

# KEY BOOK

# Social

# Studies

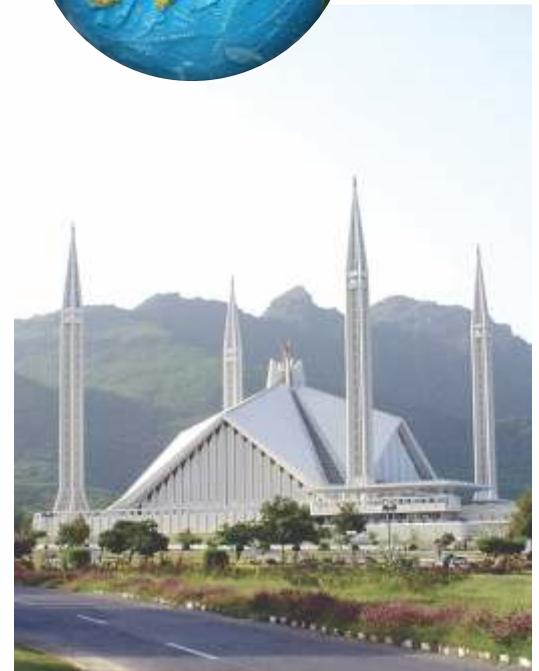


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## Preface



The current series of Smart Social Studies aimed to promote deeper understanding of self-realization as well as the world around us. This series focused on new dimensions for acquiring excellent variety of knowledge about all the multidimensional aspects of civic life. Especially the introductions stated on the top of every lesson develop an interesting cognitive concepts regarding each topic.

In the nutshell, the new styles of each lesson by reflecting with interesting pictures enhances its text quality of learning. This series is also enriched with various creative activities and features like, “Do you know?” and “Think to do!” to become more strategic thinkers in future. Finally it also contains rich variety of exercises to explore every lesson comprehensively.

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# What's in a Lesson



Each lesson is illustrated in the same pattern as mentioned below:

**Lesson Heading** — **Introduction** — **Lesson Number**

**Matter** — **Beautiful Illustration** — **Company Logo**

**Extended knowledge** — **Page No.**

**Little Acts of Kindness** LESSON 14

Little act of kindness can lead us to a very happy life. Nature also shows kindness to those who are very kind to all living beings.

• If we do one little act of kindness every day, we will be blessed in so many ways. Kindness can be shown in small things in our everyday life. By helping a friend in trouble, by cheering someone who is feeling sad, by giving something of ours away to make someone else happy and loving a homeless animals we can do acts of kindness in countless ways.

Even at home, acts of kindness never go waste. You can help Mummy by doing your homework well in time, by putting your things neatly on a shelf, by asking her if she needs help and doing something your parents like. It is so easy not to care what happens to others, but only a kind person reaches out to make others happy. If you look around carefully, you will surely find plenty of ways in which you can practice little act of kindness.

**Do You KNOW**  
Make a list of five little acts of kindness from your life.

*The girl helping mother.*

*The boy loving pet animal.*

*The children fetching water together.*

39

# What's in a Lesson



Each lesson is illustrated in the same pattern as mentioned below:

## About Exercise Page

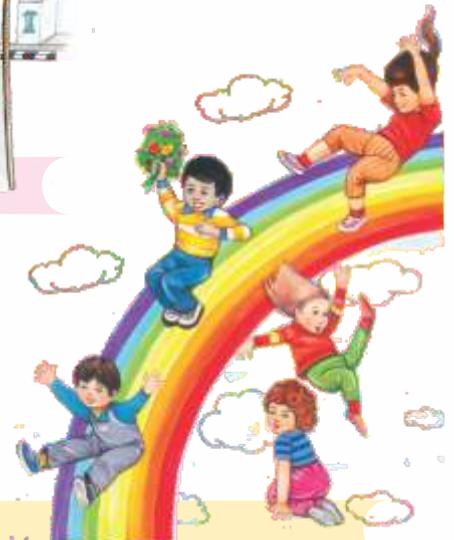
The variety of exercises are provided at the end of each lesson to check the learning level of learners regarding the core information of the related text.

## About the Work Sheet

The beautiful activities illustrated at the end of each lesson to foster the specific learning experience for the learners. The word bank will also facilitate the learners to comprehend the lesson superbly.

## Contents

- |     |                            |    |
|-----|----------------------------|----|
| 1.  | Our Religion Islam         | 06 |
| 2.  | The Holy Quran             | 09 |
| 3.  | Al-Salat (Prayer)          | 12 |
| 4.  | The Holy Masjid            | 15 |
| 5.  | Our Great Country Pakistan | 18 |
| 6.  | Our National Flag          | 21 |
| 7.  | Our National Anthem        | 24 |
| 8.  | Our National Language      | 27 |
| 9.  | Allama Muhammad Iqbal      | 30 |
| 10. | Quaid-e-Azam               | 33 |
| 11. | Learn how to Lose          | 36 |
| 12. | Little Act of Kindness     | 39 |
| 13. | Sharing is caring          | 41 |
| 14. | Taking care of the Elderly | 43 |
| 15. | Our Earth                  | 45 |
| 16. | The Sun and the Moon       | 48 |
| 17. | Seasons                    | 51 |
| 18. | Weather                    | 54 |
| 19. | A Colourful Rainbow        | 57 |
| 20. | Months of the Year         | 60 |
| 21. | Directions                 | 63 |
| 22. | Things Around Us           | 66 |
| 23. | A Farmer                   | 69 |
| 24. | People and their Work      | 72 |
| 25. | Means of Transport         | 75 |
| 26. | Traffic Safety Rules       | 78 |



Islam is a great religion of the world. It guides us for every success in life and hereafter. It has many golden principles to follow.



Pakistan is an ideological state, which came into being on the bases of Islamic ideology. Nearly 98 percent population of Pakistan is consist of Muslims. only two percent of the total population is consist of other minorities like Christians, Hindus, Sikhs and Parsees.

پاکستان ایک نظریاتی سلطنت ہے، جو کہ اسلامی نظریات کی بنیاد پر معرض وجود میں آئی۔ پاکستان کی تقریباً 98 فیصد آبادی مسلمانوں پر مشتمل ہے۔ کل آبادی کا صرف دو فیصد اقلیتوں پر مشتمل ہے جیسا کہ عیسائیت، ہندو، سکھ، پارسی۔



Badshahi Masjid Lahore.



Muslims during prayer.

The followers of Islam are called Muslims. The Muslims believe that there is only one God called "Allah." The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) is the last messenger of Allah. The Holy Quran was revealed to him (ﷺ). The Muslims believe that all people are equal before Allah. They also believe that the followers of teachings of the Holy Quran will be rewarded with paradise hereafter.

اسلام کے پیروکار مسلمان کہلاتے ہیں۔ مسلمانوں کا یقین ہے کہ خدا صرف ایک ہے اور وہ اللہ تعالیٰ ہے۔ حضرت محمد ﷺ اللہ تعالیٰ کے آخری رسول ہیں۔ قرآن مجید آپ ﷺ پر نازل ہوا۔ وہ یقین رکھتے ہیں کہ قرآن مجید پر عمل کرنے والوں کو آخرت میں جنت کا انعام دیا جائے گا۔

## Exercise



1 Answer the following questions:

i. **Who are Muslims?**

**Ans:** The followers of Islam are Muslims.

ii. **How many percent of the Pakistanis are Muslims?**

**Ans:** 98 Percent of the Pakistanis are Muslims.

iii. **Name some non-Muslims?**

**Ans:** These are christians, Hindus, sikhs and Parsees.

iv. **Write the basics of the Muslims?**

**Ans:** The Muslims believe that there is only one God and the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) is the last messenger of Allah.

v. **What is the complete name of our country?**

**Ans:** The complete name of our country is Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

2 Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

i. Our country is the **Islamic** Republic of Pakistan.

ii. There are **98** percent Muslims in our country.

iii. The followers of Islam are **called muslims**.

iv. There is only one God called **Allah**.

v. All people are **equal** before Allah.



3 Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

i. Our Country is Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

ii. Seventy percent of population of Pakistan is Muslim.

iii. Only two percent are non-Muslims.

iv. The followers of Islam are Muslims.

v. There is only one God called Allah.

# Activity

Mention the name of different religions by following the given pictures:



Sikh



Parsee



Hindu



Christian

## Word Bank:

- **Messenger:** The bearer of a message, agent.
- **Revealed:** Shown, brought to light.
- **Rewarded:** Given a reward to, Gift.
- **Paradise:** Heaven, an ideal place or state.

The Holy Quran is the last perfect book sent by Allah. It contains great knowledge of every aspect of life. It was first revealed in the cave of Hira.



Al-Quran is the last divine book of Allah. It provides comprehensive guidance to the whole mankind without any discrimination of colour, creed and caste. It was revealed upon the last Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ). It also gives complete direction about Islamic way of successful life.

القرآن اللہ تعالیٰ کی آخری آسمانی کتاب ہے۔ یہ کسی رنگ، مذہب اور ذات کی تفریق کے بغیر تمام انسانیت کے لیے جامع رہنمائی ہے۔ یہ آخری نبی حضرت محمد ﷺ پر نازل ہوا۔ یہ اسلام کے مطابق کامیاب زندگی گزارنے کے لیے مکمل رہنمائی دیتا ہے۔



This book is for guidance of all mankind. It shows the way to a successful life. The Holy Quran was sent from heaven so that:

1. It should be recited.
2. It should be understood.
3. It should be acted upon.
4. Its teaching should be passed on to the other people.

یہ کتاب تمام مسلمانوں کے لیے رہنمائی ہے۔ یہ کامیاب زندگی گزارنے کے لیے راستہ دکھاتا ہے۔  
قرآن مجید جنت سے بھیجا ہے گیا اس لیے:

اسے سمجھنا چاہیے۔  
اس کی تعلیم دوسرے لوگوں تک بھی پہنچانی چاہیے۔

اس کی تلاوت کرنی چاہیے۔  
اس پر عمل کرنا چاہیے۔

## Exercise



### 1 Answer the following questions:

i. Which is the last book of Allah?

**Ans:** The Holy Quran is the last book of Allah.

ii. Who is the last prophet of Allah?

**Ans:** Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) is the last Prophet of Allah Almighty.

iii. Why was the Holy Quran sent?

**Ans:** The Holy Quran provided us for the guidance to achieve the successful life.

iv. Should its teaching be passed on to other people?

**Ans:** Yes, we should passed its teaching on to other people.

### 2 Fill in the blanks with the suitable words:

i. The Holy Quran is the **last** book of Allah.

ii. It was **revealed** upon the Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ).

iii. It should be **recited**.

iv. This book is for the **guidance** of mankind.

v. Its teachings should be **Passed** on the other people.



### 3 Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

i. The Holy Quran is the final book of Allah.

ii. The Holy Quran was revealed to the last Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ).

iii. This book shows the way to a successful life.

iv. It should be recited.

v. It should be acted upon.

Activity

Match the followings with the help of your teacher:



Sura-Al-Baqra

36



Sura-Al-Imran

55



Sura Yaseen

2



Sura Rahman

3

Word Bank:

- Perfect: Exemplary,
- Aspect: A feature or part of something.
- Reveal: Make visible, make known.
- Mankind: Human beings in general.

Al-Salat (Prayer) is the most important pillar of Islam. It is a unique and everlasting gift of Allah granted to our Holy Prophet (ﷺ). It is an important source of physical and spiritual purification.



The view of beautiful masjid.

The second important pillar of Islam is called “Al-Salat” which means “The Prayer.” The proper schedule for all prayers is mentioned by Allah. One should offer all the prayers in a day without disturbing the normal routine of daily life. The five prayers offered in a day are as below:

اسلام کا دوسرا اہم رکن ”الصلوٰۃ“ کہلاتا ہے۔ جس کا معنی نماز ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کی طرف سے تمام نمازوں کی مناسب فہرست بیان کی گئی ہے۔ روز مرہ کے کام کو مضطرب کیے بغیر دن میں تمام نمازیں ادا کرنی چاہیے۔ دن میں مندرجہ ذیل پانچ نمازیں ادا کرتے ہیں۔

1

Fajr فجر

2

Zuhr ظہر

3

Asr عصر

5

Isha عشاء

4

Maghrib مغرب



## Manners of prayer:

- Prayer should be performed with clean clothes.
- Do not think about worldly affairs while offering prayer.
- We should perform ablution (wudu) before prayer.
- Observe proper humility and submission.

نماز کے آداب:

- نماز صاف ستھرے کپڑوں میں ادا کرنی چاہیے۔
- نماز ادا کرنے وقت دنیاوی معاملات کے بارے میں نہیں سوچنا چاہیے۔
- ہمیں نماز ادا کرنے سے پہلے وضو کرنا چاہیے۔
- خاص طور پر عجز و انکساری کا دھیان رکھا جائے۔

## Exercise



### 1 Answer the following questions:

i. How many prayers has one to offer in a day?

**Ans:** We should offer five prayers in a day.

ii. Has Allah appointed proper timings for prayer?

**Ans:** Yes, Allah has appointed proper timings for prayers.

iii. When should one offer his prayers?

**Ans:** One should offer all the prayers in a day without disturbing the normal routine of daily life.

iv. Write names of the five prayers?

**Ans:** (i) Fajr (ii) Zuhar (iii) Asr (iv) Maghrib (v) Isha.

v. Write two manners to offer prayer?

**Ans:** Prayer should be performed with clean clothes.  
We should perform ablution (wudhu) before Prayer.

### 2 Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- i. There are **five** prayers in a day.
- ii. Allah has appointed proper timings for **prayer**.
- iii. Prayer should be performed with **clean** clothes.
- iv. Prayer is an important **pillar** of Islam.
- v. We should perform **ablution** before prayer.



### 3 Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

- i. Allah has appointed proper timings for prayer.
- ii. There are five prayers in a day.
- iii. Don't think about worldly affair while offering prayer.
- iv. Prayer is an important pillar of Islam.
- v. We should perform wudhu before prayer.

## Activity

How many rakats has each prayer? Write with the help of your class teacher:

1 Fajr 4

2 Zuhr 12

3 Asr 8

4 Maghrib 7

5 Isha 17



## Activity

Write few manners to offer prayer:

1 Prayer should be performed with clean clothes.

2 Do not think about worldly affairs while offering prayer.

3 We should perform ablution (wodhu) before prayer.

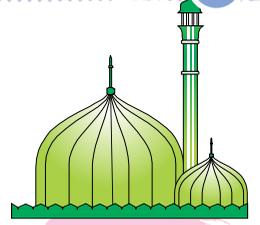
4 Observe proper humility and submission.



## Word Bank:

- **Purification:** Process of making pure.
- **Perform:** Do, carry out a task, complete.
- **Humility:** A humble attitude of mind.
- **Submission:** Surrender, accept, a proposal.

Every religion in the world has some specific kind of a place for worship. Masjid is a sacred place for Muslims to worship Allah. How do you think?

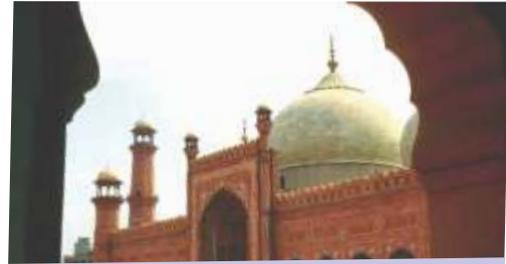


The holy place where the Muslims offer their five prayers in a day is called "masjid." Which is also called the house of Allah. This is always kept neat and tidy. It is compulsory for the people to take off their shoes before entering in the masjid.

وہ مقدس جگہ جہاں آپ روزانہ پانچ نمازیں ادا کرتے ہیں مسجد کہلاتی ہے۔ جسے اللہ تعالیٰ کا گھر بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ یہ ہمیشہ صاف، ستھر ہوتا ہے۔ یہ لوگوں کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ مسجد میں داخل ہونے سے پہلے جوتے اتار دیں۔



FAISAL MASJID ISLAMABAD



BADSHAHI MASJID LAHORE



MASJID MAHABAT KHAN PESHAWAR

Masajid have been built in all parts of the world. Some Masajid are very beautiful. Badshahi Masjid is situated in Lahore. It is very beautiful Faisal Masjid in Islamabad is the largest and the most beautiful masjid in the country. It was built by Shah Faisal, the ruler of Saudi Arabia. The Muslims show great respect to masjid. People do not make noise in respect of masjid.

