

# General KNOWLEDGE

## Grade 2



Ministry of Federal Education and  
Professional Training,  
Government of Pakistan



Federal Directorate of Education(FDE),  
Capital Administration and Development Division,  
Government of Pakistan

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## General Knowledge 2

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1

## Chapter

# NAZIRA QURA'AN MAJEED



### Student's Learning Outcomes

All the students will be able to:

- Recite Para 1 with correct pronunciation.
- Recite Para 2 with correct pronunciation.



### Teacher's Corner

- Make arrangement for teaching of Para 1 and Para 2 with correct pronunciation with the help of some Qari.
- You can also play the voice recording of some renowned Qari in the classroom for the students to learn the correct pronunciation.





# 2

## Chapter

# BLESSINGS/BOUNTIES OF ALMIGHTY ALLAH

(For Muslims Only)

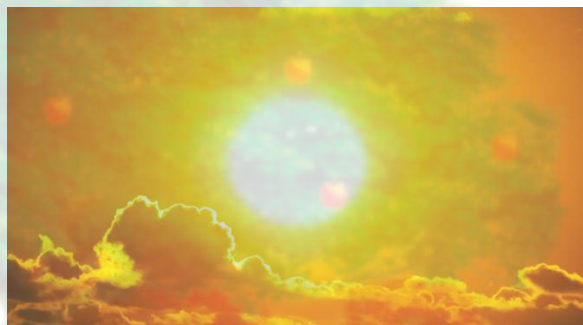
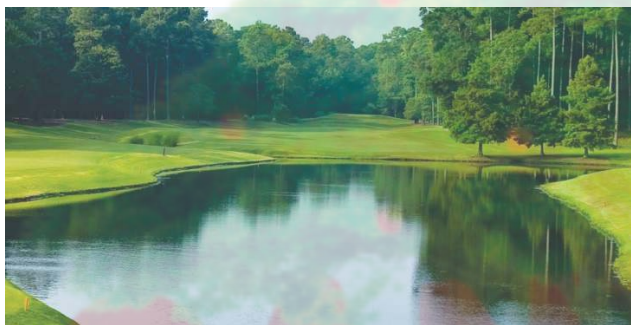


### Students' Learning Outcomes

**All the students will be able to:**

- Recognize that Almighty Allah gives us innumerable blessings/Bounties (home, family, food etc.).
- Recognize that everyone should thank Almighty Allah for His blessings/Bounties.
- Recite brief connotations in Arabic that Muslims use in daily life with their meanings (In sha 'Allah, Ma Sha Allah, Al-Hamdulillah, Yarhamukallah). (Only for Muslim students)

Allah Ta'ala has blessed us with many things. He made water, air and the sun. He made human beings, animals, plants, rivers and mountains.



Allah Ta'ala gave us a home to live in. He provided us with loving parents, brothers and sisters. He gave us food to eat and water to drink.



### Teacher's Corner

- Tell the students that Allah Ta'ala gave us five senses because of which we have the ability to see, smell, hear, taste and touch.

Allah Ta'ala has given us many blessings. We should thank Allah Ta'ala for all His blessings. Allah Ta'ala says in the Holy Qur'an:-

**"If you give thanks, I will give you more." (Surah Ibraheem-7)**

When we thank Allah Ta'ala for all His favours, we must say Alhamdulillah ( اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ ). Alhamdulillah ( اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ ) means "All praise is for Allah".

Before eating/drinking  
we say

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

When we finish  
eating/drinking we say

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ

When we feel joy or praise something or someone or feel thankful, we say:

مَا شَاءَ اللّٰهُ Allah has willed

When we intend to do some work, we say:

اِنْ شَاءَ اللّٰهُ If Allah wills

When someone sneezes, he or she says:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ All praise is for Allah

When someone sneezes we say:

يَرْحَمُكَ اللّٰهُ May Allah shower His mercy upon you

#### Teacher's Corner

- These are for Muslim students only if there are some non-Muslim students in the class, teacher must teach them according to the teachings of their own faiths.



## EXERCISE

### Q.1 Can you tell:

1. Name three things that Allah Ta'ala has created.
2. What are the uses of the Sun, Water and Air?
3. If there is no Sun, what would happen?
4. How can we make Allah Ta'ala happy?

### Q.2 Match the words with suitable meanings.

يَرْحَمُكَ اللَّهُ



All praises are for Allah

مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ



May Allah shower His mercy upon you

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ



As Allah has willed

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ



If Allah wills



# 3

## Chapter

# Our Country: PAKISTAN



### Students' Learning Outcomes

All the students will be able to:

- Recognize the map of Pakistan.
- Name the provinces of Pakistan.
- Recognize the significance of the national flag.
- Recognize that all countries have a flag.



Pakistan is our beautiful country. The full name of our country is Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It came into being on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947. Islamabad is the capital city of Pakistan. The national language of Pakistan is Urdu.



Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are the four Provinces of Pakistan. Each province has its own capital. The capital of Punjab is Lahore. The capital of Sindh is Karachi. The capital of Balochistan is Quetta and the capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is Peshawar.

## Our Flag

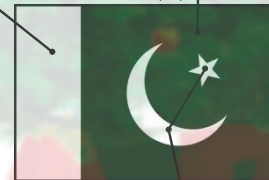
All countries of the world have a flag. Our country Pakistan also has a flag. It represents our country. The national flag of Pakistan has two colours, green and white. It also has a crescent and a star on it.



### Do you remember?

Represents Non-Muslim  
population

Represents Muslim  
population



Represents  
Progress and Light

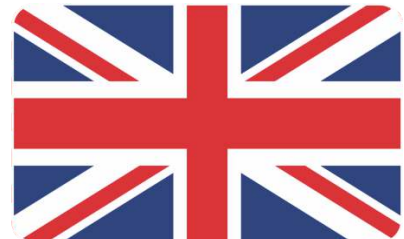
Here are flags of different countries.



China



Malaysia



Great Britain

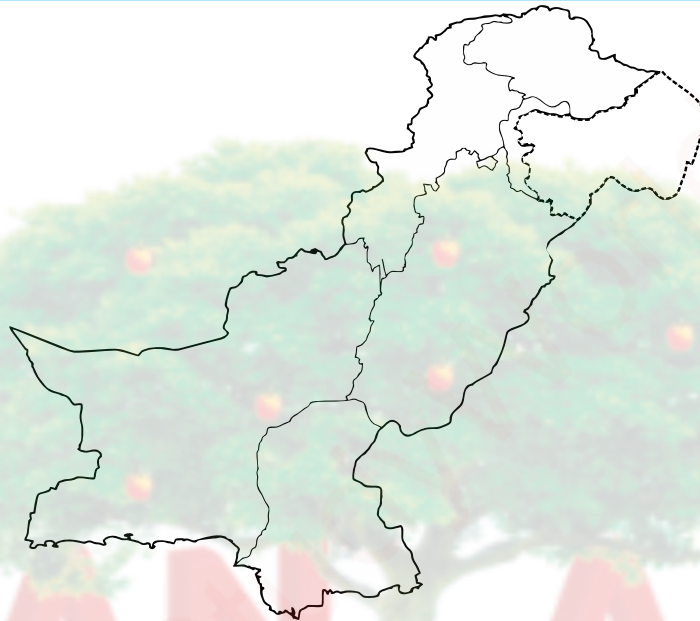
### Teacher's Corner

- Draw the national flag on board and explain its importance.
- Tell the students more details about the map of Pakistan.

## EXERCISE

**Q.1** Locate the capital city and four provinces of Pakistan in the map and colour them differently:-

Punjab , Sindh , Balochistan , Khyber Pakhtunkhwa , Islamabad



**Q.2** Answer these questions:-

1. What is the full name of our country?
2. When did Pakistan come into being?
3. How many provinces are there in Pakistan?
4. How many colours are there in our national flag?



### Activity

Collect pictures showing the cultural diversity of Pakistan and paste in your note-book.

**Q.3** Fill in the blanks:-

1. The green colour in our flag represents the-----.
2. The white colour in our flag represents the-----.
3. The crescent and star in our flag show-----.





## Chapter

# QUAID-E-AZAM



### Students' Learning Outcomes

All the students will be able to:

- Narrate the major events in the life of Quaid-e-Azam (date of birth, founder of Pakistan, a few major contributions, and the date when he died).

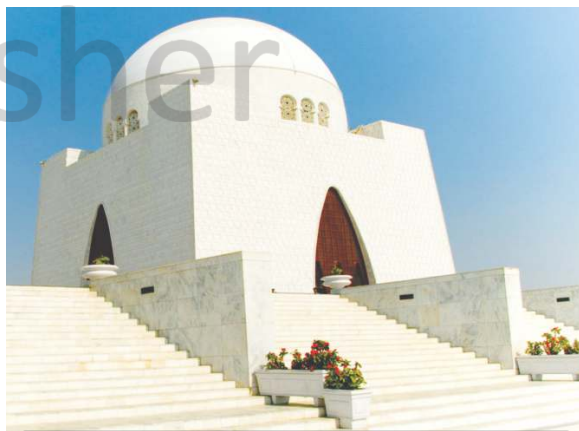
Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is our beloved leader. He was the founder of Pakistan. He is also called the "Father of the Nation". His real name was Muhammad Ali Jinnah. People gave him the title of Quaid-e-Azam for his services towards creation of Pakistan.

He was born on 25<sup>th</sup> December, 1876 in Karachi. He was a lawyer by profession. Quaid-e-Azam was a hard working and brave man. He worked day and night to get our country Pakistan. Due to his long struggle, Pakistan came into being on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947. He became the first Governor General of Pakistan.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah died on 11<sup>th</sup> September 1948. His tomb is in Karachi.



Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah



Tomb of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

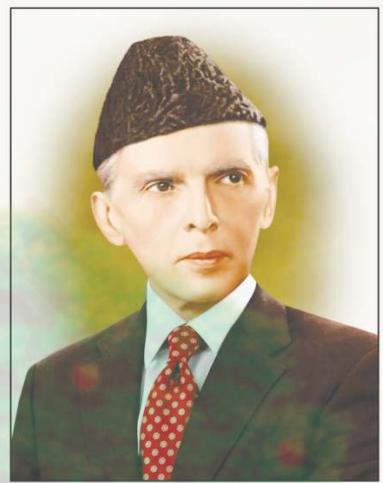
### Teacher's Corner

- Tell the students about this great leader and how much hard work he did for Pakistan.

## EXERCISE

### Q.1 Complete the following details about Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah:-

1. Real Name: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Title: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Place of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Profession: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Date of Death: \_\_\_\_\_
7. In which city is his tomb: \_\_\_\_\_



### Q.2 Choose the correct answer:-

1. Quaid-e-Azam was born on 25<sup>th</sup> December \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1875 (b) 1876 (c) 1877
2. Quaid-e-Azam became the first \_\_\_\_\_ of Pakistan.  
(a) Prime Minister (b) President (c) Governor General
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is called the Father of the Nation.  
(a) Quaid-e-Azam (b) Liaquat Ali Khan (c) Allama Iqbal
4. Quaid-e-Azam died on 11<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 1948.  
(a) August (b) September (c) October
5. The tomb of Quaid-e-Azam is in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Lahore (b) Peshawar (c) Karachi



#### Activity

With the help and guidance of the teacher, sketch out the character of Quaid-e-Azam through role play.



# 5

## Chapter

# ALLAMA IQBAL

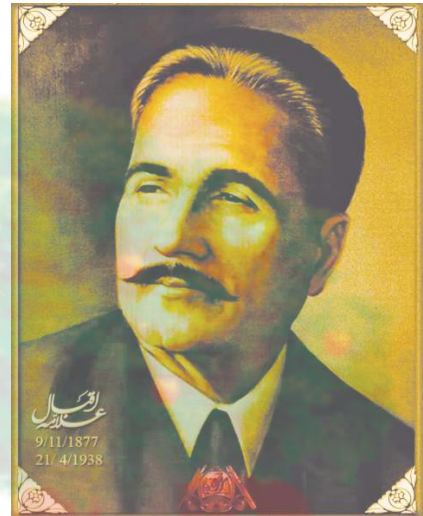


### Students' Learning Outcomes

All the students will be able to:

- Narrate the major events in the life of Allama Iqbal (date of birth, national poet, famous poems for children, and the date when he died).

Allama Muhammad Iqbal is the national poet of Pakistan. He gave the idea of Pakistan. His real name was Muhammad Iqbal. He was also the true companion of Quaid-e-Azam. Allama Iqbal was born on 9<sup>th</sup> November, 1877 in Sialkot. His father's name was Sheikh Noor Muhammad. Allama Iqbal was a lawyer and a poet. He also wrote many poems for children. Some famous poems are:



Allama Iqbal





In these poems Allama Muhammad Iqbal teaches the children about moral values and ways of living. He is also known as “Shair-e-Mashriq” (poet of the East).

Allama Muhammad Iqbal played a great role in the creation of Pakistan. He died on 21<sup>st</sup> April, 1938. His tomb is in Lahore.

#### **Tomb of Allama Iqbal in Lahore**



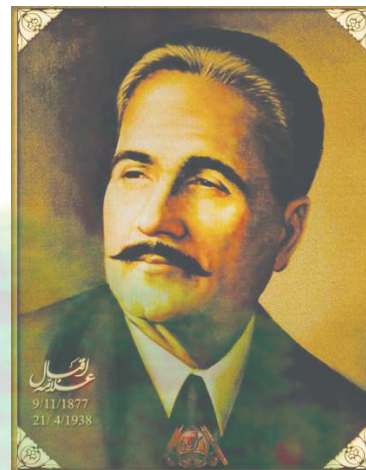
#### **Teacher's Corner**

- Tell the students about the poetry of Allama Muhammad Iqbal and his struggle for the creation of Pakistan.

## EXERCISE

### Q.1 Complete the following details about Allama Muhammad Iqbal:

1. Real Name: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Known as: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Place of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Profession: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Date of Death: \_\_\_\_\_



### Q.2 Answer the following questions:-

1. Who is our national poet?
2. What was the name of Allama Iqbal's father?
3. Who gave the idea of Pakistan?

### Q.3 Match the column.

Aik Makra aur



Bakri

Aik Pahaar aur



Makhi

Aik Gaye aur



Gulehri



#### Activity

Recite any poem of Allama Iqbal in your class.





## Chapter

# VILLAGES AND CITIES



### Students' Learning Outcomes

All 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, noise and the work people do).
- Identify key characteristics of a city.
- Compare village and city life.
- Describe a day in the life of villagers (male and female).
- List some of the common vocations / professions of a village / city (cobbler, musician, tailor, butcher etc.).
- List similarities and differences in their city or village with that of other cities or villages in different parts of the country / world.
- Indicate the choice of a place to love in and to give reasons for the choice.

Just like other countries of the world, some Pakistani people live in villages and some live in cities.



## Village

Life in villages is very simple. Most of the people are farmers. They grow crops, vegetables, fruits and rear cattle. Men and women both work in the fields. Mostly houses in villages are made of mud. A Village is a very peaceful and calm place to live in.







## City

Life in cities is very busy. Men and some women work in factories, offices, banks and markets. Cities are bigger in size and more developed.



## Common Professions

Men and women in cities and villages work in different professions. Some of them are given below.



Cobbler



Teacher



Tailor



Butcher





## Village Life

### Salma's Village

Salma's village is located in the hills near Islamabad. It is green and beautiful. Her father is a farmer. He works in his fields and grows many crops. Her mother also helps her father in the fields. Salma and her brother Aleem go to the primary school near their house. When they come back from school, they help their mother prepare food and clean the house. They play in the fields and pick fresh fruits and vegetables.



### Samuel's Village

Samuel lives in a village in Germany. His village is far away from the city of Berlin. Most people in Samuel's village are farmers. They grow crops and keep cows, sheep, goats and hens. Samuel's mother makes cheese and sells it in the bakery. His father has a butcher's shop. After coming from school, Samuel and his sister help their mother in the kitchen. After washing the dishes and cleaning the kitchen they go to play in the park with their friends.



#### Teacher's Corner

- Arrange a visit for the students to any nearby village and help them notice the key characteristics of the place.
- Help them think about the similarities and differences between the cities and villages.

## EXERCISE

### Q.1 Fill in the blanks with suitable words:-

1. Life in a village is -----( busy, simple)
2. Life in a city is-----(busy, simple)
3. Mostly houses in villages are made of----- (mud, bricks)
4. There is more noise and smoke in----- (cities, villages)
5. Mostly people in villages work in----- (factories, fields)

### Q.2 Choose the words from the word bank to describe village and city life:-

Simple	noise	calm	busy	narrow roads
big markets	wide roads	small shops	few schools	more schools

City Life
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Village Life
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



**Q.3** Paste the picture of your favourite place to live (city or village).



Why do you like it?

---

---

**Q.4** Answer the given questions:-

1. Which is the most common profession in a village?
2. Write two problems of city life.

**Q.5** Compare your city / village with nearby city / village and find out difference and similarities between them:-

Similarities

---

---

Differences

---

---



# 7

## Chapter

# FASTING (SOAM) (For Muslims Only)



### Students' Learning Outcomes

**All the students will be able to:**

- Recognize the importance of fasting for people of all faiths.
- Recognize that people of all faiths fast at different times of the year.
- Recognize that Ramadhan is the month of fasting for Muslims.
- Identify what Muslims do during the month of Ramadhan.

There are many religions in the world. Each religion has different ways of worship. The Muslims follow the teachings of Islam. There are five pillars of Islam Kalima Tayyaba, Salat, Soam (Fasting), Zakat and Hajj. Fasting is common way of worship among many religions. The people of other religions also observe Fasts according to their religious beliefs.

Muslims keep Soam in the month of Ramadhan. Soam (Fasting) means to give up eating and drinking from the dawn till the sunset. In this month Muslims offer Salat and Taraveeh and give charity. The Holy Quran was revealed in the month of Ramadhan.



The month of Ramadhan brings a lot of blessings with it. After completion of Ramadhan, Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr.

### Importance of Fasting:

1. It keeps us away from bad deeds and sins.
2. It gives us a healthy lifestyle.
3. It teaches us patience and discipline.
4. It teaches us to help poor and needy people.

### Dua for keeping a Soam:

وَبِصَوْمِ غَدٍ نُّؤَيِّتُ مِنْ شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ

“I intend to keep the fast of tomorrow for the month of Ramazan”

### Dua for breaking Soam:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّى لَكَ صُمْتُ وَبِكَ اَمَنْتُ وَعَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَعَلَى رِزْقِكَ اَفْطَرْتُ

“O Allah! I have fasted for You, and I believe in You, and I have complete trust in You and I am breaking my fast with the food given by You”



### Teacher's Corner

- If there are some non-Muslim students in the class, tell them to observe according to their religion.
- Tell the students the importance and benefits of fasting with respect to health.



## EXERCISE

### Q.1 Fill in the blanks with following words:-

Soam

five

Ramadan

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ pillars in Islam.
2. Among many religions \_\_\_\_\_ is common way of worship.
3. Muslims keep Soam in the month of \_\_\_\_\_.

### Q.2 Answer these questions

1. What are five pillars of Islam?
2. Write the importance of Soam.
3. What is the dua for keeping Soam?
4. What is the dua for breaking Soam?
5. In which month do the Muslims keep Soam?



#### Activity

Find out when people of different faiths fast?



# 8

## Chapter

# RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS



### Students' Learning Outcomes

All the students will be able to:

- Describe how people celebrate 'Eid-ul-Fitr & 'Eid-ul-Azha.
- Identify other cultural and religious of other faiths festivals celebrated in their village/ city



Festivals are an important part of life. People belonging to different faiths and nations have their own festivals. Festivals are a source of joy. They bring people closer. Following are the festivals celebrated by the people of Pakistan:

### 1. Eid-ul-Fitr

It is celebrated on 1<sup>st</sup> day of Islamic month of Shawal, after the end of Holy month of Ramadhan. People wear new clothes and decorate their homes. They give Fitrana to the poor so they can also enjoy Eid. People start the day with Eid prayer. After offering their Eid prayers, people cook



delicious food and eat sweets. Younger ones are given money which is called Eidi. Family gatherings take place. People embrace each other with joy.

## 2. Eid-ul-Azha

Eid-ul-Azha is a religious festival celebrated in honour of the sacrifice of Harzat Ibrahim (عليه السلام) and Hazrat Ismail (عليه السلام). It is celebrated on 10<sup>th</sup> day of Holy month of Zil Hajj. After Eid prayer, people slaughter different animals like sheep, goats, cows and camels. The Meat is then distributed among poor, neighbours and relatives.



## 3. Milad un Nabi (صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ)

Milad is an arabic word which means birthday. Milad-un-Nabi صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is celebrated in many Islamic countries, in which Darood and Naat are offered. Some times processions are also carried out. Road and buildings are decorated and meals are served to the poor. In Pakistan many Muslims take part in these celebrations on the 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal.



## Festivals of Non-Muslims

### 1. Christmas

Christmas Day is celebrated every year on December 25<sup>th</sup> all over the world. It celebrates the birth of Jesus. People wear new clothes and visit





their relatives and friends. They also send each other Christmas cards and exchange gifts. Delicious food is cooked and special cakes are cut. Many homes have Christmas trees and other decorations.

## 2. Easter

Easter is celebrated on a Sunday between the 22<sup>nd</sup> of March and the 25<sup>th</sup> of April every year. On this day special pastries shaped like crowns are baked. People also cook lamb and goat. Eggs are decorated in a special way.

## 3. Holi

Holi is one of the most popular hindu festivals. it lasts for two days and is celebrated in March or April each year. People gather and have fun. They show happiness at the beginning of the spring season. People throw coloured powder and water at each other. They eat delicious sweets. Loud music is played and people dance in the streets.



## 4. Vesak

Buddha's Birthday is known as Vesak.

Buddhist people celebrate Vesak in May every year. People go to the temples with their families. The temple is decorated with colourful cloths and lights. Homes are also cleaned and decorated.



### Do You Know?

Founder of Sikh religion, Guru Nanak was born in Nankana Sahib, Punjab.

### Teacher's Corner

- Ask students how they celebrated last Eid.
- Ask Non-Muslim students about their festivals
- Tell the students about other local festivals like Mela, Horse and Cattle Show etc.

## EXERCISE

### Q.1 Fill in the blanks with following words:-

Hazrat Ibrahim (عليه السلام)

1<sup>st</sup> Shawal

Holi

1. Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated on\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Eid-ul-Azha is celebrated in the honour of the sacrifice of \_\_\_\_\_
3. Hindus celebrate the festival of\_\_\_\_\_.

### Q.2 Choose the correct answer:-

1. Vesak is a festival of\_\_\_\_\_. (Hindus, Sikhs, Christians)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is celebrated on 1<sup>st</sup> shawal. (Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Azha, Christmas)
3. Easter is festival of\_\_\_\_\_. (Hindus, Sikhs, Christians)

### Q.3 Answer the following questions:-

1. What happens to the meat of the animals sacrificed on Eid-ul-Azha?
2. What are the activities of people on Eid-ul-fitr?
3. How do Christians celebrate Christmas?
4. How do Hindus celebrate the arrival of spring season?

**Q.4** Fill in the blanks in column B and C with suitable information related to pictures given in column A:-

Column A	Column B (Name of festival)	Column C (Name of Religion)
		
		
		
		





## Chapter

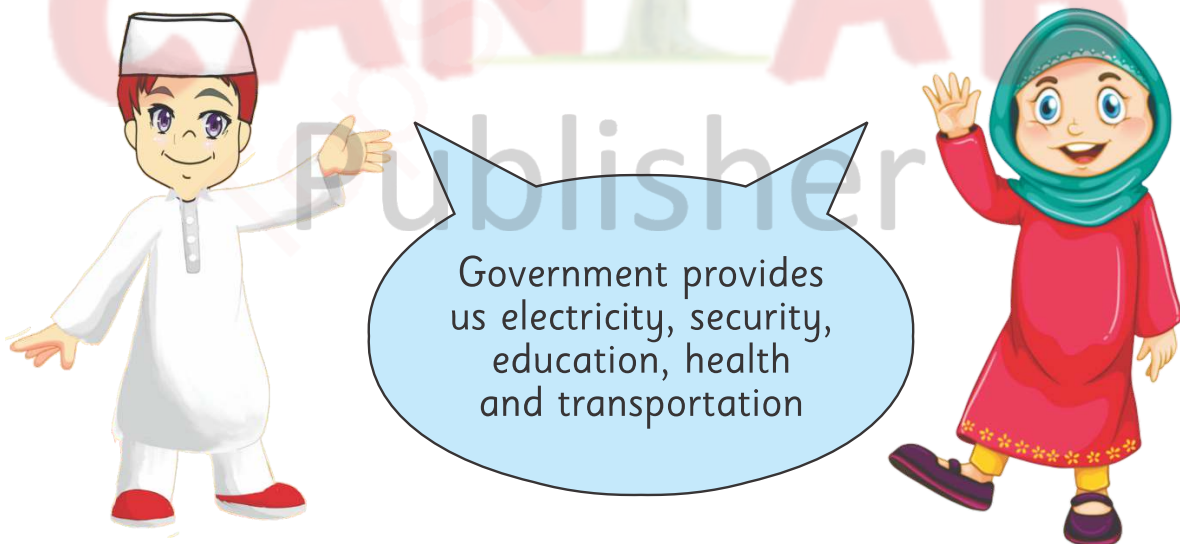
# RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A GOVERNMENT

### Student's Learning Outcomes

All the students' will be able to:

- Identify some goods and services that government provides for the people of the village/ city (water, roads, electricity, education and hospitals).
- List three rights they have (right to education, play, health care).
- Understand that everyone has a right to practice their own religion freely.
- Identify their responsibilities with respect to each right (go to school regularly and do homework, take care of play equipment and do not pluck flowers in park, wash fruits and vegetables before eating, boil water, respect all religions and sects).

A country needs some members who can work for the benefit and welfare of the people. These elected members make a government. Government is a system to run a country. It helps people in many ways. The government gives us many facilities. We have democracy in our country. The President and Prime minister lead the country.



### Activity

- Find out who's the current president and prime minister of pakistan.
- Can u think of some more facilities that government provides.



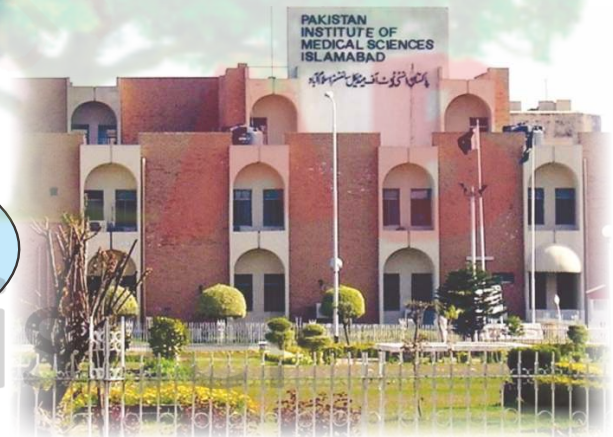
Government builds  
Schools, Colleges and  
Universities



Government builds  
Roads and bridges



Government  
builds Hospitals



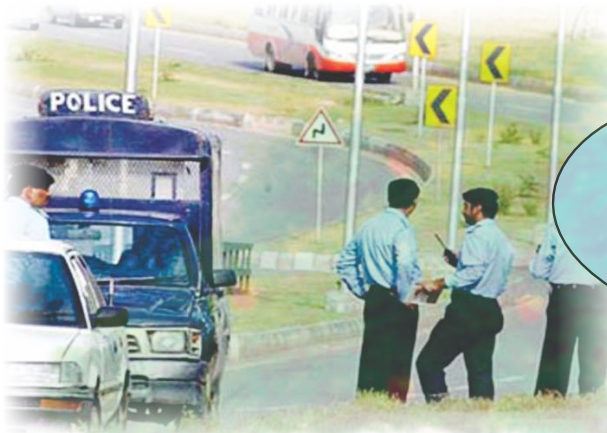
Government provides  
us Electricity & Gas







Government provides  
us with clean  
drinking water



Government  
provides us  
Security



Government provides  
us Transportation



Government provides  
Parks & Playgrounds





**Education, sports and health care are the basic rights of all children**

### **Responsibilities of a good citizen:**

As good citizens of our country we have some responsibilities.  
We should:



Get good Education



Save electricity



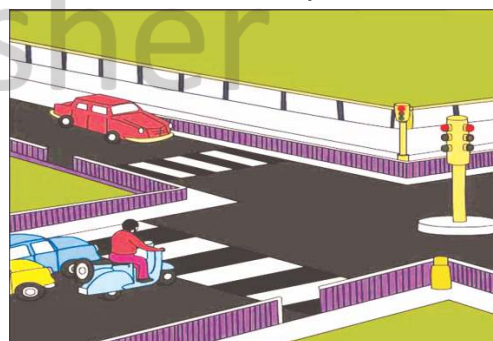
Do not waste water



Grow more plants



Keep the environment clean



Observe traffic rules

#### **Teacher's Corner**

- Tell the students about the responsibilities of government and responsibilities of people.
- Guide the student to follow the class and school rules. We enjoy the services of government.

## EXERCISE

### Q.1 Answer the following questions:-

1. Who runs the government?
2. What is the duty of police?
3. What is the responsibility of a school?
4. Write any three services provided by the government?
5. What are the basic rights of children?

### Q.2 Write the related services:-

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Hospitals         | Health Care         |
| 2. Police force      | .....               |
| 3. Armed forces      | .....               |
| 4. School & colleges | .....               |
| 5. WAPDA             | .....               |
| 6. Local government  | Parks & playgrounds |

### Q.3 Match the column:-

We should:

Follow

Get good

Save

Grow more

Keep the environment

electricity

rules

clean

education

plants



# 10

## Chapter

# THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND LAND



### Students' Learning Outcomes

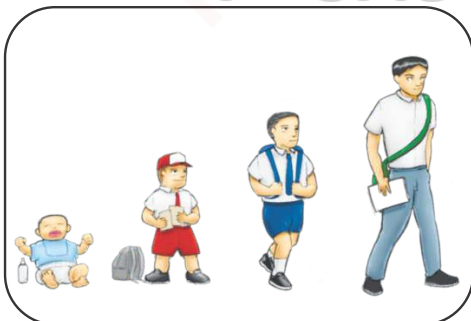
All the students will be able to:

- Recognize that the natural environment comprises of living and non living things.
- Recognize the importance of trees and animals in our environment.
- Name some natural resources.
- Recognize the importance of natural resources.
- Recognize the importance of the resources of land.
- List the ways in which people use the land.



### Living Things

Look at the world around you. You can see many living and non living things. Living things need food to make energy, breathe in fresh air, grow in size, drink water and move from one place to another place. Humans, animals and plants are living things.



### Teacher's Corner

- Tell the students about characteristics of living and non living things.





## Living Things Grow



Stages of human growth



Stages of plant growth



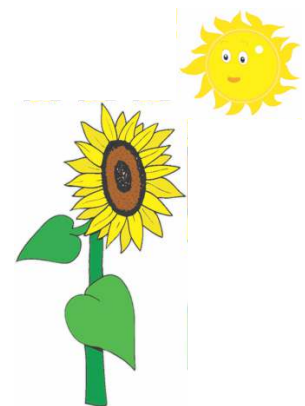
## Living Things Move



Humans



Animals

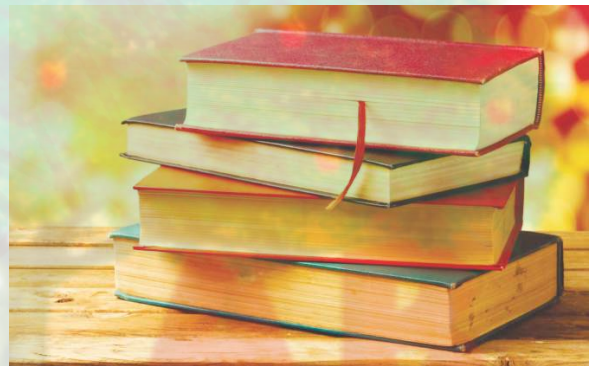


Some plants also move.  
Sunflower turns towards  
the sun.



## Non Living Things

Non-living things cannot eat, drink, breathe and move on their own. They also don't grow in size. Here are a few examples:



Can you name a few more non living things?



### Think!

A car moves on the road.  
Is it a living thing?  
Explain why?

### Teacher's Corner

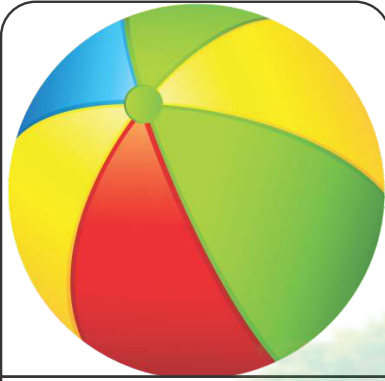
- Tell the students to name a few more non living things that move.





### Activity

Identify and write whether the pictures are of living or non-living things.

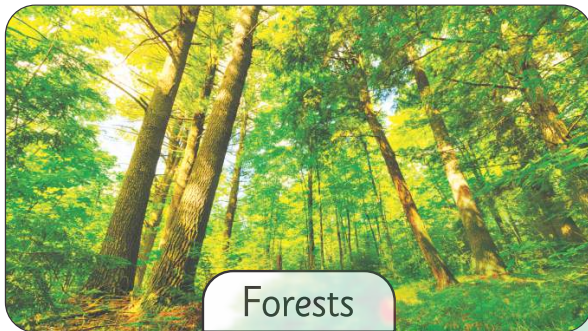






## Natural Resources

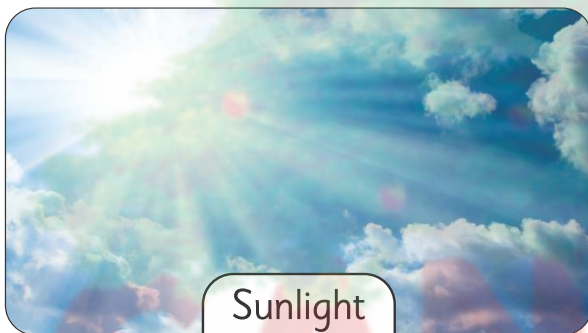
Our surroundings consist of many living and non living things. Some of these things found in nature are used by human beings to meet their needs. These are called natural resources. Soil, forests, animals, minerals, sunlight, water and land are all natural resources.



Forests



Animals



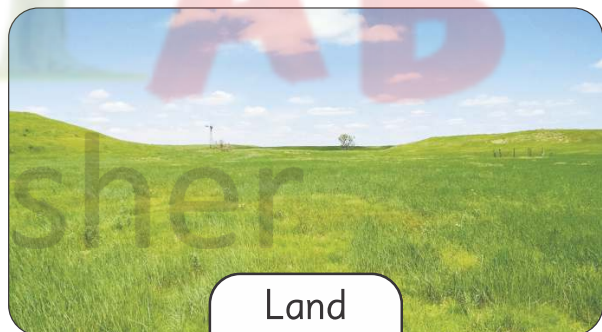
Sunlight



Minerals



Water



Land

### Do you know?

Trees are an important natural resource. They protect us from heat and give us shade. We use the wood from trees to make many things.

### Think!

Discuss how human beings use these natural resources to meet their needs.

Can you name some things made from wood?



## Importance of Natural Resources

We are dependent on nature and natural resources. They are very important for living on earth. We use natural resources as:

- We use water for drinking, bathing, washing, plantation and swimming.



- Sun is an important source of heat and light.



- Animals give us food, clothing, meat and they are also used for transportation.



- We get food, fruits, flowers, seeds, clean air, wood from plants.







## Land

Land is used for making parks, playgrounds, plantation, transportation and agriculture. We also get minerals, natural gas, oil and water from land.



Agriculture



Roads for Transportation



Used for Plantation



Water used for Irrigation



Natural gas for domestic uses



Land used for making parks



Residential & Commercial purpose



Use of petrol for transportation



## EXERCISE

### Q.1 Fill in the blanks with correct words

Eat

Need

Grow

Move

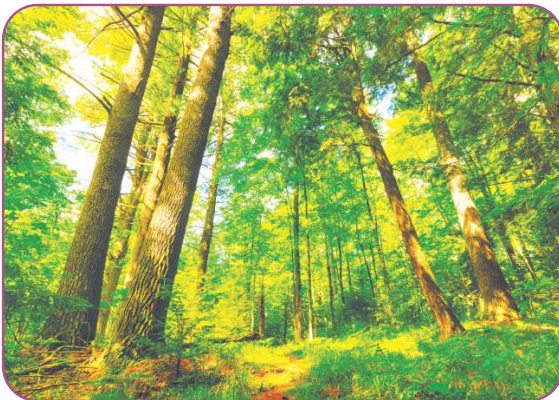
Breathe

1. Living things ----- in size.
2. Living things -----from one place to an other
3. Non-living things do not -----.
4. Books cannot ----- food.
5. Living things -----water.

### Q.2 Enlist the uses of land

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

### Q.3 Name the land Resources



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....

**Q.4** Land is used for different purposes. Match with pictures

Plantations



Transportation



Building



Agriculture



Playing







# 11

## Chapter

# WATER



### Students' Learning Outcomes

All the students will be able to:

- Recognize the importance for living things.
- Identify the natural sources of water.
- Identify the main sources of water in their locality.
- Recognize the importance of the resources of water.
- Narrate how water gets from natural source to the taps in their home.
- List the daily activities in which they use water.
- Recognize that clean water should be used for drinking and cooking purposes.
- Understand that boiling and filtering are methods of purifying water.
- Recognize that there are some people who always face shortage of water.



### Water in our life



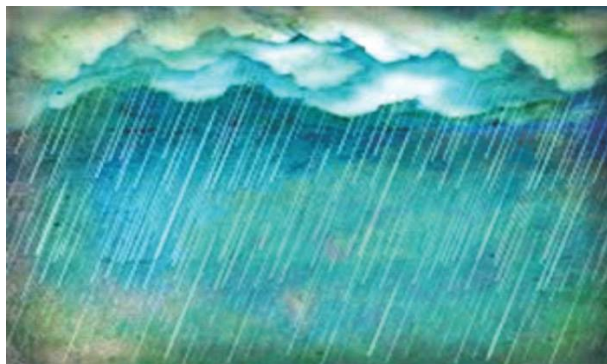




## Sources of Water

There are two types of water sources. Largest source of water is rainfall. Water from rain gathers in ponds, lakes and rivers. Some goes under the soil and is stored. Snow on the mountains also melts and joins the rivers and streams. All these are natural sources of water.

### Natural sources of water



Rain



Lake



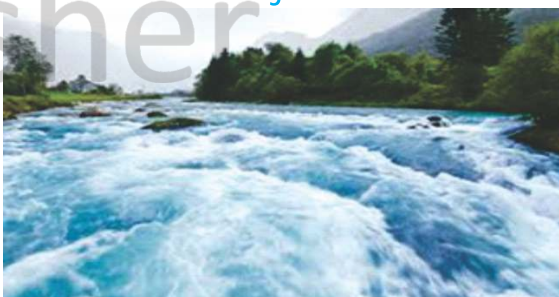
Sea



Water fall



Stream



River

Have you ever seen any of the above?

#### Teacher's Corner

- Tell the students through which process water comes to our homes.

## How water gets to our homes

We can also get underground water through wells, water pumps and tube wells.



Well



Hand Pump

The water from rivers, lakes and ponds is purified by passing it through water cleaning plants. The clean water is supplied to cities, towns and villages through pipes. We use this water for drinking, cooking and washing. Clean water is a blessing. We must not waste clean water.



Underground water pipes



Tube well



Water tap

### Teacher's Corner

- Do you know any other man made source of water?





## Uses of Water

We use water in our daily life for different purposes. Living things can not live without water.

### Drinking:

Clean water is used for drinking, cooking and preparing tea. We should always drink clean water.



### Domestic use:

Water is used for cleaning homes, washing utensils and bathing. Can you think of some more uses of water at home?



### Agriculture use:

Water is also used for watering plants, gardening, growing crops etc.



### Activity

Design a role play on how to save water from getting wasted.

## Shortage of Water

Many people do not get clean water. There is shortage of water in deserts, because there is less rain in these areas. Underground water is also not available. People cannot dig wells to get water there. People have to bring water from far away areas. We must not waste water.





## EXERCISE

**Q.1** List some uses of water:-

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

**Q.2** Can we use rain water for cooking and drinking?

Yes

No

**Q.3** Why should we boil water before drinking?

**Q.4** Tick on natural sources of water from pictures below:-

☐☐☐





### Q.5 Fill in the blanks:-

1. We drink ----- water.
2. Rain is ----- source of water.
3. We cannot live ----- water.
4. There is ----- of water in deserts.
5. We can ----- water for purifying.



#### Activity

If you don't get water what problems will you face ?

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....



# 12

## Chapter

# PLANTS



### Students' Learning Outcomes

All the students will be able to:

- Name the plants that grow in their surroundings.
- Identify major parts of a plant.
- List the functions of the roots, stem, leaf and flower.
- Identify the different kinds of leaves found around them.
- Identify the roots that are eaten by people.
- Name the plants around them which have flowers and which do not have flowers.
- Identify that all fruits have seeds in them.
- Recognize that some plants grow from seeds.
- Identify that soil and water are needed to grow a plant.
- Identify the ways in which plants are used (food, clothing, shelter etc)



## Plants

Plants are living organisms. They need soil, sunlight and water to grow. Plants are very important for us. They produce oxygen for our breathing and consume Carbon dioxide from environment that we exhale in respiration.

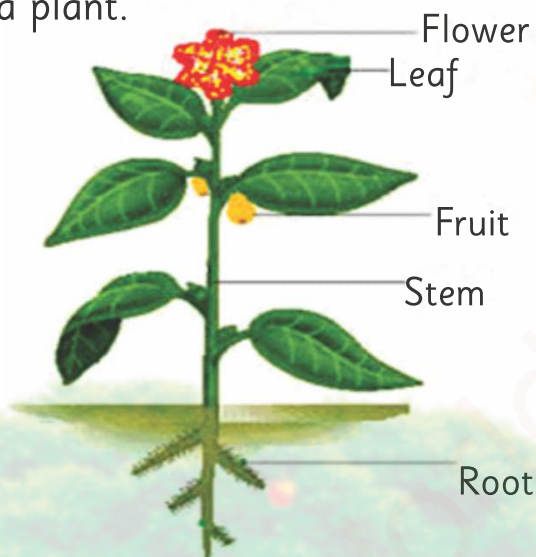






## Major parts of a plant and their functions

There are five parts of a plant.



