

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ۝

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

2



PUNJAB CURRICULUM AND
TEXTBOOK BOARD, LAHORE



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PREFACE

This book (General Knowledge-2) is prepared in the light of the students' learning outcomes of curriculum 2006 prioritized for the textbook. Before printing, the manuscript of this book was thoroughly reviewed by a committee of well known experts to seek its valuable recommendations which have been duly incorporated in the book. On finding the manuscript fully aligned with the curriculum 2006, the review committee recommended it for its printing and publication.

On the recommendation of the review committee. The competent authority granted approval for its publication.

As there is always a room for improvement, we cordially invite the valuable suggestions for improvement of the text of this book.

(Authors)



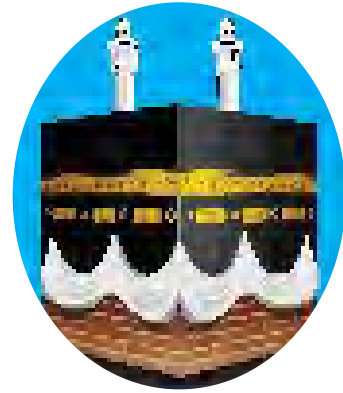
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1 The Blessings of Allah Almighty

Allah Almighty has blessed us with many things. Air and water are such blessings without which we cannot survive. Allah Almighty created the earth and the sky, mountains and rivers on the earth. He created plants, animals and fruits for us. He gave us home to live in and bestowed us loving parents, brothers and sisters.



Animals, plants, fruits, flowers and mountains are all blessings of Allah Almighty.



Allah Almighty has given us the ability of thinking and understanding. When we think about the things around us, many questions arise in our mind. We try to find answers to these questions. As a result, things become easy.

Man invented wheel by observing the rolling of a round tree trunk. With the help of wheel, he made various types of machines. When a person invents a useful thing by using the knowledge given by Allah Almighty, he thanks Allah Almighty and says "الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ" that Allah Almighty has enabled him to do good deed. Feeling proud is the Satan's character.

When a person does a good deed with the favour of Allah Almighty, we say "مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ". When we intend to do some work, we say "إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ" we will complete this work".

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

All praises are for Allah

مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ

As Allah has desired

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

If Allah desires

When someone sneezes, he says الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ while the listener says يَرْحَمُكَ اللَّهُ. It means "may Allah shower His mercy upon you".

EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions:

- (i) When do we say الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ؟
- (ii) When should we say إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ؟
- (iii) Name five blessings of Allah Almighty which are not mentioned in this lesson.
- (iv) What should we say when someone does a good deed?

2. Match correctly the expression given in the first column with the expression given in the second column.

As Allah has desired

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

If Allah desires

مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ

All praises are for Allah

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

3. Fill in the blanks with the help of the following words:

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ

wheel

blessings

- (i) Allah Almighty has created many kinds of _____ for us.
- (ii) If someone does a good deed with the favour of Allah Almighty, we say _____.
- (iii) Man invented _____ by observing the rolling of a round tree trunk.
- (iv) When we intend to do some work, we say _____ we will complete this work.

4. Mark (✓) on the right answer.

(i) The creation of the best fruits

- a) is a result of natural growth.
- b) is a miracle of soil.
- c) is the blessing of Allah Almighty.

(ii) What should we do when we are happy?

- a) should make a noise.
- b) should do nothing.
- c) should thank Allah Almighty.

(iii) Whose character is it to feel proud?

- a) animal's
- b) satan's
- c) muslim's

(iv) What should a person do on making a new thing?

- a) should thank Allah Almighty.
- b) should laugh.
- c) should feel proud.



Write the Arabic words used in this lesson in neat writing on a chart and display it in classroom.

Instructions for the teacher

Ask students to practice Arabic words used in above activity with correct Arabic pronunciation.

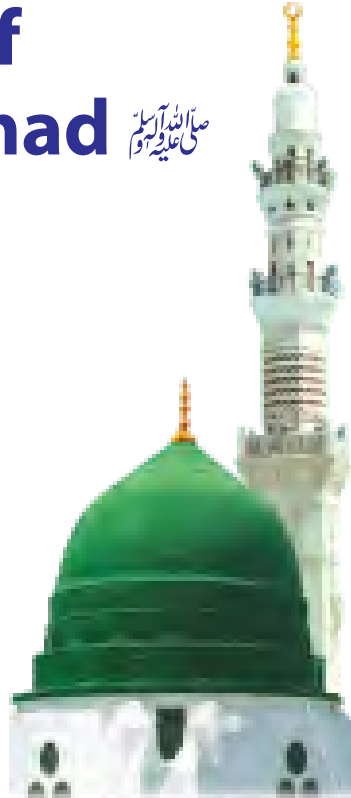
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Holy Life of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ is Allah's last Rasool. When he ﷺ was born, his ﷺ noble father Hazrat Abdullah had already died. His ﷺ grandfather, Hazrat Abd-ul-Muttalib, took him ﷺ to the Holy Ka'aba, thanked Allah Almighty and prayed. To celebrate the bliss of the birth of his grandson, Hazrat Abd-ul-Muttalib arranged a family feast. He ﷺ was named "Muhammad" ﷺ. This name was not given to any child before.

According to the custom of the Arabs, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ stayed with Hazrat Haleema Sa'adiyah رضى الله عنها who brought him ﷺ up as a foster mother. Hazrat Haleema Sa'adiyah رضى الله عنها was a very pious lady. He ﷺ became healthier in open and clean air of village.

When he ﷺ was four, Hazrat Haleema Sa'adiyah رضى الله عنها brought him ﷺ back to Makkah Mukarrama, and he ﷺ started living with his ﷺ noble mother Hazrat Aaminah. When he ﷺ was six, his ﷺ noble mother died. At the age of eight, his ﷺ grandfather also died. After the death of grandfather, his ﷺ uncle Hazrat Abu Talib took the responsibility of his ﷺ upbringing. He ﷺ grew up under his love. He ﷺ declared Nabuwwat at the age of forty and preached that the people should worship one Allah, always speak the truth and help others. He ﷺ was sympathetic to the orphans, the poor and the needy of the whole of the world.



He ﷺ is the biggest blessing of Allah Almighty for the entire mankind. That is why he ﷺ did not take revenge from anyone. He ﷺ forgave even his ﷺ bitterest enemies. The Quraish of Makkah Mukarrama broke all boundaries of cruelties upon him ﷺ but when Makkah Mukarrama was conquered, he ﷺ forgave all of them. His ﷺ life is the role model for all the humans.

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the name of the grandfather of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ?
- (ii) How did Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ treat the enemies when Makkah Mukarrama was conquered?
- (iii) When did Hazrat Aaminah die?
- (iv) Why was Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ sent to the village?
- (v) Who brought him ﷺ up after the death of his ﷺ grandfather?

2. Match the statement given in the first column with the correct statement in the second column.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ declared Nabuwwat.	by his ﷺ grandfather.
Hazrat Haleema Sa'adiyah رضى الله عنها was his ﷺ	at the age of forty.
The Rasool was named "Muhammad ﷺ"	eight years.
At the time of the death of his ﷺ grandfather, Hazrat Muhammad's ﷺ age was	foster mother.

3. Fill in the blanks with the help of the following words:

family

four

blessing

model

grandfather

- (i) Hazrat Haleema Sa'adiyah رضى الله عنها brought Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ back to Makkah Mukarrama at the age of _____ years.
- (ii) Hazrat Abd-ul-Muttalib arranged a _____ feast to celebrate the birth of his grandson.
- (iii) His ﷺ _____ also died when he ﷺ was eight years old.
- (iv) His ﷺ life is the best role _____ for all the human.
- (v) He ﷺ is a biggest _____ for entire mankind.



Activity

Students should write down neatly on a chart Rasool's ﷺ saying about speaking the truth and display it in the classroom.

Instructions for the teacher

Teachers are required to tell some more incidents from Seerat-e-Rasool ﷺ to the students.

3

The Ambiya عليهم السلام and Character Building

Allah Almighty created man. He sent many Ambiya / Rosul (Prophets) عليهم السلام to teach the people how to live. No one can be a good human being by wearing good dress, eating nice food or having lot of wealth. A good human being is the one who helps others and cares for their happiness and well being. All the Rosul عليهم السلام were excellent human beings. They spent their lives serving human beings and in providing them with happiness and peace.

Once, Hazrat Musa عليه السلام was on a journey. When he got tired during journey, he sat by a well to take some rest. He drank water and lay down. After a short while, there came some shepherds who led their sheep and goats for drinking water. They drew the water out, made their sheep and goats drink water and went away.

Meanwhile two girls came there to make their sheep and goats drink water from the well. They were little girls and could not draw the water out from the well. When Hazrat Musa عليه السلام saw that scene, he عليه السلام got up readily and helped them to draw the water. The girls gave this water to their sheep and goats to drink. They were overjoyed on being helped by Hazrat Musa عليه السلام and thanked him.

Hazrat Isa عليه السلام was also a Rasool of Allah Almighty. He عليه السلام remained always ready for the service and happiness of other people. Allah Almighty gave him عليه السلام many miracles such as healing the sick, enabling the dumb to speak, curing the blind, giving life to the dead etc.

A man came to Hazrat Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم and said, "I steal things, tell lies

and feel happy by torturing others. If you command, I can leave only one of these evils.” Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ asked him to give up telling lies. The man went away. After some time, he thought of stealing something, but then he recalled his promise with the Rasool ﷺ of speaking the truth and thought that if he ﷺ would ask, what would he answer? In this way, he retreated from all his evil deeds.

Once a man picked a sparrow's young ones from the nest and came to the Rasool ﷺ. Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ saw the sparrow hovering over repeatedly. On seeing this, he ﷺ inquired from his companions about the reason for disturbance of sparrow. The man told him ﷺ that he had picked up her young ones from the nest and the sparrow was looking for them. The Rasool ﷺ ordered him to put back the young ones in the nest immediately.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ loved children a lot. Whenever he ﷺ received some eatables, he ﷺ would offer these to the children first. If he ﷺ was on a ride, he ﷺ would let the children ride with him ﷺ.

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Can someone become a nice person by wearing good clothes and by taking good food?
 - (ii) How did Hazrat Musa عليه السلام help the girls?
 - (iii) How did Hazrat Isa عليه السلام care for the people?
 - (iv) How was a man's life changed when Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ forbade him to tell lies?
 - (v) Narrate any incident of Hazrat Muhammad's ﷺ about his ﷺ love for the children?

2. Fill in the blanks with the help of the following words:

nest

lies

blind

helps

- i. A good person is one who _____ others.
- ii. The _____ started seeing when Hazrat Isa عليه السلام cured them.
- iii. The Rasool صلى الله عليه وسلم ordered to put the young ones of the sparrow back in the _____.
- iv. The root of all the evils is to tell _____.

3. Mark (✓) the right answer.

(i) A nice person is the one:

- a. whose clothes are good.
- b. who has wealth.
- c. who helps others.

(ii) Which Rasool عليه السلام helped the girls in providing water for the sheep and goats?

- a. Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام
- b. Hazrat Isa عليه السلام
- c. Hazrat Musa عليه السلام

(iii) Which Rasool's عليه السلام miracle was to give life to the dead?

