

SOCIAL STUDIES

KEY BOOK

Class 2

Project Director: Rana Fiaz Nadeem
Project Manager: Prof. Ch. Mudassir Fazil
Written By: Ikram Saeed
Proof-read By: M. Nasir Mashhood
Designed By: MoonLight Designing Lab
Quality Controller: Nawaz Arshad
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UAN: **042- 111 - 186 - 786**

KSA: **00966-561- 186 - 786**

Ph: +92- 42-37111000, 37114856

+92- 42-37114420

Fax: +92- 42-37210201

Web: www.moonlightpublishers.com

E-mail: info@moonlightpublishers.com

Join us: facebook.com/moonlightpublishers



PREFACE

We are thankful to Allah Almighty for presenting Social Studies Series. This series consists of five books from class 1 to class 5.

The salient objectives and features of this series are as follows:

- This series has been prepared and designed according to the National Curriculum Guidelines.
- In the beginning of each unit, learning objective is given, so that the students can understand the theme of the unit.
- At the end of each unit, interesting Activities and Exercises are given to reinforce the ideas learnt in the unit and motivate the students.
- The main objective of this series is to promote and develop the awareness about social life, atmosphere and environment.
- In this series, beautiful colours, attractive layout, designing and fine printing create interest in the students.
- In this series, every unit is illustrated with beautiful pictures which enhance the students interest to learn the lesson.
- This series will help the students to become responsible, active and well aware citizens.
- For the improvement of this series, valuable suggestions from teachers as well as parents will be warmly welcomed.

Publishers

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Unit 1

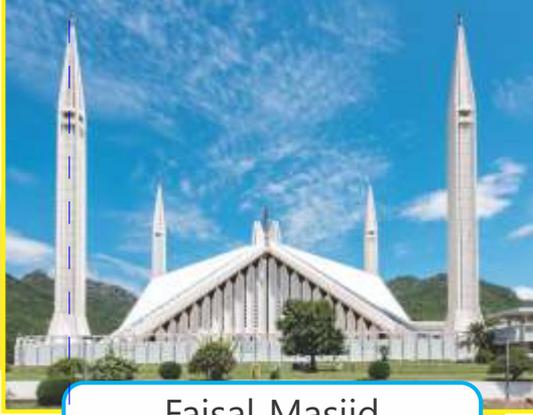
Important Cities Of Pakistan

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Important Cities Of Pakistan.

There are many important and large cities in Pakistan.

پاکستان میں بہت اہم اور بڑے شہر ہیں۔

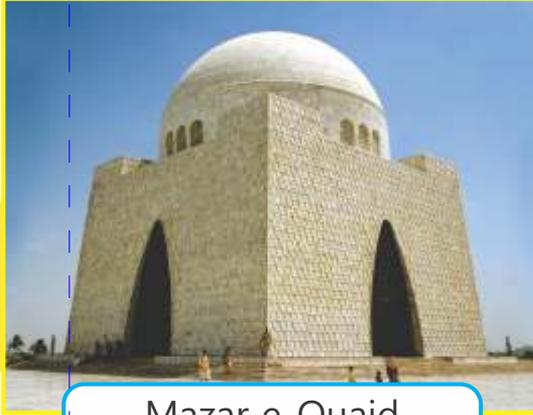


Faisal Masjid

Islamabad: اسلام آباد

It is the capital of Pakistan. It has many beautiful buildings. Faisal Masjid is also situated in Islamabad.

یہ پاکستان کا دارا الحکومت ہے۔ اس میں بہت خوبصورت عمارتیں ہیں۔ فیصل مسجد بھی اسلام آباد میں واقع ہے۔



Mazar-e-Quaid

Karachi: کراچی

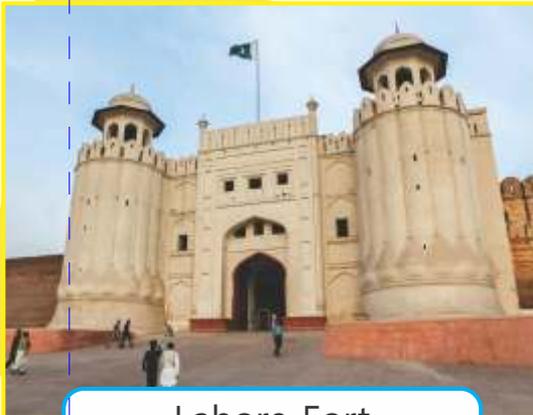
It is the largest city of Pakistan and capital of Sindh. It has a big seaport. It has an International Airport. The Quaid-e-Azam's tomb is also in this city.

یہ پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا شہر اور سندھ کا دارا الحکومت ہے یہاں ایک بڑی بندر گاہ ہے۔ اس میں ایک بین الاقوامی ہوائی اڈا بھی ہے۔ قائد اعظم کا مزار بھی اس شہر میں ہے۔

Lahore: لاہور

Lahore is the second largest city in Pakistan. It is the capital of Punjab. It has many historical buildings.

لاہور پاکستان کا دوسرا بڑا شہر ہے۔ یہ پنجاب کا دارا الحکومت ہے۔ اس میں بہت سی تاریخی عمارتیں ہیں۔



Lahore Fort

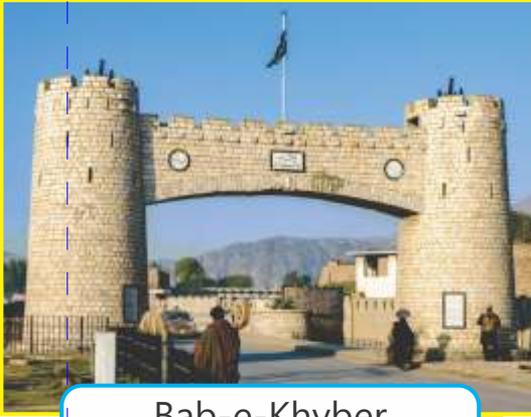


Quaid Residency (Ziarat)

Quetta: کوئٹہ

It is capital of Balochistan. It is a famous market of fresh and dry fruits. It is also famous for Quaid-e-Azam's Residency (Ziarat).

یہ بلوچستان کا دارا ل حکومت ہے۔ یہ تازہ اور خشک پھلوں کا ایک مشہور بازار ہے۔ یہ قائد اعظم کی رہائش گاہ (زیارت) کے لیے بھی مشہور ہے۔



Bab-e-Khyber

Peshawar: پشاور

It is the capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is also famous for fresh and dry fruits. Kyber Pass connects Pakistan with Afghanistan.

یہ خیبر پختونخوا کا دارا ل حکومت ہے۔ یہ بھی تازہ اور خشک پھلوں کے لیے مشہور ہے۔ خیبر پاس افغانستان سے پاکستان کو جوڑتا ہے۔

Other important cities of Pakistan are Faisalabad, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Hyderabad.

پاکستان کے دیگر اہم شہر فیصل آباد، ملتان، راولپنڈی، سیالکوٹ، گوجرانوالا اور حیدرآباد ہیں۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Name the capital city of Pakistan.

Ans: Islamabad is the capital city of Pakistan.

Q2: Name the largest city of Pakistan.

Ans: Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan.

Q3: Where is the Quaid-e-Azam's tomb?

Ans: The Quaid-e-Azam tomb is in Karachi city.

Q4: Name the second largest city of Pakistan.

Ans: Lahore is the second largest city of Pakistan.

Q5: Which two cities are famous for fresh and dry fruits?

Ans: Quetta and Peshawar cities are famous for fresh and dry fruits.

B. Fill in the blanks.

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

2: There are many **important** and **large** cities in Pakistan.

3: Karachi is the **largest** city of Pakistan.

4: Lahore is the **second largest** city of Pakistan.

5: Peshawar is the **capital** of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

C. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1: The capital of Pakistan is:

(a) Lahore ✓(b) Islamabad (c) Multan

2: Karachi has a:

(a) famous desert (b) hill station ✓(c) seaport

3: The capital of Punjab is:

- ✓(a) Lahore (b) Faisalabad (c) Gujranwala

4: _____ has many historical buildings.

- (a) Rawalpindi (b) Sialkot ✓(c) Lahore

5: Quetta is the capital of:

- (a) Sindh ✓(b) Balochistan (c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

1: There are many important and large cities in Pakistan.



2: Islamabad is the capital of Punjab.



3: Faisalabad is the largest city of Pakistan.



4: Peshawar is famous for fresh and dry fruits.



5: The Quaid-e-Azam's tomb is in Hyderabad.



Unit 2

The Founder Of Pakistan

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about The Founder Of Pakistan.



Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is the founder of Pakistan. He was born in Karachi on 25th December, 1876. His father's name was Poonja Jinnah. Miss. Fatima Jinnah was his dear sister. Quaid-e-Azam got his early education from Karachi. Then, he went England for his higher education.

قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح پاکستان کے بانی ہیں۔ وہ ۲۵ دسمبر کو کراچی میں پیدا ہوئے۔ انکے والد کا نام پونجا جناح تھا۔ محترمہ فاطمہ جناح ان کی پیاری بہن تھی۔ قائد اعظم نے اپنی ابتدائی تعلیم کراچی سے حاصل کی۔ پھر، وہ اپنی اعلیٰ تعلیم کے لیے انگلینڈ چلے گئے۔

He was the greatest Muslim leader of the Sub-Continent. He was the first Governor General of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam is called the **Father of Nation**. We respect him for his struggle of Pakistan.

وہ برصغیر کے عظیم مسلمان رہنما تھے۔ وہ پاکستان کے پہلے گورنر جنرل تھے۔ قائد اعظم کو بابائے قوم کہا جاتا ہے۔ پاکستان کے لیے جدوجہد کرنے کی وجہ سے ہم ان کا احترام کرتے ہیں۔

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was also a great lawyer. He got an ideological and the biggest state for the Muslims in the world. He gave us three words of his wisdom **Unity, Faith** and **Discipline**. Quaid-e-Azam died on the 11th of September, 1948. His tomb is in Karachi.

قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح ایک بڑے وکیل بھی تھے۔ انہوں نے دنیا میں مسلمانوں کے لیے ایک نظریاتی اور سب سے بڑی ریاست حاصل کی۔ انہوں نے ہمیں اپنی حکمت کے تین الفاظ اتحاد، یقین اور نظم و ضبط ایک قائد اعظم نے ۱۱ ستمبر 1948 کو وفات پائی۔ ان کا مزار کراچی میں ہے۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Who was Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the founder of Pakistan.

Q2: When and where was Quaid-e-Azam born?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam was born in Karachi on 25th December, 1876

Q3: What was the name of Quaid-e-Azam's father?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam's father name was Poonja Jinnah.

Q4: Why do we respect Quaid-e-Azam?

Ans: We respect Quaid-e-Azam for his struggle of Pakistan.

Q5: When did Quaid-e-Azam die?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam died on the 11th of September, 1948.

Q6: What is another title of the Quaid-e-Azam?

Ans: Another title of the Quaid-e-Azam is "Father of Nation".

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: Quaid-e-Azam was born on 25th December, 1876.

2: Quaid-e-Azam's tomb is in Karachi.

3: We respect him for his struggle of Pakistan.

4: He was the first governor General of Pakistan.

5: Quaid-e-Azam three words of his wisdom are unity, faith and discipline.

6: He was the greatest leader of the sub-continent.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

1: Quaid-e-Azam was born in Lahore.

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

3: Fatima Jinnah was dear sister of Quaid-e-Azam.

4: Quaid-e-Azam got his early education from Multan.

5: Quaid-e-Azam is also called the "Father of Nation".

6: Quaid-e-Azam was a great leader of the Muslims.

Unit 3

Minar-e-Pakistan

Learning Objective:

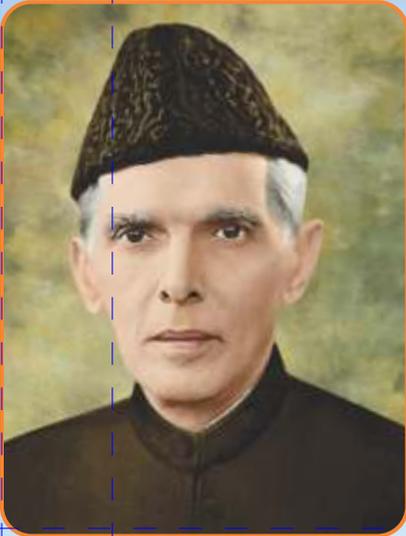
The students will be able to know about the Minar-e-Pakistan.

Minar-e-Pakistan is a great historical monument of Pakistan. It is situated in Iqbal Park, Lahore. The **“Resolution of Pakistan”** was passed on 23rd March, 1940 at this place. This is a memorial minar that recalls us the **“Resolution of Pakistan”**. It is a great place for tourists. Thousands of people visit to see this historical place daily. It is near to the Badshahi Mosque and Lahore Fort. Its height is about 196.5 feet.

مینار پاکستان ایک عظیم تاریخی یادگار ہے۔ یہ اقبال پارک، لاہور میں واقع ہے۔ قرارداد پاکستان ۲۳ مارچ ۱۹۴۰ کو اسی مقام پر منظور ہوئی تھی۔ یہ ایک یادگار مینار ہے جو ہمیں قرارداد پاکستان کی یاد گروااتا ہے۔ یہ سیاحوں کے لیے ایک اچھی جگہ ہے۔ ہزاروں لوگ اس تاریخی جگہ کو روزانہ دیکھنے آتے ہیں۔ یہ بادشاہی مسجد اور شاہی قلعے کے قریب ہے۔ اس کی اونچائی تقریباً 196.5 فٹ ہے۔

Our great Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah passed the Resolution of Pakistan right on the place where this minar is located these days. Our National Poet is Allama Muhammad Iqbal dreamt of a quite separate independent home land and state in the form of Pakistan.

ہمارے عظیم قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح نے قرارداد پاکستان اسی جگہ منظور کروائی۔ جہاں یہ مینار آج واقع ہے۔ ہمارے قومی شاعر علامہ محمد اقبال نے پاکستان کی شکل میں ایک علیحدہ آزاد وطن اور ریاست کا خواب دیکھا تھا۔



Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What is a great historical monument of Pakistan?

Ans: Minar-e-Pakistan is a great historical monument of Pakistan.

Q2: Where is Minar-e-Pakistan situated?

Ans: Minar-e-Pakistan is situated in Iqbal Park, Lahore.

Q3: What is importance of Minar-e-Pakistan?

Ans: The importance of Minar-e-Pakistan is that this is a memorial minar that recalls us the "Resolution of Pakistan"

Q4: When was the "Resolution of Pakistan" passed?

Ans: The "Resolution of Pakistan" was passed on 23rd March, 1940 at Minar-e-Pakistan.

Q5: What is the height of Minar-e-Pakistan?

Ans: The height of Minar-e-Pakistan is about 1965 feet.

Q6: Where did Quaid-e-Azam addressed on 23rd March 1940?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam addressed on 23rd March 1940 at Iqbal Park.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: Minar-e-Pakistan is a great place for tourists.

2: The "Resolution of Pakistan" was passed on 23 March, 1940.

3: The new name of Iqbal Park is Minto Park.

4: It is situated near to the Badshahi Mosque and Lahore Fort.

5: This is memorial minar that recalls us the "Resolution of Pakistan".

6: Its height is about 1965 feet.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

1: The "Resolution of Pakistan" was passed on 23rd March, 1947.

2: Minar-e-Pakistan is situated in Iqbal Park, Lahore.

3: Thousands of people visit to see this historical place daily.

4: Height of Minar-e-Pakistan is about 196.5 feet.

5: Minar-e-Pakistan promotes trade.

6: Our National Poet Allama Iqbal dreamt Pakistan.

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Our National Anthem.

قومی ترانہ

پاک سر زمین شاد باد کشور حسین شاد باد
 تونشان عزم عالی شان ارض پاکستان
 مرکز یقین شاد باد
 پاک سر زمین کا نظام قوت اخوت عوام
 قوم، ملک، سلطنت پائندہ تابندہ باد
 شاد باد منزل مراد
 پرچم ستارہ و ہلال رہبر ترقی او کمال
 ترجمان ماضی شان حال جان استقبال
 سایہ خدائے ذوالجلال



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.

کسی قوم کی طرف سے اپنایا گیا ترانہ جو اس کی ملک سے وفاداری اور محبت کو ظاہر کر قومی ترانہ کہلاتا ہے۔ یہ خاص طور پر رسمی تقاریب پر گایا جاتا ہے۔

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 assembly. We must stand up when we sing or listen our National Anthem. We do this to show our respect for our National Anthem.

پاکستان کا بھی اپنا قومی ترانہ ہے، ہم اسے قومی ترانہ کہتے ہیں۔ حفیظ جالندھری نے ہمارا قومی ترانہ لکھا۔ ہم اسے دل سے سیکھتے ہیں۔ ہم اسے روزانہ اسکول اسمبلی میں پڑھتے ہیں۔ جب ہم اپنا قومی ترانہ گائیں یا سنیں تو ہمیں ضرور کھڑا ہونا چاہیے۔ ہم اپنے قومی ترانے کے احترام کو ظاہر کرنے کے لیے ایسا کرتے ہیں۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What is National Anthem?

Ans: A song adopted by a nation to express loyalty and love for its country is called National Anthem.

Q2: Who wrote our National Anthem?

Ans: Hafeez Jalandhri wrote our National Anthem.

Q3: Have you learnt the National Anthem by heart?

Ans: Yes, we learnt it by heart.

Q4: Why do we stand up while listening to our National Anthem?

Ans: We must stand up while listening our National Anthem to show our respect for our National Anthem.

Q5: When is the National Anthem sung?

Ans: It is sung especially on ceremonial occasions.

Q6: How does a Nation express its love and loyalty for its country?

Ans: A Nation express its love and loyalty for its country by adopted a song.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: Pakistan has its National Anthem.

2: We recite National Anthem daily in school assembly.

3: Hafeez Jalandhri wrote our National Anthem.

4: We must stand up when we sing or listen to National Anthem.

5: We stand up to show our respect for our National Anthem.

6: National Anthem is also called qaumi Tarana.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

- 1: National Anthem expresses our loyalty to our country.
- 2: Quaid-e-Azam wrote our National Anthem.
- 3: We call our national anthem "Qaumi Tarana".
- 4: We must sit down when we listen or sing our National Anthem.
- 5: Pakistan has its own National Anthem.
- 6: We recite it daily in school assembly.

Unit 5

Place For Worship

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Place For Worship.

We are all Muslims. We all offer prayers to Allah to thank Him for His blessings. The Muslims go to Masjid to offer their prayers. Masjid is called "House of Allah". All the Muslims have a great respect for Masjid. Some etiquettes of Masjid are given below:

- i We should enter the Masjid with neat and clean clothes and body.
- ii We should perform ablution before entering the Masjid.
- iii We should not disturb others during worship in the Masjid.
- iv We should not make a noise in the Masjid.
- v We should put off our shoes out side the Masjid before enter into it.

ہم سب مسلمان ہیں۔ ہم سب اللہ تعالیٰ کی نعمتوں کا شکر ادا کرنے کے لیے نماز ادا کرتے ہیں۔ مسلمان مسجد میں نماز ادا کرنے کے لیے جاتے ہیں۔ مسجد کو اللہ کا گھر کہا جاتا ہے۔ تمام مسلمان مسجد کا بہت احترام کرتے ہیں۔ مسجد کے بعض احترام مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔

- ۱۔ ہمیں صاف ستھرے کپڑے پہن کر اور جسم کے ساتھ مسجد میں داخل ہونا چاہیے۔
- ۲۔ ہمیں مسجد میں داخل ہونے سے پہلے وضو کرنا چاہیے۔
- ۳۔ ہمیں مسجد میں عبادت کے دوران دوسروں کو پریشان نہیں کرنا چاہیے۔
- ۴۔ ہمیں مسجد میں شور نہیں کرنا چاہیے۔
- ۵۔ ہمیں مسجد میں داخل ہونے سے پہلے اپنے جوتے مسجد کے باہر اتارنے چاہیں۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Why do we offer prayers to Allah?