### Parts of plant

#### 1. Root

The part of the plant that is under the ground is called the root.

It absorbs water and nutrients from soil.

Roots also provide support to the plants in the ground.

Carrots, raddish, turnip are the roots that we eat.



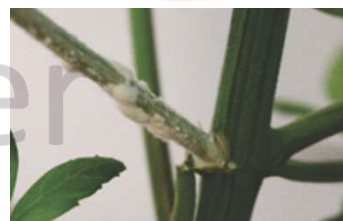
Roots

#### 2. Stem

The part of the plant outside the ground is called the stem.

It gives support to leaves and branches.

It transports water from roots to all parts of plant.



Stem

#### 3. Leaf

Leaves grow on the stems or on branches.

Leaves make food for plants. They are green in colour.

Leaves have green pigment called Chlorophyll.

They prepare food for plants in the presence of sunlight.



Leaf

## Leaves are of different types

Leaves are of many sizes and shapes.



## 4. Flowers

Flowers are colorful and attractive part of the plants.



## 5. Fruits

Fruit is the sweet, fleshy and widely eaten part of the plant. All fruits have seeds inside.



Mango



Apple



Grape





## Plants and Seeds

Plants around us are divided into two groups. Some have seeds and others have no seeds.

### 1. Non flowering plants

Non flowering plants are those which do not produce flowers and seeds.  
i.e. ferns and mosses.



Mosses



Ferns

### 2. Flowering Plants

Flowering plants are those which have flowers, fruits and seeds. The seeds reproduce the new plants.



Balloon Flower



Bacopa

The flower changes into fruit when it gets older. The fruit also develop the seed inside. Most of the plants grow from these seeds.



### Activity

## Growing Seeds:-

**Material:** Different seeds, pots, water and soil

Put soil in pots, spread some seeds in different pots. Place in sun light. Put some water. After a few days see the plants growing in the pots.



Draw different types of leaves in the boxes below and colour them.


### Teacher's Corner

- Ask the students to collect and paste different types of leaves in their scrap book.





## Uses of Plants

### Plants produce our food.

1. We eat fruit of some plants. For example: Banana, Mango, Apple and Oranges.
2. We eat leaves of some plants. For example: Spinach, Mustard, Cabbage.
3. We eat roots of some plants. For example: Radish, Carrot, Turnip.
4. We also eat seeds of some plants for example: Peas, Almond, Grains.
5. We eat flower of some Plants. For example: Cauliflower, Onion, pinach.



Wheat



Carrot



Papaya



Cherry



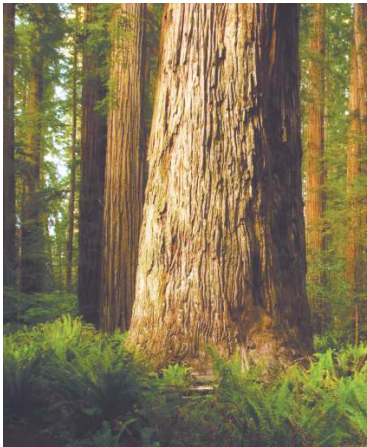
Peas



Cauliflower



🔍 We use the wood of plants for furniture and buildings.



**Think!**

What are the other uses of wood from plants?

🔍 Plants are also used for shade in hot season.



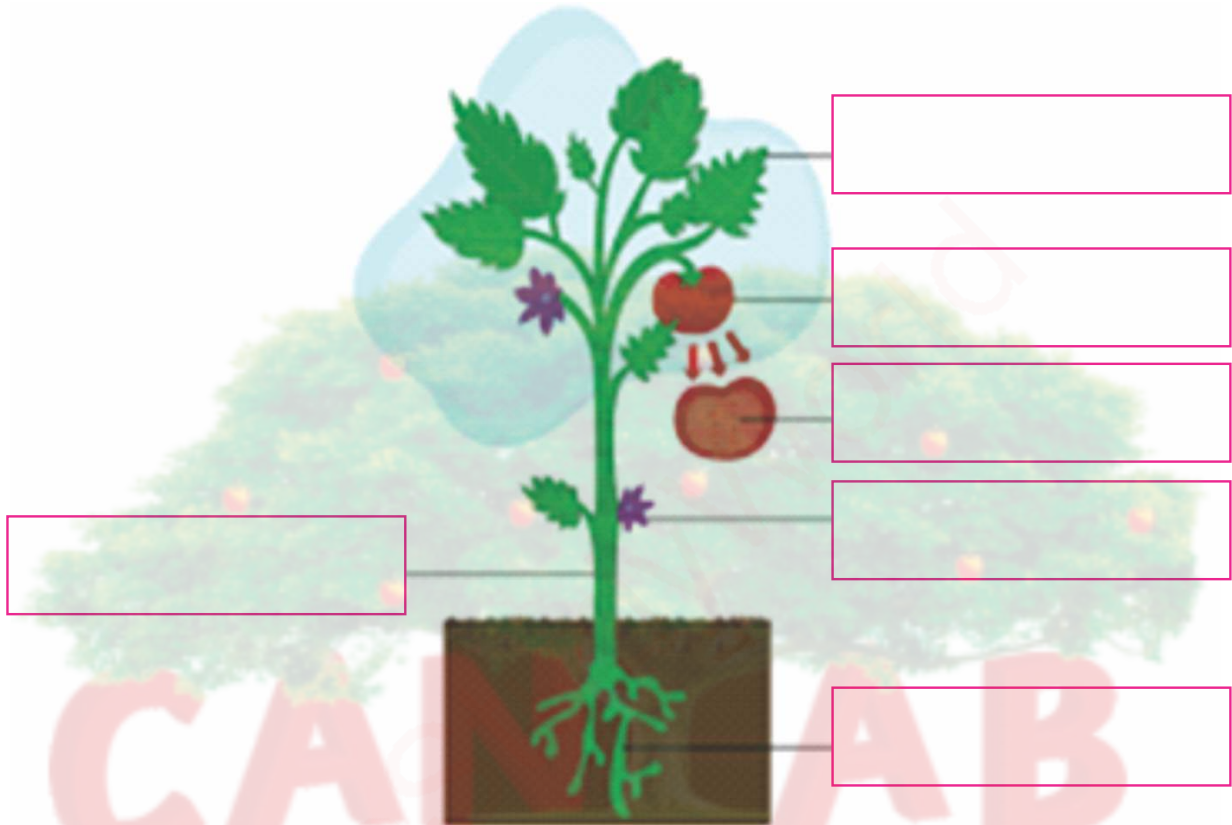
🔍 Plants make our environment beautiful.





## EXERCISE

**Q.1** Write the names of different parts of plant:-



**Q.2** List uses of plants

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

### Q.3 Fill in the blank

1. Roots ----- water from soil.
2. Flowers are ----- part of plant.
3. Most of fruits have ----- inside.
4. Leaves prepare ----- for plants.
5. Stem keeps the ----- straight.

### Q.4 Function of root, stem, leaves and flowers.

Root .....

Stem .....

Leaves .....

Flowers .....

### Q.5 Draw your favourite fruits and write their names:-



**Q.6** Tick the correct answer:-

☐

Mango

☐

Orange

☐

Peach

☐

Apple

☐

Apricot

☐

Mango

☐

Banana

☐

Melon

☐

Mango

☐

Orange

☐

Grapes

☐

Apple

☐

Apricot

☐

Cherry

☐

Banana

☐

Melon

☐

Grapes

☐

Mango

☐

Banana

☐

Peach

# 13

## Chapter

# ANIMALS



### Students' Learning Outcomes

All the students will be able to:

- List the animals they see in their surroundings (land, air and water).
- Recognize that animals that live on land are different in features from those that live in air and water.
- Recognize that all animals have young ones that grow into adults.
- Name different animals and their young ones (horse and foal, swan and cygnets, frogs and tadpoles, butterflies and caterpillars).
- Identify that some young animals do not look like their parents (frogs and butterflies)
- List the animals that feed their young and look after them until they are grown.
- Recognize that there is a need for shelter for living things.
- Name different places where animals live.



### Animals on Land, Air and in Water

The common animals that are found in our surroundings are:



Sparrow



Cat



Parrot



Rabbit



Dog

### Think!

Think of other animals that you see in your surroundings



## Animals on Land:

Some animals live on land and are known as land animals.



Lion



Elephant



Giraffe

## Animals in Air:

Animals that fly in air with feathers are called birds. Birds make nests in trees. They lay eggs.



Crow



Parrot



Sparrow

## Animals in Water:

Animals that live in water are called aquatic animals. They swim with fins and lay eggs in water.



Dolphin



Fish



Turtle



### Activity

Identify the animals on land, air and water and write their names in the box:







## Uses of Animals

Animals are used for different purpose.



Entertainment



Security



Carriage



Riding



Sports

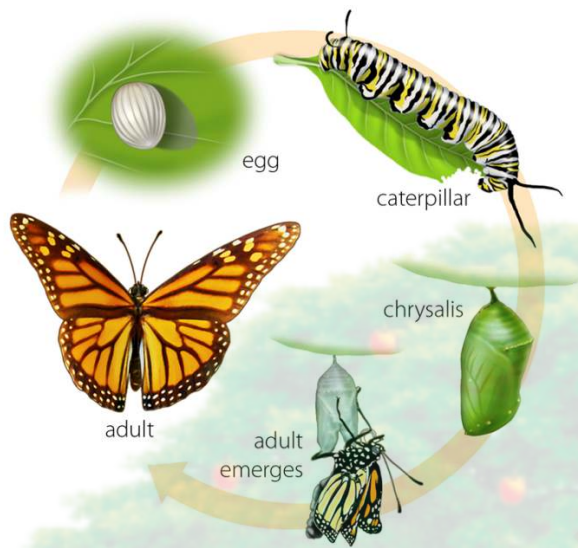


Dairy

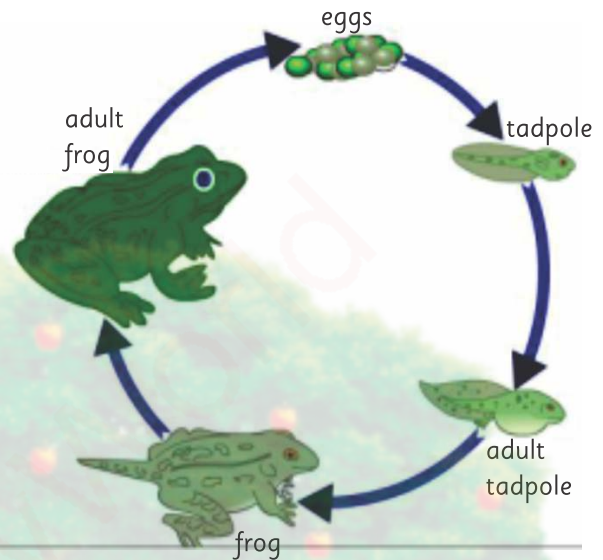


## Growth and Changes in Animals

### Growth in Animals



Life cycle of butterfly



Life cycle of frog



#### Activity

Some animals and their babies are alike. Some animals and their babies are not alike. Identify:

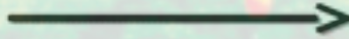
		Same	Not Same
Horse	baby is foal	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Swan	baby is Cygnet	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Tiger	baby is Cub	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Frog	baby is Tadpole	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Butterfly	baby is Caterpillar	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>





## Change in Animals

Some animals give birth to babies that exactly look like their parents. They grow in weight and size.



