

Topline junior

SOCIAL STUDIES

Programme



features

- ✔ *Citizenship*
- ✔ *Government*
- ✔ *Economy*
- ✔ *History*
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Book

4

Unit 1

We are Citizens

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Our common Moto of unity, faith and discipline was given by Quaid-i-Azam .
2. Cultural, Religious and other differences among the citizens are called diversity.
3. The world of internet is called cyber world.
4. When everybody fulfils their responsibilities, the society becomes a : a happy place.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. All human beings are like organs of one body.
2. As global citizens, we share the common aim of making the world a better place.
3. Do not share confidential information with anyone.
4. Antivirus Programme helps in protecting our devices from viruses and hackers.

C : Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. Explain the term citizen.

Answer 1: A citizen is a person who lives in a place and is part of a group or society. We can be citizens of a society, a country, the world, or the internet.

Q2. What brings the citizens of a country close to each other?

Answer 2: The things that bring citizens closer are the common things they share, such as:

- A national flag
- A national anthem
- National symbols (like jasmine, the national flower)
- A national language (Urdu)
- A national motto (Faith, Unity, and Discipline)

These shared elements create a sense of unity among the people

Q3. How cyber citizens are different from citizens of the physical world?

Answer 3: Cyber citizens are different because:

- They live and interact in the world of the Internet.
- Their interactions happen online, not face to face.
- The cyber world includes websites, social media, and virtual spaces.

Just like physical citizens, cyber citizens also have rights and responsibilities. They must follow rules and behave well online.

Q4. Write some healthy habits for using the internet.

Answer 4: Following are some healthy habits for using the internet:-

- Install antivirus software to keep your computer safe.
- Do not share your private information (like address, school, or phone number) online.
- Never meet anyone you only know from the internet.
- Be honest with your parents about your online activities.
- Think before you post anything online.

These habits help keep you safe and responsible as a good cyber citizen.

D. In the class or among friends, discuss the following:

- **Should we follow rules and laws? Why or why not?**

Discussion Tips for Teacher:

- Encourage all students to share their views.
- Ask follow-up questions like:
 - What would happen if no one followed traffic rules?
 - How do rules help us in school or at home?
- Guide them to see the importance of fairness, safety, and order

- **Write down the conclusion of your discussion in one or two sentences.**

Sample conclusion:

Yes, we should follow rules and laws because they keep everyone safe and help people live and work together peacefully. Without them, there would be confusion and danger.

Project work:

With the help of your teacher or your parents, list down few major rights and responsibilities of a citizen.

Rights of a Citizen

1. We have the right to go to school.
2. We can speak freely.
3. We can vote when we grow up
4. We can follow any religion.
5. We should be treated fairly.

Responsibilities of a Citizen

1. We should follow the rules.
2. We should keep our country clean.
3. We should help others.
4. We should respect everyone.
5. We should love our country.

Unit 2 Having a government

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. A government that looks after the interests of the entire country is federal government.
2. The branches of government in most democracies are three.
3. The current constitution of Pakistan was made in the year 1973.
4. The constitution of Pakistan gives us the right to a free education.

B. Match the document with the year.

- | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| 1935 | The government of India Act |
| 1956 | The first Constitution of Pakistan |
| 1962 | The second Constitution of Pakistan |
| 1973 | The third Constitution of Pakistan |

C. Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. Why is democracy the most popular form of government?

Answer 1: Democracy is considered to be the best form of government today, because it allows all citizens to develop themselves, the people realize that they are source of power, Democracy helps people feel that they have a voice and equal rights. As stated in the book, our national poet Allama Iqbal said: "Democracy, then, is the most important aspect of Islam regarded as a political ideal." This shows that democracy supports fairness, participation, and development for all.

Q2. What are the branches of the government?

Answer 2: There are three branches of the government:

1. The Parliament
2. The Executive

3. The Judiciary

- **The parliament:** The parliament makes laws.
- **The Executive:** Headed by the Prime Minister and their ministers, enforces the laws.
- **The Judiciary:** Judiciary usually consists of courts; it interprets the laws, decides if a law has been broken, and punishes those who break the law.

Q3. What is a constitution?

Answer 3: A constitution is the document that lists the basic rules and laws of the government. Hence a constitution is a set of basic principles according to which country is run. The Constitution of Pakistan also includes the fundamental rights that every citizen must have.

Q4. List down any three fundamental rights of the citizens?

Answer 4:

1. The right to live and to be free.
2. The right to free education from age five to sixteen.
3. The right to be treated with respect and to be treated as an equal.

Project work:

The students should do this activity themselves.

Unit 3 Handling Money

A. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

1. **Goods** mean the things we use.
2. **Economics** is a branch of knowledge that deals with money.
3. Our responsibilities change after becoming an **adult**.
4. An **Entrepreneur** is someone who sets up a business.
5. We should always earn money through **honest** means.
6. One of the things the Quaid-i-Azam wanted to be removed from Pakistan is **Poverty**.

B. In class or among friends, discuss the following:

Can you apply economics and money management in personal life, through pocket money and savings? Why or why not?

Teacher Tips:

- Ask students if they receive pocket money.
- Encourage them to share examples:
 - Have they saved for something?
 - Have they ever run out of money early?
- Highlight the importance of planning, budgeting, and saving even in small **ways**.

Sample Conclusion:

Yes, we can apply economics in our personal life. Pocket money and savings help us learn how to manage money, make smart choices, and prepare for future needs

C. Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. Who pays for the goods and services we use before we become an adult?

Answer 1: Before we become an adult, our parents and guardians pay for the goods and services we use. They take care of all our needs such as food, clothing, education, and medical help.

Q2. What are goods and services? List some examples.

Answer 2: Goods and services are the things we use in our daily life. Goods are physical items we can touch and use. Examples: food, wood, clothes.

Services are activities performed by people to help others. Examples: education, healthcare, police.

Q3. Define the term "economics".

Answer 3: Economics is a branch of knowledge, which deals with how goods and services are produced and used and how money is earned and spent.

Q4. How can we apply economics and money management in our personal lives?

Answer 4: We can apply economics and money management in our personal lives in the following ways:

- By spending money wisely on what is needed.
- By saving money from our pocket money or gifts for the future.
- As we grow older, we can start earning money in honest ways.
- We should also help the poor and those in need, using our money thoughtfully.

These practices help us manage our money well and become responsible individuals.

Q5. What is entrepreneurship?

Answer 5: The process of setting up a business is called entrepreneurship. A person who does this is called an entrepreneur. The word comes from French and originally meant

“adventurer”.

Q6. What are the four things we must remember about handling money?

Answer 6: These are the four things we must remember about handling money:-

1. The first is to earn money through honest means allowed by the law of your country.
2. The second is to spend money carefully.
3. The third thing is to always think about those who have less than you.
4. The fourth thing is to never stop dreaming

Q7. What did Quaid-i-Azam mean by "freedom from fear and want"? Did he believe that it can be achieved by Pakistan?

Answer 7: Quaid-i-Azam meant that “freedom from fear and want” is the idea of a country where people live without fear (safe, secure) and without need (their basic needs like food, shelter, and education are fulfilled).

Yes, he believed this can be achieved in Pakistan. He said that Pakistan was meant to be a place where people are free from fear and poverty, and this dream can become reality if we work hard enough.

Project work:

Task:

Make a chart to identify **goods and services** in the classroom, school, home, and neighbourhood.

Teacher’s Note:

- Guide students to understand the difference between **goods** (things we can touch and use) and **services** (actions or work done to help us).
- Let students draw or write items on their charts. They can work in groups or individually.
- Encourage creativity! They can use colored paper, stickers, or magazine cutouts.

Sample Chart

Place	Goods	Services
Classroom	Books, pencils, erasers	Teaching by the teacher
School	Chairs, blackboard, sports equipment	Cleaning by janitor, security by guard
Home	Food, furniture, clothes	Cooking, laundry, electricity supply
Neighbourhood	Grocery items, toys, newspapers	Doctor, shopkeeper, garbage collector

Unit 4

Peace and conflict

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Pakistan has achieved independence by agreement. This was said by King George VI.
2. Responsible for causing conflicts in the Middle East : India
3. Long ago people used to resolve their conflicts mostly through: wars
4. Peace means absence of : fear

B. Match the words in column A with the column B to complete the sentence.

A	B
Peace without	means peace in the world
Conflict	can lead to a fight or a war
United Nations	prevents wars by promoting peace and harmony.
Peace within	means peace in our hearts and our country
The Israeli invasion of Gaza	has killed thousands of innocent citizens.

C. Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. What does conflict mean?

Answer 1: conflict means a serious disagreement or fight between people, groups, or even countries. Conflicts can lead to hurt feelings, anger, and sometimes even war.

Q2. How war affects people?

Answer 2: War makes it difficult for people to carry on with their normal lives. People can die or get injured. Facilities like education, health services and electricity may get disrupted. There can be hunger and starvation, and Suffering.

In short, war deeply affects the lives of individuals and communities, often leading to pain, fear, and long-term hardship.

Q3. Which organizations are working to promote peace between countries?

Answer 3: The organizations working to promote peace between countries are the United Nations (UN), Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the Commonwealth. These organizations help countries resolve conflicts peacefully and promote peace around the world.

Q4. What should be our main aim according to Quaid-i-Azam?

Answer 4: According to Quaid-i-Azam, our main aim should be: "Peace within, peace without." This means we should promote peace inside our country and also work for peace with other countries. He believed that a peaceful environment is essential for the progress and success of Pakistan.

Q5. What do we need to improve in ourselves to get peace?

Answer 5: To get peace we need to:

- Control our anger,
- Be patient and calm,
- Listen to others carefully,
- Speak in a respectful and peaceful way
- Avoid blaming others and try to find solutions.

These personal improvements help us solve conflicts peacefully and create a peaceful environment around us.

D. Write down the conclusion of your discussion in one or two sentences.

- **Team A wants to play football in a ground.**
- **Team B wants to play cricket in the same ground.**

Task: Now, have a discussion to resolve the conflict and find a solution that makes both teams happy.

Conclusion:

Both teams agreed to share the ground by dividing the time. Team A will play football in the morning, and Team B will play cricket in the evening. This way, both teams can enjoy their games happily without conflict.

Project work:

The students should do this activity themselves.

E. Choose the best solution to resolve the following conflicts.

1. Politely ask him to take permission or return the pencil.
2. Demand an apology and ask him to go back in the queue
3. Apologize to the neighbours, call back your friends and ask them to apologize as well.
4. Tell your elders.
5. Ask him to apologize and gently tell him not to push again.
6. Go to a library or a relative's house for studying
7. Try to reach consensus.

