New Get Ahead

ENGLISH

with Teaching Notes



Based on Revised Pakistan National Curriculum



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Introduction

The Teaching Guides for *New Get Ahead English* series provide guidelines for the teacher in the classroom.

This Teaching Guide includes:

- an introduction on how to approach New Get Ahead English in class.
- suggestions for pre-reading tasks or warm-ups to the main lesson.
- suggestions for teaching strategies to facilitate teachers while they teach the main lesson.
- · suggested answers to the exercises in the textbook.

How to Approach New Get Ahead English

To teach *New Get Ahead English* in a more constructive way, teachers are advised to make classrooms more student-centered. Students are to be given a more active role in the classroom, be encouraged to present their thoughts and ideas confidently, and be instructed to respect differing opinions. In order to achieve this, teachers are to facilitate students so that they can take more responsibility for their learning journeys. The following summarizes the methodology with which all units of *New Get Ahead English* are to be approached to make a classroom more student-centered:

- Students are to be given a chance to work independently and collaboratively, i.e., in groups. Real-life examples should be discussed by teachers and students.
- Students are to be given tasks where they share opinions with each other and with the teacher. They should be encouraged to give reasons for their opinions.
- Teacher is to role-model the ideals of respect, collaboration, and active learning in the classroom. During group discussions, all students are to be encouraged to work together.
- Teacher is to facilitate students only when directions are needed; most of the time, students are to work on their own while reading, writing, and discussing the lessons in the specific units.



تعارف

نیو گیٹ اہیڈ انگلش سیریز کے لیے تیار کردہ بہ رہنمائے اساتذہ کمرہ جماعت میں اُستاد کی رہنمائی کرتی ہے۔ بہ رہنمائے اساتذہ مندرجہ ذیل برمشتل ہے:

- تعارف که کمرهٔ جماعت میں نیو گیٹ اہیڈ انگلش کومؤثر طور پر کیسے پڑھایا جائے۔
- پڑھائی (سبق) شروع کرنے سے پہلے کے کاموں یا مرکزی سبق کے لیے بیوں کو تیار کرنے والی سرگرمیوں کی تجاویز
 - مرکزی سبق کی تدریس کے دوران اساتذہ کی اعانت کے لیے تدریبی حکمت عملیول کی تجاویز
 - نصابی کتاب میں دی گئی مشقول کے مجوزہ جوابات

نیو گیٹ اہیڈ انگش کی تدریس کیسے کی جائے؟

نیوگیٹ اہیڈ انگش کی بہتر تعمیری انداز میں تدریس کے لیے اساتذہ کو مشورہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ طالب علم کو کمرۂ جماعت کا محور بنائیں۔طلبا کو کمرۂ جماعت میں زیادہ فعال کردار دیا جائے ، ان کی حوصلہ افزائی کی جائے کہ اپنے خیالات اور تصورات کو اعتاد کے ساتھ پیش کرسکیں ، نیز انھیں مخالف رائے کا احترام کرنا بھی سکھایا جائے۔ یہ تمام مقاصد حاصل کرنے کی غرض سے اساتذہ کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ طلبا کی معاونت کرتے ہوئے انھیں آسانیاں فراہم کریں تاکہ وہ زیادہ ذمے داری کے ساتھ اپنا سفر آموزش طے کرسکیں۔ مندرجہ ذیل سطور میں ان تدریسی طریقوں کا خلاصہ کیا گیا ہے جن سے کام لیتے ہوئے کمرۂ جماعت کو زیادہ سے زیادہ طالب علم محور بنانے کے لیے نیوگیٹ اہیڈ انگش کے تمام ابواب یڑھائے جائیں گے:

- طلبا کو آزادانہ اور اجماعی طور پر یعنی گروپوں میں کام کرنے کا موقع فراہم کیا جائے۔ اساتذہ اور طلبا حقیقی زندگی سے مثالیں زیر بحث لائیں۔
- طلبا کو ایسے کام/ ذمہ داریاں تفویض کی جائیں جنھیں انجام دیتے ہوئے وہ آپس میں ، اور اُستاد کے ساتھ تبادلۂ خیال کرسکیں۔ طلبا کی حوصلہ افزائی کی جائے کہ وہ اپنی رائے یا خیالات کے پس پردہ وجوہ بیان کریں۔
- اُستاد کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ کمرہ جماعت میں خود کوعزت و احترام ، شرکت اور فعال آموزش کے بہترین نمونے لینی آئیڈیل کے طور پرپیش کریں۔ گروپ کے مباحثوں کے دوران مل جل کر کام کرنے کے لیے طلبا کی حوصلہ افزائی کی جائے۔
- اُستاد کو طلبا کی معاونت صرف اس وقت کرنی ہے جب اُنھیں رہنمائی کی ضرورت ہو ؛ پڑھتے ، لکھتے اور مخصوص ابواب میں اسباق پر بحث کرتے ہوئے بیشتر وقت طلبا اپنے طور پر کام کریں گے۔

Contents and Sequence of the Teaching Guide

The Teaching Guides for *New Get Ahead English* contain suggestions for starting a lesson and provide teaching strategies for each unit. The instructional model focuses on exploring background knowledge, where students are encouraged to participate actively.

Recommended schedule for an active and student-centered classroom

Exploring background knowledge	5 minutes
Discussion-based or activity-based learning	25 minutes
Reflection/assessment	10 minutes

The first part of each unit contains basic suggestions for taking the lesson forward in a constructive manner. The second part of the lesson contains answers to all questions present in the book. Students are to be encouraged to come up with their own answers and teachers can use this document to assess students' understanding and knowledge.

رہنمائے اساتذہ کے مشتملات اور ترتیب

رہنمائے اساتذہ برائے نیو گیٹ اہیڈ انگاش سبق شروع کرنے کے لیے تجاویز پر مشتل ہے اور ہر باب کے لیے تدریبی حکمت عملیاں بھی فراہم کرتی ہے۔ ہدایتی ماڈل کا مرکز ومحور پس پردہ معلومات کو کھڑگالنا ہے جس میں طلبا کی سرگرم شرکت کی حوصلہ افزائی کی جاتی ہے۔

ایک فعال اور طالب علم محور کمرۂ جماعت کے لیے سفارش کردہ ترتیب کار (شیرول)

5منٹ	پس پرده معلومات کو کھنگالنا
25 منٹ	آموزش بذریعه بحث یا سرگرمی
10 منث	· نتیجه/ ماحصل

ہر باب کا ابتدائی حصہ تعمیری انداز میں سبق کو آگے بڑھانے کے لیے بنیادی تجاویز پر مشمل ہے۔ دوسرے جھے میں کتاب میں موجود تمام سوالات کے جوابات دیے گئے ہیں۔طلبا کی حوصلہ افزائی کی جائے کہ وہ اپنے ذہن سے کام لیتے ہوئے جوابات دیں اور پھر اُستاد ان کی بنیاد پرطلبا کی تفہیم اور معلومات کی جانچ کر سکتے ہیں۔

Section I: Teaching Strategies

Our Prophet (рвин)

Unit overview

The unit narrates an event from the life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and emphasizes the message of treating those who are weaker than us kindly and with justice, and kindness.

Part 1: Suggestions for Teaching Strategies

Exploring background knowledge

Guided Group Discussion

Students will be given the following prompts for discussion. They will discuss their experiences about each of the prompts. The teacher will take a round and see whether all students are participating in the discussion.

Prompts

- Do you think people around you treat their domestic help (maids, drivers and guards) with respect?
- Have you seen people give food and salary to their domestic help?
- Do you think people to treat their domestic help in a friendly and respectable manner?

While you are reading

Given below is a list of main topics and recommended teaching strategies for teaching these topics.

Annotations: Annotating means underlining or highlighting key points or phrases in a text. Students will read the text individually with close attention to detail. They will highlight key words, and phrases, or any event, or sentence which appears surprising. In this way, they will get engaged with texts closely.

Close reading: Students will pay special attention to any details in the text which explains 'how' or 'why' some event occurred, how many people were involved, how they felt about a situation, and why were they feeling in a certain way. This will enhance in-depth understanding of the text.





ہمارے بیارے نبی صالتہ واکساتہ

باب كالمخضر جائزه

اس باب میں رسول کریم سلی آیا ہے کہ جولوگ ہم سے کمزور ہیں ان کیا گیا ہے اور اس پیغام پر زور دیا گیا ہے کہ جولوگ ہم سے کمزور ہیں ان کے ساتھ رحم دلی اور انصاف سے پیش آیا جائے۔

پہلا حصہ: تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کے لیے تجاویز

طلیا کی معلومات کا اندازه کرنا

منضبط گروہی بحث

طلبا کو گفت وشنید کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل اشاریے/ سوالات دیے جائیں۔طلبا ہر اشارے کے بارے میں اپنے تجربات بیان کریں گے۔ اُستاد کمرۂ جماعت میں چکر لگاتے ہوئے جائزہ لے گا کہ تمام طلبا گفتگو میں حصہ لے رہے ہیں یانہیں۔

اشارات/ سوالات

- کیا آپ کے خیال میں لوگ اپنے گھر ملو ملازمین (خادمہ، ڈرائیور، اور چوکیدار) کے ساتھ عزت سے پیش آتے ہیں؟
 - کیا آپ نے لوگوں کو اپنے گھریلو ملازمین کو کھانا اور شخواہ دیتے ہوئے دیکھا ہے؟
 - کیا آپ کے خیال میں لوگوں کو اپنے گھریلو ملاز مین کے ساتھ باعزت طریقے سے پیش آنا چاہیے؟

یڑھائی کے دوران

ذیل میں مرکزی موضوعات اور ان موضوعات کی تدریس کے لیے سفارش کردہ تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کی فہرست دی گئی ہے۔

حاشیہ نگاری: اس سے مرادمتن میں دیے گئے اہم نکات یا فقروں کو خط کشیدہ یا نمایاں کرنا ہے۔ طلبا انفرادی طور پرمتن پڑھیں اور تفصیل پرخصوصی توجہ دیں۔ وہ کلیدی الفاظ یا فقروں یا کسی واقعے یا جملے کو نمایاں کریں گے جو تعجب خیز یا حیران کن ہو۔ اس طریقے سے طلبا متن پرخصوصی توجہ دے سکیں گے۔

توجہ سے پڑھنا: طلبامتن میں مذکور کسی بھی تفصیلات پر خصوصی توجہ دیں جس میں یہ بیان کیا گیا ہو کہ کچھ واقعات'' کیے'' اور ''کیوں'' وقوع پذیر ہوئے ، ان میں کتنے لوگ شامل سے ، انھوں نے ایک ہی صورت حال میں کیا محسوس کیا ، نیز ان کے محسوسات کیساں کیوں سے۔ اس طریقے یا حکمت عملی کے نتیج میں طلبامتن کو گہرائی میں سمجھ یا نمیں گے۔

مصنف کا پیغام تلاش کرنا: طلبا کی تفهیم اورمتن سے متعلق تفصیلات پر ان کی توجہ سے متن یا سبق کا مرکزی پیغام تلاش کیا جائے۔

Exploring author's message: The main message of the text to be explored with the student's understanding and tracking of textual details.

At the end of the passage

At the end of the passage ask the pupils why did the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) hand the keys back to Usman bin Talha when he had been so rude. Let the pupils notice that the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) did not like to take revenge. Have a class discussion on how revenge leads to hate and does not improve anything. Further discuss The Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as a wise and noble person.

