



Harmony in Society



Students Learning Outcomes

After completing this unit, students will be able to:

- ❖ listen to, view and respond to texts for different purposes in a variety of contexts for enjoyment and understanding.
- ❖ perform a drama/playscript showing different roles and scenarios through deliberate choice of dialogues/ speech, gestures and movements.
- ❖ read and view a variety of reading- age-appropriate and high-interest books and texts from print and non-print sources: narratives (e.g., fables, historical fiction, fairy tales, folktales, realistic stories).
- ❖ distinguish between the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps) and use them appropriately in writing.
- ❖ change and use degrees of adjectives: positive, comparative, superlative.
- ❖ change and use degrees of regular and irregular adjectives.
- ❖ explain functions of different conjunctions/transitional devices used for addition (e.g., and, too, as well as).
- ❖ identify relative pronouns and use relative pronouns (who, whose, whom, which, that) to join relative clauses.
- ❖ differentiate between phrases and clauses.
- ❖ recognise and use the forms and functions of present perfect tense.
- ❖ punctuate sentences and short paragraphs correctly using capitalization, exclamation marks, full stops, apostrophes and commas.
- ❖ recognise and rect



Reading

Ahmad and Haziq were playing in the ground when they saw a family moving next door. They informed their mother who told them that they would all welcome the new neighbours by cooking something for them.

In the evening, they were called by their mother. She handed them a bowl of dessert and told them to take it over to the new neighbours. She instructed them to greet the family with respect and pay her regards as well.

Haziq and Ahmad happily went there and knocked at the door. A lady opened the door and welcomed them with a broad smile on her face. They greeted her and as per their mother's instructions gave her the dessert bowl. She offered them fresh juice and had a small chit chat. While leaving the house they both saw a boy of their age sitting in the balcony, but when he saw them, he shut the window. They were surprised at his attitude but came back home quietly.

Next day while waiting for their school bus, they observed the same boy sitting in the same window. He repeated the same action and closed his window. The whole day Haziq and Ahmad thought about that boy. They thought him to be too proud and rude.

In the evening when their mother made doughnuts, she told them to share them with their new neighbours. The same lady opened the door smiling. They asked about the boy. A tear rolled down from her eyes and she told them that his name was Jasim and he was her only son.

Haziq and Ahmad promised him to be at his side in all difficult situation. They assured him that they would not leave him no matter what happened. This situation made Jasim feel good and he agreed to go outside to play with them. The next day they brought him out. They played ludo and enjoyed themselves. When they dragged his wheelchair and helped him leave the house, Jasim's mother was happy. They did what Jasim's parents had wanted for him from a long time.

People were looking at this differently abled boy but the company of Haziq and Ahmad didn't allow others to say anything to him. Jasim was good in throwing a ball and was a great planner. Soon their friendship became famous among others and in the evenings the ground cackled with kids laughter and noise with Jasim as a part of them.

While- reading

Did you ever help any special person like Jasim in your life? Share your experience.

We should always be thankful to Allah for making us whole. It's our moral duty to treat people like Jasim with empathy and make them a productive part of our thinking. Together, we can bring change in our society and can make society better.



Reading Comprehension

- Hafsa: Why do you like reading fables?
- Vajiha: Fables are an interesting way to convey a moral lesson. Don't you like them?
- Hafsa: No, I don't. I like to read informational and scientific articles because I have a lot of interest in scientific inventions.
- Vajiha: Hmm. It means you like to read science magazines.
- Hafsa: Yes, I often read science magazines. They provide one with a lot of interesting ideas and what new products have been developed.
- Vajiha: That's great.

Ask students about informational articles/magazines they read and ask them to create a dialogue about their likes/dislikes.



Grammar

Degrees of Adjectives

There are three degrees of adjectives which are

Positive: It is the primary degree of an adjective which denotes the quality of a subject without any comparison.

Comparative: This degree is used

Degrees of Irregular Adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
many	more	most
far	further	furthest
bad	worse	worst

Write the missing degrees of adjectives in the given column.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
thick		
		best
	elder	
strong		
		last

Transitional Devices

Transitional devices are words or phrases used to link sentences and paragraphs. For example: therefore, however, but etc.

They work like a bridge between sentences or from one paragraph to another. They can be also used for adding something to the sentences.

Relative Pronouns

A relative pronoun is a pronoun that heads an adjective clause.

EXAMPLE

The relative pronouns are **“that,” “which,” “who,” “whom,”** and **“whose.”**

- The cat **that** ate my biscuits is looking guilty.
- My new bag **which** I bought yesterday, is beautiful.
- The young girl **whose** hand was fractured in the accident, has not been coming to school.
- The boy **who** found this purse discovered a thousand rupees in it.
- The girl **whom** I was talking to is a good friend.



Fill in the blanks with any suitable relative pronoun.

- The doll house _____ the carpenter built is large. (that, who)
- My father told me _____ train to catch



Read the following text and underline the phrases with red colour and clauses with blue.

- For a while.
- He is happy.
- Was doing something.
- She works hard, so that she may got a scholarship.
- Is wise and talented.
- I decided to go to work tomorrow.

Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect is often used for an action that started at some time in the past and is still continuing.

Affirmative: Subject+ has/have + Verb (3rd form) + object.

Negative: Subject+ has/have+ not+ verb (3rd form) + object.

Interrogative: Have/Has + subject + verb (3rd form) + object?

We use '**has**' with

Literal and Non-literal Meanings

Literal Meanings

Literal meaning is the actual meaning of a word or phrase, based on its dictionary meaning.

Non-literal Meanings

Non-literal meanings of the words and phrases (also called figurative language because they are often odd or unrealistic). They go beyond the dictionary meaning of the word or phrase and often have a different meaning altogether.

EXAMPLE

Literal Meanings	Non Literal Meanings
I tried a new recipe my sister made and it left a bad taste in my mouth .	I told my friend a secret, and she told it to everyone in the classroom. It left a bad taste in my mouth .
The clouds are going to cause rain.	My head is in the clouds . (means day dreaming)





Punctuation

Remember

Four Rules for using Commas

- Use a comma before a conjunction that joins main clauses.
- Use a comma to separate items in a series/
- Use a comma after an introductory word group.
- Use a pair of commas to set off interruptions.



Punctuate the following paragraph and rewrite it in your notebooks.

Ayesha my best friend is coming from dubai for a short visit this weekend ill take her to our farmhouse i am sure she will enjoy visiting our farmhouse she will enjoy swimming in our pond riding horses and picking fresh apples from trees