Unit 5

Nation and culture

A. Match the words with their meanings.

Column 1	Column 2
1. interfaith harmony	harmony between people of different religions.
2. national culture	culture followed by everyone in a country.
3. patriotic	usually those who are proud of their country.
4. patriotism	supporting the common goals of one's country.
5. regional culture	culture followed by the people of a certain region in a country.
6. religious minority	those who follow a religion different from the one followed by most people in a country.

B. Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. What do we mean by the terms "nation" and "nationality"?

Answer 1: A nation refers to a group of people who live in a particular country and share common features like a name, flag, language, culture, and territory. For example, the people of Pakistan are called the Pakistani nation.

Nationality is the identity that connects a person to a specific nation. It tells us which nation a person belongs to. For instance, people living in Pakistan have Pakistani nationality. Every country has a name, a flag and a territory. People of each country call themselves a nation.

Q2. What do we mean by the term "interfaith harmony"?

Answer 2: Interfaith harmony means having peace and good relations among the different religious groups living in a country. It involves mutual respect, understanding, and cooperation between followers of different religions. In Pakistan, interfaith harmony is based on the idea that Muslims and people of other religions should live together peacefully and respect each other's beliefs.

Q3. Should we respect all the different cultures that exist in Pakistan? Why or why not?

Answer 3: Yes, we should respect all the different cultures that exist in Pakistan because it promotes interfaith harmony and peaceful coexistence. Pakistan is home to people of various religions and cultural backgrounds. Respecting their beliefs and traditions helps build a strong, united, and tolerant society.

Q4. Should we show respect for religions different from our own followed by some other people in Pakistan? Why or why not?

Answer 4: Yes, we should show respect for religions different from our own because it helps create harmony between all religious groups, most people in Pakistan are Muslims, but followers of many other religions also live here. Respecting their beliefs is important for building a strong and united country.

The Pakistan Resolution also says that it is the responsibility of Muslims to protect the rights of religious minorities. Therefore, respecting other religions promotes peace, understanding, and equality in society.

Q5. What are some of the things we can do for respecting the cultures of the various regions of Pakistan?

Answer 5: To respect the cultures of various regions of Pakistan, we can:

- Acknowledge and appreciate their cultural rights, such as the freedom to celebrate their religious festivals (like Diwali, Christmas, Guru Nanak Dev Ji Gurburab, and Nouruz).
- Support and protect their rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of Pakistan.
- Avoid discrimination and treat all citizens equally, regardless of their religion or cultural background.
- Promote interfaith harmony by understanding and respecting the beliefs and practices of others.

These actions help build a peaceful, inclusive, and strong country.

**C. What are the some of the things that make you proud of being a Pakistani?
Please list three in the space given below.**

1. I am proud of Pakistan's rich culture and traditions.
2. I feel proud of our brave soldiers who protect our country.
3. I am proud of the beauty of Pakistan, like its mountains and rivers.

Project work:

Find out little more about one of the religions followed in Pakistan, and write it in the space given below.

Sample:

Christianity is one of the minority religions in Pakistan. Christians make up about 1.27% of

the total population. Most Christians in Pakistan live in Punjab and Karachi. They celebrate religious festivals like Christmas and Easter. Churches are places where Christians gather to pray. They follow the teachings of Jesus Christ and read the Bible. Christians have contributed to Pakistan in fields like education, health, and social services.

Unit 6 Exploring the land

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The mountainous western side of Pakistan is called the Western Highlands
2. The mountain ranges in the north of Pakistan are Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindu Kush.
3. A body of water partly surrounded by land is called a bay.
4. Thal, Cholistan and Thar are deserts located on the eastern side of Pakistan.
5. All the major rivers flowing through the north of Pakistan merge into the Indus river.

B. Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. Describe the landforms on the Northern side of Pakistan in your own words.

Answer 1: The northern side of Pakistan has huge and high mountains with deep valleys and steep hills. These mountains include the Himalayas, Karakoram, and Hindu Kush ranges. The land is rocky and very high, with rivers like the Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej flowing through the valleys. The area is also covered with forests on the hillsides. Among the mountains in that area, you will also see many streams of water. Some of them develop into very big rivers and move downward with great speed. The mountain ranges in the north of Pakistan are Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindu Kush.

Q2. Which mountain ranges are on the western side of Pakistan?

Answer 2: The mountain ranges on the western side of Pakistan include the Safed Koh range, Waziristan hills, Suleiman range, and Kirthar range. These form the Western Highlands of the country.

Q3. Name the five major rivers in Pakistan and mention where they end.

Answer 3: The five major rivers in Pakistan are River Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej. All these rivers merge into Indus on the eastern side of the country. The Indus then ends into the Arabian Sea in the south.

Q4. What do you know about the deserts of Pakistan?

Answer 4: We have deserts, Katpana Desert in the mountainous Northern Areas is one of

the highest deserts in the world, and gets snow in the winter. Thal, Cholistan and Thar are deserts located on the eastern side of the country, mostly towards the east of the Indus River Plains. On the western side, there is also the Kharan Desert.

Q5. Which landforms are on the eastern side of Pakistan?

Answer 5: On the eastern side of Pakistan, the main landforms are the Indus River Plains. These are flat lands formed by rivers as they flow down from the north. The rivers spread out into many smaller branches and form deltas before entering the Arabian Sea. Another kind of landform, deserts are also found on the eastern side of the Indus River Plains.

