

Complimentary Copy-Not For Sale

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Allah's Name to commence with the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

# SPECTRUM Social Studies

Solved Exercises

4



Prepared  
&  
Reviewed by:  
Rana Amir Munawar

  
**Spectrum**  
Enlightening Generations

# Social Studies Grade-5

## (Solved Exercises)

### Table of Contents

S. No	Contents	Page/s
1	Introduction	2
2	Solved Exercises	3-25
3	Worksheets	26-38
4	Unit-Wise Assessments	39-62
5	Terminal Assessments	63-75

## Introduction to Spectrum Social Studies Series Book 1 to 5

**Social Studies** is the study of people concerning each other and the world in which they live. It is the blend of several disciplines of social sciences such as History, Geography, Political Science, Anthropology, Civics, Sociology and Economics. But the main concepts of social studies revolve around sociology and civics.

It is the most important subject because the primary aim of social studies is to instil social skills and civic skills in young learners from their real-life experiences. They learn knowledge, skill and attitude which make them a productive and responsible citizen of society.

It further inculcates awareness in students to know about themselves and the rest of the world around them. They understand all diversities among different communities.

**Spectrum Social Studies Series** has been written and designed keeping the above-mentioned aims in mind. Each book in this series strictly follows the guidelines of the National Curriculum of Pakistan. This series will also prepare motivated students for secondary school.

**Spectrum Social Studies** connects the students with their day-to-day activities in society. The content of this book not merely covered the main themes of social studies but also stimulates the sense of curiosity in young learners.

The aim of this **Spectrum Social Studies Series** is to develop a range of values, attitudes, skills, and knowledge relevant to the teaching and learning of citizenship – lessons that will help young people to participate more fully in society. Through this course, Student Teachers will learn to develop a variety of teaching strategies (discussion, debate, group work, cooperative learning, inquiry, etc.) that can be used to teach citizenship skills across a range of curriculum subjects as well as citizenship lessons.

## Solved Exercises

### Unit 1 – Globe and Maps

#### Unit Overview

In this unit, the students will learn the difference between a globe and a map and how these are used to locate different countries and continents. The chapter discusses different elements of a map as well as lines of latitude and longitude in detail.

#### Model Answers

##### Exercise A

1. A globe is a map of the world made in the shape of a ball and attached to a support where it can revolve. A map, on the other hand, is a drawing of the Earth's surface or part of it. It shows the shape and position of different countries, political borders, natural features such as rivers and mountains, and artificial features, such as roads and buildings.
2. The following are the elements of a map: Title, Symbols, Scale, Legend, Directions, Longitude and Latitude.
3. Latitude and longitude are drawn on the map and divided on the map. The Earth is divided into lines of longitude - 180 degrees East and 180 degrees West. Similarly, the lines of latitude are horizontal lines which divide the earth into equal parts. The total number of parallels is 180 degrees. This is how these are used to locate different countries on the map. Meridians are vertical lines that run from the North Pole to the South Pole.
4. Continent: Large land masses on the Earth's surface surrounded by seas are called continents. Compass rose is used to show how the map lines up with the real directions. The Equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two halves. It is also the measuring point for the latitude.
5. The Greenwich Meridian or Prime Meridian is a measuring point for longitude.
6. Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is the time measured on the Earth's zero-degree line of longitude.

**Exercise B**

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

**Exercise C**

1. North Pole
2. Tropic of Cancer
3. Tropic of Capricorn
4. Equator
5. South Pole

**Exercise D**

1. North
2. Northeast
3. East
4. Southeast
5. South
6. Southwest
7. West
8. Northwest

## Unit 2 – Land and People

### Unit Overview

In this unit, students will learn about different land features and people's ways of living in those landforms. It discusses how human activities affect the natural environments and which natural phenomena change the shape of the land.

### Model Answers

#### Exercise A

1. The lifestyle of different people is different in different regions because it depends on the environment in which they live. For example, the life of people who live in plains is different from that of people who live in deserts.
2. Human population and human activities like transportation, and information technology might destroy the natural environment severely.
3. Forests (trees) give us oxygen, keep the temperature of the region down and provide a natural habitat for wildlife.
4. Dams are constructed to store large amounts of water. This water is used for several purposes such as domestic use, irrigation and electricity generation. Dams are also constructed to stop floods. On the other hand, dams damage the natural environment. Dams destroy many physical features that are vital for many habitats are destroyed. Due to the high concrete walls of the dams, the migration of fish is disturbed. A lot of fish die while passing through the floodgates and turbines of the dam.
5. When the wind blows, it erodes the soft rock and deposits it in another place. This way, it forms certain landforms such as inselbergs, desert pavements and desert dunes.
6. The landform changes affect people's lives in various ways. The fertility of the soil is increased by the sediments that are brought by the river water. The people living in hilly areas migrate from one place to another due to heavy rains. Landforms created by glaciers attract tourists and the locals generate income through tourism.

#### Exercise B

##### Fill in the blanks

1. Population
2. 31%
3. High level to down.
4. Fertile
5. Water

**Exercise C**

**Match the columns below:**

1. Winds cause Inselbergs, desert pavements
2. Rivers cause V-shaped valleys and waterfalls
3. Glaciers cause U-shaped valleys, pyramidal peaks
4. Deforestation causes the loss of natural habitats

**Exercise D**

Name any four natural elements that are affected by human activities

1. Forests
2. Rivers
3. Plains
4. Weather

## Unit 3 – Landforms of Pakistan

### Unit Overview

In this unit, the students will learn about different landforms found in Pakistan such as mountains, plateaus, plains and deserts. Each landform has been discussed in detail in this chapter.

### Model Answers

#### Exercise A

1. Landforms are natural features on the surface of the Earth. The major landforms in Pakistan include Mountains, Plateaus, Plains, Deserts, and Deltas.
2. Mountain is a landform that rises high above its surroundings, greater than 2000 feet (600 meters) from the Earth's surface. A group of mountains is called a range. A group of mountain ranges with similarity in form and structure is called a mountain belt.
3. Plateau is an area of raised land that is flat on top. For example, the Balochistan Plateau and Potohar Plateau. Delta is an area of low, flat land, where a river divides into several smaller rivers before flowing into the sea. For example, the Indus River Delta.
4. A desert is a dry, hot land with almost no rainfall, water, trees or plants. Deserts receive very little rainfall and have large tracts of barren wastelands, with the formation of dunes sometimes rising to 150 meters above ground level. There are four deserts in Pakistan: Thar, Cholistan, Thal and Kharan.
5. Similarities between plateau and plain:
  - a. Both have flat surfacesDifferences between plateau and plain:
  - a. Plateau is a raised flat land while a plain is not raised.

#### Exercise B

1. K2
2. Mountain belt
3. Pakistan
4. Indus Plain area
5. Delta
6. Allah, care
7. Thar



**Exercise C**

1. Mountain – 600 meters
2. Indus River Delta – 41,400 square kilometres
3. K2 – 8,611 metres
4. Thar desert – the world’s 17<sup>th</sup>-largest desert
5. Balochistan plateau – 900 metres

**Exercise D**

1. Delta
2. Indus Plain
3. Desert
4. Plateau
5. K2

## Unit 4 – Weather and Climate

### Unit Overview

In this unit, students will learn about the difference between climate and weather. They learn the types of climates around the world as well as how and why weather changes. They also learn about the impact of changes in the weather of a region on the people.

Ways to measure weather conditions and factors affecting weather have been discussed in detail.

### Model Answers

#### Exercise A

1. Weather is the state of the atmosphere such as temperature, air pressure, precipitation or wind at a particular place during a short period of time. Climate, on the other hand, is the long-term average pattern of weather in a particular area.
2. There are five types of climates:
  - a. Tropical
  - b. Subtropical
  - c. Temperate
  - d. Polar
  - e. Highland
3. Altitude above sea level affects the weather of an area. The temperature is cooler at higher altitudes as compared to lower altitudes. Distance from the equator, or latitude, affects the weather as well. The farther away a country is from the equator, the cooler it is.
4. Precipitation is water in the form of rain, snow or hail. It is measured using a rain gauge.
5. Rain gauge measures precipitation.

**Exercise B**

- 1 – Weather
- 2- Climate
- 3- Cooler
- 4- Dry
- 5- Meteorology
- 6- blessings.
- 7- 1 centigrade
- 8- Allah

**Exercise C**

1. Thermometer
2. Rain gauge
3. Anemometer
4. Barometer

## Unit 5 – Natural Disasters and First Aid

### Model Answers

#### Exercise A

1. Sometimes due to drastic weather conditions, some natural changes occur under or on the surface of the Earth which may cause great damage or loss of life. Such calamities are called natural disasters.
2. Some natural disasters are earthquakes, floods, storms, and tornadoes.
3. Before an earthquake: Plan what to do during an earthquake emergency like storage of canned food, drinking water, a flashlight, etc. During an earthquake: If you are indoors, never run outside, drop down on your knees and hands. Cover your head and neck under a table or desk. Keep away from windows and furniture, run out of the building, and locate an open place away from buildings, trees and power poles. Drop yourself until the shaking stops.
4. Because it could result in loss of life.
5. When basic medical care or treatment is given to an injured or ill person before regular medical aid, it is known as first aid.
6. In case of a burn, remove clothes from the burnt part as early as possible. Run cool running water over burnt skin at least for ten minutes. Apply anti-burn ointment all over it. Do not apply butter, oil, egg, powder or toothpaste. Cover the affected area with a clean bandage or clean cloth. Rush to a nearby hospital in case of a major burn.

#### Exercise B

1. Humans
2. Earthquake
3. Heavy rains, rapid melting of snow/ice, or broken dams.
4. Rabies
5. Indecency, immortality and evil acts, anger

#### Exercise C

1. Animal Bite – wash the wound with antiseptic soap
2. Heatstroke – shift the patient to a cool, shady place, remove unnecessary clothes and turn on the fan.

#### Exercise D

1. An earthquake is a sudden violent movement of the Earth's surface. It is a common disaster around the world. Thousands of earthquakes occur every year. Most of them are too small to be felt by people. But some may be dangerous and

cause great loss. It includes injuries, loss of lives and damage to infrastructure, such as roads, buildings and bridges.

2. Floods are among Earth's most common and destructive natural disasters. A river floods when water overflows its banks onto land. Floods mostly occur all over the world due to heavy rains, rapid melting of snow or ice or broken dams. The power of floodwater can damage everything in its path, such as buildings, bridges, trees, cars, etc. It causes serious damage to the life and property of people. The risk of flood is increasing due to climatic changes, particularly in coastal areas.

## Unit 6- Civic Sense and Etiquettes

### Model Answers

#### Exercise A

1. Civic sense is the social ethics that make a person a civilized citizen.
2. Some social ethics are: Keeping the environment clean, caring for public property, following traffic rules, helping others, respecting others, etc.
3. Each one of us is a member of the society. Our behaviour affects other people around us. Etiquettes and manners describe our behaviour. They are an important part of every civilization.
4. We must start our conversation with greetings. Muslims greet one another with *عليكم السلام*. We must choose our words carefully and wisely. We should be good listeners and should not talk for a long time. We should always think before speaking. We must avoid gossip, backbiting, and indecent talk. We must never interrupt when someone else is talking.
5. Four eating etiquettes are: Begin with the name of Allah and say *رحيم الرحمن الله بسمه*. Always wait for others to be served and then start eating when everyone else has started. Chew your food properly and do not make any noise with your mouth when eating. Also, we should not talk when our mouth is full.
6. The list of some common good manners is: Use polite and friendly language while speaking. Always say 'thanks' to a person who helps you. Say 'please' while requesting. Do not speak loudly. Pay respect to everyone, esp. your parents and elders. Help others when they are in need. Share your things with others. Respect people's privacy.
7. Short note: Good manners are the key to success in every walk of life. A home is the first place of learning etiquette and good manners. Parents teach etiquette and good manners to their children. Moreover, educational institutions, such as schools, colleges and universities also play an important role in teaching good manners to students. A civilized and good-mannered person earns respect and appreciation in society. No one likes a bad-mannered person. Therefore, every person must learn good manners and proper etiquette and practise them in his/her life.

#### Exercise B

1. Safety
2. A home
3. Islam
4. Helper
5. Islam
6. Holy Prophet (peace be upon him)
7. Good manners and etiquette

**Exercise C**

1. Caring for public property
2. Conversation etiquettes
3. Travelling etiquette
4. Sharing things
5. Respecting others

**Exercise D**

1. Incorrect (We should respect our elders)
2. Correct (We should sit and drink water)
3. Incorrect (We should not waste water)
4. Correct (We should greet each other respectfully)
5. Incorrect (We should not peep into other people's homes)
6. Correct (We should respect and love our parents)

## Unit 7 – Diverse Culture of Pakistan

### Model Answers

#### Exercise A

1. Culture is the way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs, of a particular group of people.
2. Cultural diversity is a term used to describe the coexistence of many different cultural groups within a society. The culture of Pakistan is diverse and unique. It reflects unity in diversity. Pakistani culture has colours of many cultures, but Islamic colour is the most prominent. Pakistani culture has diversity in languages, dresses, food and games.
3. People of Punjab wear Kameez or Kurta with Shalwar. Women also use dupattas with their dresses. Men in cities love to wear pants, shirts and coats. Punjabi people love to eat biryani and chicken karahi.
4. In Sindh people kurta, shalwar, ajrak and Sindhi cap with their dresses. Women wear a dupptaa or chaddar. On the other hand, people of KPK wear kurta shalwar with waistcoat and turban. Phulkari frock with shawls is the dress of Paktun women.
5. Sajji and Dampukh are the favourite dishes of the people of Balochistan.
6. Muslims should spread love, peace and goodness in society. We should practice what is good and forbid what is wrong. We should cooperate with others in good deeds and should never cooperate with anyone in evil deeds or sins.

#### Exercise B

1. 70
2. Shalwar kameez
3. Wrestling and Kabadi
4. Society
5. Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul- Azha and Milad un Nabi
6. Religion, freely

#### Exercise C

1. Chakur
2. White Jasmine
3. Markhor
4. Mango

#### Exercise D

1. Christmas and Easter
2. Chapli kabab
3. Nihari
4. Phulkari frock
5. Diwali and Holi



## Unit 8 – Peace and Conflict

### Model Answers

#### Exercise A

1. Peace is the natural state of human society. It exists in the absence of violence, especially when people live and work together without any conflict. Conflict, on the other hand, is the opposite of peace. When there is a serious disagreement between different groups of people over some time, a conflict arises.
2. Peace is a blessing that brings progress and prosperity. Trade and business development in a peaceful country. People get more work opportunities due to peace. Citizens enjoy a friendly atmosphere of cooperation. Moreover, people all over the world respect a peace-loving nation.
3. Human attitude plays a vital role in causing peace or conflict. It is the feeling or opinion of a person about something or someone. Our behaviour with other people determines our attitude. If we have a positive attitude, we tend to behave well with others. We look at the brighter side of life. It brings about peace and harmony. But if we have a negative attitude, we tend to behave negatively with others. In this way, we will think and consider everything negative. It causes conflict and tension.
4. Conflict creates disputes and violence and might even cause bloodshed and war. Conflict brings instability and stress to society.
5. We can resolve this in three possible ways: discussion/dialogue, cooperation and compromise.
6. If we follow the teachings of Islam then we can guarantee peace and harmony in society. We should practise the teachings of Islam in all walks of life.

#### Exercise B

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True

#### Exercise C

1. Motivate students to think of an incident when they solved a conflict. It could be a small difference of opinion between siblings or friends. Alternatively, they might have solved a serious conflict between two individuals.

#### Exercise D

1. Patience
2. Justice
3. Give due rights without discrimination
4. Rule of law must prevail

## Unit 9 – Means of Communication

### Model Answers

#### Exercise A

1. Communication is sending and receiving information between two or more people. The information conveyed can include facts, ideas, concepts, opinions, beliefs, attitudes, instructions and even emotions. We can communicate using the following ways: Post offices, radio, television, telephones, internet.
2. The post office deals with the postal system. They serve us by mailing our letters, documents, money orders, magazines, books, packets and parcels from one place to any part of the country and even the world.
3. People use mobile phones because they can talk with anyone anywhere in the world conveniently. They are easier to communicate and quicker over a long distance.
4. Television broadcasts many programmes such as religious, cultural, social, documentary and current affairs programmes.
5. Being Muslims, we should never engage ourselves in watching indecent or time-wasting content on social media through mobiles and the internet.
6. Computers and the internet are used in every field of life, from information and education to business, trade, defence and banking. Students take help from the internet in their studies. Governments, companies and organizations all have their websites. People visit these sites to acquire information about their products and services.

#### Exercise B

1. Global village
2. Private radio and satellite channels
3. Electronic mail
4. Misuse/moral and ethical/indecency
5. Good, self-learning, the teachings of Islam
6. Nov 26, 1964
7. Signs

#### Exercise C

1. PTV
2. Radio Pakistan
3. Graham Bell
4. Pakistan Post
5. Internet

**Exercise D**

Encourage students to research any one of the inventions given in Exercise D. Collect information about it and write a short note on it. Research can be done as homework. Then, share information with their classmates.

## Unit 10 - The Government in Pakistan

### Model Answers

#### Exercise A

1. A constitution is the supreme law of a country to run the government. It also guides the government and the citizens about their rights and obligations. Government is the system used for controlling a country.
2. Under the constitution of Pakistan, the federal legislative of Pakistan is called the Parliament. It makes laws and approves budgets. The Parliament of Pakistan consists of two houses: Upper and Lower.
3. The members of the senate are called the Senators. They are elected by an indirect election for six years.
4. MNA are the members of the National Assembly, elected for 5 years. MPA are the members of the Provincial Assembly elected for 5 years.
5. The provincial governments are divided into three branches: legislature, executive and judiciary.
6. The Chief Minister appoints provincial ministers for his cabinets. Each minister looks after one or more departments of the province.
7. The High Court is the highest in the province. It consists of Chief Justice and other judges. The Chief Justice is the head of the High Court. Judges of the High Court decide cases by justice. The High Court supervises the subordinate courts of the province. The decision of the High Court is binding on all subordinate courts.

#### Exercise B

1. Upper house and Lower house
2. Chief Justice
3. Federal Chief
4. PRESIDENT
5. Ideology of Pakistan

#### Exercise C

1. President
2. Prime Minister
3. Chief Justice of Pakistan
4. Chairman
5. Speaker
6. Governor
7. Chief Minister

**Exercise D**

Encourage students to do research and find the names of the current government officials. This can be given as homework or done in an ICT-integrated lesson.

**Exercise E**

1. Entire universe, Allah Almighty, limits prescribed by Him.

**Exercise F**

Encourage students to read the chapter again and write a note on Islamic democracy. Ask them to read their paragraphs out loud to their classmates.

## Unit 11- Rights and Duties as a Citizen of Pakistan

### Model Answers

#### Exercise A

1. A citizen is a member of the country and is given certain rights.
2. In the Parliamentary system, the President is the head of state and the Prime Minister is the head of government.
3. The constitution provides the method of direct election to elect members of the National Assembly and provincial assemblies of Pakistan.
4. Citizens have to perform some responsibilities that they owe to the government. These responsibilities are called duties. Some duties are loyalty, obeying laws, learning knowledge, paying taxes, casting votes, etc.
5. The constitution of Pakistan provides rights to the citizens of Pakistan. It also states the duties of the citizens of Pakistan.

#### Exercise B

1. Aug 14, 1973
2. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
3. Central federal government and four provincial governments
4. Every citizen
5. March 23, 1956
6. Responsible beings

#### Exercise C

1. Name of the country
2. Religion of the country
3. National language of the country
4. Federal form of government, Parliamentary system, Election method

#### Exercise D

1. Rights: Life, property, education, equality
2. Duties: Loyalty, obeying laws

## Unit 12 – Economy of Pakistan

### Model Answers

#### Exercise A

1. An economy is a system for allocating resources to meet people's needs and wants. It determines how goods and services are made and exchanged. The study of the economy is called economics.
2. All the goods and services which we sell to another country are called exports. All the goods and services that we buy from another country are called imports.
3. Two modes of transportation used for international trade are Road transport and sea-container transport. Road transport is the most flexible mode of transportation as compared to other modes. It is relatively secure and easier to track your goods while they are being transported. Through sea-container transport, a country can ship large volumes of goods at a lower cost. The sea container, however, could be delayed because of weather changes, slow pace and inflexible routes.
4. Different countries carry out international trade so they can develop stable economic conditions and increase national income. International trade helps a country progress financially.
5. Through international trade, advanced technologies came into Pakistan which stabilized the severe economic conditions and increased its national income.

#### Exercise B

1. Trade
2. International trade
3. Agricultural country
4. Air transport
5. Economic stability
6. 98%
7. Balance of trade

#### Exercise C

Exports: house linen, rice, leather goods, sports goods, petroleum goods

Imports: petroleum goods, motor vehicles, aeroplanes, medicines, mobiles

#### Exercise D

Encourage students to search for things at school which have been imported. Ask them to look for imported items at home and report back the next day.

## Unit 13- Indus Valley Civilization

### Model Answer

#### Exercise A

1. Civilization is the culture and way of life of a society or country at a particular period in time.
2. The ruins of the Indus Valley Civilization were discovered by an English archaeologist Sir John Marshall in 1921.
3. Indus Valley Civilization existed around the plains of the River Indus.
4. The architecture of the Indus Valley Civilization was well-constructed. They had markets, streets, roads, temples, recreational halls and the great bath. There was a proper and covered drainage system. Burnt and mud bricks were used in construction. There were wells of water for the supply of water. Houses had bathrooms and proper ventilation. In short, the architecture shows that the people of the Indus Valley were very sophisticated.
5. Historians have different opinions about the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization. Some think that the Indus Valley Civilization was eroded by a natural disaster, such as a flood or an earthquake. Others believe that it was eroded because of the end of the Indus people's trade with Mesopotamia and other civilizations. Most historians think that the reason behind the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization was the geographical changes. River Indus changed its path and the land became barren.

#### Exercise B

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. True

#### Exercise C

1. 5000 BC
2. 1921
3. River Nile
4. Mounds of the dead
5. 1500 BC

#### Exercise D

Encourage students to visit a museum and observe the remains of an ancient civilization. Ask them to note their observations in their notebooks.



## Unit 14 – Historical Personalities of the Pakistan Movement

### Model Answers

#### Exercise A

1. Allama Iqbal was born in Sialkot in a religious family on Nov 9, 1877. He acquired early education at Murray College, Sialkot.
2. Allama Iqbal won a gold medal when he graduated as well as he earned his Masters in philosophy from Government College, Lahore. He went abroad for higher studies. Allama Iqbal was awarded a PhD from the University of Munich, Germany. He also qualified as a Barrister from London. He was so learned that the British King gave him the title of 'Sir' in 1922.
3. On Dec 29, 1930, Allam Iqbal gave his famous idea of a separate Muslim state in Allahabad. This is the reason he is called Musawwir-e-Pakistan (Ideologue of Pakistan).
4. Fatima Ali Jinnah was the younger sister and the loyal companion of Quaid-e-Azam. She was born in Karachi on July 31, 1893, and graduated as a dental surgeon from D R Ahmed Dental College. She opened a dental clinic in Bombay in 1923 with the help of Quaid-e-Azam M Ali Jinnah.
5. Fatima Ali Jinnah did selfless efforts and devoted struggle for Pakistan Movement. That is why the nation gave her the title of Madar-e-Millar (mother of the nation).
6. Quaid-e-Azam said about Fatima Jinnah, 'Fatima Jinnah is a constant source of help and encouragement to me.'

#### Exercise B

1. Dec 29, 1930
2. Lahore
3. Sir
4. Dentist
5. 28
6. British
7. Forefathers

**Exercise C**

1. Allama Iqbal was born
2. Fatima Jinnah was born
3. Allama Iqbal gave his famous idea of a separate homeland for Muslims
4. Death of Allama Iqbal
5. Death of Fatima Jinnah

**Exercise D**

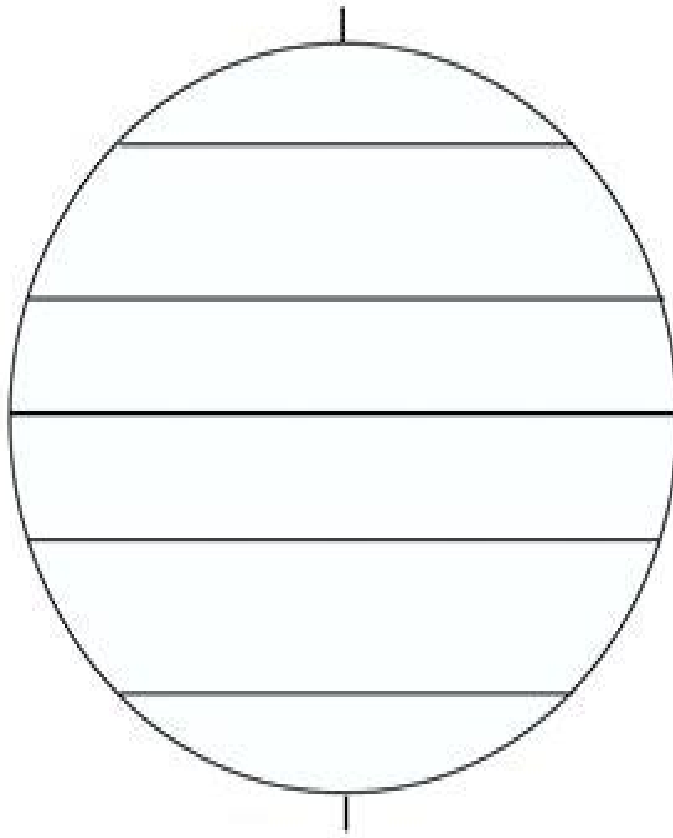
Encourage students to read information about Fatima Jinnah given in their textbooks again. Then, write a note of her life, achievements and death.

# Worksheets

## Unit 1 – Globe and Maps

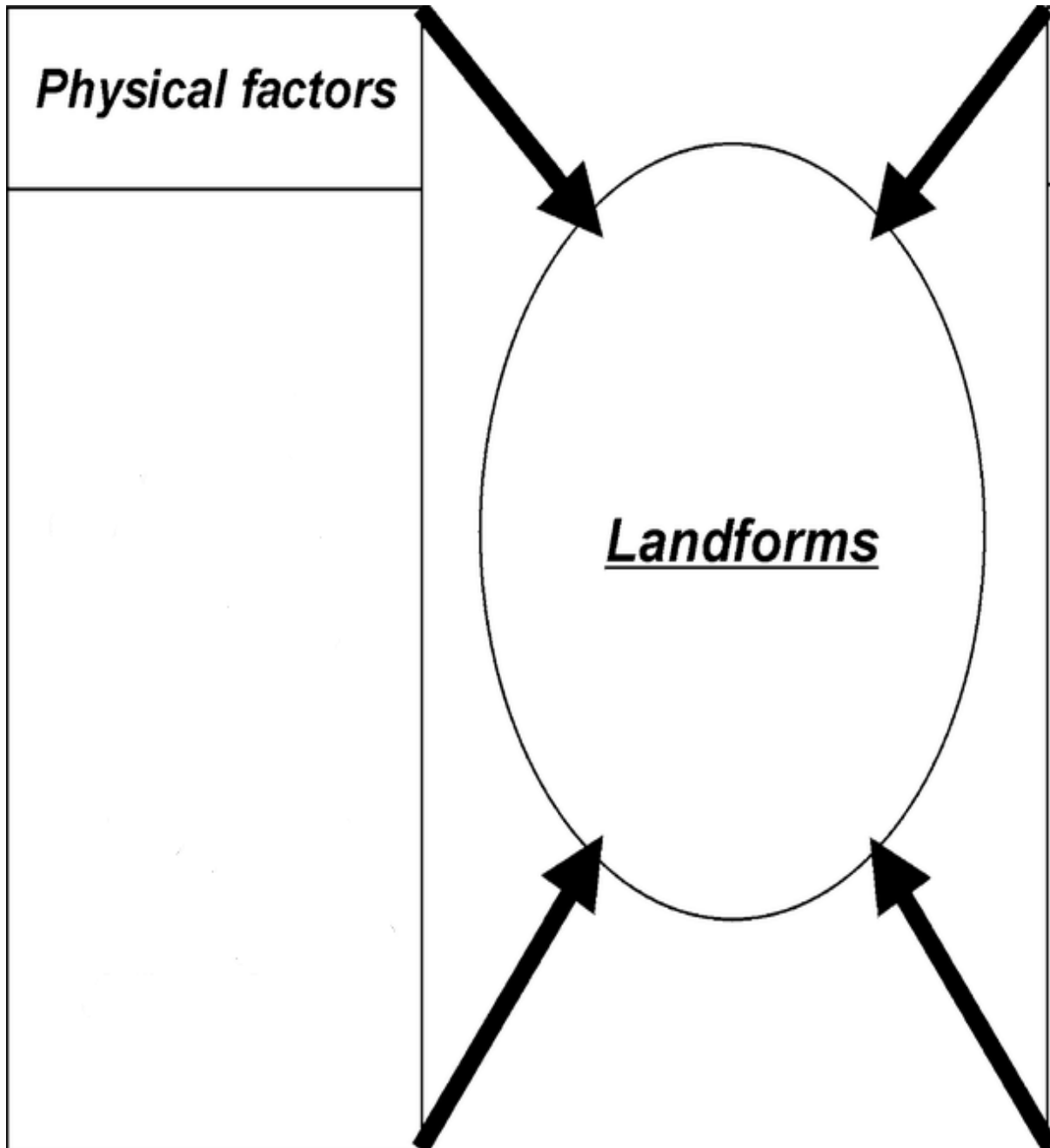
Label the important lines of latitude on the globe given below:

Identify the important Lines of Latitude



## Unit 2 – Land and People Worksheets

Write the natural factors that affect landforms.



## Unit 3 – Landforms of Pakistan

Identify and name these landforms.



## Unit 4 – Weather and Climate

Examine the picture below. Identify **TWO** weather conditions displayed in the picture.





Match the weather conditions below with the instruments used to measure it.

**Weather  
Instruments**

**Weather  
Conditions**

- |                |                                         |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------|
| a) anemometer  | _____ measures humidity                 |
| b) wind vane   | _____ measures precipitation            |
| c) rain gauge  | _____ measures wind speed and direction |
| d) barometer   | _____ measures temperature              |
| e) hygrometer  | _____ measures wind direction           |
| f) thermometer | _____ measures air pressure             |



## Unit 5 – Natural Disaster and First Aid

Write the words under the correct pictures -  
 Tornado - Flood - High winds - Drought - Forest fire - Hailstorm  
 Tsunami - Sandstorm - Earthquake - Avalanche - Asteroids - Snowstorm  
 Volcanic eruption - Thunderstorm - Hurricane - Sinkhole

			
1	2	3	4
			
5	6	7	8
			
9	10	11	12
			
13	14	15	16

## Unit 6 – Civic Sense and Etiquettes

Look at the pictures and choose the correct answer.

Practise a good hygiene	Tidy up the toys	and get dressed
Arrange things neatly	Clean up the desk	Finish homework
Take care of your cat	Throw rubbish into the dustbin	Help with the household chores
Make my bed each morning		

 <p>Personal Hygiene</p>		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		
	<input type="text"/>	



## Unit 7 – Diverse Culture of Pakistan

Look at the pictures and name the correct culture.



## Unit 8 – Peace and Conflict

Find the words in the table and encircle them.

a	o	m	g	e	n	e	r	o	s	i	t	y
f	j	d	p	d	x	t	x	x		g	h	f
r	s	s	y	i	h	z	r	o	d	f	z	o
i	t	u	n	v	d	a	f	u	l	o	o	r
e	o	p	h	e	d	j	r	k	s	s	t	g
n	l	p	t	r	r	k	e	m	c	t	h	i
d	e	o	d	s	g	y	e	h	o	p	e	v
s	r	r	e	i	u	y	d	i	o	n	m	e
h	a	t	a	t	u	y	o	a	v	z	y	n
i	n	p	k	y	m	n	m	j	y	y	z	e
p	c	l	k	i	n	d	n	e	s	s	g	s
g	e	g	r	a	t	i	t	u	d	e	h	s
v	z	c	x	x	s	y	m	p	a	t	h	y

harmony - freedom - gratitude - diversity - support - forgiveness

friendship - kindness - hope - trust - generosity - tolerance - sympathy

## Unit 9 – Means of Communication

Choose the correct answer for each.

1. Which is the easiest way to communicate with people?  
a) waving b) meeting c) talking
2. When people are far away they communicate by  
a) email b) dancing c) singing
3. This means of communication gives us news and entertains us  
a) fax machine b) T.V c) telephone
4. Which of the following is a mean of communication?  
a) microwave b) car c) mobile
5. This gives us news from around the world  
a) newspaper b) satellite c) radio
6. The use of internet is a way of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) meeting b) communicating c) running

## Unit 11 – Rights and Duties as a Citizen

Complete the following worksheet.

Who/what is a citizen?







What rights do citizens have?

Why do citizens have responsibilities?

How can citizens help society?

## Unit 12 – Economy of Pakistan

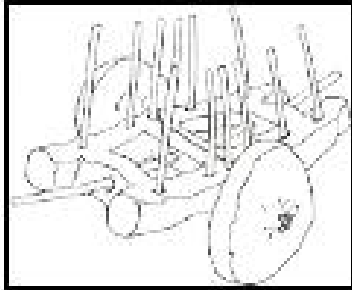
Guess the imports and exports of Pakistan.

<p>1</p>  <p>Import or export?</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>Import or export?</p>
<p>3</p>  <p>Import or export?</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>Import or export?</p>
<p>5</p>  <p>Import or export?</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>Import or export?</p>

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 13 – Indus Valley Civilization

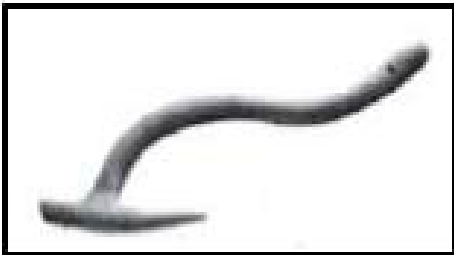
Fill in the blanks.



a) \_\_\_\_\_ toys found at most Indus settlements provide a glimpse of the pastimes that might have involved trained animals.



b) The \_\_\_\_\_ of Mohenjo-daro is called the "earliest public water tank of the ancient world".



c) \_\_\_\_\_ was used by the Indus farmers to turn the soil.



d) \_\_\_\_\_ give us information about the Indus civilization.



## Unit 14 – Historical Personalities of Pakistan Movement

Recognize the following personalities of Pakistan Movement and name any six of them.



1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

# Unit-Assessments

## Unit-1 Globe and Maps




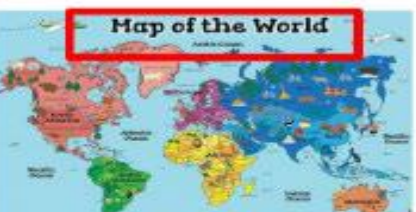
<b>Time:</b> 15 Minutes	<b>Total Marks:</b> /15
-------------------------	-------------------------

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Roll No:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Question A**

**Match the number with the correct part of the map.**

**/08**

<b>1.</b>		<input style="width: 40px; height: 40px;" type="text"/>	<b>COMPASS ROSE</b>
<b>2.</b>		<input style="width: 40px; height: 40px;" type="text"/>	<b>SYMBOLS</b>
<b>3.</b>		<input style="width: 40px; height: 40px;" type="text"/>	<b>TITLE</b>
<b>4.</b>		<input style="width: 40px; height: 40px;" type="text"/>	<b>MAP KEY</b>



**Question B**

**Answer the questions.**

**/07**

- i. **Name five oceans in the world.**

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

- ii. **What are meridians?**

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit-2 Land and People

<b>Time:</b> 15 Minutes	<b>Total Marks:</b> /15
-------------------------	-------------------------

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Question A** /10

Recognize the human activities affecting the landforms and name them.



**Question B**

**/05**

**Answer the questions.**

- i. Define deforestation.**

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

- ii. What are dams?**

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit-3 Landforms of Pakistan

<b>Time:</b> 15 Minutes	<b>Total Marks:</b> /15
-------------------------	-------------------------

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Question A

Choose the correct landform for each picture.

/06

Plains	plateaus	floodplains	mountains	Coastal plains	desert
--------	----------	-------------	-----------	-------------------	--------



**Question B**

**/09**

**Answer the questions.**

**i. Name the deserts of Pakistan.**

**Answer:**

---

---

**ii. Describe the plateaus of Pakistan.**

**Answer:**

---

---






## Unit-4 Weather and Climate

<b>Time:</b> 15 Minutes	<b>Total Marks:</b> /15
-------------------------	-------------------------

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Roll No:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Question A** **/10**

**Read the description and name the weather measuring instrument.**

<p>It is an instrument for recording the speed and direction of the wind.</p>	 <input type="text"/>
<p>It is an instrument used to measure the temperature.</p>	 <input type="text"/>
<p>It measures atmospheric pressure.</p>	 <input type="text"/>
<p>This tool shows the direction of the wind.</p>	 <input type="text"/>
<p>It is a device used to measure rainfall.</p>	 <input type="text"/>

**Question B**

**Answer the questions.**

**/05**

**i. Write five general types of climate.**

---

---

**II. Define weather.**

**Answer:**

---

---

## Unit-5 Natural Disasters and First Aid

<b>Time:</b> 15 Minutes	<b>Total Marks:</b> /15
-------------------------	-------------------------

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Roll No:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

### Question A

Fill the following table.

/06

Natural Disaster	Impact	Safety Measure
Flood		
Earthquake		

### Question B

Answer the questions.

/04

i. Enlist safety measures during an Earthquake.

**Answer:**

---



---

ii. Write two first aid measure to be done in case of animal bite.

**Answer:**

---



---




## Unit-6 Civic Sense and Etiquettes

Time: 15 Minutes	Total Marks: /15
------------------	------------------


Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Question A


Identify the table manners/etiquettes from the following picture and name them. /08




\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_





\_\_\_\_\_




\_\_\_\_\_

# Table Manners







\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

(Hints= use silverware, eat over plate, wash hands, no slurping, clear dishes, no toys, chew properly)

**Question B**

**Answer the questions.**

**/07**

**ii. Define manners.**

---

---

**iii. State two conversation etiquettes.**

**Answer:**

---

---

## Unit-7 Diverse Culture of Pakistan

Time: 15 Minutes	Total Marks: /15
------------------	------------------

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Question A** /10

Complete the fact sheet about culture of Pakistan

Culture of Pakistan Fact Sheet	
Features of Punjabi Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>
Features of Sindhi Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>
Features of Baloch Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>
Features of Pashtun Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>

**Question B**

Answer the questions. /05

i. State the cultural diversity in Pakistan.

---

---

---

---

## Unit-8 Peace and Conflict

Time: 15 Minutes	Total Marks: /15
------------------	------------------

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Question A

Complete the following table. /10

TYPE OF PROBLEM	EXAMPLES	HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM
BIG PROBLEMS		
MEDIUM PROBLEMS		
SMALL PROBLEMS		

**Question B**

**/06**

**Answer the questions.**

- i. Define a conflict**

**Answer:**

---

---

- ii. What do you know about Kashmir Issue?**

**Answer:**

---

---

## Unit-9 Means of Communication

Time: 15 Minutes	Total Marks: /15
------------------	------------------

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Question A /08

Identify the means of communication and name them.

 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>
 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>
 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>
 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>

**Question B**

**Answer the questions.**

**/07**

**i. Why the world is called global village?**

---

---

**ii. What do you know about PTV?**

**Answer:**

---

---

## Unit-10 The Government in Pakistan

Time: 15 Minutes	Total Marks: /15
------------------	------------------

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Question A /09

Write the name, function and one feature of these branches of the federal government of Pakistan.

Executive Branch	Legislative Branch	Judicial Branch
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 150px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 150px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 150px; width: 100%;"></div>



**Question B**

**Answer the questions.**

**/06**

**iii. Define constitution.**

---

---

**iv. Write the prominent features of Islamic Democracy.**

**Answer:**

---

---

## Unit-11 Rights and Duties as a Citizen of Pakistan

Time: 15 Minutes	Total Marks: /15
------------------	------------------

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Question A** **/09**

Identify and write 'right' or 'duty' of citizen of Pakistan according to the constitution 1973.

- Voting in General Elections
- Respecting the flag and National Anthem
- Freedom of speech
- Reporting a crime to the police
- Freedom of Assembly and Movement
- Freedom to choose your representative
- Freedom of Religion
- Obeying the laws of the country
- Teaching your children about their country'

**Question B**

Answer the questions. **/06**

i. Define constitution.

---

---

ii. Write the introduction of the Constitution 1973.

Answer:

---

---

## Unit-12 Economy of Pakistan

Time: 15 Minutes	Total Marks: /15
------------------	------------------

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Question A /10

Enlist major imports and exports of Pakistan.

 Import	Export 

Question B /05  
Answer the questions.

i. Define economy.

---

---

ii. Name the modes of transportation in international trade.

Answer:

---

---

## Unit-13 Indus Valley Civilization

Time: 15 Minutes	Total Marks: /15
------------------	------------------

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Question A

/10

Find any six terms written below the words table and encircle them.

## The Indus Valley Civilization

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

BRONZE AGE

ANCIENT

EXCAVATED

DRAINAGE

GRANARY

ARTEFACT

CIVILIZATION

DOCKYARD

ARCHAEOLOGIST

MOHENJODARO

**Question B**

**Answer the questions.**

**/05**

**i. Define civilization.**

---

---

**ii. Describe briefly about Mohenjo-daro.**

**Answer:**

---

---

Time: 15 Minutes	Total Marks: /15
------------------	------------------

## Unit-14 Historical Personalities of Pakistan Movement

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Question A /12

Recognize the following personalities of Pakistan Movement and name any six of them.



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

**Question B**

**Answer the questions.**

**/03**

**i. What do you know about Pakistan Movement?**

---

---

**ii. Who is called MAdar-e-Millat and why?**

**Answer:**

---

---

# Terminal Assessments

**1<sup>st</sup> Term Assessment**
**Time: 60 Minutes**


## SOCIAL STUDIES 4

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Roll No:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Section	Total	Q.1	Q.2	Q.3	Q.4	Q.5	Q.6	Q.7
<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Obtained Marks</b>								

### Section-I

**Question 1**
**Fill in the blanks with the right words.**
**/07**
**Prime Meridian, Balochi, home, Hockey, cardinal directions,, 1000Km, Punjab**

- i. The measuring point for longitude is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii. The first place of learning etiquettes and good manners is \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. The four main points on compass rose are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- iv. We should not make \_\_\_\_\_ of others for any reason.
- v. Saji and Dampukht are famous the favourite dishes of \_\_\_\_\_ people.
- vi. National game of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_.
- vii. The first Prime Minister of Pakistan, Li

**Question 2**
**Match column A with column B.**
**/10**

Column A	Column B
Equator	Geographical features on a map
Parallels	Measuring Point for the latitude
Cardinal Directions	Vertical lines from North Pole run from South Pole
Meridian	Horizontal lines run from the East to the West
Symbols	Four main directions on compass rose



**Question 3**

Complete the structure of government in Pakistan.


/10


Branches of Government	Federal	Provincial


**Question 4**


Identify the table manners/etiquettes from the following picture and name them.

/10














## Table Manners











Term: 1

**Question 5**

**Enlist eight the fairs and festivals celebrated in Pakistan.**

**/08**

Sr#	Fair/Festivals
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

**Question 6**

**Complete the fact sheet about Indus Valley Civilization.**

**/05**

Culture of Pakistan Fact Sheet	
Features of Mohenjo-daro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>
Features of Harappa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>

**Section-II**

**Answer the questions.**

**/10**

**i. What do you know about continents?**

**Answer:**

---

**ii. Describe the importance of GMT.**

Term: 1

**Answer:**

---

iii. **What do you know about conversational etiquettes?**

**Answer:**

---

iv. **What are prominent features of Sindhi culture?**

**Answer:**

---

v. **Name religious festivals celebrated in Pakistan.**

**Answer:**

---

vi. **What do you know about provincial government?**

**Answer:**

---

vii. **What are duties of a Chief Minister?**

**Answer:**

---

viii. **Name three ancient civilizations.**

**Answer:**

---

ix. **Who discovered Indus Valley Civilization?**

**Answer:**

---

x. **Describe the decline of Indus Valley Civilization.**

**Answer:**

---

**SOCIAL STUDIES 4**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Section	Total	Q.1	Q.2	Q.3	Q.4	Q.5	Q.6
Maximum Marks	60	08	10	10	10	10	12
Obtained Marks							

**Section-I****Question 1**

Fill in the blanks with the right words.

**/08****600 metres, 31%, Graham Bell, cardinal directions, Urdu, trade, 796096 square Km, 500 BC**

- The Indus Valley Civilization dates back to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A mountain is a landform that rises high above its surroundings greater than \_\_\_\_\_.
- The four main points on compass rose are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Inventor of telephone was \_\_\_\_\_.
- Total area of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_ people.
- National language of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The forests cover approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the land area of the Earth.
- Exchange of goods and services is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 2**

Match column A with column B.

**/10**

Column A	Column B
Wind cause	V-shaped valleys and waterfalls
Rivers cause	Loss of natural habitats
Glaciers cause	U-shaped valleys, pyramidal peak
Deforestation cause	desert payment

**Question 3**

Enlist major imports and exports of Paksitan.

**/10**

 <b>Import</b>	<b>Export</b> 

Term: 2

**Question 4**

Complete the following table.

**/10**

TYPE OF PROBLEM	EXAMPLES	HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM
BIG PROBLEMS		
MEDIUM PROBLEMS		
SMALL PROBLEMS		

**Question 5**

Enlist ten landforms of Pakistan.

**/10**

Sr#	Landforms
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Section-II

Question 6

Answer the questions.

/12

- i. Describe how our natural environment is formed?

Answer:

---

- ii. Write an effect of land changes on the lives of people.

Answer:

---

- iii. What do you know about deserts of Pakistan?

Answer:

---

- iv. What are prominent features of Sindhi culture?

Answer:

---

- v. Write two responsibilities of a good citizen.

Answer:

---

- vi. What do know about federal government?

Answer:

---

- vii. What are two ways to establish peace?

Answer:

---

- viii. State rights of citizens according to the constitution of Pakistan shortly.

Answer:

---

- ix. What do you know about Indus River Delta?

Answer:

---

- x. Describe the decline of Indus Valley Civilization.

Answer:

---

Term: 2

**xi. Describe the function of Export Promotion Bureau.**

**Answer:**

---

**xii. Discuss foreign trade with an example.**

**Answer:**

---



## SOCIAL STUDIES 4

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Section	Total	Q.1	Q.2	Q.3	Q.4	Q.5	Q.6
Maximum Marks	60	08	10	10	10	10	12
Obtained Marks							

## Section-I

## Question 1

Fill in the blanks with the right words.

/08

animal bite, hour-to-hour, subtropical, Kashmir Issue, Urdu, trade, PTV, 1921

- Weather is state of atmosphere may vary from day-to-day and even \_\_\_\_\_.
- The hot and humid type of climate is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- The most conflicting issue between India and Pakistan is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- Total area of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_ people.
- National television of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The British King gave Allama Muhammad Iqbal the title of 'Sir' in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Exchange of goods and services is called \_\_\_\_\_.

## Question 2

Write the events of Pakistan history according to the given dates.

/10

Dates	Events
9 <sup>th</sup> July, 1967	
21 <sup>st</sup> April, 1938	
29 <sup>th</sup> December, 1930	
31 <sup>st</sup> July, 1893	
9 <sup>th</sup> November, 1877	

## Question 3

Write the first aid in the following situations.

/10

Incident	First Aid
In case of burn	
In case of animal bite	
In case of heat stroke	



Term: 3

**Question 4**

Identify the means of communication and name them.

/10

 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>
 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>
 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>
 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>

**Question 5**

Recognize any five the following personalities of Pakistan Movement.

/10

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

Section-II

Question 6

Answer the questions.

/12

i. How can we measure temperature?

Answer:

---

ii. Write any one factor affecting weather.

Answer:

---

iii. What do you know about natural disaster?

Answer:

---

iv. What is first aid?

Answer:

---

v. Define civic sense.

Answer:

---

vi. What do know about the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 ?

Answer:

---

vii. Write one method to resolve conflict.

Answer:

---

viii. Describe the sea-container transport of Pakistan shortly.

Answer:

---

ix. What do you know about Mohenjo-Daro?

Answer:

---

x. Name the books of Allama Muhammad Iqbal.

Answer:

---

xi. Who was Madar\_e\_Millat?

Answer:

---

Term: 3

**xii. What do you know about Tsunami?**

**Answer:**

---