## Animals living in different places

The animals live in different places



Dolphin lives in sea



Elephant lives in forest



Polar Bear lives in cold area



Camel lives in desert





Lion lives in dens.



Mouse lives in a hole.



Hen lives in coop.



Bird lives in nests.



Snake lives in burrows.



Monkey lives in trees.



Horse lives in stable.



Cow lives in cattle farm.





Dog lives in a Kennel



Lizard live in Rocks



### Activity

Visit to a nearby zoo.

## EXERCISE

**Q.1** Write the name of animals and their living place in the given boxes:-

Name

Living place



**Q.2** Animals are used for different purposes. Match with pictures:-

Transportation



Cultivation



Food



Security



Entertainment



**Q.3** Name three flying animals.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.4** How do land animals differ from sea animals?

---

---



# 14

## Chapter

# USES OF EARTH'S RESOURCES



### Students' Learning Outcomes

All the students will be able to:

- Recognize that human beings use the resources of the Earth to meet their needs. (land for farming, river / sea for fishing etc.)
- Recognize that people work to earn a living and through their work help each other.
- Understand that all professions should be respected.
- Differentiate between materials that are found naturally and the objects that are made from these materials by humans.



### Need to Use the Resources

We have many natural resources which are given by Allah Ta'ala. The main resources are water, animals, soil, sun, plants and air.

### Water

Water is a major resource for living and non living things. Without water life on earth would not be possible. We use water for different purposes like drinking, cultivation, washing, bathing, cleaning, and so many other purposes.



Drinking



Swimming



Boating



Transportation

### Teacher's Corner

- Do you know any other man made source of water?

## Animals

Animals are also very important and a major resource on earth. Animals are helpful for us in many ways like cultivation, transportation, food, security etc. We get meat from animals. We also get wool from animals and keep them as pets in our homes.



Cultivation



Transportation



Meat



Wool

## Soil

All the crops, plants, vegetables and fruits are grown in the soil. Soil is a basic resource of nature. Soil is used for cultivation of plants, trees and crops.



Fields



## Sun

Sun is a main source of heat and light in the universe. Growth of crops and plants is not possible without sun light.



## Plants

Plants are the beauty of earth. Plants are used for several purposes in our daily life. They provide us fruits, vegetables, wood and oxygen.



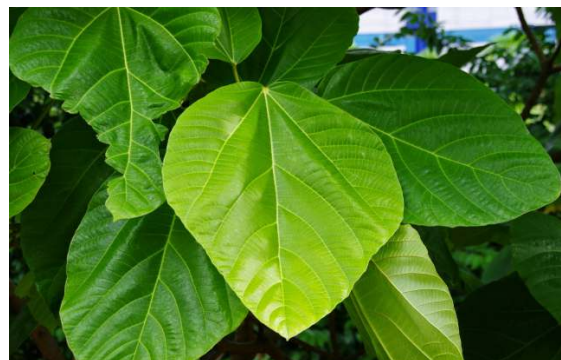
Wood



Vegetable



Fruit



Source of oxygen



## Air

Air is a basic component of life. Without air life would not have been possible on earth. Air provides us Oxygen to breathe. Plants need air to make their food. Birds need air to fly. It is also used for energy purposes in the world.



## Natural Materials

### Wood

Wood is obtained from trees and used for making furniture and buildings. Wood is of various types and is also used for cooking.





## Metals

Metals are used for construction of buildings and roads. Metals are also used to make jewellery and household things.



## Stones

Stones are also used for making gravel that is used in buildings and roads. Some stones are precious. They are used in making jewellery.



## Water

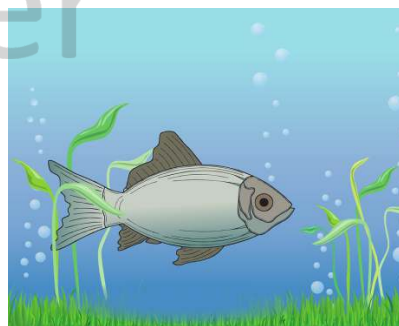
Water is essential for all living things like animals, plants and human beings.



We drink water to live



Plants need water to grow



Fish live in water

### Teacher Corner

- Explain to the students how the different natural resources are used.
- How do we use stones?



## Sand

Sand is a major natural resource and is used in construction and glass making.



## Human Made Objects

Humans make many objects from the natural resources like metals, stones and minerals. All these things are called human made objects. Some examples are given below:

Glass is made after heating sand that is used for buildings and crockery.



Paper and furniture is made by wood from trees. Carpenters make furniture from wood.





Miners work hard to dig out metals from earth that are used for different purposes. Iron is refined by blacksmith to make buildings and household items.



Jewellers use stones and metals to make gold and Diamond jewellery.



Different plants are used by pharmacists to make various medicines.

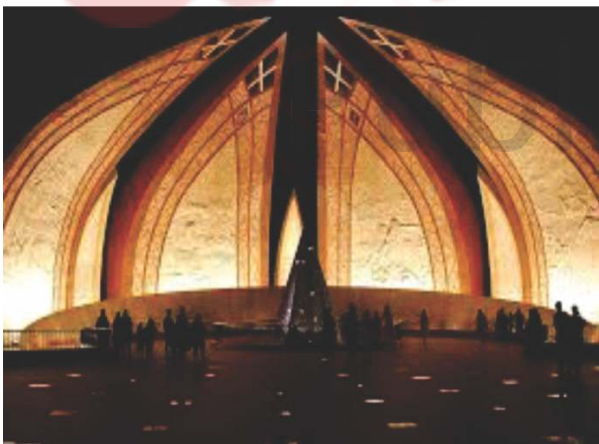




Dairy workers make all dairy products from milk obtained by animals. People of all professions depend on each other to fulfill their needs.



Human made objects are as under



### Activity

Write the names of human made things present in this classroom.



## EXERCISE

**Q.1** Name any five natural materials:-

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

**Q.2** Write the names of five human made materials:-

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

**Q.3** Fill in the blanks with suitable given words:-

(Iron, wood, milk, land, diamond)

1. Chair is made of -----.
2. Our School Gate is made of -----.
3. We obtain oil from -----.
4. Cows give us -----.
5. I saw beautiful jewelry made of -----.

# 15

## Chapter

# AGRICULTURE



### Students' Learning Outcomes

All the students will be able to:

- List the major crops grown and animals reared in Pakistan.
- Recognize that people process the crops they grow for making products (cotton to thread to cloth to garments).
- Identify the natural source of common products sold in the market (biscuits made from wheat).

Our beloved country Pakistan is an agricultural country. The cultivation of crops and rearing animals is called agriculture. Majority of rural population of Pakistan is directly or indirectly linked with agriculture.



## The Major Crops of Pakistan

### Wheat

Wheat is the most popular food in Pakistan. It is used to make roti, bread, cakes and biscuits.



### Rice

Rice is also a popular food in Pakistan. We make different dishes from it like Biryani and Pulao.





## Cotton

The flowers of cotton plant turn into cottonballs.

Thread is made from cotton. From thread cloth is made. Garments are prepared from thread in the factories.



## Sugarcane

It is also an important crop of Pakistan.

We make white and brown sugar from sugarcane.

People also like to drink sugarcane juice.



## Maize

Maize is used to make bread and biscuits.

It is also used in other different food products.



### Can you tell?

What are these things made of?





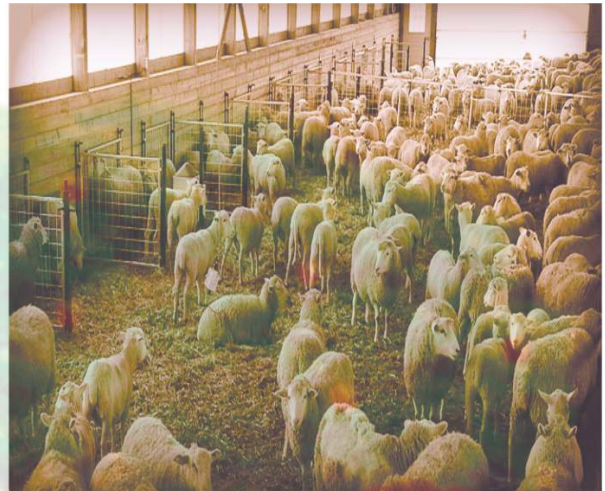


## Animal Rearing

Animal rearing is the process of keeping animals in farms and selling their products for profit. Some farmers rear animals to work in fields. These animals provide them milk and meat. Cows, buffaloes, sheep and hens are reared in farms. Farmers sell their milk, meat and eggs. In this way they earn their living.



Dairy Farm



Sheep Farm



Poultry Farm



## EXERCISE

### Q.1 Answer the given questions:-

1. What is meant by agriculture?
2. What is the most popular food in Pakistan?
3. What are the things that we get from animals?
4. Name few major crops of Pakistan
5. What do we get from sugarcane?
6. Which animals are kept in farms?

### Q.2 What do these animals give us? Take help from the given word bank:-

Milk

Eggs

Meat

Wool

1. Hens -----.
2. Cow, buffaloes-----.
3. Fish-----.
4. Sheep-----.



#### Activity

Collect seeds of majors crops of Pakistan and paste in your note book.

# 16

## Chapter

# CONSERVATION OF EARTH'S RESOURCES



### Students' Learning Outcomes

All the students will be able to:

- Identify the ways 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 important for living things. These resources include natural things in our environment like air, water, agriculture, oil, metals, forests etc. If these resources get short, it can cause scarcity for living beings. We should be careful in using earth's resources because they are important for all living things.



### Wasting Water and Land



#### How do we waste water?

Running extra water while bathing and brushing.





Washing cars everyday.



Washing cars carelessly causes wastage of water



Watering plants carelessly



Leakage of pipes



Over flowing of water tanks

#### Teacher's Corner

- Ask the students to identify the wastage of water in our environment.



