Teacher Guide

for

ALP Package-D

ENGLISH







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Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Abbottabad.

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The content of this Teaching Guide is exclusively developed to cater the academic needs of teachers who lacks competency in pedagogical skills. It provides them an opportunity to strengthen their instructional practices and become expert teachers of non-formal schooling.

Keeping in view the educational gap that occurs during the absence of learners in formal schooling, the teaching guide will prove a valuable learning recourse for the teachers to meet the learning needs of out of school children. Activities are interactive and functional in nature, grasping students' interests and addressing their language needs. Almost all the selected benchmarks and SLO's of the formal curriculum 2022 have been addressed in the teaching Guide. The addressed SLO's are mentioned in the Teaching Guide to have a clear idea and guideline for teachers.

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Muhammad Shaukat

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TIPS FOR TEACHERS

❖ Reading Text: 01+03 = 04 Periods

- i. Use one period for general introduction of the topic, discuss the topic without disclosing the title, arouse curiosity among learners, build their attachment and interest with the topic, and try to have their prior knowledge about the topic.
- ii. Read out the text as model reading with correct pronunciation to the class. Divide the reading text into two or three sections and use one period for each section.
- iii. Do not always read a text aloud and translate into Urdu/mother tongue as our core aim is to help learners become independent readers. However, where necessary, you can explain or translate a text after learners have read it.
- iv. At the end of each lesson, make sure students can read the given text at appropriate pace, accuracy and understanding.

Oral communication: 02 Period

- i. Use one period to complete section 'oral communication' activity.
- *ii.* Use one period for practical experience of 'oral communication' in form of (a) Role Play (d) Dialogue (c) Discussion etc.
- iii. Provide a good model for students to imitate i.e. learn to speak English acceptably yourself!

Comprehension (R&CT): 04 Periods

- i. Use two periods for section 'Answer the following questions' first for the discussion and writing and second is for completion/revision of written work.
- ii. While asking questions, allow several students to answer before affirming the correct answer; advise students to refer back to the text when answering a question.
- iii. While answering comprehension questions; do not interrupt students to correct grammar or pronunciation.

❖ Vocabulary: 01 Period

- i. Use one period to complete the given table of vocabulary.
- ii. Enhance students' vocabulary through 'word Family'; it helps learners to increase their vocabulary by relating words to those

- they already know. For example: words related sports/clothing /kitchen/gardening.
- iii. Knowledge of the most common **prefixes and suffixes** also enables learners to develop their vocabulary
- iv. Encourage learners to use dictionary.

Grammar: 06 Periods

- i. Use one period for introducing and explaining a new grammatical structure and two for practice.
- ii. Use the remaining three periods for production of the learnt grammatical rules/concepts by the learners.
- iii. Encourage learners to explore the item they have learned, and to help them use it to express their own content.
- iv. Try to build learners' ability to apply rules of grammar, not the ability to reproduce them.
- v. Teach and present grammar in contexts that the learners can relate to and use in their daily life.

❖ Writing: 03 Periods

Guide students to follow the given steps for writing a composition:

(a) Pre-writing

Generating ideas through pair, small group or class discussion, or individual listing of ideas.

(b) Rearrange the ideas

Selecting and organizing the generated ideas, and producing a plan or outline.

(c) Writing First Draft

Writing the first draft based on the prepared plan.

(d) Getting Feedback

Getting feedback on the draft from the teacher/classmates on points of content and meaning.

(e) Revision/Proof reading

Revising/rewriting the draft by incorporating the suggested changes Proof reading the final draft for making corrections in grammatical structures, punctuation and spelling.

Total No. of periods allocated per lesson: 20*

^{*}Note: Period distribution is tentative. It can be can be slightly adjusted as per needs of content/working days/time.

تعلیمی وقت / دورانیه کی تقسیم

درج ذیل پیریڈ کی تقسیم ایک عمومی تقسیم ہے جو معمولی ر دوبدل کے ساتھ تمام اسباق کے لئے استعال کی جائے گی۔

• Introduction and Text: (04 periods)

سبق كاتعارف اور پرهائى (چاروقف)

- سبق کے تعارف کے لئے ایک پیریڈ استعال کریں
- سبق کے متن کو دوسے تین حصول پر تقسیم کریں اور بیان کر دہ طریقہ کے مطابق پڑھائیں
- 2. Oral Communication Skills: (02 periods)

زبانی را بطے کی مہارتیں (دوو تفے)

- ایک پیریڈ کتاب میں دی گئی سر گرمی کو ہدایات کی روشنی میں مکمل کرنے کے لئے استعمال کریں
 - دوسرے پیریڈ میں دی گئی سر گرمی / سر گرمیوں کو عملی شکل میں مشق کروائے۔

مثلاً: Dialogue, role play, discussion etc میں صرف کریں

3. Reading and Critical Thinking Skills: (04 periods)

پڑھائی اور تنقیدی سوچ کی مہارتیں (چارو قفے)

- مشق (Exercise) کا مید حصه دوزیلی حصوں پر مشتمل ہے یعنی
- i. Comprehension answer the following questions
- ii. Choose an appropriate option from the given
 - دونوں حصوں کے لئے دو پیریڈز الگ الگ صرف کر س
- 4. Vocabulary: (01 period)

ذخیرهٔ الفاظ (ایک سے وقفے)

- اس حصہ کو پڑھانے کے لئے 01 پیریڈ صرف کریں
- 5. Grammar: (06 periods)

صرف ونحو (چھ وتفے)

• زبان شناس کے لئے بیر اہم ترین حصہ ہے۔ اس حصہ کی اچھی تدریس کے لئے چھ (6) پیریڈز استعال کریں۔

- ہر سبق میں حصہ گرائمر میں دیئے گئے عنوانات کو پڑھنے / سمجھنے اور مثالوں کے ساتھ وضاحت کے لئے کم از کم دوسے تین پیریڈز استعال کریں۔
 - ایک پیریڈ میں کتاب میں دی گئی متعلقہ سر گر می / سر گر میوں کو مکمل کروائیں۔
 - ایک پیریڈمیں پڑھے گئے عنوانات کااعادہ کریں اور مختلف مہارتیں استعال کرتے ہوئے جائزہ بھی لیں۔

6. Writing: (03 periods)

تحريري كام (تين وقفے)

کھائی کا حصہ دو۔ تین ذیلی حصول پر مشمل ہو تا ہے۔ طلبہ کی بہتر راہنمائی اور مناسب تدریس کے لئے کم از کم تین سے چار پیریڈ صرف کریں۔

- ہر سبق میں دیئے گئے عنوان / عنوانات یاسر گرمی کو پڑھنے اور سمجھنے کے لئے دو پیریڈز استعمال کریں۔
- آخری حصہ "Creative writing/ تخلیقی لکھائی" کے لئے کم از کم ایک سے دو پیریڈز استعال کریں۔

نوٹ: ایک سبق کی تدریس / پڑھائی / جائزہ کے لئے کم و بیش 20 پیریڈز استعال کریں لیکن موقعہ اور سبق کی مناسبت سے تھوڑی بہت تبدیلی کی جاسکتی ہے۔

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Lesson 1

Patience and Tolerance

Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

After completing this unit, the students will be able to:

Predict the content of a lengthy piece of text using prior knowledge, asking questions and contextual clues (topic sentence, synonyms, and antonyms.

E-07-B3-05

• Develop conversation for clarity and effect to engage a listener.

E-06-A1-01

• Scan to answer short questions, locate an opinion. Distinguish between what is clearly stated and what is implied.

E-06-B3-03

• Find out the meaning of words (dictionary meaning i.e. denotative and contextual meaning i.e. connotative)

E-06-C1-01

• Use the types of nouns i.e. common, proper, collective, concrete and abstract nouns. Use post modifiers to go after a noun (e.g., the man in the blue shirt.

E-06-C2-02

- Write multi-syllable words at grade level with correct spelling, using spelling rules and strategies: noting sound and visual patterns in words, applying vowel-consonant patterns E-06-D1-02
- Write multiple paragraphs on a single topic (on the given text types) E-06-D3-01

Theme:

Role Models

Sub-Theme:

Patience and Tolerance

Material Required

Picture of Masjid-e-Nabvi, picture chart, writing board, Dictionary (Oxford Junior)

Teaching Strategies

Inductive/deductive, Discussion

Introduction:

- Welcome the students to the class.
- Show them the picture of the Masjid e Nabvi and ask them the following questions:
- Have you ever seen this picture before?
- \triangleright Ask students to identify the place in the picture.
- Ask students if they can guess what they are going to read about.

Finally, tell the students "Today we are going to read about patience and tolerance our beloved

Prophet Muhammad (حضرت محدر سول الله خاتم النبيين صلى الله عليه وعلى آله واصحابه وسلم)

- بچوں کو جماعت میں خوش آمدید کہیں
- انھیں مسجدِ نبوی کی تصویر دِ کھایئں۔
- بچوں سے بُو چھیں کہ تصویر کو پہچانے کی کوشش کریں۔
- مزید پُوچھیں، کیاؤہ بتا سکتے ہیں کہ آج ہم کیا پڑھنے جارہے ہیں۔
- آخر میں اُنھیں بتائیں کہ آج ہم اپنے پیارے رسول حضرت مُحدر سول اللہ خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلی آلہ واصحابہ وسلم کے صبر اور

بر داشت کے بارے میں پڑھنے جارہے ہیں۔

Development (Activities):

- Do model reading of the lesson very slowly and clearly as it is very beginning of the class.
- Ask any volunteer student to read a few sentences.
- Invite another volunteer to read next few sentences and so on.
- Encourage them to read as fast as they can.
- Tell the meaning of the difficult words to the students.
- You can take help from the glossary/dictionary.
- Ask students while-reading questions. e.g. Where did the Bedouin urinate?
 - بچوں کے سامنے نمونے کی پڑھائی کریں۔
 - کسی بھی بچے کو اپنی مرضی سے پڑھنے کی دعوت دیں۔
 - روانی سے پڑھے کی حوصلہ افزائی کریں۔
 - نے الفاظ کے معانی بتائیں۔
 - آپ فرہنگ یالُغت سے مد د لے سکتے ہیں۔
 - پڑھائی کے دوران بیوں سے (while-reading questions) کے ٹیو چھیں۔

Oral Communication Skills:

(Activity-I)

- Make manageable groups of the students and ask them to discuss the 'Honesty and Truthfulness' our beloved Rasool) (حضرت محدر سول الله خاتم النبيين صلى الله عليه وعلى آله واصحابه وسلم)
- Invite a few volunteers to present the main points of their discussion (in 2-3 sentences) before the class.
- Guide and facilitate the students
- مُناسب گروپ بنائیں اور بچوں سے کہیں کہ وہ ہمارے پیارے رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلی آلہ واصحابہ وسلم کی سچائی اور ایمانداری پر بات چیت کریں۔
 - چند طلبہ کو اُنگی مرضی کے مطابق دعوت دیں تا کہ وہ بحث کے دوسے تین اہم نکات جماعت کے سامنے پیش کر سکیں۔
 - طلبه کی را ہنمائی کریں اور اُنھیں ہر ممکن سہولت پُہنچائیں۔

Reading and Critical Thinking Skills:

- Ask the students to read silently to the end of the lesson.
- Encourage them to read as fast as they can.
- Ask them questions (1-3) given in 'Reading Comprehension' section.
- List students' responses on the writing board.
- Allow several students to answer before affirming the correct answer.
- If a student gives the wrong answer initially, check briefly if he/she now understands why his/her answer was wrong.
- Help the student to find out the correct answer or read the relevant portion from the text.
- Repeat the same strategy for finding answer keys to the multiple choice items.

