According to Single National Curriculum 2020

One Nation, One Curriculum

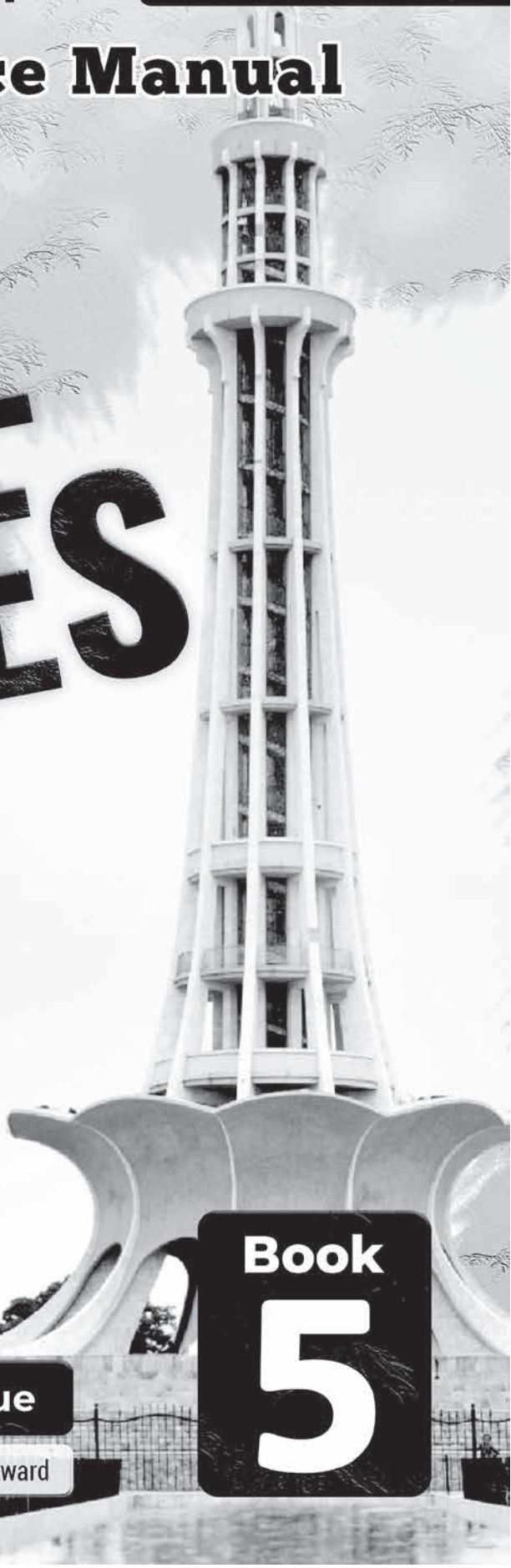
3rd EDITION

Teacher's Resource Manual

Topline junior

SOCIAL STUDIES

Programme



features

- Citizenship
- Economy
- Geography
- Atlas
- Government
- History
- Culture
- Photo Album

Book 5

Khurram Ali Shafique

3-time recipient of Presidential Iqbal Award

UNIT 1 Why do you study?

A: Match each subject with its purpose.

Subjects	Purposes
Islamiyat	Builds strong values like kindness and respect
Mathematics	Helps solve problems, manage money, and think clearly
Urdu	Connects you with your own culture and national identity
Physical Training	Keeps your body healthy and teaches teamwork
21st Century Skills	Builds creativity, communication, teamwork, and leadership
Science	Teaches how the world works, like plants, health, and machines
English	Helps talk to people globally and access worldwide knowledge
Social Studies	Helps understand different cultures and become a good citizen

B: Collect information from the lesson.

Q1: Why is Class 5 considered an important stage in school?

Answer 1: Class 5 is the final level of primary school. After passing it, students move on to secondary school. It is an important stage to understand how each subject can help in the future.

Q2: How does studying social studies help you in the future?

Answer 2: Social studies help us understand people, places, history, and cultures. It helps us become a responsible citizen and work well with others in society. It can also help us become a teacher, leader, or someone who solves community problems.

Q3: Give two examples of how math is used in daily life.

Answer 3:

1. Counting money while shopping.
2. Measuring ingredients when cooking.

Q4: What does science help you understand about the world?

Answer: Science helps us understand how plants grow, why the sky is blue, how machines work, and how to find answers through experiments.

Q5: What are the advantages of learning Urdu?

Answer 5: Learning Urdu helps us connect with our family, friends, and culture. It allows us to enjoy stories, poems, and books, and understand our country's legacy.

Q6: What values can you learn from studying Islamiyat?

Answer 6: From Islamiyat, we learn values like kindness, respect, fairness, and how to be a responsible and peaceful person in society.

Project work:

"My Future, My Subjects!"

Math:

- Math helps us manage money, time, and shopping.
- It teaches us to solve problems and think logically.
- We use math in cooking, travel, and measurements.
- It builds a strong base for future careers like engineering and business.

Islamiyat:

- Islamiyat teaches us to be honest, kind, and responsible.
- It helps us understand our duties toward Allah, and people.
- We learn about good manners, prayers, and Islamic history.
- These teachings guide us in living a peaceful and meaningful life.

Science:

- Science explains how the world around us works.
- It helps us stay healthy by understanding our body and environment.
- We learn about weather, plants, animals, and technology.
- Science encourages curiosity, observation, and invention.

Computer Studies:

- Computer studies teaches us how to use digital tools smartly.
- It helps in writing, drawing, researching, and connecting with others.
- We learn about basic coding, typing, and using the internet safely.
- These skills are important for modern jobs and everyday tasks.