پیراگراف کے اختام پر

سبق کے اختتام پر طلبا سے پوچھے کہ حضور اکرم سل فی آلیا پہنے نے عثان بن طلحہ کو ان کے درشت رویے کے باوجود تنجیاں کیوں لوٹا دی تھیں۔ طلبا کی توجہ اس تکتے کی جانب مبذول کروائے کہ نبی کریم سل فی آلیا پیند نہیں فرماتے تھے۔طلبا کو گفتگو میں شریک کرتے ہوئے اس بات کو زیر بحث لایئے کہ کیسے انتقام لینا نفرت کو بڑھا تا ہے اور اس عمل سے کوئی بہتری نہیں آتی۔حضور اکرم سل فی شخصیت دانائی اور عظمت کا اعلیٰ ترین نموزہ تھی۔

Special people

Unit overview

The unit focuses on introducing students to individuals with specific needs. Students will read short texts and complete various exercises. An underlying aim is to develop empathy and responsibility in students.

Part 1: Suggestion for Teaching Strategies

Exploring background knowledge

Think-pair-share

Students will be requested to imagine the following situation and share their answers with the person sitting next to them: You have been blindfolded by your friends and taken to a new place.

- How would you know where you are?
- How critical would be the sense of hearing?
- What are other types of disabilities?

While you are reading

Given below is a list of main topics and recommended teaching strategies for teaching these topics.

Reading luency: Students will read the text silently or role-play and act out the conversation given in the text.

Think-pair-share: Take a look at the Comprehension Questions at the end of the chapter. Students will work in pairs to think of an answer, and share it with each other, and the rest of the class.

Vocabulary: Students will be asked to use a dictionary and locate the eanings of unfamiliar words. They can maintain a journal of the new words they have learnt.

لونٹ ۲

خصوصي افراد

باب كالمخضر جائزه

اس باب میں طلبا کو ان افراد سے متعارف کروایا جا رہا ہے جن کی ضروریات مخصوص ہیں۔طلبا تھوڑ اتھوڑ امتن پڑھتے ہوئے مختلف مشقیں مکمل کریں گے۔ بنیادی مقصد طلبا میں جذبۂ ہمدردی اور احساس ذمے داری پیدا کرنا ہے۔

پہلا حصہ: تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کے لیے تجاویز

طلبا کی معلومات کا اندازہ کرنا

سوچ بحار۔ جوڑی۔ اظہار

طلبا سے کہا جائے تصور کریں کہ وہ مندرجہ ذیل صورت حال سے دوچار ہیں اور پھر ساتھ بیٹے ہوئے فرد کو اپنے جوابات سے آگاہ کریں: دوستوں نے آپ کی آنکھوں پرپٹی باندھ دی ہے اور آپ کو ایک نئی جگہ پر لے گئے ہیں۔

- آپ کیے جانیں گے کہ کہاں ہے؟
- ان لمحات میں حس ساعت کتنی اہمیت کی حامل ہوگی؟
 - معذوری کی دیگر اقسام کیا ہیں؟

پڑھائی کے دوران

نیچ اہم موضوعات اور ان موضوعات کی تدریس کے لیے سفارش کردہ تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کی فہرست دی گئی ہے۔

پڑھائی میں روانی: طلبا متن خاموثی کے ساتھ پڑھیں یا پھر متن میں دی گئی گفتگو کو اداکاری کے عملی مظاہرے (رول لیے) کے ذریع پیش کریں۔

سوچ بچار۔ جوڑی۔ اظہار: باب کے اختتام پر دیے گئے تفہی سوالات (Comprehension Questions) پر غور کریں۔ طلبا جوڑیوں میں کام کرتے ہوئے جواب سوچیں اور پھر ایک دوسرے اور یوری کلاس کو جواب سے آگاہ کریں۔

ذخیر و الفاظ: طلبا سے کہا جائے کہ لغت سے کام لیں اور نامانوں الفاظ کے معانی تلاش کریں۔ وہ سیکھے گئے نئے الفاظ پر مشتمل ایک جزئل بھی بنا سکتے ہیں۔

Learning new things

Unit overview

The unit focuses on the story of a family where they demonstrated values like honesty and integrity through their behaviour.

Part 1: Suggestion for Teaching Strategies

Exploring background knowledge

The 'What if' Method

Students will be requested to imagine the following situation and share their answers with the person sitting next to them:

You are on your way to a playground and you found an envelope full of money. Discuss:

- What will you do?
- If you decide to use the money, how would you spend it?
- If you decide to return the money to its owner, how would you do it?

While you are reading

Given below is a list of main topics and recommended teaching strategies for teaching these topics.

Jigsaw Reading: Divide students into groups and ask them to read different parts of the texts. Later on, they can discuss each part and make sense of the story together.

Story maps: Discuss the main components of a story (e.g., characters, setting, plot; and theme OR beginning, middle, end). Students will work in pairs to identify all the story elements, and share them with each other, and the rest of the class.

Vocabulary: Students will be requested to underline unfamiliar words in the chapter. They will share these words with each other and try to infer their meanings as per the context. Students making the most correct predictions will be given the title of Star Reader.





نئی چیزیں سیکھنا

باب كالمخضر جائزه

باب میں ایک ایسے گھرانے کی کہانی بیان کی گئ ہے جو اپنے طرزعمل سے دیانت داری ، راست بازی جیسی اقدار کا اظہار کرتا ہے۔

پہلا حصہ: تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کے لیے تجاویز

طلبا کی معلومات کا اندازه کرنا

'What if' کا طریقہ

طلبا سے کہا جائے کہ خود کو مندرجہ ذیل صورت حال سے دوچار تصور کریں اور اپنے جوابات سے ساتھ بیٹے ہوئے فرد کو آگاہ کریں:

- آپ کھیل کے میدان کی طرف جا رہے ہیں کہ اچا نک آپ کو پیسوں سے بھرا لفافہ پڑا ہوا مل جاتا ہے۔ بحث کریں:
 - آپکیا کریں گے؟
 - اگرآپ اس رقم کوخرج کرنے کا فیصلہ کرتے ہیں تو پھرآپ ان پیسوں سے کیا کریں گے؟
 - اگرآپ رقم اس کے مالک کولوٹانے کا فیصلہ کرتے ہیں تو پھریہ کام کیسے کریں گے؟

یڑھائی کے دوران

ینچے اہم موضوعات اور ان موضوعات کی تدریس کے لیے سفارش کردہ تدریس حکمت عملیوں کی فہرست دی گئی ہے۔

تصویری معما نما انداز سے پڑھائی (Jigsaw Reading): طلبا کے گروپ بنادیجیے اور پھر ان سے کہیے کہ متن یا سبق کے مختلف جھے پڑھیں۔ بعدازاں وہ مل جُل کر ہر جھے کو زیر بحث لاتے ہوئے کہانی کو بامعنی بنا سکتے ہیں۔

کہانی کے خاکے (Story maps): ایک کہانی کے اہم اجزا کو گفتگو کا موضوع بنائیں (مثلاً کردار، منظر، خاکہ یا پلاٹ، مرکزی خیال یا آغاز، وسط، اختتام)۔ طلبا جوڑیاں بناکر کہانی کے تمام اجزا کی شاخت کریں، اور پھر ان سے ایک دوسرے اور پوری کلاس کو آگاہ کریں۔

ذخیرهٔ الفاظ: طلبا کوسبق میں موجود نامانوس الفاظ خط کشیدہ کرنے کی ہدایت کر دی جائے۔طلبا یہ الفاظ ایک دوسرے کو بتائیں اور سیاق و سباق کے مطابق ان کے معانی اخذ کرنے کی کوشش کریں۔ درست معانی بوجھنے والے طلبا کو''اسٹار ریڈر'' کا خطاب دیا جائے گا۔



Computer bytes

Unit Overview

The unit focuses on information about how computers have changed over a period of time and how beneficial they are for us.

Part 1: Suggestion for Teaching Strategies

Exploring background knowledge

The 'Brainstorming' Method

Ask students what do they know about computers. write down all the responses on the black/white board. Be sure to involve all the students in this activity.

While you are reading

Given below is a list of main topics and recommended teaching strategies for teaching these topics.

Jigsaw Reading: Divide students into groups and ask them to read the different parts of the texts. Later on, they can discuss each part and make sense of the story together.

Visiting a computer lab: Take students to a nearby computer lab, or cafe. Request them to co-relate the information they have read in their books with the computers you see around. Is there anything in the lab which is not a part of their textbook?



كمبيوثر بأنكس

باب كالمخضر جائزه

یہ باب ان معلومات پر مشتمل ہے کہ وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ کمپیوٹر میں کیا تبدیلیاں آئی ہیں اور یہ ہمارے لیے کس قدر مفید ہیں۔

پہلا حصہ: تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کے لیے تجاویز

طلبا کی معلومات کا اندازه کرنا

مل جُل كرغور وفكر (Brainstorming) كا طريقه

طلبا سے پوچھیے کہ کمپیوٹر کے بارے میں وہ کیا جانتے ہیں۔ ان کے جوابات بلیک/وائٹ بورڈ پر درج کر دیجیے۔ اس سرگری میں تمام طلبا کی شرکت یقینی بنائے۔

پڑھائی کے دوران

ذیل میں اہم موضوعات اور ان موضوعات کی تدریس کے لیے سفارش کردہ تدریبی حکمت عملیوں کی فہرست دی گئی ہے۔

تصویری معما نما انداز سے پڑھائی (Jigsaw Reading): طلبا کے گروپ بنا دیجیے اور پھر ان سے کہیے کہ متن یا سبق کے مختلف جھے پڑھیں۔ بعدازاں وہ مل جُل کر ہر جھے کو زیر بحث لاتے ہوئے کہانی کو مامعنی بنا سکتے ہیں۔

کمپیوٹر لیب کا دورہ: طلبا کو قریبی کمپیوٹر لیب/کیفے میں لے جائے۔ ان سے کہیے کہ کتابوں میں جو معلومات پڑھ چکے ہیں ان کی روشنی میں اپنے ارد گرد دکھائی دینے والے کمپیوٹروں کا جائزہ لیں۔ کیا لیب میں کچھ ایبا ہے جو آپ کی نصانی کتاب کا حصہ نہیں ہے؟

Rhyme Time

Unit overview

The unit focuses on introducing students to a poem about rain and its beauty.

Part 1: Suggestion for Teaching Strategies

Exploring background knowledge

Think-pair-share

Students will be requested to imagine the following situation and share answers with the person sitting next to them: You have been blindfolded by your friends and taken to a new place.

- Do you enjoy rainy season?
- Think about images linked to rainfall.

While you are reading

Given below is a list of main topics and recommended teaching strategies for teaching these topics.

What is poetry?: Students will read the poem silently and then in groups they will discuss how poetry is different from prose.

Think-pair-share: Take a look at the Comprehension Questions at the end of the chapter. Students will work in pairs to think of an answer, and share it with each other, and the rest of the class.

Vocabulary: Students will be asked to note how the poet has used different images to help the reader picturise the scenes of the poem.



