Teacher’s Resource Manual
Useful suggestions and additional information for effective teaching.

- Living in a Society
- Earth Studies
- History
- Photo Album
This lesson puts emphasis on developing the civic sense among young children. Before starting the lesson, you may ask the children to talk about the things, which make the city dirty and what should they do to make their environment free from pollution.

Section A:

1. True  
2. True  
3. False  
4. False  
5. True  
6. True  
7. False  

Section B:

PROJECT WORK

Encourage the students to carry out this project so that they learn to keep their environment clean and pollution free.

Section C:

Q1. What type of litter was most common?  
Answer 1: Most common litter was paper. (this answer may vary.)

Q2. Do you think any of the litter was dangerous to the people or animals? Which items and why?  
Answer 2: Yes, some of the litter was dangerous to the people or animals. We collected broken glass, sharp nails, stale fruits, ballpoints etc. The litter that has sharp edges can injure someone. Ballpoints and wooden sticks are not so dangerous but they can hurt someone's eyes, which may cause some serious injury. (answer may vary)

Q3. What can be done in order to keep your school clean?  
Answer 3: We can keep our school clean by placing dustbins in every class and in the passages. We should ask all the students to put all the litter in them. We must use paper or plastic bags to dispose of all the trash properly.
Section D:

PROJECT WORK: These are sample answers of section D, they should be changed according to the student’s neighbourhood.

What is bad about your neighbourhood? The walls are covered with writing. The roads have pan spit on them. There is overflow of sewerage water.

Write suggestions in your note book for improving your neighbourhood. We can do the following things to improve our neighbourhood:

1. We should not throw litter on the road. It should always be placed in a dustbin.
2. We should make sure that our vehicles are well maintained and do not emit smoke.
3. Do not spit everywhere, use dustbins.
4. Make sure that plastic bags and shoppers are disposed of properly. If these things go into a sewerage line they jam the line and the dirty water spills out on roads.
The objective of this lesson is to create awareness of media and its importance in our lives. You may begin this lesson by asking questions like what television and radio programs the children like. Which magazines they like to read and why? Etc.

**Section A:**

*Fill in the blanks.*

1. Society
2. Everyday
3. Entertainment
4. Communicate
5. Films

**Section B:**

B. You know that smoking is harmful for health. Write a short note saying why you think cigarette advertising should be banned from the media. **Show it in the class.**

**Answer:** Smoking is harmful to health. But we see that television, films, magazines and newspapers show smoking as the symbol of braveness and a smoker is a hero who can do all the impossible things. The young viewers are inspired by them and try to be like them. So that is why cigarette advertising should be banned from the media.

**Section C:**

**PRACTICAL ACTIVITY:**

This activity should be done by the students themselves in the class.
Section D:

D. There has been a sports day in your school. Pretend that you are a reporter from television and are reporting the events on T.V. Write down your script below. Then act in the class and read your script. It may include: How the event started, who was the chief guest, what kind of games were played, and how many children took part in the games, etc.

Answer: Hello this is Usman Khan with the news. Today Happy Children School had its annual sports day. The event started at 9:00 a.m., with the recitation from the Holy Quran. The Nazim of Karachi was the Chief Guest of the day. He saw all the students' performances with keen interest. The students took part in 100m. Race, long jumps, discus throw and physical exercises. Around 300 students took part in this event. At the end the Chief Guest gave awards and shields to the winners.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY

Q1. Why is the radio still an important media?
Answer 1: The radio is an important media because many people in Pakistan still listen to the radio. It provides information, education and entertainment through a variety of programs. It still plays an important role in communication with the people.

Q2. Give some examples of print and electronic media?
Answer 2: Newspapers and magazines are print media while radio and television are two examples of electronic media.

Q3. What are documentaries?
Answer 3: There are special types of films that provide information about various topics. These films are called documentaries.
Books are very important in human life. They provide us with knowledge and lead to the development of learning. Encourage the students to read a book on any topic and then share the information with the rest of the class.