- Reading Comprehension کے پہلے تین سوالات یو چھیں۔
 - طلبہ کے جوابات / تائزات کو تختیر تحریر پر نوٹ کرتے جائیں۔
 - درست جواب تک پہنچنے یا بتانے سے پہلے کئی طلبہ سے جواب لیں۔
- طالب علم کو صحیح کوجواب تک پہنچنے میں مدد کریں اور سبق کے متعلقہ حصہ تک پہنچنے اور پڑھنے میں مدد کریں۔
- اسی طرح کی (درج بالا) حکمت عملی multiple choice items کے درُست جوابات تلاش کرنے کے لیے اِستعال کریں۔

Vocabulary:

Display a page of a dictionary to the students.



- Explain them how to find out words and their meanings in the dictionary.
- Tell them what are guide words and entry words.
- Make groups/pairs and provide them dictionaries/photocopies of relevant dictionary pages (preferably Oxford junior) to each group/pair.

- Ask students to locate meanings of the words given in the textbook 'vocabulary' section.
- Guide/facilitate them when they are finding meanings of the words in a dictionary.
 - وضاحت کریں کہ گفت سے کس طرح معنیٰ تلاش کیے جاسکتے ہیں۔
 - بتائیں کہ گائیڈ ڈالفاظ Guided Words اور Entry Words کیا ہوتے ہیں۔
 - جوڑے / گروہ بنائیں اور اُنھیں لُعنت / گغت کی نقول فراہم کریں۔
 - طلبہ سے کہیں کہ وہ درسی کتاب کے حصہ 'ذخیر والفاظ 'میں دیے گئے الفاظ کے معنی گفت میں تلاش کریں۔
 - طلبه کی را ہنمائی کریں اور اُنھیں ہر ممکن سہولت بہم پُہنچائیں

Grammar

- Point to various objects present in class/school and ask the students to name the objects. (Students might say some Urdu words, don't snub them but encourage them to think of English words).
- Give them clues so that they come up with as many responses as possible.
- کمرہ جماعت یاسکول میں موجود مختلف اشیاء کی طرف اشارہ کرے طلبہ سے پُوچیس کہ اسکے نام کیاہیں۔ (پُچھ طلبہ شائد اُردو میں نام بتائیں، اُنھیں ہر
 گزنہ جھڑ کیں بلکہ اُسی چیز کا اِنگریزی نام بتانے میں طالب علم کی حوصلہ افزائی فرمائیں۔)
 - اُسے کوئی اشارہ دیں تا کہ وہ کئی مکنہ جوابات کے قریب پُھنے سکے۔

Activity 1:

- Display picture of a Muhammad Ali Jinnah/Allama Muhammad Iqbal/man/Faisal Masjid/Minar-e-Pakistan/Khyber Pass/school/park etc and ask the students to name it.
- List answers on the writing board.
- Explain to students the concept of noun, proper noun and common noun, collective, abstract and concrete nouns as given in the 'Grammar' section of the textbook.
- Help them understand the concepts with examples from the classroom and school environment e.g. student is common noun while Fahad and Yasmeen are proper nouns.
- Ask the students to attempt the questions I-IV in the 'Do and Learn' section of the textbook.
- کمرہ جماعت میں علامہ محمد اقبال/ قائدِ اعظم محمد علی جناح/ آدمی/فیصل مسجد/مینارِ پاکستان/بابِ خیبر/سکول/پارک وغیرہ کی تصاویر د کھائیں اور طلبہ سے کہیں کہ اِن کے نام بتائیں۔
 - جوابات کو تخته تحریر پر نوٹ کرتے جائیں۔
 - طلبه کواسم، اسم معرفه، اسم کرده، collective, abstract and concrete nouns کے بارے میں وضاحت سے بتائیں۔
 - متعلقه عنوان کواچیمی طرح مثالوں کی مد دسے سمجھنے میں طلبہ کی مد د کریں۔
 - طلبہ سے کہیں کہ وہ سوال نمبر 1 0 تا04 حل کریں
 - مشق میں دی گئی سر گرمی ¿Do and Learn بھی مکمل کرائیں۔

Activity 2:

• Ask the students to read the first paragraph of the lesson silently.

- Encourage them to find out noun, proper noun and common noun, collective, abstract and concrete nouns in the paragraph.
- Tell them that in the first paragraph two proper nouns (**Bedouin** and **Rasool-ul-Allah**) are further elaborated with the help of describing words (modifiers) and are called post-modifiers.
- Explain the concept with the help of examples:
 Babar Azam, fast and furious, scored another century against Kenia.
 The climbers, enthusiastic and daring, reached the Nanga Parbat.
- Challenge students to identify post-modifiers in the first paragraph (Question No-V).
- Help the student to find out the correct answer.

- اسم کی تمام مکنه اقسام جیسا که noun, proper noun and common noun, collective, abstract and concrete اسم کی تمام مکنه اقسام جیسا که nouns
 - طلبه کوبتائیں کے پہلے پیرا گراف میں post-modifiers دومثالیں ہیں۔
 - دی گئی مثالوں کی مردسے وضاحت کریں۔
 - طلبه کو چیلنج دین که وہ سوال نمبر 5 کے پہلے پیراگراف میں پائے جانے والے post-modifiers کی نشاند ہی کریں۔
 - درُست جواب کی تلاش میں میں طلبہ کی مد د کریں۔

Writing

- As it is the beginning of the session, therefore, take start with jumbled words and sentences given in the 'Writing' section of the lesson.
- Ask the students to write a few sentences about the 'Honesty and Truthfulness' of the Rasool-ul-Allah

already discussed during oral communication activity. (حضرت محدر سول الله خاتم النبيين صلى الله عليه وعلى آله واصحابه وسلم

- حبیبا کہ یہ سبق کا آغاز ہے اس لئے بے ترتیب الفاظ اور جُملوں سے شروع کریں جو کہ Writing' section میں پہلے سے دیئے گئے ہیں۔
- طلبہ سے حضرت محمد رسول اللہ خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وعلی آلہ واصحابہ وسلم کی اسچائی اور ایماند اری اپر چند جُملے لکھنے کا کہیں۔ (جیسا کہ پہلے ہی زبان رابطے کی مہار توں کے حصہ میں زبر بحث لایا گیا۔)

Assessment

• Informally assess students' comprehension while asking comprehension questions and doing grammar exercise.

Home Work

• Make groups of the students or assign individually to prepare a chart of common and proper nouns from their family relations and will use five of them in their sentences. For example: My grandfather name is Afzal.

- Similarly assign groups/individuals to write the nouns from the vehicles, school items, names of the villages, cities etc.
- Groups may be given tasks on concrete and abstract nouns and collective nouns.

Glossary

Glossary					
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Amnesty	عام معافی	bedouin	خانه بدوش / بدو	beloved	محبوب
Conquest	نڅ	Crystal clear	بلكل واضح	Former	سابقه
Incident	واقعه	Lay at feet	پاوک پڑنا	Model	نمونه
Non-believers	كافر	Patience	مبر	Revenge	بدلهلينا
Urinate	پیشاب کرنا	Tolerance	مخل وبر داشت		

یہ "Glossary" صرف اساتذہ کی رہنمائی کے لیے ہے۔ بچوں کو لغت کے ذریعے معانی معلوم کرنے کی ترغیب دیں۔ اساتذہ بچوں کو ہر گز مطلب نہ بتائیں بل کہ مشکل الفاظ کے معانی معلوم کرنے میں مدد کریں۔

Lesson 2

True Friends are a Great Treasure

Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

After completing this unit, the students will be able to:

• Predict the content of a lengthy piece of text using prior knowledge, asking questions and contextual clues (topic sentence, synonyms, and antonyms.

E-07-B3-05

SLO: E-06-A2-05] [SLO: E-07-A2-05] [SLO: E-08-A2-05]

• Perform a drama/play script showing different roles and scenarios through deliberate choice of dialogues/ speech, gestures and movements.

E-06-B3-03

• Scan to answer short questions, locate an opinion. Distinguish between what is clearly stated and what is implied.

E-06-B3-02]

• Identify themes as big ideas in stories/ poems and other texts. Collate the information and list the major points.

E-07-B3-09]

• Differentiate literary from non-literary texts/informational texts.

E-06-C1-01

• Find out the meaning of words (dictionary meaning i.e. denotative and contextual meaning i.e. connotative). Use dictionary / Thesaurus to identify the part of speech of a word through abbreviation used.

E-06-C2-03

- Sort the nouns by gender i.e. masculine, feminine, and common (e.g., baby), neuter (e.g., property) E-06-C2-04
- Recognize and use personal pronouns as subjective, objective, and possessive cases.
 E-07-D2-02
- Write short dialogues to show various situational relationships e.g., doctor-patient. Identify characters and their relationships in context.

Theme:

Peaceful co-existence.

Sub-Theme:

Friendship and cooperation.

Pre-Reading:

Look at the title and guess what the text is about.