نظم كا وقت

باب كالمخضر جائزه

اس باب میں طلبا کو ایک نظم سے متعارف کرایا جارہا ہے جو بارش اور اس کی خوب صورتی کے بارے میں ہے۔

پہلا حصہ: تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کے لیے تجاویز

طلبا کی معلومات کا اندازه کرنا

سوچ بحیار۔ جوڑی۔ اظہار

طلبا سے کہا جائے گا تصور کریں کہ وہ مندرجہ ذیل صورت حال سے دوچار ہیں اور پھر اپنے جوابات سے ساتھ بیٹھے ہوئے فرد کو آگاہ کریں: دوستوں نے آپ کی آنکھوں پر پٹی باندھ دی ہے اور آپ کو ایک نئی جگہ پر لے گئے ہیں۔

کیا آپ برسات کے موسم سے لطف اندوز ہوتے ہیں؟

• بارش سے جڑی تصاویر/تشیہات کے بارے میں غور کریں۔

یڑھائی کے دوران

ذیل میں اہم موضوعات اور ان موضوعات کی تدریس کے لیے سفارش کردہ تدریبی حکمت عملیوں کی فہرست دی گئی ہے۔

شاعری کیا ہے: طلبانظم خاموثی سے پڑھیں اور پھر گروپ بناکر تبادلۂ خیال کریں کہ شاعری نثر سے کس طرح مختلف ہوتی ہے۔

سوچ بحپار۔ جوڑی۔ اظہار: باب کے اختتام پر دیے گئے تفہیمی سوالات پرغور کریں۔طلبا جوڑیاں بنا کر جواب پرغور کریں گے ، پھر جواب سے ایک دوسرے اور ہاتی کلاس کو آگاہ کریں گے۔

ذخیرۂ الفاظ: طلبا سے کہا جائے اس بات پرغور کریں کہ شاعر نے کیسے مختلف تشیبہات کا استعال کیا ہے تا کہ قاری نظم میں پیش کردہ مناظر کو بآسانی اپنے پردۂ تصور پر اُبھار سکے۔

The Animal Kingdom

Unit overview

The unit focusses on dolphins and snakes and important features related to them.

Part 1: Suggestion for Teaching Strategies

Exploring background knowledge

Guided Group Discussion

Students will be given the following prompts for discussion. Students will discuss their experiences about each prompt. The teacher will take a round and see whether all students are participating in the discussion.

Prompts

 Why is it important to save wildlife? Why are dolphins classified as mammals?

While you are reading

Given below is a list of main topics and recommended teaching strategies for teaching these topics.

Annotations: Annotating means underlining or highlighting key points or phrases in a text. Students will read the text individually with close attention to detail. They will highlight key words and phrases, or an event, or sentence which appears surprising. In this way, students will be engaged with the texts.

Close reading: Students will pay special attention to any details in the text which explains 'how' or 'why' an event occurred, how many people were involved, how they felt about a situation, and why were they feeling that way. This will enhance in-depth understanding of the text.

Exploring author's message: The main message of the text will be explored with the student's understanding and textual details.



لونٹ Y

جانوروں کی سلطنت

باب كالمختضر حائزه

باب میں ڈولفن اور سانپ اور ان سے متعلق اہم باتوں/خصوصیات کوموضوع بنایا گیا ہے۔

پہلا حصہ: تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کے لیے تجاویز

طلیا کی معلومات کا اندازہ کرنا

منضبط گروہی بحث

طلبا کو بحث کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل اشارے یا سوالات دیے جائیں۔طلبا ہر سوال کے بارے میں اپنے تجربات پر ایک دوسرے سے تبادلۂ خیال کریں۔ اُستاد کلاس میں چکر لگاتے ہوئے دیکھے کہ تمام طلبا گفتگو میں حصہ لے رہے یانہیں۔

اشاراتى سوالات

جنگلی حیات کا تحفظ کیوں ضروری ہے؟ ڈولفن کی درجہ بندی ممالیہ میں کیوں کی گئی ہے؟

پڑھائی کے دوران

ذیل میں اہم موضوعات اور ان موضوعات کی تدریس کے لیے سفارش کردہ تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کی فہرست دی گئی ہے۔

حاشیہ نگاری: اس سے مرادمتن میں کلیدی نکات یا فقروں کو خط کشیدہ یا نمایاں کرنا ہے۔ طلبا انفرادی طور پرمتن پڑھیں اور تفصیل پر خصوصی توجہ دیں۔ وہ کلیدی الفاظ یا فقروں یا کسی واقع یا جملے کو نمایاں کریں گے جو تعجب خیز یا جیران کن ہو۔ اس طریقے سے طلبا متن پرخصوصی توجہ دی سکیں گے۔

بہ غور پڑھنا: طلبا متن میں مذکور کسی بھی تفصیلات پر خصوصی توجہ دیں جس میں یہ بیان کیا گیا ہو کہ کچھ واقعات 'کیے' اور 'کیوں' وقوع پذیر ہوئے ، ان میں کتنے لوگ شامل سے ، انھوں نے ایک ہی صورت حال میں کیا محسوس کیا ، نیز ان کے محسوسات میساں کیوں سے۔ اس طریقے یا حکمت عملی کے نتیجے میں طلبا متن کو گہرائی میں سمجھ یا نمیں گے۔

مصنف کا پیغام تلاش کرنا: طلبا کی تفهیم اورمتن سے متعلق تفصیلات پر ان کی توجہ سے متن یا سبق کا مرکزی پیغام تلاش کیا جائے۔

UNIT 7

Story time

Unit overview

The unit focuses on the story of a family. The story focuses on dignity and respect for everyone.

Part 1: Suggestion for Teaching Strategies

Exploring background knowledge

The 'What if' Method

Students will be requested to imagine the following situation and share their answers with the person sitting next to them:

You are on your way to a playground and you find an envelope full of money. Discuss:

- What do the terms respect and dignity mean? You can use a dictionary.
- Think of a time when you experienced or observed a child demonstrating honesty through his behavior.

While you are reading

Given below is a list of main topics and recommended teaching strategies for teaching these topics.

Jigsaw Reading: Divide students into groups and ask them to read different parts of the texts. Later on, they can discuss each part and make sense of the story together.

Making a story:

- First step: Think about the basic elements: What is the story about, and who are the characters. List all thoughts on a page.
- Second step: Start making an outline: What happened in the story, and will it surprise people; what happens first, and what happens last.
 - Example: Sarim was sleeping in his bedroom. Suddenly he woke up at 6:00 am when he heard a strange noise sound outside the house. The moment he opened his eyes he saw.........
- Third step: Think about the conversations that would occur in the story.
 Use quotation marks for actual words spoken, and for thoughts, and emotions of the participants involved in the story.



ر لونٹ کے

کہانی کا وقت

باب كالمخضر جائزه

باب میں ایک خاندان کی کہانی بیان کی گئی ہے۔ کہانی میں دیانت داری اور ہر ایک کے لیے عزت و احترام کوموضوع بنایا گیا ہے۔

پہلا حصہ: تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کے لیے تجاویز

طلبا کی معلومات کا اندازه کرنا

'What if' کا طریقہ

طلبا سے کہا جائے کہ وہ خود کو مندرجہ ذیل صورت حال سے دو چار متصور کریں اور پھر اپنے جوابات سے ساتھ بیٹھے ہوئے فر دکوآگاہ کریں۔ آپ کھیل کے میدان کی طرف جارہے ہیں اور آپ کو پییوں سے بھرا لفافہ مل جاتا ہے۔ بحث سیجیے:

- احترام اور دیانت داری کی اصطلاحات سے کیا مراد ہے؟ آپ لغت کا استعال کر سکتے ہیں۔
- ان لمحات پرغور کریں جب آپ نے کسی بیچ کو اپنے طرز عمل سے دیانت داری کا مظاہرہ کرتے ہوئے مشاہدہ کیا ہو یا آپ کو بیتجربہ ہوا ہو۔

پڑھائی کے دوران

ذیل میں اہم موضوعات اور ان موضوعات کی تدریس کے لیے سفارش کردہ تدریبی حکمت عملیوں کی فہرست دی گئی ہے۔

تصویری معما نما انداز سے پڑھائی (Jigsaw Reading): طلبا کے گروپ بنا دیجیے اور پھر ان سے کہیے کہ متن یا سبق کے مختلف جصے پڑھیں۔ بعدازاں وہ مل جُل کر ہر جصے کو زیر بحث لاتے ہوئے کہانی کو بامعنی بنا سکتے ہیں۔

كهانى تخليق كرنا:

- پہلا قدم: بنیادی اجزا پرغور کریں: کہانی کس بارے میں ہے اور کردار کون ہیں۔
 تمام خیلات کو ایک صفح پرتح پر کر لیں۔
- دوسرا قدم: خاکہ بنانا شروع کر دیں: کہانی میں کیا کیا ہوا اور کیا بیلوگوں کے لیے حیران کن ہوگا؛ آغاز اور اختتام پر کیا ہوتا ہے۔ مثال: صارم اپنی خواب گاہ میں سور ہا تھا۔ اچا نک منج 6 بجے وہ نیند سے بیدار ہو گیا ، اس نے گھر کے باہر سے آتا عجیب وغریب شور وغل سنا۔ اس نے آئکھیں کھولیں تو دیکھا
- تیسرا قدم: اس بات چیت پرغور کریں جو کہانی میں ہوگی۔ بولے گئے اصل الفاظ اور واقعات میں شامل کرداروں کے خیالات اور جذبات کے اظہار کے لیے واوین کا استعال کریں۔

- Fourth step: Write the final draft of the story, and read it carefully to check if you can correct any errors. Check for correct punctuation marks and capitalisation.
- Last step: Compare your story with your friends, and see how differently the same verb are used. Enjoy reading each other's work.

- چوتھا قدم: کہانی کے مسود ہے کو حتی شکل دیں اور بہ غور پڑھتے ہوئے ، اگر کوئی غلطی ہو تو دُور کر لیں۔ رموز اوقاف کی علامات . اور چھوٹٹے بڑے حروف تبحی کے درست استعال کے لیے مسودے پر نظر ڈالیں۔ • آخری قدم: اپنی کہانی کا موازنہ دوستوں کی تحریر کردہ کہانیوں سے کریں ، اور دیکھیں کہ ایک ہی فغل کی اشکال کیسے مختلف
- انداز سے استعال کی گئی ہیں۔ ایک دوسرے کی کہانی بڑھ کر لطف اندوز ہوں۔

Civilized behaviour

Unit overview

The unit narrates the account of a boy who got a chance to travel to places and his love of travelling.

Part 1: Suggestion for Teaching Strategies

Exploring background knowledge

Guided Group Discussion

Students will be given the following prompts for discussion. Students will discuss their experiences about each prompt. The teacher will take a round and see whether all students are participating in the discussion.

Prompts

- How many places have you visited in Pakistan?
- Would you like to travel more? Why?

While you are reading

Given below is a list of main topics and recommended teaching strategies for teaching these topics.

Annotations: Annotating means underlining or highlighting key points or phrases in a text. Students will read the text individually with close attention to detail. They will highlight key words and phrases, or any event, or sentence which appears surprising. In this way, students will be engaged the texts.

Close reading: Students will pay special attention to any details in the text which explains 'how' or 'why' an event occurred, how many people were involved, how they felt about a situation, and why were they feeling that way. This will enhance in-depth understanding of the text.

Exploring author's message: The main message of the text to be explored with the student's understanding and textual details.



