GENERAL KNOWLEDGE I GRADE 1

THE BOOK OF EVERYTHING

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.

The Book of Everything Grade 1 is divided into 5 sections and 8 chapters. Each chapter has content followed by activities. These activities are of two types: logical ( ) and creative ( ).

QUIZ TIME — Fun quizzes of different types that test concepts from the book.

ACTIVITY — Activities range from research to creation. All are based on the application of concepts learnt.

HOW TO USE TEACHER TOOLS

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

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

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

MEDIA RESOURCES

Videos and images to be shared 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

video presentation

You can access all media resources, teacher tools, question banks via the pen drive given to your school, or our website, or google folder by scanning this QR code



Team MysticLand supports teachers with media resources, teacher manuals, sample assessment papers, answer keys, lesson plans, and more! You have access to all via the MysticLand portal.

1. Visit www.mysticlandinschool.com
2. Click the login link
3. Enter the school code MYSTICALS2025
4. You will then have access to all digital resources

THE INDEX

CHAPTERS		ACTIVITIES
SECTION I: PEOPLE		
Chapter 1	Drix does not remember *(# of classes: 4)*	About me
SECTION II: THE WORLD		
Chapter 2	All about countries *(# of classes: 4)*	Where is Scorch?
Chapter 3	What is around India? *(# of classes: 2)*	Map of India Quiz time
SECTION III: ENVIRONMENT		
Chapter 4	The Mystical tree Fun facts about trees *(# of classes: 3)*	What do you think? Let us make a poster
Chapter 5	Animals and their little ones *(# of classes: 3)*	Circle the right baby animal Help me! Mindful listening
SECTION IV: ART		
Chapter 6	All about colours! *(# of classes: 3)*	Match the colours with their meanings
Chapter 7	Colours and their meanings *(# of classes: 2)*	Create your own art Class activity
SECTION V: VALUE EDUCATION		
Chapter 8	Personal hygiene Germs are all around us Wash hands to kill germs *(# of classes: 4)*	Hygiene chart The germs activity How many times do you wash your hands? Class hygiene activity

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

SECTION I: PEOPLE

Chapter 1 - Drix does not remember



LEARNING OUTCOMES

This chapter is the story of Drix the MysticBeast who gets hit on the head and faces short-term memory loss. The Mysticals help Drix recover his memory by piecing together his identity. The learning outcome in this chapter is to be able to define one's identity and appreciate differences among us.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Read the story in class.

Allow learners to complete their profiles.

Once they are done, ask them to read out key aspects of their profiles to highlight differences among each other- hair type, likes, dislikes, etc.



TEACHER SUPERPOWER

Take a look around in the class. We belong to the same school and are a part of the same section. Many of us are even born in the same year.

But have you noticed that some of your classmates have long hair while others have short hair? Some have curly hair while others have straight hair. Some are talkative while others are quiet. Some of your friends have black eyes while others have brown.

We are all different from each other. These differences are what make us who we are. These differences are beautiful. If we were all the same, wouldn't the world be boring?

Imagine if this world had only bananas. No other fruit. Or this world had only potatoes, no other vegetable. Imagine this world had no pizza and pasta but only rice. Would you like it? No! Differences among us make us interesting, too!

We all are unique and beautiful! So are our friends, and everyone on this Planet Earth.



MEDIA RESOURCES

Gender explained for kids
2:08 minutes

This video recaps the chapter and highlights what makes us unique. It also talks about parts of our identity that change (beliefs and values) and parts that don't (where we are from).

Credits: Pop'n'Olly

SECTION II: THE WORLD

Chapter 2 - All about countries



LEARNING OUTCOMES

In this chapter, learners will be introduced to five countries: China, Russia, Canada, Australia, and India. The learning outcome is to know the interesting and basic facts of these countries and gain perspective on their geographical location.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Allow the learners to gather around the world map in class and fill in the blanks on page 17.

Read the story and let the learners guess the name of the place based on the hints given.



There is a creative task in this chapter where learners have to colour the famous animals or objects from the five countries.



TEACHER SUPERPOWER

These five countries also have amazing delicacies we must know:

China: Century egg
Century egg is an egg dish. It has many names such as hundred-year eggs, black eggs, and even thousand-year-old eggs. The egg is kept in a mixture of clay, ash, salt, etc. for many weeks and months. It can be eaten on its own or as a side dish.

Russia: Blini
Blini is a Russian pancake. It is one of the most eaten dishes in Russia. Blini is made of buckwheat or wheat flour just like Indian rotis. It is topped with butter, cream, and even fish!

India: Red ant chutney
In the Indian state of Odisha, red ant chutney is a delicacy. Yes, this chutney is made from red ants! The bite of these red ants leaves painful red bumps on the body. It's best to stay away from them. Beware, this chutney is very spicy!

Canada: Poutine
Poutine is a dish consisting of French fries, cheese curds, and gravy. This dish is famous all over the world. It has become a symbol of Canadian culture.

Australia: Meat pie
Australia is famous for its meat pies. A meat pie is a baked dish stuffed with meat, onion, cheese, mushrooms, and more. It is very popular in New Zealand, too.



MEDIA RESOURCES



Every country is unique and beautiful



All about pandas
4:11 minutes (optional)

This video deep dives into pandas from birth, what they eat, what they do, and how they function.

Credits: FreeSchool

SECTION II: THE WORLD

Chapter 3 - What is around India?



LEARNING OUTCOMES

In this chapter, learners will know more about the immediate neighbours of India. The learning outcome is to gain perspective on the geographical location of India and its neighbours.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Observe the map of India in the book and understand the different countries, water bodies, and islands that surround the country.

Divide the class into teams of three. A quiz master (teacher) can read the quiz questions aloud (pages 35-36). Each team refers to the content in the book to answer these questions.



There is an activity to join the dots of India's map and colour it. Allow the learners to complete the activity.



TEACHER SUPERPOWER



THE INDIA CONTEXT

The three water bodies surrounding India and its neighbours have a stunning marine life:

Did you know, a part of the Indian Ocean has the largest number of marine microorganisms? These microorganisms are so tiny that we can't see them without a magnifying glass!

The Arabian Sea is home to many species of whales like the blue whale, minke whale, sperm whale, orca whale, and humpback whale.

The famous Marlin fish (the fish with a long spear-like snout) is found in the Bay of Bengal.



MEDIA RESOURCES



Under the sea
3:07 minutes

This video shows the marine world in the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean. It is an introduction to the life in water.

Credits: Discovery Education UK

SECTION III: ENVIRONMENT

Chapter 4 - The Mystical tree



LEARNING OUTCOMES

In this chapter, learners will find out how many different birds and animals such as crows, monkeys, kinkajous, woodpeckers, etc have their homes in trees. The learning objective is to make them aware of the importance of having trees in our surroundings.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES



Read aloud the story in the book.

Learners will have to undertake a poster-making creative task, spreading the message of why we should not cut trees.

Class activity: Take a walk around your school and observe the trees. Look closely and make a note of the different life forms on it. Don't forget the ants!



TEACHER SUPERPOWER

Do you know why birds build nests? They build nests to keep their eggs and babies safe. To help them stay safe, we must protect trees. Here are some examples of birds and where they build their nests:

Harris's hawk builds its nest on the tall Saguaro cactus!

Parrots build their nests in tree holes and caves.

Kookaburra birds make their nests in termite nests!

Owls are not big nest builders. They take over other birds' nests or live in a tree hollow.

Sparrows like to build their nests near humans. They build nests on trees, too. But you will find more nests in openings within buildings.



MEDIA RESOURCES



Harris hawk fledgling, practising before flying
0:24 minutes

This video shows a baby Harris's hawk learning to fly from its nest which is on a cactus plant. The objective is to highlight the nest on the plant.

Credits: Nature Picture Library

SECTION III: ENVIRONMENT

Chapter 5 - Animals and their little ones



LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learners will learn the unique names of animal babies such as calf, hatchling, fawn, pup, chick, etc.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES



Read the story in class and complete the activities.

There is a creative task, too. Learners have to colour the little ones of different animals. They will also learn a interesting fact about them.

Carry out the mindful listening activity in the class which aims to enhance the listening power of learners and help them become sharp listeners.



TEACHER SUPERPOWER

Here are a few more fun facts about the animals and their little ones:

Baby cats are called kittens. Did you know that all kittens are born with blue eyes? The colour of their eyes changes as they grow.

Mother pigs sing to their babies as they drink milk!

Newborn baby squirrels have no hair.

Baby dolphins can roll their tongues and use them as straws to feed!

Baby dogs are known as puppies. Puppies sleep a lot- 15 to 20 hours a day!



MEDIA RESOURCES



Animals grow from babies to adults



World's cutest baby animals
13:32 minutes

This video shows five baby animals being helped or watched by humans: a therapist helps an elephant calf face her fear of water, a baby rhino and sloth nursed to health after being orphaned, wolf pups fight and play, and baby monkeys get along with each other.

Credits: BBC Earth

SECTION IV: ART

Chapter 6 - All about colours!



LEARNING OUTCOMES

This chapter introduces the concept of abstract art and the use of colours in this art style. It also touches upon how different colours denote different emotions.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Read the story in class.



TEACHER SUPERPOWER



THE INDIA CONTEXT

The oldest colour in the world is bright pink. It is the colour of bubble gum, flamingos, and cotton candy. Researchers found this colour on very old rocks buried in the ground of the Sahara Desert in West Africa.

YInMn Blue is the latest or the most recently discovered colour! You can call it the youngest colour. Pronounced as Jinmin, it was discovered accidentally by a chemist.

We think water does not have colour. It is colourless, right? But surprise, surprise! Water does, in fact, have some colour! Even pure water does. It has a slight blue tint to it.

Indigo Blue: The colour of India
Have you all seen the Indian tricolour? It has a wheel in the centre and it is blue in colour. This colour is called Indigo blue. Indigo blue is a shade of blue. It is known as the colour of India and the colour that originated in India. Its origins can be traced back to 4,000 years ago. It is derived from a plant and ancient Indians had mastered the entire process of extracting the colour from the plant.

From India, it spread to other parts of the world such as Egypt, Japan, and China. Even today, the use of this colour and fabric dyed in this colour is found in several states of India and other countries including Pakistan.



MEDIA RESOURCES



Wassily Kandinsky facts for kids
2:14 minutes

This video is the story of Wassily Kandinsky, the Father of Abstract Art. It shows how he created his abstract art and the role of music in it.

Credits: Lou Bee ABC

SECTION IV: ART

Chapter 7 - Colours and their meanings



LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learners will learn about the meanings of different colours. Some of the colours directly correspond to certain emotions. For example red denotes the emotion of anger and white denotes the emotion of hope.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Read and understand the different colours given in the book with their respective meanings and complete the activities.

There is also a creative task where learners have to make their own abstract art! After finishing the drawing, they have to write down what they were thinking while making the art.



TEACHER SUPERPOWER

Colours of nature

We see so many colours around us. There are green trees with brown trunks. There are pink, yellow, white, and even more colourful flowers. There are also many colourful birds and animals. These colours are very important. They can mean and tell us different things.

Have you ever seen fruits change colour? For example: At first, a banana is green in colour. The green colour tells us that the banana is still unripe. If eaten, it will taste bitter or sour.

Slowly, the banana changes its colour. It becomes yellow. This change tells the birds, animals, and humans that the banana has ripened. It can be eaten now. And it will taste delicious!

So, the colours on the outside of the fruit tell us what's happening inside the fruit! Isn't that awesome?



MEDIA RESOURCES

Why are foods many colours?
5:48 minutes

The science behind why fruits and vegetables are of many colours.

Credits: SciShow Kids

SECTION V: VALUE EDUCATION

Chapter 8 - Personal hygiene



LEARNING OUTCOMES

In this chapter, learners will understand the meaning and importance of maintaining personal hygiene habits such as bathing, dressing up neatly, cutting nails, etc. They will also learn about germs and the best way to keep them away.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Read the story and complete the hygiene chart as well as other activities.



Identify the germs on the germs activity page and colour them.



TEACHER SUPERPOWER

What are the uses of hand sanitiser?

A hand sanitiser removes germs from your hands whenever your hands get dirty.

Since it is a small container, you can carry it anywhere and clean your hands.

Sanitisers are very useful for nurses, doctors, patients, and others in hospitals.

If you use a sanitiser properly, it reduces your chances of falling ill.

The hand sanitiser liquid is made up of powerful chemicals that kill germs by attacking them.

But, there is one thing we must all know. Sanitisers don't always work. There are some germs that are washed away only with water and soap!



MEDIA RESOURCES



Germs, germs, germs.
3: 20 minutes

This video enforces the idea of germs being invisible and present on all surfaces.

Credits: WonderGrove Kids