Ans: We all offer prayers to Allah to thank Him for his lessings.

Q2: Why do the Muslims go to the Masjid?

Ans: The Muslims go to the Masjid to offer their prayers.

Q3: What is the importance of Masjid for Muslims?

Ans: Masjid is called "House of Allah" that's why all the Muslims have a great respect and importance for Masjid.

Q4: What is a Masjid called?

Ans: Masjid is called "House of Allah".

Q5: What should we do before entering the Masjid?

Ans: We should perform ablution before entering the masjid.

Q6: What should we put off out side the Masjid?

Ans: We should put off our shoes out side the Masjid before enter into it masjid.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: Masjid is also called the "House of Allah".

2: The Muslims go to Masjid to offer their prayers.

3: We should not make a noise in the Masjid.

4: We all offer prayers to Allah to thanks Him for His blessings.

5: We should put off our shoes out side the Masjid.

6: All the Muslims have a great respect for Masjid.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

- 1: All the Muslims have great respect for Masjid.
- 2: Schools are also called the "Houses of Allah".
- 3: Our clothes should be neat and clean before entering the Masjid.
- 4: We should disturb others during worship in the Masjid.
- 5: The Muslims go to the Masjid to offer their prayers.
- 6: We should make a noise in the Masjid.

Unit 6

Languages

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Languages.

We are Pakistani. Urdu is our National Language of Pakistan. Many Pakistani can speak two or more than two languages. The children learn to speak their mother tongue at home. Many people also learn English. The people of every province have their own culture and tradition.

ہم پاکستانی ہیں۔ پاکستان میں اردو ہماری قومی زبان ہے۔ بہت سے پاکستانی دو یا دو سے زیادہ زبانیں بول سکتے ہیں۔ بچے گھر میں اپنی مادری زبان بولنا سیکھتے ہیں۔ بہت سے لوگ انگریزی سیکھتے ہیں۔ ہر صوبے کے لوگوں کی اپنی ثقافت اور روایات ہیں۔



Sindhi



Pakhtoon



Punjabi



Balochi

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

انگریزی اور اردو کے علاوہ پاکستان میں بولی جانے والی سب سے عام زبانیں پنجابی، پشتو، سندھی، بلوچی، براہوی، ہندکو، گجراتی اور سرائیکی ہیں۔

Pakistan has five provinces. The people of every province have their own provincial languages. A long with provincial language, they also speak other territorial languages.

پاکستان کے پانچ صوبے ہیں۔ ہر صوبے کے لوگوں کی اپنی صوبائی زبانیں ہیں۔ صوبائی زبان کے علاوہ دیگر علاقائی زبانیں بھی بولتے ہیں۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Which is our National Language?

Ans: Urdu is our National Language.

Q2: Which common languages are spoken in Pakistan?

Ans: The most common languages spoken in Pakistan are Punjabi, Pushto, Sindhi, Blachi, Brahvi, Hindko, Gujrati, and Saraiki.

Q3: Which is your mother language?

Ans: Urdu is my mother language.

Q4: Where do children learn their mother language from?

Ans: The children learn to speak their mother Language at home.

Q5: Do the people learn English language?

Ans: Yes, the people learn English language.

Q6: Name three languages which are spoken in Pakistan?

Ans: Urdu, Punjabi, and Blochi languages are spoken in Pakistan.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: We are Pakistani.

2: Many people also learn English.

3: The children learn their mother tongue at Home.

4: Urdu is our National Language.

5: Many Pakistani can speak two or more than two Languages.

6: The people of every province have their own Provincial language.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (x) the false statements.

- 1: Punjabi is our National Language.
- 2: We are Pakistani.
- 3: Many languages are spoken in Pakistan.
- 4: Many Pakistani can speak two or more than two languages.
- 5: The children learn English at home.
- 6: Many people also learn English.

x

x

Unit 7

Our Environment

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Our Environment.

Our surrounding is called environment. It consists of all natural surroundings. We should keep our environment neat and clean. Plants, flowers and trees make the environment beautiful, and fresh. So, we should plant more trees and flowery plants in our houses, schools and along side the roads. We should always throw rubbish and waste into a bin. We should take care of plants and trees. About 5 percent area of our country is covered by forests. Neat and clean environment is very good for health. We should take care for cleanliness of our environment.

ہمارے ارد گرد کو ماحول کہا جاتا ہے۔ یہ تمام قدرتی ماحول پر مشتمل ہیں۔ ہمیں اپنے ماحول کو صاف ستھرا رکھنا چاہیے۔ پودے، پھول اور درخت ماحول کو خوبصورت اور توانا بناتے ہیں۔ لہذا ہمیں اپنے گھروں، اسکولوں اور سڑکوں کے کناروں زیادہ درخت اور پھول دار پودے لگانے چاہیں۔ ہمیں ہمیشہ کچرا اور فضلہ کوڑے دان میں پھینکنا چاہیے۔ ہمیں پودوں اور درختوں کا خیال رکھنا چاہیے۔ ہمارے ملک کے تقریباً 5 فیصد علاقہ جنگلات سے ڈھکا ہوا ہیں۔ صاف ستھرا ماحول صحت کے لیے بہت اچھا ہوتا ہے۔ ہمیں اپنے ماحول کی صفائی کا خیال رکھنا چاہیے۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What is an environment?

Ans: Our surrounding is called environment.

Q2: Should we keep our environment neat and clean?

Ans: Yes, we should keep our environment neat and clean.

Q3: Which things make the environment beautiful?

Ans: Plants, flowers and trees make the environment beautiful and fresh.

Q4: What should we do with rubbish and waste?

Ans: We should always throw rubbish and waste into a bin.

Q5: How much area of Pakistan is covered by forests?

Ans: About 5 percent area of Pakistan is covered by forests.

Q6: What is very good for our health?

Ans: Neat and clean environment is very good for our health.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: Our surrounding is called environment.

2: Plants, flowers and trees make the environment beautiful and fresh.

3: We should plant more trees, plants and flowers in our homes, schools and along side the roads.

4: Neat and clean environment is so good for health.

5: We should keep our environment neat and clean.

6: About 5 percent area of own country is covered by trees.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (✗) the false statements.

- 1: About 5 percent area of our country is covered by forests.
- 2: We should throw the rubbish and waste in the roads.
- 3: Our surrounding is called environment.
- 4: Polluted environment is good for our health.
- 5: We should not take care for cleanliness of our environment.
- 6: Plants, flowers and trees make the environment dirty.

Unit 8

Seas And Oceans

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Seas And Oceans.

As you know that the earth has more water than land. Most of this water lies in the form of seas and oceans. There is almost 70% of the land is covered by water.

جیسا کہ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ زمین پر خشکی سے زیادہ پانی ہے۔ یہ پانی زیادہ تر سمندر اور بحر کی شکل میں ہے۔ تقریباً 70 فیصد زمین پانی سے ڈھکی ہوئی ہے۔

Oceans:

The huge areas of water on the Earth are called oceans. There are five oceans in the world. Names of these are the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic and the Antarctic oceans. The water in the oceans is salty and cannot be used for drinking. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean in the world. The Arctic is the smallest ocean in the world.

بحر: زمین پر پانی کے بڑے علاقے کو بحر کہا جاتا ہے۔ دنیا میں پانچ براعظم ہیں۔ ان کے نام بحر الکاہل، بحر اوقیانوس، بحر ہند، بحر منجمد شمالی اور بحر منجمد جنوبی ہیں۔ بحر میں پانی نمکین ہوتا ہے اور پینے کے لیے استعمال نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ بحر الکاہل دنیا میں سب سے بڑا بحر ہے۔ بحر منجمد شمالی دنیا میں سے سب سے چھوٹا بحر ہے۔

Seas:

Seas are smaller than the oceans. The largest sea of the world is the South China Sea. The Baltic Sea is the smallest sea in the world. Karachi is situated on the Arabian Sea.

سمندر: سمندر بحر کے مقابلے میں چھوٹے ہوتے ہیں۔ دنیا کا سب سے بڑا سمندر جنوبی چین کا سمندر ہے۔ بالٹک سمندر دنیا میں سب سے چھوٹا سمندر ہے۔ کراچی بحیر عرب پر واقع ہے۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: How much area of the earth is covered by water?

Ans: There is almost 70% of the earth is covered by water.

Q2: Which is the largest ocean of the world?

Ans: The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean of the world.

Q3: Which is the smallest ocean of the world?

Ans: Arctic ocean is the smallest ocean of the world.

Q4: What is the difference between seas and oceans?

Ans: The huge areas of water on the earth are called oceans while seas are smallest then the oceans.

Q5: Name the largest and the smallest sea in the world.

Ans: The largest sea of the world is South China Sea. and Baltic sea is the smallest sea in the world.

Q6: How many oceans are there in the world?

Ans: There are five oceans in the world.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: The huge areas of water on the Earth are called ocean.

2: There are five oceans in the world.

3: The water in the oceans is salty and cannot be used for drinking.

4: The Arctic is the smallest ocean of the world.

5: Seas are smaller than the oceans.

6: The largest sea of the world is the South China Sea.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

- 1: There is almost 70% of the land is covered by water.
- 2: The Earth has more water than land.
- 3: The huge areas of water on the Earth are called rivers.
- 4: Baltic sea is the smallest sea of the world.
- 5: Seas are smaller than oceans.
- 6: Karachi is situated on the Baltic Sea.

