



Progressive Education Network

Activity Book

English - Class 4



Progressive Education Network

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Unit 1 - Great Caliph of Islam

Caliphs were religious and political leaders of the Muslim world. They were close companions of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ. رسول الله ﷺ وخاتم النبيين. They ruled under the guidance of the Holy Quran and the teachings of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ. رسول الله ﷺ وخاتم النبيين. We should adopt their practices in our lives.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn;

- | | |
|---|--|
| • identify and classify words that begin with vowel sounds | • identify countable and uncountable nouns |
| • use formulaic expressions of greetings, routine social courtesies, and some communicative functions | • use of 'a', 'an' and 'the' / use the definite article 'the' / adjectives of quality, quantity, size, shape, colour, and origin |
| • Practice words containing digraphs, trigraphs, and silent letters. | • use capitalization / multi-syllable words |
| • use more naming and describing words | • make sentences using correct capitalization, punctuation, and spelling. |

1. Write the beginning vowel sound to complete each word.

___ pponent

___ mbrace

___ slam

___ nknown

___ pricot

There are five **vowels** (a,e,i,o,u) in the English alphabet. These letters produce specific vowel sounds.

2. Read the following words. Circle the words beginning with vowel sounds in the given blanks:

octopus

cloud

sister

envelope

apricot

umpire

trophy

Egypt

caliph

3. Complete the dialogue by writing the answer below in the box!

See you

I am fine,
thanks

What is your
name?

Nice to meet
you too

My name is
Rino



What is your
name?

...



...?

My name is
Tania



How are you?



...

3.



See you later

...



4.



Nice to meet
you

...



Date _____

Day _____

4. Make words with given **digraphs** and **trigraphs**.

ch wh igh tch

ch _____ , _____

wh _____ , _____

igh _____ , _____

tch _____ , _____

A **digraph** is a group of two letters that makes a single sound as **ch, th, wh** etc.

A **trigraph** is a group of three letters that makes a single sound as **pair, fight, watch** etc.

5. Write the missing silent letter in the box.

Reading is easier than _____ **riting**.

Please _____ **nock** before you enter.

This isn't right, it's _____ **rong**.

Ahmed is an _____ **onest** boy.

Could you give me a **ha** _____ **f** of the pizza?

6. Read about the four caliphs of Islam. Write some of their personality traits in your notebook.

(i) Hazrat Abu Bakar Saddique **رضي الله عنه**:

(ii) Hazrat Umar **رضي الله عنه**:

(iii) Hazrat Usman **رضي الله عنه**:

(iv) Hazrat Ali **رضي الله عنه**:

Some words have **silent letters**; they are not pronounced. They can be vowels or consonants. For example: in 'lamb' and 'bike' the letter **b** and **e** are not pronounced,

7. Match the given words with their meanings.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| affection | a formal agreement between two or more countries |
| distinguish | open-handed |
| generous | death of a martyr who dies for religion or patriotism |
| treaties | to recognize the difference |
| martyrdom | a person's feelings of love |

8. Pick three naming, action, and describing words from the picture. Write them in the correct boxes.



Naming words

Action words

Describing words

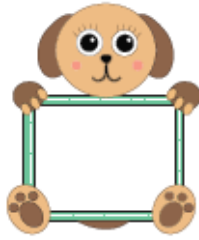
9. Grammar: Countable and Uncountable Nouns.

Countable nouns are words for things that we can count. They have singular and plural forms, e.g. ball-balls, girl-girls, doll-dolls, etc.

Uncountable nouns are words for things that we cannot count. They don't have plural forms, e.g. water, weather, furniture, etc.

10. Mark "C" for countable nouns and "U" for uncountable nouns.

1) music



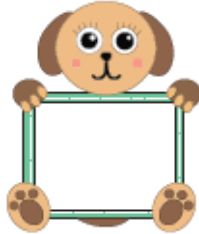
2) apple



3) bus



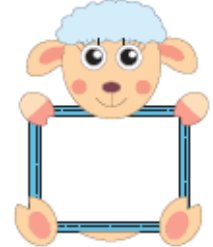
4) box



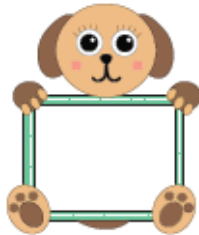
5) water



6) rain



7) sand



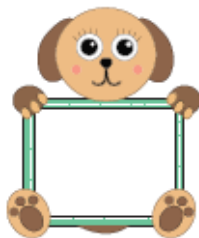
8) pencil



9) bag



10) toy



11) milk



12) sugar



11. Complete the sentence using 'a', 'an', or 'the'.

- Do you want _____ apple?
- We have _____ beautiful house.
- Saad is _____ honest boy.
- _____ man who wrote this book is famous.
- _____ pigeon is _____ bird.
- He is drinking _____ glass of milk.
- Do you know where I left _____ car keys?

Articles 'a' and 'an' are used with singular nouns. 'A' is used with words starting with consonant sounds, e.g. a ball, a mat.

'An' is used with words starting with vowel sounds, e.g. an orange, an eye.

'The' is used when we know there is only one of a particular thing or person.

12. Read the types of adjectives.



13. Write the adjectives in the given boxes.

Funny tiny young black early great old small huge glass Africa
 Slim round green beautiful silver gold German grey new delicious
 much soft purple four oval little wooden lots leather few British

Colour

Quality

Size

Quantity

Origin

Shape

14. Rewrite the following sentences using the correct capitalization.

1. the president lives in the white house.

2. jack and jill is a kid's magazine.

3. i want to visit the national park next june.

4. we loved night at the museum.

5. one of my favorite spanish painters is pablo picasso.

15. Write five multi-syllable words and put a dot between syllables.

For example: ba.na.na sis.ter

A word which carries more than one syllable is called a **multi – syllable** word, e.g. pock.et, pas.ta
ba.na.na,
af.ter.noon.

16. Replace each underlined phrase with another word that expresses the same idea.

like siblings costly Allah

- His uncle has a house similar to Faisal's.
- I love my brother and sister.
- He bought dresses which are very high in price.
- He, who made the world, is the creator of everything.

Date _____

Day _____

Creative writing

17. Use these hints to write a paragraph about Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ).
(النبي ﷺ).

Date of birth and place

Personality traits

Career

Family

Achievement

Date of death



Unit 2 – Beauty of Nature

Nature & all environment around us is like our mother. Beautiful nature is a blessing for human beings. Encourage students to talk about nature.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- | | |
|--|--|
| • pronounce and practice simple words with more silent letters | • recognize and use the adjective of origin |
| • use appropriate expressions in conversation to express likes and dislikes, needs, feelings, and opinions | • use capitalization / choose between 'a' or 'an' before words that start with consonant letters |
| • use some naming words as collective nouns | • paragraph writing to write a meaningful paragraph |
| • use of definite and indefinite articles | • use appropriate conjunctions |

1. Learn and recite the poem with actions.

Caterpillar



Brown and furry
Caterpillar in a hurry,
Take your walk
To the shady leaf, or stalk
Or what not,
Which may be the chosen spot.
No toad spy you,
Hovering bird of prey pass by you;
Spin and die,



What is the color of a caterpillar?



Date _____

Day _____

2. Write the silent letters in the given words to complete.

Some words have **silent letters**; they are not pronounced. They can be vowels or consonants.

clim _____

desi _____ n

thum _____

ta _____ k

_____onest

autum _____

_____rap

_____nee

cas _____le

_____nock

of _____en

w _____en

3. (i) Read the passage and then answer the following questions:

The best day of the week

“It’s Thursday,” said Asad. “Thursday is the best day of the week!” “Yes,” said mom. “I will pick you up after school.” “Good,” said Asad, “Tonight we can watch a movie together.” “What do you want for dinner?” asked mom. “Fish please,” said Asad. “I love fish!” That night, Asad and mom ate fish and watched a movie. “I love Fridays.” said Asad. “I do. too.” said mom.

(ii) Choose the correct answer

1. Which day is the best day for Asad?

a. Saturday b. Friday c. Thursday

2. Who will pick Asad up after school?

a. father b. mother c. grandma

3. Did mom and Asad watch a movie?

a. No, they didn’t

b. Yes, they did

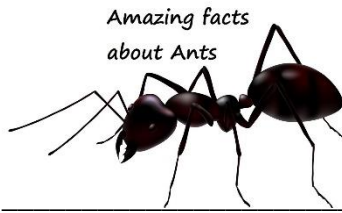
4. Which food does Asad like the most?

a. fish b. shrimp c. chicken

(iii) Read the question and answer:

What is the title of the passage?

4. Write some interesting facts about ants.



5. Match the given words with their meanings.

Furry

To observe silently

Stalk

A small animal like a frog but with drier and less smooth skin

Hover

Covered with fur

Toad

To stay in the air in one place

spy

The main stem of a plant

6. Complete each sentence below with a word from the word box.

steep **soar** **hide** **fowl** **slip**

- a. A word that rhymes with **owl** is _____.
- b. A word that rhymes with **keep** is _____.
- c. A word that rhymes with **lip** is _____.
- d. A word that rhymes with a **roar** is _____.
- e. A word that rhymes with **slide** is _____.

Expressing likes and dislikes

7. (i) Look, read and circle on the correct answer. Look at the example.

- a. I like sausages / **sandwich**. 
- b. I don't like bread / cheese. 
- c. I like peas / carrots. 
- d. I like potatoes / mushrooms. 
- e. I like fish / sausages. 
- f. I don't like eggs / omelettes. 
- g. I like milk / juice. 
- h. I don't like cake / ice cream. 
- i. I don't like omelette / pizza. 

Expressing needs - Need or Want?

A need is something that "you must have to live a safe and healthy life".



A want is something that you and your family spend money on, and enjoys, but which you do not need.



(ii) Read the name of each item below. Is it a want or a need? Write the correct answer on the line.

1. coat _____

6. home _____

2. shirt _____

7. bed _____

3. video games _____

8. food _____

4. medicine _____

9. books _____

5. candy _____

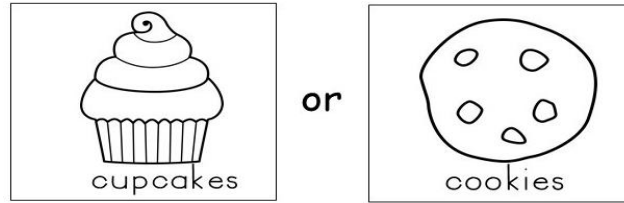
10. toys _____

Expressing Feelings and Opinions

(iii) Write about your opinion.

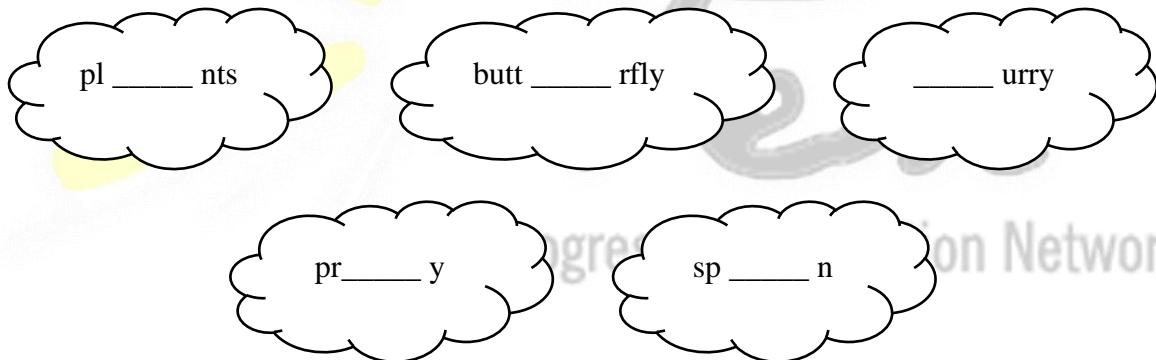
An **opinion** is your feeling or how someone else feels about a topic.

Opinion Writing



I like because _____

8. Fill in the missing letters to complete the words.



9. Match the collective noun to the phrase that should follow it.

deck	of dancers
bunch	of birds
crowd	of people
flock	of cards
group	of bananas

A **collective noun** refers to a group of people or things. For example: a **team** of players, a **herd** of deer, a **hive** of bees.

10. Use the given collective nouns in your sentences.

gang	
team	
herd	
cluster	
pride	

11. Read each sentence. If it is correct, mark it with ✓. If the sentence is wrong, give it ✗.



- a. We always go skating on an lake in the winter.
- b. My mom put a sandwich in an oven.
- c. The plant in the garden grew tall.
- d. The blanket is very warm.
- e. The big brown bear is an hairy one.

Some words have initial consonants which are not pronounced, e.g., 'w' in write, 'k' in kneel, 'h' in honest. We put **articles** 'a' or 'an' with those words by focusing on the second letter.

12. (i) Complete each sentence using the appropriate article: **a** or **an**

- I won the _____ prize because I wrote an amazing story! (a/an)
- _____ author is coming to our school today. (a/an)
- Maaz is planning a _____ party for his friend's birthday. (a/an)
- Samina will read _____ book before she goes to soccer practice. (a/an)
- The explorer found _____ igloo on his journey. (a/an)

(ii) Write your sentence correctly using each article.

a _____

an _____

13. Read the given sentences and circle the use of adjectives of origin.

- Shazia likes to eat Australian apples.
- He has bought a new Italian car.
- Pakistani culture is a diverse culture.
- Maha wants to buy a beautiful Multani dress.
- The Japanese man was waiting for the bus.

An **adjective of origin** describes where something comes from. For example: Chinese, Turkish, etc.





14. Circle the words that require a capital letter.

- people of all ages enjoy tom and jerry cartoons.
- i went to the museum of modern art in new york city and saw starry night by van gogh.
- on wednesday, betty and i went to see star trek.
- she loves to play the legend of zelda on her nintendo.
- children love december because of christmas and hanukkah.

15. Write a paragraph on 'The Life Cycle of a Butterfly' using joining words such as 'and', 'but', and 'because' to join sentences.

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16. Write the numbers in the correct order.

			
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Unit 3 – The Journey of Chocolate

Chocolate can be beneficial for kids' development. Cocoa is nature's energy booster. A well-known effect of chocolate is to stimulate serotonin, the most important neurotransmitter that influences people's moods making them happier.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- | | |
|--|---|
| • pronounce and practice diphthongs | • missing letters, regular/irregular nouns |
| • expressions to express likes and dislikes | • recognize and use action verbs / use words showing position |
| • recognize and compare the information presented in the pie chart and bar graph | • use capitalization |
| • make anagrams from simple one/ two-syllable words | • write a simple paragraph explaining a procedure process |

1. Complete the sentences using the correct diphthong.

noise annoyed mouth soil brown proud flower

- Please stop making all of that _____, my head hurts.
- My grandma and I planted pumpkin seeds in the rich _____.
- Ali was _____ with his little brother because he kept screaming loudly.
- Billy's parents were so _____ of him for doing well on exams.
- My brother's favorite color is _____.
- Please chew with your _____ closed.
- Ms. Rabia's favorite _____ is a rose.

A **diphthong** is a combination of two vowel sounds or letters in a single syllable. E.g. coil, pain, now.

2. Read and practice the given dialogue.

Rohma: Good morning, Minsa. How are you?

Minsa: Good morning, I'm fine. What about you?

Rohma: I'm good. Minsa, do you like eating chocolate?

Minsa: Yes, I like chocolate. But I do not eat a lot. Eating too much chocolate is not good for your health. What about you?

Rohma: No, I do not. I prefer having a banana to eating chocolate.

Minsa: Great, I would also try to eat fruit instead of unhealthy food.

3. Circle the joining words in each sentence.

a) Supper was ready, but the children were not home.

b) She likes chocolate pudding, lemon meringue pie, and black forest cake.

c) Do you want to sit in a chair or on the sofa?

d) We waited, but the bus never came.

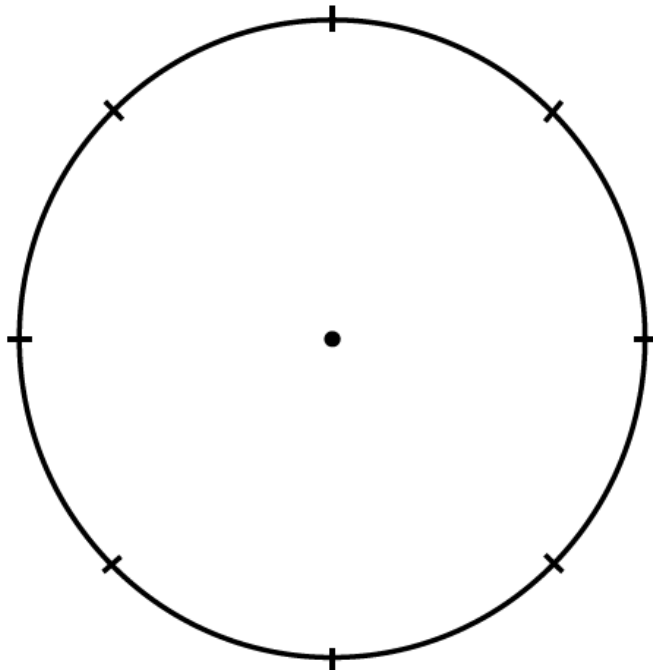
e) I will be quiet, so you can finish your homework.

