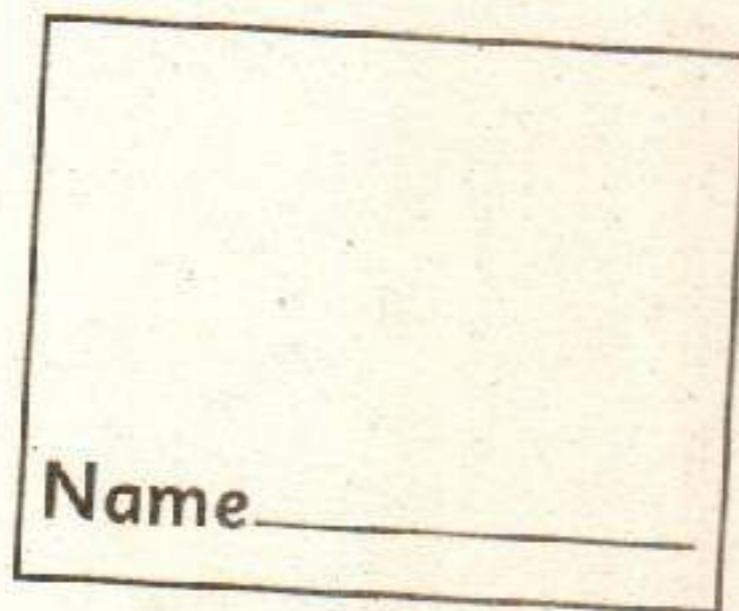
- Sun is the biggest source of light.
- Furnace or heater gives less heat to its near one.
- We can see in dark.
- Light and heat is received when wood burns.

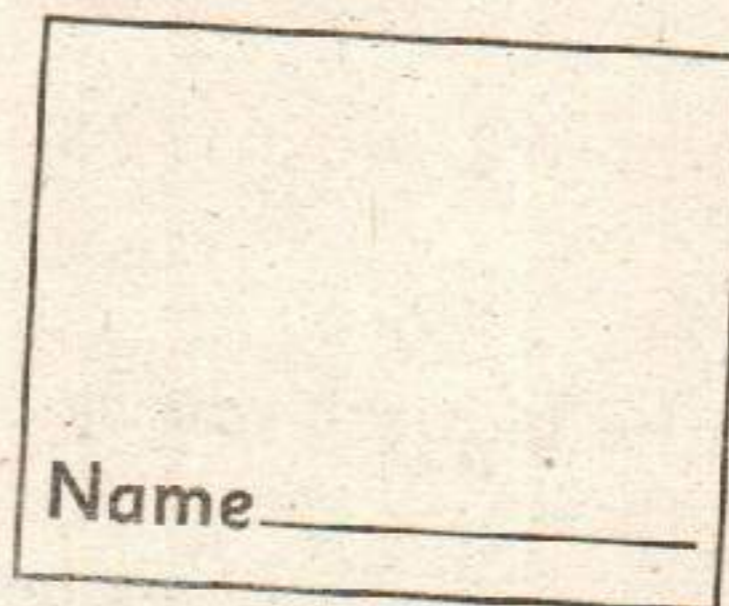
Q2. Identify the natural and artificial sources of heat and light and put a (✓) sign in the relevant box.

	Natural Source	Man-made
Sun	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bulb	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stars	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heater	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Candle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q3. Make pictures of any two natural sources of light and write their names.


Name _____


Name _____

Q4. Why sun is important for plants? Write two reasons.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

Q5. Name two sources of heat which are used in your home for making food.

- i. _____
- ii. _____



Teaching Point:

Tell the children difference between heat and light with its use.

Helping Others

Students Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

- understand the importance of sharing things.
- list the things they share with others (toys, books, stationery items, lunch with friends etc.).
- identify from given pictures and stories the ways in which people help each other (at home, in classroom, in village/city, at the time of any need or disaster).
- identify from their daily life, the ways in which people are interdependent.