Section A:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>China</th>
<th>the greatest center of books in the old times.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gilgamish</td>
<td>a book of God first written on clay tablets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>a poem written by a blind poet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesopotamia</td>
<td>An ancient country where paper was first invented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iliad</td>
<td>the ancient name of Iraq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guttenberg</td>
<td>the language in which Homer wrote his poems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torah</td>
<td>an ancient hero of the east.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>the inventor of the printing press.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quran</td>
<td>a book of God first written on camel bones, dry branches, paper and other material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section B:

Q1. What do books give us?
Answer 1: Books give us knowledge, understanding and pleasure.

Q2. What did the people of old times use to do for writing when there was no paper?
Answer 2: Most of the writings were done on tablets of clay at that time. People used a chisel to carve their words on the tablets while they were wet. Then the tablets would be dried, so that they would become hard and the words would stay on them forever.
Q3. \textbf{Which people were called 'Scribes'? What did they do?}\n\textbf{Answer 3:} People who had good handwriting were called 'scribes'. Wealthy people would ask them to copy their favourite books for them.

Q4. \textbf{When was the printing press invented and by whom?}\n\textbf{Answer 4:} In the fifteenth century, a German named Guttenberg invented the printing press.

Q5. \textbf{Which Muslim city was famous for its libraries?}\n\textbf{Answer 5:} About a thousand years ago, Baghdad, the capital of the Muslim world, was famous for its libraries.

\textbf{Section C:}

\textbf{PROJECT WORK:}

Complete instructions have been given in the textbook.

\textbf{Section D:}

\textbf{PROJECT WORK:}

This activity is design to develop love of the printed page at an early age among the children, Help them and give them ideas in the development of their books.
Before starting this chapter discuss the historical places of Pakistan with the children like Lahore Fort and the kings and queens who used to live there, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the things related to Wazir Mansion etc. This will give the students a clear concept of museums.

Section A:

It is a practical activity and the students should do it themselves, as each student has their own interest and way of observing things. Guide them if they need help.

Section B:

Q1. What is a museum?
Answer 1: A place where a collection of memorable objects are on display is called a museum.

Q2. Name some of the famous museums of the world?
Answer 2: The British Museum in London is the most famous museum in the world. Another famous museum is the Louver Museum in Paris, which displays some of the most valuable paintings of the world.

Q3. What information do natural history museums provide us?
Answer 3: The natural history museums provide information about the animals that are extinct.

Q4. Which museum of Pakistan has the famous statue of 'Fasting Buddha'?
Answer 4: The Lahore Museum is best known for a very valuable statue of the Buddha. It is called the “Fasting Buddha”.

Q5. Why is the Peshawar museum well-known?
Answer 5: The Peshawar Museum is well-known for its collection of Gandhara Statues.

Q6. What is the Lok Virsa museum?
Answer 6: There is a very interesting museum about the life of common people in the various regions of Pakistan. It is called Lok Virsa Museum and it is situated in Islamabad.

Section C:


Section D: PROJECT WORK: To be done by students themselves.
Before beginning this lesson the teacher may describe the different new terms introduced in this lesson; such as republic, parliament, executive, judiciary etc. The teacher should also discuss the qualities of a good government and why we need a good government, with the students.

Section A:

Fill in the blanks by using the words given below.

1. Three
2. President
3. Government
4. Parliament
5. Liaquat Ali Khan
6. Chief Minister
7. Foreign Minister

Section B:

Q1. Why do we need a government?
Answer 1: We need a government because a government is a group of people who looks after the necessary matters of a country.

Q2. How many levels are there in our government? Explain.
Answer 2: There are three levels of government in our country: the federal, the provincial and the municipal. The federal government is responsible for governing the country as a whole. The provincial governments are responsible for governing the province, where as the municipal governments look after the needs of cities, towns and villages.

Q3. What do municipal governments do?
Answer 3: The municipal governments are local governments. The job of local governments is to run the affairs of cities, towns and villages at the local level.

Q4. What is the basic duty of a government in a modern society?
Answer 4: In a modern society the basic duty of any government is to ensure that the people of the country are happy. The role of the government is to serve the people.
Q5. Who are the civil servants and what do they do?
Answer 5: In order to assist the government there are government officers in the country called 'civil servants' and they manage different departments in the country.

Q6. What are the three branches of a government? Explain the role of each branch.
Answer 6: There are three branches of the government:

The parliament

The executive

The judicial

The parliament makes laws.

