

CONTENTS

PREFACE	10
INTRODUCTION	11
ABOUT COMPENDIUM 2018	12
MATHEMATICS	14
CLASS 2	
CONCEPT 1: ADDITION	
CONCEPT 2: SUBTRACTION	17
CONCEPT 3: MULTIPLICATION	
CONCEPT 4: DIVISION	
CONCEPT 5: FRACTIONS	21
CONCEPT 6: GEOMETRY	23
CONCEPT 7: TIME	
CONCEPT 8: MEASUREMENT (LENGTH, WEIGHT, CAPACITY)	
CLASS 5	27
CONCEPT 1: ORDER OF OPERATIONS	
CONCEPT 2: WORD PROBLEMS/ UNITARY METHOD	
CONCEPT 3: PRIME AND COMPOSITE NUMBERS	29
CONCEPT 4: HIGHEST COMMON FACTOR AND LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE	30
CONCEPT 5: EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS AND SIMPLIFICATION OF FRACTIONS	31
CONCEPT 6: TYPES OF FRACTIONS	32
CONCEPT 7: ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF FRACTION	33
CONCEPT 8: MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION OF FRACTION	34
CONCEPT 9: DECIMAL FRACTIONS	
CONCEPT 10: MULTIPLICATION OF DECIMALS	36
CONCEPT 11: TYPES OF ANGLES	37
CONCEPT 12: PERIMETER AND AREA	38
CONCEPT 13: HCF	39
CONCEPT 14: PERIMETER AND AREA	41
CONCEPT 15: BODMAS	42
CONCEPT 16: MULTIPLICATION IN FRACTION USING BRACKETS	43
CONCEPT 17: PERCENTAGE	44
CONCEPT 18: BAR GRAPH	45
CONCEPT 19: AVERAGE OF NUMBER	46

CONCEPT 20: DIVISION OF DECIMAL BY 10, 100, 1000	47
CONCEPT 21: ADITION AND SUBTRACTION	48
CLASS 8	_ 50
CONCEPT 1: TRIGONOMETRIC RATIO	50
CONCEPT 2: FACTORIZATION	53
CONCEPT 3: PENTAGONE, HEXAGONE AND OCTAGONE	54
CONCEPT 4: ALGEBRIC EXPRESSION	55
CONCEPT 5: FUNDAMETALS OF GEOMETRY	56
CONCEPT 6: TRIGNOMETRIC RATIONS	57
CONCEPT 7: SQUARE ROOT (2019)	58
CONCEPT 8: ADD, SUBTRACT OR MULTIPLY NUMBERS HAVING DIFFERENT BASES (2019)	60
CONCEPT 9: POLYNOMIALS (2019)	61
CONCEPT 10: BINARY NUMBER SYSTEM (2019)	62
CONCEPT 11: FACTORIZATION/SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS (2019)	63
CONCEPT 12: SOLVE REAL LIFE PROBLEM (2019)	64
CONCEPT 13: DEMONSTRATIVE GEOMETRY (2019)	65
CONCEPT 13: MEAN & MEDIAN (2019)	66
CONCEPT 14: OPERATIONS ON SETS (2019)	
CONCEPT 15: FACTORIZATION OF EXPRESSIONS (2019)	68
CONCEPT 16: FUNDAMENTALS OF GEOMETRY (2019)	69
CLASS 2	_ 71
CONCEPT 1: LETTER RECOGNITION AND ALPHABETICAL ORDER	71
CONCEPT 2: SPELLING/PHONICS	72
CONCEPT 3: COMPREHENSION	_ 73
CONCEPT 4: PRONOUNS	74
CONCEPT 5: MASCULINE / FEMININE	75
CONCEPT 6: PREPOSITIONS	76
CONCEPT 7: VERBS – PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE	77
CONCEPT 8: PICTURE DESCRIPTION	78
CONCEPT 9: SINGULAR AND PLURAL	79
CLASS 5	_ 81
CONCEPT 1: TYPES OF NOUNS	
CONCEPT 2: SIMPLE TENSES	83
CONCEPT 3: PARTS OF SPEECH	84

CONCEPT 4: PREPOSITIONS	85
CONCEPT 5: SENTENCE STRUCTURE	86
CONCEPT 6: CREATIVE WRITING	87
CONCEPT 7: VERBS	88
CONCEPT 8: NOUNS	89
CONCEPT 9: VERB (MODALS)	90
CONCEPT 10: MAKE INFERENCES	91
CONCEPT 11: EXTENDED USE OF WORDS TO POINT SOMETHING	92
CONCEPT 12: SCAN A SIMPLE TEXT FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION	93
CONCEPT 13: REGULAR & IRREGULAR VERB	94
CONCEPT 14: PUNCTUATION	95
CONCEPT 15: USE OF BE, DO, HAVE	96
CONCEPT 16: USE OF SUMMARY SKILLS	97
CONCEPT 17: PRONOUNS AND TRANSITIONAL DEVICES	98
CONCEPT 18: DEGREE OF REGULAR ADJECTIVES	99
CONCEPT 19: ADVERB	100
CLASS 8	102
CONCEPT 1: COMMON, PROPER, COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	102
CONCEPT 2: POSITIONS OF ADJECTIVES	103
CONCEPT 3: MATERIAL AND ABSTRACT NOUNS	104
CONCEPT 4: CRITICAL THINKING	105
CONCEPT 5: POSSESSIVE FORMS OF NOUNS	106
CONCEPT 6: MAIN IDEA OF A POEM (2019)	107
CONCEPT 7: COMPOSITION WRITRING (2019)	108
CONCEPT 8: TRANSTIONAL WORDS (2019)	109
CONCEPT 9: USE OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE (2019)	110
CONCEPT 10: USE OF READING STRATEGIES (2019)	111
CONCEPT 11: INDEFINIT PRONOUNS (2019)	111
CONCEPT 12: LINKING VERBS (2019)	112
CONCEPT 13: MODAL VERBS (2019)	113
CONCEPT 14: PREPOSITIONS (2019)	114
CONCEPT 15: Omission marks and ellipses (2019)	115
CONCEPT 16: SENTENCES, CLAUSES, AND PHRASES (2019)	117
CONCEPT 17: CHANGE OF NARRATION (2019)	118

CONCEPT 18: CHARACTER SKETCH (2019)	119
CONCEPT 19: FORMAL LETTER (2019)	120
CONCEPT 20: DIPHTHONGS & TRIPTHONGS (2019)	
CONCEPT 21: CONSONANT CLUSTER (2019)	122
CONCEPT 22: LINKING VERBS	123
اُردَو	125
جماعت دوم	125
تصور 1 : حر دف فتبحی کی تر تیب	125
تصور 2 : حروف کی پیچان	
تفهيم	127
تصور 4 : ہجے ، اور الفاظ کی بناوٹ	128
تصور 5 : عبار ت کی لکھائی	129
تصور 6 : متعلقه ذخير ه الفاظ كا استعال	130
تصور 7 : واحد جمع	131
تصور 8 : منفی اور سوالیہ جملے	132
تصور 9: جملے کی بناوٹ	133
تصور 10: حرف جار	134
تصور 11 : تصویر دیکھ کر اشیاء کے نام لکھ سکیں	135
تصور 12: واحد جمع	135
جساعت پنجب	138
تصور 1 : سادہ جملوں میں خالی جگہ پُر کر سکے	138
تصور 2 : عبارت ساز ی	139
تصور 3 : الفاظ کی ضد	140
نفسور 4: واحد جمع	141
تصور 5 : جملوں کی اقسام	

تصور 6 : جملے کی بناوٹ	
تصور 7 : لغت کی مختی کاڈر ست استعال	
تصور 8 : فعل ، مفعول	
تصور 9: حروف کی اقسام (حروف ندا، استجاب اور افسوس)	
تصور 10 : اسم معرفه کی اقسام	
تصور 11: پر هنا	
نصور 13 : غلط فقرات کو در ست کر سکیں	
تصور 14 : زمانے کی اقسام	
تصور 15 : زمانے کے لحاظ سے تمام جملے بنانا اور ایک سے دو سرے زمانے میں تبدیل کر سکیں	
تصور 16 : اعراب کی تبدیلی (تجنیس حرک)	
جساعت ہشتم	
تصور 1 : محاورات اور خرب الامثال	
تصور 2: تجنيس معنو ی ميں امتيا ز	
تصور 3 : رویف کے حوالے سے الفاظ کی تر تیب	
تصور 4: روز مر ہ اور محارات	
نصور 5 : کہانی، ڈرامے، مضمون و غیر ہ میں مصنف کی بحکنیک، مقصو د اور طر زیبان کو شمجھ کر پڑ ھ سکیں	
تصور 6 : سابقه اور لاحقه کی مد د سے الفاظ سازی	
تصور : 7 فعل مجہول اور فعل معروف کی تبدیلی	
تصور : 8 مقولات اور کہاو توں کا استعال	
نقانه با ذمه دار افسر کو ککھنا/ تصور : 9 کسی واقعہ کی اطلاع اخبار	
SOCIAL STUDIES	
CLASS 5	
CONCEPT 1: LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES	
CONCEPT 2: MAP SKILLS AND PAKISTAN'S LOCATION	

CONCEPT 3: IMPACT OF HUMAN ACTIVITES ON CLIMATE	168
CONCEPT 4: GREENHOUSE GASES AND THEIR EFFECTS	169
CONCEPT 5: FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	170
CONCEPT 6: IMPORT AND EXPORT IN PAKISTAN	171
تصور 7 : با ہمی انحصار	172
تصور 8: آب د ہوا کے مختلف خطے	173
تصور 9: پا کتان با عالمی تا ریخ کے اہم مر ووخوا تین کے مثالی کر دار وں کی شاخت	174
تصور10: پا کتان میں قانون سازی کے مراحل	175
تصور 11: پا کستان کے دستور میں شہریوں کو دیے گئے حقوق	176
نصور 12 : اطلاعات ، معلومات کے مختلف ذرائع	177
تصور 13 : پاپ کستان کے مختلف علاقوں کی ثقافت	178
تصور 14 : پا کستان کاا قنصاد می نظام	179
تصور 15: پا کستان کے طبعی خطے	180
تصور 16 : نقشتے کا پیانہ	181
تصور 17 : عرض بلد کے لحاظ سے آب وہوا کے خطے	182
تصور 8 1 : مختلف ثقافتوں کی مشتر کہ خصوصیات	183
تصور 19: کثیر ثقافتی معاشرے کے فوائد	184
تصور 20 : سرکار کی اشیاء اور خد مات	185
تصور 1 2: سیاحت کے اسباب	186
تصور 22: واقعات کو خط وقت پر د کھا نا	187
تصور: 23 ساجی ادارے (خاندان، مسجد، سکول اور مدرسے)	188
تصور: 24 تا رخ	189
تصور: 25 نقشے کی مہارتیں	190
تصور: 26 طبعی خطے	191
تصور: 27 با کستان میں مختلف ثقافتوں کی پہچان	192

تصور: 28 سیاح اور ان کی دریا فتیں	193
لالفان (History)	195
تصور 1 : قانون 1935ء اور صوبا کی خود مختاری	195
تصور 2: قائد اعظم کا ہند و مسلم انتحاد کے سفیر کی حیثیت سے کر دار	196
تصور 3 : نہر ورپورٹ اور مسلمانوں کے مطالبات اور خواہشات	197
تصور 4: 3جون کا منصوبہ	198
تصور 5: سیاسی حل کی خواہش	199
تصور6: سیاسی حل کی خواہش	200
نصور 7: تفکیل پاکستان کے لیے جد وجہد	201
۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔	202
تصور 9: انگریزوں کے ساجی تبدیلی کے لیے اقدامات	203
تصور 10: نوآباد یا تی اقتصاد کی پالیسی	204
تصور 11: لندن کا نفرنس اور اس کے اثرات	205
جغسراني (Geography)	202
تصور 1 : زیمنی خد و کال کو تبدیل کرنے والے عوامل	207
تصور2: جغرافیہ میں جدید نیکنالو جی کا استعال	208
تصور 3 : نقش اور شاریا تی اشکال	
تصور 4 : قدر تى آفات	
تصور 5 : پا کتان کی آب و ہوا	
SCIENCE	
CLASS 5	
CONCEPT 1: LIVING THINGS – VERTEBRATES AND INVERTEBRATE (2019)	
CONCEPT 2: LIVING THINGS – CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS (2019)	
CONCEPT 3: MICROORGANISMS (2019)	

CONCEPT 4: SEED STRUCTURE AND GERMINATION (2019)	219
CONCEPT 5: ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION – CAUSES AND EFFECTS (2019	9) 221
CONCEPT 6: MATTER AND STATES – PROPERTY OF STATES (2019)	223
CONCEPT 7: MATTER AND STATES – CHANGE OF STATES (2019)	225
CONCEPT 8: MATTER AND STATES – CONDENSATION AND EVAPORATION (2019)	
CONCEPT 9: FORCES & MACHINES – FRICTION (2019)	229
CONCEPT 10: FORCES & MACHINES – BALANCED / UNBALANCED FORCE (2019)	
CONCEPT 11: FORCES & MACHINES – SIMPLE MACHINES (2019)	232
CONCEPT 12: ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM – ELECTRIC CURRENT & CH	• •
CONCEPT 13: LIGHT PROPERTIES & BEHAVIOR – PROPERTIES OF OBJECTS	
CONCEPT 14: LIGHT PROPERTIES & BEHAVIOR – LUNAR ECLIPSE (2019)_	235
CONCEPT 15: LIGHT PROPERTIES & BEHAVIOR – VISIBILITY OF STARS AT	
CONCEPT 16: SOLAR SYSTEM – SATELLITE (2019)	238
CONCEPT 17: DICOT PLANTS (2019)	239
CONCEPT 18: SHADOWS (2019)	240
CONCEPT 19: ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISMS (2019)	241
CONCEPT 20: ELECTROMAGNETIC DEVICES (2019)	242
CONCEPT 21: ELECTROMAGNETISM (2019)	243
CONCEPT 22: SOIL (2019)	244
CONCEPT 23: SOLAR SYSTEM (2019)	245
CONCEPT 24: FORMS OF MOISTURE (2019)	246
CONCEPT 25: PHASES OF MOON (2019)	248
CONCEPT 26: BIODEGRADABLE AND NON-BIODEGRADABLE MATERIALS	(2019) 249
CONCEPT 27: GRAVITATIONAL FORCE (2019)	250
CONCEPT 28: CLASSIFICATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF FLOWERING A FLOWERING PLANTS (2019)	
CONCEPT 29: TYPES OF SOIL (2019)	252
SCIENCE	254
CLASS 8	254
CONCEPT 1: GENERATING ELECTRICITY(2019)	
CONCEPT 2: IMAGE FORMATION BY RAY DIAGRAM (2019)	
CONCEPT 3: IMAGE FORMATION (2019)	

CONCEPT 4: MEASUREMENT OF PHYSICAL QUANTITIES (2019)	_ 258
CONCEPT 5: SOURCE AND EFFECT OF HEAT ENERGY (2019)	_ 260
CONCEPT 6: INVESTIGATE THE PROCESS MAKING USE OF THERMAL EXPANSION SUBSTANCES (2019)	_ 261
CONCEPT 7: TYPES OF LENS AND THEIR USES IN DAILY LIFE (2019)	_ 262
CONCEPT 8: BEHAVIOUR OF GASES UNDER PRESSURE (2019)	_ 263
CONCEPT 9: INDICATORS ACID, ALKALI (IDENTIFICATOION) (2019)	_ 264
CONCEPT 10: GREEN HOUSE EFFECT (2019)	_ 265
CONCEPT 11: WAYS TO MAKE EARTH BETTER PLACE (2019)	_ 266
CONCEPT 12: INSTRUMENTS USED IN SPACE EXPLORATION (2019)	_ 267
CONCEPT 13: OUTPUT DEVICES (2019)	_ 268
CONCEPT 14: TYPES OF CHEMICAL REACTIONS (2019)	_ 269

Government of KP (GoKP) is in the process of implementing education reforms, aimed at making access to quality education possible for maximum number of school age children in the province. These reforms are impacting all aspects of the system including curriculum, textbooks, instruction, and assessments. GoKP recognizes that the success of its reform agenda hinges on regular and accurate assessment of the learning achievements of children at various levels of schooling. In this connection, different initiatives have taken place from early grade to higher secondary school level to assess students' learning and suggest remedial activities to improve their learning.

Directorate of Curriculum and Teacher Education (DCTE) and Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education (BsISE) are responsible for assessment and examination within the province respectively. In 2016, both were engaged in the following two types of assessments:

- Sample based assessment by DCTE (A&E Wing) for class 2
- Universal/Sample based assessment by BISE for class 5 and 8

On behalf of DCTE, I congratulate Mr. Muhammad Shafique, – Additional Director Assessment and Evaluation, and his team who worked day and night with KESP assessments advisory team including Ms. Saima Khalid - Assessment Advisor and Mr. Zakir Abbas-Assessment Coordinator in designing, orienting, conducting and analyzing class 2, 5 and 8 assessment results. I am also thankful to Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education, KP for the conduct of class 5 and 8 assessments and sharing their results and analyses.

DCTE team shared the findings of assessments at provincial level with all the key stakeholders to make them aware about students' achievement and identify ways that can improve teaching and learning process and assessment systems. This compendium was developed in 2016 and has been updated in 2017, 2018 and 2019. The compendium consists of different common errors made by students in assessments and tips for teachers that can be helpful in improving students' learning process. The compendium is the result of the collective efforts of the KESP project technical team and DCTE staff who put together their intellectual capacities and took out time to contribute in writing tips and mobile text messages for teachers. We would also like to acknowledge the technical suport provided by Adam Smith International through its KESP project officials; namely, Dr. Irfan Muzaffar – Technical Director and Mr. Bilal Ahmad - Team Lead Teaching and Learning. I believe that this compendium will help improve teaching and learning processes in the classroom resulting in improved learning outcomes of students, the ultimate goal of E&SED, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Gohar Ali Khan (Director) Directorate of Curriculum and Teacher Education (DCTE) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this compendium is to assist you in teaching better. As you know well, your students find some concepts difficult and others easy. You also know from your classroom experience that one of the most effective ways to ascertain what students find difficult is by assessing their learning. In your classroom you assess their learning by asking them questions. When you notice that some students have not developed a good understanding of the topic, you make an extra effort with those students. You also give your students periodic tests (we also call such tests assessments). These tests inform your students about their performance and give you information about the areas where they are experiencing difficulties.

The compendium in your hands will provide you information about the mistakes made by the students. It will also give you some tips to help your students overcome their learning difficulties. Please note that DCTE will publish an updated version of this compendium every year after the scheduled assessments.

ABOUT COMPENDIUM 2018

It is based entirely on the results of class 2, 5 and 8 assessments, held in 2017 and 2018. Each item on the assessment corresponds to a *Student Learning Outcome (SLO)* from the National Curriculum 2006 which has also been given in the textbook. The analysed data of assessment results identified common errors made by students in different subjects.

To help you learn about common errors and improve your teaching, some tips have been shared in this document.

S.No	Subjects	Classes
1.	Math	2, 5 & 8
2.	English	2, 5 & 8
3	Urdu	2, 5 & 8
4	Science	5 & 8
5	Social Studies	5
6	History	8

Following subjects are included in the document:

The compendium provides references to the location of the SLO under consideration in both the curriculum and the textbook.

The assessment findings are given to help you understand the type of question asked in the assessment and percentage of students who responded correctly.

Based on the findings, some tips are also suggested that can help you in improving students learning in the classroom. You can adapt the given tips according to your context, classroom environment and students' abilities.

You can share any feedback that can improve this document to Additional Director Assessment and Evaluation, DCTE through 0992-382634 & 0992-384278 or email at <u>dcte-kpk@hotmail.com</u>.

MATHEMATICS CLASS 2

MATHEMATICS

CLASS 2

CONCEPT 1: ADDITION

Curricular reference	 Addition of two-digit and three-digit numbers with carrying P.14 Solve real life problems, involving addition of: two-digit numbers with carrying, and three-digit numbers with and without carrying P.14
Textbook reference	P. 42 - 52; 57, 62 Maths Class 2 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	 Two-digit addition without carrying: 81% answered correctly Two-digit or three-digit addition with carrying: Only 44% on average answered correctly. Performance on addition in the tens and hundreds place, where carrying is required, was poorer (43% answered correctly) than addition in the units place (58% answered correctly) Only 43% used the correct operation and 55% were able to calculate the correct answer in word problems

- 1. Before beginning the mathematics class, conduct *Mental Math* (oral questions) activity daily. Small sums like 2+3, 5+7, 9+8 can be asked to help them add bigger numbers later on.
- 2. Use easily available materials such as money, bottle caps, leaves, pebbles etc. when teaching the concept of addition or subtraction.
- 3. To improve the vocabulary related to addition write add, altogether, many, more, how many on card sheet strips and place around the black/white board and reinforce daily with examples.
- 4. You can use the following activity to teach addition in the classroom. Take a square paper and cut many squares and call them 'one Unit'.

4.1 Now cut strips of 10 squares and call it as 1 ten. An example has been given below.



- 4.2 Now demonstrate the process of addition with the help of these Tens and Units.
- 4.3 For adding 23+35, take 2 tens and 3 units for 23 and 3 tens and 5 Units for 35. Now ask the students; how many tens and units are there in all. Let the students count and inform 5 tens and 8 units.



4.4 Now give example of 23 and 38. Explain them that when you add 23 and 38, then you have to regroup the units. You should let students decide how many tens and how many units are there in all. As the units are coming more than 10 i.e.11 so one new Ten will be added to Tens family and one unit will be left.



4.5 When we manually add Units on finger tips 8+3=11, here you would tell students that 11 is a two-digit number so cannot come under Unit place so 1 unit will come at Unit Place and the other, which is 1 ten, will become carry and will be added with tens. It is written as small 1 on the top of ten's digit.

Please refer to the example below.

T U 2 3 <u>+3 8</u> <u>50+</u> <u>11=61</u>	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2 3 \\ \underline{+38} \\ \underline{-61} \end{array} $
---	---

4.6 Have the students repeat the entire process with different examples.

CONCEPT 2: SUBTRACTION

Curricular reference	 Subtraction of two-digit and three-digit numbers with borrowing P.15 Solve real life problems of subtraction involving subtraction of: two-digit numbers with borrowing, and three-digit numbers with and without borrowing P. 15
Textbook reference	P. 63 – 69 Maths Class 2 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	 Two-digit subtraction without borrowing: 64% answered correctly Two-digit or three-digit subtraction with borrowing: Only 29% on average answered correctly Performance on subtraction in the tens and hundreds place, where borrowing is required, was poorer (29% answered correctly) than subtraction in the units place (34% answered correctly) When asked to solve a word problem using subtractions: Only 37% used the correct operation and 44% were able to calculate the correct answer

- 1. Place flash cards of vocabulary for subtraction like subtract, left, less, how many, operation sign etc. around the black writing board.
- 2. Use real objects available in school to teach subtraction. Start with objects in the school. Count chairs/chalks are in the class. Take some of them out of the calss and ask, 'How many chairs/chalks are missing in the class?'
- 3. You can use the following activity to teach subtraction in the classroom. Use square paper : squares as units and strip of ten squares as tens.
- 3.1 For subtraction of 45-32, you need four strips of tens and five unit squares.
- 3.2 First subtract units i.e. take away 2 Units from 5 Units; 3 units are left and will be written in unit's place.
- 3.3 Now from 4 tens; take away 3 tens; and one ten will be left. The answer will be 1 ten and 3 units.



- 3.4 Do the same example numerically as shown above.
- 3.5 Now subtract 27 from 45. Take same 4 strips of tens and 5 squares for units. Ask the students how they would subtract 7 units from 5 units.
- 3.6 Let the students think and give you different options. Listen to their responses carefully. Explain them that since we need to subtract 7 units which is more than 5 and we cannot subtract a bigger value from a smaller one, therefore, we will borrow one ten and convert it into units.



3.7 Now we have 15 units and 3 tens. Take away 7 units from 15 units; 8 units will be left.



3.8 Now we will subtract 2 tens from 3 tens; 1 ten will be left. Hence the answer is 18.



- 4. To solve 53 17, do the following steps:
- a. Subtract units first;
- b. Borrow 1 ten from tens if needed and convert it into units. Since 3 is smaller than 7, so borrow 1 ten (10 units) so units will become 13 and tens will become 4.
- c. Subtract units from units and tens from tens i.e. 7 from 13 units and 1 ten from 4 tens. The answer is 36.
- 5. Word problems are generally difficult for students. Understanding a word problem is the first step in solving it therefore understand the word problems in detail.
- 6. Practice problem solving daily by simply asking more questions. For example: How many students are enrolled? How many are absent? So how many are present? We had 10 marbles, but now we only have 3. How many did we take away? How many birds in this picture?

CONCEPT 3: MULTIPLICATION

Curricular reference	Multiply numbers within multiplication table P. 16
Textbook reference	P. 71 – 82 Maths Class 2 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Multiplication of one-digit numbers: 54% answered correctly.

- 1. Use repeated addition with real objects to introduce the concept of multiplication, for example:
 - Ask: how many shoes are there in a pair? (2)
 - Ask: how many shoes are there in five pairs of shoes?
 - Then call a student to come and write 2+2+2+2=10.
 - Ask other students in the class: Is this correct? If yes, why?
 - Tell them that this could also be written as 2 times 5 = 10, gradually replace *times* with the sign for multiplication.
 - Repeat similar examples to reinforce the concept of multiplication.
- 2. To help students solve multiplication's problems, make them learn the multiplication tables by heart. Please remember that the multiplication tables should not be committed to memory before clarifying the concepts.

CONCEPT 4: DIVISION

Curricular reference	Divide numbers within multiplication table with remainder zero P. 16
Textbook reference	P. 86 – 88 Maths Class 2 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Division of one-digit numbers: 48% answered correctly.

Tips for the teachers

- 1. To teach the concept of division, explain the students that division means 'sharing equally', practice it by sharing pencils/papers/sweets equally among the students.
- 2. Help the students to understand that division is repeated subtraction i.e. how many times we can subtract a number from another larger number. For example, how many times can you take away4from 20? (see the illustration below).

$$\frac{20}{-\frac{4}{16}} \left(\frac{-\frac{10}{-4}}{\frac{-4}{8}} \right) \left(\frac{-\frac{10}{-4}}{\frac{-4}{4}} \right) \left(\frac{-\frac{4}{-4}}{\frac{-4}{6}} \right)$$

Four was subtracted five times. So, $20 \div 4 = 5$

3. To reinforce the conept of division, make students practice the concept of repeated subtraction and introduce division sign. For example, how many sets of 3 can we subtract from 12 to get $0 \text{ or } 12 \div 3=4$.

CONCEPT 5: FRACTIONS

Curricular reference	 Recognize proper fractions and represent in numerical form P. 14 Identify half, one third and quarter with the help of object and figure P. 14
Textbook reference	P. 31 – 39 Maths Class 2 KP TBB
	P. 28-34 Maths Class2 KP TBB
What does the assessment	• Identification of fractional number that matches the shaded
data tell us?	portion:52% answered correctly.
	• Recognition of simple fraction from a shaded diagram, 35 % answeredcorrectly.

Tips for the teachers

 Define fraction by giving examples from daily life. Fraction describes 'part'of a number or group of numbers of equal parts. Fraction should have two parts, the numerator and the denominator. The numerator is the top number and the denominator is the bottom number.

i.e.
$$\frac{4}{5} \longrightarrow$$
 Numerator
Denominator

The number above the line tells how many parts we have and the number below the line tells how many equal parts the whole is divided into.

- 2. To help students understand fractions, show them a paper, fold that and cut that into halves. Show them the half of it and introduce the term *half*.
- 3. Show an aple to your students. Tell them that they have only one aple; ask them how much of it they should eat today, *half* (*one of the two equal parts*) or one *fourth* (*one of the four equal parts*).
 - Now ask them how they should divide that in half (*cut in the middle*).
 - Then ask them how to divide it in four equal parts.
 - After this, ask them to draw a circle and divide that in half by drawing a line.
 - Now divide that in four equal parts by drawing another line.
 - Reinforce the idea that:
 - Each *half* is one out of *two equal parts*. Write it as $\frac{1}{2}$
 - \circ Each *fourth* is one out of *three equal parts*. Write it as $\frac{1}{4}$
 - Introduce and practice other simple fractions.
- 4. Reinforce the concept of half. Draw circle/square/triangle on writing board, colour half of each shape and say that this is ½ (half).
- 5. Inform the students that fraction is written as 2 numbers, separated by a line segment. The number written below the line segment shows total number of equal parts and is called denominator. The number written above the line segment represents parts taken and is called numerator.
- 6. Repeat the terms numerator and denominator to able the students to learn the concept well.

7. Perform the given activity with the students.

Draw the given table on the writing board and explain it.

	1				Whole
1/2			1/	/2	Half
1/3		1/3		1/3	One third
1/4	1/4	1/4		1/4	Quarter

When we divide a number into equal parts then each part can be represented by a fraction in the same way.

8.

i. For the following activity, draw the given diagram on the writing board.



- ii. Count the total parts of the circle.
- iii. Count the shaded part of the circle.
- iv. Write the number of shaded part(s) above the line (Numerator) and the total number of parts below the line (Denominator) i.e <u>Numerator</u> Denominator

$$=\frac{1}{4}$$

v. Repeat the same activity with the following diagrams.



CONCEPT 6: GEOMETRY

Curricular reference	Identify the figures like square, rectangle, triangle, circle, semi-circle and quarter-circle P. 17
Textbook reference	P. 111 – 116 Maths Class 2 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Identification of shape: 57% answered correctly.

- 1. Recall the basic shapes to the students learnt in earlier classes. Provide cut outs of different shapes to the groups of students and ask them to identify shapes on the basis of sides, corners and shape. Ask them to group similar shapes and paste them on a chart paper.
 - A triangle has 3 corners and three sides.
 - A square and rectangle have four corners and four sides.
 - A circle has no corner.
- 2. Always relate Mathematics with the real life situation. Ask the students to identify things in the classroom or at home which have different shapes like rectangle, triangle and square.

CONCEPT 7: TIME

Curricular reference	Read and write the time from a clock in hours and minutes (with 5 minutes interval) e.g 8:15 as eight fifteen and 8:50 as eight fifty. P. 17
Textbook reference	P. 101–106 Maths Class 2 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Identification of half past: 51% answered correctly.

- 1. Ask the students to identify the two arms of the clock (big and small).
- 2. Tell them the functions of big and small arm of the clock. Also tell the students that big arm is used for hour and small is used for minutes.
- 3. Recall the table of 5 to the students.
- 4. To reinforce this concept, as the students to practice reading the clock with different time by using the table of 5.
- 5. Draw the format of writing time on the writing board and let the students practice it.



CONCEPT 8: MEASUREMENT (LENGTH, WEIGHT, CAPACITY)

Curricular reference	Solve real life problem involving measurement (length, weight, capacity). P. 16-17
Textbook reference	P. 97 – 99 Maths Class 2 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	 Identification of scale for length correctly attempted by 67% of students 63% students attempted weight correctly 37% students correctly attempted the term capacity.

- 1. Recall the units for the following measurement with the students:
 - a. For length, we used meter, centimetre
 - b. For weight, we used kilogram, gram
 - c. For capacity, we used litre, millilitre
- 2. Give different things. e.g. book, copy, pencil, sharpener and ask the students to measure its length by using ruler or measuring tape. Note different readings. Help the students during the measurement, if required.
- 3. Bring two bags (one light and other heavy) infront of class and ask the students to identify which bag has more weight. Let the students lift the bags and compare their weights to identify heavy and light. Repeat the same activity with different objects.
- 4. Show different objects e.g. jug, cup, glass to the students and ask them to compare which has more capacity. Take different opinions from the class. Now fill one of the containers with water/sand/rice and compare the capacity of other container. Repeat it with different containers to reinforce this concept.

MATHEMATICS CLASS 5

MATHEMATICS

CLASS 5

CONCEPT 1: ORDER OF OPERATIONS

Curricular reference	Carryout combined operations using BODMAS rule P.32
Textbook reference	P. 21 – 24, 56 – 57 Maths Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	49%



- 1. Solve the sequence $2 + 2 2 \ge 2$
- 2. $2 + 2 2 \times 1$ (using order $2 \div 2 = 1$)
- 3. +2 2 (using order 2 x 1 = 2)
- 4. 2 + 0 (using order 2 2 = 0)
- 5. 2 (using order 2 + 0 = 2)
- 6. Reinforce the student that using order in step 1 the operation of division has done, in step 2 multiplication has done and in step 3 subtraction has done.and finally in step 4 addition has done and the required result.
- 7. Similarly for using order in bracket solve 2 + (2+2)
- 8. Step one 2+4 solving (2+2 = 4)
- 9. 2 + 4 = 6 reinforce the students that we use operations in the brackets first.

CONCEPT 2: WORD PROBLEMS/ UNITARY METHOD

Curricular reference	Calculate the value of a number of same type of objects when the value of another of the same type is given (unitary method)	
	P. 35	
Textbook reference	P. 111 – 120 Maths Class 5 KP TBB	
What does the assessment data tell us?	Calculating the price of a set of items using unitary method: 48% answered correctly	

Tips for the teachers

1. Solve calculate the cost of 20 books if the cost of 06 books is 450.

Solution:

Step 1. Calculation of cost of 01 book (unitary method)

Unitary Method i. Calculate the price of unit item. ii.Multiply the price of unit item with the number of items required to find their price.

Step 2. Cost of 06 books = 450 Cost of 01 book = 450/6 = 75 (cost of 01 book is unit price)

Step 3. Cost of 20 books is equal to $20 \times 75 = 1500$ (unit cost has been multiplied by the number of items whose cost was required)

2. Reinforce the students that in our real life we come across many problems in which we have been given the price of some number of things and by using unitary method we find unit price and then get the price of the number of items required.

CONCEPT 3: PRIME AND COMPOSITE NUMBERS

Curricular reference	Define and differentiate between prime and composite numbers	
	P. 25	
Textbook reference	P. NA	
What does the assessment data tell us?	Characteristics of prime and composite numbers: 27% answered Correctly	

Prime Numbers	Composite Numbers
i. Divisible by 1 and itself onlyii. Two factors only	i. Divisible by 1, itself and other numbers as well.ii. More then two factors.

- 1. Solve. Write the numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 (on writing board).
- 2. Step 1. Differentiate prime number and composite number as in the table.
- 3. Step 2. Discuss about 1 wiether it is prime or composite (1 has only one factor so it is neither prime nor composite)
- 4. Discuss about 2 & 3 (both these have two factors so these are prime numbers)
- 5. Discuss about 4 (4 has three factors 1, 2 & 4 so it is composite number)
- 6. For reinforcement discuss in the similar way about the numbers 5, 6,7,8,9, & 10 also by involving students and getting their feedback.