Joining words are words connecting one sentence to another or one paragraph to the next paragraph.

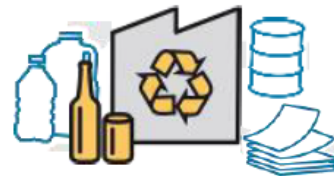
4. The data shows the recycled materials collected by the students. Construct a circle graph and answer the questions below.

A **pie chart** is used to compare parts of a whole.

A **bar graph** is used to compare things in different groups.



Recycled material	Number of items
Paper	40
Plastic	5
Cans	20
Bottles	80
Glass	15



1. Which material did they collect the most? _____

2. Which material did they collect the least? _____

3. What fraction of the number of items collected are bottles? _____

4. What fraction of the total collection are cans? _____

5. Which material is about one-quarter of the total collection? _____

5. Fill in the correct letters to complete the anagram of the word given.

An **anagram** is a word that is made by arranging the letters of another word in a different order.

HEART
E _ _ T _

ALERT
_ A T _ _

BREAK
B _ K _ _

CRATE
_ _ A _ E

TACOS
C _ _ _ T

ELBOW
B _ L _ _

SMILE
_ _ I _ E

BREAD
_ E _ R _

HORSE
S _ _ R _

LEAST
_ _ E A _

PLATE
P E _ _ _

SKATE
S _ _ A _

6. Fill in the missing letters to complete the words.

gra _ _ ite

deli _ _ ious

solidi _ _ y

_ _ inerals

con _ _ ains

7. Read the given nouns.

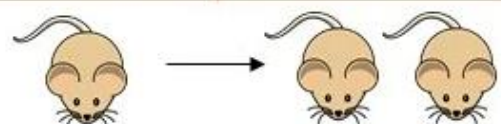
Regular & Irregular NOUNS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Bottle	Bottles
Boss	Bosses
Toy	Toys
Chair	Chairs



Regular nouns are nouns that form their plural by adding 's' or 'es' to the end.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Goose	Geese
Man	Men
Calf	Calves
Mouse	Mice



Irregular nouns do not follow any particular pattern to form their plurals.

8. Match the singular and plural nouns.



- | | |
|-------|----------|
| man | mice |
| child | teeth |
| deer | men |
| leaf | fish |
| wolf | children |
| mouse | deer |
| fish | wolves |
| tooth | leaves |



9. Write the verb from each sentence.

- i. Teddy holds his honey. _____
- ii. The rabbit eats a carrot. _____
- iii. The kids laugh at the joke. _____
- iv. After supper, they clean the dishes. _____
- v. Later, take a bath. _____

Verbs are...
words that show
action!



Jump

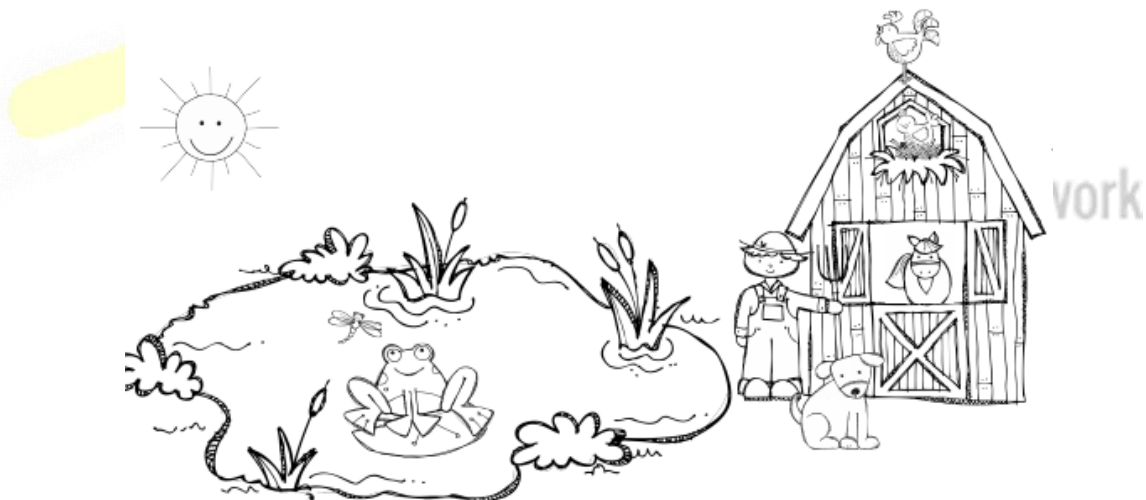


Paint



Skate

10. Use the position words to fill with the correct option.




- The frog is _____ the dragonfly. (above, below, behind)
- The farmer is _____ the barn and pond. (above, below, between)
- The horse is _____ the barn. (above, in, around)
- The dog is _____ the barn. (in front, in back of, near)
- The sun is _____ the pond. (behind, around, above)

11. Make sentences of your own using the prepositions of the position given below.

under	
around	
between	
over	
up	

12. **PARROT** needs help putting the correct punctuation at the end of each sentence. Help this bird writer complete each sentence by adding a period (.), exclamation point (!), or question mark (?).

- 
- i. When is your birthday ii. I love ice cream
- iii. My favorite subject is writing iv. Sam walks to school
- v. How far can you run vi. The dog is in the dog house
- vii. What is the title of the book viii. We had pizza for lunch
- ix. May I have a drink of water x. The cat jumped on the fence

13. Write a paragraph about your best friend.

14. Read the given recipe.

MY RECIPE

cheese and tomato sandwich



Ingredients:

- 1 tomato
- some cheese
- some mayonnaise
- some lettuce
- 2 slices of bread

To make cheese and tomato sandwich, first wash and dry the tomato.

Then, slice the tomato and some cheese.

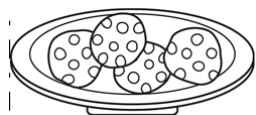
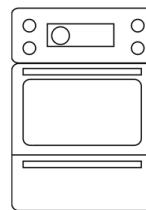
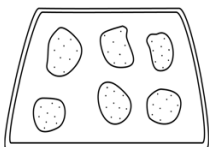
Next, spread some mayonnaise on two slices of bread.

Put the tomato, cheese and some lettuce on one slice.

Finally, put the other slice of bread on top and cut the sandwich in half.

15. Look at the pictures and write a recipe for cookies with the help of given words.

- cookies oven ingredients recipe pan
- teaspoon mixture enjoy



Unit 4 – The Pride of Pakistan

The act of patriotism and feeling patriotic are things that will make for a stronger nation. Tell the students to feel proud of being Pakistani. We are a strong nation if we work together, we can achieve anything.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- | | |
|---|--|
| • pronounce and practice diphthongs | • use words similar and opposite in meanings |
| • expressions to express needs and feelings | • recognize helping verbs as aiding the main verbs / use words showing time. |
| • develop a mind map to summarize a text / gapped summary | • use degrees of regular adjectives / write simple descriptive paragraphs |
| • identify and change parts of speech of a given word | • apply capitalization to the initial letters of proper nouns |

1. Read the given text and write the diphthongs **-oy**, **-ea**, and **-ou** in the correct column from the paragraph below.

A **diphthong** is a sound formed by combining two vowels in a single syllable. The sound begins as one vowel sound and moves towards another as in the words play, found, four, etc.

One day my aunt brought my brothers and me to the fair. It was Sunday morning. We reached there on the ground early in the morning. I was a bit nervous about the rides. But I like riding on the train and playing on the slides. We ate simple plain hotdogs and watched the horses eat hay. It began to hail so we couldn't stay. We can't wait to go back next year.

oy	ea	ou	ay

2. Look at the pictures. Complete the word by adding the correct diphthongs.

oi

oy

ou

ow



f _ _ ntain



_ _ l



h _ _ se



ann _ _



b _ _



b _ _ l



br _ _ n



m _ _ th



fl _ _ er



p _ _ nt



g _ _ n



destr _ _

3. Write a dialogue.

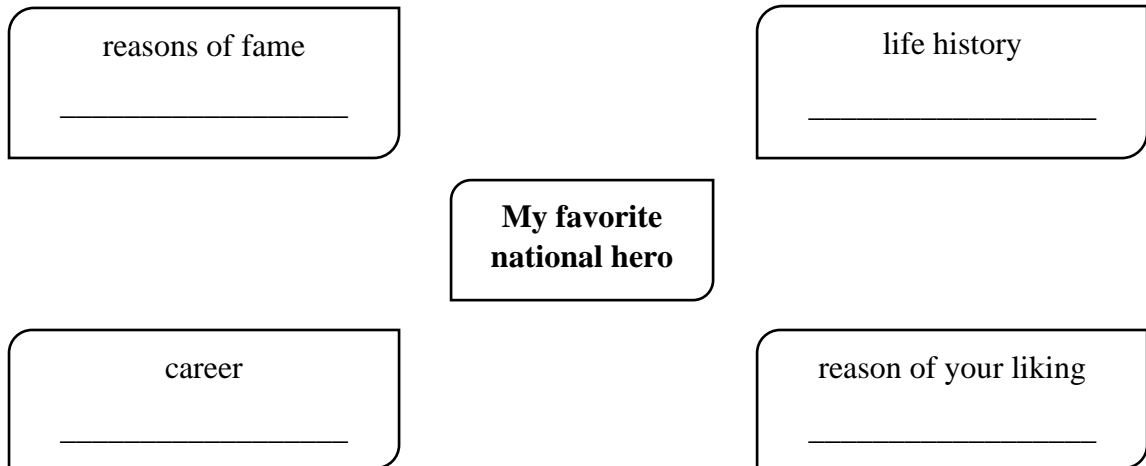
Talk to your friend about borrowing his camera to take pictures.

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Date _____

Day _____

4. Make a mind map of your favorite national hero.



5. Fill in the given gapped summary using the words below.

walks eat jumps get sees likes thinks

A fox is walking in the forest. It _____ a bunch of grapes. The fox _____ grapes. It wants to _____ them. It _____ up. The grapes are too high. The fox _____ again. It does not _____ the grapes. The fox _____ that the grapes are sour. It _____ away from them.

6. Match the following words with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| sacrifice | to take control |
| impatient | to try hard to do or achieve something |
| martyr | to treat someone with great respect |
| struggle | restless |
| sacred | a person who sacrifices his life for a noble cause |
| capture | to lay down life for a noble cause |

7. Read the given words and notice how the parts of speech change.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives
Success	Succeed	Successful
Education	Educate	Educational
Creation	Create	Creative

Suffixes '-ly', '-ion', '-ing', etc., are used to convert verbs to nouns and adjectives.

8. Write whether the underlined word is a **noun**, an **adjective**, or a **verb**.

One has been done for you.

- Place the open box on the counter. **adjective**
- Jeremy opened the door. _____
- The opening is next week. _____
- Later, we will go to the dance recital. _____
- Will you dance with me? _____
- The dance ends at ten. _____
- Lydia climbed the play structure at the park. _____
- The children play outside in the summer. _____
- Norah invited you to her play. _____
- Put your washed clothes away. _____
- Dad washed the car last Saturday. _____
- All dirty clothes go in the wash. _____

Synonyms and Antonyms

9. Choose the correct words for each column.

Synonyms are words that have the same meaning. For example: sad / gloomy etc.

Antonyms are words that have the opposite meanings. For example: happy / gloomy etc.

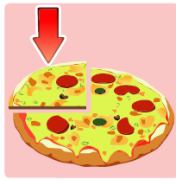
sour glad quick close see young laugh awake

Synonyms		Antonyms	
giggle		sweet	
happy		old	
look		asleep	
fast		open	

10. Rearrange the letters to form words.



rnouni



terquar



oldl



ordo



palpe



nlae

11. Nouns with No Change

The plural form of these nouns is the same as the singular form.

● ▲ ● 1 series → 2+ series ● ▲ ● ● ▲ ●

1 fish → 2+ fish

1 sheep → 2+ sheep

1 moose → 2+ moose

1 deer → 2+ deer

Some nouns, use the same singular and plural form.



Example:

fish → fish
deer → deer

12. Read the following sentences and write the unchanged plural forms of these nouns.

- I can see two (**fish**) _____ in the fish tank.
- Many (**deer**) _____ live in that forest.
- Farmer Brown has lots of (**sheep**) _____.
- Sana has long (**hair**) _____.

13. Circle the preposition which best completes the sentence.

- We often go to the park **IN** / **ON** Sunday mornings.
- I arrived home **ON** / **AT** midnight.
- The stars shine **AT** / **ON** night.
- I drink milk **AT** / **ON** breakfast.
- Farmers harvest mangoes **ON** / **IN** summer.

Preposition of time
introduce time, for example a date, days of the week, etc.




14. Fill in the blanks with is/am/are/had/has/have/did/do.

- I happy.
- Childrennot play in the playground.
- The school bell ringing.
- Wea happy family.
- Igood friends.
- Ahmed not have his breakfast yesterday.
- Laiba’s uncle told us different stories about Pakistani soldiers.

Helping verbs help the main verb in a sentence. For example, is, are, am, has, have, had, do, does, did are helping verbs.

15. Complete each set by writing the appropriate degrees of comparison.

 _____  _____  best

 _____  slower  _____

 happy  _____  _____

 _____  _____  fastest

 _____  thicker  _____

 _____  _____  light

 _____  _____  cheapest

16. Rewrite each title with correct capitalization.

- the very hungry caterpillar **The Very Hungry Caterpillar**
- goodnight moon _____
- charlotte’s web _____
- charlie and the chocolate factory _____
- winnie the pooh _____
- alice’s adventures in wonderland _____
- the little prince _____
- james and the giant peach _____

In titles, give every important word and the first word **capital letters.**



17. (i) Read the given descriptive paragraph about My Neighborhood.

In my neighborhood, there are many places to go. If I am hungry, I can go to a restaurant and eat. There is a post office in my neighborhood where I can mail a letter to my grandmother. There is a shopping mall to go shopping in too, a bakery where I can buy a birthday cake too! If I want to read some books or do my homework I can go to the library. I go to the cinema with my friends to watch a movie. My favorite place is the bank because I can get money there! There is an internet bar in my neighborhood, my big brother goes there to surf the internet or play computer games.

A **descriptive paragraph** describes a particular situation, person, place or thing.

(ii) Write a descriptive paragraph on the topic ‘A trip to Museum’.

Unit 5 – Thank you, Lord

It is incumbent upon all Muslims to feel and express their gratitude to Allah (glory be to Him) throughout every day, as it strengthens the faith and helps attain the goal of complete submission to His will.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- recognize and pronounce three consonant clusters in initial positions
- use some pair of words including homophones
- classify the words that begin and end with the same three consonant clusters.
- classify and change the gender (masculine, feminine, neuter)
- expressions to express opinions
- distinguish between 'be', 'do', and 'have' as main helping verbs.
- locate specific information in a quarter and quarter past clock
- writing / creative writing/ brainstorming

1. Learn and recite the poem with actions.

Thank you, Lord

Lord, in the morning I start each day,
 By taking a moment to bow and pray.
 I start with thanks and then give praise
 For all your kind and loving ways.
 Today if sunshine turns to rain,
 If a dark cloud brings some pain,
 I won't doubt or hide in fear
 For you, my God, are always near.
 I will travel where you lead;
 I will help my friends in need.
 Where you send me, I will go;
 With your help I'll learn and grow.
 Hold my family in your hands,
 As we follow your commands.
 And I will keep you close in sight
 Until I crawl in bed tonight.





How do you
start your
day?

Consonant Clusters:

A **consonant cluster** is a group of two or three consonants in a word. Each consonant retains its sound when we say the word.

Initial Consonant Cluster			
str-	strict	string	stretch
scr-	scratch	screen	scroll
spl-	splendid	splash	split
Final Consonant Cluster			
-pts	accepts	adopts	interrupts
-lps	helps	scalps	pulps
-mps	lamps	stamps	jumps

2. Look at the picture and color the correct consonant cluster.

	str		spl		spr		str
	scr		str		scr		spl
	spl		scr		spl		spr

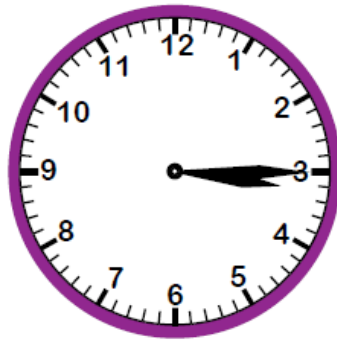
3. Sort the words that end with three-consonant clusters.