مساجد دنیا کے تمام حصوں میں تعمیر کی گئی ہیں۔ کچھ مساجد بہت خوب صورت ہیں۔ بادشاہی مسجد لاہور میں واقع ہے۔ اسلام آباد میں ایک خوب صورت فیصل مسجد ہے اور یہ ملک کی بہت بڑی اور خوب صورت مسجد ہے، یہ سعودی عرب کے حکمران شاہ فیصل نے تعمیر کروائی۔ مسلمان مسجد کا بہت احترام کرتے ہیں۔ مسلمان مسجد کے احترام میں شور نہیں کرتے۔

## Exercise



1 Answer the following questions:

i. **What is a masjid?**

**Ans:** The holy place where the Muslims offer their five prayers in a day called “masjid”.

ii. **How many times a day do the Muslims offer their prayers?**

**Ans:** The Muslims offer their prayers five times in a day.

iii. **Which famous masjid is situated in Lahore?**

**Ans:** Badshahi Masjid is situated in Lahore.

iv. **How do people show respect to a masjid?**

**Ans:** The Muslims show great respect to masjid. People do not make noise in respect of masjid.

v. **Where is Faisal Masjid situated?**

**Ans:** Faisal Masjid is situated in Islamabad.

2 Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

i. Mosque is a house of **Allah**.

ii. Some of the mosques are very **beautiful**.

iii. Faisal Mosque is in **Islamabad**.

iv. Faisal Mosque was built by **Shah Faisal**.

v. The Muslims offer **five** prayers in a day.



3 Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

i. Badshahi Masjid is in Karachi.



ii. The Muslims show great respect to masjid.



iii. Badshahi Masjid is the largest mosque of Pakistan.



iv. A masjid is a house of Allah.

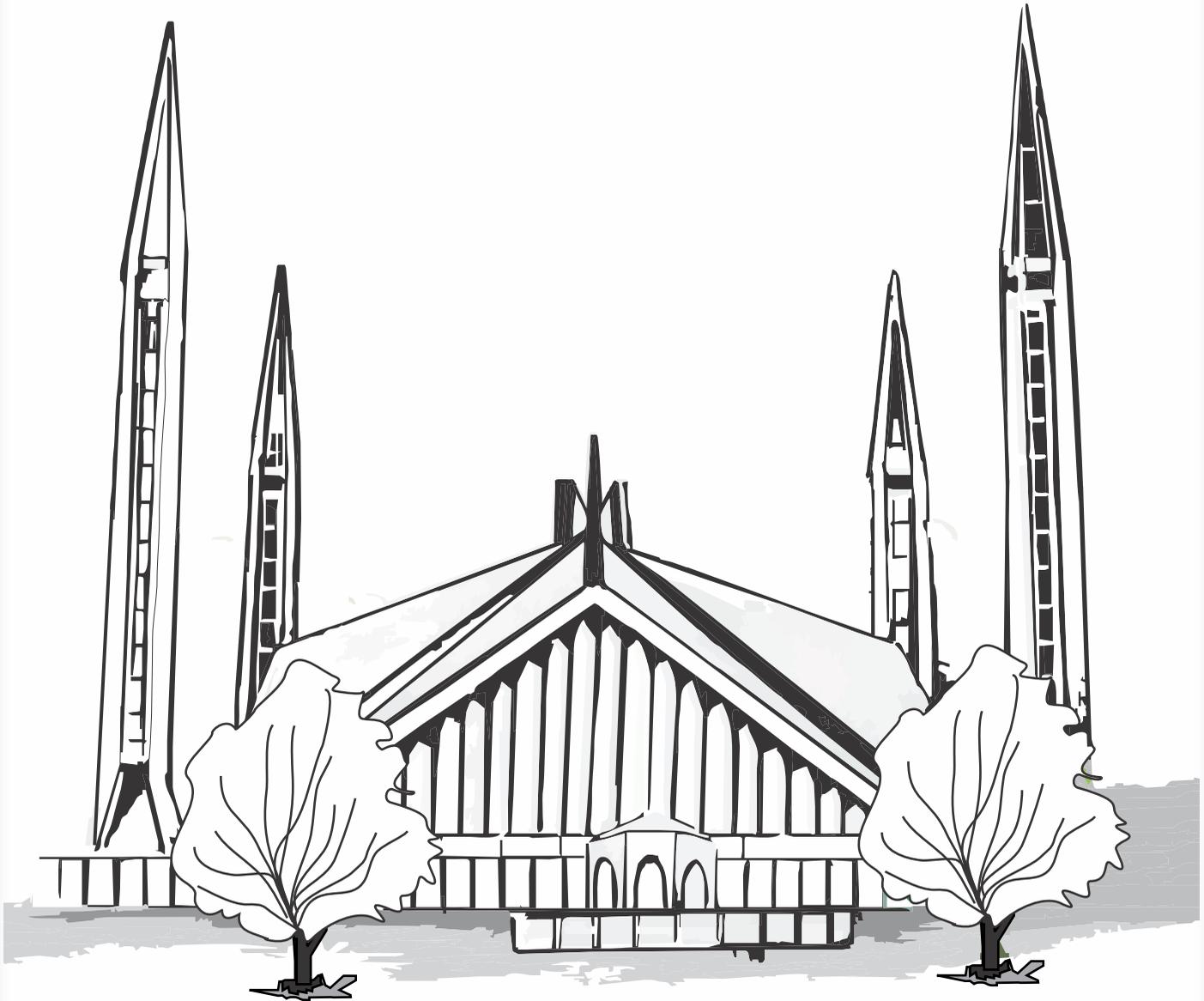


v. Muslims offer their five prayers in a day.



## Activity

Colour the masjid with beautiful colours as below:



### Word Bank:

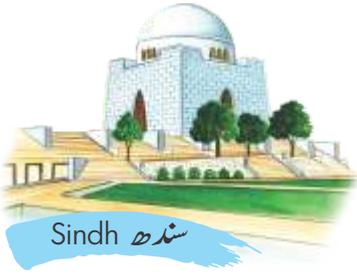
- Religion: A system of faith and worship.
- Specific: Particular, precise and clean.
- Sacred: Holy, blessed or spiritual.
- Situated: In a specified position or condition.



Pakistan is an ideological country. It is the leading country of an Islamic world. It has great regional importance in south Asia.

Our Country is Pakistan. Pakistan came into being on 14<sup>th</sup> of August, 1947. Quaid-e-Azam is the founder of Pakistan. There are five provinces of Pakistan namely:

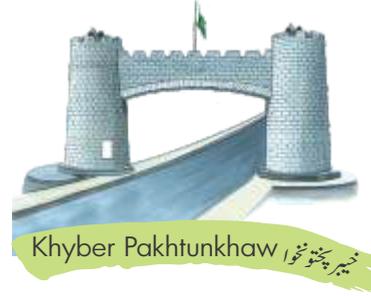
ہمارا ملک پاکستان ہے۔ پاکستان 14 اگست 1947 کو معرض وجود میں آیا۔ پاکستان کے بانی قائد اعظم ہیں۔ پاکستان کے پانچ صوبے ہیں جس کے نام:



Sindh سندھ



Punjab پنجاب



Khyber Pakhtunkhwa خیبر پختونخوا



Balochistan بلوچستان



Baltistan بلتستان

The Indus is the longest river of Pakistan. Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan. Allama Iqbal is the national poet of Pakistan. Our national language is Urdu. The national crop of Pakistan is cotton. Jasmine is our national flower. Hockey is our national game. Rupee is our currency. Pakistan is an Islamic country. Pakistan is also an atomic power. We live in Pakistan and love it very much.

دریائے سندھ پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا دریا ہے۔ اسلام آباد پاکستان کا دارالخلافہ ہے۔ علامہ اقبال پاکستان کے قومی شاعر ہیں۔ ہماری قومی زبان اردو ہے۔ پاکستان کی قومی فصل کپاس ہے۔ ہمارا قومی پھول چنبیلی ہے۔ ہمارا قومی کھیل ہاکی ہے۔ ہماری ملکی کرنسی روپیہ ہے۔ پاکستان ایک اسلامی ملک ہے۔ پاکستان ایٹمی طاقت بھی ہے۔ ہم پاکستان میں رہتے ہیں اور اسے بہت پیار کرتے ہیں۔

## Exercise



Answer the following questions:



i. What is the name of our country?

**Ans:** The name of our country is Pakistan.

ii. Which city is the capital of Pakistan?

**Ans:** Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan.

iii. Who is the national poet of Pakistan?

**Ans:** The national poet of Pakistan is Allama Iqbal.

iv. Is Pakistan an Atomic Power?

**Ans:** Yes, Pakistan is an Atomic Power.

v. What is the national crop of Pakistan?

**Ans:** The national crop of Pakistan is cotton.



Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

i. Our country is **Pakistan**.

ii. Pakistan came into being on **14 August 1947**.

iii. Quaid-e-Azam is **the founder** of Pakistan.

iv. Pakistan has **five** provinces.

v. The national language of Pakistan is **urdu**.



Tick (✓) the correct one:

i. The national crop of Pakistan is

wheat

cotton

ii. Our national flower is

jasmine

rose

iii. Our national game is

cricket

hockey

iv. The national language of Pakistan is

Urdu

English

v. The currency of Pakistan is

rupee

dollar



## Activity



Match the following pictures with their correct names:

● National poet

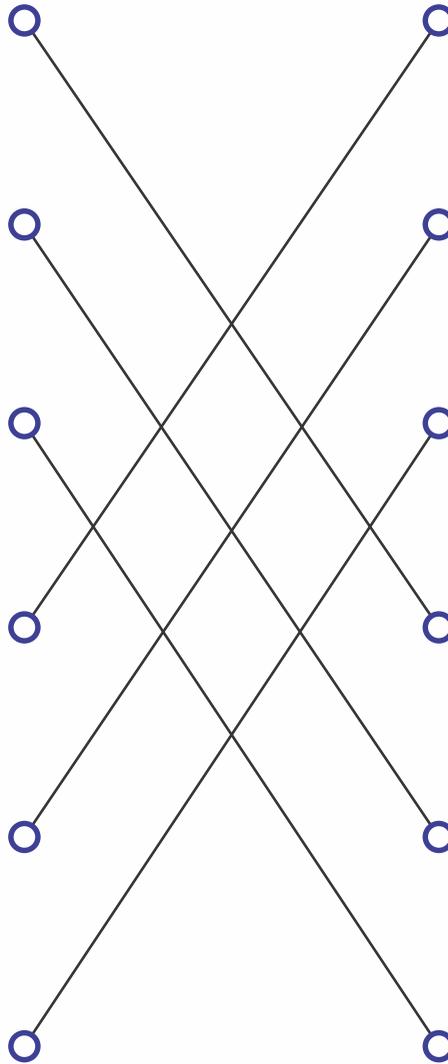
● Founder of Pakistan.

● National Game

● Capital of Pakistan

● National Crop

● Pakistan's Currency



### Word Bank:

- **Ideology:** Ideas, theory, beliefs.
- **Leading:** Chief, main principal, central.
- **Regional:** An administrative division of a country.
- **Founder:** A person who has founded an institution.



Flag is a national symbol of any nation or country. It represents the identity and ideology of any country. We should keep our flag high in the world.

Pakistan is our beloved country. It has its own flag. Our national flag is white and green. It is the symbol of freedom. It stands for our prestige and honour. The green colour represents the Muslims and the white colour represents Non-Muslims. The green part of flag has a white crescent and a five corner star on it. We hoist national flag on our school, government building, banks etc. We salute and respect our flag. Generally it is called “Sabz Hillali Parchum.”

پاکستان ہمارا پیارا ملک ہے۔ اس کا اپنا پرچم ہے۔ ہمارا قومی پرچم سفید اور سبز ہے۔ یہ آزادی کی علامت ہے۔ یہ ہماری عظمت اور شوکت کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ سبز رنگ مسلمانوں کو ظاہر کرتا ہے اور سفید رنگ غیر مسلموں کو جھنڈے کے سبز حصے پر ایک چاند اور پانچ کونوں والا ستارا بنا ہوا ہے۔ ہم اپنے اسکول، گورنمنٹ عمارتوں، بینکوں وغیرہ پر قومی پرچم لگاتے ہیں۔ ہم اپنے جھنڈے کو سلام اور اس کی عزت کرتے ہیں۔ عام طور پر اسے ”سبز ہلالی پرچم“ کہا جاتا ہے۔



Saluting the national flag.

## Exercise



Answer the following questions:

i. **What is the symbol of our freedom?**

**Ans:** Our national flag is the symbol of our freedom.

ii. **Which things the green part of our flag has?**

**Ans:** The green part of flag has a white crescent and a five corner star on it.

iii. **What are the two colours of our flag?**

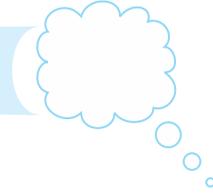
**Ans:** Our national flag have green and white colour.

iv. **Which colour represents the Muslims?**

**Ans:** The green colour represents the Muslims.

v. **What does our flag stand for?**

**Ans:** It stands for our prestige and honour.



Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- i. Our flag has two colours.
- ii. The green colour represents muslims.
- iii. The white colour represents non muslims.
- iv. Flag is the symbol of freedom.
- v. Pakistan is our beloved country.



Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

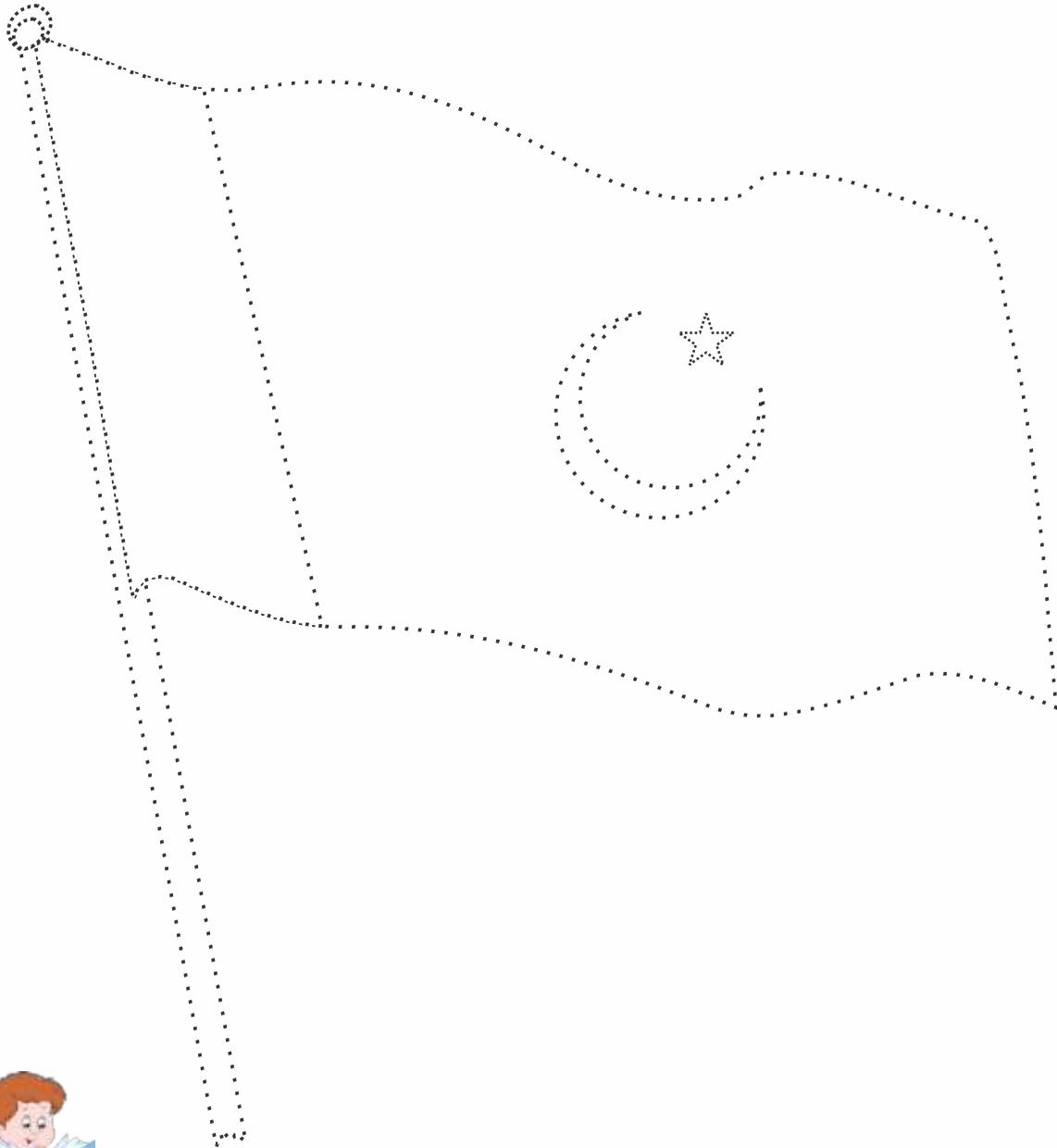
- i. Our flag has three colours.
- ii. The green colour represents Muslims.
- iii. Flag is the symbol of freedom.
- iv. Pakistan is a Muslim country.
- v. Our flag is called Sabz-Hillali Parchum.



