

# SOCIAL STUDIES

# 5



Ministry of Federal Education And  
Professional Training  
Government of Pakistan



Federal Directorate of Education(FDE)  
Capital Administration and Development Division  
Government of Pakistan

This book has been selected by Government of Pakistan as the sole textbook for the academic year 2018-19 and is being distributed free of cost in schools under the Federal Directorate of Education, Islamabad.

## SOCIAL STUDIES 5

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جملہ حقوق محفوظ ہیں، وزارت برائے وفاقی تعلیم و پیشہ ورانہ تربیت کی تحریری اجازت کے بغیر اس کتاب کے کسی بھی حصہ کی نقل، ترجمہ اور کسی بھی شکل میں یا کسی بھی ذریعے سے ترسیل نہیں کی جاسکتی۔

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# Preface

Present series of Social Studies Grade 4-5 has been developed according to the Curriculum for the Social Studies 2017. The new curriculum has been developed, keeping in mind the demands of 21st century. The Curriculum 2017 aims to provide holistic opportunities to the students for personality development and to equip them with essential social skills. Thereby, enabling them to be autonomous and lifelong learners to better adapt to the ever-changing local and world society, and for knowledge enhancement.

The present series of textbooks has been developed in collaboration between the Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training and Federal Directorate of Education, Capital Administration and Development Division (CADD). The main aim is to provide quality textbooks as per vision of the government to make Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) a model education city. It is the result of detailed deliberations between the curriculum developers and the authors who worked in close collaboration to translate the soul of the curriculum into the textbooks. This set of Social Studies is a true reflection of internationally recognized principles, authentic guidelines and a well-thought-out procedure of designing and layout for textbooks development.

By keeping all the aspects in mind, Social Studies curriculum is designed to recognize the importance of educating students about the ideas and values of democracy, civic competencies (like global citizenship, respect for diversity, conflict management and some etiquettes in daily life) of different disciplines to develop and prepare them as an informed and active citizen. It also helps students to develop knowledge and skills for the interpretive, reflective and deliberative practices necessary to make sense of everyday as well as the political and socio-economic realities they face. This series aims to bring themes and topics closer to the interests of children. These books comprise a collection of materials, exercises and activities. The content has been enriched with learning outcomes, which cover a wide range of topics within our cultural environment and values.

A uniform scheme of concepts in each lesson has been introduced with the following segments:

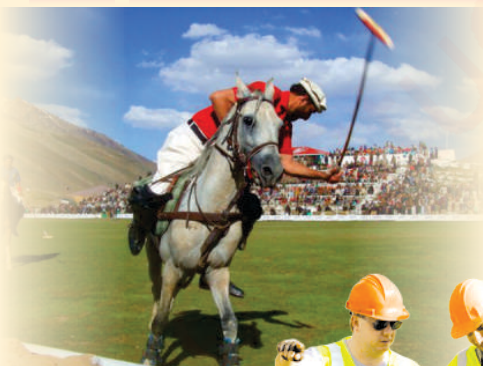
1. Definitions
2. Flowcharts
3. Pictures
4. Do you know?
5. Activity
6. Can you tell?
7. Interactive exercises

The lessons are informative and interesting, and the activities are enjoyable and thought-provoking. Special attention has been given to make the lessons student-centered. Teaching instructions help teachers to teach each segment more effectively as they provide variety of teaching tips and activities. We believe that students and teachers will find these books interesting and informative.

Special emphasis has been laid on quality standards and learning outcomes. However, any educational feedback, research and survey will be welcomed and considered for future improvement.

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# UNIT 1

# CITIZENSHIP

## Students' Learning Outcomes:

**At the end of this lesson, the students will be able to:**

- ★ recognize why rules and responsibilities exist.
- ★ learn why rules and responsibilities change over time.
- ★ identify the basic human rights as stated by un.
- ★ differentiate between diversity and tolerance.
- ★ understand the importance of discussion and negotiation.
- ★ recognize and practice common etiquettes.

**Citizenship** means being a member of a community and a country. It is the common thread that connects all citizens of a nation and even the whole world. It involves membership in a group with rights and responsibilities towards the locality. This locality may be a village, a city, a province or a country. Being a citizen we have many rights and responsibilities to fulfil. Let's look at some of our rights and responsibilities as good citizen.



Citizens of Pakistan

Every human being has **rights**, no matter who they are or where they live in. Some of our rights are given by government, some by society and some rights are moral or ethical. These rights protect people from all kinds of injustice.



Following are some rights of a citizen:

- Freedom of speech and expression.
- Freedom of worship according to one's religion.
- Freedom of life, liberty and happiness.
- Right to have shelter, safety, food and education.
- Right to vote according to our own choice.
- Right to equality and justice.



Right to education

The rights that every individual has from birth till his death are called **human rights**. These rights are for everyone in this world, no matter what their nationality, gender, complexion, culture, religion and language is. Everyone is born free and equal in rights to every other human being. Everyone is equal and there is no difference among human beings from any place. These human rights include; right to life, freedom, health, food, shelter and education.

## Human Rights Declarations

After the Second World War, the United Nations (UN) made declaration of Human Rights. All nations of the world agreed to these rights. Some of the human rights listed in the Universal **Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** include:

- The right to life, liberty and personal security.
- The freedom from discrimination (differences).
- The right for everyone to be treated equally by the law.
- The freedom of thought and religion.
- The right to vote.
- The right to fair working conditions.
- The right to adequate food, shelter, clothing and social security.
- The right to education.
- The right to health.

### Information

The United Nations (UN) was established in 1954 as a world community of nations.

## Unit 1 Citizenship

Protection of these rights is very important. Their proper follow up may ensure peace and prosperity in the world.

Where we have many rights, there are also some responsibilities. To enjoy our rights there are some rules to guide us in life so that we can fulfill our responsibilities.

**Rules** are set of instructions and guidelines to help a society. Rules help us in maintaining order and discipline in a society because these are rules which tell people what to do and what not to do.

Different rules are used in different situation. For example, school rules include use of uniform, and asking permission to go out of the class. Rules at home may include no television during dinner and cleaning up after a meal. Similarly traffic rules tell people how fast they can drive or where they can park.

Rules are made for our safety. They inform us about our responsibilities. **Responsibilities** are duties that one is expected to do. Following are some of our responsibilities:

- To follow the rules at home, school and in the community.
- To look after our belongings and respect the belongings of others.
- To respect the rights, beliefs and opinions of others.
- To care about others who are not as strong in some ways as we are.
- To pay taxes honestly.

The duties that create harmony and peace in our daily life and help us to progress are called **civic responsibilities**. For example, some of our civic responsibilities are:

- Keeping the roads, streets and public places clean.
- Respecting and obeying laws.
- Being loyal and proud of our country.



### ***Do you Know***



International Human Rights Day is celebrated on 10 December every year.



### ***Think About it !***

What would happen if people do not follow the traffic rules.

- Respecting individual differences and different ways of life.
- Following the traffic rules.
- Protecting the environment from all types of pollution.
- Becoming well-mannered and tolerant.

As a citizen of a country we are morally and legally bound to fulfill our responsibilities for peace and prosperity of our country.

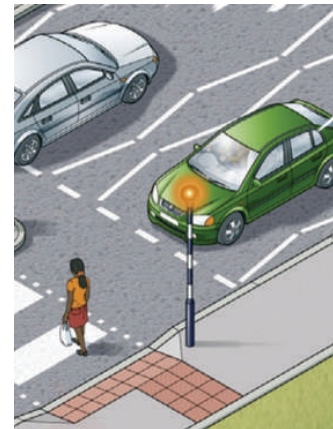
Rights and responsibilities exist but they may change over time due to different reasons.

These reasons include:

**Economic change**

**Technology change**

**Political change**



Follow traffic rules



**Think About it !**

Can you think of other responsibilities that you might have?

## ACTIVITY 1

Mind map: Make a mind map of the qualities of good citizens on note books with a title " Good citizens are responsible people."



## Diversity and Tolerance

**Diversity** means understanding that each individual is unique, and that we are different from our fellow human beings in various ways. These differences can be on the basis of gender, social setup, age, physical abilities, religious beliefs, political beliefs, or other ideologies.

Diversity is about understanding each other and celebrating the uniqueness of each individual. In our school we have class fellows with



different qualities. They may speak different language at home and dress differently. We should understand others and show tolerance towards everyone.

**Tolerance** means respecting, accepting and appreciating the diversity of our community.

Tolerance is the willingness to accept opinions or behaviours with which you may not agree or to behave sensibly with those who are not like you. It means showing respect for the race, gender, opinions, religion and ideologies of other people or groups and to admire the good qualities and good work of others.

Tolerance is an attitude that leads to peace and harmony whereas intolerance leads to fight, violence, conflict and disrespect in the society. Therefore, it becomes important for us to manage our conflicts in a peaceful way.



Bank



Restaurant

**Peace** is state of calmness and tranquility. Peace is the basic need of a society. The citizens of a society feel safe, secure and prosper only if a peaceful environment is maintained. There are many ways to create peace and harmony in the society.



## 1. Positive Thinking

Your thinking is reflected by your behaviour. If your thoughts are good your behaviour will be good.

## 2. Good Communication

You may have misunderstanding with anybody for any reason. The best way of finishing this misunderstanding is to talk about it.

Any disagreement between people, individuals or groups may lead to **conflict**. We must learn to resolve

the disagreement in the best possible way. This is called **conflict management**. The most important way to resolve conflict is negotiation.

**Negotiation** (discussion among people) is a method by which people settle their difference or conflicts.

We can create peace in the society by adopting proper etiquettes.



Conflict management

### Think about it:

How would you resolve the following conflicts?

- ★ You have lost your friend's library book, What would you do?
- ★ Your sister is always going into your room and taking your stuff without asking. What would you do?



## Activity: 2

A role play will be prepared to show conflict management amongst students.



**Etiquettes** are customs, rules or manners of polite behaviour. Etiquettes make our personality desirable. They work well for our country and culture. Some common etiquettes are as follows:

### Home Etiquettes

- Be helpful, respectful, kind and polite to everyone at your home.
- Use the phrases like, '**excuse me**', '**please**' and '**thank you**' at proper times.
- Keep your room and home clean.
- Help your family by doing your chores.
- If the door is closed, get permission before entering.
- After use put things back where they belong.
- Listen to the advice of your parents.



Home etiquettes

### Table Etiquettes

- Chew food with your mouth closed.
- Ask for things to be passed to you, do not lean over the table.
- Do not grab everything you want.
- Do not talk with your mouth full.
- Use a napkin to wipe your mouth.



- Always take things with right hand.
- Always eat with your right hand.

### School Etiquettes

- Take permission before taking others' belongings.
- Wait for your turn before you speak.
- Say 'sorry' if you push someone accidentally.
- Avoid writing on walls and desks.




School etiquettes

### General Etiquettes

- Respect other people.
- Do not run in shopping center.
- Do not use bad language.
- Give up your seat for an adult, older, handicapped person and ladies if there is no place for them to sit.
- Queue up quietly.
- Do not make fun of anyone.



General etiquettes

 **Activity:** <sup>3</sup>  
Make a chart of Etiquettes and display it in the classroom.



#### Note to the Teacher:

- Explain the term citizenship to the students.
- Clear the concept of rights and responsibilities and also give examples.
- Encourage the students to share some civic responsibilities.
- Ask the students to prepare a short speech on tolerance.
- Engage the students to discuss how they may manage to resolve any conflict.
- Remind the students to learn and adopt common etiquettes.
- Free to use Urdu in the class for clarity of the concept. Make sure the students understand the concept clearly.

# Exercise



## a Give short answers of the following questions.

- 1 Differentiate between citizen and citizenship.
- 2 Define the terms: Rules and Responsibilities.
- 3 Enlist three human rights stated by United Nations (UN).
- 4 Define negotiation.
- 5 Define the terms. ★ Peace ★ Tolerance ★ Diversity
- 6 What is meant by Etiquettes?
- 7 Write three of our responsibilities.

## b Answer the following question in detail.

- 1 Write down some of our civic responsibilities.
- 2 Write a note on negotiation.
- 3 State seven common Etiquettes.

## c Write “Yes” or “No”.

- 1 Citizenship is the common thread that connects all citizens.
- 2 Rights do not protect people from injustice.
- 3 Society or community is governed under responsibilities.
- 4 After the first World War, the United Nations (UN) made declarations of Human Rights.
- 5 Etiquettes is a set of customs, rules or manners for polite behaviour.
- 6 Intolerance leads to less stress and greater happiness in the over all community.
- 7 Conflict is the state of calmness and tranquility.