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Our Earth.

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 بڑی گیند ہے۔ جس کی سطح چٹانوں، مٹی اور پانی سے بنی ہوئی ہے۔ یہ ہوا سے گھیرای ہوئی ہوا ہے۔ یہ واحد سیارہ ہے جس پر زندگی ممکن ہے۔



Only about one fourth of the Earth's surface is land and 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.

زمین کی سطح پر صرف ایک چوتھائی خشکی ہے اور تقریباً تین چوتھائی زمین کی سطح سمندر سے ڈھکی ہوئی ہے۔ زمین کی سطح کا تقریباً دو سوواں حصہ ہمیشہ برف سے ڈھکا ہوتا ہے۔

It revolves around the Sun and it has only one moon.

یہ سورج کے ارد گرد گھومتی ہے اور اس کا صرف ایک چاند 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 زمین ہمیں بہت بڑی لگتی ہے، یہ نو سیاروں میں سے ایک ہے جو سورج کے ارد گرد گھومتا ہے۔ سورج اور یہ نو سیارے شمسی نظام کو تشکیل دیتے ہیں۔ نظام شمسی میں سورج کے علاوہ سیارے سب سے بڑی چیزیں ہیں۔ سورج کے علاوہ، سیاروں کی اپنی روشنی نہیں ہوتی ہے، سیارے سورج سے نکلنے والی روشنی کو انعکاس کرتے ہیں۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Define the Earth.

Ans: 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.

Q2: How much part of the Earth is covered by water?

Ans: Nearly three fourth of the Earth's surface is covered by water.

Q3: What do you know about planets?

Ans: Planets are the largest objects in the solar system except sun. Unlike the sun, the planets do not have their own light. The planets reflect visible light produced by the sun.

Q4: Does the Earth has its own light?

Ans: No, the Earth do not have their own light.

Q5: Does the Earth revolve around the Sun?

Ans: Yes, the Earth revolves around the Sun.

Q6: How many planets are there in our Solar System?

Ans: There are nine planets in our solar system.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: Earth's surface is made up of rocks, soil and water.

2: Earth is surrounded by air.

3: The planets reflect the visible light produced by the sun.

4: The Sun has nine planets.

5: The Earth is a huge ball.

6: Planets are the largest object in the solar system expect the Sun.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (✗) the false statements.

- 1: The Earth revolves around the Sun.
- 2: About one fourth of the Earth is water.
- 3: The Earth has its own light.
- 4: The Earth is a huge ball.
- 5: The Earth has only one moon.
- 6: The Earth revolves around the Sun and it has only one moon.

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Forests.

Forests are very important in many ways. Pakistan does not have a great resource of forests because much of the land is not very fertile. In some parts of the country, thick forests are found. Misfortunately, in the other parts of the country, there are found mush forests. About 5% area of Pakistan is covered by forests.

جنگلات بہت سے طریقوں سے بہت اہم ہیں۔ پاکستان کے پاس جنگلات کے زیادہ ذخائر نہیں ہیں کیونکہ زیادہ تر زمین بہت زرخیز نہیں ہے۔ ملک کے کچھ حصوں میں گھنے جنگلات پائے جاتے ہیں۔ بد قسمتی سے ملک کے دیگر حصوں میں شرف (نرم گودے) جنگلات پائے جاتے ہیں۔ پاکستان کا تقریباً 5 فیصد علاقہ جنگلات سے گھرا ہے۔

There are many reasons for the need of forests. As green plants produce fresh oxygen. Human beings and animals need oxygen to breathe and stay alive. Trees also give us fruits, flowers, woods, nuts, etc. Changa Manga is the largest man grown forest in Pakistan.

جنگلات کی ضرورت کی بہت سی وجوہات ہیں۔ جیسے سبز پودے تازہ آکسیجن پیدا کرتے ہیں۔ انسان اور جانوروں کو سانس لینے اور زندہ رہنے کے لیے آکسیجن کی ضرورت ہے۔ درخت ہمیں پھل، پھول، لکڑی اور میوے وغیرہ بھی مہیا کرتے ہیں۔ چھانگمانگ پاکستان میں سب سے بڑا انسان کا بنایا گیا جنگل ہے۔



Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What is the importance of forests?

Ans: Forests are very important in many ways. They Produce fresh us oxygen. They also provide us fruits, flowers, woods and nuts.

Q2: Does Pakistan have a great resource of the forests?

Ans: Pakistan does not have a great resource of forests because much of the land is not very fertile.

Q3: How much area of Pakistan is covered by the forests?

Ans: About 5% area of Pakistan is covered by forests.

Q4: Which benefits can we get from the forests?

Ans: We can get oxygen to breathe and stay alive. Trees also give us fruits, flowers woods and nuts etc.

Q5: Name the largest man grown forest in Pakistan.

Ans: Changa Manga is the largest man grown forest in Pakistan.

Q6: What do the green plants produce?

Ans: The green plants produce fresh oxygen.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: Pakistan does not have a great resource of forests.

2: In the some parts of the country, there are found mush forests.

3: As green plants produce fresh oxygen.

4: Human beings and animals need oxygen to breathe and to stay alive.

5: There are many reasons for the need of forests.

6: Changa Manga is the largest man grown forest of Pakistan.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

- 1: Human beings and animals need oxygen to breathe and stay alive.
- 2: Pakistan has a great resource of forests.
- 3: About 5% area of Pakistan is covered by forest.
- 4: Trees also give us fruits, flowers, wood, nut, etc.
- 5: Changa Manga is the largest forest of Pakistan.
- 6: Human being and animals need oxygen to breathe and stay alive.

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Seasons.

A year is divided into four periods. These periods are called **Seasons**. These four seasons are Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. In Spring, the weather becomes more pleasant with cool breezes. Trees and plants grow buds, flowers bloom and there is green grass everywhere. Summer is the warmest season of the year. Crops ripe because of heat. People wear light and cotton clothes.

ایک سال کو چار ادواروں میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے۔ ان ادوار کو موسم کہا جاتا ہے۔ یہ چار موسم بہار، موسم گرما، موسم خزاں اور موسم سرما ہیں۔ موسم بہار میں موسم ٹھنڈی ہواؤں کی وجہ سے زیادہ خوشگوار ہو جاتا ہے۔ درختوں اور پودوں پر کھلیاں اگتی ہیں، موسم گرما سال کا سب سے گرم موسم ہے۔ گرمی کی وجہ سے فصلیں پکتی ہیں۔ لوگ ہلکے اور سوتی کپڑے پہنتے ہیں۔

Autumn is also known as "Fall Season" because the leaves fall in this season. Winter is the coldest season of the year. It snows on the mountains and fog covers the plain areas. People wear warm clothes from head to toe.

موسم خزاں کو پت جھڑکا موسم بھی کہا جاتا ہے کیونکہ اس موسم میں پتے گرتے ہیں۔ موسم سرما سال کا سرد ترین موسم ہے۔ پہاڑ برف سے اور میدانی علاقے دھند سے ڈھک جاتے ہیں۔ لوگ سر سے پاؤں تک گرم کپڑے پہنتے ہیں۔



Spring Season



Summer Season



Autumn Season



Winter Season

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Name the four seasons of the year.

Ans: The four seasons are spring Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Q2: In which season does the weather become pleasant?

Ans: In spring, the weather becomes more pleasant with cool breezes.

Q3: When do flowers bloom?

Ans: In spring, the weather becomes more pleasant with cool breezes, Trees and plants grow buds, flowers bloom and there is green grass every where.

Q4: Define the summer season.

Ans: Summer is the warmest season of the year. Crops ripe because of heat. People wear light and cotton clothes.

Q5: What do you know about autumn and winter?

Ans: Autumn is also known as "Fall Season" because the leaves fall in this season. Winter is the coldest season of the year.

Q6: What is also known as "Full Season"?

Ans: Autumn is also known as "Fall Season".

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: A year is divided into four season.

2: Summer is the warmest season of the year.

3: Crops ripe because of heat.

4: Autumn is also known as "Fall Season".

5: Winter is the coldest season of the year.

6: Autumn is also known as Fall Season.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (x) the false statements.

- 1: A year is divided into five seasons. x
- 2: In Spring season, the weather becomes pleasant with cool breezes.
- 3: Crops ripe because of cool breeze. x
- 4: Winter is the warmest season. x
- 5: In the winter, the snow is on the mountains.
- 6: Winter is also known as Fall Season because the leaves fall in the season. x

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Directions.

There are four main directions:

چار اہم سمتیں ہیں۔

North, South, East and **West**. They are also known as cardinal points.

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



شمال، جنوب، مشرق اور مغرب۔ انہیں (نقاط اصلیہ) کے طور پر جانا جاتا ہے۔ سمت تلاش کرنے کے لیے آلہ کمپاس کو استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس میں ایک مقناطیسی سوئی اور نقاط اصلیہ ظاہر کرنے کے لیے ایک ڈائل ہوتا ہے۔

استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس میں ایک مقناطیسی سوئی اور نقاط اصلیہ ظاہر کرنے کے لیے ایک ڈائل ہوتا 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 directions do not change.



اگر آپ اپنے ہاتھ میں کمپاس پکڑ رہے ہیں اور سوئی سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ شمال آپ کے سامنے ہے، تو جنوب پیچھے ہو گا، مشرق آپ کے دائیں جانب اور مغرب بائیں طرف ہو گا۔ یاد رہے شمال ایک مقررہ نقطہ ہے پس سمت تبدیل نہیں ہوتی۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: How many major directions are there?

Ans: There are four major direction. North, South, East and West.

Q2: What is the use of a compass?

Ans: Compass is used to find the direction.

Q3: How do we find the direction?

Ans: We can find the direction by using compass instrument. It has a magnetic needle and dial showing the cardinal points.

Q4: Which is the fixed point?

Ans: North is the fixed point.

Q5: What are the cardinal points?

Ans: Directions are also known as cardinal points.

Q6: What are the names of four major direction?

Ans: East, West, North and South are the names of major directions.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: There are four directions.

2: Directions are also known as cardinal point.

3: Compass is used to find the direction.

4: Compass has a magnetic needle and a dial.

5: North is a fixed point.

6: To find the direction instrument compass is used.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (x) the false statements.

- 1: If North is in front of you, the south will be on your left side.
- 2: South is a fixed point.
- 3: There are four directions.
- 4: Directions are known as cardinal points.
- 5: Compass is used to find the direction.
- 6: Directions change every time.

x

x

✓

✓

✓

x

Unit 13

Market

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Market.



Market is a place where different kinds of shops are found. People visit the market to buy different things. There are many shops in the market.

بازار ایسی جگہ ہے جہاں مختلف اقسام کی دکانیں پائی جاتی ہیں لوگ مختلف چیزوں کو خریدنے کے لیے مارکیٹ میں جاتے ہیں۔ مارکیٹ میں بہت سی دکانیں ہوتی ہیں۔



✓ We buy cloths from a cloth shops.

✓ ہم کپڑے کی دکان سے کپڑے خریدتے ہیں۔



✓ We buy jewellery from a jeweller shop.

✓ ہم جوہری کی دکان سے زیور خریدتے ہیں۔



✚ We buy meat from a butcher shop.

✚ ہم قصائی کی دکان سے گوشت خریدتے ہیں۔



✚ We buy books and note books from a book shop.

✚ ہم کتابوں کی دکان سے کاپیاں اور کتابیں خریدتے ہیں۔



✚ We buy our daily utility items from a general store.

✚ ہم جنرل سٹور سے ہمارے روزمرہ کے استعمال کا سامان خریدتے ہیں۔



✚ We buy medicines from a medical store.

✚ ہم میڈیکل سٹور سے ادویات خریدتے ہیں۔

Market is also called "Bazar" here in Pakistan. Some days are fixed in our big cities where special bazars are arranged to sale all short of things at comparatively low prices. These bazars are named with the day's name. For example: Jummah bazar, Itwan bazar etc.

پاکستان میں مارکیٹ کو بازار بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ ہمارے بڑے شہروں میں بعض دنوں کو مقرر کیا جاتا ہے۔ جہاں خاص بازاروں میں نسبتاً کم قیمت چیزیں فروخت کی جاتی ہیں۔ ان بازاروں کے نام دنوں کے نام پر ہوتے ہیں۔ مثلاً: جمعہ بازار اور اتوار بازار وغیرہ۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What is a market?

Ans: Market is a place where different kinds of shops are found.

Q2: Which shop do we buy meat from?

Ans: We buy meat from a butcher shop.

Q3: Which shop do we buy books from?

Ans: We buy books and note books from a book shop.

Q4: Where we buy medicines from?

Ans: We buy medicines from a medical store.

Q5: Where we buy daily utility items from?

Ans: We buy our daily utility items from a general store.

B. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

1: We buy books from a fruit shop.

×

2: We buy jewellery from a jeweller shop.

✓

3: We buy meat from a butcher shop.

✓

4: We buy our utility items from a medical store.

×

5: We buy our clothes from a book shop.

×

C. Name the things which your parents buy from the market.

1: Meat

2: Fruits

3: Vegetables

4: Books

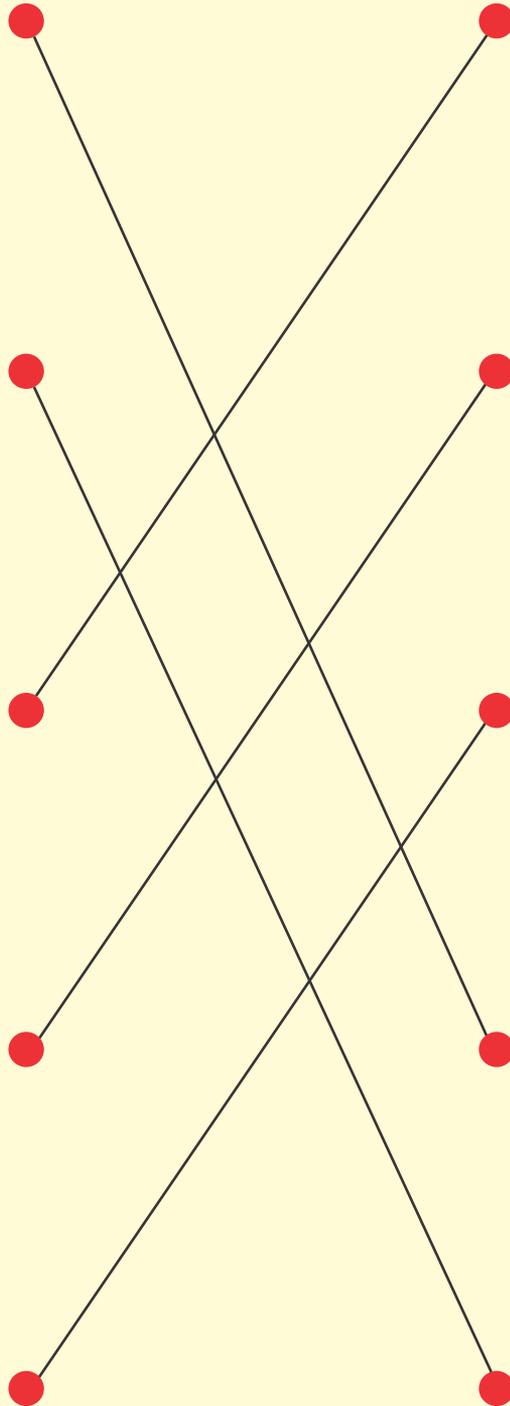
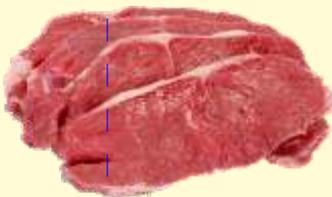
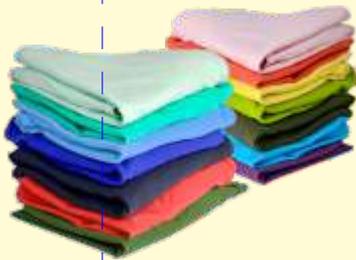
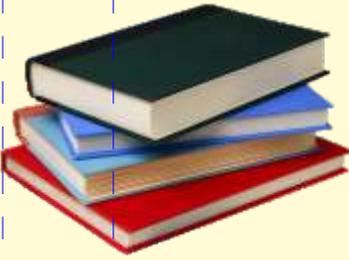
5: Medicines

6: Utility Items

7: Clothes

8: Jewellery

D. Match the things with the relevant shop.



Unit 14

Animals Around Us

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Animals Around Us.

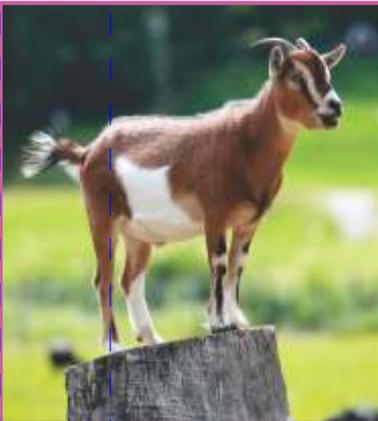
There are different kinds of animals. Some animals are wild and some are domestic. Wild animals live in the forests. Most of them are dangerous. These animals may be big or small. Elephant, tiger, lion, snake, bear, deer, monkey and zebra are some examples of such animals.

جانوروں کی مختلف اقسام ہیں۔ کچھ جانور جنگلی اور کچھ پالتو ہوتے ہیں۔ جنگلی جانور جنگل میں رہتے ہیں۔ ان میں سے اکثر خطرناک ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ جانور بڑے یا چھوٹے ہو سکتے ہیں۔ ہاتھی، شیر، چیتا، سانپ، رچھ، ہرن، بندر اور زبرا ایسے جانوروں کی کچھ مثالیں ہیں۔



Some animals are very useful for us. We can tame them to work. Such animals are called domestic and pet animals, such as cow, camel, donkey, horse, goat, duck and hen, etc.

کچھ جانور ہمارے لیے بہت مفید ہیں۔ ہم ان کو کام کرنے کے لیے مجبور کر سکتے ہیں۔ ایسے جانوروں کو گھریلو اور پالتو جانور کہا جاتا ہے۔ جیسے گائے، اونٹ، گدھے، گھوڑے، بکری، بٹخ اور مرغی وغیرہ۔



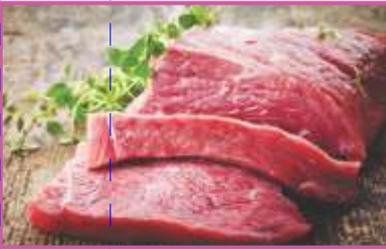
Horses, ponies, camels, bullock cart and wagons carry goods..

گھوڑے، اونٹ، بیل گاڑی اور وگین سامان لے جاتے ہیں۔



We get milk and meat from the cow, buffalo, goat and sheep. We get eggs and chicken from hens. We also use fish as meat.

ہم گائے، بھینس، بکری اور بھیڑ سے دودھ اور گوشت حاصل کرتے ہیں۔ ہم انڈے اور چوزے مرغیوں سے حاصل کرتے ہیں ہم مچھلی بھی گوشت کے طور پر استعمال کرتے ہیں۔



We keep some animals as pets in houses. They entertain us with fun and joy. These are cat, dog, parrot, rabbit and pigeon etc.

ہم گھروں میں پالتو جانور کے طور پر بھی کچھ جانور رکھتے ہیں۔ وہ خوشی اور لطف کے ساتھ یہ بلی، کتے، توتے، خرگوش اور کبوتر وغیرہ ہیں۔ جو ہمیں تفریح مہیا کرتے ہیں۔



Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Write the names of three wild animals.

Ans: I) Zebra ii) Deer iii) Tiger

Q2: Write the names of three domestic animals.

Ans: I) Cow ii) camel iii) Goat

Q3: Write three animals which provide us milk and meat.

Ans: I) Cow ii) Buffalo iii) Sheep

Q4: Write the names of three pet animals.

Ans: I) Cat ii) Dog iii) Rabbit

Q5: From which we get eggs and chicken?

Ans: We get eggs and chicken from hens.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: Tigers, elephants and snakes are wild animals.

2: We get eggs and chicken from hens.

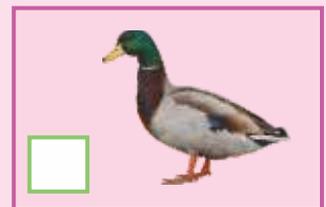
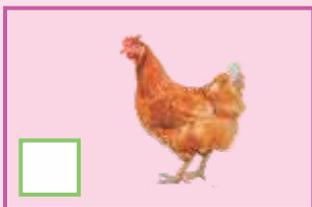
3: Dogs, parrots and cats are kept as pet animals.

4: We get milk and meat from cow, buffalo, goat and Sheep.

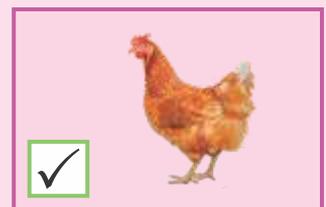
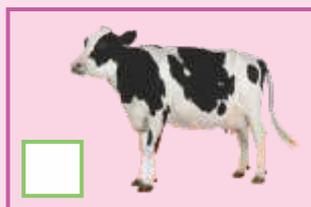
5: We also use fish as meat.

C. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1: Animal which carries load:



2: Animal which lays eggs:



Unit 15

Keeping Good Health

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Keeping Good Health.

Health is wealth. Health is a great blessing of Allah Almighty. To remain fit and healthy we have to do the following:

تندرستی ہزار نعمت ہے صحت اللہ تعالیٰ کی عظیم نعمت ہے تندرست اور صحت مندرہنے کے لیے ہمیں مندرجہ ذیل کام کرتے ہیں۔

Take a bath daily.



روزانہ غسل کریں

Brush the teeth twice a day.



دن میں دو بار
برش کریں

Wear neat and clean clothes.



صاف ستھرے
کپڑے پہنیں

Comb hair properly.



بالوں کو مناسب
طریقے سے کنگھی
کریں۔

Put on clean and polished shoes.



صاف اور پالش
جوئے رکھیں

Cut nails once a week.



ہفتے میں ایک بار
ناخن کاٹیں

Wash hands
before and
after eating
food.



کھانے سے پہلے
اور بعد میں ہاتھ
دھوئیں

Eat washed
things and
drink boiled
water.



دھلی ہوئی چیزیں
کھائیں اور ابلا ہوا
پانی پیئیں

Take physical
exercise.



جسمانی مشق
کریں

Go for a
morning
walk.



صبح کی سیر کے لیے
جائیں

Make a time table for work, rest, food, etc and follow it.
Disease and sickness are caused by polluted environment.

کام، آرام اور خوراک وغیرہ کے لیے ایک شیڈول بنائیں اور اسکی پیروی کریں۔ امراض اور بیماریوں کی وجہ ہمارا آلودہ ماحول بنتا ہے۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What do you know about health?

Ans: Health is Wealth. Health is a great blessing of Allah.

Q2: When do we wash our hands?

Ans: We wash our hands before and after eating food.

Q3: Write any three things that you must do to remain fit?

Ans: I) Take a bath daily.
ii) Eat washed things and drink boiled water.
iii) Take physical exercise.

Q4: How are diseases caused?

Ans: Diseases and sickness are caused by polluted environment.

Q5: How can we be saved from diseases?

Ans: We can be saved from diseases by eating proper food and taking exercise.

Q6: For how many times we should brush our teeth daily?

Ans: We should brush our teeth twice daily.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: **Brush** teeth twice a day.

2: **Drink** boiled water.

3: **Take** physical exercise.

4: **Go** for a morning walk.

5: **Wear** neat and clean clothes.

6: Make a time table for **work**, **rest** and **food** etc.

C. Write down your study, diet, physical exercise and rest in the given time table.

Days	Study	Diet	Physical Exercise	Rest
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday				
Sunday				

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about The Sun And The Moon.

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 depends on the energy that comes from the Sun. From the Earth, the Sun looks like a circle.



انظام شمسی کے مرکز میں سورج گیسوں کی ایک بہت بڑی چمکتی ہوئی گیند ہے۔ یہ ہماری زمین کے قریب ترین ستارہ ہے۔ یہ ہمیں حرارت اور روشنی دیتا ہے۔ سورج کی حرارت اور روشنی کے بغیر زمین پر زندگی نہیں ہو سکتی ہے۔ زمین پر پوری زندگی سورج سے آنے والی توانائی پر منحصر ہے۔ زمین سے سورج ایک حلقہ کی طرح لگتا ہے۔

The Moon:

The Moon is the nearest neighbour of Earth in space. It is the brightest object at night but it gives no light of its own. When the Moon shines, it reflects light.



The Moon is round in shape. The Moon revolves around the Earth. The shapes of the Moon are different in different days. If 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 shape of Moon are called phases of the Moon.

چاند خلا میں زمین کا قریبی پڑوسی ہے۔ رات کو یہ چمکتا ہے لیکن اسکی اپنی کوئی روشنی نہیں ہے۔ جب چاند چمکتا ہے تو یہ روشنی انعکاس کرتا ہے۔

چاند شکل میں گول ہے۔ چاند زمین کے گرد گھومتا ہے۔ چاند کی شکل مختلف دنوں میں مختلف ہوتی ہے۔ اگر ایک دن یہ سرکلر ڈسک کی طرح چمک رہا ہے تو کچھ دن بعد یہ نصف دائرے کی مانند چمکے گا، کچھ دنوں کے بعد یہ ایک ہلال کی مانند چمکتا ہے۔ چاند کی شکل میں ان تبدیلیوں کو چاند کے مراحل کہتے ہیں۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Which is the nearest star to our Earth?

Ans: Sun is the nearest star to our earth.

Q2: What does the Sun give us?

Ans: It gives us heat and light.

Q3: Which is the nearest neighbour of the Earth in space?

Ans: The Moon is the nearest neighbour of Earth in space.

Q4: Does the Moon have its own light?

Ans: No, It have not light of its own.

Q5: Where does the Moon get light from?

Ans: Moon gets its light from sun to shine.

Q6: How does the Sun look like from the earth?

Ans: From the Earth, the Sun looks like a circle.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: The Sun is huge and glowing ball.

2: The Moon shine due to the light of the Sun.

3: The Moon is round in shape.

4: From the Earth, sun looks like circle.

5: The changes in the shape of the Moon are called phase of the moon.

6: The moon is round is shape.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (x) the false statements.

- 1: The Sun is a planet. x
- 2: The Moon has its own light. x
- 3: The Sun revolves around the Moon. x
- 4: The Moon is the nearest neighbour of the Earth.
- 5: All living things get energy from the Sun.
- 6: Changes in the shape of moon are called phases of the moon.

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Safety Rules.

We do different activities. We are conscious that there are a number of dangers that surround us. That is why, we have to be careful in the performance of different activities. We need to be safe from these dangers. When we go on roads in a vehicle or as a pedestrian, we keep a number of things in our minds.

The following rules are useful to prevent traffic accidents.

- i Always follow the traffic rules.
- ii Use the footpath for walking.
- iii Never ever play on or near roads.
- iv Do not break the traffic lights.
- v Use zebra crossing to go across the road.

ہم مختلف سرگرمیاں کرتے ہیں۔ ہمیں شعور ہے کہ خطرات کی ایک بڑی تعداد ہمارے ارد گرد موجود ہے۔ لہذا ہمیں مختلف سرگرمیوں کی کارکردگی میں محتاط رہنا ہوگا۔ ہمیں ان خطرات سے محفوظ رہنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ جب ہم گاڑی میں یا پیدل سڑکوں پر جاتے ہیں تو ہم اپنے دماغ میں کچھ چیزیں رکھتے ہیں۔

ٹریفک حادثات کو روکنے کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل قواعد مفید ہیں۔

i ہمیشہ ٹریفک کے قوانین پر عمل کریں۔

ii چلنے کے لیے فٹ پاتھ کا استعمال کریں۔

iii کبھی بھی سڑکوں پر یا اس کے قریب نہ کھیلیں۔

iv ٹریفک لائٹس (اشارہ) کی خلاف ورزی نہیں کرنی چاہیے۔

v سڑک پار کرنے کے لیے زیبرا کراسنگ کا استعمال کریں۔

Some other safety rules.

- i Do not play with fire lighter, electric tools, match box.
- ii Never taste or use medicine without getting permission.
- iii Never touch the electric wires or switches.
- iv Do not play with a knife, needles, scissors or a blade.

کچھ اور حفاظتی قوانین:

- i آتش دان، برقی اوزار، ماچس کے ساتھ نہ کھیلیں۔
- ii بغیر اجازت دوا کو نہ چکھیں، نہ استعمال کریں۔
- iii بجلی کے تاروں اور سوئچوں کو کبھی نہ چھوئیں۔
- iv چھری، سوئیاں، قینچی اور بلیڈ کے ساتھ نہ کھیلیں۔



Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Should we be conscious?

Ans: We should be conscious about the number of dangers that surround us.

Q2: How should we go across the road?

Ans: Use zebra crossing to cross the road.

Q3: Should we play on or near the roads?

Ans: No, we should not play on or near the roads.

Q4: Should children play with match stick, lighter and fire?

Ans: No, the children should not play with match stick, lighter and fire.

Q5: Should we touch electric wires?