Material Required

Material required: Oxford Junior dictionaries

Teaching Strategies

Jigsaw reading, Discussion, Group work, Role play,

Introduction:

- Ask students if they can guess what they are going to read about.
- Draw their attention to the title.
- Ask for the meaning of the word: 'treasure'.
- List the meanings on the blackboard. (Encourage them to use a dictionary, if necessary)
- Explain the title of the story, "True Friends are a Great Treasure".
- Ask them what type of stories they like?
- Tell them that the story is a past event and it is often told or written in the past tense.
 - طلبہ سے پُوچھیں کہ کیاوہ یہ اندازہ لگاسکتے ہیں کہ وہ آج کیا پڑھنے جارہے ہیں؟
 - عنوان کی طرف اُنگی توجه مبذول کروائیں۔
 - لفظ 'treasure' کا معنی پُوچھیں۔
 - ممکنه جوابات (معنی) کو تختیه تحریر پر نوٹ کریں، اگر گعنت استعال کرناچاہیں توحوصلہ افزائی فرمائیں۔
 - کہانی' True Friends are a Great Treasure 'کے عنوان کی وضاحت کریں۔
 - طلبہ سے أبو چھیں کہ وہ کس طرح کی کہانیاں پیند کرتے ہیں۔
 - طلبه کو بتائیں کہ کہانی ماضی کا قصہ ہوتی ہے اور اکثر او قات 'زمانہ ماضی 'میں لکھی جاتی ہے۔

Development (Activities):

- Do model reading of the story with proper accent and correct pronunciation.
- Be dramatic and express your emotions by making use of accent and body gestures.
- Ask while-reading questions given in the textbook to assess students' understanding of the text.
- Note new words on the writing board and explain the contextual meanings.
- Divide students into groups of three and ask students to read different parts of texts:

- ڈرامائی انداز اپنائیں اور جذبات کا تلفظ اظہار جسمانی حرکات وسکنات سے کریں۔
- لکھائی کے مخصوص ڈبے میں دیئے گئے 'دورانِ پڑھائی سوالات' پڑھائی کے دوران طلبہ سے پُوچھیں۔
 - نئے الفاظ کو تختہ تحریر پر نوٹ کریں اور اُن کے contextual meanings بتائیں۔
- طلبہ کو تین تین کے گروہوں میں تقسیم کر کے اُنھیں کہیں کہ سبق کے مختلف حصوں کو پڑھیں۔ (بعد ازاں وہ سبق کے ہر جھے کوزیر بحث لا کر ساری کہانی کو سبچھ سکتے ہیں۔)

Group 1: Once there lived-----to the spot.

Group 2: The crow did the same----- what I say.

Group 3: As the hunter was passing----- future as well.

(Later on, they can discuss each part and make sense of the story together)

• Guide and facilitate the students in comprehending the main points of the story.

• کہانی کے چیدہ چیدہ نکات کو سمجھنے میں طلبہ کی مدد اور راہنمائی فرمائیں۔

Oral Communication Skills:

Ask the students to discuss the story in pairs, learn the dialogues and role play the next day. (Always give time to students for preparation for such activities)

Reading and Critical Thinking Skills:

- Ask the students to read silently to the end of the story.
- Encourage them to read as fast as they can.
- Invite the students to discuss in pairs and try answering questions (1-8) given in 'Reading Comprehension' section.
- Allow several students to answer before affirming the correct answer.
- Help the student to find out the correct answer or read the relevant portion from the text.
- List the students' responses orally or write them on the writing board.
- Repeat the same strategy for finding answer keys to the multiple choice items.

- روانی کے ساتھ پڑھنے کی حوصلہ افزائی فرمائیں۔
- طلبہ کو دعوت دیں کہ 'پڑھائی اور سمجھ' کے جھے میں دیئے گئے سوالات (1-8) کوزیر، بحث لا کرجوابات تلاش کریں۔
 - درست جواب تک پہنچنے سے پہلے کئی طلبہ کوجواب دینے کی اجازت دیں۔
 - درُست جواب کی تلاش یا سبق کے متعلقہ جھے کی پڑھائی میں طالبعلم کی مدو فرمائیں۔
 - طلبہ کے مکنہ جوابات کوزبانی یا تختہ تحریریر نوٹ کریں۔
- multiple choice items والے حصے میں درُست جواب کے اِنتخاب کے لیے بھی یہی حکمت عملی اختیار کریں۔

Vocabulary:

- Display a dictionary page to the students and explain them how to find out words and their meanings in the dictionary.
- Also explain the abbreviations used for categorizing words into different parts of speech.
- Make groups/pairs and provide them dictionaries/photocopies of relevant dictionary pages (preferably Oxford junior) to each group/pair.
- Ask students to locate meanings and parts of speech of the words given in the textbook 'vocabulary' section from the dictionary.
- Guide/facilitate them when they are finding meanings of the words in a dictionary.

صفے .

- لُعنت کا ایک صفحہ طلبہ کو دکھائیں اور سمجھائیں کہ کس طرح ایک نئے لفظ کا معنی لُعنت سے تلاش کیا جاسکتا ہے۔
- یہ بھی بتائیں کہ مختلف الفاظ کے اجزائے ترکیبی (پارٹ آف سپنچ) Parts of Speech ظاہر کرنے کے لیے کون کو نسے مُخقفعلامات ڈ کشنری میں استعال کیے جاتے ہیں۔
 - طلبہ سے کہیں کہ وہ درسی کتاب کے حصہ از خیر والفاظ امیں دئے گئے الفاظ کے معنی اور Parts of Speech اُعت سے تلاش کریں۔
 - جب طلبه لُعنت سے معنی تلاش کررہے ہوں تو اُکی رانمائی کریں۔

est de

Activity-I

- Write a few masculine and feminine nouns in pairs, e.g. man/woman, king/queen, cow/ox etc.
- Challenge students if they could give more examples of such pairs.
- List their responses on the writing board.
- Ask them if they could establish relationship between the paired words.
- Students' may not deduce the male/female relationship so don't snub them but encourage them to think again.
- Finally, explain to students the concept of gender as given in the 'Grammar' section.
- Try to provide more examples of noun gender from the immediate environment, e.g. boy/girl, rooster/hen, table, chair, teacher, principal.
- Help students do exercise questions I-II in the 'Do and Learn' section of the lesson/textbook.
 - چند مذکر اور مؤنث اسمول کوجوڑے کی صورت میں کھیں۔ مثلاً مرد/عورت، باد شاہ / ملکہ گائے / بیل وغیرہ
 - طلباء کو مقابلے کیلئے بلائیں کہ وہ ایسی مزید جوڑوں کی مثالیں دیں۔
 - تحته تحریر پران کے جوابات کی فہرست بنائیں۔
 - ان سے بوچیس کہ کیاوہ ان الفاظ کے جوڑوں میں کوئی تعلق ڈھونڈ / قائم کرسکتے ہیں۔
 - - آخر میں طلباء کو جنس کے نصور کی وضاخت کریں جبیبا کہ "گر نمر سیشن میں دیا گیاہے۔
 - اینے اطراف کے ماحول سے اسم کے جنس کے تصور کی مزید مثالیں دیں۔
 مثلاً لڑکا / لڑکی، مرغا / مرغی، میز، کرسی، استاد۔
 - کتاب سبق کے سیشن سے سوال نمبر 1 اور 2 کی مشق کرنے میں طلبا کی مدد کریں۔

Activity-II



- Display the given picture of a garden, wherein a girl (Sara), her brother (Ahmad), and her grandmother are shown doing different tasks.
- Ask students to identify the names of the persons in the picture, e.g. Maira, Ahmad, Saira.
- Now ask students to name the action words in the picture, e.g. Plucking, cleaning, watering etc.
- Then ask students few questions about the picture, e.g. what is Ali/Saira/Mr Aslam doing?
- List students' answers on the writing board.
- Underline the proper names **Ali/Saira/Maira** in the sentences.
- Ask students with which word we can replace the proper nouns, Ali/Saira/Maira.

- Write students' responses on the board.
- Replace the proper noun Ali with correct response.
- (Ali is watering plants).
- (He is watering plants).
- Repeat similar question asking about other proper nouns, shown in the picture.
- While teaching pronoun as well, demonstrate the use of personal pronouns (subjective and objective case) in the class room environment. For example:

What are you doing?

He/she is a nice student.

I am teaching pronoun.

She is talking to me.

I am helping you.

• Help students do exercise questions I-II in the 'Do and Learn' section of the lesson/textbook.

Writing

Dialogue writing

- Refer students to the task of writing dialogue given in the 'Writing' section of the lesson.
- Encourage students to make their own sentences using the example given in the textbook.
- Tell them to write short sentences and add expressions like: wow, ouch, oh No, yep, cool, etc in the beginning of each sentence.
- Guide and facilitate students in writing the given dialogue.

Transitional words

- Write a few transitional words on the writing board, e.g. such as, because, since, and, also, therefore, then etc.
- Explain to the students that these words are called transitional words and are used for coherence and sequence in sentences/paragraphs.
- Ask students to make sentences using these words.
- List their responses focusing on correct usage of the targeted words i.e. transitional words.
- Invite students some more examples of transitional words.
- Help them supply correct transitional words (exercise question II) in the 'writing' section.
 - چند Transitional words کو بورڈپر درج کریں، مثلاً جیسا کہ ، کیونکہ ، سے اور ، بھی ، علاوہ پھر وغیر ہ
- طلباء کو سمجھائیں کہ ان الفاظ کو Transitional words کہاجا تاہے۔جو کہ پیر اگراف میں باہمی ربط اور تسلسل کے لئیے استعال کیے جاتے ہیں۔
 - طلباسے ان الفاظ کا استعال کر کے جملے بنانے کا کہیں۔
 - ان تاثرات کو درج کریں اور Transitional words کے درست استعال پر توجہ مرکوزر کھیں۔
 - طلبا کو دعوت دیں کہ وہ ایسی Transitional words کی مزید مثالیں دیں۔
 - ان کو حصہ تحریر کے مشقی سوالات حل کرنے میں مدد فرہم کریں۔

Story writing

- Divide the class into three groups.
- Give each group one story beginning and ask them to develop a mind map for writing the story.
- Tell students that they can use 5Ws to plan their story, i.e., what, when, how, why, where

- ہر گروہ کو ابتدائی کہانی دیں۔اوران سے کہانی لکھنے کیلئے mind map بنانے کا کہیں۔
- طلباء کو بتائیں کہ 5Ws کو ہم کہانی کی منصوبہ بندی کیلئے استعال کرسکتے ہیں۔مثلاً کیا، کہاں، کب، کیسے، کیوں۔
- **Group 1**: One day, a boy went to a nearby jungle...
- **Group 2:** There was an old man who lived in a village ...
- **Group 3:** Once upon a time, there was a princess who cannot see...
- Tell the students to give a title to the given story.
- Facilitate and guide the groups.

Assessment

• Informally assess students while doing given activities.

سر گرمیوں کی پنجمیل کے دوران غیر روائیتی انداز میں جائزہ لیں۔

鄶

گرکاHome Work

کام

Assign students home work to write examples of noun gender present in their home.

طلبه کو گھر کا کام تفویض کریں اور کہیں کہ گھر پر پائے جانے والی اشیاء میں سے اسم کی مثالیں لکھ کر لائیں۔

Glossary

ر ہنگ

Words	Meaning	Words	Meaning	Words	Meaning
annoyed	ناراض ہو گیا	limping	لنگرانا	spot	جاً <i>۔</i>
dodge	چکمه دینا	lake	حجيل	trap	جال میں کپینس جانا
hide	چھپنا	meanwhile	اسی دوران	vanished	غائب ہونا
hover	منڈلانا	nibbled	دانتوں سے کترنا	way out	حل ڈھونڈنا
immediately	فوری-جلدی سے	wrapped	لپيٺلينا	search	تلاش

Lesson 3

Sportsmanship

Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

After completing this unit, the students will be able to:

• Predict the content of a lengthy piece of text using prior knowledge, asking questions and contextual clues (topic sentence, synonyms, and antonyms.