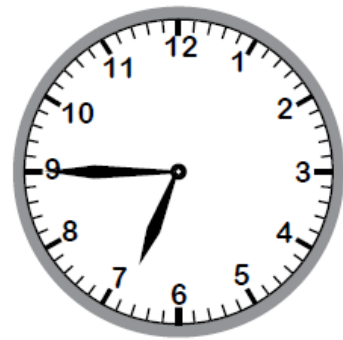
split gulps script pumps attempts strong

4. Have a dialogue with your friend and discuss a cricket match to express your views.

5. Read each clock and write the time.







6. Choose the correct word that shows its meaning.

command praise hide crawl fear











7. Learn and match the following word with their meanings.

- | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| praise | an order to a person |
| hide | an act of moving your hands and knees |
| fear | to put or keep out of sight |
| command | be afraid of |
| crawl | to say nice things about somebody |

8. Circle the correct homophone.

- A (hair/hare) raced with a tortoise.
- Christopher Columbus set (sail/sale) for the New World in 1492.
- Please, (wait / weight) just a moment!
- They started working (right / write) away.
- Many trees lose (there/ their) leaves in the winter.

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings.

9. Write the given nouns in their correct columns.

Nouns that name male creatures have the **masculine gender**. Nouns that name female creatures have the **feminine gender**. Nouns that name non-living things have the **neuter gender**.

witch princess hen groom tree hat lion prince
rooster castle bride wizard feather flowers lioness

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter

10. Circle the helping verbs and underline the main verbs in the given sentences.

- He is drinking apple juice.
- I have not done my homework.
- The boys are not playing baseball.
- She has got beautiful eyes.
- We did not watch the movie.
- He had not gone yet.

11. Rewrite the phrases using apostrophes and exclamation marks. One has been done for you.

1. The car that belongs to dad

dad's car

2. What an amazing story

3. The dog that belongs to Julie

4. The glasses that belong to mom

5. Careful, it is hot

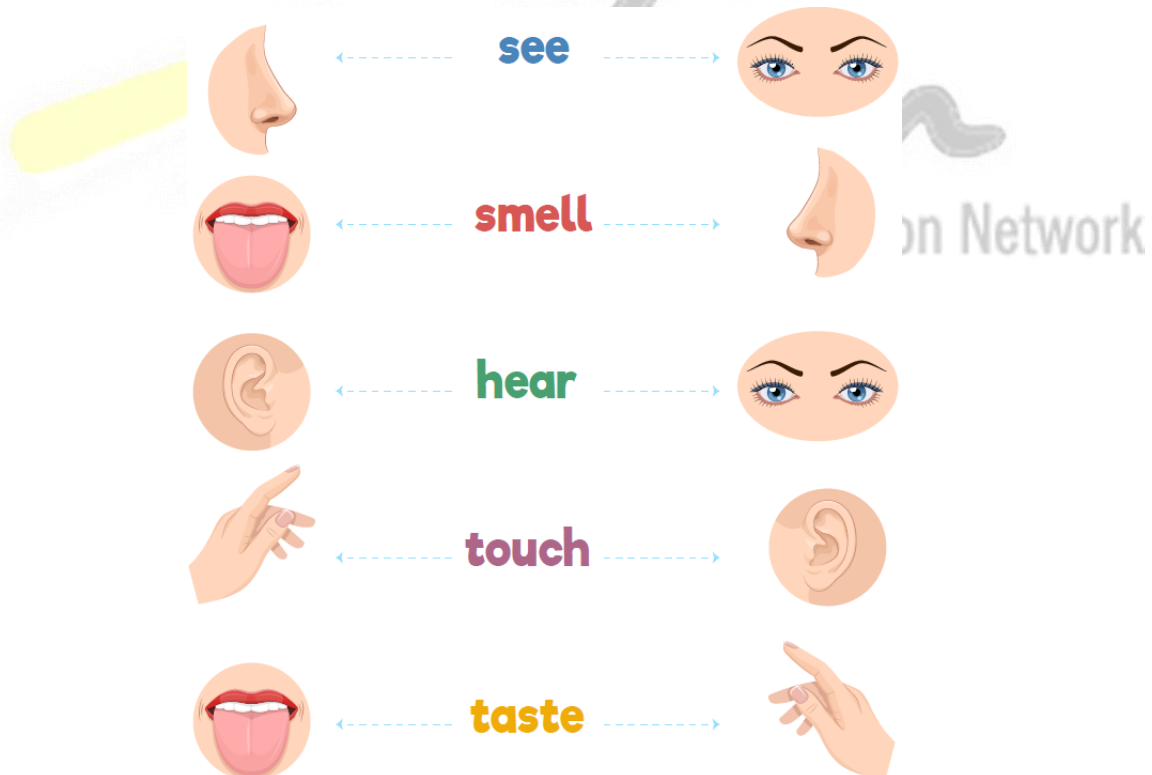
6. The table that belongs to Mrs. Amir

7. Thank you so much

8. The coat that belongs to Sadia

An **exclamation mark (!)** is used to express sudden feelings or emotions. An **apostrophe (')** is used to show possession.

12. Draw a line to match the five senses with their function in daily life.



13.Fill in the given mind map about the blessings of Allah.

Blessings of Allah

Topic sentence

Supporting details 1

Supporting details 2

Conclusion

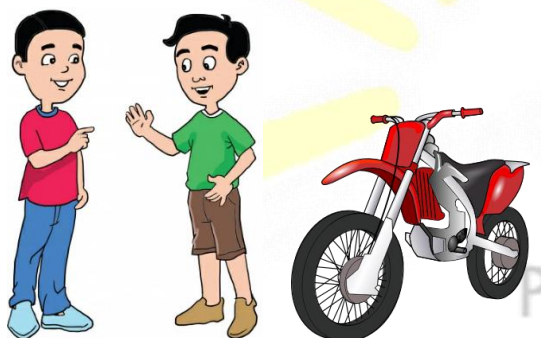

Unit 6 – Valuing Others

Understanding others helps children know what to do in social situations and is the basis for developing caring and responsibility. It's not always easy for children to see the point of view of someone different from them.

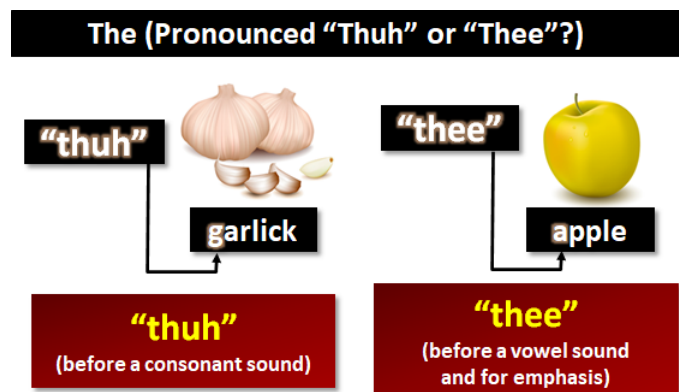
In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- use expressions to do something and to show ability/inability
- identify and differentiate the use of 'the' with consonant and vowel sounds
- recognize specific parts of words including common inflectional endings
- recognize and locate some compound words/breakup some compound words into words
- classify more nouns as common and proper nouns
- identify and make simple sentences with the verbs 'be', 'do', and 'have'
- use punctuation, write simple narrative paragraphs
- use appropriate vocabulary and tenses to write a simple paragraph

1. Read the given dialogues and notice the use of expressions to show ability/inability.

<p>Faseeh: May I borrow your motorbike? I need it for tomorrow's match.</p> <p>Sa'ad: Of course, but please try to return it soon.</p> <p>Faraz: Sure, Thank you.</p> 	<p>Noor: Could you please help me complete my math homework?</p> <p>Amna: Yes, sure. But I think you should first try it yourself.</p> <p>Noor: You are right. I should try it at least once.</p> <p>Amna: I am sure you can do it.</p> <p>Noor: Thank you!</p> 
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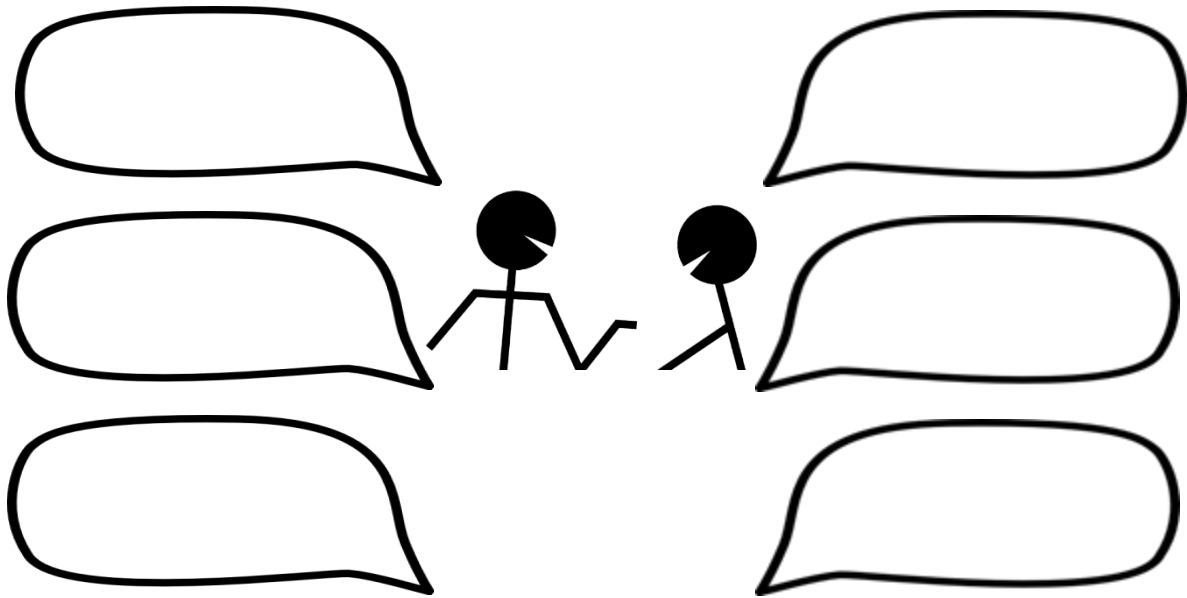
2. Sounds of 'the'



3. Read the following text pronouncing 'thee' or 'thuh':

The (thee)	The (thuh)
the airplane	the cat
the elephant	the summer
the ice	the liar
the umbrella	the fire

4. Write dialogue and ask (seek permission) your friend to let you use his/her **paints, paintbrush, or storybook.**




5. Notice the use of inflectional endings.

Inflectional Endings

Inflectional endings are letters added to the end of a word that change its meaning

-s -ed -ing -er -est



-s	-ed	-ing
helps	called	playing
plays	worked	calling
looks	helped	helping
works	played	looking
calls	looked	working

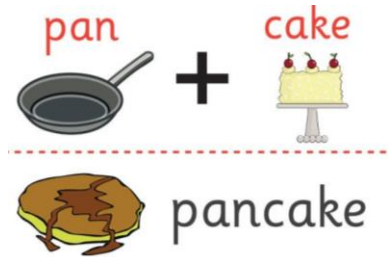
6. Write **s**, **ed**, or **ing** to complete each word.

- I count _____ three scoops.
- Are you ask _____ for more ice cream?
- She turn _____ seven next Saturday.
- Ben is wait _____ for the sprinkles.
- I want _____ some more cake.
- The girl is lick _____ the spoon.
- I am open _____ my gifts.
- Are you talk _____ to your sister?
- We mail _____ a picture of the party to Grandma.



7. Read about the compound words.

Two words combine to make a **compound word**. Each word has its own meaning but when we join them, they give a single new meaning.



- foot
- him
- post
- pan

- card
- cake
- ball
- self



- play
- school
- post
- tea
- bag
- man
- spoon
- ground



Now write a list of the compound words that you joined above.

.....

.....

.....

.....

9. Match the correct letter next to each symbol.



church



lake



school



airport



mountain

10. Use the nouns below to match the common nouns to their proper nouns.

Common nouns are the names of people, places, animals or things in general. For example, Book, cat etc. **Proper nouns** are the names of particular persons, places animals or things. They always start with a capital letter, for example Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore, etc.

milk January washhouse Mona's restaurant bank month McDonald's
carpenter cricket MCB Bank

Common noun	Proper noun

'Be', 'Do', and 'Have' as Main and Helping verbs

11. Choose the correct verb to complete each sentence.

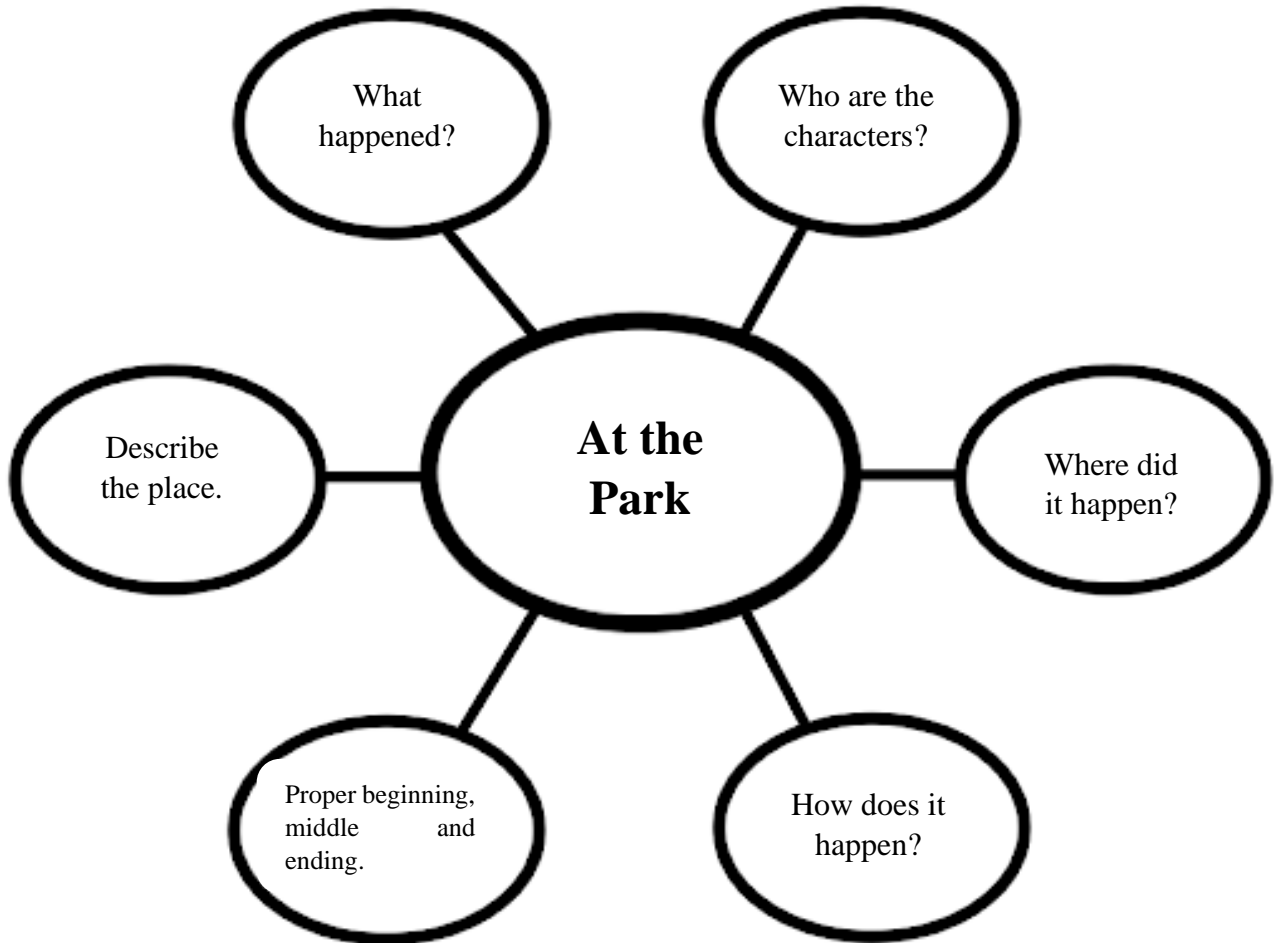
- a) I ___ having a glass of water.
is
be
am
- b) They ___ looking for you.
is
were
was
- c) She ___ agree with me.
Don't
Doesn't
- d) I ___ taken this test before.
has
have
- e) She ___ been working.
did
had
- f) ___ your parents live in Manchester?
Does
Do
- g) She ___ preparing dinner for us.
was
is
were
- h) She ___ bought new shoes.
has
have
- i) We ___ done a lot so far.
Has
Have
- j) They ___ studying all night.
Has been
Have been

12. Write each sentence in the right column with its correct punctuation marks.

Where is the bathroom?	It is so cold here!
I wear a coat in winter.	Your friend is nice.
When is story time?	We are all good friends.
I love this story!	Are you finished with the green pencil?