Social Studies 5

d Tick (✓) the correct option:

- 1 It is a common thread that connects all citizens.  

<input type="radio"/> a citizenship	<input type="radio"/> b rules
<input type="radio"/> c rights	<input type="radio"/> d diversity
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ are set of instructions and guidelines to help a society.  

<input type="radio"/> a rules	<input type="radio"/> b rights
<input type="radio"/> c responsibilities	<input type="radio"/> d negotiation
- 3 It is a method by which people settle differences.  

<input type="radio"/> a rules	<input type="radio"/> b rights
<input type="radio"/> c negotiation	<input type="radio"/> d conflict
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ is a disagreement, contest or dispute between people who differ in their ideas, needs, goals, values or beliefs.  

<input type="radio"/> a conflict	<input type="radio"/> b tolerance
<input type="radio"/> c negotiation	<input type="radio"/> d peace
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the existence of difference within a group.  

<input type="radio"/> a tolerance	<input type="radio"/> b peace
<input type="radio"/> c conflict	<input type="radio"/> d diversity
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ is the basic need of a society.  

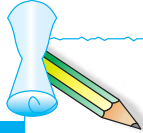
<input type="radio"/> a peace	<input type="radio"/> b conflict
<input type="radio"/> c tolerance	<input type="radio"/> d diversity
- 7 International Human Rights Day is celebrated on \_\_\_\_ every year  

<input type="radio"/> a 10 july	<input type="radio"/> b 10 september
<input type="radio"/> c 10 april	<input type="radio"/> d 10 december



Unit 1  
Citizenship

e On the lines below re-write each of the words given in the word bank that would be associated with someone who has good citizenship skills.



**Word Bank**

Take, Steal, Care, Donate, Respect, Judge, Give, Share, Help, Mean, Manners, Thoughtful, Hurt, Litter, Cheat, Laugh, Tease, Recycle, Volunteer, Fight.



_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

f **Word Search:**

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

- Diversity
- Negotiation
- Peace
- Conflict
- Citizen
- Etiquette
- Tolerance
- Freedom
- Rights
- Rules

## UNIT 2

# Economics

### Students' Learning Outcomes:

**At the end of this lesson, the students will be able to:**

- \* identify goods and services, and taxes.
- \* understand trade, imports and exports.
- \* know about major means of transportation
- \* know about evolution of money.
- \* identify the role of the state bank of pakistan.

**Economics** is the system of how money is made and used within a particular country or region. A region's economy is connected with things like how many goods and services are produced and how much money people can spend on these things.

All the material things which we use in our daily life are called **goods** for example notebook, books, toys etc. All such activities of people which can help to fulfil the needs of other people are called **services** for example a doctor, a teacher or a tailor provide us services.



The government provides different facilities to its citizens. These include schools, hospitals, roads, post offices, public parks and banks etc. All citizens of a country can use these facilities.

Similarly, the government also provides services like education, health care, police and armed forces to its citizens. These services help to fulfill the needs of the people.

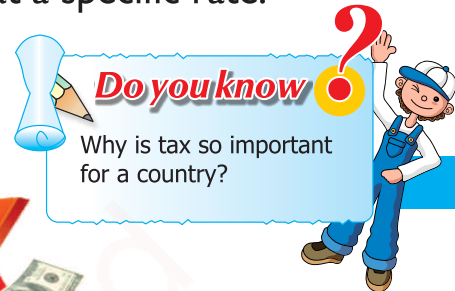
It is responsibility of the people to pay taxes to the government. The government provides services to the people with the help of that tax money.

## System of Taxes and Government Loans

**Tax** means the deduction of money by the government from the income of people and business or organizations at a specific rate.

There are different types of taxes such as:

- Property tax
- Sales tax
- Income tax
- Wealth tax
- Excise duty
- Import and export tax



When taxes are collected, government can give loans to the people for any development projects or non-development works. The loans

**Loan** is sum of money lent at interest.

### ACTIVITY 2

Separate the public goods and services from the list: School, police, road, health care, public parks, armed force, post office, education, hospital.

Public Goods	Public Services

are to be returned in a given period so that this process can continue and people can develop even in far off areas.

### Trade, Imports and Exports

Another important activity of a government is trade. The action of buying and selling goods is called **trade**.



The things we buy from other countries are called **imports**. For example heavy machinery, medicines, cars, aeroplanes, petroleum products, locomotives, etc. are our major imports.

The things we sell to other countries are called **exports**. For example rice, cotton, fruit, cotton yarn and sports goods are our major exports.

**International trade** is very important for Pakistan. We will need more foreign exchange if imports are more than our exports. This way our economy will suffer but if exports are more than our imports the country's economy will progress.

Can you tell?

What is foreign exchange?

For economy of a country, transport plays an important role. **Transport** is movement of people or goods from one place to another.

Transport is important for the external and internal trade of the country. **The main means of transportation** are highways, railways, airways and seaways. Bin Qasim and Gwadar are important seaports of Pakistan. All major cities of Pakistan have airports. Most commonly used are the railways and highways. They are very important for transportation of goods from the factories to the markets.



Port Bin Qasim



Port Gwadar



## ACTIVITY 3

Make a list of main highways/motorways, ports, dry ports and airports which play vital role in economic activities

	Name and Role
Highways	
Ports	
Railways	
Dry ports	
Air port	

## Evolution of Money:

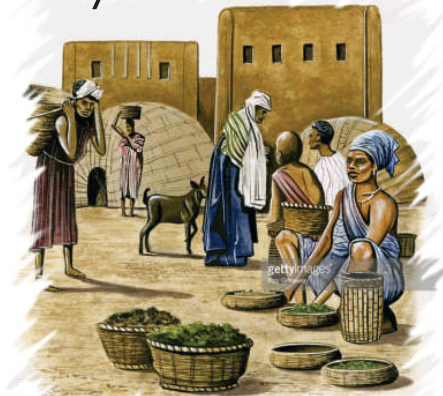
We buy things with money. In modern economy, coins, paper notes, cheques, and credit cards serve as money. Money has evolved through different stages according to the time, place and circumstances. Some of the ways through which money has evolved, are as follows.

Coinage in the Subcontinent originated as early as the 6th century BC.

Paper money came into existence in Subcontinent in the late 1861.

### Commodity Money

In the beginning there was no money and people used commodities as money. The exchange of commodities was known as **barter** system.



#### Barter System:

**Barter** is a kind of trade where goods are exchanged without using money.

Commodities were things generally in their natural state like bows, arrows, skins, shells, fur, wheat, weapons, salt, cattle, metal etc.

### Metallic Money

Discovery of precious metals led metallic money (coins) to replace commodity money. The coins were first introduced in the 7<sup>th</sup> century.

## Paper Money

It was dangerous to carry gold and silver coins, so paper money was introduced by Chinese.

### information:

Chinese used deer skin as money and later became the first people to use paper money.

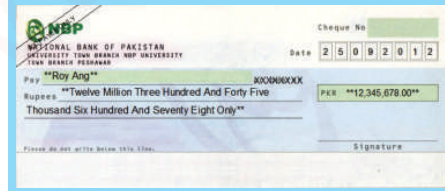
### information:

In Brazil, the first bank notes were issued by Banco de Brasil in 1810. They had its value written by hand, as we today do with our cheques.

## Credit Money

Emergence of credit money took place almost side by side with that of paper money. People keep a part of their cash as deposits with banks which they can withdraw anytime through cheques.

The **cheque** (known as credit money or bank money) itself is not money but it performs the same functions as money.



## Plastic Money

The latest type of money is plastic money in the form of Credit cards and Debit cards.



The aim of plastic money is to remove the need for carrying cash to make transactions.

## Electronic Money

Electronic money or e-money is the electronic alternative to cash. It is stored in a banking computer system.

Now a days e-money has become increasingly popular among people around the world.

## Crypto Money

It is a digital currency. It allows people to send or receive money across the internet, even to someone they do not know.



Bitcoin, created in 2009 was the first crypto currency.

## Different countries and their currencies

Country	Currency	Country	Currency
Pakistan	Rupee	Saudi Arabia	Riyal
China	Yuan	Turkey	Lira
America	Dollar	UAE	Dirham
England	Pound Sterling	Japan	Yen

## Role of Money in our lives



A kid is buying candies

## ACTIVITY 4

Paste the pictures of some coins and notes in your scrapbook.

We use money to buy things we need. We get this money by doing some work or job. With this money we fulfill our needs. We buy things for daily use. We buy clothes, shoes, toys, eatables, books and many other things. The value of currencies increases with the value of export goods. The value of currencies decreases if the imports are more than our exports.

In order to keep the financial circle running, the money is kept in banks. **Bank** is a place where money is deposited and can be withdrawn on demand. A bank has an important role in our life. It provides many facilities such as ATM Card, online banking, bank loans etc.



## Types of Banks

- **The Agricultural Bank**  
It issues loan only to the farmers to buy seeds and fertilizers.
- **The Industrial Bank**  
It provides loan to establish industries.
- **Micro Finance Bank**  
It only provides loans to small businessmen on small scale.



Pakistani Bank

## The Role of State Bank of Pakistan

The bank that controls all banks of Pakistan is called the **State Bank**. All banks follow the policy of the State Bank. It looks after activities of all types of banks. The Federal government appoints governor of



State bank of Pakistan

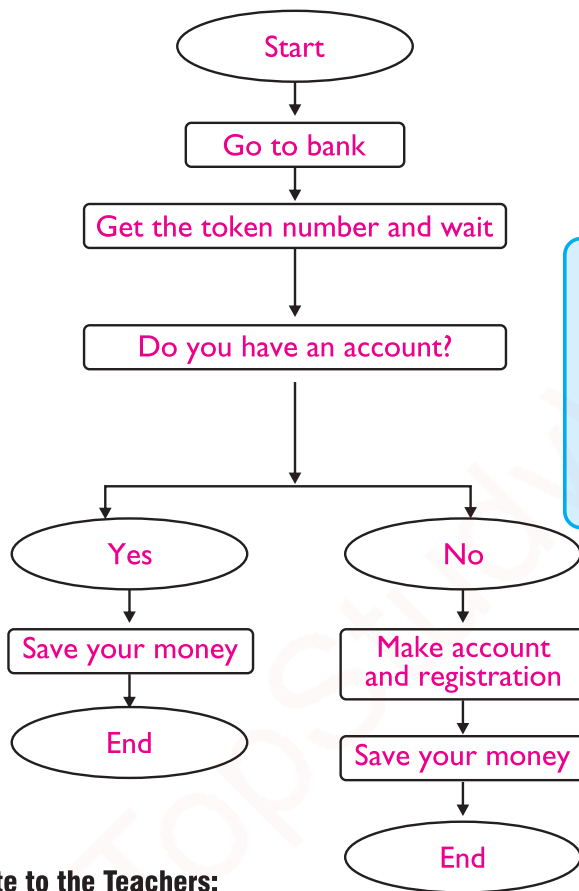


State Bank of Pakistan. The State Bank of Pakistan issues currency notes worth Rs. 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000 and 5000.



Pakistan Currency Notes

## How you save your money in bank?



### ACTIVITY 5

How does a bank work?  
Practice this with making a dummy bank with all counters like receipt, cash, bills and loan etc.



#### Note to the Teachers:

- Give examples of public goods and services.
- Explain role of taxes in economic activities.
- Suggest how we can improve our means of transportation.
- Explain evolution of money by using pictures.
- Explain importance of bank and role of the State Bank of Pakistan.
- Where possible, the students may be shown documentary on evolution of money.
- Free to use Urdu in the class for clarity of the concept. Make sure the students understand the concept clearly.

# Exercise



## a Answer the following short questions.

- 1 What is Economics?
- 2 Define goods and services.
- 3 What do you mean by tax?
- 4 Define trade.
- 5 Differentiate between imports and exports.
- 6 Define money.
- 7 Describe how currency value increases and decreases?
- 8 Briefly describe role of a bank.

## b Answer the following long questions.

- 1 Describe public goods and services?
- 2 Describe the role of means of transportation in economy.
- 3 Explain role of the State Bank of Pakistan.

## c Write Yes or No.

- 1 Public goods are provided by the government.
- 2 Tax means the deduction of money by the government from the income of people.
- 3 The action of buying and selling goods and services is called trade.
- 4 The things we sell to other countries are called imports.
- 5 In barter system we buy things by giving money.
- 6 The first bank notes were issued in Italy in 1810.
- 7 The currency is UAE is Riyal.

- 8 Micro Finance banks provide loans to establish industry.