E-07-B3-05

- Speak confidently using complex vocabulary and longer sentences to fulfil different purposes.
 E-07-A3-01
- Identify themes as big ideas in stories/ poems and other texts. Collate the information and list the major points.

E-06-B3-02

• Scan to answer short questions, locate an opinion. Distinguish between what is clearly stated and what is implied.

E-06-B3-03

• Read grade-level prose and poetry fluently with competence, accuracy, and appropriate rate, variation in a voice appropriate for characters and expression in successive readings. Identify the writer's purpose and what makes it interesting

E-07-B1-02

• Identify the use of language structure, vocabulary and presentation to predict and understand the meaning. Identify the use of some figures of speech like simile, metaphor

E-06-B2-02

• Find out the meaning of words (dictionary meaning i.e. denotative and contextual meaning i.e. connotative)

E-06-C1-01

• Identify relative pronouns and use relative pronouns (who, whose, whom, which, that) to join relative clauses

E-06-C2-05

• Write the main idea of a familiar and unfamiliar poem.

E-06-D4-09

• Use summary skills to write an objective summary of the given text, distinct from personal opinion and judgment.

06-D4-10

- Proofread and edit texts for errors of sentence structure:
 - > subject/verb agreement.
 - > noun/pronoun agreement.
 - > transitional devices
 - > punctuation and spelling.
- Summaries complex concepts, processes, or information by paraphrasing them in simple but correct language

E-07-B3-1

Theme:

Sports

Sub-Theme:

Sportsman spirit

Pre-Reading:

Look at the title and guess what the text is about.

• عنوان دیکھ کراندازہ لگائیں کہ عبارت کس بارے ہے۔

Material Required

dictionaries

Teaching Strategies

Pair work, Discussion

• بحث ومباحثه، جوڑوں کی شکل میں مل کر کام کرنا۔

Introduction:

- Ask the students
 - ➤ Do you like poems?
 - ➤ What kind of poems do you like?
 - ➤ How are poems different from prose?
- Tell them that poetry has rhyme and rhythm, and very often imagery and figurative language.
- Invite the students asking could you recite an Urdu poem (if a student cannot recite a poem, recite an Urdu poem yourself paying attention to rhyme and rhythm.)
- Encourage students to recite the famous poem (Dua) ' lub pay aati hay' in chorus.

Development (Activities):

- Introduce the theme of the poem by using individualized work, pair work, and group work or class discussion.
- Read the poem aloud after instructing learners to keep their books shut.
- Be careful about pronunciation, and intonation patterns.
- Now ask the given while-reading questions to help them recall words, phrases, and even whole
 lines from the poem.
- Read the poem aloud yet again, but this time ask the learners to follow it in their books.
- Call a volunteer student to recite the poem before the class.
- Explain the theme of the poem both in English and Urdu.
- Explain literary devices used in the poem, e.g. **Simile** is a figure of speech in which a poet compares two unlike things. We use 'like' or 'as' to compare two different things.

Examples of similes: (i) Zubair is as brave as a lion. (ii) She is red like a rose.

• Tell about the use of rhyming words.

- انفرادی طور پر، جوڑوں میں / یا گروہ کی شکل میں / بحث ومباحثہ کی مد دسے نظم کامر کزی خیال متعارف کروائیں۔
- - نظم کی یاد دہانی کروانے کے لیے طلباسے دیئے گئے While Reading سوالات یو چھیں۔
 - اب نظم کو دوباره بلند آواز میں پڑھیں اس بار طلبہ کتاب کھول کرٹیچیر کی بیروی کریں۔
 - کسی رضا کا طالب علم کو جماعت کے سامنے نظم پڑھنے کی دعوت دیں۔
 - نظم کامر کزی خیال ار دواور انگریزی دونوں زبانوں میں واضح کریں۔ ادبی اصطلاحات کو واضح کریں۔ مثال کے طور پر تشبیہہ (Simile)

ایک الی صنعت دی ہے جس میں شاعر دو مختلف اشیاء کاموازنہ کر تاہے اور ہم 'like' or 'as' کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

کی مثالیں دیں۔

- مزیدوضاحت کے لیے تشبیبہ
- ان کو ہم قافیہ الفاظ Rhyming Words کے بارے میں بتائیں۔

Oral Communication Skills:

- Ask the students to get in pairs and discuss the given situation in the 'Oral communication skills' section of the lesson/textbook.
- Invite a few volunteers to share their experience of winning or losing to the class.
- Tell them not to focus on accuracy, just try to express their feelings.
 - طلباء سے کہیں کہ جوڑوں کی شکل میں 'Oral communication skills کی سیشن میں دیے گئے صور تحال پربات چیت کریں۔
 - چندرضاکار طلباء کو دعوت دیں کہ اپنے Winning or Losing /تجربہ کو جماعت کے سامنے بیان کریں۔

Reading and Critical Thinking Skills:

- Ask the students to attempt the comprehension questions.
- Get their responses orally and write them on the writing board.
- Make corrections where needed.
- Allow students copy the responses from the writing board.
 - طلبہ سے تفہیمی سوالات حل کرنے کی کوشش کا کہیں۔
 - ان کی زبانی تاثرات کواور تخته تحریر پر لکھتے رہیں جہاں ضرورت ہو در ستی کریں۔
 - طلباء کو اجازت دے کہ وہ تختہ تحریر کے نوٹس کو اپنی نوٹ بکس میں لکھے لیں۔

Vocabulary:

• Provide them dictionary and help them find the meaning of the words given in the 'vocabulary; section of the lesson/textbook.

Grammar

• Explain the students the concepts of relative pronoun by linking it to the previously learnt grammatical concepts i.e. personal pronoun.

- You may adopt the same strategy as used for teaching personal pronouns.
- Finally, help students to attempt exercise questions given in the 'Grammar' section of the lesson/textbook.

Writing

- i. Tell students that Paraphrase is a restatement of a text (poem) conveying the meaning in simple words.
- ii. Tell the students that the main idea of the poem is developed throughout the poem and can be Assessed by discovering the tone, mood and literary devices used in the poem.
- iii. Explain the students how to write main idea, paraphrase and summary of the poem

- طلبہ کو مزید بتایا کہ نظم کامر کزی خیال ساری نظم میں پھیلا ہو تاہے اس کولب واہجہ مزاج، استعال شدہ ادبی اصطلاحات کی جانچ سے معلوم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔
 - مزید وضاحت کریں کہ کسی نظم کامر کزی خیال اس کا خلاصہ Summary کہلا تاہے۔

For Paraphrasing a Stanza

Follow these points:

- Read the entire poem once or twice.
- Break down the poem word by word and line by line.
- Come to the particular stanza.
- Look for the difficult words/ literary devices and restate the them in your own words.

For Summarizing a Poem

Follow the points:

- Read out the poem several time including reading aloud and try to focus and understand.
- Look for words that you come across for the first time.
- Look for literary devices (simile, metaphor etc.) and try to guess/understand the theme.
- Examine the physical shape or apparent look of the poem i.e. how lines and stanzas are developed?
- Look for the speaker of the poem and setting of the poem.
- Write, first draft of your summary

• Proofread and edit your summary for: (a) Sentence structure (b) Punctuation and spelling

- نظم کو کئی بار دہر ائیں۔ با آوازبلند پڑھنااور توجہ مر کوز کرنے اور سمجھنے کی کوشش کریں ۔
- ان الفاظ کی تلاش کریں جن کا پہلی بار سامناہوا ہے۔ ادبی اصطلاحات (تشبیہ استعارہ وغیرہ) کی تلاش کرے اور نظم کے مرکزی خیال کو سیجھنے جانچنے کی کوشش کریں ۔ نظم کی شکل (ہئیت) کا معائنہ کرے جیسا کہ کتنی سطریں ہیں ؟ کتنی بند پر مشتمل ہے؟ نظم کے مطابق متعلم اور وقت (جگہ) کی تلاش کرے۔
 - تلخیص کاپہلا مسودہ کیھے اپنی تلخیص کو جملوں کی تشکیل، رموز او قاف،الفاظ کے بیجے کی درستی کی لئے تدوین (پروف ریڈ) کریں۔

Assessment

Assign students any one stanza from the given poem and ask them to paraphrase it. Informally assess students while doing exercise questions.

- طلبہ سے نظم کے کسی ایک بند کی paraphrase کر ائیں۔
- مشقی سوالات اور دیگر سر گرمیوں کے دوران طلبہ کی صلاحیتوں کو غیر رسمی طور پر جانجییں۔

Home Work

• Ask students to write a small paragraph on sportsman spirit and to learn the poem by heart

Glossary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
bliss	خوشی /خوشی کامو قع	grin	غضه کرنا	extra mile	دل بڑار کھنا / آگے بڑھنا

Lesson 4

Environmental Pollution

Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

After completing this unit, the students will be able to:

• Skim the text to have a general idea about the writer's purpose, intended audience and infer the main idea of the text. Predict the content of a lengthy piece of text using prior knowledge, asking questions and contextual clues (topic sentence, synonyms, and antonyms.

E-07-B3-05

 Distinguish between fact and opinion. Distinguish between positive and negative imperative language.

E-06-B3-04

• Discuss a larger text to recognize each paragraph as a separate meaningful unit of expression with its own topic sentence and supporting, details.

E-07-B2-05

- Find out the meaning of words (dictionary meaning i.e. denotative and contextual meaning i.e. connotative), Use dictionary / Thesaurus to:
 - ➤ Locate guide words
 - Locate entry word

E-06-C1-01

- Recall and apply rules for use of articles 'a', 'and', 'an' and 'the' in speech and writing. E-06-C2-06
- Follow the steps of the process approach to plan for writing a paragraph: brainstorming, mind mapping using a variety of graphic organizers, mind-mapping, note-taking, picture illustrations and doodles.

E-06-D2-01

• Follow the techniques of writing the first draft with sufficient details; proofread it, and edit details to suit the purpose and audience.

E-07-D2-03

Theme:

Participatory Citizenship

Sub-Theme:

Understanding individual responsibility.

Material Required

dictionary page

Teaching Strategies

Jigsaw Reading, group work, brainstorming

Introduction:

- Ask the students to look at the title and picture of the lesson and guess the content.
- Take responses of the few students.
- Ask them following pre-reading questions:

- What is pollution?
- Is your locality polluted or not.
- Where do you throw the garbage?
- Tell them that they are going to read an essay on 'Environmental Pollution.'