Amna and Maryam study in the same class. One day, Amna saw Maryam very sad. On Amna's asking Maryam said that Maths homework was not understood by her. Amna said to Maryam, don't be upset, I will make you understand. Amna explained all the home work and Maryam got it. In this way, the sadness of Maryam was over with the help of Amna.





Ali and Ahmad are friends. One day during the break Ali fell while playing and got his knee injured. Ahmad took Ali to the teacher by getting him up. Ahmad along the teacher, provided Ali with first aid. Ali thanked Ahmad.



Help One Another in Daily Life



Helping parents at home



Helping the aged ones



Activity

Narrate a situation when you have helped others or others have helped you.



Sharing Things

Friendship develops with sharing things. We should use our toys, books and pencil by sharing them with our friends, brothers and sisters. We should use our room, toys, television and furniture at home by sharing them with our brothers and sisters.



Activity

Name any three things that you use in sharing with your friends or family.

Mutual Dependence

Humans are dependent on one another in daily life. We have to hire the services of an electrician for repairing the electricity of our home. Similarly, we need plumber for fixing water tap, workers and artisans for the construction of home.



EXERCISE

Q1. Match column "A" with column "B".

Column "A"
On sickness
Helping others
With living together
For building home

Column "B"
Association develops
Need help of worker
Need the help of doctor
Is a good habit

Q2. How will you help your friend who did not come to school due to illness?

i. _____ ii. _____

Q3. How can the people of an area be helped in case of flood?

i. _____ ii. _____



Teaching Point:

Narrate the events of helping others to the children from the life of Hazrat Muhammad (رسول الله خاتم النبيين صلى الله عليه وعلى آله وأصحابه وسلم).

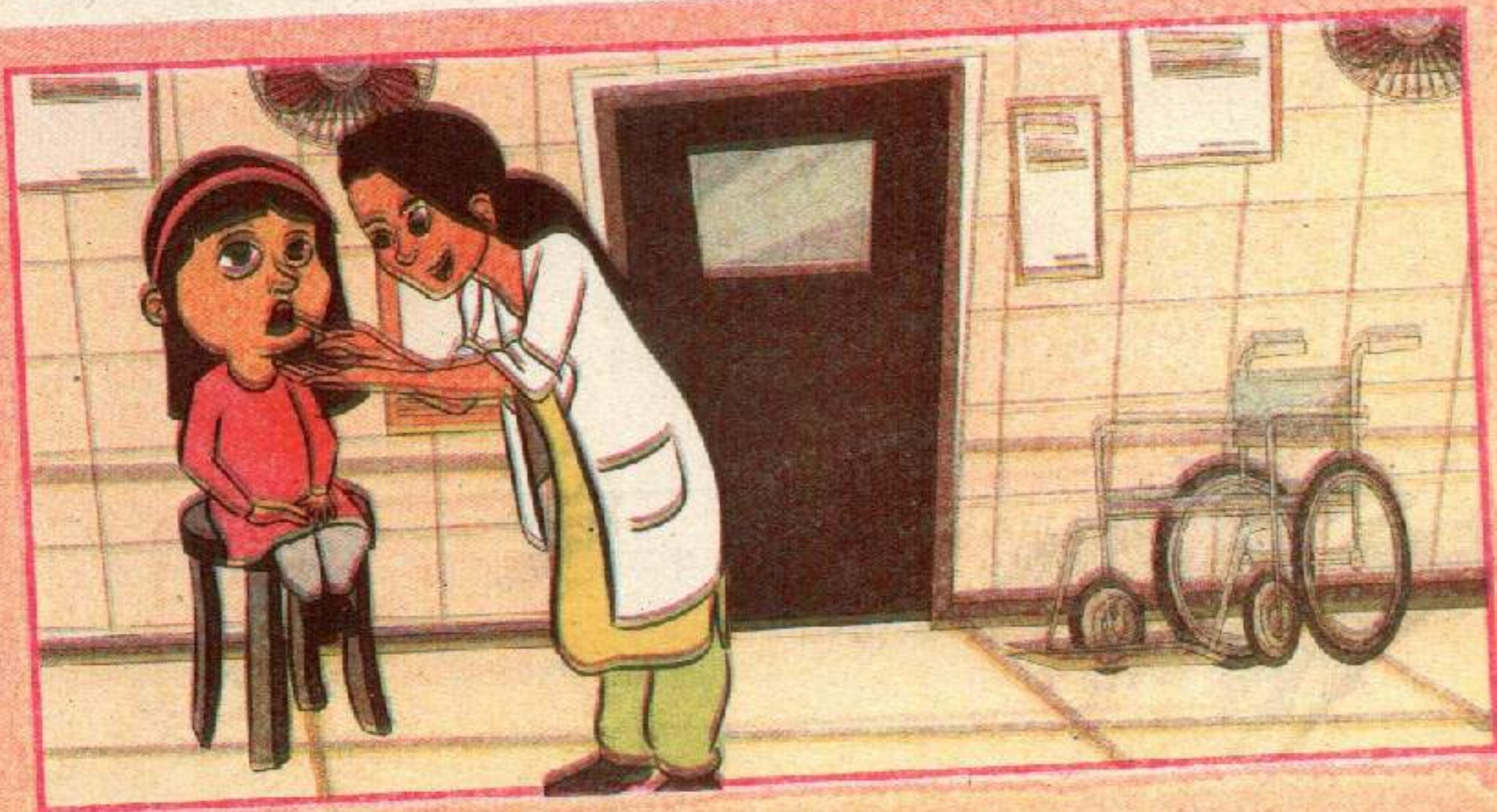
Professions

Students Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

- identify some professions from pictures (teaching, farming, medicine etc.).
- recognize the role of some common professions in their daily lives.
- state which profession they like the most and why.

We have to adopt a profession in our daily life to earn a livelihood. As for stitching clothes a tailor, for selling vegetables a greengrocer and doctor for the treatment of patient etc. We do not only earn livelihood with this but we also help others.





Different Professions

Look at the given pictures and see that people adopt different professions for earning their livelihood.



Pilot



Washerman



Teacher



Policeman

All these people have important role in our daily life and we should be thankful to them.



What would you like to become and why?



EXERCISE

Q1. Mark (✓) on the correct and (X) on the incorrect.

• Police are for our security.

• Those who repair vehicles are masons.

• The principal runs a school.

• A confectioner sells vegetables.

Q2. Who flies an aeroplane and how he helps us?

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Q3. To whom will you call for repairing if the vehicle is out of order?



Q4. Write the profession in Column "B" in front of the pictures given in Column "A"



Column "A"	Column "B"
	
	
	
	
	



Teaching Point:

Tell the children that every profession is respectable and helps us in some way or the other.