CONCEPT 4: HIGHEST COMMON FACTOR AND LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE

Curricular reference	 Find HCF of three numbers, up to 2 digits, using prime factorization and division methods; Find LCM of four numbers, up to 2 digits, using prime factorization and division methods P. 32-33
Textbook reference	P. 25 – 38 Maths Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	 Identification of LCM of given numbers: 51% answered correctly Identification of HCF of given numbers: 58% answered correctly

Multiple		Divisior	
i.	Product of two numbers e.g 2 x 3 = 6	Divisors of a number e.g the number 6 has	
		divisiors 2 & 3	

- 1. Find the multiples of (i) 4, (ii) 5.
- 2. Find the divisors of (i) 6 & (ii) 8
- 3. Step 1. Multiply $4 \ge 2 = 8$ (Tell the students that 8 is first multiple of 4)
- 4. Step 2. Multiply $4 \ge 3 = 12$ (Tell the students that 12 is the second multiple of 4)
- 5. Step 3. Generalize that we can find multiples by a number with other number.
- 6. Now ask the students to find the multiples of 5 and then reinforce that the 10, 15 and so on are multiples of 5.
- 7. Step 4. Now divide the number 6 by 2. $6 \div 2 = 3$, $6 \div 3 = 2$, $6 \div 6 = 1$. Tell the students that 2,3 & 6 are the divisiors of 6.
- 8. Now ask the students to find the divisiors of 8 and then reinforce that 2,4 & 8 are the divisiors of 8.

CONCEPT 5: EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS AND SIMPLIFICATION OF FRACTIONS

Curricular reference	Compare two unlike fractions by converting them to equivalent fractions with the same denominator; Simplify fractions to their lowest form P. 25-26)
Textbook reference	P. 40 – 45 Maths Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	 Finding fractions in simplest form: 45% answered correctly Making equivalent fractions: 34% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

1. Concept of 1 whole is to be given thoroughly. 1 whole is equal to 2 halves, 3 thirds, 4 quarters and so on.

1 whole					
1/2		1/2			
1/3		1/3			1/3
1/4	1	/4	1/4	ŀ	1/4

- 2. Students should know that a person eating 4 quarters of a '<u>Naan'</u> and eating 1 full '<u>Naan'</u> is having the same quantity.
- 3. Students can convert simple fraction to equivalent just by multiplying the numerator and denominator with same number. Equivalent fraction of $\frac{2 \times 4}{3 \times 4} = \frac{8}{12}$.
- 4. Fraction can be simplified if one divides the numerator and denominator with the same factor. $\frac{24 \div 12}{36 \div 12} = \frac{2}{3}$ Encourage students to take the HCF of the given fraction to divide

and simplify.

5. Vocabulary related to fractions should be placed around the writing board.

CONCEPT 6: TYPES OF FRACTIONS

Curricular reference	Identify unit, proper, improper and mixed fractions; Convert improper fraction to mixed fraction and vice-versa P. 26
Textbook reference	P. 40– 50 Maths Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	 Recognition of improper fraction: 45% answered correctly Drawing fractions (proper, mixed and improper): 24% answered correctly

Proper fraction	Numerator is smaller than denominator
Improper	Numerator is greater than denominator
fraction	
Mix fraction	Fraction with whole number and proper fraction

- 1. Identify proper, improper and mix fraction of the following. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{2}$, $\frac{7}{3}$, $\frac{8}{5}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$,
- 2. Step 1. Write $\frac{1}{2}$ on the board and discuss that it is proper fraction (as numerator is smaller than denominator)
- 3. Write 5/2 on board and discuss it is improper fraction (as numerator is greater than the denominator). Identify 7/3 and 8/5 are aslo improper fraction with the help of students. Identity 2/3 & ³/₄ are also proper fractions with the help of students.
- 4. Write $1\frac{1}{2}$ on board and discuss it mix fraction (as 1 is whole number and $\frac{1}{2}$ is proper fraction). Identify $3\frac{2}{5}$ and $4\frac{3}{7}$ are aslo improper fraction with the help of students.

CONCEPT 7: ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF FRACTION

Curricular reference	Add and subtract two and more fractions with different denominators P.33
Textbook reference	P. 40 – 46 Maths Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	45% answered correctly

Addition and subtractions of fraction with different denominators Find the LCM of denominators to make the denominators same. Now multiply each fraction by the factor of LCM to be multiplied by denominator to be equal to the LCM.

- 1. Add (i) 2/3 + 4/5, (ii) Subtract $\frac{1}{2} 1/4$
- 2. Step 1. Add 2/3 + 4/5
- 3. Step 2. 10 + 12/15 (first take LCM of 3 & 5 i.e 15 and then multiply 2 with 5 as the other factor of 3 for LCM 15 is 5 and multiply 4 by 3 as the other factor of 5 with LCM 15 is 3)
- 4. Step 3. $22/15 = 1\frac{7}{15}$ (add 10 + 12= 22 and convert 22/15 into mix fraction $1\frac{7}{15}$.
- 5. Now reinforce the students that taking of LCM of the denominators to find the same denominator is the main step in the addition of fractions with different denominators.
- 6. Step 4. Subtract (i) 1/2 1/4
- Step 5. 1/2 1/4 (first take LCM of 2 & 4 i.e 4 and then multiply 1 with 2 as the other factor of 2 for LCM 4 is 2 and multiply 1 by 1 as the other factor of 4 with LCM 4 is 1)
- 8. Step 6. 1/4 (subtract 2 1 = 1.
- 9. Now reinforce the students that taking of LCM of the denominators to find the same denominator is the main step in the subtraction of fractions with different denominators.

CONCEPT 8: MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION OF FRACTION

Curricular reference	Multiply a fraction by another fraction; Divide a fraction by a number; Divide a fraction by another fraction (proper, improper and mixed) P. 33	
Textbook reference	P. 47 – 59 Maths Class 5 KP TBB	
What does the assessment data tell us?	 Multiplication of fractions: 39% answered correctly Division in fractions: 43% answered correctly 	

Multiplication & division of fraction.

- 1. While multiplying a fraction by other fraction the numerator is multiplied by numerator and denominator is multiplied by denominator.
- 2. While dividing a fraction by other fraction the reciprocal of second fraction is multiplied by the first fraction in the same way.

- 1. Solve (i) $2/3 \ge 4/5$ (ii) Solve $5/7 \div 6/7$
- 2. Step 1. Write on the board $2/3 \times 4/5$
- 3. Step 2. 2x3/4x5 = 6/20 (numerators 2 & 3 are being multiplied and denominators 4 & 5 are also being multiplied.
- 4. Step 3. Write $5/7 \div 6/7$ on the writing board.
- 5. Step 4. 5/7 x 7/6 (for conversion of devision into subtraction the recriprocal of second fraction i.e 7/6 will be multipluied with first fraction 5/7)
- 6. Step 5. 5x7/6x7 = 5/6 (numerators 5 & 7 are being multiplied and denominators 6 & 7 are also being multiplied).
- 7. Reinforce the studnets that in the multiplication of fraction numerators are multiplied by numerators and denominators are multiplied by denominators and in division of fractions the recriprocal of second fraction is multiplied by the first fraction in the same way.

CONCEPT 9: DECIMAL FRACTIONS

Curricular reference	Add and subtract decimals P. 33
Textbook reference	P. 61– 69 Maths Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Conversion of fraction to decimal: 55% answered correct

- 1. For teaching the concept of decimals, introduce decimal place values to the students i.e. tens, ones, tenth, hundredths, thousandth.
- 2. To reinforce the concept of place value in decimal, tell the students to place the value of a number in a jumbled form and ask them to make a decimal number. Example: 4 ones, 5 tenth, 0 hundredths and 1 thousandth is 4.501.
- 3. Explain the students that in addition or subtraction of decimal numbers, alignment of writing numbers under a fixed place value position is essential.
CONCEPT 10: MULTIPLICATION OF DECIMALS

Curricular reference	Multiply a decimal by a decimal P. 34	
Textbook reference	P. 71 Maths Class 5 KP TBB	
What does the assessment data tell us?	• Finding product of two numbers with decimals: 60% answered correctly	

Multiplication of decimals: neglect the decimals in the different terms and then multiply them with the simple method of multiplication. Now count the decimal places and put the decimal in the answer at the right place. Line up the numbers on the right, do not align the decimal point

Tip for the teachers.

Example: 0.2×1.04

Consider both numbers as whole numbers so it will be 2x104=208Now count total number of decimal (0.2 x 1.04, three places) From right hand side, count 3 places and insert decimal. The final answer will be 0.208 Now give them the following and ask them to multiply using the same method.

 0.4×0.8 i. ii. 0.7×1.1 0.02×0.9 iii. 0.02×0.05 iv. 0.002×9 v. 1.1×0.3 vi. $2.1 \times 0.2 \times 05$ vii. viii. $0.4 \times 4 \times 0.2$ 6×0.06×02 ix.

CONCEPT 11: TYPES OF ANGLES

Curricular reference	Recall an angle and recognize acute, right, obtuse, straight and reflex angle; P. 36
Textbook reference	P. 124 – 126 Maths Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Identification of acute and obtuse angles: 33% answered correctly

Types of angle	Definition	
Acute angle	An angle of measure less than 90°	
Right angle	An angle of measure 90°	
Obtuse angle	An angle of measure graeater than 90°	
Straight angle	An angle of measure 180°	
Reflex angle	An angle of measure greater than 180° and less than 360°	
Complete angle	An angle of measure 360°	

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Identify the angles acute, right, obtuse, straight, reflex on writing board.
- 2. Step 1. Draw and acute angle on the board and ask the students to identify it. (an angle measuriong less than 90°)
- 3. Reinforce the students that all those angles measuring less than 90° are called acute angles.
- 4. Step 2. Repeat the same process for other angles like right angle, obtuse angle, straight angle, reflex angle, complete angle by involving the students.

CONCEPT 12: PERIMETER AND AREA

Curricular reference	Differentiate between perimeter and area of a region; Identify the units for measurement of perimeter and area; Solve apropriate problems of perimeter and area. P. 37
Textbook reference	P. 151 – 159 Maths Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Calculate area/perimeter: 28% answered correctly

Perimeter and area
Perimeter: the length of the boundry round a region is called a perimeter.
Area: the internal surface occupied by a region is called area.

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Calculate the perimeter and area of a square having sides 8m.
- 2. Calculate of a rectangle having lengths 5m and breadth 3m.
- 3. Step 1: Draw a square on the writing board identifying its one side as 8m.
- 4. Step 2: multiply $4 \ge 32$ (as perimeter of square is 4 into side of square.
- 5. Step 3: tell the students that 32m is the total measure of the boundry of the square. Hence it is the perimeter.
- 6. Now multiply 8x8=64 (area of the square is side x side.
- 7. Reinforce the students that 64 m^2 is the area of a square.
- 8. Reinforce the students to calculate the area and perimeter of the rectangle as given in the above problem by telling them the formulas for perimeter and area of rectangle.

CONCEPT 13: HCF

Curricular reference	Find HCF of three numbers, up to 2 digits, using + prime factorization method, + division method P. 32
Textbook reference	P. 26 – 35 Maths Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Finding HCF of 3 numbers by division method: 58% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Review tables of 2 to 10 and concept of prime and composite numbers.
- 2. Recall concept of factors and multiples.
- 3. Introduce methods of finding HCF as given below:

Method 1.

- 1. Ask students to find all factors of the numbers 12 and 18.:
- 2. Factors of 12= 1,2,3,4,6,12
- 3. Factors of 18= 1,2,3,6,9,18
- 4. Now find common factors of 12 and 18 i.e.
- 5. 1.2.3.6
- 6. Now find highest common factor (HCF)= 6

Method 2:

Factorize 12 and 18 together using prime factorization till the common factors are available.

HCF = 2x3=6



Method3

1. Write following 2-digit numbers on writing board:

6, 12, 20

2. Find the greatest number.

20

3. Divide the greatest number by the smallest one.

6<u>)</u>20 (

4. Then divide the third number with the remainder of first division, till you get zero as remainder.

$$\begin{array}{r}
6 \overline{\smash{\big)}\ 20} \ (3) \\
\underline{18} \\
2 \overline{\ 12} \ (6) \\
\underline{12} \\
0
\end{array}$$

The highest common factor is 2.

CONCEPT 14: PERIMETER AND AREA

Curricular reference	Aply formula to find perimeter and area of a square =and rectangular regionP. 37	
Textbook reference	P. 151- 159 Maths Class 5 KP TBB	
What does the assessment data tell us?	Identification of perimeter and square : 54% answered correctly	

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Recall students prior knowledge about unit of length.
- 2. Recall concept of area and perimeter.
- 3. Explain that perimeter is one dimensional and is measured in linear units such as centimetre, feet or meter. Area is two dimensional it has a length and a width. Area is measured in square units like square feet or square meter.

Example:

- i. If Length is in Meter \rightarrow then perimeter is in meter.
- ii. If Length is in Centimetre \rightarrow then perimeter is in centimetre.
- iii. If Length is in Centimetre \rightarrow then area is in square centimetre.
- iv. If Length is in Meter \rightarrow then area is in square meter.
- 4. Practice on different value to find its unit in perimeter and area.
 - i. 4m, 6m
 - ii. 10cm, 14cm
 - iii. 2mm, 4mm
- 5. To improve the vocabulary related to perimeter and area, the teacher should ask the students to repeat their unit to learn more.

CONCEPT 15: BODMAS

Curricular reference	Recognize BODMAS rule, using only parentheses ()	
	P. 32	
Textbook reference	P. 21 – 23 Maths Class 5 KP TBB	
What does the assessment data tell us?	BODMAS rule: 32% answered correctly	

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Write the abbreviation of BODMAS on the side of writing board. Explain students to use the same sequence.
- 2. Recall the BODMAS rule, if an expression contains bracket. ((), { }, []), we have to first solve or simplify the bracket followed bydivision, multiplication, addition and subtraction from left to right wrong order will result in a wrong answer.
- 3. Give this sum to students to solve. $2+(6\div3)\times5-2$. Now compare the students' responses. Students who use the correct order will get the correct answer.

```
2+(6 \div 3) \times 5-2
Solve the bracket first:
2+2 \ge 5-2
Recall DMAS; so solve Multiplication first:
2+10-2
Then Addition
12-2
Then subtraction
10
```

4. Write this table on writing board and assign every student to complete the following task in which they will explain the process that how L.H.S = R.H.S.

Condition	Explain process L.H.S = R.H.S
x + (y+z) = x + y + z	
x - (y + z) = x - y - z	
x(y+z) = xy + xz	

CONCEPT 16: MULTIPLICATION IN FRACTION USING BRACKETS

Curricular reference	Multiply two or more fraction involving brackets (proper, improper, and mixed fractions) P. 33	
Textbook reference	P. 47 – 53 Maths Class 5 KP TBB	
What does the assessment data tell us?	31% answered correctly the concept	

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Recall BODMAS rule
- 2. Now write the sum and ask the students what strategy they might use to solve.

$$2\left(\frac{5}{2}\times\frac{8}{16}\right)$$

- 3. Inform that we divide denominators and numerators by same number. Once it cannot be divided further, multiply numerator with numerator and denominator with denominator.
- 4. Reinforce the concept of order of operation. For solving bracket first, method of simplification will be used. As 2 and 8 have common factor '2' so it will be simplified first.
- 5. The remaining numerators and denominators will be multiplied together, then multiplied by 2 which is outside the bracket.

6. Solve the given sum step by step.
$$2\left(\frac{5}{2} \times \frac{8}{16}\right)$$

7. Multiply the two improper fractions with condition of bracket placement.

$2(\frac{5}{4})$

- Multiply the answer (5/4) with number given outside the bracket (2)
- Convert your answer to a mixed number.

$$\frac{5}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$$

CONCEPT 17: PERCENTAGE

Curricular reference	Convert percentage to fraction and to decimal and vice versa	
	P. 34	
Textbook reference	P. 61 – 72 Maths Class 5 KP TBB	
What does the assessment data tell us?	39% answered the concept correctly	

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Ask students how many decimal places are in 0.75 (2).
- 2. How can you convert it in percentage (multiply by 100 i.e. 0.75 x 100=75%) Practice for more sums of similar type.
- 3. How can you write in fraction 75/100 as simplified fraction (3/4). Practice for more sums of similar type.
- 4. How can you convert fraction into decimal e.g.2/5 (by dividing =0.4) Practice for more sums of similar type.
- 5. How can you convert fraction into percentage (x by 100 so 2/5 x 100=40%). Practice for more sums of similar type.
- 6. Draw the following table on writing board.
- 6.1. Solve the missing value in the table.

Fraction	Decimal	Percentage
	0.7	
		26%
3/4		
	0.90	
		65%

- 6.2. Help the students to complete this task.
- 6.3. While completing the task, teacher should facilitate putting the formula on the writing board.

CONCEPT 18: BAR GRAPH

Curricular reference	Interpret a simple bar graph given in horizontal and vertical form P. 37
Textbook reference	P. 168–171 Maths Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	65% answered correctly the concept

Concept of Bar Graph

Usually x-axis and y-axis shows relation between two different attributes of the same quantities e.g one attribute may be colour of some quantity and the other attribute of the quanity may be numbers of the quantity.

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Ask students about the name of their favourite fruit.
- 2. List their names against each fruit as shown in the picture.
- 3. Plot bargraph and ask the questions that help students interpret the graph such as:
 - How many students like banana?
 - Which fruit is liked by most of the students?
 - How many more students like aple than pear?



- 4. Reinforce the scale and values on axis.
- 5. Ask the students to collect data about their favourite dish/colour/game from the class and plot bar graph on square paper.
- 6. Provide them some bargraphs and ask students to interpret it.

CONCEPT 19: AVERAGE OF NUMBER

Curricular reference	Find an average of given numbers P. 37Solve real life problem involving average P. 37
Textbook reference	P. 163-166 Maths Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	41% answered correctly the concept

Average = sum of number of quantities/total number of quantities

Tips for the teachers

To clear the concpt of average of numbers, the teacher may perform the following activities.

Write the given question on the writing board.

Question: Ali scored 68, 73, 53 and 45 marks in the subjects of Maths, Science, Urdu and English. Find out the average marks scored by Ali?

Teacher should give the following instructions to the students: to solve the above question.

- i. Find out the total number of (subjects)
- ii. Find out the sum of marks of all the subjects
- iii. Use the formula: Average = Sum of all the numbers/Total number of subjects
- iv. To reinforce this concept, ask the students to practice different numbers and items following above instructions.

CONCEPT 20: DIVISION OF DECIMAL BY 10, 100, 1000

Curricular reference	Divide a decimal by 10, 100, 1000 P. 33
Textbook reference	P. 67 Maths Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Dividing a decimal by 10, 100 and 1000, 16.9% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

Follow the given steps for dividing decimal by 10, 100 and 1000.

- i. Count the number of zeros in the divisor.
- ii. Move the decimal point according to the number of zeros in the divisor towards the left side of a number.
- iii. If there is ONE zero in the divisor then move the decimial ONE point to the left side, if there are TWO zeros in the divisor then move the decimal TWO points to the left side and if there are THREE zeros in the divisor then move the decimal THREE points to the left side etc. <u>Examples:</u>
 - a. $3.45 \div 10 = 0.345$
 - b. 3.45÷100= 0.0345
 - c. $3.45 \div 1000 = 0.00345$
- iv. Please explain to the students that every blank space is filled with a '0' as in case of 0.345,0.0345 and 0.00345.
- v. To reinforce this concept, ask the students to practice different numbers following above instructions.

CONCEPT 21: ADITION AND SUBTRACTION

Curricular reference	Subtraction of complexity and arbitrary size P.32
Textbook reference	P. 11-13Maths Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	65% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

When explaining subtraction of complexity and arbitrary size' follow the given sequence:

- 1. Place the number vertically according to the place value.
- 2. Start subtraction from the right side (column-wise).
- 3. Compare the vertical top and bottom number according to the place value.
- 4. If the top number is greater than the bottom number then proceed to simple subtraction.
- 5. If the top number is less than the bottom number then use the borrowing technique.
- 6. When borrowing, take 1 from the left side digit and add it to the top of right digit.
- 7. Now the top number becomes greater than the bottom one.
- 8. Subsequently, perform subtraction.
- 9. Practice the same process column wise according to the place value with different numbers to understand this concept well.

MATHEMATICS

CLASS 8

Compendium: Assessment (2017, 2018 & 2019) Findings & Tips for Teachers (Class 2, 5 & 8) 49

MATHEMATICS

CLASS 8

CONCEPT 1: TRIGONOMETRIC RATIO

Curricular reference	Define trigonometric ratio of an acute angle P. 68
Textbook reference	P. 215-216 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	8% students answered the concept correctly.

Tips for teachers:

To explain the concept of trigonometric ratio, perform the following activity.

1. Draw the following diagram to indicate hypotenuse, side oposite to the angle, side adjacent to the angle and θ .



- 2. Clarify the following basic terms to the students before teaching trigonometric ratio.
 - i. The ratios of the sides of a right angle triangle are called trigonometric ratios.
 - ii. The ratios of the length of the side oposite to the angle θ and the length of hypotenuse is called sine θ .
 - iii. The ratio of the side adjacent to the angle and length of hypotenuse is called $cosine\theta$.
 - iv. The ratio of the side oposite to the angle θ and the length of adjacent side of the angle θ is called tangent.

- 3. Perform the following activity.
 - i. Draw the given figure on the writing board.



ii. Take oposite side of angle C, i.e. AB which is equal to 'c'.



iii. Take oposite side of angle A (θ) i.e. BC which is equal to 'a'.



iv. Take oposite side of angle B i.e. AC which is equal to 'b'.



Tell the students that:

i. Sin
$$\theta = \frac{\text{Oposite side of the angle}}{\text{Hypotenuse}} \theta = \frac{a}{c}$$

ii.
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Adjacent side of the angle}}{\text{Hypotenuse}} \theta = \frac{b}{c}$$

iii. Tan
$$\theta = \frac{\text{Opositesideofthe angle}}{\text{Adjacent side of the angle}} \theta = \frac{a}{b}$$

CONCEPT 2: FACTORIZATION

Curricular reference	Recall the formula P. 62
Textbook reference	P. 111-114 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	9% students answered the concept correctly.

Tips for teachers:

- 1. Perform the following activity. Write the basic algebraic formulas on the writing board in sequential order;
 - $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$ i.
 - $(a b)^2 = a^2 b^2 + 2ab$ ii.
 - $a^{2}-b^{2}=(a-b)(a+b)$ iii.
- 2. Ask the students to read the formulas few times.
- 3. Then write the following questions on the writing board.

 - i. $(3y + 2)^2$: ______ ii. $(2x 1)^2$: ______ iii. $9x^2 4y^2$: ______ iv. $(y + 1/y)^2$: ______
 - $(y-1/y)^2$: v.
- 4. Now ask five students to come on the writing board and write the suitable formula in front of each question.
- 5. Ask other students to review the answers on the writing board and make corrections, if any.
- 6. Give similar questions for each formula as a home task.

CONCEPT 3: PENTAGONE, HEXAGONE AND OCTAGONE

Curricular reference	Define regular pentagon, hexagon and octagon P. 65
Textbook reference	P. 161-163 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	6% students answered the concept correctly.

Tips for the teachers:

1. Present the given information on the writing board in tabular form. This will help students to look at the characteristics of each shape in a glimpse.

		Characteristic				
Name	Name Shape	Number of Sides	Number of Angles	All Sides and Angles	Interior Angles	Irregular Shape
Pentagon	\bigcirc	5	5	Equal	108°	Unequal Sides/ Angles
Hexagon	\bigcirc	6	6	Equal	120°	Unequal Sides/ Angles
Octagon		8	8	Equal	135°	Unequal Sides/ Angles

2. Ask the students to construct the following in their notebooks.

- i. Pentagon
- ii. Hexagon
- iii. Octagon

Provide feedback to the students during construction of pentagon, hexagon and octagon.

CONCEPT 4: ALGEBRIC EXPRESSION

Curricular reference	Recall constant, variable and literal in algebraic expressions. P. 61
Textbook reference	P. 96 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	11% students answered the concept correctly.

Tips for the teachers:

To explain the concept of 'algebric expression' perform the following activity in the class.

- 1. Write the given expression on the writing board. 2^{2}
- $2x^2 + 6x + 3$
- 2. Write the term constant, variable and literal in algebraic expression on the cards and place them on the table.
- 3. Ask the students to label the given expression one by one with the help of cards
- 4. To reinforce the aforementioned terms, write them on chart papers and place them on the display boards/walls.

CONCEPT 5: FUNDAMETALS OF GEOMETRY

Curricular reference	Describe the terms sector, secant cord of a circle, concyclic point tangent to a circle and concentric circles P. 65
Textbook reference	P. 146-147 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	11% students answered the concept correctly.

Tips for teachers:

To explain the concept of 'fundamentals of geometry' perform the given activity in the class.

1. Draw the given diagram on the writing board.



- 2. Write centre, sector, secant, chord and tangent on separatecards.
- 3. Place the cards on the table.
- 4. Ask the students to come and label the given diagram with the help of cards.
- 5. Similarly, perform this activity using different diagrams to make the concept more clear.
- 6. After identification of the above, teacher should describe the concepts of sector, secant, cord of a circle, concyclic point, tangent to a circle and concentric circles to the students.

CONCEPT 6: TRIGNOMETRIC RATIONS

Curricular reference	Define trigonometric ratios of complimentary angles P. 68
Textbook reference	P. 217-218 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	10% students answered the concept correctly.

Tips for teachers:

To explain this concept, draw the following triangle on the writing board so that the students can understand the trigonometric ratios of complimentary angles. It is important to note that:

- i. In a right angle triangle the angles other than 90° are complementary angles.
- ii. When one angle is θ , then the other will be 90 θ .
- iii. Remember these ratios: Sin θ = Cos (90 - θ)

 $\cos \theta = \sin (90 - \theta)$

Tan θ = Cot (90- θ)



iv. To reinforce this concept, ask the students to draw similar diagrams to understand well the trigonometric ratios of complimentary angles.

CONCEPT 7: SQUARE ROOT (2019)

Curricular reference	Find the square root of (i) A natural numbers, (ii) A common fractions, (iii) A decimal given in perfect square form by prime factorization and division method. P.58
Textbook reference	P. 32, 33 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	27.78% students answered the concept correctly.

Square root of a number is a number which if multiplied by it self give the original number.

Tips for the teachers:

1. Find square root of

i. 25

ii. 100/256

Step 1: write on board

 $\sqrt{25}$ ($\sqrt{}$ the symbol is called redical sign)

 $\sqrt{(+5)^2} = +5$ (25 is a perfect square of +5)

Step 2:

 $\sqrt{25} = \sqrt{(-5)^2} = -5$ (25 is also a perfect square of -5)

Reinforce the studetns that 25 is a perfect square of +5, -5. Hence +5, -5 are when multiplied by itself i.e +5 x +5 =25 and -5 x -5 = 25. So these are i.e +5, -5 are quare root of 25.

Step 3: Write on board.

 $\sqrt{\frac{100}{256}}$ ($\sqrt{}$ the symbol is clased redical sign)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(10)^2}{(16)^2}}$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{10}{16}^2}$$
$$= \frac{10}{16}$$

$$= \frac{(-10)^{2}}{(-16)^{2}}$$
$$= \sqrt{\left[-\frac{10}{16}\right]^{2}}$$
$$= \frac{10}{16}$$

Reinforce the students that

$$+\frac{10}{16}, -\frac{10}{16}$$
 are square root of $\frac{100}{256}$

CONCEPT 8: ADD, SUBTRACT OR MULTIPLY NUMBERS HAVING DIFFERENT BASES (2019)

Curricular reference	To add subtract or multiply numbers having different bases numbers having same base of the decimal system before operation. P-60
Textbook reference	P. 60-66 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	28% students answered the concept correctly.

Tips for the teachers:

Simplify and express the answer in decimal system.

$$5 + (111)_2 x (40)_5$$

Step 1:

= $(111)_2 - 2^2 \times 1 + 2^1 \times 1 + 2^0 \times 1$ (Convert from base 2 to decimal system) = 4 + 2 + 1 = 7

Step 2:

= $(40)_5 = 5^1 \times 4 + 5^0 \times 0$ (Convert from base 5 to decimal system) = 20 + 0 = 20

Step 3:

Now add or multiply

= 5 + 7 x 20 = 5 + 140 = 145 (Carry out operation of + & x)

CONCEPT 9: POLYNOMIALS (2019)

Curricular reference	Divide a polynomial by linear polynomial. P. 62
Textbook reference	P. 103-107 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	21% students answered the concept correctly.

Tips for the teachers:

Divide $(x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 2) \div (x - 2)$

Step 1: Write on the board

$$\underbrace{ x - 2 \quad x^{3} - 4x^{2} + 5x - 2 }_{=x^{3} - 2x^{2}} x^{2} - 2x + 1$$

$$\underbrace{ -x^{3} - 2x^{2} \\ -2x^{2sd} + 5x - 2 \\ -2x^{2sd} + 5x - 2 \\ -2x^{2} + 4x \\ + x - 2 \\ \underline{-x^{2} + 4x} \\ + x - 2 \\ \underline{-x^{2} + 4x} \\ + x - 2 \\ \underline{-x^{2} + 4x} \\ + x - 2 \\ \underline{-x^{2} + 4x} \\ - x - 2 \\ - x$$

0

Divide the first term of he divider i.e x^2 by the first term of	
the division i.e $x^3 \div x = x^2$	
Multiply the first term of the dividend i.e x^2 and $x - 2$	
Now subtract	
$x^3 - 2x^2$ from $x^3 - 4x^2$	

Step 2:	
Divide the first term of he dividend i.e -2x by the first term	
of the divisor i.e $-2x \div x = -2x$	
Multiply $-2x$ and $x - 2$, now subtract	
$-2x^{2} + 4x$ from $-2x + 5x - 2$	

Step 3:	
Divide the first term of the partial dividend i.e x by the first	
term of the divisor i.e $x \div x = 1$	
Multiply 1 by $x - 2$ from $x - 2$. Now subtract from $x - 2$,	
the remainder is zero.	

Reinforce the students that the process of dividing a polynomial by a liner polynomial is as in the above question in which term wise division process accured.

CONCEPT 10: BINARY NUMBER SYSTEM (2019)

Curricular reference	Explain Binary Numbers System (System with Base 2) Number system with 5, Octal Number System, Decimal Number System . P.60
Textbook reference	P. 54-56 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	27% students answered the concept correctly.

The number system with base 2

Definition: The number system formed by the digits 0 and 1 is called a number system with base 2 or binary system. Digit 2 is placed in the subscript to indicate binary system e.g $(11)_2$

Tips for the teachers:

Convert 56 into binary system write 56 on the writing board (explain the students that any number in decimal system or in any other base can be converted into number with base 2 or binary system 56 =

2	56
2	28 – 0
2	14 – 0
2	7 – 0
2	3 – 1
2	1 - 1

 $(1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)_2$

In the process of convertion of 56 from decimal to binary system. The number 56 is divided by 2 in progression the reminders of each steps forms the number in binary system 2 as the remainder in the first step counts as first digit, 2^{nd} as second digit and so on. In the same way the number 1 1 1 0 0 0 has formed, which is the number in binary system 2 of the number 56.

CONCEPT 11: FACTORIZATION/SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS (2019)

Curricular reference	Recognize simultaneous linear equation in one and two variables. P. 63
Textbook reference	P. 125-127 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	45% students answered the concept correctly.

Solution for linear equation in the varible

Tips for the teachers:

The solution of linear equation ax + by = c in the variable: 'x' and 'y' is an ordered pair of 'x' nad 'y' that satisfies ax + by = c. since a linear equation represents a straight line hence an equation may have so many solutions.

Solve the following simultaneous linear equation.

3x + 7y = 23x - 7y = 3

Step 1:

$$3x + 7y = 2$$

$$3x - 7y = 3$$

$$6x = 5$$

$$x - \frac{5}{2}$$

6

As in the two equations the coefficient of x & y are equals. In x both the coefficients are same i.e 7 but with oposite sign. Therefore by addition of the equation y has been eliminated & the value of x is equal to 5/6 has been found.

Put
$$x = \frac{5}{6}$$
 in equition 1
 $3x\frac{5}{6} + 7y$
Multiply both sides by 2
 $= 5 + 14y = 4$
 $14y = 4 - 5$
 $14y = -1$
 $y = -\frac{1}{14}$

For finding the value of 2^{nd} variable of the value of x can be put in any of the given equations the result will be the same. Here the valy=ue of x has been put in the first equation and the value of y has been obtained which is y = 1/14.

Reinforce the students that it is one of the marked which is called as equation of coefficient for solution of simultaneous equations. In this process the solution set is $\{5/6, -1/14\}$. These values satisfies both the given equation.

CONCEPT 12: SOLVE REAL LIFE PROBLEM (2019)

Curricular reference	Solve real life problems involving two simultaneous linear equations in the variables. P. 63
Textbook reference	P. 128-129 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	17% students answered the concept correctly.

Tips for the teachers:

The cost of two sharpners and three ereazers is 25 rupees and the cost of three sharpners and four ereasers is 35 rupees. Find the price of sharpners and ereasers.

Step 1:

Write on the writing board. Let x be the price of sharpners and y be the price of the ereasers than the following equation are formed.

1. $2x + 3y = 25$ 2. $3x + 4y = 35$	For solution of the problem the unknown values of sharpners and ereasers are suposed to be x and y and then two linear equations are fomed. Those solution will be the price of the sharpners and ereasers.
	ereasers.

Step 2:

For equating the coefficient of two equations multiply equation 1 by 3 and equation 2 by 2, following to get

6x + 9y = 75
$6\mathbf{x} + 8\mathbf{y} = 70$
y = 5
y =5
putting $y = 5$ in equation 1 we get
2x + 3(5) = 25
2x + 15 = 25
2x = 10
x = 5

In step 2 by using equating coefficient method for equalizing the coefficient of x in both equations. Equation 1 in multiplied by 3 and equation 2 in multiplied by 2 than by subtracting equation 2 from equation , we get the value of y which is the cost price of ereazers. Similarly by putting the value of y in equation equation 1 the value of x = 5 is obtained which is the cost price of sharpners.

Reinforce the students that in our real life we come across so many problems which can be solved by formation and finding the solution of simultaneous linear equation.

CONCEPT 13: DEMONSTRATIVE GEOMETRY (2019)

Curricular reference	If a straight line stands on another straight line the sum of measure of two angles so farmed is equal to two right angles P: 67
Textbook reference	P. 192 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	41% students answered the concept correctly.

Write on writing board statement of the theorem

"if a straight line stands on another straight line, the sum of measure of two angles formed is equal to to right angles."

Step 1: Draw the figure

Given: As a straight line CD stands on straight line AB than $m \angle BDC + m \angle CDA = 180^{\circ}$ Construction: Draw perpendicular DE on AB To prove $m \angle BDC$ is $m \angle CDA = 90^{\circ} + 90^{\circ}$



Statement	Reason
$m \angle BDE = 90^{\circ} \longrightarrow (i)$	Construction
$m \angle EDA = 90^{\circ} \longrightarrow (ii)$	
$=> m \angle BDE = 90^{\circ} + m \angle BDE = 90^{\circ} + 90^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$	Sum of (i) and (ii)
$m \angle BDC + m \angle CDA = m \angle BDE + m \angle EDA$	$m \angle BDC + m \angle CDA = 180^{\circ}$
$m \angle BDC = 900 + m \angle EDA = 90^{\circ} + 90^{\circ}$	$m \angle BDE = 90^{\circ} \&$ $m \angle EDA = 90^{\circ}$

Hence proved.

Tips for the teachers:

For the proof of theorem to find the relation between statement of the theorem and given, construction, figure to prove is very important. All the arguments, statements and reasons are produced on the basis of provisions, preposition, statements, theories, formulas and so on.

CONCEPT 13: MEAN & MEDIAN (2019)

Curricular reference	Calculate mean (average) weighted mean, median and mode for ungrouped data. P: 68
Textbook reference	P. 230-238 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	27% students answered the concept correctly.