ر يونٺ ۸

مهذبانه روبير

باب كالمخضر جائزه

باب میں گھومنے پھرنے اور سیروتفری کا بے حد شوق رکھنے والے ایک لڑکے کی داستان بیان کی گئی ہے جسے مختلف جگہوں کے سفر کا موقع ملتا ہے۔

پہلا حصہ: تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کے لیے تجاویز

طلبا کی معلومات کا اندازه کرنا

منضبط گروہی بحث

طلبا کو بحث کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل اشارے یا سوالات دیے جائیں۔طلبا ہر سوال کے بارے میں اپنے تجربات پر ایک دوسرے سے تاولئہ خیال کریں۔ اُستاد کلاس میں چکر لگاتے ہوئے دیکھے کہ تمام طلبا گفتگو میں حصہ لے رہے یانہیں۔

اشاراتى سوالات

- آپ نے پاکستان میں کتنی جگہوں کی سیر کی ہے؟
 - کیا آپ مزید سفر کرنا چاہیں گے؟ کیوں؟

پڑھائی کے دوران

ذیل میں مرکزی موضوعات اور ان موضوعات کی تدریس کے لیے سفارش کردہ تدریکی حکمت عملیوں کی فہرست دی گئی ہے۔

حاشیہ نگاری: اس سے مرادمتن میں کلیدی نکات یا فقروں کو خط کشیدہ یا نمایاں کرنا ہے۔ طلبا انفرادی طور پرمتن پڑھیں اور تفصیل پر خصوصی توجہ دیں۔ وہ کلیدی الفاظ یا فقروں یا کسی واقعے یا جملے کو نمایاں کریں گے جو تعجب خیز یا حیران کن ہو۔ اس طریقے سے طلبا متن پرخصوصی توجہ دیے سکیں گے۔

بہ غور پڑھنا: طلبا متن میں مذکور کسی بھی تفصیلات پر خصوصی توجہ دیں جس میں یہ بیان کیا گیا ہو کہ پچھ واقعات 'کیے' اور' کیوں' وقوع پذیر ہوئے ، ان میں کتنے لوگ شامل تھے ، انھوں نے ایک ہی صورت حال میں کیا محسوس کیا ، نیز ان کے محسوسات کیسال کیوں تھے۔ اس طریقے یا حکمت عملی کے منتجے میں طلبا متن کو گہرائی میں سمجھ پائیں گے۔

مصنف کا پیغام تلاش کرنا: طلبا کی تفهیم اورمتن سے متعلق تفصیلات پر ان کی توجہ سے متن یا سبق کا مرکزی پیغام تلاش کیا جائے۔

Short stories

Unit overview

The unit focuses on the story of a rich man who owned a parrot. We will come to know how the clever parrot earned his freedom.

Part 1: Suggestion for Teaching Strategies

Exploring background knowledge

The 'What if' Method

Students will be requested to imagine the following situation and share their answers with the person sitting next to them:

- What is a fable? You can use a dictionary.
- Why do you think animals and birds speak like human beings in certain stories?

While you are reading

Given below is a list of main topics and recommended teaching strategies for teaching these topics.

Jigsaw Reading: Divide students into groups and ask students to read different parts of texts. Later on, they can discuss each part and make sense of the story together.

Creating a story:

- First step: Think about basic elements: what is the story about and who are the characters. List all the thoughts on a page.
- Second step: Start making an outline: what happened in the story and would it surprise people; what happens first and what happens last.
 - Example: Sarim was sleeping in his bedroom. Suddenly he woke up at 6:00 am when he heard a strange noise sound outside the house. The moment he opened his eyes he saw.........

Third step: Think about the conversations that would occur in the story.
 Use quotation marks for actual words spoken, and for thoughts and emotions of the participants involved in the story.



يونك ٩

افسانے/مخضر کہانیاں

باب كالمختضر جائزه

باب میں ایک متمول شخص کی کہانی بیان کی گئی ہے جو ایک توتے کا مالک ہے۔ ہم یہ جانیں گے کہ چالاک توتے نے کیسے آزادی پائی۔

پہلا حصہ: تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کے لیے تجاویز

طلبا کی معلومات کا اندازه کرنا

'What if' کا طریقه

طلبا سے کہا جائے گا کہ وہ خود کو مندرجہ ذیل صورت حال سے دوچار تصور کرتے ہوئے اپنے جوابات سے ساتھ بیٹے ہوئے فرد کو آگاہ کریں:

- افسانه یا قصه کے کہتے ہیں؟ آپ لغت سے مدد لے سکتے ہیں؟
- آپ یه کیون شجھتے ہیں که پرندے اور جانور کچھ مخصوص کہانیوں میں انسانوں کی طرح بات چیت کرتے ہیں؟

یڑھائی کے دوران

ذیل میں اہم موضوعات اور ان موضوعات کی تدریس کے لیے سفارش کردہ تدریبی حکمت عملیوں کی فہرست دی گئی ہے۔

تصویری معما نما انداز سے پڑھائی (Jigsaw Reading) : طلبا کے گروپ بنا دیجیے اور پھر ان سے کہیے کہ متن یا سبق کے مختلف جصے پڑھیں۔ بعدازاں وہ مل مجل کر ہر جصے کو زیر بحث لاتے ہوئے کہائی کو ہامعنی بنا سکتے ہیں۔

کهانی تخلیق کرنا:

- پہلا قدم: بنیادی اجزا پرغور کریں: کہانی کس بارے میں ہے اور کردار کون ہیں۔ تمام خیلات کو ایک صفحے پرتح پر کر لیں۔
- دوسرا قدم: خاکہ بنانا شروع کر دیں: کہانی میں کیا کیا ہوا اور کیا یہ لوگوں کے لیے جیران کن ہوگا؛ آغاز میں اور اختتام پر کیا ہوتا ہے۔
- مثال: صارم اپنی خواب گاہ میں سورہا تھا۔ اچا نک صبح 6 بجے وہ نیند سے بیدار ہو گیا ، اس نے گھر کے باہر سے آتا عجیب وغریب شور وغل سنا۔ اس نے آئکھیں کھولیں تو دیکھا.........
- تیسرا قدم: اس بات چیت پرغور کریں جو کہانی میں ہوگی۔ بولے گئے اصل الفاظ اور واقعات میں شامل کرداروں کے خیالات اور جذبات کے اظہار کے لیے واوین کا استعال کریں۔

- Fourth step: Write the final draft of the story and read it carefully to check if you can correct any errors. Check for correct punctuation marks and capitalisation.
- Last step: Compare your story with your friends, and see how differently the same verbs are used. Enjoy reading each other's work.

- چوتھا قدم: کہانی کے مسودے کو حتمی شکل دیں اور بہ غور پڑھتے ہوئے ، اگر کوئی غلطی ہوتو دُور کرلیں۔ رموز اوقاف کی علامات
- ۔ اور چھوٹٹے بڑے حروف تبحی کے درست استعال کے لیے مسودے پر نظر ڈالیں۔ آخری قدم: اپنی کہانی کا موازنہ دوستوں کی تحریر کردہ کہانیوں سے کریں ، اور دیکھیں کہ ایک ہی فغل کی اشکال کیسے مختلف انداز سے استعال کی گئی ہیں۔ ایک دوسرے کی کہانی بڑھ کر لطف اندوز ہوں۔

Cultural Festivals

Unit overview

The unit focuses on the story of a teacher Miss Shirin who celebrated different religious festivals in her class.

Part 1: Suggestion for Teaching Strategies

Exploring background knowledge

The 'What if' Method

Students will be requested to imagine the following situation and share their answers with the person sitting next to them:

- What do your teachers do to make classroom more fun?
- Why is it important to celebrate religious festivals of all religious groups?

While you are reading

Given below is a list of main topics and recommended teaching strategies for teaching these topics.

Jigsaw Reading: Divide students into groups and ask students to read different parts of the texts. Later on, they can discuss each part and make sense of the story together.

Creating a story

Activity: Write a story about a teacher who has influenced you most. While writing the story, think about what event will you present, i.e., the beginning, middle, and end of the story. Include at least two characters, conversations, and details to make your story interesting.

لونث ۱۰

مذهبى تنهوار

باب كالمخضر جائزه

باب میں ایک اُستانی ،مس شیریں کوموضوع بنایا گیا ہے جواپنی کلاس میں مختلف مذہبی تہوار منانے کا اہتمام کرتی ہیں۔

پہلا حصہ: تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کے لیے تجاویز

طلبا کی معلومات کا اندازہ کرنا

'What if' کا طریقہ

طلبا سے کہا جائے کہ وہ خود کومندرجہ ذیل صورت حال سے دوچارمتصور کریں اور پھر ساتھ بیٹے ہوئے فرد کو اپنے جوابات سے آگاہ کریں:

- كمرة جماعت كوزياده سے زياده دل چىپ اور پر لطف بنانے كے ليے آپ كى اُستانى / ليچر كيا كرتى ہيں؟
- What to your teachers do to make classroom more? ہے؟ انوٹ : کیا یہاں انگریزی کا جملہ سے جج fun
 - تمام مذہبی فرقول کے مذہبی تہوار منانا کیوں اہم ہے؟

یڑھائی کے دوران

ذیل میں اہم موضوعات اور ان موضوعات کی تدریس کے لیے سفارش کردہ تدریبی حکمت عملیوں کی فہرست دی گئی ہے۔

تصویری معما نما انداز سے پڑھائی (Jigsaw Reading): طلبا کے گروپ بنا دیجیے اور پھر ان سے کہیے کہ متن یا سبق کے مختلف جھے پڑھیں۔ بعدازاں وہ مل جُل کر ہر جھے کو زیر بحث لاتے ہوئے کہانی کو بامعنی بنا سکتے ہیں

کهانی تخلیق کرنا:

سرگرمی: اینے اُستاد/اُستانی کے بارے میں ایک کہانی لکھیں جن سے آپ سب سے زیادہ متاثر ہوں۔ کہانی لکھتے ہوئے اس بات پرغور کریں کہ آپ کون سے واقعات پیش کریں گے ، یعنی آغاز ، وسط اور کہانی کا اختتام۔ کہانی میں کم از کم دو یا زائد کردار ، ان کی گفتگو اور کہانی کو دل چپ بنانے کے لیے تفصیلات شامل کریں۔

Health

Unit overview

The unit focuses on the importance of good health and how to avoid diseases.

Part 1: Suggestion for Teaching Strategies Exploring background knowledge Guided Group Discussion

Students will be given the following prompts for discussion. Students will discuss their experiences about each prompt. The teacher will take a round and see whether all students are participating in the discussion.

Prompts

- Which diseases are most common in Pakistan?
- Have you observed why most children of your class take leaves?
- Why do they get sick?

While you are reading

Given below is a list of main topics and recommended teaching strategies for teaching these topics.

Annotations: Annotating means underlining or highlighting key points or phrases in a text. Students will read the text individually with close attention to detail. They will highlight key words and phrases or any event or sentence which appears surprising. In this way, students will get engaged with texts closely.

Close reading: Students will pay special attention to any details in the text which explains 'how' or 'why' some event occurred, how many people were involved, how they felt about a situation, why were they feeling in this way. This will enhance in-depth understanding of the text.

Exploring author's message: The main message of the text will be explored with the student's understanding and textual details.



صحت

باب كالمخضر جائزه

باب میں اچھی صحت کی اہمیت اور بیار بول سے کیسے بھا جائے ، کو موضوع بنایا گیا ہے۔

یہلا حصہ: تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کے لیے تجاویز

طلبا کی معلومات کا اندازه کرنا

منضبط گروہی بحث

طلبا کو بحث کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل اشارے یا سوالات دیے جائیں۔طلبا ہرسوال کے بارے میں اپنے تجربات پر ایک دوسرے سے تبادلۂ خیال کریں۔ اُستاد کلاس میں چکر لگاتے ہوئے دیکھے کہ تمام طلبا گفتگو میں حصہ لے رہے یا نہیں۔

اشاراتى سوالات

- یا کستان میں کون سی بیاریاں عام ہیں؟
- کیا آپ نے بھی مشاہدہ کیا ہے کہ کلاس کے بیشتر بیٹے چھٹی کیوں کرتے ہیں؟
 - وه بیار کیوں پڑجاتے ہیں؟

پڑھائی کے دوران

ذیل میں اہم موضوعات اور ان موضوعات کی تدریس کے لیے سفارش کردہ تدریکی حکمت عملیوں کی فہرست دی گئی ہے۔

حاشیہ نگاری: اس سے مرادمتن میں کلیدی نکات یا فقروں کو خط کشیدہ یا نمایاں کرنا ہے۔ طلبا انفرادی طور پرمتن پڑھیں اور تفصیل پر خصوصی توجہ دیں۔ وہ کلیدی الفاظ یا فقروں یا کسی واقعے یا جملے کو نمایاں کریں گے جو تعجب خیز یا جیران کن ہو۔ اس طریقے سے طلبا متن پرخصوصی توجہ دیے سکیں گے۔

بہ غور پڑھنا: طلبا متن میں مذکور کسی بھی تفصیلات پر خصوصی توجہ دیں جس میں یہ بیان کیا گیا ہو کہ پچھ واقعات' کیے' اور' کیوں' وقوع پذیر ہوئے ، ان میں کتنے لوگ شامل سے ، انھوں نے ایک ہی صورت حال میں کیا محسوس کیا ، نیز ان کے محسوسات کیسال کیوں سے ۔ اس طریقے یا حکمت عملی کے منتجے میں طلبا متن کو گہرائی میں سمجھ یا نمیں گے۔

مصنف کا پیغام تلاش کرنا: طلبا کی تفهیم اور متن سے متعلق تفصیلات پر ان کی توجہ سے متن یا سبق کا مرکزی پیغام تلاش کیا جائے۔

Women

Unit overview

The unit focuses on a day in a family's life. The lesson explains how families expect a lot more from women as compared to men. As a result of these expectations, women cannot achieve success in their professional lives.