- چند طلبہ سے جوانی تاثرات لیں۔
- اُن سے Pre-reading کے دیے گئے سوالات یو چھیں۔

Development (Activities):

• Before you make the model reading, translation and explanation, make groups of the students and ask them to read the assigned task silently.

Group 1: paragraph 1

Group 2: paragraph 2

Group 3: paragraph 3

Group 4: paragraph 4

- Now read the text yourself with proper accent and pronunciation. To check whether your students are with you or not, you can ask them occasionally 'where am I reading from'?
- Now translate the text, ask students the contextual meaning.

• Tell the students:

A **Paragraph**: is a group of sentences. It contains a topic sentence, supporting details and concluding sentences. A paragraph carries a single idea.

The **Topic sentence**: is usually in the beginning and it carries the main idea of the paragraph. A good topic sentence has specific words, a vivid verb to guide the reader. Supporting details usually have:

- Definition
- Example and evidence

• Supporting detail عموماً تعريف، مثال اور ثبوت پر مشتمل ہوتی ہیں۔

Paragraphs are arranged in sequence of ideas and events. They may show comparison and contrast, cause and effect and solution to a problem.

- Ask the groups to find topic sentence, supporting details and concluding sentences in their respective paragraphs
- Guide and facilitate them.
- Ask your group leaders to present their understanding of their assigned task to the whole class.
- طلباسے یو چھی کہ متعلقہ پیرا گراف سے topic sentence, supporting details and concluding sentence ڈھونڈیں۔
 - انہیں سہولت اور رہنمائی فراہم کریں۔
 - Group leaders کو تبحویز کر دہ کام تمام جماعت کے سامنے اپنی سو جھ بو جھ کے مطابق پیش کرنے کا کہیں۔

Oral Communication Skills:

- Divide the class in groups and ask them to discuss the oral activity 'Benefits of Planting trees' given in the '**Oral communication skills**' section of the lesson/textbook.
- Invite a few volunteers to share the main points of their discussion before the class.

Reading and Critical Thinking:

- Ask the students to read silently to the end of the lesson.
- Encourage them to read as fast as they can.
- Ask them exercise questions given in 'Reading Comprehension' section.
- List students' responses on the writing board.
- Allow several students to answer before affirming the correct answer.
- If a student gives the wrong answer initially, check briefly if he/she now understands why his/her answer was wrong.
- Help the student to find out the correct answer or read the relevant portion from the text.
- Repeat the same strategy for finding answer keys to the multiple choice items.
- Allow students copy the responses from the writing board.

Grammar

• Help students do exercise questions regarding use of **articles** in the '**Grammar'** section of the lesson/textbook by employing strategies already practiced for teaching grammatical concepts.

Vocabulary:

- Divide the students in manageable groups/pairs.
- Display a dictionary page and explain to the students how to find out the part of the speech of a word using the abbreviation given in the dictionary.
- Explain to the students that a syllable is a beat and it can often be recognized by clapping the beats in words.
- For syllable division, either prepare a chart or write on the writing board.
- Encircle/divide the vowel sound in each word. E.g. beau-ti-ful (3 syllables)
- Help the students do exercise questions given in the 'vocabulary; section of the lesson.

Writing

- Make three groups of the students and assign them one point for brain storming.
- Then ask them to share their ideas with group members.
- Ask each group to write a paragraph on the assigned topic.
- Tell them that their paragraph should have the following:
 - > Topic sentence
 - Supporting details
 - Concluding sentence
 - Transitional devices
- Tell the students to hang their work on different walls and observe the work of the groups through gallery walk.
- During a gallery walk, students explore multiple texts or images that are placed around the class.
 You can use this strategy when you want your students to share their work with peers or examine different texts.

Assessment

• Assign some texts to students and ask them to identify topic sentences and supporting details.

Home Work

• Ask them to write a paragraph on any picture. They should attach that picture with their homework and then share their work with the class the next day.

Glossary

Automobile	گاڑیاں	Pollution	آلود گی	Complicated	پیچیده
Environmental	ماحولی	Reduce	کم کرنا	Pesticides	حشرات کش دوائیاں
Exhaust	خارج کرنا	Scatter	تجصيرنا	Surroundings	ار گر د
Gradually	آہتہ آہتہ/بتدریج				

Lesson 5

Integrity

اشحاد، دیانتداری

Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

After completing this unit, the students will be able to:

• Read and view a variety of reading-age-appropriate and high-interest books and texts from print and non-print sources: Information reports (e.g., project reports, fact sheets, poster), Drama (a speech bubble, cartoon strips, play scripts and role plays)

E-07-B3-15

• Participate in solo, paired and group assignments, including role play. Show insight into texts and issues through choice of speech, gesture, movement, within role-play.

E-06-A4-02

• Perform a drama/play script showing different roles and scenarios through deliberate choice of dialogues/ speech, gestures and movements.

E-07-A2-05

• Read grade-level prose and poetry fluently with competence, accuracy, and appropriate rate, variation in a voice.

E-07-B1-02

• Summaries complex concepts, processes, or information by paraphrasing them in simple but correct language. Make simple generalizations (such as the moral of a story) by: a. identifying the gist/ main idea and key details.

E-07-B3-12

• Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.

E-07-B3-02

• Look for the meaning of words from the text in a dictionary and compare them with the meaning of those words in the text.

E-06-B2-01

- Find out the meaning of words (dictionary meaning i.e. denotative and contextual meaning i.e. connotative); Use dictionary / Thesaurus to
 - Locate guide words.
 - Locate entry word.

E-06-C1-01

• Form adjectives from nouns. Identify adjectival phrases.

E-06-C2-07

• Use prepositions of position, time, movement and direction including since and for. E-06-C2-13

• Follow the techniques of writing the first draft with sufficient details; proofread it, and edit details to suit the purpose and audience.

E-07-D2-03

Theme:

Ethics & Values

Sub-Theme:

Integrity.

Material Required

dictionaries, prepared charts on adjectives

Teaching Strategies

pair and group work, role play, project work

Introduction:

Tell the students "You are going to read a story today. To check your previous knowledge let me ask you some questions".

Ask them the following questions (Have them discuss with the partner first):

What is a story/narrative?

Do you remember some characters from the story 'True Friends are Great treasure'?

Where did the story take place (setting of the story)?

Which tense was used in the narrative 'True Friends are Great treasure'?

Why do we usually use past tense in the story?

Development (Activities):

- Do model reading of the first paragraph of the story with proper pronunciation . Ask the students to listen to you attentively.
- Ask any volunteer student to read the same paragraph.
- Repeat the same process of model reading and students' reading for all the story.
- After reading, make pairs of the students and ask them to underline the difficult words and deduce their meaning from the context.
- Help them out if they feel difficulty. You may translate as well if the need be.

Oral Communication Skills:

- Share with the students that a role play is to act out or perform a written script/story.
- Assign them the roles of the Emperor, Haris, Haris' mother and the other children.

- Give them a day or two for preparation.
 - طلبه کوبتائیں که کسی کہانی سے دیکھ کر فرضی کر دار نبھایا جاسکتا ہے۔
 - طلبہ کو بادشاہ، حارث، حارث کی والدہ اور دوسرے بچوں کا کر دار تفویض کریں۔
 - طلبہ کو تیاری کے لیے ایک یا دودن دیں۔

Reading and Critical Thinking Skills:

Activity-I

- To do the exercise questions given in the 'Reading and Critical Thinking skills' section of the lesson/textbook, divide students into five groups and assign each group a question to find its answer in the text.
- Invite each group leader to share their answer.
- List their responses on the writing board.
- Refer back to the text for verification of students answers.
- Make necessary corrections and ask them to note the answers in their notebooks.

Multiple choice items

- Let students read and think to find answers to the given over Multiple choice item.
- Ask reason for choosing a certain answer.
- Try to arouse their logical thinking in choosing answers to the given MCQs.
- Help them find the correct answers.
- کتاب میں دی گئی 'Reading and Critical Thinking skills سیکشن میں موجو د مشقول کے سوالات حل کریں۔
 - طلبہ کے پانچ گروپس بنائیں اور ہر گروپ کو ایک سوال تقویض کریں کہ وہ اس سوال کاجواب سبق میں تلاش کرے۔
 - ہر گروپ کے سربراہ کو بتائیں کہ وہ اپنے جو ابات ایک دو سرے کو بتائیں اُن کا جو اب تختہ سیاہ پر لکھیں۔
 - طلبہ کے جوابات کی تصدیق سبق (مواد) سے کریں۔
 - ضروری اصطلاح کریں اور طلبہ سے بولیں کہ وہ جو ابات اپنی کا پیوں میں لکھیں۔
- Multiple choice items سیکشن میں دیئے گئے کثیر انتحابی سوالات کے جوابات معلوم کرنے کے لیے طلبہ کو پڑھنے اور سوچنے کاموقع دیں۔
 - کوئی مخصوص جواب کاانتخاب کرنے کی وجہ یو چھیں۔
 - دیئے گئے کثیر الا بتخابی سوالات کے جوابات تلاش کرنے میں طلبہ کی منطقی انداز میں سوچنے پرتر غیب دیں۔
 - درست جواب ڈھونڈنے میں اُن کی مد د کریں۔

Activity-II

Explain given terms to the students that:

Suffixes: A letter or a group of letters e.g. 'ness', 'ship' or 'er', which is added to the end of a word in order to form another different word, for example: sad-ness (sadness), friend-ship (friendship), player (player), lead-er (leader), kind-ness (kindness)etc.

Digraph: when two letters combine together to give a single sound, they are called 'digraph' for example: 'ch' in chair 'sh' in ship 'th' in thanks etc. are some common digraphs.

Activity-III:

• For summarizing the story, orally recall students' prior knowledge of writing summary and a few volunteer students to present before the class.

Activity-IV:

- Write a few words in pairs having same meaning on the board, e.g. nice-good, begin-start.
- Invite students to provide some more examples of same meaning words (synonyms).
- Challenge them to find out word with same meaning from the story.

 Example: magnificent and impressive, barren and lifeless. Do this activity in pairs or groups.

- طلبه کواس بات پر ابھاریں کہ وہ کہانی میں متر ادف الفاظ تلاش کریں۔

Vocabulary:

- As the students have already practiced contextual meaning, provide them a dictionary in groups or individually to carry out the activity.
- Supervise and facilitate the students.

• طلبه کی نگرانی اور مد د کریں۔

Writing

• Explain to the students elements of a story:

Setting/Beginning (a setting is the time and place an author chooses for a literary work. A setting can be a real time period, geographical location or fictional world)

Narrator (the narrator is the one who tells the story, if the narrator is full participant of the story, then the narrative is in the first person. But if the narrator is not the active member of the story, then the story is in the third person narration)

Characters (their feelings, thoughts, experiences)

Ending (solution to the problem)

• Ask the students to write a similar story of their own in their notebook using/mentioning the story elements.