# Activity



Trace and colour the following flag of Pakistan:



## Word Bank:

- **Symbol:** Sign used to represent something.
- **Identity:** Name, selfhood, individuality.
- **Freedom:** Being free, liberty, independence.
- **Crescent:** A narrow curved shape like a sickle.



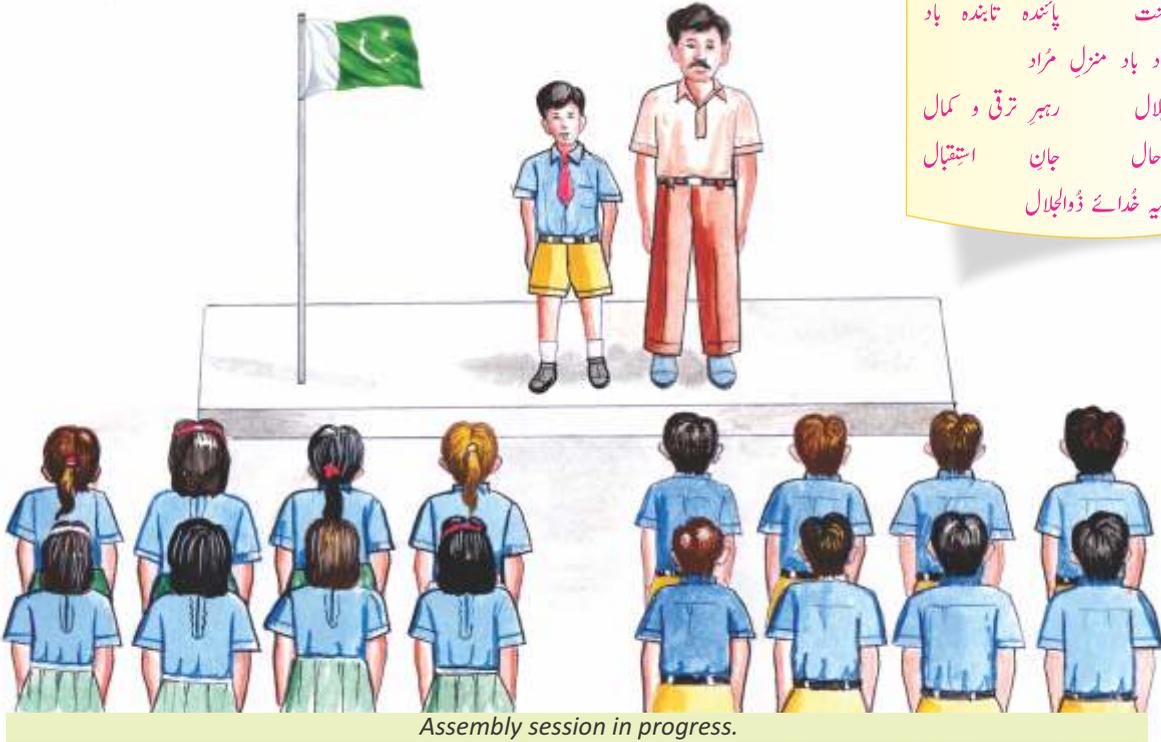
National anthem of any country or a nation keeps them alive and active. It reflects the love and devotion for the country. Do you also love your national anthem?

A song adopted by a nation to express loyalty and love for its country is called national anthem. It is sung especially on ceremonial occasions.

ایک قوم کا اپنے وطن سے پیار اور وفاداری ظاہر کرنے کے لیے بنایا گیا گیت قومی ترانہ کہلاتا ہے۔ یہ خاص طور پر رسمی تقاریب پر گایا جاتا ہے۔

## قومی ترانہ

پاک سر زمین شاد باد  
تو نشان عزم عالی شان  
مرکز یقین شاد باد  
پاک سر زمین کا نظام  
قوم، ملک، سلطنت  
شاد باد منزل مراد  
پرچم ستارہ و ہلال  
ترجمان ماضی شان حال  
سایہ خدائے ڈو الجلال



Assembly session in progress.

Pakistan also has its national anthem. We call it “Qaumi Tarana.” Hafeez Jalandhri wrote our national anthem. We learn it by heart. We recite it daily in school’s assembly. We must stand up when we sing or listen to our national anthem. We do this to show our respect for our country.

پاکستان کا بھی ایک ”قومی ترانہ“ ہے۔ ہم اسے قومی ترانہ کہتے ہیں۔ ہمارا قومی ترانہ حفیظ جالندھری نے لکھا۔ ہم اسے دل سے پڑھتے ہیں۔ ہم اسے اسکول اسمبلی میں روزانہ پڑھتے ہیں۔ جب ہم قومی ترانہ پڑھیں یا سنیں تو ہمیں کھڑے ہو جانا چاہیے۔ ہم یہ اپنے وطن کے لیے احترام ظاہر کرنے کے لیے کرتے ہیں۔

## Exercise



Answer the following questions:

i. **What is national anthem?**

**Ans:** A song adopted by a nation to express loyalty and love for its country is called national anthem.

ii. **Who had written our national anthem?**

**Ans:** Hafeez Jalandhri wrote our national anthem.

iii. **Do you learn the national anthem by heart?**

**Ans:** Yes we learn the national anthem by heart.

iv. **What does a national anthem show?**

**Ans:** National anthem of any country or a nation keeps them alive and active. it reflects the love and devotion for the country.

v. **What do we do when we listen to our national anthem?**

**Ans:** We must stand up when we sing or listen to our national anthem.



Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

i. Pakistan has its national anthem.

ii. We recite national anthem daily in school's assembly.

iii. Hafeez Jalandhri wrote our national anthem.

iv. We must stand up when we sing national anthem.

v. We stand up to show our respect to it.



Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

i. National anthem express our loyalty to our country.

ii. Our national anthem is written by Quaid-e-Azam.

iii. We call our national anthem “ Qaumi Tarana.”

iv. We must sit down when listen to our national anthem.

v. Pakistan has its own national anthem.



## Activity



Write your national anthem in your note book and learn it by heart.

### National Anthem



#### Word Bank:

- Devotion: Great love, religious worship.
- Adopt: Bring up another's child as your own, accept.
- Loyalty: Faithfulness shown with country or beliefs.
- Ceremonial: Formal, official, stately.



National language is widely spoken and understood across all the areas of any country. Same is the case with Urdu, which is our national language, and as well as international language too.

We are Pakistanis. Urdu is the official language of Pakistan. Many Pakistanis can speak two or three languages. They learn to speak their mother tongue at home and Urdu at school. Many people also learn English.

ہم پاکستانی ہیں۔ اردو پاکستان کی سرکاری زبان ہے۔ بہت سے پاکستانی دو سے تین زبانیں بول سکتے ہیں۔ وہ گھر سے اپنی مادری زبان اور اسکول سے اردو بولنا سیکھتے ہیں۔ بہت سے لوگ انگلش بھی سیکھتے ہیں۔

Sindhi Children



Balochi Children

بلوچی بچے



Pakhtoon Children

پختون بچے



Punjabi Children

پنجابی بچے



Apart from English and urdu, the most common languages spoken in Pakistan are Punjabi, Pushto, Sindhi, Blochi, Brahvi, Hindko, Gujrati and Saraiki.

انگلش اور اردو کے علاوہ پاکستان میں زیادہ تر پنجابی، پشتو، سندھی، بلوچی، براہوی، ہندکو، گجراتی، اور سرائیکی بولی جاتی

ہے۔

## Exercise



Answer the following questions:

i. Which is our official language?

**Ans:** Urdu is the official language Pakistan.

ii. Which other languages are spoken in Pakistan?

**Ans:** Punjabi, Pushto, Sindhi, Blochi, Brahvi, Hindko, Gujrati and Saraiki.

iii. Which is your mother tongue?

**Ans:** Urdu is our mother tongue.

iv. From where do children learn their mother tongue?

**Ans:** Children learn their mother tongue from their houses.

v. How many languages can the Pakistanis speak?

**Ans:** Many Pakistanis can speak two or three languages.



Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

i. We are Pakistani.

ii. Many people also learn English.

iii. Children learn their mother tongue at home.

iv. Children learn Urdu language in school.

v. We are Pakistani.



Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

i. Punjabi is our national language.



ii. We are Pakistanis.



iii. Many languages are spoken in Pakistan.



iv. Many Pakistanis can speak two or three languages.



v. Children learn English at their homes.



## Activity



Mention correct local language below each picture:



Pakhtoon children



Sindhi children



Punjabi children



Balochi children



### Word Bank:

- **Understood:** Followed, learnt, accepted.
- **International:** Worldwide, global.
- **Official:** Authorized, approved, certified.
- **Learn:** Gain knowledge, memorize.



The idea of Pakistan was given by our great national poet Allama Muhammad Iqbal. His poetry moved the Muslims of sub-continent to gain freedom on every cost.

Allama Muhammad Iqbal is the national poet of Pakistan. Iqbal was born in Sialkot on 9<sup>th</sup> November, 1877. He received his early education in a traditional maktab and higher in Lahore, England and Germany.

Allama Iqbal struggled for the cause of Muslims in the world. His poetry in Urdu was ray of hope for them. He was known as the poet of East. On April 21<sup>st</sup> 1938 the great Muslim poet passed away. He lies buried next to the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.



The poet of east.

علامہ محمد اقبال پاکستان کے قومی شاعر ہیں۔ اقبال 9 نومبر 1877 کو سیالکوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ انہوں نے اپنی ابتدائی تعلیم روایتی مکتب اور اعلیٰ تعلیم لاہور، انگلستان اور جرمنی سے حاصل کی۔  
علامہ اقبال نے دنیا میں مسلمانوں کے لیے بہت جدوجہد کی ان کی اردو میں شاعری ان کے لیے امید کی کرن تھی۔ انہیں شاعر مشرق کے نام سے جانا جاتا ہے۔ 21 اپریل 1938 کو عظیم مسلمان شاعر فوت ہو گئے۔ انہیں لاہور میں بادشاہی مسجد کے آگے مدفون کیا گیا۔



The tomb of our national poet. (Lahore)

Do You **KNOW**?

Where from Allama Muhammad Iqbal did his Ph.D?



## Exercise



Answer the following questions:

i. **Who is the national poet of Pakistan?**

**Ans:** The national poet of Pakistan is Allama Muhammad Iqbal.

ii. **When was Allama Iqbal born?**

**Ans:** Iqbal was born in Sialkot on 9th November, 1877.

iii. **When did Allama Iqbal pass away?**

**Ans:** On April 21st 1938 the great Muslim poet was passed away.

iv. **Where from did he get his higher education?**

**Ans:** He got his higher education from Lahore, England.

v. **Where did he get his early education?**

**Ans:** He got his early education from traditional maktab.



Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

i. **Allama Iqbal** is our national poet.

ii. Allama Iqbal received his early education in a traditional **maktab**.

iii. Iqbal was born at **Sialkot**.

iv. His poetry in **urdu** was ray of hope for the Muslims.

v. Allama Iqbal is known as the poet of **East**.



Match the following columns:

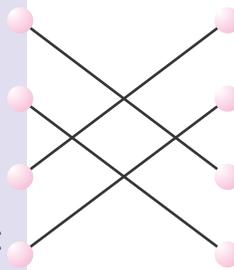
### Column "A"

National poet

Iqbal was born on

Iqbal got his early education

He struggled for the cause of



### Column "B"

at maktab

the Muslims

Allama Iqbal

9<sup>th</sup> Nov 1877



"B"

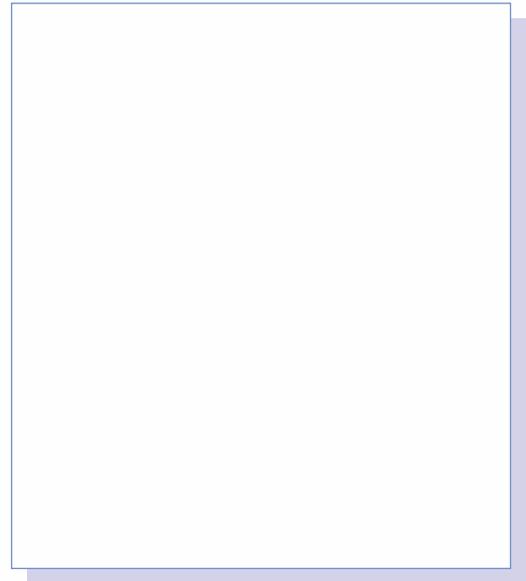
"A"

## Activity



Paste the Allama Iqbal's pictures and make a list of different books of Allama Muhammad Iqbal with the help of your classroom.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Bal-e-Jibril \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Poet of East \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Hakim-ul-Ummat \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Javed Nama \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Message from th East \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Ilm-al-Iqtisat \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Bang-e-dara \_\_\_\_\_



### Word Bank:

- Freedom: Being free, independence.
- Traditional: Established, age-old, habitual.
- Struggle: Progress with difficulty.
- Passed away: Die, departure.



Pakistan came into being only due to the blessings of Allah and the great struggles of our devoted leaders. Quaid-e-Azam was also one of those who lead the Muslims of subcontinent towards their destination.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is the father of Pakistani Nation. He was born in Karachi on 25<sup>th</sup> December, 1876. His father's name was Jinnah Poonja. Miss Fatima Jinnah was his dear sister.

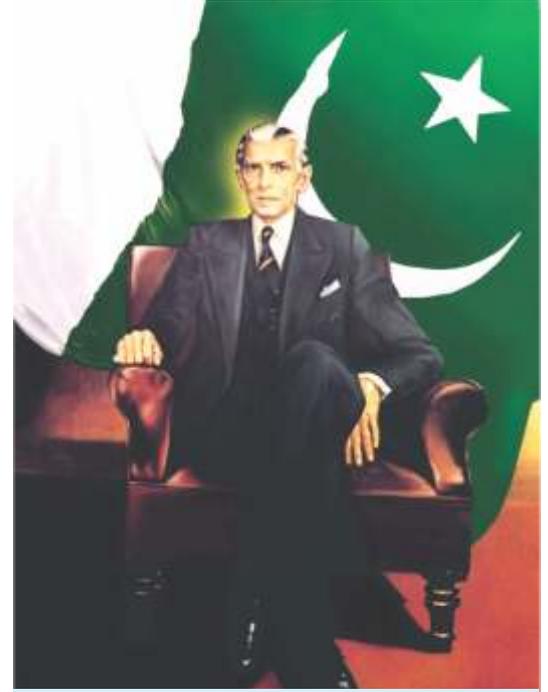
قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح کو بابائے قوم کہا جاتا ہے۔ آپ 5 دسمبر 1876 کو کراچی میں پیدا ہوئے۔ آپ کے والد کا نام پونجا جناح تھا۔ محترمہ جناح ان کی پیاری بہن تھیں۔

Quaid-e-Azam was a great leader. He was the first Governor General of Pakistan. The father of the nation gave us Pakistan and his three words of wisdom are Unity, Faith and Discipline. Quaid-e-Azam died on the 11<sup>th</sup> of September, 1948. His tomb is in Karachi. We honour him. We will always remember him. The two nation theory and a separate Muslim state were the causes of independence.

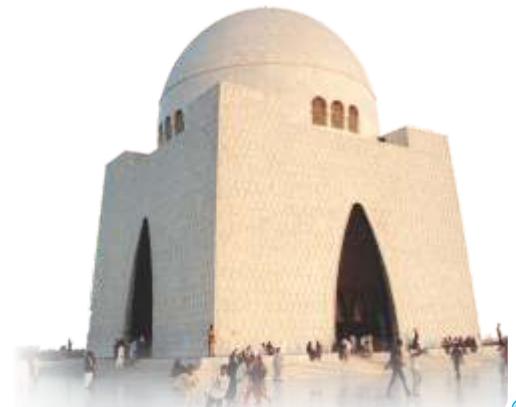
قائد اعظم ایک عظیم رہنما تھے۔ آپ پاکستان کے پہلے گورنر جنرل تھے۔ بابائے قوم نے ہمیں پاکستان اور تین حروف اتحاد، ایمان اور نظم و ضبط دیے۔ قائد اعظم 11 ستمبر 1948ء کو فوت ہوئے۔ ان کا مزار کراچی میں ہے۔ ہم ان کی عزت

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a great leader. He successfully led the Muslims of India and got an ideological and the biggest state of Muslims in the world.

قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح ایک عظیم رہنما تھے۔ انہوں نے کامیابی سے بھارت کے مسلمانوں کی رہبری کی اور دنیا میں مسلمانوں کی نظریاتی اور بڑی ریاست حاصل کی۔



The founder of Pakistan.



The tomb of Quaid-e-Azam. (Karachi)

## Exercise



Answer the following questions:

i. **Who is the father of nation?**

**Ans:** Quaid-e-Azam is the father of nation.

ii. **Where was Quaid-e-Azam born?**

**Ans:** He was born in Karachi on 25th December, 1876.

iii. **What was the name of his father?**

**Ans:** His father's name was Jinnah Poonja.

iv. **What are Quaid's three words of wisdom?**

**Ans:** His three words of wisdom are Unity, Faith and Discipline.

v. **When did Quaid-e-Azam die and where is his tomb?**

**Ans:** Quaid-e-Azam died on the 11th of September, 1948. His tomb is in Karachi.



Fill in the blanks with the suitable words:

i. Quaid-e-Azam was born **in Karachi** on **25 December 1876**.

ii. Quaid-e-Azam's tomb is in **Karachi**.

iii. **Quaid-e-Azam** was the father of nation.

iv. Miss Fatima Jinnah was Quaid's **dear** sister.

v. Quaid's three words of wisdom are **Unity, faith** and **discipline**.



Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

i. Quaid-e-Azam was born in Lahore.



ii. Fatima Jinnah was Quaid's mother.



iii. Quaid's tomb is in Karachi.



iv. Quaid-e-Azam was the first Governor General of Pakistan.



v. Quaid-e-Azam was a great leader.

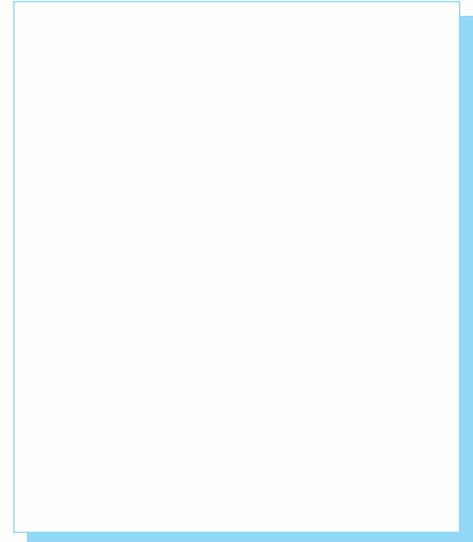


# Activity



Paste the picture of Quaid-e-Azam and write down some basic information about his life.

- Full Name: Quaid-e-Azam
- Father's Name: Poonja Jinnah
- Place of Birth: Karachi
- Date of Death: 25th December 1876
- Tomb: In Karachi



- Three words of wisdom: Unity
- Faith
- discipline



## Word Bank:

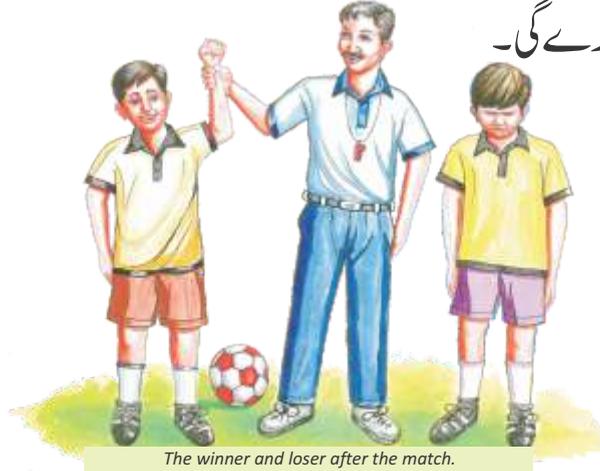
- **Devoted:** Showing devotion.
- **Destination:** The place to which a person or thing is going.
- **Subcontinent:** A large land mass forming part of a continent.
- **Ideology:** Theory, doctrine, beliefs.



To be a winner is a wish of everybody, but to be a good loser is very rare to found. To be a successful having more value than always being the first winner. Good losers can be winners of tomorrow.

We all like to win, and be first in whatever we do. Who does not like to be a successful? Winning is a sign of success. But, while we try our best to succeed, we should also learn to be good losers. Because losing bravely is a lesson we should all learn. Losing once gives us courage to try again and again till we win. All of us cannot come first but if we do our very best and try as hard as we can, success is sure to follow.

ہم سب کو جیت پسند ہے اور جو کچھ بھی ہم کرتے ہیں اس میں اول ہونا چاہتے ہیں، کون کامیاب ہونا پسند نہیں کرتا؟ جیتنا کامیابی کی علامت ہے۔ لیکن جب ہم کامیاب ہونے کے لیے اپنی بہترین کوشش کرتے ہیں تو ہمیں اچھے سے ہار تسلیم کرنا بھی سیکھنا چاہیے۔ کیونکہ ہارنا بھی ایک سبق ہے، ہم سب کو یہ سیکھنا چاہیے۔ ہار ہمیں یہ جرات دیتی ہے کہ، ہم اس وقت تک بار بار کوشش کریں جب تک ہم جیت نہیں جائے، ہم سب اول نہیں آسکتے لیکن اگر ہم بہت اچھا کریں اور جتنی کوشش ہم کر سکتے ہیں اتنی کوشش کریں کامیابی ہمارا پیچھا ضرور کرے گی۔



The winner and loser after the match.

We should never sulk, fight or get angry when we lose. Just tell ourselves, "Till next time, let me work harder and get what I want." Remember, a loser never wins and a winner never loses. So be a winner.

"Failure is a stepping stone to success."

جب ہم ہار جائیں تو ہمیں الگ تھلگ، لڑنا یا ناراض نہیں رہنا چاہیے، خود سے کہنا چاہیے۔  
جو بھی میں چاہتا ہوں اس کے لیے اگلی بار تک مجھے سخت محنت کرنا ہوگی۔  
یاد رکھو، ہارا ہوا کبھی نہیں جیتتا اور ایک جیتتا ہوا انسان کبھی نہیں ہارتا، لہذا جیتتے رہو۔  
ناکامی کامیابی کے لیے سہارا ہے

## Exercise



Answer the following questions:

i. What should we learn to be?

**Ans:** We should learn to be good loser.

ii. What does losing do for us?

**Ans:** Losing once gives us courage to try again and again till win.

iii. What should we do to be successful?

**Ans:** We should try our best.

iv. Are you a good loser?

**Ans:** Yes, we are, because Failure is a stepping stone to success.

v. What should we remember?

**Ans:** Remember, a loser never wins and a winner never loses. So be a winner.

vi. What should we tell ourselves when we lose.

**Ans:** "Till next time let me work harder and get what I want."



Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

i. We all like to win.

ii. Winning is a sign of success.

iii. We should never fight when we lose.

iv. Failure is a stepping stone to success.

v. Losing once gives us courage to try again.



Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

i. We all like to lose.



ii. Winning is a sign of failure.



iii. Losing bravely is a lesson.



iv. All of us cannot always come first.



v. We should never fight when we lose.



## Activity



Share you information in the following table as given below:

Games	Matches played	Won	Lost
1. Hockey 			
2. Football 			
3. Cricket 			
4. Badminton 			
5. Table Tennis 			
6.			
7.			



### Word Bank:

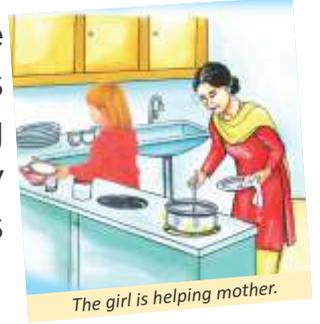
- **Successful:** Victorious, Prosperous.
- **Bravely:** Face and endure boldly.
- **Courage:** Boldness, valour, daring.
- **Sportsman spirit:** To show positive attitude either winning or losing the match.



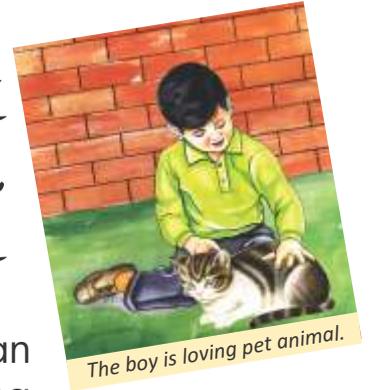


Little act of kindness can lead us to a very happy life. Nature also shows kindness to those who are very kind to all living beings.

If we do one little act of kindness every day, we will be blessed in so many ways. Kindness can be shown in small things in our everyday life. By helping a friend in trouble, by cheering someone who is feeling sad, by giving something of ours away to make someone else happy and loving a homeless animals we can do acts of kindness in countless ways.



اگر ہم روزانہ ایک چھوٹا سا رحم دلی کا کام کریں تو ہم بہت سی نعمتوں سے نوازے جائیں گے۔ ہماری روزمرہ کی زندگی میں رحم دلی بہت چھوٹی چیز لگ سکتی ہے۔ ایک دوست کی تکلیف میں مدد کر کے، کسی غمگین کو خوش کر کے، کسی کو خوش کرنے کے لیے اسے کوئی چیز دے کر اور ایک بے گھر جانور کو پیار کرنے جیسے ناقابل شمار طریقوں سے رحم دلی کر سکتے ہیں۔



Even at home, acts of kindness never go waste. You can help Mummy by doing your homework well in time, by putting your things neatly on a shelf, by asking her if she needs help and doing something your parents like. It is so easy not to care what happens to others, but only a kind person reaches out to make others happy. If you look around carefully, you will surely find plenty of ways in which you can practice little act of kindness.



یہاں تک کہ گھر پر کیے گئے رحم دلی کے کام بھی ضائع نہیں جاتے ہم گھر کا کام صحیح وقت پر کر کے والدہ کی مدد کر سکتے ہیں، چیزوں کو صفائی کے ساتھ شلف پر لگا کر، اگر انہیں کسی مدد کی ضرورت ہو تو ان سے پوچھ کر اور اگر والدین کوئی کام کر رہے ہوں تو ان کی مدد بھی کر سکتے ہیں، کسی کے ساتھ کیا ہو رہا ہے اس کی پروا نہ کرنا بہت آسان ہے۔ لیکن صرف ایک رحم دل شخص ہی دوسروں کی خوشی کی پروا کرتا ہے۔ اگر آپ دھیان سے ارد گرد دیکھیں گے تو آپ ضرور کئی ایسے راستے تلاش کریں گے جن سے آپ چھوٹے کاموں سے صلح رحمی کر سکتے ہیں۔

## EXercise



Answer the following questions:

i. Name a few ways in which we can show kindness in our lives?

**Ans:** Kindness can be shown in small things in our everyday life. By helping a friend in trouble, by cheering someone who is feeling sad, by giving something of ours away to make someone else happy and loving a homeless animals we can do acts of Kindness in countless ways.

ii. How can we show kindness at home?

**Ans:** We can help Mummy by doing our homework well in time, by putting our things neatly on a shelf, by asking our mother if she needs help and doing something our parents like.

iii. Name a way in which you shown kindness to someone else?

**Ans:** We can show kindness by giving someone something to make him happy.

iv. Name a way in which we can be kind to animals?

**Ans:** We can be kind to animals by loving them.

v. Write the names of animals you like the best of all?

**Ans:** Parrots, cats, Pigeons etc.



Fill in the blanks with the suitable words:

i. Little act of kindness can **lead** us to a happy life.

ii. Nature is kind to those who are **very kind** to others.

iii. Acts of **kindness** never go waste.

iv. Girls can show kindness by **helping** their mothers.

v. Only a kind person **reached out** to make others happy.



Give the opposite of:

i. Kind	<u>Cruel</u>
ii. Sad	<u>Happy</u>
iii. Go	<u>come</u>
iv. Like	<u>Un like</u>
v. Happy	<u>Un happy</u>





In life it is very hard to live without sharing our ideas, feelings and things with others. So do the caring for others also makes our life very pleasant.

Each of us has something that means a great deal to us. Its special, like a treasure, and we do not want anyone else to touch it. It may be a new pencil box with a rubber, a sharpener, ruler or a scented pencil. It may be a pair of beautiful clips for the hair, a new dress, a bat and a ball got as a gift. It may be a picture book, a pen, or something delicious to eat. It can be anything. So better share them with someone who does not have such nice things as you and who promises to take care of what you share.



The children sharing fruit eating.

ہم سب کے پاس ایسا کچھ نہ کچھ ضرور ہے جسے ہم دوسروں کے ساتھ بانٹ سکتے ہیں۔ جس کی ہم قدر کرتے ہیں وہ خاص ہوتا ہے اور یہ نہیں چاہتے کہ کوئی اسے چھوئے۔ یہ ایک ربڑ کے ساتھ پنسل باکس، ربڑ، شاپنر، سکیل یا ایک خوشبودار پنسل بھی ہو سکتی ہے۔ یہ ایک خوبصورت بالوں کے لیے ایک



The boys caring tea together.

کا لمپ، ایک نیالبا، ایک بلا اور ایک گیند بھی ہو سکتا ہے جو کہ گفٹ ملا ہو۔ یہ کوئی تصویری کتاب، ایک قلم یا کچھ کھانے کے لیے مزہ دار بھی ہو سکتا ہے۔ یہ کچھ بھی ہو سکتا ہے۔ لہذا بہتر ہے کہ ہم اپنی چیزیں ان کے ساتھ بانٹیں جن کے پاس ایسی اچھی چیزیں نہیں ہیں اور جو یہ وعدہ کرے کہ وہ آپ کی دی گئی چیزوں کی دیکھ بھال کرے گا۔

When we give something of ours to someone else, we learn to care for others and this is very important. Just start in a small way, and you will soon find a great feeling to see how happy this gesture of yours has made someone.

جب ہم اپنی کوئی شے کسی کو دیتے ہیں تو ہم دوسروں کی فکر کرنا سیکھتے ہیں اور یہ بہت ضروری ہے ہم چھوٹے مارگ کے ذریعے شروع کر سکتے ہیں اور آپ جلد ہی اچھا محسوس کریں گے کہ کس طرح آپ کی یہ حرکت دوسروں کو خوش کر سکتی ہے۔

## EXercise



Answer the following questions:



i. **Make a list of six things that are 'Special'?**

**Ans:** Gifts, dresses, sports goods, eatable things, vehicle and our beg.

ii. **Who would you like to share these things with?**

**Ans:** I would like to share my lunch with my friend.

iii. **Name two things that you find delicious to eat?**

**Ans:** Mangoes and Apples.

iv. **Suppose someone spoiled something that was special to you. What would you do?**

**Ans:** I will prevent him to spoil it.

v. **What happens when we give something of ours to someone else?**

**Ans:** When we give something of ours to someone else we feel Pleasure.



Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

i. It is very hard to live without **sharing** our ideas with others.

ii. **Caring** for others make our life very pleasant.

iii. All of us have something that means a **great deal** to us.

iv. We can share our **nice** things with our fellows.

v. By caring the old people we feel great **Pleasure**.



Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

i. When we give something of ours to someone else, we learn to care for others.

ii. Sharing is caring.

iii. Each of us has something that means a great deal to us.

iv. Sharing is a useful thing.

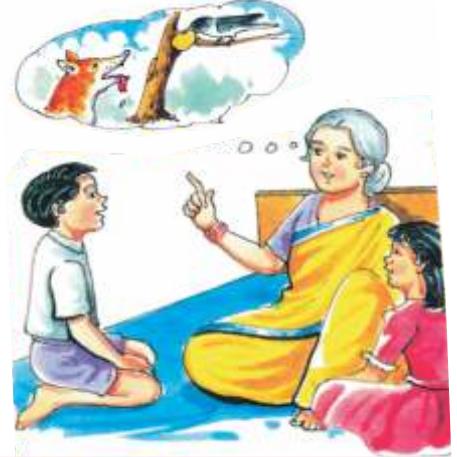
v. We should not share with others.





Elderly people are great asset for us in life. We should always take great care of our elderly people like grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles and aunts. We will be cared in the same manner in our old age, too.

Most families have elderly people like grandmothers, grandfathers, old aunts and uncles and their friends who are also old. We must love and care for all of them because they may not be able to do a lot things they did when they were young. When you are old, the speed with which do things slow down. You walk slowly. Sometimes old people even use a walking stick to make sure they do not fall down.



The grandmother telling a story.

زیادہ تر خاندان میں دادا، دادی، بوڑھے خالہ، خالو (پھوپھا، پھوپھی) اور ان کے بوڑھے دوست ہوتے ہیں۔ ہمیں ضرور ان سے پیار اور ان کی دیکھ بھال کرنی چاہیے کیونکہ وہ بہت سے کام اس طرح نہیں کر سکتے، جس طرح وہ اپنی جوانی میں کرتے تھے جب آپ بوڑھے ہو جاتے ہیں تو آپ کے کام کرنے کی رفتار بھی کم ہو جاتی ہے۔ آپ آہستہ چلتے ہیں۔ اکثر اوقات بزرگ چلنے کے لیے لاٹھی کا سہارا لیتے ہیں اس بات کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے کہ کہیں وہ گر نہ جائیں۔

You can help them in so many ways. You can hold their hand while crossing the road. You can carry packets from the shop for them. Spend sometime talking to them, and listen to the wonderful stories they like to tell. We all love our grand parents and spend as much time as we can with them.



Helping an old woman.

Remember, old people need a great deal of love so let us being right away, by doing all we can do for them.