Q6. Define the following: a. coastal plain b. peninsula c. island d. bay

Answer 6:

a) Coastal Plain: A coastal plain is low, flat land that slope down into a sea or an ocean.

b) Peninsula: Land that has water on all sides but one is called a peninsula. Manora and Gwadar are two of the famous peninsulas on the coast of Pakistan.

c) Island: Land surrounded by water on every side is called an island. Several islands in the Arabian Sea also lie within our coastal boundaries. Some of the most beautiful of them are Charna and Astola.

d) Bay: You know that a body of water partly surrounded by land is called a bay. Some of the most famous bays along the coast of Pakistan include the Hawks' Bay, Karachi Harbour, Gwadar Bay and Sonmiani Bay.

C. Guess the landforms by the given hints.

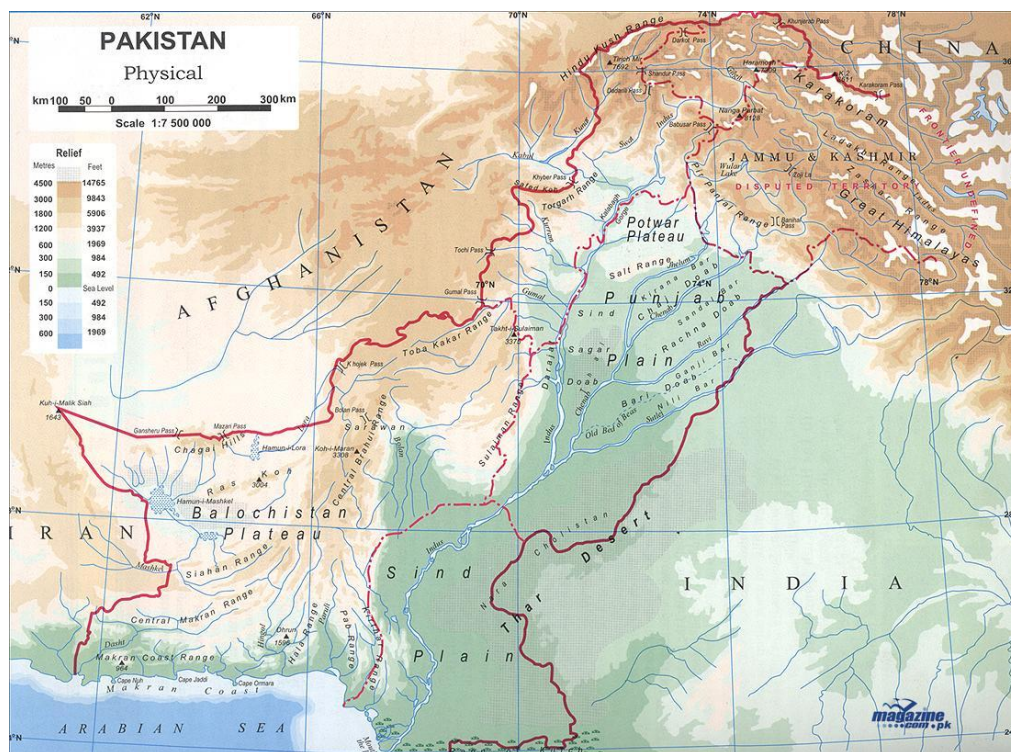
Hints	Landforms
Higher than the surrounding land It is not mountain or a hill It is like a table	plateau
They are low flat land. They are between branches of rivers. They are most often shaped like triangle	deltas
They are smaller mountains with gentle slopes. Plants grow easily on them. Most of them in the north of Pakistan are covered with forests.	hill
They are low flat land. They slope down into a sea or an ocean. Indus Delta Region is one of its examples.	coastal plain

It has water on all sides. Charna and Astola are its examples.	island
It has water on all sides but one. Manora and Gwadar are its examples.	peninsula

Project work:

You have read about different landforms in this unit. Take a blank map of Pakistan and mark all the mountainous regions, rivers, plateaus and deserts in Pakistan.

Here you can see some landforms mentioned in below map.



Unit 7 Moving with maps

A. Here are some common symbols used on a map. What features do they show?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| 1) Province boundary | 2) Canal |
| 3) Lake | 4) City |

5) Country boundary

6) National capital

7) Railway track

8) River

9) Road

10) Park

B. Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. What is the difference between a map and a globe?

Answer 1: A map is a flat drawing that shows what land looks like from above. It can show physical features (like hills, rivers, and mountains) or political information (like cities and country borders). Maps are easier to carry and use for detailed information, but a globe is a sphere that serves as a model of a planet or sky. Most globes are models of the planet earth.

Q2. What do we mean by BOLTS, when we use this term with respect to maps?

Answer 2: Maps often come with some additional elements because sometimes these elements can help us understand map better. These elements are called Border, Orientation (also called direction), Legend (also called key), Title and Scale. These five elements together are called BOLTS.

Q3. Which direction is mentioned in most of the maps? What is called?

Answer 3: Most maps mention the north direction. It is called the orientation of the map. Orientation helps us understand which way is north, south, east, or west on a map. It is usually shown with a compass symbol or arrow pointing north.

Q4. What do symbols and colours show on a map?

Answer 4: Symbols and colours on a map are used to show various features such as roads, rivers, railway tracks and so on.

Q5. What do the title and the legend tell us about the map?

Answer 5: The title of the map gives us an idea of what the map is about for example, it might show the location of places, routes, or features like rivers and cities.

The legend (or key) explains what the symbols and colors on the map mean. For example, it shows:

- A red line means a road
- A blue wavy line means a river
- A black square means a national capital
- A green area means a park
- A blue oval means a lake

This helps us understand and read the map correctly.

2. This continent is also home to many wonderful animals such as kangaroos, koalas and kiwi.
3. The largest island of this continent is Australia.
4. The Sydney Opera House is a multi-venue performing arts centre on Sydney Harbour located in Sydney, Australia.

C. Complete the following table by writing the names of five countries under each continent. You can use the map given in this lesson.

North America	South America	Antarctica	Oceania
United States	Brazil		Australia
Canada	Colombia	None	New Zealand,
Mexico	Peru		Papua New Guinea
Cuba	Chile		Tasmania
Panama	Argentina		New Caledonia

Project work:

Choose any one continent you have studied in this lesson and list some of the countries of that continent. Then collect information about those countries and write it here.

Continent : North America

Country	Capital	Currency	National Language
United States	Washington D.C	US Dollar (USD)	English
Canada	Ottawa	Canadian Dollar (CAD)	English, French
Mexico	Mexico	Mexican Peso (MXN)	Spanish
Cuba	Havana	Cuban Peso (CUP)	Spanish
Jamaica	Kingston	Jamaican Dollar(JMD)	English

Unit 9 Oceans and Seas

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. This ocean is closest to Pakistan. **Indian Ocean**
2. This sea forms the southern border of Pakistan. **Arabian Sea**
3. Pacific means : **peaceful**

4. Since old days, seas have been important for : **travelling**

B. Write "T" against true and "F" against false statements.

1. Most lakes have salt water. **F**
2. Pacific was considered the largest ocean in the old days. **F**
3. Bay of Bengal and Persian Gulf are names of seas. **T**
4. Oceans and Seas both have salt water. **T**
5. The Antarctic Ocean is at the North Pole and Arctic at the South Pole. **F**

C. Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. What is difference between a sea and an ocean?

Answer 1: **Oceans**

Seas

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Oceans are larger than seas | Seas are smaller than oceans |
| • Oceans are very deep and wide | Seas are usually part of oceans or large saltwater lakes. |
| • Oceans are open not surrounded by land. | Seas are often partly closed by land |

Q2. Why did some people in the old days think the Atlantic was the largest ocean?

Answer 2: In the old days, when many people did not know about the Pacific, the Atlantic was considered to be largest ocean, and people were frightened by its huge waves.

Q3. Name some of the seas which are branches of ocean.

Answer 3: The most famous seas that are branches of oceans include the Philippine Sea, the Arabian Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the Bay of Bengal, the Persian Gulf, the Sea of Japan, the North Sea and others

Q4. Do you think it would be easy or difficult to sail in the Antarctic and Arctic oceans?

Answer 4: It would be difficult to sail in the Antarctic and Arctic Oceans because they are mostly covered with ice. They are found at the opposite ends of the earth, and much of this ocean is covered with ice most of the time, making sailing hard and dangerous.

Q5. List down the advantages we humans obtain from the oceans and seas.

Answer 5: Oceans and seas are equally important to human being.

1. Ocean and Seas have been important for travelling. Even today, much of the goods of trade area carried through them, since it is cheaper than air travel.
2. Oceans and Seas have also been an important source of catching fish and extracting valuable objects such as pearls and other minerals.
3. Natural gas and petroleum are also extracted from some of the oceans and the seas.
4. The powerful waves also help produce electricity.
5. Valuable objects like pearls and other minerals are extracted from the sea

Project work:

Task 1. Write the names of seven continents and five oceans on a world map.

Seven Continents:

1. Asia
2. Africa
3. North America
4. South America
5. Antarctica
6. Europe
7. Australia

Five Oceans:

1. Pacific Ocean
2. Atlantic Ocean
3. Indian Ocean
4. Southern Ocean
5. Arctic Ocean

Task 2. Look at the map of the Arabian Sea and find out the names of all the countries on its coasts. Write down those names on a chart paper.

Countries on the coast of the Arabian Sea:

1. Pakistan
2. India
3. Iran
4. Oman
5. Yemen
6. Somalia
7. Maldives (island country nearby)

Unit 10 The provinces of Pakistan

A. Match the name of the province or province like territory in List A with the description in List B.

A	B
1. Punjab	Harappa, a famous city from the days of Mohenjo-Daro was situated in this province.
2. Balochistan	This province has seashores, high mountain ranges and vast deserts.
3. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Tarbela Dam has been built on River Indus in this province.
4. Sindh	This province has a heavy plantation of mangroves on some of its shores.
5. Gilgit Baltistan	This province like territory was previously known as the Northern Areas.
6. Azad Jammu and Kashmir	The capital city of this semi-independent region is Muzaffarabad.
7. Indian-Occupied Kashmir	This territory is under the control of the Indian forces against the desires of its people.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Pakistan has four provinces.
2. Pakistan has two autonomous territories.
3. The national language of Pakistan is Urdu.
4. In the disputed territory called Indian Occupied Kashmir, the people are yet to decide whether they want to join India or Pakistan.

C. Collect information from the lesson.

Q1 : How many of fourteen highest mountains of the world are found in Gilgit Baltistan, and what are their names?

Answer 1: Out of fourteen highest mountains of the world, five are found in this area.