Grammar

• Display the chart of definition of adjectives and some examples on the wall or write it on the writing board.

Adjective: An adjective is a word used to qualify a noun or pronoun.

Examples: i. Ahmad is an **intelligent** boy

ii. He is a **good** player of hockey

The underlined words in above sentences are adjectives.

Adjective can be formed, from nouns, verbs and other adjectives by adding suffixes to the noun, adjectives can be built easily, for example:

Noun	Suffixes	Adjective
comfort	able	comfortable
sense	less	senseless
courage	ious	courageous

- Give them some examples from the immediate environment.
 - 1. You are wearing a white shirt/cap. (Adjective describing colour)
 - 2. The room is **big**/small. (size)
 - 3. Your bag is **beautiful**. (quality)
 - 4. There are **ten** students in the class. (number)
- Ask them to attempt exercise given in the 'Grammar' section of the lesson/textbook.

• اسم صفت ہمیں اسم یا اسم ضمیر کے بارے میں بتاتا ہے۔ یہ اسم (یا اسم ضمیر) کی خوبی، حالت یا مقد اربتاتا ہے۔

• مندرجه بالاخط كشيره لفظ اسم صفت ہيں۔

Preposition:

A preposition is a word which joins a noun or a pronoun to another word and shows some relation between noun or pronoun. They are: in, on, at, above, under etc.

Examples:

- 1. He is coming from school.
- 2. He jumped into the river.

Types of Preposition

Some most frequently used types of prepositions with examples are given in the following table:

Preposition Type	Examples
Preposition of time	at, in, on etc.
Preposition of direction	towards, along, around etc.
Preposition of movement	to, into etc.
Preposition of position	on, under, below etc.

Refer them to examples given in the 'Grammar' section of the lesson/textbook.

Assessment 鄶

- Ask the students to retell the story.
- Informally assess the students doing exercise questions.

Home Work 鄶

Ask the students to write their favourite story in their notebooks.

Assessment	جائزه	Congratulate	مبارك باد دينا	Embarrass	پریشان ہو نا
Empire	سلطنت	Emperor	شهنشاه	Integrity	راست باز
Kingdom	سلطنت	Magnificent	شاندار	Scoffed	مذاق اڑا یا

Successor	جانشين	Viable	اُگنے کے قابل	

Lesson 6

Traffic Education

Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

After completing this unit, the students will be able to:

• Skim the text to extract the main idea and relevant information from a text/paragraph.

E-06-B3-05& E-07-B3-05

• Develop conversation for clarity and effect to engage a listener.

E-06-A1-01

• Scan to answer short questions, locate an opinion. Distinguish between what is clearly stated and what is implied.

E-06-B3-03

• Use familiar patterns (such as digraphs, blends, chunks, affixes) in an unfamiliar word, mark vowel sounds to decode it and pronounce it correctly.

E-06-B1-01

• Use different types of adjectives: regular, irregular and absolute to describe, modify, quantify, nouns or pronouns. Change and use degrees of adjectives: positive, comparative, superlative of varying syllables and irregular degree.

E-07-C2-07

• Write the main idea of a familiar and unfamiliar poem.

E-06-D4-09 & E-07-D4-09

• Read grade-level prose and poetry fluently with competence, accuracy, and appropriate rate, variation in a voice.

E-07-B1-02

• Use paraphrasing skills to paraphrase stanzas in a poem.

E-07-D4-09

Theme:

Participatory citizenship.

Sub-Theme:

Understanding mandatory traffic signs & signals.

Material Required

Prepared charts on vocabulary and adjectives

Teaching Strategies

Discussion, and pair/group work.

Introduction:

Ask the students the following pre-reading question.

• Look at the pictures and the titles of the lyrics (lines) and guess the purpose of the text.

Development (Activities):

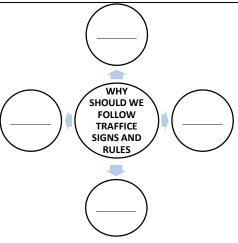
- Introduce the theme of the poem by using individualized work, pair work, and group work or class discussion.
- Read the poem aloud after instructing learners to keep their books shut.
- Be careful about pronunciation, and intonation patterns.
- Now ask the given while-reading questions to help them recall words, phrases, and even whole lines from the poem.
- Read the poem aloud yet again, but this time ask the learners to follow it in their books.
- Call a volunteer student to recite the poem before the class.
- Explain the theme of the poem both in English and Urdu.
- Explain literary devices used in the poem, e.g. **alliteration** is a figure of speech in which a letter sound is repeated to produce a musical effect.

Examples: (i) Twinkle Twinkle traffic light.

• Tell about the use of rhyming words.

Oral Communication Skills:

Draw the following diagram on the writing board.



- Make groups and ask them to complete the given mind map after discussion.
- Let them share and ask each other questions about the given topic.

Reading and critical thinking:

- Ask them the question given in the 'Reading and critical Thinking' section of the poem.
- They will try to find the exact line(s) where the answer is located.
- There will be some questions whose answer can be given after understanding the whole poem.
- Ask them to answer the questions in their own words.
- Write down their responses on the writing board after necessary correction and clarification.

Grammar

- Recall students' understanding of adjectives by asking simple questions, e.g. what are adjectives?
- Tell them that adjectives have degrees and types as well.
- Paste the following chart on the wall and explain to the students.

Degrees of Adjectives:

There are three degrees of adjective:

- Positive
- Comparative
- > Superlative
- Read the given sentences of regular adjectives and notice the difference.

• طلباء کی اسم صفت کے بارے میں سمجھ بوجھ کو پر کھیں۔اُن سے سادہ سوال پوجھیں کہ adjectives کیا ہوتے ہیں۔

• اُن کو بتائیں کہ اسم صفت کے درجے اور اسم صفت کی اقسام بھی ہوتی ہیں۔

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Ali is tall boy.	Ali is taller than Saad.	Ali is the tallest of all.
His car is new.	His car is newer than mine.	His car is the newest of all.

Types of Adjectives:

Three types of adjectives are:

1. Regular Adjectives:

The adjectives that do change form by adding 'er/est' or 'more/most'.

Examples:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
small	smaller	smallest
beautiful	more	most beautiful
	beautiful	

2. Irregular Regular:

The adjectives that do not change form by adding 'er/est' or 'more/most'

Examples:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
little	less	least

3. Absolute Adjective:

Absolute adjective are always in the superlative degree. It does not change its form.

Examples: dead, blind, black, white etc.

• Refer them to explanation and exercise questions given in the 'Grammar' section.

Vocabulary:

• Prepare the following chart and display it before the class.

• Explain to students the following terms:

• **Digraph**: It is a combination of two letters representing one sound.

Example: 'ch' in chair

'sh' in Ship

• **Blend**: It is a group of consonants which have no intervening vowels and pronounced

quickly. Each consonant in a blend carries its individual sound.

Example: 'cr' in Crown

'br' in Branch

• Silent letter: A letter that is written but not pronounced in a word. E.g. doubt, chalk,

• **Prefix**: is added in the start of the word to change its meaning.

- **Suffix**: is added at the end of the word to change its meaning.
 - مندرجه ذیل چارٹ تیار کریں اور پھر کلاس میں لگائیں۔
 - طلبه کومندرجه ذیل اصطلاحیں واضح کریں۔
 - Digraph جب دو حروف آپس میں مل کرایک بیر آواز نکالیں تواُن کو Digraph کہتے ہیں۔
 - chin, ship:مثالين
 - Blend اس سے مراد Consonants کاوہ گروپ ہے جس میں vowel ہیں ہوتے۔
 - Silent letter یہ وہ حرف ہے جو لکھا توجا تا ہے لیکن پڑھا نہیں جاتا۔
 - Prefix سابقے کو کسی بھی لفظ کے شروع میں لگا کر ایک نیالفظ بنائے ہیں۔
 - Suffix لاحقے کو کسی بھی لفظ کے اخر میں لگا کر نیالفظ بناتے ہیں۔

Writing

- Tell the students how to write the main idea of the poem. They are already aware of it as they have done it already in the previous units.
- Encourage them to write the main idea of the poem.
- They can share ideas with their seat fellow.
- Check their note books.
- طلبہ کو بتائیں کہ نظم کا مرکزی خیال کیسے لکھا جائے وہ اس سے پہلے سے باخبر ہیں۔
 - نظم کامر کزی خیال لکھنے کیلئے بچوں کی حوصلہ افزائی کریں۔
 - وه ساتھ بیٹے ہوئے بچے سے شئیر کرسکتے ہیں۔
 - طلبه کی کاپیاں چیک کریں۔
- For paraphrasing, ask the students the following questions:
- What is paraphrase?
- What are the steps for paraphrasing the stanza/poem?
- Tell the students that they have to remain objective (remain away from one's opinion) while writing the paraphrase.
- Ask them to write paraphrase as per instructions given in the textbook.
 - Paraphrase کے لئیے طلبہ سے مندرجہ ذیل سوالات پوچھیں۔
 - Paraphrase کیا چیز ہے ؟ کسی نظم کے Paraphrase کیا مراحل ہیں؟
 - طلبه کوبتائیں کہ Paraphrase ککھتے ہوئے اپنی رائے کا اظہار نہ کریں۔
 - بچوں کو بتائیں کہ Paraphrase کتاب پر دی گئی ہدایات کے مطابق لکھیں۔

Assessment

- Students can be assessed in the form of competition.
- Assign them the task to add more rhyming words to the given word(s).

Example: Book, hook, look, shook

The students who adds more rhyming words will be the winner.

- جائزے کے لیے بچوں میں مقابلہ کا اہتمام کیا جاسکتا ہے۔
 - بچوں کو بتائیں کہ وہ ان الفاظ کے ہم آواز الفاظ لکھیں۔
- جونچے زیادہRhyming Words بتائیں وہ جیت جائےگا۔

a

Home Work

• Ask them to select a poem of their choice and recite it before the class the next day.

Lesson 7

Cultural Heritage of Pakistan یا کستان کا ثقافتی ور شه

Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

After completing this unit, the students will be able to:

• Demonstrate 'attentive listening' skills towards others and be sensitive to the rules of turn-taking and discourse.

E-06-A2-02, E-07-A2-02

• Read aloud short and simple texts (fiction and non-fiction) frequently with sufficient accuracy, some expression and correct pronunciation. Identify the writer's purpose and what makes it interesting.

E-06-B1-02

• Scan to answer short questions, locate an opinion. Distinguish between what is clearly stated and what is implied.

E-06-B3-0

- Recognise and use simple binomial pairs (neat and tidy/far and wide).
- Comprehend and use simple phrasal verbs (e.g., blow up-get angry) and Idioms (e.g., lend a hand-help) in the different texts.