آپ بہت سے طریقوں سے ان کی مدد کر سکتے ہیں۔ آپ ان کا ہاتھ پکڑ کر انہیں سڑک پار کروا سکتے ہیں۔ آپ انہیں دوکان سے سامان لا کر دے سکتے ہیں۔ ان سے باتیں کرنے میں کچھ وقت گزاریں اور جو کہانیاں وہ سنانا چاہتے ہیں وہ سنیں۔ ہم سب اپنے دادا دادی (نانا، نانی) سے پیار کرتے ہیں اور جتنا زیادہ ممکن ہو ان کے ساتھ وقت گزارنا چاہتے ہیں۔

یاد رہے، بزرگوں کو بہت پیار کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ لہذا ہمیں جتنا ممکن ہو ان کی خدمت کر کے بہتر کرنے کی کوشش کرنی چاہیے۔

## Exercise



Answer the following questions:

i. **What should we do for the elderly?**

**Ans:** We should love them, help them and spent our time by talking to them and listen to their stories that they want to tell us.

ii. **Why do old people sometimes use a walking stick?**

**Ans:** They used a walking stick to make sure they do not fall down.

iii. **By which ways can you help the old?**

**Ans:** We can help them by holding their hand while crossing the road and by carrying packets from the shop for them.

iv. **What happened to most of us when we grow old?**

**Ans:** When we grow old, the speed with which do things slow down. You walk slow.



Fill in the blanks with the suitable words:

i. Elderly people are great **asset** for us in life.

ii. We can help our elderly people in **many** ways.

iii. In old age our speed of **do things** slow down.

iv. We can hold their **hand** while crossing the road.

v. The young people must **listen** the stories of elderly people.



Rewrite the jumbled up words:

a. Leredly      elderly

b. Unat      aunt

c. Ido      old

d. Rinfed      Friend

e. Need      need



Gives the opposite of the followings words:

a. Old      young

b. Down      up

c. Love      hate

d. Right      wrong



Earth is an important planet of our solar system. It is the only planet where life can exist with all its beauties. How do you think?

The earth is a huge ball, whose surface is made up of rocks, soil and water. It is surrounded by air. It is the only planet which has life on it.

زمین ایک بہت بڑی گیند ہے۔ جس کی سطح چٹانوں مٹی اور پانی سے ملکر

بنی ہے۔ اس کے ارد گرد ہوا ہے۔ یہ واحد سیارہ ہے جس پر زندگی ہے۔

Only about one fourth of the earth's surface is land. Nearly three fourth of the earth's surface is covered by sea. About one tenth of the earth's surface is always covered with ice.



The Globe

زمین کے تقریباً ایک چوتھائی حصہ پر خشکی ہے۔ باقی 3 چوتھائی حصہ پر سمندر ہیں۔ زمین کا تقریباً سواں حصہ ہمیشہ برف سے ڈھکا رہتا ہے۔

It revolves around the sun and shines with the sunlight. It has only one moon.

یہ سورج کے گرد گھومتی ہے اور سورج کی روشنی سے نمایاں ہوتی ہے۔ یہاں ایک چاند بھی ہے۔

Although the earth seems so huge to us, it is only one of the nine planets that go around the sun. The sun and these nine planets make up the Solar System. Planets are the largest objects in the solar system except the sun. Unlike the sun, the planets do not have their own light. The planets reflect visible light produced by the sun.

اگرچہ ہمیں زمین بہت بڑی لگتی ہے، یہ تو نو میں سے صرف ایک سیارہ ہے جو سورج کے گرد گردش کرتا ہے۔ سورج اور یہ نو سیارے ملکر نظام شمسی بناتے ہیں۔ سورج کے علاوہ نظام شمسی میں سیارے سب سے بڑی شے ہیں۔ سورج کے علاوہ کسی بھی سیارے کی اپنی روشنی نہیں ہے۔ سیارے سورج کی روشنی سے نمایاں ہوتے ہیں۔



The beautiful view of sunflower field.

## Exercise



Answer the following questions:

i. **What is the earth?**

**Ans:** The earth is a huge ball, whose surface is made up of rocks, soil and water.

ii. **How much part of the earth is covered by water?**

**Ans:** One third part of the earth is covered by water.

iii. **How many moons has the earth?**

**Ans:** The Earth has only one moon.

iv. **Does the earth has its own light?**

**Ans:** No the earth has not its own light.

v. **By what is the earth surrounded?**

**Ans:** Earth is surrounded by air.



Fill in the blanks with the suitable words:

i. Earth's surface is made up of rocks, soil and **water**.

ii. Earth is surrounded by **air**.

iii. The planets reflect the visible light produced by the **sun**.

iv. The sun has **nine** planets.

v. Sun has its own **light**.



Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

i. The earth is a huge ball.

ii. About one fourth of the earth is water.

iii. The earth has its own light.

iv. The earth has only one moon.

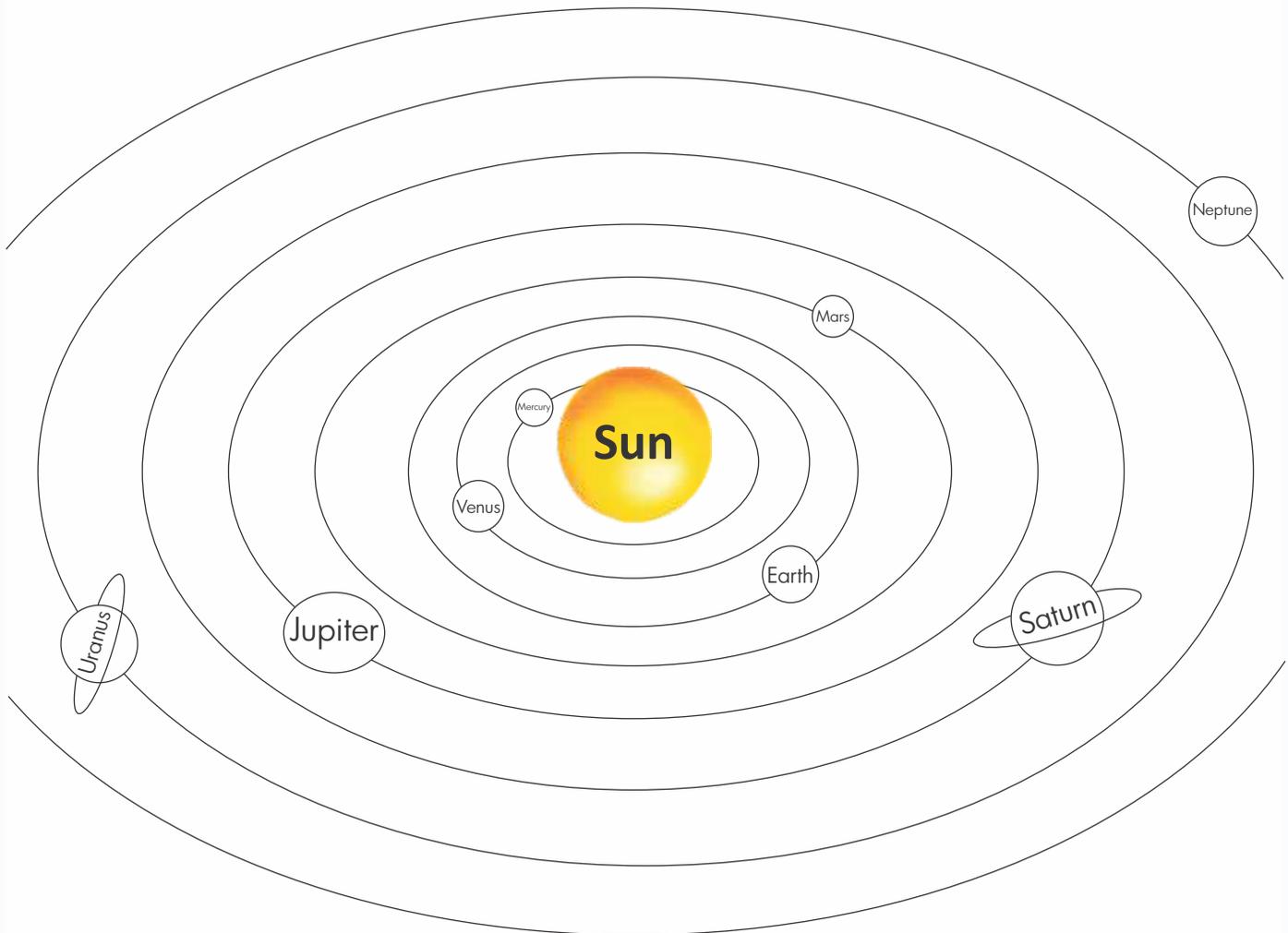
v. The earth revolves around the sun.



## Activity



Name the different planets of our Solar System as given below:



### Word Bank:

- **Surrounded:** Encircled, enclosed.
- **Revolve:** Go round, rotate, spin.
- **Huge:** Extremely large.
- **Visible:** Able to be seen or noticed.



In our solar system the sun is a great source of energy for all living things. The moon is the closest neighbour of earth in space. It reflects the sunlight on earth.

## The Sun:

The sun is a huge, glowing ball of gases at the centre of the solar system. It is the nearest star to our earth. It gives us heat and light. Without the heat and light of the sun, there could be no life on the earth. For the whole life on the earth people, animals and plants depend on the energy that comes from the sun. From the earth, the sun looks like a circle.



The Sun

نظام شمسی کے مرکز میں سورج ایک بہت بڑا جلتا ہوا گیسوں کا ایک گیند ہے۔ یہ ستارہ زمین کے بہت قریب ہے۔ یہ ہمیں حرارت اور روشنی دیتا ہے۔ سورج کی حرارت اور روشنی کے بغیر زمین پر زندگی ممکن نہیں ہے۔ زمین پر موجود تمام جاندار انسان، جانور اور پودے پوری زندگی سورج سے آنے والی انرجی کے محتاج ہیں۔ زمین سے سورج گول دکھائی دیتا ہے۔

## The Moon:

The moon is the earth's nearest neighbour in space. It is the brightest object in the night sky but it gives no light of its own. When the moon shines, it is reflecting light from the sun.

The moon is round in shape, It is smaller than the earth. The moon goes around the earth. The shapes of the moon are different in different days. One day it is a shining circular disc, on some other day, it is a shining half circle. After a few days it is a shining crescent. These changes in the moon's shape are called phases of the moon.



The Moon

چاند: خلا میں چاند زمین کا قریب ترین ہمسایہ ہے۔ یہ رات کو آسمان پر چمکتا ہے لیکن اس کی روشنی اپنی نہیں ہے۔ جب چاند چمکتا ہے تو چاند سورج سے روشنی منعکس کرتا ہے۔

چاند کی شکل گول ہے۔ یہ زمین سے چھوٹا ہے چاند زمین کے گرد گھومتا ہے۔ مختلف دنوں میں چاند کی اشکال مختلف ہوتی ہیں۔ ایک دن یہ گول ڈسک کی طرح ہوتا ہے۔ کچھ دنوں بعد، یہ ادھے دائرے کی طرح چمکتا ہے۔ کچھ دن بعد یہ ادھے دائرے کی طرح چمکتا ہے۔ چاند کی شکل میں یہ تبدیلیاں چاند کے مراحل کہلاتی ہیں۔

## Exercise



Answer the following questions:

i. Which is the nearest star to our earth?

**Ans:** Sun is the nearest star to our earth.

ii. What does the sun give us?

**Ans:** The sun gives us heat and light.

iii. Which is the nearest neighbour of the earth in space?

**Ans:** Moon is the nearest neighbour of the earth in space.

iv. Does the moon have its own light?

**Ans:** No, the moon have not its own light.

v. From where does the moon get light?

**Ans:** The moon gets light from the sun.



Fill in the blanks with the suitable words:

i. The sun is a huge glowing ball of gases.

ii. The moon shines due to the light of the sun.

iii. The moon is round in shape.

iv. From the earth, the sun looks like circle.

v. The changes in the moon's shape are called phases of the moon.



Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

i. The sun is a planet.



ii. The moon has own light.



iii. The sun revolves around the moon.



iv. The moon is the earth's nearest neighbour.



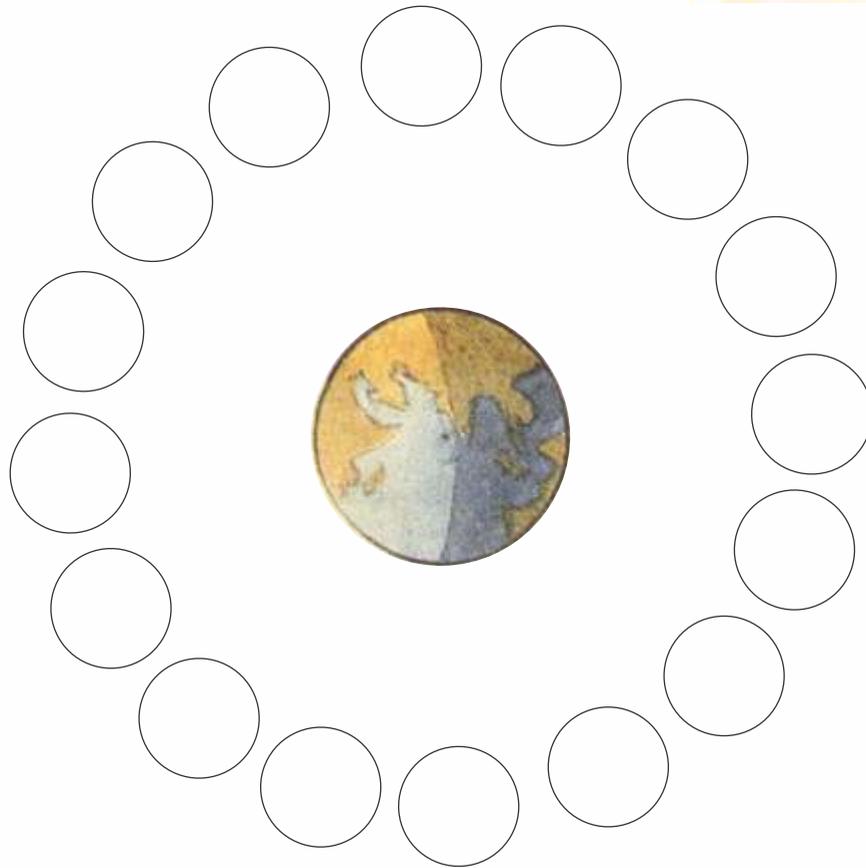
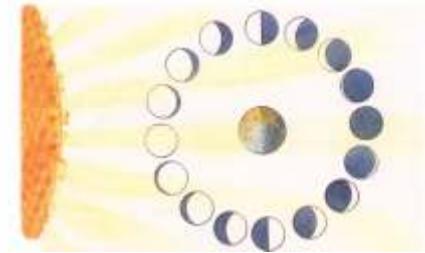
v. All living beings get energy from the sun.



## Activity



Draw the phases of the moon and mention the names of its different phases with the help of your class teacher.



### Word Bank:

- **Reflect:** Throw back light, heat or sound.
- **Huge:** Great, massive, enormous.
- **Glowing:** Expressing great praise.
- **Phases:** Carry out something in stages.



Normally we have four seasons in a year. Seasons have various effects on our life style. It also influences our moods and feelings. Do you agree?

A season is a part of the year during which the weather remains more or less the same. We have four seasons in a year.

موسم سال کا حصہ ہے جس کی وجہ سے آب و ہوا کم یا زیادہ ہوتی رہتی ہے۔ ہمارے پاس ایک سال میں چار موسم ہیں:

## Summer:

The hot months of the year, i.e May, June and July form the summer season. In this season, we wear light stuffed clothes and drink cold water.

موسم گرما: موسم سرما میں مثال کے طور پر مئی، جون اور جولائی میں سخت گرمی ہوتی ہے۔ اس موسم میں، ہم سوتی کپڑے پہنتے اور ٹھنڈا پانی پیتے ہیں۔

## Winter:

The cold months of the year form the winter season. In this season we wear warm clothes and love hot drinks.

موسم سرما: موسم سرما میں سال کے سرد ترین مہینے ہوتے ہیں۔ اس موسم میں ہم گرم کپڑے پہننا اور گرم مشروبات پینا پسند کرتے ہیں۔

## Spring:

This season comes after winter and before summer. In this season the weather is pleasant. It is neither too cold nor too hot. The plants produce new leaves.

موسم بہار: یہ موسم سردی کے بعد اور گرمی سے پہلے آتا ہے۔ اس موسم میں موسم خوش گوار ہوتا ہے۔ یہ موسم نہ زیادہ ٹھنڈا اور نہ زیادہ گرم ہوتا ہے۔ پودوں پر نئے پتے اگتے ہیں۔

## Autumn:

This season comes after summer and before winter. During autumn, the leaves of trees fall. Some leaves change their colour. Apart from the above four seasons, we have also a rainy season. In the middle of July, we enjoy this weather and like too.