Tips for the teachers:

Definition: Mean: Mean (average) = <u>Sum of Numbers</u> Total Numbers

Def: Weightage Mean = $\underline{x_1w_1 + x_2w_2 + x_3w_3}$

 $w_1 + w_2 + w_3$

where x_1, x_2, x_3 represent quantities and

w₁, w₂, w₃ represents weight

find the mean of 2, 4, 6, 12 Sol: Mean = 2 + 4 + 6 + 124

$$=\frac{24}{4}=6$$

There are four quantities i.e 2, 4, 6, & 12 and formula for Meran is

 $Mean = \frac{Sum of the quantities}{No. of quantities}$

Hence sum of quantities is 24 and the number of quantities is 4. Therefore for getting Mean 24 is divided by to get 6 as mean.

CONCEPT 14: OPERATIONS ON SETS (2019)

Curricular reference	Define proper subset (Ì) and improper subset (Í) of a set P. 58
Textbook reference	P. 4 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	20% students answered the concept correctly.

Def: Proper Subset: Set 'A' is said to be proper subset of set 'B' if every element of 'A' is an element of set 'B' and atleast one element of set 'B' is not include in set 'A'.

Def: Improper Subset: If all the element of set 'A' are included in set 'B' and vice versa, then they are called improper subset of each other.

Tips for the teachers:

1. If A = {1, 2, 3, 4} then which of the following is proper subset and improper subset B = {1, 2, 3}, C = {1, 2, 3, 4}

Write on board

 $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

Discuss $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$ is a proper subset of 'A'

and

 $C = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ is an improper subset of 'A'

- 1. After the definition of proper and improper subjects teacher will solve the example and will identify with the involvement of students and which is improper subset and he will deduce the rational and logic for being proper subset and improper subset from students.
- 2. Reinforce the students that any set having the same elements of the other sets but the elements are not equal then the set is called proper subset and if the elements are equal then it is an improper sub set.

CONCEPT 15: FACTORIZATION OF EXPRESSIONS (2019)

Curricular reference	Factorize expressions of the following types. ka + kb + kc, ac + ad + bc + bd, P. 62
Textbook reference	P. 115 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	26% students answered the concept correctly.

Factorize expression of the following types

1.
$$ka + kb + kc$$

 $2. \quad ac + ad + bc + bd$

Tips for the teachers:

In algebraic expression the factorization begind by taking common from all the terms included in an algebraic expression, if not so common can be taken by breaking algebraic expression in two or three parts etc.

Example: Solve

i)	2a + 4b + 8c
ii)	5a + 5b + 7a + 7b

Write on board

$$2a + 4b + 8c$$

= 2 (a + 2b + 4c)
Write on board
$$5a + 5b + 7a + 7b$$

= 5(a + b) + 7 (a + b)
= (a + b) (5 + 7)
12 (a + b)

In an algebraic expression for the factorization, the Principle of taking common has been aplied on both the parts. In the first part 2 is common in the given algebraic expression so it is taken out of the term for desired result. In part 2, nothing is common in all the four terms so algebraic expression has been divided into two parts. In the first part 5 is taken as common and in the second part 7 is taken as common and in the new condition of algebraic expression (a + b) has been as common desired result.

CONCEPT 16: FUNDAMENTALS OF GEOMETRY (2019)

Curricular reference	Describe the terms, sectors, secant & Chord of a circle, concyclic points, tangent to a circle and concentric circles. P. 65
Textbook reference	P. 146-147 Maths Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	23% students answered the concept correctly.

1. Describe the terms sectors, secant and chord of a circle, concylic points, tangent to a circle and concentric circles. For definitions study KP TBB page 146-147

Tips for the teachers:

Draw the circles



Identitfy that in the first circle AB is the secant of the circle and in the second circle the line touching at pont 'P' is the tangent of the circle.

For the identification of the circle it is important to draw the circle and the term to be defined like in the first circle secant has also been draw and in the second circle tangent has also been drawn then by drawing the attention of studetns and involving them properly. They can learn very easily.

ENGLISH

CLASS 2

Compendium: Assessment (2017, 2018 & 2019) Findings & Tips for Teachers (Class 2, 5 & 8) 70

ENGLISH

CLASS 2

CONCEPT 1: LETTER RECOGNITION AND ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Curricular reference	Competency 1, benchmark 1, standard IV P. 25
Textbook reference	P. 5 - 6 English Class 2 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Recognition of capital and lower case letters: 72% on average answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Reinforce letter names and sounds through words beginning with those letter and sounds such as A/a/aple, B/b ball. Use flashcards or write the capital and small letters on the black writing board. Point and say A /a/ -aple, B /b/ ball.
- 2. Two letters or more a day can be reinforced depending upon the response of students and pace of curriculum.
- 3. For helping students recognize letters, make them practice writing the letters on the writing board, floor, wet or dry sand or paper.
- 4. Practice sequencing letters in alphabetical order by drilling the sequence using the letters from Aa-Zz written on the writing board or through the alphabet song 'ABC'.
- 5. Play letter sequencing games. Make flash cards of all 26 letters, ask students to hold one card each and stand in alphabetical order.
| Curricular reference | Competency 1 benchmark 1 standard I |
|-----------------------|---|
| Curricular reference | Competency 1, benchmark 1, standard I |
| | P. 22 |
| | Competency 4, benchmark 1, standard I |
| | P. 31 – 32 |
| Textbook reference | P. 4-10, 21,36 English Class 2 KP TBB |
| What do students know | Spelling of three, four, five letter words: 64% on average answered |
| well? | incorrectly |

CONCEPT 2: SPELLING/PHONICS

- 1. Reinforce letter names and sounds through a daily drill using flashcards e.g. say A/a/ arrow, B /b/ bag etc. Two letters or more a day can be reinforced depending upon the response of students and pace of curriculum.
- 2. To practice identification of sounds in a word, write a three letter word such as Rat and circle the beginning sound i.e. R (rrr). Once students have understood the concept repeat the same for the ending sound i.e. T and then middle sound i.e. A. Students can later be made to practice writing beginning/ending or middle sound in a word.
- 3. Practice breaking words into sounds (syllables). Instruct students to clap for each syllable e.g. Table: ta-ble (clap twice).
- 4. To help students recognize letters in a word, break words into segments showing a finger or a counter for each sound e.g. /b/ /a/ /g/ bag or /l/ /a/ /p/ lap etc..
- 5. Practice blending sounds to make words.
- 6. Assign a word for a day to learn the spelling (both for home and school). The word can be called 'Word of the day'. Tell the meaning of the word and use it in a sentence for better understanding. After five words take a spell drill.
- 7. Discover Spelling Patterns Tell the children that thinking about what a word looks like is a useful spelling strategy, so you are going to explore some common spelling patterns together. For example, look for and list words with ea, such as: bead, bread, dead, great, read, treat, break.
- 8. Play spelling games such Sad man Guessing the word by suggesting 10 letters. Each incorrect letter will be marked by drawing a feature of a Sad man.

CONCEPT 3: COMPREHENSION

Curricular reference	Locate specific information answer in a word or two simple short questions. P. 23
Textbook reference	P. 58, 68, 78, 96 English Class-II KP TTB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Answering questions from a given paragraph: 30% answered correctly

- 1. Choose interesting textual material for comprehension practice to capture readers' attention.
- 2. To improve reading comprehension, ensure that children have phonemic awareness, understanding, letter sound relationship, vocabulary and phonics.
- 3. Introduce new vocabulary related to specific topics by asking students to find out meaning of difficult words and using them in sentences. This will help improve their understanding of the comprehension passage.
- 4. Let the students read the paragraph and make meaning for themselves.
- 5. Ask questions that keep students on track and focus their attention on main ideas and important points in the text.
- 6. Ask students to recall and tell in their own words important points of the text.
- 7. Offer students oportunities to respond to the reading in various ways, including through discussion, writing or dramatic play.
- 8. Practice comprehension on weekly basis.

CONCEPT 4: PRONOUNS

Curricular reference	Competency 4, benchmark 3, standard I P. 35
Textbook reference	P. 28-29 English Class 2 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Identify pronouns "he and she": 66% answered correctly

- Explain to the students that 'Pronouns' are the words which are used in place of nouns.
 E.g. Irum likes to read books. → She has many books.
 Here, Irum has been replaced by 'She' which is a pronoun.
 - 2. WRITE SENTENCES ON THE WRITING BOARD AND READ THEM OUT.

<u>Irum</u> brings fruits to eat. <u>Akram</u> is fond of cats.	\rightarrow \rightarrow	<u>She</u> likes aples. <u>He</u> has many cats.
	RE PRON	BY "SHE". AKRAM IS REPLACED BY OUNS WE USE THEM IN PLACE OF OUNS.

- 3. Write the sentences on the writing board and ask students to circle the pronouns.
 <u>Saira</u> reads all the time → She loves reading.
 Now write the following sentences and ask students to fill in the blanks with the correct pronoun:
 <u>Omar</u> has a grey cat. → plays with it every day.
 Repeat such examples for a week.
 - Explain the pronouns in which the students are facing difficulty such as 'it'. Explain: Pencil is replaced by "it." It is also a pronoun, used in place of things or animals. The pencil is very short. → It is blue in colour.
 - 5. Make the students practice the use of pronoun'it'. Write sentences on the writing board and ask students to fill in the preposition 'it' replacing a noun. The book is heavy.
 → _____ has many pages. The dog is hungry. → _____ needs food.
 - 6. Give the students more sentence to fill in using pronouns he, she, it. Let the students write the answers in their notebooks.

CONCEPT 5: MASCULINE / FEMININE

Curricular reference	Identify and classify the gender of naming words from immediate environment P. 34
Textbook reference	P. 24, 25 English Class-2 KP TTB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Writing masculine words for feminine words: 21% answered correctly

- Explain the terms masculine and feminine to the students. Showing pictures (if any) from the immediate environment will also be useful to start teaching this concept. Masculine means having characteristics/qualities that are traditionally thought to be typical of or suitable for men, while feminine is having characteristics/qualities that are traditionally thought to be typical of or suitable for a woman. Give examples of masculine/ feminine from the children's family e.g. father mother, brother sister, uncle aunt etc.
- 2. To improve students' concept and vocabulary for masculine/feminine give examples of masculine/feminine animals such as cock hen, as part of gradual learning. Examples from blood relatives and pets can be given to explain the concept. Age/grade apropriate pictures/videos would prove to be a good learning source.
- 3. Help students in the identification of gender by 'matching the columns' tasks.
- 4. Tell students to bring pairs of masculine and feminine words from home and add those in the word bank. Play vocabulary games such as finding and / or matching masculine/ feminine words from that word bank.
- 5. Ask the students to prepare a family tree as home task, while the teacher will provide feedback to the students.

CONCEPT 6: PREPOSITIONS

Curricular reference	Competency 4, benchmark 3, standard I P. 35
Textbook reference	P. 94 – 96 English Class 2 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	For some prepositions only 27% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Check understanding of the prepositions by asking students to describe the positions of objects kept in the classroom such as "Bag on the desk", "Books in the bag." Tell students that 'Prepositions are words that describe the position of an object/animal or person'.
- 2. Guide students to find objects kept on specific positions or using pictures of objects kept in specific positions. e.g. The bottle is under the table.
- 3. Give instructions using the prepositions and ask students to follow them e.g. Keep the bag on the desk. Write with colour pencil.
- 4. Play games like treasure hunt hiding objects and ask students to follow written instructions with prepositions leading to the treasure .e.g. look for the next clue under the table.
- 5. Lead the students towards practice and ask them to make sentences using pictures like the ones below:

The mouse is _____ the booth.

The mouse is _____ the stool.



CONCEPT 7: VERBS – PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Curricular reference	Competency 4, benchmark 3, standard I P. 35
Textbook reference	P. 15 – 21 English Class 2 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Identifying correct present continuous verb in the textbook: 68% answered correctly

- 1. Introduce the term verbs as action words by doing some actions and asking the students to name them.
- 2. The concept and definition of verb as action word is a primal and basic definition to learn at first. The progressive/continuous form of verb should then be taught by linking it with the current time of speaking.
- 3. Perform some simple actions (clap, read, speak, and throw) and ask the students: What am I doing? Reinforce that the actions which are happening at time of speaking are present continuous tense such as claping, running etc.
- 4. Show pictures from magazines/calendars or newspapers and ask the students to describe them using present continuous tense. Give examples such as the girl is sitting, the boy is running etc.
- 5. Paste a picture on the writing board. Write a sentence describing the action in the picture but leave a blank space for the present continuous tense verb. Ask the students to write the correct verb to fill in the blanks.

CONCEPT 8: PICTURE DESCRIPTION

Curricular reference	Write few sentences to describe a picture and series of picture. P. 28
Textbook reference	P. 68,75 English Class 2 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Describing picture: answered correctly: 4% relevance, 3% spelling

- 1. Picture description can be stated as a visual representation of something, such as a person or scene, as shown in a photograph or painting.
- 2. Show a picture to the students and encourage them to name the objects as shown in the picture, enhancing students' vocabulary and word bank.
- 3. Fix 5 minutes for 'Show' and 'Tell activity'. Assign one student each day to bring any object or picture in the class and describe it in English in front of the whole class.
- 4. Example: If a student brings a school bag, he may describe it as:
 - This is a bag.
- 5. Let the students start by using "This is....." sentence. Gradually add more sentences in their description such as:
 - This is a bag.
 - Its colour is green.
 - It is small.
- 6. Show three bags of different colour and size to the class and ask three different students to describe them. Note down their their descriptions and provide feedback where required.

CONCEPT 9: SINGULAR AND PLURAL

Curricular reference	Identify and change the number of naming words by adding or removing 's' and 'es'. P 34
Textbook reference	P. 39 English Class 2 KP TBB
What do students know well?	51% students were able to make plurals of the given words.

- 1. Ask students to touch different parts of their body and ask questions like;
 - How many eyes/ears/hands/legs/nose and fingers do you have? Write students • responses on the writing board.
- 2. As students about different objects available in the classroom like;
 - How many chairs/tables/boys/girls and fans etc are there in the class? Write their • responses on the writing board.
- 3. Explain that a single (one) object/person/place is called singular noun and more than one object/persons/places are called plural noun.
- 4. One can change singular noun into plural by adding (s) or (es) at the end of most nouns. Such as ear, ears, bed, beds, glass, glasses etc.....

ENGLISH CLASS 5

Compendium: Assessment (2017, 2018 and 2019) Findings & Tips for Teachers (Class 2, 5 & 8) 80

ENGLISH

CLASS 5

CONCEPT 1: TYPES OF NOUNS

Curricular reference	Competency 4, benchmark 3, standard I P. 56
Textbook reference	P. 6 English Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Type of noun : only 44% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Point out different objects in the classroom and ask students to name these objects.
 - a. Explain them that these naming words are called nouns.
- 2. Write people, place, thing and animal on the writing board in four sections and ask students to name as many as they can.
- 3. Show pictures e.g kitchen, shoping mall etc. and ask about names of the people , things and animals etc. they see in them.
- 4. Once students have understood the concept of nouns, introduce the concept of common and proper nouns by calling a student by name and say, he is Ahmed. He is a boy.
- 5. Give examples from classroom environment for proper and common nouns.
 - Boy is a common noun, Ahmed is a proper noun.
 - a. Emphasize that common nouns are general names e.g. school, hospital etc.
 - b. Proper nouns are special nouns e.g. Government Primary School Number 1, Peshawar, Ayub Teaching Hospital Abbottabad.
- 6. Make the students practice common and proper nouns by guiding them to write common nouns on the writing board and then think of their proper nouns in groups, pair or individually eg

	Common	Proper
Person	girl, boy, woman, man, teacher,	Iqra, Zaid
Place	school, home, market,	Peshawar, DI Khan, Pakistan
Thing	book	English Reader 5

7. Moving further, introduce the students with the concept of countable and uncountable nouns.

Countable nouns:

These nouns refer to something which can be counted. They have both singular and plural forms (e.g. cat/cats; woman/women; country/countries).

Uncountable Nouns:

Tell students that nouns can not be counted and so they do not regularly have a plural form: these are known as uncountable nouns (or mass nouns). Examples: rain, flour, earth, water or wood. Many abstract nouns are typically uncountable, e.g. hapiness, truth, darkness, humour. Also gives example from the immediate environment for better understanding of these concepts.

82

CONCEPT 2: SIMPLE TENSES

Curricular reference	Illustrate the use of tenses (simple present and continuous, simple past and continuous and simple future tense. Previously learnt in their speech and writing)P. 59
Textbook reference	P. 159 – 167 English Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Simple Tenses: only 36% (Continuous tense) & 41% answered correctly.

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Teacher should explain simple present tense first and link it with present and past continuous tense. It is used to show what is hapening at the moment. Then, write two sentences on the writing board.
 - a. Ali is going to school. (Present Continuous)
 - b. Sara is reading a book. (Present Continuous)
- 2. Formation of Present Continuous Tense:
 - Keeping in mind the action word already discussed.

 1^{st} form of verb + ing

Sleep + ing = sleeping

In case of verb ending with 'e'. Replace 'e' by 'ing'. For example

come → coming

take → taking

 Formation of Past Continuous Tense: Subject + was/were + 1st form of verb + ing I was going to school yesterday.

You were going to the market last night.

4. Complete the following table with students.

S. No.	Simple Present Tense	Present Continuous	Past Continuous
1	I go to school.	I am going to school.	I was going to school.
2			
3			

5. Draw pictures in group which show ongoing activity.

Watching	
Catching	
Crying	
Running	
Laughing	

Note: Words can be increased or decreased according to the number of groups. The teacher should change/convert in past continuos tense with the participation of students.

Curricular reference	Competency4, benchmark 1, standard III P. 56 – 60
Textbook reference	P. 72, 68 – 92 English Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Identify what part of speech a word is: only 51% answered correctly when it was a verb. Many chose adverb and adjective instead.

CONCEPT 3: PARTS OF SPEECH

- 1. Tell/explain the students that words in English language are divided into different types according to their use and they are called parts of speech. It is important to recognize the different types of words in English so that students can use the proper words at proper place.
- 2. Explain eight basic part of speech to the students.
 - a. Noun: Words that are used to name persons, things, animals, places, ideas, or events.
 - b. Pronoun: Words that are used as replacement for a noun such as I, we, you, he, she, it and they etc.
 - c. Adjective: Words that are used to describe a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives can specify the quality, the size, and the number of nouns or pronouns.
 - d. Verb: Word that shows an action (physical or mental) or state.
 - e. Adverb: Used to describe adjectives, verbs, or adverbs.
 - f. Show relation of one thing to other.
 - i. Book is on the table.
 - ii. I am going to school.
 - g. Conjunction: Words which join two words, phrases, or clauses such as and, yet, but and so etc.
 - h. Interjection: Refers to words which express emotions and are usually followed by an exclamation mark. Examples are: Alas! We have lost the match.,
 - Hurrah! We have won the race.
- 3. Make the students practice each part of a speech for a week.
- 4. Write different sentences on the writing board and ask the students to reciognize different parts of speech,.

CONCEPT 4: PREPOSITIONS

Curricular reference	Competency4, benchmark 1, standard III P. 60
Textbook reference	P. 99 English Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Preposition to complete a sentence 27% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Check understanding of the prepositions by asking students to describe the positions of objects kept in the classroom e.g water is in glass etc.
- Tell students that prepositions are words that describe the position of a noun or pronoun. 2.
- 3. Give instructions using the prepositions and ask students to follow them e.g. keep the bag on the desk, come to me, stand beside your friend etc.
- 4. Make the students identify and circle prepositions in a sentence, written on the writing board.
- 5. Give students work sheet with following pictures and words.
- 6. Ask them to make simple sentences about the picture using the given preposition e.g at the door. .



85

CONCEPT 5: SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Curricular reference	Competency4, benchmark 3, standard III P. 62
Textbook reference	P.72, 119 English Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	In story writing 16% used apropriate grammar and sentence structure

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Explain the parts of a sentence to the students. A sentence can be divided into two parts: the naming part (subject) and the action part (predicate).
 - a. 'Subject' of a sentence is the person, place or thing that is doing something.
 - b. 'Predicate' is the part of a sentence that tells something about the subject. The predicate always includes a verb. e.g.

"Asad **is a good boy**." 'Asad' is subject 'is a good boy' is predicate

- 2. Introduce types of sentences and the relevant punctuation marks for that type of sentences.
 - a. Statements (affirmative) sentences which begin with a capital letter and end with a period or full stop (.) e.g. The elephant is big.
 - b. Questions (interrogative) are asking sentences which end with a question mark. (?) e.g. Where is the man?
 - c. 'Exclamatory' are sentences showing sudden and strong feelings. The exclamatory sentence always ends with an exclamation mark. Alas! I have lost my purse.
- 3. Practice each kind of sentence for two to three weeks. Practice the required punctuation as well.
- 4. Practice identifying and labelling the three kinds of sentences with symbols like S for statement, Q for questions and E for exclamatory.

CONCEPT 6: CREATIVE WRITING

Curricular reference	Competency 2, benchmark 2, standard I P. 46 – 47
Textbook reference	P. 126& 27 English Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Story writing: aproximately 14% were able to write a beginning, identify a problem and write the ending

- 1. To improve student's creative writing skill, describe the elements of a story to the students i.e. the characters, settings where the story took place, the beginning, the problem or the middle and the solution or the end of the story.
- 2. Tell students that a story usually has a problem and the characters of the story try to solve it.
- 3. To make students identify the elements of the story (characters, setting, beginning, problem and solution/end), read a story and ask the students to identify these elements in it.
- 4. Make group of students and ask them to write a story in groups first deciding the title, setting, characters, beginning, problem/middle and solution/ending.
- 5. Provide students with a story writing worksheet or let them make it in their note books.

TITLE / NAME:	
CHARACTERS	SETTING
Beginning: What happened first?	
PROBLEM/MIDDLE:V	WHAT WILL HAPEN NEXT?
CONCLUSION/END:HO	OW WILL THIS STORY END?

CONCEPT 7: VERBS

Curricular reference	Recognize and use more action verbs from extended environment including other subjects in speech and writing. P. 58
Textbook reference	P. 68 English Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	24% answered correctly the concept of identifying action verb from the given picture

- To improve students' recognition of action verbs from the extended environment, refresh students' memory by doing simple actions like jumping, running, singing etc. and ask the students to name them.
- To reinforce the term action verbs, explain that action verbs show an action. Some actions can be seen clearly like jump, run while some actions cannot be seen like think, understand etc.
- To improve students' vocabulary, show pictures of some other common action words. Ask them to name the actions. Now invite volunteer students one by one to perform the learnt action verbs before the class.
- To practice identifying action words, paste/pin/display a picture of a "park" and invite students to tell simple sentences about the picture and try to focus their attention on the use of action verbs.
- For further reinforcement students may be assigned action words and ask them to draw the action accordingly.

CONCEPT 8: NOUNS

Curricular reference	Change the number of regular and irregular nouns, and nouns with no change in number P. 56
Textbook reference	P. 17, English Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	30% answer correctly the concept of making plurals.

- To clarify the concept of plural nouns, first reinforce the concept of nouns by pointing out the different objects in the class and asking students to name them . Remind them about the naming words (Nouns) and its kinds.
- Show them an object such a cap/pen/chalk/mango/potato/tomato/box. Ask them to name the objects. Also ask whether it is one, two or more. Write the above nouns on the writing board.
 - a. Now add one or more objects to increase the numbers , and ask students to name them. Write the plural nouns and ask for the difference.
 - b. Explain that we can change the number of nouns by adding "s" or "es" at the end of most nouns. Tell the students that such nouns are called regular nouns.
- Plurals of irregular nouns.
 - a. Write any irregular noun e.g 'man' on the writing board and ask students about its plural.
 - b. Write its plural form on the writing board.
- Now write the word 'child' on the board and ask the students about its plural. Write the plural form on the board. You can also discuss other example of irregular nouns e.g foot, tooth etc.
- Now pointing towards writing board explain the difference between regular and irregular forms of the nouns.
- For extended practice repeat the process using some other irregular nouns e.g mouse, goose, wife, child etc.
- Tell the students that few nouns have no change in number have no change in word form for singular and plural i.e. sheep, deer etc.

CONCEPT 9: VERB (MODALS)

Curricular reference	Illustrate the use of can/cannot and, may/may not and should/should not to express permission prohibition, doubt, and obligation. P. 58
Textbook reference	P. 73, English Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	21% answered correctly the concept of the use of can/cannot

- 1. Explain the use of modals verb (*can/ cannot*) by role play. Explain that you use *can or cannot* to show ability or inability to do something. Ask the students to make two columns on a sheet of paper and write what they can and cannot do separately. Ask them to share their responses with the class.
- Further explain that can / cannot , may / may not are also used to ask for permission. Do a role play with the students and assign them the roles of teachers and students . Students will have to ask for permission to do different tasks in the school or class, for example, student says ' Can I sit on the chair'. Teacher says, 'Yes , you can sit on the chair' or 'No, you cannot sit on the chair'. Do the same role play using may/ may not.
- 3. Explain that we use should or shouldn't to give advice or to talk about what we think is right or wrong.
- 4. Have a brainstorming session in the class and talk about what the students should or shouldn't do to keep their city or environment clean and write their responses on the writing board separately in two columns for strengthening these concepts.

CONCEPT 10: MAKE INFERENCES

Curricular reference	Make simple inferences using context of the text and prior knowledge P. 40
Textbook reference	P. 53-67, English Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	31% answer correctly the concept of making inferences

Tips for the teachers

1. To explain students the concept of inference, ask yourhead teacher or any other teacher to come to your classroom at a time that looks unexpected to your students. Have a short, whispered conversation off to the side, during which you point at one of the student and then look at your watch, school's bell or gate (or any other scenario that makes sense).

After the person leaves , ask the students what they think the two of you have discussed. Explain that the way the students have used their observation and facts to come to a conclusion is their inference.

- 2. To reinforce the concept of inference use picture book, title of the book etc and ask the students to discuss and infer. Explain that to infer is not to state what is obvious. For example a woman is wearing a teaching gown and holding a chalk infers that the women is a teacher at a school
- 3. To practice the concept display a text on the writing board and ask the students to answer the inferential questions.

Example:

Once upon a time the birds wanted a king. They had a meeting. The eagle, the crow, the owl, the robin and many more birds came to the meeting. One very tiny bird with brown feathers and a short tail was there too. He was so small that the other birds did not notice him. He was the sparrow.

- 1. The wren was ignored because of his :
 - i. Colour
 - ii. Size
 - iii. Strength
 - iv. Voice

Answer: (b) Size

- 2. "Tiny" means:
 - a) Beautiful
 - b) Big
 - c) Little
 - d) Different

Answer: (c) Little

CONCEPT 11: EXTENDED USE OF WORDS TO POINT SOMETHING

Curricular reference	Identify and illustrate extended use of words that point to something P. 57
Textbook reference	P. 59, English Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	30% answer correctly the concept of demonstrative pronouns.

- A demonstrative pronoun is a word that is used to point to something specific within a sentence: this, that, these, and those, as in "This is an aple," "Those are boys," or "Take these to the clerk.
- To explain the use of demonstrative pronouns, hold a book in your hand and ask the students, what is this? (put stress on 'this'), write the response on the writing board.
- Now point at an object placed 'far' (chair, table, fan) and ask the students 'what is that' (put stress on 'that).
- Explain the students that we use <u>'this'</u> for singular and <u>'these'</u> for plural things near us. While, we use <u>'that'</u> for singular and <u>'those'</u> for plural things far/away from us.
- To practice the concept of demonstrative pronouns, divide the students in pairs and ask them to practice using this/ these and that/ those.

CONCEPT 12: SCAN A SIMPLE TEXT FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Curricular reference	Scan a simple text for specific information P. 40
Textbook reference	P. 132, English Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	30% answer correctly the concept of scanning the text.

- It is important for a teacher first to design, tasks he/she wants to be • identified/understood by the students through reading.
- To improve students' scanning skills, display/write/share through a worksheet a model • text and ask the students to read it carefully and underline nouns/pronouns/future tense/past tense/dates/names of places/name of characters etc.
- Ask the students to share the assigned task. ٠
- Give them extended practice of scanning different information in the given text by using • different texts, newspapers, stories etc.

CONCEPT 13: REGULAR & IRREGULAR VERB

Curricular reference	Recognize and use more forms of regular and irregular verbs p. 58
Textbook reference	P. 71 English Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	18.6 % students answered the concept correctly

- 1. Reinforce the forms of verbs and then tell the students that regular verbs are those that form their past and past participal by adding 'd' or 'ed'. While irregular verbs are those that form 'past' and past participal by changing spellings.
- 2. Draw two tables on the writing board and write the present form of commonly used regular verbs in one table and irreguegular verbs in the other table. Complete the table with the help of students without mentioning regular and irregular verbs.

	?			?	
Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
Work			Go		
Jump			Eat		
Climb			Run		
Laugh			Catch		

- 3. Ask students to note the difference in the formation of past and past participles of the verbs given in both tables. Describe regular and irregular verbs with examples and label the tables with their respective type.
- 4. To reinforce this concept, give a selected text to students and ask them to pick out regular and irregular verbs from it.

CONCEPT 14: PUNCTUATION

Curricular reference	Recognize and aply capitalization to the initial letter in the titles of stories and books. P. 61
Textbook reference	P. 116 English Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	9.82% students answer the conceptcorrectly.

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Explain rules for capitalization to the students
- 2. Tell them that each initial letter of a word is capitalized if used as title of book, poem, story etc.

Examples:

The Nation's Strength (Title of the poem) Alice Adventures in Wonderland (Title of the story) History of Civilization (Title of the book)

- 3. Ask students to look at the titles of the poems given in their textbook and examine whether capitalization is done or not.
- 4. To reinforce this concept, write the following sentences on a writing board and ask the students to point out the letter which is not capitalized.
 - i. pakistan is my country.
 - ii. they told me a story named 'thirsty crow'.
 - iii. I like the poem 'daffodils'.

CONCEPT 15: USE OF BE, DO, HAVE

Curricular reference	Demonstrate the use of be, do and have as main or helping verbs in sentence P. 58
Textbook reference	P. 69, 70, 158 Class 5 English KP TTB
What does the assessment data tell us?	20 % answered the concept correctly

Tips for the teachers

Use the following steps to describe the above concept.

Clarify the forms of 'do', 'be' and 'have' with the help of following table.

Base	Present	Past	Part participle
do	do/does	did	done
be	am/are/is	was/were	been
have	have/has	had	had

- i. Write the following two sentences on the writing board
 - I am studying in class five. •
 - I am a student. •
- ii. Ask students to identify verbs in the above sentences and provide feedback.
- Subsequently, the teacher should explain the use of 'be', 'do' and 'have' with the help iii. of the following examples.
 - i. I am a student. (Main verb)
 - ii. I <u>have</u> a plan. (Main verb)
 - iii. I don't know the truth.



- Further explain to the students if main verb is missing then helping verb will act as a iv. main verb.
- v. To reinforce this concept, provide a selected text to the students and ask them to identify be, do and have.

96

CONCEPT 16: USE OF SUMMARY SKILLS

Curricular reference	Competency I, Standard I, benchmark 2 P. 41
Textbook reference	P. 67, 126 & 171 English Class-V KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	31% used summary skills correctly

- 1. Tell the students to listen a poem attentively and think about the main points of the poem.
- 2. Read aloud any simple poem (familiar to students) twice or thrice in front of the class.
- 3. Then ask the students to tell briefly turn by turn, what has been expressed in the poem.
- 4. Explain to the students that describing the main points or explaining the key words in the poem, paragraph or story is called a summary.
- 5. Share following tips of summary writing with the students.
 - i) Skim the given text
 - ii) Read the text again to understand details.
 - iii) Mark important points in the text avoiding repeated details.
 - iv) Form simple sentence about the identified important points of their own.
- 6. Give more practice of summary skills by assigning different poems, paragraphs etc in groups, pairs or individually.

CONCEPT 17: PRONOUNS AND TRANSITIONAL DEVICES

Curricular reference	Competency 4, Standard 5 P. 57
Textbook reference	Pronouns P. 38-41 English Class-V KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	37% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Write the following text on the writing board.
- 'Hamid is going to school. He is a tall boy. His teachers like him very much'.
- 2. Underline <u>He & His</u> in the above text.
- 3. Ask the students, for whom 'He' and 'His' is used?
- 4. Now share that the words used instead of noun 'Hamid' are called pronouns.
- 5. Now make students clear about the concept that the words used in place of a noun are called pronouns and these avoid repetition of a noun.
- 6. Give more pratice by asking the students to identify pronouns in the given text or work sheet etc.
- 7. Teacher needs to clarify the concept of transitional devices by understanding the definition of transtioanl devices' 'Transtional devices are the words that shows flow of ideas in the given text. For example, however, still, besides, also, similarly, hence, thus, consequently etc. Examples: (i) Irfan comes to school regularly because he is an active boy. (ii) she is

ill therefore she cannot come to school today. 8. Display an already prepared chart having a simple text of 4-5 sentences with out

- using transitional devices, which does not show the flow of ideas.
- 9. Again display the already prepared chart of the same text using transitional devices which shows the flow of idea and connection of the sentences.
- 10. Highlight the use of transitional devices during the teaching of text book from time to time to strengthen the concept.

CONCEPT 18: DEGREE OF REGULAR ADJECTIVES

Curricular reference	Identify and use degree of the regular adjevtives P. 59
Textbook reference	P. 57 Text Book English Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	38 % students answered the concept correctly

- 1. After reinforcing the concept of adjectives explain that some time we need to compare nouns on the basis of their qualities and for this comparison we use degrees of adjectives.
 - Positive DegreeComparative DegreeSuperlative DegreeTallTallerTallestSmallSmallerSmallestBigBiggerBiggest
- 2. Draw following table on the writing board

- 3. Discuss the table with the students and highlight the rules for making regular degrees of adjectives i.e add'er' for comparative degree and 'est for superlative degree.
- 4. Reinforce the concept by assigning more regular adjectives to form comparative and superlative degrees.
- 5. Use examples from immediate environment for extended practice.

CONCEPT 19: ADVERB

Curricular reference	Slo 4.51 P. 59
Textbook reference	P. 106-109 Text Book English Class 5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	38 % students answered the concept correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Teacehrs need to understand the concept of adverb:
 - An adverb is a word that is used to provide greater discription to a veb, adjective or another adverb.

Fro example:

- i) He walks slowly ('slowly' modifies the verb 'walk')
- ii) The boy is very intelligent ('very' modifies the adjective 'intellegent')
- 2. After developing concept of the students share the following table with the students for further clarity. Discuss one type of adverb daily.

Types of Adverb	Examples	Sentences
Adverb of manner	Fast, loudly, quickly, badly, kindly etc	She speaks loudly.
Adverb of place	Here, there, far, towards, any where etc	He goes there.
Adverb of time	Now, soon, tomorrow, yesterday, later etc	They will come soon.
Adverb of frequency	Daily, often sometime, usually, never etc	I go to school daily.

ENGLISH CLASS 8

Compendium: Assessment (2017, 2018 & 2019) Findings & Tips for Teachers (Class 2, 5 & 8) 101

ENGLISH

CLASS 8

CONCEPT 1: COMMON, PROPER, COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Curricular reference	Demonstrate use of more common, proper, collective, countable and uncountable nouns P.87
Textbook reference	P. 20 English Class 8, KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	13% students answered correctly

- 1. To check the previous knowledge of the students about noun, write few things available in the classroom i.e. chair, book, fan, door, etc.
- 2. Draw five columns on the writing board. Label each column with 'type of noun'. Write the definition with examples of each kind of noun in its respective column.

Common	Proper	Collective	Countable	Uncountable
General,	Specific	For group of people	Nouns which can	Nouns which cannot
person,	person, place,	or group of	be counted	be counted
place or	thing	something	Use singular and	Use only singular
thing	-	Use singular and	plural forms	form
		plural forms		
Boys	Ali	People	Friends	Water
Girls	Pakistan	Family	Chairs	Sugar

- 3. Tell the students that proper and common nouns can also be countable or uncountable.
- 4. Also write different nouns on the writing board and ask the students to identify them.

CONCEPT 2: POSITIONS OF ADJECTIVES

Curricular reference	Locate the varying position of adjectives in sentences P.90
Textbook reference	P. 107 English Class 8 KPTBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	16% students answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Before teaching students about varying positions of adjectives, refresh the concept of adjectives using picture of a red or white car, a masjid or an aeroplane .
- 2. Teacher may explain the given concept with the help of the following table:

Position of Adjectives

Before the Noun	After the Noun	After Linking Verb
He is a nice boy.	There lived a king, brave	We feel bored.
That was a clever idea.	and honest	The milk turned sour.
She is a great woman.		

- 3. Divide students into groups and instruct them to rearrange the following sentences in the correct order of position of adjectives.
 - i. the following read line carefully.
 - ii. got red blanket a Asif.
 - iii. seemed he ill.

CONCEPT 3: MATERIAL AND ABSTRACT NOUNS

Curricular reference	Demonstrate & differentiate between material and abstract
	nouns
	P.87
Textbook reference	P. 20 English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	11% students answered correctly

- 1. Refresh the definition of material and abstract noun and write the following words on the writing board; love, bravery, freedom, iron, gold etc.
- 2. Explain that the words which have been written on the writing board are called abstract and material nouns.
- 3. Give students a list of material and abstract nouns and ask them to categorize in separate columns.
- 4. The teacher may take examples of material nouns from everyday life. Ask the students to name the type of materials they see in their homes or outside.
- 5. To assess students' understanding about material nouns, write few alphabets on the writing board. Ask the students to think about a material noun starting with each alphabet. e.g. G, I,S etc.

CONCEPT 4: CRITICAL THINKING

Curricular reference	Aply critical thinking to interact with text and use intensive reading strategies, distinguish between what is clearly stated and what is implied P.66
Textbook reference	P. 14, English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	10% students answered correctly

- 1. To improve students comprehension skills, display/write/share an interesting model text and ask students to read it carefully for about 5-10 minutes.
- 2. Also explain students that while reading the text they should:
 - i. skim the text, underlying dates, persons and places.
 - ii. read the comprehension questions and mark the lines where possible answers can be found.
 - iii. scan the text keeping in mind the questions asked.
 - iv. try to answer the questions, paying attention to infer the information which is not clearly stated in the given model text.
- 3. Now ask them few questions focussing on specific information like dates, places and persons.
- 4. Further ask the students for implied information which is not clearly stated in the given model text.

CONCEPT 5: POSSESSIVE FORMS OF NOUNS

Curricular reference	Recognize, differentiate and demonstrate use of possessive forms of more animate and inanimate nouns P.87
Textbook reference	P.31English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	18% students answered the concept correctly

- 1. Recall students' memory by telling them that possessive case(s) of animate nouns are formed by adding apostrophe ('s) at the end of singular nouns. If any noun has already (s) at the end like in plural nouns, just put apostrophe on it (s'). Give the following examples to the students to make them understand the concept well.
 - i. Boy's cap ----- Bird's nest (Singular Nouns)
 - ii. Boys' caps----- Birds' nests (Plural Nouns)
 - iii. Keats' poetry----- Nafees' car (Proper Noun)
- 2. Explain students that we cannot form the possessive case of inanimate objects (nouns) by adding apostrophe ('s). Instead, we use a prepositional phrase.
- 3. Write the following examples on the writing board and ask the students to practice it according to the guidelines provided.

Incorrect	Correct
Computer's screen	The screen of computer
Car's tyre	The tyre of car

CONCEPT 6: MAIN IDEA OF A POEM (2019)

Curricular reference	Read a poem and give orally or in writing main idea. P.72
Textbook reference	P.48,94,137&166 English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	23.72% students answered the concept correctly

- 1. Ask the students to pay attention at each stanza of the poem.
- 2. Read the poem loudly in the class.
- 3. Then paraphrase it stanza by stanza.
- 4. Now ask the students to tell what the poem is about.
- 5. Ask the students to write in one or two sentences about the message of the poem. Tell them that it is called th main idea or theme of poem.
CONCEPT 7: COMPOSITION WRITRING (2019)

Curricular reference	Write a composition of three or more paragraphs following convention of essay writing: P.74
Textbook reference	P.33, English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	12.23% students answered the concept correctly

- 1. Share with students that there are three points to be remembered while writing compositon/essay.
 - Introductory paragraph (carries main idea)
 - Body paragraph (develops main idea)
 - Concluding paragraph (summary of body paragraph and concluding statement)
- 2. Share any text book lesson composition/essay with the students and ask them to mark introductory, body and concluding paragraphs.
- 3. Rectify mistakes if any.

CONCEPT 8: TRANSTIONAL WORDS (2019)

Curricular reference	Recognize and use transitional words P.91
Textbook reference	P-83, English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	28% students answered the concept correctly

- 1. Teacher needs to clarify the concept of transitional devices/words.
- Transtioanl words are used to show the flow of ideas in the given text e.g however, because, still, besides, also, therefore etc. Example sentences:
 - a. He could not attend the meeting because of illness.
 - b. He is ill therefore he can't come to school.
- 3. Also highlight the use of transitional devices during the teaching of textbook by involving the students.

CONCEPT 9: USE OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE (2019)

Curricular reference	Analyse how a writer / poet uses languages to apeal to the senses through use of figurative languages including similies and metaphors.P.72
Textbook reference	P.49, English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Only 28% students answered the concept correctly

- i. Teacher must teach and strengthen the concept of figurative language used by poet in the poems.
- ii. Poets often use similes, metaphor, and symbols to enhance the effects of the poem. Definitions of the same must be shared with the students.
- iii. During teaching poems, students should be asked to mark words used as simile, metaphor or symbols in the poems.

CONCEPT 10: USE OF READING STRATEGIES (2019)

Curricular reference	Aply critical thinking to interact with text and use intensive reading strategies. Make simple inferences using context to the text and prior knowledge P# 66
Textbook reference	P-166, English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Only 35% students answered the concept correctly

Tips for teachers

- 1. To teach the concept of 'inference' use picture books, book titles, etc and ask meaningful questions to predict various aspects of pictures or the book.
- 2. Explain the students that to infer something is not to state what is obvious.For example a woman wearing a teaching gown and holding chalk/marker in her hand infers that she is a teacher in a school.
- 3. To strengthen the concept display a text on the writing board followed by inferential questions and ask the students to answer these questions.

CONCEPT 11: INDEFINIT PRONOUNS (2019)

Curricular reference	Use more indefinite pronouns
	P. 88
Textbook reference	P.42, English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Only 20 % students answered the concept correctly

- 1. Share with the students that indefinite pronouns refers to non specific persons, objects or places. For example some, anybody, nobody, no, every etc.
- 2. After teaching the concept ask the students to mark the use of indefinite pronouns at any page of the text book as an individual activity.
- 3. After students have done their task, rectify their mistakes if any.

CONCEPT 12: LINKING VERBS (2019)

Curricular reference	Illustrate the use of linking verbs
	P# 89
Textbook reference	P 52, English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Only 27 % students answered the concept correctly

- 1. Tell the students that a linking verb does not show actions.
- 2. It gives information about the subject such as condition or relationship. It simply links the subject with the rest of the sentence, For example:
 - I. He <u>seemed</u> ill
 - II. She <u>became</u> weak
 - III. I <u>am</u> a student
- 3. Provide a list of linking verb to the students i.e. be, is, are, become feel, seem etc.

CONCEPT 13: MODAL VERBS (2019)

Curricular reference	Recognize and demonstrate function and use of modal verbs learnt earlier: P# 89
Textbook reference	P 52, English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Only 25 % students answered the concept correctly

- 1. Explai the use of can, cannot through role play.
- 2. Then ask the students to make two coloumns on a paper and write what they can/cannot do in the respective coloumns.

Can	Cannot

- 3. Explain further that can, cannot, may, may not are also used for permission.
- 4. Also Explain that 'should' and 'should not' can be used to give advice or to talk about what is right or wrong e.g. We should speak the truth, He should not absent from the school etc
- 5. Ask few students to make sentences by using modal verbs.

CONCEPT 14: PREPOSITIONS (2019)

Curricular reference	Illustrate use of propositions of positions, time, movement and direction. P# 91
Textbook reference	P 117, English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Only 38 % students answered the concept correctly

- 1. Refresh students memory by asking them to describe the position of different objects available in classroom.e.g. where is black board? Where is your note book? etc.
- 2. Tell the students that prepositions describe the position or movement of a noun. They give information about place, time, directions or movement of a noun.
- 3. To establish link of preposition with daily life, ask different question e.g.Where do you live? Where is your school located? When do you get up? How do you come to school? Etc. Inticate the use of prepositions in the students' responses.
- 4. To reinforce the concept, show a different pictures and ask to describe them using prepositions of place, time, directions or movement.

CONCEPT 15: Omission marks and ellipses (2019)

Curricular reference	Recognize and use omissions marks and ellipses to signify the omissions P# 93
Textbook reference	P 201, English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Only 24 % students answered the concept correctly

- Tell the students that ellipses (denoted by three dots . . .)is a form of punctuation used in written English language. These dots can be used at the begining, middle or at the end of a sentence or clause. Three dots can stand for the whole omitted text. Ellipsis saves space or removes material less relevant. Tell the students that ellipsis is used and understood in the context. Examples:
 - a. I whould like to ... but I can't afford it.
 - b. I don't know... I am not sure.
- 2. An ellipses is used to show an omission, or leaving out of a word or words in a quote or sentence to shorten it without changing its meaning.
- 3. Provide practice to students in using ellipses through worksheets consisting of few simple but lengthy sentences and ask to shorten these using ellipses without altering their meanings.

CONCEPT 16: SENTENCES, CLAUSES, AND PHRASES (2019)

Curricular reference	Identify and differentiate between a sentence, clause and phrase. Identify and differentiate between main clauses & sub ordinate clauses P# 94
Textbook reference	P 69-70, English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Only 29 % students answered the concept correctly

- 1. Develop the concept of the students regarding sentences, phrases and clauses through sharing few examples and explain the difference. The text book exercise at page no 69 and 70 can also help students to clarify their concept.
- 2. Reinforce the concept by providing simple texts and ask students to separate/ identify sentences, phrases and clauses or write sentences, phrases and clauses in a jumbled way and ask students to write them in respective coloumns

CONCEPT 17: CHANGE OF NARRATION (2019)

Curricular reference	Recognize the rules of, and change the narration of statement, requests / orders and questions
	P# 95
Textbook reference	P 157,160, English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Only 27 % students answered the concept correctly

Tips for the teachers

1. Share the concept of changing the direct narration into indirect speech by telling them the following rule of changing pronouns



- 2. Tell that the part of direct speech written out of the inverted commas is called reporting speech, while that of inside the commas is called the reported speech.
- 3. Explain that if the reporting speech is in present tense the tense of the reported speech will not be changed. If the reporting speech is in past tense the tense of the reported speech will be changed into the next past i.e. present indefinite into past indefinite, and past indefinite into past perfect.
- 4. Request in direct narration is changed into requested ond order into ordered in the indirect speech.
- 5. Write few sentences showing statements, requests and order on the writing board and then change their narration into indirect speech while involving the students.

CONCEPT 18: CHARACTER SKETCH (2019)

Curricular reference	Present the character sketch orally or in writing. P.72
Textbook reference	P.18
What does the assessment data tell us?	29.6% students answered the concept correctly

- 1. Ask the studens to listen a story attentively.
- 2. Read or tell an interesting story to the students in a loud voice.
- 3. Make the students identify name/number of different characters.
- 4. Then ask the students to listen to the story once again and make them discuss various aspect of the characters through asking questions e.g
 - Describe physical apreance of the characters
 - Describe merits and demerits of different characters.
- 5. After developing their understanding help the students describe any character as a whole.
- 6. Help the students while they are describing their assigned characters to make them understand the character sketch fully.

CONCEPT 19: FORMAL LETTER (2019)

Curricular reference	Write formal letters to people in immediate and extended social and academic environment for various purposes. P.78
Textbook reference	P.142-148 English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	20.75% students answered the concept correctly

Tips for the teachers

Tell the students that a formal letter is an official letter. When writing a formal letter the following points need to be followed strictly.

- 1. Correct use of grammar
- 2. Avoid abbreviation such as Sept, Don't
- 3. Write the points simple and short.
- 4. Follow convention of formal letter i.e address of sender, dates, salutation, headings, body, conclusion and signature.
- 5. Share the lay out of the formal letter with stuents on the writing board.
- 6. Make the srtudents to practice the same before writing the formal letter.



CONCEPT 20: DIPHTHONGS & TRIPTHONGS (2019)

Curricular reference	Identify and correctly pronounce diphthongs and triphthangs in words P.84
Textbook reference	P. 34 English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	20.60% students answered the concept correctly

- 1. Revise the definition of of dipthong and tripthong to the student. Explain that when there are two vowel sounds in a single syllable, it is called diphthong e.g toy, boy, boil, coin etc and when there are three wowel sounds in one syllable it is called tripthong. e.g hour, fire.
- 2. Stress that pronouincing dipthongs need to move your mouth around in a specific way. Practice pronouncing words having dipthongs in front of students involving them as well.
- 3. Display a dipthong chart in the class with some common words e.g loyal, foil, soil, noise.
- 4. Ask the students to comeup with new words having dipthong daily.
- 5. Repeat the same process while teaching tripthong.

CONCEPT 21: CONSONANT CLUSTER (2019)

Curricular reference	Identify and Pronounce Consonant clusters with developing accuracy in initial and final positions P.84
Textbook reference	P.96
What does the assessment data tell us?	37% students answered the concept correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Start by asking the students about consonant and vowel sounds. Tell the students that when there are more than one consonant sounds in a row it is called consonant cluster e.g black, brand, crow, etc.
- 2. Give practice through various activities e.g prepare work sheet as follows:
 - bl and
 - cr ever
 - cl ab
 - br ack

and ask the student to match the columns to make correct word. Repeat the process for three consonant cluster.

3. For further practice give the students words having consonant clusters and ask them to underline the clusters.

CONCEPT 22: LINKING VERBS

Curricular reference	Illustrate the use of linking verbs P.89
Textbook reference	P. 52, English Class 8 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	15% students answered the concept correctly

- 1. Recall the definition of linking verbs with examples to the students.
- 2. Explain the rules of linking verbs by giving examples.
- 3. Linking verbs connects the subject with a word that gives information about the subject such as condition or relationship. They simply link the subject with rest of the sentence. For example:
 - i. He seemed wise.
 - ii. He is a good student.
- 4. Now provide a list of most common linking verbs to the students such as am, are, is,was,were,seem,become etc.
- 5. Ask students to make five different sentences using linking verbs guidelines

أردُو جماعت دوم

أردُ و جماعت دوم

تصور 1 : حروفِ منجی کی تر تیب

	مہارت: پڑھائی(1)معیار:1،حاصل تعلم:1 برائے جماعت اول
	مہارت:زبان شناسی معیار:1 حاصل تعلم:5 اُردُو برائے جماعت دوم
فيكسف بك	جماعت دوم-صفحه نمبر 38،33،9 نحيبر پختو نخوا ٿيکسٹ بک بورڈ
جاپنچ کے نتائج	تقريباً%36 طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے

تصور 2: حروف کی پیچان

مہارت: پڑھائی(1)معیار:1،حاصل تعلم:1 برائے جماعت اول	قومی نصاب2006
مہارت:زبان شناسی معیار:1 حاصل تعلم:5 برائے جماعت دوم	
جماعت دوم – صفحه نمبر ۷ ۱ ،۹۱ ۲ ،۲ ۲ ، ۰ ،۰۵ ۵ ، ۳ ،۹۱ ۷ ،۱ ۲ ،۲ ۲ ، ۰ ۰ ، ۳ ،	ٹیکسٹ بک
خيبر پختو خوا شیکسٹ بک بور ڈ	
تقريباً%62 طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے	جا پنج کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

بچوں کور وزاندایک بار حروف تنجی کی آوازوں سے آشا کیا جائے تا کہ پچاعادہ کرتے رہیں۔
 مختلف تصاویر دکھا کر پہلا حرف دریافت کیجیے۔
 مختلف تصاویر دکھا کر پہلا حرف دریافت کیجیے۔
 منالفاظ لکھوانے کی سر گرمی کروائے، پچ آوازیں پہچان کر لفظ لکھنے کی مشق کریں۔
 بچوں سے املالیں۔
 حروف کی تو ڑجوڑ کی بار بار مشق کروائیں۔

تصور 3: تفهيم

قومی نصاب2006	مہارت: پڑھائی(1)معیار: 1،حاصل تعلم: 1
فیکسٹ بک	جماعت دوم-صفحه نمبر، ۲،۹،۲، ۱۵،۹۰۲، ۲۹،۶۹،۶۹،۶۹،۶۹ خیبر پختو نخوانیکسٹ بک
	<i>پور</i> ڈ
جابی کے نتائج	تقريباً%60 طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے

- 1. بچوں کو مختلف تصاویر د کھائی جائیں اوران سے متعلق سوالات کریں۔جوابات ہمیشہ مکمل جملوں میں لیا کریں اسی طرح عبارت کی پڑھائی کے وقت نسلسل سے پڑھنے کی عادت ڈلوائیں۔
 - 2. بچوں کو آسان عبارت کی پڑھائی بار بار کروا بے تاکہ ان کی پڑھنے کی صلاحیت پختہ ہو سکے۔
- بچوں سے پڑھائی گئی عبارت کے بارے میں تفصیل سے گفتگو کی جائے اور مختلف سوالات کے ذریعے عبارت کی سمجھ کو جانچا جائے۔ گفتگو کے دوران خیال رکھیں کہ اسانذہ صرف اُردُوز بان میں بات چیت کریں تا کہ بچے اُردُو کے درست تلفظ اور انداز بیان سے آگاہ ہو سکیں۔
- 4. سوالات کرتے ہوئے ایسے سوالات ضرور کیے جائیں جن سے ان کی سوچنے کی عادت بھی پختہ ہو سکے۔ تفہیم کر دانے کا مقصد صرف پڑ ھنا، سبحھنا،اور لکھنا نہیں ہے بلکہ سوچنااور عمل کر نابھی ہے۔اس لیے ان کے سوچنے کی صلاحت کو بچپن ہی سے فروغ دیاجائے تاکہ کسی بھی مواد کو پڑھنے کے بعد دہاسے اپنی عملی زندگی سے بھی منسلک کر سکیں۔
 - 5. عبارت میں موجوداہم نکات کو خط کشید کروائیں اور لکھوائیں۔ پہلے یک لفظی جوابات لکھوائیں، پھر بندر یح جلے اور تفصیلی جوابات کروائیں۔
- 6. تفہیمی سوالات کر دانے وقت بچوں سے پہلے سوالات کے جوابات لیے جائیں، جوابات لکھنے کاطریقہ کار سمجھایا جائے اور پھر تحریر می کام کر دائیں۔

تصور 4: جج، اور الفاظ کی بناوٹ

مہارت: لکھائی(1)معیار:1،حاصل تعلم:2اور 5	قومی نصاب2006
جماعت دوم–صفحه نمبر ۲،۱۷،۹،۲۶،۲۱،۱۷، ۹،۳۰،۹۰ نیبر پختو نخواشیسٹ بک بورڈ	فیکسٹ بک
تقريباً%42 طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے	جا پچ کے نتائج

- 1. تختہ سیاہ پر جو بھی لفظ یا حرف لکھا جائے اسے لکھتے وقت اس کی بناوٹ بچوں کے سامنے دکھائی جائے کہ ^کس طرح پنسل کو پکڑا جائے اور کسی بھی لفظ کو لکھتے ہوئے ابتداء کس طرح کی جائے۔
- 2. ججاورالفاظ کی درست لکھائی کے لیے بچوں کوعادت ڈلوائیں کہ وہ الفاظ کی بار بار مثق کریں۔ مثلاً ہر نیالفظ سکھانے کے بعد اس کی تکرار کر دائیں اور لکھوائیں۔اس کے ساتھ ساتھ اس لفظ کی توڑجوڑ بھی کر دائیں تا کہ بچے اس لفظ میں موجود حروف کو پہچان سکیں۔
 - 3. تصاویرد کھاکران کے نام لکھوانے کی مشق کردائیں۔
- 4. کلیدی الفاظ اور کثیر الاستعال الفاظ کے فلیش کارڈزز بنائیں اور تختہ سیاہ یا تختہ نرم پر مستقلاً لگا کرر کھیں۔اس طرح بچے انھیں روزانہ دیکھیں گے اور ان کے ذہنوں پر وہ الفاظ نقش ہو جائیں گے۔(کا۔ کی۔ کے۔ہے۔ میں۔انھیں۔ شمھیں۔ یہاں۔ مجھے۔ ہمیں۔پر۔ہیں۔تمہارے۔ہمارے۔اسے وغیرہ)
 - 5. اس کے علاوہ ہر نئے عنوان کے نئےالفاظ کے فلیش کارڈز بورڈ پراس وقت تک لگا کرر کھیں جب تک وہ سبق مکمل نہ ہو جائ ۔اس طرح ان کے ذہنوں میں نئےالفاظ نقش ہو جائیں گے۔

تصور 5 : عبارت کی لکھائی

مہارت: لکھائی(1)معیار: 1،حاصل تعلم: 1اور 5	قومى نصاب2006
جماعت دوم-صفحه نمبر ۳۶٬۹۶٬۵۸،۲۱ خیبر پختو نخواطیسٹ بک بورڈ	نیکسٹ بک
تقريباً%49 طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے	جا پی کے نتائج

- بچوں کو عبارت سازی کی جانب راغب کرنے کے لیے دلچ سپ سر گرمیاں کر وائی جائیں، مثلاً کوئی چیز دکھائی جائے اور مختلف سوالات کیے جائیں جیسے پینسل دکھا کر یو چھا جائے کہ یہ کہیا ہے؟ یہ کس چیز سے بنی ہوئی ہے؟ ہم اس سے کیا کرتے ہیں؟
 سوالات کیے جائیں جیسے پینسل دکھا کر یو چھا جائے کہ یہ کہیا ہے؟ یہ کس چیز سے بنی ہوئی ہے؟ ہم اس سے کیا کرتے ہیں؟
 اسے کہاں رکھتے ہیں؟ اسے کہاں سے خرید اجاتا ہے؟ یہ کہاں بنتی ہے؟ یہ کس چیز سے بنی ہوئی ہے؟ ہم اس سے کیا کرتے ہیں؟
 کے جوابات کو جملوں کی صورت میں بورڈ پر لکھیں اور ان سے لکھوائیں۔ اسی طرح مختلف مشقیں کر وائی جائیں۔
 2. بچوں کو مختلف تصاویر دکھائیں اور اس سے متعلق جلے لکھوائیں۔
- 3. ممکن ہو تو کوئی دیڈیو د کھائی جاسکتی ہے، در نہ اسکول کے میدان میں بچوں کولایا جائے اور ان کے مشاہدات کو قلم بند کر دائیں۔
 - 4. اسی طرح ذخیر ہالفاظ میں اضافے کے لیے روز کا ایک نیالفظ بورڈ پر ککھیں اور بچوں کو اس کا ستعال سمجھائیں۔

تصور6: متعلقه ذخير ه الفاظ كا استعال

مہارت: لکھائی(1)معیار: 1،حاصل تعلم: 1اور 5	قومی نصاب2006
جماعت دوم- صفحه نمبر ۲۱،۱۲، ۰۰،۹۰، ۳۰، ۲۲،۸۲، نیبر پختو نخوانیکسٹ بک بورڈ	فیکسٹ بک
تقريباً%25 طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے	جا پی کے دتائج

تصور 7: واحد جمع

قومى نصاب2006 م	مهارت:زبان شاسی معیار:1 حاصل تعلم: 3
فيكست بك	أردُوجماعت دوم–صفحه نمبر3 خيبر پختو نخواطيسٹ بک بورڈ
جا پی کے نتائج	تقريباً%35 طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے

- 1. ہرنۓ تصورے آگاہ کرنے سے پہلے اس تصور کے نام سے طلباء کو ضرور آگاہ کیا جائے۔ جیسے اسم،اسم ضمیر ، فعل ، داحد جمع ، مذکر مئونٹ دغیر ہ
- 2. بچوں کوروز مرہ استعال آنے والی اشیاء اور مشاہداتی اشیاء جیسے پتھر، پنسل، کر سیاں، ستارے،روٹیاں، کی مثالیں دی جائیں اور ہر لفظ کو بورڈ پر لکھا جائے تا کہ بچوں کی بھر می صلاحیت میں بھی اضافہ ہو سکے۔
- 3. یہ نصور داضح کیاجائے کہ داحدادر جمع میں کیافرق ہے، پہلے تصاویر یاجماعت میں موجو داشیاء کی مثالوں کے ذریعے داحدادر جمع سمجھا بیئے اور تمام الفاظ بورڈ پر لکھیں۔ پہلے (ے) دالے الفاظ بنوائیں جیسے لڑ کا،لڑ کے۔اس کے بعد (اں) دالے الفاظ جیسے لڑ کی،لڑ کیاں، کاپی، کاپیاں،اس کے بعد جملوں میں داحد جمع کی مشق کر داہیئے۔
 - 4. واحد جمع کی مختلف تصاویر بناکر بچوں سے درک شیٹ حل کر دائی جائیں۔

تصور 8 : منفى اور سواليه جملے

مهارت:زبان شاسی معیار:1 حاصل تعلم:7	قومی نصاب2006
جماعت دوم–صفحه نمبر-۸۱ خیبر پختو نخواشیسٹ بک بورڈ	فیکسٹ بک
تقريباً%53 طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے	جا پنج کے نتائج

- منفی اور سوالیہ جملے سکھانے سے پہلے بچوں کو سمجھا یا جائے کہ لفظ منفی، مثبت یا سوالیہ کے معنی کیا ہیں۔ بچوں کی گفتگو میں ان الفاظ کا استعال نہایت ضروری ہے۔ بچوں سے سر گرمی کرواتے ہوئے ان سے بار بار پو چھا جائے کہ وہ کون سے جملے بنار ہے ہیں۔
- 2. جملوں کی مثق بار بار کر دانی چاہیے۔مثلاً منفی جملے سکھائے جائیں تو جماعت کے ہر بچے سے اس کی ایک مثال کی جائے اور لکھواتے وقت ہر بچے سے انفراد می کام کر دائیں تاکہ بیہ اندازہ ہو سکے کہ کس بچے نے اس تصور کو سکھنے میں مشکل کا سامنا کیا۔
 - دوران مشق مثبت سے منفی، منفی سے مثبت یا سوالیہ جملے بنوائیں۔
 - 4. تینوں اقسام کے جملوں کافرق لازمی واضح کریں۔(نہیں،نہ) کے استعال کی مشق کر دائیں۔
- 5. جماعت میں منفی اور مثبت جملوں کی زبانی مشق کر وائیں اور بورڈ پر بھی لکھوائیں پہلے بچوں سے جی ہاں اور جی نہیں والے سوالات کیجیے پھران سے پورے جملوں میں جواب لیں۔
- 6. جماعت میں منفی اور مثبت جملوں کی لکھوانے کی مشق بھی کر دائیں۔ منفی اور مثبت جملوں کافرق داضح کیا جائے اور ہر جلے پر بچوں سے پوچھیں کہ بیہ کون ساجملہ ہے تاکہ وہ ان کے ناموں سے آگاہ ہو جائیں۔

تصور 9 : جملے کی بناوٹ

مهارت:زبان شناسی معیار:1 حاصل تعلم:1	قومی نصاب2006
أردُو جماعت دوم–صفحه نمبر 101، 82، 66، 34 خيبر پختو نخوا شيست بک بوردْ	فیکسٹ بک
50% طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے	جانچ کے نتائج

- طلبہ سے ہمیشہ اُرڈوزبان میں گفتگو کریں۔
 دورانِ گفتگو کو شش سیجیے کہ طلبہ عکمل جملوں میں جواب دیں۔ اس دوران جہاں ضرورت ہوان کی اصلاح کرتے جائیں۔
 دورانِ گفتگو کو شش سیجیے کہ طلبہ عکمل جملوں میں جواب دیں۔ اس دوران جہاں ضرورت ہوان کی اصلاح کرتے جائیں۔
 طلبہ کو جملوں کی ترتیب سکھائیں اور مثالوں کے ذریعے فاعل، مفعول اور فعل کی مدد سے جملہ سازی کی تحریر می مشق کر وائیں۔ جیسے احمد پانی پیتا ہے۔ احمد (فاعل) پانی (مفعول) اور پیتا (فعل) ہے۔ طلبہ کو جملے کی ساخت میں فاعل، مفعول اور فعل کی مدد سے جملہ سازی کی تحریر می مشق کر وائیں۔ جیسے احمد پانی پیتا ہے۔ احمد (فاعل) پانی (مفعول) اور پیتا (فعل) ہے۔ طلبہ کو جملے کی ساخت میں فاعل، مفعول اور فعل کی ترتیب لائی پیتا ہے۔ احمد (فاعل) پانی (مفعول) اور پیتا (فعل) ہے۔ طلبہ کو جملے کی ساخت میں فاعل، مفعول اور فعل کی ترتیب لائی پیتا ہے۔ احمد (فاعل) پانی (مفعول) اور پیتا (فعل) ہے۔ طلبہ کو جملے کی ساخت میں فاعل، مفعول اور فعل کی ترتیب لائی پیتا ہے۔ احمد (فاعل) پانی (مفعول) اور پیتا (فعل) ہے۔ طلبہ کو جملے کی ساخت میں فاعل، مفعول اور فعل کی ترتیب لائیں۔ جیسے احمد پانی پیتا ہے۔ احمد (فاعل) پانی (مفعول) اور پیتا (فعل) ہے۔ طلبہ کو جملے کی اینداء فاعل سے ہوتی ہے، پھر مفعول اور آخر میں فعل آتا ہے۔
 طلبہ کو روز مرہ زند گی کے سی بھی سادہ عنوان مثلاً والد (والدہ ، استاد استانی ، سکول، گھر، کمرہ جماعت، صفائی، کی لو غیرہ کی ایں۔ کی تعلی ہے مذوان مثلاً والد (والدہ ، استاد (ستانی ، سکول، گھر، کمرہ جماعت، صفائی، کی لو غیرہ کی ہے۔ کی بھی سادہ عبارت لکھنے کی مشق کر وائیں۔
 - 5. مختلف ورک شیٹ میں میں خالی جگہوں، کہانی اور گڈ مڈ جملوں کی صورت میں عبارت دیچیے جسے طلبہ حل کریں گے۔

تصور 10: حرفٍ جار

مهارت:زبان شاسی معیار:1 حاصل تعلم: 1	قومی نصاب2006
جماعت دوم–صفحه نمبر ٤ ٥ خيبر پختو نخوا شيسٹ بک بورڈ	فیکسٹ بک
تقريباً%50 طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے	جا ٹچ کے دتائج

- 1. کلیدی الفاظ(کا، کی، کے، سے، پر، میں، نے، کو) کے فلیش کارڈز سوفٹ بورڈ پر لگا کرر کھیں تاکہ بچےان الفاظ سے آشاہو جائیں جب کی موتنہ سے کہ شدہ میں دیا حکومہ ساج حضو میں نہ مار میں ڈیر اور کی بار میں جو ست
 - 2. بچوں کو مختلف درک شیٹ میں خالی جگہیں دیں جنھیں حرفِ جار سے پُر کیا جائے۔ جیسے کتاب میز کے اندر ہے۔
 - 3. گلاس میں پانی ہے۔
 - 4. بچوں کو حرف جار کا تھیل کھلائیں۔ سر گرمی کروانے کے لیے جماعت میں مختلف چیزیں مختلف مقامات پر رکھیں اور ان سے متعلق سوال کریں جیسے سہ کس کی کتاب ہے؟ علی کہاں بیٹھاہوا ہے؟ جہاز کہاں اڑرہا ہے؟ بلی کہاں بیٹھی ہوئی ہے؟ 5. کسی گھریا جگہ کی تصویر د کھائیں اور بچوں اس کے متعلق سوالات کریں۔

تصور 11: تصویر دیکھ کر اشاء کے نام لکھ سکیں

مهارت: لکھنامعیار:1 حاصل تعلم:2	قومى نصاب2006
أردُو جماعت دوم–صفحه 54،97 نيبر پختو نخوا ڪيسٽ بک بورڈ	فیکسٹ بک
× 29 طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے	جا پی کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

کر دائیں اور لکھنے کی مشق کر دائیں۔

- طلبہ کو مختلف چیز وں کی تصاویر دکھا کرانگی بہچان کروائیں۔
 طلبہ سے کمرہ جماعت کے اندر مختلف چیز وں کی بہچان کروائیں اور موجود اشیاء کے نام لکھنے کی مشق کر وائیں۔ جیسے کر سی، میز ،
 چارٹ، تختہ سیاہ، بستہ، الماری، پنگھاو غیر ہے۔
 طلبہ سے سکول کے اندر مختلف اشیاء جیسے کوڑادان، گھلے، پودے، در خت، نلکا، گھنٹی، گھڑی، میدان، حجنڈ او غیر ہ کی بہچان کے ۔
 - یں ۔ 4. طلبہ سے گھر کی مختلف اشیاء جیسے برتن، چار پائی، تالا،صندوق، چھتری، جھاڑو، چولہاوغیر ہ کی پہچان کر دائیں اور لکھنے کی مشق کر دائیں۔
- 5. طلبہ سے ان کے ارد گرد کے ماحول کی اشیاء جیسے مسجد ، دکان ، سڑک، گلی، حجرہ، سائیکل اور بس وغیر ہ کے نام لکھوانے کی مشق کر دائیں۔
 - 6. مختلف تصاویر بناکر طلبہ سے ان کے نام ککھوانے کی مشق کر دائیں۔

تصور 12: واحد جمع

قوی نصاب2006	مهارت: زبان شاسی، معیار: 1 حاصل تعلم: 3
ئيكسٹ بک	أردُو جماعت دوم– صفحه 3،73،95 نيبر پختو نخوا شيسٹ بک بورڈ
جا پنج کے نتائج	× 39 طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے

- طلبہ کور وزمر داستعال میں آنے دالی اشیاء کی تعداد کم یا زیادہ کافرق کر دائیں۔
 یہ تصور داضح کیا جائے کہ داحداد رجع میں کیافرق ہے۔
 یہ تصور داضح کیا جائے کہ داحداد رجع میں کیافرق ہے۔
 ایک چیزیا شخص اور زیادہ چیز وں اور اشخاص کے لئے استعال کافرق بتائیں جیسے لڑکا، چڑیا، بچہ د غیر دادر زیادہ بچیز وں اور اشخاص کے لئے استعال کافرق بتائیں جیسے لڑکا، چڑیا، بچہ دفیر دادر زیادہ بچیز وں اور اور ایک پڑیا کہ داد کہ داد کی میں کیافرق ہے۔
- 4. اگر مذکراسم کے آخر میں 'الف'یا'ہ' ہو توجع بنانے کے لئے یائے مجہول(ے)سے بدل دیتے ہیں جیسے لڑکاسے لڑے، بیٹا سے بیٹے، بندہ سے بندے، پرندہ سے پرندے ۔مزید مثالیں دے کراس اصول کی مشق کردائیں۔
- 5. اسی طرح'ی' پر ختم ہونے والے الفاظ'اں' سے بدل جاتے ہیں جیسے لڑ کی سے لڑ کیاں، کا پی سے کا پیاں، وغیر ہ۔اس کے بعد جملوں میں داحد جع کی مشق کر دائیں۔
- 6. واحد جمع بنانے کے بنیادی اصول کااستعال سکھائیں اور ان الفاظ کی وضاحت کریں جو ہمیشہ بطور واحد جمع دونوں استعال ہوتے ہیں جیسے چاندی، سونا، تانبا، پیاز، تر بوز، آلو، مٹر، آم وغیر ہ۔

أردُو جماعت پنجم

جماعت پنجم

تصور 1 : سادہ جملوں میں خالی جگہ پُر کر سکے

مهارت: زُبان شاسی معیار: 1 حاصل تعلم: 1 صفحه نمبر 37	قومی نصاب2006
اُردُو جماعت پنجم-صفحہ :60،68مشقی صفحہ 59،85 خیبر پختو نخوا شیکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
5% بچوں نے درست جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تحاويز برائے اساتذہ: 1. کسی بھی عبارت یا جیلے میں جگہ پُر کرنے کا کوئی خاص قاعدہ مقرر نہیں ہو تابلکہ اس کا انحصار طلبہ کی شمجھاور قواعد زبان سے ا واقفیت پر ہوتاہے۔لہڈامو قع محل کے مطابق موزوںالفاظ کوخالی جگہ پُر کروانے میں طلبہ کی رَہ نمائی کریں۔ جیسے : شیر دوسرے جانوروں کا۔۔۔۔۔کرتاہے (شکار) 2. اگر جملے میں کوئی محاورہ نامکمل چھوڑا گیاہو، تواس کی پنجمیل محاورے کے خصوصی الفاظ سے ہی کریں۔ جیسے : تم توہمیشہ بات کا۔۔۔۔بناتے ہو۔ (بتنگڑ) انور نو کری کی تلاش میں جو تیاں۔۔۔۔ پھر تاہے۔(چٹخا تا) .3 محاورہ کی طرح ضرب المثل کی بنگمیل کے لئے بھی مخصوص الفاظ ہی خالی جگیہ میں لکھیں۔ جیسے : آدها تيترآدها----- (بشير) الٹاچور۔۔۔۔۔کوڈانٹے۔ (كوتوال) 4. اگر جیلے میں کوئی تاریخی مامسلمہ حقیقت ہو تواس کی تحمیل بھی اُسی حقیقت سے کروانے کی مثق کر وائیں۔ جیسے : علامہ اقبال ۔۔۔۔ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ (سیالکوٹ) دن میں۔۔۔۔ نمازیں فرض ہیں۔ (یانچ) سورج۔۔۔۔سے طلوع ہو تاہے۔ (مشرق) . 5. طلبہ کی ذہنی پختگی کے لیے مزید خالی جگہوں پر مشتمل سادہ جملوں کی سر گرمیاں کر دائیں۔ تصور2: عبارت سازي

قومى نصاب2006 م	مہارت:انثاپردازی معیار:1 حاصل تعلم:2 برائے جماعت پنجم صفحہ نمبر33
فیکسٹ بک	جماعت پنجم- اُردُو(لازم)- صفحه نمبر۵۳اخیبر پختو نخواشیسٹ بک بورڈ
جاچ کے نتائج	42% طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے

- 1. بچوں کوروز مرہ کے موضوعات پر تبادلہ خیال کامو قع دیں اوران کے خیالات کو بورڈ پر نِکات کی صورت میں لکھیں۔ جیسے سی جگہ کی سیر کاحال، توبچوں سے پوچھیں کہ موسم کیسا تھا؟ جوابات تختہ تحریر پر لکھتے جائیں۔
- 2. مختصر کہانیوں کے واقعات کی ترتیب بدل دیں جیسے پہلے اختیام، پھر آغازاور آخر میں نکتہ عروج دیں۔ پھر بچوں کی مدد سے اِن کی ترتیب درست کر واکے دوبارہ لکھیں۔
- ۲۰ حکلبہ سے گفت و شنید کے دوران مختلف سوالات پو چھیں، جیسے آپ نے کل کیا کیا تھا؟ اتوار کو آپ کہاں جائیں گے ؟ آپ کا اچھا دوست کون ہے اور اس کی کون سی عادت آپ کو پیند ہے ؟ وغیر ہ۔ کو شش کریں کہ بچے مکمل جملوں کی صورت میں جوا بات دیں اور غلطی کی صورت میں مناسب اصلاح کریں۔
- 4. بچوں سے کسی بھی موضوع پر گفت گو کر وائیں، تاکہ وہ اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کریں۔ خیالات کی تحریری مشق بھی ضر وری ہے ۔ طلبہ کے لیے ذخیر ہ الفاظ کی فہر ست بھی تختہ تحریر پر آویزاں کریں۔ خاص طور پر کثیر الاستعال الفاظ کے فلیش کار ڈز تختہ تحریر پر نمایاں ہوں۔
- 5. بچوں سے مختلف موضوعات پر عبارت لکھوانے کے لیے لکھائی کی گروہی سر گرمی کرائیں اور جملوں کی مناسب کاٹ چھانٹ کر کے مناسب ترتیب دیں۔
 - 6. بچوں سے عبارت لکھواتے ہوئے درست قواعد کا خیال رکھاجائے، موقع ہر محل محاورات کا استعال کیا جائے اور غلطیوں کی صورت میں مناسب رہ نمائی کرکے درست کر انٹیں۔

تصور 3 : الفاظ کی ضد

مہارت: زُبان شاسی معیار: 1 حاصل تعلم: 4 برائے جماعت چہار م ۳۷،۷۳	قومی نصاب2006
جماعت پنجم اُردُو(لازمی)- صفحه نمبر ۹، ۳۰ اور ۲۶ خیبر پختو نخواشیسٹ بک بورڈ	فيكسٹ بک
53% طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے	جاپنچ کے نتائج

- بچوں سے سبق کے متن میں سے ایسے الفاظ تلاش کرائیں جن کی "ضد "بنتی ہو۔
 بچوں کو متن سے تلاش شدہ الفاظ کی مناسب "ضد "کی بے ترتیب فہرست فراہم کریں اور ان ہی کی مدد سے ہر لفظ کے سامنے درست "ضد" لکھوائیں۔
 - 3. بچوں کوالفاظاور "ضد" کے معنی واضح طور پر سمجھائیں۔
- 4. روز مرہ زندگی سے لیے گئے الفاظ کی ضد بنانا سکھائیں اور جملوں کے استعمال سے "ضد "واضع کریں۔ مثلاً (شہد میٹھااور کریلاکڑ واہو تاہیں۔)اوپر، پنچے،اندر، باہر، سیاہ، سفید، دائیں، بائیں،اچھا، برا، موٹا، پتلا جیسے الفاظ کے لیے بھی اسی طرح کی مثالیں دیں۔
 - 5. بچوں کو سبق سے کوئی بھی عبارت منتخب کرائیں اوراسی میں خط کشید ہالفاظ کی "ضد" بنا کر عبارت د وبارہ لکھوائیں۔

تصور 4: واحد جمع

مہارت:زُبان شناسی معیار:1 حاصل تعلم:5 برائے جماعت چہار م صفحہ نمبر 38	قومی نصاب2006
مختلف اسباق میں زیرِاستعال نحیبر پختونخوا ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ صفحہ نمبر 78	فيكسب بك
53% طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے	جاپنچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاسانڈہ:

6. اسم جع کی پہچان بھی ضرور کر دائیں، جیسے پاکستان کی فوج، لو گوں کی بھیڑ، پر ندوں کا غول، بکریوں کاریوڑ، چاہیوں کا گچھاد غیر ہ

تصور 5 : جملوں کی اقسام

مهارت: زُبان شاسی معیار: 1 حاصل تعلم: 6،5،2،1	قومی نصاب2006
جماعت پنجم- اُردُو(لازمی)- صفحه نمبر ۱۹،۱۱۵ الایر پختو نخواشیسٹ بک بورڈ	فيكسب بك
30% طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

تصور6 : جملے کی بناوٹ

مهارت: زُبان شناسی معیار: 1 حاصل تعلم: 4	قومی نصاب2006
جماعت پنجم -أردُو(لازمی)- صفحه نمبر16،17،17،34،25،24،25 خيبر پختو نخوا شيکسٹ بک	ٹیکسٹ بک
<u>پور ڈ</u>	
47% طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے	جاپچ کے نتائج
تصور 7 : لغت کی تختی کا دُرست استعال

مهارت:زبان شاسی حاصل تعلم:3صفحه نمبر37	قومی نصاب2006
جماعت پنجم -اُردُو(لاز می)- صفحه نمبر 1،11،اور29 نیبر پختو نخوا شیسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
29% بچوں نے لغت کی تنختی کادرست استعال کیا۔	جانچ کے نتائج

- کمراً جماعت میں لغت ضرورر کھیں۔
 طلبہ کو لغت کے استعمال کا مقصد بتائیں۔
 طلبہ کو لغت کے استعمال کا مقصد بتائیں۔
 یغت کی شختی کی مشق کے لیے حروف تہجی کا ترتیب وار اعادہ کر وائیں اور بچوں کو تختہ تحریر پر لغت سے ، معنی تلاش کرنے کے لیے الف بائی ترتیب سمجھائیں مثلاً لفظ "طالب علم " کے لیے سر ورق پر (ط،الف) کے حروف والے صفحہ پر تلاش کریں۔
 بچوں کو جوڑوں میں تقسیم کر کے ہر جوڑے کو دس الفاظ کی بے ترتیب فہرست دیں اور بچوں کو الف بائی ترتیب سے لکھ کر
- 4. بچوں کو جوڑوں میں تقسیم کرکے ہر جوڑے کو دس الفاظ کی بے تر تیب فہر ست دیں اور بچے اُن کو الف بانی تر تیب سے لکھ کر لغت میں ان کے معنی تلاش کریں۔

تصور 8: فعل، مفعول

مهارت: زُبان شاسی حاصلات تعلم 6،5،6 معیار 1: صفحه 37-38	قومی نصاب2006
جماعت پنجم -أردُو(لازم)- صفحه نمبر:91،60،59،52 خيبر پختونخوائيکسٹ بک	ٹیکسٹ بک
يور ۋ	
7% بچوں نے درست جواب تحریر کیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تحجاویز برائے اساتذہ: 1. بچوں میں کارڈز تقسیم کریں اور پڑھائے گئے سبق میں سے فغل، فاعل اور مفعول تلاش کر کے لکھنے کی مشق کر وائیں۔ 2. تصادیر کی مدد سے اخذ کر دہ افعال سے جامع جملے ہنوائیں۔ مثلاً (کسی کو لکھنے ہوئے/کودنے ہوئے/سونے ہوئے) دکھائیں۔ 3. جملے میں فعل وفاعل کی الن ترتیب کو در ست کرنے کی مشق کر وائیں۔ (مثلاً: کھانا، ہیں، کھاتے ہم) 4. فعل سے فاعل اور فاعل سے فعل بنانے کے مشق کر وائیں۔ 5. آزمائش کے ذریعے فاعل، فعل اور مفعول کے در ست تصور کی جائچ کریں۔ 6. جماعت میں مختلف افعال (ایکشن) کی مدد سے فعل، فاعل اور مفعول کی مشق کر وائیں مثلاً کسی بنچ کو قلم دے کر اُس سے جملہ 7. بحد کی مثلاً میں مختلف افعال (ایکشن) کی مدد سے فعل، فاعل اور مفعول کی مشق کر وائیں مثلاً کسی بنچ کو قلم دے کر اُس سے جملہ 7. بحد کی مدی کر میں میں میں سے فعل، والات ہو چھیں۔ 7. جملوں میں سے فعل، والات ہو مفعول کے دول کے داخل کی مشق کر وائیں مثلاً کسی دینے کو تعلم دے کر اُس سے جملہ

تصور 9: حروف کی اقسام (حروف ندا، استجاب اور افسوس)

مهارت: زُبان شاسی حاصلات تعلم 7 صفحه 38	قومی نصاب2006
جماعت پنجم-أردُو(لاز می)- صفحه نمبر:34،31 حاصلات تعلم:3 خيبر پختو نخواطيكسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
25% پول نے درست جواب دیے۔	جاپنچ کے نتائج

تصور10: اسم معرفه کی اقسام

مهارت: زُبان شاسی حاصلات تعلم 9 معیار 1 : صفحه 38	قومی نصاب2006
جماعت پنجم-أردُو(لاز می)- صفحه نمبر:98،92حاصلات تعلم:4 خيبر پختو نخواطيكسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
45% پچوں نے صحیح جواب تحریر کیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

کمرا جماعت میں موجود مختلف اساء کی فہر ست بنائیں۔
 بچوں سے در سی کتاب کے سبق داستان شجاعت پر گفت گو اساء کو تحریر کرتے جائیں۔ اختتام پر بچوں سے سے ہوئے اساء کے بارے میں پوچیں۔
 بارے میں پوچیں۔
 در سی کتاب کے صنحہ نمبر ۸۰ اکے سوال نمبر مہاپر دی گئی اسم علم کی اقسام کے مطابق پیرا گراف لکھوائیں۔
 در سی کتاب کے صنحہ نمبر ۸۰ اکے سوال نمبر مہاپر دی گئی اسم علم کی اقسام کے مطابق پیرا گراف کھوائیں۔
 در سی کتاب کے صنحہ نمبر ۸۰ اکے سوال نمبر مہاپر دی گئی اسم علم کی اقسام کے مطابق پیرا گراف لکھوائیں۔
 در سی کتاب کے صنحہ نمبر ۸۰ اکے سوال نمبر مہاپر دی گئی اسم علم کی اقسام کے مطابق پیرا گراف لکھوائیں۔
 در سی کتاب کے صنحہ نمبر ۸۰ اکے سوال نمبر مہاپر دی گئی اسم علم کی اقسام کے مطابق پر اگراف لکھوائیں۔
 در سی کتاب کے صنحہ نمبر ۸۰ اکے سوال نمبر مہاپر دی گئی اسم علم کی اقسام کے مطابق پر اگراف لکھوائیں۔
 در سی کتاب کے صنحہ نمبر ۸۰ اکے سوال نمبر مہاپر دی گئی اسم علم کی اقسام کے مطابق پر اگراف لکھوائیں۔
 در سی کتاب کے صنحہ نمبر ۸۰ اکے سوال نمبر سے پر دی گئی اسم علم کی اقسام کے مطابق پر اگراف لکھوائیں۔
 در سی کتاب کے صنحہ نمبر ۲۰ اسی میں اسم کی مختلف اقسام دے کر پچوں سے جملے ہوائیں۔ مشلاً اسم اشارہ، اسم موصول صفحہ نمبر ۸۰ ہے۔
 در سی کتاب کے لیے کثیر الا متخابی ازمائش کے دریے بچوں کا جائزہ لیں۔

تصور 11: پڑ ھنا

مهارت: زُبان شاسی حاصلات تعلم2 معیار1: صفحه 17	قومی نصاب2006
جماعت پنجم-أردُو(لاز می)- صفحه نمبر:42 حاصلات تعلم:5 خیبر پختو نخوا ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
16% پچوں نے درست جواب دیے۔	جاپنچ کے نتائج

تصور 12: لکھنا

مهارت: لکھنا حاصلات تعلم1:معیار1:صفحہ23	قومي نصاب2006
جماعت پنجم-أردُو(لازم)- صفحه نمبر:7،81،12،27،27،88 خيبر پختو نخواشيكسٹ بک	ٹیکسٹ بک
يور ڈ	
4% بچوں نے درست جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تصور 13 : غلط فقرات کو درست کر سکیں

مهارت: زُبان شاس معیار: 2 حاصل تعلم: 4صفحه نمبر 38	قومی نصاب2006
اُردُوجهاعت پنجم-صفحه 43،45 نيبر پختو نخواشيسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% سائے طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے۔	جاپنچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

	درج ذیل جملوں میں درست کاا نتخاب کریں۔
درست	غلط
کیاآپ کواُر دُواتی ہے؟	کیاآپ کوارڈوآتا ہے؟
م ی ں نے ظہر کی نماز پڑھی۔	میں نے ظہر کانماز پڑھا۔
ایشیاءد نیاکاسب سے بڑا براعظم ہے۔	ایشیاءد نیا کی سب سے بڑی براعظم ہے۔
ہمالیہ میں اونچے اونچے پہاڑ ہیں۔	ہمالیہ میں او نچی پواڑ ہیں۔
بحرالکاہل دنیاکاسب سے بڑاسمند رہے۔	بحرالکاہل دنیا کی سب سے بڑی سمند رہے۔

5. خالی جگہوں کو پُر کرنے کی کی سر گرمیاں کر دائیں جس میں کا، ے، کی اور تذکیر و تانیث کی درست نشان دہی ہو سکیں۔

تصور 14: زمانے کی اقسام

مهارت: زُبان شاسی معیار: 1 حاصل تعلم: 2	قومی نصاب2006
أردُوجهاعت پنجم صفحه نمبر:1مشقی صفحه6-5 سر گرمی نمبر6صفحه نمبر 109 خیبر پختو نخوا	ٹیکسٹ بک
شیکسٹ بک بورڈ	
۵۹% طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

1. زمانہ سکھانے سے پہلے طلبہ کو وضاحت کریں کہ فعل کیا ہو تاہے اور مختلف افعال کس طرح تینوں زمانوں میں استعال ہوتے ہیں۔اس وضاحت کو سمجھانے کے لئے کمراجماعت میں تینوں زمانوں پر مشتمل افعال کاایک چارٹ آویزاں کمریں۔ جیسے :

مستقبل	حال	ماضى
جائےگا،جائےگ	جاتاہے، جاتی ہے	گیا، گھ
کھائے گا، کھائے گی	کھاتاہے، کھاتی ہے	کھایا، کھائی

چارت پرماضی کے سادہ جلے لکھ کر طلبہ سے 'زمانہ حال 'میں تبدیل کرنے کی مشق کر ائیں۔ جیسے:

 علی نے تصویر بنائی تھی۔(ماضی)
 علی نے تصویر بنائی تھی۔(ماضی)
 علی تصویر بنائی تھی۔(مال)
 علی تصویر بنائی تھی۔(مال)
 علی تصویر بنائی تھی۔(مال)
 عالیہ کپڑے دعودتی ہے۔(حال)
 مالیہ کپڑے دعودتی ہے۔(حال)

 مالیہ کپڑے دعودتی ہے۔(حال)
 مالیہ کپڑے دعودتی ہے۔(حال)
 مالیہ کپڑے دعودتی ہے۔(حال)

 مالیہ کپڑے دعودتی ہے۔(حال)
 مالیہ کپڑے دعودتی ہے۔(حال)
 مالیہ کپڑے دعودتی ہے۔(حال)
 مالیہ کپڑے دعودتی ہے۔(حال)
 مالیہ کپڑے دعودتی ہے۔(حال)
 مالیہ کپڑے دعودتی ہے۔(حال)
 مالیہ کپڑے دعودتی ہے۔(حال)
 مالیہ کپڑے دعودتی ہے۔(حال)
 مالیہ کپڑے دعودتی ہے۔(حال)
 مالیہ کپڑے دعودتی ہے۔(حال)
 مالیہ کپڑے دعودتی ہے۔(حال)
 مالیہ سی میں تبدیل کروانے دی مالی کیا۔(مالی دی محل محلہ محل ہور ڈپر لکھیں اور طلبہ سے ماضی میں تبدیل کروانے نہیں محل کی ہور کی محل ہور ڈپر کلسی محل ہور کی کی کی دعود کی محل ہور کی محل ہور ڈپر کلسی محل ہور کی محل کی دی کہ محل ہور کی محل ہور کی کہا ہور کی تعود (حصول محل ہور کی محل ہور کی تعود (حصول محل ہور کی محل ہور کی دو تعال کہ محل ہور کی کہا ہور کی تعود (حصول محل ہور کی محل ہور کی کہ محل ہور کی تعود (حصول محل ہور کی کھی ای کہ محل ہور کی کہ محل ہور کی کہ محل ہور کی دو تعال کہ محل ہور کی تعود (حصول محل ہور کہ کہ محل ہور کی کہ محل ہور کی کہ محل ہور کہ محل ہور کی تعود (حصول محل ہوں کہ کہ محل ہور کی کہ محل کی کہ محل ہور کی کہ محل ہور کہ کہ محل ہور کہ محل ہور کی کہ محل ہور کی کہ محل ہور کہ کہ محل ہور کی کھی ہور کہ محل ہور کہ کہ محل ہور کہ محل ہور کے کہ محل ہور کی محل ہور کی کہ

تصور 15: زمانے کے لحاظ سے تمام جملے بنانا اور ایک سے دوسرے زمانے میں تبدیل کر سکیں

مهارت: زُبان شاسی معیار: 1 حاصل تعلم: 5	قومی نصاب2006
اُردُو جماعت پنجم- صفحہ:6-5مشقی صفحہ34 خیبر پختو نخوا شیکسٹ بک بورڈ	طیکسٹ بک
۲% ۵ طلبہ نے درست جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

کرائیں۔

- چارٹ پر مختلف قشم کے جعلے بنائیں۔اور ان میں بچوں کوزمانے کی بیچان کروائیں۔
 بطور سر گرمی بچوں کے تین گروہ بنائیں، جس میں ایک گروہ کوزمانہ حال، دو سرے کوزمانہ ماضی اور تیسرے کوزمانہ مستقبل کا۔
 کانام دیں۔ پہلا گروہ زمانہ حال کا جملہ بنائے گا۔دو سرا یہی جملہ زمانہ ماضی میں اور تیسرا اسی جعلے کو مستقبل میں تبدیل کرے گا۔

تصور 16: اعراب کی تبدیلی (تجنیس حرک)

مهارت: زُبان شاس معیار: 2 حاصل تعلم: 8صفحہ 38	
مهارت:انشه پر دازی معیار: 1، حاصل تعلم: 1 صفحه 17	
أردُو جماعت پنجم - صفحہ 52 مشقی صفحہ 59 خيبر پختو نخوا شيسٹ بک بورڈ	شیکسٹ بک
-	جانچ کے نتائج

- بچوں کے سامنے ایسے ذو معنی الفاط لکھیں جن کی حرکات کو بد لنے سے معنی تبدیل ہوتے ہوں مثلًا کل یوں ہُوا کہ ہَوا یی دم ٹھنڈ ی ہو گئی۔ آپ نے کل کیا کیا؟
 ان لڑ کوں نے کہا کہ پڑھو۔ علی چَین سے چین میں رہ رہا ہے۔
 بچوں کو مختلف جملوں میں ایسے ذو معنی الفاظ کا استعمال سکھائیں جن کی حراکت کی وجہ سے معنی تبدیل ہو تیں ہو۔
- 3. تصور کی پختگ کے لیے بچوں کو دود وجلے اپنی کاپی پر لکھنے کو کہیں۔کام کے دوران بچوں کی نگرانی اور رہ نمائی کریں۔



جماعت مشتم

تصور 1: محاورات اور ضرب الامثال

مهارت:زُبان شناسی، معیار: 1 حاصل تعلم:4صفحه 39	قومی نصاب2006
أردُو جماعت مهشم صفحه نمبر:16مشقى صفحه 25, 26 خيبر پختو نخوا شيسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
%53 بچوں نے درست جواب دیے۔	جا پنج کے نتائج

تنجاویز برائے اسلامہ ی 1. طلبہ کو محاور بے اور ضرب المثل کا تصوران کے حقیقی اور مجازی معنوں کا لحاظ رکھتے ہوئے واضح کریں۔ جیسے: i. آسمان سرپراٹھانا (بہت شور کرنا) 2. طلبہ کو بتائیں کہ حروف تبجی کی ترتیب کے لحاظ سے مطلوبہ حرف سے شر وع ہونے والا محاورہ بعد معنی لکھ کر لائیں۔ 3. فلیش کارڈ پر محاورہ اور ضرب المثل ککھیں اور اس کی پشت پر ککھے ہوئے معنی چھیا کررکھیں۔ اور بچوں سے ان کے معنی پو چھیں 4. طلبہ پر بیہ تصور واضح کریں کہ و قول پاجملہ جو کی پاست پر ککھے ہوئے معنی چھیا کہ کر لائیں۔ 5. بطور سر گرمی بورڈ پر نامل ضرب المثل ککھیں اور طلبہ کے سامنے پیش کریں تا کہ وہ معنی بتا سکیں۔ 5. بطور سر گرمی بورڈ پر نامل ضرب المثل ککھیں اور طلبہ سے کر ایمن چیں کریں تا کہ وہ معنی بتا سکیں۔ ii. آنکھا و تجمل۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ پوان (پہل 6. دیوار پرچارٹ آویزاں کریں۔اوراس پر دوکالم بنائیں۔کالم 1 میں ضرب المثل کا معنی لکھیں اور کالم 2 میں اس سے وابستہ ضرب المثل کی جگہ چھوڑ دیں۔طلبہ کی مد دسے اس کو مکمل کریں۔ جیسے :

کالم2	کالم 1
	کسی مصیبت میں خود کو دعوت دینا
	کام نہ آئے مگر بہانے سے ٹالنا

حل شده چارٹ:

جواب	کالم2	کالم 1
آبيل مجصح مار		کسی مصیبت میں خود کود عوت دینا
ناچ نہ جانے آنگن ٹیڑھا		کام نہ آئے مگر بہانے سے ٹالنا

- 7. طلبہ سے کوئیالیں سادہ عبارت لکھوائیں جس میں کم از کم تین ضرب المثل موجود ہوں۔
 - 8. طلبہ سے کا پیوں میں محاورات کا جملوں میں استعال کر وائیں۔

تصور2: تجنيس معنوى ميں امتيا ز

مهارت: زُبان شاسی، معیار: 1 حاصل تعلم: 2صفحہ 39	قومی نصاب2006
أردُو جماعت مشم صفحه نمبر:59،78 خيبر پختو نخوا شيسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
55% بچوں نے درست جواب دیے۔	جا پنج کے نتائج

تجاويز برائے اساتذہ:

طلبه کو تصور کی وضاحت کریں کہ اُرڈو قواعد میں بعض ایسے الفاظ استعمال ہوتے ہیں جو کہ جسامت اور تلفظ میں ایک جیسے ہوتے ہیں۔ میں معنوی کہلاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:
 ہوتے ہیں مگر دوالگ الگ معنوں میں استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ پیدالفاظ تجنیس معنوی کہلاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:
 بار (بوجھ)
 بار (بوجھ)
 بار (دفعہ)
 بار (دفعہ)
 بار (بوجھ)
 بار (دفعہ)
 بار (شمار)
 بار (سمار)
 بار (شمار)
 بار (شمار)
 بار (سمار)
 بار (سمار)</

ملکہ نے کنیز کو معاف کر دیا۔	باد شاه کی بیو ی	ملکہ	i.
عامر کومصوری میں ملکہ حاصل ہے۔	مہارت	ملکہ	ii.

تصور 3: رویف کے حوالے سے الفاظ کی ترتیب

مهارت: زُبان شاس، معیار: 1 حاصل تعلم: 8صفحه 40	قومی نصاب2006
أردُو جماعت مشم صفحه نمبر:6،66 خيبر پختو نخواطيكسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
33% بچوں نے درست جواب دیے۔	جافچ کے نتائج

مهارت: زُبان شاسی، معیار: 1 حاصل تعلم: 5صفحه 39،40	قومی نصاب2006
أردُو جماعت مشم صفحه نمبر 85،52،25 خيبر پختو نخوا شيسٹ بک بورڈ	شیکسٹ بک
61% بچوں نے درست جواب دیے۔	جا پنج کے نتائج

4. طلبه کوچار گروہوں میں تقسیم کریں اور در سی کتاب میں ایسے اسباق کا انتخاب کریں جن میں روز مر داور محاورات کا استعال ہو۔ دو گروہوں روز مر داور دو گروہوں محاروں کی نشاند ہی کرکے کا پیوں میں لکھیں۔

تصور5: کہانی، ڈرامے، مضمون وغیر ہیں مصنف کی تکنیک، مقصود اور طر زبیان کو سمجھ کر پڑ ھ سکیں

مہارت: پڑھائی: معیار: 1 حاصل تعلم: 2صفحہ 20،21	قومی نصاب2006
أردُو جماعت مشتم-صفحه 52،85،40،43،52،45 خيبر پختو نخوا شيسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
64% پچوں نے درست جواب دیے۔	جافیج کے نتائج

تجاديز برائے اساتذہ:

اورنا قابل فراموش کہانیاں شامل ہوں۔

 طلبه میں زبان دانی کی استعداد بڑھانے اور عبارت کو پور کی طرح سیجھنے کی صلاحیت پیدا کرنے کے لئے عبارت سے متعلق پچھ سوالات مرتب کر وائیں۔
 بچوں کے اندر در ی کتاب کے علاوہ اخبارات ، ر سائل اور کہا نیاں پڑھنے کی تحریک پیدا کریں۔ اور ان میں مصنف کی تحریر کردہ کہانی، مضمون و غیرہ کا مقصد بھی واضح کر وائیں۔
 طلب سے کسی بھی کہانی یا ڈرامے میں موجود مکالموں کو عملی طور پر کر وائیں۔
 کہانی، مضمون و غیرہ کا مقصد بھی واضح کر وائیں۔
 کہانی، مضمون و غیرہ کا مقصد بھی واضح کر وائیں۔
 طلب سے کسی بھی کہانی یا ڈرامے میں موجود مکالموں کو عملی طور پر کر وائیں۔
 کہانی یا ڈرامہ چلتے چلتے کسی خاص تلتہ عرون چر پڑتی جائے تو طلبہ میں شجس اور غور و فکر پیدا کرنے کے لیے استادہ وقفہ لے اور طلبہ سے کہانی یا ڈرامہ چلتے چلتے کسی خاص تلتہ عرون پر پڑتی جائے تو طلبہ میں شخس اور غور و فکر پیدا کرنے کے لیے استادہ وقفہ لے اور طلبہ سے کسی یا ڈرامہ چلتے چلتے کسی خاص تلتہ عرون پر پڑتی جائے تو طلبہ میں شجس اور خور و فکر پیدا کرنے کے لیے استادہ وقفہ لے اور طلبہ سے کئی یا ڈرامہ چلتے چلتے کسی خاص تلتہ عرون پر پڑتی جائے تو طلبہ میں شخص اور خور و فکر پیدا کرنے کے لیے استادہ وقفہ لے اور طلبہ سے کسی اور کی معنون پر پڑتی جائے تو طلبہ میں شخص اور خور کر کر ہیں اور ہے جو پر پر کی پر پڑتی ہے کہانی اور خور کر پر پر کھیں۔

Compendium: Assessment (2017, 2018 & 2019) Findings & Tips for Teachers (Class 2, 5 & 8) 160

تصور6: سابقہ اور لاحقہ کی مد د سے الفاظ سازی

مہارت: زبان شاسی: معیار: 2 حاصل تعلم: 7صفحہ 40	قومی نصاب2006
اُردُو جماعت مشتم -صفحه 66 خيبر پختو نخوا ٹيکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
64% پچوں نے درست جواب دیے	جافیج کے نتائج

- iv. طلبہ کوواضح کریں کہ اردو قواعد کی روسے نئے الفاظ یانٹی تراکیب بنانے کے لیے لفظ سے پہلے یالفظ کے آخر میں جن حروف کا اضافہ کی اجاتا ہے انہیں سابقہ /لاحقہ کہتے ہیں۔
 - v. طلبه كولفظاور حرف (علامت) كاتصور دياجائ-
 - vi. طلبہ سے ایسی عبارت لکھوائیں جس میں کم از کم دود وسابقے اور لاحقے موجود ہوں۔
 - vii. طلبہ سے کا پیوں میں سابقہ اور لاحقہ والے الفاظ ککھوائیں۔ جیسے

لاحقه	سابقه	لفظ
ہوش مند	بے ہوش	ہوش
کارآمد	بےکار	کار
خودىپىند/ترقى يېند	ناپېند	پېند

تصور: 7 فعل مجہول اور فعل معروف کی تبدیلی

مهارت: زبان شاسی: معیار: 1 حاصل تعلم: 1 صفحہ 39	قومی نصاب2006
اُردُو جماعت مشتم -صفحه 4،107اور 113 خيبر پختو نخواڻيکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
68% پچوں نے درست جواب دیے	جانچ کے نتائج

- 1. طلبہ کو داخ کریں کہ ارد و قواعد میں بعض ایسے جملے استعال ہوتے ہیں جن میں فعل کافاعل نہیں پایاجاتا۔ ایسے فعل کو فعل مجہول کہلاتے ہے۔مثلاً کتاب پڑھی گئی۔گھر کاکام کیاجائے جبکہ ایسے جملے جن کے فعل کے ساتھ فاعل پایاجائے فعل معروف کہلاتے ہیں۔مثلاً علی نے کتاب پڑھی۔فاروق گھر کاکام کرے گا۔
- 2. کمراجماعت میں طلبہ کے دو گروہ بنائیں ایک گروہ سے تین فعل مجہول کے جملے جب کہ دوسرے گروہ سے تین فعل معروف کے جملے لکھوائیں۔
- 3. استاد تختہ تحریر پرالیمی عبارت لکھوائیں جس میں کم از کم تین فعل معروف اور تین فعل مجہول کے جعلے موجود ہوں۔اور بچوں سے فعل معروف اور فعل مجہول کا تبادلہ کر وائیں۔

تصور: 8 مقولات اور کہاوتوں کا استعال

مهارت: زبان شاسی: معیار: 1 حاصل تعلم: 6صفحه	قومی نصاب2006
اُردُو جماعت مشتم -صفحه خيبر پختو نخواشیسٹ بک بورڈ	شیکسٹ بک
44% پچوں نے درست جواب دیے	جا پنج کے نتائج

تصور: 9 کسی واقعہ کی اطلاع اخبار / تقانہ یا ذمہ دار افسر کو لکھنا

مہارت: لکھائی: معیار: 1 حاصل تعلم: 5صفحہ 27	قوی نصاب2006
أردُو جماعت مشتم –صفحه 131-163 خيبر پختو نخواطيكسٹ بك بوردُ	ٹیکسٹ بک
30% پچوں نے درست جواب دیے	جانچ کے نتائج

- 1. طلبه كودر خواست، خط،اورر پورٹ لکھنے كاطريقه عليحدہ عليحدہ سکھا ياجائے۔ 2. درخواست، خط،ریورٹ کا خاکہ اوراس کے اسلوب کے الفاظ شمجھائے جائیں۔ 3. طلبہ کے نتین گروہ بنائیں ایک کو درخواست ، دوسرے کو خطاور نیسرے کورپورٹ کھنے کے لیے دیں۔ دوران کام بچوں کی مناسب رہ نمائی کریںادر غلطی کی صورت میں در ستی کریں۔ مناسب رہ نمانی کریں اور علطی کی صورت میں در ستی کریں۔ 4. طلبہ کو کلاس کے سامنے اپنی اپنی تحریر پیش کرنے کو کہیں۔اور غلطی کی صورت میں تلفظ کی در ستی کر وائنیں۔

SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS 5

Compendium: Assessment (2017, 2018 & 2019) Findings & Tips for Teachers (Class 2, 5 & 8) 165

SOCIAL STUDIES

CLASS 5

CONCEPT 1: LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

Tips for the teachers

Curricular reference	Understand there are 180 imaginary lines of latitude and 360 imaginary lines of longitude; Name the main lines of latitude and longitude; Use longitude and latitude to locate major cities of Pakistan and the world P. 23
Textbook reference	P. 1 – 5 Class 5 Social Studies KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	 When asked whether latitude and longitude lines are real: 34% answered correctly When asked how Equator divides the Earth: 34% answered Correctly

- If possible, bring globe, atlases, world map and cardinal compass to the class.
- 1. Take a tennis ball and draw a black spot on it with marker. Ask the students to tell the location of the spot. Students will not be able to tell the location. Tell them that the location of the point on a round / spherical body cannot be found. To find location of a point on Earth, geographists have drawn imaginary lines.
- 2. Refer the students to definitions of longitudes and latitudes from textbook.
- 3. Divide the class into two groups. Group-A will draw only latitudes on a ball while Group-B will draw longitudes on a ball. Group leaders will show the ball and will say the name of lines.
- 4. Draw both the longitudes and latitudes on the ball (on which the spot was drawn) in fornt of the students. Now ask them the location of the spot. They will tell location by counting lines (longitudes and latitudes). Tell them that these longitudes and latitudes have made finding location easier.