**d Tick (✓) the correct option:**

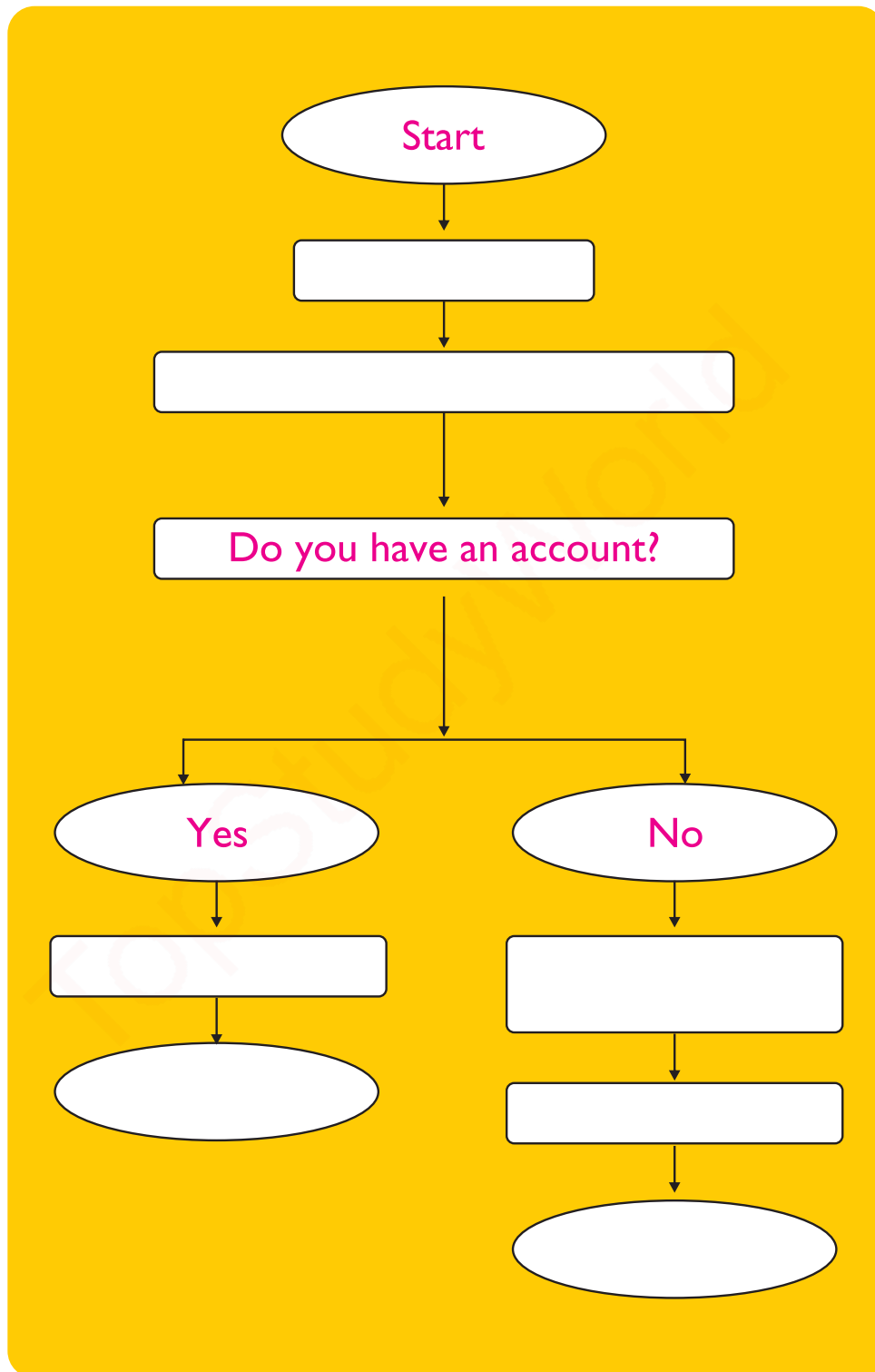
- 1 Which one is related to the origin of the first coins?  
☐ a 6th BC    ☐ b 7th BC    ☐ c 8th BC    ☐ d 9th B.C
- 2 The currency of China is:  
☐ a Lira    ☐ b Yen    ☐ c Yuan    ☐ d Pound
- 3 Which one is related to public goods?  
☐ a hospital    ☐ b education    ☐ c health    ☐ d police
- 4 Which one is related to public services?  
☐ a hospital    ☐ b police    ☐ c roads    ☐ d post offices
- 5 Which one is backbone of economy?  
☐ a schools    ☐ b hospitals    ☐ c roads    ☐ d markets
- 6 Dirham is currency of  
☐ a Pakistan    ☐ b Saudi Arabia    ☐ c UAE    ☐ d Japan
- 7 Cheque is a form of  
☐ a electronic money    ☐ b credit money  
☐ c crypto money    ☐ d paper money

**e Unscrambling Activity**

Look carefully at the jumbled words and unscramble them.

- |                               |                      |  |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> a perue | <input type="text"/> | <input type="radio"/> e rmihda         | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> b unya  | <input type="text"/> | <input type="radio"/> a loldra         | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> c yrlai | <input type="text"/> | <input type="radio"/> a rila           | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> d eny   | <input type="text"/> | <input type="radio"/> a onupd ertsnigl | <input type="text"/> |

f Complete the flow chart to show how you save money in bank.





# UNIT 3

## GOVERNMENT

### Students' Learning Outcomes:

**At the end of this lesson, the students will be able to:**

- \* give reasons for the need of federal government.
- \* compare the formation of the government at federal and provisional levels.
- \* understand the importance of the constitution.
- \* learn rights and responsibilities of citizen.
- \* describe the importance of the rule of law.
- \* describe the functions of the political parties in a democrats system.
- \* explain the interdependence between
- \* provisional and federal government of pakistan.



Every country has a certain system to maintain law and order and to run the country in the best possible way. This system is known as **government**.

Government comprises many ministeries and offices that help to run the country.

There are different forms of government.

### Monarchy

**Monarchy** is a form of government where king or queen is head of the country. The crown is inherited, usually by the first born of the family. For example in Spain, Qattar, Luxembourg, etc.



King

**Dictatorship** is a form of government in which a single individual rules by force.

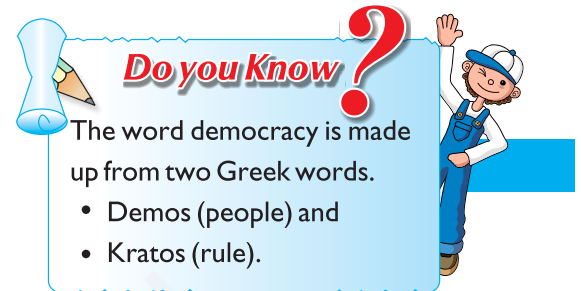


**Democracy** means a government of the people, by the people and for the people. This is the most widely excepted system of Government.



## The Government of Pakistan

Pakistan became an independent country on 14 August 1947. The government of Pakistan is Federal Government established under the constitution (1973) of Pakistan. The set of basic rules and principles according to which a state or country is governed is called **constitution**.



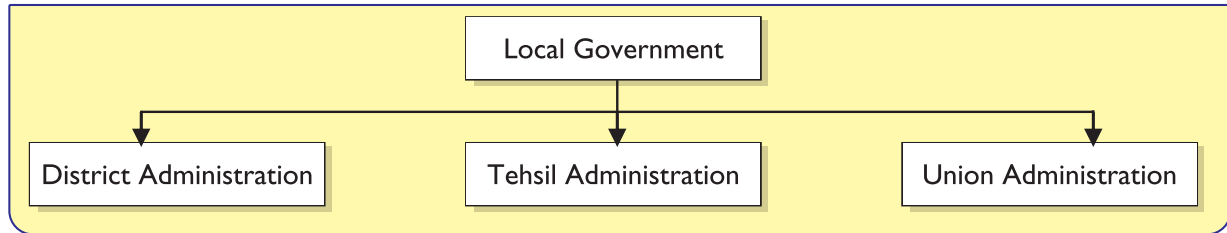
The present constitution of Pakistan was drafted in 1973 during the regime of former president Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The constitution of Pakistan is its **Supreme Law**. Some of the basic characteristics of the constitution are as under:

- Pakistan has been named the “Islamic Republic of Pakistan”.
- Only a Muslim can be the President or the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- The state religion of Pakistan is Islam.
- Pakistan shall be Federal Republic with a Parliamentary System of government.
- Urdu is Pakistan's national language.
- The President shall be the head of state.
- The Prime Minister shall be the head of government.
- The teaching of Islamiat and Pakistan Studies shall be compulsory.
- Fundamental rights and duties of the citizens are also granted.
- The Supreme Court and High Courts shall be given the power to enforce fundamental rights.

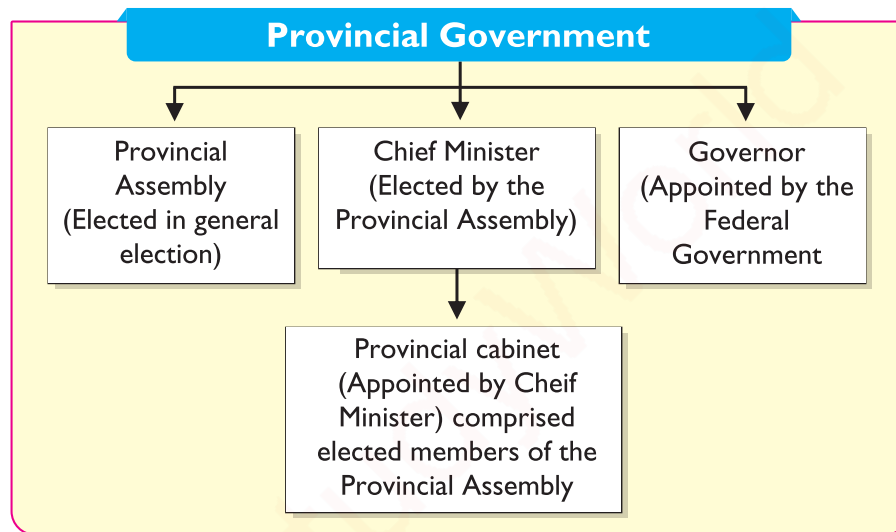
The constitution is very important. It lays down.

- Principles and rules for political process.
- Relations between the people and the government.
- Rights and responsibilities of the citizens.

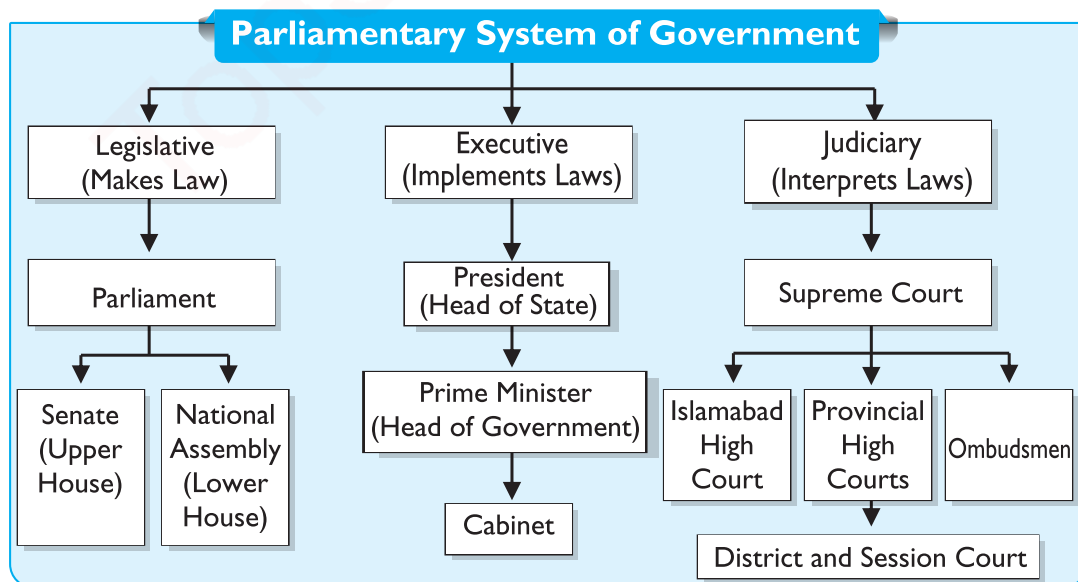
## Structure of Local Government



## Structure of Provincial Government



## Structure of Federal Government





## ACTIVITY 1

Construct a flow chart to show different levels of courts that exist in Pakistan

Following are the fundamental rights and responsibilities of the citizens of Pakistan under the constitution(1973).

Rights	Responsibilities
Right of life, liberty and protection.	Be faithful, loyal and patriotic to the country.
Right to equality and justice.	Respect and obey laws.
There shall be freedom of trade, business and profession for all citizens.	Respect the rights, beliefs and opinions of others.
Child labour is prohibited under the constitution.	Pay taxes to the government on time.
Free and compulsory education to all children of age 5 to 16 by government.	Defend the country if the need should arise.
All citizens are equal and there shall be no discrimination on bases of gender etc.	Protect government property.
Right to vote.	Use vote in right way.

# ACTIVITY 2

Write down your rights towards your family, friends and neighbours:

	Related to my family	Related to my friends	Related to my neighbours
1.			
2.			

**Rule of law** is a principle that is applicable to all. In other words it is the **supremacy of law**. No one is above the law. The rule of law is universal. All those who break laws or are involved in illegal activities are punishable by law.



In a country, different groups of people come together to contest election and hold power in government. These groups are called **political parties**. After election, the government is established by the winner political party. There are different political parties in a country. Each party has a leading person who leads or commands the party called its **leader**. The government and political parties work for the



**Can you tell**

What is meant by opposition party?



Laws are rules that bind all people living in a community. Laws protect our general safety and ensure our rights as citizens against abuses by other people, by organizations and by the government itself.

community. A **community** is a group of people who live in a same area and have the same characteristics.

The functions of political parties in a democratic system are:

- ☐ The political parties develop policies and programmes.
- ☐ They select candidates and conduct election campaigns.
- ☐ They provide political stability.
- ☐ They monitor the function of the government.
- ☐ They serve as a link between the government and the public.

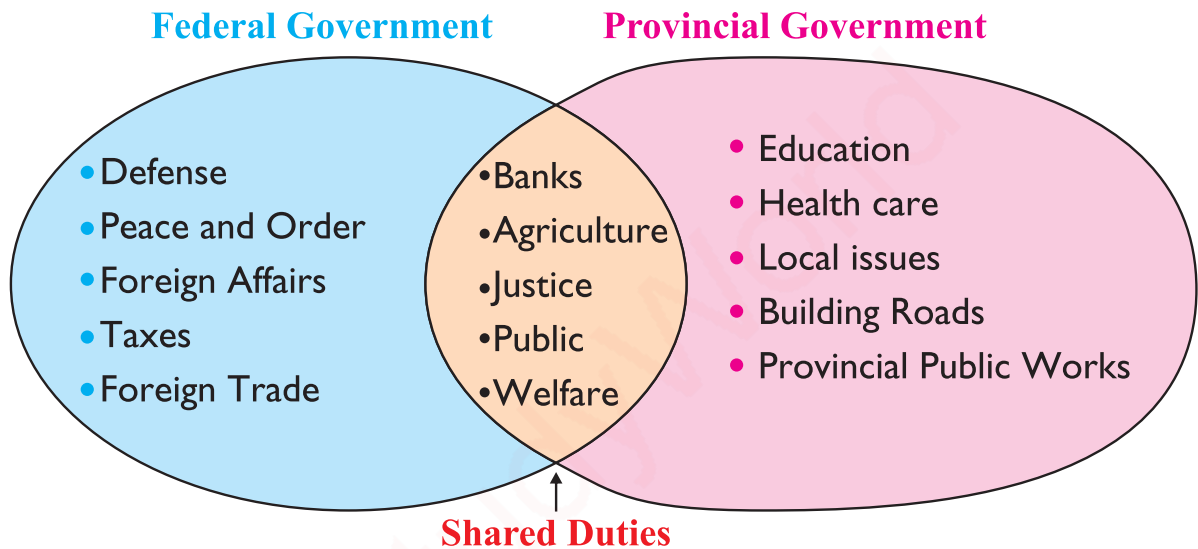


Political Activity

## Interdependence Between Provincial and Federal Governments in Pakistan

In Pakistan, there is Federal and Parliamentary form of government consisting of one Federal and four Provincial governments established under the constitution (1973) of Pakistan.

The Federal and Provincial governments work in collaboration with each other. All government programs are developed under the policies made by Parliament (Federal government). The Provincial government works in connection with the Federal government to complete its programmes.



## ACTIVITY 3

Select a class representative following democratic way of election.



### Note to the Teachers

- Explain to the students that why we need a government in a country.
- Describe the formation of government at Federal and Provincial levels with the help of flow chart.
- Tell the important points of constitution.
- Encourage the students to tell some rights and responsibilities of citizens.
- Give examples how everyone is equal before law.
- Free to use Urdu in the class for clarity of the concept. Make sure the students understand the concept clearly.

# Exercise



## a Answer the following questions.

- 1 Define the term “government”.
- 2 What is constitution?
- 3 Define “rule of law”.
- 4 Define the term “political parties”.
- 5 Define “dictatorship”.
- 6 What is democracy?
- 7 Explain importance of the constitution.

## b Answer the following questions in detail.

- 1 Write down five responsibilities of citizens according to the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan.
- 2 Describe the functions of political parties in a democratic system.
- 3 Draw a flowchart to show the structure of the government in Pakistan.

## c Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A system by which a state or community is governed is called:  

a Society	b Government
c Cabinet	d Senate
- 2 The teaching of Islamiat and \_\_\_\_\_ is compulsory.  

a Urdu	b English
c Pakistan Studies	d Arabic



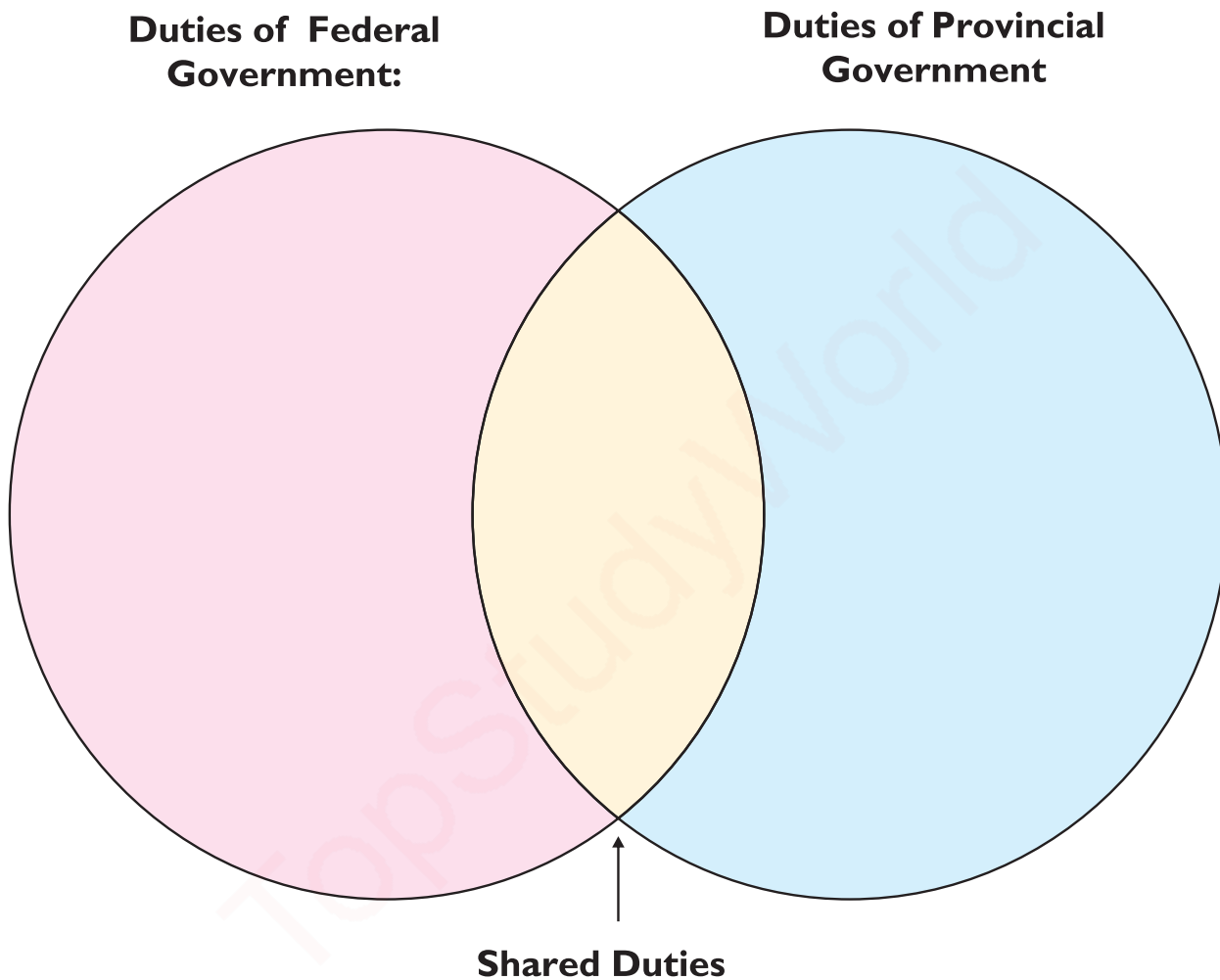
## Social Studies 5

- 3 The national language of Pakistan is:
- a English b Urdu  
c Arabic d Chinese
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ is also called the supremacy of law:
- a Rights of citizen b Responsibilities of citizen  
c Rule of law d Monarchy
- 5 The present constitution of Pakistan was adopted in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a 1953 b 1963  
c 1973 d 1983
- 6 The state religion of Pakistan is:
- a Christianly b Islam  
c Hinduism d Judaism
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ are the only sources for conveying the voice of ordinary people to the Assemblies.
- a Political parties b Leaders  
c Citizens d Governor

### d Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

- 1 According to constitution, Pakistan has been named the “Islamic Republic of Pakistan”.
- 2 An activity is illegal if it breaks a law or does not follow the laws.
- 3 Rule of law is a principle that is applicable to all.
- 4 The Prime Minister is the head of Government.
- 5 Political Parties do not develop policies and programmes.
- 6 Laws do not protect our general safety.
- 7 The rule of law is universal.

e Write down the duties delegated to the Federal and Provincial government.



f Put each word below under the organs that they best represent.

Legislative

Executive

Judicial

Senators, Supreme Court, President, Prime Minister, Chief Justice, Judge, National Assembly, Provincial High Court, Parliament, Districts and Sessions Courts, Cabinet, Governor, Chief Minister.

# UNIT 4

# HISTORY

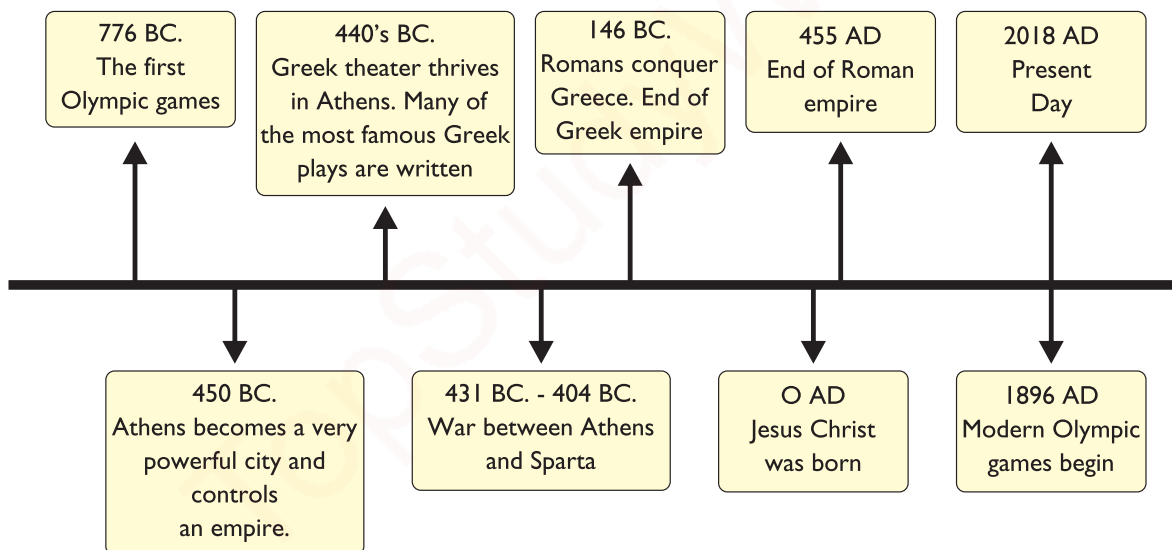
## Part 1: Greek and Roman Civilizations

### Students' Learning Outcomes:

**At the end of this lesson, the students will be able to:**

- \* understand the contribution of greek and roman civilizations.
- \* construct the timeline by examples from greeks and roman civilization.