“A Day in My Life Using School Subject”

Every day, I use what I learn in school. In the morning, I read the time on the clock and get ready for school — that's using Maths. At school, I read stories and write neatly in English. During break time, I share my lunch and speak kindly to others, just like we learn in Islamiyat. In Science, I understand how plants grow, which helps me take care of the garden at home. After school, I use the computer to search for homework help, which shows how useful Computer Studies is. In the evening, I play sports, most of the time cricket or football, and it helps me stay active and healthy. Every subject helps me in different ways!

UNIT 2 National Organization

A. Put a tick mark against statements which are true, and a cross against those which are false.

1. The manner in which the people choose their governments is the same in all democratic countries.✕

2. Most of the democratic countries do not have political parties. ✕

3. Every political party has its own ideas about how to run the country.✓

4. In most of the democratic countries, political parties whose ideas are rejected by the majority become “the opposition". ✓

5. Allama Iqbal did not like the idea of a national organization. ✕

6. The only example of a national organization in modern times was the All-India Muslim League. ✓

7. In ancient Athens, where the word “democracy” was used for the first time, there were many political parties. ✕

B. Collect Information from the Lesson.

Q1. What is the most popular form of government and why?

Answer 1: Democracy is the most popular form of government because it allows people to be free and equal, and gives them the right to choose their own government.

Q2. What are the functions of political parties in a democratic system?

Answer 2: Political parties share their ideas on how to run the country. The party that gets the most votes forms the government. The other parties become the opposition and try to improve things by sharing different ideas.

Q3. What did the Quaid-i-Azam mean by the “Western type” of democracy, and why did he say that Islam does not believe in it?

Answer 3: The Quaid-i-Azam meant the system where different political parties oppose each other. He said Islam does not believe in that kind of democracy because Islam teaches **unity, brotherhood, and solidarity**—not division between people.

Q4. What is meant by a national organization?

Answer 4: A national organization is a political group that welcomes everyone and all ideas. It chooses the most popular ideas and is ready to change for the good of all people. It brings unity, freedom, and fairness.

C. Role Play:

Role Play Setup: You are divided into three groups:

- Multi-Party System
- One-Party System
- National Organization (this group will explain why Quaid-i-Azam preferred it)

Group 1: Multi-Party System
Role: Supporters of the Western democratic system.

Your Dialogue/Points:

- We believe that people should have **freedom to choose** between different political parties.
- Each political party has **its own ideas** about running the country.
- The party with **most votes** becomes the government.
- The parties that **don't win** become the **opposition**, and they keep a check on the government.
- This system allows **freedom of speech** and **variety of choices** for the people.
- Many countries around the world successfully use this system.

Group 2: One-Party System
Role: Supporters of a single-party system.
Your Dialogue/Points:

- We believe in unity and no division in the country.
- In our system, only one political party rules, so everyone follows one direction.
- There is no opposition, which helps in fast decision-making.
- This brings stability, because people are not fighting over different political views.
- However, we also know that this system does not allow freedom for people with different ideas.

Group 3: National Organization
Role: Supporters of Quaid-i-Azam's idea
Your Dialogue/Points:

- We believe in the vision of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- He said Islam supports equality, liberty, and fraternity, but not Western democracy or one-party rule.
- Quaid-i-Azam preferred a National Organization — a political party that:
    - Welcomes everyone,
    - Accepts all ideas,
    - Changes its ideas for the happiness of all.
- This system gives both freedom and unity.
- The All-India Muslim League was an example of this kind of system.

- The Quaid believed this system could unite the country like one family — without opposition or dictatorship.

Project work:

Collect some quotes of the Quaid-i-Azam about democracy, and write them in the space provided below.

1. Democracy is in the blood of Muslims. We believe in fairness, equality and kindness to all people.

2. You are free. You can go to your mosques, temples or any place of worship. Pakistan gives you freedom.

3. We want a country where we can live freely and follow our own culture and beliefs.

4. The first job of the government is to protect people, their homes, and their beliefs.

UNIT 3: Turning Ideas into Something Big

A. Match the entrepreneurial trait with the example.

Traits	**Examples**
Creativity	Designs a fun new logo and flavor for cakes
Courage to take risks	Starts the business even without being sure it will work
Hard work and patience	Keeps working even when success takes time
Problem-solving	Tries different selling methods when one doesn’t work
Confidence and communication	Believes in the idea and talks to people with confidence

B. Put a tick mark against statements which are true, and a cross against those which are false.

1. Entrepreneurs always succeed the first time they try. ✕
2. Creativity helps in solving problems and making exciting products. ✓
3. Selling things is only about making money. ✕
4. A good entrepreneur listens to feedback and improves their idea. ✓
5. If your idea doesn't work, it means you're not meant to be an entrepreneur. ✕
6. Entrepreneurs never need help from others. ✕

C. Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. What is an entrepreneur?

Answer 1: An entrepreneur is someone who starts a business by using new ideas to solve problems and create things that people want or need.

Q2. How can creativity help an entrepreneur?

Answer 2: Creativity helps entrepreneurs think of fun and new ideas, solve problems in smart ways, and make products or services that people enjoy.

Q3. Why is it important for entrepreneurs to take risks?

Answer 3: Taking risks is important because starting something new is not always easy. Even if they fail, entrepreneurs learn from mistakes and try again to succeed.

Q4. What should an entrepreneur do when they face a challenge?

Answer 4: When facing a challenge, an entrepreneur should stay calm, think of smart solutions, and try new ways to solve the problem.

Q5. How can kids start thinking like young entrepreneurs? Give two ways.

Answer 5:

a) By looking for problems around them and thinking of ways to fix them.
b) By watching how others sell things and learning from it.

Q6. List three habits that help someone become a successful entrepreneur.