Statement	Question	Exclamatory

13. Write a narrative paragraph on the given topic by taking help from the given mind map.



Progressive Education Network

Unit 7 – Colors of Pakistan

Pakistan is our dear homeland. Pakistanis comprise numerous diverse cultures and ethnic groups: the Punjabis, Kashmiris, Sindhis, and Muhajirs (immigrants from India at the time of partition and their descendants) in the east; the tribal cultures of the Baloch and Pashtun in the west; we should love all its cultures, festivals, people and minorities.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- to pronounce long vowel sounds 'i' as in kite, /o/ as in boat, and /u as in cute.
- use punctuation according to the rules learned earlier
- read simple keys/ legends on maps.
- classify items required for a given task/ topic
- difference between two parts of a compound word/use of pronouns
- speech bubbles
- use different forms of verbs with their corresponding pronoun
- writing / creative writing

1. Read and say the given words with long vowel sounds.

SOUND	IPA	KEY WORD
long a:	/eɪ/	cake: /keɪk/
long e:	/i:/	keep: /ki:p/
long i:	/aɪ/	bike: /baɪk/
long o:	/oʊ/	home: /hoʊm/
long u:	/yu:/	cute: /kyut/

A **vowel sound** is **long** if its sounds like the vowel's name. For example, a long 'a' in 'make' and a long 'e' in 'beep'.

2. Circle the ones that contain long vowels.

Ape Snow Soon

Ant Sight Ham

Hen Two Sad

Whale Friend Dress

Cage Jump Feet

3. Make some more words with long vowel sounds.

A: _____

E: _____

I: _____

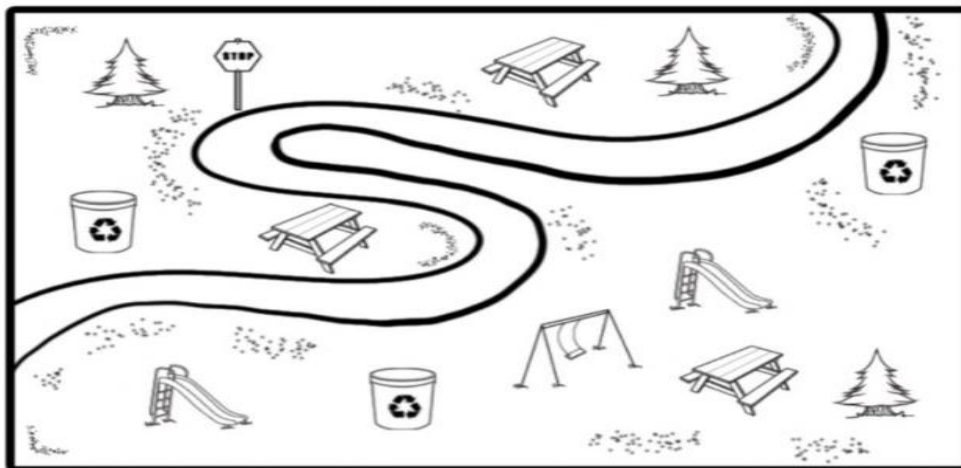
O: _____

U: _____

4. Have a dialogue with your friend and describe some local events such as seasonal festivals (Jashan-e-Baharan), polo, horse and cattle show, etc.



5. Study the map of the park and answer the following questions.



Map Key



- i. How many picnic tables are in the park? _____
- ii. How many trash cans are in the park? _____
- iii. How many stop signs are in the park? _____

Date _____

Day _____

6. Find the compound word in each sentence. Write it in the given space.

- a. I enjoy watching the sunrise. _____
- b. She has beautiful dark eyelashes. _____
- c. The milkman delivers milk to the hospital. _____
- d. The overcoat was too big for Jon. _____
- e. The doorbell is not loud enough. _____
- f. That is a very beautiful butterfly. _____
- g. I ate too many pancakes this morning. _____
- h. My dog loves to sleep in the sunshine. _____

7. Write the letter of the correctly spelled word in the space. One has been done for you.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| _____ A | A. CRITICIZE | B. KRITICIZE | C. CRITICIZ | D. CRITISIZE |
| _____ | A. FURTFER | B. FURTHER | C. FURTHERE | D. FURTHIR |
| _____ | A. CHOSE | B. CHOOS | C. CHOOSE | D. CHOOSEE |
| _____ | A. DEFEKDANT | B. DEFENDANT | C. DEFENDANT | D. DEFENDANTE |
| _____ | A. FUNCTIEN | B. FUNCTIUN | C. FUNCTION | D. FUNCCIAN |

8. Rewrite each sentence. Change the underlined word or words to a pronoun.

- Sarah made dinner for the whole family.

- Ahmed played tag with Rohan and Asim.

- Mr. Razzaq went to the movies with Mrs. Razzaq.

- The house needs a fresh coat of paint.

- Umar is very busy today. Umar is preparing for the competition.

9. Read the following sentences to notice the use of 'be', and 'do'. and 'have' with pronouns.

Pronouns	'Be', 'do'. and 'have' as main verbs	'Be', 'do'. and 'have' as helping verbs
I	I am sad. I have a cat.	I am reading a story. I have memorized the lesson.
We	We did our homework. We had a nice car.	We did not go there. We had bought a house.
You	You are smart. You had a headache.	You are going to the mosque. You had eaten a sandwich.
He/She	He/She is beautiful. He/She has two brothers.	He/She was writing a story. He/She has gone shopping.
It	It is a small puppy. It has brown eyes.	It was jumping. It has eaten food.
They	They have a cycle. They had no bicycle.	They have played football. They do not play cricket.

10. Punctuate the following sentences using the full stop, question mark and exclamation mark.

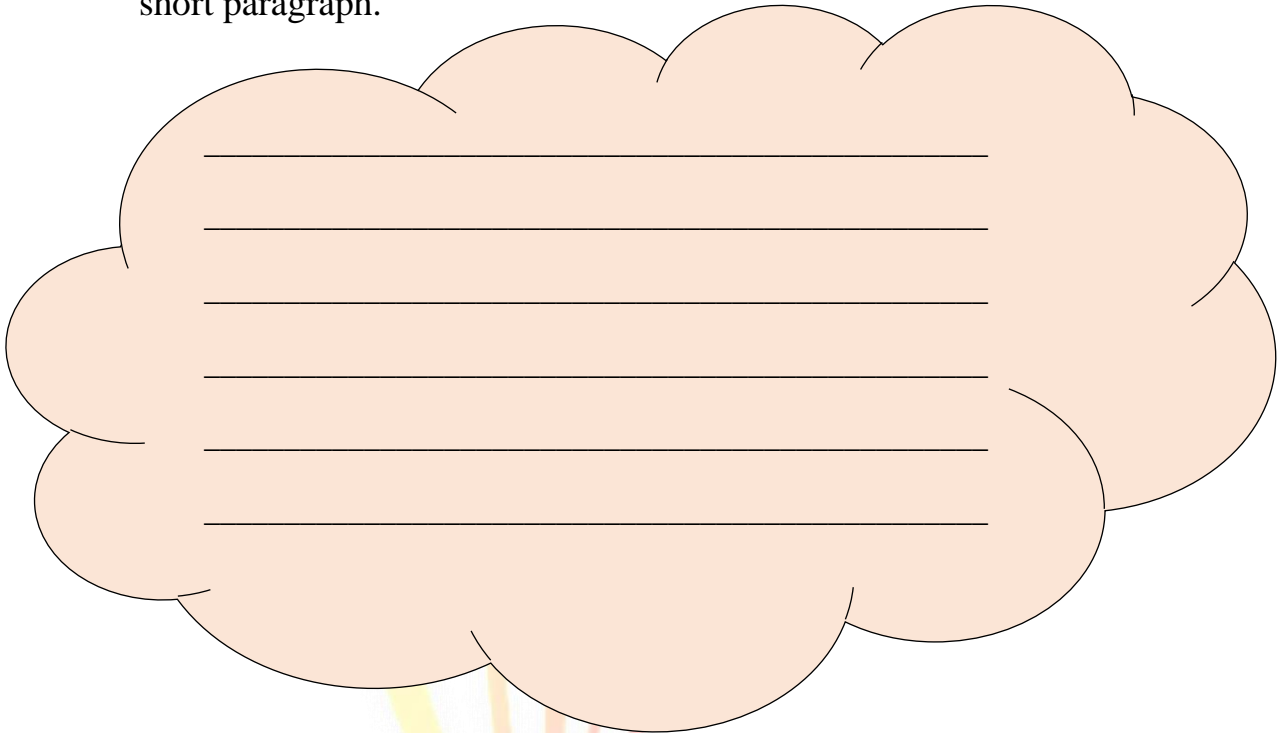
- today we have english arabic and art.
- sara lives in dubai
- maha took this photo during her holiday in france
- where are the rugs from
- how long did you study for the quiz
- i like to take my children to bassa beach
- did ramadan start on friday
- huda watched the news on ary channel
- we will have our summer holidays on june
- yesterday majid had pasta soup and salad for dinner

11. Read the given words and write in their respective columns.

food Shalwar Kameez flowers pakol hat horse kites

Jashan e Baharan	Polo festival

12. Have you ever attended any cultural festival? Share your experience in a short paragraph.



Unit 8 – Good Study Habits

Encourage students to develop reading habits together. Tell them to always remember the study habits mentioned and adopt them. Good study skills can increase your confidence, competence, and self-esteem. Indeed, establishing a proper and efficient study habit will make one's high school life meaningful and challenging.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- pronounce short vowel sounds 'I' as in bit, /o/ as in cot, /u/ as in the sun
- use alphabetical order to locate words in the dictionary
- identify and utilize effective study skills, e.g. brainstorming ideas, using illustration, and note-taking.
- common adjectives with each other e.g. huge-big
- recognize and use a pronoun as subjective case, objective case, and possessive case
- illustrate the use of can/cannot and may/may not.
- recognize that an adverb qualifies verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs
- writing / creative writing

1. Read and say the given short vowel sounds.

Vowel A

Short sound: **apple, cat.**

Vowel E

Short sound: **jet, net.**

Vowel I

Short sound: **fish, dig**

Vowel O

Short sound: **clock, dog.**

Vowel U

Short sound: **sun, jump.**

A **short vowel** sound does not sound like its name.

2. Make some more words with a short vowel sound.

A: _____

E: _____

I: _____

O: _____

U: _____

5. Read and select healthy eating habits and make a list.

<p>1. Eat food you enjoy.</p> 	<p>2. Portion sizes are key.</p> 	<p>3. Pack your lunch.</p> 
<p>4. Choose protein and fiber.</p> 	<p>5. Go Mediterranean.</p> 	<p>6. Don't drink your calories.</p> 
<p>7. Give yourself options.</p> 	<p>8. Don't grocery shop hungry.</p> 	<p>9. Get a good night's sleep.</p> 
<p>10. Eat breakfast.</p> 	<p>11. Avoid diet drinks.</p> 	<p>12. Don't snack after dinner.</p> 

6. Use appropriate adjectives from the word box below to fill in the blanks.


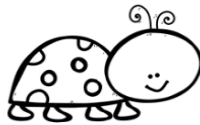




adorable, beautiful, clean, drab, elegant, gentle

- Hina is wearing an _____ dress.
- The cat prefers to keep itself _____ always.
- The movie was a real _____.
- Mrs. Javed's granddaughter is very _____.
- Shan was very _____ while cleaning his con
- A neat garden looks _____.



Words which describe nouns in phrases or sentences are called **adjectives**.

7. Write two adjectives to describe each picture.

					
<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

8. Replace the underlined words with the appropriate pronouns in the box. Use capital letters when necessary.

she her he him it we us they them

- I saw Mr. Shahid this morning and gave Mr. Shahid my homework. him
- Hassan likes computer games but he doesn't play computer games. _____
- Neil Armstrong was born in 1930. Neil Armstrong landed on the moon in 1969.

- Penguins don't live near the North Pole. Penguins live near the South Pole.

- My aunt lives in Toronto but my aunt often comes to visit my family and me.

- First, my friend and I went shopping. Later, my friend and I went home.

- Where was Sarah? I didn't see Sarah at the party last week. _____
- Ali is a nice guy. I like Ali a lot. _____
- The planet Mars has two moons. The two moons are both very small. _____
- I liked the cake but I didn't finish cake. _____
- Amna and I paid for the meal but the waiter forgot to bring Amna and me the food.

9. Read the following sentences and circle the possessive pronouns.

- This car is mine.
- The entire property is yours from now.
- Improve your mistakes first, then talk about theirs.
- She has many lipsticks in her purse.
- This fish is so small for its aquarium.
- Nobody enters my bedroom without asking permission.
- I like your drawing. Do you like mine?
- Javed and his brother are doctors.
- The management has dropped their plans.
- You picked up my cell phone instead of yours.
- This bag is not ours, it's theirs.
- Your car has punctured, go and take hers.

The words that show possession in sentences or phrases are called **possessive pronouns**.

Use of Can/Cannot and May/May not

CAN – CAN'T	MAY – MAY NOT
<p>It is used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Express ability / inability in the present Ex° They can / can't run very fast. Ask / give / refuse permission Ex° Can I borrow your collar? -Yes, you can. / No, you can't. 	<p>It is used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Express possibility Ex° They may bite you. Ask / give / refuse permission (formal) Ex° May I have a snack? -Yes, you may. No, you may not.

10. Color the correct option.

- I **can** / **must** go to the doctor. I'm feeling ill.
- You **could** / **may** open your books.
- **May** / **must** I have some more tea?
- There **may not** / **cannot** be enough green areas.
- That dress is too expensive. We **cannot** / **may not** buy it.
- I'm afraid I **may not** / **cannot** go to the dentist with you.
- **May** / **Can** I take your dog to the vet?
- You **cannot** / **couldn't** eat any more sweets!
- Yes, you **may not** / **must** go out with your friends.
- People **may not** / **might** do as much work as they do.

11. Read and complete the following sentences. (Adverbs)

- He swims _____.
- He ran _____.
- She spoke _____.
- He _____ gets me.
- She plays the piano _____.
- She will plant her garden _____.
- The children love to play _____.
- She arrived _____ for the meeting.
- The movie is starting _____.
- This spaghetti is _____ delicious.

12. Add a full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark in the following sentences.

- the roof was slippery after the rain
- a shark is following us
- where did you go last night
- this is my friend, Rick
- did you see the new movie
- i just won the lottery
- my mum sometimes dyes her hair
- that's unbelievable
- my watch stopped working after I wore it in the water
- when should we leave for the party

Writing / Creative writing

13. (i) Read the following invitation for a birthday party.

Dear Amna,

Hope you are doing fine. I am having a birthday party next Friday at my house. I am inviting you to attend my birthday party. It'll be fun! Lots of people from school are also coming. My house is quite near to your house. I will wait for you.

See you soon,

Love,

Rabia

(ii) Write a short note accepting the invitation above.

Dear: _____

Unit 9 – Manners

Children should know the meaning and importance of good manners in everyday life. Encourage them to practice table manners in their daily routine and always wash their hands with soap, before eating.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- to recognize and practice that –ed has three sounds, i.e. "d", "t", and "id".
- use textual aids such as the table of contents for greater comprehension
- use common similes, e.g. as black as coal
- use possession words
- identify and use should/should not to express permission and prohibition
- demonstrate the use of 'and', or and 'but'
- use simple adverbs of manner/use punctuation
- writing / creative writing

1. Learn and recite the poem with actions.

Whole Duty of Children

A child should always say what's true
And speak when he is spoken to,
And behave mannerly at table;
At least as far as he is able.



1. WASH HANDS



2. SIT NICELY



3. FOOD TO MOUTH, NOT
MOUTH TO FOOD

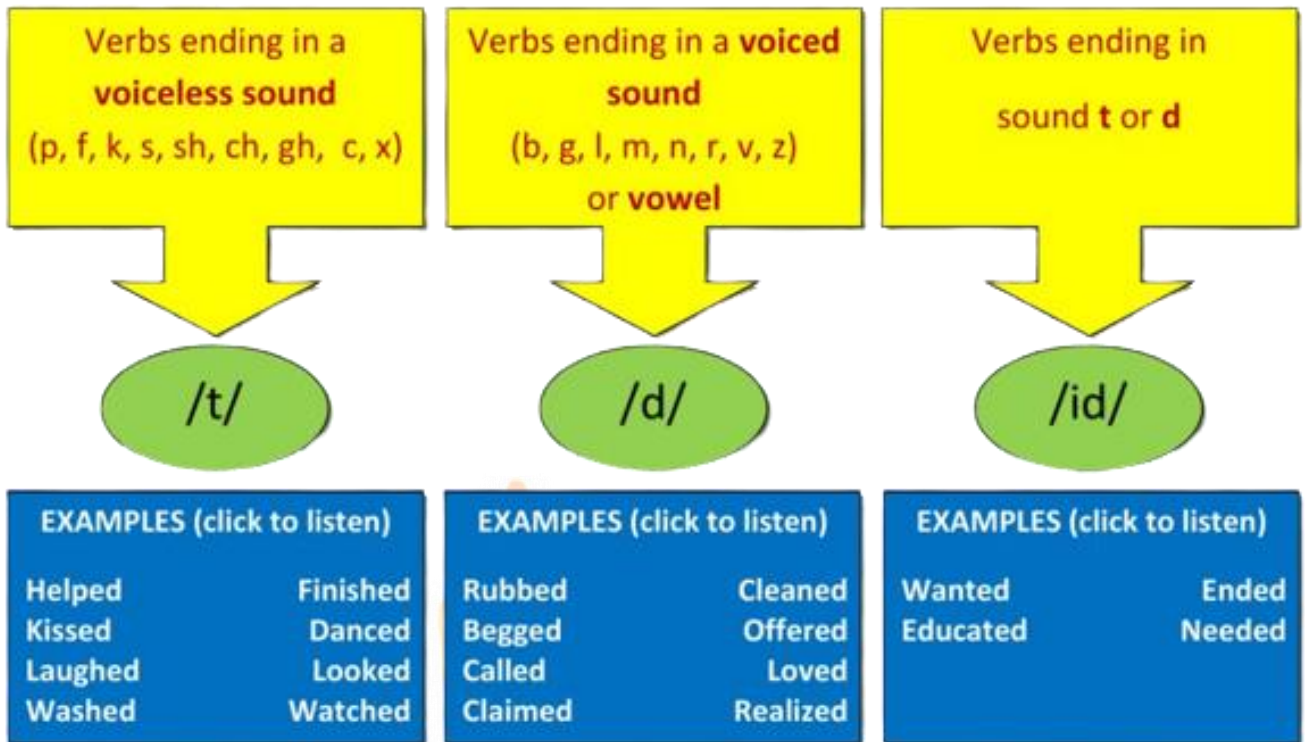


4. CHEW WITH YOUR
MOUTH CLOSED



5. TAKE UP YOUR DISHES
WHEN FINISHED
EATING.

The sound of -ed



2. Write the verbs according to their pronunciation in the past tense.

reminded	believed	talked	ordered
dressed	matched	started	recorded
screamed	asked	improved	phoned
painted	corrected	passed	

/t/	/d/	/id/
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3. Read the given title and table of contents. Then fill in the blanks.