Ans: No, we should not touch the electric wires or switches.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: Always follow the traffic rules.

2: Do not break traffic light.

3: Use foot path for walking.

4: Never taste or use medicines without getting permission.

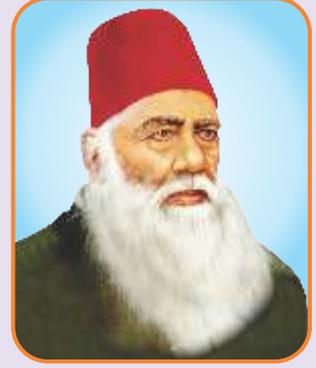
5: Never touch the electric wires or switches.

Unit 18

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.



Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in New Delhi on 17th October, 1817. He worked as a judge. From the very beginning, he worked towards creating a better understanding between the British rulers of India and the Muslims of India. He wanted the Muslims to know the British rulers better. So, he wrote many articles and books to explain the Muslims and the British position.

سر سید احمد خان 17 اکتوبر 1817 کو نئی دہلی میں پیدا ہوئے۔ انہوں نے ایک منجج کے طور پر کام کیا۔ ابتداء سے ہی انہوں نے بھارت کے برطانوی حکمرانوں اور بھارت کے مسلمانوں کے درمیان ایک بہتر تفہیم بنانے کے لیے کام کیا۔ وہ چاہتے تھے کہ مسلمان برطانوی حکمرانوں کو بہتر طریقے سے جانیں۔ لہذا انہوں نے مسلمانوں اور برطانوی پوزیشن کی وضاحت کے لیے بہت سے مضامین اور کتابیں لکھیں۔

He was very interested in the education of Muslims. Therefore, he established a school in the city of Aligarh in 1875 called the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental school. It later became the college in 1877 and it became the university in 1920.

وہ مسلمانوں کی تعلیم میں بہت دلچسپی رکھتے تھے۔ لہذا، انہوں نے 1875 میں علی گڑھ شہر میں اسکول قائم کیا جسے محمدن اینگلو اورینٹل اسکول کہا جاتا ہے۔ اسکے بعد 1877 میں کالج بن گیا اور 1920 میں یونیورسٹی بن گئی۔

He did much good works for the welfare of the Muslims. Therefore, the British Government gave him the title of "Knighthood" and so he was called Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He died on 27th March, 1898. His tomb is in Aligarh.

انہوں نے مسلمانوں کی فلاح و بہبود کے لیے بہت سے اچھے کام کیے۔ لہذا، برطانوی حکومت نے انہیں سر کا خطاب دیا اور اسی لیے انہیں سر سید احمد خان کہا جاتا ہے۔ ان کی وفات 27 مارچ، 1898 کو ہوئی۔ ان کی قبر علی گڑھ میں ہے۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: When and where was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan born?

Ans: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in New Dehli on 17th October, 1817

Q2: What did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan do in the beginning?

Ans: From the very beginning, he worked towards creating a better understanding between the British rulers of India and the Muslims of India.

Q3: What did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan do for the betterment Muslim's education?

Ans: He was interested in the education of Muslims. There fore, he established a school in the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental School.

Q4: Which title was given Sir Syed Ahmed Khan by the British Government?

Ans: The British Government gave, him the title of "Knighthood" so he was called Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Q5: When did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Die?

Ans: He died on 27th March, 1898.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: He was very interested in the education of the Muslims.

2: He established a school in the city of Aligarh in 1875.

3: He worked as a judge.

4: The British Government gave him the title of Knighthood.

5: He died on 27th March 1898.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

- 1: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan did so much work for the welfare of the Muslims.
- 2: He did not encourage the Muslims about their education.
- 3: He worked as a soldier.
- 4: He was born on 27th May, 1898.
- 5: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established a school in 1878.

Months Of The Year

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

The names of the months are:

ایک سال میں بارہ مہینے اور 365 دن ہوتے ہیں۔ ایک مہینے میں چار ہفتے اور ایک ہفتے میں سات دن ہوتے ہیں۔
مہینوں کے نام 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				

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			

CALENDER

2018

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

The calender shows the days of the months in a year.

اپریل، جون، ستمبر اور نومبر میں تیس دن ہیں۔ فروری میں اٹھائیس یا انتیس دن ہیں۔ جنوری، مارچ، مئی، جولائی، اگست، اکتوبر اور ستمبر میں اکتیس دن ہوتے ہیں۔ کیلنڈر ایک سال میں مہینے کے دنوں کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: How many weeks are there in a month?

Ans: There are four weeks in a month.

Q2: How many days are there in a year?

Ans: There are 365 days in a year.

Q3: Write down the names of months in a correct order.

Ans: I) January ii) February iii) March
iv) April v) May vi) June
vii) July viii) August ix) September
x) October xi) November xii) December

Q4: Name the days of the week.

Ans: I) Monday ii) Tuesday
iii) Wednesday iv) Thursday
v) Friday vi) Saturday vii) Sunday

Q5: In which month do you celebrate your birthday?

Ans: I celebrate my birthday in_____.

Q6: How many months are there in a year?

Ans: There are twelve months in a year.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: There are seven days in a week.

2: There are 365 days in a year.

3: January is the first month of a year.

4: February has twenty eight or twenty nine days.

5: September comes after August.

6: October comes before November.

C. Match the column "A" with column "B".

Column "A"

Column "B"

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1: A year has | ● | ● | 28 or 29 days. |
| 2: A week has | ● | ● | last month of a year. |
| 3: February consists of | ● | ● | holiday. |
| 4: December is | ● | ● | 365 days. |
| 5: Sunday is a | ● | ● | 7 days. |
-

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about City And Village life.

A City:

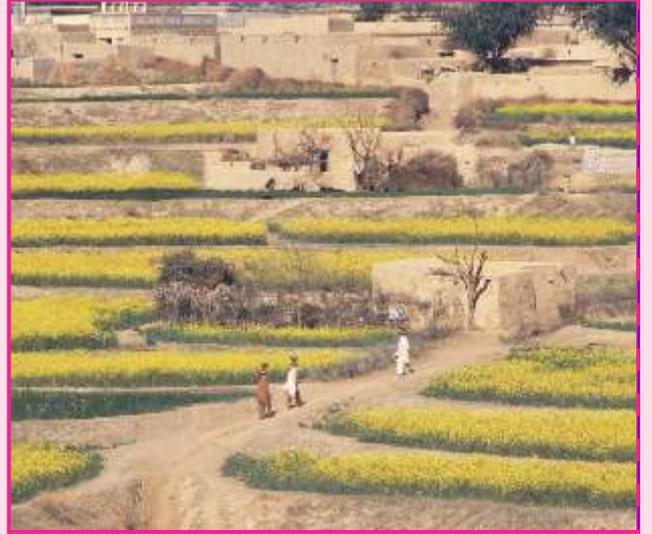
A city is a large and permanent human settlement. Life in the city is very busy. It has many important buildings. There are many factories outside the city. Karachi, Lahore, Multan, Peshawar etc. are the big cities of Pakistan.



شہر ایک بڑا اور مستقل انسانی قیام ہے۔ شہر میں زندگی بہت مصروف ہے۔ اس میں بہت اہم عمارتیں ہیں۔ شہر سے باہر بہت سے کارخانے ہیں۔ کراچی، لاہور، ملتان، پشاور وغیرہ پاکستان کے بڑے شہر ہیں۔

A Village:

A village is smaller than a city or town. Mostly people live in mud houses. Most of the houses are made of mud and bricks. People live by farming in the fields. The village life is very slow, calm and peaceful.



ایک گاؤں شہر یا قصبے سے چھوٹا ہوتا ہے۔ زیادہ تر لوگ مٹی کے گھروں میں رہتے ہیں۔ زیادہ تر گھر مٹی اور اینٹوں سے بنے ہوتے ہیں۔ لوگ کھیتوں میں کھیتی باڑی کر کے گزر بسر کرتے ہیں۔ گاؤں کی زندگی بہت سست، پرسکون اور پر امن ہے۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What is a city?

Ans: A city is a large and permanent human settlement.

Q2: How is the life of city?

Ans: Life in the city is very busy.

Q3: Name some larger cities of Pakistan.

Ans: i) Karachi ii) Lahore
iii) Multan iv) Peshawar

Q4: Where do mostly people of the village live?

Ans: Mostly people live in mud houses.

Q5: How is the life of the village?

Ans: The village life is very slow, calm and peaceful.

Q6: What is the difference between a city and village?

Ans: A city is a large and permanent human settlement. A village is smaller than a city or town.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: Life in a city is very busy.

2: There are many factories outside the city.

3: Mostly people of the village live in mud houses.

4: People live by farming in the fields.

5: Karachi, Lahore, Multan, Peshawar, etc are larger cities of Pakistan.

6: A city has many important buildings.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

1: The life of village is very busy.

2: Karachi is a small city.

3: A village is smaller than city or town.

4: The people of the city live in the mud-houses.

5: There are many factories in the village.

6: The village life is very slow, calm and peaceful.

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Means Of Transport.

There are several means of transport. They are used to go from one place to another. For this purpose, we use bicycles, tonga, buses, aeroplanes, etc. All these are called means of transport.

نقل و حمل کے کئی ذرائع ہیں۔ انہیں ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ جانے کے لیے استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس مقصد کے لیے ہم بائیسکل، تانگا، بسیں، ہوائی جہاز وغیرہ استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ یہ سب نقل و حمل کے ذرائع ہیں۔

**Bicycle:** بائیسکل

Bicycle is a cheap mean of transport. It is easy to ride. Even younger children can ride it. It is slow mean of transport.

بائیسکل نقل و حمل کا ایک سستا ذریعہ ہے۔ اسے چلانا آسان ہے۔ اسے چھوٹے بچے بھی چلا سکتے ہیں۔ یہ نقل و حمل کا سستا ذریعہ ہے۔

**Tonga:** تانگا

Tonga is a cheap mean of transport. It is also very slow. Mostly people like to ride on tonga.

تانگا نقل و حمل کا ایک سستا ذریعہ ہے۔ یہ بھی بہت سست ہے۔ زیادہ تر لوگ تانگے پر سواری کرنا پسند کرتے ہیں۔

**Car:** کار

Car is a comfortable way of traveling. It takes less time and is a fast mean of transport. It is an expensive mean of transport.

کار سفر کا ایک آرام دہ طریقہ ہے۔ یہ کم وقت لیتی ہے اور نقل و حمل کا ایک تیز ذریعہ ہے۔ یہ نقل و حمل کا ایک مہنگا ذریعہ ہے۔



Bus:

Bus is a very nice mean of traveling. It can take several passengers at a time. It is a heavy mean of transport.

بس سفر کا ایک بہت اچھا ذریعہ ہے۔ یہ ایک ہی وقت میں کئی مسافر لے جاسکتی ہے۔ یہ نقل و حمل کا ایک بھاری ذریعہ ہے۔



Train:

Train is also much comfortable and safe way of traveling. It can also take several passengers from one place to another at the same time.

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



Aeroplane:

Aeroplane travels in the air. It is the fastest mean of transport but It is so expensive. Mostly, we travel on the aeroplane from one country to another.

ہوائی جہاز ہوا میں سفر کرتا ہے۔ یہ نقل و حمل کا سب سے تیز ترین ذریعہ ہے لیکن یہ بہت مہنگا ہے۔ زیادہ تر ہم ایک ملک سے دوسرے ملک ہوائی جہاز پر سفر کرتے ہیں۔



Ship:

Ship is also used to travel from one country to another. But it takes much time. It floats on the water.

سمندری جہاز بھی ایک ملک سے دوسرے ملک سفر کرنے کے لیے سمندری جہاز استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ لیکن یہ بہت زیادہ وقت لیتا ہے۔ یہ پانی پر تیرتا ہے۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What do you know about means of transport?

Ans: They used to go from one place to another.

Q2: Name different means of transport.

Ans: I) Bicycles ii) Tonga iii) Buses
iv) Aeroplane v) Train vi) ship

Q3: Which transport does travel in the air?

Ans: Aeroplane travels in the air.

Q4: Which transport does float on the water?

Ans: Ship floats on water.

Q5: On which transport can children ride on easily?

Ans: On Bicycle younger children can ride on easily.

B. Match the column "A" with column "B".

Column "A"

1: Bicycle is

2: Tonga is

3: Aeroplane

4: Ship

5: Train

Column "B"

floats on the water.

takes several passengers at the same time.

easy to ride.

slow and cheap means of transport.

travels in the air.

C. Write down the names of different transports.



Aeroplane



Bus



Ship



Tonga



Bicycle



Train

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Means Of Communication.

Means of communication are highly important in our lives. They are involved in the sending and receiving information. Allah has gifted man with the ability of oration and comprehension. He cannot live without communication.

Following are the different means of communication.

ہماری زندگیوں میں مواصلات کے ذرائع کی بہت اہمیت ہے۔ یہ معلومات بھیجنے اور وصول کرنے سے وابستہ ہیں۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسان کو بیان کی صلاحیت کے ساتھ فہم کا بھی تحفہ دیا ہے۔ وہ مواصلات کے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا۔ مواصلات کے مختلف ذرائع مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔

Newspaper: اخبار

A newspaper is published to cover news and other necessary information at daily basis. It is one of the most important means of communication.

اخبار روزانہ کی بنیاد پر خبروں اور دیگر ضروری معلومات کا احاطہ کرنے کے لیے شائع کیا جاتا ہے۔ یہ مواصلات کا ایک اہم ذریعہ ہے۔

Radio: اخبار

A radio broadcasts programs from its station. News, music, dramas etc. are broadcasted on the radio.

ایک ریڈیو اپنے اسٹیشن سے پروگرام نشر کرتا ہے۔ خبریں، موسیقی، ڈرامہ وغیرہ ریڈیو پر نشر کیے جاتے ہیں۔

Television:



It is the most popular mean of communication. It has a screen to show what is happening. Most of the people watch TV to entertain and get information. There are many different channels on television.

مواصلات کا یہ سب سے مقبول ذریعہ ہے۔ اس کی ایک اسکرین ہے جو ظاہر کرنے کے لیے ہے کہ کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ زیادہ تر لوگ تفریح اور معلومات حاصل کرنے کے لیے ٹی وی دیکھتے ہیں۔ ٹیلی ویژن پر بہت سے مختلف چینلز ہوتے ہیں۔

Telephone:



Telephone and mobile are used for personal or business communication. The latest modern mobiles have also internet facility and can show pictures.

ٹیلی فون اور موبائل ذاتی یا کاروباری مواصلات کے لیے استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں۔ جدید ترین موبائل میں انٹرنیٹ کی سہولت بھی ہے اور تصاویر دیکھا سکتے ہیں۔

Fax:



It is a wonderful machine. You can use it to dispatch documents to other places.

یہ ایک حیرت انگیز مشین ہے۔ آپ اسے دیگر جگہوں پر دستاویزات بھیجنے کے لیے استعمال کر سکتے ہیں۔

Letter:



Letter is the oldest mean of communication. The postal service serves you carrying your letters or post mail to different places.

خط موصلات کا سب سے قدیم ذریعہ ہے۔ پوسٹل سروس کے ذریعے ہم مختلف خطوط اور پوسٹ میں مختلف جگہوں پر پہنچا سکتے ہیں۔

Computer:



Computer is the latest and the most useful communication for us. It has access to the whole world. We can also use internet through computer.

کمپیوٹر ہمارے لیے سب سے جدید اور مفید موصلات ہے۔ اسکی پوری دنیا تک رسائی ہے۔ ہم کمپیوٹر کے ذریعے انٹرنیٹ بھی استعمال کر سکتے ہیں۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What do you mean by communication?

Ans: Two process of reaching mutual understanding, In which participants not only exchange (encode-decode) information, news, ideas and feelings but also create and share meaning, In general communication is a means of connecting people or places.

Q2: Name a few means of communication.

Ans: i) Newspaper ii) Television iii) computer
iv) Radio v) Fax vi) Telephone

Q3: What do you know about the computer and the radio?

Ans: Computer is the latest and most useful communication for us. While a radio broadcasts programs from its station. News, dramas, music etc are broadcasted on radio.

Q4: What can a fax machine do?

Ans: It can dispatch documents to other places.

Q5: Which is the oldest mean of communication?

Ans: Letter is the oldest mean of communication.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- 1:** The _____ has screen to show what is happening.
(a) radio (b) newspaper ✓(c) television
- 2:** The _____ broadcasts programs from its station.
(a) televison (b) telephone ✓(c) radio
- 3:** The _____ is the oldest mean of communication.
(a) television (b) mobile Phone ✓(c) letter

4: You can dispatch documents through _____.
(a) radio ✓(b) fax (c) ball

5: The _____ is the most useful communication for us.
✓(a) computer (b) telephone (c) fax

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (x) the false statements.

- 1: The radio broadcasts programs from its station.
- 2: Most of the people watch television to entertain.
- 3: The fax is a wonderful machine.
- 4: The letter is a modern means of communication.
- 5: The computer has access to the whole world.



Annual Division of Syllabus

1st Term

Month - 1

Week - 1	Week - 2
Page 4 - 6	Page 7 - 10
Unit 1 Study + Exercise	Unit 2 to Unit 3 Study + Exercise
Week - 3	Week - 4
Page 4 - 10	
Revision Unit 1 to Unit 3	Monthly Test

Month - 2

Week - 1	Week - 2
Page 11 - 12	Page 13 - 14
Unit 4 Study + Exercise	Unit 5 Study + Exercise
Week - 3	Week - 4
Page 11 - 14	
Revision Unit 4 to Unit 5	Monthly Test

Month - 3

Week - 1	Week - 2
Page 15 - 18	Page 19 - 20
Unit 6 to Unit 7 Study + Exercise	Unit 8 Study + Exercise
Week - 3	Week - 4
Page 15 - 20	
Revision Unit 6 to Unit 8	First Term Exams

2nd Term

Month - 4

Week - 1	Week - 2
Page 21 - 22	Page 23 - 26
Unit 9 Study + Exercise	Unit 10 to Unit 11 Study + Exercise
Week - 3	Week - 4
Page 21 - 26	
Revision Unit 9 to Unit 11	Monthly Test

Month - 5

Week - 1	Week - 2
Page 27 - 28	Page 29 - 32
Unit 12 Study + Exercise	Unit 13 Study + Exercise
Week - 3	Week - 4
Page 27 - 32	
Revision Unit 12 to Unit 13	Monthly Test

Month - 6

Week - 1	Week - 2
Page 33 - 38	Page 39 - 40
Unit 14 to Unit 15 Study + Exercise	Unit 16 Study + Exercise
Week - 3	Week - 4
Page 33 - 40	
Revision Unit 14 to Unit 16	Second Term Exams

Third (Final) Term

Month - 7

Week - 1	Week - 2
Page 41 - 43	Page 44 - 47
Unit 17 Study + Exercise	Unit 18 to Unit 19 Study + Exercise
Week - 3	Week - 4
Page 41 - 47	
Revision Unit 17 to Unit 19	Monthly Test

Month - 8

Week - 1	Week - 2
Page 48 - 49	Page 50 - 55
Unit 20 Study + Exercise	Unit 21 to Unit 22 Study + Exercise
Week - 3	Week - 4
Page 48 - 55	
Revision Unit 20 to Unit 22	Monthly Test

Month - 9

Week - 1	Week - 2
Page 04 - 20	Page 21 - 40
Revision of First Term Units	Revision of Second Term Units
Week - 3	Week - 4
Page 41 - 55	
Revision of Third Term Units	Third (Final) Term Exams