### Greek Timeline



### Greek Empire

The history of Ancient Greece can be divided into three main periods:



During the **Archaic Period** the Greek government began to form with the rise of the city-states such as Athens and Sparta. During this time the Greeks started to explore philosophy and theater. The **Classical Period** began with the introduction of democracy in Athens. Athens also rose to new heights in art and philosophy. It was during this period that Athens and Sparta fought in the Peloponnesian Wars. Near the end of the Classical Period, Alexander the Great rose to power, conquering most of Europe and Western Asia. After the death of Alexander the Great, the **Hellenistic Period** started. Greece declined in power until it was finally conquered by Rome.



### Greeks' houses

Greek houses were built around an outdoor courtyard. The courtyard was the center of activity. It usually had a well for water, an altar to worship the gods, and was a good place for the children to play. Around the courtyard were the rooms of the house. Different rooms included a work room, a



store room and bedrooms. The walls of Greek houses were made from Sun dried bricks with small windows set high in the walls. They were designed to keep the house cool in the summer and warm in the winter.

## Family

When a Greek child was born, the father could decide whether to keep the child or not. If the child appeared weak or was a girl, sometimes the father would abandon the child. Once a child was accepted by the father, he or she was treated well. Greek children had toys and they spent the day playing games.

## School

When boys became seven years old, they started school. They learned mathematics, reading, and writing. Sometimes they would also learn a musical instrument. When they became older they learned how to debate. Girls did not go to school.



## Ancient Greek Occupations

There were many occupations for men in Ancient Greece including farming, fishing, army, teaching, government workers, and craftsmen.

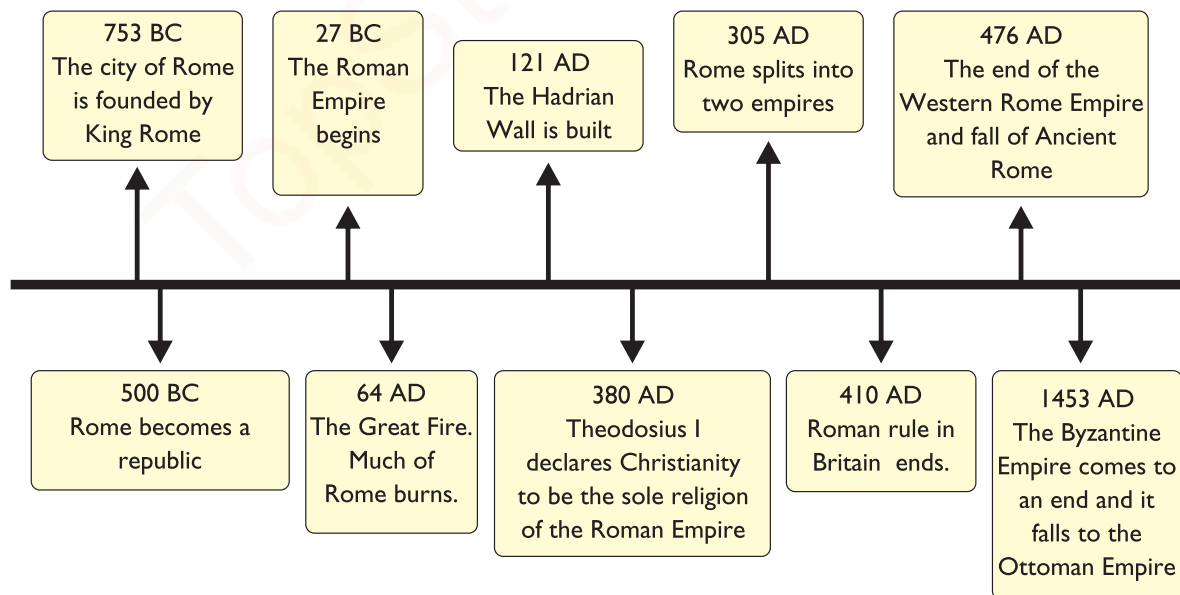
The women, however, were generally homemakers and would raise the children and cook the meals.



## Roman Empire

The Roman Empire was one of the greatest and most influential civilizations in world history. It began in the city of Rome in 753 BC and lasted for well over 1000 years.

### Roman Timeline:



During that time Rome grew to rule much of Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa. Here is a timeline of some of the major events in the history of Ancient Rome.

## Ancient Roman Occupations

Ancient Rome was a complex society that required a number of different occupations and skills to function. Most of the menial tasks were performed by slaves. Here are some of the jobs a Roman citizen might have:

**Farming:** Most of the Romans who lived in the countryside were farmers. The most common crop was wheat and barley. Wheat was used to make bread.

**Army:** The Roman Army was very large. The army was a way for the poorer class to earn a regular wage and to gain some valuable land at the end of their service. It was a good way for the poor to move up in status.

**Trade:** Traders sold and bought all types of items from around the Empire. They kept the economy rolling and the Empire rich.

**Craftsmen:** From making dishes and pots to crafting fine jewelry and weapons for the army, craftsmen were important to the empire. Some craftsmen worked in individual shops and learned a specific craft, usually from their father.

**Performing Arts:** The people of Ancient Rome liked to be entertained. Just like today, there were a number of entertainers in Rome including musicians, dancers, actors, chariot racers, and gladiators.

**Professionals:** The most educated Romans became lawyers, teachers and engineers.

**Government:** The structure of government in Ancient Rome was very large. There were all kinds of government jobs from tax collectors and clerks to high ranking positions like Senators. The Senators were the wealthy and the powerful people.

## ACTIVITY 2



### Language

The Latin language spoken by the Romans spread throughout most of Western Europe during the time of the Roman Empire.

Search the internet and make a list of innovations of science and technology of Romans.

### Family

The family unit was very important to the Romans. The head of the family was father. Legally, he had all the power in the family. However, usually the wife had a say in what went on in the family. She often handled the finances and managed the household.



### Information:

Many languages evolved from Latin for example Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese etc.

### School

Roman children started school at the age of 7. Children went to public school. They studied subjects such as reading, writing, mathematics literature, and debate.



## Food

Typical food would have been bread, beans, fish, vegetables, cheese, and dried fruit. They ate little meat.

## Clothing

The people wore white togas made from wool or linen. Some colours and markings on togas were reserved for certain people and certain occasions. In later years, the toga grew out of style and most people wore a tunic with a cloak when it was cold. The tunic was more like a long shirt.

Toga - The toga was a long robe made up of several yards of material.

## ACTIVITY 1

Model making: Divide the class into groups and ask them to make models of unique features of civilization.



### Note to the Teachers

- Explain to the students the life styles of ancient Greek and Romans. Discuss their clothing, occupation, school, food in detail.
- Encourage the students to talk what they have learnt about ancient Greeks and Romans.







**a Give short answers to the following questions.**

- 1 What were the occupation of ancient Greeks?
- 2 When did Hellenistic period begin?
- 3 Which languages have evolved from Latin? Give examples.
- 4 What was toga?
- 5 What do you know about classical period?

**b Answer the following questions in detail.**

- 1 Compare the school of Greek empire and Roman empire.
- 2 What do you know about Greeks homes.
- 3 What kind of clothes did Romans use to wear?
- 4 Write notes on the following:
  - (a) The Roman Army
  - (b) The Roman Government

**c Write Yes or No.**

- 1 The ancient Greeks wore a tunic called a chitin.
- 2 The Roman Empire lasted for well ever 2000 years.
- 3 Most of the Romans living in the country side were soldiers.
- 4 Toga was a long robe made up of several years of material.
- 5 After the death of Alexander the great began the archaic period.

**d Tick (✓) the correct option:**

1 The first Olympic games started in:

a 455 AD

b 776 BC

c 750 BC

d 432 BC

2 The Roman empire ended in:

a 490 BC

b 750 BC

c 431 BC - 404 BC

d 404 BC

3 In which year the modern Olympic games began?

a 140 BC

b 490 BC

c 2006 AD

d 1896 AD

4 The Roman Empire begins:

a 753 BC

b 27 BC

c 476 AD

d 64 AD

5 Which of the following is related to the Great Fire of Rome:

a 64 AD

b 410 AD

c 500 BC

d 753 BC

**e Construct the timeline of Greeks and Romans.**

## Part 2: Contribution of Different Provinces in Creation of Pakistan

### Students' Learning Outcomes:

**At the end of this lesson, the students will be able to:**

- ★ know about the role of different provinces in creation of Pakistan.
- ★ understand that women played equal part in Pakistan movement.
- ★ learn that the minorities in Pakistan also played their role in Pakistan movement.

Pakistan is a federation of four provinces Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. In addition to these provinces, there are four other federating units which are Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), Gilgit Baltistan, Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) and Federally Adminstrated Tribal Areas (FATA).



Pakistan came into existence on 14th August 1947. It was the result of combined struggle of the people living in different regions of Sub-continent. These people worked day and night under dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah to reach the goal of an independent country.

## Punjab

It was Punjab where Pakistan movement gained momentum under the dynamic leadership of Allama Muhammad Iqbal. These were the appeals of Muslim leaders from Punjab, including Allama Iqbal and Malik Barkat Ali in 1934 that brought Jinnah back from England.

The most important milestone of Pakistan movement was on 23rd March 1940, meeting at Lahore where Pakistan Resolution was passed.



Allama Iqbal

A brave girl from Lahore, Fatima Sugra Aftab, removed the Union Jack and hoisted the green flag on the Punjab Secretariat.

## Sindh

The people of Sindh actively took part in the independence movement. After Pakistan Resolution on 23rd March 1940, it was the province of Sindh that first adopted the Pakistan Resolution for an independent Muslim state. The Sindh Assembly passed a Resolution on March 3, 1943 to support the Pakistan Resolution. This resolution was moved by Shaikh Abdul Majeed Sindhi who recommended that all India Muslim League should make a constitution under which the Muslims of Subcontinent can gain independence.



Shaikh Abdul Majeed Sindhi

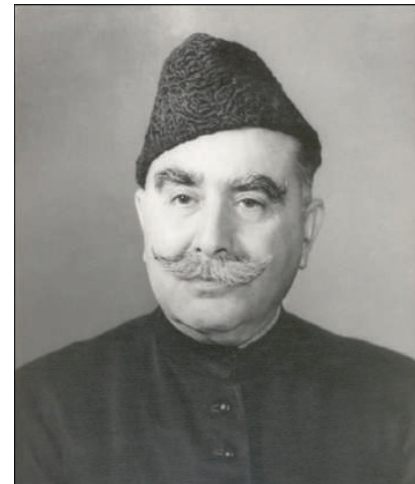
## Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The people of North Western Frontier Province (NWFP), now known as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were also not behind in the struggle of independence. In 1930, when the ideology of Pakistan was practically presented by Allama Muhammad Iqbal in an annual session of Muslim League at Allahabad, the Muslims of NWFP wholeheartedly supported the idea and continued their struggle to achieve the goal. In his speech to the session, Sardar Aurangzeb Khan assured that they strongly supported the Resolution and that every word of Resolution was interpreting their hearts.



Sardar Aurangzeb Khan

Another leader from this region was Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar whose life long contribution to the independence movement along with Quaid-e-Azam was legendary. Due to the hard work and contribution of these leaders, in the election of 1945-46, The Muslim League won all the 30 Muslims seats of NWFP in the Central Assembly.



Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar

## Balochistan

The people of Balochistan gave a positive response to appeal of Quaid-e-Azam. Kazi Muhammad Isa was the leader who established Muslim League in Balochistan. Other well-known leaders such as



Mir Jaffar Khan Jamali, and Nawab Muhammad Khan Jomezai also worked a lot to convey the message of Muslim League in Balochistan.

In the annual session of the Muslim League at Lahore in March, 1940, there was a fair representation of delegates from Balochistan to support Pakistan Resolution. In March 1941, Pakistan Day was celebrated in Quetta. In 1947, the Shahi Jirga of Baluchistan decided to join Pakistan.



Mir Jaffar Khan Jamali

## Role of Women in Pakistan Movement

During the Pakistan movement, the women played a very important role. They were very brave, courageous and selfless in their struggle for freedom of Pakistan. Some women formed the women's branch of the All India Muslim League which created political awareness among the Muslim women.

Bi Amma, the mother of Johar brothers is the first big name in Pakistan movement. Lady Muhammad Ali addressed large gatherings of Muslims. Miss Fatima Jinnah made untiring efforts in the struggle for Pakistan.



Bi Amma

Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan, Lady Nusrat Haroon, Lady Sughra Hidayatullah, Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz, Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain, and many other ladies worked in different ways for achievement of Pakistan. Their efforts for establishment of Pakistan can never be forgotten.