E-06-C1-04

- Demonstrate the use of main and helping verbs (primary auxiliary and modal auxiliary verbs), in speech and writing. Distinguish and use linking, feeling verbs and verbs of possession. E-07-C2-08
- Explain functions of different conjunctions/transitional devices used for addition (e.g., and, too, as well as), sequence (e.g., then, while, before), contrast (e.g., but, however, although), reason (e.g., because, as, for*), purpose (e.g., so that, in order to, so as to), place (e.g., where, wherever), condition (e.g., if, until, unless), cause-and-effect (e.g., so that, therefore, since*), choice (e.g., either...or..., neither...nor...)

E-07-C2-13

• Write multiple paragraphs on a single topic (on the given text types), using correct capitalization, punctuation and spelling, by using pre-writing strategies - brainstorm, mind mapping, writing a first draft, seeking peer feedback, incorporating teacher's feedback, developing a final draft.

E-06-D3-01& E-07-D3-01

Theme:

Self, people and places.

Sub-Theme:

ذيلى موضوع

Places of historical, cultural and geographical importance and interest in Pakistan and other countries.

Pre-Reading:

Material Required

Prepared charts on grammar.

گرائمر پر تیار شده چارٹس

Teaching Strategies

Group and pair work-

گروہوں اور جوڑوں کی شکل میں کام کروانا

Introduction:

- Ask them "Have you ever visited any historical place?"
- Ask them to read the pictures and title of the lesson.
- Ask the following questions from the students:

- What do you see in the pictures?
- What type of pictures are these?
- > Get their responses and write them on board.
- Do a model reading.
- Then students will read the text. Check them for pronunciation.
- Ask them to underline the new words and guess their meaning from the context.
- Translate and explain the text.

Oral Communication Skills:

- Make sure that students are actively participating in the conversation.
- If they have not visited any historical place, they can still participate in an imaginary situation.

Reading and Critical Thinking Skills:

- Ask the students "where can you find answer to question no 1,2, and 4 without reading the whole text?"
- Ask them to read the comprehension questions and answer them in their own words.
- Help them to do MCQs as well.

Vocabulary:

• Tell the students the difference between homophones and homographs.

طلبه کو homographs اور homophones کافرق بتائیں۔

• You can arrange a completion of writing homophones and homographs.

آپ homophones اور homographs لکھنے کا مقابلہ بھی کر واسکتے ہیں۔

• The student/pair/group with more homophones and homographs will be the winner

سب سے زیادہ homophones اور homographs والاطالب علم /جوڑا / گروپ جیت جائے گا۔

Grammar

• Explain the following terms the students and then ask them to attempt exercise questions given in the 'Grammar' section of the lesson/textbook.

• مندرجہ ذیل terms / اصطلاحات کو طلبہ کے لئیے واضح کریں اور انہیں سبق کے گرائمر سیشن میں دیئے گئے سوالات کے جوابات دینے کا کہیں۔

➤ Main Verb:

It is a word which shows an action or state of being in a sentence is called verb.

Remember:

- o The verb is an obligatory part of a sentence.
- o Sentence can't exist without a (main) verb.

Examples: read, write, eat, go, run etc.

Auxiliaries: the words/verbs work with the main verb when the action takes place or state being
occurs is called auxiliaries or helping verbs.

Examples: is, am, are, will, shall etc.

- **Types of Auxiliaries (Helping Verbs)**: there are two types of auxiliaries (helping verbs). These are:
 - i. Primary auxiliaries; in English language there are three primary auxiliaries: be, do and have
 - **ii.** Model auxiliaries; common model auxiliaries are: can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must and ought.
- Give them examples from the immediate environment by using sentences like:
 - ➤ Who is willing to do this?
 - ➤ I am ready to
- Write sentences on the board and underline the main verbs, and circle the auxiliary verbs.
 - چند جملے تحریر کرکے طلبہ کو main verbs, and circle the auxiliary verbs تلاش کرنے کا کہیں۔

• Explain conjunction employing previously learnt strategies for teaching grammatical concepts.

• Help the students in doing exercise questions given in the 'Grammar' section of the lesson.

Writing

• Explain to the students that:

A descriptive essay is usually consists of adjectives (describing words).

Action words (verbs) are rarely used instead vivid verbs are used for giving describing the topic.

• Guide the students to write a short descriptive essay on, A visit to a hill station'.

Assessment

- Ask them questions about verbs and helping verbs
- Assign them written test for assessing the concept of verbs and helping verbs.

Home Work

• Ask the students to write an essay describing a place situated in their locality, e.g. A Park, A Garden, A Post Office, An Airport etc.

Cultural	تدنی	Drainage system	نکاس کا نظام	Geographical	جغرافيائی
Historical	تاریخی	Indus valley civilization	وادی سندھ کی تہذیب	Interest	زوق
Archaeological	آثار قدیمه سے متعلق	Facade		Monuments	ياد گاريں
Settlement	آبادی/ آباد کاری	Sights	نظارے	Layout	وضع قطع
Regions	علاقے		1		

Lesson 8

Wrinkles

Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

After completing this unit, the students will be able to:

- Speak confidently using complex vocabulary and longer sentences to fulfil different purposes. E-06-A3-01 and E-07-A3-01
- Recognise and use simple binomial pairs (neat and tidy/far and wide). E-06-C1-04
- Use sentences with direct and indirect objects and sentence patterns: SVO- Subject-Verb E-07-C5-02
- Recognise the form, functions; and use of: Simple present tense E-06-C4-01
- Recognise the form, functions of present continuous tense. E-06-C4-02
- Recognise and use the forms and functions of present perfect tense. E-06-C4-03
- Scan to answer short questions, locate an opinion. Distinguish between what is clearly stated and what is implied.

E-06-B3-0

Theme:

Ethics and values.

Sub-Theme:

Empathy

Material Required

Prepared charts on grammar, charts and markers for students

al de

Teaching Strategies

Mind mapping and discussion

ذہنی نقشہ بندی اور مباحثہ / گفتگو

Introduction:

Tell the students "You are going to read a story today.

Ask them the following questions (Have them discuss with the s partner first):

Do you remember some characters from the story Integrity?

What was the setting of the previous story?

What was tense used in the narrative?

Development (Activities):

• Do model reading of the story with proper pronunciation . Ask the students to listen to you attentively.

• Ask any volunteer student to read the story.

• Repeat the same process of model reading and students' reading for all the story.

• After reading, make pairs of the students and ask them to underline the difficult words and

- Deduce their meaning from the context.
- Help them out if they feel difficulty. You may translate as well if the need be.

Oral Communication Skills:

Help students carry out discussion on mind map.

Reading and Critical Thinking Skills:

- To do the exercise questions given in the 'Reading and Critical Thinking skills' section of the lesson/textbook, divide students into five groups and assign each group a question to find its answer in the text.
- سبق کے Reading and Critical Thinking skills سیکٹن میں دیئے گئے مشقی سوالات کرنے کے لئیے طلبہ کو پانچ گروپوں میں تقسیم کریں اور ہر گروپ کو الگ الگ سوالات دیں دے کہ سبق سے جو ابات معلوم کریں۔
 - Invite each group leader to share their answer.

• List their responses on the writing board.

• Refer back to the text for verification of students answers.

• Make necessary corrections and ask them to note the answers in their notebooks.

Vocabulary:

• As the students have already practiced finding meaning in the dictionary, , provide them a thesaurus in groups or individually to carry out the activity.

• حبیبا که طلبا پہلے ہی روز سے معانی تلاش کرنے کی مثق کر چکے ہیں۔ اب انھیں thesaurus فراہم کریں تا کہ وہ انفرادی طور پریا گروپس میں سر گرمیاں جاری رکھ سکیں۔

• Help and facilitate.

Grammar

• Prepare the chart of the following and show to the students for explanation.

• Explain the concepts to the students by writing sentences on the board.

➤ Basic Sentence Structure (SVO)

> SVO is a basic pattern of a sentence structure, where subject comes first, verb comes second and object comes third.

Example: Ali writes a story.

Form and Function of Simple Present Tense

The present tense indicates actions which happen in the present time. The simple present tense is used to express regular or habitual actions and facts that don't change with time.

Structure

> Read the following sentences and notice the sentence structure.

Ask them to attempt the relevant exercise.

Form, Function and Use of Present Continuous Tense

Affirmative	He writes a letter
	subject+base/es form of verb+object
Negative	He does not write a letter
	subject+do/does not+base form of verb+object
Interrogative	Does he write a letter?
	do/does+subject+base form of verb+object

The present continuous tense express an action that is going on in the present time.

Example: He is running.

She is taking tea.

Structure

> Read the following sentences and notice the sentence structure.

Affirmative	Sara is reading the newspaper
	subject+is/am/are+ingform+object

Negative	Sara is not reading the newspaper subject+is/am/are+not+ing verb form+object	
Interrogative	Is Sara reading the newspaper? is/am/are+subject+ing verb form+object	

• Ask them to do the exercise questions given in the textbook.

Forms, Functions of Present Perfect Tense

• In present perfect tense, action starts in the past and continued in the present time.

Example: we have won the match

He has eaten my cake

a) Remember:

• We use have/has as helping verb for present perfect tense.

• We use past participle form of verb

He sent my book		
Subject	verb	object

• We can use contraction hasn't and haven't for has not and have not-

- **b)** When we use Present Perfect Tense:
 - i. About General Experience;

Present perfect tense also talks about general experiences (ever ,never)

Example: I have never eaten pasta before

Has she ever tried to sing a song?

ii. Recently occurred action/events:

The action started and completed recently

Example: I have just arrived

Help and guide the students when they are doing exercise

Writing

• Make three groups and provide students charts and markers for writing stories

• Now ask the groups to write imaginary story of their own choice

- اب ان گروپوں کو اپنی پسند کی کوئی تصویری کہانی لکھنے کا کہیں۔
- Tell them the following points

- ان كامندرجه ذيل نكات بتائين:
- A Step-by-Step Guide to Helping Your Child Write a Story:
- Step 1: Think of an idea. A good place to start is by reading a book together.
- Step 2: Create a character and a setting.
- Step 3: The Beginning.
- Step 4: The Conflict.
- Step 5: The Turning Point.
- Step 6: The Resolution.
- Step 7: The End.