CONCEPT 2: MAP SKILLS AND PAKISTAN'S LOCATION

Curricular reference	 Identify the position of things on maps using the terr cardinal and intermediate directions P.14 	
	 Identify the significance of the location of Pakistan P. 23 	
Textbook reference	P. 6 Class 5 Social Studies KP TBB	
What does the assessment data tell us?	Countries located at north or west of Pakistan: 33% answered correctly	

- 1. Create a classroom display of cardinal directions (North, South, East and West) by using resources available in the classroom like using paper plates or by drawing on any paper.
- 2. Take students outside the class and ask them simple questions like who is standing to their north, south, west or east.
- 3. Ask students to draw a map of their house with step by step directions leading to their bedroom. The directions must include cardinal directions.
- 4. Clear the concept of 'Intermediate Directions' to students.
- 5. Explain main points of the significance of the location of Pakisan.

CONCEPT 3: IMPACT OF HUMAN ACTIVITES ON CLIMATE

Curricular reference	Explain various ways in which human activities affect climate; Identify individual and societal actions that can be taken to reduce adverse effects of human activities on climate P.25
Textbook reference	P. 39 – 42 Class 5 Social Studies KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Impact of deforestation, industries, use of fossil fuels on climate: 41% answered correctly

- 1. Display charts and vocabulary related to the topic like industrialization, farming, pollution, deforestation, etc. in the class.
- 2. Key Vocabulary:-Forests: Trees and other plants in large areas. Deforestation: Cutting trees
 Carbon dioxoid: CO₂, a clolourless gas that damages ozone
 Ozone layer: A natural shield around earth which protects us from sun's harmful light
 Pollution: Undesirable state of the natural environment
 Industrial waste: Poisonous gases like Carbon Monooxide and CFC.
 Global Warming: An increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere.
 Climate change: A change in the world's climate (too much rain, or drought, melting of glaciers, rising sea level.
- 3. Ask students about the human activities that affect the surrounding. Help them create a Photo-story for writing board in school by collecting photographs from magazines, newspapers and express how they can reduce pollution.
- 4. Introduce the three R's project (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) like Plastic bottles can be used to make garden pots, flowers, etc.

CONCEPT 4: GREENHOUSE GASES AND THEIR EFFECTS

Curricular reference	Explore how human activities are responsible for the greenhouse effect P. 25
Textbook reference	P. 40 – 43 Class 5 Social Studies KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Greenhouse gases effect climate: 33% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

Display flash card showing the following key vocabulary in the class room.
 Forests: Trees and other plants in large areas.
 Deforestation: Cutting trees.
 Carbon dioxoid: CO₂, a clolourless gas that damages ozone.
 Ozone layer: A natural shield around earth which protects us from sun's harmful light.
 Pollution: Undesirable state of the natural environment.
 Industrial waste: Poisonous gases like Carbon Monooxide and CFC.
 Global Warming: An increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere.
 Climate change: A change in the world's climate (too much rain or drought, melting of glaciers, rising sea level.

2. Explain to the students the human activities that are responsible for the greenhouse effect e.g Deforestation, industrialization, use of petroleum products etc.

CONCEPT 5: FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Curricular reference	Compare the formation of the government at provincial and federal levels; Explain their relationships P .28
Textbook reference	P. 81 – 86 Class 5 Social Studies KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	When asked who the heads of the country, government, provinceare: 38% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

1. Display chart and vocabulary about Federal and Provincial Government in class for discussion and explanation.

albeabbion and explanatio	
Federal Government	Central government; for whole country
President	Head of state; with nominal powers
Prime Minister	Head of government
Federal Ministers	Cabenit members who are responsible for federal ministeries
Provincial Government	Government of a province
Governor	Adminintrative head of the province
Chief Minister	Head of Provincial government; each province has one Chief
	Minister
Provincial Ministers	Members of provincial cabenit

- 2. Divide class into four groups. Give each group a name of a province. Each group will form a government with Chief Minister as a head. Then students of the all groups will form a government for the whole class. It will be a federal government with Prime Minister as a head.
- 3. President, who is elected by the parliament and four provincial assemblies, will apoint a governor for each province.
- 4. Show the comparison chart to the students as give at page no. 82 of text book.

CONCEPT 6: IMPORT AND EXPORT IN PAKISTAN

Curricular reference	 Define the terms public goods, services, imports and exports; Identify the three largest exports and three largest imports P.31 – 32
Textbook reference	P. 124 – 131 Class 5 Social Studies KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Benefits of exports: 35% answered correctly

- 1. Explain the students; exchange, sale and purchase of goods is called trade.
- 2. Explain the term import (entry of goods) and export (exit of goods) by giving examples of exchange of daily life goods with neighbourhood. Elaborate further with examples of exchange of goods such as oil, rice, surgical items with other countries.
- 3. Discuss the meaning of import and export first and then introduce apropriate vocabulary such as importer, import, exporter, export and trade etc. to the students.
- 4. Develop a concept map with student's feedback about the benefits of import and export in Pakistan separately on writing board.
- 5. Make a list of products or resources imported by Pakistan that are most important.
- 6. Public services are the services provided usually by government to all the citizens e.g health, education, transport etc.
- 7. Public goods are the goods that are provided to all members of a society e.g hospitals, roads, school, playgrounds etc.

تصور7: بإجمى انحصار

اُن ذرائع کو بیان کر سکیں جن پر پاکستان کے لوگ باہمی اخصار کرتے ہیں۔	قومی نصاب2006
جماعت پنجم-صفحه 24 خيبر پختو نخوا شيسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
38% طلبہ نے اس سوال(خام مال اور زرعی پید اور کے لئے جو علاقے د و سرے خطوں پر انحصار	جانیج کے نتائج
کرتے ہیں)کا صحیح جواب دیا۔	

شچاویز برائے اسائذہ: دربنی نصورات کی وضاحت Flash Card پر لکھیں اور کم ہُ جماعت میں سبق شر وع کرنے سے ایک دن پہلے لگائیں۔ <u>ذرائع</u>: طریقے باہمی المحصار : ایک دوسرے پر المحصار کرنا <u>خام مال</u>: ناپختہ ، کپامال زرعی پید اوار: مثلاً للدم ۔ کمکی، چنا، گنا وغیر ہ 1. طلبہ کے 4 گرو پس بنا کر المحص درج ذیل کر دار دیں۔ 2. ہر ایک گرو پ ایک الگ سٹال بنائے گا۔ i. پہلڑی علاقہ کے سٹال پر معد نیات، خام مال اور میوہ جات کے ماڈل i. میدانی علاقہ کے سٹال پر معد نیات، خام مال اور میوہ جات کے ماڈل i. میدانی علاقہ کے سٹال پر معر نیات، تھی کریں اور اون کے مڈل ii. میدانی علاقہ کے سٹال پر ہو کہاد ، سمندر کی خور اک مچھلی و غیر ہ کے ماڈل iv. ساطی علاقہ کے سٹال پر بحری چہاد ، سمندر کی خور اک محکلی و غیر ہ کے ماڈل 5. اب ہر سٹال کے طلبہ ایک دوسرے کے لیے کسی نہ کسی چزیر الحصار کریں گے۔ تصور 8 : آب وہوا کے مختلف خطے

د نیاکے نقشے پرآب وہوا کے مختلف خطوں کی شاخت کر سکیں۔	قومی نصاب2006
صفحه نمبر:25	
جماعت پنجم-صفحه 33 خيبر پختو نخوا ٹيکسٹ بک بورڈ	شيكسەت بك
21% بچوں نے صحیح جواب دیے۔(خطِاستواسے انتہائی جنوب میں واقع ممالک)	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

- 1. د نیاکانقشہ اور گلوب کمرہ جماعت میں رکھیں۔طلبہ کو نقشہ وگلوب دیکھنے کا کہیں۔طلبہ سے پوچھیں کہ بیہ کیاہیں؟ا گرجوابات سے مطمئن نہ ہو توبتادیں کہ بیہ د نیاکانقشہ اور گلوب جس پر د نیائے تمام مادی حصے مثلًا پہاڑ، خطے، سڑک، ممالک شہر وں کی نشاند ہی ہے۔
- 2. تمام طلبہ کو گروپس میں تقشیم کرکے پلاسٹک کی گیندیاغبارے پر آب وہواکے خطے بنانے کا مقابلہ کرائیں۔سب سے موزوں ماڈل کواستاد کی میز پررکھیں۔
 - 3. خطوں کے حساب سے تین گروپ بنائیں۔ہر گروپ اپنے خطوں کو مخصوص رنگوں سے چارٹ پر بنائیں۔
 - 4. طلبه کودرج ذیل ٹیبل پر توجہ کرائیں۔

خطہ کاعرض بلد کے لحاظ سے و قوع	آب وہواکا خطہ
خطاستواہے5.23 درجے شمال تک اور خطاستواہے5.23 درج جنوب تک	منطقه حاره
23.5 در بے شمال سے 66.5 در بے شمال تک اور 2.5 در جے جنوب سے 66.5 در جے جنوب تک	منطقه معتدله
66.5درج شال سے 90درج شال تک اور 66.5درج جنوب سے 90درج جنوب تک	منطقه بارده

سوالات:

- iii. کونسامنطقہ ہے جو منطقہ حارہ سے متصل دونوں جانب موجود ہے؟
 - iv. گلوب کے اُوپراور نیچلے حصے پر کونسامنطقہ موجود ہے ؟

تصور 9: پاکستان یا عالمی تا ریخ کے اہم مر ووخوا تین کے مثالی کر داروں کی شاخت

پاکستان پاعالمی تاریخ کے اہم مر دوں وخوانتین کے مثالی کر داروں کی شاخت کر سکیں۔	قومی نصاب2006
صفحه نمبر:26	6.4
جماعت پنجم-صفحه 60،59،58 خيبر پختو نخوا شيسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
57% طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیا۔ (جنوبی افریقہ کے پہلے سیاہ فام صدر)	جانچ کے نتائج

- بچوں سے سوالات کے ذریعے دنیا کے مختلف مشہور مر دوخوا تین کے نام اور کارنامے پو چھیں۔ ان کو بورڈ پر لکھیں۔
 طلبہ سے نیکسن منڈ یلااور مولوی فضل الحق کی مکمل زندگی کے بارے میں ٹائم لائن بنوائیں۔
 طلبہ کو پاکستان اور عالمی تاریخ کی اہم شخصیات کے بارے میں معلومات اور تصاویر ڈھونڈ نے کا ہوم ورک دیں۔
 جماعت میں اس معلومات اور تصاویر کو چارٹ پیر پر چسیاں کر دائیں۔ طلبہ ایک ایک کرے اس پر رائے دیں گے۔
- 4. جماعت میں اس معلومات اور تصاویر کوچارٹ پیپر پر چسپاں کر واغیں۔طلبہ ایک ایک کر کے اس پر رائے دیں کے ۔اور استاد رہنمائی فرمائیں گے۔

تصور 10: پاکستان میں قانون سازی کے مراحل

پاکستان میں قانون سازی کے مراحل /اقدامات کی نشاند ہی کر سکیں۔	قومی نصاب2006
صفحه نمبر:28	
جماعت پنجم-صفحه 84 خيبر پختو نخوا شيسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
40% طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیا۔ (قانون سازی کے مراحل میں قانون کا مسودہ مقدنہ)	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائے اساتذہ: رول یلے کے ذریعے:

1. طلبہ کو قانون سازی کے مختلف مراحل درج ذیل چارٹ کی مدد سے سمجھائیں۔



طلبہ کو کابینہ وزیر، صدر اور باقی کلاس کو مقدنہ کے کر دار سونپ دیں۔ مثلًا بیہ قانون سازی کرنی ہے کہ یوم والدین پر طلبہ سادہ کپڑوں میں آسکتے ہیں۔
 سادہ کپڑوں میں آسکتے ہیں۔
 کابینہ کے اجلاس میں اس کی منظوری ہو گیا یک وزیر تجویز کے مسودے کو قومی اسمبلی میں پیش کرے گا۔ مقدنہ سے سادہ اکثریت سے پاس ہونے کی صورت میں مسودہ صدر مملکت کے پاس جائے گا۔ صدر کی منظوری سے بیہ قانون بن جائے گا۔
 کار بینہ سے پاس ہونے کی صورت میں مسودہ صدر مملکت کے پاس جائے گا۔ صدر کی منظور کی سے بیہ قانون بن جائے گا۔
 کار اور پھر طلبہ کو اجازت ہو گی کہ وہ یوم والدین پر سادہ کپڑوں میں آسکتے ہیں۔

تصور 11: با کستان کے دستور میں شہر یوں کو دیے گئے حقوق

قومى نصاب2006 يأ	پاکستان کے دستور میں شہریوں کو دیے گئے کچھ حقوق بتا سکیں۔
0	صفحه نمبر:28
ٹیکسٹ بک	جماعت پنجم-صفحه 93 خيبر پختو نخوا شيسٹ بک بورڈ
جاپنچ کے نتائج	19% طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیا۔ (پاکستان کے آئین 1973 اظہار رائے کے حقوق)

- 1. آئین یاد ستور کا تصوّر دہر ائیں کہ حکومت کو چلانے کے لیے قواعد و ضوابط کے مجموعے کوآئین/د ستور کہاجاتا ہے۔اس کو فلیش کارڈ پر لکھ کر دیوار پر لگادیں۔
 - حقوق پڑھانے کے لیے جماعت ۔ 14 طلبہ کا انتخاب کریں۔ ہر طالب علم کو ایک بنیادی حق دے دیں۔ مثلاً ایک طالبعلم کیے گا'' میں آزاد شہری ہوں یو نکہ مجھے طالبعلم کیے گا'' میں آزاد شہری ہوں کیو نکہ مجھے غیر قانونی نظر بندی اور گرفتاری سے تحفظ کا حق حاصل ہے۔ ''
 - 3. تمام حقوق کو مثالوں کے ذریعے سمجھائیں۔
- 4. طلبہ کوایک بنیادی حق کا انتخاب کرنے کا موقع دیں۔ان کو گھر کے لیے اس بنیادی حق سے متعلق اخبارات سے معلومات اور تصاویر ڈھونڈ کرلانے کا کام دیں اور دوسرے دن طلبہ کی پوری جماعت کے سامنے پیش کر وائیں۔

تصور 12: اطلاعات، معلومات کے مختلف ذرائع

اطلاعات ادر معلومات کے مختلف ذرائع کے فوائدا در نقصانات کو سمجھ سکیں۔	قومی نصاب2006
صفحه نمبر:29	
جماعت پنجم-صفحه 98-102خيبر پختو نخوا ٿيڪسٽ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
51% طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیا۔ (خبر وں کو عوام تک پہنچانے کاسب سے سستااور مؤثر ذریعہ)	جاخچ کے نتائج

تجاويز برائے اساتذہ:

ے کے نقصانات کو بیان کریں۔	ب اینے ذریعہ اَبلا ^غ کے فوائد اور دوس	گروپ بنائیں۔ہر گروپ	طلبہ کے دیے گئے چار	.1

- گروپ1:ریڈیو
- گروپ2: ٹیلی ویژن
 - گروپ3:اخبار
- گروپ4:انٹرنیٹ

مثلاً ایک گروپ ریڈیو کے فوائد اور ٹی وی کے نقصانات پر بحث کرے گا۔

دوسرا گروپ ٹی وی کے فوائداور ریڈیو کے نقصانات پر بحث کرے گا۔

اسی طرح تیسر ااور چوتھا گروپ آپس میں اخبار اور انٹر نیٹ کے فوائد اور نقصانات پر بحث کرے گا۔

2. استاداہم نکات بورڈ پر لکھیں۔سب سے بہترین بحث کرنے والے گروپ کو کامیاب قرار دے کر حوصلہ افنرائی کریں۔ نوٹ: مہاحثی طریقہ تدریسی سے کروائیں۔

تصور 13: با کستان کے مختلف علا قول کی ثقافت

پاکستان کی ثقافت کے تنوع ود ستکاریاں،زبان تہوار،لباس،اہم واقعات اور خوراک وغیر ہ کو بیان	قومی نصاب2006
كرسكين-صفحه نمبر:30	
جماعت پنجم–صفحہ 109 خيبر پختو نخوا شيکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
8% طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیا۔(پاکستان کے مختلف علا قول کے ثقافتوں کے لیے درست بیان)	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

 طلبہ کے چھ گروپ بنائیں۔ اور ان کو گرو پوں کے لحاظ ہے درینی نوانات کے متعلق در سی کتاب کے صفحہ 109۔ معلومات جنع کرنے کا کہیں۔ آپ خود ان کی رہنمائی کریں۔
 گروپ نمبر 1: دستکاریاں
 گروپ نمبر 2: تہوار
 گروپ نمبر 2: اہم واقعات
 گروپ نمبر 3: اہم واقعات
 گروپ نمبر 3: اہم واقعات
 گروپ نمبر 3: خور ان



تصور 14: پاکستان کا اقتصادی نظام

پاکستان کاا قتصادی نظام بیان کریں۔	قومی نصاب2006
صفحه نمبر:32	
جماعت پنجم-صفحه 138 خيبر پختو نخوا شيسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
12% طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔(پاکستان کی اقتصادی نظام کی خصوصیات)	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاويز برائے اساتذہ:

 طلبہ کوا قضادی نظام کے بارے میں تفصیل سے سمجھائیں کہ اقتصادی نظام سے مراد وہ طریقہ کارہے جس کے ذریعے ملک کی معیشت کو چلایا جاتا ہے۔

اقتصادی نظام کوفلیش کارڈ پر لکھ کر دیوار پر لگادیں۔

- 2. طلبہ کے جوڑے بنائیں اورا قصادی نظام کی خصوصیات پر بحث کرائیں۔
- 3. صنعت کاری، بینکنگ سسٹم، عالمی تجارت اور شیکسوں کے نظام پر طلبہ سے پوری جماعت کے سامنے پیش کش کر دائیں۔
تصور 15: با کستان کے طبعی خطے

پاکستان کے ہرایک طبعی خطے کی نمایاں خصوصیات بیان کر سکیں۔صفحہ نمبر:24	قومی نصاب2006
معاشر تی علوم جماعت پنجم صفحہ 15 تا 21 نیبر پختو نخوا ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
36% طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائے اسائذہ: 1. طلبہ سے طبعی خطہ کی تعریف پو چھیں اور ان کے جوابات کی مد دسے طبعی خطہ کی تعریف خود بھی کریں۔ 2. طلبہ کو بتائیں کہ ہمارے ملک پاکستان کے مختلف علا قول میں مختلف طبعی شکلیں نظر آتی ہیں جیسے شمالی اور شمال مغربی علا قول میں پہاڑ ہیں۔ در میانی علاقوں میں میدان اور سطح مر تفع اور جنوبی علاقے میں ساحل۔ علاقوں میں یہی فرق ہمارے ملک کو مختلف طبعی خطوں میں تقسیم کرتا ہے۔ 3. تصور کی مزید پختگی کے لیے ذیل چارٹ طلبہ کلمل کریں اور کر اُجماعت میں آویزاں کریں۔

3. گصور کی مزید چنگ کے لیے ذیل چارٹ طلبہ مکمل کریں اور کمر اُجماعت میں آویزاں کر یا 4.

مشهور مقامات	لو گوں کا	ذريعه معاش	موسم سرما	موسم گرما	طبعی خد وحال	نطح
	طرزمعاشرت				(پہاڑ،میدان، صحرا	
					وغيره)	
وزیر ستان، شالی	جفائش	مولیثی پالنا، باغ	ش دید سر د	متعدل	قراقرم، کوہ بمالیہ،	پہاڑی
علاقه جات		بانی، محدود کھیتی			كوه ہند و کش	
		باڑی				
						ميدانى
						سطحمر تفع
						ساحلی
						صحرائى

تصور16: نقشة كاپيانه

نقشے کے پیانے کواستعال کرتے ہوئے سڑ کوںاور دریاؤں کی پیائش کر سکیںاور جگہوں کے	قومی نصاب2006
در میان فاصله معلوم کر سکیں۔صفحہ 23	
معانثر تی علوم جماعت پنجم صفحه 11 تا12 خیبر پختو خواطیسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
12% طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاويز برائے اساتذہ:

- 1. پاکستان/ خیبر پختونخواکا نقشہ طلبہ کے سامنے آویزاں کرکے سوال کریں: کیااس نقشے کااصل علاقہ اس نقشے جنتنی جگہ میں سماسکتا ہے؟
 - 2. اب طلبہ پر داضع کریں کہ ایک بڑے علاقے کو ہم نے چھوٹے سے کاغذ کے ظکر سے پر دکھادیا ہے اور اس علاقے کے پہاڑ، سڑ کیں اور دریا وغیر ہاپنی اصل جسامت سے بہت چھوٹے نظر آرہے ہیں۔ اس نقشے کے علاقے کے پہاڑوں، سڑ کوں اور دریاؤں کا اصل سائز معلوم کیا جاسکتاہے کیوں کہ ہر نقشے کوا یک پیانے کے مطابق بنایا جاتا ہے۔
- طلبہ کو نقشہ کی طرف متوجہ کریں اور بتائیں کہ پیثاور اور اسلام آباد کا در میانی فاصلہ 4 سینٹی میٹر نظر آرہا ہے اور جب نقشے کا پیانہ استعال کریں تو پیانے کے حساب سے یہ فاصلہ تقریبا[®] 180 کلو میٹر بنتا ہے۔ بعض نقتوں پر پیانہ اس طرح دیا جاتا ہے:
 1 سینٹی میٹر = 100 کلو میٹر
 اسی طرح بعض نقتوں پر پیانہ اس طرح تھی دیا جاتا ہے:

Ratio (Fraction) scale: 1:62,500 Graphic scale: 1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles Verbal scale: 1 inch equals 1 mile

4. طلبہ کے مناسب گردہ بناکرانہیں ایک ایک نقشہ دیں اور ان سے کسی سڑک اور دریا کی کمبائی یا کسی دو مقامات کے در میان فاصلہ معلوم کر دائیں۔ تصور 17 : عرض بلد کے لحاظ سے آب وہوا کے خطے

عرض بلد کے لحاظ سے آب دہوا کی عام اقسام کی شاخت کر سکیں صفحہ 25	قومی نصاب2006
معانثر تیعلوم جماعت پنجم -صفحہ 33 نیبر پختو نخوا ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
17% طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جاخچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

 طلبہ کو بتائیں کہ دنیا میں مختلف علاقوں کی آب وہوا مختلف ہے۔ اگر ہم عرض بلد کے لحاظ سے دیکھیں تو دنیا میں تین قشم کی آب وہوا ہے۔ عرض بلد کے لحاظ سے آب وہوا کے خطوں کی خصوصیات درج ذیل جدول کی شکل میں پیش کر یں۔

خصوصيات			
گرميوں ميں موسم	سرديوں ميں موسم	خطہ کادرجہ عرض بلد کے لحاظ سے و قوع	آب وہواکے خطے
		خطاستواسے 5. 23 درج شال تک	1 *1 •
رم رہما ہے	ساراسال گھ	خطاستواتے 23.5 درج جنوب تک	منطقه حاره
• [23.5در جەشال سے 66.5در جەشال تك	1 ** • ** (• .
گرم	سر د	23.5 درج جنوب <u>- 66.5 درج جنوب</u> تک	منطقه معتدله
1		66.5در جے شال سے 90در جے شال تک	
معتدل	شدید سر د	66.5درج جنوب سے 90درج جنوب تک	منطقه بارده

2. پڑھاتے وقت طلبہ کو معاشر تی علوم کی کتاب کے صفحہ 33 پر دی گئی شکل کی طرف توجہ کرائیں اور اس شکل کی مد د سے آب و ہوائے خطوں یا آب دہوا کی اقسام کے تصور کی وضاحت کریں۔

تصور 8 1 : مختلف ثقافتوں کی مشتر کہ خصوصیات

مختلف ثقافتوں کی مشتر کہ خصوصیات کی شاخت کر سکیں ۔صفحہ 30	قومی نصاب2006
معاشر تى علوم جماعت پنجم -صفحه 107 تا 108 نيبر پختو نخوا طيكسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
%56 طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جاپچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

- طلبہ کو بتائیں: 1. پاکستان میں مختلف زبانیں بولنے والے لوگ موجود ہیں۔ وہ مختلف علاقوں میں رہتے ہیں اور بعض او قات ان کے لباس، خوراک اور رسم ورواج ایک دوسرے سے مختلف ہوتے ہیں۔ پیشوں، فنون اور دستکاریوں کے لحاظ سے بھی ان کے در میان فرق پایا جاتا ہے۔ ان مختلف زبانیں بولنے اور مختلف علاقوں میں رہنے والوں میں پچھ خصوصیات ایک جیسی ہوتی ہیں۔ ان کی بیر ایک جیسی خصوصیات کو مختلف ثقافتوں کی مشتر کہ خصوصیات کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 2. طلبہ کو پاکستان کی مختلف ثقافتوں کے لحاظ سے رول پلے کر وائیں جیسے پختون، پنجابی، سند ھی، بلوچی، کشمیری وغیر ہ۔استاد تیاری میں مدد کرے کہ وہ صحیح عکاس کر پائیں۔

سر گرمیاں:

- i. اپنی اپنی ثقافت کے لحاظ سے لباس کی نمائش کریں۔
 - ii. اذان اور نماز کی ادائیگی کریں۔

تصور 19: کثیر ثقافتی معاشرے کے فوائد

کثیر ثقافتی معاشرہ کے فوائد کی شناخت کر سکیں ۔صفحہ 30	قومی نصاب2006
معاشر تی علوم جماعت پنجم -صفحه 109 تا 110 نیبر پختو نخوا شیکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
34% طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جاپنچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

سر کار گااشیاءاور خدمات کی شناخت کر سکیں ۔صفحہ 31	قومی نصاب2006
معاشر تى علوم جماعت پنجم -صفحه 124 تا 127 خيبر پختو نخوا طيكسٹ بك بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% 7 طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تصور 21: سیاحت کے اسباب

ساحت کے اسباب کی وضاحت کر سکیں ۔صفحہ 27	قومی نصاب2006
معانثر تی علوم جماعت پنجم -صفحه 74 تا 75 خیبر پختو نخوا طیکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% 20 طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جاخچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

- 1. طلبہ سے سوال وجواب کے ذریعے معلوم کریں کہ سیاح مختلف علاقوں اور جگہوں کی سیر کرتے ہیں۔اس کی وجوہات کیاہیں؟ ان سے پچھ علاقے دریافت ہوتے ہیں اوران سے پچھ فائد ہے بھی حاصل ہوتے ہیں۔
 - طلبہ سے سوال کریں کہ

 ا. کسی گاؤں یا شہر کی طرف سفر کیوں کیا جاتا ہے؟
 ii. کیا سیر و تفریح کے لئے بھی سفر کیا جاتا ہے؟
 iii. کیا سیر و تفریح کے لئے بھی سفر کیا جاتا ہے؟
 iii. کیا سیز کے دوران کچھ نئی چیزوں سے بھی واقفیت ہوتی ہے؟
 iv سفر کرنے کے کچھ اور مقاصد بتائیں۔
 dلبہ کے جوابات کے بعد واضح کریں کہ ہم میں سے کچھ لوگ اس لئے سفر کرتے ہیں کہ وہ عجیب وغریب اور جیران کن مقامات دیکھیں۔ وہ ایس مقامات پر جائیں جو اُن کے لئے شول اُن کے لئے میں سے کچھ لوگ اس لئے سفر کرتے ہیں کہ وہ عجیب وغریب اور جیران کن مقامات دیکھیں۔ وہ ایس مقامات پر جائیں جو اُن کے لئے ختی ہوں۔ اُن کے اس سفر کو سیاحت کہا جاتا ہے۔
 مقامات دیکھیں۔ وہ ایس مقامات پر جائیں جو اُن کے لئے میں اُن کے اس سفر کو سیاحت کہا جاتا ہے۔
 مقامات دیکھیں۔ وہ ایس مقامات پر جائیں جو اُن کے لئے میں اُن کے اس سفر کو سیاحت کہا جاتا ہے۔
 مقامات دیکھیں۔ وہ ایس مقامات پر جائیں جو اُن کے لئے ختی ہوں۔ اُن کے اس سفر کو سیاحت کہا جاتا ہے۔
 مقامات دیکھیں۔ وہ ایس مقامات پر جائی جو اُن کے لئے میں ہوں۔ اُن کے اس سفر کو سیاحت کہا جاتا ہے۔
 مقامات دیکھیں۔ وہ ایس مالیا ہوتے ہیں:
 میں ہو تفر تکاور تروتا دی گی حاصل کرنے لئے۔
 میں ہوں من گاماضی میں سیاحت کے دریا ہو کرہ ہوں۔ کئے مفید ہوں مشلاً ماضی میں سیاحت کے در لیے امر کیا۔ کئے ۔
 - دریافت ہوئیاور ہندوستان آنے کا بحری راستہ دریافت ہوا۔

تصور 22: واقعات کو خط وقت پر د کھانا

اہم واقعات کو خط وقت میں دہائی کے وقفوں پر دکھانا۔صفحہ 26	قومی نصاب2006
معانثر تىعلوم جماعت پنجم -صفحه 55 خيبر پختو خوا ٹيکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
0% طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

طلبہ کو سمجھائیں کہ خطوقت (timeline)ایک ایساخط ہے جس پر وقت کو ہرا بر حصوں میں تقشیم کرکے مختلف واقعات کاوقوع پذیر ہو ناد کھایاجاتا ہے۔



- طلبہ پر واضح کریں کہ خطوقت پر وقت کے مختصر و قفوں اور طویل و قفوں کو ظاہر کرنے کی سہولت ہے یعنی ہم ایک مہینے، ہفتے یا دن کا خطوقت بھی بنا سکتے ہیں۔ (دنوں یا گھنٹوں میں تقسیم کرکے)اور اسی طرح ایک صدی، دہائی یاسال کا خطوقت بھی بنا سکتے ہیں۔ (سال، مہینے وغیر ہ میں تقسیم کرکے)
 - 2. خط وقت بنانے کی مثق کے لیے طلبہ سے ان کی تاریخ پیدائش سے موجودہ وقت تک کاخط وقت بنوائیں۔

بچوں کو مہذب بنانے میں خاندان ، مسجد ، سکول اور مد ر سے کے کردار کی شاخت کر سکیں	قومی نصاب2006
-صفحہ 30	
معاشر تى علوم جماعت پنجم -صفحه 115-112 خيبر پختو نخوا شيسٹ بک بورڈ	شیکسٹ بک
39% طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تصور: 23 ساجی ادارے (خاندان، مسجد، سکول اور مدر سے)

تجادیز برائے اساتذہ:

طلبہ کو سوال جواب کے زریع باری باری مساجد، مدارس، سکو لزاور خاندان کے کردار اخذ کر وائیں۔ تاکہ ان کے کردار کی کی شاخت کر سکیں۔ جوابات تختہ تح ریر پر لکھیں۔
 ی شناخت کر سکیں۔ جوابات تختہ تح ریر پر لکھیں۔
 اس کے بعد طلبہ کو 04 گروپوں میں تقسیم کریں اور جر گروپ کو ایک ایک ادارہ تفویض کریں کہ وہ اس کے کردار کو پڑھیں اور بحث کریں۔
 اس کے بعد طلبہ کو 04 گروپوں میں تقسیم کریں اور جر گروپ کو ایک ایک ادارہ تفویض کریں کہ وہ اس کے کردار کو پڑھیں اور بحث کریں۔
 مند کر میں ہے جو ایک تحقہ تح ریر پر لکھیں۔
 ماں کے بعد طلبہ کو 04 گروپوں میں تقسیم کریں اور جر گروپ کو ایک ایک ادارہ تفویض کریں کہ وہ اس کے کردار کو پڑھیں اور بحث کریں۔
 ماں کے بعد طلبہ کو 04 گروپوں میں تقسیم کریں اور جر گروپ کو ایک ایک ادارہ تفویض کریں کہ وہ اس کے کردار کو پڑھیں اور بحث کریں۔
 ماروپ نمبر 1: مہم
 ماروپ نمبر 2: مدرسہ
 ماروپ نمبر 3: مدرسہ
 ماروپ نمبر 3: مدرسہ
 ماروپ نمبر 3: مدرسہ
 ماروپ نمبر 4: مدرسہ
 ماروپ نمبر 4: خاندان

سوالات:

تصور: 24 تا ريخ

د پائی، صدی اور ہز ار دی میں فرق شمجھیں	قومی نصاب2006
معانثر تیعلوم جماعت پنجم -صفحہ 49 خیبر پختو نخوا ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
39% طلبه نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جاچ کے نتائج

تحاویز برائےاساتذہ: سر گرمی:

تصور: 25 نقشے کی مہارتیں

اہم طول بلدادر عرض بلد خطوط کے نام بتا سکے	قومی نصاب2006
معانثر تىعلوم جماعت پنجم -صفحہ 2 تا4 خيبر پختو نخوا ئىيسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
18% طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

تصور: 26 طبعی خطے

خطے کی تعریف کر سکےاور مثالیں دے سکے	قومی نصاب2006
معاشر تیعلوم جماعت پنجم -صفحہ 15 خیبر پختونخوا ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
39% طلبه نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جاخچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

1. طلبہ کو خطہ کی تعریف بتانے سے پہلے اہم اصطلاحات شمجھائیں سبق کے آغاز سے پہلے ان اصطلاحات کو چارٹ پر کمرہ				
		کے لیےرکھیں۔	، نمائش	جماعت ميں
	ز می ن کی سطح،آب وہوا، مٹی، نب ا تات	جغرفيائى حالات	1	
	معاشر ت،ر ^ب ن سهن، مکانات،روز گار	ساجی حالات	2	
	اخلاق،آداب، شعر و شاعری،ادب، تهوار،آرٹ	ثقا فت حالات	3	
فرفيائى ساجى اور ثقافق	گے اس سر گرمی کے بعد طلبہ کوبتائیں کہ ایساعلاقہ جہاں ^ج نا	س پر سوالات کریں۔ [*]	گے اور ا	طلبه باری باری پڑھیں۔
حالات یکسال ہو خطہ کہلاتا ہے۔				
اصه نکات کی صورت	ِ گروپ خطوں کے جغرافیائی وساجی اور ثقافتی حالات کاخلا	بالمين تقسيم كرين-هر	گروپوں	2. طلبه کوپانچ
میں لکھے گا۔ نکات کاجائزہ لیں اور خلاصہ پیش کریں۔				