## Role of minorities in Pakistan Movement

Pakistan was created in the name of Islam but it ensured the rights of people from all religions. All the minorities were loyal to Pakistan and had the highest feelings of patriotism towards it. The considerable number of Hindus in Sindh, Baluchistan, the Frontier, and even the Punjab, opted to live on in these areas. The Sikhs from Baluchistan and NWFP did not feel the need for going away.

The Christian and Parsi minorities not only accepted the new country as their homeland but also contributed in the creation of Pakistan. A prominent Christian leader SP Singha, the speaker of the Punjab Assembly at that time, casted his decisive vote in favor of Pakistan, thus, changed the map of Subcontinent.



SP Singha



### Note to the Teachers

- Draw students' attention to the fact that Pakistan is a federation of the nations with different languages and traditions.
- Remind them that diversity is a power and not weakness.
- Explain to them how the people of different regions worked together to achieve the common goal of Pakistan.
- Help them understand that the women and minorities also played important part in creation of this country and that they are loyal citizens of Pakistan.

# Exercise



## a Give short answers to the following questions.

- 1 Who appealed to Quaid-e-Azam to return to the Sub-continent?
- 2 Which province first adopted Pakistan Resolution for an independent Muslim state?
- 3 Who decided the inclusion of Balochistan in Pakistan?
- 4 Which Christian leader contributed to the creation of Pakistan?
- 5 Who hosted the green flag on the Punjab Secretariat?

## b Answer the following questions in detail.

- 1 Which famous women worked for the cause of independence of Pakistan?
- 2 Explain the role of Balochistan in Pakistan Movement?
- 3 Define the role of minorities in Independence Movement?

## c Write Yes or No.

- 1 The most important milestone of Pakistan movement was on 23rd of March 1940.
- 2 Bi Amma was mother of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.
- 3 The idea of Pakistan was given by Muhammad Ali Johar.
- 4 Sardar Aurangzeb moved the Resolution in the Sindh Assembly.
- 5 A girl from Punjab hoisted the green flag on the Punjab Secretariat.

**d Tick (✓) the correct option:**

1 Pakistan Resolution was passed on 23 march:

a 1906

b 1930

c 1936

d 1940

2 \_\_\_\_\_ established Muslim League in Balochistan:

a Quaid-e-Azam

b Mir Jaffar Khan

c Kazi Muhammad Isa

d Allama Iqbal

3 In \_\_\_\_\_ 1941, Pakistan Day was celebrated in Quetta.

a January

b February

c March

d April

4 The Shahi Jirga of Balochistan decided to join Pakistan in:

a 1930

b 1947

c 1940

d 1936

5 \_\_\_\_\_ is first big name in Pakistan movement:

a Fatima Jinnah

b Bi Amma

c Lady Nusrat Haroon

d Begum Ranna Liaqat Ali Khan

## ACTIVITY

Make a chart about famous personalities of different provinces who worked for Independence of Pakistan.

Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan



a Write a short timeline with facts below:

### Pakistan's Independence

1947  
Independence Day

## Part 3: Famous Personalities

### Students' Learning Outcomes:

**At the end of this lesson, the students will be able to:**

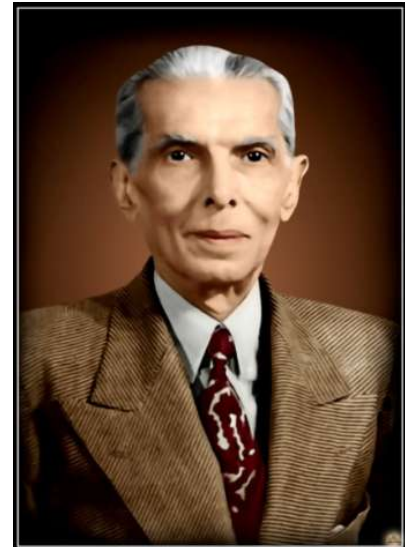
- ★ recognize the services of national heroes.
- ★ understand the role of international personalities for a better world.
- ★ realize that serving the humanity has great value.
- ★ recognize when individuals' or groups' rights are being violated and discuss such violations with the teachers and parents.

There are many personalities who made history. They are great people, known for their great deeds. A common quality of all these heroes of history is, their commitment to their goal. This quality keeps a person on track and does not let him get away from his cause. Here we will study about some of the personalities, whose life is an example for us:

### Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is the father of our beloved nation. The title Quaid-e-Azam means “**Great Leader**”. He was the most devoted leader behind the struggle for Pakistan.

Quaid-e-Azam was born in Karachi on 25th December 1876. After his early schooling he went to England to become a lawyer. After coming back to Sub-continent, he joined Indian National Congress that was struggling for independence of the country.



In the beginning Quaid-e-Azam was a great supporter of combined struggle of the Muslims and the Hindus for independence.

Soon he realized that the policies of the Hindus were not beneficial for the Muslims so he left Congress and decided to continue his struggle under the flag of All India Muslim League.

This was the visionary leadership of Quaid-e-Azam that proved to be a ray of hope for the Muslims of the Sub-continent. From the time he joined the struggle for independence till his death on 11th September, 1948 Quaid-e-Azam worked day and night for the creation and prosperity of Pakistan. It was due to his untiring efforts and wise leadership that a separate state for the Muslims came into being on 14th August, 1947.

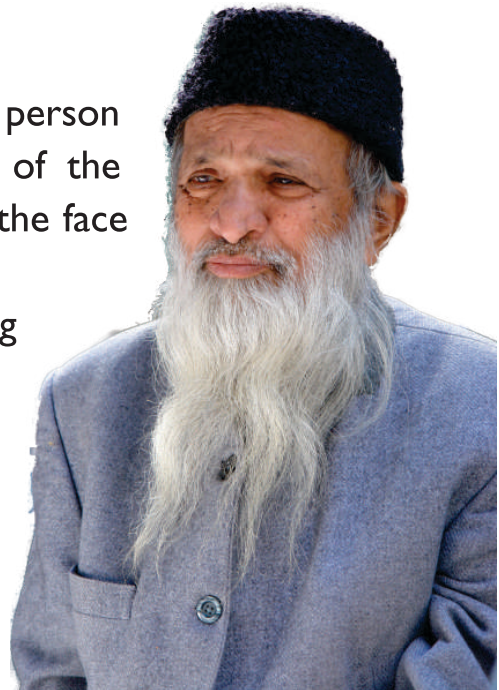
Quaid-e-Azam became successful in fulfilling his mission because of his honesty, hard work and discipline. After creation of Pakistan, he became first Governor General of Pakistan. He never took government money for his personal needs. He was the man of high morals and integrity. If we want to see Pakistan a strong nation, we will have to follow his footsteps.

## Abdul Sattar Edhi

Abdul Sattar Edhi is the name of the person who made us proud among the nations of the world. He was the symbol of sympathy of the face of charity in Pakistan.

Edhi was born in 1928. From young age he had to take care of his paralyzed mother. This had a great effect on his life and he devoted himself for the help of the poor and the needy. He maintained very simple life style that was a reason why people trusted him.

Abdul Sattar Edhi



He established Edhi trust with the charity of the people. Whenever there was any accident or natural disaster Edhi or his volunteers reached there for help. He never thought about religion, caste and language of the needy people and helped them without any discrimination. Edhi foundation has world's largest ambulance service. The services of Edhi have been recognized by various national and international organizations. Abdul Sattar Edhi said, **“Empty words and long praises do not impress Allah. Show Him your faith by your deeds.”** It is a great lesson for all of us. He died on 8 July but his great work is still alive.

## Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa is one of the most significant personalities in the field of service to humanity. She was born in Macedonia in 1910. After the death of her father, her mother took care of her. She moved to Calcutta in India where she taught in a school from 1931 to 1948. In the streets she saw suffering and poverty that made deep impression on her. In 1948 she left the school and devoted herself to working among the poor people of the city. She started an open-air school for poor children. Soon she was joined by voluntary helpers, and financial support started coming. This made it possible for her to extend her work.

Mother Teresa's work was recognized throughout the world and she received a number of awards. In 1979 she was awarded the Nobel Prize. She died in 1997 but her mission is still alive. Her



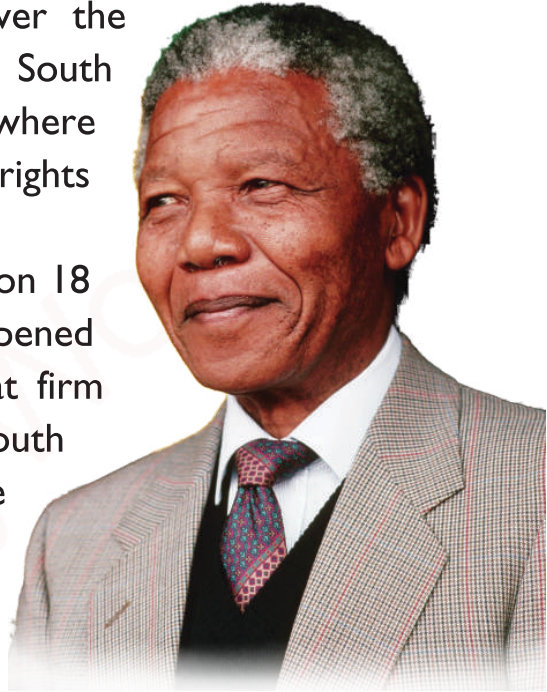
Mother Teresa

personality gives us the lesson that nothing is nobler than serving the humanity without thinking about caste, complexion or creed.

## Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela is known all over the world for his struggle against racism in South Africa. He fought against the system where non-white citizens did not have equal rights as whites had in the country.

Mandela was born in South Africa on 18 July 1918. Mandela studied law and opened South Africa's first black law firm. That firm helped the needy black people. In South Africa the racist system forced white and non-white people to live in separate areas. Black people and white people could not share a table in a restaurant or sit together on a bus. Black children and white children went to different schools.



Mandela fought against this system and was sent to jail by the government in 1962. He spent 28 years in jail but never gave up his ideas. In the 1994 elections, the black people in South Africa were able to vote for the first time and they voted in favour of Mandela. In May 1994, Nelson Mandela became South Africa's first black President.

Mandela received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. On his birthday, Nelson Mandela Day, people are asked to spend 67 minutes helping others. Why 67? He spent 67 years serving South Africa. Mandela died on 5th December 2013.



Nelson Mandela said, **“Education is the most powerful weapon that you can use to change the world.”** His life gives us the lesson to always stay firm on principles and serve the humanity above the race or religion.

## ACTIVITY

Make a list of common qualities of the great people and share which quality inspires you the most.



### Note to the Teachers

- Guide the students about the famous personalities of Pakistan.
- Focus on the Quaid's principles of Unity, Faith and Discipline and their relevance in our lives today.
- Encourage the students to discuss their own ideas regarding the great leaders.
- Ask the students to prepare speech on the famous personalities they have read about in the lesson.
- Free to use Urdu in the class for clarity of the concept. Make sure the students understand the concept clearly.



**a Give short answers of the following questions.**

- 1 What is the meaning of the title “Quaid-e-Azam”?
- 2 Why did Quaid-e-Azam decide to leave Congress?
- 3 What impressed Edhi to devote his life for the needy?
- 4 When was Mother Teresa awarded Nobel Prize?
- 5 On Nelson Mandela Day, people are asked to spend 67 minutes helping others. Why?

**b Answer the following questions in detail.**

- 1 Write about the services of Abdul Sattar Edhi?
- 2 What was the system of racism against which Mandela struggled?
- 3 What lessons can you draw from the life of the famous people mentioned in this chapter?

**c Write Yes or No.**

- 1 Quaid-e-Azam was born on September the 11th 1948.
- 2 Quaid-e-Azam was a lawyer by profession.
- 3 World's largest ambulance service is in Pakistan.
- 4 Mother Teresa had to take care of her paralyzed sister.
- 5 Mandela received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.

**d Tick (✓) the correct option:**

- 1 Quaid-e-Azam was born in \_\_\_\_\_ on 25th December 1876.  