They are K-2, which is the second highest peak in the world, and Nanga Parbat, Gasherbrum I Broad Peak and Gasherbrum II.

Q2. In which province are found most of the mineral resources of Pakistan, and what is the provincial capital of that province?

Answer 2: Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan with respect to area. Most of the mineral resources of Pakistan are found in this province. The capital of this province is Quetta.

Q3. In which province is the Khyber Pass, and why that pass has been famous in history?

Answer 3: Khyber Pass lies in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It has been famous in history due to its political importance.

Q4. What has been the demand of Pakistan for the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir?

Answer 4: Pakistan demanded that the people of the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir should have the right to choose whether they want to join India or Pakistan, and the United Nation decided the same. India disagreed, and it has continued to occupy the region by force ever since then.

Q5. What is the provincial language of Sindh, and who are some of the famous poets of that language?

Answer 5: The provincial language of Sindh is Sindhi. The most famous poets of this language include Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai and Sachal Sarmast.

Q6. Why does Azad Jammu and Kashmir have many farms and orchards?

Answer 6. The region receives rainfall in winter as well as summer. Due to this reason, it has many farms and orchards that produce fruits.

Unit 11 Our trade and industry

A. Match words with their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. consumers | those who buy or use goods and services |
| 2. exports | things sold to other countries. |
| 3. imports | things brought from other countries. |
| 4. inflation | a rise in the price level of goods and services. |
| 5. producers | those who make goods or services |
| 6. trade | to buy or sell goods and services |

B. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

1. Pakistan had very few industries when it became independent.
2. Pakistan is an agricultural country.
3. Industries in Pakistan are usually related to agriculture.
4. Textile is the largest industry of Pakistan.
5. Pakistan has a heavy mechanical complex at Taxila.

C. Collect information from the lesson.

Q1. What is the difference between producers and consumers?

Answer 1: Those who make goods or provide services are called producers. Those who buy and use those goods or services are called consumers.

Q2. Do the producers and the consumers need each other? Why or why not?

Answer 2: They both need each other. If there are no producers, the consumer will not get the goods and services they need. If there are no consumers, the producers will not get money for their goods and service. So they depend on each other to survive and grow in trade and industry.

Q3. What is inflation, and how does it affect the purchasing power of people?

Answer 3: Inflation means a rise in the price level of goods and services. If the inflation is too high, people are able to purchase fewer things for the same amount of money which enabled them to buy more things earlier.

Q4. What are the major imports and exports of Pakistan?

Answer 4: Raw cotton and textile goods are major exports of Pakistan and many things which are not made here such as medicines, edible oil, heavy machinery, electrical and electronic goods are major imports of Pakistan.

Project work:

Find out a few things that are produced in your city, town or village and list them in the space given below.

Things Produced in Karachi:

1. **Textiles and garments** – Karachi is known for its textile mills and clothing factories.
2. **Leather products** – Bags, shoes, and jackets are made from leather in Karachi.
3. **Food items** – Many food products like biscuits, snacks, and spices are made in

factories.

4. **Chemicals and pharmaceuticals** – Medicines and industrial chemicals are produced.
5. **Steel and machinery** – Karachi has factories that make steel and metal parts.
6. **Plastic goods** – Plastic containers, pipes, and household items are made here.
7. **Furniture** – Wooden and steel furniture is manufactured.
8. **Processed seafood** – Karachi processes and exports fish and shrimp.

Unit 12 Mohenjo-daro

A. Collect the information from the lesson.

Q1. What do we mean by history?

Answer 1: History means the study of past events, especially those related to human life, societies, and civilizations. It helps us understand: How people lived in the past, important events that shaped the world. The progress and mistakes made by earlier generations. In simple words, history tells us the story of our past.

Q2. What do we mean by river valley civilization?

Answer 2: A river valley civilization means people who live near a river and use it for growing crops and carrying goods. People started doing this around 12000 BC. Four of them are very famous. They were situated on the banks of the Nile River, the river Tigris and Euphrates, Indus and the Yellow River.

Q3. What are the names of the most famous four river valley civilizations of the ancient world?

Answer 3: The names of the most famous four river civilizations of the ancient world are:-

1. The Mesopotamian Civilization located between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.
2. The Ancient Egyptian civilization developed on the banks of the Nile River.
3. The Indus Valley civilization located in Present day Pakistan and part of India along with Indus River.
4. The Yellow River civilization located in ancient China.

Q4. What do you like most about the city of Mohenjo-daro?

Answer 4: I like most about Mohenjo-daro is how advanced and well-planned the city was, even thousands of years ago. The roads were straight and clean, with proper sewerage lines to carry dirty water outside the city, showing that the people cared about hygiene and public health. The Great Bath was a large swimming pool used for religious or special purposes, which shows how important rituals and community life were. People of Mohenjo-daro were hardworking, made cloth, traded with faraway lands like Iraq and Egypt, and even used

bullock carts for transport. It is amazing how such an ancient civilization had such modern ideas in city planning and daily life!

Q5. What was the means of transport in Mohenjo-daro?

Answer 5: The people of Mohenjo-daro also knew how to use cows and bullocks for ploughing the fields and bullock carts for transport. This shows that bullock carts were commonly used for carrying goods and people from place to place.

B. We have learnt many things about the people of Mohenjo-daro by looking at the things used by them. If someone wanted to know about the people of your city five thousand years from now, which of the things you use today will be most helpful? Make a list of six things.