The **table of contents** helps us to find different chapters in a book.

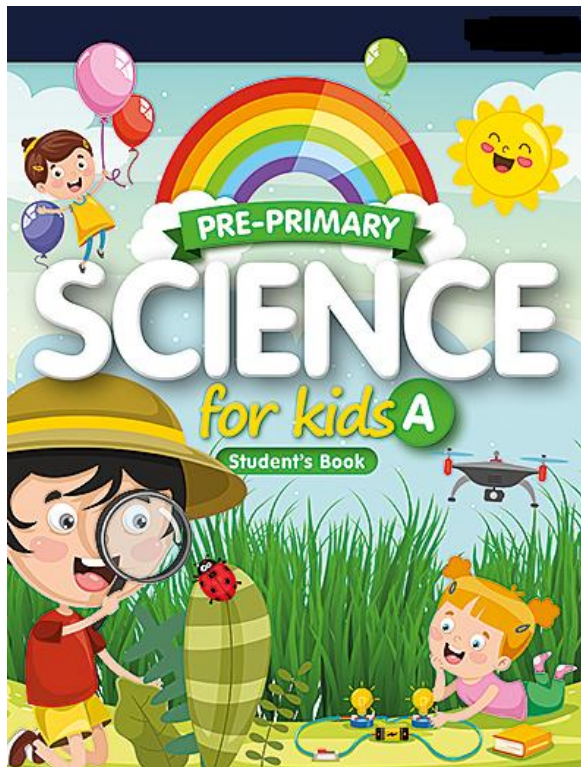


Table of Contents	
1	Family 2
2	Garden 20
3	Body 38
4	Weather 66
5	Animals 84
	Materials 102
	Stickers

- The title of the book is _____
- The title of page no 20 is _____
- The title of the unit that starts at page 84 is _____

4. Read some good manners on the internet and write them down.

Similes

A **simile** is a comparison of two things using the words **like** or **as**.



As sweet as honey



(Racing) like a frightened rabbit

5. Read each simile sentence. Circle the simile.

- The boy is as timid as a rabbit.
- She is as white as a ghost.
- My grandmother is as wise as an owl.
- My little brother eats like a bird.
- Last night I slept like a log.
- Your explanation is as clear as mud.

6. Read the given sentences and notice the use of the possessive pronoun.

A possessive pronoun is a pronoun that is used to indicate possession or ownership.

- This pen is **my pen**, not **your pen**.
- This pen is **mine**, not **yours**.



MINE

- This is my laptop. It's **mine**.

YOURS

- These glasses are mine, not **yours**.

HIS

- This is my brother 's book. It's **his**.

HERS

- He offered to swap his camera for **hers**.

OURS

- I'll show you to your room. **Ours** is next door.

YOURS

- The house is **yours**.

THEIRS

- The ship is **theirs**.

Date _____

Day _____

7. Use some possessive pronouns in sentences of your own.

my _____

our _____

your _____

his _____

her _____

8. read the given sentences and notice the use of 'should' and 'should not'.

Should is used to make recommendations, to give advice or to talk about an obligation. **Should not** is used in negative sentences.

Should



You should take some rest
after a long trip.

Should not



We should not make fun of
others.



He _____ play a lot of video games.



He _____ brush his teeth.



You _____ wash your hands often.



We _____ eat a lot of vegetables.



It's raining. They _____ take an umbrella.



You _____ eat a lot of chocolate.



We _____ drink a lot of water.



You _____ watch a lot of TV.

Joining words

Joining words are used to join words or sentences.
Some joining words are 'and', 'or', 'but', etc.

9. Read each sentence. Find the best word to fill in the sentence. Color the circle to show your choice.



I like yellow _____ green.

and because but



Is the duck in water _____ on grass?

or and but



I am tired _____ I go home.

but or so



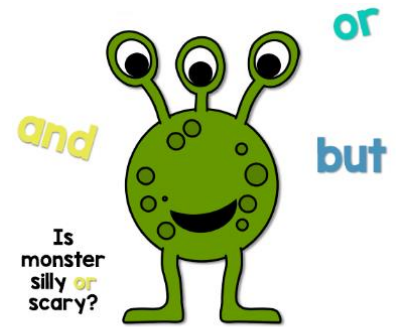
I eat nuts _____ I am hungry.

because so or



It is cold, _____ the sun is out.

so but because



a link between nouns, verbs, adjectives, or phrases

Adverbs of Manner

10. Circle the adverb in each sentence.

- Maria sang the song merrily.
- The deer ran quickly into the forest.
- Jia was badly injured when she fell down the stairs.
- The doctor spoke calmly to the patient.
- The baby is crawling slowly.
- Sam plays the piano beautifully.
- It rained heavily last night.
- Mrs. Salim, asks her students to write neatly.
- The doorbell rang loudly.
- The manager patiently listened to the customer's complaint.

Adverb of Manner tell us the manner or way in which something happens.

Date _____

Day _____

11. Rewrite the following sentences using punctuations.

1. has Sonia submitted her project

2. bacons essays are full of words of wisdom

3. what a fine day it is

4. kashmir the heaven on the earth

5. hurrah pakistan has won the cricket world cup

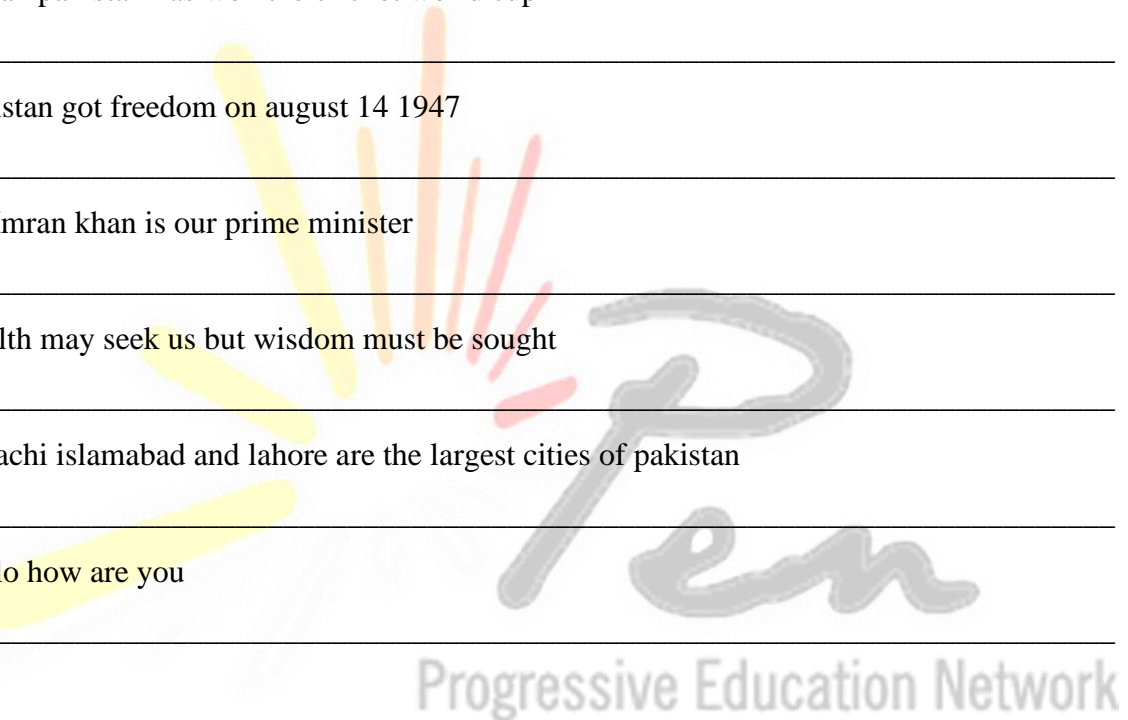
6. pakistan got freedom on august 14 1947

7. mr Imran khan is our prime minister

8. wealth may seek us but wisdom must be sought

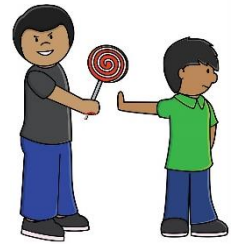
9. Karachi islamabad and lahore are the largest cities of pakistan

10. hello how are you



Unit 10 – Be Aware, Be Safe

Parents and teachers should warn kids about the dangers of strangers. It's important to encourage kids to trust their instincts. Teach them that if someone makes them uncomfortable or feels like something is not right, they need to walk away. Keeping these tips kids stay safe while they're out and about.



In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pronounce the weak form of 'of', 'or' and 'but' in simple sentences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pronoun-antecedent agreement/use forms of some simple regular verbs |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe story elements briefly / retell a story in simple sentences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> illustrate the use of tenses / use the full stop with some abbreviations |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate specific information in a calendar | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use simple adverbs of time |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> organize vocabulary items according to parts of speech | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> writing / creative writing |

1. Read and say the given weak forms of 'and', 'of', 'or' and 'but' in these phrases/sentences.

- Moon and sun
- The table is made of wood.
- The movie is good but the ending is bad.
- Are you ok or not?
- Red and yellow.

Weak forms are syllable sounds that become unstressed in speech. For example: of, and, or, but.

2. Think and outline a story of your own keeping the story elements in view.

Elements of a Story



Character

The people or animals who are important to the story.



Setting

The time and location where the story takes place.



Plot

Important events that happen in the beginning, middle and end of the story.



Problem

The main issue, struggle, or conflict the main characters are up against.



Solution

The way the characters solve the problem



Date _____

Day _____



Characters

Setting



Beginning

Middle

End



Problem

Solution



3. Look at the given calendar. Read it and answer the given questions.

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

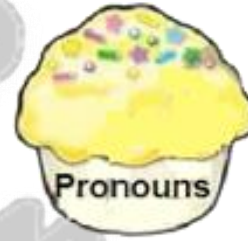
- What is the date on Second Tuesday of February? _____
- What is the day on 25th of November? _____
- What is the date a week after 13th of February? _____
- How many Fridays are there in February? _____

4. Read the story of 'The Lion King'. Do you like or dislike the story? Share your opinion with your friends.



5. Read the given words and write them in the relevant column.

eat – animal – drive – calendar – ball - ourselves – apple –
doctor – this – money – they – sing – blue – wash – myself –
sleep – he – write – that – harsh – dangerous – yours – Sara – we
– drink – herself – mine



Pronoun – antecedent agreement

Pronoun: A pronoun takes place of a noun.

Antecedent: It is the noun or group of words that a pronoun refers back to.

Example: Asad feeds his dog every morning.

(The pronoun in this example is *his*. The antecedent is *Asad*.)

6. Read the sentences carefully. Underline the pronouns and circle the antecedents.

- The students waited for their results eagerly.
- The cat ate its treats and emptied the jar.
- Moiz submitted his assignment late.
- I buy fruits from the farmers' market because their fruits are always fresh.
- Sara was very hungry, so she finished the whole pizza.
- The students suggested visiting the Edhi Centre for their field trip.
- The cake was very delicious. My mom baked it for my birthday.
- She waved to her friend, Maria.

7. Read the given forms of regular verbs.

Regular verbs form their past and past participle forms by adding –d or –ed to them.

BASE FORM	PAST/PARTICIPLE
allow	allowed
call	called
guide	guided
help	helped
pause	paused
play	played
remind	reminded
try	tried

8. Complete the table using the -ed rule.

Base Form	Past Form	Past Participle
Dance		
Look		
Play		
Behave		
Slow		

Past, Present, or Future Tenses

Present



The **present tense of a verb** tells that something is happening now.

Example: I am eating the apple.

Past



The **past tense of a verb** tells that something already happened.

Example: I ate the apple.

Future



The **future tense of a verb** tells that something will happen later.

Example: I will eat that apple later.

Date _____

Day _____

9. Circle past, present, or future for each sentence.

- | | | | |
|--|------|---------|--------|
| • Saad eats his vegetables every day. | Past | Present | Future |
| • The students listened to the lesson. | Past | Present | Future |
| • Dad will clean the car tonight. | Past | Present | Future |
| • Sadia looks happy. | Past | Present | Future |
| • Tomorrow, it will snow. | Past | Present | Future |
| • He climbed the stairs last night. | Past | Present | Future |
| • Most children like the new park. | Past | Present | Future |
| • You will finish this later. | Past | Present | Future |
| • Mom liked her gift. | Past | Present | Future |
| • The teacher will look at the homework. | Past | Present | Future |

10. Read about the Adverb of time.

- She arrived two days ago.
- I wrote to him last month.
- I will be back soon.
- He will come tomorrow.
- I have prepared it already.
- I haven't sent a message lately.
- They will leave for Karachi the day after tomorrow.



Adverb of time tell us when something happens. They express a point in time. For example: tonight, yesterday, tomorrow, daily, weekly.

11. Read the given words with their abbreviations.

An **abbreviation** is a shortened form of a word.

Abbreviation:
A short form of
a word.

Doctor Dr. Avenue Ave.
Misses Mrs. Mister Mr.