<input checked="" type="radio"/> a Lahore	<input type="radio"/> b Karachi
<input type="radio"/> c Islamabad	<input type="radio"/> d Multan
- 2 Edhi was born in:  

<input checked="" type="radio"/> a 1876	<input type="radio"/> b 1928
<input type="radio"/> c 1947	<input type="radio"/> d 1948
- 3 Mother Tereas was born in  

<input checked="" type="radio"/> a 1928	<input type="radio"/> b 1931
<input type="radio"/> c 1910	<input type="radio"/> d 1948
- 4 Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Prize in:  

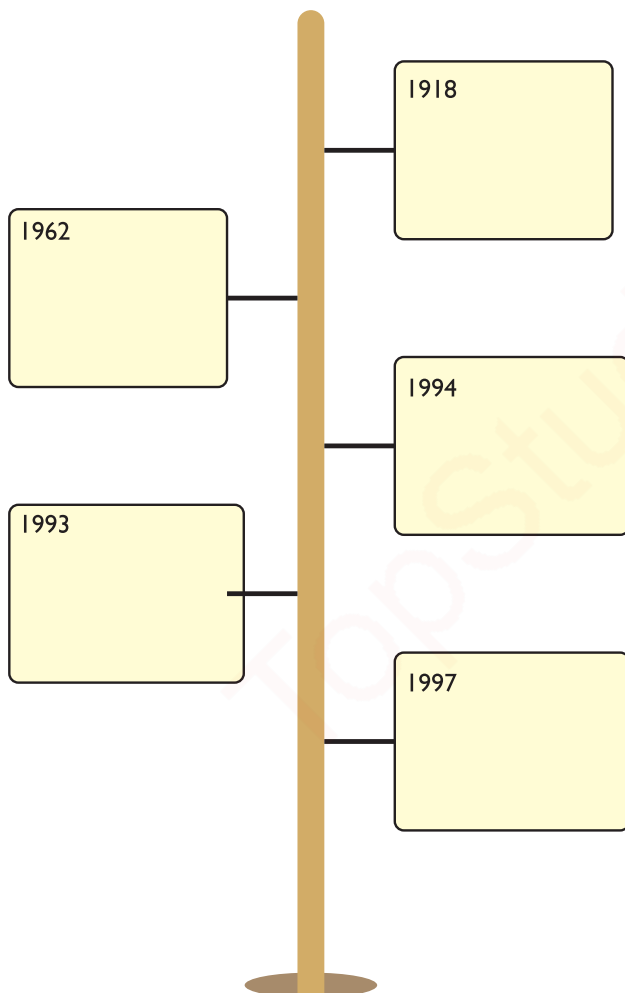
<input checked="" type="radio"/> a 1931	<input type="radio"/> b 1948
<input type="radio"/> c 1979	<input type="radio"/> d 1917
- 5 Nelson Mandela was born in South Africa on \_\_\_\_\_ July.  

<input checked="" type="radio"/> a 17	<input type="radio"/> b 18
<input type="radio"/> c 19	<input type="radio"/> d 20

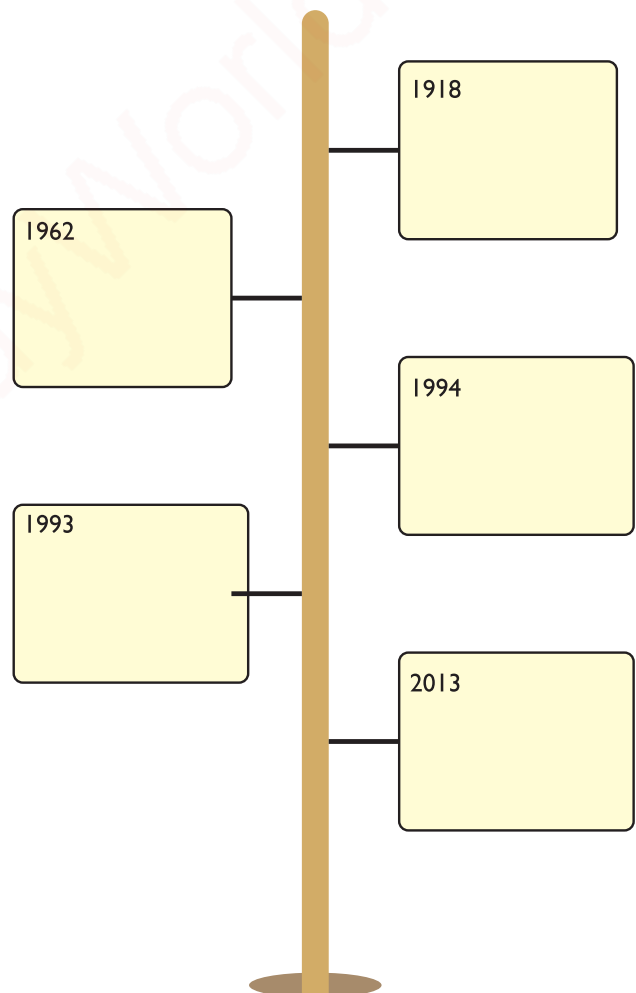
## ACTIVITY

d Complete the timeline of major events of Mother Teresa's and Nelson Mandela's lives:

### Mother Teresa



### Nelson Mandela:



# UNIT 5

## CULTURE

### Students' Learning Outcomes:

**At the end of this lesson, the students will be able to:**

- \* understand meaning of culture,
- \* nationalism and communication.
- \* know about mass and social media.
- \* learn about various types of culture and its features.
- \* understand advantages of multi cultural society

Every society has its own unique culture due to which the people of that society are identified.

Do you know what is culture?

**Culture** is the way of life, language, dress, food, religious beliefs, customs and traditions of the people in a society.

In Pakistan our population is distributed in villages and cities. We all speak different local languages but we are one nation known as **Pakistani**.



**Nationality** is a legal relationship between an individual and a state.

**Nationalism** means the spirit of devotion to the nation and country. Nationalism binds us all in a spirit of oneness, despite having different customs, beliefs, festivals and language. We can have our different identities as people living with different cultures but we all stand together as one nation under one flag, national anthem and national identity. This is the reason national anthem is played in educational institutions, and at all formal events.



Our nationality is the most important part of our culture. With all our diversity we share our joys and celebrate together and in the same way our sorrows are same with one another.

Our most common factor is our religion Islam. It creates harmony among us and promotes brotherhood, unity and love for one another.



Brotherhood



Unity

## Advantages of Multicultural Society

- Cities are hubs of multicultural societies. People live there together.
- They share their emotions, language, dress and food which creates harmony among them.
- They learn to develop tolerance and tend to respect each other.

Write a few lines on national heroes.

Multicultural Society



## Culture of Pakistan

Pakistani society is multicultural. It comprises various diverse cultures and ethnic communities such as Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pakhtuns, Seraiki and Burusho.

Culture consists of language, ideas, crafts, festival, clothes, important events, food etc. Although the culture in each province of Pakistan is different but some things are common among the people like Urdu is the national language. Similarly, shalwar kameez is our national dress.

Lets have a look at various features of cultural diversity of Pakistan.



Cultural festival



## Crafts

Pakistan is a treasure house of beautiful handicrafts such as pottery, embroidered garments and carpets etc.

Embroidery of Multan, Bhawalpur and Balochistan is world famous.



Handmade embroidery



Handmade shoes



Pottery



Decoration piece



Handicraft





**information:**

Language is the identity of a nation. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan.

Language is an important part of culture. People use language to convey their feelings, emotions and religious bonds. The most common languages spoken in Pakistan are Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Balochi, Brahvi, Hindko, Seraiki, Gujrati, Shina and Brushaski. Many Pakistanis can speak two or three languages.

## Festivals

Different festivals are celebrated throughout Pakistan. Some festivals are connected with religious events like Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Azha, Eid-Milad-ul-Nabi, “Shab-e-Qadar” and “Shab-e-Meraj”. Non-Muslims celebrate Christmas, Dasehra, Devali and Holi.

Some festivals like spring festival, horse and cattle show and Shandhur polo, Sibi fair are also very popular.



Eid Milad-ul- Nabi

Eid Occasion

## Dress

Shalwar Kameez is the national dress of Pakistan. It is worn by men and women in all provinces.



Sindhi

Punjabi

Pakhtun

Balochi

- In Punjab 'Lacha' and 'Paranda' are mostly used by women.
- In Sindh men use 'Ajrak' 'Turban' and 'Sindhi Topi'.
- In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa women wear embroidered kameez with heavy dupatta.
- In Balochistan, women wear kameez with beautiful needle work.



Shindur festival is famous at national and international level.

## Folk Songs

Folk music of a country is a source to observe traditions, feelings and emotions of its people. The folk songs of Pakistan represent the real picture of culture. They include the traditional forms of Balochi, Pashto, Punjabi, Sindhi and other regional languages.



Folk Singers

### Information:

In Pakistan different provinces have different traditions of dance. For example in

- Punjab–Bahngra, Luddi and Jhoomar.
- Balochistan– Leva, Chaap.
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – Attan, Khattak Dance, Chitrali Dance.
- Sindh – Dhammal, Jhumro.

## Foods

In Pakistan we have regional dishes and food. These are popular worldwide due to their taste, aroma and colour.

Balochi Sajji, Peshawari Kabab ,Sindhi Biryani and Multani Halwa are famous throughout the worldwide.

People connect with one another in various ways. They keep in touch with each other and unite the affairs of the country through different means of communication.

**Communication** is the transfer of information from a sender to a receiver. It means exchange of ideas, messages and information between two or more persons. There are many ways to communicate, for example, mass media and social media.

A medium of communication that is designed to reach the masses is called **mass media** for example:

### information:

Media is the plural of word medium. It refers to various means of communication to give send receive information.



Radio



Television



News paper

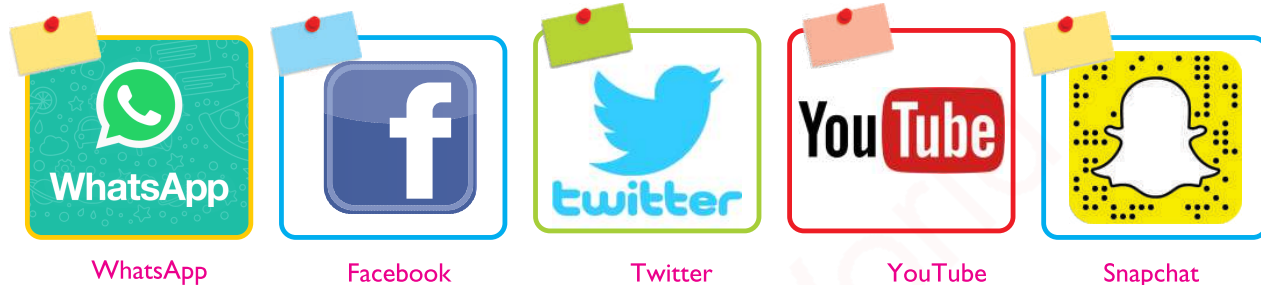


Internet



**Social media** consists of websites and other online means of communication that are used by large number of people to share information, ideas, personal messages and videos.

Some of the examples of social media are WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Snapchat etc.



## Advantages and Disadvantages of Various Means of Information

### Can you Tell?

What is search engine?  
Have you heard about  
google or bing?

Nowadays, social media is very popular and widely used. It has advantages such as:

- Information is available 24 hours online.
- Any breaking news now becomes global.
- The actions of the government can be debated on television.



Newspaper

### Activity for teacher

Discuss safe use of social media with students.

### Some of the disadvantages of social media are

- Children can make their own accounts and share their personal information with strangers who may be dangerous.
- It can spread rumours and incorrect information can hurt feelings.



#### Note to the Teachers

- Tell the students about importance of nationality and nationalism.
- Explain the term 'culture'. Talk about cultural diversity of Pakistan.
- Encourage the students to tell how they celebrate different festivals.
- Explain the advantages and disadvantages of various means of information. Tell them which things are good and which things are harmful.
- Emphasize them to use internet for good purposes.
- Free to use Urdu in the class for clarity of the concept. Make sure the students understand the concept clearly.

# Exercise



## a Give short answers of the following questions.

- 1 Define culture.
- 2 What is nationalism?
- 3 Define communication.
- 4 What is folk music?
- 5 Write the names of three popular Pakistani foods.
- 6 Write three advantages of a multicultural society.

## b Answer the following questions in detail.

- 1 Compare mass media with social media.
- 2 Write a note on the festivals of Pakistan.
- 3 Write a note on the languages of Pakistan.

## c Write Yes or No.

- 1 Nationalism means the spirit of devotion to the nation.
- 2 Communication means exchange of ideas, messages and information between two or more persons.
- 3 The Internet has not changed the forms of communications.
- 4 The people of Punjab are not fond of good diet.
- 5 The leva is a folk dance of Pakhtuns.
- 6 Turban is used in Sindh.