Respecting Others and Appreciating their Diversity

Students Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

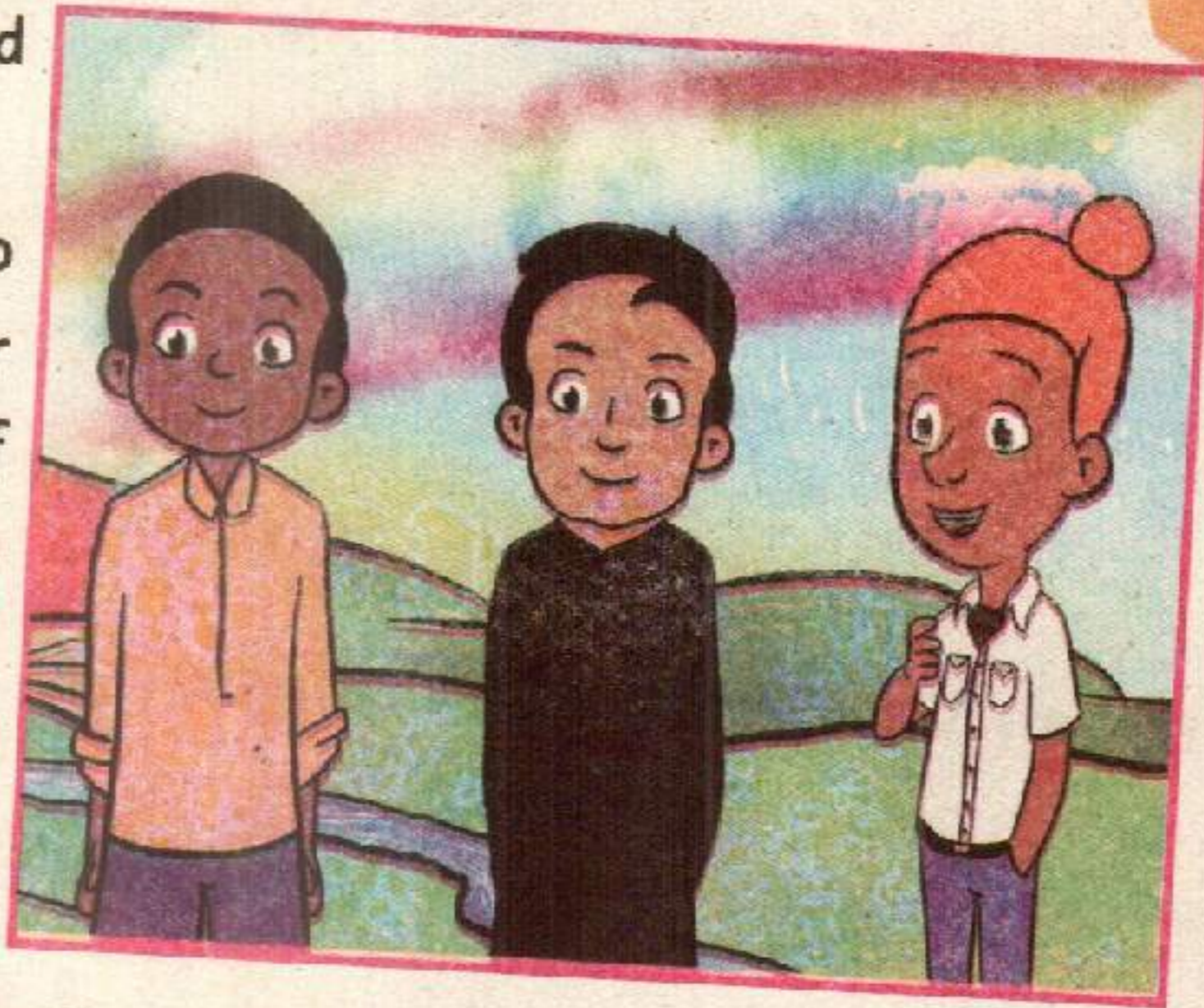
- recognize that all human beings are equal and important.
- identify that all human beings are similar, but differ by family, culture, ethnicity, religion and should all be respected.
- recognize the need to respect all people as they are born equal and with dignity.
- identify ways in which they can show respect for all.
- identify occasions when it is important to wait for one's turn. For example, while speaking, in the school, on the bus stop, at canteen and ticketing counters etc.
- understand that it is necessary to show respect for others' needs, interests, opinions and feelings.