1. Smart phone
2. School bag with books and stationary
3. Clothes
4. Furniture
5. Vehicles
6. Crockery

Project work:

This is how people used to live in Mohenjo-daro five thousand years ago. What are some of the things you see in this picture? Write them down in the box given below.

Based on the picture, here are six things you can see:

1. **Brick houses** – The buildings are made of baked bricks, showing how advanced their construction methods were.
2. **Drainage system** – Covered drains can be seen along the streets, indicating a well-planned sanitation system.
3. **Wells** – There is a well shown, which was used for drawing water.
4. **People doing daily activities** – People are seen walking, working, and carrying items, showing community life.
5. **Narrow streets** – The pathways between the houses are narrow but organized.
6. **Flat roofs** – The houses have flat rooftops, which may have been used for drying grains or sitting.

Unit 13

The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him)

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Prophets delivered the message of God.
2. The name of the father of the Holy Prophet was Hazrat Abdullah.
3. In 622 AD, the Holy Prophet migrated to Madinah.
4. The Holy Prophet conquered Makkah in 630 AD.

B. Collect the information from the lesson.

Q1. When was the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) born?

Answer 1: The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) was born in 570 AD in Makkah.

Q2. How old was he when his mother Hazrat Aminah died?

Answer 2: Bibi Aminah died when The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) was just six years old.

Q3. Who raised up the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?

Answer 3: His grandfather Hazrat Abdul Muttalib began to look after him but he also died two years later. His uncle Hazrat Abu Talib then became his Guardian.

Q4. What was the mission of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) according to Iqbal?

Answer 4: Allama Iqbal believed that the mission of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) was to spread brotherhood, equality and freedom throughout the world.

Q5. When did the Holy Prophet die?

Answer 5: He died in Madinah in 632 AD.

Q6. What did his followers achieve over the centuries after his death?

Answer 6: After the death of the Hazrat Muhammad (Peace be upon him), his followers made great progress over the centuries. They developed science, built strong empires, and created beautiful art, literature, and architecture. They also guided many other nations with their knowledge and wisdom. These achievements helped Islam spread and grow around the world.

Q7. How many Muslims are there in the world today?

Answer 7: Today, there are almost two billion (two thousand million) Muslims in the world, which is almost one-fourth of the entire human population. They are in majority in 45 countries, which include Pakistan.

C. The Quran is the final message of God for humanity. It has 114 chapters, which are called surahs. You might have learnt some surahs by now. Write their sequence numbers from the Quran and their names in the table below.

The students should do this activity themselves.

Unit 14 Allama Iqbal

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The name of Iqbal's father was **Sheikh Noor Muhammad**.
2. Allama Iqbal went to England to study **Philosophy** and **Law** at Cambridge University.
3. **The idea of Pakistan** at Allahabad was presided by Iqbal in 1930.
4. He acquired a PhD from the University of **Munich, Germany**.
5. Allama Iqbal died on **21st April 1938** in Lahore.

B. Collect the information from the lesson.

Q1. Who was Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Syed Mir Hasan?

Answer 1: Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Syed Mir Hasan was a teacher and scholar who lived in Sialkot. He was an expert in Arabic, Persian, and Islamic studies. He taught Allama Iqbal and played a big role in shaping his early education. He was given the title "Shams-ul-Ulama" (The Sun of Scholars) because of his great knowledge and contribution to learning.

Q2. From where did Iqbal complete his graduation?

Answer 2: Iqbal completed his graduation from Government College Lahore.

Q3. Why did Allama Iqbal go to England in 1905?

Answer 3: Allama Iqbal went to England in 1905, to study Philosophy and Law at Cambridge University.

Q4. Write the names of some books written by Allama Iqbal.

Answer 4: The name of some books written by Allama Iqbal are Bang-i-Dara, Javed Nama and Bal-i-Jibreel etc.

Q5. What did Allama Iqbal say at the annual session of the Muslim league at Allahabad in 1930?

Answer 5: Allama Iqbal presided over the session of All India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930, where he put forward the idea of an independent state for the Muslims of India. This

later became the basis of Pakistan.

Q6. When did Allama Iqbal die, and where is he buried?

Answer 6: Allama Iqbal died on 21st April 1938 and he is buried near Badshahi Mosque, Lahore.

C. Collect some famous verses of Allama Iqbal and write them down in your notebook.

Some famous verses of Allama Iqbal are :

خودی کو کر بلند اتنا کہ ہر تقدیر سے پہلے
خدا بندے سے خود پوچھے، بتا تیری رضا کیا ہے؟

ستاروں سے آگے جہاں اور بھی ہیں
ابھی عشق کے امتحان اور بھی ہیں

نہیں ہے نا امید اقبال اپنی کشت ویراں سے
ذرا نم ہو تو یہ مٹی بڑی زرخیز ہے ساقی

اُٹھ کہ اب بزمِ جہاں کا اور ہی انداز ہے
مشرق و مغرب میں تیرے دور کا آغاز ہے

عمل سے زندگی بنتی ہے جنت بھی جہنم بھی
یہ خاکی اپنی فطرت میں نہ نوری ہے نہ ناری ہے

Project work:

Many places are named after Iqbal in most cities of Pakistan. They may include schools, hospitals, shops, private institutions, public places and so on . Find places named after Iqbal in your city and list them below.