Part 1: Suggestion for Teaching Strategies

Exploring background knowledge

Guided Group Discussion

Students will be given the following prompts for discussion. Students will discuss their experiences about each prompt. The teacher will take a round and see whether all the students are participating in the discussion.

Prompts

Do you think people around you treat women with respect?

While you are reading

Given below is a list of main topics and recommended teaching strategies for teaching these topics.

Annotations: Annotating means underlining or highlighting key points or phrases in a text. Students will read the text individually with close attention to detail. They will highlight key words and phrases, or any event, or sentence which appears surprising. In this way, students will get engaged with texts closely.

Close reading: Students will pay special attention to any details in the text which explains 'how' or 'why' some event occurred, how many people were involved, how they felt about a situation, why were they feeling in this way. This will enhance in-depth understanding of the text.

Exploring author's message: The main message of the text will be explored with the student's understanding and textual details.



ر لونٺ ۱۲

خواتين

باب كالمخضر جائزه

باب میں ایک گھرانے کی ایک دن کی زندگی یا مصروفیات کو موضوع بنایا گیا ہے۔ سبق میں یہ بیان کیا گیا ہے کہ کیسے خاندان میں مردول کے مقابلے میں خواتین اپنی پیشہ ورانہ زندگی میں کامیابیاں ماصل نہیں کریاتیں۔ حاصل نہیں کریاتیں۔

بہلا حصہ: تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کے لیے تجاویز

طلبا کی معلومات کا اندازہ کرنا

منضبط گروہی بحث

طلبا کو بحث کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل اشارے یا سوالات دیے جائیں۔طلبا ہرسوال کے بارے میں اپنے تجربات پر ایک دوسرے سے تبادلہ خیال کریں۔ اُستاد کلاس میں چکر لگاتے ہوئے دیکھے کہتمام طلبا گفتگو میں حصہ لے رہے یا نہیں۔

اشاراتى سوالات

• کیا آپ کے خیال میں آپ کے ارد گرد رہنے والے لوگ خواتین کے ساتھ عزت واحترام سے پیش آتے ہیں؟

پڑھائی کے دوران

ذیل میں مرکزی موضوعات اور ان موضوعات کی تدریس کے لیے سفارش کردہ تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کی فہرست دی گئی ہے۔

حاشیہ نگاری: اس سے مرادمتن میں کلیدی نکات یا فقروں کو خط کشیدہ یا نمایاں کرنا ہے۔ طلبا انفرادی طور پرمتن پڑھیں اور تفصیل پر خصوصی توجہ دیں۔ وہ کلیدی الفاظ یا فقروں یا کسی واقعے یا جملے کونمایاں کریں گے جو تعجب خیز یا حیران کن ہو۔ اس طریقے سے طلبا متن پرخصوصی توجہ دے سکیں گے۔

بہ غور پڑھنا: طلبا متن میں مذکور کسی بھی تفصیلات پر خصوصی توجہ دیں جس میں یہ بیان کیا گیا ہو کہ کچھ واقعات' کیے' اور' کیوں' وقوع پذیر ہوئے ، ان میں کتنے لوگ شامل تھے، انھول نے ایک ہی صورت حال میں کیا محسوس کیا ، نیز ان کے محسوسات میسال کیوں تھے۔ اس طریقے یا حکمت عملی کے منتجے میں طلبا متن کو گہرائی میں سمجھ پائیں گے۔

مصنف کا پیغام تلاش کرنا: طلبا کی تفهیم اور متن سے متعلق تفصیلات پر ان کی توجہ سے متن یا سبق کا مرکزی پیغام تلاش کیا جائے۔

Islam's history and culture

Unit overview

The unit narrates the account of a time where there were no books.

Part 1: Suggestion for Teaching Strategies

Exploring background knowledge

Guided Group Discussion

Students will be given the following prompts for discussion. Students will discuss their experiences about each of the prompts. The teacher will take a round and see whether all the students are participating in the discussion.

Prompts

- Think of a time when paper was not invented. What do you think people used to communicate their ideas instead of using papers?

While you are reading

Given below is a list of main topics and recommended teaching strategies for teaching these topics.

Annotations: Annotating means underlining or highlighting key points or phrases in a text. Students will read the text individually with close attention to detail. They will highlight key words and phrases, or an event, or a sentence which appears surprising. In this way, students will be engaged with the texts.

Close reading: Students will pay special attention to any details in the text which explains 'how' or 'why' some events occurred, how many people were involved, how they felt about a situation, why were they feeling in this way. This will enhance in-depth understanding of the text.

Exploring author's message: The main message of the text will be explored with the student's understanding and textual details.





اسلامی تاریخ اور ثقافت

بإب كالمخضر جائزه

باب میں وہ دَور بیان کیا گیا ہے جب کتابوں کا وجود نہیں ہوا کرتا تھا۔

پہلا حصہ: تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کے لیے تجاویز

طلبا کی معلومات کا اندازہ کرنا

منضبط گروہی بحث

طلبا کو بحث کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل اشارے یا سوالات دیے جائیں گے۔طلبا ہر سوال کے بارے میں اپنے تجربات پر ایک دوسرے سے تبادلۂ خیال کریں۔ اُستاد کلاس میں چکر لگاتے ہوئے دیکھے کہ تمام طلبا گفتگو میں حصہ لے رہے یانہیں۔

اشاراتى سوالات

اس زمانے کے بارے میں سوچیں جب کاغذ نہیں ہوا کرتا تھا۔ آپ کے خیال میں لوگ اپنے تصورات کے ابلاغ کے لیے کاغذ
 کے بجائے کس شے سے کام لیتے تھے؟

پڑھائی کے دوران

ذیل میں اہم موضوعات اور ان موضوعات کی تدریس کے لیے سفارش کردہ تدریبی حکمت عملیوں کی فہرست دی گئی ہے۔

حاشیہ نگاری: اس سے مرادمتن میں کلیدی نکات یا فقروں کو خط کشیدہ یا نمایاں کرنا ہے۔ طلبا انفرادی طور پرمتن پڑھیں اور تفصیل پر خصوصی توجہ دیں۔ وہ کلیدی الفاظ یا فقروں یا کسی واقعے یا جملے کو نمایاں کریں گے جو تعجب خیز یا جیران کن ہو۔ اس طریقے سے طلبا متن پر خصوصی توجہ دے سکیں گے۔

بہ غور پڑھنا: طلبا متن میں مذکور کسی بھی تفصیلات پر خصوصی توجہ دیں جس میں یہ بیان کیا گیا ہو کہ کچھ واقعات 'کیے' اور 'کیوں' وقوع پذیر ہوئے ، ان میں کتنے لوگ شامل سے ، انھوں نے ایک ہی صورت حال میں کیا محسوس کیا ، نیز ان کے محسوسات کیسال کیوں سے۔ اس طریقے یا حکمت عملی کے نتیجے میں طلبا متن کو گہرائی میں سمجھ یا نمیں گے۔

مصنف کا پیغام تلاش کرنا: طلبا کی تفهیم اورمتن سے متعلق تفصیلات پر ان کی توجہ سے متن یا سبق کا مرکزی پیغام تلاش کیا جائے۔

Pakistan

Unit overview

The unit narrates how Pakistan came into being and the concept of the Two Nation Theory.

Part 1: Suggestion for Teaching Strategies

Exploring background knowledge

Guided Group Discussion

Students will be given the following prompts for discussion. Students will discuss their experiences about each of the prompts. The teacher will take a round and see whether all students are participating in the discussion.

Prompts

- If you were born before 1947, what do you think your life would be like in the British Raj and United India?

While you are reading

The following will be covered in this unit and its exercises (textbook page 1 to page 16). Given below is a list of main topics and recommended teaching strategies for teaching these topics.

Annotations: Annotating means underlining or highlighting key points or phrases in a text. Students will read the text individually with close attention to detail. They will highlight key words and phrases or an event, or sentence which appears surprising. In this way, students will be engaged with the texts.

Close reading: Students will pay special attention to any details in the text which explains 'how' or 'why' some event occurred, how many people were involved, how they felt about a situation, why were they feeling in this way. This will enhance in-depth understanding of the text.

Exploring author's message: The main message of the text will be explored with the student's understanding and textual details.





ياكستان

باب كالمختضر جائزه

باب میں بیان کیا گیا ہے کہ پاکستان کیسے معرض وجود میں آیا اور دوقومی نظریے کا تصور کیا ہے۔

پہلا حصہ: تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کے لیے تجاویز

طلبا کی معلومات کا اندازہ کرنا

منضبط گروہی بحث

طلبا کو بحث کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل اشارے یا سوالات دیے جائیں گے۔طلبا ہر سوال کے بارے میں اپنے تجربات پر ایک دوسرے سے تبادلۂ خیال کریں گے۔ اُستاد کلاس میں چکر لگاتے ہوئے دیکھے کہ تمام طلبا گفتگو میں حصہ لے رہے یانہیں۔

اشاراتى سوالات

● اگر آپ 1947ء سے قبل پیدا ہوئے ہوتے تو آپ کے خیال میں برطانوی راج اور متحدہ ہندوستان میں آپ کی زندگی کسی ہوتی؟

یڑھائی کے دوران

اس باب اور اس میں دی گئی مثقوں (نصابی کتاب کا صفحہ 1 تا 16) میں مندرجہ ذیل چیزیں پڑھائی جائیں گی۔ ذیل میں اہم موضوعات اور ان موضوعات کی تدریس کے لیے سفارش کردہ تدریسی حکمت عملیوں کی فہرست دی گئی ہے۔

حاشیہ نگاری: اس سے مرادمتن میں کلیدی نکات یا فقروں کو خط کشیدہ یا نمایاں کرنا ہے۔ طلبا انفرادی طور پرمتن پڑھیں اور تفصیل پر خصوصی توجہ دیں۔ وہ کلیدی الفاظ یا فقروں یا کسی واقعے یا جملے کو نمایاں کریں گے جو تعجب خیز یا جیران کن ہو۔ اس طریقے سے طلبا متن پرخصوصی توجہ دے سکیں گے۔

بہ غور پڑھنا: طلبا متن میں مذکور کسی بھی تفصیلات پر خصوصی توجہ دیں جس میں یہ بیان کیا گیا ہو کہ کچھ واقعات' کیسے' اور' کیوں' وقوع پذیر ہوئے ، ان میں کتنے لوگ شامل تھے ، انھوں نے ایک ہی صورت حال میں کیا محسوس کیا ، نیز ان کے محسوسات کیسال کیوں تھے۔ اس طریقے یا حکمت عملی کے نتیجے میں طلبا متن کو گہرائی میں سمجھ یا نمیں گے۔

مصنف کا پیغام تلاش کرنا: طلبا کی تفهیم اورمتن سے متعلق تفصیلات پر ان کی توجہ سے متن یا سبق کا مرکزی پیغام تلاش کیا جائے۔

Section II: Answer Keys

Unit 1 : Our Prophet (PBUH)

Part 2: Answer Keys (Pages 3-9)

Comprehension

- 1. a. Mostly those people who lose a battle were taken as slaves by the winning side.
 - b. Names of people: Bibi Khadija, Zaid, HarisNames of places: Makkah, Kaaba
 - c. Zaid's father was Haris. Zaid's father and uncle came to take him back.
 - d. Zaid's father knew he was alive because Zaid sent him a message through some pilgrims.
 - e. They returned home without their son because the son refused to leave the Holy Prophet's (PBUH) company.
 - f. The announcement astonished Zaid's father because he was surprised at the love Zaid and the Holy Prophet (PBUH) had for each other and because he was not treated like a slave but like a son.
- 2. a. False b. True c. True d. True e. True

Vocabulary

- 3. a. Makkah, Medina
 - b. recognized
 - c. owner
 - d. alone
 - e. take care
- 4. a. 'him', refers to the slave and 'did' refers to the way he was been neglected
 - b. 'Your Master' refers to the person who owned the slave.
- 5. Strong = powerful

Rude = impolite

Cruel = unkind

Captured = took

Handed = gave

Remain = stay

- 6. a. present
- b. battle
- c. searching

- d. parents
- e. return
- f. remain

- g. astonished
- h. affection
- i. owner

- j. astonished
- k. announced

Punctuation

7. One day, Asif and I were sitting together. My brother entered the room and he greeted all, 'Assalam u Allikum!' he was holding a book in his hand. He sat in front of me and inquired, 'Brother I have learnt that Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday are the first three days of a week and January, February, and March are the first three months of the year.'