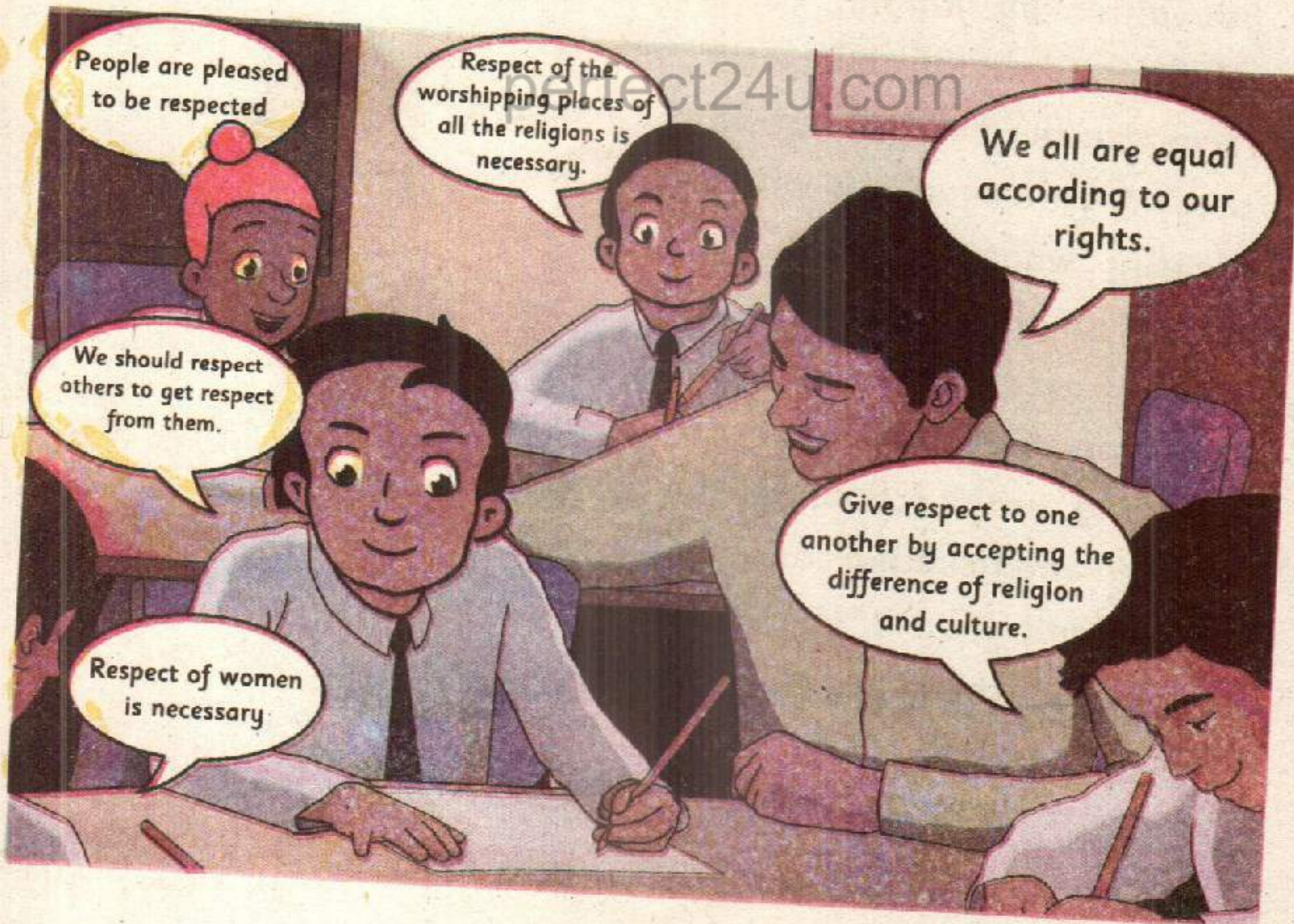


Adnan, Arjeet and Joseph are friends.

They belong to different religions. Their culture and their way of living is different from one another. They help and respect the views of one another. All the men are equal by birth



and deserve to be respected and honoured. Likewise their rights are also equal and important.



Respect of one another and helping others are good habits.



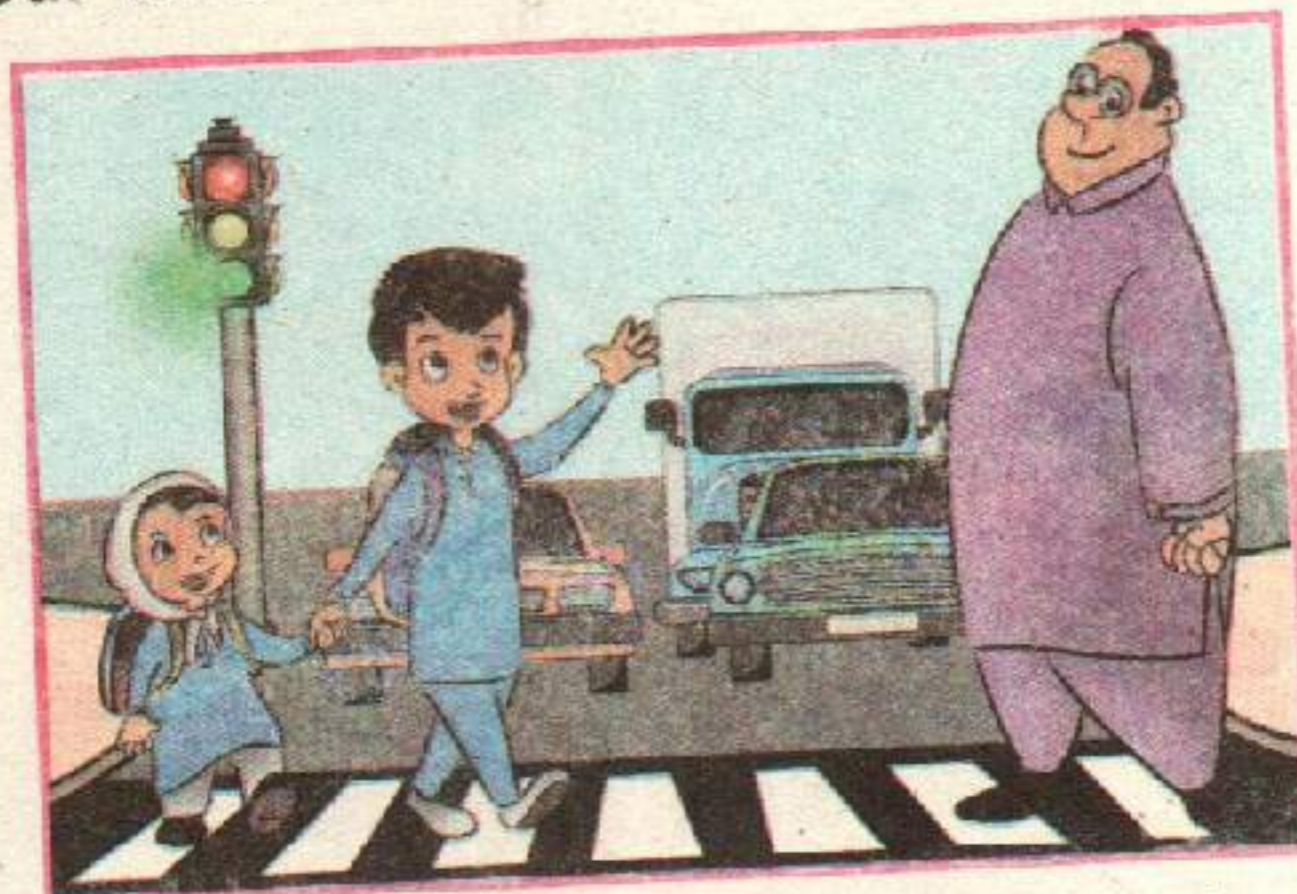
Provide service to the elders



Making queue and waiting for your turn



Waiting for your turn in the class



Waiting for your turn on road



Have you ever visited any other city/province/country? If yes then tell your friends about their dress, living, eating, drinking and daily routines. How they are similar and different from you?

EXERCISE

Q1. Put a tick (✓) on the correct and cross (✗) on the incorrect statements given below.

- Pushing others while standing in a queue _____
- Taking care of others _____
- Respect everyone and behave gently _____
- Make fun of everyone _____

Q2. Write any two occasion when you waited for your turn while standing in a queue.

i. _____ ii. _____

Q3. How do you respect others. Give examples.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

15

Forgiveness and Forgiving Others

Students Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

- recognize what they say and do, can hurt others, and what others do and say, can hurt them (telling lies, pushing others, bullying using derogatory words etc.).
- recognize that mistakes are a natural outcome of learning and nothing to be ashamed about or to make fun of.
- recognize that making fun of others can cause distress and hurt others.
- identify ways in which we can redress the hurt caused to others (ask for forgiveness, say sorry, do something special for them etc.).
- recognize that when people apologise for their mistake they should forgive them.