Examples:

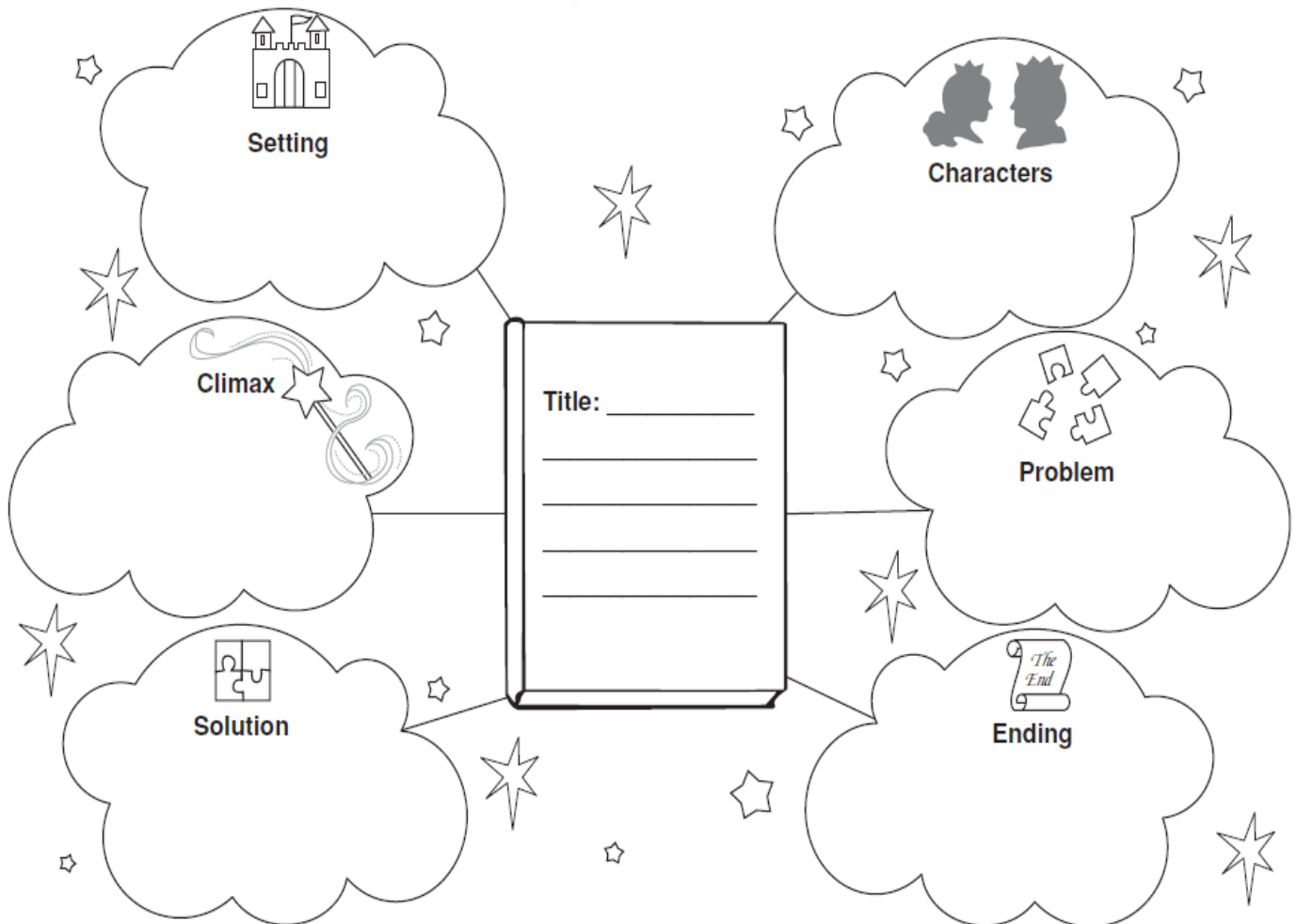
Date _____

Day _____

12. Find the abbreviation that matches the word and write next to each word. Use the word bank to help you.

Yr.	Apr.	Nov.	Pres.	gal.	kg.
Dr.	Blvd.	Mon.	Ln.	Wed.	Feb.
Word			Abbreviation		
Drive					
President					
Year					
Monday					
November					
Gallon					
boulevard					
February					
lane					
kilogram					

13. Think of a story of your own and fill in the following story web.



Date _____

Day _____

14. Write important points about staying safe.



Unit 11 – The Fox and the Stork

A fable is a story that features animals, plants, or forces of nature that are anthropomorphized (given human qualities). A fable always ends with a 'moral'. This is the lesson that is intended to be learned through reading the story. One of the most famous fables is The Hare and the Tortoise.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- listen and identify intonation patterns in sentences
- recognize the cases of pronouns, i.e. subjective, objective, possessive
- recognize the alphabetical arrangement of words in a dictionary or glossary
- use of tenses / joining words
- wh words used in questions
- recognize and use an apostrophe with contractions
- writing ideas such as mind mapping
- creative writing

Intonation Patterns

Intonation tells us how the voice rises and fall in a speech.

Falling Intonation (↘)

- Falling intonation describes how the voice falls on the final stressed syllable of a phrase or a group of words.
- Statements, commands and exclamations, those are the three instances in which we use this falling intonation.

Falls on the final stressed syllable:

Nice to meet you.

In Wh questions:

Where do you work?

In Commands:

Write your name here.

In Exclamation:

How nice of you!

Rising Intonation (↗)

- Rising intonation describes how the voice rises at the end of a sentence.
- We tend to use this rising intonation pattern when we're asking **questions**. So the pitch of our voice tends to go up.

Rises at the end of a statement:

We should follow traffic rules.

In yes-no questions:

Would you like a cup of tea?

While encouraging someone:

There is always next time.

1. Read the given sentences and circle the correct intonation.

- Is there any coffee in the cup? ↗ ↘
- What are you going to do today? ↗ ↘
- Do you want coffee or tea? ↗ ↘
- What are you doing? ↗ ↘
- Is she happy? ↗ ↘
- Where do you live? ↗ ↘
- We need to buy apples, bananas, and oranges. ↗ ↘
- I'm going to the store. ↗ ↘
- Did you have a test yesterday? ↗ ↘
- When did you come to Islamabad? ↗ ↘

2. Read the following story and fill in the given boxes according to the elements of a fable.

The lion and the Mouse

Once a lion trapped a mouse under its large paw. The mouse pleaded for its life, so the lion let it go. Later the lion became entangled in a hunter's net and roared in distress. The mouse rushed to help. "You're too small to help," said the lion. But the mouse nibbled at the net until the lion was free.

Moral: Do good have good.

Characters:

The persons or animals in the story



Setting:

Time and place where the story happen



Plot:

Events that make up a story



Conflict:

Problem between characters



Resolution:

The point when the problem between characters is solved.



3. Read out the fable and write its moral.



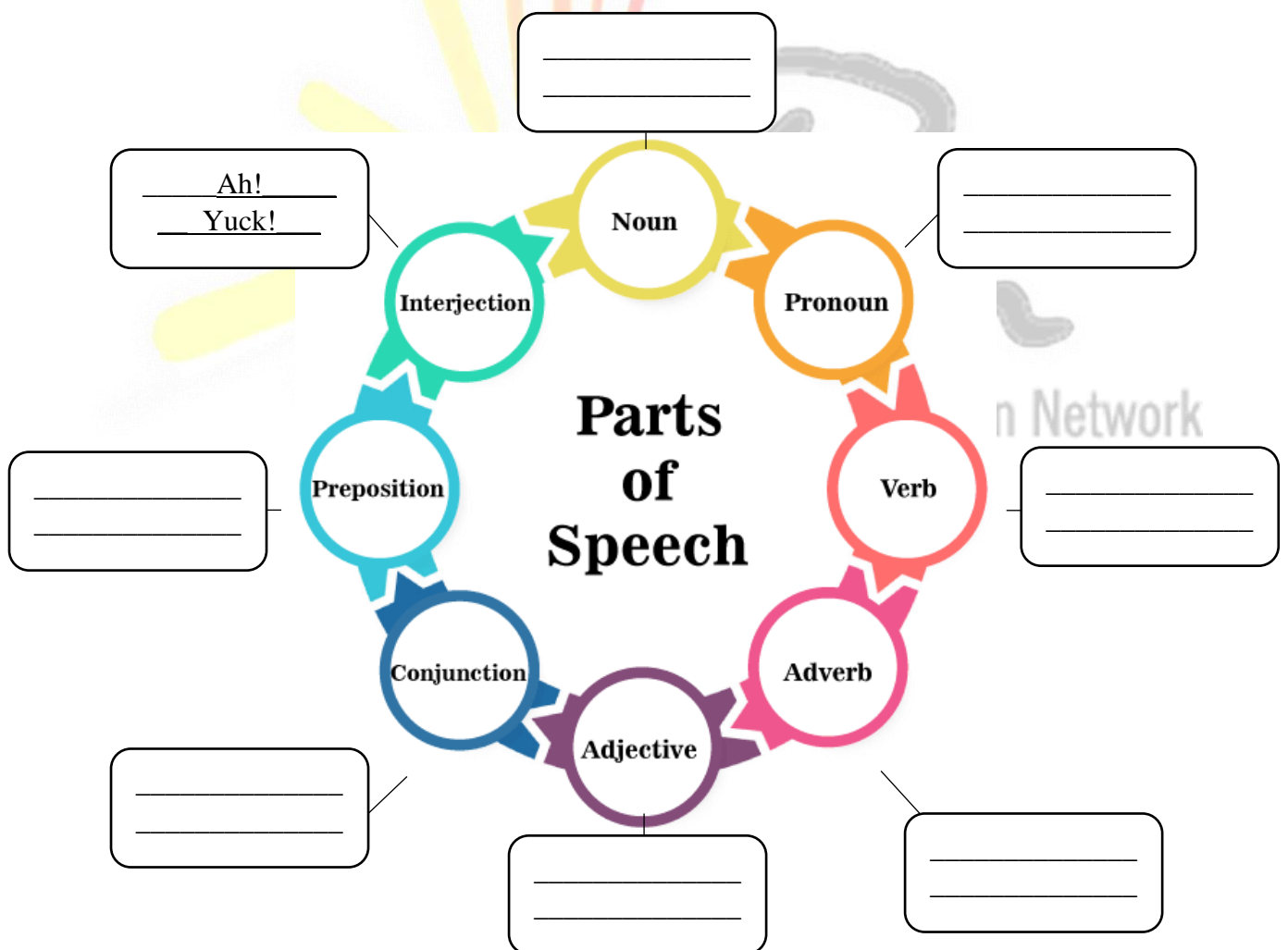
The Monkey and the Chicken



It was a dark cold winter night in the big dangerous city. A cheeky monkey was shivering as he was walking down a dark street. It was so dark that he could not see where he was walking. As he was walking, he tripped over a creepy fat cat. 'Ah!' the monkey yelled as he fell and hit the bottom. Splash! " yuck! I'm covered in stinky litter and goo!" The monkey had fallen into a deep dark stinky sewer. He was trapped and terrified because he could not get out.

A little while later a foolish chicken walked by and saw the monkey down in the sewer. "Hey, monkey! What are you doing down there?" asked the chicken. "Hi, chicken! Come down here so we can play and have a nice swim!" said the monkey." I don't know, what is that awful smell?" asked the chicken. The monkey replied, "It is so nice down here. The water is warm and clean. It is only stinky up there. So the silly chicken decided to jump down into the deep dark stinky sewer. As soon as he did, the monkey quickly jumped onto the chicken's back and climbed out of the sewer leaving the brainless chicken behind. The chicken yelled up to the monkey, "Help me! The monkey just laughed and ran away leaving the chicken in the cold dark stinky sewer. **Moral:** _____

4. Read the above-mentioned story and fill the space with parts of speech.



5. Read the given alphabetical order of words in a dictionary.

parts of speech

meaning

words are arranged in alphabetical order.

mountain *noun* 1. A large area of land that rises to a great height.
2. A large pile or amount.
mountain (*moun' tən*) *noun, plural mountains*

pronunciation

6. Arrange the words in alphabetical order.

plus

wait

sand

meal

uncle

lion

decade

flap

wool

town

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

7. Fill in the missing letter to complete each word.

1. ear _____y

2. fo _____low

3. fres _____

4. ga _____n

5. gre _____t

6. hon _____st

7. joi _____

8. fr _____end

9. s _____rang _____r

10. d _____ops



8. Read the given sentences and notice the use of pronouns as subjects and an object, and to show possession.

Subject pronouns are used as the subject of the verb.

Object pronouns are used as the object of the verb.




Possessive pronouns show possession or ownership.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS (AFTER VERB/PREPOSITION)	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
(I) play football.	He calls (me) every day.	This pen is (mine) .
(You) are Australian.	I like (you) a lot.	Give me (yours) .
(He) is very tall.	Give it to (him) after class.	This jacket is (his) .
(She) is a teacher.	I see (her) every day.	Those shoes are (hers) .
(It) is a dog.	I like (it) a lot.	()
(We) love English.	Take (us) with you.	This area is (ours) .
(You) are students.	I'll call (you) tomorrow.	Is this book (yours) ?
(They) have a nice house.	I'll send (them) an email.	The decision is (theirs) .

9. Underline the correct pronoun.

1. **Her/She** has got a sister.
2. Look at **my/me**. I can ride a bike!
3. That's my father. **Him/His** name is Dave
4. My parents are cool! I love **they/them**.
5. Can you tell **my/me** your phone number?
6. **His/him** brother is a musician.
7. **Our/Us** teacher is kind and friendly.
8. Where is your dad? **He/him** is at work.
9. He has got a dog. **His/him** name is Spike.
10. Can you give **him/his** your pen.

TENSES: Read the given sentences.

The Simple Present Tense	The Simple Continuous Tense	The Simple Past Tense
The simple present tense is used for actions that take place in the present. we use the present form of the verb to make the simple present tense.	The present continuous tense is used to express an ongoing action at the time of speaking.	The simple past tense is used for actions that took place in the past. We add “d” or “ed” to the present form to convert it to the past form.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He plays basketball. • He does not play basketball. • Does he play basketball? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zain is reading a book. • Zain is not reading a book? • Is Zain reading a book? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were friends. • They were not friends. • Were they friends? 

10. Complete the following with the correct joining word from the box.

because so and
or but

- i. I fell over _____ I hurt my knee.
- ii. I am going to get a pink dress _____ it is my favorite color.
- iii. I couldn't spell that word _____ i fetched the dictionary.
- iv. We arrived on time _____ the train was delayed.
- v. Would you prefer a yellow _____ blue cupcake?

Some words are used to connect words, phrases, and sentences. These are called **joining words**.

11. Complete with the right question word.

When What Why Where Which

- _____ did you meet in the park yesterday?
- _____ did you go last weekend?
- _____ was your favorite color when you were a child?
- _____ were you so sad?
- _____ did you go to UAE?

Date _____

Day _____

12. Join the given words with their contractions.

Words

do not

could not

they are

i am

Contractions

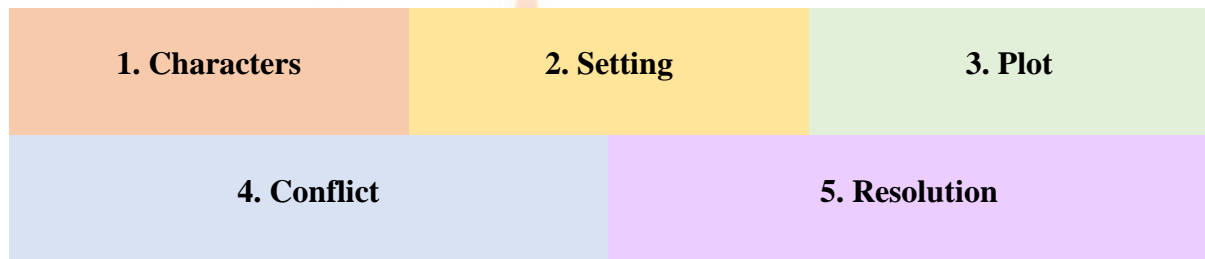
they're

i'm

don't

couldn't

13. Write a story about a time when a friend helped you out. What did they do and what was the outcome? Write the story using the story elements mentioned below.



Unit 12 – Time to Think!

Every child should grow up with the knowledge of road safety, as it is a subject of great importance in everybody's life. The use of shared roads has a lot of dangers and possibilities of injuries which impact everybody and is, therefore, a vital topic of discussion for everyone.



In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- | | |
|--|--|
| • pronounce the weak forms of 'and', 'of', 'or' and 'but' | • recognize and use the structure of past continuous tense |
| • comprehend interpretive questions | • use connectors such as first, second, and next / use hyphen |
| • explain the position and direction on a picture or a map | • use of conventions of letter writing/writing informal letter |
| • regular and irregular nouns / pointing words | • write an expository paragraph |

1. Read the given sentences and pronounce the weak forms of 'and', 'of', 'or' and 'but' in the given sentences.

- We need some bread **and** juice.
- The hotel is good **but** the service is bad.
- Are you coming with us **or** not?
- That's part **of** life.

Weak forms are syllable sounds that become unstressed in speech. For example: 'of', 'and', 'or', 'but'.

2. **Interpretive questions**



Interpretive questions are “meaning” questions whose answer you must figure out based on evidence from the text. These questions help you understand the feelings and actions of the character and they explore the writers’ views as well. Understand “facts” that are not explicitly stated in the story.

3. Read the following questions and notice the use of interpretive questions.

An example using Cinderella:

- Do you think Cinderella should marry the prince? Why?
- What have we learned so far?
- Do you agree with the ending of this book?
- Why was Cinderella crying?
- Create another title for this story.

4. Look at the picture. Use the preposition words to describe the picture and write the description.

in on between under in front of behind right left



5. Describe the pictures in sentences of your own.























Progressive Education Network

6. Read the given regular plurals.

Adding 's'	Adding 'es'	Adding 'ies'
work → works	go → goes	study → studies
eat → eats	wash → washes	cry → cries
play → plays	watch → watches	try → tries
swim → swims	mix → mixes	spy → spies
write → writes	kiss → kisses	fly → flies

7. Read the given irregular plurals.

 PERSON	PEOPLE 	 SHEEP	SHEEP 
 FOOT	FEET 	 FISH	FISH 
 TOOTH	TEETH 	 LEAF	LEAVES 
 CHILD	CHILDREN 	 GOOSE	GEESE 
 MOUSE	MICE 	 WOMAN	WOMEN 

8. Change the given nouns into plurals.

cat		brush		candy	
bed		church		baby	
cup		fox		toy	
paper		bus		story	
pillow		watch		boy	

9. Read the given sentences and notice the use of pointing words.

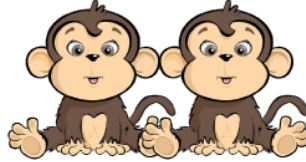
- This is my favorite shirt.
- That car is beautiful.
- I like these flowers.
- Those mangoes were very yummy.

This, that, these and **those** are used with nouns to refer to people or things. We use 'this' and 'these' for people or things close to us. We use 'that' and 'those' for people or things away from us.

10. Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with THIS - THAT/THESE – THOSE.



_____ is a long green snake.



_____ are small brown monkeys.



_____ are old brown chairs.



_____ is a red and blue eraser.

11. (i) The Past Continuous Tense



S + was/were + V-ing

She was cooking all morning.



S + was/were + not + V-ing

She was not sleeping when he came home.