I replied, 'Yes, I am happy that you are learning. I will give you a book of names, my little brother. You will surely like it.'

Just then father came in and said, 'Next week, I will take both of you to the museum of Karachi, and next year we will go to Kaghan and Gilgit.'

'Hurray!', we shouted with joy.

Grammar and structure

- 8. Went, asked, is, did not, bring, told, happened, explained, is, did, return/ wish to return
- 9. a. a
 - b. a
 - c. The
 - d. the
 - e. a, the
 - f. a, the
- 10. lived, loved, sat, liked, lived, went,
- 11. live, love, sit, like, live, go

- 12. shared, thought, are, took, crept, dropped, realized, grew, puzzled, realized, dumped, hugged
- 13. A long time ago gold coins were used in many parts of the world as paper currency had not been invented. So, they started leaving their gold in banks and the banks gave them paper money. In today's world, paper money is used to buy commodities. Most counties now have paper money as well as coins made of metal. However, people found that gold coins were heavy to carry.

Uniform is a necessary part of any educational institution and we have to follow it. However, I really think that it adds to the feeling of unity and school spirit.

I don't have to waste time selecting my clothes because it is affordable to purchase a new uniform than to go out and buy new clothes.

- 14. The English language is growing vast as new words come into use each year.
- The answers will vary as per student's thoughts and experiences.
 Teachers to look for accuracy of usage and structure of a complete sentence.

16. Strategies to teach Oral Communication

Introduction to Role Plays:

Students to be introduced to role-play, i.e., they have to pretend that they are in different social situations and play different social roles. Students may decide themselves what role would they like to take in a conversation; the initiator, the source of information, etc.

Group Division

In role-playing, students to be divided into groups; depending on the class size. Ideally there to not be more than 4 students in a group. Each group to be given a scenario and to be given some time to prepare and act out a situation.

Unit 2: Special People

Part 2: Answer keys (Pages 12-16)

True or false

- 1. a. True
 - b. True
 - c. True
 - d. False
 - e. False
 - f. True
 - g. True
 - h. True
 - i. True
 - j. True
- 2. a. Faiza
 - b. the groom
 - c. the bride
 - d. a group of friends
- 3. a. She was getting dressed up and prepared in a parlour.
 - b. They were dressed in clothes of bright and cheerful colours and they were talking to each other.
 - c. The story is about a person who goes to a wedding where he witnessed a group of young and happy people who were really well-dressed. Later on, he discovers that those people could not talk and that they had studied in the school for dumb and deaf.

Vocabulary

4. **Celebrate**: observe (a day or event) with ceremonies of respect, festivity, or rejoicing

Tinkling: making ringing sounds **Anklet**: ornament worn on ankles

Whisper: uttering words in very low voice to share something secretly

5. The answers will vary as per student's thoughts and experiences. Teachers to look for accuracy of usage and structure of a complete sentence.

Comprehension

- 6. a. 75 years old
 - b. 55 years old
 - c. he was wearing his hearing aid in the wrong ear.
 - d. The answers will vary as per student's thoughts and experiences. Teachers to look for accuracy of usage and structure of a complete sentence.

Vocabulary

- 7. a. check-up
 - b. well
 - c. specialist
 - d. placed
 - e. poor
- 8. a. Yes, I want to go out for dinner as long as I choose the restaurant.
 - b. John F. Kennedy one of the most loved American presidents was well-known for his oratory skills and charisma.
 - The qualities that have made our country great freedom, opportunity, and equality gradually seem to be disappearing.
 - d. All of our customers are important to us every single one!

Grammar and sturcture

- 9. The answers will vary as per student's thoughts and experiences. Teachers to look for accuracy of usage and structure of a complete sentence.
- 10. a. the, a
 - b. the, the
 - c. the, a
 - d. x
 - e. the, a, the
 - f. the
- The answers will vary as per student's thoughts and experiences.
 Teachers to look for accuracy of usage and structure of a complete sentence.
- 12. The answers will vary as per student's thoughts and experiences. Teachers to look for accuracy of usage and structure of a complete sentence.

Strategies to teach Oral communication

Guide students to use polite words to ask and respond to questions, like please, thank you, etc.

Encourage them to talk about their interests, general everyday aspects, ask and express opinions, emotions, wishes, needs and requirements by giving reasons, express dissatisfaction, disapproval, and disagreement politely, make plans, etc.

Unit 3: Learning New Things

Part 2: Answer Keys (Pages 19-24)

Comprehension

1. a. Characters: Salima, the mother; Naeem, the father; Tahir, their son

Conflict: When the accident occurred and Naeem took some money

Climax: When the police requested everyone to give back the money and the family decided to give the money back

Resolution: When the family received a reward for their honesty

- b. Salima worked in a garment factory and Naeem worked as a mechanic's assistant at a petrol station.
- c. Tahir used to teach his parents at home; this helped him practice and hence he was a very good student.
- d. Salima was looking at his work.
- e. The bundles of paper was actually money and people were collecting that money due to greed.
- f. The policemen asked the people to return the money.
- g. Naeem returned the money on his son's request.
- h. The bank decided to fund Tahir's education in a good school.
- i. We should always be honest.
- j. The answers will differ as per student's thoughts and experiences.

Vocabulary

- 2. a. nervously
 - b. always
 - c. injured
 - d. sirens
 - e. carefully
 - f. thieves
 - g. smashed

- h. announcement
- i. owner
- i. too late
- k. Thousands of

Punctuation

3. I saw Faria sitting in a room in which there were a few things like a desk, two chairs and a board. I asked her 'Faria are you hungry?' she replied 'Yes I'm really hungry.' I said, 'Okay I have kept some bananas, apples, apricots and guavas for you in the Fruit Basket.' Suddenly she asked 'Will you come with me? We have to go to this address - house number 92 west ,10th Street, Lahore Road Pakistan.' I replied, 'Yes I will go with you.

Grammar and structure

- 4. a. sentence
 - b. phrase
 - c. phrase
 - d. sub-ordinate clause
 - e. sentence
 - f. sentence
 - g. phrase
 - h. sentence
- 5. a. Most of us love to read books.
 - b. You can go home if you finish your work.
 - c. Sara is the member of the team that won the match.
 - d. You have to first buy lemons to make lemonade.
 - e. I tried to peep over the wall but I was too short.
 - f. Although I like this dress, I don't want to buy it.
 - g. This is the frame that I will hang in my room.
 - h. I am really excited to attend the party.

- 6. a. present continuous
 - b. past continuous
 - c. present continuous
 - d. past continuous
 - e. past continuous
 - f. present continuous
 - g. past continuous
 - h. present continuous
 - i. past continuous
 - j. past continuous

Writing

- 7. (1) A small pick-up truck had been travelling on one of the busy streets in the city. (2) a school bus was right behind the truck. (3) a van in front of the truck came to a complete stop. (4) The driver of the bus behind it could not avoid the truck. (5) With brakes squealing, the truck crashed into the back of the van (6) and there was a small crash. (7) no one received serious injuries.
- 8. The answers will vary as per student's thoughts and experiences. Teachers to look for originality of ideas, accuracy of language and structure of a complete sentence.
- 9. The answers will vary as per student's thoughts and experiences. Students can select any suitable expression.

Unit 4: Computer bytes

Part 2: Answer Keys (Pages 26-32)

Comprehension

1. a. To collect and store information in the computer.

To make the collected information available to those who use a computer.

To transfer information from one place to another.

To present the collected information in different ways.

- b. The answers will differ as per student's thoughts.
- c. The present age is called Information Age because it is very easy to access information due to internet.
- 2. The passage mostly explains the history and uses of computers. In the past, computers were bigger and consumed more energy. Now they have a more efficient design. It is easy to access information, and lean new things, in a fast-paced way due to computers.
- 3. Students will use dictionary to find the meanings.
- 4. They help the handicapped in their lives.
- 5. pneumonia, motor neuron disease
- 6. a. 08.01.1842
 - b. scientist
 - c. American
 - d. physics and cosmology
- 7. Students can work in pairs to find suitable words.

Grammar and structure

8. a. What is a washing machine? It is a machine used to wash clothes.

Do you have a washing machine? I do not have a washing machine/ I have a washing machine.

Is washing machine a useful object? Yes, it is a useful object.

Do you want to buy a washing machine? Yes, I want to buy a washing machine/ No, I do not want to buy a washing machine.

- b. What is a toaster? It is a machine used to warm bread or toast.Do you have a toaster? I do not have a toaster / I have a toaster.Is toaster a useful object? Yes, it is a useful object.
 - Do you want to buy a toaster? Yes, I want to buy a washing machine/ No I do not want to buy a washing machine.
- c. Who is an office worker? A person who works in an office is an office worker.
- d. Who is a school teacher? A person who teaches in a school.
- e. What is a microwave oven? A machine used to warm food.

Active voice:

- a. I have learnt one chapter from my book.
- b. She has written a book in one week.
- c. He has bought new clothes for Eid.
- d. Hawking can write using a computer program.

10. Passive voice:

- a. One chapter from my book has been learnt by me.
- b. A book has been written by her in one week.
- c. New clothes have been bought by him for Eid.
- d. A computer program was written by Hawking.
- 11. a. I have a robot who speaks through the computer.
 - b. Stephen Hawking has a computer that is fitted on his wheelchair.
 - c. This is the picture that won the first prize.
 - d. This is the place where I lost my wallet.
 - e. Here is the book which you wanted to borrow.

- f. He is the scientist who was awarded the Nobel Prize.
- g. Dr Salam was the Pakistani scientist who was awarded the Nobel Prize.
- 12. a. My English teacher, who came from Karachi, likes to drive.
 - b. The heavy rain, which was unexpected, destroyed the rice crops.
 - c. Dr Abdus Salaam, who hailed from Punjab, is a nobel laureate from Pakistan.
 - d. My mother, who is a surgeon, operates on five patients every week.
 - e. The boy, whose parents work in the fields, gifted everyone mangos.

Punctuation

13. Hammad and Kiran screamed loudly, 'Hurray! We won the match.'

Hammad replied, 'What a spectacular and memorable victory!'

Kiran turned towards her brother Hammad and shouted again, 'Oh, I think there is a ghost there.'

