



CONGRATULATIONS ON ADOPTING MYSTICLAND'S GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROGRAM

Our vision is to transform the General Knowledge period in every school into a Global Citizenship Education (GCEd) period, that will enable schools to create the next generation of smart, world-aware, and empathetic global citizens.

This Teacher Tools document pertains to the General Knowledge module of the GCEd programme only. A final project has to be undertaken to mark the closure of the programme. Project details will be shared in due course. Global Citizenship graduation certificates for students and medals for best projects will be distributed at the end of the programme.

HOW TO USE TEACHER TOOLS

The Book of Everything is divided into eight sections and twelve chapters. Each chapter has content followed by activities. These activities are of two types: logical (💡) and creative (🎨).

While the content in every chapter is self-sufficient, here are some tools to make the classroom experience interactive. Each chapter comes with the following additional resources:



LEARNING OUTCOMES

A quick introduction to each chapter with expected learning outcomes



TEACHER SUPERPOWER

Additional content that can be discussed in class which is adjacent to the content in the books. Thoughtfully curated to complete the learning experience with more examples



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Interactive ways to disseminate content in the book via activities or reflection sessions



MEDIA RESOURCES

Audio / video / images to be shown in classrooms that complete the learning journey



INDIA CONTEXT

Wherever necessary, book content will be supported with contextual India-based content to know more about the country





















Scan to open the MysticLand Global Citizenship Education Google folder to access all the Media Resources given in the Teacher Tools.

<https://bit.ly/MLGCED2024-25>

THE INDEX

CHAPTERS

ACTIVITIES

SECTION I: THE WORLD		
Chapter 1	All about countries <i>(# of classes: 2)</i>	 World quiz  Design a Mysto
Chapter 2	World culture <i>(# of classes: 2)</i>	 Make your own greeting  Jumbled words
SECTION II: ENVIRONMENT		
Chapter 3	Birds and bears <i>(# of classes: 2)</i>	 Quiz time  Design a MysticBeast
SECTION III: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
Chapter 4	Planets <i>(# of classes: 3)</i>	 Planets in order Quiz time  Make your own planet!
SECTION IV: FAMOUS PEOPLE		
Chapter 5	Inventors and their inventions <i>(# of classes: 2)</i>	 Find the hidden inventor! Quiz time  What would your invention be?
SECTION V: SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENT		
Chapter 6	Did you know? <i>(# of classes: 1)</i>	 Quiz time
Chapter 7	Scorch's sports notes <i>(# of classes: 2)</i>	 Quiz time
SECTION VI: LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE		
Chapter 8	The Mysticals learn about onomatopoeia <i>(# of classes: 2)</i>	 Onomatopoeia words  Get creative
SECTION VII: THE INDIA STORY		
Chapter 9	States and their capitals <i>(# of classes: 3)</i>	 Quiz time
Chapter 10	MysticBeast Pappy visits India <i>(# of classes: 3)</i>	 Quiz time
SECTION VIII: VALUES		
Chapter 11	Scorch learns empathy <i>(# of classes: 3)</i>	 Tell a tale!  The write-around

Total # of classes: 26 (1 for introduction to the book and settling down, followed by 25 classes of teaching)

SECTION I: THE WORLD

Chapter 1 - Countries



LEARNING OUTCOMES

In this chapter, learners will be introduced to 11 countries, their capitals, currency, and flags. These countries are spread across continents. The questions following the content have additional facts about the countries. The learning outcome is for students to know basic facts from the book and gain the ability to draw a mental picture of the country from the facts. This chapter will help them develop their multi-dimensional learning ability.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

For maximum interaction, please divide the class into teams. A quiz master (teacher) can read the quiz questions aloud. Each team refers to the content in the book to answer these questions.

The team that gets the right answer will be asked to locate the country on the Planet Earth map (given as an aid to your classroom by MysticLand).

Supplement this learning by asking them to find neighbouring countries and water bodies.

The corresponding fact of the country from Teacher Superpower can be read out as an additional “Did you know!”



There is a creative task in this chapter where learners will have to design MysticLand’s currency- the Mysto. You can email or WhatsApp the best work to us for online showcase.



TEACHER SUPERPOWER

A fact about each of the 11 countries is given. This can be discussed in class as they complete the quiz.



MEDIA RESOURCES

Image
Planet Earth map
Credits: MysticLand

All media resources are in MysticLand Global Citizenship Education Google folder.

If you do not have access as yet, please text us at +91 96117 55253

Video
3:01 minutes
This video talks about what flags represent: motto, religion, topography, etc. It also talks about why no flag in the world is purple in colour. The reason is that purple isn’t an easy colour to make!

Credits: NasDaily



THE INDIA CONTEXT

Notes on islands of India: Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands



TEACHER SUPERPOWER

INDIA: India was not always called India! It has five names.

Bharata– Named after an Indian king.

Hindustan– One of the largest rivers in the world is the Indus which flows through India. The Sanskrit word for Indus was Sindhu. So India was called Hindustan or the “Land of Indus.”

Jambudweep– It means the “Land of Jambu.” Jambu is a type of fruit.

Aryavarta– Named after the ancient people called Aryans who lived in India.

KENYA: This African nation gets its name from Mount Kenya. Mount Kenya is also known as Kikuyu Kirinyaga, meaning the “white mountain.”

BHUTAN: Bhutan was the only nation to ban television worldwide for a long time as they feared that TV might influence people wrongly. The first television broadcast happened in 1999.

INDONESIA: Indonesia has dragons living in their country. Technically, it's a giant lizard called the Komodo dragon (the largest lizard in the world).

SINGAPORE: Chewing gum is banned in Singapore! Yes, it has been banned since 1992 as it was considered unhealthy and very difficult to clean chewing gum litter.

BELGIUM: The French fries weren't made in France. They began in Belgium! A village in Belgium alongside a river was known for its fried fish. But in winter, the river froze. So, the villagers fried potatoes instead of fish.

MEXICO: The world's largest pyramid stands in Mexico. It is called the Great Pyramid of Cholula. It is 177 feet tall! Nobody is exactly sure when it was built but it is at least 2,000 years old.

THE NETHERLANDS: People who live in the Netherlands are called Dutch. The Dutch people are the tallest in the world. The average height of a Dutch man is 182 centimetres, while a woman is 168 centimetres. How tall are you?

NORWAY: Norway's currency Krone coins have holes in the middle! Long ago when these coins were made, they had holes which helped people tie them together and carry around.

COLOMBIA: Tejo is the traditional national sport of Colombia. People throw a tejo (metal disc) from a distance of 18 metres towards a target (filled with gunpowder) that explodes when hit.

ARGENTINA: The country name Argentina comes from the Latin word *Argentum*, meaning “silver”. It is known as the “Land of Silver.”



THE INDIA CONTEXT

Lakshadweep Island in the Arabian Sea and Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal are two major islands of India.

Lakshadweep Island is a group of 36 islands. Lakshadweep's language is Malayalam. Can you find Lakshadweep on the map?

People on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands widely speak Bengali, followed by Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalam.

The world's largest sea turtle, the Leatherback turtle, can be found on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SECTION I: THE WORLD

Chapter 2 - World culture



LEARNING OUTCOMES

In this chapter, learners will be introduced to different types of greetings from eight different countries. The outcome is for them to begin greeting people they meet and also understand the cultural differences that exist in the world.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Allow learners to read the content and colour the flags.

Reflection: Why are greetings important?

Greetings are friendly and polite actions or words spoken when we meet someone. They are a basic form of communication between people. Greetings vary from country to country. But they are an important part of society.

Good habit: We should always greet people when we meet them. It helps us build good manners and good habits.

Respect: When we greet someone, we treat them with love and respect. It shows people that we respect their culture and way of life.

Friendships: Greetings can make a friend out of two strangers. It can be as simple as saying, "hi!" But it can also be a way of making new friends.

World culture: It is important to learn about different cultures and customs of the world. It helps us be kind and respectful to other cultures. And this way, when we meet people from different countries, we know how to greet them correctly!



TEACHER SUPERPOWER

What we say when we greet people from Germany, Japan, Arab countries, Italy, and Tanzania.



MEDIA RESOURCES

Video

3:47 minutes

12 people from 12 nations show the way they greet others.

Credits: World friends

All media resources are in MysticLand Global Citizenship Education Google folder.

If you do not have access as yet, please text us at +91 96117 55253



THE INDIA CONTEXT

India has a very rich in culture and this has led to multiple forms of greetings apart from Namaste. Notes on five of these greetings.



TEACHER SUPERPOWER

Greetings need not always mean hello. Let us see what greetings in different countries mean.

Germany: Germans say Guten Tag. This means “good day”. It is pronounced as guden tahc.

Japan: Japanese people have a formal greeting. They say Konnichiwa: Pronounced as koh-nee-chi-wha.

Arab countries: Arabs often say Salaam when they meet each other. Salaam means “peace”. It is a common way to say hello in Arabic-speaking countries. It is pronounced as sah-lahm.

Italy: Italians say Ciao or Salve: Ciao, pronounced as chao, means “hello” and “goodbye” both. It is an informal way to greet someone. The formal way to greet someone is to say salve (sal-vay). It means “be well”.

Tanzania: Swahili is spoken in African countries such as Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda. They say hakuna matata to greet someone. This means “no worries” or “take it easy”. It is used to greet both friends and strangers.



THE INDIA CONTEXT

People of Tamil Nadu say Vanakkam when they greet each other.

You will hear people say Juley in Ladakh to greet others.

Rajasthanis often say Khamma Ghani where *khamma* means forgiveness in Sanskrit and *ghani* means “a lot”.

Many say Pranam when they greet people older than them out of respect.

In Punjab, you will hear the Sikh community say, “Sat Sri Akaal”. *Sat* means “truth”, *Sri* means “respected”, and *Akaal* means “timeless”.

SECTION II: ENVIRONMENT

Chapter 3 - Birds and bears

LEARNING
OUTCOMES

In this chapter, learners will meet four birds and eight species of bears. The four birds include the world's largest bird, most talkative bird, the biggest parrot, and the bird with the biggest beak. They will also learn the names of all eight species of bears, and know the largest, smallest and the only mainly herbivorous bear. Finally, they come to India to learn about the rose-ringed parakeet and meet bears that live in India.

SUGGESTED
ACTIVITIES

Allow learners to read the content and complete all activities.

Use the Media Resources to show pictures of the birds and bears.

TEACHER
SUPERPOWER

In this chapter, we have combined Teacher Superpower with The India Context: Out of the eight species of bears, four are found in India. We have added notes on them.

MEDIA
RESOURCES

PPT

Pictures of the birds and bears from the book with facts

Video

6: 41 minutes

Meet Einstein. A very talkative African Grey Parrot.

Credits: I am your target demographic

All media resources are in MysticLand Global Citizenship Education Google folder.

If you do not have access as yet, please text us at +91 96117 55253



TEACHER
SUPERPOWER



THE INDIA
CONTEXT

Indian bears

India has four types of bears: the Asiatic black bear, sloth bear, Himalayan brown bear (a type of North American brown bear), and sun bear.

The sun bear weighs about 70 kilos.

Did you know that the Asiatic black bear has claws that are 5 centimetres long?

The Himalayan brown bear can grow up to 7 feet! It weighs over 320 kilos. The Himalayan brown bear goes into hibernation in October and comes out only in April or in May.

SECTION III: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Chapter 4 - Planets



LEARNING OUTCOMES

This chapter begins by asking the fundamental question- where do we live? We zoom out from planets into the solar system, galaxy, and universe. We also deep dive into the eight planets in our solar system. Learners will be expected to know the names of the planets and their order.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Allow learners to read the content and complete all activities. Use media resources to show a video of the planets.

We have added a creative thinking exercise where learners will have to put down thoughts on their own planet! What would it look like, would it have life? There are no right answers.



TEACHER SUPERPOWER

Each planet looks different from the other. You can help answer the question why are planets different colors?



MEDIA RESOURCES

PPT
NASA images of different planets

All media resources are in MysticLand Global Citizenship Education Google folder.

If you do not have access as yet, please text us at +91 96117 55253



THE INDIA CONTEXT

Did you know that some planets can be seen from India without a telescope!

The planets Mercury, Venus, Mars, and Jupiter can be seen through the naked eye in India.

The ancient Indians were one of the first people to study planetary motions in the solar system. Some of the great Indian astronomers that made India proud are; Aryabhata, Brahmagupta, Bhaskara I, Bhaskara II, Jayant Narlikar, Varahamihira, Nilakantha Somayaji, and others.

While the names of planets are based on ancient Roman and Greek gods, they have Indian names, too taken from the Sanskrit language:

- Mercury – Budha
- Venus – Shukra
- Earth – Prithvi
- Mars – Mangala
- Jupiter – Brihaspati
- Saturn – Shani
- Uranus – Arun
- Neptune – Varun



Why are planets different colours?

The colour of a planet depends on what it is made. It also depends on the sunlight it receives, the surface, and the atmosphere of the planet.

Mercury: Mercury is a rocky planet. Its surface is covered in a layer of dust. This dust is made of silicate (a mineral), giving the planet its grey colour.

Venus: Venus' atmosphere is made of carbon dioxide and sulphuric acid clouds. This gives the planet a light yellow appearance.

Earth: Earth is blue, green, brown, and white in colour. The blue, green, and brown colours comes from the oceans and the surface of the planet. The white colour comes from the clouds in Earth's atmosphere.

Mars: Mars is known as the Red Planet. It is made of iron oxide. Iron oxide is also known as rust. This gives Mars its reddish-orange colour and name!

Jupiter: Jupiter is a gas giant. It doesn't have a solid surface. Its atmosphere is made up of hydrogen, helium, water droplets, ice crystals, ammonia crystals, etc. These elements give Jupiter its white, orange, brown, and red colours!

Saturn: Saturn is also a gas giant. Its atmosphere is made up of hydrogen, helium, ammonia, water vapour, and other elements. These elements give it a yellowish-brown colour.

Uranus: Uranus is a gas planet. Its atmosphere is made up of methane, hydrogen, and helium. The methane gas gives Uranus its greenish-blue colour.

Neptune: Neptune is also made up of methane, hydrogen, and helium. It gives Neptune its blue colour.

SECTION IV: FAMOUS PEOPLE

Chapter 5 - Inventors and their inventions



LEARNING OUTCOMES

In this chapter, learners will be introduced to the stories of eight inventors whose inventions changed the world: television, computer, bicycle, telephone, pencil, buttons, ivory ruler and shampoo.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Allow learners to read the content and complete all activities.



This chapter also has a creative task where learners will have to come up with their own inventions.



TEACHER SUPERPOWER



THE INDIA CONTEXT

Notes on five young Indian inventors whose inventions are helping the world.

Satyam Thakur, a student from Bangalore, realised that cars cause a lot of pollution. The black smoke that comes out of the pipes can really harm the environment. He made a filter from broken clay pots that can reduce the amount of smoke coming from exhaust pipes.

Gitanjali Rao was 12 years old when she came up with the idea to make a water pollution checker! She calls it Tethys.

Rakesh Krishna designed a seedographer to sow seeds and do other farming activities.

Two siblings, Shravan and Sanjay, are among the youngest entrepreneurs in India. They made an app called GoDonate, which donates food to charities that might go to waste.



MEDIA RESOURCES

PPT

Supporting pictures of the inventions mentioned in the book.

All media resources are in MysticLand Global Citizenship Education Google folder.

If you do not have access as yet, please text us at +91 96117 55253

SECTION V: SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

Chapter 6 - Did you know



LEARNING OUTCOMES

In this chapter, learners will be introduced to 13 facts about sports and entertainment. It is a short chapter with a focus on just the facts.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Allow learners to read the content.
Reflection: Are they aware of any interesting facts in the world of sports and entertainment?
What else would they like to know about?



TEACHER SUPERPOWER



THE INDIA CONTEXT

Hockey is the national sport of India. India holds the world record for most Olympic medals in hockey. India has won eight gold medals in the Olympics in hockey.

There is a small town called Sansarpur in Punjab. It has created history by being the hometown of nine Olympians in hockey. Between 1928 and 1956, India won six Olympic gold medals. It won 24 consecutive games without a single loss.

Dhyan Chand was the hockey player who made India proud by winning three gold medals in three consecutive Olympic Games (1928, 1932, and 1936). His birthday (29 August) is India's national sports day.



MEDIA RESOURCES

Video
0: 49 minutes
Astronauts hold zero-gravity Olympics in outer space in 2022.
Credits: Guardian News

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If you do not have access as yet, please text us at +91 96117 55253

Video
1:40 minutes
Watch *Guacamole*, the shortest Oscar-nominated movie.
Credits:

SECTION VI: SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

Chapter 7 - Scorch's sports notes



LEARNING OUTCOMES

In this chapter, learners will be introduced to 10 ball games and the type of ball used in each of them. Every ball is different in shape, size, weight and colour. They will also learn the basics of each sport.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Allow learners to read the content and complete all activities.



TEACHER SUPERPOWER

Let's learn more about India's national sport.

Hockey is played using a stick and a type of ball or a disc. It is usually called pucks. Different types of hockey use different types of puck. Hockey pucks are flat, solid, black, round objects made of rubber. They are just 8 centimetres in diameter. Hockey players use their sticks to hit the puck into the opponent team's goalpost.

Before 1870, a rubber ball was used instead of a puck. But the ball bounced too much. Then they moved to a block of wood. The modern hockey puck was invented around 1875.

Though no one knows exactly how the hockey puck got its name, many believe that the name came from a play written by William Shakespeare. The play is called *A Midsummer's Night Dream*. In the play, there was a character named Puck. Like the puck used in hockey, this character would move very fast in different directions.



MEDIA RESOURCES

PPT

Pictures of the sports mentioned in the book.

Video

5:58 minutes

The story of football- history dating back to 2,000 years.

Credits: Peekaboo Kidz

All media resources are in MysticLand Global Citizenship Education Google folder.

If you do not have access as yet, please text us at +91 96117 55253

SECTION VII: LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE

Chapter 8 - The Mysticals learn about Onomatopoeia



LEARNING OUTCOMES

In this chapter, learners will be introduced to onomatopoeia as a literary device. They will learn to identify commonly used onomatopoeic words in the English language and even write a poem using this device.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Allow learners to read the content and complete all activities.



TEACHER SUPERPOWER

The most used onomatopoeia is “haha”
The longest onomatopoeia is “tattarrattat.” This was coined by author James Joyce in his book *Ulysses* in 1922. It signified a knock on the door.



MEDIA RESOURCES

Video

1:25 minutes

The onomatopoeia song to remember this literary device easily.

Credits: Mindy Bauer

All media resources are in MysticLand Global Citizenship Education Google folder.

If you do not have access as yet, please text us at +91 96117 55253

SECTION VII: THE INDIA STORY

Chapter 10 - Mysticbeast Pappy visits India



LEARNING OUTCOMES

In this chapter, learners will meet 10 wild animals and birds which live in different states of India. They will learn their key features, likes, and dislikes.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Allow learners to read the content and complete all activities.



TEACHER SUPERPOWER

India has many national symbols such as the Indian flag, anthem, emblem, etc. But it also has animals as national symbols. The Teacher Superpower has notes on these animals.



MEDIA RESOURCES

PPT
Pictures of the animals in India mentioned in the book.

All media resources are in MysticLand Global Citizenship Education Google folder.

If you do not have access as yet, please text us at +91 96117 55253

Video
10:04 minutes
30 facts about red pandas. Can show the first five.
Credits: Facts Net



TEACHER SUPERPOWER

Royal Bengal tiger: The Royal Bengal Tiger is the national animal of India. Its fur is yellow to light orange in colour and it has black stripes on its body. Did you know that no two tigers have the same stripes? This majestic animal is known for its grace, strength, and power. These characteristics made it the national animal of the country!

Indian peacock: The Indian peacock is the national bird of India. It is found all over India. Its feathers are in the shades of turquoise, green, purple, and royal blue. It has long feathers on its tail. When the peacock fans out its tail and dances, it is a sight to remember. Undoubtedly, it became the national bird of India!

Indian elephant: The Indian elephant is the national heritage animal of India. It is a subspecies of the Asian elephant. It is grey in colour. The Indian elephant is an important part of Indian culture and tradition. Elephants are a popular design choice in Indian temples and art. However, the elephant population is declining. The animal was named the national heritage animal of India so it can be protected!

Ganges river dolphin: The Ganges river dolphin Pappy the MysticBeast met was the national aquatic animal of India! However, very few of them are left in the rivers of India. The government wanted to protect the animal so they declared it the national aquatic animal.

King cobra: The King cobra is the national reptile of India. It is the world's longest poisonous snake! Its poison is so strong that it can even harm an elephant! It is found in forests all across India.

SECTION VIII: VALUE EDUCATION

Chapter 11 - Scorch learns empathy



LEARNING
OUTCOMES

In this chapter, learners will follow Scorch on a journey of empathy where they will learn to focus on others rather than themselves.



SUGGESTED
ACTIVITIES

The Write-Around activity is most crucial for this lesson. This activity pushes learners to shed preconceived notions about their classmates and write positive answers to the questions about them. This is the first step one needs to take toward becoming truly empathetic.



MEDIA
RESOURCES



TEACHER
SUPERPOWER

All media resources are in MysticLand Global Citizenship Education Google folder.

If you do not have access as yet, please text us at +91 96117 55253

Video

4:48 minutes

This video covers everything one needs to know about empathy, including how to practise it.

Credits: Mylemarks