موسم خزاں: یہ موسم گرما کے بعد اور موسم سرما سے پہلے آتا ہے۔ موسم خزاں کے دوران درختوں کے پتے گرتے ہیں کچھ پتوں کا رنگ تبدیل ہو جاتا ہے۔ اوپر دیئے گئے چار موسموں کے علاوہ موسم برسات بھی ہوتا ہے۔ جولائی کے درمیان میں ہم اس موسم سے لطف اندوز ہوتے اور اسے پسند کرتے ہیں۔

## EXercise



Answer the following questions:

i. What is meant by a season?

**Ans:** A season is a part of the year during which the weather remains more or less the same.

ii. What are the different seasons in Pakistan?

**Ans:** Summer, winter, spring, Autumn.

iii. When does spring season come?

**Ans:** This season comes after winter and before summer.

iv. Which season do you like the most?

**Ans:** I like the winter season.



Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

i. We have **four** seasons in a year.

ii. In **summer** season, we like to drink cold water.

iii. In spring **green** leaves produce on the trees.

iv. In **winter** season we wear warm clothes.

v. In **rainy** season we use umbrella to go out.



Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

i. We have six seasons in a year.



ii. The cold months of the year form the winter season.



iii. We wear warm clothes in the summer season.



## Activity



Match the name of each season with relevant picture:

	○	○	
	○	○	
	○	○	
	○	○	



### Word Bank:

- **Various:** Different kinds or sorts, several.
- **Influence:** Power to produce an effect.
- **Stuff:** Things, articles, items.
- **Produce:** Make or manufacture.



Day to day conditions is called weathers. Sometimes it may be hot, cold, dry and rainy. It provides great variety in our life style.

Weather changes take place in the air around us. Sometimes the air is warm, and sometimes it is cold, on some other day, the air is dry. At other times it is moist and sometimes there is rain or snow. On some day it is calm, the leaves on the trees hardly move. On the other day, the wind may be very strong, it may blow the leaves off the trees.



ہمارے ارد گرد ہوا میں موسم کی تبدیلی ہوتی رہتی ہے۔ اکثر اوقات ہوا گرم ہوتی ہے اور اکثر اوقات ہوا ٹھنڈی ہوتی ہے۔ کچھ دن ہوا خشک ہوتی ہے۔ کچھ دن بعد اس میں کمی ہوتی ہے اور اکثر اوقات بارش یا برف باری ہوتی ہے۔ کچھ دن یہ پرسکون ہوتی ہے، درختوں کے پتے بامشکل ہلتے ہیں۔ کچھ دن بعد، آندھی چلتی ہے۔ یہ درختوں سے پتے اتار دیتی ہے۔

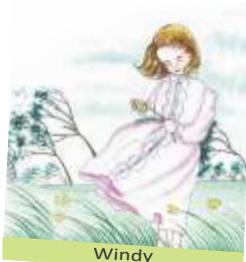


On some day, clouds may cover the sky so we cannot see the sun. The other day may be clear without a cloud in the sky. All of these changes in the air around us make up weather. The change in weather is caused by the sun, wind, clouds and rain.

اکثر اوقات، آسمان پر بادل چھا جاتے ہیں پس ہم سورج کو نہیں دیکھ سکتے۔ دوسرے دن آسمان بادلوں کے بغیر بالکل صاف ہوتا ہے۔ ہمارے ارد گرد ہوا میں یہ تمام تبدیلیاں موسم بناتی ہیں۔ موسم میں یہ تبدیلیاں سورج، ہوا، بادلوں اور بارش کی وجہ ہیں۔

When the sun is hot and the day is bright, it is a sunny day. When the sun is hidden by black clouds and the day is dull, it is a cloudy day.

جب سورج گرم اور دن منور ہوتا ہے تو یہ روشن دن ہوتا ہے۔ جب سورج کالے بادلوں میں چھپ جاتا ہے اور دن کند ہو جاتا ہے تو یہ دن ابر آلود ہوتا ہے۔



When there is strong wind and heavy rain with thunder, it is a rainy day. When a strong wind blows the dust and other things, and the trees bend and sway, it is a windy day.

جب تیز آندھی چلتی ہے اور گرج چمک کے ساتھ بارش ہوتی ہے تو یہ بارش کا دن ہوتا ہے۔ جب تیز ہوا اگر داور دوسری چیزیں اڑاتی ہے اور درخت خم کھا کر جھک جاتے ہیں۔ تو یہ طوفانی دن ہوتا ہے۔

## Exercise



Answer the following questions:

i. **What is weather?**

**Ans:** Day to day conditions is called weathers.

ii. **Which day is sunny?**

**Ans:** When the sun is hot and the day is bright, it is a sunny day.

iii. **What do you know about a windy day?**

**Ans:** When a strong wind blows the dust and other things, and the trees bend and sway, it is a windy day.

iv. **What is a rainy day?**

**Ans:** When there is strong wind and heavy rain with thunder, it is a rainy day.

v. **What are the causes of weather?**

**Ans:** The change in weather is caused by the sun, wind, clouds and rain.



Fill in the blanks with the suitable words:

i. Sometime the air is **warm**.

ii. Sometime the **wind** is very strong.

iii. When the sun is hot and the day is bright, it is **sunny** day.

iv. When the trees bend and sway, it is a **windy** day

v. When the sun is hidden by black clouds and the day is dull it is a **cloudy** day.



Match the following columns:

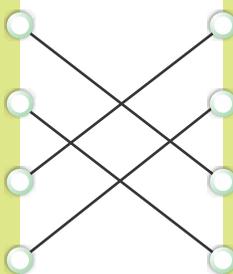
### Column "A"

Sunny day

Cloudy day

Rainy day

Windy day



### Column "B"

Thunder and lightning

Tree bend and sway

Day is bright

Day is dull



"B"

"A"

# Activity



Mention the correct weather of each picture as given below:



Sunny day



Cloudy day



Rainy day



Windy day

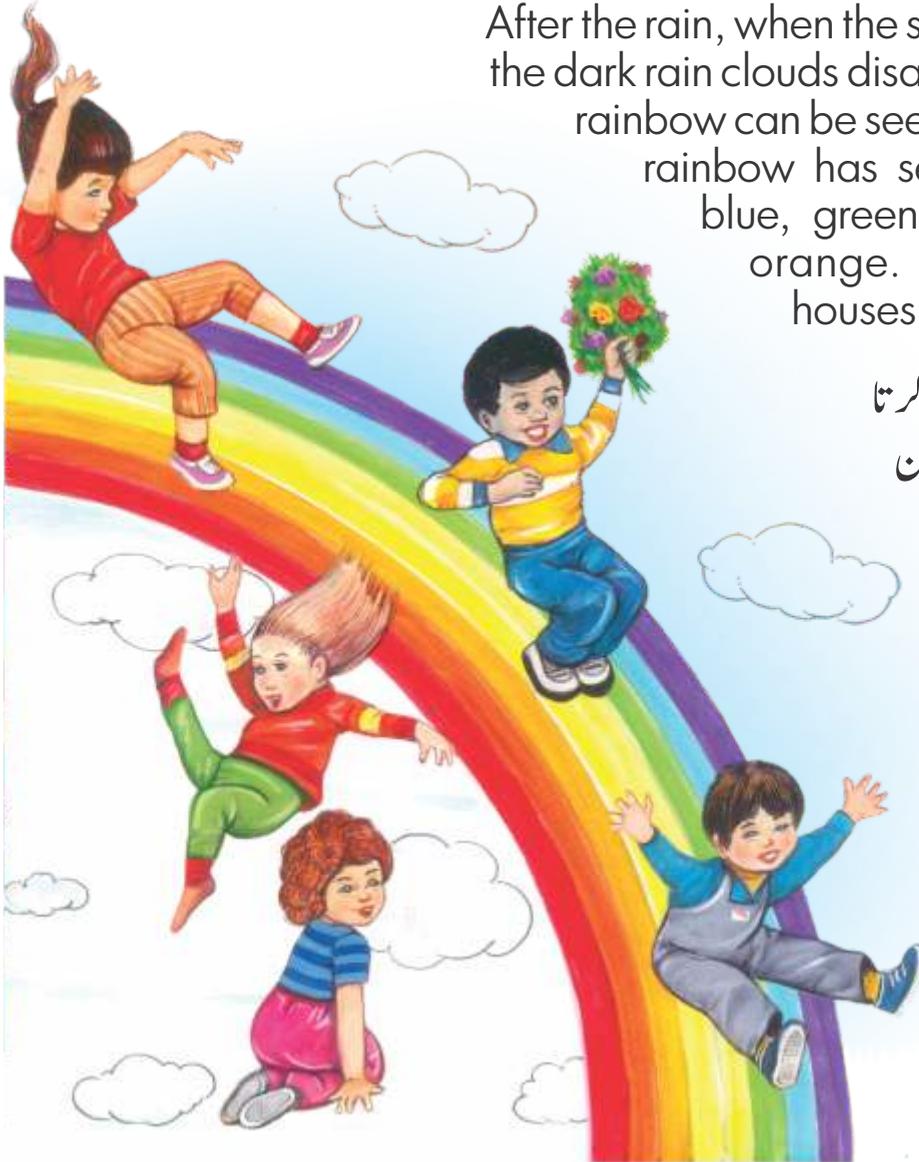


## Word Bank:

- **Vanity:** Self-love, pride.
- **Moist:** Slightly wet.
- **Calm:** Relaxed, cool, controlled.
- **Hidden:** Secret, unseen.



A rainbow appears in the sky in semi-circle. It gives us very pleasant view in the blue sky. It reflects seven colours.



After the rain, when the sun begins to shine again, and the dark rain clouds disappear, sometimes a beautiful rainbow can be seen in the sky in a semi-circle. A rainbow has seven colours. They are red, blue, green, yellow, violet, indigo and orange. People come out of their houses to see this wonderful sight.

بارش کے بعد، جب سورج دوبارہ چمکنا شروع کرتا ہے اور گہرے بادل غائب ہو جاتے ہیں، تو آسمان میں مختلف رنگوں کی ایک خوب صورت قوس قزح نظر آتی ہے۔ ایک قوس قزح کے سات رنگ ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ سرخ، نیلا، سبز، پیلا، بنفشی اور مالٹا ہیں۔ لوگ یہ حیران کن نظارہ دیکھنے کے لیے گھروں سے باہر آ جاتے ہیں۔

Children, in school rush to the open window and shout, "look a rainbow in the sky!". There are many fairy tales about the Rainbow Queen. She is said to be

*The children are enjoying rainbow.*

as beautiful as the seven colours of her kingdom.

اسکول میں بچے کھڑکی کھول کر دیکھتے اور چلاتے ہیں، "دیکھو آسمان پر قوس قزح ہے۔" ملکہ قوس قزح کی بہت سی کہانیاں بھی ہیں۔ وہ اتنی ہی خوب صورت تھی جتنے کہ اس کی ریاست کے سات رنگ۔

They say that the rainbow and the sun must be good friends, because the rainbow always comes out, after the sun shines.

وہ کہتے ہیں کہ قوس قزح اور سورج کو دوست ہونا چاہیے کیونکہ قوس قزح ہمیشہ سورج چمکنے کے بعد آتی ہے۔

## Exercise



Answer the following questions:



i. **When do we see a rainbow?**

**Ans:** After the rain, when the sun begins to shine again, and the dark rain clouds disappear, sometimes a beautiful rainbow can be seen in the sky in a semi-circle.

ii. **How many colours does a rainbow have?**

**Ans:** A rainbow has seven colours.

iii. **Which colour do you like the most of all?**

**Ans:** I like the yellow colour.

iv. **How do people feel when they see rainbow?**

**Ans:** They felt very happy.

v. **Have you ever seen a rainbow? How did you feel?**

**Ans:** Yes, I saw it, and like it alot.



Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

i. A rainbow has seven colours.

ii. People come out of their houses to see wonderful sight of a rainbow.

iii. After rain a beautiful rainbow can be seen in the sky.

iv. Rainbow always comes out after the sun shines.



Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

i. Rainbow has nine colours.



ii. We can see rainbow at night.



iii. There are many fairy tales about the rainbow.



iv. Rainbow always comes out after the sun shines.



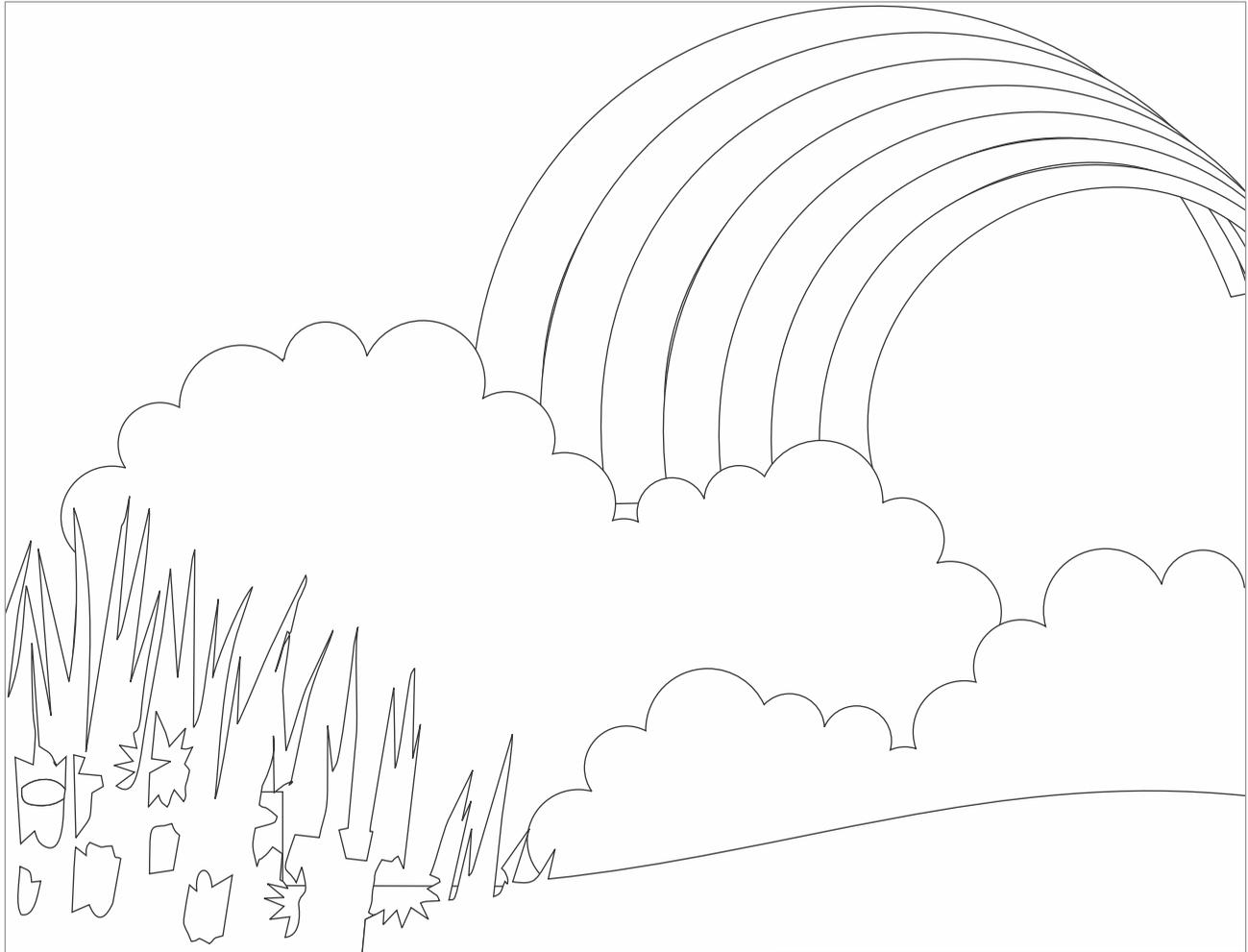
v. People do not like rainbow.



## Activity



Colour the picture by using the red, blue, green, yellow, violet, indigo and orange colours.



### Word Bank:

- **Disappear:** Be lost to view, pass from sight.
- **Wonderful:** Extremely good or excellent.
- **Tale:** A story, narrative.
- **Kingdom:** A country ruled by a king or queen.



A calendar is basically a composition of months, weeks and days of a year. We used both types of calendars according to Solar and Lunar Systems. Islamic calendar is also made according to the Lunar System.

There are twelve months and 365 days in a year. There are four weeks in a month and seven days in a week.

ایک سال میں بارہ ماہ اور 365 دن ہوتے ہیں۔ ایک مہینے میں چار ہفتے ہوتے ہیں اور ایک ہفتے میں سات دن ہوتے ہیں۔

The names of months are:

مہینوں کے نام مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔

January جنوری

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

February فروری

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29				

March مارچ

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

April اپریل

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

May مئی

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

June جون

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
			1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	



July جولائی

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

August اگست

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

September ستمبر

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

October اکتوبر

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

November نومبر

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

December دسمبر

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

April, June and September have thirty days. February has twenty eight or twenty nine days. January, March, May, July, August, October and December have thirty one days.

پر اپریل، جون اور ستمبر تیس دن کے ہوتے ہیں۔ فروری میں 28 یا 29 دن ہوتے ہیں، جنوری، مارچ، مئی، جولائی، اگست، اکتوبر اور دسمبر میں اکتیس دن ہوتے ہیں۔

A calendar shows the days of a week in a year.

ایک کیلنڈر سال کے ہفتے کے دنوں کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔

# EXercise



Answer the following questions:

i. **How many weeks are there in a month?**

**Ans:** There are four weeks in a month.

ii. **How many days are there in a year?**

**Ans:** There are 365 days in a year.

iii. **Can you write down the names of a month in a correct order?**

**Ans:** January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

iv. **How many days are there in the month of January?**

**Ans:** There are 31 days in the month of January.

v. **In which month do you celebrate your birthday?**

**Ans:** I celebrate my birthday in month.



Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

i. There are **seven** days in a week.

ii. There are **365** days in a year.

iii. January is the **first** month of a year.

iv. February has **28 or 29** days.

v. September comes after **August**.



Match the following columns:

## Column "B"

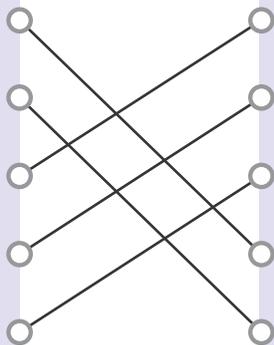
A year

A week

February

December

Sunday



## Column "A"

28 or 29 day

Last month of a year

Holiday

365 days

7 days



"B"

"A"

# Activity



Write names of the months of a year in sequence.  
Also mention how many days are there in each month.

For example:

January	31	February	29
---------	----	----------	----

March	31	April	30	May	31
-------	----	-------	----	-----	----

June	30	July	31
------	----	------	----

August	31	September	30	October	31
--------	----	-----------	----	---------	----

November	30	December	31
----------	----	----------	----



## Word Bank:

- Calender: A chart showing dates, days of the year.
- Composition: Structure, organization.
- Solar: Of or from the sun, Solar Calender.
- Lunar: Of the moon, Lunar Calender.



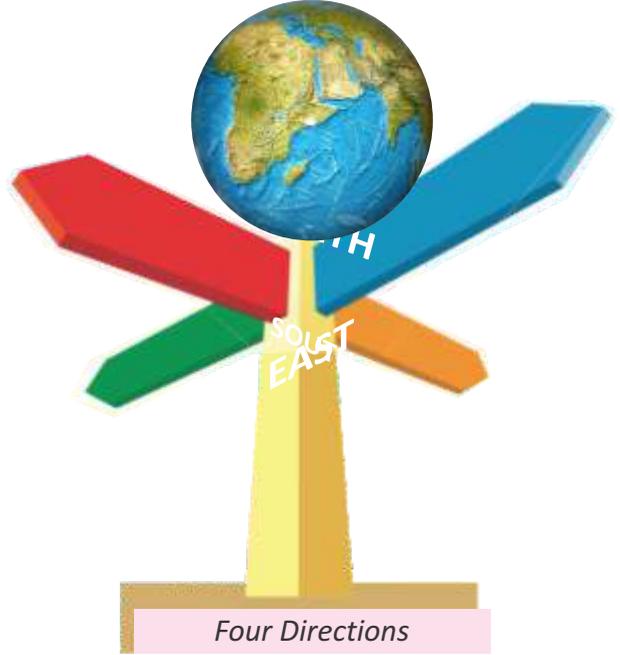
Directions are very important to know in our daily life. If we stand in the park by facing the sun in the morning, then we can understand all the directions quite easily.

There are four main directions: North, South, East and West. They are also known as cardinal points.

اہم سمتیں چار ہیں۔ شمال، جنوب، مشرق اور مغرب انہیں  
نقاط اصلیہ بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔

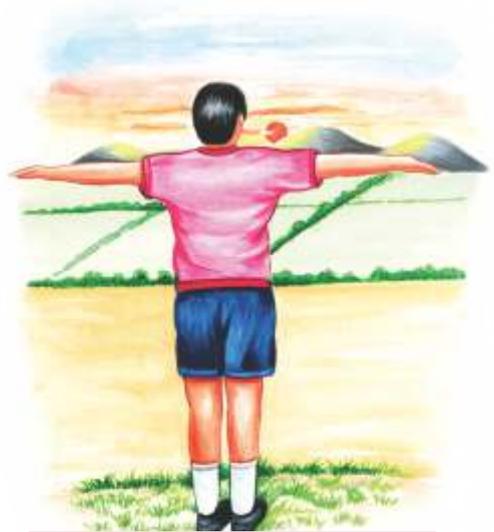
The easiest way to find the direction is to use instrument called a compass. It has a magnetic needle and 'dial' showing the cardinal point.

کمپاس ایسا آلہ ہے جس کے ذریعے ہم آسانی سے سمت کا تعین  
کر سکتے ہیں۔ اس میں ایک مقناطیسی سوئی اور ڈائل ہوتا ہے۔ جو کہ نقاط  
اصلیہ کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔



If you are holding the compass in your hand and the needle shows that North is in front of you, then South will be behind, East will be on your right and West on your left. Remember, North is a fixed point, so direction do not change.

اگر آپ نے اپنے ہاتھ میں کمپاس پکڑا ہے اور سوئی شمال کو آپ کے  
سامنے ظاہر کرتی ہے پھر پیچھے جنوب، مشرق دائیں جانب اور مغرب بائیں  
جانب ہو گا۔ یاد رکھیے کہ شمال ایک فلکسڈ (طے شدہ) پوائنٹ ہے لہذا سمت  
تبدیل نہیں ہو سکتی۔



The boy is showing directions by facing the sun.

## EXercise



Answer the following questions:

i. How many major directions are there?

**Ans:** There are four main directions: North, South, East and West.

ii. What is the use of a compass?

**Ans:** Compass is used to find the direction.

iii. How do we find the direction?

**Ans:** We can find the direction by using compass.

iv. Which is the fixed point?

**Ans:** North is the fixed point.

v. What are the cardinal points?

**Ans:** East, West, North, South.



Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

i. There are **four** directions.

ii. Directions are also known as **cardinal** point.

iii. **Compass** is used to find the direction.

iv. **Compass** has a magnetic needle and a dial.

v. North is a **fixed** point.



Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

i. If North is in front of you the south will be on your left side.

ii. South is a fixed point.

iii. There are four directions.

iv. Directions are known as cardinal points.

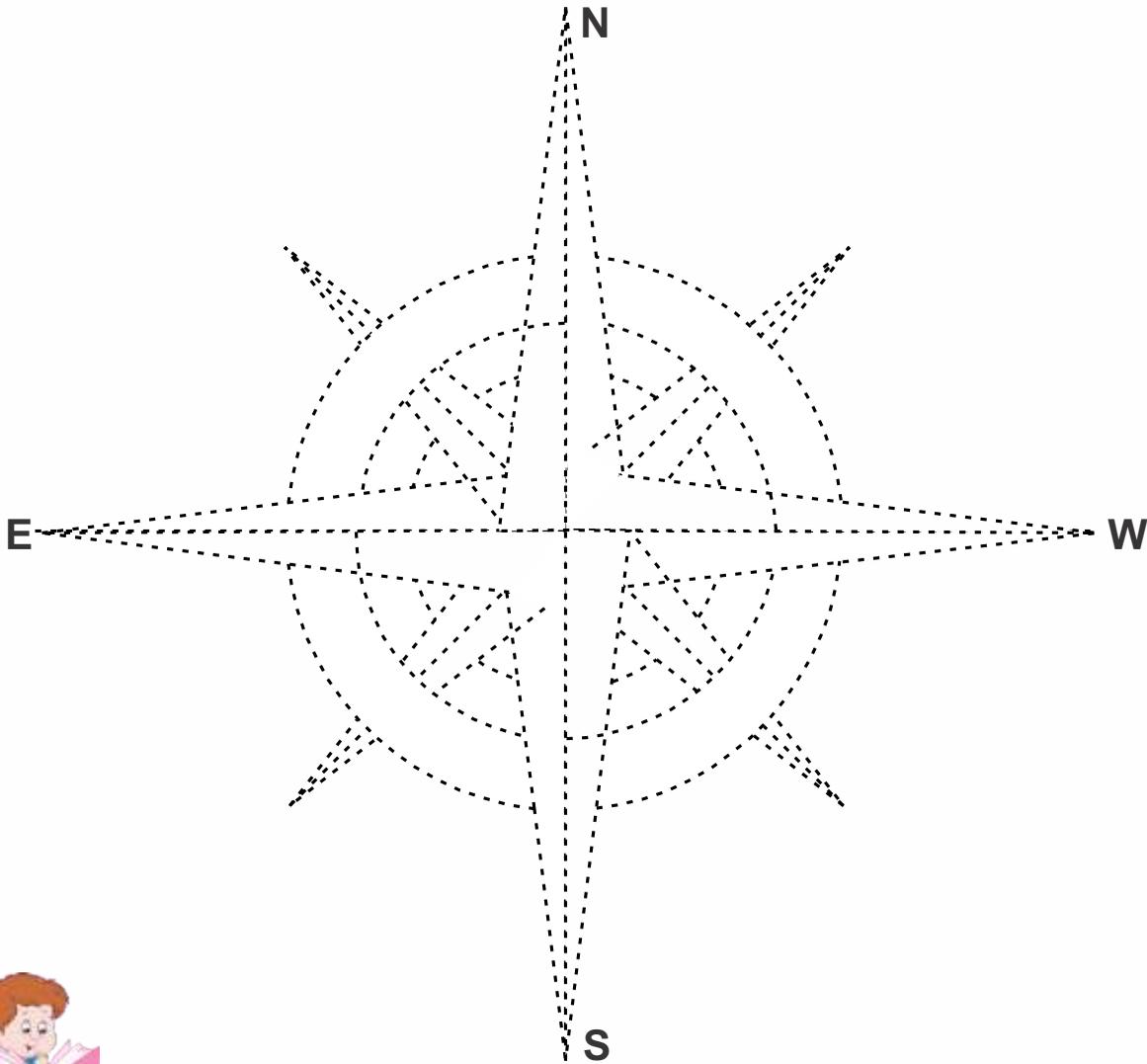
v. Compass is used to find the direction.



## Activity



Mention the directions and join the dots and colour the compass as given below:



### Word Bank:

- **Important:** Having great value.
- **Cardinal:** Most important, a number denoting quantity.
- **Instrument:** A tool for delicate work.
- **Magnetic:** Having the properties of a magnet. To attract some iron or steel made materials.

In our daily life we observe so many things around us. Those many be people, building, transport, green fields, animals and birds etc. We should know the best use of all things around us.



The house.

There are many things around us. Those are people, plants, animals, stones, soil, rivers, mountains, cars, boats, birds, rockets, houses and so on. Of the things around us, some of them like cars, boats, rockets and houses are made by man. The things which are made by man are called "Man made things."



The boat.



The car.



The bird's flying

ہمارے ارد گرد بہت سی اشیا ہیں۔ یہ لوگ، پودے جانور، پتھر، مٹی، دریا، پہاڑ، کاریں، کشتیاں، پرندے، راکٹ، گھر اور دیگر ہیں۔ ہمارے ارد گرد کی اشیا میں سے کچھ جیسا کہ کاریں، کشتیاں، راکٹ اور گھر انسان نے بنائے ہیں۔ وہ چیزیں جو انسان بناتے ہیں۔ انسان کی بنائی گئی اشیا کہلاتی ہیں۔



The Giraffe

Other things like mountain, soil, river, clouds, the sun, the moon and stars are formed on their own in the nature. In other words they are formed without the help of man. They are called "Natural things." Plants, animals and human beings are also Natural

دوسری چیزیں جیسا کہ پہاڑ، مٹی، دریا، بادل، سورج، چاند اور ستارے قدرت میں خود بخود بنے دوسرے الفاظ میں یہ انسان کی مدد کے بغیر بنے اس لیے انہیں قدرتی اشیا کہا جاتا ہے۔ پودے، جانور اور انسان بھی قدرتی اشیا ہیں۔

## Living and Non-Living things:

The things which have life are called living things. Plants, animals and human beings are living things as they have life. Mountains, rivers, soil, water, sun, moon and all man made things are Non-Living as they do not have life.

جان دار اور بے جان اشیا: وہ اشیا جو جان رکھتی ہیں جاندار اشیا کہلاتی ہیں۔ پودے، جانور اور انسان چونکہ جان رکھتے ہیں اس لیے جاندار اشیا کہلاتے ہیں۔ پہاڑ، دریا، مٹی، پانی، سورج، چاند اور دوسری تمام انسانوں کی بنائی گئی اشیا بے جان ہیں کیونکہ ان میں جان نہیں ہے۔

## Exercise



Answer the following questions:

i. Write down few things around you?

**Ans:** Those are people, plants, animals, stones, soil, rivers, mountains, cars, boats, birds, rockets, houses and so on.

ii. What are natural things?

**Ans:** The things like mountain, soil, river, clouds, the sun, the moon and stars are formed on their own in the nature. They are called "Natural things." Plants, animals and human beings are also Natural things.

iii. What do you know about man made things?

**Ans:** The things which are made by man are called "Man made things."

iv. What are living things?

**Ans:** The things which have life are called living things. Plants, animals and human beings are living things as they have life.

v. What are non-living things?

**Ans:** Mountains, rivers, soil, water, sun, moon and all man made things are non-living things as they do not have life.



Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

i. There are **many** things around us.

ii. Cars, boats, rockets are **man made** things.

iii. Sun, moon, plants are **Natural** things.

iv. Non-living things do not have **life**.

v. **Living** things have life.



Name the natural things out of which followings are made:

i. Chair \_\_\_\_\_ **Tree** \_\_\_\_\_

ii. Bread \_\_\_\_\_ **Wheat** \_\_\_\_\_

iii. Sweaters \_\_\_\_\_ **Cotton** \_\_\_\_\_

iv. Boat \_\_\_\_\_ **Tree** \_\_\_\_\_

v. Pots \_\_\_\_\_ **Soil** \_\_\_\_\_



## Activity



Mark natural and man made things. Write ( N ) for natural and ( M ) for man-made.



N



M



N



M



M



N



M



N



N



### Word Bank:

- **Observe:** Notice, watch carefully.
- **Transport:** Convey from one place to another.
- **Rocket:** A space-craft propelled by burring gasses.
- **Natural:** Produced by nature, not man-made



Farmers play very important role in our national economy and food production. Pakistan is an agricultural country, so farmers can play leading role in national development.

There are many villages in Pakistan. Farming is the main occupation of villagers. A farmer is a very important person in our lives because he works all the day in the fields, growing crops which we eat. For a farmer, his land means everything.



A farmer is ploughing the field.

پاکستان میں بہت سے گاؤں ہیں۔ گاؤں کے لوگوں کا اہم پیشہ کاشت کاری ہے۔ کسان ہماری زندگیوں میں اہم شخص ہے کیونکہ وہ سارا دن کھیتوں میں کام کرتا ہے فصلیں اگانے کے لیے جو ہم کھاتے ہیں۔ ایک کسان کے لیے، اس کی زمین ہی اس کے لیے سب کچھ ہے۔



A farmer is harvesting the crop.

Farmers are simple folk who work very hard and celebrate the harvest season. They live in huts and mud houses, whose roofs are made of grass, leaves and straw. Early in the morning, as the sun rises in the sky and in the fresh air, if you take a walk through fields where rice, wheat and maize are grown, you will see birds of the most beautiful colours. The farmer ploughs his land with a pair of oxen. Some uses tractors to do the work.

When it rains, the farmers rejoice because rain means a good harvest. On the whole, farmers are not well-to-do people, and their work requires lots of hard work and toil.

دیہاتی سادہ لوگ ہوتے ہیں جو کہ سخت محنت کرتے ہیں اور فصل کی کٹائی کا موسم مناتے ہیں۔ وہ جھونپڑی اور مٹی کے بنے گھروں میں رہتے ہیں، جن کی چھتیں گھاس، پتوں اور تنکوں سے ملکر بنتی ہیں۔ صبح سویرے جب آسمان پر سورج طلوع ہوتا ہے اور تازہ ہوا چلتی ہے، اگر آپ ایسے کھیتوں میں جہاں چاول، گندم اور مکئی اُگے ہوں سیر کریں تو آپ خوبصورت رنگوں کے پرندے دیکھیں گے۔ کسان بیلوں کے جوڑے سے اپنی زمین میں ہل چلاتا ہے۔ کچھ کام کے لیے ٹریکٹر استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ جب بارش ہوتی ہے، تو کسان خوشی مناتے ہیں، کیونکہ بارش کا مطلب اچھی پیداوار ہے۔ مجموعی طور پر، کسان زیادہ ترقی یافتہ تو نہیں ہوتے اور ان کا کام مسلسل اور سخت محنت طلب ہوتا ہے۔

## Exercise



Answer the following questions:

i. **Why is farmer important in our lives?**

**Ans:** Farmers play very important role in our national economy and food production. Pakistan is an agricultural country, so farmers can play leading role in national development.

ii. **What are their homes made of?**

**Ans:** They live in huts and mud houses, whose roofs are made of grass, leaves and straw.

iii. **What can you see early in the morning?**

**Ans:** Early in the morning, as the sun rises in the sky and in the fresh air, if you take a walk through fields where rice, wheat and maize are grown, you can see birds of the most beautiful colours.

iv. **Have you ever been to a farm?**

**Ans:** Yes, I visited to a farm.

v. **Why is the rain important to a farmer?**

**Ans:** Rain is important to a farmer because rain means a good harvest.

vi. **What do rains mean to a farmer?**

**Ans:** To a farmer, rain means a good harvest.



Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- i. Farmers are **simple** folk.
- ii. For a farmer, his land means **everything**.
- iii. Farmers live in huts and **mud** houses.
- iv. Rain means a good **harvest** for the farmer.
- v. Farmers are not **well to do** people.



Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

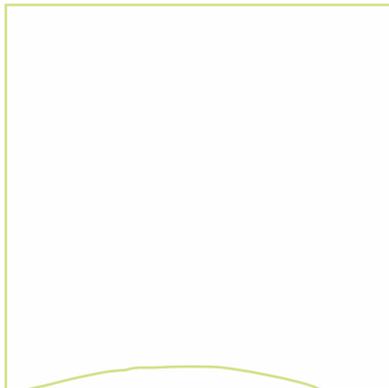
- i. Farmers play no role in our national economy.
- ii. Pakistan is an agricultural country.
- iii. Publishing is the main occupation of villagers.
- iv. For a farmer his land means everything.
- v. For farmers rain means a good harvest.



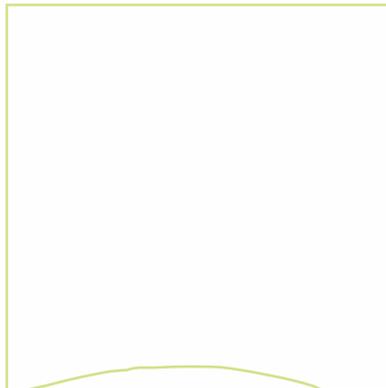
## Activity



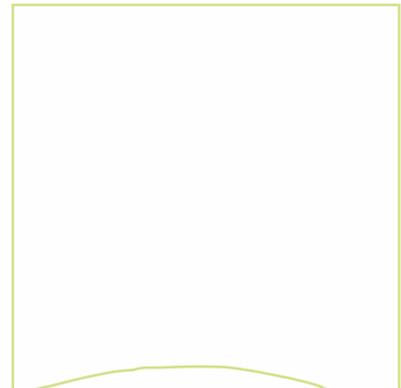
Paste the pictures of important crops of Pakistan and also mention their names below the pictures:



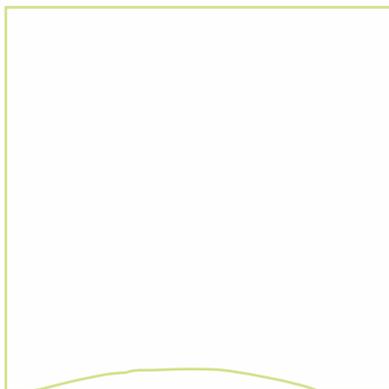
Wheat



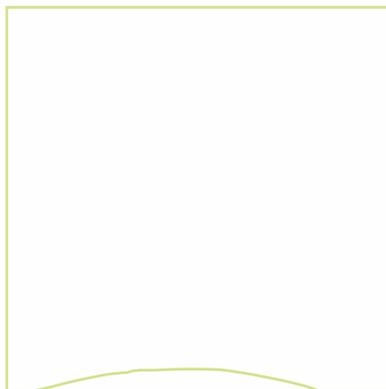
cotton



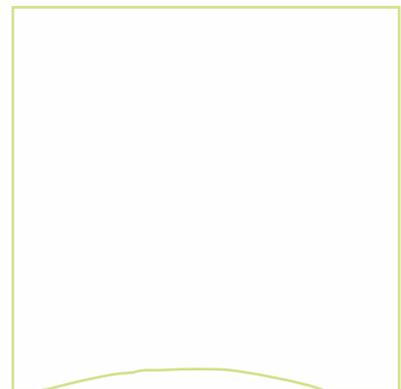
Rice



Sugar cane



Maize



Gram



### Word Bank:

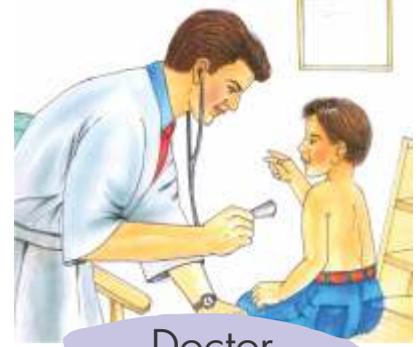
- **National:** A citizen of a particular country.
- **Production:** Things produced or grown.
- **Development:** Growth, progress.
- **Occupation:** A job or profession.

All people like to do some work to earn their living. There are many kinds of works or jobs for people according to their choice and capabilities. Work is worship.



Most of the people in Pakistan live in villages and small towns in the countryside. They earn their living by working on the land.

In the large towns and cities, there are factories and offices. There are many jobs or professions for people to choose from. People living here work as doctors, traders, engineers, police officers, teachers, drivers, bankers, mechanics and in hundreds of other professions. Many people have their own business.



Doctor

پاکستان میں زیادہ تر لوگ دیہاتوں اور نواحی علاقوں کے قصبوں میں رہتے ہیں، وہ زمینوں پر کام کر کے اپنا روزگار کماتے

ہیں۔

بڑے قصبوں اور شہروں میں، فیکٹریاں اور دفاتر ہوتے ہیں۔ یہاں لوگوں کے انتخاب کے لیے بہت سی نوکریاں اور پیشے ہوتے ہیں۔ یہاں جو لوگ رہتے ہیں وہ ڈاکٹر، صنعت کار، انجینئر، پولیس آفیسر، استاد، ڈرائیور، مکینک، اور بہت سے دیگر شعبوں میں کام کرتے ہیں۔ بہت سے لوگوں کا اپنا کاروبار ہے۔



Teacher



Farmer



Driver



Postman



Policeman

## Exercise



Answer the following questions:

i. In which area are the Pakistanis living mostly?

**Ans:** Most of the people in Pakistan live in villages and small towns in the countryside.

ii. How do villagers earn their living?

**Ans:** They earn their living by working on the land.

iii. In cities, where do people work?

**Ans:** In cities, the people do work in factories and offices.

iv. What are the professions of different people of cities?

**Ans:** People work as doctors, traders, engineers, police officers, teachers, drivers, bankers, mechanics and in hundreds of other professions

v. What do you want to be?

**Ans:** I want to be a \_\_\_\_\_.



Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

i. Most of the people in Pakistan live in **villages**.

ii. They earn their living by **working** one land.

iii. In cities, people work in **factories** and **offices**.

iv. In cities there are many jobs or professions for people to **choose** from.

v. Many **rich** people have their own business.



Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

i. Most of the people in Pakistan live in cities.



ii. Most of the villagers earn their living by working on the land.



iii. In cities, people work in offices.



iv. Villagers work in offices.



v. Villagers have many professions to choose from.



vi. Many people have their own business.



## Activity



Mention correct profession under each picture with the help of your class teacher:



Teacher



Cobbler



Nurse



Pilot



Doctor



Post man



### Word Bank:

- **Earn:** Gain money or respect.
- **Capability:** Ability to do something.
- **Profession:** Career, job, business.
- **Business:** An occupation, trade, commerce.



Today transport has made our life extremely fast. Therefore we can move from one place to another very quickly. There are so many types of vehicles to serve our purpose.

Transport means to go from one place to another. For this purpose some people use bicycles, some people use tonga, some people use buses, some other people use airplanes. All these are called means of transport.

آمدورفت کا معنی ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ جانا ہے۔ اس مقصد کے لیے کچھ لوگ بائیسکل کا استعمال کرتے ہیں، کچھ لوگ تازنگا استعمال کرتے ہیں، کچھ لوگ بسیں استعمال کرتے ہیں اور کچھ لوگ ہوائی جہاز استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ یہ تمام ذرائع آمدورفت کہلاتے ہیں۔

**Bicycle** is a cheap means of transport but is easy to ride. Even younger children can ride it.

بائیسکل: بائیسکل آمدورفت کا سب سے آسان ذریعہ ہے لیکن اسے چلانا بہت آسان ہے۔ یہاں تک کہ اسے چھوٹے بچے بھی چلا سکتے ہیں۔



A bicycle.



A tonga.

**Tonga** is also a cheap means but it is also very slow. People like to ride on tonga.

تازنگا: تازنگا بھی ایک ستا ذریعہ ہے لیکن یہ بہت آہستہ ہے۔ لوگ تازنگا پر سواری کرنا پسند کرتے ہیں۔

**Bus** is a very nice way of traveling. It can take several passengers at a time.

بس: بس سفر کرنے کا بہت عمدہ ذریعہ ہے۔ یہ ایک ہی وقت میں بہت سے مسافر سوار کر سکتی ہے۔



A bus.



A train.

**Train:** travels in the air. It takes less time and is very safe and comfortable means of traveling but it is too expensive.

ٹرین: ٹرین بہت آرام دہ اور محفوظ سفر کا ذریعہ ہے۔ یہ بھی ایک ہی وقت میں بہت سے مسافروں کو ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ لے کر جاسکتی ہے۔



An aeroplane.

**Aeroplane** travels in the air. It takes less time and is very safe and comfortable means of traveling but it is too expensive.

ہوائی جہاز: ہوائی جہاز ہوا میں سفر کرتے ہیں۔ یہ کم وقت لیتا ہے اور بہت محفوظ اور آرام دہ سفر کا ذریعہ ہے لیکن یہ بہت مہنگا ہے۔

Ship is also used to travel from one country to another. But it takes much time. It travels in water.

بحری جہاز: بحری جہاز بھی ایک ملک سے دوسرے ملک تک آمدورفت کا ایک ذریعہ ہے۔ لیکن اس کے لیے بہت وقت درکار ہے۔ یہ پانی پر سفر کرتا ہے۔



A cargo ship.

## Exercise



Answer the following questions:

i. **What does transport mean?**

**Ans:** Transport means to go from one place to another.

ii. **Name different means of transport?**

**Ans:** Bicycle, Tanga, Ship, airplane, Train.

iii. **Which transport travels in the air?**

**Ans:** Aeroplane travels in the air.

iv. **Which transport travels in water?**

**Ans:** Ship travels in water.

v. **Which transport can children ride on easily?**

**Ans:** The children can ride the bicycle easily.



Match the following columns:

### Column "A"

Bicycle

Tonga

Aeroplane

Ship

Train

### Column "B"

travels in water.

take several passengers at a time.

easy to ride.

slow and cheap means.

travels in the air.



"B"

"A"

## Activity



Match the following pictures with their relevant names:

Aeroplane	○		○	
Tonga	○		○	
Bus	○		○	
Cycle	○		○	
Train	○		○	
Ship	○		○	



### Word Bank:

- Extremely: To a very high degree.
- Purpose: Intention, aim or function.
- Passenger: Traveller of a car, ship or aircraft.
- Comfortable: Giving comfort, free from pain or trouble.

Traffic safety rules are very useful for every person who used to drive or travel on the roads. By knowing these rules one can save himself as well as others by protecting their lives and properties.

Everyone seems to be in great hurry. Peoples, cars, buses, scooters, auto-rickshaws, hawkers and everyone. The only time they come to a standstill is when the traffic light give signals. **RED** to stop, **YELLOW** to wait and **GREEN** to go. Then the rush beings all over again.

The traffic lights are very important. If they were not installed, there would be utter confusion on the streets. Accidents would happen in any direction, if we will not wait.

ہر کوئی جلد بازی میں رہتا ہے۔ لوگ کاریں، بسیں، سکوٹرز، آٹورکشا، پھیری والے اور سب صرف اس وقت کھڑے ہوتے ہیں جب ٹریفک لائٹ اشارہ دیتی ہے: سرخ رک جانے کے لیے، پیلی انتظار کے لیے اور سبز جانے کے لیے۔ پھر ہجوم دوبارہ سے چلنا شروع ہو جاتا ہے۔

ٹریفک لائٹس بہت ضروری ہیں۔ اگر انہیں نصب نہ کیا جائے تو گلیوں میں بہت بے ترتیبی ہو سکتی ہے۔ اگر ہم انتظار نہیں کریں گے تو حادثات کسی بھی سمت میں سرزد ہو سکتے ہیں۔



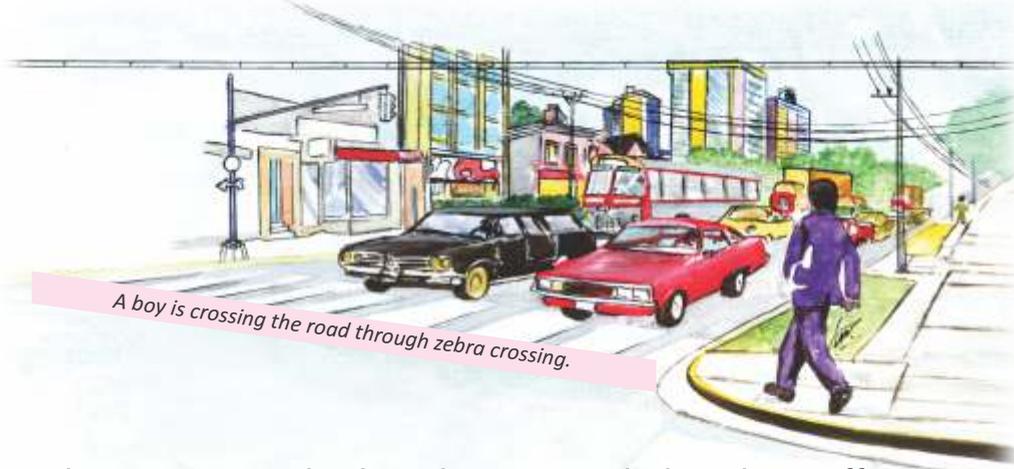
Traffic signals



A pedestrian



No parking



A boy is crossing the road through zebra crossing.

Normally, a policeman stands close by to watch that the traffic is in order. The traffic signals are very important in cities. Drivers of vehicles wait impatiently every minute for the light to change from RED to GREEN. We should obey the traffic rules.

عام طور پر، ایک پولیس والا ٹریفک کو قاعدے میں رکھنے کے لیے کھڑا ہوتا ہے۔ شہروں میں ٹریفک سگنلز بہت اہم ہیں۔ گاڑیوں کے ڈرائیورز بے صبری سے سرخ لائٹ کے سبز ہونے کا انتظار کرتے ہیں۔ ہمیں ٹریفک کے قوانین کی تعمیل کرنی چاہیے۔

## Exercise



Answer the following questions:

i. What are the traffic signals and what do they mean?

**Ans:** The traffic light give signals: **RED** to stop, **YELLOW** to wait and **GREEN** to go.

ii. Why are traffic lights important?

**Ans:** The traffic lights are very important. if they were not installed, there would be utter confusion on the streets. Accidents would happen in any direction, if we will not wait.

iii. When does traffic come to a stand still?

**Ans:** The only time they come to a standstill is when the traffic light give signals: **RED** to stop.

iv. What would happen if there were no traffic lights?

**Ans:** Accidents would happen in any direction, if we will not wait.

v. Who stands on watch at road crossing and why?

**Ans:** A policeman stands close by to watch that the traffic is in order.



Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

i. Everyone seems to be in great hurry.

ii. Red to stop.

iii. Yellow to wait.

iv. Traffic lights are very important.

v. Normally, a police man stands close by to watch the traffic.



Tick (✓) for true and cross (✗) for wrong statement:

i. Everyone seems to be in great hurry.



ii. Traffic lights are not important.



iii. We should obey traffic rules.



iv. Yellow light is to stop.



v. Red light is to wait.



## Activity



Paste the pictures of different traffic signs which show different traffic rules and mention their names:



Red to stop



Yellow to wait



Green to go



Now Narrow Road



No Parking



Right turn



Stop



Zebra crossing



### Word Bank:

- **Rules:** Law or by law, to govern.
- **Installed:** Settled in a place for use.
- **Confusion:** Disorder, a state of do or not to do.
- **Impatient:** Restless, keen, unhappy.