Was/were + S + V-ing?

Was she sleeping when he came home?

The **past continuous tense** is used to express an ongoing action in the past.

(ii) Read the given sentences and circle the past continuous sentences.

- She was singing.
- You were not taking a shower then.
- I am playing.
- She was not eating ice cream at that time.
- We are waiting for our parents to come home.
- Were you having your breakfast?

12. Circle the connectors of sequence in the paragraph.

Saturday was a great day! **First**, I met my friends at the sports center. **Then**, we had lunch at Chez Café. **Next**, we went to a museum and saw some amazing dinosaurs. **Finally**, we went to a fantastic science fiction film.

13. Complete the blog entry with the connectors of sequence.

GINA'S BLOG

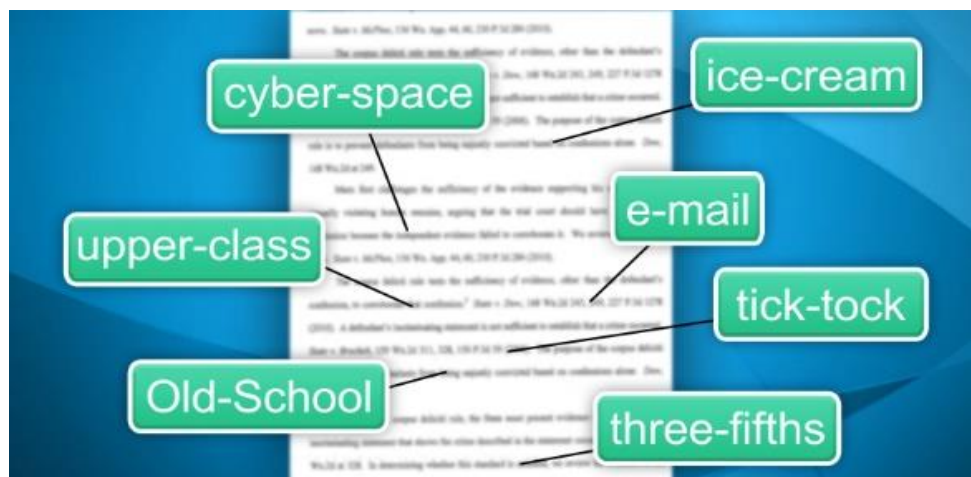
Yesterday, it was my birthday and it didn't start well. I went to the park to meet my friends, but they weren't there. I decided to look for them. 1 _____, I went to the shopping center opposite the park, but they weren't there. 2 _____, I looked for them at the library, but they weren't there. 3 _____, I tried the sports center and the restaurant near the park, but my friends weren't there. 4 _____, I went home, and my friends there... with a birthday cake, ice cream, music and games. It was a surprise party for me! In the end, I had a great birthday.

14. Hyphens

Hyphens are used to join words. You should use a hyphen:

- When two or more words are made into an adjective: e.g. good-looking boy, the friendly-looking dog.
- When an age is made into a noun, e.g. we have a two-year-old baby.
- When writing compound numbers from 21 to 99: e.g. Twenty-one, ninety-nine.

Here are some more examples of hyphens in a writing. Have a look!



Date _____

Day _____

15. Hyphenate the given words correctly.

cold hearted	mind blowing
well known	co operate
small sized	post office

16. Write a letter to you friend inviting him/her to a book fair.

Date _____

Day _____

17. Write an expository paragraph on your favorite animal? Research your favorite animal. What does it look like? Where does it live? What does it eat? How big is it?

18. What traffic rules do you follow in your life? Share your experience briefly.

Unit 13 – Little Things

Explain to the kids that little things are not useless. We should not look down upon little things. Everything has its importance, no matter how little it may be.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- appropriate patterns of rhythm, stress, and intonation by listening to stories and poems
- use symbols and directions in a map
- apply spelling change in regular verb form
- demonstrate the use of question words
- recognize the future simple tense
- make simple sentences to show instructions, commands, and strong feelings
- simple questions starting with doing and do
- the central idea of the poem, rhyming words

1. Learn and recite the poem with actions.

Little Things

- BY JULIA CARNEY -



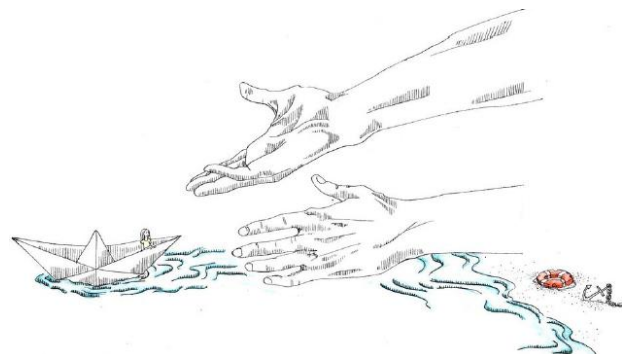
Little drops of water
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean,
And the pleasant land.

So the little moments,
Humble though they be,
Make the mighty ages
Of eternity.

So our little errors
Lead the soul away
From the path of virtue,
Far in sin to stray.

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth happy,
Like the Heaven above.

Progressive
Education Network



Stress, Rhythm, and Intonation

Stress is to put force on the syllable.

C**ar**go

Rhythm is the repeated pattern of sounds and movement.

'I never liked the color brown'

Intonation is the rise and fall of the voice while speaking.

I have finished working.
CLOSE the WINDOW!

2. Look at the given signs and read what they say.

Non-verbal communication is when we use different body parts and gesture to communicate our feelings and emotions.



celebration



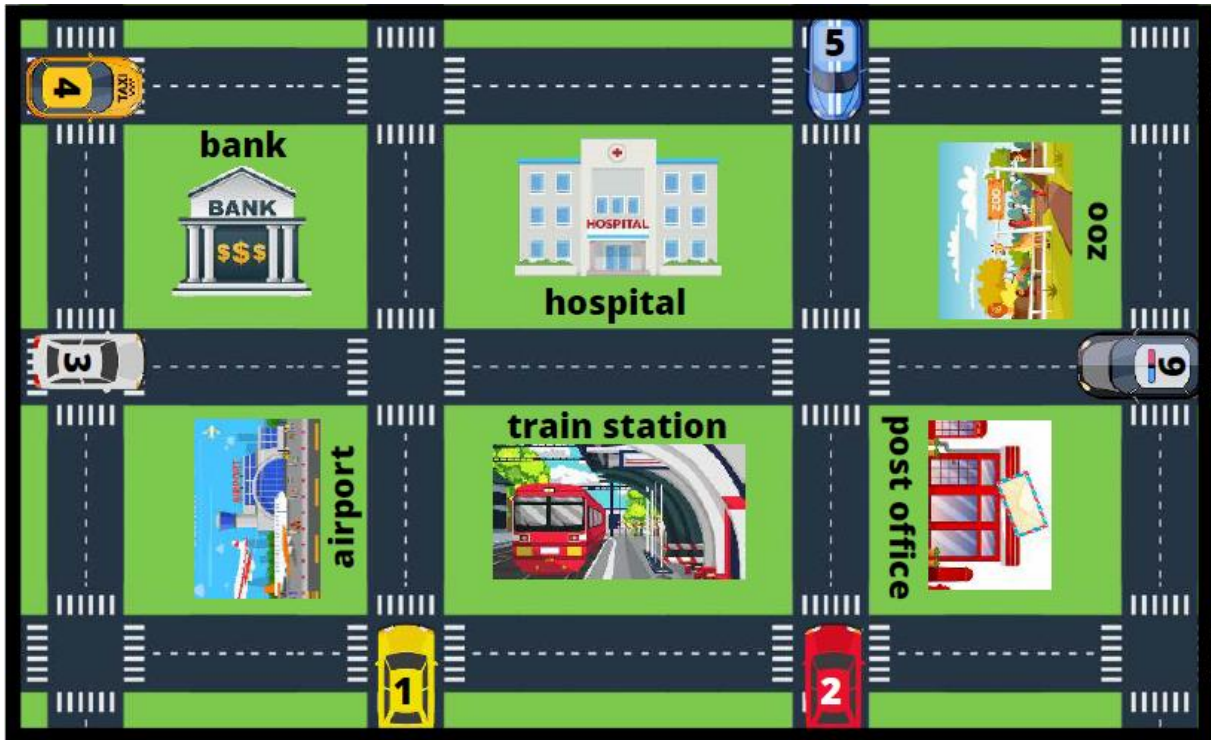
consoling



angry

3. Mention some more actions and emotions you know about.

4. Read the directions below and follow the directions on the map. Then write the correct place name in the blank space below.



The direction of the airport from the train station. _____

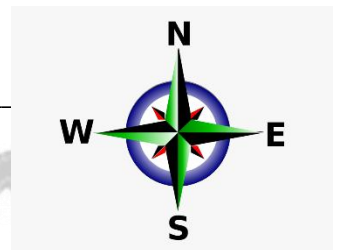
The direction of the zoo from the hospital. _____

The direction of the hospital from the train station. _____

The direction of the bank from the airport. _____

The direction of the train station from the bank. _____

The direction of the post office from the zoo. _____






5. Name the five main rivers of Pakistan?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____



10. Notice the use of some more question words.

Question words	How to use	Example
When	It is used to ask about time or any occasion. 	When will you go to school?
How many	It is used to ask about the number of countable nouns. 	How many apples are there in the basket?
How much	It is used to ask about the quantity, and price of uncountable nouns. 	How much money can we spend?

11. The Simple Future Tense



S+will/shall + V(bare form)

I will go to Thailand.

S + will not/won't + V(Base form)

I will not go to Thailand.

Will + S + V(Base form) +...?

Will you go to Thailand?

- He will work to improve his communication skills.
- She will be 10 years old next week.
- They will go to the beach on the weekend.
- I will travel around the world.
- It will be Sunday tomorrow.
- They will not come.
- Will you help me with my homework?

The **simple future tense** refers to actions and events that will happen in the future.

12. Kinds of sentences

<u>Instructions</u>	<u>Commands</u>	<u>Exclamatory</u>
Give instructions on how to do things.	Are used to give commands. These sentences are also called imperative sentences.	Show sudden feelings and emotions. They end with an exclamation mark.

Chapter Wise Questions & Answers

Reading and critical Thinking

Read the lesson from SNC Textbook and then answers these questions

Unit 1 - Great Caliph of Islam

i. Why was Hazrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله تعالى عنه) given the title of “Siddique”?

ii. Why is Hazrat Usman (رضي الله تعالى عنه) called the “holder of two lights”?

iii. At what age did Hazrat Ali (رضي الله تعالى عنه) accept Islam?

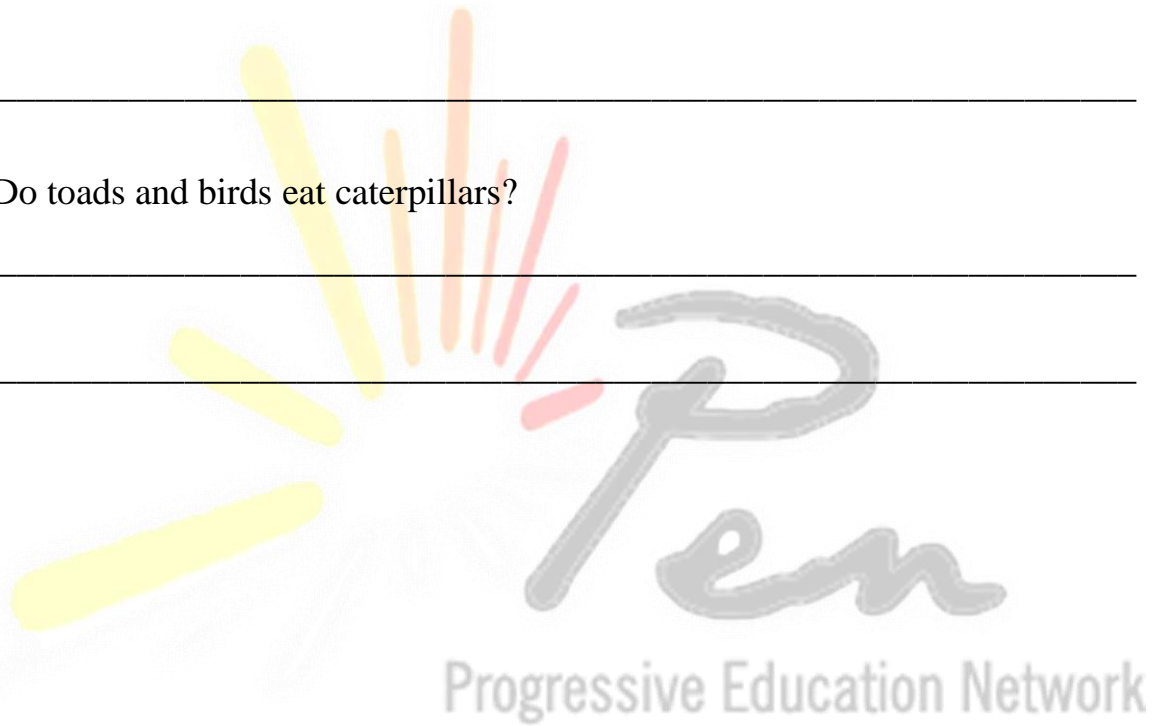


Unit 2 – Beauty of Nature

i. Where is the caterpillar going?

ii. What will the caterpillar become?

iii. Do toads and birds eat caterpillars?



Unit 3 – The Journey of Chocolate

i. Where do the coco flowers grow?

ii. How many seeds does a pod contain?

iii. What are nibs?

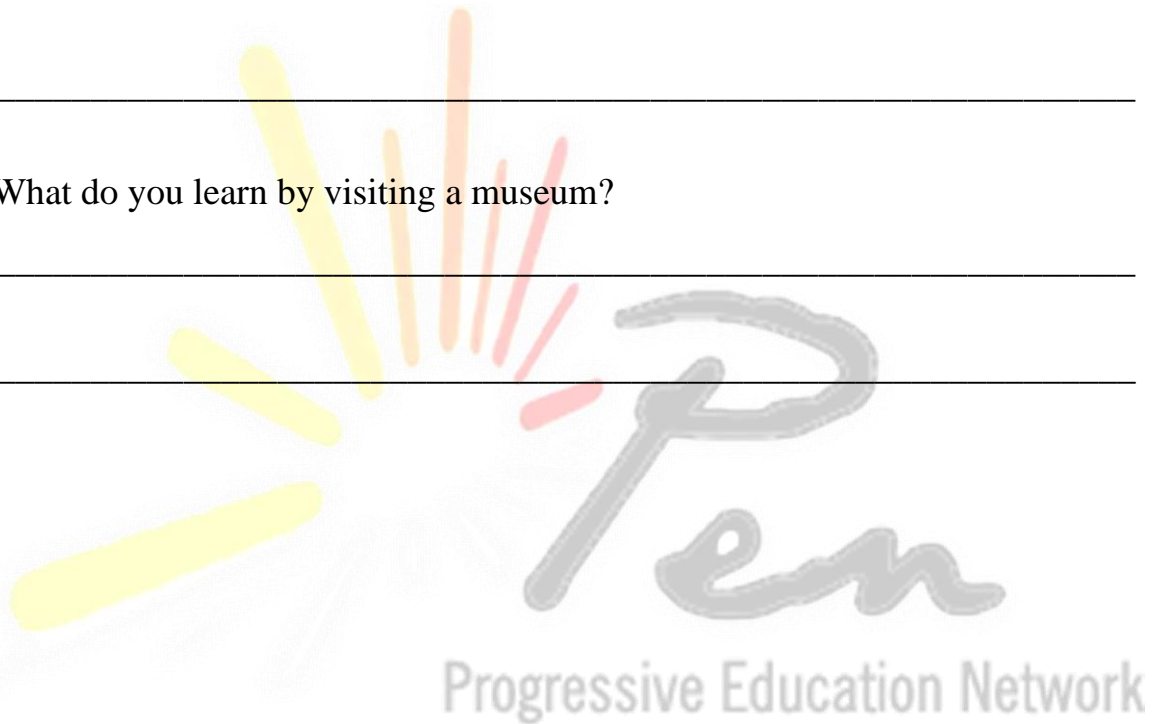


Unit 4 – The Pride of Pakistan

i. Which gallery told us about martyrs?

ii. What was displayed in the “Rebirth of the Nation”?

iii. What do you learn by visiting a museum?