Answer 6:

a) Always keep learning new things.
b) Be brave and don’t give up after mistakes.
c) Work well with others and share ideas clearly.

Project work:

A: Create Your Own Business Plan.

Product/Service:
Cupcakes with surprise jelly inside

Who would buy it.
Children, families, and party organizers who love fun desserts.

How would you sell it.
Online and at a small cupcake stall in the market or school events.

What makes it special.
Each cupcake has a unique jelly flavor inside and comes with a fun message on the wrapper!

B: Entrepreneur Poster

1. **Creativity:**
Designs new cupcake flavors like strawberry-mango surprise!

2. Courage to take risks:
Tries new ideas even if some people don’t like jelly inside cupcakes.

3. Hard work and patience:
Keeps baking and improving even if sales are slow at first.

4. Problem-solving:
Uses cost-saving ideas like buying ingredients in bulk to save money.

5. Confidence and communication:
Talks to customers happily and listens to their feedback to improve.

Drawings:

- Light bulb (for creativity)
- Heart (for passion)
- A cupcake (for the product)
- A smiling customer (for good communication)

- A medal (for success)

UNIT 4 Families of nations

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Pakistan, Iran and Turkey are the founding members of:
(b) ECO

2. The headquarters of SAARC are in:
(d) Kathmandu

3. UN was founded on:
(c) 10th October 1945

4. The official language of the Commonwealth is:
(a) English

5. The international organization for Muslim states was formed in:
(c) 1969

B. Match the organization with the correct number of its member states.

International Organizations	Number of Member States
OIC	57
SCO	10
SAARC	8
UN	193
ECO	10
Commonwealth	56

C. Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. Why is there a need for international organizations?

Answer 1: There is a need for international organizations because countries want to work together like a family. These organizations help promote unity, peace, and cooperation among nations, preventing war and resolving conflicts.

They also help countries in development and protecting human rights.

Q2. What is the purpose of the United Nations?

Answer 2: The purpose of the UN is to:

- Maintain peace in the world and prevent war
- Develop friendly relations among nations
- Help countries work together for a better world

Q3. What do you know about the Commonwealth?

Answer 3: The Commonwealth is an international organization made up of countries that have historical ties with the United Kingdom. Most of these countries were once ruled by the British.

- It has 56 members (as of 2024), including Pakistan.
- The headquarters are in London, UK.
- The official language is English.
- Member countries share common values like the English language, parliamentary system, and modern judiciary.

Q4. When and why the OIC was formed?

Answer 4: The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was formed in 1969.

- It was created to represent the Muslim world.
- Its purpose is to protect the interests of Muslims and to promote peace and cooperation.
- The OIC has 57 member countries, with 48 being Muslim-majority states.
- The headquarters are in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Q5. List down the names of all the members of the SAARC.

1. Pakistan
2. India
3. Bangladesh
4. Sri Lanka
5. Nepal
6. Bhutan
7. Maldives
8. Afghanistan (joined in 2007)

Project work:

- **This is the map of Asia. Colour all the members of SAARC.**

Instructions:

- On the map of Asia, colour these 8 SAARC member countries:
    1. Pakistan
    2. India
    3. Bangladesh
    4. Sri Lanka
    5. Nepal
    6. Bhutan
    7. Maldives
    8. Afghanistan

You can use one same colour (like green or blue) to shade all SAARC countries.

- **Write the names of SAARC members who share a border with Pakistan:**

  SAARC countries that share a border with Pakistan are:

- India
- Afghanistan

UNIT 5 Conference of the birds

A: Match words with their descriptions.

List A	List B (Answer)
"Jeevay Pakistan"	an Urdu song written by Jamiluddin Aali
culture	Knowledge, stories, beliefs, values and customs shared by all members of a group, which remind them of what they have achieved in the past and inspires them for

	achieving their future goals
multiculturalism	having and respecting more than one culture
nation	People who have achieved something together in the past and want to achieve something together in the future
national culture	culture shared by all or most members of a nation
regional culture	culture shared by all or most residents of a particular area within a country
Simorgh	“thirty birds” in Persian
Conference of the Birds	A story written by the Persian poet Sheikh Fariduddin Attar

B: Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. How many valleys did the birds pass through?

Answer 1: The birds had to pass through seven valleys during their journey to find their king, Simorgh.
Each valley tested them with new and difficult challenges, such as fear, doubt, and hardship. These valleys symbolized different stages of personal growth, like love, knowledge, patience, and sacrifice. Many birds could not face these challenges and gave up. Only the strongest and most determined birds continued, showing that the path to unity and greatness is never easy, but full of trials.

Q2. How many birds were there left at the end?

Answer 2: In the end, only thirty birds managed to reach the palace of Simorgh.

These birds had shown great courage, patience, and determination by completing the difficult journey through the seven valleys. Many others gave up along the way, but these thirty remained united in their mission. Their small number shows that true strength and success often come from a committed few who believe in unity and keep going, no matter how hard the path becomes.

Q3. What was the name of the king of the birds?

Answer 3: The king of the birds was named Simorgh.
This name had a special meaning and was not just the name of a single bird. The birds had never seen Simorgh before, but believed in finding him. When they finally reached the palace and passed the final test, they discovered something surprising. Simorgh was not an individual bird, but a reflection of all thirty birds together. This shows that true leadership and power come from unity, teamwork, and collective identity.

Q4. Why were the birds surprised when they met their king?

Answer 4: The birds were surprised because when they met their king, they saw their own reflections.
They realized that together, they themselves were Simorgh.

Q5. What does the word Simorgh mean?

Answer 5: The word Simorgh is made from two Persian words: "Si", which means thirty, and "Morgh", which means birds. So, Simorgh means “thirty birds.”
This meaning helped the birds realize that the king they were looking for was not someone separate, but actually all of them united. When they stood together at the end of the journey, they saw their true strength. This name teaches a powerful message, that unity creates greatness, and that a nation or group becomes strong when its people come together as one."

Q6. Do you think the concept of Simorgh as presented in this story is similar to the concept of nation which you studied in the previous class?

Answer 6: Yes, the concept of Simorgh is similar to the concept of a nation. Just like the thirty birds became strong and united as one, a nation is formed

when people with different backgrounds come together to achieve something together.
This shows the importance of unity in diversity, which is also a key idea in the formation of a nation like Pakistan.

Note: This is a sample answer, students' answers should vary from one another.

C. Group Discussion.

1. A society that has and respects more than one culture is called a multicultural society. What do you think are the advantages of a multicultural society?

- In a multicultural society, people learn to respect and understand different traditions, languages, and beliefs.
- It promotes peace, tolerance, and harmony among people.
- Multiculturalism helps people share ideas and work together for the progress of the country.
- It creates a rich and diverse environment in which everyone feels included.

2. What do you think are the ways people get along with one another?

- By respecting each other's culture and religion.
- Through kindness, helpfulness, and understanding.
- By celebrating each other's achievements.
- Through good communication and cooperation in schools, workplaces, and communities.

Project work:

Make a list of the diverse cultural groups living in Pakistan, and write it down in your notebooks.

Here's a list of diverse cultural groups in Pakistan:

1. Punjabi
2. Sindhi
3. Balochi
4. Pashtun (Pathan)

5. Muhajir (Urdu-speaking)
6. Saraiki
7. Hazara
8. Kashmiri
9. Brahui
10. Kalash

UNIT 6 Interesting facts of geography

A. Fill in the blanks.

1.<u>Geography</u> means to write about the earth.

2. Mountains, deserts, hills, plains, plateaus, seas and coastlines are some **<u>landforms</u>** of land.

3. Climate means the average weather conditions of an area over a long period of time.

4. Changing conditions of the **air** is called weather.

5. Things that cause huge destruction but are not directly caused by human beings are called **<u>natural disasters</u>.**

6. The **<u>population</u>** of a country consists of all the people living in it.

7. Countries that have more people than resources are called **<u>overpopulated</u>**.

B: Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. How do the form of land and its climate affect the lifestyles of people?

Answer 1: The form of land (like mountains, plains, deserts, etc.) and the climate (such as hot, cold, rainy) have a great effect on people's ways of life. They influence:

- Crops and forests that can grow in an area.
- Working conditions (e.g., farming is easier in plains than in mountains).
- Occupations (e.g., agriculture, mining, industry).
- Food, clothing, housing, and leisure activities of people.

So, different regions have different lifestyles based on their landforms and climate.

Q2. What do we mean by safety measures, and why are they important?

Answer 2: Safety measures are steps or actions taken to protect people during natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, cyclones, etc.
They are important because they:

- Help save lives
- Reduce injuries and damage
- Prepare people in advance for emergencies. Examples include:
- Having a first aid kit
- Standing under strong furniture during an earthquake
- Staying away from buildings and trees when outside

Q3. Can human activities change the natural environment? Why, or why not?

Answer 3: Yes, human activities can change the natural environment.
For example:

- Cutting down too many trees (deforestation) can turn land into deserts.
- Pollution from industries can cause climate change (global warming).
- Building dams or factories changes natural land and water flow.

These changes affect both nature and human life, sometimes in harmful ways.

C. In this lesson many things have been mentioned which are studied in geography. List any six of them in the space given below.

1. Landforms
2. Weather
3. Climate
4. Natural disasters
5. Population
6. Maps

Project work:

Collect more information about one of the following topics.

Share it in the class after completing it.

1. The effect of the physical environment on lifestyle of people in Pakistan:

1. People in mountains wear warm clothes. Desert people travel on camels. Farmers live in plains to grow crops. The land affects jobs, clothes, homes, and food.

2. How human activities have changed the natural environment:

2. Cutting trees and building roads has damaged nature. Pollution is rising. Forests are turning into deserts. These changes harm the earth.

3. The importance of census:

3. Census counts people. It helps the government plan schools, hospitals, and transport. Pakistan's last census was in 2023.

4. Distribution of population in your province:

4. In Sindh, more people live in cities like Karachi. Fewer people live in villages. Cities have better jobs and facilities.

UNIT 7 Longitude and latitude

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1 The lines of longitude on a globe are **360** in number.

2 Each meridian is equal to **1°**.

3 Lines of longitude join at **poles**.

4 The latitudes on a globe form complete **circles**.

B. Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. What are lines of longitude and lines of latitude?

Answer 1:

- Lines of longitude, also called meridians, are imaginary lines that run from north to south on the globe. They help measure how far east or west a

place is from the Prime Meridian.

- Lines of latitude, also called parallels, are imaginary lines that run from east to west. They help measure how far north or south a place is from the Equator.

Q2. Why do you think lines of longitude join at the poles, but lines of latitude never do?

Answer 2:

- Lines of longitude join at the North and South Poles because they are like slices of an orange, all meeting at the tips.
- Lines of latitude never meet because they are parallel to each other and always stay the same distance apart, forming circles around the Earth**.**

Q3. How do lines of longitude and latitude help us read a map?

Answer 3: These lines form a grid on maps and globes that helps us locate places like cities, rivers, deserts, or countries accurately.
By using the degrees of both longitude and latitude, we can pinpoint the exact position of any place on Earth.

Q4. Why do you think the equator is the longest line of latitude? What makes it different from the other lines?

Answer 4: The equator is the longest line of latitude because it goes around the widest part of the Earth, halfway between the poles.
It is different because all other lines of latitude are smaller circles above or below the equator, while the equator is the central and widest circle.

C. Mark the points on the graph.

Students should do this activity themselves.

You need to plot each place by matching the latitude (N) with the longitude (E) on the grid:

Place	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
Kohar	24°N	68°E
Mongola	32°N	74°E

Suncity	34°N	72°E
Funland	36°N	76°E

On the graph:

- Go up for the latitude
- Go right for the longitude

Project work:

Collect different types of maps and explain how they are different from one another. The different types of maps include road map, tourist map, weather map, political map and topographical map.

Road Map:
Shows roads, highways, and major routes. Used for travel and navigation.

Tourist Map:
Shows tourist attractions, hotels, parks, and places of interest, helpful for visitors.

Weather Map:
Displays weather conditions like temperature, rainfall, and storms. Used by meteorologists.

Political Map:
Shows countries, cities, capitals, and borders. It focuses on government boundaries.

Topographical Map:
Shows the physical features of land such as mountains, rivers, valleys, and elevation using contour lines.

UNIT 8 Sources of Energy

A. Give a proper ending to each sentence in list A from list B.

List A	List B (Correct Answer)
The sun gives out	light, heat and energy in the daytime.
Coal, oil and natural gas were formed	millions of years ago from the remains of prehistoric plants and animals.
Oil and gas are extracted	through deep wells drilled many meters beneath the rocks.
Hydroelectric power is generated by	turbines driven by water released under great pressure.
A nuclear reactor produces great amount of electricity	but also produces radioactivity and deadly waste.
The energy given by the sun can be converted into	solar energy with the help of solar panels.

B. Read out the clues and guess the type of energy.

1. "I come from the sun. I am free and clean."
   Solar Energy
2. "I am made from old plants and animals underground."
   Fossil Fuel
3. "I turn when the wind blows."
   Wind Energy
4. "You get me from rotting plants and animal waste."
   Biogas

C. Collect information from the lesson:

Q1. Why do we need energy?

Answer 1: We need energy in our daily life to do many things. We use it to cook food, heat our homes, and light up our houses and streets. We also need

energy to drive cars, fly airplanes, and run factories. Without energy, many things around us would stop working. Energy helps us to live comfortably and makes our lives easier.

Q2. How can energy be produced from the Sun or wind?

Answer 2: The Sun gives us sunlight, which is full of energy. We can use solar panels to collect the sunlight and turn it into electricity to use in homes, schools, and buildings. Solar energy is clean and free.
The wind also has energy. When the wind blows, it moves the blades of wind turbines. These turbines turn and produce electricity. Wind energy is also clean and good for the environment.

Q3. What is a nuclear reactor, and how does it produce energy?

Answer 3: A nuclear reactor is a special machine that uses a fuel called uranium. Inside the reactor, the uranium goes through a process that produces a lot of heat and electricity. Nuclear energy can give power to many homes and factories. But we have to be very careful, because it also creates dangerous waste that can harm people and the environment.

Q4. What are the major sources of energy in Pakistan?

Answer 4: In Pakistan, the most important sources of energy are:

- **Oil**: Used for cars, machines, and industries.
- **Gas**: Used for cooking and heating in homes.
- **Hydroelectricity**: Made from water stored in dams.

Other sources include:

- **Coal**: Used in some power plants.
- **Nuclear energy**: Used in big power stations.
- **Solar energy**: Now being used in many homes, schools, and villages where electricity is not always available.

Q5. What do the terms "population growth rate" and "population density" mean?

Answer 5:

- Population growth rate means how fast the number of people is increasing in a country or area over time.
- Population density means how many people live in a certain area, like in a city or village.

If more people live in one place, it means the population density is high. If fewer people live there, the density is low.

Project work:

Collect information about the impact of population increase on the quality of daily life in your community, and list the most important points in the space provided below.

1. More traffic and noise in streets and roads.
2. Less clean water and electricity for everyone.
3. Crowded hospitals and schools, making services slower.
4. Pollution increases in air, water, and land.
5. Less space for houses, parks, and playgrounds.
6. Food and jobs become harder to find.

UNIT 9 Sister Cities

A. Write 'T' against for true and 'F' against for false statements.

1. Cities whose names start with the same letter are called sister cities. **F**
2. Urumqi in China is a sister city of two cities in Pakistan. **T**
3. Mashhad and Qom are Iranian cities. **T**
4. Toledo in US is a sister city of Hyderabad. **T**
5. Women of Stalingrad sent money to the people of Coventry. **F**

B. Guess the names of Pakistani cities by the names of their sister cities.

Sister Cities	Pakistani City
Beirut, Jeddah, Houston, Kuala Lumpur Jeddah	**Karachi**
Xian, Konya, Rasht, Shihezi	**Multan**
Fez, Chicago, Cordoba, Dushanbe	**Lahore**
Minsk, Beijing, Jakarta, Amman	**Islamabad**

C. Guess the names of countries by the names of their cities.

Glasgow, Redditch, Rochdale	**United Kingdom**
Izmir, Ankara, Istanbul	**Turkey**
Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara	**Uzbekistan**
Haikou, Kashgar, Shanghai	**China**

D. Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. What are sister cities?

Answer 1: Sister cities are cities in different countries that become special friends. They share ideas, culture, and work together on things like school projects, festivals, or tree planting. These cities stay connected to build friendship and peace between people from different parts of the world.

Q2.Why did the women of Coventry send help to Stalingrad?

Answer 2: The women of Coventry sent help to Stalingrad because they remembered how much they had suffered during the Second World War. Coventry was badly damaged by bombs, and they felt the pain of others. They collected a small amount of money and sent it with a kind message: “Little help

is better than a lot of pity." This showed their care and support for the people of Stalingrad.

Q3.Which incident started the trend of sister cities?

Answer 3: The trend of sister cities started when the women of Coventry sent help to Stalingrad after the Second World War. This act of kindness showed that cities could be friends and help each other, even if they were far apart.

Q4.Do you like the idea of sister cities? Why or why not?

Answer 4: Yes, I like the idea of sister cities because it brings people from different countries closer. It helps us learn about each other's culture, share good ideas, and become friends. It also spreads peace and understanding in the world.

Q5.What are the alternative terms for "sister city"?

Answer 5: Other names for a sister city are:

- Twin city
- Partner city
- Friend city

Q6.Can you think of a city in another country you would like your city to be partnered with? Why?

Answer 6: I would like my city to be partnered with Tokyo in Japan. Japan is known for its technology, clean cities, and polite people. It would be great to learn from them and also share our culture with them.

Note: This is a sample answer, students' answers should vary from one another.

UNIT 10 Districts of Pakistan

A. Match the terms with their meanings.

Terms	Meanings
Deputy Commissioner	Highest-ranking officer in a district
Tehsil	A smaller part of a district
Union Council	Helps r

B. Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. Who do many scholars of the Quran believe Cyrus the Great was?

Answer 1: Many scholars of The Holy Book Quran believe that the king mentioned as Zulqarnayn in Surah Kahaf was Cyrus the Great, because his rule and qualities match the description given in the Quran.

Q2. Which part of the world did Cyrus the Great rule over?

Answer 2: Cyrus the Great ruled over a large empire that included Persia (modern-day Iran). His rule extended across a vast region covering parts of Turkey, Egypt, the Middle East, Central Asia, and more.

Q3. Which other lands did Cyrus the Great conquer?

Answer 3: Besides Persia, Cyrus the Great conquered many important regions including Turkey, Egypt, the Middle East (Western Asia), Afghanistan, Central Asia, and the area which is now called Pakistan.

Q4. What custom did Cyrus the Great put an end to?

Answer 4: During his time, many kings claimed to be sons of gods and demanded that people worship them. Cyrus the Great did not follow this custom. He allowed freedom of religion and was known for respecting people's beliefs.

Q5. What qualities was Cyrus the Great famous for?

Answer 5: Cyrus was famous for his justice, kindness, bravery, and respect for other religions. He ruled wisely, gave freedom to his people, and inspired leaders from many lands, including Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar.

Project work:

- **In this lesson, you also read about the Greek, Roman, and Gandhara civilizations. Choose one of these civilizations and find out more about it. Then, exchange your findings with friends who chose the other two.**

- **Write down a few important points about the civilization you researched.**

1. **Geographical Location:**

- Gandhara was located in parts of northern Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan.
- Major cities included Taxila (near Islamabad) and Peshawar.
- It was a very important area because it was at the crossroads of trade routes, including the Silk Road.

2. **Time Period:**

- Gandhara civilization began around the 6th century BC.
- It reached its peak during the Kushan Empire (1st to 5th century AD).

3. **Education and Universities:**

- Taxila University was one of the oldest universities in the world.
- Students came from all over Asia to learn medicine, mathematics, science, religion, and philosophy.

4. **Art and Culture (Gandhara Art):**

- The people of Gandhara developed a unique art style called Gandhara Art.
- Sculptures often showed Buddha with curly hair, robes, and realistic facial features, just like Greek statues.

5. **Famous Sites:**

- Takht-i-Bahi (a Buddhist monastery near Mardan, Pakistan) is a famous Gandhara site.
- Taxila is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and has many ruins from the Gandhara period.

6. **Influence of Cyrus the Great:**

- Gandhara was once part of Cyrus the Great's Persian Empire.
- Later it was ruled by Alexander the Great, Mauryan Empire, and then the Kushan Dynasty.

7. **Legacy of Gandhara:**

- Gandhara left behind art, teachings, and ruins that are still studied today.
- It helped shape the religious and cultural identity of South Asia.

UNIT 13 The Great Mughals

A. Guess the personality with the given clues.

Personality	Clues
Akbar	An illiterate Mughal emperor.
Shah Jahan	Loved to build beautiful buildings.
Babur	The founder of the Mughal Empire.
Humayun	Defeated by Sher Shah Suri.
Aurangzeb (Alamgir)	Built the Badshahi mosque in Lahore.
Jahangir	Great lover of nature.

B. Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. Who were the ancestors of the Mughals?

Answer 1: The Mughals were the descendants of the Turk conqueror Tamerlane and the Mongol ruler Genghis Khan.

Q2. Who founded the Mughal Empire, and how was it established?

Answer 2: The Mughal Empire was founded by Babur. After losing his kingdom in Central Asia, he captured some cities in Afghanistan and formed a small kingdom. He then repeatedly raided India and finally defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526, which laid the foundations of the Mughal Empire.

Q3. Who was Sher Shah Suri, and what role did he play in Mughal history?

Answer 3: Sher Shah Suri was an Afghan chief who defeated Humayun, Babur's son, and established his own kingdom. He ruled from 1540 and introduced many useful reforms. Humayun later regained the empire in 1555.

Q4. What do you know about the First Battle of Panipat?

Answer 4: The First Battle of Panipat was fought in 1526 between Babu

and the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodhi. Babur defeated Lodhi in this battle, which marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire in the Indian Subcontinent.

Q5. Why did the Mughal Empire break apart after Aurangzeb's death?

Answer 5: After Aurangzeb's death, the Mughal Empire started to break apart due to the weakness of the later Mughal rulers. Without a strong central government, many princes and chiefs established their own rule, leading to the fall of the empire.

C. Make a Poster:

Collect pictures of Mughal emperors and buildings constructed by them in the Subcontinent. Paste the pictures on a poster and display your work in the classroom.

Instructions:

1. Use an A3-size sheet or a chart paper.
2. Divide it into two main sections:
    - Section A: Mughal Emperors
    - Section B: Mughal Architecture

A) Mughal Emperors (With Pictures and Names)

- Babur – Founder of the Mughal Empire
- Humayun – Son of Babur
- Akbar – Expanded the empire greatly
- Jahangir – Lover of nature and justice
- Shah Jahan – Builder of the Taj Mahal
- Aurangzeb (Alamgir) – Last strong Mughal ruler
- Bahadur Shah Zafar – The last Mughal emperor

B) Mughal Architecture (Pictures of Buildings)

- Badshahi Mosque – Built by Aurangzeb (Lahore, Pakistan)

- Red Fort – Built by Shah Jahan (Delhi, India)
- Jama Masjid – Built by Shah Jahan (Delhi, India)
- Taj Mahal – Built by Shah Jahan (Agra, India)
- Shalimar Gardens – Built by Shah Jahan (Lahore, Pakistan)
- Hiran Minar – Built by Jahangir (Sheikhupura, Pakistan)
- Akbar's Tomb – Located in Sikandra, Agra
- Tomb of Jahangir – Located in Lahore

D. Which of the Mughal emperors mentioned in this lesson do you find the most interesting, and why?

Emperor: Shah Jahan

I find him interesting because: He is best remembered for his love for architecture and for building the magnificent Taj Mahal in memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal is considered one of the most beautiful buildings in the world and shows Shah Jahan's deep love and appreciation for beauty. During his rule, the Mughal Empire saw a golden age of architecture, with the construction of grand forts, mosques, and gardens. He was not only a powerful ruler but also a patron of art and culture. What makes his story even more touching is that later in life, he was imprisoned by his own son, Aurangzeb, and spent his final years in the Agra Fort, looking at the Taj Mahal from a window. His life was full of love, strength, beauty, and tragedy, which makes him the most fascinating Mughal emperor to me.

Note: This is a sample answer, students' answers should vary from one another.

UNIT 14 The founder of Pakistan

A. Put a tick mark against statements which are true and a cross against those which are false.

1. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the founder of Pakistan. ✓

2. He is called "Quaid-i-Azam". ✓

3. He spent his childhood in Lahore. ✕

4. He became a lawyer. ✓

5. The people of the Indian Subcontinent wanted it to become one country. ✕

B. Collect Information from the Lesson.

Q1. What does "Quaid-i-Azam" mean?

Answer 1: Quaid-i-Azam is a title given to Muhammad Ali Jinnah. It means "The Great Leader." He was called this because he worked very hard for the freedom of the Muslims of the Subcontinent.

Q2. Who ruled the Indian Subcontinent when Jinnah was born?

Answer 2: When Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in 1876, the British were ruling over the Indian Subcontinent. At that time, the people of India, including Muslims and Hindus, were not free. The British controlled the land, government, and laws. People wanted freedom so they could make their own decisions and live with respect.

Q3. Why did the Indian National Congress fail to free the Subcontinent?

Answer 3: The Indian National Congress was a group that wanted freedom from the British. But it failed because it tried to make the whole Subcontinent into one country without thinking about the different religions and cultures of the people. Muslims felt that their rights were not being protected, and they were not treated fairly. This is why Jinnah left the Congress and started working with the All-India Muslim League to protect the rights of Muslims.

Q4. What were the three principles Quaid-i-Azam asked his people to follow?

Answer 4: Quaid-i-Azam believed that to become strong and successful, people must follow three important principles. These are:

1. **Faith** – Believe in yourself, in your country, and in God.
2. **Unity** – Stay together as one nation and help each other.
3. **Discipline** – Always follow rules, work hard, and stay organized.

   He said that if people followed these three principles, Pakistan would become a strong and great country.

UNIT 15 Timeline of Pakistan

A. Fill in the blanks.

1 Mohammadan Educational Conference was founded in the year **1887**.

2 All-India Muslim League was founded in the year **1906.**

3 The Pakistan Resolution was passed in 1940 at **Lahore.**

4 In the election of 1945 and 1946, the Muslims of the Subcontinent voted for the creation of **Pakistan**.

5 Bangladesh became an independent state in the year **1971**.

6 In 1980, Pakistan supported **Afghanistan** against invasion by Russia.

B. Collect Information from the Lesson.

Q1. What is a timeline?

Answer 1: A timeline is a list of important historical events arranged in the order of their dates. It helps us understand when things happened.

Q2. Who presented the idea of separate electorates in 1896?

Answer 2: In 1896, Syed Mahmood suggested that Muslims should be given the right to elect their own representatives. This idea became known as separate electorates, and it helped protect Muslim political rights in a Hindu-majority region.

Q3. What did the Muslims of the Subcontinent oppose in 1920?

Answer 3: In 1920, the Muslims of the Subcontinent supported the independence of Turkey during a difficult time and strongly opposed the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine, showing their concern for other Muslim nations.

Q4. Briefly list some major events between India and Pakistan since 1947.

Answer 4: Since 1947, many important events have happened between India and Pakistan:

- **1947**: Pakistan and India became two separate countries. At first, Pakistan included East and West Pakistan (now Bangladesh and present-day Pakistan).
- **1965**: India attacked Pakistan, and Pakistan defended itself bravely in the war.
- **1971**: East Pakistan became a new country called Bangladesh after a conflict.
- **1998**: Both India and Pakistan became nuclear powers, which means they tested powerful weapons to protect their countries.
- **2019**: The Pakistan Air Force shot down two Indian aircraft that entered Pakistani airspace. One Indian pilot was captured and later returned to India as a peace gesture by Pakistan.