ٹاسک:

.1 بچوں کوہر خطے سے جغر فیائی، ساجی اور ثقافتی حالات اخذ کرنے کاٹاسک دیں۔

تصور: 27 پاکستان میں مختلف ثقافتوں کی پیچان

پاکستان میں مختلف ثقافتوں کی بہچان کر سکیں	قومی نصاب2006
معانثر تىعلوم جماعت پنجم -صفحه 106 تا107 نىيىر پختو نخوا ئىيسٹ بك بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
48% طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جاچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

تصور: 28 سیاح اور ان کی دریا فتیں

طلبہ اپنے من پیند سفر کے دوران سیاحون کو در پیش چیلنجوںاور کا میابیوں کی وضاحت کر سکیں	قومی نصاب2006
معانثر تیعلوم جماعت پنجم -صفحہ 75 تا77 خیبر پختونخوا ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% 38 طلبہ نے ضحیح جواب دیے۔	جاپنچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

HISTORY CLASS 8

Compendium: Assessment (2017, 2018 & 2019) Findings & Tips for Teachers (Class 2, 5 & 8) 194

جماعت هشم

تصور 1: قانون 1935ء اور صوبا کی خود مخاری

قومى نصاب2006 ت	قانون 1935ء کی نمایاں خصوصیات اور اس میں دی گئی صوبائی خود مختاری کی نشان دہی کر
	سكين-صفحه 26
شيكسط بك	تاريخ جماعت ہشتم -صفحہ 89تا 92 خيبر پختو نخوا شيڪ بک بورڈ
جانچ کے نتائج	% 11 طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔

تجاویز برائے اساتذہ:

تصور2: قائد اعظم کا ہند و مسلم اتحاد کے سفیر کی حیثیت سے کر دار

قائدا عظم کوہندو مسلم اتحاد کے سفیر کے طور پر بیان کر سکیں -صفحہ-23	قومی نصاب2006
تاريخ جماعت مشم -صفحه 60 تا62 نيبر پختو نخوا طيسٹ بک بور ڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
%13 طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جاپنچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائے اسائذہ:

.1

اس موضوع کی تدریس کے دوران درج ذیل تصورات کو خصوصی طور پر زیر بحث لائیں۔

تصور 3: نہر ورپورٹ اور مسلمانوں کے مطالبات اور خواہشات

مسلمانوں کے مطالبات اور خواہشات کی روشنی میں نہر ورپورٹ کی نمایاں تجاویز کاخا کہ بنا	قومی نصاب2006
سكين-صفحه 25	
تاريخ جماعت ہشتم-صفحہ 80 تا81خيبر پختو نخوا شيڪ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
19% طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تصور 4: 3جون كامنصوبه

ان واقعات کو معلوم کر سکیں جو 3 جون سے قیام پاکستان14 اگست 1947ء تک عمل میں	قومی نصاب2006
آئصفحہ 28	
تاريخ جماعت مشتم -صفحه (128 خيبر پختو نخوا شيكسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% 14 طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برا کے اسلاد: تین جون سے قیام پاکستان تک واقعات پڑھانے سے پہلے ابتدائی سوالات یو چیس۔ i. آزادی سے پہلے پاکستان اور ہندوستان کس ملک کے قبضے میں تھے ؟ ii. برطانوی پارلیمنٹ سے آزادی ہند کی قانون سازی کیوں ضر وری تھی ؟ iii. تقسیم ہند کے دوران کو نسے معاملات ہیں جن پر قوجہ کی ضر ورت تھی ؟ طلبہ کے تین گرو لپی بنائیں اور 3 جون سے 14 اگست تک واقعات تقسیم کریں۔ گروپ 1 : پنجاب وبنگال کا کیا بنا؟ گروپ 2 : سندھ سر حدو ہلوچستان کا کیا بنا؟ ہر گروپ کتاب یا کی اور مواد سے ان واقعات کے بارے میں شواہد جن کریں گے۔ طلبہ کو چارٹ بنانے کا مقابلہ کرائیں جس پر 3 جون سے 14 اگست 1947ء تک تمام اہم واقعات نو بصورت طریقے سے نش کیے گروپ 2. تصور 5: سیاسی حل کی خواہش

د وسر می جنگ عظیم کے ہندوستان کی سیاست پر اثرات کا تجزیبہ کر سکیں۔	قومی نصاب2006
تاريخ جماعت مشتم صفحه نمبر 99-100 خيبر پختو نخوا شيسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% 22.85 طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جاچی کے نتائج

تجاویز برائے اساتذہ: ابتدائی سوالات:

تصور6: سیاسی حل کی خواہش

کانگر لیپی وزار توں کے خلاف مسلمانوں کے تحفظات، شکایات بیان کر سکیں۔	قومی نصاب2006
تاريخ جماعت مشم صفحہ 95 تا 97 خيبر پختونخوا شيکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% 10.47 طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

- 1. ابتدائی سوالات: i. شکایت کیوں پیداہوتی ہے؟ ii. کانگر ایس میں اکثریت کس قوم کی تقلی؟
- iii. 1937ء کے الیکشن کے بعد حکومتیں کس پارٹی نے بنائیں ؟

سوالات کے جوابات کا جائزہ لیں اور بچوں کو کا نگر لیی وزار توں کے قیام اور کار کردگی کے بارے میں بتائیں۔

- 2. طلبہ کو کتاب یااضافی مواد سے مسلمانوں کی شکایات، تحفظات پڑھنے کے لیے وقت دیں۔طلبہ کو گروپس میں تقسیم کریں۔ گروپ کے طلبہ اپنے گروپ لیڈر کو نکات بتائیں گے۔ہر گروپ لیڈر نکات کو بیان کرے گا
 - 3. طلبہ کو تین گروپس میں تقسیم کریں ہر گروپایک رپورٹ (پیر پور، شریف، کمال یار جنگ) پر کام کرے گااور کلا س کے سامنے باری باری پیش کرے گا۔

تصور 7: تشکیل پاکستان کے لیے جد وجہد

قائدا عظم کابطور بانی پاکستان کاجائزہ لے سکے	قومی نصاب2006
تاريخ جماعت مشم صفحہ 129 تا130 نيبر پختو نخواطيکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% 13 طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

ابتدائي سوالات:

سر گرمی نمبر 1:

طلبہ کو گروپس میں تقسیم کر کے صفحہ 131-129 پر مواد کو خاموش سے مطالعہ کے لیے مناسب وقت دیں۔ ہر طالب علم نکات نوٹ کرے گروپ لیڈ تمام گروپ کو نکات بتائے گا۔

سر گرمی نمبر2:

قائداعظم کی خدمات پر مضمون نولیک کامقابلہ کرائیں۔

تصور 8: تشکیل با کستان کے لیے جد وجہد

لیاقت علی خان کابطور مرکز می وزیر خزانہ جائزہ لے سکیں۔	قومی نصاب2006
تاريخ جماعت مشم صفحہ 123 خيبر پختو نخواڻيکسٹ بک بور ڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% 22.38 طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

عبوری حکومت،وزیر،وزارت خزانه، بجٹ

۲. رول بلي: طلبه ايک عبور کی کابينه بنائيں گے۔
 زارت خارجه
 بواہر لعل نہرو وزارت خارجه
 بر دار پٹيل وزارت اطلاعات
 راج گوبال وزارت تعليم
 زانہ خان لياقت على خان وزارت خزانه
 بد خفنفر على خان وزارت صحت

خان لیاقت علی خان بجٹ (سالانہ میزانیہ) پیش کریں گے جس پر کانگر لیی وزیر اعتراض کریں گے۔ یہ بجٹ غریب دوست ہو گا۔ لیکن کانگر لیی وزیر آپس میں کہیں گے کہ اصل اختیارات تو مسلم لیگی وزیر کے پاس آگئے ہے۔اور کہیں گے کہ یہ حکومت نہیں چل سکتی۔ باقی طلبہ اس سارے عمل پر تبصرہ کریں گے اور لیاقت علی خان کے کر دار کا جائزہ لیں گے۔ تصور 9: انگریز وں کے ساجی تبدیلی کے لیے اقدامات

انگریزوں کے اقتدار پر قبضہ کے بعد سماجی تبدیلی کے لیے اقدامات کی نشاند ہی کر سکیں	قومی نصاب2006
تاريخ جماعت مشتم صفحه 11 نيبر پختو نخوا ٿيکسٹ بک بور ڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% 24 طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جاچی کے نتائج

Compendium: Assessment (2017, 2018 & 2019) Findings & Tips for Teachers (Class 2, 5 & 8) 203

تصور 10: نوآبادياتي اقتصادي پاليسي

ہندوستان میں نوآبادیاتیا قتصادی حکمت عملی شناخت کر سکیں۔	قومی نصاب2006
تاریخ جماعت مشم صفحہ 18 تا19 خیبر پختونخوا ٹیکسٹ بک بور ڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% 25 طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جاپنچ کے نتائج

تحاويز برائےاساتذہ:

اس تصور کو سمجھانے سے پہلےاس سے متعلق اہم اصطلاحات والفاظ فلیش کار ڈپر معنی و تشریح کے ساتھ لکھ کر کمر اُجماعت میں آویزاں کریں۔ مثلاً نوآبادیادی،ا قنصادی اور حکمت عملی

استاد، نوآبادیاتی اقتصاد ی پالیسی کی حکمت عملیوں کے فلیش کارڈباری باری تختہ تحریر پرلگائے ساتھ ان کی وضاحت طلبہ سے کروائے اس کے بعد طلبہ کوچار کروپوں میں تفسیم کرےاور ہر گروپ کوایک چارٹ مہیا کریں۔

طلبہ مثبت حکمت عملیاں اور منفی حکمت عملیاں کتاب کے صفحہ 18 تا19 چن کر علیحدہ علیحدہ لکھیں۔

تصور 11: لندن کا نفرنس اور اس کے اثر ات

لندن کا نفرنس کو بیان کر سکیں اور مطالبہ پاکستان ماننے میں اس کے اثرات بیان کر سکیں	قومی نصاب2006
تاريخ جماعت مشم صفحه 123 تا 124 نيبر پختو نخوا شيسٹ بک بور ڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% 25 طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جا پنج کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

طلبہ جوڑوں میں صفحہ 1243 تا 124 پر دیے گئے موضوع کا خامو ٹی سے مطالعہ کریں اور ایک در جہ ذیل سوالات کی جوابات تلاش کریں۔
 جوابات تلاش کریں۔
 ۱۔ 41 نو مبر 1946ء کو محمد علی جناح نے کیا علان کیا؟
 ۲۔ مسلم لیگ کے اقد امات سے کیاتا ٹر پیدا ہوا؟
 ۳۔ انگریزوں کو جب پیچیدہ صور تحال کا احساس ہوا تو اضوں نے کیا قد م اُٹھایا؟
 ۳۔ کیا لندن کا نفر نس کا میاب ہوئی؟
 ۵۔ اس موقع پر مسلم لیگ کے سخت روبیہ نے کیا بات ثابت کی؟
 ۲۔ کانگریزوں کو جب پیچیدہ صور تحال کا احساس ہوا تو اضوں نے کیا قد م اُٹھایا؟
 ۳۔ کیا لندن کا نفر نس کا میاب ہوئی؟
 ۲۔ کانگریزوں کو جب پیچیدہ صور تحال کا احساس ہوا تو اضوں نے کیا قد م اُٹھایا؟
 ۳۔ کیا لندن کا نفر نس کا میاب ہوئی؟
 ۲۔ کانگرین اور انگریز حکومت نے اس دو ہے سے کیا اندازہ اول یا؟
 ۲۔ کانگرین کا نی میں جواب لکھیں۔
 ۲۔ کانگر این کا نی میں جواب لکھیں۔

GEOGRAPHY CLASS 8

جماعت ہشتم تصور 1: زینی خد وکال کو تبدیل کرنے والے عوامل

زمینی نقوش تخلیق کرنے والےایک عمل کو پاکستان کے حوالے سے بیان کر سکیں۔	قومی نصاب2006
جغرافیہ جماعت ہشتم-صفحہ 39 تا41 خیبر پختو نخوا ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% 30.74 طلبہ نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائے اساتذہ:

تصور2: جغرافیہ میں جدید ٹیکنالوجی کا استعال

سارچوں،،سارچوی شہبیوںادر فصائی تصویر دں کے متعلق سکھ سکیں۔	قومی نصاب2006
جغرافیہ جماعت ہشتم-صفحہ 163-169 خیبر پختو نخوا ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% 18 نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

تصور 3: نقش اور شارياتی اشکال

مختلف اشکال بنانے کے طریقوں کی وضاحت کر سکیں۔	قومی نصاب2006
جغرافیہ جماعت مشتم - صفحہ 5تا10 نمیبر پختو نخواطیسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% 13 نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

طلبہ کو بتائیں کہ شاریاتی اشکال ہمیں بہت آسانی سے زیادہ اعداد و شار مختصر طریقے سے دکھا سکتی ہیں۔
 طلبہ کے نتین گروپ بنائیں ۔ ہر گروپ ایک قشم کی شاریاتی شکل بنانے کے طریقہ کو چارٹ پر لکھ کر کلاس کے سامنے پیش کرے۔
 پیش کرے۔
 گھر کے کام کے لیے طلبہ کو صفحہ 7 پر دیے گئے اعداد و شار، صفحہ نمبر 9 پر دی گئی عملی سر گرمی اور صفحہ 14 پر دی گئی عملی سر گرمی (ii) پر کام کرنے کا کہیں۔

تصور 4: قدرتي آفات

زلزلوں کے لیے حساس علاقوں میں عمارتوں کی تعمیرات میں زیر غور تاملات بیان کر سکیں۔	قومی نصاب2006
جغرافیه جماعت مشتم-صفحه 75 نشیبر پختو نخواشیسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% 31 نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجادیز برائےاساتذہ:

 طلبه کوز لزله زده علاقے کی متاثرہ عمارتوں کی تصاویر دکھائیں اور سوالات یو چھیں مثلاً عمارتیں کیسی ہونی چاہیئ ۔ جن پر زلزلے کا کم اثر ہو یا بالکل نہ ہو۔
 استاد فلیش کار ڈپر لکھی ہوئی ہدایات اور اقدامات گروپوں میں تقسیم کرے گا۔
 طلبہ بحث کریں استاد تفہیم کروائے، طلبہ اپنے اپنے کام پیش کریں۔
 اب ساری جماعت دو حصوں میں تقسیم کرے مقابلہ کروائیں اور رہاں در تائی تحنہ تحریر پر لکھیں۔ تصور 5: پاکستان کی آب و ہوا

پاکستان کے مختلف آب وہوا کے خطوں کی شناخت کر سکیں۔	قومی نصاب2006
جغرافیہ جماعت ہشتم-صفحہ 122 تا124 نحیبر پختو نخوا ٹیکسٹ بک بورڈ	ٹیکسٹ بک
% 20.27 نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاویز برائےاساتذہ:

طلبہ سے خطہ کی تعریف پو چھیں اور خود اخذ کرائیں۔
 طلبہ کو مختلف خطوں کی خصوصیات انفراد کی طور پر پڑھنے کے لیے کہیں اور ضرور کی اصطلاحات کی وضاحت کریں۔
 طلبہ کو بتائیں کہ وہ خطوں کے بارے میں معلومات درج ذیل ٹیبل میں لکھیں۔

مشهور مقامات	لو گوں کا	ذريعه معاش	موسم سرما	موسم گرا	طبعی خد وحال (پہاڑ، میدان، صحرا وغیرہ)	نطح
	طرزمعانثرت				(پہاڑ،میدان، صحرا	
					وغيره)	

تصور6: بحر (OCEANS)

مندر جہ ذیل پانی کے قطعات کی تعریف کر سکیں۔	قومی نصاب2006
بحر، گلف، بے، کھاڑی، آبنائے، جزیرہ، خاکنائے	
جغرافيه جماعت مشتم-54 تا57 نحيبر پختونخوا ئيکسٹ بک بورڈ	شیکسٹ بک
% 38 نے صحیح جواب دیے۔	جانچ کے نتائج

تجاويز برائے اساتذہ:

SCIENCE CLASS 5

Compendium: Assessment (2017, 2018 & 2019) Findings & Tips for Teachers (Class 2, 5 & 8) 213

SCIENCE

CLASS 5

CONCEPT 1: LIVING THINGS – VERTEBRATES AND INVERTEBRATE (2019)

Curricular reference	Differentiate between vertebrates and invertebrates according to key characteristics; Identify vertebrates and invertebrates from their surroundings P. 32
Textbook reference	P. 7-13 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Identification of vertebrates: 44% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. To teach students about vertebrates and invertebrates, introduce the key concept of backbone to the students. Draw backbone on the writing board. Point and introduce the terms backbone or spine or vertebral column. Explain them that animals with backbone are called vertebrates like cat, fish, cow. Also explain that invertebrates are animals that do not have a backbone such as spiders, insects, crabs, etc.
- 2. To reinforce the concept of vertebrates and invertebrates, instruct students to feel their backbone by running their hand down the back of their neck and between their shoulder blades. Show them the picture of their back bone. Show children pictures of some invertebrates and have them observe that these animals do not have backbone.
- 3. To have students experiment the structure of backbone, provide them thick wires and beads. Instruct them to sting the woodenbeads to form a backbone like the figure at point 5 below. Fasten both the ends. Have the students explore how the backbone of a vertebrate animal is made up of both bones which allow it to bend and move.



- 4. Provide individual practice to reinforce the concept of vertebrates and invertebrates by instructing students to draw animals and insects under the heading of vertebrates and invertebrates. Display their work. Apreciate the correct classification by students and make corrections where necessary.
 - 5. To assess students' understanding of the concept of vertebrates and invertebrates arrange a competition. Divide the class into two groups. Ask them to write the names of as many vertebrates and

Ask them to write the names of as many vertebrates and invertebrates as they can. The team with the most correct answers will wins.



CONCEPT 2: LIVING THINGS – CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS (2019)

Curricular reference	Classify vertebrates into mammals, reptiles, fish, birds and amphibians on the basis of their characteristics P. 32)
Textbook reference	P. 7 – 10 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	 Characteristics of mammals: 53% answered correctly Characteristics of reptiles/ amphibians: 38% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Before teaching students about classification of vertebrates, revise the concept of vertebrates and invertebrates using pictures of animals.
- 2. Explain that living things can be sorted into groups in many ways and are classified by similar characteristics. Explain the term classification as :
 - a. Classification or to classify means to put similar things in groups.
 - b. Systems for grouping similar types of organisms
- 3. Introduce 5 groups of vertebrates; birds, fishes, amphibians, reptiles and mammals with the help of their pictures, showing vertebral column. Now ask students to give few examples of each group.

Groups of vertebrates	
Warm-blooded: Body temperature stays the same regardless of temperature outside	
Cold- blooded: Body temperature depends on the temperature outside	
Amphibians: They can live both in water and on land. When they are young they	
breathe through gills. When they become adults they live on land and breathe	
through lungs. At this stage, they can only spend some time in the water.	
Birds: Many birds can fly but not all such as chickens and penguins	

4. Introduce the characteristics of vertebrates make a <u>table on chart paper</u>. Write the names of the animal classes in table form (see below). Paste one picture or draw an example of each class. Put the chart paper up on the wall and point to the different groups. Say: *To classify we need to think of characteristics, for example what is the animal covered with?* If students cannot respond prompt them: *Mammals are covered in fur or hair, birds have feathers, fish and reptiles have scales and amphibians have moist skin.*

5. Keep writing what students say, have students assist in writing up. Fill in the gaps where needed. You should end up a chart as such:
| | Mammals | Birds | Reptiles | Amphibians | Fish |
|--|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Covered with? | Hair or fur | Feathers | Scales | Moist skin | Scales |
| Where does it live? | Mostly on
land, some in
water | Land only | Mostly on
land, some in
water | Land and partially water | Water
only |
| Breathe with? | Lungs | Lungs | Lungs | Gills and lungs | Gills |
| Warm-
blooded or
cold-
blooded? | Warm | Warm | Cold | Cold | Cold |
| Details of its
young | Most young
born alive.
Feed milk to
their babies. | Lay hard-
shelled eggs | Lay leathery shelled eggs | Lay eggs in the
water | Lay eggs
without
shells |
| Examples | Humans,
Bears, Dogs,
Dolphins, Bats | Chickens,
Pigeons, Owls | Snakes,
Turtles,
Crocodiles | Frogs,
Salamanders | Fish,
Sharks,
Sea horses |

- 6. Reinforce the information learnt about the classification of vertebrates, have students develop flashcards for each class of animals. On one side they can write the characteristics and on the other side paste or draw pictures of animals in that class. Have them use these to learn characteristics in pairs.
- 7. Extend students' learning about the groups of vertebrates, assign students to draw animal of each group and write key features of that group such as body parts, skin, habitat, food. Display their work and apreciate the correct work. Make corrections where necessary.
- 8. To have students further practice describing animals 'characteristics, play Who am I? Instruct students to prepare hints for their friend, describing an animal's characteristics and other students have to guess the animal and its group such as:
 - An animal has scales, it is cold-blooded and lives in water?
 - Animals who have hair and feed milk to their babies. Who are they?

Clarify the classification of some of the confusing animals, discuss the information and ask questions as given below :

• Why is a turtle a reptile and not an amphibian?

Answer: Turtles have scales on their bodies. They do not transform the way amphibians do. They breathe through lungs throughout their life. They can live in water; whereas amphibians can only live in water for part of their life.

• Why is a dolphin a mammal? Even though it lives in the water. It is warmblooded, it breathes through lungs, feeds milk to its young and even has some hair particularly when it is young.

CONCEPT 3: MICROORGANISMS (2019)

Curricular reference	Define microorganisms; Identify the main groups of microorganisms and give examples for each; Describe the advantages and disadvantages of microorganisms in daily life; Define infection; Identify ways by which microorganisms can enter the human body P. 32
Textbook reference	P. 22 – 31 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Characteristics of different microorganisms and infections caused by them: 32% on average answered correctly

- 1. Explain the concept of microorganism relate to daily life experiences.
- 2. To give children a first hand experience of observing a microorganism, show a picture or model or real organism through prepared slides and microscope to the students if possible.



- 3. Show pictures of microorganisms that have harmful effects; called germs and they cause illness and diseases. Inform students that microorganisms rot the cooked and uncooked food.
- 4. Tell students that an infection is a condition in which a disease causing microorganisms enters the body of an organism and start growing there.
- 5. Divide students into suitable groups and instruct them to list down ways in which a bacterial disease can enter the body (breathing in, drinking water, eating food, and cuts) and ways to prevent transmission.
- 6. Discuss the beneficial effects of microorganisms.
- 7. Reinforce the advantages and disadvantages of microorganisms by showing students the picture given at the right:
- 8. Ask them to identify and encircle the places where microorganisms would be at work. Then put a 'star' on anything that is helpful and an 'x' on anything that is harmful.



9. Assess students' understanding of microorganisms, prepare a chart shown below and instruct children to fill the information about the type, advantages and disadvantages in the given columns

Micro-organism	Advantages	Disadvantages
Virus		
Bacteria		
Fungi		

CONCEPT 4: SEED STRUCTURE AND GERMINATION (2019)

Curricular reference	Compare the structure and function of French bean and Maize seed; List the functions of cotyledons P. 33
Textbook reference	P. 38 – 41 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Identify monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous seeds: 32% answered Correctly

Tips for the teachers

1. Soak seeds a day earlier and show it to students in their class room. Tell students that these seeds will grow into plants as shown in the pictures below. Show students the pictures and point at the leafy part and say, a **cotyledon** is the leafy part of the seed that will grow into the leaves.

Point at the seed with one leaf and say that this is monocotyledon seed as "mono" means **one**, having one **cot**yledon.

Point at the seed with two leaves and say that this is dicotyledonous seed as di" mean **two**. Having two **cot**yledons.

Further inform the students that monocot seed cannot be separated into two pieces easily while dicot seeds can be divided into two parts.



2. Help the student experiment how monocot and dicot seeds grow, divide the class in groups and provide them with monocot and dicot seeds of different plants like corn, beans and peanuts etc. instruct children to soak the seeds in water.





3. Instruct student to remove the uper cover of a seed gently and observe its internal structure. Point at the external structure of seeds and ask them to observe labelled diagram of monocots and dicots as shown in the picture below.



4. Show the pictures of monocot and dicot plants/ seeds. Past blank chart of monocot and dicut seed on writing board. Instruct students to paste the pictures in the relevant column on the chart as follows:

Seeds/Plants		
Monocot	Dicot	

CONCEPT 5: ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION – CAUSES AND EFFECTS (2019)

Curricular reference	Explain main causes and effects of water, air and land pollution on environment and suggest ways to reduce them P. 33	
Textbook reference	P. 50 – 54 Science Class -5 KP TBB	
What does the assessment data tell us?	Causes of pollution: 37% answered correctlyEffects of pollution: 34% answered correctly	

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Explain the term pollution and display pictures of water, air and land pollution. Let the students identify what is wrong with the pictures displayed and who is causing them.
- 2. Display pictures which shows polluted and non-polluted environment (land, air, water). Compare between good and bad environment. Which component makes our environment polluted. Suggest the ways how we keep our environment clean.



3. Reinforce that <u>Air pollution</u> is the

bad air we breathe. Human activities can release substances into the air, some of which can cause problems for humans, plants and animals. Land pollution is the trash and other material that seeps into the Earth's surface. Water pollution occurs when a body of water is affected due to the addition of large amounts of materials into the water.

- 4. To help students understand the causes and effects of pollution infer that people can't survive without clean water, air and land therefore pollution free environment is responsibility and concern of all people in every community. Relate pollution related diseases with students' own life and ask them about what kind of health problems they face due to air, water and land pollution. Write student responses on the writing board as a web. (Skin Rashes, Asthma, Coughing, Bronchitis, Headaches, Heart problems, Dizziness, Throat and Eye Irritation, Cancer etc).
- 5. To assess student's understanding about the causes and effects of pollution, instruct them to gather related information from the book that they have and fill in the chart as shown below.

Type of pollution	Causes	Effects
Air	•	•
Water	•	•
Land	•	•

Land pollution

Air Pollution







Water pollution

Activity1:

After break time teacher brings outside the studens out side the class and ask them to observe school environment and ask a question. How we clean our school? Collect the information / suggestions from the students turn by turn.

CONCEPT 6: MATTER AND STATES – PROPERTY OF STATES (2019)

Curricular reference	Describe the properties of the three states of matter on the basis of arrangement of particles P. 33
Textbook reference	P. 61 – 63 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	40% on average answered correctly

- 1. Introduce the term matter as anything that takes up space and has mass.
- 2. Tell students that matter can be found in three states solid, liquid and gas. Give some examples and then ask children to write some more.
- 3. Show the pictures of different items items (water, juice, book, filled balloons) to investigate their observable properties. For example:
 - a. Show students a book or pencil and ask: *Does it have fixed shape? Does it have fixed volume? How close are the molecules? Which state of matter it present?*
 - b. Explain: Solids are fixed in shape because their molecules are very close together
 - c. Show students a bottle of water and ask students what state this is and why?
 - d. Have students pour water into a glass and a pot and describe what they see (the water takes on the shape of each)
 - e. Explain: Liquids can flow from one place to another because their molecules are not as close as solid.
- 4. Have students make this table on the chart and fill it and to explain the properties of matter.

Туре	Solid	Liquid	Gas
Shape	Fixed	Not fixed	Not fixed
Volume	Definite	Definite	Indefinite
Space between molecules	Very close together	Enough space to move	Far apart
Force of attraction	Strong	Relatively weaker	Very weak

5. To help students understand the molecular arrangement of the three states of matter inform students that matter is made up of atoms which when put together form molecules. Show students a diagram of the molecules in solids, liquids and gases.



6. Divide the class into three groups, have students draw diagrams of the molecules in solids, liquids and gases on the chart. Have one member in each group explain the diagram to the class.

CONCEPT 7: MATTER AND STATES – CHANGE OF STATES (2019)

Curricular reference	Investigate the effect of heat on particle motion during a change in states; Demonstrate and explain the processes that are involved in the change of states P. 33
Textbook reference	P. 64 – 70 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Change of states: 39% on average answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Introduce the changing state of matter through an experiment if possible, otherwise, explain the entire experiment through pictures. Heating ice cubes in front of children and explain ice which is solid is turning into water which is a liquid. Point at the water is turning into steam which is a gas when heat is provided. Hold a lid over the steam to collect the water vapours and inform students that the water vapours turn into water after cooling. Keep the water collected in the freezer and let children observe how it turns into ice. Alternatively, you can use candle wax and show melting and freezing of wax.
- 2. After the experiment, introduce the terms melting and boiling with the meanings in the class. Explain if the matter gains heat, its molecules start vibrating fast which changes the state of matter. Ice (solid) gains heat and become water (liquid). Water gains heat and become steam (gas).
- 3. Explain that if we reverse the process, the movement of molecules slows down and change of state takes place. Introduce the terms condensation and freezing with meanings and examples like steam (gas) when lose heat/energy it turns into water(liquid) and when water lose heat/energy further it freeze into ice (solid).
- 4. Draw this diagram on the writing board. Recap what you said about melting/freezing using diagram.

Pointing at the diagram, say: What hapens when a liquid converts to a gas? What hapens to the energy? And the vibration of molecules? What is this process called?



- 5. Ask students some other examples from daily life like melting of chocolate and candle wax. Dew drops (liquid) are formed on grass in cool mornings when dense fog (water vapours) in the cool air condenses.
- 6. Draw the first diagram on the writing board. Ask the students to fill in the particles. Then have them fill in the blanks about whether the energy is increasing or decreasing. The end result should look some what like diagram 2 below.



Diagram 2:



CONCEPT 8: MATTER AND STATES – CONDENSATION AND EVAPORATION IN NATURE (2019)

Curricular reference	Describe the role of evaporation and condensation in the water cycle P.33
Textbook reference	P. 67 – 70 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Defining evaporation and condensation: 12% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Start your lesson by revising the definitions of condensation and evaporation.
- Display the given diagram mentioned in Science Grade 5 textbook P.68.
- 3. Ask the students;

Where is water found on earth? (Sea, lake, ponds, rivers, puddles)



underground water

-What hapens when sun comes out? (Evaporation takes place)

-Where the water goes when something is drying? (Earth's atmosphere)

-How does water temporarily get stored in Earth's atmosphere? What is this process called? (By the process of condensation clouds are formed and store water in the form of water droplets)

-How does water fall from earth's atmosphere? What is the process called? (When clouds get heavy they release water droplets that fall on earth. This is called precipitation)

Explain: The three states of water, conduct the experiment to make children observe the water cycle. Place the mug in the bottom of the bowl. Add water around the mug so that it comes up to 2/3rd of the mug. Mark at the amount of water to show the water level.



Place a thin plastic sheet to cover the mug and bowl and fasten it with a string. Place the mug and bowl in a sunny area. At the end of the experiment make the students observe the drops of water at the top of the cling film and that the water level has lowered proving that evaporation has taken place. The condensation droplets are the clouds. They will be droping back into the bowl but you should find that some of the water is now in the cup (your mountains) demonstrating precipitation

4. Assign students to draw the water cycle on paper and label it. Display students work in the class.



5. Aply knowledge of water cycle by making funny posters of water cycle.

CONCEPT 9: FORCES & MACHINES – FRICTION (2019)

Curricular reference	Describe friction and its causes; Explain the advantages and disadvantages of friction; Suggest methods to reduce friction Identify what cyclists; swimmers and parachutists do to reduce friction P. 34	
Textbook reference	P. 76 – 80 Science Class -5 KP TBB	
What does the assessment data tell us?	Friction on different surfaces: 46% answered correctlyWays to reduce friction: 48% answered correctly	

Tips for the teachers

1. Explain the concept of friction through an activity; take two surfaces i.e. table top and carpet/piece of cloth and two marble balls. Draw a starting and ending line on both of the surfaces and place both of the marble balls on each surface starting line. Ask two students to push the balls to the ending line at the same time and then observe which ball crosses the end line first. Conclude the experiment, why the ball placed on the carpet reaches the end line late or stops in the middle? Because the surface was rough and friction is found on a rough surface and it oposes motion. However, table top was a smooth surface so there was no friction

Explain: The force of one surface or object rubbing against another is friction. It is the resistance that one surface or object encounters when moving over another.

Remind students: Force is a push or pull that acts on an object.

Explain: The amount of friction depends on the texture of the material, surface area, speed, weight, etc.

2. Conduct another experiment to show that friction produces heat. Ask the students to observe their palm and back of their palm and their surfaces. (rough and smooth). Then ask the students to rub both of their palm together for two minutes and then tell what do they feel (heat). Now ask the students to rub the back of their palm with the other hand and observe the difference.

Conclude the whole experiment that rubbing the both palms together produces heat, while rubbing one palm with other back of palm produces no heat. Moreover, it was easy to rub the back of the palm with the other hand because it is smooth.

Friction produces heat. Rub your eraser on the desk and you will feel a warm eraser when you touch. Rubbing palms produces heat. Define friction with reference to this example i.e. surfaces and motion. Friction is found on a rough surface, and when something tries to move on it, it produces heat.

Ask students, what will hapen if they aply oil on their hand? Will the rubbing of palm still produces same amount of heat? (No) because friction is reduced.

- 3. To extend students' understanding of friction conduct this experiment.
 - Collect different objects with different types of surfaces (book, towel, mirror, etc)
 - Make an inclined plane by stacking up several books and putting each of these objects against it.
 - Take a block of wood and let it slide over different types of objects/surfaces

- On each surface ask the students to observe how much time it takes for the block to reach the bottom (they can use words like fast, medium, slow if they cannot time it)
- Conclude the observations with the students, for example: *On rougher surfaces the block moves slower (there is more friction) and smoother surfaces such as glass it moves faster (less friction).*

Modify the experiment

- Have the students make the plane steeper and repeat the steps.
- Conclude the observations with the students, for example: *When we increase the steepness of the plane, the ball moves faster (friction is reduced).*

Modify the experiment once more

- Use a ball in place of the block of wood and repeat the steps.
- Conclude the observations with the students, for example: *When we reduce the amount of contact area (or surface area), the ball moves faster (friction is reduced).*
- 4. Explain to the students that we need to reduce friction to increase the performance of machines, car engines so lubricants or oils are used. Otherwise machine parts would wear and tear because of friction. We need to have friction while writing on blackwriting board with chalk, lighting a match stick, marks on the tire and our joggers etc.
- 5. Divide the students into suitable groups. Instruct them list *some of the means of reducing friction?* Students should be able to recap what they learned.

Provide prompts such as Say: If there is oil on the floor and you step on it, what will hapen? Most likely you will slip, as the friction is reduced. So oil or lubricants are one way to reduce friction. Ask children to think of any other examples? Wheels to reduce friction, the shape of the car, etc.