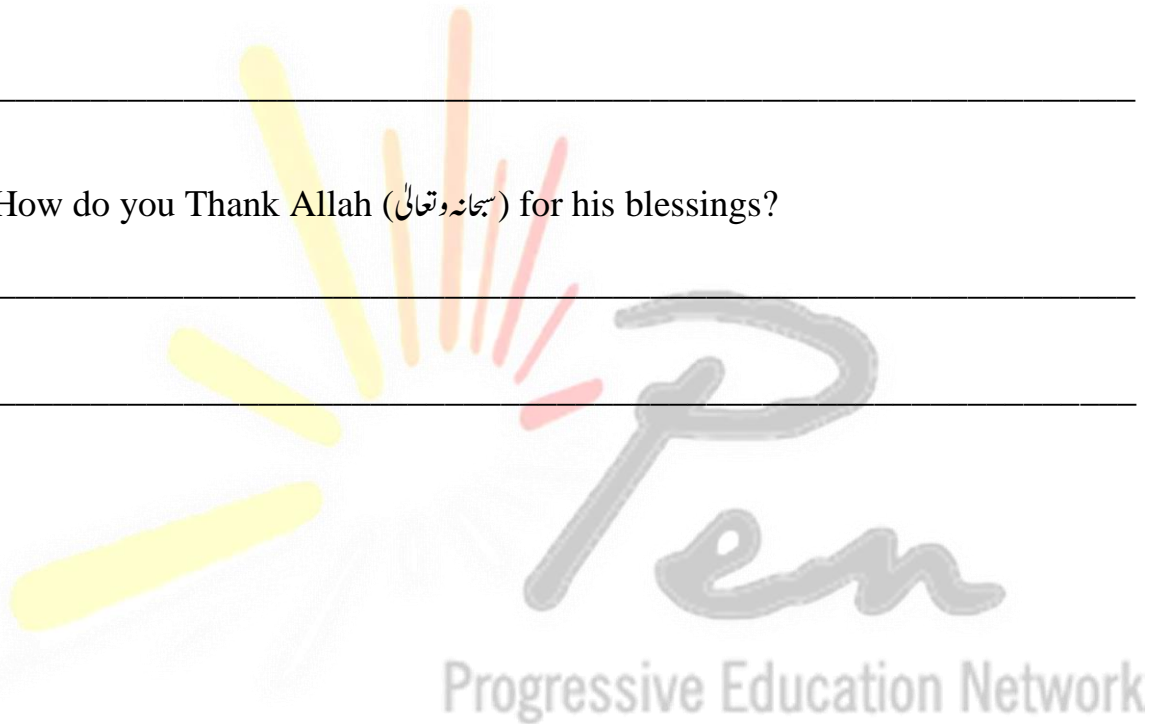


Unit 5 – Thank you, Lord

i. What does the poet do in her difficult times?

ii. What does the poet decide to do until she goes to sleep?

iii. How do you Thank Allah (سبحانه و تعالیٰ) for his blessings?



Unit 6 – Valuing Others

i. Why was Sa’ad sitting sad?

ii. Why did Faraz leave the school? Explain in a few sentences.

iii. How did Faraz treat Sa’ad?

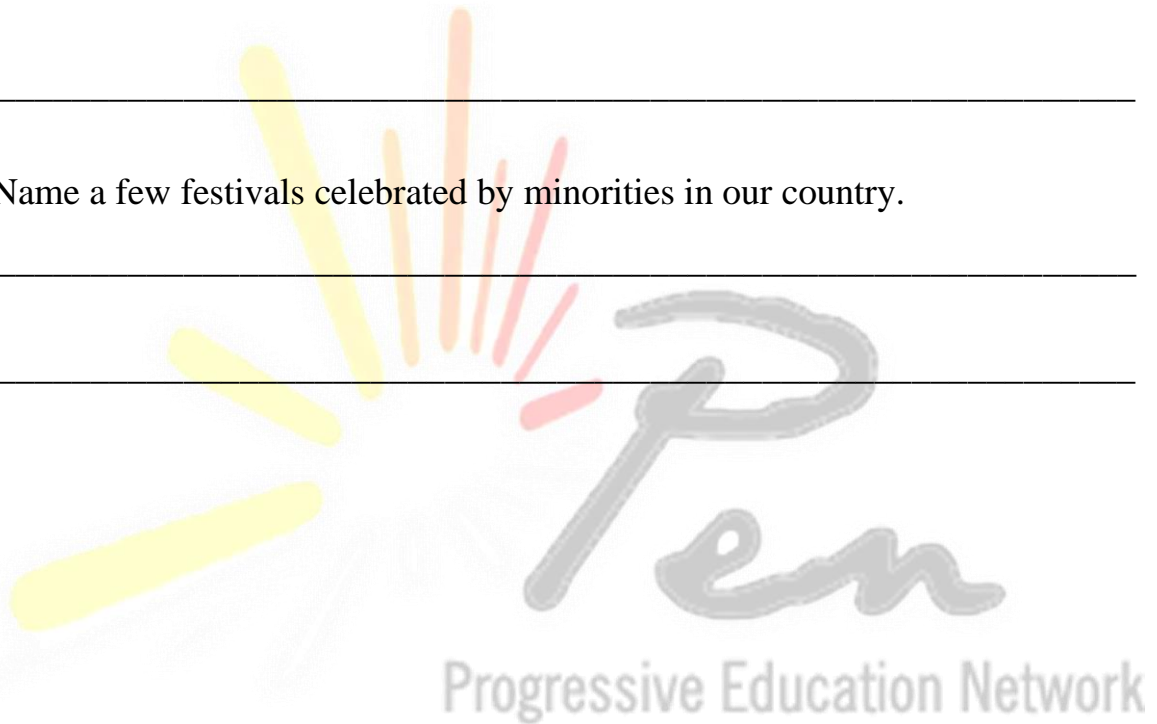


Unit 7 – Colours of Pakistan

i. Name at least one seasonal festival of your area.

ii. What are the traditional dresses worn by the people of Sindh and Kashmir?

iii. Name a few festivals celebrated by minorities in our country.



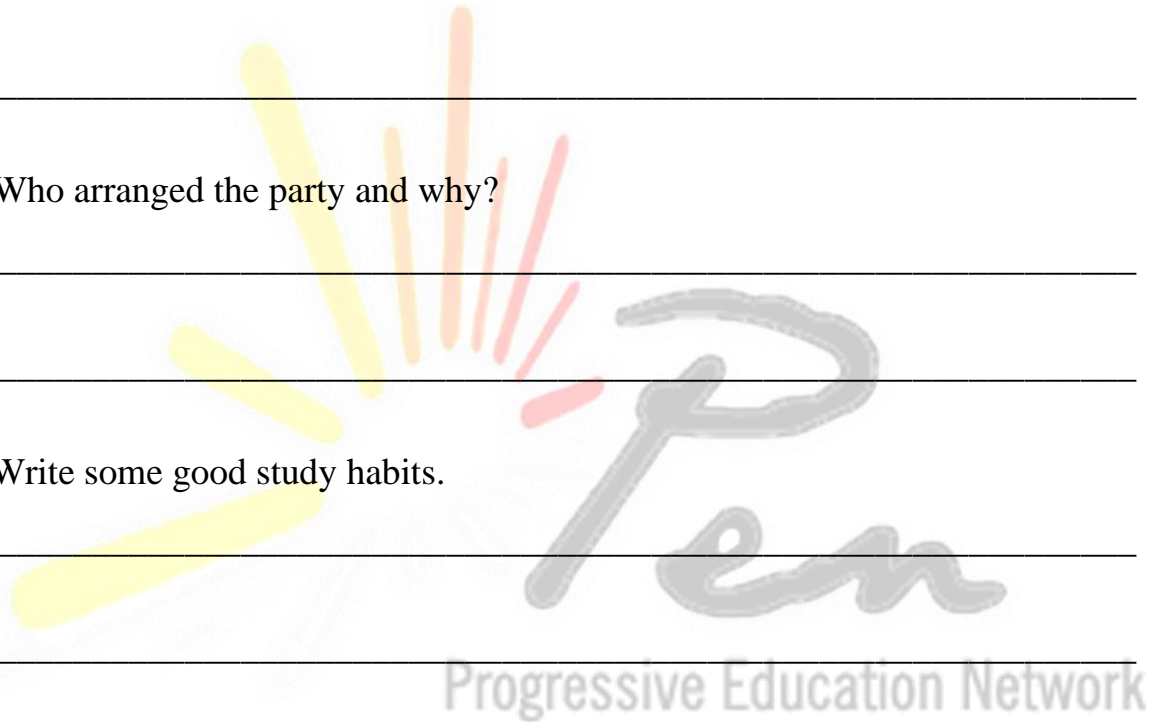
Unit 8 – Good Study Habits

i. What did Miss Hina ask the students to make?

ii. Write any two good study habits mentioned in the story.

iii. Who arranged the party and why?

iv. Write some good study habits.

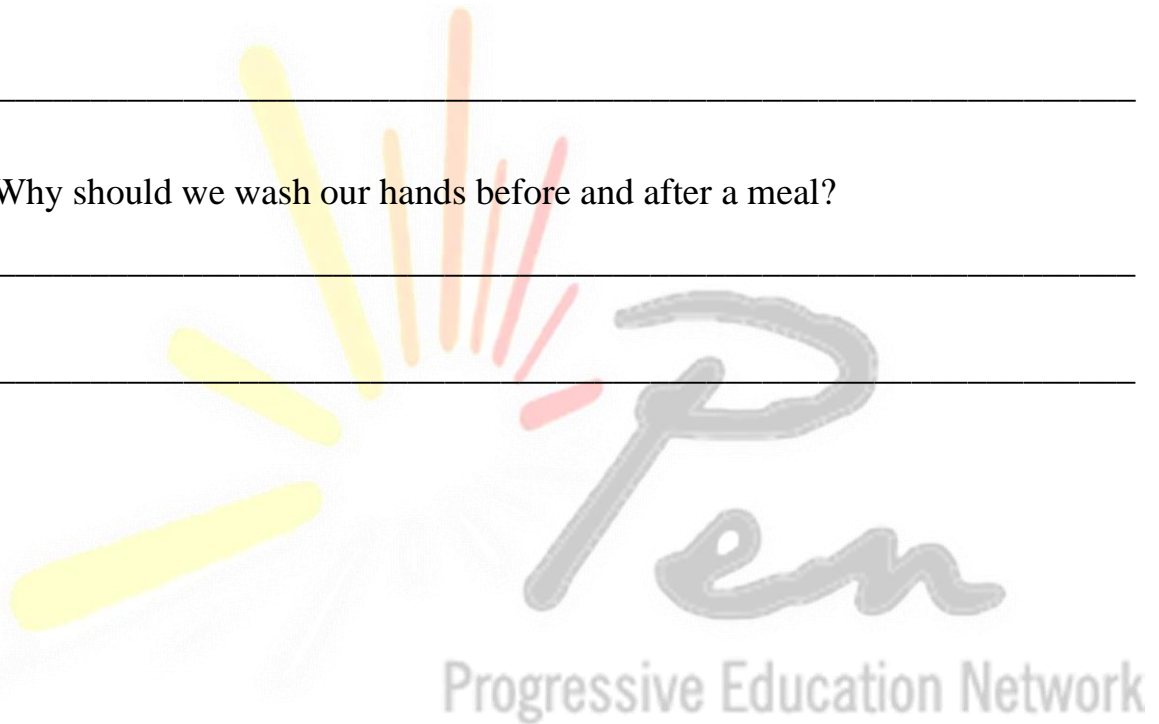


Unit 9 - Manners

i. How should a child behave at the table?

ii. Should we follow table manners?

iii. Why should we wash our hands before and after a meal?

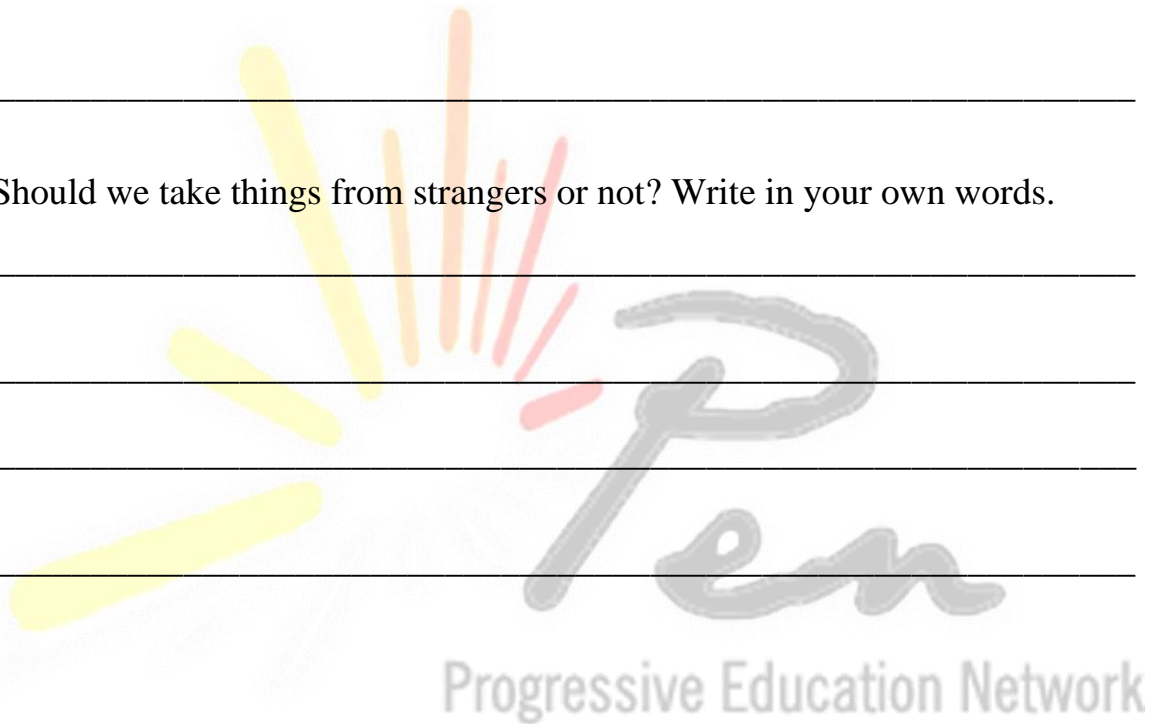


Unit 10 – Be Aware, Be Safe

i. Who gave a doll to Sara?

ii. Why is it wrong to be friendly with strangers?

iii. Should we take things from strangers or not? Write in your own words.



Unit 11 – The Fox and The Stork

i. Who decided to make fun of the stork?

ii. How did the fox serve the meal?

iii. How should we treat our friends? Discuss.

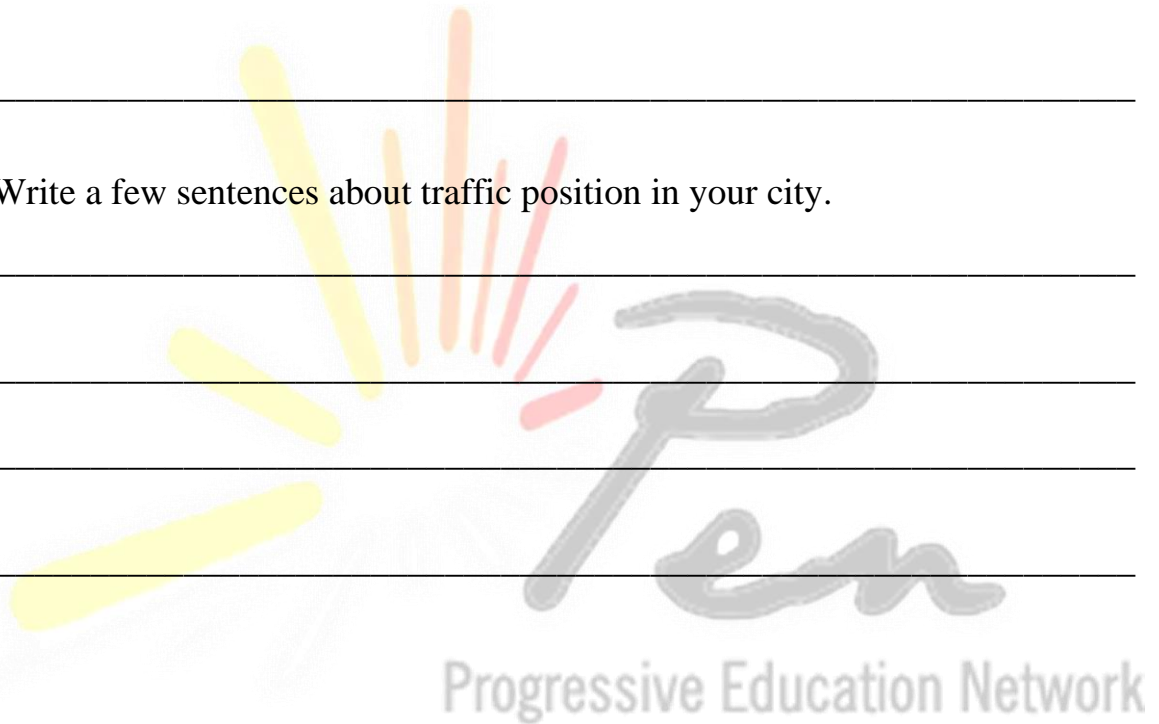


Unit 12 – Time to Think!

i. What was the brochure about?

ii. To whom did Ahsan write the letter and why?

iii. Write a few sentences about traffic position in your city.



Unit 13 – Little Things

i. Find and write pairs of rhyming words in the poem.

ii. Share any incident from your life in which you showed kindness to anyone.

iii. What is the message of the poem 'Little Things'?