The executive, headed by the Prime Minister, proposes and enforces the laws.

The judicial branches decide which laws are according to the constitution and which are not.

Section C:

PROJECT WORK

To be done by students themselves.
This lesson aims to develop the importance of law in the society. You can make this chapter more interesting by asking the students questions like what would happen if we remove all the signals from the roads, or if all the thieves and dacoits were set free in the society and did not get punished, etc. This will create an awareness of the importance of law for a peaceful society.

Section A:

Fill in the blanks:

1. People, peace  
2. Laws 
3. Accidents  
4. Supreme Court 
5. High Court  
6. Session Courts 
7. Judge  
8. Police

Section B:

Q1. What is law and why do we need laws?
Answer 1: Laws are the rules made by the government to help people live together in peace. They control many of the things people do.

Q2. Why are courts necessary for a country?
Answer 2: Courts are made in order to ensure that everybody gets justice. It is very important that everyone is treated fairly. Nobody can be punished in the country until a court has heard the case and decided that the person is guilty.

Q3. Name some of the courts of our country? Write about each of them.
Answer 3: There are many different kinds of courts.
1. Supreme Court 
2. High Court 
3. Session Court 

The Supreme Court: It is the highest court of Pakistan and is headed by a Chief Justice.

High Court: Each province has its own court, which is called the High Court. It is the highest judicial authority in a province.

Session Court: For small matters there are Sessions Courts in the districts.
Q4. Who is a 'judge' and what does he do?
Answer 4: A judge is a person who heads a court. After listening to everything the judge decides according to the law of the country. The judge also decides what punishment should be given to the guilty person.

Q5. What is the difference between a lawyer of prosecution and lawyer of defence?
Answer 5: The lawyer of prosecution is the person who explains the situation from the police's side. The lawyer of defence is the person who explains the situation from the side of the person arrested, in the court.

Q6. Write an essay about the 'importance of law in our life'.
Answer 6:

"Importance of law in our life"

Laws are made to help people live together in peace. Laws are important in our daily life. They help us organize ourselves. If people do not obey the laws then there will be fights and people may be injured or even take a life for small matters. Accidents will take place and many other crimes will be committed by the people. But if there are laws and someone breaks them, they can easily be arrested by the police and be punished. So if we want to make our society a peaceful place to live we should obey the law.

Section C:

Let the students find the answers themselves.
This chapter is linked with the previous one. This lesson emphasizes that laws are made to benefit the people and by following the rules people can make their society free from problems.

Section A:

If you are asked to make rules for your class, what would you suggest? Write a few rules that may be good for your class, list them here.

1. Keep the classroom clean. Put all the litter in the dustbins.
2. Always sit on the assigned desk.
3. Do not play practical jokes on each other.
4. Be obedient to all teachers.
5. Never break the line, wait for your turn.

Section B:

Q1. Who makes the law in a democratic country?
Answer 1: A parliament makes the law in a democratic country.

Q2. What is the senate?
Answer 2: The senate is the upper house of the national parliament and it has equal representation from all the provinces.

Q3. What is the national assembly?
Answer 3: In our country the national parliament consists of two houses. The national assembly is the lower house of the national parliament.

Q4. What are the duties of the police?
Answer 4: The police protect us from dacoits, thieves and criminals. They look after the law and order of an area and arrest a person who breaks the law.

Section C:

PROJECT WORK:
Complete instructions have been given in the textbook.
This lesson aims to provide the basics of a map. Explain the use of direction, scale and keys to the children. After completing the chapter you may ask your students to draw a map of their route from their homes to school, emphasis should be on direction and keys.

Section A:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country name</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Canal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway track</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country boundary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q1. What is a map?
**Answer 1:** The plan of a place is called a map. It is a drawing that shows us the shape of what we see from above.

Q2. What does a map of country tell us?
**Answer 2:** A map of a country tells us about its hills, lakes, rivers, roads, railways, climate, agriculture, etc.

Q3. What is a scale? And where it is used?
**Answer 3:** Every map has a scale, which is used to measure the distance from one place to another. A scale is usually shown in plans and maps as 1cm, representing certain number of kilometres, metres etc.