CONCEPT 10: FORCES & MACHINES – BALANCED / UNBALANCED FORCE & INERTIA (2019)

Curricular reference	Differentiate between and describe effects of balanced and unbalanced forces on the motion of an object; Describe the term inertia P. 34
Textbook reference	P. 81 – 83 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	 Identify situations where force is used: 54% answered correctly; Concept of inertia: 35% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Clarify the term force through the following activity: Put a chair in front of you. First ask one student to push it. Then, ask another to pull it. Explain that *Force (Urdu) is a push or pull that acts on an object.*
- 2. Tell the students about wrestling and ask two students to perform the wrestling activity through their arms. The student with greater force in his arm will push the arm of the other student downword, which show unbalanced force between two students.
- 3. To explain the concept of force by an activity "tug of war"
- 4. To make the student understand the concept of inertia conduct an experiment. Give one student a spoon and put a marble on it. Ask the student to walk through to a specific point and stop there suddenly. The marble will fall down from the spoon. Explain that *this hapened because the marble wanted to remain in motion and droped forward from the spoon*. Explain INERTIA in relation to the conducted experiment.

Inertia is the resistance of any object to any change in its state of motion or rest." To resist the effect of any external force is known as inertia.

To explain the concept of inertia discusses an example with the children from daily life. Ask, how many of the students have travelled in a bus? What hapens when driver aplies brakes? Why do they fall? It is because when the driver aplies the brake, external force acts on us and we resist that force in order to maintain our balance by holding onto a handle with full force. The force we are aplying to resist the brake effect is known as inertia.

Ask, who will face more inertia? A fat person or a skinny person? A fat person will face more inertia as he has more mass and inertia is directly proportional to mass. Greater the mass, greater the inertia.

CONCEPT 11: FORCES & MACHINES – SIMPLE MACHINES (2019)

Curricular reference	Demonstrate how wedge and inclined plane are used to move the objects; Compare the three kinds of levers using examples; Describe how lever makes work easier by giving examples of its uses from daily life P-34
Textbook reference	P. 84 – 88 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Identify simple machines: 8% answered correctly

- 1. Before teaching about simple machine, reinforce the concept of force.
- 2. To teach students about the types of machines, show pictures or real machines and explain each.
 - Wheel: the best invention which made the transportation of heavy objects such as rocks and boats easy using log rollers. As the object moved forward, rollers were taken from behind and replaced in front.
 - Lever: The lever consists of a long beam and a fulcrum, or pivot. The common lever used are wheelbarrow, seesaw, scissor etc. explain its kinds with the positon of fulcrum.
 - Screw: A screw can also act to hold things together in some cases. Some examples of the uses of a screw are in a jar lid,, meat grinder, door lock, machine screw.
 - Pulleys: A pulley is one of the original simple machines. The original primary use for pulleys was to make it easier to lift heavy items. The pulley is a simple machine made with a wheel and a rope, cord, or chain. Examples are elevators, bulldozers, rock climbers, cranes etc.
 - Inclined Planes: It is a plane surface where one end is higher than the other. Common examples are children's slide, a loading ramp, aircraft wings, windmills, and propeller blades.
 - Wedges: " Almost all cutting tools are wedges .e.g. shovel, a knife, an axe, a pick axe, a saw, a needle etc.
- 3. Divide students into suitable groups and have each team write down one example of each type of machine. They should draw a picture of each as well. Have the students come up and explain what they have chosen and why. If there are any mistakes have them correct them and display the finished work on the wall.
- 4. Ask the students to make a model of any simple machine from junk material and bring it to the classroom next day. Provide them oportunity to display and explain their developed machine.

CONCEPT 12: ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM – ELECTRIC CURRENT & CHARGES (2019)

Curricular reference -	Describe flow of electric current in an electrical circuit; P. 35
Textbook reference	P. 109 – 110 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Concept of electric current, charges and circuits: 33% on average answered correctly

- 1. Teacher draw a circuit diagram on board and explain the term eleacatirc current in electrical circuit and then perform an activity 8.1 mentioned in text book at page 109.
- 2. Teacher construct a circle informer of the students with the help of a battery (cell), wire, blub and switch as a practical activity, then show flow of electercity in the circuit by switching on the circuit to flash the blub.
- 3. To further explain the working of an electric circuit instruct students to make a circle with you. Tell them that you represent a battery, they represent a wire conductor and the circle represents a circuit. Distribute an object -- like a ball or an eraser -- to each member of the circle, including yourself. Ideally, everyone should have the same object. Tell students that these objects represent electrons inside a wire conductor.



- *a.* Remind students that you are playing the part of the battery in this circuit. Explain that all batteries have a positive end, represented by your left hand, and a negative end, represented by your right hand. Pass your "electron" (the object you are holding) to the student on your right. The student receiving your electron should in turn pass the one he/she is holding to the right. Have students continue passing on electrons to the person to their right. Tell students that this represents the flow of electricity in the circuit, the like charges repel each other which keeps them moving.
- b. Tell students that as long as the circle remains intact, the electrons continue to flow and their circuit is closed. Demonstrate this by creating a gap in the circle of students that is too wide across to pass electrons. Tell them in this way the current will stop.

CONCEPT 13: LIGHT PROPERTIES & BEHAVIOR – PROPERTIES OF OBJECTS (2019)

Curricular reference	Differentiate between luminous and non-luminous objects; Identify and differentiate between transparent, opaque and translucent objects in their surroundings P.34
Textbook reference	P. 95 – 98 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	 Identify luminous objects: 33% answered correctly Indicate properties of opaque and transparent objects: 37% answered Correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Explain the difference between luminous and non-luminous objects. We can see our hand in the light but not in the dark.
- Reinforce the concept luminous objects and Non-luminous objects by making two columns on the writing board and ask students to fill in examples of each. (some examples have been provided)

Luminous	Non-luminous
objects	objects
sun, stars, candle, torch, light bulb	book, shoe, mirror, moon

3. To assess the students' understanding of the

- concept of luminous objects and Non-luminous objects ask questions such as
 - a. Is the moon a luminous object?
 - b. Answer: It is not. The moon only shines because its surface reflects the light from the sun.
- 4. Demonstrate the difference between opaque, transparent and translucent objects by showing one of each object: opaque (book), transparent (water glass) and one translucent (a colored plastic bottle or frosted glass) and shine the light from a torch on them. Have the students' note how the light behaves on each and write down their observations.
- 5. Explain the difference between opaque, transparent and translucent objects that:
 - a. Opaque objects do not allow light to pass through at all.
 - b. Transparent objects allow all light to pass through.
 - c. Translucent objects allow some light to pass through.
- 6. To assess students' understanding of the opaque, transparent and translucent objects. Draw three columns on the writing board and ask the students to tell the things that can be listed in the opaque, transparent and translucent category.

CONCEPT 14: LIGHT PROPERTIES & BEHAVIOR – LUNAR ECLIPSE (2019)

Curricular reference	Explain the formation of shadows and eclipses P. 34
Textbook reference	P. 98 - 100 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Position of the earth in a lunar eclipse: only 17% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Draw the picture of earth, moon and sun on the writing board and clarify movement of planets and moon. Explain that earth rotates on its axis and also revolves (or moves) around the sun. And the moon revolves around the earth.
- Perform an activity to demonstrate the movement of earth and moon: Ask three students to do a role play. Student 1 will play the role of the sun and stand still at the center. Have student 2 to play the role of the earth and revolve around student 1 (the sun). Have student 3 play the moon and revolve around student 2 (the earth).
- 3. Inform students that moon get its light from sun and its surface reflects the light from the sun.
- 4. To demonstrate a lunar eclipse make a diagram such as this on the writing board or on a chart. Explain: Sometimes, the earth comes directly between the sun and the moon. This causes the shadow of earth to fall on the moon. The moon apears darkened as the earth's shadow is cast upon it. This is known as a lunar eclipse.



5. Perform an activity to demonstrate the eclipse (see the picture to understand how to set it up):

Give students two balls to hold. The larger ball will represent the earth and the smaller ball will represent the moon. You hold the torch which represents the sun.

Stand in front with the torch. Have the students with the large ball stand behind you and the student with the small ball stand in the end.

Point the torch towards them. The light of the torch will fall on the large ball only. The large ball will block out the light to the smaller one.

Ask students to explain what just hapened. Conclude: *The earth blocked the light of sun on moon and caused a lunar eclipse*. It is the partial or total blocking of light of one celestial object by another. An ECLIPSE of the Sun or Moon occurs when the Earth, Moon, and Sun are aligned. The solar eclipse occurs when the moon comes in between

the sun and the earth and Lunar eclipse occurs when the earth comes between the sun and the moon.

- 6. A shadow is the dark area that is formed when light is blocked by an opaque or a translucent object because light travels in a straight line. Now, place a book in front of a torch and then ask the student, can they see light at the back of the book? No, because book blocks the light forming a darker area behind known as shadow.
- 7. Take a tennis ball, a football and a torch. Place them in a way that face of the torch,
- tennis ball and a football are in straight line. Switch on the light of the torch and then see that the shadow of the tennis ball falls on the football, and from the football side we can only see the outline of the tennis ball. Hence, tennis ball acts as a moon and football as an earth, that's why in solar eclipse we can only see the outline of the sun from the earth. However, in lunar eclipse earth comes in the middle of sun and moon, and the huge shadow of the earth falls on the moon, hence we cannot see the moon for some time in lunar eclipse.



CONCEPT 15: LIGHT PROPERTIES & BEHAVIOR – VISIBILITY OF STARS AT NIGHT (2019)

Curricular reference	Differentiate between luminous and non-luminous. P.34
Textbook reference	P. 95 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	When asked to explain why the stars are visible at night: only 12% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

1. Explain the visibility of stars through an experiment. Bring a torch and a small bulb. Explain to the students that in this experiment the torch represents the sun and the small bulb represents a star.

Turn on both the torch and the bulb. Ask whether they can see the light of the bulb. The answer will be no.

Turn off the torch, ask if they can see the light of the bulb. The answer will be yes.

Ask the students why they couldn't see light of the bulb earlier. Listen to their responses carefully. Explain that it's because the light of sun is so strong that the light of bulb will provide diminished light. In the second situation, the same bulb provides ample of light to light up the whole room. This phenomenon hapens as the brighter luminous object takes over the light of the less bright luminous object.

- 2. Explain that Stars are the luminous objects in our universe, they have their own light but they are very far from our earth. Sun is also a star but as it is near to our planet earth that's why in the day time we can only see the light of the sun but at night when the sun shifts to the other part of earth, then we can only see the light of the far apart stars in our universe.
- **3.** Explain the concepts of non-lu minious and luminious objects and give examples from daily life.

CONCEPT 16: SOLAR SYSTEM – SATELLITE (2019)

Curricular reference	Explain solar system and natural satellite in nature. P. 36
Textbook reference	P. 132 – 135 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	Concept of natural satellites: 34% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

1. Show the picture of solar system and stellite to the students. Explain the difference between natural and artificial satellite and explain functions for artificial satellite in space.



- 2. To improve students understanding about artificial satellite show pictures of different kinds of artificial satellites. Explain that there are currently over a thousand active artificial satellites orbiting the Earth and they all provide different information to the earth for example navigation satellite, weather satellite, earth observation satellite, communication satellite and International space station.
- 3. Ask the students to draw solar system on a paper and label it. Extend the task by instructing students to design their own satellite system and write down its purpose. Help students to design or demonstrate solar system with the help of rope and ask one student to stand in the center of a circle and act as sun and other act like planet of the solar system.

CONCEPT 17: DICOT PLANTS (2019)

Curricular reference	Classify the flowering plants into two major groups and give examples of each group P. 32
Textbook reference	P. 14 – 15 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	18% answered correctly the concept of characteristics of dicot plants

- 1. Recall students' prior knowledge about different parts of a plant and structure of seed before teaching the classification of flowering plants.
- 2. To reinforce, display a chart in class showing structure of a seed, show another chart displaying monocot and dicot seed plant.



- 3. Explain the differences in seeds, flowers, leaves and plants of monocot and dicot seed plants.
- Perform an activity by distributing seeds of maize, wheat, peas and grams among the students, ask them to note the differences.
 After getting their responces, tell them that maize and wheat seeds are monocotyledonous and grams and peas seeds are dicotyledonous.
- 5. Now ask the students to paste a monocotyledonous or dicotyledonous seed on a piece of chart paper, identify it and write its characteristics as explained in the chart.

CONCEPT 18: SHADOWS (2019)

Curricular reference	Predict the location, size and shape of a shadow from a light source relative to the position of objects P. 34
Textbook reference	P. 99–100 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	23% answered correctly the concept shadow formation at different times of the day.

- 1. Before teaching the students about the concept of shadow, recall the differences between opaque, transparent and translucent objects.
- 2. To observe their own shadow ask the students to stay in front of the light source (bulb/sun).
- 3. Explain the students that shadow is formed when an opaque object is placed in front of a light source. Explain that the size and shape of shadow depend upon the position of object from the light source. To observe this fact, use a torch and throw light on an opaque object from different directions. Ask the students to observe the changing size, shape and position of the shadow.
- 4. Ask the students to observe their shadow on a sunny day at different times and record their observations in the given table. These shadows can be traced on the floor. Explain that the change in the size and position is due to the position of the sun (light source) in the sky due to the Earth's movement.

S.No	Time	Size of Shadow	Position of Shadow
1.	Assembly		
2.	Break Time		
3.	Science Period		
4.	Off Time		

CONCEPT 19: ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISMS (2019)

Curricular reference	Explain the production of static electrical charges in some common materials objects P. 35
Textbook reference	P. 112 – 114 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	24% answered correctly the concept of the storage of electric charges on the surface of a objects.

- 1. Explain the concept of Electricity & Magnetism through flash cards.
- 2. Recall that static electric charge is the study of charges when they are at rest.
- 3. Take a plastic comb and rub it with a woollen sweater. Bring the comb close to the small pieces of papers. Ask the following questions from students:
 - a. What do they observe?
 - b. Why do the pieces of paper cling to the comb?
- 4. Tell them, it hapens because comb and pieces of paper are both charged.
- 5. Assign the students another activity for home, to repeat the same process with a silk cloth and note their observations or rub ballon with hair and observe the result and note their observation.

CONCEPT 20: ELECTROMAGNETIC DEVICES (2019)

Curricular reference	Explore different electromagnetic devices used in their daily life.
	P. 35
Textbook reference	P. 115–118 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	25% answered correctly the concept of electromagnetic devices

- 1. Recall the concept of magnet & electromagnetism through a brainstorming session.
- 2. Explain that **permanent magnet** keeps hold of its magnetism all the time.
- 3. To let the students observe electromagnetism make a **temporary magnet** by passing electricity through a coil of wire wraped around an iron nail. Switch on the current and the nail becomes a magnet; switch it off again and the magnetism disapears. Explain that temporary magnets like this are called **electromagnets**—magnets worked by electricity.
- 4. Name some devices and ask the students to classify the given devices as electromagnetic or non-electrometric devices.
 - a. Electric fan, electric drill machine, chair, pencil, washing machine, radio, electric bulb, television, electric bill

S.No	Electromagnetic Devices	Non-Electromagnetic Devices
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

CONCEPT 21: ELECTROMAGNETISM (2019)

Curricular reference	Describe the relationship between electricity and magnetism in an electromagnetic device P. 35
Textbook reference	P. 116–117 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	26% answered correctly the concept of electromagnetism

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Recall the concept of electricity and magnetism through chart.
- 2. Explain that electricity and magnetism relationship is used in electromagnetic devices, used in daily life.

Example: door bell and loudspeaker.

- 3. Perform the activity in class, turn on the radio / mobile in the class. Tell them that radio is an electromagnet device, when current passes through magnet of the device the speaker membrane vibrate and sound is produced.
- 4. Ask students to write names of devices in your home and school in which electromagnetism phenomenon is used.

CONCEPT 22: SOIL (2019)

Curricular reference	Identify similarities and differences among the different types of soil P. 35
Textbook reference	P. 125–126 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	23% answered correctly the concept of characteristics of different types of soil

- 1. Explain that soil is the outer most layer of earth in which the plants grow.
- 2. Display a chart in the class having properties of sand, clay and silt.
- 3. Discuss properties of different types of soil, given in the chart.
- 4. Collect samples of different soil from different places and ask the students to classify their sample on the basis of the given properties.

Soil textural group	Soil textural class	Feel by hand texturing
Coarse to very coarse	Sand, loamy sand	Gritty does not ribbon or leave a stained smear on hand.
Moderately coarse	Sandy loam	Gritty leaves smear on hand, does not ribbon breaks into small pieces.
Medium	Loam, silt loam, silt	Smooth and flour-like, does not ribbon, breaks into pieces about 1/2 inch long or less
Moderately fine	Sandy clay, sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty sandy clay loam, silty clay, clay	Forms ribbon; clays form longer ribbons than clay loams. Clay loam feels gritty.

- 5. Ask students to bring soil (sample) from their homes or fields.
- 6. Tell them to observe all samples.
- 7. By showing the mixture of all samples find the components of soil like pieces of stones, water and sand.

CONCEPT 23: SOLAR SYSTEM (2019)

Curricular reference	Describe the solar system and its planetary arrangement showing position of earth in our solar system. P. 36
Textbook reference	P. 132- 135 Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	20% answered correctly the concept of arrangement of planets in the solar system.

- 1. Draw a sketch of the Solar System & paste on the writing board/wall of the classroom.
- 2. Show a chart containing unlabelled solar system and ask the students to label its different planets.
- 3. Draw figure of different planets on a paper, cut it and ask students to place them at their relevant places in the solar system on the writing board.
- 4. Ask students to make a model of solar system and present in the class.
- 5. Role playing: Select 9 students, each student represent a planet. Student should keep in mind, the position of planet from the sun by wearing a cap of planet name.

CONCEPT 24: FORMS OF MOISTURE (2019)

Curricular reference	Identify and describe forms of moisture in the environment e.g. (dew, snow, fog, frost, rain) P.34
Textbook reference	P. 69-70. Science Class -5 KP TBB.
What does the assessment data tell us?	16.47% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Explain the concept of moisture to the students. While explaining the meaning of the word 'tiny' tell them that tiny mean 'very small'. Also describe them moisture 'as the tiny drops of water present in air and are not visible'.
- 2. To teach types of moisture to the students follow the given description.

DEW

- i. Show students a clear picture of dew from textbook, website or mobile phone.
- ii. Ask them what do they see in the picture.
- iii. Take their answers.
- iv. Tell that dew is the moisture in the air that settles on plants due to cold.

FOG

- i. Arrange the following material for an experiment to describe 'fog'. Jar, water, strainer, ice cubes
- ii. Fill the jar completely with water for about a minute. Pour out almost all the water, leaving 1 inch in the jar and put the strainer over the top of the jar.
- iii. Place a few (3 or 4) ice cubes in the strainer. As the cold air from the ice cubes collides with the warm moist air in the bottle the water will condense and fog will form.



FROST

i. Show picture of a car covered with frost on its windows.



- ii. Ask students to observe the picture carefully.
- iii. Ask students to identify the type of moisture shown and take their responses
- iv. Explain frost

SNOW

- i. Tell students about the meaning of snow, that it is the frozen water falling from the sky in soft, white balls/ flakes.
- ii. Show picture of snow (if available).



RAIN

i. Draw the following diagram of water cycle to elaborate the concept of rain.



CONCEPT 25: PHASES OF MOON (2019)

Curricular reference	Identify different phases of moon. P.34
Textbook reference	P. 102-104. Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	10.51% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Describe moon as a natural satellite.
- 2. Show pictures of different phases of moon on a chart paper and hang it in the class for easy recall.
- 3. Ask students: Why does the moon show different shapes in a month? Take their answers.
- 4. Place prepared cards of different phases of moon on a table and jumble them. Draw the following table on writing board.

Phase of the Moon	Shape of the Moon
New moon	
Crescent moon	
Quarter moon	
Waning moon	
Waxing moon	
Full moon	
Gibbous moon	

5. Ask some students to pick cards from the table and paste them at their relevant box.

CONCEPT 26: BIODEGRADABLE AND NON-BIODEGRADABLE MATERIALS (2019)

Curricular reference	Suggest ways to reduce the impact of non-biodegradable materials P.33
Textbook reference	P. 55-56. Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	14.27% answered correctly.

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Differentiate between biodegradable and non-biodegradable materials, giving examples from the immediate environment.
- 2. Break the term non-biodegradable into parts to describe its meaning.
 - Non-Bio Degradable

Not Life/Living cannot be broken

Tell students that materials which cannot be broken down by living organisms are called Non-biodegrade materials.

- 3. Ask students to tell the name of some non-biodegradable materials from their surroundings and write on the writing board.
- 4. Ask students: Why are non-biodegradable materials harmful for us? Take their responses.
- 5. Ask students: How can we get rid of these non-biodegradable materials? Do we have any other materials to replace them? Extend the discussion to the ways of reducing the use of non-biodegradable materials.
- 6. Enlist biodegradable and non-biodegradable things you find in your home.

Biodegradable	Non-Biodegradable

CONCEPT 27: GRAVITATIONAL FORCE (2019)

Curricular reference	Explain the gravitational force by using different examples P.34
Textbook reference	P. 80-81. Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	11.41% answered correctly

- 1. Recall the meaning of the term 'gravity' to the students.
- 2. Ask students: Have you experienced this force? Take their responses.
- 3. Perform the following activity to describe 'gravity'.
 - i. Invite one student in front of the class.
 - ii. Give a marker/chalk/ball and ask to leave the given object in the air one by one
 - iii. Ask other students in the class to observe fall of marker/chalk/ball on the ground.
 - iv. Ask students to give reason for the fall of the objects. Take their responses.
- 4. Carry out the following activity to describe the concept of gravitational force.
 - i. Place a table in the center of the classroom. (If space is not available in the classroom, conduct this activity outside the classroom).
 - ii. Ask students to stand in a big circle around the table.
 - iii. Place 3 to 5 nails on one side of the table. Place a magnet in front of the nails at some distance.
 - iv. Invite one student and ask him/her to move magnet towards nails.
 - v. Ask students: Why do nails move towards magnet when come closer?
 - vi. Relate the pulling force of magnet with the pulling force of the earth.

CONCEPT 28: CLASSIFICATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF FLOWERING AND NON-FLOWERING PLANTS (2019)

Curricular reference	Compare flowering and non-flowering plants. P. 32
Textbook reference	P. 14-16. Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	9.25% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Differentiate between characteristics of flowering and non-flowering plants and also give some examples from immediate environment. Also tell the students about the common characteristics of flowering and non-flowering plants.
- 2. Show different photos/pictures of flowering and non-flowering plants or actual plants (if available).
- 3. Draw the following Venn diagram on the writing board.



4. Describe Venn diagram to the students that it has three parts i.e right, left and middle. In right and left parts, we write individual characteristics of flowering and non-flowering plants in their respective places. While in the middle part we write common characteristics of flowering and non-flowering plants. Ask the students compare flowering and non-flowering plants and complete the Venn diagram.
CONCEPT 29: TYPES OF SOIL (2019)

Curricular reference	Describe the effect of moisture on soil characteristics (e.g how it holds together, texture, colour) P.35
Textbook reference	P. 127. Science Class -5 KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	0.54% answered correctly

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Show samples of different types of soil (sand, clay, silt) in the classroom and ask students: Is there any difference among these three samples of soil? Record the students answers.
- 2. Summarize description about the given topic in a table.

Type of Soil	Soil particles size	Soil particles shape and structure
Sand	large particles of the soil	rough, sharp edges
Silt	size lies between sand and clay	smooth and powdery
Clay	smallest particles of the soil	smooth when dry and sticky when wet

3. Carryout the following activity.

- i. Bring three sample of soil(sand, silt, clay) in the classroom along with three plastic bottles.
- ii. Cut three bottles into half that they look like cups. Use nail and make small pores on the bottom of each bottle.
- iii. Mark first bottle for sand, second for silt and third bottle for clay soil.
- iv. Place these bottles in three stands in front of the class, where students can easily observe.
- v. Fill first bottle with sandy soil, second with silt soil and third with clay soil.
- vi. Pour water in each bottle one by one.
- vii. Ask students to observe this activity carefully and note it down in which bottle water easily comes out from the bottom, which bottle will hold water for sometime and which bottle will hold water for long time.
- viii. Explain the results while involving the students.

SCIENCE CLASS 8

SCIENCE

CLASS 8

CONCEPT 1: GENERATING ELECTRICITY(2019)

Curricular reference	Identify simple devices that generate electricity in daily life. P.53
Textbook reference	P. 146-149 Science Class 8, KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	19 % correctly answered the concept

- 1. Teacher should tell the importance of electricity by giving examples from daily life.
- 2. Ask students: How electricity is generated? Take their responses. Tell students that there are many devices which are being used to generate electricity but the most simple devices are bicycle dynamo, generator, bar magnet, etc.
- 3. Use pictures/photos/videos to show working of bicycle dynamo, generator and bar magnet.
- 4. Bring bicycle with dynamo in the classroom and show/demonstrate how bicycle dynamo generates electricity.



- 5. Ask students to name any other simple devices that generate electricity and note their responses on the writing board.
- 6. The teacher should pick up the students in to the nearset electric power station to visit / see various devices of electercity generator (if possible)

CONCEPT 2: IMAGE FORMATION BY RAY DIAGRAM (2019)

Curricular reference	Describe the image formation using a lens by ray diagram P.53
Textbook reference	Science Class 8, KP TBB P. 128-133
What does the assessment data tell us?	12 % correctly answered the concept

Tips for the teachers

- 1. Teacher should reinforce the meaning of the terms used in the construction of ray diagram (Principal axis, optical centre, principal focus, focal length, centre of curvature, convex lens and concave lens).
- 2. Draw the diagrams of image formation on a chart and explain it one by one to students.

Ray diagramsusing convex lens

Case-1:

When the object is placed beyond 2F, the image willform on the other side of the lens between F and 2F. Image will be real, inverted and smaller than the object.



Case-2:

When the object is at 2F, the imagewill also form on the other side of the lens at 2F. The image will be real, inverted and equal in size.



Case-3:

When the object is placed between F and 2F, the image formation will be beyond 2F on the other side of the lens. The image will be real, inverted and larger than the object.



Case-4:

When the object is placed at F, image of the object will form at infinity, because the rays become parallel after refraction.



Case-5:

When the object is placed between F and O, rays after refraction do not meet on the other side of the lens. Virtual image will be formed at a point where the rays meet when extended backward. The image will be magnified and erect.



Ray diagram using concave lens

Rays after refraction from concave lens do not meet on other side of the lens. Virtual image will form on extending rays backward. Image will be smaller, erect and virtual.



CONCEPT 3: IMAGE FORMATION (2019)

Curricular reference	Compare and contrast the working of human eye with lens camera P-53
Textbook reference	Science Class 8, KP TBB P. 134-138
What does the assessment data tell us?	12 % correctly answered the concept

- 1. Recall the concept of convex lens and explain image formation with the help of diagram.
- 2. Bring convex lens if possible for demonstration of image formation, ecplain how light works in our eye & camera.
- 3. Write the parts of the eye and camera on writing board and compare those parts which are working in a similar manner like Retina takes inverted image in eye just like film strip takes inverted image in camera.
- 4. Compare through the labbled diagram of human eye and lens camera working.
- 5. Describe th mechanisum of making pin hole camera and designing of pin hole camera.

CONCEPT 4: MEASUREMENT OF PHYSICAL QUANTITIES (2019)

Curricular reference	 Aply the prefixes milli-, killo-, centi-, and interpret the units. Interconvert smaller and bigger unit. P-52
Textbook reference	P. 97-100,Science Class 8, KP TBB
What does the assessment data tell us?	32 % correctly answered the concept 125 % correctly answered the concept 2

Tips for the teachers:

- 1. Display the table of prefixes and explain the concept of Prefix in terms of power of ten.
- 2. Define prefixes in a simple way like the letter or word which are used in front of standard unit is called prefixes. For example



3. To develop the understanding about conversion of smaller to bigger and bigger to smaller units, the teacher performs the following activity



- 4. Conversion of smallest to biggest unit based on division
- 1 hour = 3600 seconds
- 1 minute = 60 seconds
- 1 hours = 60 minutes
- 1 day = 24 hours
- 5. Conversion from bigger to smaller units based on multiplication
- 6. Chart of Prefixes

CONCEPT 5: SOURCE AND EFFECT OF HEAT ENERGY (2019)

Curricular reference	Describe sources and effects of heat energy P. 105
Textbook reference	Science Class 8, KP TBB P. 106-116
What does the assessment data tell us?	29 % correctly answered the concept 1

- 1. To recall the term heat.
- 2. Ask the students: Which type of fuel is used at your home to cook food?
- 3. Write students response (wood, gas, oil, dung and coal, solar stoves, electric heater etc) on writing board.
- 4. Tell more resources from the text book.
- 5. Explain effect of heat in different objects by showing some pictures if available for example expansion of solid, liquid and gas.



CONCEPT 6: INVESTIGATE THE PROCESS MAKING USE OF THERMAL EXPANSION SUBSTANCES (2019)

Curricular reference	Explain thermal expansion of solids, liquids and gases Investigate the processes making use of thermal expansion of substances P. 52
Textbook reference	Science Class 8, KP TBB P. 108-116
What does the assessment data tell us?	22 % correctly answered the concept 126 % correctly answered the concept 2

- 1. Explain the difference between thermal expansion and thermal contraction with daily life examples (boiling milk, ice etc)
- 2. Perform activity 9.2 for thermal expansion of solids, activity 9.3 for thermal expansion of liquids and activity 9.4 for thermal expansion of gases mentioned in text book at pages 108-109.
- 3. Describe the factors like temperature, intermolecular distance, mass, length,, volume are involved in the process of thermal expansion.
- 4. Explain diagram of intermolecular distance.



CONCEPT 7: TYPES OF LENS AND THEIR USES IN DAILY LIFE (2019)

Curricular reference	Identify the types of lenses for various purpose in daily life P-53
Textbook reference	Science Class 8, KP TBB P. 126-131
What does the assessment data tell us?	24 % correctly answered the concept

- 1. Recall the term lens and their types and describe the behaviour of light in terms of convergence and divergence.
- 2. Show the diagram of different optical devices like camera, microscope, telescope, specticles etc and expalin image formation.
- 3. To assess the understanding level perform the following activity.

Devices	Types of Lens
Magnifying glass	
Microscope	
Camera	
Human eye	
Telescope	
Flash light	

CONCEPT 8: BEHAVIOUR OF GASES UNDER PRESSURE (2019)

Curricular reference	Explain how gasses behave under pressure. P-51
Textbook reference	Science Class 8, KP TBB P. 87
What does the assessment data tell us?	30 % correctly answered the concept

Tips for the teachers:

- 1. Teacher explains behaviour of gas under pressure in terms of boyl's law by writing the statement of boyl's law.
- 2. Explain the term pressure and volume with daily life observation

Activity:

Blasting of balloon by students by weight.

CONCEPT 9: INDICATORS ACID, ALKALI (IDENTIFICATOION) (2019)

Curricular reference	Use indicators to identify acids, alkalis and neutral substances. P-51
Textbook reference	Science Class 8, KP TBB P. 75
What does the assessment data tell us?	21 % correctly answered the concept

- 1. Teacher brings red & blue litmus paper and explain the term indicator.
- 2. Bring common things like table salt, milk, tap water, shampoo, orange juice, baking soda,
- 3. Put them on table and display an activity chart 6.1 P-74 Science textbook in front of class.
- 4. Student observe the changing colour of litmus paper and identify the nature of solution.

CONCEPT 10: GREEN HOUSE EFFECT (2019)

Curricular reference	Explain greenhouse effect. P-50
Textbook reference	Science Class 8, KP TBB P. 41
What does the assessment data tell us?	25 % correctly answered the concept

- 1. Teacher explain the phenomenon of Green House Effect with the help of preprepared charts and describe its effects on the surface of earth.
- 2. Activity: Conduct activity to clarify the concept of green house effect. For this activity there is need of two glass bowls, three thermometers, heat lamp and sponge etc.
- 3. Before the class place three thermometers on a sunny window if that is not available place them under the heat lamp. Cover two thermometers with glass bowls. One bowl should also have sponge inside it saturated with water.
- 4. When class starts call attention to words the three thermometers. Ask the class is the thermometers will at same temperature, at the end of class and if not which one will register the highest temperature.
- 5. Take students responces and explain/ clarify green house effect.

CONCEPT 11: WAYS TO MAKE EARTH BETTER PLACE (2019)

Curricular reference	Suggest ways in which individuals, organizations and government can help to make earth a better place to live. P. 50	
Textbook reference	Science Class 8, KP TBB P. 46-48	
What does the assessment data tell us?	30 % correctly answered the concept	

- 1. Explain envoringmet and also explain the factors which causes pollution on our earth. Write important factors on writing board and ask students to note these factor in their notebooks.
- 2. Develop understanding about cleanliness.
- 3. Generate the discussion on how we keep earth better place to live. Write important responses of students on writing board.
- 4. Divide class into three groups make posters on the role of individual, organization and government to make earth a better place. Facilitate them to complete the task and apreciation for best work.
- 5. Display groups work at the classroom walls.

CONCEPT 12: INSTRUMENTS USED IN SPACE EXPLORATION (2019)

Curricular reference	Analyze the benefits generated by the technology of the space exploration. P-54		
Textbook reference	Science Class 8, KP TBB P. 162-168		
What does the assessment data tell us?	13 % correctly answered the concept		

- 1. Explain how technology helps to explore space and explain the benefits which change the quality of life.
- 2. Draw the following table on the writing board and explain with examples.

S. No	Field	Advantages	Examples
1	Global navigation		
2	Weather forecast		
3	Location of minirals & water resources		
4	Telecommunication system		

CONCEPT 13: OUTPUT DEVICES (2019)

Curricular reference	State how output coomponent in various devices could be used in their schools and surrounding. P-53
Textbook reference	Science Class 8, KP TBB P. 155-157
What does the assessment data tell us?	20 % correctly answered the concept

Tips for the teachers:

1. Explain with the help of list of input and output devices.

S. No	Input	Output
1	USB	Monitor
2	Mouse	Scanner
3	Key Board	Photo Copier
4	Joy Stick	Speaker
5	CD's	Projector

- 2. Demonstration of some input/output devices which are available in school otherwise use mobile.
- 3. Output devices are used to get informations immediately and explain the importance of output devices in school and environment, like the use of mobiles now a days and use of internet.
- 4. Ask students to explore and make a list of different output and input devices are being used in their home.

CONCEPT 14: TYPES OF CHEMICAL REACTIONS (2019)

Curricular reference	Explain the types of chemical reaction with examples. P. 51
Textbook reference	Science Class 8, KP TBB P-53-63
What does the assessment data tell us?	28 % correctly answered the concept

Tips for the teachers:

- 1. Teachers should keep in mind that each reaction require a separate period.
 - ii) Addition and synthesis reaction: teacher explains the term addition or synthesis reaction with daily life examples: like

 $\begin{array}{c} A + B \longrightarrow AB \\ Example: 2Na + Cl_2 \longrightarrow 2NaCl (Common Salt) \end{array}$

iii) Recall the previous reaction and explain the term decomposition reaction and different addition and decomposition reactions.

Example: $2H_2O \longrightarrow 2H_2 + O_2$

$$CaCO_3 \longrightarrow CaO + CO_2$$

iv) Recall the precious two reactions and then explain single displacement reaction with the help of diagram and relate to the equation.

$$0o + 0 \longrightarrow 0 + 0o$$

$$AB + C \qquad A + BC$$

$$2Na + 2H2O \longrightarrow 2NaOH + H2$$

v) Before teaching the fourth reaction recall the previous three types of chemical reactions and than explain double displacement reaction and compare with single displacement reaction.

Activity:

