Contents

01. Our Environment	01
02. We all are Human	10
03. Our Father of the Nation	18
04. Our History	23
05. Our Culture	36
06. Continents and Oceans	42
07. Child's Role at Family and School	52
08. Child Rights and Safety	60
09. Moral and Human Qualities	70
10. Our Country	75
11. Different Occupations	86
12. Use of Money	95
13. Addressing Emergency Situations	100
• **Glossary**	108

Chapter : 01

OUR ENVIRONMENT

1 Diversity in Natural and Social Environment

a) Let us observe the picture, identify the natural and social elements and make a list in the table below :

Elements of Natural Environment	Elements of Social Environment
The Sun	Houses

There is diversity in the elements of natural environment. Some places have high and low hills, some have mountains and some have seas and oceans. Rivers, canals, haor-baor, etc. have made the environment diverse.

The diverse living world consists of insects, huge animals like elephants and different kinds of trees. Some areas have lot of rain, and some areas are dry desert. Some areas have warm weather, some have cold. It is warm in summer and cold in winter in Bangladesh. It rains a lot in the rainy season in this country. Sometimes heavy rain causes flood. And sometimes lack of rain causes draught. This is how our diverse natural environment has developed.

There is also diversity in different elements of social environment. People of different religions of the country celebrate different religious festivals like Eid, Puja, Buddha Purnima, Christmas etc. Different kinds of educational institutions like school, madrasa, college are developed for our needs. There are people from different occupations like farmers, fishermen, business persons, rickshaw-pullers, teachers, doctors in our society. We use different kinds of transport like rickshaw, car, train, launch, aeroplane etc. for travelling. People of different areas have different types of houses, languages and food habits. There are differences in the houses, roads, market places, lifestyles etc. in villages and towns. Most of the offices and factories in this country are situated in towns. On the other hand, agricultural farms are situated in the villages. In this way, there is diversity in natural and social environment in different areas

b) Let us read the facts and write the diversity in natural and social environment in the table below :

	Diversity in Natural Environment
Landscape	Some areas are plane and some are hilly and mountainous
Living beings	
Weather	
Trees	
Water-bodies	

	Diversity in Social Environment
Occupation	Farmer, Fisherman
Transport	
Educational institutions	
Religious festivals	
Houses	

c) Assignment

1. Let us describe our own area's natural diversity.
2. Let us describe the diversity in residential areas of villages and towns.

d) Let us fill in the boxes below with the diversity in the elements of environment :

2 Importance of Diversity in Natural and Social Environment

a) Let us observe the pictures and write information in the table below :

Natural and social elements	How to use
River	We get fish from river. Boats ply on river
Plane land	
Rickshaw	
Boat	
Cow	
Hen	

Bangladesh is the land of six seasons. Different kinds of crops, fruits and vegetables are found in different seasons. For example, mangoes, jackfruits in the summer, water apples, hog plums in the rainy season and orange, jujube, etc. in winter are commonly available. Banana and papaya are available throughout the year. Different trees and living beings are found in different areas because of environmental diversity. Trees in the hills and forests give us wood and oxygen. We grow different crops on vast plane land. We get fish from the rivers, haor-baor and canals. Moreover, these water-bodies help us travel, transport goods and irrigate land. All these diverse elements of the environment together play an important role to maintain environmental harmony.

People of different race, religion and caste live in different areas together. As a result, friendly and harmonious relation develops among them. Different transportation systems like roads, waterways, railways, etc. develop because of natural diversity. Like natural environment, diversity in social environment is also important in our life.

b) Let us find out seasonal fruits in the grid and write their names in the table below :

C	A	M	A	N	G	O	B	X
L	Y	C	H	E	E	M	A	N
B	A	N	P	A	P	A	Y	A
A	L	B	A	N	A	N	A	Z
A	M	R	J	U	J	U	B	E
O	R	A	N	G	E	F	T	Z
B	E	R	R	Y	B	A	U	L
J	A	C	K	F	R	U	I	T

Summer	Winter	All Seasons

c) Let us write the importance of different modes of transport in the table below :

Vehicles	Importance of vehicles
Boat	
Rickshaw	
Bus	
Truck	

d) Let us write 5 sentences on the importance of different living beings in our environment :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3 Importance of Protecting the Environment

a) Let us observe the pictures above and write what is happening in the table beside :

The importance of diverse environment in human life is limitless. We are to play an active role to protect the environment. That is why we will always try to keep the area around our house, schoolyard, play field and roads clean. We will dump plastic, polythene bag and trash in certain place.

Trees give us oxygen and take back carbon dioxide and also keep the environment beautiful. We can protect natural and social environment by planting trees around our houses, at schoolyards and beside the roads. That is why trees and hills cannot be cut down at will. Habitat of creatures living in water is destroyed, environment is polluted and biodiversity is threatened if rivers, canals and water-bodies are filled up by dumping trash. It is our duty to protect the diversity of environment.

b) Let us write down below the reasons that damage environmental diversity :

c) Let us write down what we should do to protect the environment in the table below :

Serial	Things we should do to protect environmental diversity
1	
2	
3	
4	

d) Let us see what the characters of the pictures below are doing and write in the box next to it what I would do there :

Chapter : 02

We all are Human

1 Living in Harmony

Different occupations of society

Ethnic minorities and Bangalees

Person with special needs

People of different religions

a) Let us observe the pictures and write down the diversity of members of the society in the boxes below :

Different Communities in the Society

- People of different occupations
- People of ethnic minority groups
- People of different religions
- People of special needs

Like our own family, many other families live together in the society. These families belong to different religions and races. Living of ethnic minorities like Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Garo, Santal etc. has enriched the country's diversity. People of different ages live in the society. Men and women have different occupations. We, who go to school, are also not same. We all do not like the same sports either. There are people with special needs in our society. Some have visual difficulty, some have hearing problems. Some understand the lessons easily, while others take more time.

We will help each other. We will take part in different religious festivals and programmes. We will honour all occupations. We will help students with special needs and other such people in their work. We will not tease anyone for their physical shape or inability. We will honour the seniors and love our juniors. This is how we grow harmony among us.

b) Let us match the phrases from the left with those in the right :

a	In our society, the rich and the poor	a	enjoy a lot with their friends
b	In Bangladesh, Bangalee and different	b	we have to respect everyone
c	To live in harmony	c	live together
d	Children in different festivals	d	ethnic minorities live

c) Let us read and make a list how to maintain harmony :

Serial No	Ways to Maintain Harmony
1	By taking part in different programmes.

d) Let us first read the sentences below. Then we will decide what we should do and what we should not do. Then let us put the numbers in the table that follows :

1. Ehan is helping a senior citizen cross the road.
2. Paresh is helping his classmate move in a wheelchair.
3. Arisha is giving salute to her teacher.
4. A classmate has fallen. Rony has walked past them.
5. Mehedi, Ridisha, Subal and Keya are celebrating birthday of their friend Pulak Chakma
6. Students do not allow a classmate to play with them.
7. Nazifa is giving food to a hungry person.
8. Sometimes some students bully their classmates.

Table

What I will do	What I will not do
1	8

2 Boys and Girls are Equal

Picture-1

Picture-2

Picture-3

Picture-4

Picture-5

a) Let us observe the pictures above. We should find out which work is being done by boys and which by girls. Then we will write it in the table below :

Boys	Girls
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

b) Based on the pictures above, let us write in the table below which work can be done by both girls and boys :

Both can do :
1.
2.
3.
4.

c) Let us read about Family-1 and Family-2 and find out who is doing what in each family. Let us then write which family is better and why.

Family-1

Salam Miah is a farmer. He has two children - Mehedi and Tisha. Both of them go to school. Tisha helps her mother do the domestic chores and Mehedi helps his father do his work. When Mehedi helps his mother, Tisha helps her father. They both take care of poultry, cattle and help their mother cook. Their parents work comfortably. Every work of the family becomes easy. As a result, both the brother and sister work happily. Their study also goes on smoothly.

Family-2

Hasan Ali is a farmer. He has two children - Rony and Sanzara. Both of them go to school. Sanzara helps her mother do the domestic chores, but Rony does not help her. He thinks those should be done by women only. Rony always plays when he is at home. He does not help his father either. Sanzara alone cannot help both her parents all the time. Their parents have to work hard. Family work is not easily done. Sanzara has to do more work than Rony. As a result, Sanzara cannot study well.

Family-1

Who is doing what?

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....

Family-2

Who is doing what?

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....

Which family is better and why?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Boys and girls both live in the family. Everyone has equal right. Both boys and girls can work at home and outside. Both boys and girls have ability to do every work. Domestic chores become easy if both boys and girls do those together. Family and the country develop if everyone works together. We should honour both boys and girls.

d) Let us read the text below. We will put tick mark if the text is proper and cross mark if it is improper. Let us also write what I will do.

What I will do :

1. .....

2. .....

3. .....

4. .....

Chapter : 03

Our Father of the Nation

1 Early Life of Father of the Nation

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is our father of the nation. He was born on March 17, 1920 at Tungipara village in Gopalganj district. His father's name is Sheikh Lutfar Rahman. His mother's name is Sheikh Sayera Khatun. His nickname is Khoka. He was very dear to his parents. Khoka grew up in loving care of Tungipara's vast fields, trees, canals, birds and rivers.

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman started his schooling at Gimadanga Primary School. He was seven then. He went to that school till Grade 3. Later his father sent him to Gopalganj Public School at Grade 4 in his workplace. He suffered from beriberi disease at Grade 7. His education stopped for some days at that time.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was brave since childhood. He liked to jump into the river and play in the field with others. He used to play and sing. His favourite sports was football. He played football well. He had his own football team at school. He used to love the people of this country since childhood.

People of this country gave him the title 'Bangabandhu' for his contribution to their freedom. Since then he has been Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

a) Let us match the information below by drawing a line from left to right :

Nickname of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is	Football
Admission at Gimadanga Primary School in	Grade 4
Because of beriberi disease	Grade 1
Admission to Gopalganj Public School in	Volleyball
Bangabandhu's favourite sports was	Khoka
	Studies stopped for some days

b) Let us add information in the empty right cells according to left cells :

1920	
At age 7	
Birth place	
Admission to Grade 4	
Title	

c) Let us read the topic well and make a Childhood Tree of Father of the Nation by arranging information :

Childhood of Father of the Nation

d) Let us write 5 sentences on the childhood of Father of the Nation :

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....

2 Human Qualities of Father of the Nation

1. He had friendly relation with classmates and same age people of the village. He played and worked together with everyone.

2. He gave his umbrella to a friend when he saw him (friend) went to the school in the rain.

3. A friend did not have food. He needed help. He took rice from his mother and gave it to that friend.

4. He gave his shawl to an old woman who was suffering in the winter.

5. He had pet birds. He used to teach them words, how to whistle.

Do we know the descriptions above is about whose life? He is none other than our Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. He loved nature and people of Bengal. That is why, he is the friend of people of Bengal, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

a) How people were benefited by those conducts of child Sheikh Mujibur Rahman? Let us write it according to the description :

Serial No	Benefits
01	
02	
03	
04	
05	

b) Let us make a list of the human qualities of Father of the Nation from the description :

Human Qualities of Father of the Nation

c) Let us write in the boxes below how I will show such human behaviour :

Chapter : 04
Our History

1 Language Movement

Picture-1: Beginning of Language Movement 1948

Picture-2: Language Movement 1952

Picture-3: Shaheed Minar1952

Picture-4: Shaheed Minar 1963

a) Let us observe the pictures above and write in the table below :

What are the pictures about?	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
When did the incidents happen?	1.
	2.
	3.
Why did those happen?	

Indian and Pakistan emerged as two independent countries in 1947. Pakistan had two parts. One was East Pakistan and the other was West Pakistan. Majority of the population of Pakistan was Bangalee. Their mother tongue is Bangla. Bangalees lived in East Pakistan. But the rulers of Pakistan decided to make Urdu of West Pakistan as the state language. The people of East Pakistan demanded Bangla as the state language in 1948. At that time Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and many others were arrested. After a few days, Pakistan's Governor-General Muhammad Ali Jinnah visited Dhaka. He announced Urdu as Pakistan's only state language at Curzon Hall of Dhaka University. The students protested against it outright. Processions marched the streets of Dhaka on 21 February 1952. There was only one demand – Bangla as the state language. Police opened fire on the processions. Salam, Barkat, Rafiq, Jabbar and many others became martyrs. We honour them as Language Martyrs because they sacrificed their lives for the language. A Shaheed Minar was built in their memories where they shed their blood. Pakistani police and army broke that down later. After that, both Bangla and Urdu became the state languages of Pakistan in 1956. The Central Shaheed Minar was built in 1963.

b) Let us read the facts and arrange what happened in order :

Language Martyr Abdus Salam was born on 27 November 1925 at Lakshmanpur village (now Salam Nagar) in Feni district. His father was Munshi Abdul Fajel and mother Doulater Nesa. Language Martyr Abul Barkat was born on 13 June 1927 at Babla village of Murshidabad in India. His father was Shamsuzzoha and mother Hasina Bibi. Language Martyr Rafiq Uddin Ahmed was born on 30 October 1926 at Paril village in Manikganj district. His father was Abdul Latif and mother Rafija Khatun. Language Martyr Abdul Jabbar was born on 10 October 1919 at Panchua village in Mymensingh district. His father was Hasen Ali and mother Safatun Nesa.

c) Let us find information about the Language Martyrs and write it down under the pictures below :

Salam
Birthplace:
Birth Year:
Mother:
Father:

Rafiq
Birthplace:
Birth Year:
Mother:
Father:

Barkat
Birthplace:
Birth Year:
Mother:
Father:

Jabbar
Birthplace:
Birth Year:
Mother:
Father:

Let us write down below the problems if Urdu were the only state language :

2 Martyrs' Day and International Mother Language Day

Picture-1: Morning March and laying wreaths

Picture-2: Observing Martyr's Day and International Mother Language Day

a) Let us observe the pictures above and describe them in the table below :

What are the pictures about?	
When do the events take place?	
Where are they laying wreaths?	
Why are they laying wreaths?	

We have learned in the previous session that Salam, Barkat, Rafiq, Jabbar and many others sacrificed their lives for state language on 21 February 1952. Abdul Gaffar Chowdhury wrote Ekushey song 'Amar bhai er rokte rangano Ekushey February' in this regard. The Central Shaheed Minar was built in Dhaka in memory of the Language Martyrs. The educational institutions of the country have shaheed minar of different sizes.

The language martyrs' day was recognised as the International Mother Language Day in 1999 because of Bangladesh's initiatives. February 21 is observed as International Mother Language Day worldwide. It is a matter of pride for us. We observe 'Martyrs' Day and International Mother Language Day' nationally. The Martyrs' Day and International Mother Language Day has glorified all the mother tongues of the world. It has taught us to practice and protect our mother tongue. It has created opportunities to study in mother tongue. This day makes people respect all the languages of the world.

We observe this day with due state honour. We march in bare feet in the morning on Martyrs' Day and International Mother Language Day. In the morning march we sing 'Amar bhai er rokte rangano Ekushey February'. We pay homage to the language martyrs by placing flowers at shaheed minar. On this day, educational institutions arrange drawing, essay writing etc. competitions and cultural programs. The national flag is kept half-mast on this day. We will remember the sacrifice of language martyrs forever.

b) Let us complete the mindmap by information about 21 February :

c) Let us write five sentences about the importance of Martyrs' Day and International Mother Language Day :

1.	
2.	
3.	

d) Roleplay about laying flowers to pay homage at Shaheed Minar in morning march.

3 Our Independence Day

a) Let us mark Bangladesh (then East Pakistan) and Pakistan (then West Pakistan) on the map :

Picture-1: 7 March 1971

Picture-2 25 March 1971

b) Let us observe Picture 1 and 2 of the previous page and say what is happening in which picture :

Picture-1	Picture-2
Who is giving speech?	What has happened?
When did he give it?	When did it happen?

Since the birth of Pakistan, the Pakistani rulers started exploiting the Bangalees. In protest, the people of East Pakistan started movement led by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Bangabandhu gave a speech at a huge gathering at Race Course Field on 7 March 1971. He declared in that historic speech, 'The struggle this time is the struggle for emancipation, the struggle this time is the struggle for independence'. The Pakistani army brutally killed students, teachers, policemen, EPR members and mass people on the night of 25 March. It is recognised as the Black Night in the history.

Bangabandhu declared independence of Bangladesh in the early hours of 26 March. He was arrested soon after that. Then began our independence struggle against the West Pakistanis. Our independence struggle is also famous as the Liberation War. The 26th of March is our Independence Day. This day is very important for us because Liberation War started on this day.

Three million people were martyred in the Liberation War. The National Memorial was built in Savar in memory of the martyrs. We observe the Independence Day with due respect. On this day, we lay flowers at the National Memorial to pay respect. Drawing cultural programmes, discussion etc. are arranged at our school. We all take part in those programmes.

We have earned our independence after a lot of sacrifice. The sacrifice of the people of Bangladesh teaches us to love the country.

b) Let us arrange the incidents according to time in the table below :

Declaration of Independence, Black Night, Bangabandhu's historic speech, exploitation of the Bangalees

Time	Incidents
After the birth of Pakistan	
7 March 1971	
25 March 1971	
26 March 1971	

c) Let us write down 3 sentences on the importance of Independence Day :

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....

d) Let us make a list of what we want to do to celebrate the next Independence Day :

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. .....

4 Our Victory Day

Picture-1: Freedom Fighters taking preparation during Liberation War

Picture-2: Freedom Fighters in action

Picture-3: Surrender of the Pakistani forces

Picture-4: Victory celebration by Freedom Fighters and mass people

a) Let us see the pictures above, say and write in the table below :

Picture of what:	Picture-1
What's happening:	
Why is it happening:	

Picture-2

Picture of what:

What's happening:

Why is it happening:

Picture-3

Picture of what:

What's happening:

Why is it happening:

Picture-4

Picture of what:

What's happening:

Why is it happening:

Struggle for independence started after independence was declared on 26 March 1971. The first interim government of independent Bangladesh was formed on 10 April 1971. This government is known as Mujibnagar Government. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was its president. 'Muktibahini' or freedom fighters' force was formed to wage war. People from all classes and occupations joined the war.

Three million people were martyred at the hands of Pakistani forces, Razakar and Al-Badr. Countless people became physically disabled. Many lost their houses. Still brave Bangalees continued fighting with great courage. India and some other friendly countries helped us. The Liberation War continued for around nine months. The Pakistani forces were forced to accept defeat. They surrendered on 16 December in 1971. We gained victory. We also gained an independent country, a map, a national flag, a national anthem and our rights through this victory. The 16th of December is our Victory Day.

We celebrate the Victory Day every year with due respect. We lay flowers at the National Memorial to respect our martyred heroes. Drawing, cultural programmes, discussion, etc. are arranged at education institutions. We learn to love our country by observing the day.

b) Let us add information according to topics on the left :

Topic	Let's write information
First interim government	
President of interim government	
Muktibahini	
Razakar, Al-Badr	
16 December 1971	
16 December	

c) Let us write the topics related to our victory from the book in the relationship diagram below :

d) Let us write 3 sentences on the importance of Victory Day :

1.	
2.	
3.	

e) Let us make a list of what we want to do to celebrate the next Victory Day :

1. .....

2. .....

3. .....

4. .....

5. .....

6. .....

7. .....

8. .....

9. .....

10. .....

Chapter : 05

Our Culture

1 Our Language, Food and Dress

Which languages are mentioned?

.....

Let us write the names of the food

.....

Name of the male dress: ……..……..…….

Name of the female dress: ……..……..……..

We have learned from the pictures above that we have our own language. We eat food to survive and wear dress as social beings. Culture is formed with languages, food and dress used by people. There are more other elements of culture such as dance, music, festivals and religious rituals. We will learn about these in the next chapter.

Our mother language is Bangla. We read, write and express our thoughts in this language. The people of Bangladesh speak in Bangla, but this language has different dialects. Besides Bangla, the ethnic minorities living in this country have their own languages. Bangla holds the 5th position among the native speakers of the world. People of Bangladesh sacrificed their lives for their mother tongue. Language is one of the most important elements of our cultural heritage.

Another notable element of Bangladeshi culture is food. We eat rice, fish, meat, mashed items, vegetables, lentil, etc. as our everyday food. Besides, in different festivals and programmemes, polao, korma, biriani, roast and different items of meat and fish are served. Other than these, there are different sweet dishes such as firni, semai (vermicelli), yogurt, and a variety of cakes. The renowned cakes in our country include chitoi, vapa pitha, dudh chitoi, puli pitha, patisapta, pakan pitha, pantoa, malpoa, kulshi, kata pitha, kola pitha, narkeler bhaja puli, teler pitha, semai pitha, etc. The ethnic minorities in Bangladesh eat some traditional food such as Nappi, Lasou, Thangro, Shingjo, etc.

The people of Bangladesh wear different kinds of dresses. The main dresses for men include lungi, genji, fatua, pajama, panjabi, and dhuti. Besides, notable dresses include shirts, pants, suits, sweaters, jackets, etc. The traditional dress for women is saree. Other than these, many women wear salowar, kamij, frock, skirt, burka, hijab, etc. Boys among the children usually wear genji, shorts, shirts, pajama, panjabi, jacket, etc. whereas girls wear frock, salowar, kamij, skirts, cardigans, etc. The ethnic minorities of Bangladesh also wear traditional dresses. Their dresses include pinon, hadi, thami, aangi, dokbanda, doksaree, etc. The diversity in language, food, and dress of all the people of Bangladesh has enriched the country's cultural heritage.

a) Let us find the cultural elements stated in the paragraph above and write those in the boxes below :

b) Let us make a list of dresses we wear and food we eat in our family :

Dress

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Food

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

c) Let us fill in the gaps by suitable words :

Bangla	language	Nappi	related to dress

1. The cultural element used for communication is ----------.
2. The name of the state language of Bangladesh is ----------.
3. Traditional food of the ethnic minorities of Bangladesh is ----------.
4. Saree and panjabi are cultural element ----------.

d) Let us make a list :

I have attended different programmes of wedding ceremony, birthday party, religious festivals, etc. Let us make a list of the dresses the guests wore and the food that was served in those programmes :

Dress worn by the guests	Name of food served

2 Our Music, Dance and Festivals

What is he doing?

.....

What is she doing?

.....

Picture of what programme?

.....

Picture of what programme?

.....

Music

Music is one of the most important cultural elements. There are various kinds of music in Bangladesh. For example, baul, jari, sari, vatiali, palligeeti, vaoiya, Nazrul Geeti, Rabibdra Sangeet, modern songs, etc. Fakir Lalon Shah's Lalon Geeti and songs of Hasan Raja are also very popular. Local songs in different dialects touch our hearts. Besides, songs of the ethnic minorities in their languages are also very popular.

Dance

Dance is a special element of our culture. There are different kinds of dances in our country. For example, lokonritto, shastrio nritto, native dances of the ethnic minorities, etc.

Lokonritto is the life-oriented dance of the people living in a particular area. For example, dhamail, dance with jari gan, dance with sari gan and snake charmers' dance.

Dance that is performed based on Nazrul Geeti, Rabindranath Sangeet, modern and patriotic songs is srijonshil nritto or creative dance.

The native dances of ethnic minorities like jhum nritto, thala nritto, bamboo dance and umbrella dance are excellent. Sometimes they dance together and sometimes they dance alone in traditional dress with traditional instruments. The dances of the ethnic minorities are a part of our cultural heritage. Kotthok and Monipuri dances are very rich as part of our cultural heritage.

Festivals

The main social festival in Bangladesh is Bangla New Year. This festival is celebrated on the first day of the Bangla New Year or on Pahela Baishakh. Besides, there is nabanno festival. This festival is celebrated on the occasion of harvesting new crops. Pitha, payes, etc. are prepared in every house. The main religious festivals of the Muslims are the Eid-ul-Fitr and the Eid-ul-Azha. The religious festivals of the Hindus are Durga Puja, Saraswati Puja, etc. The Buddhists celebrate the Buddha Purnima on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Goutam Buddha. The Christians celebrate the 25th of December as the Christmas Day on the occasion of the birthday of Jesus Christ. Harmony increases among us through celebration of these religious festivals.

a) Let us make a list of songs, dances and festivals that we have learned from the paragraphs above :

Music

Dance

Festivals

b) Let us fill in the gaps with appropriate words :

Bangla New Year	Buddha Purnima	Lalan Geeti	Folk Dance

1. Fakir Lalan Shah used to sing ----------.
2. The life-oriented dance of the people of an area is ----------.
3. The main social festival in Bangladesh is ----------.
4. ---------- is celebrated on the occasion of the birthday of Goutam Buddha.

c) Let us draw lines to match the words/phrases on the left with those on the right

Snake charmer's dance	Nabanno Festival
Vatiali	Folk Dance
Harvesting Festival	Music
Christmas Day	Festival

d) Let us make a list

Suppose, I have taken part in Pahela Baishakh or any other festivals. Let us make a list of what I have seen or done at the programme :

Name of the festival

01

02

03

04

Chapter : 06
Continents and Oceans

1 Continents

We live on earth. The earth is a planet of the solar system. It looks round but it is a little bit flat in north and south. There are land and water on the surface of the earth. The land consists of plane land, plateaus, hills, mountains, and deserts. One-fourth of the earth's surface is land.

Continents on the Map of the World

The land area of earth has been divided into seven continents. Every continent has many countries. The largest continent on earth is Asia. The smallest continent is Australia/ Oceania.

a) Let us identify land areas on the map and write the names of continents below after finding them on the map given in the previous page :

b) Let us write the names of the continents by looking at the map below :

c) Let us mark the continents with different colours and put their names :

2 Oceans

Three-fourths of the earth's surface is water. This water consists of rivers, seas and oceans. There is huge saline water around the land. This saline water is the oceans. There are five oceans on earth. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and the Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean.

Oceans in the World Map

a) Let us identify water areas on the map and write the names of the oceans below after finding them on the map above :

b) Let us observe the map on the previous page and write down information in the table below :

	Names of the Oceans
Ocean located above Asia and Europe	
Ocean located below Asia	
Ocean located on the left of South America	
The largest ocean	
The smallest ocean	

c) Let us find the names of the continents and the oceans from the list below and write those in the table :

Antarctica, Pacific, Australia, India, Atlantic, Asia, Africa, South

Continents	Oceans

d) Let us paint the waters blue and write the names after identifying their locations :

3 Geographical Diversity of the Continents

Geographical diversities of the continents :

Asia

- Asia is the largest continent.
- Mount Everest, the highest mountain peak in the world, is situated in this continent.

Asia

Mount Everest

Africa

- Africa is the second largest continent.
- The largest desert Sahara is situated here.

Africa

Sahara Desert

North America

- North America is the third largest continent in the world.
- The Eskimos live in the ice-covered north pole of this continent. The houses of the Eskimos are made of ice.

North America

Eskimos

South America

- The South America is the fourth largest continent in the world.
- One of the biggest snakes, Anaconda, is found here.

South America

Anaconda

Antarctica

- Antarctica holds the fifth position in area.
- It remains covered with ice round the year.
- Penguins are the famous birds in this continent.

Antarctica

Penguins

Europe

- Europe is the sixth continent in terms of area.
- The smallest country of the world, Vatican City, is situated in this continent.
- The northern part of Europe is very cold.

Europe

Skiing

Australia/Oceania

- The smallest continent is Australia/ Oceania.
- It is also known as the island continent.
- The kangaroos carry the identity of this continent.

Australia/ Oceania

Kangaroos

a) Let us read the topic and write down the names of the continents from smallest to largest :

b) Let us write the names of the continents matching their geographical features on the left in the table below :

Geographical features	Names of the continents
It is very cold in the northern area	
Everest, the highest mountain peak	
Habitat of kangaroos	
Anacondas are found	
Habitat of penguins	
The Eskimos live	
Sahara desert	

4 Bangladesh on the Map of Asia

Asia is the largest continent in the world. Bangladesh is situated in Asia. We can see a green coloured country in the lower part of the map of Asia. This country is our beloved motherland Bangladesh.

a) Let us mark Bangladesh on the map of Asia :

b) Let us write the names of the countries and water areas around Bangladesh after observing the map :

	Direction	Names of countries and water areas
Bangladesh	Upper side (North)	
	Below (South)	
	Right side (East)	
	Left side (West)	

c) Let us identify and colour the location of Bangladesh on the map of Asia below :

Chapter : 07

Child's Role at Family and School

1 Responsibilities to My Family Members

Picture-1

Picture-2

a) Let us observe the pictures above and answer the questions below :

1) Who is doing what in picture-1?
2) Why doing?
3) Who is doing what in picture-2?
4) Why doing?

A family is usually formed by parents and siblings. Joint families have uncles, aunts and cousins too. Many families have grandparents or other senior members. Some of our siblings are senior to us, some are junior. Senior members of the family raise us, love us and take care of us. Junior family members also love and respect us.

We should love and respect every junior and senior member of the family. We have duties and responsibilities towards them too. We will obey the orders and instructions of the senior members of the family. We will respect and honour them. We will help them in family work. On the other hand, we will love and adore the juniors in the family. We will help them eat. We will take them to play. We will look after them so that they do not face any problem. Besides, if any member of the family falls sick, we will treat them.

b) Let us write down our duties and responsibilities towards the juniors in the family in the table below after reading the lesson part above :

Our duties and responsibilities towards juniors

1.	
2.	
3.	

c) Let us write down our duties and responsibilities towards the seniors in the family in the table below after reading the lesson part above:

Our duties and responsibilities towards seniors

1.	
2.	
3.	

d) Activity-3 : Let us write down why I want to perform responsibilities for the members of my family :

1.	
2.	
3.	

2 Duty and Responsibility towards the Old

a) Let us observe the picture above and answer the questions below :

1) What is the old woman doing in the picture?

2) What is the girl doing?

3) What is the boy doing?

4) What may be the relation between the old woman and the boy and the girl?

Grandparents or elderly persons live in many families. These aged people are very respectable and honourable to us. They adore us very much and always pray for our well-being.

They looked after us in great care. They adored us. So, we are grateful to them. Some of them are very weak because of age. They cannot move freely. Some of them cannot even do their own work without help. Sometimes they feel lonely. So, we must love them, accompany them, talk to them and take them out. We must help them when necessary and obey their advices.

b) Let us write down the needs of the elderly members of the family after reading the lesson part above :

1.	
2.	
3.	

c) Let us write in the table below what duties I want to do for the elderly members in my family :

1.	
2.	
3.	

d) Let us write down in the table below why we should do our duty to the elderly members of our family :

1.	
2.	
3.	

3 Family Security

a) Let us describe what accident occurred after observing the picture above. Let us write in the table below what security risk may arise in the family :

Serial	Security Risks

Family is the safest shelter for us. But family members may face security risks for different reasons. Anyone of the family may suddenly fall sick. Anyone may fall victim to an accident. The house may catch fire. Theft or robbery may occur in the house.

There are different service organisations to give us protection from security risks. For example, hospital, fire service, police force, etc. If anyone in the family falls sick, he or she is taken to the hospital for treatment. If the house catches fire, fire service helps douse it. Moreover, police give us security by arresting thieves and robbers and maintaining law and order.

Our neighbours first come forward to help us in any danger because they live close to us. They should be informed in any danger. Besides, in case of any accidents, we should inform the concerned agency. So, we should know which organisations provide which services and how to get that. There are some helpline or hotline numbers for quick service from those organisations. In order to get help from fire service, ambulance and police, national help desk 999 has been launched. We can dial this number any time of the day free of cost for help. While calling them, we need to give them house address and necessary information. This help desk connects us with the certain service delivery organisation to get their help. In addition to calling them, we can contact them by going to their office directly.

b) Let us write down names of different agencies and what service we can get them for our family's security by observing the pictures above :

Serial	Name of Service Delivery Agency	Types of Services
1		
2		
3		

c) Let us write in the table below what we can do to get service from a service organisation :

Serial	Ways to Contact	What to Inform
1		
2		

d) Let us roleplay what to do to inform our neighbours if anyone in the family suddenly falls sick.

4 Me in Maintaining Cleanliness

a) Let us answer the questions given below by observing the pictures above :

1) What are these pictures about?
2) Who are being seen here?
3) What are they doing?
4) What might be the result of their activities?

Everyone likes fresh and clean environment. There are many benefits of keeping the environment clean. Clean environment looks beautiful. It does not have mosquitoes or flies. It has no dust, germs and bad smell. That is why clean environment is healthy.

Our nearby environment is formed by the houses around our home, neighbours, roads, playground, etc. We live in this nearby environment. On the other hand, we spend a big part of the day at school. That is why cleanliness of nearby environment and school is very important in our life.

Everyone has to play an active role to maintain cleanliness. We will throw paper bag, paper, chips and chocolate packet, etc. in the dustbin instead of littering those on the roads and playground of our nearby environment. We can keep the environment clean by clearing the weeds with the help of same-aged friends and seniors. If there is no dustbin, we can set up one with the help of seniors. In this way, we will pick up paper and other similar things from school corridor, field, ground, etc. and dump those in dustbin. We will keep the school washroom clean by pouring lot of water after using it.

If we spit or drop cough here and there in our nearby environment and school, it becomes dirty. It is equally important to make the school clean and keep it clean as well. We need to practice the habit of making the school clean and keeping it clean as well. Others should be made aware of it. These activities are more effective if we do it together than alone.

b) Let us write in the table below what I can do to keep my nearby environment clean :

Serial	To-Do	How to do?
1	Pull out weeds	Friends can uproot/cut weeds and put those together on a holiday with the help of seniors.
2		
3		
4		

c) Let us write in the table below what I can do to keep my school clean :

Serial	To-Do	How to do?
1	Clearing weeds	Friends can uproot/cut weeds and put those together with the help of teachers.
2		
3		
4		

d) Let us do a practical work of cleaning the school on a given date with the help of the teacher.

Chapter : 08

Child Rights and Safety

1 Child Rights

As children, they must get these benefits. These are their rights.

a) Let us read about the benefits of Ehan and Nusafa and make a list of their rights :

Rights of Ehan and Nusafa

01	
02	
03	
04	
05	
06	

Children of all the countries of the world enjoy some certain rights. Their main rights are :

- Right to a name
- Right to birth registration
- Right to education
- Right to get love and affection
- Right to nutrition and healthcare
- Right to equal treatment for girls and boys
- Right to play, entertainment and rest
- Right to security
- Right to talk

Fulfilling these rights is essential for sound and healthy growth of the children.

b) Let us write down the rights I enjoy at home as a child :

My rights at home

- Right to name
-
-
-
-
-

c) Let us write down the rights I enjoy at school as a child :

My rights at school

- Right to education
-
-
-
-
-

2 Individuals & Organisations to Ensure Child Rights

a) Let us observe the pictures and write down the answers to the questions given below :

Picture-1	Picture-2	Picture-3	Picture-4
Where have they gone? …… Who has taken the child? …… Why have they taken? ……	Who are being seen …….....… What are they doing? …… …… ……	What are the children doing? …….....… What are they doing? …… Who has arranged the games? ……	What is the child fed? …… Who are giving vaccine? …… Where is the place of vaccination? ……

b) Let us read the following part. Let us identify, classify and write down the roles of parents and other organisations to ensure the rights of Ehan and Nusafa in the table :

Sohrab Hossain and Subarna Akhter have a son and a daughter. After birth, they named their son Ehan and daughter Nusafa. They vaccinated Ehan and Nusafa during their childhood at nearby health centre. Their parents took them to admit to a school at the age of five. The school teacher admitted them. They can learn and play at school. Their parents love them very much. They study, play and sleep at home in time. Their parents give them nutritious food for their sound health. One day, Ehan suddenly became sick. His parents took him to the hospital. The hospital gave him treatment and medicine. He recovered. One day while returning home from school, a stranger offered them chocolates. They refused. But the man tempted them more. A nearby policeman observed the matter. He quickly went to the spot. The man ran away.

Table

Serial no.	Rights	Individuals/ Organisations	Role of Individuals/ Organisations
1.	Education	Guardian	Take to school for admission
		Educational Institution/ School	Admit to school, teach and give chance to play

The roles played by parents, other family members and various organisations to ensure our rights as children are :

Roles of parents and other family members

- To name the children
- To admit to school
- To arrange nutrition, healthcare and clothing
- To give time for sports and rest
- To raise with love and affection
- To let the children express their opinion
- To ensure safety and keep close
- To give equal rights to boys and girls

Roles of Various Organisations

Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Police Force
◊ To ensure safety of children ◊ To arrange health security ◊ To give equal opportunities to boys and girls ◊ To take necessary steps for child learning after admitting them to school	◊ To give health service	◊ To ensure the safety of children outside home and school

It is the responsibility of the family, society and the state to ensure the rights of children. The National Children's Day is observed on 17 March in our country every year. The World Children's Day is observed in all the countries on 20 November every year.

My parents don't want me to study any more — Raju

I have to work more than my brother at home — Ridisha

There is no arrangement for girls to play at my school — Nazifa

We get less chance to ask questions in the class — Ovi

c) Let us write what we should do to ensure the rights of Raju, Ridisha, Nazifa and Ovi :

Name	Which right is not available	What we should do to ensure their rights
Raju	Education	We will request Raju's parents not to stop his study and make them understand.
Ridisha		
Nazifa		
Ovi		

d) Let us role-play ensuring different rights of the children.

3 Let Us Walk Safely

a) Let us observe the picture and find out the answers to the questions below :

What are the people doing?

How are they crossing the road?

What is the problem of crossing the road this way?

Every year many road accidents occur in Bangladesh. Many people become injured and many even many die in these accidents. Many children are among them too. Many of the injured children suffer a miserable life after being disabled in accidents. Lack of knowledge about traffic rules and carelessness of the children and their guardians are the main reasons of road accidents.

Different types of vehicles ply on the road. People also walk along with the vehicles on the roads in the cities. That is why sometimes accidents occur there, though the roads are important. So, the reasons why we should follow the traffic rules are :

- ◊ to avoid collision between two vehicles
- ◊ to reduce traffic jam
- ◊ to save pedestrians from accidents

Whenever children go out on the roads, they should hold the hands of their parents or guardians. They should never go out alone on the roads. Roads should be crossed where there is zebra crossing and foot over bridge. Where there is no zebra crossing, roads should be crossed carefully looking left and right.

b) Let me mark by a pen the two ways through which I can go to the green-marked place following rules in the above picture of the road.

Picture-1

Picture-2

c) Pedestrians are crossing the road in the pictures above. Which picture should I follow? No. 1 or No. 2? Why should I do that?

.....

.....

.....

Picture-1

Picture-2

d) Pedestrians are walking on the road in the pictures above. Which picture should I follow to use the road? No. 1 or No. 2? Why should I do that?

.....

.....

.....

Chapter : 09

Moral and Human Qualities

1 Just and Unjust Deeds

a) Let us observe the above pictures and read the dialogues. Let us talk about which deed is just and why :

.....

.....

Raju: I found a pen in the classroom and gave it to the teacher. The teacher has returned it to its owner.

Arisha: While playing in the school field I pushed someone down.

Ehan: In the classroom yesterday, I put ink mark on the dress of a friend from behind.

Ridisha: We helped a poor sick man with our tiffin money.

Saju: I don't put trash in the bin of the classroom.

Nazifa: Arisha's pen had no ink. I lent her a pen.

b) Let us read about the dialogues of Raju, Ridisha, Arisha, Saju, Ehan and Nazifa and identify right and wrong deeds :

1. We helped a poor sick man with our tiffin money.
2. I put trash on the floor though there is a bin in the classroom.
3. Yesterday I put ink mark on the dress of a friend from behind in the classroom.
4. I gave a pen to the teacher that I found in the classroom. The teacher has given it back to its owner.

c) Let us change the dialogues of wrong deeds into right deeds :

◊ .....

◊ .....

Deeds that are good and useful for people are the right deeds.

To tell the truth, walk on the right path, select honest and ideal friends, talk in favor of the truthful person, not to support liars and wrongdoers are just deeds."

To tell lies, support wrong, walk on the wrong path, not to protest injustice, disobey the elders, unnecessarily irritate others, etc. are wrong deeds.

The deeds not good and useful for people are wrong deeds.

d) Let us write 3 right and 3 wrong deeds that I have seen in the table below :

Right deeds	Wrong deeds
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

2 Importance of Good Deeds

I have found some money in the school ground today and given it to the Headteacher.

Saju

My friend did not bring tiffin in school today. I have shared my tiffin with him/ her.

Naira

Saju and Naira are talking

I marked my friend's book yesterday without telling him/ her.

Raju

My mother forbade me. But I ate uncovered pickles today.

Nuha

Raju and Nuha are talking

a) Let us read the dialogues above and answer the questions below :

1. Which friends have done good deeds?
2. Why are these deeds good?
3. Which friends have done bad deeds?
4. Why are these deeds bad?

Importance of just deeds which are good deeds is great. Everybody in the society admires the person who does the right deeds and walks on the right path. Just deeds teach us to hate injustice. The society benefits from good deeds. Peace is established in the society. So, we should do the right deeds and walk on the right path.

We can practise good deeds in our daily life with little effort. For example, telling the truth, walking on the right path, selecting honest and ideal friends, supporting the truthful, and not supporting the liars and wrongdoers, etc. If we all practise good deeds, injustice will go away and truth and justice will be established in the society. People will live in the society peacefully.

b) Let us fill in the table below mentioning the importance of just deeds :

Serial	Importance of just deeds
1	
2	
3	
4	

c) Let us write down five good deeds I will practise every day :

1. .....

2. .....

3. .....

4. .....

5. .....

c) Let us role-play according to dialogues of Saju and Naira.

Chapter : 10
Our Country

1 Map of Bangladesh

There are four directions on a map - upper direction is north, lower is south, right direction east and left is west. Besides, there are north-west, north-east, south-west and south-east directions on a map. Direction helps us find out the location of any place on a map. Bangladesh is our motherland. The picture above is the map of Bangladesh. This map also has four directions. There are 64 districts under eight divisions of Bangladesh. Every district has its specific border.

c) Let us mark directions on the map :

b) Let us study the map and write the names of districts in the table below according to the direction :

Direction on Map	Name of districts
North end	
South end	
North-east	
South-west	

c) Let us identify our own district and show its location on the map :

d) Let us locate our own district and the districts around it on the map and write down names in the table below :

Name of own district	Direction	Name of districts/areas
	East	
	West	
	North	
	South	

2 Agricultural Products of Bangladesh

a) Let us observe and write down the information about the pictures in the table below :

What is the picture about?

Who are the producers?

What kind of products are these?

We use various products in our day-to-day life. Some products are from agriculture and some are from industry. Products from agriculture are agricultural products. Products from industries are industrial products. The main agricultural products of Bangladesh are rice, jute, sugarcane and tea. Rice is grown everywhere in the country. Jute and tea are cash crops. We earn foreign currency by exporting them to foreign countries. Moreover, wheat, maize, mustard, pulses, tobacco, cotton, vegetables, spices, fruits are grown in our country. Fish, poultry and cattle are our important agricultural products.

b) Let us make a list of the agricultural products grown in plenty in my locality :

1. .....

2. .....

3. .....

4. .....

Paddy, milk, sugar, cement, egg, medicine, meat, paper, fish, cucumber, wheat, maize, red spinach, okra, pulse, bean

c) Let us select the agricultural products from the list above and write their names below :

1..... 5.....

2..... 6.....

3..... 7.....

4..... 8.....

d) Let us classify the list of agricultural products we have made following the table below :

Crops

Vegetables

Animal Protein

3 Industrial Products of Bangladesh

a) Let us observe the picture above and write the information about it in the table below :

What is the picture about?

Who produce these?

What kind of products are these?

The main industrial products of Bangladesh are ready-made garments, sugar, cement, fertiliser and medicine. Production and demand of the industrial products of Bangladesh are increasing day by day.

Currently, garment industry is an important industry in Bangladesh. Most of the garment industries have been established in Dhaka and Chattogram. Bangladesh earns the highest foreign currency by exporting garment items abroad. A large number of workers are engaged in ready-made garment sector.

b) Let us write the names of the industrial products that I use in my house :

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....

c) Let us classify the products below under the heading of agriculture and industrial products :

Pulse, soap, toothpaste, paddy, saree, lungi, jute, fish, sugar, mustard, fertiliser, banana, paper, vegetables, biscuit, wheat

Agricultural Products	Industrial Products
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.

4 Population and Resources of Bangladesh

Our neighbours live around us like our parents and siblings live in our family. Many people live in Bangladesh like that. The total number of people living in a country is called the population of that country. The current population of Bangladesh is about 16 crore 51 lakh. The number of men and women in our country is almost equal. The number of women is a little higher than that of men. The number of women is about 8 crore 34 lakh and men is about 8 crore 17 lakh. The population of all the countries in the world is not equal. Some countries have high population and some have less population. According to population, Bangladesh ranks 8th in all the countries.

Our houses, schools, madrasa, etc. are built on the land of this country. Thus we use the resources of land, water, natural gas, fuel, etc. in our own use. More population requires more resources. But people themselves can be resources besides consuming these resources. Because they have the merit and power to work. The invention of a scientist is a great resource. For example, television, computers, mobile phones, etc. An expert worker can work much better than an inexpert worker. Educated people can work in different professions at home and abroad. Educated, expert people are the human resources. High population of Bangladesh has the opportunity to be huge human resources. If human resources are developed, the country is developed too.

a) Let us find the information about population and write it down in the boxes below :

Population in all areas of Bangladesh is not the same. Some areas have more population and some have less. Let us see the population of different divisions of Bangladesh in the map given below :

b) Let us observe the map of Bangladesh and write the names of the divisions as per population (more to less) in the blank cells below :

c) Let us read the story below and answer the questions :

Mehedi Hasan was a rich farmer. His family included his wife, two sons and a daughter. His earning from the harvest from his land was pritty sufficient to run the family. His children were high school dropouts. They did not learn skill to earn. Gradually his children had their own families. Their land was divided. As a result, their land became less. Slowly the financial condition of Mehedi Hasan's family declined.

Saiful lived in the same village. He used to run his family by fishing. His family included his wife, two daughters and a son. Though it was difficult for him, he educated his children. His son learned driving after completing high school. Later he went abroad as a driver. His elder daughter works as a teacher in Dhaka after completing education. His younger daughter learned computer operations along with her studies. Now she earns a lot using her computer. The elder brother and sister bore the educational expenses of their younger sister. Now fisherman Saiful's family is solvent.

1. How many members are there in the families of Mehedi and Saiful?

a. Mehedi's family :…….....….. b. Saiful's family :…….....……..

2. Which family had more wealth?

.....

3. Which family flourished more?

.....

4. Whose children can be called human resources?

.....

5. Why can they be called human resources?

.....

.....

.....

Chapter : 11

Different Occupations

1 Those who Produce

a) Let us observe the pictures below and find out answers to the questions beside

What are the people in the picture doing?

What are they called?

What are the people in the picture doing?

What are they called?

What are the people in the picture doing?

What are they called?

I work in the field. I produce paddy, jute, sugarcane, potatoes, tomatoes, etc.

People use the crops produced by me in different ways.

We cultivate, catch and sell fish.

People use the fish produced by me as their food.

I produce chicken in poultry farms.

People get eggs and meat from the chickens I produce.

All the farmers, fishermen and farm people produce different products. Through their work they fulfil others' needs and earn money. What they do is their occupations. The name of this occupation is agriculture. Farmer, fishermen and farming person are different professionals of agricultural occupation.

b) Let us write down the names of the occupations associated with the given work in the table below :

Names of work	Names of occupations
Fishing in pond and river	Fisherman
Fertilising land	
Producing eggs	
Producing paddy, jute, vegetables etc.	
Feeding fish in pond	
Raising chicken in farm	

c) Let us match the names of different occupations, their job and products by drawing lines in the chart below :

2 Those who Make

Picture-1

Picture-2

Picture-3

Picture-4

a) Let us find out the answers to the questions below by observing the pictures above :

Questions	Picture-1	Picture-2	Picture-3	Picture-4
What are the people in the pictures doing?				
What are they called?				

I make different things people need in their life. Those things benefit them. Those make their life beautiful. Those also give them safety.

I make closet, chair, table, bed, house etc. with wood.

People use my clay products every day. Those are mostly used by villagers. My products are also used for decoration.

I make pitchers, cooking pots, clay plates, flower tubs, vases, toys etc. with clay.

One of the most basic human needs is clothing. People have been using it for ages. I fulfil this demand of people.

I use different colours to dye yarn. I weave clothes with that yarn. I produce different types of sarees, lungi and towel.

People use different types of clothes I make. Besides clothes, people also use different textile goods.

I make shirts, pants, 'salwar, kameez', frock, skirts, etc. with fabrics. I make clothes for all - boys and girls and young and old.

Carpenters, weavers, potters and tailors make a variety of things. They earn money by selling their products. These are their occupations.

b) Let us write down the occupations associated with the work in the table below :

Names of work	Names of occupations
Sewing clothes	tailor
Making toys with clay	
Making chair, table, etc. with wood	
Weaving sari, lungi, towel, etc. with yarn	
Making vases with clay	
Designing by carving wood	

c) Let us match the occupations, their work and products by drawing lines in the chart below :

3 Those who Serve

Picture-1

Picture-2

Picture-3

Picture-4

a) Let us find out the answers to the questions below by observing the pictures above :

Questions	Picture-1	Picture-2	Picture-3	Picture-4
What are the people in pictures doing?				
What are they called?				

I teach students in an educational institution. I also help students develop hidden talents through co-curricular activities besides studies.

I diagnose diseases of patients. I advise them to take necessary medicine and proper diet.

I take care of the patients, give them medicines, diet, etc. in time. I help the doctors in their works.

I sell daily essentials including rice, pulse and oil in my grocery store.

I pull a rickshaw. I carry passengers from one place to another. I transport goods too.

Teachers, doctors, nurses, grocers and drivers serve people. They earn money by serving people. These are their occupations.

b) Let us write down the occupations associated with the work in the table below :

Name of the works	Name of the occupations
Teaching in the classroom	Teacher
Selling products in the grocery shop	
Transporting passengers	
Giving treatment	
Help to travel	
Assisting the doctor in his work	

c) Let us match the names of different professionals, their jobs and services by drawing lines in the chart below :

d) Play the roles of different professionals in groups. Others will find out which role is played.

Chapter : 12
Use of Money

1 Use of Money in My Life

Picture-1

Picture-2

Picture-3

Picture-4

a) Let us observe the pictures above and make a list of purposes where money is being used :

Money is the modern means of paying the price of things. We buy daily essentials with money. Money is needed for treatment if a family member falls sick. We buy gift with money and give it to our dear ones. We use money to buy books, exercise books, pens and many other things. Money is also needed to meet sudden needs of family and self. We meet various future needs with money. Money should not be spent unnecessarily. Spending unnecessarily is a waste. We will not waste money.

b) Let us read and write information in the table below :

For which purposes I use money	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.

c) After observing the pictures below, let us write down the reasons how money is wasted :

Picture-1

Picture-2

Picture-3

Picture-4

d) Let us write down in the following table how I will be careful about spending money :

How to be careful about spending money	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

2 My Savings for My Need

What is the picture about

.....

What is she doing?

Why is she doing it?

....

....

a) Let us write down the information below by observing the pictures :

People get money from different sources. They get salary from jobs. They get money as price of selling something. All these are their income. After spending from income the remaining money is their savings. That is what we save after expenditures.

We save money to meet different needs in future. If money is needed suddenly, we can meet it from savings. We need money to fulfil various desires. Money is needed to buy our favourite books, toys. Money is also needed to buy gifts. If needed, we can support our parents by giving them money. We can use our savings in these types of work. Savings are our friend in need. So we have to be economical from our childhood. We can save money usually in clay bank, wooden box, plastic box, etc.

Saving money in clay bank

b) Let us read and write down below why I will save money :

The reasons why I will save	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

c) Let us read the dialogues of Raju, Avi, Arisha and Nuha and write down below how I will be frugal :

What I will do to be economical	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.

Chapter : 13
Addressing Emergency Situations

1 Fire

Picture-1

Picture-2

b) Let us observe the pictures above and answer the questions below :

1. What is seen in picture-1?
2. What are the people of Fire Brigade doing?
3. What are the people around doing?
4. What is seen in picture-2?

Many kinds of disasters occur in Bangladesh. Three important disasters are fire, flood and earthquake. Besides natural causes, disasters occur for human made causes. Emergency situation is created because of disasters. Fire is a terrible disaster. Fire often occurs in Bangladesh. Accidents occur as fire catches houses, city slums, shops, factories, garment factories and vehicles. As a result, huge property is damaged. Many people lose their last resort and become penniless. People are also killed by fire. Besides, it damages the environment a lot.

Let us know the causes of fire :

- Keeping the cooking stove on unnecessarily
- Not throwing burning cigarettes, bidis, match sticks etc. in proper place
- Playing with fire
- Burning firecrackers carelessly
- Using of mosquito coils, candles, candlesticks and open kerosene lamps carelessly
- Faulty electric equipment
- Using electric equipment without obeying rules
- Using faulty gas cylinders

What to do to prevent fire :

- Closing stove properly after cooking
- Properly throwing burning cigarettes, bidis, match sticks, etc.
- Checking the electrical fittings regularly
- Checking the gas cylinders used at homes, factories and vehicles regularly.
- Keeping fire extinguishers ready at home all the time
- Not playing with fire

What to do in case of fire :

- First protect yourself from fire
- Seeking help from neighbours in case of fire
- Instead of running, roll on the ground in case clothes catch fire
- Pouring a lot of water on the burn injuries of the body. Take advice from a doctor as soon as possible
- Call the fire service to inform them about the fire
- For emergency service call 999

b) Let us fill in the table below in case a fire occurs in my own house :

Serial no	What to do in case of fire in my own house
1	
2	
3	
4	

c) Let us fill in the table below about what to do in case I or my clothes ever catch fire :

Serial no	What to do if body or clothes catch fire
1	
2	
3	
4	

d) Let us conduct a drill with everyone in the class on how to put out a fire.

2 Flood

Momin lives in a village in Bangladesh. He is a student of grade three. It was announced on TV that it might rain heavily for a few days. From the next day, it began to rain continuously for a week. Half-ripe paddy, vegetable field, roads everything went under water. When the situation worsened, Momin's father hurriedly took shelter with his family in the three-storey government primary school in their village. He left two cows on the high dam of the southern part of the village. Before they could bring the rest of the cattle and other necessaries, the northern dam of the village broke and washed those away. Many other families of the village also took shelter in that school building. Momin and his family were stuck there. They faced food and drinking water shortage. Food for the cattle also ran out. Several people suffered from diarrhoea after drinking contaminated flood water. There were children among the affected. Besides, there was no necessary medicine.

a) Let us answer the following questions after reading the case study above :

(1) Why did Momin and his family go to the shelter centre?

(2) Why could not they take their necessary belongings with them?

(3) Why were some of their cows washed away in the flood?

(4) Why was there shortage of food at the shelter centre?

(5) Why were several people of the shelter centre affected by diarrhoea?

Severe flood hits many areas in our country every year. Flood is a natural disaster. So, it cannot be controlled every time. Flood causes human disaster and creates an emergency situation. We can take some measures to reduce the loss caused by floods. We need to take dry food, drinking water, clothes and medicine to the shelter centre as per severity of the flood. The cattle along with their food should be kept on a dam or a higher place. Reading books, notebooks and important materials should be kept inside a plastic bag or in a safe place.

b) Let us write down what and how I should take things while going to the shelter centre during floods :

Serial	Stuff	How to take
1.		
2.		
3.		

c) Let us make a list of how to support parents during floods :

Serial	Activities	How to do
1.		
2.		
3.		

d) Let us make a list of what to do and not to do at the shelter centre :

Serial	What to do	Serial	What not to do
1.		1.	
2.		2.	
3.		3.	
4.		4.	
5.		5.	

3 Earthquake

Picture-1

Picture-2

d) Let us observe the pictures above and answer the questions below :

(1) What can you see in picture-1?

(2) What are these pictures about?

(3) What can you see in picture-2?

(4) Where are the students taking shelter? Why?

Earthquake is a natural disaster. Bangladesh is at risk of earthquake. It may start any time without any forecast. It usually lasts for 30-40 seconds. Many houses, buildings, roads, electric, gas, telephone lines, etc. are damaged during a strong earthquake. Houses collapse. Many people are injured and killed under the collapsed houses. So, we have to take special precautions to be safe from earthquake.

We should not run to and fro in panic and not try to go out of the room during earthquake. We should not use staircase and lift in this time. We should not jump from the balcony or roof. We have to stay calm. We have to take shelter under strong table, bed or similar furniture to save ourselves. We should cover our head with a pillow if we are on the bed. We should stand under a beam if we are inside a building.

After the first earthquake, there might be another quake. So, we have to take shelter in the open after the first quake. If earthquake takes place when we are outside, we have to take shelter in an open place away from highrise building, wall, tree, electric pole, electric line, etc. We should not move much if we are trapped under a collapsed wall. We should try to draw the attention of the rescuers when the earthquake is over.

b) Let us make a list of losses due to an earthquake :

1. .....

2. .....

3. .....

4. .....

5. .....

c) Let us write what to do and not do in the table below during earthquake at home or school :

Serial	What to do	What not to do
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

d) Let us drill what we will do during an earthquake when we are in the classroom.