Section B:
Q4. What does an arrow show on a map?
Answer 4: Maps have an arrow showing the direction of North.

Q5. What does the title and the key tell us about the map?
Answer 5: The title tells us about the type of map and the key tells us about the meanings of various colours and symbols on the map.

Q6. What does a physical map show?
Answer 6: A physical map shows hills, mountains, rivers, valleys and other landforms.

Q7. Can you explain why maps are important for us?
Answer 7: Maps are important for us in many ways, with the help of maps we can know a lot about the places we have never visited. Through maps we can understand the physical features, routes, weather, agriculture and political structure of a country.

Section C:

PROJECT WORK

The students should make their own symbols.

**ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY**

Fill in the blanks:

1. A **physical** map shows hills, mountains and rivers.
2. A **political** map shows towns, cities and countries.
3. Every map has a **scale** which is used to measure the distance.
4. Maps have an **arrow** showing the direction of North.
5. The **title** tells us about the types of maps.
Before starting this chapter display a large map of Pakistan in the classroom and discuss the locations of different provinces of Pakistan. Let the children identify their own province and other major cities of Pakistan on the map.

Section A:
Look at the maps of each province in the lesson carefully and write down the cities of each province in the chart given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sindh</th>
<th>Balochistan</th>
<th>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</th>
<th>Punjab</th>
<th>Gilgit Baltistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>Gwadar</td>
<td>D.I.Khan</td>
<td>Rahimyar khan</td>
<td>Hunza-Nagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Lasbela</td>
<td>Bannu</td>
<td>Bahawalpur</td>
<td>Ghizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadu</td>
<td>Turbat</td>
<td>Peshawar</td>
<td>Dera Ghazi Khan</td>
<td>Gilgit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nawab Shah</td>
<td>Panjgur</td>
<td>Kohat</td>
<td>Lodhran</td>
<td>Diamir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khairpur</td>
<td>Kharan</td>
<td>Abbottabad</td>
<td>Multan</td>
<td>Astore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larkana</td>
<td>Chagi</td>
<td>Malakund</td>
<td>Sahiwal</td>
<td>Skardu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukkur</td>
<td>Kalat</td>
<td>Mardan</td>
<td>Okara</td>
<td>Chanche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobabad</td>
<td>Quetta</td>
<td>Mansehra</td>
<td>Jhelum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badin</td>
<td>Pishin</td>
<td>Dir</td>
<td>Sialkot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Sibi</td>
<td>Chitral</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanghar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rawalpindi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section B:

Q1. Which province of Pakistan has the largest area?
Answer 1: Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan according to area.

Q2. Which province of Pakistan has the largest population?
Answer 2: Punjab has the largest population in Pakistan.
Q3. In which language did Sheikh Ayaz write his poetry?
Answer 3: The famous poet of Sindh Sheikh Ayaz wrote poetry in the Sindhi language.

Q4. Which provinces was the home of the Gandhara culture?
Answer 4: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was the home of the Gandhara culture.

Section C:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Languages</th>
<th>Main crop</th>
<th>Main cities</th>
<th>Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sindh</td>
<td>Urdu, Sindhi</td>
<td>Rice, sugarcane, wheat, date, mango</td>
<td>Karachi, Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Sukkur</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Punjabi, Hindko, Sarayki</td>
<td>Cotton, rice, sugarcane, wheat, mustard</td>
<td>Lahore, Faisalabad, Sialkot, Rawalpindi</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>Balochi, Pashto</td>
<td>Apple, peach, apricot, grapes, plums</td>
<td>Quetta, Ziarat, Chaman, Gwadar</td>
<td>Quetta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</td>
<td>Pashto</td>
<td>Sugarcane, maize, wheat, oilseed</td>
<td>Peshawar, Mardan, Abbotabad</td>
<td>Peshawar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A FAMILY OF EIGHT

The text box in chapter should be read in detail and explained thoroughly as it gives additional information to the students.

Section A:
The students should be encouraged to complete this project themselves.

Section B:
Q1. What is the solar system?
Answer 1: The solar system is the name given to the sun and all the planets that revolve around it.
Q2. How many planets are there in our solar system? Name them
Answer 2: There are eight planets in our solar system. They are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
Q3. How has man been able to acquire knowledge about other planets, in modern times?
Answer 3: Space ships from the earth have been sent to observe the planets. The space ships bring detailed photographs of the planets, which help us to acquire knowledge about them.
Q4. Which is the largest planet of the solar system?
Answer 4: Jupiter is the fifth planet in the solar system. The size of Jupiter is larger than all other planets of the solar system put together.
Q5. Which planet was considered to be the god of war in the old times?
Answer 5: Mars appears like a red star on the night sky. People in the old times considered it to be the god of war due to its red colour.

Fill in the blanks:
1. Mercury is the planet closest to the Sun.
2. Mars is red because it is rusty.
3. Venus is the brightest planet.
4. Jupiter is the largest planet.
5. Venus is covered with thick clouds of poisonous gas.
6. Earth is the only planet with air and water.
After completing the chapter, you may divide your class in several groups and assign them questions like; what is the result of deforesting? What would happen if we do not save the animals? How can we protect our environment? Questions like these will create an awareness of saving and protecting nature right from their childhood.

**Section A:**

**PROJECT WORK:** To be done by the students themselves.

**Section B:**

**Q1. What happens if a forest is cut down?**

*Answer 1:* When a forest is cut away the land soon turns into a desert. Sometimes rainfall also decreases. This smaller flow of water can turn into a flood and destroy the land due to the cutting of too many trees. Moreover, if a forest is cut down, the animals living in it soon die.

**Q2. Why are some animals disappearing from our planet?**

*Answer 2:* There are two major causes for the disappearance of animals. The first is the cutting down of the forest. The second reason for the disappearance of animals is hunting.

**Q3. Name some animals that are at a risk of being wiped out?**

*Answer 3:* Some animals that are at a risk of being wiped out are as follows: Elephant, tigers, leopards, pandas, gorillas, snow leopards, ibex, houbara bustards, green turtles, rhinoceroses and whales.

**Q4. Name some of the organizations which are working to motivate people to save the environment.**

*Answer 4:* The name of some famous organizations of the world motivating people to save their environment are the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF), World Conservation Union (IUCN) and Greenpeace.
Q5. What are mangrove forests and why are they at a risk?

**Answer 5:** Mangrove forest, which grow around coastal regions, are threatened by polluted water.

**Section C:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disappearing animals</th>
<th>Reason why it is at risk</th>
<th>Possible solution to save it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blue Whale</strong></td>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>Strict ban on the fishing of whales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black Deer</strong></td>
<td>Hunting for skin</td>
<td>Ban on hunting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green Turtle</strong></td>
<td>Water pollution</td>
<td>Try to protect the sea from pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tiger</strong></td>
<td>Hunting for skin</td>
<td>Ban on hunting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rhinoceros</strong></td>
<td>Hunting for horn</td>
<td>Ban on hunting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elephant</strong></td>
<td>Hunting for ivory</td>
<td>Ban on hunting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** You can extend this activity by asking students to design posters about one of these issues. Save Our Forests, Plant A Tree or Protect Rare Animals.
You may start this lesson by displaying the world map in the classroom and showing the students the location of the continents. You can also ask the children to find out their own continent (Asia) and the country Pakistan on the map.

**Section A:**

*Choose the correct answer.*

1. Lake Superior  
2. The largest land gorge in the world.  
3. Sears Towers  
4. South America  
5. Amazon  
6. Ice

**Section B:**

**Q1.** How many continents are there in the world? Name them.  
**Answer 1:** There are seven continents in the world these are as follows: Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica, Africa and Australia (Oceania).

**Q2.** Which is the third largest continent?  
**Answer 2:** North America is the third largest continent of the world and lies between the two great oceans, the Atlantic and Pacific.

**Q3.** When did Europeans arrive in America?  
**Answer 3:** The Europeans arrived in America after Columbus discovered it, in 1492 A.D.

**Q4.** Why is South America famous?  
**Answer 4:** South America is famous for its rain forests.

**Q5.** Which is the smallest continent? Write four important things of this continent.  
**Answer 5:** Australia (Oceania) is the smallest continent of the world. Some important things are:  
1. Australia is the largest island of the world.  
2. The world’s largest coral reef is situated here.  
3. It is the home of kangaroos and koalas.  
4. Kiwi an unusual bird also lives here.
Section C:
Complete the following table by writing the names of five countries under each continent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North America</th>
<th>South America</th>
<th>Antarctica</th>
<th>Oceania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>There is no</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>settlement.</td>
<td>Tasmania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>So there is</td>
<td>Fiji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>No country.</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section D:
Choose any continent you have studied in this lesson and list all the countries of that continent. Then collect information about those countries, for e.g. currency, capital etc.

Continent: South America

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Currency National</th>
<th>Languages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Brasilia</td>
<td>Cruzeiro</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Austral</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Santiago</td>
<td>Peso</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>George Town</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>English</td>
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</table>
Before starting this chapter display a world map in the classroom. Show the students that the earth is mostly covered with water in the forms of oceans and seas. Show the different locations of oceans and seas on the map and ask the students to find out the ocean which is nearest to Pakistan on the displayed world map.

**Section A:**
Write the names of the continents and oceans on the given map correctly.
To be done by the students themselves.

**Section B:**
Q1. What is the difference between a sea and an ocean?
   **Answer 1:** The main difference between the seas and oceans is that the seas are smaller than the oceans.

Q2. Why did some people in the old days think that the Atlantic was the largest ocean?
   **Answer 2:** In the olden days, many people did not know about the Pacific Ocean, that is why the Atlantic Ocean was thought to be the largest.

Q3. Which is the nearest ocean to Pakistan?
   **Answer 3:** The Indian Ocean is the nearest ocean to Pakistan.

Q4. Do you think it would be easy or difficult to sail in the Antarctic and Arctic oceans?
   **Answer 4:** It is difficult to sail in the Antarctic and Arctic oceans because both are mostly covered with ice.

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**Fill in the blanks:**
1. The earth’s **surface** has more water than land.
2. Seas are smaller than the **oceans**.
3. Pacific means **peaceful**.
4. The water in the sea and ocean is **salty** and we cannot use it for drinking.
5. The second largest ocean of the world is **Atlantic**.
6. The **Antarctic and Arctic** oceans are mostly covered with ice.
7. The **Indian Ocean** is closest to Pakistan.
8. The Pacific is the **largest** ocean.
9. There are **five** huge areas of water on the earth called oceans.
10. The largest sea in the world is the **South China Sea**.
Encourage your students to talk about different methods of communication and how they are useful in our daily life. Ask your students to collect some information about the communication method they like the best. It will help them when they do activity D.

Section A: 

**We are going to picnic on Sunday.**

**Happy Birthday to You**

Section B:

**Q1. Can you name some common methods of communication?**
**Answer 1:** Some of the common methods of communication are: letter, fax, telegram, telephone and e-mail.

**Q2. How did the horsemen carry messages in the old times?**
**Answer 2:** In old times some people used to send messages through horsemen who used to ride upon fast horses.

**Q3. How were pigeons used to communicate in the old times?**
**Answer 3:** Long, long ago people trained pigeons to fly back home. Messages were tied to their feet so that when flew back they also carried those messages back home.

**Q4. Why is the world today called the 'global village'?**
**Answer 4:** Today, communication between people living in different places of the world has become very fast. It is just like living in a village where everybody knows things about others. That is why the whole world is like a 'global village'.

**Q5. Who invented the telephone?**
**Answer 5:** The telephone was invented in the 19th century by an American called Alexander Graham Bell.
Q6. **What are satellites?**

**Answer 6:** Satellites are huge machines that float in outer space around the earth and send all kinds of messages from one place to another. They can transfer television programs, telephone messages, radio broadcasts and e-mail messages.

**Section C:**

Guess the method of communication from the hints given in the box. Write your answer in the given space.

1. Postage
2. Telegram
3. Telephone
4. Fax
5. Internet

**Section D:**

*You have read about different communication methods, which one do you like the best and why? Give reasons.*

I like the Internet best because it is the fastest way of communication. Through Internet services we can communicate with our relatives, friends and different people at the same time in different countries of the world. It is so fast that the entire human population today is living as if it is living in a small village and in no time we get the latest news, i.e. what is happening around the world.
This lesson aims to develop an understanding and knowledge of Islamic history in the students. You may start this lesson by asking questions about the life of the Pious Caliphs. Ask the students to share the information they have about the Caliphs with their classmates.

**Section A:**

- **Friend of the holy Prophet (p.b.u.h)**: Became first caliph and ruled for two years.
  - **Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique R.A**
    - Most generous Zul-Naurain
    - Ruled for twelve years

- **Hazrat Usman Ghani R.A**: Ruled for ten years, a just ruler.
  - Helped people by disguising himself
  - **Hazrat Umar Farooq R.A**
    - Cousin of the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h)
    - First youngest Muslim Asadullah
    - **Hazrat Ali R.A**

**Section B:**

**Q1. Who were Pious Caliphs and why were they famous?**

**Answer 1**: The Pious Caliphs were companions of the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h.) who ruled over the Arab world after his death. They were famous for their justice and piety.

**Q2. Whom did the Muslims choose after the death of the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h.) to become their leader?**

**Answer 2**: When the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h.) died, the Muslims chose Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A.) to become their leader. He ruled for about two years.

**Q3. What relation did Hazrat Ali (R.A) have with the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h.)?**

**Answer 3**: Hazrat Ali (R.A) was a cousin of the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h.). The Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h) raised him up in his own house.
Q4. What point did Hazrat Usman (R.A) prove?
Answer 4: Hazrat Usman (R.A) proved the point that the life of a ruler is not more precious than the life of an ordinary man.

Q5. What does 'Abu Turab' mean?
Answer 5: The Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h.) used to call Hazrat Ali (R.A) 'Abu Turab' which means the father of the soil.

Fill in the blanks:

1. Pious Caliphs were famous for their justice and piety.
2. The first Pious Caliph was Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (R.A).
3. Hazrat Usman (R.A) is called Zul-Naurain.
4. Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A) was the second Pious Caliph.
5. People also called Hazrat Ali Asadullah (R.A).
Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi was a great philosopher. You can begin this lesson by collecting some interesting stories from Hikayat-e-Rumi and sharing them with the class.

Section A:

Fill in the blanks.

1. Turkey  
2. Pupils  
3. Interruption  
4. Pond  
5. True knowledge  
6. True knowledge  
7. Masnavi Maanvi  
8. Indian bird  
9. Jungle  
10. Silence

Section B:

Q1. Who was Jalaluddin Rumi?
Answer 1: Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi lived in Turkey some seven hundred years ago. He was a great poet and a teacher.

Q2. What did the bird want?
Answer 2: The bird wanted to be set free from its cage.

Q3. What did the bird in the jungle do when it heard the message of the merchant's bird?
Answer 3: When the birds in the jungle heard the message of the merchant's bird, one of them fell down on the ground.

Q4. How did the merchant's bird get free?
Answer 4: When the merchant's bird heard the news about the death of his relative bird in the jungle he also fell down to the bottom of his cage. The merchant picked up the bird and put it on the window. At once, the bird came back to life and flew away.

Q5. What did Jalaluddin Rumi learn from the dervish?
Answer 5: Jalaluddin Rumi learned that true knowledge does not come from books. It comes from the heart. Books can only help those who have opened their hearts to the message of love for God and his people.
Q6. What is 'Masnavi Maanvi'?
Answer 6: 'Masnavi Maanvi' is a very long Persian poem written by Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi.

Q7. What is the message of the story?
Answer 7: The message of the story is that, 'silence is more powerful than words'.

Section C:
The students should do this project work themselves. Some sample names of famous poets are given below as an example.

Verses in Urdu

Allama Iqbal

 ستارون سے آگے جہان اور جہان بین
 ایمی عشق کے امتثال اور جہان بین

Mirza Ghalib

 گول میں دوڑتے بھرے ں کے نم نہ تناک
 جب آگے نہ یسے نہ پھما نو بھر لپتا کیا ہے

Allam Iqbal

 زندگی تو میری پہلی ں کی صورت ہر ہبر
 علم کی شمع سے نہ بھگو کو مہیت ہر ہبر

Faiz Ahmed Faiz

 بول کے لب آزاد دو تیرے
 بول نبان اب کہ فل تیرے ہے
The lesson aims to develop an understanding in the children that just like men; women also play a key role in the society. You can tell your students about some other great women and their services to mankind.

**Section A:**

**Write 'T' against true and 'F' against false statement.**

5. T  6. T  7. T

**Section B:**

**Q1. Why is Florence Nightingale famous?**  
**Answer 1:** Florence Nightingale was a nurse. She dedicated her life to improve the conditions of this profession and nursing became a noble profession due to her efforts.

**Q2. Why was she named as 'Lady with the Lamp'?**  
**Answer 2:** Florence would carry a lamp and take rounds among the sick and the wounded to see that everyone was fine. The soldiers were amazed at her hard work and dedication. They began calling her 'The lady with the Lamp'.

**Q3. Where did she open her nursing school?**  
**Answer 3:** Florence Nightingale opened a nursing school in London, so that other women could also be trained to become nurses.

**Q4. Why was she opposed by her family to become a nurse?**  
**Answer 4:** People in those days did not look at nursing as a noble profession. Her family was rich, and they thought that she did not need to work. They did not like the idea of her becoming a nurse at all.

**Section C:**

**PROJECT WORK:** To be done by students themselves.
In this lesson the events which took place up to 1947 are discussed while studying this chapter give the students a brief account of how the area achieved independence and what difficulties it faced before and after the independence. This discussion should be very light in view of the age of the children.

**Section A:**

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. India, Bangladesh  
2. 1600  
3. England  
4. All India Muslim League  
5. 1913  
6. Allama Iqbal  
7. 14th August 1947

**Section B:**

**Q1. How did Islam spread in our region?**
**Answer 1:** Islam spread in this region not by sword but with love. Hundreds of Muslim Sufi saints came here and lived here to tell the people about the love of God and the love of human beings. Many people became Muslims when they saw the kind of pious lives these saints used to live.

**Q2. Why did the British and European merchants come to this region?**
**Answer 2:** The British and other European Merchants came to this region because they had heard many stories about the wealth of the people living here.

**Q3. What do you know about the war of independence in 1857 against the British?**
**Answer 3:** In 1857, many people in India, including Hindus and Muslims, joined together to fight a War of Independence against the British. They were defeated and the British removed the last Mughal king from the throne of Delhi.

**Q4. What did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan do for the Muslims of India?**
**Answer 4:** Sir Syed Ahmed Khan realized the needs of the Muslims and opened a college at Aligarh to educate them.
Q5. Who suggested the name of Pakistan?
Answer 5: In 1933, Chaudhry Rahmat Ali, a student studying in Britain suggested the name of Pakistan for the Muslim homeland.

Q6. When did Muslims form their own political party and what was the name of that party?
Answer 6: In 1906, some Muslim leaders got together and formed a political party for the Muslims. It was called All India Muslim League.

Section C:

PROJECT WORK: To be done by students themselves.

Section D:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:
He was an educationist and writer. He was the founder of Aligarh University.

Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar:
He was a journalist and politician. He was one of the earliest leaders of the All India Muslims League and led the Khilafat Movement.

Chaudhry Rahmat Ali:
He was a student in Britain. He suggested the name of 'Pakistan' for the Muslims homeland.

Allama Iqbal:
He was a great poet and philosopher who wrote many books In Urdu and Persian. He is our national poet.
In this lesson the events which took place up to 2007 are discussed while studying this chapter give the students a brief account of how the area achieved independence and what difficulties it faced before and after the independence. This discussion should be very light in view of the age of the children.

Section A:

Q1. What is a timeline?
Answer 1: A record of key events of history written according to the date of their occurrence is known as a timeline.

Q2. What event occurred in 1906?
Answer 1: All India Muslim League was founded by the Muslims of the Sub-continent in 1906.

Q3. Why did the Muslims of the Sub-continent rise against the British government in 1920?
Answer 3: In 1920 the Muslims of the Sub-continent rose against the British government so as to protect the Caliphate and oppose the creation of a Jewish state in Israel.

Q4. What happened in 1988?
Answer 4: Pakistan elected the first woman Prime Minister in the Muslim world in 1988.

Q5. What important event occurred in the year 2000?
Answer 5: In the year 2000 the media became independent.

Section B:

Fill in the blanks


Section C:

Project work to be done by the students themselves.