Books:

Yearly Syllabus:

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August:

**Topic:** The Indus Valley  
(Pg: 41-47)

- **Location of Indus Valley:** lies on the banks of river Indus in India, Afghanistan and Pakistan.
- **Early civilizations of Indus Valley:** Example: Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.
- **Settlement of People in Indus Valley**
- **Their way of living:** Brick houses, planned streets and buildings.

**Key words:** Ancient, Archaeologists, Goddesses, Officials, Planned, Priest, Ruins, Trading.

**Model Questions:**

1. Write about the streets of Mohenjo-Daro?

   ![Image of streets of Mohenjo-Daro](image1)

2. How did the Indus Valley civilization end?

**Activity:**

Documentary on Indus Valley Civilization will be screened for the students.

September:

**Topic:** Maps  
(Pg: 29-35)

- **Making plans:** a plan is a drawing of something.
- **Finding places on a map**
- **Using compass directions:** Compass tells us about directions.
- **Difference between physical maps and satellite maps:** Maps that show landforms are called physical maps. Satellite maps show us what the world looks like from space.
- **Using aerial photos to make maps:** Aerial photos show us what a place looks like from above.

**Key words:** Map, Plan, Symbol, Key, Compass, Grid squares, Physical map, Satellite map, Aerial photos

**Model Questions:**

1. Label which of the two is a physical map and satellite map.

   ![Image of physical and satellite maps](image2)

2. How are aerial photos taken?

**Activity:**

- Students will be asked to bring a compass to find out the directions on a map.
- Students will be asked to draw a map to show the location of their school.
Topic: Rubbish and recycling  
(Pg: 21-28)

- **Difference between litter and rubbish:** litter is anything that is left lying in open places and rubbish is anything we no longer need or want.
- **Problems caused by litter:** litter makes places messy, kills animals that eat it, pollutes water, cause diseases and make us ill.
- **Reduce, recycle and reuse:** reduce means produce less rubbish, reuse means finding other ways of using things and recycle means to use something that is already been made.

**Key words:** Rubbish, Litter, Disposable, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

**Model Questions:**

1. Differentiate between the following pictures.

2. What problems are caused by litter?

**Activity:**

- Students will be asked to bring empty bottles, bottle caps and boxes to make a toy.

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**October:**

Topic: Gandhara  
(pg: 48-54)

- **Location of Gandhara and Taxila:** A track that went through high mountains and river valleys.
- **Importance of Peshawar:** King Kanishka’s capital city.
- **Buddhism:** teachings of Prince Siddharta Gautama.
- **Gandhara Art:** carved pictures, statues and other art.

**Key words:** Buddha, Excavation, Greek, Capital city

**Model Questions:**

1. Who was king Kanishka?
2. Identify the following figure and state its meaning.

**Activity:**

- A documentary on Gandhara will be screened.

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**November:**  
Revision for Mid-term Examination

**December:**  
Mid-term Examination 2016
January:

**Topic:** Islamabad (Pg: 2-6)

- **Location of Islamabad:** Located to the south of the Margalla Hills in the north of Pakistan.
- **Climate of Islamabad:** hot summers and wet winters.
- **People and education:** people work in government departments, teach or work in banks etc. There are nearly 900 schools and colleges and many universities.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Key words</th>
<th>Province, Capital, Foothills, Planned city, Climate, Monsoon</th>
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**Model Questions:**

1. Write two sentences about the following landform.

2. Discuss the climate of Islamabad.

**Activity:**

A documentary about Margalla Hills will be screened.

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**Topic:** Ancient Egypt (pg: 55-62)

- **Location of Egypt:** lies in the north east of the continent of Africa.
- **Uses of River Nile:** People got drinking water, water for crops and animals.
- **Houses in ancient Egypt:** Houses were built with bricks made from mud mixed with straw.
- **Mummification:** Egyptians made mummies of their dead so that person’s spirit could go on to another life after death.
- **Pyramids:** Pyramids were special tombs for very important people with their personal belongings that they would need in the next world.
- **Pharaoh:** Pharaoh was the king of ancient Egypt.
- **Tutankhamen:** He became pharaoh when he was nine years old and died when he was almost eighteen.
- **Hieroglyphs:** Egyptian writing was pictorial and these pictures were known as hieroglyphs.
Key words: Afterlife, Desert, Floods, Mummy, Papyrus, Pharaoh, Hieroglyphs, Pyramids, River Nile, Slave, Statue, Temple, Tomb.

Model Questions:
1. What do you know about Egypt’s Pyramids?
2. Why was it important to look after dead bodies in Ancient Egypt?

Activity:
- A brief research assignment will be given to the students on:
  - Facts about Cleopatra... https://kidskonnect.com/people/cleopatra/

February:

Topic: Ancient Greece (pg: 63-69)

- Location of Greece; Greece is in the continent of Europe.
- Traders; Greeks sent olives, olive oil to other lands and they got wheat, corn and cloth from other lands. This is called trading.
- Sailors; Greeks sailed to many places. They built big trading ships and small fishing boats.
- Gods and goddesses; Greeks worshipped many gods and goddesses in temples. They believed in twelve main gods and goddesses, who lived at the top of Mount Olympus.
- Greek myths and legends; Myths are stories that people make up to explain things and legends are stories about real people or places or real events.
- The wooden horse of Troy; Greeks thought up a clever trick to play on the Trojans. They made a large wooden horse that was hollow. They left it outside the palace.
- The Olympic Games; Olympic Games were first held more than 2700 years ago in Greece in a place called Olympia.
- Athens; Athens was the largest of these cities with no king, rules and laws.

Key words: Athlete, Cargo, Goddesses, Gods, Greek, Javelin, Mount Olympus, Olympia, Olympic games, Persian, Remains, Stadium, Statues, Temples

Model Questions:
1. Differentiate between Greek myths and legends.
2. Identify the following illustration and explain its purpose.
Mountains; mountains are areas of high land.

Valley; A valley is an area of low land between hills and mountains.

Mountain ranges; a group or chain of mountains closed together is called a mountain range.

Mountain passes; A pass is a route through a mountain range.

Life in the mountains; Many people around the world live on or near mountains. They use natural resources and their homes are often made from adobe.

Animals living in mountains; Snow leopard, Markhor and musk deer living in the mountains of northern Pakistan are endangered species.

Living in the mountains in Peru; Peru is a country in South America. People of Peru built terraces on the mountain slopes to grow their crops.

Habitat; Habitat is the natural home of an animal or a plant.

Benefits of mountains; People visit mountains to enjoy scenery, go for camping, hiking, climbing, skiing and trekking.

Key words: Mountain, Hill, Base, Slope, Summit, Valley, Mountain range, Terrace, Erosion, Adobe, Natural resources, Habitat, Endangered

Model Questions:
1. Define a mountain.
2. With the help of the following diagram explain the life on mountains.

Activity:
- Students will gather information with pictures about any famous mountain of the world and display it on the chart.

March:

Topic: Being a good citizen (pg. 77-83)

- Fair: Play according to the rules of the game
- Kindness: A kind act.
- Honesty: The quality of being truthful.
- Respect for others: Due regard for the feelings, wishes, or rights of others.
- Rules: A set of orders to be followed.

Key words: Annual sports, Trailing, Coach, Kindness, Honesty.

Model Question:
1. Describe the qualities of good citizens.
2. How is the young boy helping the old lady in the picture given?

Activity: Students will do a role play on honesty, kindness and discipline.
April: Revision for Final Examination 2017

May: Final Examination 2017

Reference Books:

History:
- Crompton, Teresa. History in Focus. Danesh Publications.

Geography: