



ALNOOR
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

GRADE
2

SOCIAL STUDIES

THAT'S MY WORLD



WHERE DO I LIVE



Student's Name: _____

Grade & Section: _____

INSIDE OUT



GETTING ALONG



OUR PLANET

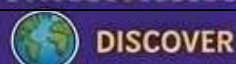


ARAB COUNTRIES



**SOCIAL
STUDIES**
GRADE 2

EXPLORE • LEARN • DISCOVER



AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

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Vocabularies:

- **Nation** - a large group of people living in the same country and following the same laws

Unit 1: That's My World

Lesson 1: Get to Know Me



My country is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and our big celebration is on

September 23! We celebrate by wearing green and waving our flags at school. We also love to sing our national anthem. I am proud to be Saudi!



Everyone has an **identity card** that shows their nationality. My own card lists my full name, where I was born, my birthday, and my nationality.



My school is very diverse! Many of my friends hold different nationalities, but they still enjoy celebrating National Day with us. **Sarah** is **British** because she comes from the **United Kingdom**, and

Mateo is **Mexican** since he is from **Mexico**. Some of my other classmates are from **Kuwait** and **Oman**.



My friends have **passports**, and I have one too! A passport is a special book we use when we want to travel far away to visit other lands. It has the same things as an **ID card**, like our name and where we were born. It's like a "key" that opens the door to the rest of the world! Think about your friends—what countries are they from?

**Have you ever held a passport
in your hands or used one to go
on a vacation?**



Important Details:

- ✓ Every person has an identity card or passport that contains their name, nationality, and birth details.
- ✓ People from many different nations (like Germany, India, or Lebanon) can live together and share in local celebrations.
- ✓ A citizen is a member of a country who has specific roles to play and duties to perform.
- ✓ September 23rd is the Saudi National Day, where citizens celebrate their nation and its symbols like the green flag.

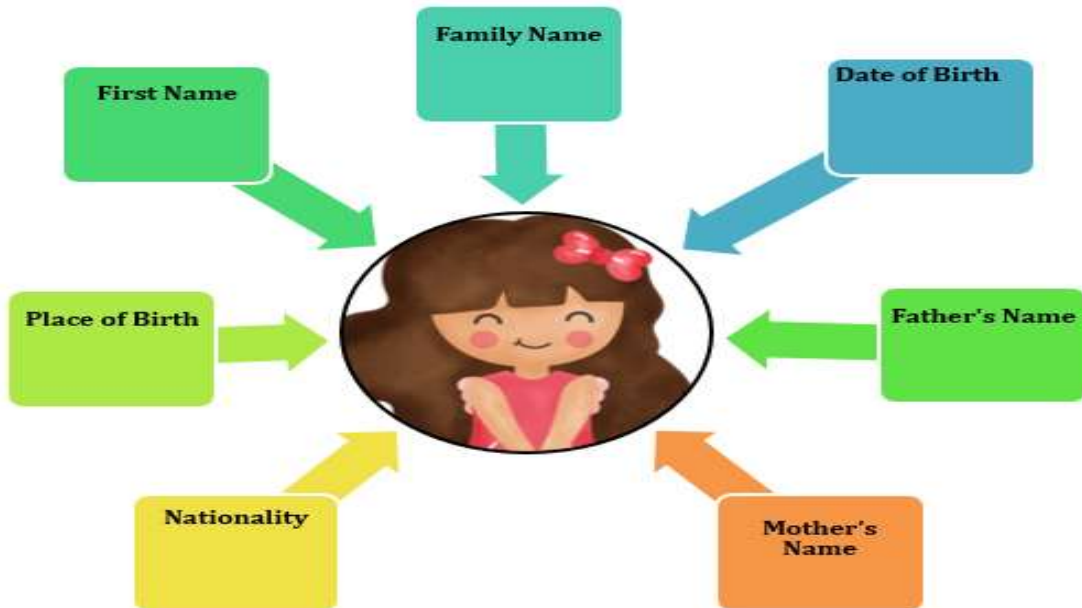
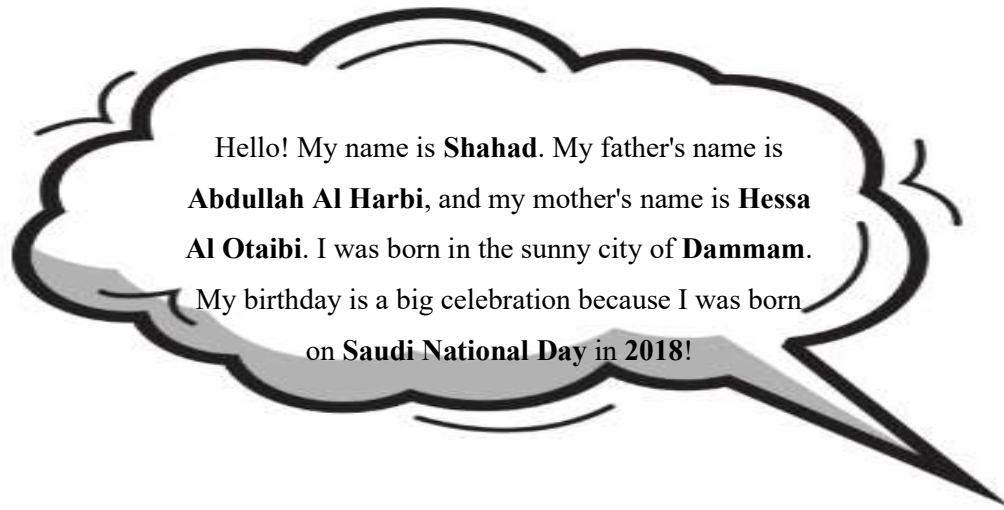


Exercises

I. Direction: Read these sentences and decide if they are True (Yes!) or False (No!).

1. Italy is the name of a country (a nation). _____
2. Different people come from different countries. _____
3. A lot of people can share the exact same passport. _____
4. Your own name is printed inside your passport. _____

II. Direction: Read this short story about a girl named Shahad and find the special details!



III. Direction: Read each question carefully and write your answer in complete sentences.

1. Why is it important to know your nationality?

2. How can you show respect for your country?

3. Can I share my passport with anyone? Why or why not?



Activity (Reflection)

“My Passport”

Direction: Draw a passport page and fill in:

- Your name
- Your nationality
- Your photo (draw a picture of yourself)



Unit 1: That's My World
Lesson 2: Day In, Day Out

Vocabularies:

- **Weekdays** - the regular school or workdays of the week, not the weekend
- **Breaks** - short periods of time to rest or stop working.
- **Weekend** - the days at the end of the week when people rest and do not go to school or work



Every day is a happy day for me! Can you guess why? On school days, from Sunday until Thursday, my alarm clock goes "ring-ring" at **seven o'clock** to wake me up. During the **weekdays**, I jump out of bed to get ready for school. First, I wash my face and brush my teeth. Then, I put on my school clothes and walk to the kitchen.





Mom makes warm **pancakes** for breakfast. “Beep, beep!”
The bus is here, so I need to hurry! At school, we wait in line and walk to our classroom. We stay busy all day by learning new things and playing with friends during our break. Sometimes, we even do-little tests.



When the bell rings at the end of the day, I head back home.



First, I change into my comfortable clothes and wash up.



Then, I enjoy a delicious **lunch**.

homework.



Next, I do my



I make sure to finish all my tasks before I have fun or watch TV.



When the sun goes down, I eat my **dinner** and start getting ready for bed.

When the **weekend** arrives, I am so happy because I don't go to school. It is the best time for my family to be



together. We stay busy by **baking delicious cookies** and **building tall towers with our blocks**.



We even go to Grandma's house to **read beautiful stories together!** Soon, the weekend ends and it is time for a new week to begin.



Important Details:

- ✓ **Morning Schedule:** From Sunday to Thursday, the day begins with an alarm at seven o'clock.
- ✓ **School Preparation:** Weekdays involve getting ready, eating breakfast, and taking the bus to school.
- ✓ **Daily Priorities:** At home, schoolwork must be completed before having free time to play or watch TV.
- ✓ **Weekend Time:** The end of the week is for family gatherings and enjoying different hobbies together.



Exercises

I. Direction: Read the sentence and write True or False.

1. We eat lunch as soon as we wake up in the morning. _____
2. We eat breakfast before we go to school. _____
3. Dinner is the last meal we eat before bedtime. _____
4. After school is finished, we go home to eat lunch. _____

II. Direction: Read each question carefully and write your answer in complete sentences.

1. What do you do in the morning?

2. Why is sleep important?

3. Write one healthy habit.



Activity (Reflection)

Direction: Write your daily routine in order.

Unit 1: That's My World

Lesson 3: Family Time

Vocabularies:

- **Parents** - a mother and father who take care of their children
- **Family** - a group of people who love, care for, and help each other, such as parents, brothers, sisters, and relatives.
- **Extended Family** - family members outside your parents and brothers or sisters, like grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins
- **Care** - to help, love, and look after someone or something
- **Toddler** - a very young child who is learning to walk



Hello! My name is Nora. Today is a very special day because I am going to visit my **grandparents**.

My grandma and grandpa are part of my **extended family**. I love being at their house! My grandma makes delicious chicken soup and warm bread for me. My grandpa tells exciting stories about his childhood, and I love listening to him. We always laugh and have fun together!



During the weekends, we enjoy spending a lot of happy time together as a family. My relatives often come to visit us, and the house becomes full of laughter and joy. My mother prepares delicious food, while my father helps get everything ready for the guests. We play games, talk, eat together, and share many fun moments. I always feel excited when everyone gathers because we create beautiful memories together.

Soon, I hear a knock at the door. It is my **aunt**, my **uncle**, and my two favorite **cousins**! I am so happy because I get to spend the whole day playing with Lulu and Saud.

Lulu is my uncle's daughter, and she is very kind. My uncle is my father's brother. Saud is my aunt's son, and he is very funny! My aunt is my father's sister.

We have so many things to do together. We might ride our bikes in the yard or play with our toy cars. We love playing and laughing together all day long because family time is the best time!

Nora is learning about her **extended family**. An extended family includes relatives who may not live in the same house but are still part of the same family tree.

Near and Far

Nora has an uncle named **Uncle Ali**. He is her **mother's brother**. Even though Uncle Ali lives in a country far away and not in Saudi Arabia, he is still a very important relative.



New Additions

Nora's aunt (her father's sister) has a new **toddler**. A toddler is a young child between **1 and 3 years old**.

Important Details:

- ✓ Family members support each other.
- ✓ Respect and kindness are important at home.
- ✓ Families enjoy activities together.
- ✓ We should love and help our Relatives even if they live far away or abroad.

💡 Why does this matter?

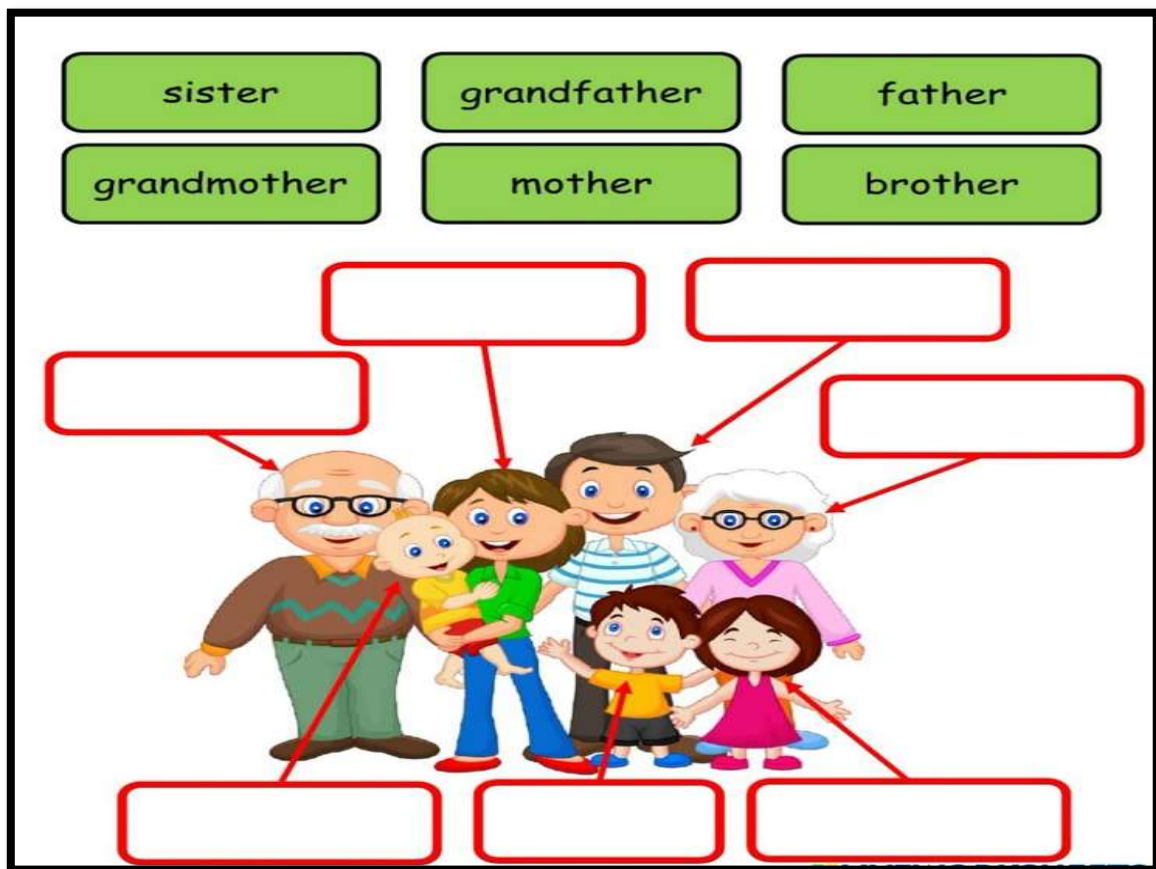
Even though a toddler is small and speaks in a funny way, he is still Nora's **cousin**. Every person—from a tiny toddler to an uncle living far away—has a special place in the family.





Exercises

I. Direction: Complete the following chart using the words below.



II. Direction: Read the sentences below. Choose the correct word from the Word Box to complete each sentence.

Toddler — Uncle — Relatives — Aunt

1. All the people who belong to my family tree are my _____.
2. My father's brother is called my _____.
3. A very young child who is learning how to walk is a _____.
4. My father's sister is called my _____.

III. Direction: Read each question carefully and write your answer in complete sentences.

1. How many uncles do you have?

2. How many aunts do you have?

3. How do families help each other?

4. Name one activity you do with your family.

5. Why is family important?



Activity (Reflection)

Direction: Draw your Family Tree and write the names of your family members.



Unit 1: That's My World
Lesson 4: My Special Friends

Vocabularies:

- **Friendship** - a relationship between people who care for each other, help each other, and enjoy spending time together
- **Respect** - treating others kindly, politely, and nicely
- **Sharing** - giving part of what you have to others and letting them use it too
- **Kindness** - being nice, caring, and helpful to others



Today, our class went outside to play football. Our teacher decided to make it a gender match.

All the boys joined one team, and all the girls joined the other team. Our teacher told us, 'Each team has a different gender. Let's see who can score the most goals!'

Boys and girls have different genders. This means we are born different. As we get older, our bodies change and grow in their own ways. Even though we have different genders, we all love to run, play, and have fun together at school!



A **physical trait** is a feature of your body that you are born with. We cannot choose our physical traits; they are passed down to us from our parents.

1. Skin Tone

Our skin gets its color from something called **melanin**.

- People with more melanin have **darker skin**.
- People with less melanin have **lighter skin**.
- Both are beautiful and protect our bodies in different ways!

2. Hair Color and Texture

Just like skin, hair comes in many varieties:

- **Blond:** Hair that is light yellow or gold.
- **Redheaded:** Hair that is orange, ginger, or reddish-brown.
- **Brunette:** Hair that is dark brown or black.



- **Texture:** Some hair is very **straight**, while other hair is **curly** or **wavy**.

While we are born with our skin and hair, we **choose** our clothes. Clothing often tells a story about where we are from or what we are doing.

3. Traditional Clothing



In **Saudi Arabia**, the thobe is a very important garment.

- **Design:** It is a long, ankle-length robe with long sleeves.
- **Function:** Usually made of white cotton, it helps keep the body cool in the hot desert sun.
- **Meaning:** It shows respect for our history and culture.



In our school, every student has a special way of doing things. Some of our friends have **special needs**, which means they use different tools to help them learn and play.

Omar's Speed!

Omar has a physical challenge, so he uses a **wheelchair**.

- **His Talent:** He is like a racecar driver! His wheelchair helps him zoom across the playground.

- **What he loves:** Omar is a sports star and never misses a chance to play with his team.

Rama's Magic Touch

Rama is **blind**, so she doesn't use her eyes to read. Instead, she uses her sense of touch!

- **Her Tool:** She uses books with **Braille**. These are special pages with raised dots that feel like little bumps.
- **Her Dream:** Rama is a science expert. She uses her ears to listen and her hands to explore, and one day, she wants to be a doctor!

"We are all different, but we all love to play, laugh, and learn together. Every single student in our class is special!"

Important Details:



- ✓ Everyone is special—let's be kind and respect children with special needs.
- ✓ Kind words make friendships stronger.
- ✓ Respecting differences is important.
- ✓ Good friends are kind, respectful, and helpful. Friends should share and solve problems peacefully.



Exercises

I. Direction: Read the clues and write the correct word from the Mystery Box.

Genders — Wheelchair — Redheaded — Disability — Skirts

1. I am a piece of clothing. I am often worn by girls and come in many colors.

Who am I? _____

2. I have two big wheels and help my friends move fast when they cannot walk.

Who am I? _____

3. I am the word used for the difference between boys and girls.

Who am I? _____

4. My hair is the color of a sunset or a bright autumn leaf.

Who am I? _____

5. I am a challenge that might make someone move or see differently, like blindness.

Who am I? _____

II. Direction: Read each question carefully and write your answer in complete sentences.

1. How can you help a friend?

2. Why should we use kind words?



Activity (Reflection)

1. Imagine your classmate uses a wheelchair and wants to go to the playground during recess. What can you do to help your classmate feel happy and included?

2. Write three qualities of a good friend.

Unit 1: That's My World
Lesson 5: Growing Up

Vocabularies:

- **Growth** - a complex, continuous biological process from conception through adulthood, marked by rapid changes during infancy and puberty
- **Visitors** - a visitor is someone who comes to see you or your place, but doesn't live there
- **Teenager** - a person between the ages of 13 and 19 inclusive
- **Adult** - a person who is fully grown and mature; grown-up
- **Newborn** - a baby who has just been born, usually within the first few days or weeks of life

**The Time Machine**

Imagine we have a time machine! Let's travel back to see how things change as we grow up.

Destination 1: The Beginning

First, we see a **newborn** baby. A newborn is very small and needs lots of love.

In our home, when a baby arrives, the house is full of **visitors**. Everyone comes to celebrate the happy news.

Destination 2: Childhood

Next, we travel to when Grandpa was a young **child**. Back then, there were no iPads!

Grandpa spent his time playing outside. He tells us he had a major **sweet tooth**.



Destination 3: The Adulthood

Now the time machine moves forward. The child has grown tall! Adults are the "*big people*" like your parents and teachers. They have jobs, drive cars, and take care of the family.

- This is the stage where life becomes very busy and exciting!
- First, Grandpa went to **university** to learn special skills for his future. Once he graduated, he started **working** at a job.
- Later, he met Grandma and they got **married**. Together, they started a **family**, which is how Grandpa eventually became a father and then a grandfather!
- Every adult has a story of how they built their life and helped their family grow.

Destination 4: The Elderly (The Wise Storyteller)

Finally, we see Grandpa as he is today. He has lived a long life and has many stories to tell. Even though he is older, he still remembers the sweets he loved when he was little!



Important Details:

- ✓ As children grow up, they learn new skills and become more responsible.
- ✓ Healthy food helps us grow.
- ✓ Exercise keeps us active.
- ✓ Responsibilities increase as we grow older.
- ✓ We should respect people who are older than us.



Exercises

I. Direction: Pair the words with their matching pictures



• teenager



• toddler



• child



• baby



• adult



• old age

II. Direction: Read these sentences and decide if they are True (Yes!) or False (No!).

1. Adults go to elementary school just like Grade 2 students. _____
2. You become an adult right after you are a newborn baby. _____
3. A newborn baby can walk and talk as soon as they are born. _____

III. Direction: Read each question carefully and write your answer in complete sentences.

1. What helps children grow?

2. Why is exercise important?

3. Name one new responsibility you may have when you grow up and become an adult.



Activity (Reflection)

Direction: Write or draw something new you learned this year.

Unit 2: Where I Live

Lesson 1: In My Neighborhood

Vocabularies:

- **Neighborhood** – a place where people live near each other
- **Community** – a group of people living together in one area
- **Neighbor** – a person living near your home



A neighborhood is the place where we live.

It includes houses, buildings, roads, parks, and stores.

People who live in the same neighborhood are called **neighbors**.

A good neighborhood is clean, safe, and friendly.

Neighbors help one another and work together to keep the **community** peaceful.

In every neighborhood, there are important places such as schools, hospitals, mosques, supermarkets, and playgrounds.

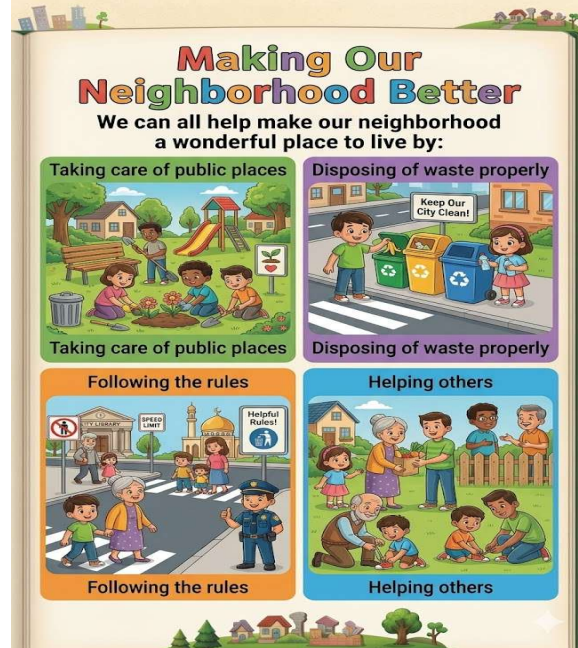
People in the neighborhood should respect one another and take care of public places.

Throwing trash properly, following rules, and helping others make the neighborhood a better place to live.



Most neighborhoods feature essential facilities that serve the community:

- **Schools:**
For learning and growth.
- **Hospitals:**
For health and care.
- **Places of Worship:**
Such as mosques.
- **Public Spaces:**
Such as supermarkets and playgrounds.



Important Details:

We can all help make our neighborhood a wonderful place to live by:

- ✓ **Taking care of public places:** Treating shared spaces with respect.
- ✓ **Disposing of waste properly:** Throwing trash in bins to keep the area clean.
- ✓ **Following the rules:** Ensuring the community stays safe and organized.
- ✓ **Helping others:** Being a supportive member of the community.



Think and Answer

1. What is a neighborhood?

2. Who are neighbors?

3. Name two places found in a neighborhood.

4. Why should we keep our neighborhood clean?

5. How can you help your community?



Activity (Reflection)

Draw your neighborhood and write 3 ways you can help keep it clean and safe.

Unit 2: Where I Live

Lesson 2: Places Around

Vocabularies:

- **Supermarket** – a place where people buy food and other things
- **Hospital** – a place where sick people are treated
- **Playground** – a place where children play



There are many important places around us.

Each place has a special purpose.

Schools are places where children learn.

Hospitals help sick people get better.

Supermarkets sell food and household items.

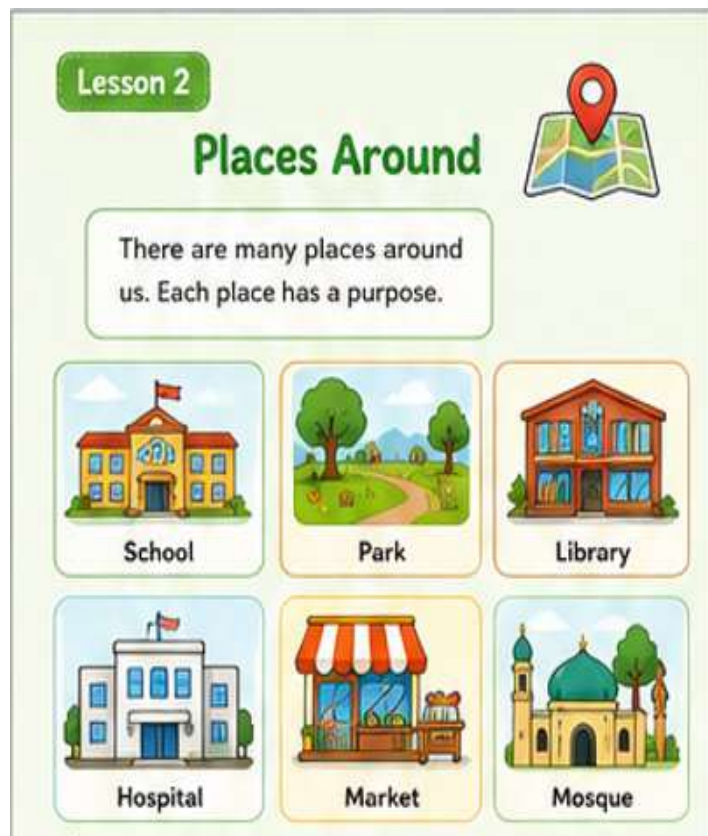
Parks and playgrounds are places for fun and exercise.

Mosques are places where people pray.

Police stations help keep people safe.

Fire stations protect the community during emergencies.

All these places help people in their daily lives. Without them, communities would not function properly.



Important Details:

- ✓ Different places have different uses.
- ✓ Schools help children learn.
- ✓ Hospitals care for sick people.
- ✓ Police and firefighters help keep communities safe.



Think and Answer

1. Which place do you visit to read books?

2. Which place helps us when we are sick?



Exercise

Direction: Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct and **FALSE** if it is not.

1. A community is made up of people who help one another. _____
2. Respect means being rude to others. _____
3. Neighbors can be our friends. _____
4. Cooperation means refusing to work together. _____



Activity (Reflection)

Direction: Make a sentence using the given words below.

community, together, neighbor, respect, people

Unit 2: Where I Live

Lesson 3: Community Helpers

Vocabularies:

- **Community** – a place where people live and work together
- **Helper** – a person who gives help to others



Community helpers are people who work to help others every day.

They make our community safe, healthy, clean, and organized.

Community helpers have different jobs and responsibilities that are important for everyone.

People in the community depend on helpers to meet their daily needs.

Without community helpers, it would be difficult for people to live safely and comfortably.

Lesson 3

Community Helpers 

Community helpers work hard to keep our community safe, healthy and happy.


Teacher


Doctor


Police Officer


Firefighter


Cleaner


Mail Carrier



Important Details:

Community helpers:

- help people stay safe
- keep the community clean
- teach children
- care for sick people
- provide food and services
- help during emergencies

They work together to make the community a better place.



Think and Answer

Direction: Write about your favorite community helper.

My favorite community helper is a:

This helper is important because:

If you could become a community helper, what would you be and why?

Activity: Match the Helper to the Job

Directions: Draw a line to connect the **Community Helper** on the left to their correct **Job** on the right.

Column A

1. Teacher
2. Doctor
3. Firefighter
4. Police Officer
5. Farmer

Column B

- A. Helps sick people
- B. Puts out fires
- C. Keeps people safe
- D. Teaches students
- E. Grows food



Reflection Time

Direction: Work with your group to create a community poster.

Unit 2: Where I Live

Lesson 4: My Community Rules

Vocabularies:

- **Rule** – a guide that tells people what they should or should not do
- **Respect** – treating others kindly and politely
- **Safety** – being protected from danger or harm
- **Citizen** – a person who belongs to a community or country
- **Responsibility** – doing what is right and expected



Community rules are guidelines that help people live together safely, peacefully, and respectfully.

Rules teach us how to behave properly at home, in school, and in public places.

When people follow rules, the community becomes organized, clean, and safe for everyone.

Rules are **important** because they protect people from danger and help everyone get along with one another.

Children and adults should follow rules to show responsibility and respect.



Good Citizens Follow Rules

A good citizen:

- follows community rules
- respects other people
- helps keep places clean
- behaves responsibly
- cares for the environment

Children can become good citizens by practicing good behavior every day.

Fun Facts About Community Rules

 Traffic lights use colors to help drivers and people stay safe.

 Recycling rules help protect the environment.

 Communities become happier when people respect one another.

Important Details:

Community rules help:

- keep people safe
- prevent accidents
- maintain peace and order
- protect public places
- teach responsibility and respect

Without rules, people may get hurt, argue, or damage property.



Think and Answer

Direction: Answer the following questions.

1. What may happen if people do not follow traffic rules?

2. Why should children follow rules even when adults are not watching?



Exercise

Direction: Circle the Good Choices

Helping others

Waiting in line

Cleaning up

Littering

Pushing

Breaking things

Cares for the environment

Respect other people

Messing around



Activity (Reflection)

Direction: Write a Rule

Write one rule you follow at home or school.

Why is this rule important?

Unit 2: Where I Live

Lesson 5: Goods and Services

Vocabularies:

- **Goods** – things people can buy or use
- **Services** – work people do to help others
- **Market** – a place where goods are bought and sold
- **Customer** – a person who buys goods or services
- **Business** – a place where goods or services are provided

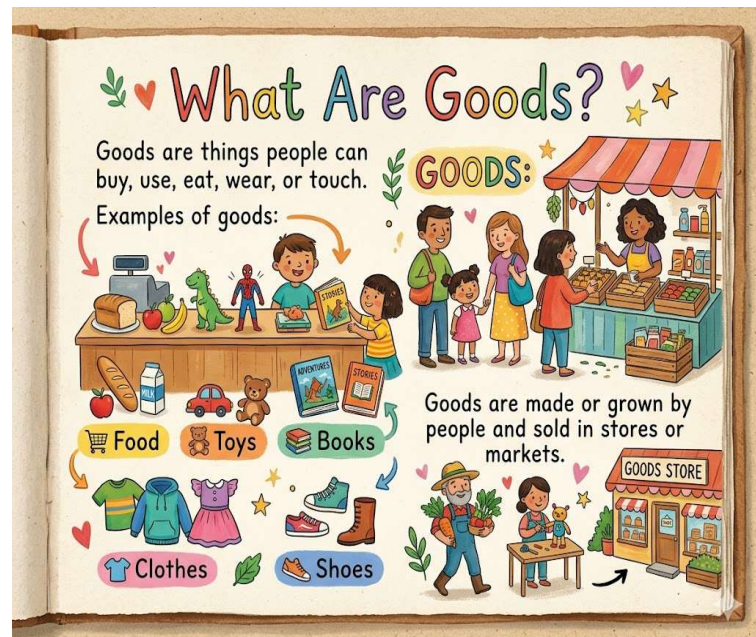


What Are Goods and Services?

People need many things every day to live comfortably. Some of these are called **goods**, while others are called **services**.

Goods

Goods are things people can buy, use, eat, wear, or touch.



Services

Services are jobs or work that people do to help others.

Fun Facts About Goods and Services

- Bakers wake up very early to make fresh bread for people.
- Bus drivers help many people travel to school and work every day.
- Markets can sell hundreds of different goods.

Important Details:

Goods and services help people meet their needs and wants.

Goods help us:

- eat healthy food
- wear clothes
- learn with books and school supplies

Services help us:

- travel safely
- stay healthy
- learn new things
- keep places clean and safe



Think and Answer

Direction: Answer the following questions.

1. Why are goods and services both important in the community?

2. What would happen if there were stores with goods but no workers to provide services?



Exercises

I. Sort the Words

Direction: Write G for goods and S for services.

1. Bread _____
2. Teaching _____
3. Taxi ride _____
4. Pencil _____
5. Haircut _____

II. Word Bank

Direction: Use the words inside the box to complete the sentences.

• goods • services • teacher • food • haircut

1. Things that people buy or use are called _____.
2. A _____ helps students learn in school.
3. Fruits, vegetables, and bread are examples of _____.
4. Jobs that people do to help others are called _____.
5. A _____ is a service provided by a barber or hairstylist.



Activity (Reflection)

Imagine you will open a small shop. What good or service will you offer?
Who are the people in it?

Your Shop

Unit 3: Inside Out

Lesson 1: My Hobbies and Chores

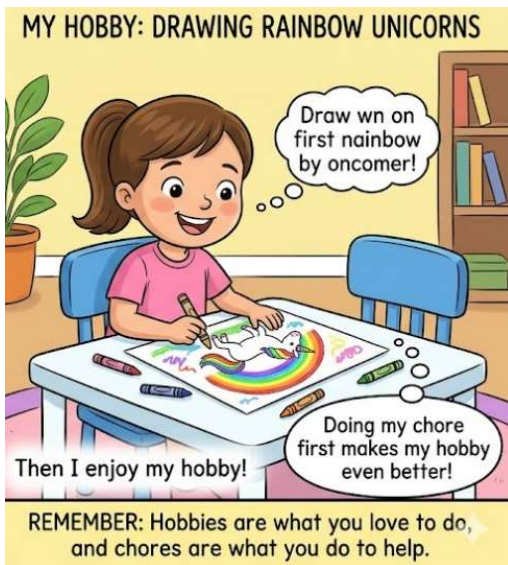
Vocabularies:

- **Hobby** – something you do for fun in your free time
- **Chore** – a small job you do to help at home
- **Free time** – time when you are not in school or doing chores
- **Responsibility** – something you should do because it helps others
- **Helpful** – when you make things easier for someone else



Do you know the difference between a *hobby* and a *chore*? A *hobby* is something you do for fun in your free time, like drawing, playing soccer, or reading a book. A *chore* is a small job that helps your family, such as putting away toys, sweeping the floor, or feeding a pet. Doing chores is a responsibility, it means you should do it because it helps others.

Samira hobby is drawing rainbow unicorns, but before she can draw, her chore is



feeding her goldfish, Bubbles. “First I feed Bubbles. That’s my responsibility,” Samira says. Then she uses her free time to enjoy her hobby. Her mom says, “You are so helpful!” Samira smiles because doing her chore first makes her hobby even better. Remember: hobbies are what you love to do, and chores are what you do to help.

Leo's hobby is building with toy bricks. He wants to make a tall castle. But first, he has a chore: putting his dirty clothes in the laundry basket. "Chores come first," says Mom. Leo quickly does his chore. Then he spends **free time** building his castle. He feels **helpful** and happy.



Important Details:

- ✓ **Hobby** is something you do for fun in your free time (your choice).
- ✓ **Chore** is a small job that helps your family (needs to be done).



Exercises

I. Direction: Write T for true or F for false.

- _____ 1. A hobby is something you have to do.
- _____ 2. Doing chores makes you helpful.
- _____ 3. You should do your hobby before your chore.
- _____ 4. Free time is time for fun, not chores.
- _____ 5. Feeding a pet is a hobby.

II. Direction: Read each sentence. Circle (O) the hobby. Underline the chore.

1. Emma draws a picture after she feeds the cat.
2. Sweeping the floor is a chore, but playing tag is a hobby.
3. Leo builds a block castle when his laundry is put away.
4. Mia fills the dog's water bowl and then reads a comic book.
5. Wiping the table comes before throwing a ball.

III. Direction: Word Bank: *hobby, chore, free time, responsibility, helpful*

1. Drawing unicorns is Lily's favorite _____.
2. Feeding the goldfish is a _____.
3. After school and chores, you have _____ to play.
4. Doing your chores is a _____ because it helps your family.
5. When you make your bed without being asked, you are being _____.



Activity (Reflection)

Direction: Draw one picture of yourself doing a chore and one picture of yourself doing a hobby. Then write one sentence about each.

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- My chore:

- My hobby:

Unit 3: Inside Out

Lesson 2: Right or Wrong

Vocabularies:

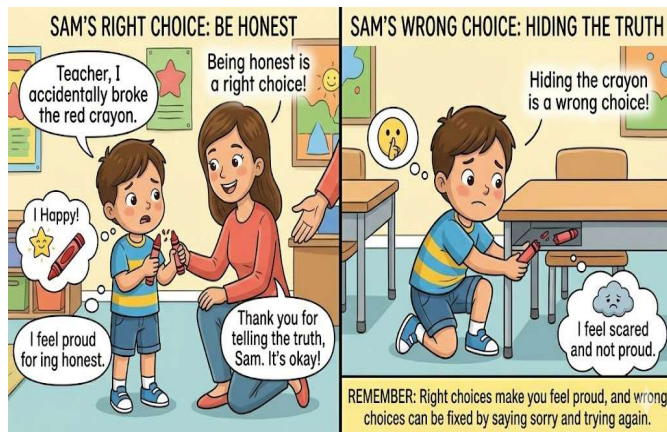
- **Right** – a good choice that makes others feel happy or safe
- **Wrong** – a bad choice that hurts feelings or breaks rules
- **Honest** – telling the truth, even when it's hard
- **Respect** – treating people and things kindly
- **Fair** – taking turns and sharing so everyone gets a chance



Right means making a good choice that helps others or follows the rules. **Wrong** means making a bad choice that hurts someone's feelings or breaks something. For example, imagine Sam and his friend Leo. They are playing with a red ball. Sam wants to play with it all day. That would be wrong because it's not fair. Instead, Sam says, "Let's take turns." That is right – it shows respect for his friend. Another time, Sam



accidentally breaks a crayon. He feels scared, but he tells his teacher the truth. Being



honest is a right choice, even when it's hard. Hiding the broken crayon would be wrong. Remember: right choices make you feel proud, and wrong choices can be fixed by saying sorry and trying again.

Mia finds a pretty eraser on the floor. She knows it belongs to her classmate, Juan. **Right choice:** Mia gives the eraser back to Juan. “You dropped this,” she says. Juan smiles. **Wrong choice:** Mia keeps the eraser and hides it in her pencil case. Juan feels sad later. Mia chooses what is **right**. She is **honest** and **fair**. Everyone feels good.



Important Details:

- ✓ **Right** - A good choice that makes others feel happy or safe.
- ✓ **Wrong** - A bad choice that hurts feelings or breaks rules.



Exercises

I. Direction: Read each action. Circle (O) if it's a *Good* choice and *Wrong* if it's a bad choice.

1. You push your friend to get to the front of the line.
Right Wrong
2. You find a lost pencil. You give it to the teacher.
Right Wrong
3. You break a cup and tell your mom the truth.
Right Wrong
4. You take a toy from your little brother without asking.
Right Wrong
5. You say “thank you” when someone helps you.
Right Wrong

II. Direction: Write T for true or F for false.

- _____ 1. A right choice makes others feel happy or safe.
- _____ 2. If you do something wrong, you can never fix it.
- _____ 3. Being honest means telling the truth, even when it's hard.
- _____ 4. It is fair to take all the crayons for yourself.
- _____ 5. Saying "sorry" can help make a wrong choice better.

III. Direction: Word Bank: *right, wrong, honest, respect, fair*

- 1. Sharing your snack with a friend is the _____ thing to do.
- 2. Pushing someone is _____ because it hurts feelings.
- 3. When you tell the truth, you are being _____.
- 4. Taking turns on the swing is _____ to everyone.
- 5. When you listen to your teacher without interrupting, you show _____.



Activity (Reflection)

Daily "Right Choice" Jar

Materials: small jar, paper slips, pencil.

Instructions:

Each day, students write one right choice they made at school or home (e.g., "I helped my mom set the table," "I told the truth about breaking a glass").

Drop it in the jar. At the end of the week, read a few aloud and celebrate being honest, fair, and respectful.



Unit 3: Inside Out

Lesson 3: I am Angry

Vocabularies:

- **Anger** – a strong feeling when something is not fair or you are hurt
- **Feeling** – something inside you, like happy, sad, or angry
- **Control** – to stop yourself from yelling or hitting when you are upset
- **Headache** – a pain in your head that can come when you are very angry
- **Breathe** – to take slow air in and out to help calm down



Everyone gets angry sometimes. **Anger** is a normal **feeling**, like when someone takes your toy or says something mean. When you are angry, your face may feel hot, your hands may squeeze tight, and you might even get a **headache**. That's your body telling you, "I need help to calm down." You can learn to **control** your anger instead of yelling or pushing. One good trick is to stop and **breathe** slowly. Breathe in through your nose like you are smelling a flower. Breathe out through your mouth like you are blowing out a candle. Do this three times. Another trick is to walk away and tell a grown-up, "I feel angry." You can also squeeze a pillow or draw a mad picture. Controlling your anger does not mean hiding it. It means handling it in a way that does not hurt anyone – including yourself. When you practice, you will feel better faster.



Salman is building a tall block tower. His little brother knocks it down by accident. Leo feels anger rising. His face gets hot. He wants to push his brother. But Salman remembers to control his feeling. He stops. He takes three breathes – in, out, in, out, in, out. His headache goes away. Then Salman says, "I'm angry because my tower fell. Can you help me rebuild?" His brother says sorry, and they build an even bigger tower together.



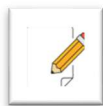
Tom's friend Sam keeps calling him "Shorty" at recess. Tom feels **anger** rising. He wants to push Sam. But Tom stops. He says, "I don't like that name. It makes me angry." Sam laughs and says it again. Tom decides to **control** his anger by walking away and playing with someone else. Later, he tells the teacher. The teacher talks to Sam, and Sam apologizes.

Important Details:

Anger - A strong feeling when something is unfair or hurtful

Control - Managing your anger so you don't hurt others or yourself

Instead of...	Try this...
○ Hitting or kicking	○ Breathe deeply (smell flower, blow candle)
○ Yelling	○ Say "I am angry. I need a break."
○ Throwing things	○ Squeeze a pillow or stuffed toy
○ Keeping it inside	○ Tell a grown-up how you feel



Exercises

I. Direction: Write T for true or F for false.

- _____ 1. Anger is a bad feeling and you should never feel it.
- _____ 2. Breathing slowly can help you calm down.
- _____ 3. When you are angry, it is okay to hit someone.
- _____ 4. A headache can be a sign of anger.
- _____ 5. You can control anger by walking away and telling a grown-up.

II. Direction: Word Bank: *anger, control, breathe, headache, feeling*

1. When something unfair happens, I feel _____.
2. To calm down, I can stop and _____ slowly.
3. My head might hurt – that is called a _____.
4. Anger is a normal _____, but I choose how to act.
5. I can _____ my anger by breathing or walking away.

III. Direction: Draw a line from the body sign to what it means.

Body Sign	Meaning
1. Hot face	a. My head hurts
2. Tight fists	b. My body feels warm
3. Headache	c. My hands are ready to squeeze



Activity (Reflection)

Class “No Hurting, Only Helping” Pledge

Say together:

“When I am angry, I will not hit or yell. I will breathe. I will walk away. I will talk. Anger is okay. Hurting is not. I can control my anger!”

Unit 3: Inside Out

Lesson 4: Should I Worry?

Vocabularies:

- **Worry** – a feeling when you think something bad might happen
- **Shaky** – when your body trembles because you feel nervous or scared
- **Upset** – feeling sad, scared, or uncomfortable
- **Face our worries** – to talk about or look at what scares us instead of hiding it
- **Brave** – doing something even when you feel a little scared



Have you ever felt a strange **worry** in your tummy? Maybe before a test, or when the lights go out, or when Mom leaves for work. That is called **worry**. Your body might feel **shaky**, your heart might beat fast, or you might feel **upset** and want to cry. Everyone has worries, even grown-ups. The



best thing to do is not keep worries inside. You can **face our worries** by telling someone you trust, like a parent, teacher, or friend. Say, “I am worried about...” When you say it out loud, the worry gets smaller. Then you can try these tricks: take three slow breaths, draw your worry as a little cloud, or ask “What is the worst that can happen?” Usually, it is not as bad as you think. You can also think of one small thing you can do, like holding a soft toy or turning on a nightlight.

Remember: worries are like shadows – they look big, but when you **face** them, they get smaller. You are **brave** enough to handle them.

Mia is going to her friend's birthday party. She feels a **worry** in her



tummy. What if she doesn't know anyone? What if she spills her drink? Her body feels **shaky**. She feels **upset** and wants to stay home. But Mia remembers to **face her worry**. She tells her mom, "I'm worried about the party." Mom says, "That's okay. Let's practice what to say. 'Hi, my name is Mia. Can I play?'" Mia breathes slowly. At the party, she says the words. Soon she is laughing and playing. The worry was big in her head, but small in real life.

Important Details:

- ✓ **Worry**- A feeling that something bad might happen
- ✓ **Face our worries** - To talk about or look at what scares us instead of hiding it

Quick Check (Think & Say)

- What is one sign that you are worried?

- Who can you tell when you feel worried?

- What can you do to face a worry?



Exercises

I. Direction: Write T for true or F for false.

- ___ 1. Worries are bad and you should never have them.
- ___ 2. Talking about a worry can make it feel smaller.
- ___ 3. When you feel shaky, you should hide and cry alone.
- ___ 4. Drawing your worry can help you feel better.
- ___ 5. It is brave to face your worries even if you feel scared.

II. Direction: Word Bank: *worry, shaky, upset, face our worries, brave*

1. When I think something bad might happen, I feel _____.
2. My hands feel _____ when I am nervous.
3. I feel sad or scared – that means I am _____.
4. To make a worry smaller, we can _____ by telling someone.
5. Even when I am scared, I can be _____ and try my best.



Activity (Reflection)

Direction: Read each worry. Write or draw one thing you can do to face it.

Worry	What can you do?
You worry about the dark at night.	_____ _____
You worry that your friend is mad at you.	_____ _____
You worry about a doctor's visit.	_____ _____

Unit 3: Inside Out

Lesson 5: Together

Vocabularies:

- **Respect** – treating people and things kindly, even when you feel upset
- **Sportsmanship** – being fair and kind whether you win or lose
- **Treat** – to act toward someone in a certain way (like treat with kindness)
- **Victory** – when you win a game or competition
- **Loss** – when you do not win a game or competition



Playing games with friends is fun, but sometimes someone wins and someone loses. That is okay. **Victory** means you win. **Loss** means you do not win. How

you act matters more than who wins. When you win, you should not brag or laugh at others. You can say, “Good game!” That shows **respect**. When you lose, you should not cry, blame others,



or get angry. You can say, “You played well. Maybe I will win next time.” That is good **sportsmanship**. **Sportsmanship** means being fair and kind whether you have victory or loss. How you **treat** your friends during a game shows what is in your heart.

Remember: the most important thing is not the score – it is playing **together** and having fun.

When you treat others with respect, everyone feels like a winner.

Abdulrahman and Mona are racing on the playground. Abdulrahman wins the race. Mona loses. Mona feels sad and wants to



push Abdulrahman. But she remembers **sportsmanship**. She takes a breath and says, “Good job, Abdulrahman. That was fast.” Abdulrahman smiles and says, “Thanks. You ran really well too. Want to race again?” Abdulrahman does not brag. He **treats** Mona with **respect**. They race again, laughing together. Winning and losing both feel better when you are kind.

The class has an art contest. The teacher picks Talin drawing as the winner . Salman drawing is not chosen. Salman feels angry and says, “That’s not fair! My drawing is better!” Talin feels sad. The teacher says, “Art is about having fun, not winning. Salman, how can you show **respect**?” Salman thinks and says, “Talin, I like your drawing. I was just sad. Can we draw together next time?” Talin nods. They become art buddies.



Important Details:

- ✓ **Victory** - When you win a game or competition
- ✓ **Respect** - Treating people kindly, even when you feel upset
- ✓ **Sportsmanship** - Being fair and kind whether you win or lose



Exercises

I. Direction: Write each action in the correct box.

Actions: say “*You played well*”, “*Cry and yell at the ref*”, “*I’m the best*”, “*Shake hands after the game*”, “*Blame your teammate*”, say “*Maybe next time*”.

Good Sportsmanship (Right Way)

1.

2.

3.

Bad Sportsmanship (Wrong Way)

1.

2.

3.

II. Direction: Write T for true or F for false.

_____ 1. It is okay to brag when you win.

_____ 2. Good sportsmanship means being kind even when you lose.

_____ 3. You should blame your friend if your team loses.

_____ 4. Saying “Good game” shows respect.

_____ 5. Winning is the only thing that matters in a game.

III. Direction: Word Bank: *respect, sportsmanship, treat, victory, loss*

1. When you win a game, you have _____.

2. When you do not win, you have a _____.

3. Saying “Good game” to the other team shows _____.

4. Being fair and kind whether you win or lose is called _____.

5. You should _____ others the way you want to be treated.



Activity (Reflection)

Sportsmanship Role-Play Cards

How to play:

Give pairs a scenario card. They act out both wrong and right ways.

Scenario	Wrong Way	Right Way
(Sportsmanship)		
You win a race	Laugh at the loser	Say "Nice try, let's race again"
You lose a card game	Throw the cards	Take a breath and say "Good game"
Your teammate makes a mistake	Yell at them	Say "It's okay, we'll try again"

Questions:

Imagine you win a game, but your friend cries because they lost.

- Should you feel bad for winning? Why or why not?

- What can you do to help your friend feel better without giving up your victory?

- Is it possible to lose and still have fun? Give an example.

Unit 4: Getting Along

Lesson 1: Meeting Strangers

Vocabularies:

- **Stranger** - a person you have never met before
- **Safe stranger** - stranger who is trained to help people and keeps others safe
- **Nurse** - a helper who takes care of sick or hurt people
- **Firefighter** - a brave helper who puts out fires, rescues people from danger, and teaches families how to stay safe.



In our daily lives, we meet many people. Some we know, like our family, friends, and teachers. Others we do not know – these people are called strangers.

Important rule: You do not have to be afraid of every stranger, but you must always be careful.

What to remember when you see or meet a stranger:

Do not go anywhere with a stranger. Even if they say, "Your mom asked me to pick you up," say NO and walk away.

Do not take anything from a stranger. No candy, no toys, no gifts, no money.

Do not give a stranger your personal information. That means: your name, your address, your phone number, or which school you go to.

Keep a safe distance. If a stranger comes too close, step back or run away.

Who are safe strangers?

Some strangers can help you if you are lost, hurt, or scared. These are called safe strangers. They wear uniforms or badges you can recognize.



Examples of safe strangers:

Police officer (uniform, badge, car with lights)

Firefighter (red or yellow uniform, helmet, big truck)

Teacher or principal (inside your school)

Nurse or doctor (white coat or scrubs, stethoscope)

Librarian (inside a library)

A parent with children (you can ask them to call 911)

**What to do if you feel unsafe with a stranger?**

Say "NO!" loudly.

Run away to a safe place (like your home, school, or a store with people).

Tell a grown-up you trust – your mom, dad, grandparent, or teacher – right away.

Important Details:

- ✓ Strangers do not always look scary or mean. Some may smile, act friendly, or pretend to need help (like "I lost my puppy, can you help me find it?"). That is a trick.
- ✓ Your feelings are important. If your tummy feels funny, your heart beats fast, or you feel scared – trust your feelings. Get away and tell someone.
- ✓ You are the boss of your body. No stranger has the right to touch you, hug you, or make you go somewhere.
- ✓ If you get lost in a store or park, do not wander around. Go to the nearest counter (cashier) or look for a police officer. Do not ask another stranger for help unless you recognize them as a safe stranger.



Exercises

1. What is a stranger? Give one example of a stranger.

2. Name three safe strangers.

3. What should you say if a stranger asks you to get into their car?

4. List two things you should never tell a stranger.

5. If a stranger tries to grab you, what three things should you do?



Activity (Reflection)

Direction: Draw a picture of yourself in a park. In your picture, show:

- One safe stranger (like a police officer or a mom with kids)
- One person you would not go with (a stranger in a car)
- A safe place you can run to (like your home or the park office)
- Then write 2–3 sentences explaining what you would do if a stranger tried to talk to you at the park.

Unit 4: Getting Along

Lesson 2: Visitors at the Door

Vocabularies:

- **Visitor** - someone who comes to your home, like a friend, relative, or delivery person
- **Excuse me** - polite words you say when you need to get someone's attention, interrupt politely, or move past someone
- **Treat** - a small gift, candy, or surprise that someone gives you, often as a kind gesture
- **Hello** - a friendly greeting you say when you see someone you know
- **Thank you** - polite words you say to show gratitude when someone helps you or gives you something



Sometimes people come to your front door. These people are called visitors. Some visitors are family or friends. Others are strangers. You must always be careful.

What to do when a visitor comes to the door:

Do not open the door unless a grown-up says it is safe.

Say "Hello" only if you know the person and a grown-up is with you.

Do not accept any treat from a stranger at the door – no candy, no toys, no gifts.

If a stranger offers you a treat, say "No, thank you" and close the door.

If you need to get a grown-up, say "Excuse me" politely and go find them.



Polite words keep you safe and kind:

Saying "Hello" to people you know shows friendliness.

Saying "Excuse me" helps you get attention without shouting.

Saying "Thank you" shows good manners.

But with strangers at the door, it is safer to use short, polite answers like "No, thank you" and then close the door.

What if a stranger at the door says, "I have a treat for you"?

You do not take it. Even if it looks yummy.

Say "No, thank you" firmly.

Do not open the door. Go get a grown-up.



Important Details:

- ✓ A kind visitor (like grandma) will give you a treat through a grown-up, not by asking you to open the door.
- ✓ Always say "Thank you" when a trusted visitor gives you something nice.
- ✓ If a stranger says "Excuse me, can you open the door?" – you do not open it. You say nothing or go get a grown-up.
- ✓ Practicing polite words is good, but safety comes first. You can be polite and safe at the same time.



Exercises

I. Match the Word to Its Meaning

Direction: Draw a line to connect each word on the left with its correct meaning on the right.

Word	Meaning
1. Visitor	A. A small gift like candy or a toy
2. Excuse me	B. Friendly greeting when you see someone you know
3. Treat	C. Someone who comes to your home
4. Hello	D. Words you say to show gratitude
5. Thank you	E. Polite words to get someone's attention

II. Fill in the Blanks

Direction: Use the correct word from the box to complete each sentence.

visitor	excuse me	treat	hello	thank you
---------	-----------	-------	-------	-----------

1. When I see my friend at the park, I say " _____ " with a smile.
2. If I need to walk past someone, I say " _____ " politely.
3. My grandmother gave me a cookie as a _____.
4. When someone helps me, I always say " _____ ."
5. A _____ came to our door last night – it was Uncle John.

III. True or False

Direction: Write **T** for True or **F** for False next to each sentence.

- _____ 1. You should open the door for any stranger who says "hello" nicely.
- _____ 2. It is safe to say "No, thank you" to a stranger at the door and then close it.
- _____ 3. You should always accept a treat from a visitor you do not know.
- _____ 4. Saying "excuse me" is a polite way to get a grown-up's attention.
- _____ 5. If a trusted visitor gives you a treat, you can say "thank you."



Activity (Reflection)

Imagine a stranger comes to your door and says, "**Excuse me, I have a treat for you. Please open the door.**"

Answer these three questions in **2–3 complete sentences**:

1. What would you **say** to the stranger?
2. What would you **do** right after speaking?
3. Which **polite word** from the vocabulary list would you use, and why?

Discussion:

After writing, pair up with a classmate and share your answers. Listen to how your friend would stay safe too.

Unit 4: Getting Along

Lesson 3: I am Responsible

Vocabularies:

- **Responsible** - doing what you are supposed to do without someone always telling you
- **Chore** - a small job you do at home to help your family, like making your bed or feeding a pet
- **Tidy** - to put things back in their right place so the room looks clean and neat
- **Promise** - a serious agreement to do something. When you make a promise, you should try your best to keep it



Being responsible means taking care of yourself and your things. It also means helping others without being asked every time. Responsible people are trusted by their family and friends.

Ways to be responsible at home:

- Make your bed every morning.
- Put your toys away after playing.
- Feed your pet at the right time.
- Set the table for dinner.
- Brush your teeth without being reminded.
- Do your homework before watching TV.

Why is being responsible important?

- It shows your family that you are growing up.
- It keeps your home clean and safe (no toys on the floor to trip over).
- It makes you feel proud of yourself.
- Other people can count on you.

Being responsible with your words:

- If you make a promise, keep it. If you say, "I will water the plants," do it.
- If you make a mistake, say sorry and try to fix it. That is also responsible.



Important Details:

- ✓ Being responsible is not about being perfect. Everyone forgets sometimes. The important part is trying your best.
- ✓ You can start with one small chore every day. When you get good at it, add another chore.
- ✓ Responsible people also take care of their feelings. If you feel angry or sad, you can tell a grown-up instead of yelling or breaking things.
- ✓ Being responsible makes you feel strong and independent.



Exercises

I. Unscramble the Word

Direction: Unscramble the letters to find the correct vocabulary word.

1. P O R E S B L E N S I → _____
2. R O C H E → _____
3. Y D I T → _____
4. M I R P O S E → _____

II. Fill in the Blanks

Direction: Choose the correct word from the box.

| responsible | chore | tidy | promise

1. Every morning, I make my bed. That is my _____.
2. I _____ to water the plants every day after school.
3. Please _____ your room before dinner.
4. A _____ person does their homework without being reminded.

III. True or False

Direction: Write **T** for True or **F** for False.

- _____ 1. Being responsible means you never make mistakes.
- _____ 2. You should always try to keep your promises.
- _____ 3. It is okay to leave toys on the floor because someone else will pick them up.
- _____ 4. Feeding your pet on time is a responsible thing to do.



Activity (Reflection)

Think about one chore you already do at home. Then think about one new responsible thing you would like to start doing this week.

Write **2–3 sentences** answering:

- What is the new responsible thing?
- When will you do it?
- How will it help your family?

Critical Thinking Question (Think and Share)

Question: Your best friend promised to share their new crayons with you, but when you went to their house, they said, "I don't feel like it. You can't use them." How does that make you feel? Is it responsible to break a promise? What would you do if you were the friend and you really didn't want to share anymore?

Unit 4: Getting Along

Lesson 4: More Responsibility

Vocabularies:

- **Classroom job** - a small task the teacher gives you to help the class, like line leader or paper passer
- **Homework** - schoolwork you do at home to practice what you learned
- **Respect** - treating people and things kindly because they matter
- **Cooperate** - to work together with others nicely to get something done



School is like a big team.

Everyone – teachers, students, the principal, and the janitor – works together. You can show responsibility at school in many ways.

Ways to be responsible at school:

- Do your homework on time and bring it back to school.
- Keep your desk and cubby tidy so you do not lose your things.
- Listen to the teacher and follow classroom rules.
- Do your classroom job without being reminded.
- Respect school property – don't write on desks or break crayons on purpose.
- Cooperate with classmates during group work.

What happens when you are responsible at school?

- Your teacher trusts you.
- You learn more because you pay attention.
- Your classmates like working with you.
- You feel proud of yourself.

What if you make a mistake at school?

- A responsible person says, "I'm sorry, I will try harder."
- Then they fix the mistake if possible (like picking up something they dropped).



Important Details:

- ✓ Being responsible is not about being perfect. Everyone forgets sometimes. The important part is trying your best.
- ✓ Responsibility at school also means being on time. Come to school before the bell rings.
- ✓ If you forget your homework, tell your teacher honestly. Do not lie.
- ✓ Being responsible with your words means not shouting or saying mean things.
- ✓ Cooperating means sharing, taking turns, and listening to others' ideas.



Exercises

I. Match the Word to Its Meaning

Direction: Draw a line to connect each word with its correct meaning.

Word	Meaning
1. Classroom job	A. Treating people and things kindly
2. Homework	B. To work together nicely
3. Respect	C. A small task the teacher gives you
4. Cooperate	D. Schoolwork you do at home

II. Fill in the Blanks

Direction: Use the correct word from the box.

classroom job homework respect cooperate

1. Every night I do my _____ after dinner.
2. My _____ is to water the class plant.
3. We need to _____ during group art so everyone gets a turn.
4. You should _____ your teacher by listening when she speaks.

III. True or False

Write **T** for True or **F** for False.

- _____ 1. You only need to be responsible at home, not at school.
- _____ 2. Cooperating means doing everything by yourself without help.
- _____ 3. If you forget your homework, you should tell your teacher honestly.
- _____ 4. Respecting school property means not drawing on desks.



Activity (Reflection)

“Role-Play in Pairs”

With a partner, act out this scene:

You are working on a group poster with two classmates. One classmate wants to use only red crayon. Another classmate wants to use blue. You want to use green. No one is cooperating.

First, discuss: What can you say or do to cooperate?

Then, act out your solution for 30 seconds.

Finally, write one sentence answering: *What is one way you can cooperate when friends disagree?*

Sample sentence:

One way to cooperate is to take turns – first use red, then blue, then green.

Unit 4: Getting Along

Lesson 5: Solving Conflicts

Vocabularies:

- **Conflict** - a disagreement or argument between two or more people
- **Listen** - to pay attention to what someone is saying without interrupting
- **Compromise** - when each person gives a little to find a solution that everyone can accept
- **Apologize** - to say "I'm sorry" when you have done something wrong



Sometimes friends disagree. That is called **conflict**. Conflicts can happen over toys, games, or who goes first. The good news is that you can solve conflicts without fighting.

Steps to solve a conflict:

- 1. Stop and calm down.** Take three deep breaths or count to ten.
- 2. Use your words.** Say how you feel without yelling. For example: "I feel sad when you take my toy."
- 3. Listen** to the other person. Let them talk without interrupting.
- 4. Think of a solution together.** Ask: "What can we do so we are both happy?"
- 5. Compromise.** For example: "You play with the truck for five minutes, then I play for five minutes."
- 6. Apologize** if you hurt someone's feelings. Say, "I'm sorry for grabbing the toy."

What if you cannot solve it alone?

- Ask a grown-up (teacher, parent, or playground monitor) to help.
- It is not tattling if you need help to solve a problem.



Important Details:

- ✓ You can disagree without being mean. No hitting, name-calling, or pushing.
- ✓ Saying "I'm sorry" is brave. It helps friends feel better.
- ✓ A compromise means both people give a little. No one gets everything they want, but everyone gets something.
- ✓ If someone is being unsafe, get a grown-up right away.



Exercises

I. Fill in the Blanks

Direction: Use the correct word from the box.

| conflict | listen | compromise | apologize |

1. When you have a _____ with a friend, you can solve it calmly.
2. Please _____ to your friend's side of the story.
3. A good _____ is you play first, then I play.
4. If you push someone by accident, you should _____.

II. True or False

Direction: Write **T** for True or **F** for False.

- _____ 1. Solving a conflict means yelling until the other person gives up.
- _____ 2. Taking deep breaths can help you calm down.
- _____ 3. A compromise makes both people happy but not perfectly happy.
- _____ 4. You should never apologize because it shows weakness.

III. Short Answer

Direction: Answer each in one sentence.

1. What are two things you should NOT do during a conflict?

2. Why is it important to listen to the other person?



Activity (Reflection)

Think about a time you had a small conflict with a friend or sibling. It could be over a toy, a game, or whose turn it was.

Write **3 sentences** answering:

- What was the conflict about?
- What did you do to solve it (or what could you have done)?
- Did you use any of these words: listen, compromise, or apologize?

Critical Thinking Question (Think and Share)

Question: You and your friend are building a block tower. Your friend wants to make it tall and thin. You want to make it short and wide. You both start shouting. Then your friend knocks down the blocks and says, "I'm not playing anymore." What can you do to solve this conflict? Is it better to stay angry or try a compromise? Give one compromise idea.

Unit 5: Our Planet

Lesson 1: Continents

Vocabularies:

- **Continent** – a very large area of land on Earth
- **Globe** – a round model of the Earth
- **Map** – a drawing of a place
- **Earth** – the planet where we live
- **Hemisphere** – one half of Earth



Earth is the planet where all people, animals, and plants live. Earth is part of the solar system and is the only planet known to support life.

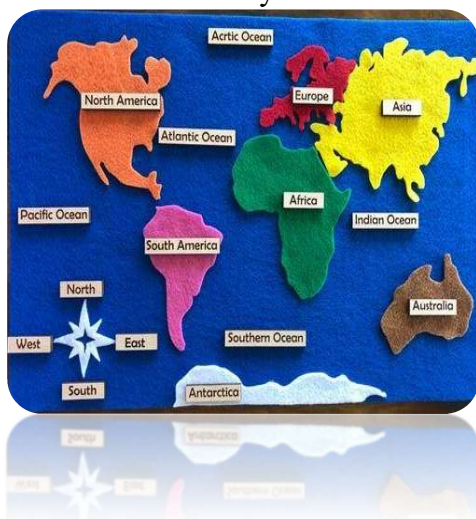
Earth is made up of land and water. The large land areas on Earth are called continents. Continents are separated by oceans, and each continent has its own climate, animals, landmarks, and cultures.



There are seven continents in the world:

1. Asia
2. Africa
3. Europe
4. North America
5. South America
6. Australia
7. Antarctica

Asia is the largest continent, and Antarctica is the coldest continent because it is covered with ice and snow all year.



People use maps and globes to locate continents. A globe shows the true shape of Earth while maps help people study countries, cities, and oceans more clearly.

Some continents have many countries and large populations. Others have very cold weather and very few people. Every continent is unique and special.

Children around the world may speak different languages and live in different environments, but they all share the same planet Earth.

Important Details:

- ✓ Earth has 7 continents.
- ✓ Continents are large land masses.
- ✓ Asia is the largest continent.
- ✓ Antarctica is covered with ice and snow.
- ✓ Maps and globes help us find places.



Exercises

I. Write True or False.

- _____ 1. Earth has five continents.
- _____ 2. Asia is the largest continent.
- _____ 3. Antarctica is very cold.
- _____ 4. A globe is flat.

II. Draw a line to connect the matching words.

Column A

Asia

Antarctica

Globe

Column B

Model of Earth

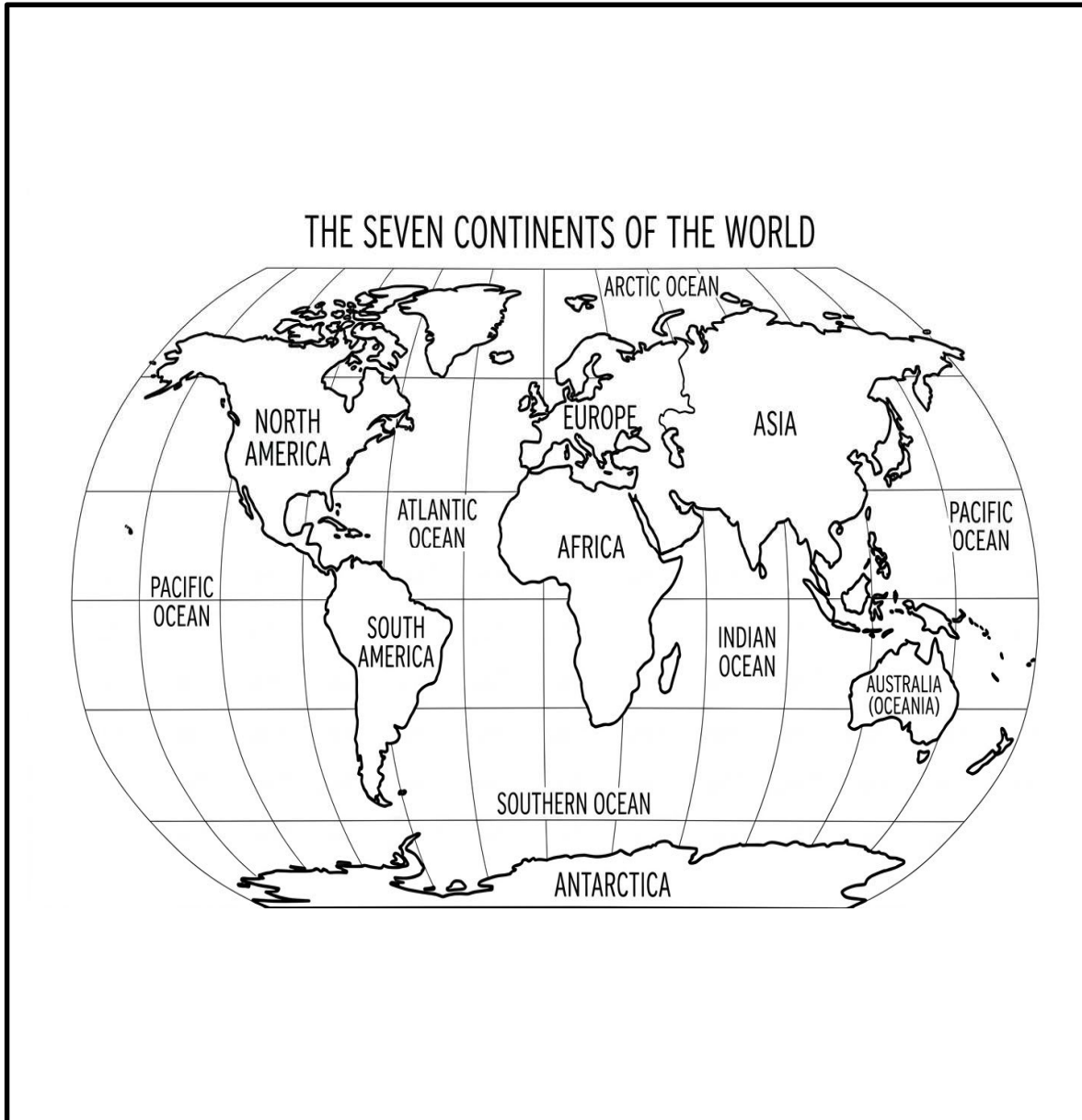
Largest continent

Coldest Continent



Activity (Reflection)

Color the seven continents on a world map using different colors. Then label each continent correctly.



Lesson 2: Oceans

Vocabularies:

- **Ocean** – a very large body of salt water
- **Water** – a liquid found in oceans, rivers, and lakes
- **Pacific Ocean** – the largest ocean
- **Atlantic Ocean** – an ocean between America and Europe
- **Marine Life** – animals and plants living in the ocean



Most of Earth is covered with water. Oceans cover more space on Earth than land and are very important for life.

There are five oceans:

- Pacific Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- Arctic Ocean
- Southern Ocean



The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean in the world, while the Arctic Ocean is the coldest.



Oceans are filled with different kinds of marine life such as fish, dolphins, whales, sharks, turtles, and sea plants.

People use oceans for many reasons. Ships travel across oceans to transport goods and people. Fishermen catch fish from oceans for food. Many people also enjoy visiting beaches and swimming in the sea.

Oceans help control Earth's temperature and provide water for the water cycle.

Sadly, pollution, such as plastic waste, harms sea animals and makes oceans dirty. Everyone should help keep oceans clean by throwing trash in the correct places and recycling. Oceans cover more space on Earth than land.

Important Details:

- ✓ Oceans are large bodies of salt water.
- ✓ Earth has 5 oceans.
- ✓ The Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean.
- ✓ Oceans are important for animals and humans.
- ✓ Pollution harms marine life.



Exercises

I. Write True or False.

- _____ 1. Oceans contain salt water.
- _____ 2. The Pacific Ocean is the smallest ocean.
- _____ 3. Fish and whales live in oceans.
- _____ 4. Pollution helps sea animals.

II. Circle the correct answer.

1. Oceans help control Earth's:
a. temperature b. homework
2. People travel across oceans using:
a. ships b. bicycles
3. Turtles live in:
a. oceans b. deserts

III. Answer the questions.

1. Why are oceans important?

2. How can people keep oceans clean?



Activity (Reflection)

Direction: Draw your favorite sea animal and write one sentence explaining how to protect ocean life.

A large empty rectangular box for drawing and writing.

Unit 5: Our Planet

Lesson 3: What is on a Map?

Vocabularies:

- **Ocean** – a very large body of salt water
- **Symbol** – a picture used to represent something
- **Compass** – a tool used to find directions
- **Direction** – shows where something is
- **Key** – explains symbols on a map
- **Location** – a place on a map



A map is a drawing of a place from above. Maps help people find locations, understand directions, and learn about places around them.

Maps can show many things such as countries, roads, mountains, rivers, schools, parks, and oceans.

Every map has important parts:

- Title
- Symbols
- Key or Legend
- Compass Rose
- Labels



The title tells what the map is about.

Symbols are pictures used to represent places and objects. For example, a small tree symbol may represent a park. The key or legend explains the meaning of the symbols.



A compass rose shows directions:

- North
- South
- East
- West

People use maps while traveling, studying geography, and locating important places.

Important Details:



- ✓ Maps help us locate places.
- ✓ Symbols represent real places.
- ✓ A key explains symbols.
- ✓ A compass rose shows directions.



Exercises

I. Choose the correct word from the box.

(Compass – Symbols – Map – Key – Directions)

1. A _____ is a drawing of a place from above.
2. _____ are pictures used to represent places and objects.
3. A _____ explains the meaning of the symbols on a map.
4. A compass show _____.
5. North, South, East, and West are called _____.

II. Match the Columns

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Compass | a. Picture used on a map |
| 2. Symbol | b. Place on a map |
| 3. Key | c. Shows meaning of symbols |
| 4. Location | d. Shows directions |



Activity (Reflection)

Direction: Create your own classroom map. Draw desks, the teacher's table, and the door using symbols.

A large empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing a classroom map.

Unit 5: Our Planet

Lesson 4: Understanding Map

Vocabularies:

- **Route** – a way from one place to another
- **Scale** – shows distance on a map
- **Landmark** – an important place
- **Compass Rose** – a guide for directions
- **Distance** – the space between places



People use maps every day to travel and find locations. Maps help us understand where places are and how to move from one place to another.

There are different kinds of maps and each one has a special purpose.

- Political maps show countries, borders, and cities.
- Physical maps show mountains, rivers, deserts, and other landforms.
- Weather maps show rain, clouds, and temperatures.

A scale on a map helps us understand the real distance between places. A route helps people travel safely from one place to another.



Landmarks are important places such as schools, mosques, hospitals, and parks that help people know their location.

Understanding maps is an important life skill because maps help people travel, explore new places, and stay safe.

Important Details:

- ✓ Maps have different types.
- ✓ A scale measures distance.
- ✓ Landmarks help identify locations.
- ✓ Routes help people travel.



Exercises

I. Read each question carefully and circle the correct answer.

1. Political maps show:
 - a. weather only
 - b. countries and cities
2. Physical maps show:
 - a. mountains and rivers
 - b. homework and toys
3. Weather maps show:
 - a. rain and temperature
 - b. animals and plants
4. What helps people understand real distance on a map?
 - a. scale
 - b. color
5. Why are landmarks important?
 - a. They help identify locations
 - b. They change the weather

II. Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. What is a landmark?

2. Name the three types of maps.



Activity (Reflection)

Direction: Work with a partner and draw a simple map from your classroom to the school gate.

A large empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing a map from the classroom to the school gate.

Unit 5: Our Planet

Lesson 5: Outer Space

Vocabularies:

- **Planet** – a large object that moves around the sun
- **Sun** – the star that gives Earth light and heat
- **Moon** – Earth's natural satellite
- **Stars** – bright objects in space
- **Solar System** – the sun and the planets around it



Outer space is the area beyond Earth. It contains planets, stars, moons, galaxies, and many other objects.

Earth is part of the solar system. The sun is at the center of the solar system and gives Earth heat and light.

There are eight planets that move around the sun. Earth is the third planet from the sun. The moon moves around Earth and shines because it reflects light from the sun. At night, we can see stars shining in the sky. Some stars are much bigger than the sun.



Astronauts travel into space using rockets and spacecraft to learn more about planets and space.

Scientists study outer space to understand how planets move and how Earth changes.

Outer space is very large and mysterious, and there is still much to discover. It contains stars, planets, moons, and galaxies.

Earth is part of the solar system. The sun is at the center of the solar system. The eight planets move around the sun. Earth is the third planet from the sun.

The moon moves around Earth. At night, we can see stars shining in the sky. Astronauts travel to space to learn more about planets and stars.



Important Details:

- ✓ Earth is part of the solar system.
- ✓ The sun gives Earth heat and light.
- ✓ The moon moves around Earth.
- ✓ Astronauts explore space.



Exercises

I. Match the correct answer from Column A to Column B.

Column A

1. Sun
2. Moon
3. Stars
4. Planet

Column B

- a. Moves around the sun
- b. Bright objects in space
- c. Earth's natural satellite
- d. Gives Earth heat and light

II. Write True if the statement is correct and False if it is wrong.

- _____ 1. Outer space contains planets, stars, and galaxies.
- _____ 2. Earth is the fifth planet from the sun.
- _____ 3. Some stars are bigger than the sun.
- _____ 4. Astronauts travel into space to learn more about planets and stars.



Activity (Reflection)

Direction: Create a solar system craft using colored paper or drawings of the planets.

Unit 6: Arab Countries

Lesson 1: Who are Arabs?

Vocabularies:

- **Arabs** – people who speak Arabic
- **Arabic Language** – the language spoken in Arab countries
- **Culture** – people's way of life
- **Traditions** – customs followed by people
- **Heritage** – important history and culture

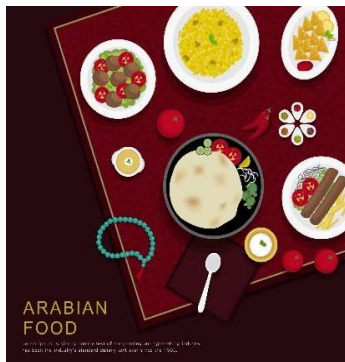


Arabs are people who speak the Arabic language and share similar traditions, culture, and history.

Arab countries are located in the continents of Asia and Africa. Although Arab countries are different from one another, they share many customs and values.



Arabic is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world and culture includes hospitality, kindness, generosity, and respect for family and elders.



People in Arab countries may wear traditional clothes, celebrate special holidays, and enjoy traditional foods.

Many famous landmarks and important historical places are found in Arab countries.

Arab heritage is rich in art, poetry, architecture, and science.

Learning about Arab culture helps children respect and appreciate different traditions.

Arab countries are found in Asia and Africa. People in Arab countries may wear different clothes and eat different foods, but they share many customs. Arabic is an important language spoken by millions of people. Arab culture includes hospitality, kindness, and respect.

Important Details:

- ✓ Arabs speak Arabic.
- ✓ Arab countries are located in Asia and Africa.
- ✓ Arab people share traditions and culture.
- ✓ Respect and hospitality are important values.



Exercises

I. Choose the correct word from the box and write it in the blank.

(Arabic – culture – traditions – heritage – Arabs)

1. _____ are people who speak Arabic.
2. _____ is the language spoken in Arab countries.
3. _____ means a way of life.
4. _____ are customs followed by people.
5. _____ includes important history and culture.

II. Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. Who are Arabs?

2. What are some values in Arab culture?



Activity (Reflection)

Direction: Draw or paste pictures that represent Arab culture such as traditional clothes, food, or landmarks.

Unit 6: Arab Countries

Lesson 2: Arab Countries

Vocabularies:

- **Country** – a place with its own government
- **Capital City** – the main city of a country
- **Border** – the line between countries
- **Nation** – a group of people living together
- **Flag** – a symbol of a country



There are 22 Arab countries in the world. These countries are members of the Arab League.

Arab countries are found in two continents:

- Asia
- Africa

Each Arab country has its own:

- Flag
- Capital city
- Government
- Traditions
- Landmarks



Examples of Arab countries include Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Qatar, Kuwait, and Morocco.

People in Arab countries speak Arabic, but they may have different accents and customs. Capital cities are important because they are centers for government and business.

Flags are symbols that represent the pride and identity of each country. Arab countries work together in many areas such as education, trade, and culture. These countries are members of the Arab League.

Important Details:

- ✓ Arabs speak Arabic.
- ✓ There are 22 Arab countries.
- ✓ Every country has a capital city and flag.
- ✓ Arab countries share language and culture.



Exercises

I. Write True if the statement is correct and False if it is wrong.

- _____ 1. Arab countries are members of the Arab League.
- _____ 2. All countries have the same traditions and customs.
- _____ 3. People in Arab countries speak Arabic.
- _____ 4. Flags help represent a country's identity.
- _____ 5. Arab countries do not work together.

II. Choose the correct word from the box and write it in the blank.

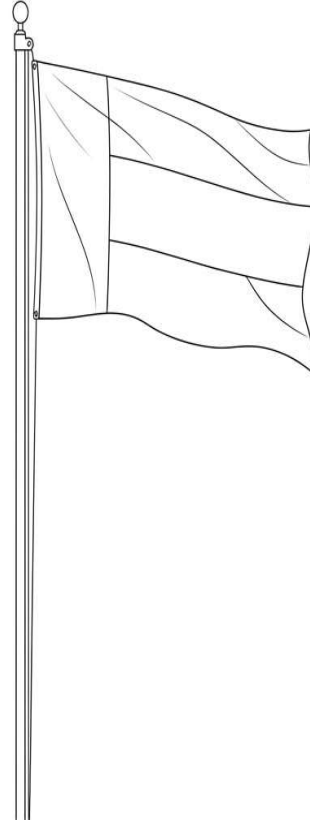
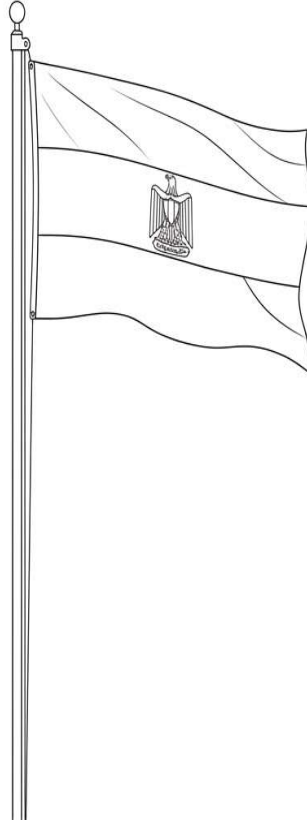
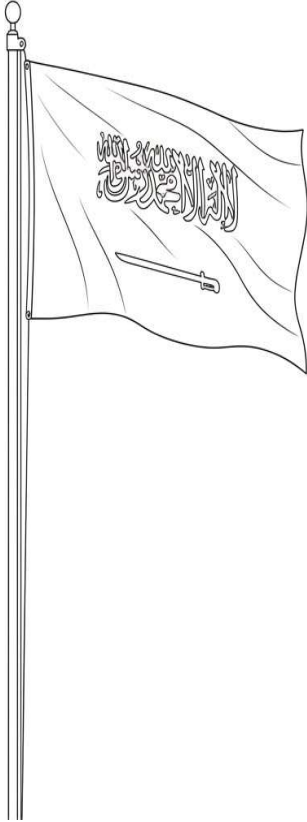
(country – capital city – border – nation – flag)

1. A _____ is the main city of a country.
2. A _____ is a symbol of a country.
3. A _____ is a place with its own government.
4. A _____ is the line between countries.
5. A _____ is a group of people living together.



Activity (Reflection)

Direction: Color the flags of three Arab countries and write their capital cities.



Unit 6: Arab Countries

Lesson 3: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Vocabularies:

- **Kingdom** – a country ruled by a king
- **Riyadh** – the capital city of Saudi Arabia
- **Desert** – a dry area with little rain
- **Landmark** – an important place
- **National Day** – a celebration of a country



The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is one of the largest countries in the Middle East and is located in Asia.

Saudi Arabia is famous for:

- The Holy Cities of Makkah and Madinah
- Large deserts
- Oil resources
- Beautiful landmarks

Millions of Muslims visit Makkah every year to perform Hajj and Umrah.

Saudi Arabia has modern cities, schools, airports, and roads. It is also known for its strong traditions and hospitality.



The Saudi flag is green with Arabic writing and a sword. It represents the country's identity and values. Saudi National Day is celebrated every year with decorations, activities, and fireworks.

The Kingdom continues to grow and develop in many fields such as technology, tourism, and education.

- 

I. Read each question carefully and circle the correct answer.

- II. Write True if the statement is correct and False if it is wrong.**

- 97



Activity (Reflection)

Direction: Draw the Saudi Arabian flag and write three facts about the Kingdom.

Unit 6: Arab Countries

Lesson 4: United Arab Emirates

Vocabularies:

- **Emirates** – states that form the UAE
- **Abu Dhabi** – the capital city of the UAE
- **Dubai** – a famous city in the UAE
- **Skyscraper** – a very tall building
- **Tourism** – people traveling to visit places



The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is an Arab country located in the Arabian Gulf.

The UAE has seven emirates:

- Abu Dhabi
- Dubai
- Sharjah
- Ajman
- Umm Al Quwain
- Ras Al Khaimah
- Fujairah



and cultural shows. Tourists visit the UAE to enjoy beaches, museums, desert activities, and famous towers.

The UAE is modern, developed, and welcoming to visitors.

Abu Dhabi is the capital city of the UAE.

Dubai is famous for tall skyscrapers, shopping malls, tourism, and modern buildings.

The UAE is known for its clean cities, advanced transportation, and beautiful landmarks.

People from many countries live and work in the UAE. The country celebrates its National Day with parades, decorations,

Important Details:

- ✓ The UAE has seven emirates.
- ✓ Abu Dhabi is the capital city.
- ✓ Dubai is famous for tourism.
- ✓ The UAE is located in the Arabian Gulf.



Exercises

I. Write True if the statement is correct and False if it is wrong.

- _____ 1. The UAE has seven emirates.
- _____ 2. Abu Dhabi is the capital city of the UAE.
- _____ 3. Dubai is famous for farms and forests only.
- _____ 4. Many tourists visit the UAE every year.
- _____ 5. The UAE is welcoming to visitors.

II. Match the correct answer from Column A to Column B.

Column A

1. Abu Dhabi
2. Dubai
3. Tourism
4. Skyscraper

Column B

- a. People traveling to visit places
- b. Capital city of the UAE
- c. Very tall building
- d. Famous city in the UAE



Activity (Reflection)

Direction: Design a travel poster about the UAE including famous landmarks and attractions.

YOUR POSTER