- a. Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام
- b. Hazrat Isa عليه السلام
- c. Hazrat Musa عليه السلام

(iv) Hazrat Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم asked a person to avoid:

- a. putting others in trouble
- b. telling lies
- c. theft

4

Rozah (Fasting)

Rozah (Fasting) is one of the Arkans (pillars) of Islam. It orders us to stay away from eating, drinking and such things which Allah Almighty has forbidden, from the Azan of Fajr till the Azan of Maghrib with the intention of worship.

Allah Almighty has made the Rozah in the month of Ramadan-ul-Mubarik obligatory for the Muslims. Ramadan-ul-Mubarik is the ninth month of Islamic calendar. The concept of Rozah is also present in other religions of the world. The Jews, the Christians, the Hindus and the followers of Buddhism also observe Rozah (Fast) according to their own religious instructions. For example, the Christians observe Rozah (Fast) in March and April.

The Holy Quran's revelation started in Ramadan-ul-Mubarik. During the last ten days of Ramadan-ul-Mubarik, there is a specific night which is called Shab-e-Qadr (the Night of Power). It is a very important night. Worshipping and bowing before Allah Almighty during this one night is better than the worshipping for one thousand months. During this night, Hazrat Jibrail (ﷺ) descends on the earth with other angels.

As soon as the moon of Ramadan-ul-Mubarik is sighted the Muslims get busy with the praying. Taraviah salah is offered with Isha salah. Rozah (Fasting) is observed during the day. Allah's remembrance and the recitation from the Holy Quran is mostly done. Helping others, good deeds, worship and salah are also undertaken with great emphasis in this month. Allah Almighty has promised 70 folds reward for each salah (prayer) and good deeds during the month of Ramadan-ul-Mubarik compared to other months.

Rozah (Fasting) protects the man from diseases and also enable him to realise the importance and need of food for poor people in the society. This Rozah exercise promotes sympathy towards the poor, the orphans and the destitutes.

Rozah starts with the Azan-e-Fajr. Meal is taken before Azan. It is called "Sahri". It is the Sunnah of the Rasool ﷺ to have Sahri. Rozah is ended with Azan-e-Maghrib. When "Iftari" is taken generally, the Muslims invite each other at Iftari. The Rasool ﷺ had said that there is a great reward for serving others at Iftar.

After Rozah (fasting) whole of the month of Ramadan, the Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr on the first of Shawwal. This Eid is a reward for the Muslims from Allah Almighty.

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions:

- (i) What is meant by Rozah?
- (ii) What benefits we get from Rozah?
- (iii) What is the name of the month in which Rozah is practised?
- (iv) What is meant by Sahri and Iftari?
- (v) With which salah the "Travah salah" is offered?

2. Fill in the blanks with following words:

Azan

diseases

Sunnah

ninth

- (i) Man is protected from _____ by Rozah.
- (ii) The Rozah starts with the _____ for Fajr.
- (iii) Ramadan-ul-Mubarak is the _____ month of Islamic calendar.
- (iv) Having Sahri is Rasool's (ﷺ) _____.

3. Mark (✓) the right answer.

- (i) When does the Shab-e-Qadr(Night of Power) fall in Ramadan-ul-Mubarik?
- a) during the first ten days
 - b) during the second ten days
 - c) during the last ten days
- (ii) What is the meal called taken at the time of ending the Rozah?
- a) Sahri b) Iftari c) both
- (iii) Which day is celebrated on the first of Shawwal?
- a) Eid-ul-Ad'ha
 - b) Eid-ul-Fitr
 - c) Eid Milad-un-Nabi
- (iv) When did the revelation of the Holy Quran start?
- a) in Muharram
 - b) in Rabi-ul-Awwal
 - c) in Ramadan-ul-Mubarik
- (v) The worship in Ramadan-ul-Mubarik is more rewarding as compared to other months by:
- a) 30 fold b) 50 fold c) 70 fold



Memorize the "Duaa" of ending Rozah and recite it to your teacher.

Instructions for the teacher

Teachers may tell the students some more benefits of Rozah, so that they may understand its significance.

5

Religious Festivals

Festivals are a part of human life. These are the occasions when people share their joys with each other. The Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Ad'ha, with religious zeal and festivity. In our country, Eid Milad-un-Nabi ﷺ, the Urs of Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh عریضی، the Charaghan Fair, Spring festival etc. are the religious and cultural festivals other than Eidain, which are celebrated according to the local customs and traditions.

The people of other religions of the world also celebrate festivals, for example, Christmas, Baisakhi, Holi, Diwali etc.

Eid-ul-Fitr

On the completion of the Rozah (fasting) month Ramadan-ul-Mubarik, the Muslims celebrate Eid with festivity on the 1st of Shawwal. It is called Eid-ul-Fitr. On the day of Eid-ul-Fitr, the Muslims embrace each other and distribute Sadaqa-e-Fitr (Fitrana) to the poor so that they can also join and celebrate the festivities of Eid-ul-Fitr.



Eid-ul-Ad'ha

Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Ad'ha on 10th of Zilhaj. On this day, Muslims sacrifice animals and distribute the sacrificial meat amongst relatives, friends and the poor.



Eid Milad-un-Nabi ﷺ

Eid Milad-un-Nabi ﷺ is celebrated on the 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal to commemorate the Rasool's ﷺ birth.



Urs

In Lahore, the Urs of Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh ﷺ and the Charaghan Fair are also celebrated with great fervour.



Christmas

The Christians celebrate Hazrat Isa's ﷺ birthday on the 25th December every year. It is called Christmas.



Diwali and Holi

Diwali and Holi are the religious festivals of the Hindus.

Baisakhi

Baisakhi is the religious festival of the Sikhs.



EXERCISE

1. Fill in the blanks with the help of following words:

Diwali Hazrat Isa ﷺ Sadaqa-e-Fitr Eid-ul-Ad'ha Eid-ul-Fitr

- (i) _____ is given to the poor to include them in the joys of Eid-ul-Fitr.
- (ii) The religious festivals of the Hindus are Holi and _____.
- (iii) Eidain means _____ and Eid-ul-Ad'ha.
- (iv) The Muslims celebrate _____ on 10th of Zilhaj.
- (v) On the 25th December, every year, Christians celebrate the birthday of _____.

2. Mark (✓) the right answer.

- (i) When is Eid Milad-un-Nabi ﷺ celebrated?
 - a) on 10th of Zilhaj
 - b) on 1st of Shawwal
 - c) on 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal
- (ii) Holi is the religious festival:
 - a) of the Sikhs
 - b) of the Hindus
 - c) of the Christians
- (iii) When is the Christmas celebrated?
 - a) on 10th of January
 - b) on 25th December
 - c) on 9th November
- (iv) In which city is the "Charaghan Fair" celebrated?
 - a) Lahore
 - b) Multan
 - c) Faisalabad

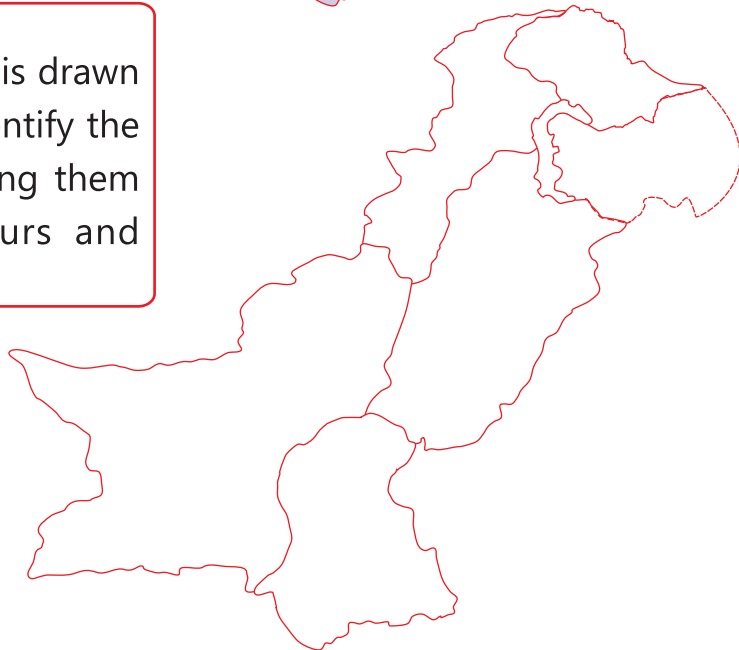
6

Pakistan - Our Country

Pakistan is our country. Its capital is Islamabad. It has four provinces, namely, the Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. On the basis of population, Punjab is the biggest province while on the basis of area Balochistan is the largest province.



The map of Pakistan is drawn on the right side. Identify the four provinces shading them with different colours and write their names.



EXERCISE

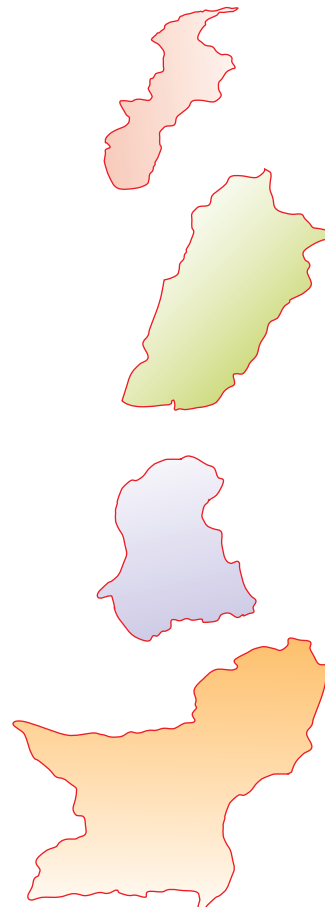
1. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) How many provinces are there in Pakistan?
 - (ii) Which is the biggest province of Pakistan on the basis of population?
 - (iii) What is the name of the capital of Pakistan?
2. Join names of provinces with their map?

Balochistan

Khyber Pakhtun Khwa

Punjab

Sindh



7

Quaid-e-Azam (رحمة الله عليه)

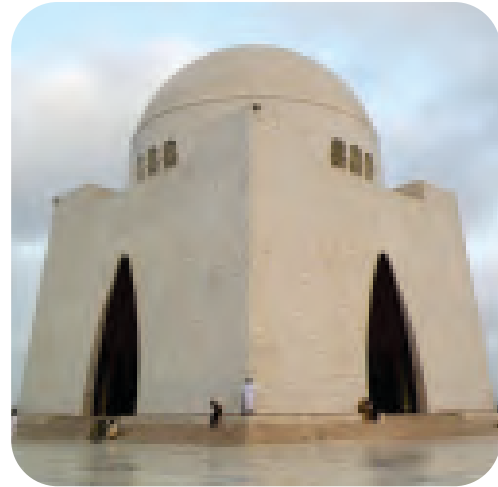
Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (رحمة الله عليه) was born in Karachi on 25th December, 1876. He got his primary education from Karachi and passed Matriculation examination at the age of 15 years. He went to London and got the Bachelor degree in Law. On his return to India, he started practicing Law.



Quaid-e-Azam (رحمة الله عليه)

In 1913, he joined Muslim League and later on became its president. At this time, India was under British Rule. He gathered the Muslims and tried a lot to create unity amongst them.

In 1940, the Pakistan Resolution was passed under his leadership in which a separate homeland for the Muslims was demanded. On 14th August, 1947 Pakistan came into existence with his untiring efforts. He became the first Governor General of Pakistan. He died on September 11, 1948. His tomb is in Karachi. He is also known as the Father of the Nation.



The Tomb of Quaid-e-Azam (رحمة الله عليه)

EXERCISE

1. Mark (✓) the correct answer.
 - (i) In which city was Quaid-e-Azam born?
a. Lahore b. Karachi c. Quetta
 - (ii) When was the Pakistan Resolution passed?
a. 1910 b. 1913 c. 1940
 - (iii) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah demanded a:
a. separate country b. separate province
c. separate city
 - (iv) The tomb of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is situated in:
a. Peshawar b. Karachi
c. Ziarat
2. Fill in the blanks with the help of the following words:

Governor General

London

1947

1876

Nation

- (i) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on 25th December _____.
- (ii) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah became the first _____ of Pakistan.
- (iii) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is also called the Father of the _____.
- (iv) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah gained the degree in Law from _____.
- (v) Pakistan came into existence on 14 August, _____.

3. Answer the following questions:

- (i) When was Quaid-e-Azam born?
- (ii) At what age did Quaid-e-Azam pass Matriculation examination?
- (iii) Who was the Founder of Pakistan?
- (iv) Who was Quaid-e-Azam?
- (v) When did Quaid-e-Azam die?



Write down the sayings of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah on a chart with the help of your teacher and hang the chart in your classroom.

Instructions for the teacher

1. Tell the students about how much efforts Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah made to achieve Pakistan.
2. Explain the Pakistan Resolution to the students.

8

Our Flag

Every country has a flag for its identity. Pakistan has a flag having green and white colours. Green colour represents the Muslims and the white colour represents the minorities.

The crescent with a star designed on the flag is the symbol of progress and bright future of Pakistan.



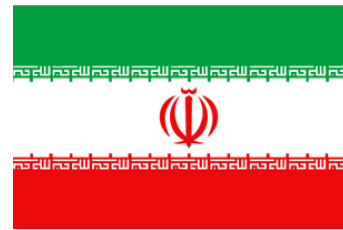
Flags of Different Countries



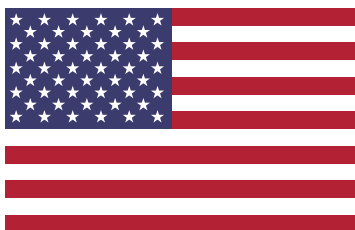
Saudi Arabia



Afghanistan



Iran



America



England



China



Activity

Complete the flag of Pakistan and colour it.



EXERCISE

1. Match the names of given countries with their respective flags.

Saudi Arabia



China



Iran



England



2. Give the short answers

- (i) What does green colour represent in the flag of Pakistan?
- (ii) What does the crescent with a star represent on our national flag?

9

Neighbours

The people living in homes around us are called neighbours.



The children of these homes are our friends. We play together in the evening everyday. We also help each other in our studies. If someone cooks a delicious dish, it is shared with the neighbours.

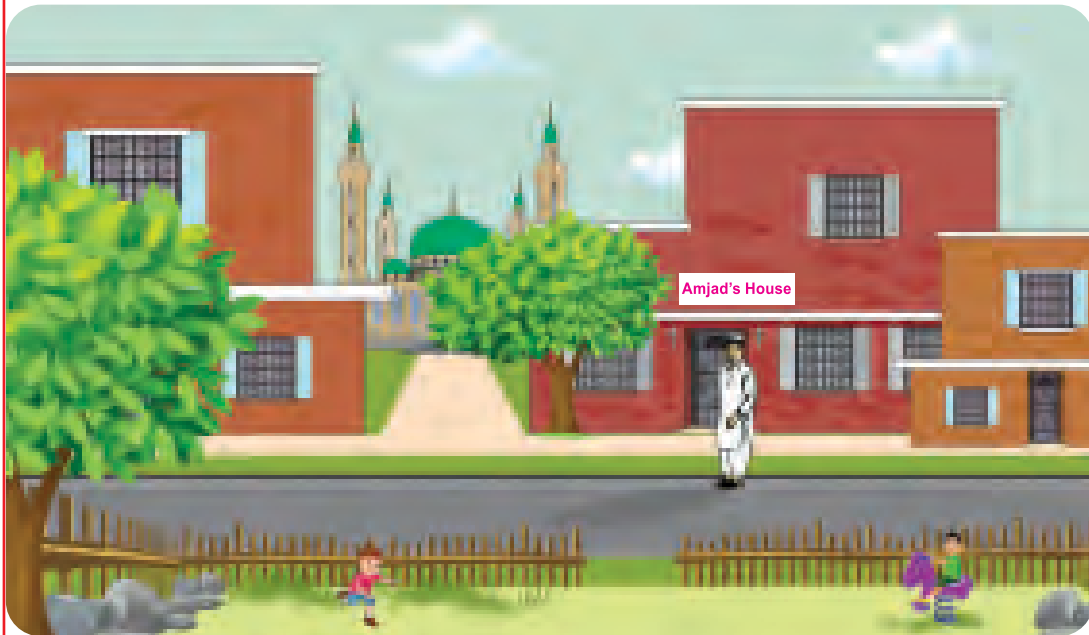
Whenever we face any problem, first of all we call our neighbours to help us. Children study and play together in their neighbourhood. In case of any problems, they help each other.

There are several other buildings close to our house, such as shops, a Masjid, a park and streets.



Activity

Identify the things which are present around Amjad's house as shown in the picture. Ask your teacher for help.



EXERCISE

1. Give short answer.

- (i) What is meant by neighbour?
- (ii) Who comes to help us when we face a problem at home?
- (iii) Whenever a delicious dish is cooked at our home, with whom should it be shared?

2. Fill in the blanks with the help of the given words.

help

play

delicious dish

- (i) If someone cooks a _____ he shares it with his neighbours.
- (ii) In the time of any hardship, neighbours _____ each other.
- (iii) The children _____ together with neighbour's children.



Activity

Ask the students about the games which they play together with their neighbour's children. Ask them to tell about their favourite game.

Instructions for the teacher

Tell the children about the rights of neighbours.

10

Neat and Clean Environment



The natural condition in which we live, move around and work is called environment.



Look at the picture and explain which things pollute our environment?



We should take care of the cleanliness of our school, home and streets.



Trees and other plants help us to keep our environment clean.



Noise is not good for our health.

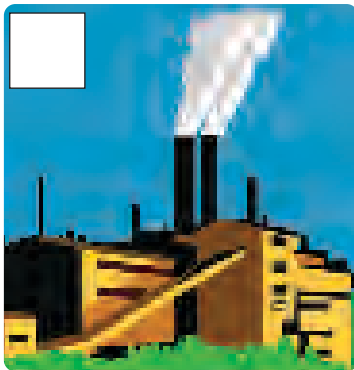
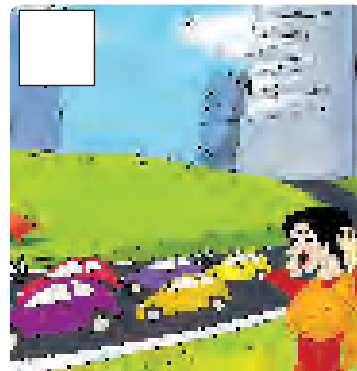
EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Why should plants be grown?
 - (ii) Where should the litter be thrown?
 - (iii) Write the names of the things which produce noise.
 - (iv) What is meant by environment?
 - (v) Why should we keep our environment neat and clean?



Activity

Mark (x) the pictures which make the environment dirty.



Instructions for the teacher

The teacher should arrange for a cleanliness week alongwith children.

11

Cities and Villages

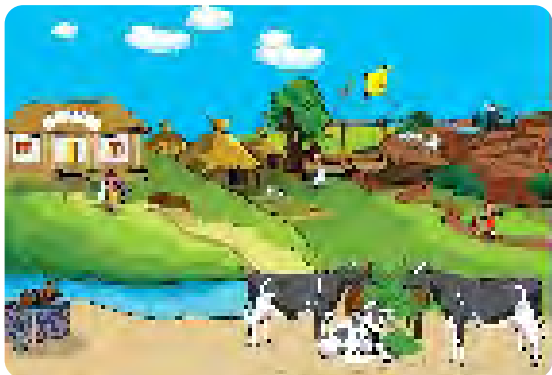


A house in a village



Buildings in a city

People live in cities and villages. In cities, there are high buildings. In city the industries, traffic and noise pollute environment. In villages, we get fresh air and pure food. The houses are usually small and made of mud. However, education and health facilities are not better than in cities. People of different professions like blacksmiths, cobblers, shopkeepers, tailors and butchers work in the villages as well as in cities.



Pollution free environment of a village



Pollution caused by the industries and factories

Difference Between Urban and Rural Life

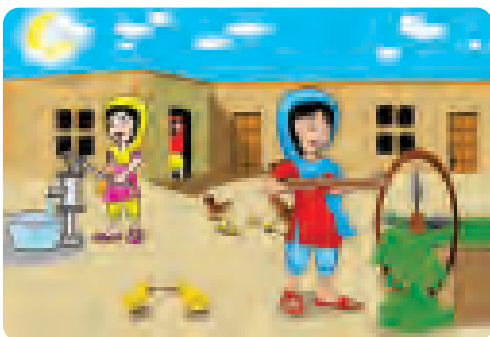
Rural Life



Light traffic



Rural people working in fields



Women working in a village

Urban Life



Heavy traffic



Urban women working at factories



People working at office

EXERCISE

1. Put a ✓ mark in front of correct statement and × mark in front of wrong statement.

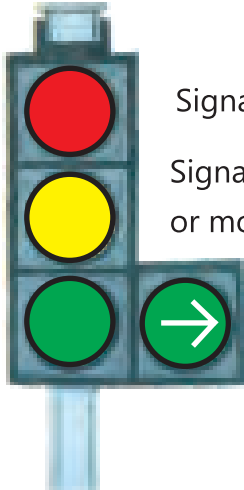
- (i) The air in villages is clean.
- (ii) People in cities usually do not work in the fields.
- (iii) Traffic is light in the villages.
- (iv) The buildings in the city are small and are made of mud.
- (v) Villages are less polluted.
- (vi) There are tall buildings in the villages.

2. Give short answer.

- (i) Write the names of three professions of the people living in cities.
- (ii) Write the names of three professions of the people living in villages.
- (iii) Why is the air not clean in the cities?
- (iv) Why is there less noise in the villages?
- (v) Name three facilities which are usually not available in the villages.
- (vi) What is the difference between urban and rural life?

12

Traffic Rules



Signal to stop.

Signal to ready to stop
or move

Signal to start moving
and taking turn



traffic signs

In the absence of traffic signals, we should follow traffic sergeant's signals.



Hamad!

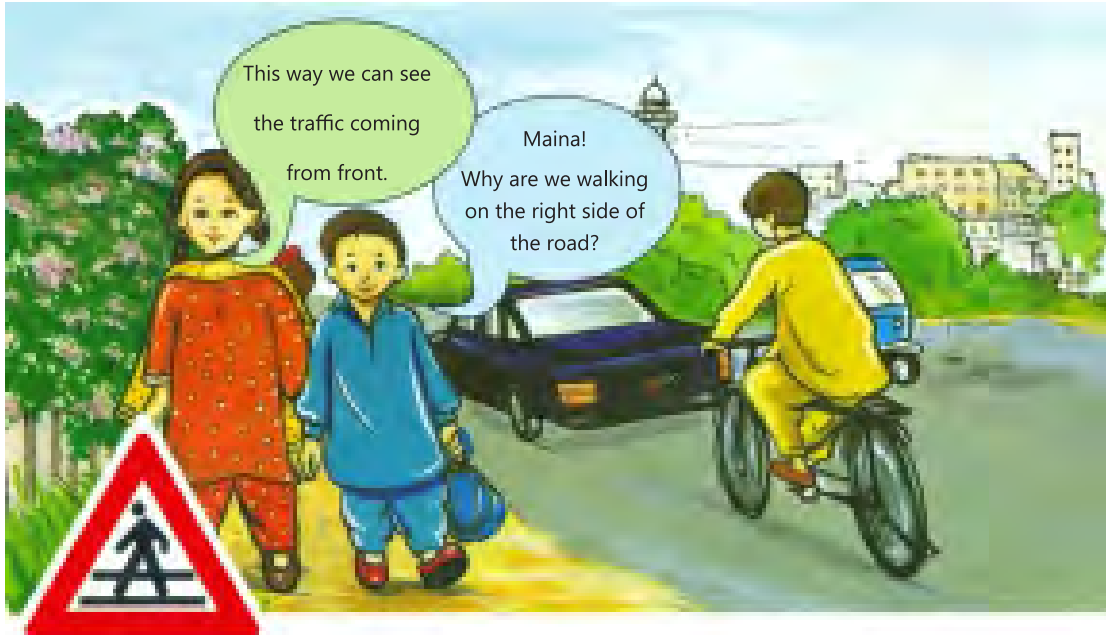
It is called footpath
which is built for
people who walk.

Sister!

What is the path
beside the road on
which we are
walking, called?

Pedestrian path

While walking on the road, always use footpaths.



Pedestrian path

Walk on the right side of the road when there is no footpath.



Use zebra crossing while crossing the road.

Zebra crossing



Make a queue and wait for your turn.

Bus stop



Roads are for traffic and not for playing.

EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions:

- (i) If there is no traffic signal, whose instruction should we follow?
- (ii) Where should we cross the road from?
- (iii) Which side of the road should we walk on, if there is no footpath?



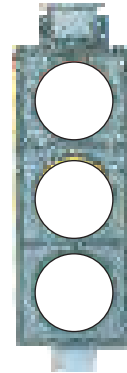
Activity

Colour the traffic signals and relate them with the appropriate statements on the left.

Stop signal

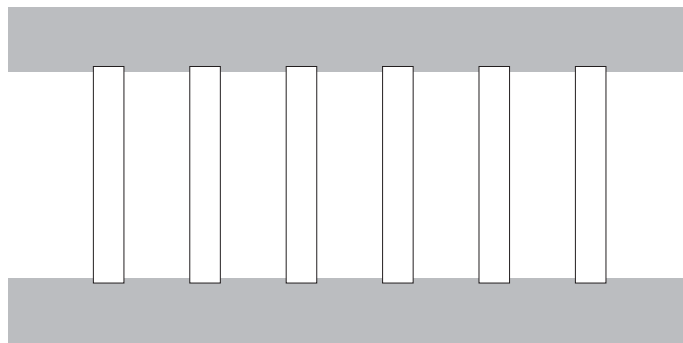
Go signal

Alert signal ready to move or stop



Activity

Complete the zebra crossing.



13

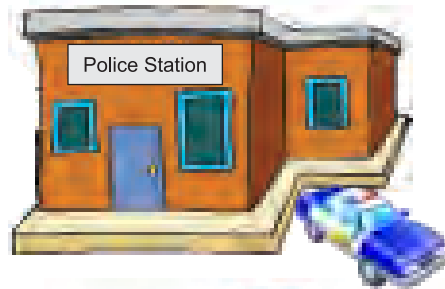
The Government

Parents are family heads. They take care of their children and their needs. In the same way, government also takes care of its people, and does a lot of work to meet the needs of the people. Let us see, which activities the government is involved in.

The government has established schools and colleges where students get education.



The government has established the police department which takes care of the lives and properties of the people.



The government has established courts where the judges provide justice to the people .



The government has constructed hospitals for the patients where the doctors treat them.



For traveling facilities, the government has constructed roads and provided buses, trains and aeroplanes.



The government also provides electricity, water and gas to the people.



For the people's recreational activities, the government constructs parks and play grounds.



EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Who fulfils the needs of children at home?
 - (ii) Who is supposed to take care of the needs of the general public?
2. There are three answers to every question. Tick the right answer.
 - (i) The government has constructed the following for education of the students:
 - a. schools
 - b. hospitals
 - c. courts
 - (ii) For the treatment of patients, the government has established:
 - a. parks
 - b. post offices
 - c. hospitals
 - (iii) For recreational activities the government has established:
 - a. hospitals
 - b. parks
 - c. courts
3. Fill in the blanks with the help of given words.

electricity

gas

courts

- (i) The government has provided the _____ facility to cook food at home.
- (ii) The government has provided _____ to watch television and run fans in our houses.
- (iii) The government has established _____ to provide justice to the general public.

Activity

Mark (✓) those have been provided by the government as traveling facilities to the general public.

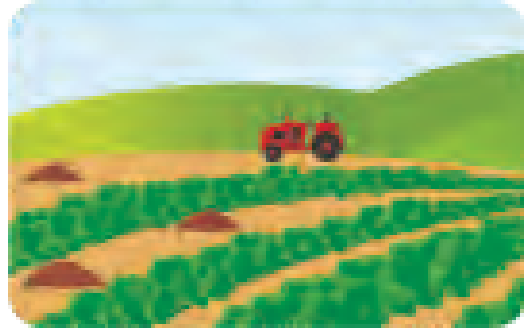


14

Earth's Resources



Searching for minerals



Crops



Fish

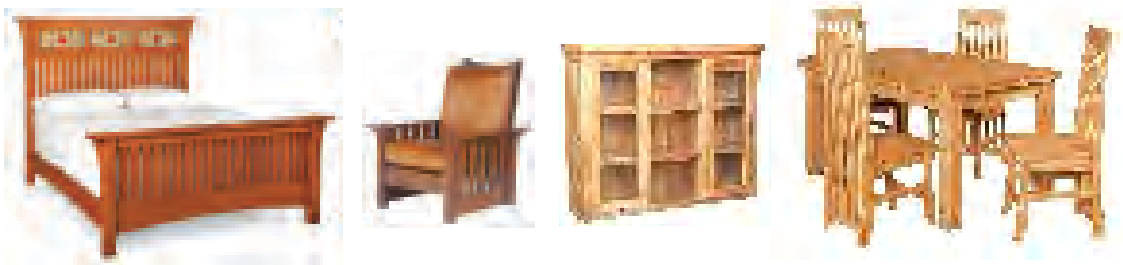


Cattle

Allah Almighty has given us many gifts, of which Earth is the most important one. We use land for farming (growing crops) and establishing gardens. We get eatables from farming and gardening. We raise our cattle on this land from where we get milk and meat. On this earth we have big rivers, lakes, seas. We get water to drink and fish to eat from them. There are many things buried in the Earth. These include gold, silver, salt, iron, coal, gas and oil. These are called minerals. Iron is used to make different types of machines. These machines are run on gas and oil.



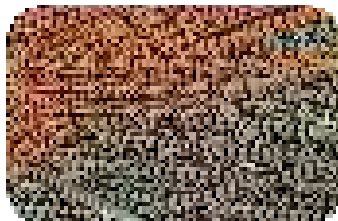
We get wood from trees.



Different things are made from wood.



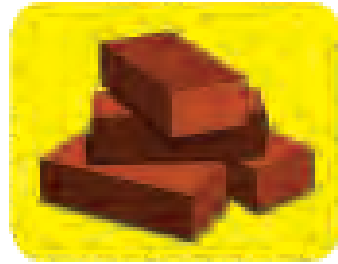
Iron is found under the Earth as iron ore.



We make different things from iron.



Soil



Bricks and houses are made of soil. Pots are also made from soil.

EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Name some minerals.
- (ii) Explain benefits of animals.
- (iii) Which things are prepared from wood?
- (iv) Name a few things made of iron in your home.

15

Agriculture and Animal Farming



A farmer grows wheat.

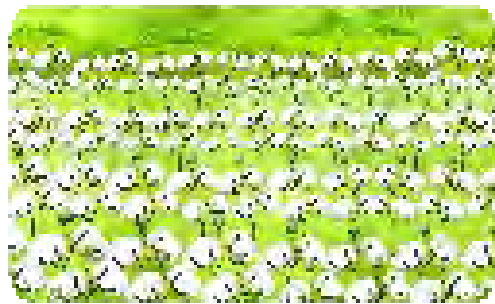


Flour is prepared by grinding the wheat grains.



Bread (roti) is prepared from the flour at home. Biscuits are also prepared by mixing some other items in the flour.

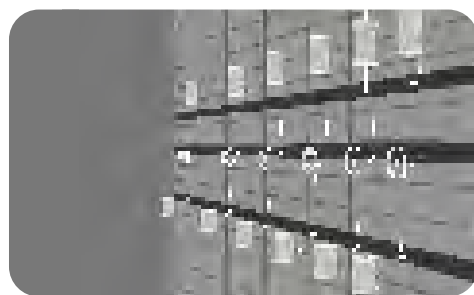




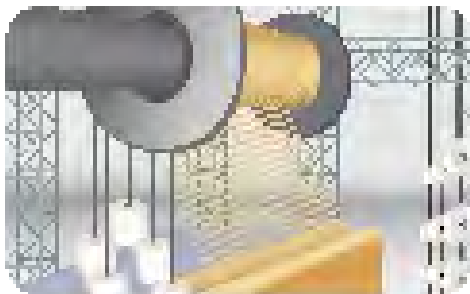
The farmer grows cotton crop.



Cotton is obtained from cotton crop.



Thread is prepared from cotton.



Thread is dyed in different colours.



From the thread, cloth is prepared in a factory.



Dresses of different colours are prepared from cloth.



Farmers rear animals.



We get milk from buffaloes and cows.



Yogurt, butter and ghee are prepared from milk.

EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Write the names of any five crops grown in the fields.
- (ii) What things are produced from cotton?
- (iii) Which thing made of milk do you like?
- (iv) Write the names of any three milk producing animals.
- (v) Why do we keep cattle?
- (vi) Why do people cultivate crops?

2. Fill in the blanks with the help of given words.

Thread

Flour

animals

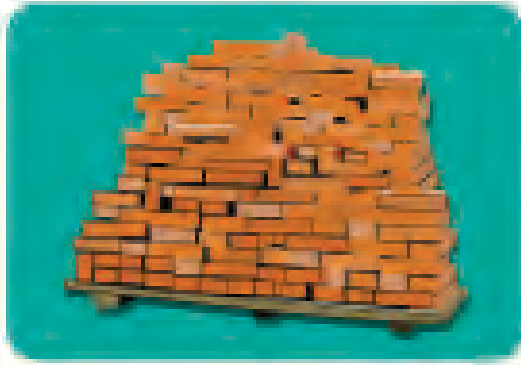
milk

cloth

- (i) _____ is prepared by grinding wheat.
- (ii) _____ is made from cotton.
- (iii) From the thread, _____ is prepared in the mills.
- (iv) Buffaloes and cows give _____.
- (v) Meat is obtained from the _____.

16

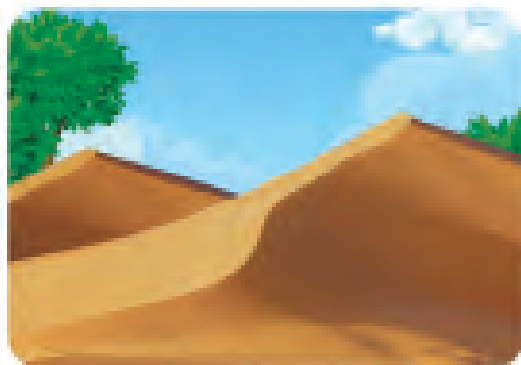
Constructions



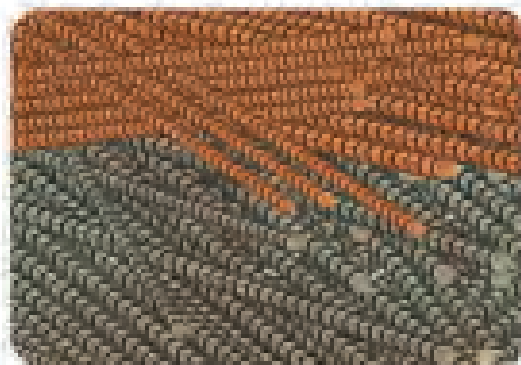
Bricks



Cement



Sand



Iron rods

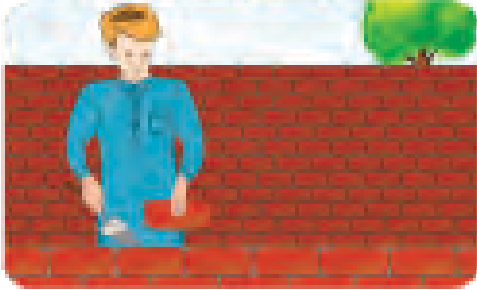


Stone crush



Timber wood

The workmen and their tools



A mason building a wall with a 'kandy'.



A mason plastering with a 'garmala'.



A labourer lifting the soil with a 'spade'.



A painter painting a wall.



A plumber works on pipes and water taps



The carpenter works on the wood

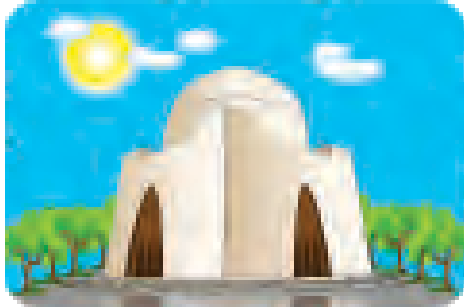


Blacksmith works on iron



Electrician connects electric wires

A few famous buildings of Pakistan



The tomb of Quaid-e-Azam-Karachi



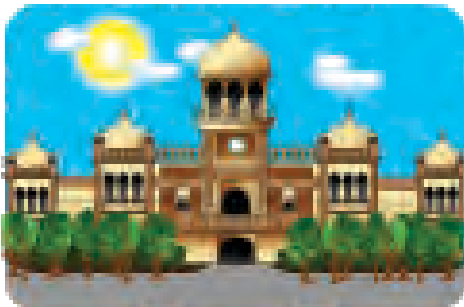
Supreme Court of Pakistan-Islamabad



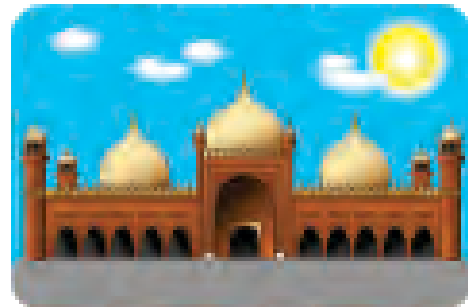
Minar-e-Pakistan-Lahore



Quaid-e-Azam Residency-Ziarat



Islamia Collage Peshawar



Badshahi Masjid Lahore

There is a purpose in constructing a building. The design of the building is prepared according to its use. That is why every building looks is different from the other.

EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) What things are used for the construction of a house?
 - (ii) Why every building looks different from others?
 - (iii) Which people help us in constructing a house?
 - (iv) Name any three famous buildings of Pakistan.
2. Select the correct answer.
 - (i) For what purpose 'kandi' and 'garmala' are used?
 - a. for making a building
 - b. for digging the Earth
 - c. for smoothing of wood.
 - (ii) Where is the tomb of Quaid-e-Azam situated ?
 - a. Lahore b. Karachi c. Quetta
 - (iii) Where are the big disputes decided?
 - a. Wapda House b. Punjab University
 - c. Supreme Court



Activity

- With the help of teacher, gather the information about your favourite buildings.
- Draw pictures of a tree and colour it.

Instructions for the teacher

- Tell the students about the importance of water and forests.
- Tell the students about intensive cutting of trees and wastage of water.

17

Conservation of Natural Resources

Water

We often leave the water tap open while brushing teeth, taking bath and washing clothes. If a water tap goes out of order, we delay its repairing. Sometimes we forget to switch off electric motor after filling the water tank. In this way, we waste a lot of water everyday.

Wastage of water create many problems. The quantity of water decreases in water reservoir. Due to this reason, crops get less water and their yield decreases. Water animals are also affected due to shortage of water in rivers and lakes.

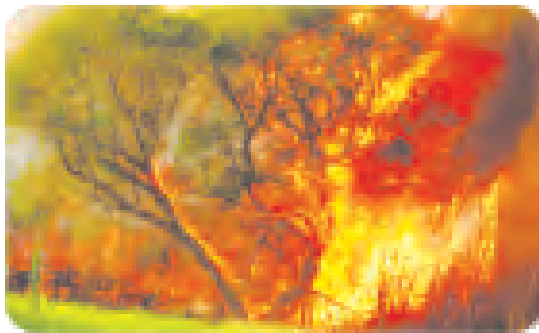
Ways to minimize water wastage

Water taps should not be left open unnecessarily. The out of order tap must be repaired immediately to avoid water wastage. Water should not be wasted while taking bath. As soon as water tank is completely filled in, electric motor should be switched off.

Importance of forests

The places where trees are in abundance, is called forest. Wood is obtained from the trees. Sports items, doors, windows and furniture are made of wood. Wood is also used as fuel. Paper and matchsticks, etc. are also made of wood. Forests are the habitats of animals, birds

and insects. They also play vital role in making the weather pleasant. But forests are being indiscriminately cut by some people. The number of trees is also reduced when forests catch fire. This way, wild animals, insects and birds become homeless. Natural environment is also disturbed due to shortage of forests.



Forest on fire.



Cutting down of forest trees.

We should avoid unnecessary cutting of trees. More trees should be planted to overcome their shortage. Forest should be protected from fire. Instead of burning wood, natural gas and kerosene oil may be used.



New trees are planted to overcome their shortage.



Children are planting new plants.



EXERCISE

1. Give short answers of the following questions.
 - (i) How is water wasted in homes?
 - (ii) How can we save water from wastage?
 - (iii) What is the importance of forest wood?
 - (iv) Write three disadvantages of cutting trees.

2. Mark the correct answer with (✓) .
 - (i) Plantation means:
 - a) Planting trees
 - b) Cutting trees
 - c) Picking fruits

 - (ii) Wood used as fuel is obtained from:
 - a) machines
 - b) minerals
 - c) forests

 - (iii) Shortage of water in rivers and lakes mostly affects:
 - a) wild animals
 - b) mountains
 - c) water animals

 - (iv) Furniture is made from:
 - a) wood
 - b) natural gas
 - c) rubber

3. Mark the correct statements with (✓) and the wrong ones with (✗).

- (i) We get wood from forests.
- (ii) Forests make weather pleasant.
- (iii) Living things can survive without water.
- (iv) Wasting water is useful.
- (v) We should cut trees on large scale.

4. Match column A with column B.

Column A	Column B
Trees are the best	wild animals and insects
Forests provide us wood and	gale and storm
Forests are the houses of	friends of humans
Forests reduce the intensity of	oxygen

5. Fill in the blanks.

motor

repaired

matchsticks

- i. We prepare paper and _____ from wood.
- ii. Out of order tap should be _____ immediately.
- iii. After filling the water tank, electric _____ should be turned off immediately.



Activity

Draw the diagram of a tree and colour it.

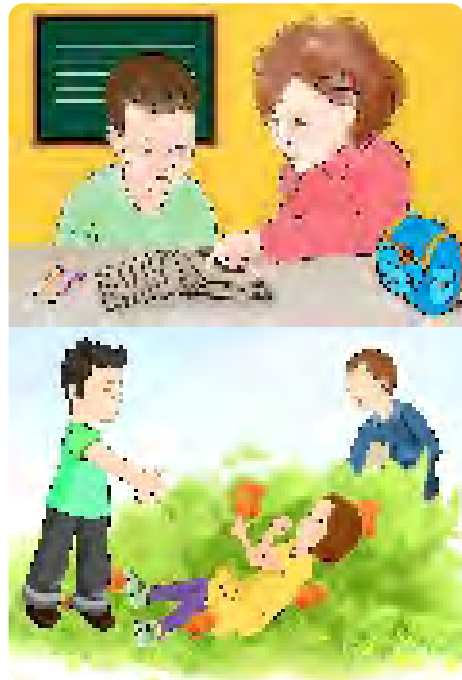
Instructions for the teacher

1. Make the students aware of the importance of water and forests.
2. Inform the students about the problems created due to

18

Helping Others

We read and play together in the school. If any child is hurt, the others help him/her immediately. We should not annoy our friends. We should help them during difficult time, so at the time of need they help us too. At home we should help parents, brothers and sisters in their work.



We must care for each other.

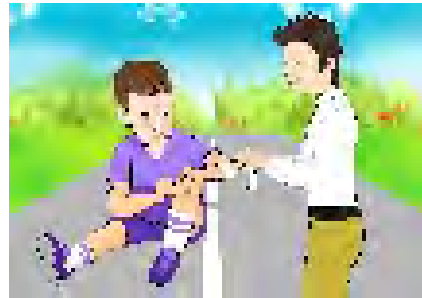
EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions:

- (i) What do you do to care for your friends?
- (ii) What will you do if your friend is feeling sad?



Looking at the picture, tell how the children are helping each other?



Instructions for the teacher

Narrate some interesting stories to the students with the moral lesson outcome of helping others.

Forgiveness and Forgiving Others

19

After break, when I entered the classroom, Abid and Majid were quarreling with each other. Suddenly a teacher entered the classroom. The teacher called the two boys and asked the reason for their quarrel. Both of them started blaming each other and exchanged some hot words.

The teacher called Fatima and asked her the reason for the fight between the two boys. Fatima told that when the bell rang at the end of break. Abid rushed into the classroom and collide with Majid.

The teacher advised the boys to forgive each other. The boys asked for forgiveness, shook hands and embraced each other.

Addressing the class, the teacher said "children! You are brothers, sisters and friends of each other. If any one makes a mistake he/she should immediately ask for forgiveness. Accepting our mistake and asking for forgiveness is a good thing. To exchange hot words, to call somebody by nick name or abuse some one is a bad habit which no body likes.





EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) What precautions should be taken when students enter the classroom?
 - (ii) If someone makes a mistake, what should one do?
 - (iii) What was the reason of quarrel between Abid and Majid?
 - (iv) What should Abid have done after collision with Majid?

2. Mark the right answer with (✓).
 - (i) If some body is hurt by us by mistake what should we do?
 - a. start fighting
 - b. move away silently
 - c. seek forgiveness immediately.

 - (ii) If we suffer because of some body's mistake, what should we do?
 - a. start fighting
 - b. start abusing
 - c. forgive him

 - (iii) Those students who quarrel with each other are:
 - a. liked by every body
 - b. sent out of the class
 - c. not liked by anybody

20

All Human Beings are Equal

Ahmad is the son of Mr. Iqbal. An old man called Mali Baba works as a gardener in their house. The gardener's younger son Amjad usually comes with him in the evening. Ahmad, after the completion of his homework, plays with Amjad.

Eid was expected shortly. Mr. Iqbal said to his son, "Tomorrow we shall go to market for buying Eid clothes". Ahmed said, "Abba Jan, would you allow me to take the son of Mali Baba with us. I wish to have Eid clothes for him too".

Ahmad's mother and father welcomed this idea. Next day, they went to market in a happy mood. Ahmad selected shalwar qamees for himself and purchased the same for Amjad.

Ahmad's father said "Son! you get trouser and a shirt too for yourself". Ahmad said, "Abbu Jee! I will accept your offer, if you buy the same for Amjad also".

Mr. Iqbal was impressed with his son. He praised him very much and advised him to always keep thinking of others too.

Mr. Iqbal purchased similar types of clothing for Ahmad and Amjad. Surely, Allah will be very happy with Ahmad, because he did not make any difference between himself and the son of Mali Baba.



EXERCISE

1. Give short answer of the following questions.

- (i) Who was Amjad?
- (ii) What did Ahmad purchase for Amjad?
- (iii) What was Ahmad's response when his father offered to purchase a trouser and a shirt for him?
- (iv) What made Mr. Iqbal happy with his son?

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

Mali Baba

Amjad

clothing

equal

- (i) All humans are _____.
- (ii) Amjad was the son of _____.
- (iii) Ahmad took _____ with him to the market.
- (iv) Ahmad and Amjad purchased similar _____.



Activity

Make Eid cards with the help of your teacher and distribute them among your friends.

Instructions for the teacher

The teacher should educate the students regarding the importance and moral message of Eid.

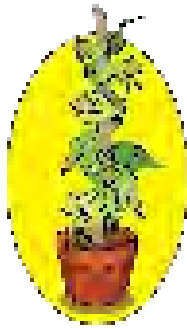
21

Plants

We see different kinds of plants around us. Some of them are big while others are small. Big plants are called trees. For example, mango, jaman, keekar, and neem etc are trees. Orange, lemon and guava are plants. Some smaller plants are called shrubs. For example, rose and jasmine. Some plants need support to grow. These are called creepers. Such creepers include grape and Jasmine vines. We get different fruits from plants. We get cotton from cotton plants. We make thread from cotton and weave cloth from thread. Wood obtained from big trees is used to make almirahs, tables and chairs.



Big trees



Creeper



Small Plant



Shrub

Different Parts of a Plant

Root

Root is the underground part of the plant. It helps a plant stay upright. It absorbs water from the soil.

Stem

This part of the plant takes water from roots to branches and leaves.

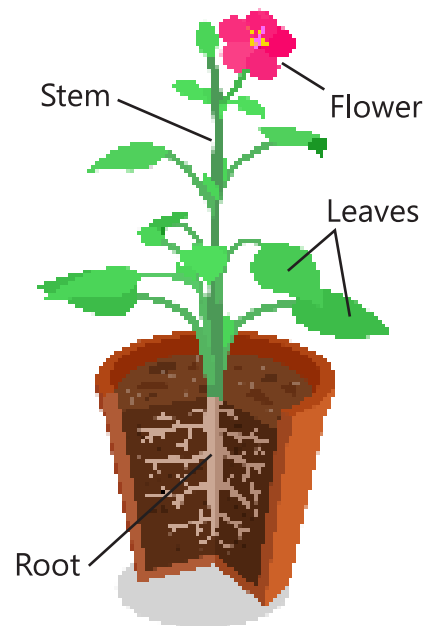
Leaves

Leaves prepare food for plants. In the presence of sunlight, air and water combine to make food in leaves.

Flower

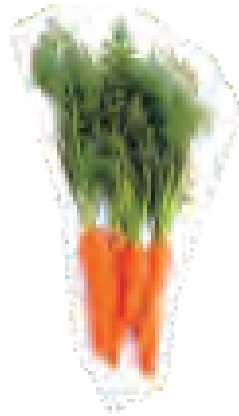
Seeds of the plants are produced from flowers in fruits. When seeds are sown in soil, new plants grow from them. In this way, the number of plants increases.

We like to eat roots of some plants. Such plants include beet, carrot, radish and turnip, etc.



Different Parts of Plant

Carrot



Beet



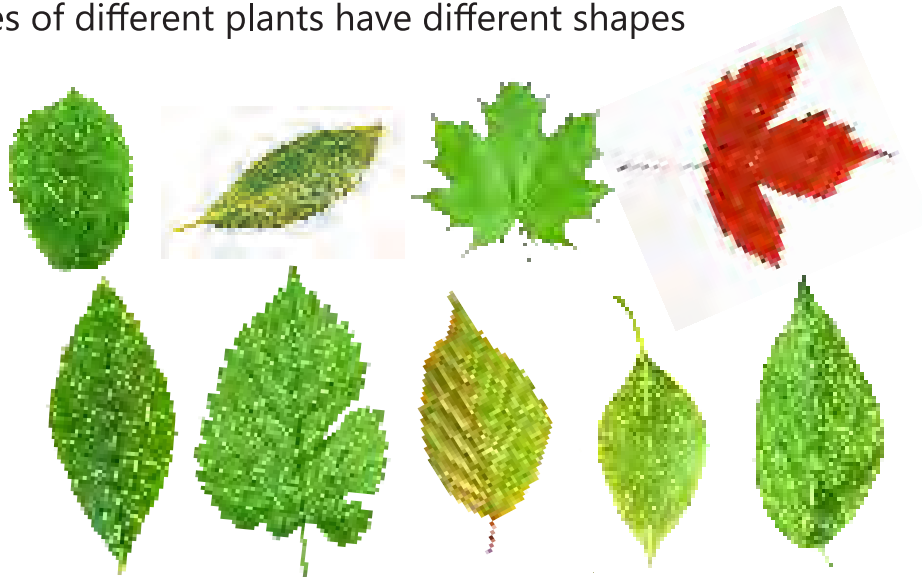
Radish



Turnip



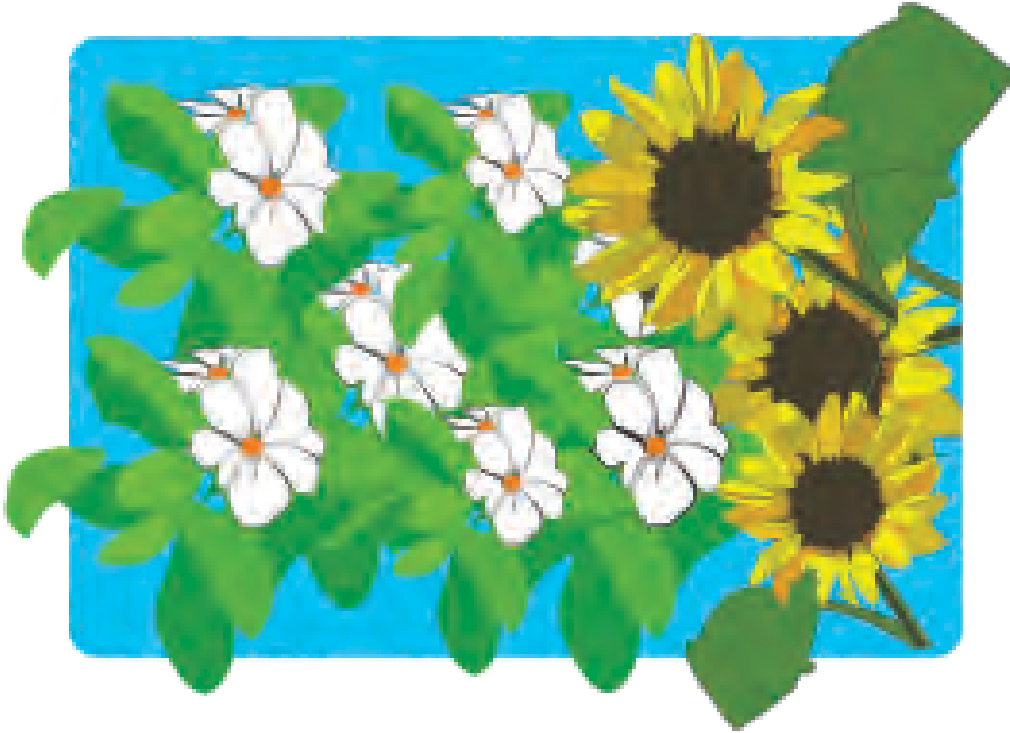
Leaves of different plants have different shapes



Leaves with different shapes

Flowering and non-flowering plants

Some plants bear flowers and some do not bear flowers.



Flowering Plants



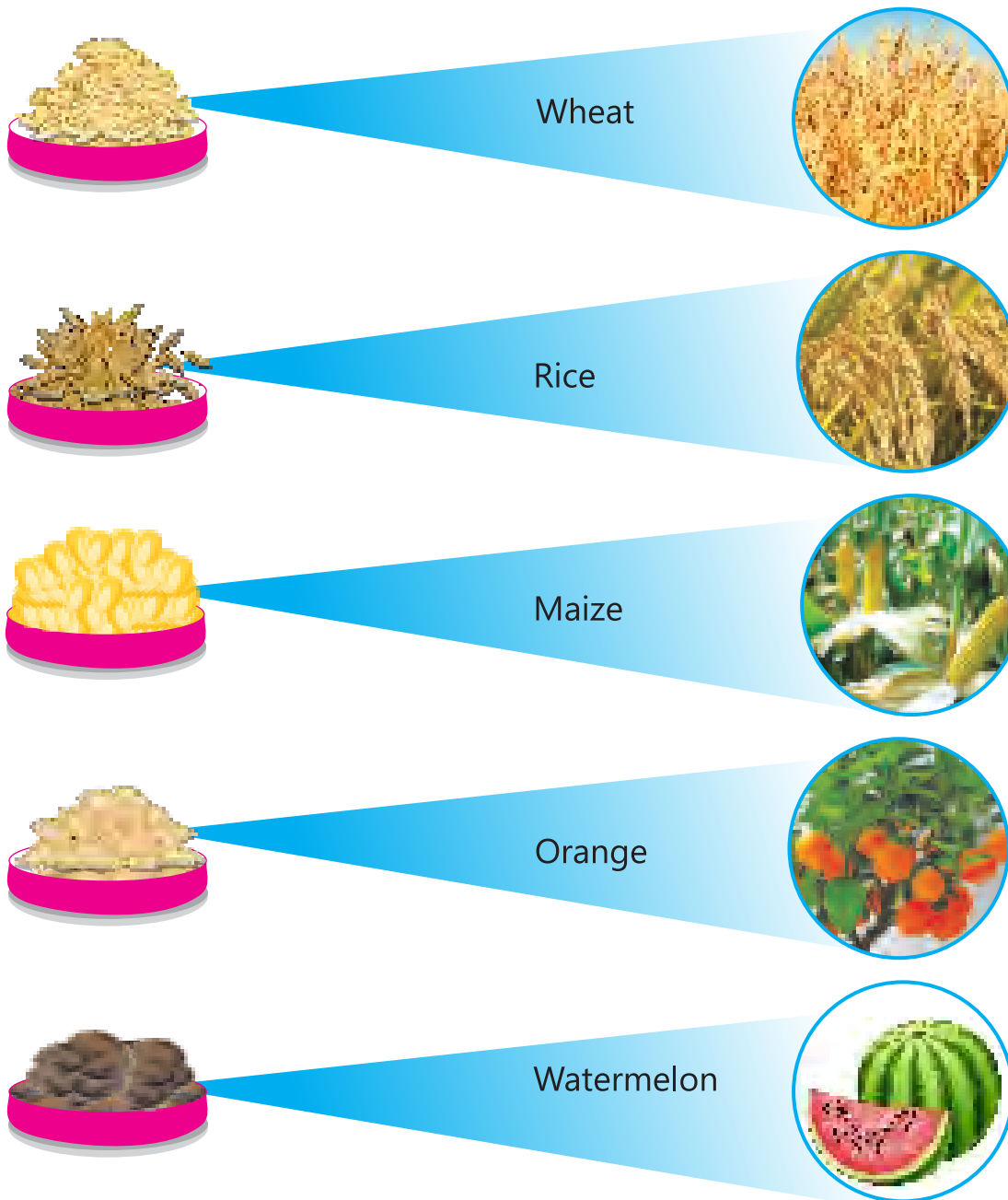
Non-Flowering Plants

Different plants have different shapes of seeds

Seed

Most of the plants grow from seeds.

Seeds of one plant are different from the seeds of other plants.



Development of plant from a seed

Activity

1. Take a pot and fill it with soil.
2. Sow some seeds of pea, gram etc. in the soil.
3. Place the pot in sunlight.
4. Water the pot daily and observe it.
5. After a few days, you will see some seedlings growing in the pot.



Soil, water and sunlight are necessary for growing a plant from a seed.

Instruction

Perform this activity under the guidance of your teacher.

Benefits of Plants

Plants produce oxygen for us. We get food from plants. Trees provide us shade. Wood obtained from trees is used to make doors and furniture.



Vegetables



Fruits



Shady tree



Furniture

EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) What are the benefits of plants?
 - (ii) Tell names of three plants whose roots are eaten by us?
 - (iii) Tell names of three flowering plants.
2. Match the following statements with the correct part of the plant.

Seed of the plant is formed.

Plant gets water.



Part of the plant that takes water from roots to the branches and leaves.

Food of the plant is produced.

3. Write down names of three plants which grow from seeds.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

Instructions for the teacher

Inform the children about the importance of plants.

Animals

Many animals live around us. Some of them live on land, some in water and others on trees.

Land Animals

Land animals have four legs. Buffalo, sheep and elephant etc. are the examples of land animals. Some animals, such as snake creep on land.



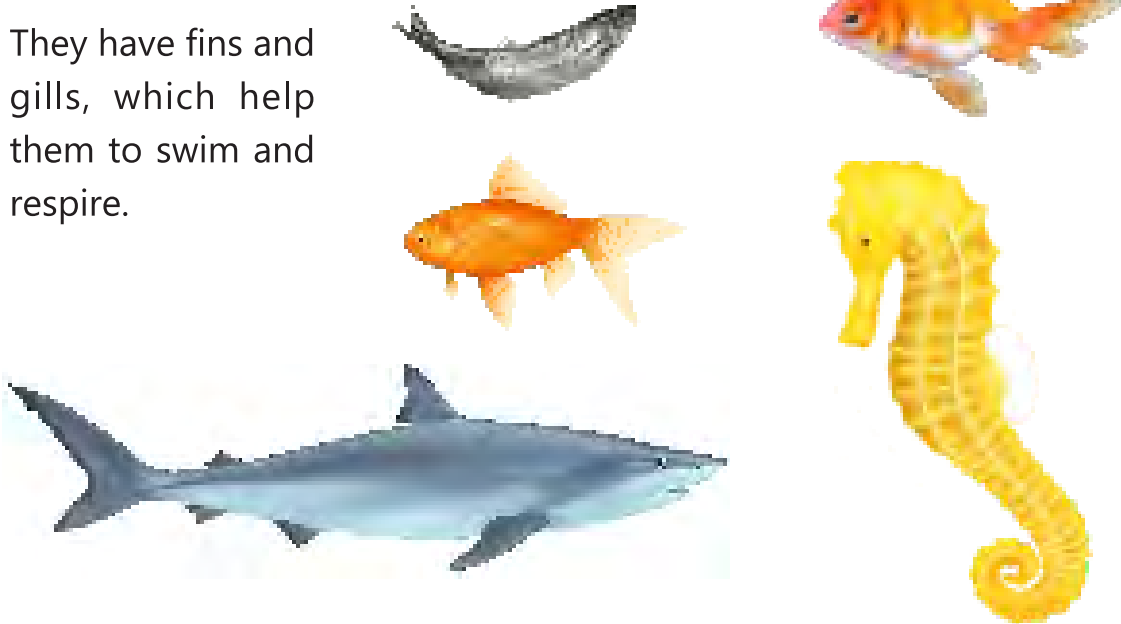
Flying Animals

These animals have feathers, which help them to fly in air. Animals which can fly in air are called birds.

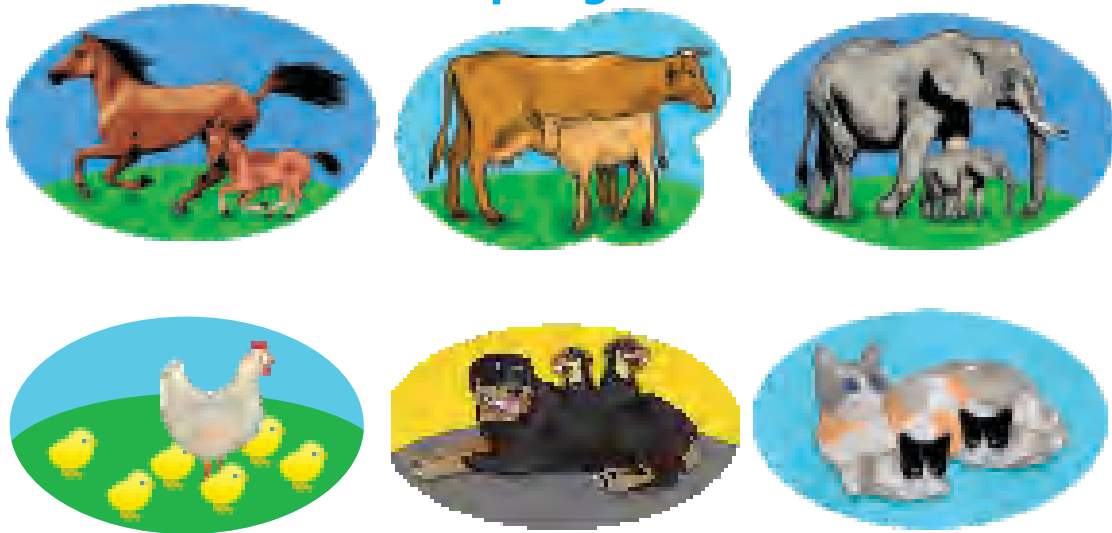


Animals living in water

They have fins and gills, which help them to swim and respire.



Animals and their offsprings

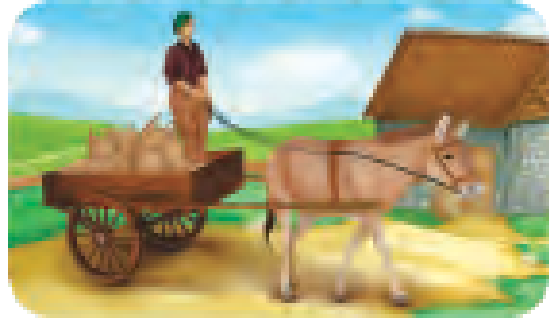


Animals' offspring resemble their parents. They feed and take care of their offspring till they are fully grown.

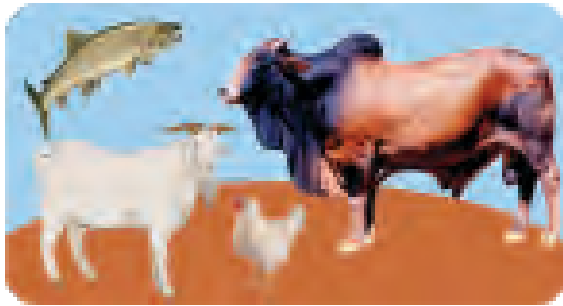
Benefits of Animals



Horse cart



Donkey cart



Meat producing animals



Ox cart



Bags made of leather



Milk yielded by a cow

Animals are used for driving tongas and ox carts. Tongas are used for travelling. Donkey cart and ox cart are used to transport luggage from one place to another. Leather is made from the skin of animals. Shoes and bags are made from leather. Milk and meat are also obtained from animals.

EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Tell the names of five birds.
- (ii) Name some pet animals.
- (iii) Name three animals which live in water.
- (iv) Give some benefits of animals.
- (v) Which animals give milk?
- (vi) Name the animals whose meat is eaten by us.
- (vii) Give the names of some articles made of leather.

2. Fill in the blanks with the help of following words:

gills

Animals

water

skin

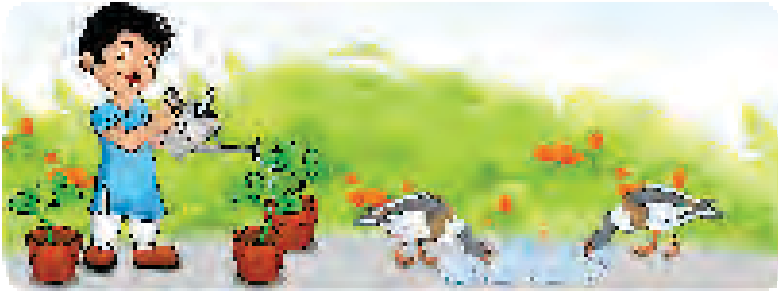
- (i) Fish and crocodile are animals.
- (ii) Fish breathe with the help of
- (iii)are used to transport luggage.
- (iv) Leather is made from the of animals.

Instructions for the teachers

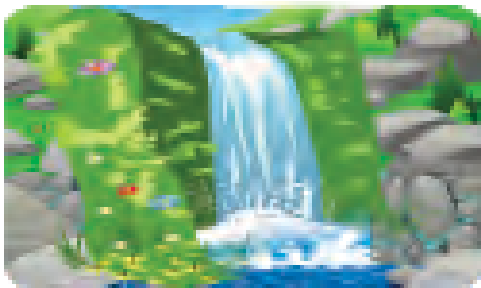
Inform the students about the importance of animals.

Living things cannot survive without water.

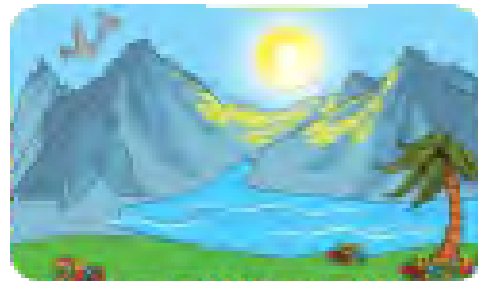
Importance of Water



Natural sources of water



Waterfall



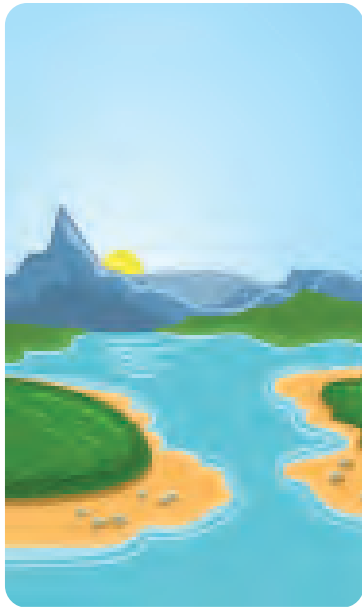
Lake



Sea



Glacier



River



Tubewell



Hand pump

When snow melts on the mountains, water flows into the rivers. Canals are derived from the rivers. Fields are irrigated with this water. Different types of crops grow in the fields. Water is also present under the surface of our Earth. We draw this underground water with the help of tubewell. This water is used for agricultural purpose or stored in big tanks. It is then supplied to homes. Water is a blessing for us. We should not waste it.

Uses of water



For washing utensils



For taking bath



For washing clothes

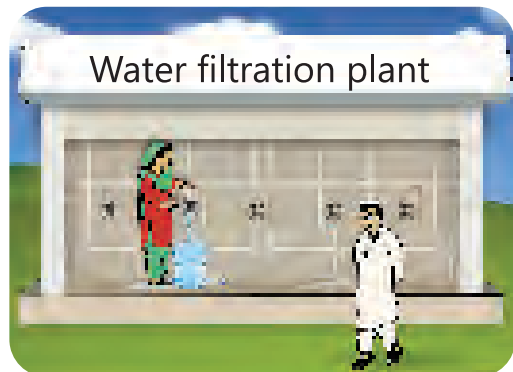


For washing vehicles

Drinkable clean water



Filtered water bottles



Water filtration plant in a locality

EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Name three natural sources of water.
- (ii) What is the source of water used for irrigation?
- (iii) For what purposes water is used in our homes?

2. Fill in the blanks with the following words:

tanks

water

living things

canals

tubewell

- (i) All cannot live without water.
- (ii) Water is stored in
- (iii) For crops is necessary.
- (iv) From rivers are derived.
- (v) We draw underground water with the help of.....



Prepare a speech on the topic of "water is a blessing" with the help of your parents or teacher and deliver it in a speech contest.

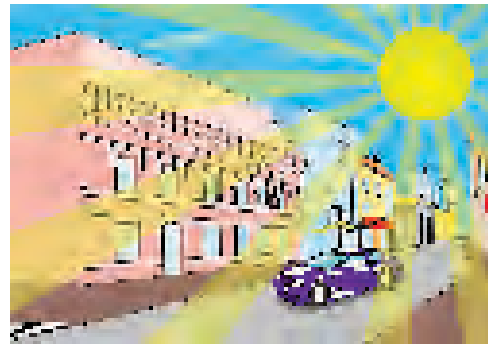
Instructions for the teacher

Inform the children about the importance of saving water and also explain the methods to save water from wastage.

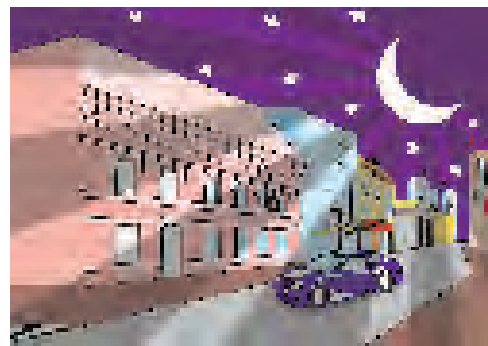
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Heat and Light

We get heat and light from the Sun. The Sun is the biggest natural source of light and heat. Sun rays keep the Earth, air and water warm.



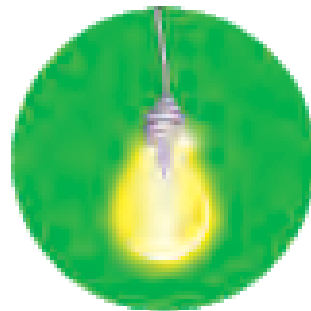
Apart from the Sun, we get light from the Moon and the stars.



Many sources of heat and light have been discovered by human beings. These include wood, electricity, oil and gas.



Burning wood



Lit electric bulb



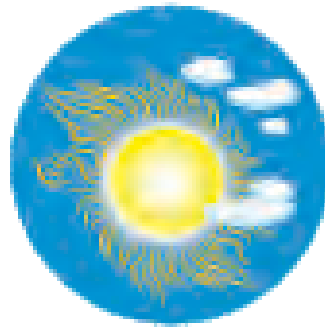
Gas burner

Activity 1

Mark (✓) on natural sources of light and (✗) on man-made sources.



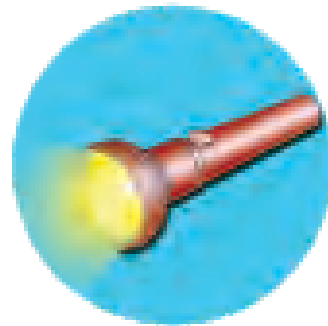
Lantern



Sun



Moon and stars



Torch

Activity 2

Write down the names of some of the sources of heat and light found in your surroundings.

(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

(iv) _____ (v) _____ (vi) _____

We see things with the help of light. We use heat for cooking and to keep our homes warm.

Heat is also produced by rubbing our hands. In winter, some people warm their hands by rubbing them. In this way, less cold is felt.

Intensity of light and heat depends upon the distance from their sources.



Activity 3

Who is receiving less light, Aamna or Ali and Why?



Activity 4

Who is receiving less heat, Asia or Zain and why?



EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions:

- (i) From which source do we get more light and heat?
- (ii) Which source of heat is used in your home for cooking?
- (iii) On what factor does intensity of heat and light depend?
- (iv) Name two methods for producing heat.

2. Mark (✓) on correct and (✗) on wrong sentences.

- (i) Heat is produced during the burning of a gas.
- (ii) Electricity is the biggest source of light.
- (iii) Burning of wood produces only light.
- (iv) By rubbing hands, less cold is felt.
- (v) More heat is felt while moving away from burning object.



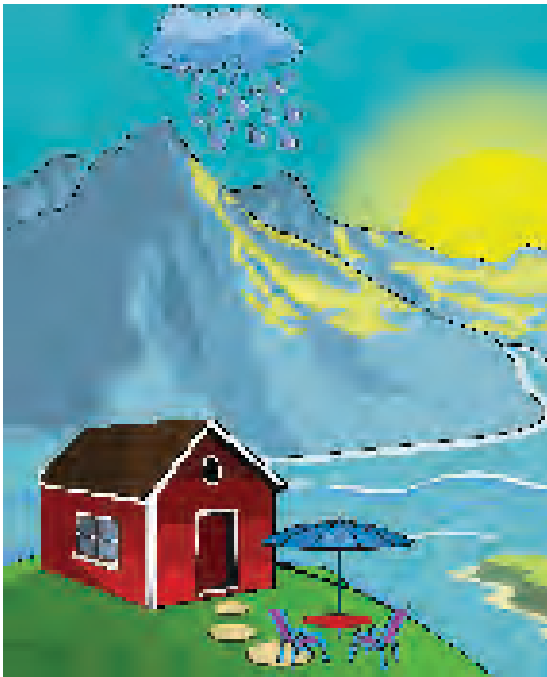
Rub your hands against each other for some time, and then touch your cheeks with them. What do you feel?

Instructions for the teacher

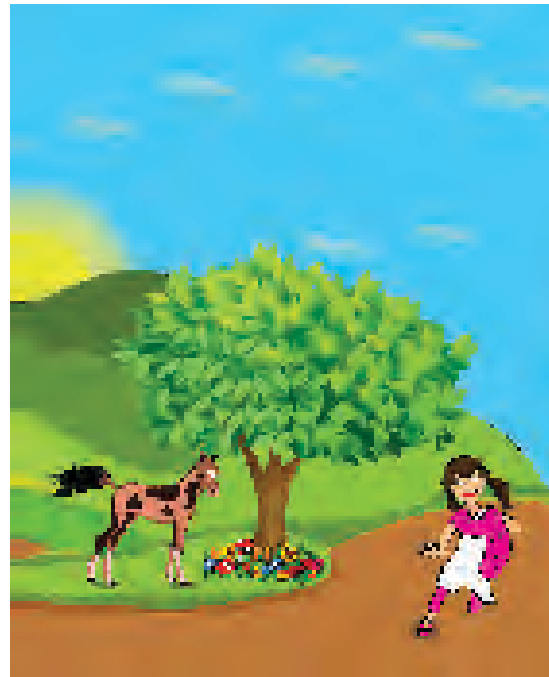
Tell the children about the importance of heat and light.

Our Earth

Our Earth consists of land and water. Most part of the Earth is covered with water. There are mountains, deserts and green fields on land. All the things around us make our environment. Human beings, animals and plants are living things. Open fields, mountains, rivers, walls, chairs and tables, etc. are non-living things.



Non-living things of the environment



Living things of the environment

1. All living things respire and grow.
2. Non-living things neither respire nor grow.

Natural Resources



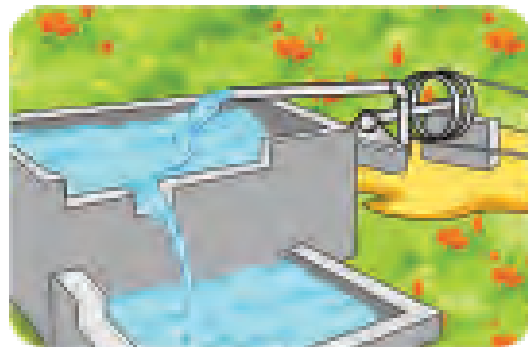
Forest



Soil



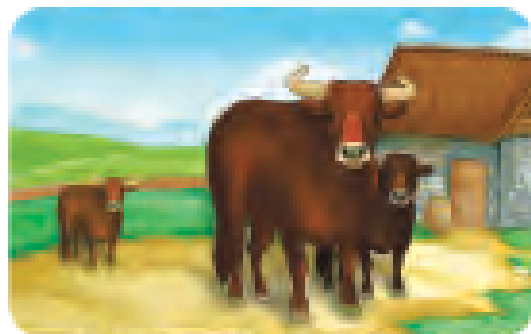
Oil



Water



Coal



Animals

EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions:
 - i. What is an environment?
 - ii. What is the difference between living and non-living things?
 - iii. Write down the names of some living and non-living things found in your surroundings?



Activity

Colour the pictures of living things.