Assessment

- Give them writing task on stories individually.
- طلبا کو کہانیوں پر انفرادی طور پر لکھنے کا کام دیں۔
- Ask them questions about the tenses learned.
 - جو Tenses وہ سیکھ چکے ہیں اُن کے بارے میں سوالات پو چھیں۔

Home work:

• Ask the students to write five sentences on each tense that they have learned-

Embarrassed	پریشان	Emotions	جذبات	Empathy	غمگساری
Feeling	احباسات	Freckles	وهي	Grandson	پو تا/نواسا
Intensely	شدت کے	Peer	د يكھنا	Prettier	خوبصورت
	ساتھ				
Wrinkles	حجرياں				

Lesson 9

Letter

Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

After completing this unit, the students will be able to:

• Write an informal letter to family and friends on personal, familiar topics and replies to a short informal letter from friends and family member for .e.g., apology letter to a friend (*include sender's address, date, greeting, introduction, body, conclusion, signature)

E-04-D4-06

- Participate in solo, paired and group assignments, including role play
- Show insight into texts and issues through choice of speech, gesture, movement, within roleplay.

E-06-A4-02 & E-07-A4-02

• Apply strategies to comprehend questions by marking keywords, verbs and tenses in literal/factual questions and Tag Questions.

E-06-B2-06

- Recognise the form, functions of present continuous tense.
 - E-06-C4-02
- Use past continuous in writing and past perfect for a past action occurring before another past action (e.g., I had done my homework before my father reached home)
 E-06-C4-05

Theme:

Adventure.

Sub-Theme:

Avoid reckless thrill seeking.

Material Required

Prepared charts on grammar



Teaching Strategies

Role play

Introduction:

- Ask pre-reading questions:
- Whom do you usually write letters to
- Do you know the difference between formal and informal letters
- Do you love thrill seeking

• پڑھنے سے پہلے Pre- reading کے سوالات پوچھیں:

Development (Activities):

• Before you read the letter, tell the students that address of the writer is written on the top left or right corner.

- Read the letter-
- Ask the students the theme of the letter before you start explaining and translating.
- Also ask them "who is the addressee"
- Tell them the meaning of the difficult words

- خطيرهيں۔
- وضاحت اور ترجمه شروع كرنے سے پہلے طلباء سے خط كا theme لوچياں۔
 - ان سے یہ بھی پوچیس کہ" مخاطب کون ہے۔"
 - انہیں مشکل الفاظ کے معنی بتائیں۔

Oral Communication Skills:

- As students are already aware of using role play technique, assign roles to perform role play.
- Give them time for preparation.

Reading and Critical Thinking Skills:

• Let the students attempt the comprehension questions on their own individually as they are at the end of the session. You may ask some students to share their work.

Grammar

• Ask the students some questions of past and then hang the following chart:

***** Form and Functions of Simple Past Tense

• We use simple past tense to express an action that took place in the past.

Example: Ali won the match Shahid completed his task

Important:

We use:

- Past form of verb to form past tense.
- "Did not" after subject for negative sentences of past tense.
- Only base form with "did" in a sentence
- Look/read and notice the sentence structure of simple past tense.

Affirmative	Subject+verb(past form)+object			
Aimmauve	They went to Islamabad yesterday			
Negative	Subject+didnot+verb(base form)+object			

		They did not go to Islamabad yesterday	
Interrogative	T.,4.,	Did+subject+verb(base form)+object	
	interrogative	Did they go to Islamabad yesterday	

- Give students examples from immediate environment and ask them to do exercise given in the 'Grammar' section of the textbook.
- Write the following on the board or hang a chart before students.
- Explain and write example on the board.
- Involve students through inquiry and question and answers.

❖ Past Continuous Tense

- We use past continuous tense to express actions or events that were in progress at a particular time in the past.
- We use was/were as helping verb for past continuous tense.
- We use 'ing'/progressive form of verb for past continuous tense.

Examples:

- ➤ Ali was swimming in the pool
- She was baking a cake for guests
- ➤ They were discussing the match

• Look/read and notice the use of Present Continuous Tense.

	Subject	Auxiliaries was/were	Progressive form of verb	object
Affirmative	Sara	was	wearing	a sweater
Negative	subject	was/were	Progress form of verb	object
	Sara	was	wearing	a sweater
Interrogative	was/were	subject	Progress form of verb	object
	Was	Sara	wearing	a sweater

• Involve students as much as you can while teaching past perfect tense

- . Form and Functions of Past Perfect Tense
- The past perfect tense refers to a time earlier than before now. It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past.

Examples:

> The manager had gone out when I arrived in the office

Important:

- We use had as a helping verb-both with singular & plural
- We use past participle form of verb to form past perfect tense Usage:
- We use past perfect tense for an action which is finished before another action in the past.
- Look/read the sentences given and notice the structure

	Subject	Auxiliary' had'	Not	Past participle form of verb		
Affirmative	Sana	had		finished her work		
Negative	Sana	had	not	finished her work		
Interrogative	Had	subject	not	Past participle form of verb		
Had		she	not	finished her work		

Usage

Action finished before another action	Sara had finished her work before her
in the past	father arrived

Vocabulary

- Binomial pairs are expressions that consist of two elements that are usually connected by a conjunction.
- Other binomial pairs contain elements that are related in meaning, such as synonyms and opposites:
 - > safe and sound
 - > come and go
 - > friend or foe
 - > life and death
- Ask the students to use the binomial pairs given in the 'Vocabulary' section of the textbook in their own sentences.

• طلباسے کہیں کہ وہ کتاب میں Vocabulary Section میں موجود Binomial Pairs کو اپنے جملوں میں استعال کریں۔

Writing Writing

- Explain the following parts of a formal letter to the students.
 - > the sender's address
 - date
 - greeting/salutation
 - > introduction
 - body of the letter
 - > conclusion
 - > signature
- Also tell them:
- Formal letters professionally address somebody while, informal letters address someone in an informal way
- Help the students to write the letter given in the textbook.
- Activity can be done individually or in pairs
- Ask them to follow the norms of writing letters
- Ask them to use the words in the glossary in their own sentences

- انہیں یہ بھی بتائیں:
- رسمی خطوط پیشه ورانه طور پرکسی کو مخاطب کرتے ہیں جبکہ غیر رسمی خط کسی کو غیر رسمی انداز میں مخاطب کرتے ہیں۔

- سرگرمی انفرادی طور پریاجو ژوں میں کی جاسکتی ہے۔
- ان سے خط کھنے کے اصولوں پر عمل کرنے کو کہیں۔
- ان سے کہیں کہ وہ اپنے جملے میں لغت کے الفاظ استعال کریں۔

Assessment

- Ask students to make sentences on different tenses
- Write a sentence on the board ask them to change the tense

Home Work

Give students task of writing letters to friends, family members etc. Also ask them to write small invitations and replies

fatal	جان ليوا	formal	روايتی	heed	توجبہ
informal	غير روايتي	obvious	واضع	reckless	لاپرواه
thrill	مستى		1		1

Lesson

10

Gender Equality

Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

After completing this unit, the students will be able to:

- Speak confidently using complex vocabulary and longer sentences to fulfil different purposes. E-06-A3-01 & E-07-A3-01
- Recognise and use the forms and functions of future tense.

E-06-C4-06

• Write a short dialogue between two people.

E-06-D2-02

• Use summary skills to write an objective summary of the given text.

E-07-D4-10

• Use paraphrasing skills to paraphrase stanzas in a poem.

E-07-D4-09

• Look for the meaning of words from the text in a dictionary and compare them with the meaning of those words in the text.

E-06-B2-01

• Recognise and use the forms and functions of future tense.

E-06-C4-06

Theme:

Gender equality and equity.

Sub-Theme:

Gender balance roles in domestic set up.

Material Required

Dictionaries, prepared charts on grammar

Teaching Strategies

Pair and group work

Introduction:

Ask them pre reading questions "look at the title and the picture and guess what the text is about"

Development (Activities):

- Read the poem aloud. Have students listen to you as you read the poem aloud.
- Identify and define words the students do not know.
- Read the poem aloud again.
- Translate idiomatically and discuss figurative language
- Summarize the poem.
- Discuss the poem.
- Ask students for their experiences.
- Ask students to recite the poem in chorus.

- نظم کوبلند آواز سے پڑھیں۔ جب آپ نظم کواونجی آواز میں پڑھتے ہیں تو طلباء آپ کو سنیں۔
 - ایسے الفاظ کی شاخت اور تعریف کریں جو طلباء نہیں جانتے۔
 - نظم کو دوبارہ بلند آواز سے پڑھیں۔
 - محاوراتی طور پرتر جمه کریں اور علامتی زبان پر بحث کریں۔
 - نظم كاخلاصه كريي-
 - نظم پر بحث کریں۔
 - طلباسے ان کے تجربات پوچھیں۔
 - طلباسے نظم کوسنگت (یک آواز) میں سنانے کو کہیں۔

Oral Communication Skills:

- Ask the students to carry out oral communication activity given in the textbook.
- Help the students if face any difficulty.

Reading and Critical Thinking Skills:

- Help them to do comprehension questions given in the textbook.
- As they are already used to doing paraphrase, ask them to do paraphrase of the given stanza

Vocabulary:

Provide them dictionaries to do the activity of vocabulary section of the textbook.

Grammar

- Teach student the future tense.
- Give them more and more examples
- We use simple future tense to express an action which has not occurred yet and will occur in the future time.

We use:

- Will/shall as helping verb to form future tense
- Base form of verb to form future tense
- 'not' after helping verb to form negative sentences in future tense
- Helping verb' right in the beginning to make it interrogative sentence.
 - طلباكو Future Tense كي وضاحت كريں۔
 - انہیں زیادہ سے زیادہ مثالیں دیں۔
 - ہم کسی ایسے عمل کو ظاہر کرنے کے لیے Future Tense استعال کرتے ہیں جو ابھی تک نہیں ہوااور آنے والے وقت میں ہو گا۔

Subject	Helping verb	Not	Base	form	object
	(will/shall)		of verb		

Affirmative	Saad	will		write	a letter
Negative	Saad	will	not	write	a letter
	will/shall	subject	Not	base form of	object
Interrogative				verb	
	Will	Saad	not	write	a letter

Writing

- Ask the students to write the summary of the poem in their own words.
- For summarizing, please keep in mind the following:
 - Read the poem again and again.
 - Highlight the main points.
 - Write the theme.
- Ask the students to take help from the mind map and write the dialogue
 - طلبات نظم کا خلاصہ ان کے اپنے الفاظ میں کھنے کو کہیں۔
 - خلاصه کرنے کے لیے، براہ کرم درج ذیل کو ذہن میں رکھیں:
 - نظم كوباربارپڙھيں۔
 - اہم نکات کو نمایاں کریں۔ theme کھیں۔
 - طلباء سے کہیں کہ وہ ذہن کے نقشے سے مددلیں اور مکالمہ لکھیں۔

Ablaze	چے والا/	Appreciation	تعريف	Arena	, نگل
	مشهور				
Blame	الزام	Encourage	حوصله افزائي	Gender	صنفي
			كرنا		
Ignore	نظر انداز کرنا	Instead	کی بجائے		







Directorate of Curriculum and Teacher Education Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Abbottabad