Places named after Iqbal in Karachi	Area
Iqbal Avenue, Karachi	Malir Cantt
Allama Iqbal Road, Karachi	PECHS / JamshedTown
Iqbal Community Centre, Karachi	Gulshan-e-Iqbal
Allama Iqbal Open University, Karachi	Gulshan-e-Iqbal
Iqbal Centre, Karachi	Saddar

Unit 15

The story of Pakistan

A. Fill in the blanks

1. The countries situated in the Indian subcontinent today are Pakistan, India and Bangladesh.
2. Great Britain, was the last power to conquer all states and provinces of the Indian sub continent and to make it an Empire.
3. The British introduced the system for electing members of the Law-making councils.
4. **Chittaranjan Das** was one of the Hindu leaders who worked together with the Muslim leaders and supported the rights demanded by the Muslims.
5. Allama Iqbal suggested the idea of a Muslim state in the session of the All- India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930.

B. Collect the information from the lesson.

Q1. What did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan do for the Muslims of the Indian sub continent?

Answer 1: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realized that Muslims of the Indian subcontinent were falling behind, especially in education and political influence. To improve their condition, he started efforts to: Promote modern education among Muslims, encourage participation in the new political system introduced by the British, work for the social and political uplift of the Muslim community.

He believed that peace could be brought to the world by loving one's own nation and maintaining friendly relations with other nations.

Q2. When did the Muslims form their political party, and what was it called?

Answer 2: In 1906, the Muslims formed their national organization, it was called All-India Muslim League.

Q3. What was demanded in the Pakistan Resolution?

Answer 3: In the Pakistan Resolution, it was demanded that the Muslims and Hindus should have separate countries where they would be in the majority. It also demanded that both countries should be free and not ruled by the British. Additionally, it was stated that people of all religions should have equal rights in both countries.

Q4. What were the two things which helped the Muslims achieve Pakistan?

Answer 4: The two things which helped the Muslims achieve Pakistan were unity and sacrifice.

Q5. When did Pakistan come in to being?

Answer 5: On the midnight of 14 and 15 August 1947, Pakistan and India become two independent countries. Pakistan at that time included the area now called Bangladesh. It was the first country in the history of the Indian subcontinent where provinces and states came together through the desire of the people, and not due to the power of a conqueror.

C. Can you recognize the personalities in these pictures? Write the names and a few sentences about each of them.

1. Allama Muhammad Iqbal:

Who he was: A philosopher-poet whose Urdu and Persian verses awakened a sense of Muslim identity across South Asia.

Key fact: In his 1930 address at Allahabad (now Prayagraj), he articulated the vision of a separate homeland—"Pakistan"—for Indian Muslims.

Legacy: Often called Mufakkir-e-Pakistan (The Thinker of Pakistan) and Shair-e-Mashriq (The Poet of the East)..

2. Fatima Jinnah:

Who she was: The younger sister of Muhammad Ali Jinnah (Quaid-i-Azam) and a dental surgeon by profession.

Key fact: A tireless campaigner for women's rights and equal political participation during and after the Pakistan Movement.

Legacy: She's called Madar-e-Millat (Mother of the Nation) because she always stood by her brother and spoke up for people's rights.

3. Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan:

Who she was: The wife of Pakistan's first Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan.

Key fact: As First Lady, she championed women's education and social welfare, and later became Pakistan's first female ambassador (to the Netherlands).

Legacy: Remembered for founding the All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA), which continues to support women's empowerment today.

Project work:

The students should do this activity themselves.

Unit 16 Communication

A. Write 60 years ago, 30 years ago, or current times on the following statements.

1. People are writing directly in a computer. **30 years ago**
2. The first television has been set up in Lahore. **60 years ago**
3. Cellular phones have become common. **Current times**
4. Radio has been around for more than 30 years. **60 years ago**
5. Television sets have become very common. **30 years ago**
6. Social media is the major source of information. **Current times**

B. Complete the following table.

Source	1960s	1990s	21st century
Common mediums of Communication	Telegraphs/ Letters	Telephone/ Landline	Cell phone/ Emails
Common mediums of information	Newspapers Radio/books	Newspapers/ Television News	Social Media/ Internet
Popular mediums of entertainment	Story books/ Cinema	Television Programs	Online Streaming

C. Collect the information from the lesson.

Q1. What was the process of sending letters in the 1960s?

Answer 1: People wrote letters on a paper if they want to send a message. The paper was folded and put inside an envelope. A postage stamp was posted on the envelope. Then, the envelope was dropped into a letter box. A department of government collected, carried and delivered the letters to the addresses written on the envelopes.

Q2. What was a telegram and how did it work?

Answer 2: In old days, if it was required to send a message urgently, people used a special service which was called telegraph or telegram. Through this service, they could send a message to another city or even another country in a few hours. However the message must be very short.

Q3. What was the purpose of a "trunk call"?

Answer 3: If one wants to speak to someone living in another city or another country, they

needed a "trunk call", which means booking a call through an operator.

Q4. How is a cellular phone different from a telephone?

Answer 4: The new kinds of telephones are called cellular phones, or cell phones. Unlike the older kind of telephone, which may be called landline, the cell phones can be carried from one place to another.

Q5. What were the major sources of entertainment in the past?

Answer 5: The major sources of entertainment in the past were radio, cinema, books and newspapers. Most of the people listened to radio and watched movies at the cinema.

Project work:

The students should do this activity themselves.