## Ways in which land is destroyed



There is shortage of water in some areas



Underground level of water is becoming less



Water pollution is caused by still water in streets



## Ways in which land is destroyed



Heaps of garbage



Deforestation is increasing rapidly for building of roads and houses

### Teacher's Corner

- Explain the students that cutting or destroying the forests is called deforestation.

## 🔍 Problems Caused by Wastage of Land

- Reducing land for cultivation.
- Land pollution is caused by throwing garbage everywhere.
- Less land is available for plantation and forests which is harmful for health.
- Animals and birds living in the forests are becoming shelterless.



## Ways to Save Water and Land

### 🔍 Saving Water



Construction of Dams



Rain water should be used for agriculture



Use water carefully while bathing and washing



Avoid Leakage of water from taps



## Saving Land



Deforestation should be prohibited to save the wild plants and animals



Waste management should be done wisely.



Public transport should be improved to reduce the use of personal cars.

## EXERCISE

**Q.1** Identify how the water is wasted in your area:-

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

**Q.2** What are the problems caused by wasting water:-

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

**Q.3** How can we conserve land?

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....



**Q.4 Mark the statements true or false:-**

1. Cultivation of land is decreasing due to
2. unplanned construction.  
We should close the tap while brushing teeth.
3. Over cutting of trees is making birds shelter less.
4. We should use public transport in daily life

True

False

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Q.5 Why is cutting forests dangerous for us?**

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**Teacher Corner**

- Explain to the students what happens when there is massive deforestation.
- Ask them what happens to the animal's and their homes. Help them think about it in cause and effect terms.



# 17

## Chapter

# Heat and Light



### Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying 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
- Identify and describe methods of producing heat (burning and rubbing)
- 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.

### Natural Sources

The Sun is natural source of heat and light on earth. Sun spreads light everywhere and also gives heat. Plants and trees make their food from heat and sunlight. Most animals hunt for food during the day time. Humans also get busy with their work. When the sun sets in the evening most animals go back to their homes. Men and women also finish their work and light up their homes with bulbs and tube lights.



Rising Sun



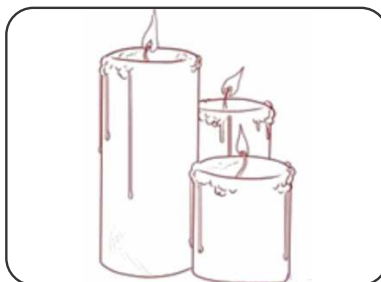
## Human made Sources

The human made sources of light and heat are electricity and natural gas. We use human made sources in the daily life to fulfill our different needs.



### Activity

Identify natural and human made sources of heat and light.



## Uses of Heat and Light

There are many uses of heat and light in daily life. We use heat for cooking food, boiling water, growing crops, ironing and drying clothes and other purposes. We see things in the presence of light. We can read and write in presence of light. Plants also need light to grow.



Solar panel



Sun rays falling on land



### Activity

Rub both of your hands together for sometimes. Touch your forehead with one hand. What do you feel?



## Methods of Producing Heat

- Rub your hands together. Can you feel the heat?



- We can also light a fire with wood to get heat



### Think!

Think of some other ways of producing heat.

## Intensity of Heat and Light

When we sit near source of heat or light we feel more heat and light. As we move away from the source we feel less heat and light.

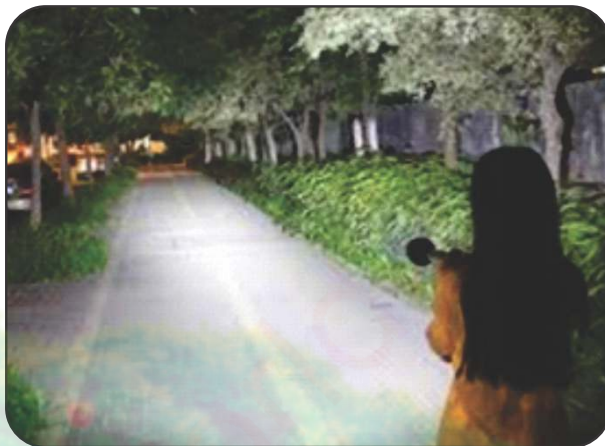


### Activity

Use Torch to throw light from far and near to show the dim and bright light.



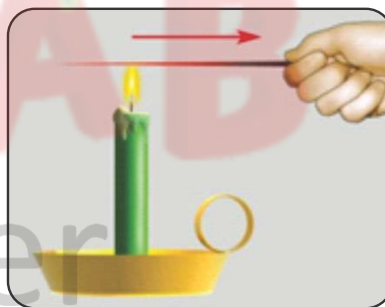
Bright light



Dim light

### Conductivity

Heat passes through some materials easily, they are conductors of heat like metal.



Heat cannot pass through some materials easily they are insulators like plastic or wood.





## EXERCISE

**Q.1** Identify the natural and human made resources of heat and light:

	Natural	Human made
a. Sun	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
b. Torch	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
c. Moon	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
d. Gas heater	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**Q.2** Answer these questions:

- What are conductors?
- What are insulators?

**Q.3** Write the suitable word in blanks. Conductor & Insulator

1. Scissor is \_\_\_\_\_



2. Iron pipe is \_\_\_\_\_



3. Comb is \_\_\_\_\_



4. Ball point is \_\_\_\_\_



5. Iron chair is \_\_\_\_\_





# 18

## Chapter

# LEARNING GOOD CHARACTER FROM THE LIVES OF PROPHETS

### Students' Learning Outcomes

All the students will be able to:

- Narrate events from the Biography/ Seerat of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ).
- Narrate events from the life of Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام) and Hazrat Isa (عليه السلام).
- Identify examples of good character from the life history of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) (truthfulness, love, forgiveness).

Allah Ta'ala sent (around) one lac and twenty four thousand prophets. All the prophets were pious people and served humanity. All these prophets preached oneness of Allah Ta'ala. They guided the people to do good deeds and avoid bad ones. They also taught the people to obey all commands of Allah Ta'ala and to take care of each other. Among these prophets, Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) is the last prophet of Allah Ta'ala.



### Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ)

Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was born in the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal in the Holy city of Makkah. His father's name was Hazrat Abdullah (رضي الله عنه) and his mother's name was Hazrat Amna (رضي الله عنها). His grandfather, Abdul Muttalib, named him Muhammad (ﷺ). His parents and grandfather died in his childhood. He was truthful and trustworthy since his childhood. Therefore, people of Makkah called him "Sadiq" and "Ameen".

At the age of forty, Allah Ta'ala sent an angel Hazrat Jibraeel (عليه السلام) to reveal The Holy Quran on Him. The followers of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) are called Muslims.

اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ

Read! In the name of your Lord, Who has created (all that exists)



Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) taught the people to worship only Allah Ta'ala not the idols. He told them to respect their parents. He (ﷺ) taught them to be polite with elders and to treat the young people with love and kindness. He (ﷺ) taught them to be good with neighbours. He (ﷺ) advised to help the poor, needy, orphans, widows, and travellers. He (ﷺ) himself did all these good deeds.

Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) used to forgive everyone. A non-Muslim woman used to throw garbage on Him through her window every day. One day she did not throw the garbage at Him. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was told she was ill. He (ﷺ) went to see her to inquire about her health. She was so touched by the love and kindness of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) that she embraced Islam.

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

And We sent not you, but a mercy for all worlds.

He (ﷺ) was sent as a blessing of Allah for entire mankind. He (ﷺ) never took revenge from His enemies. During the conquest of Makkah, He (ﷺ) graciously forgave even the worst of His enemies. Such a big example of forgiveness teaches us to forgive too. He (ﷺ) is the role model for humanity.

لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ

Verily you have in the Prophet of Allah an excellent model.





## **Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام)**

Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام) is a Holy Prophet of Allah Ta'ala. He (عليه السلام) was born in Egypt. His followers are called Bani Israel. During that time Pharaoh was the king of Egypt and he used to treat the people of Bani Israel badly.

As Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام) grew older, he could not bear to see his people being mistreated by the Pharaoh. He (عليه السلام) took the message of Allah Ta'ala to Pharaoh and his people. He (عليه السلام) even showed them miracles but the Pharaoh didn't believe in it and called it magic. He continued with his cruelty towards the people of Bani Israel. But many of the people started believing in the messages of Allah Ta'ala conveyed by Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام) and became his followers.

Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام) was one prophet who could talk to Allah directly. One day Allah Ta'ala ordered him to leave Egypt with his followers through the River Nile. When they reached the edge of the river, it split open into two parts and made way for Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام) and his followers to cross. But Pharaoh's men, who were following them drowned in the river.

Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام) could perform many miracles with the will of Allah Ta'ala. The Holy book of Torah was revealed on him by Allah Ta'ala.



## **Hazrat Isa (عليه السلام)**

Hazrat Isa (عليه السلام) is also a Holy Prophet of Allah Ta'ala. His mother's name was Hazrat Maryam (عليها السلام). She was a very pious lady. He (عليه السلام) took the message of Allah Ta'ala to the people who were then engaged in all sorts of evil deeds. When He (عليه السلام) started preaching, many people became his followers.

However, there were others who refused to listen to him and by order of the king He (عليه السلام) was arrested to be hanged. Allah Ta'ala saved him and lifted him up alive. Muslims believe that Hazrat Isa (عليه السلام) will be sent to the earth again before the day of judgment (Qayamat).

Hazrat Isa (عليه السلام) lived for 33 years. Allah revealed the Holy book of Bible (Injeel) on Him.



## EXERCISE

### Q.1 Fill in the blanks with following words:-

Rabi-ul-Awal

Christians

Bad ones

Pharaoh

Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ)

1. All the Holy Prophets guided the people to do good deeds and to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The last Holy Prophet of Allah is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was born in the month of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. At the time of Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام) \_\_\_\_\_ was the king of Egypt.

### Q.2 Choose the correct answer:-

1. The Holy Quran was revealed on
  - (a) Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام)
  - (b) Hazrat Isa (عليه السلام)
  - (c) Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ)
2. Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام) was born in
  - (a) Israel
  - (b) Egypt
  - (c) Madina
3. The Prophet lift up alive by Allah Ta'ala
  - (a) Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام)
  - (b) Hazrat Isa (عليه السلام)
  - (c) Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ)
4. People of Makkah called Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) "Sadiq" because he always
  - (a) spoke the truth
  - (b) helped the poor
  - (c) Forgave the enemy

**Q.3 Answer the following questions:-**

1. How many Prophets were sent to mankind?
2. How did Pharaoh treat Bani-Israel?
3. Why did the old woman become Muslim?
4. When will Hazrat Isa (عليه السلام) be sent to earth again?
5. What are the teachings of all Holy Prophets?



**Teacher's Corner**

- Tell more incidents from Seerat-e-Rasool (ﷺ) highlighting his love for children and kindness towards animals.
- Explain life of prophets in form of story.





# 19

## Chapter

# HELPING OTHERS



### Students' Learning Outcomes

All the students will be able to:

- Understand the importance of sharing things.
- List the things they share with others (toys, books, stationery, 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).
- Narrate an incident when they helped someone by sharing food, toys, books, etc.
- Identify ways in which people are interdependent and how they help each other to make a difference in their own lives and lives of others.

Hina and Sana study in the same class. One day the teacher announced a Math test for the next day. Hina told Sana that she had lost her Math book. Hina was worried. When Sana went home she told her mother and asked for permission to help Hina. Her mother agreed. Sana took her Maths book and went to Hina's home. They studied together for the test. Hina thanked Sana for sharing her Maths book. The next day Hina and Sana did very well in the test.



### Teacher's Corner

- How can we help our parents at home?
- How can we help our class fellows at school?
- How can we help to keep our surroundings clean?

Ayesha was not well. She missed one week of school. When she came back it was hard for her to catch up with the studies.

Her class fellow Saima decided to help her and during the break showed her all that she missed out on. With Saima's help Ayesha managed to catch up with her class work. Ayesha thanked Saima for her help.



### Things to remember

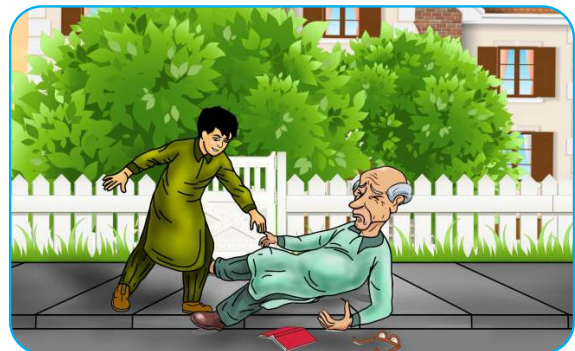
- Helping others is the best thing we can do for each other.
- We should help each other at home, in school and in our neighbourhood.
- Helping others is a good habit.



Helping parents at home



Help neighbours clean the street



Help old people





## Sharing



Sharing is a sign of  
love and kindness  
towards others

We should share  
books and toys with  
our friends,  
brothers and sisters



Sharing is an important part of our lives. Our parents share so many things with us. At home we share things like television, furniture and food. When we go to school we share the classroom, benches, books and lunch. Sharing is caring.

### Things to remember

Allah Ta'ala has provided us air, light, heat, land, water and food that we share with each other.

### Think!

Think of the things that you share with your friends and family.

### Teacher's Corner

- Ask the students to tell their own stories and experiences of helping each other by sharing their food, toys, books etc.
- Tell the students how we are interdependent in our daily life. We have to get services of others for making our houses (e.g. mason, labourer, plumber, electrician etc). We have to seek help of a tailor for stitching our dresses. We have to get help of a doctor, cobbler, barber etc.

## EXERCISE

### Q.1 Answer the following Questions:-

1. What are the things we share in school?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Name the things we share at home?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_.

3. How can we help our class fellows?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_.

4. How can we help our parents?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_.

### Q.2 Place the given captions under the suitable pictures:-

Cleaning Surroundings

Helping Class Fellows

Helping Parents



.....

.....

.....



#### Activity

Draw the things you share with your friends.





# 20

## Chapter

# RESPECTING OTHERS

### Students' Learning Outcomes

All the students will be able to:

- Recognize that all human being are equal and important.
- Identify ways in which people are similar and different.
- Recognize the need to respect all people as they are born equal and with human dignity.
- Identify ways in which they can show respect for others.
- State the importance of taking turns.

Respect is very important for all people. We are different in many ways from each other and we must respect these differences.

Pakistan has four provinces and people living there speak different languages, wear different clothes and have different habits.

Similarly people belonging to different religions live in Pakistan. It is important that we respect the religion of others and the cultural differences. Only then can we make our country a better place to live in. If we respect other people, they will also respect us.



### Teacher's Corner

- Teachers must tell the students how they are different from each other.

There are many ways of respecting each other. In our daily lives we come across many situations where we have to show respect to the other citizens. Here are some examples:

Help the old person



Make a line



Listen to others



Respect elders



Wait for your turn



**Think!**

Think of other ways of helping each other.



People can be different from each other and we still live in harmony.

My name is Peter.  
I am a Christian.

My name is Arjeet Singh.  
I am a Sikh.

My name is Imran.  
I am a Muslim.



We are  
friends and  
we study  
together  
in one class.

### Things to remember

- It is important to respect the worship places of all religions.
- We must remember that we are all born equal.
- In order to earn respect, we must give respect.
- Respect is a positive feeling of honour for a person or a group of people.
- If we happily accept and respect each others' differences, only then we can bring peace in the world.

### Teacher's Corner

- Tell the students to respect other class fellows belonging to other religions.

## EXERCISE

### **Q.1** Answer the given questions.

1. Name the different religions of people of Pakistan.
2. What is the thing that helps in spreading peace?
3. How are all human beings equal?
4. Write some ways to help other.
5. What are some ways to respect each other?

### **Q.2** Fill in the blanks.

1. Poor and rich all are \_\_\_\_\_ (great ,equal)
2. Hindus go to the \_\_\_\_\_ (church, temple)
3. We can spread \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.(joy, peace)
4. All humans are \_\_\_\_\_ (equal, nice)



# 21

## Chapter

# FORGIVENESS AND FORGIVING OTHERS



### Student's Learning Outcomes

All 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, using derogatory words).
- Understand that mistakes are a natural outcome of learning and nothing to be ashamed about or to make fun of.
- Understand 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 hurt them, they have to forgive them.

Saim is a naughty boy. All the boys of his school are afraid of him. He is a troublemaker. The boys dislike him but no one complains about him. Today, Saim has done something very wrong. He kicked Adil and Adil fell down. His nose started to bleed.



Sir Shahid observed this from the window of the office. He ran towards Adil. The boys helped him in getting up. They took him to the office of Headmaster. Saim, after doing this, hid in the canteen's corner. The Headmaster called him to his office.

The Headmaster and Sir Shahid made him understand that he had done wrong. He should behave nicely. Saim listened to them and accepted his fault.

Saim came out of the office. Adil came forward to shake hands with him. Saim held Adil's hands and said, "Please forgive me. I am really sorry for what I did". "No problem



Saim. It's alright", Adil said with a smile and they hugged each other.

Sometimes we do or say things which hurt the feelings of others. It is not good to hurt anyone in any way. At times others also say or do something which hurts us. We feel bad about it. In the same way others also feel bad when we do it. Lying, pushing, fighting or using bad language are a few things which can hurt us or others. It is good to forgive if someone has hurt you. Allah Almighty also likes it. If you hurt someone, you should say sorry. Admitting one's mistake is a good habit.

### Things to remember

- Never hurt any one.
- It is good to say sorry if you feel that you have hurt someone.
- Learn to forgive and forget instead of taking revenge.
- Never make fun of others.
- Always be polite to everyone and spread peace.

### Teacher's Corner

- Tell the stories from the life of Holy Prophet ( ﷺ ) forgiving others and not taking revenge.



## EXERCISE

### **Q.1** Answer the following Questions:-

1. Why should we forgive others?
2. What should we say when we hurt someone?
3. What had Saim done to Adil?
4. Did Adil take revenge from Saim?
5. What did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) do when others hurt His feelings or caused Him harm?

### **Q.2** Fill in the blanks:-

1. \_\_\_\_\_ with others is not good.
2. Allah Almighty likes us to \_\_\_\_\_ others.
3. If you want Peace and Love, \_\_\_\_\_ others.
4. If you make a mistake, you must say \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Forgiveness is a \_\_\_\_\_ quality.



## Chapter

# BEING JUST AND FAIR



### Students' Learning Outcomes

**All the students will be able to:**

- Identify fairness and unfairness in stories.
- Identify ways of making unfair situations fair.
- Accept responsibility for treating others unfairly.
- Change behaviour when it is shown to be unfair.
- Understand that fair dealing must be exercised with everyone regardless of their social class, cultural background and ethnic background (inclusion of all in games and group activities).

All human beings are equal and have equal rights. Being just and fair means we understand that everyone deserves to be treated equally. We should take only our share, wait for our turn in a queue, and always follow the rules of the games we play with our friends. We should speak when our turn comes and patiently allow others to speak when it's their turn. It is not fair when we interrupt others, or take more than our share or look down on someone.

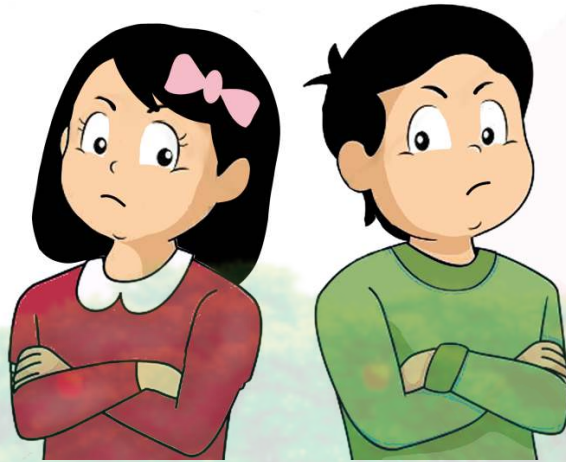
Everyone likes a fair person. Fairness promotes a peaceful society in which everyone has equal opportunities. If we are not fair then conflicts may arise which can cause unrest.

Ali and Sara are brother and sister. They both love each other but sometimes they get angry and they quarrel and shout. Usually, the conflict starts while watching T.V. Ali wants to watch cricket but Sara is more interested in cartoons.





One day, they got into fight over which T.V programme to watch. It was Ali who began the quarrel, but Saba kept quiet and let her brother watch cricket.



After a while Ali realized that he has not treated his sister fairly, and he accepted his fault. Ali felt ashamed about his behavior and said sorry to his sister. He promised to be just and fair in future.



#### Teacher's Corner

- Tell the students to be fair with everyone in class or playground regardless of their social status, cultural background and ethnicity or religion.
- Arrange a role play activity highlighting fair play in games.

## EXERCISE

### **Q.1** Answer the following Questions:-

1. What is fairness?
2. What are the qualities of a fair person?
3. Why is it good to be fair?
4. Give an example of fairness from your life.
5. What will you do if you realise that you have been unfair to someone?

### **Q.2** Tick fair and cross unfair actions

1. Speak when your turn comes.
2. Interrupt others when they are speaking.
3. Taking more than your share.
4. Cheating in a game.
5. Waiting for your turn.



#### Activity

Work in groups and make posters with a list of just and fair actions for your class room.