Today was Sara's first day at school. She was upset. The teacher asked her to sit with Nida. An ill-thought came to Nida's mind. She called her with bad names. Sara became very sad. Tears came in her eyes. She sat quietly. She could not study all the day. Nida laughed at her inability to respond. When the school closed, Sara went home quietly. Next day when both came to the class, there were still ill-thoughts on Nida's face. Sara said Salam to her and sat with her. Today was urdu test. Nida opened her bag and could not find her pencil in the bag.



Children from their personal life, narrate an event in which they have forgiven someone or they have asked others to forgive them.



Teaching Point:

Tell story to the children by reading and arrange role play.



She got worried now. Sara offered her pencil when she saw her worried. Nida got ashamed. She felt that she treated Sara badly but even then Sara helped her. Nida asked Sara to pardon her. Sara forgave her. Sara told her that her mother advised that forgiveness is a good quality. Nida extended her hand of friendship to Sara. Sara said we will remain good friends.

- 😊 We should not hurt anyone.
- 😊 We should ask apologize if by mistake we have hurt someone.
- 😊 If someone hurt us, it is better to pardon.
- 😊 We should not make fun of others.
- 😊 We should treat others with good behaviour.

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Teaching Point:

Narrate any story of pardon and forbearance from the holy life of Hazrat Muhammad (رسول الله خاتم النبيين صلى الله عليه وعلى آله وصحبه وسلم).



EXERCISE

Q1. Did Nida behave nicely with Sara in the class on first day?

Q2. What would you do if you were instead of Sara?

Q3. Have you ever pardoned someone on mistake? How did you feel after the pardon?

Q4. Write the benefits of forbearance.

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Teaching Point:

Narrate moral stories or events with lessons.

Being Just and Fair

Students Learning Outcomes

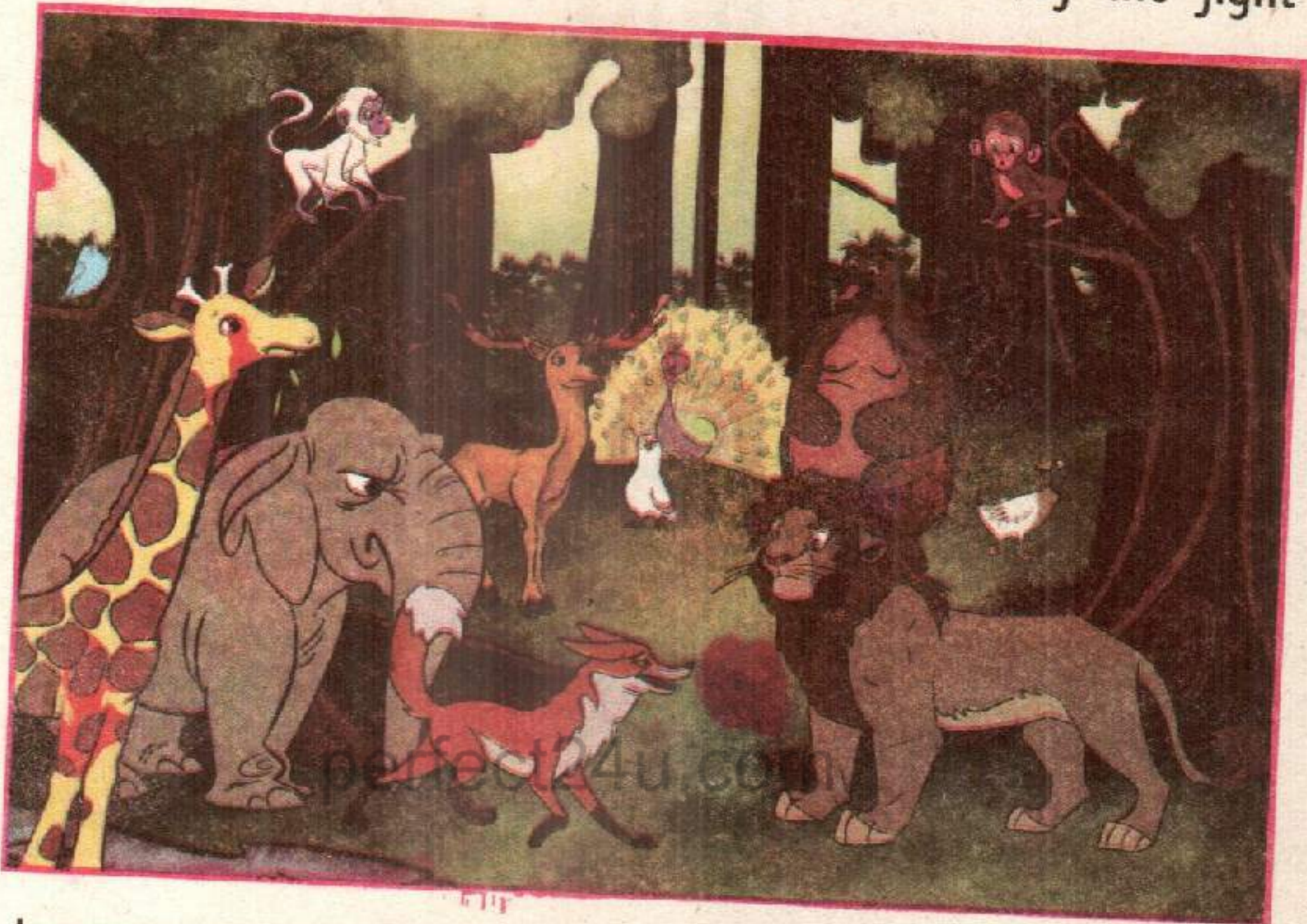
After completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