These events show the ups and downs in the relationship between the two countries.

Project work:

Collect Information about the contributions of one of the following personalities, and write it in the space provided below.

Personalities: Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

- Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is known as the Founder of Pakistan.
- He was a great leader, lawyer, and speaker.
- In the beginning, he was a member of the Indian National Congress.
- He left the Congress because it did not protect the rights of Muslims.
- He became the leader of the All-India Muslim League.
- In 1940, he led the party to pass the Pakistan Resolution in Lahore.
- Under his leadership, Pakistan became independent on 14 August 1947.
- He became the first Governor-General of Pakistan.
- He gave the famous motto: “Faith, Unity, Discipline.”
- He passed away on 11 September 1948, but is still loved and respected by all.

Note: This is a sample answer, students’ answers should vary from one another.

UNIT 16 Artificial Intelligence

A. Choose the Correct Answer.

1. One of the earliest machines was
   (c) wheel
2. Machines that work completely by themselves are called:
   (b) automatic
3. Many websites have started using them to communicate with users:
   (c) Chabot
4. An ability in a machine to learn new things is called:
   (b) artificial intelligence
5. The short term for Artificial Intelligence is:
   (a) AI

B. List down the advantages and disadvantages of AI.

Advantages of AI	**Disadvantages of AI**
1. AI works very fast	AI can take away some human jobs
2.It helps save time in many tasks	AI has no feelings or emotions
3.It is used in phones, banks, hospitals, and farms	It needs electricity and internet to work
4.AI can work all day and night without resting	People can misuse AI (like fake videos)
5.It learns and improves by itself	Making AI is expensive

C. Collect Information from the Lesson.

Q1. How is Artificial Intelligence different from human intelligence?

Answer 1: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is made by humans and used in machines, but it cannot feel or think like humans. Human intelligence is natural and full of emotions, while AI learns only what it is trained for. For example, a human can

understand jokes or emotions, but a machine with AI cannot feel happy or sad. So, while AI can help us in many tasks, it cannot replace the thinking and feeling abilities of a human mind.

Q2. What were the limitations in the machines of old days?
Answer 2: Old machines could not work by themselves. They needed people, animals, or natural forces like wind or water to run. For example, windmills only worked when the wind was blowing.

Q3. What are a few examples of AI in our daily lives?
Answer 3: AI is used in many things we use every day:

- Google helps us search using AI.
- YouTube shows us videos we like.
- Chatbots like ChatGPT help answer questions.
- Siri and Alexa listen and respond to our voices.

Q4. How do we get recommended videos on YouTube?
Answer 4: When we watch videos on YouTube, AI studies what kind of videos we like. It keeps track of the videos we search for, like, or watch many times. Based on that information, AI guesses what we might enjoy next and shows us similar videos.

Q5. What are chatbots?
Answer 5: Chatbots are computer programs that are designed to talk like humans. They are found on many websites and apps to help people ask questions and get quick answers. Chatbots use Artificial Intelligence to understand what people are asking and give the best reply.

For example, if you open a shopping website and ask, “Where is my order?”, the chatbot can reply with your order status. It works 24/7 without needing rest. Some chatbots can even talk using voice, while others type back like real people in a chat box.

Q6. How does AI help professionals?
Answer 6: AI is helping many jobs:

- **Doctors:** AI helps read medical reports and find diseases.
- **Pilots:** AI helps in flying airplanes.
- **Farmers:** AI gives weather updates and farming tips.

- **Banks:** AI helps find fraud and improves customer service.

Q7. AI can do many creative things which only humans could do in the past. Give a few examples.
Answer 7: AI is now helping in creative work that only humans used to do before. Some examples are:

- **Writing**: AI can write emails, stories, and articles.
- **Art**: It can create drawings and digital pictures.
- **Music**: AI can compose songs and background music.
- **Video Editing**: It can cut and arrange videos smartly.
- **Game Design**: AI helps make smart characters and fun games.

Even though AI helps in creative work, it still follows what we tell it. Humans are still the real creators!

Q8. Do you agree that it is important for us to learn AI? Why or Why not?

Answer 8: Yes, I agree that it is important for us to learn about Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI is becoming a big part of our daily life. It is used in mobile phones, computers, banks, schools, hospitals, and even in farming. In the future, many jobs will use AI tools. If we learn about AI now, we will be ready to use it smartly and safely when we grow up. It will also help us become better problem-solvers and prepare us for the future world of technology.

Project work:

● Create any image using AI. For example: Go to any AI platform on the Internet. Select the option of creating image. Find the prompt section. Prompt means 'quick to act or produce according to description'. Write a few words about the picture you want to make, such as the name of the thing in it, its shape, size, colour, and so on.

Step-by-Step Guide:

1. **Go to an AI Image Generator**
   Example: Use a website like **Bing Image Creator**, **Craiyon**, or **DALL·E**.

2. **Find the Prompt Section**
   This is the space where you tell the AI what you want it to draw.
3. **Write a Prompt**
   A prompt means describing the picture you want.
   Here's an example:

Prompt: “A small red house with a garden full of colorful flowers, a bright blue sky, and a rainbow in the background.”

4. **Click 'Generate' or 'Create'**
   The AI will make your image in a few seconds.
5. **Save or Take a Screenshot**
   Paste the image in your notebook or print it out.

Example Image Prompt:

"A robot watering plants in a green garden under a sunny sky."