Hammad replied, 'Are you crazy, I think you are kidding. Do you really believe in ghosts?'

'No, I am serious, I have seen something there,' Kiran replied hurriedly.

Stop it and close the door after reciting your prayer you will sleep well.

Goodnight!

Writing

14. The answers will vary as per student's thoughts and experiences.

Unit 5: Rhyme Time

Part 2: Answer Keys (Pages 33-36)

- 1. a. fiery
 - b. muddy
 - c. broad/ wide
 - d. wide
 - e. street, lane
 - f. roof, window

the first two lines of the 2nd stanza

2. The central idea is to celebrate rain and its beauty. The first stanza describes the rain in the setting of a street/ neighbourhood. The second stanza describes the intensity of rain; how it produces sound effects on roof tops and inside homes and third stanza describes how rain gushes and pours heavily and widely.

Vocabulary

3. rain: beautiful

street: fiery

lane: narrow

tide: muddy

Comprehension

- 4. a. beauteous
 - b. little
 - c. eternity
 - d. mighty

Writing

- 5. a. ocean: drops of water
 - b. ages of eternity: moments
 - c. land: grains of sand

Rhyme Schemes

Rain in Summer

Α

В

В

Α

Α

С

С

В

В

Α

С

D

D

C A

Little Things

Α

В

С

В

C D

Ε

6. The answers will vary as per student's thoughts.

Unit 6: The Animal Kingdom

Part 2: Answer Keys (pages 38 - 42)

Comprehension

- 1. a. Dolphins are warm blooded. They do not lay eggs but give birth to one baby at a time. They live in groups. They are friendly and help each other in the time of need.
 - b. Dolphins are warm blooded whereas most fish are cold blooded. Most fish lay eggs whereas dolphins give birth to babies.
 - c. Dolphins are caught and killed for their meat hence they have become rare.
- 2. a. People are afraid of snakes due to their poisonous bite.
 - b. In Pakistan, it is only found in Sanghar and Nawabshah. It is completely extinct in Punjab.
 - c. Snakes, when alive, may help protect the crops as they eat mice. Snake venom can help in production of medicines. When snakes are dead their skin can be used for making shoes, bags, belts, etc. Snakes can also be exported as food. People in countries such as China, Myanmar (Burma), and the Philippines eat snake meat. So snakes can be exported to them for a very good price.
- 3. a. wildlife protection.
 - b. python.
 - c. shoes.
 - d. venom

Vocabulary

- 4. a. damage
 - b. painkiller
 - c. valuable
 - d. look after
 - e. destroyed
 - f. poison

Grammar and sturcture

- 5. a. I have never seen a python.
 - b. I have seen small snakes.
 - c. She has cooked biryani today.
 - d. He has prepared tea for me.
 - e. They have always lived in the same home.
 - f. My parents have migrated from a village.
 - g. My uncle has arrived late from office.
 - h. My friend has invited me to visit his hometown.

Punctuation

6. Do you know what Sameena did last weekend. She went to the garden with her family. First, Sameena played on the swings and then she went with her sister and collected some leaves, flowers, pebbles and feathers for her scrap book. Her mother then called them to have their snacks, both the children ate the sandwiches, cakes and kebabs. After that they played on the swings and then they went home.

Writing

- 7. The answers will vary according to student's thoughts and experiences.
- 8. Strategies to teach Oral Communication

Think-pair-share

Students to be divided into pairs (2 students will work together). Each pair to be given a scenario and to be given some time to prepare and act out a situation.

Unit 7: Story Time

Part 2: Answer Keys Pages 44 – 51)

Comprehension

- 1. a. Sarwari was a wonderful cook. Her chapattis would puff up and seem ready to fly off the griddle, her kebabs would melt in the mouth, and as for her puddings, Anjum said they were like fairy food.
 - b. Children were friendly and respectful. Children's mother did not like Sarwari much.
 - c. Sarwari was upset due to Mrs Mirza's comments about the food she prepared.
 - d. The children loved Sarwari's food, and when Sarwari left work, they became upset.
 - e. Mr Mirza explained that we should respect people for their skills and talents. We to not be rude to people because they are uneducated and poor.
 - f. The answers will vary according to student's thoughts and experiences.

Vocabulary

- 2. ruined, shouted, serious, bad-tempered, impolite, expert, ask for forgiveness
- 3. is not, we have, do not, there is, I have, are not, I am, did not
- 4. I'll, I won't, I've, we won't, he hasn't, they haven't

Comprehension

- 5. a. America
 - b. China
 - c. France
 - d. he got the ice from mountains.
 - e. America
 - f. buy it.
 - g. ice cream machine

- a. Ice cream is the best dessert.
 - b. People of all ages like ice cream.
 - c. Other travellers learned to make ice cream from the Chinese before the Arabs did.
- 7. Venn diagram will have:

Sarwari, our cook: a story line/ plot, characters, dialogues, feelings Who made ice cream first? information, details and examples

- 8. Barter, cowries and seashells, gold, silver, paper money
- 9. Because paper money enables them to buy anything at anytime.

Grammar and stucture

- 10. a. in return
 - b. value
 - c. ago
 - d. currency
 - e. as well as
- 11. a. Gold is a beautiful metal.
 - b. Gold does not rust or spoil.
 - c. Everybody wants gold and silver because they are precious metals.
 - d. The Euro is Germany's currency.
 - e. Every country has its own currency.
- 12. Bangladesh, Pakistan, Saudia Arabia, United States of America

Grammar and stucture

- 13. a. action
 - b. time
 - c. place
 - d. frequency
- 14. a. excitedly
 - b. quickly
 - c. quietly
 - d. gently

- 15. a. In a huff, the lady left the table and marched off to her room.
 - b. Hiding her face from the children, she wiped away a tear or two.
 - c. The <u>next morning</u>, when the family came to the table, the breakfast was all there.
 - d. Mrs Mirza spent her time making phone calls to her friends.
 - e. <u>In about two hours</u>, they reached their destination.
 - f. Every Sunday we go for a walk.
 - g. Sarwari was scolded every now and then.
 - h. On the way to Sarwari's house, Mr Mirza explained something to his wife.
- 16. Where were you at 8 o'clock on the morning of the fourteenth? asked Father.

'He was in the kitchen', replied the chef. 'And what were you doing in the kitchen?' father exclaimed.

'I was making tea for you', the chef stammered.

'Exactly where did you keep my cup of tea on that day?' father inquired.

'Sir, I went to your room with the tea but the room was locked, and I realized that, I had forgotten that you had gone to Islamabad', the chef replied.

'Do you have any doubt sir,' the chef asked in a low voice.

Father replied, 'Absolutely not! I know you are an honest person; in fact, forgive me if I gave this impression to you.'

Father also apologized to him and said, 'I am so sorry, please carry on with your work.'

Writing

17. The answers will vary according to student's thoughts and experiences.

Story writing

18. The answers will vary according to student's thoughts and experiences.

Strategies to teach Oral Communication

Think-pair-share

Students to sit in groups. Every student need to say a few sentences in order to describe the story. This to continue until the entire story is told. This activity can be extended to make students understand several parts of the story; i.e., beginning, middle and end.

Unit 8: Civilised Behaviour

Part 2: Answer Keys (Page 53 -58)

Comprehension

- 1. a. He was excited because he was travelling.
 - b. It was his first travel.
 - c. Zaheer used to travel often.
 - d. Zaheer changed seat with Jameel, so that Jameel can have window seat and can enjoy a full view of how things look from the window.
 - e. Because Jameel threw litter on the aisle.

Vocabulary

- 2. a. anxious, worried
 - b. not bumpy
 - c. people standing in a line
 - d. a large body of water
 - e. civilized, courteous, respectful
 - f. interesting, attractive
- 3. a. small

b. falling

c. polite

d. bored

e. soft

Vocabulary

4. a. Thailand

b. No

c. Karachi

d. Blue Sapphire Thai Hotel

e. 39 years old. abroad.

f. he gets a chance to travel

5. a. duration

b. valid

c. expiry

d. issue

6. a. late

b. place

c. replied

d. crowded/ filled

Grammar and stucture

- 7. a. She wants to have tea after lunch.
 - b. Teachers expect us to take part in sports.
 - c. I help my siblings to clean their room.
 - d. Sarim asks me to read his book.
- 8. Did she want to have tea after lunch?

Did teacher expect us to take part in sports?

Have I helped my siblings to clean their room?

Did Sarim ask me to read his book?

- 9. my house, garden, in his, garden, garden, my home.
- 10. Don't litter/ Never litter

Don't break a queue/ Never break a queue

Prefix		Suffix	
1.	super	1.	hopeless
2.	super	2.	harmless
3.	disagreed	3.	wonderful
4.	non toxic	4.	odourless
5.	disappear	5.	beautiful

Writing

11. The answers will vary according to student's names and details.

Unit 9: Short Stories

Part 2: Answer Keys (Pages 60 – 65)

The Clever Parrots

Comprehension

- a. The favourite possession of the Iranian businessman was a parrot.
 The businessman kept him in a golden cage and fed him fresh fruit, vegetables, and nuts every day before he left for work.
 - b. The parrot sent a message that he is glad that his cousins are enjoying their freedom but he is not free.
 - c. When the parrot got to know of his cousin's death he stared at his owner in a strange way. Soon his eyes turned to stone and the bird fell from the perch in his cage and pretended to die.
 - d. He flew away.
 - e. Freedom is precious to animals, birds and human beings.
- 2. Students will come up with their our responses. 'Tell me guickly'.
- 3. Students will come up with their our responses.

Mulla Nasruddin's Turban

- 4. a. Hodja means a learned man.
 - b. A villager requested the Mulla to read a letter.
 - c. Because Mulla Nasruddin said that he cannot read his letter.
 - d. He took off his turban and placed it on the head of the villager and asked him to read the letter himself.
- 5. a. The villager was astonished because Mulla Nasruddin couldn't read the letter.
 - b. The letter was written in illegible handwriting.
 - c. Tahir's parents were illiterate.
 - d. When he saw the sky full of stars, he exclaimed 'How beautiful!'
 - e. When he went to the mosque he took off his shoes.

Vocabulary

- 6. a. villagers b. huge c. illiterate
 - d. learned e. astonishment f. exclaim
 - g. illegible, unreadable

Grammar and structure

- 7. a. Have, eaten b. had, left c. did
 - d. have, seen e. have completed
- 8. a. I wish I had spoken to my friend before I left for school.
 - b. I have travelled to the north and south of Pakistan before I came to this school.
 - c. I have already learnt swimming and riding before my tenth birthday.
 - d. I have always wished that I could buy a bicycle.
- 9. a. I was too happy to sleep.
 - b. The woman was too shocked to cry.
 - c. The boy was too frightened to shout.
 - d. Faisal was too busy to eat.
 - e. Amir is too young to get a driving license.
- 10. The answers will vary according to student's thoughts and experiences.

Strategies to teach Oral Communication

Introduction to Role Plays:

Students to be introduced to role-play, i.e., they have to pretend that they are in different social situations and play different social roles. Students may decide themselves what role would they like to take in a conversation; the initiator, the source of information, etc.