- identify fairness and unfairness in their daily lives.
- identify ways of making unfair situations fair.
- accept responsibility for treating others unfairly and made their behaviour accordingly.

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All the animals of forest gathered under the banyan tree. The fox ordered all to be quiet. Here the king of forest, lion had to announce the decision of the fight



between monkey and elephant. First of all, the fox asked the monkey to state his issue. The monkey paid his compliment to the lion and stated that your highness! Under your rule, I have been oppressed. This elephant has been teasing me for several days. He cuts the branches of that tree where I swing. I had collected fruits for my babies, yesterday he stole all of them. Please do justice with me.



Have you felt in your daily life that in home or in school, you have been treated with injustice? (Narrate any event)



Now, the fox asked the elephant to tell his story. The elephant looked toward the lion and said the honourable king! This monkey is telling lies, I have not gone to his area for several days. I had gone to the nearby forest for a visit. The elephant was sure that lion is his friend. He will give the decision in his favour. The lion asked the other animals whether they have seen the elephant in the area of monkey? The bear and the pigeon came forward and said, Yes! the monkey is speaking the truth, we had seen the elephant teasing the monkey. The lion looked towards the elephant and said, you not only teased the monkey but also told lies. Your punishment is that you will serve the monkey for one month and will collect fruits for him. All the animals were pleased with the justice of lion. The elephant ashamed of his behavior and accepted his mistake. Then the elephant served the monkey for one month.



We get the lesson from this story that justice and impartiality always be maintained.



Activity

Narrate any story with the moral aspect in the class and discuss.



EXERCISE

Q1. Put a (✓) on correct and (X) on the incorrect.

- Behaving nicely with others is a good habit.
- Taking more than your share is bad act.
- He who does not accept his mistake is a great man.
- We should adopt justice-loving in life

Q2. Did bear and pigeon do the right thing by telling the truth to the lion. Why?

Q3. What decision would you give for the elephant if you were instead of the lion?

Q4. What lesson did you derive from the story? Tell orally.



Teaching Point:

Tell the results of justice-loving to the children.