11. to, has, concepts, exams, realized, difficult, not, the, her

Unit 10: Cultural Festivals

Part 2: Answer Keys Pages 70 - 76)

Comprehension

- 1. a. Miss Shirin was strict because she made everyone do their homework on time, she hated laziness in her students and wanted everyone to work hard.
 - b. She was fun as she celebrated all festivals and organised after class fun activities.
 - c. Because the class threw parties and invited everyone.
 - d. Because in sunflower there are different petals that together form a beautiful flower.
- 2. a. She decorates a Christmas tree and her family helps her with the decorations. They bake a large cake. The night before Christmas they lit the fairy lights on the branches of the Christmas tree and attach them to a battery. On the day they sing carols and get presents and money. Her mother prepares a lovely lunch. She saves her pocket money so that she gives presents to her family and friends on Christmas.
 - b. Twenty-first March is the Parsi Nauroze. It celebrates the coming of spring.
 - c. Early in the morning, Natasha hung flower garlands on her main door and got dressed. Then, they went to pray at the fire temple. After that, they all went to the club. Seven things whose Persian names begin with the sound 'sh' were placed on the table. They visited their relatives for lunch.
 - d. Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha
- 3. Yes, vermicelli/ turkey/ dry fruits, cottage cheese, goldfish, yes, yes, yes, yes
- a. Miss Shirin liked the children in her class as she values them, celebrates their festivals and treat everyone warmly and with respect.
 - b. Every human being to be respected because all are created equal, have the same rights, no one is superior or better than other.

- c. No, the grandfather thinks that everyone can learn from each other.
- d. Because learning never ends; the more you learn, the better you are.

Strategies to teach Oral Communication

Introduction to Vocabulary:

Students to be introduced to adjectives and verbs which are expressive. The meanings of those words to be explained. Students to be asked to take notes.

Group Division

In role-playing, students to be divided into groups; depending on the class size. Ideally there to not be more than 4 students in a group. Each group to be given a scenario and to be given some time to prepare.

Conversation strategy

Students to decide **turn-taking** strategy and exchange information. The format to be a question, i.e., **conversation starter followed by responses** which to generate a coherent discussion.

Say, prayer, mosque

Grammar and struture

- 5. a. She wanted to walk home.
 - b. We decided to decorate our school.
 - c. We began to revise for our class test.
 - d. I hope to complete my school soon.
- 6. Though we had grand celebrations, I did not enjoy.

Though I stayed late, I was able to finish my task.

I like the biryani though it lacked salt.

I like to play with my sister though she often cheats.

I want to go to Malaysia though it is often too hot.

- 7. a. wrote letters to each other
 - b. gave each other presents.
 - c. hit each other.
 - d. didn't speak to each other for two years.



- 8. The answers will vary according to student's thoughts and experiences.
- 9. a. you would be old.
 - b. to have been generated on time.
 - c. would you have left
 - d. would you be free

Vocabulary

- 10. a. marks
 - b. got
 - c. cooked
 - d. hung
 - e. enjoys
 - f. visit

Writing

- 11. The answers will vary according to student's thoughts and experiences.
- 12. Students will refer to the passages to provide answers.

Oral Communication and writing

The answers will vary according to student's thoughts and experiences.

Unit 11: Health

Part 2: Answer Keys (Pages 82 - 87)

Comprehension

- 1. a. The doctor advised the mother to give patients fresh and healthy food which was not overcooked or spicy.
 - b. We can avoid typhoid by ensuring that we always have fresh drinking water which is boiled properly and is free of impurities. We to wash all vegetables and fruits properly with boiled water. We to wash hands before every meal and after every visit to bathroom.
 - c. eat fresh food, eat vegetables and fruits, wash hands, wash all food items, drink boiled water.
 - d. Answers will vary according to student's understanding. Every occurrence to be followed by what caused it.
- 2. a. fever, and feeling feverish for many days, weakness
 - b. thermometer
 - c. patient
- 3. a. temperature
 - b. disease
 - c. blood test
 - d. prescribed
 - e. cause

Comprehension

- 4. a. First aid is the treatment given to a person feeling sick or injured before going to hospital and seeking professional medical help.
 - b. So that any germs to be washed off and cleaned before treating an injury or an open wound.
 - c. Dogs to be vaccinated so that they don't catch a disease called rabies.

- d. The experts have specific techniques to move or carry people who have specific injuries like broken bones. If we move a person who is injured, there is a danger that we may hurt and injure him even further by pressing a wrong body part.
- 5. a. False
 - b. True
 - c. True
 - d. True

Vocabulary

- 6. a. help given by somebody who is not a doctor.
 - b. A man falls down from the roof of a building.
- 7. a. comfortable
 - b. burned
 - c. in emergency
 - d. first aid
 - e. vaccinated
- 8. Wound: a cut or a tear in the body tissue

Sterile: free from living germs

Ointment: a cream applied on the skin to treat wounds or infections

Casualty: a person needing medical treatment

Grammar and structure

- 9. a. you will succeed
 - b. you will meet an accident
 - c. we won't be able to reach another city in time
 - d. he to be taken to a doctor immediately
 - e. we to handle it calmly

10. If it doesn't rain, the flowers die.

If I don't wake up on time, I would be late for work.

If my maid doesn't cook, he would burn the food.

If Jamila doesn't wear a hat, she would get sun stroke.

If the children won't eat well, they would not be healthy.

11. If I go out, I will go to my friend's house.

If you get back late, I will be angry.

If we do not see each other tomorrow, we will see each other next week.

If the weather does not improve, we will not have a picnic.

If I do not go to bed early, I would be tired.

12. If I have enough money, I would buy a big house.

If she is not always so late, she would be promoted.

If we win the lottery, we will travel the world.

If she passes the exam, she would be able to enter the university.

- 13. a. If it had rained, you would be stuck in traffic.
 - b. If I had accepted that promotion, I would be earning more.
 - c. If I had worked harder at school, I would have acquired admission in a better college.
 - d. I wish I had enough money to travel abroad.
- 14. a. which is near my home.
 - b. which was very colourful.
- 15. The answers will vary according to student's thoughts and experiences.

Writing

16. The answers will vary according to student's thoughts and experiences.



Unit 12: Women

Part 2: Answer Keys (Pages 90 - 98)

Comprehension

- 1. a. (ii) because she can't remember the answer and wants time to think
 - b. (iii) no other Pakistani had got the Nobel prize before him
 - c. (i) I have a problem; I don't know what to do
 - d. (iii) We made you work so much for us that you had no time to study for a good division

Vocabulary

2. Shout: say something loudly

Irritable: bad tempered Impatient: restless

Genius: intelligent person

- 3. A and B have not been reported correctly
- 4. Electronic media
- 5. The answers will vary according to student's thoughts and experiences.
- 6. Education: teacher, tutor, teacher's assistant, teacher educator

Medicine: doctor, nurse, medical technician Airport: pilot, steward, technician, airman Restaurant: waiter, chef, cleaner, manager

Grammar and structure

7. Mahir shouted from his room asking Salma where she is and whether she has seen his blue shirt.

Mahir asked Salma to bring him the shirt quickly as he is getting late.

Mahir scolded Salma that his shirt has not been ironed.

Mahir told his father that he had to go out and he is late.

Mahir asked Salma not to sulk.

8. Students will cancel out the words as directed.

- 9. a. Aren't
 - b. I'll
 - c. don't
 - d. don't
 - e. Let's
 - f. I've
 - g. Can't
- 10. a. You to add a tag to this statement. Shouldn't you?
 - b. Your sisters are in the kitchen. Aren't they?
 - c. You play football. Shouldn't you?
 - d. Children love to hear stories. Don't they?
 - e. Salma helps everybody. Doesn't she?
 - f. Mahir, Salma, and Tahir are Mr and Mrs Matin's children. Aren't they?
- 11. The answers will vary according to student's thoughts and experiences.
- 12. The answers will vary according to student's thoughts and experiences.

Strategies to Teach Oral Communication

Brainstorming: Students will work in pairs and note down all ideas related to the problems they think are faced by female journalists.

Writing a Report: Ensure that the following points are addressed in your report.

- Who will be the recipient of the report
- What are your sources of information (observation, a newspaper or something else)
- What are your major findings
- What are your suggestions

Unit 13: Islam's history and culture

Part 2: Answer Keys (Pages 100 – 106)

Comprehension

1. Paragraph 1: Life without books in Arabia

Paragraph 2: Muslims memorize the Holy Book

Paragraph 3: The Prophet (PBUH) leads the way to education

Paragraph 4: The rise of learning among the Muslims

- 2. a. China
 - b. There were two reasons to learn Quran in the Prophet's time; to gain sawab and to preserve Quran as most people couldn't read or write. Nowadays, the only reason is to seek Allah's blessing/sawab.
 - c. value of education and educated people.
 - d. Children listened with great interest while their elders recited long poems and told stories about the past.

Vocabulary

3. a. in returnb. composedc. set freed. enemiese. writef. imagine

g. only

4. am, the, are, us, told, we, they, have, can, write, teach

5. a. true b. false c. false d. false

e. true f. false

g. true

6. Students to be taken to a computer lab where they could use internet for this activity. They can also do this activity at home.

for this activity. They can also do this activity at home.

7. a. Bedouin b. desert

c. signed d. palace

e. vessels f. exhibition

Grammar and structure

8. Students will come up with their own responses.

9. a. since

b. for

c. for

d. since

e. for

f. for

10. a. as

b. into

c. in

from

e. at

d. on

f.

g. with

11. more difficult, more useful, more important, cleaner, richest

12. a. You shall/ shall not come tomorrow.

b. A penalty shall be on him.

c. Shall I come to pick you up at 5:00 pm?

d. We shall complete this now, shan't we?

e. Unfortunately, I shan't be there to take his call right now.

f. He shall help with your homework before going out.

Writing

15. Azeem is taller than his brothers.

Azeem is the tallest boy in our class.

My nerves are stronger than my friends.

I have the strongest nerves in my friend circle.

16. The answers will vary according to student's thoughts and experiences.

Unit 14: Pakistan

Part 2: Answer Keys (Pages 109 – 114)

Comprehension

- 1. a. The Muslims were at a disadvantage as they lost their freedom, position, and power after the British came to India.
 - b. Muslim leaders realized that their religion, customs, and traditions were different from those of the Hindus. Thus, the two communities could not live together. This became known as the Two Nation Theory. Quaid-e-Azam and many other leaders were also an advocate of the Two Nation Theory.
 - c. The answers will vary according to candidate's choice of words and knowledge.
- 2. a. Minto Park, Igbal Park
 - b. a separate homeland.
 - c. towards acquiring Pakistan.
 - d. 23rd March 1940.
- 3. a. Muslims were sinking in to sadness, depression, misery and despair. They did not participate in social life or education and hence were not interested in making their situation better.
 - b. Sir Syed's major achievement is to introduce modern education systems; schools and Aligarh college.

Vocabulary

- 4. a. majority, minority, minority, majority
 - b. powerless, powerful
 - c. uncertain, certain
 - d. unsuccessful, successful
 - e. wise, unwise/ foolish
 - f. conquer, defeat
- 5. a. confident
 - b. depressed
 - c. just
 - d. intelligent

Grammar and structure

- 6. a. Ali asked Asad how long had he been working.
 - b. Shazia asked what kind of job I did.
 - c. Mother asked me why I selected this dress.
 - d. Father asked if I wanted some juice.
- 7. a. You will be finishing your exams next Monday.
 - b. You'll be missing your friends when you change schools.
 - c. Will Ali be coming with us?
 - d. When he visits Karachi he will be staying with friends.
 - e. Unfortunately, sea levels will still be rising in 50 years.
- 8. a. The most powerful among us to be the most humble.
 - b. The more successful people are usually better at organization.
 - c. You to be confident of what you say in front of others.
 - d. My mother gets angry when I wake up late.
 - e. I am the happiest when I play with my sisters.
- 9. Although he was very informative, his presentation bored me.

Although I was curious to learn, I felt tired.

Although I like biryani, I can't cook it.

She ran for an hour although she was tired.

He kept explaining the lecture, though the class was over.

Writing

10. The answers will vary according to student's thoughts and experiences.

Oral communication

11. I've got news for you; we are starting a new project.

Do you know what? You need to start making your own decisions.

You won't believe it! He was lying in front of us all.

Guess what! The news channel belonged to the television network.