**d Tick (✓) the correct option:**

1 Nationalism means:

- a the spirit of achieving some goal  
b the spirit of making something  
c the spirit of devotion to the nation d using someone negatively

2 Communication means:

- a exchange of things between two or more persons  
b exchange of information between two or more persons  
c order someone to buy something d calling someone

3 Which one is a tool of print media?

- a Twitter b Facebook c Newspaper d YouTube

4 Which one is a tool of social media?

- a Television b Wikipedia c WhatsApp d Newspaper

5 Which one is our national language?

- a Punjabi b Urdu c Sindhi d English

6 Which one is not related to Sindh?

- a Ajrak b Sindhi topi c Lacha d turban

# ACTIVITY



- ◆ Make a list of characteristics of your culture.
- ◆ How do you celebrate the Quaid-e-Azam Day?
- ◆ Make a class newspaper. Here is a sample of newspaper. You can observe its front page, headlines and then different news and editorial page.  
Your newspaper is about your school, its staff, brilliant students, main events of your school and other extra curriculum activities of your school. First choose its name, editorial board and reporters.



- ◆ Create a public service message on dengue, smog, traffic jam, sewage and sanitation problem through poster cards/flash cards.
- ◆ Arrange a cultural day at your school.  
All the provinces should be presented through their dress, food and handicrafts.

## Public Notice:

### Awareness drive against Dengue:

How can you save yourself from dengue?

#### Precaution Measures:

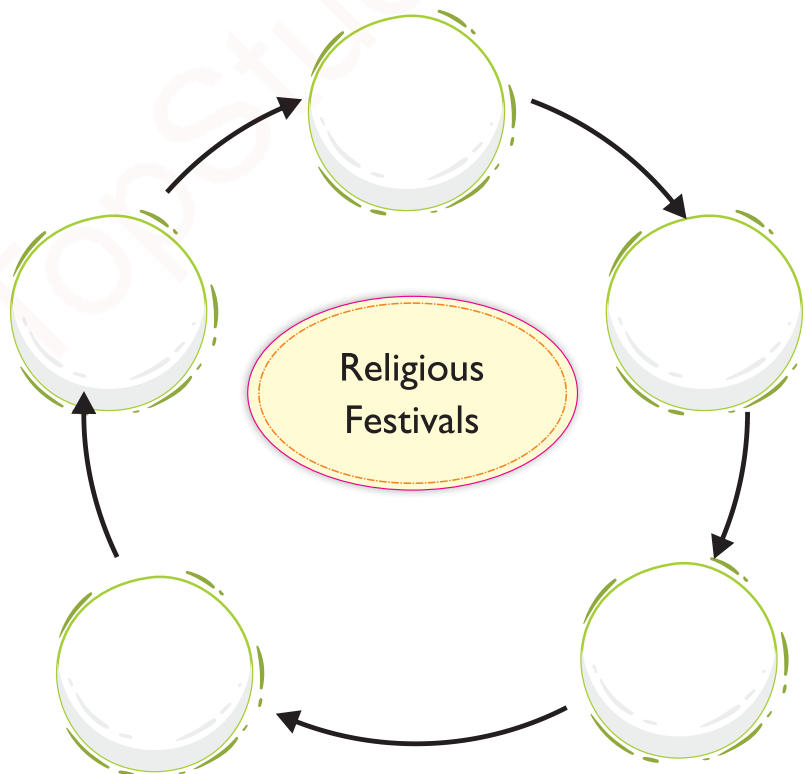
1. Do not store water in any pot, vase or vessel in the open.
2. Shower mosquito killer spray at your home and work place.
3. Use full sleeve clothes and anti-mosquito lotion while sleeping.

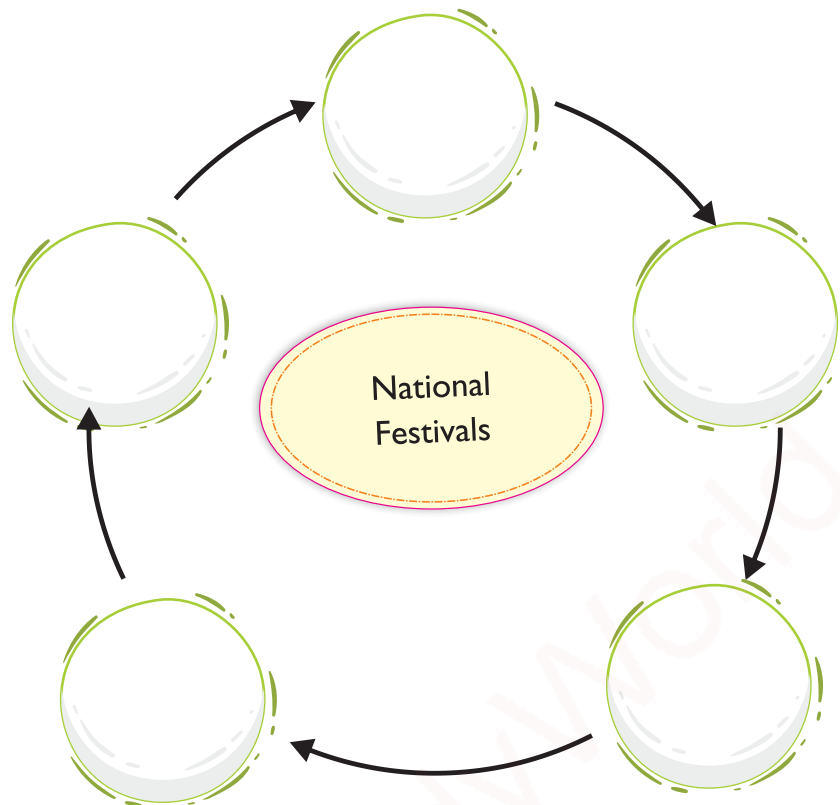


**e Match the following:**

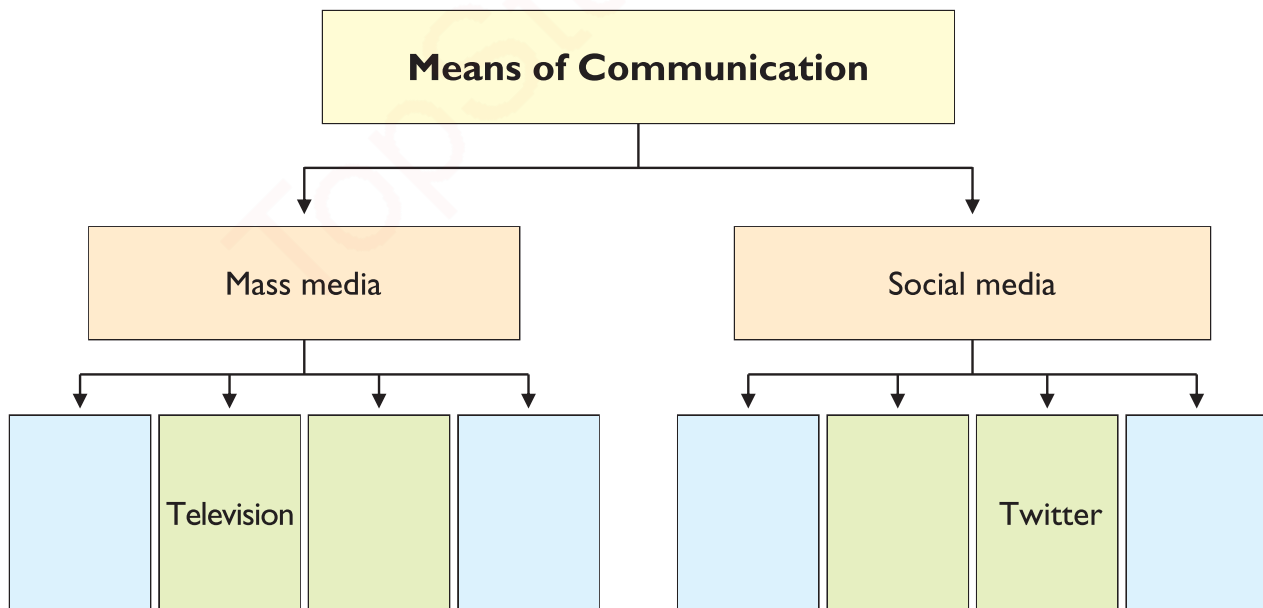
Brushaski	Punjab	Saraiki
Brahui	Sindh	Shina
Punjabi	Balochistan	Chitralli
Kashmiri	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Sindhi
Balochi	Gilgit Baltistan	Gujrati
Pashto	Azad Kashmir	Hindko

**f With the help of your teacher write the names of festivals of Pakistan:**





**g** Complete the following:



# UNIT 6

## GEOGRAPHY

### Students' Learning Outcomes:

**At the end of this lesson, the students will be able to:**

- ★ define map, globe and the term bolts.
- ★ recognize different types of map.
- ★ identify time zones.
- ★ identify and describe the key physical regions of pakistan.
- ★ explain how eco-system works and impacts life on earth.
- ★ identify the major climate regions on world map.
- ★ explain natural disasters & safety measures.
- ★ define growth rate and population density.
- ★ describe the factors affecting population increase in pakistan.

**Globe** is a model of the Earth. It is a sphere that shows a network of latitudes and longitudes and all the continents and oceans are shown in proportion.



The word globe is taken from the Latin word “globus” which means a round mass or sphere.

Globe is the picture of the Earth's surface. In most ways the shapes, sizes, distances and directions are all shown correctly on a globe.

The main advantage of the globe is that it easily shows the concept of Earth. The students can learn the movement of Earth. They can locate and identify continents and oceans.

A **map** is a drawing of the Earth on the flat surface.

Maps are drawn for particular purposes and are helpful in gaining information.

There are various types of maps such as:

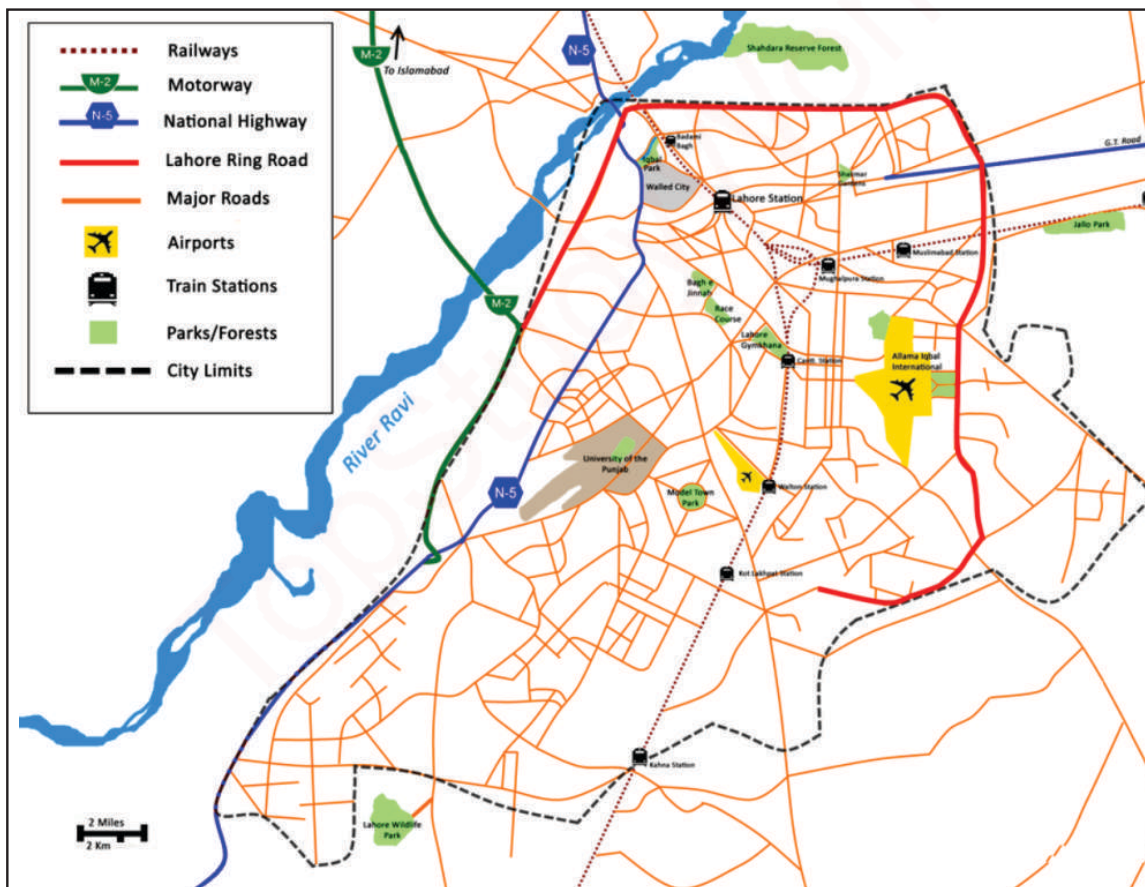
road map

tourist map

weather map

political map

topographical map

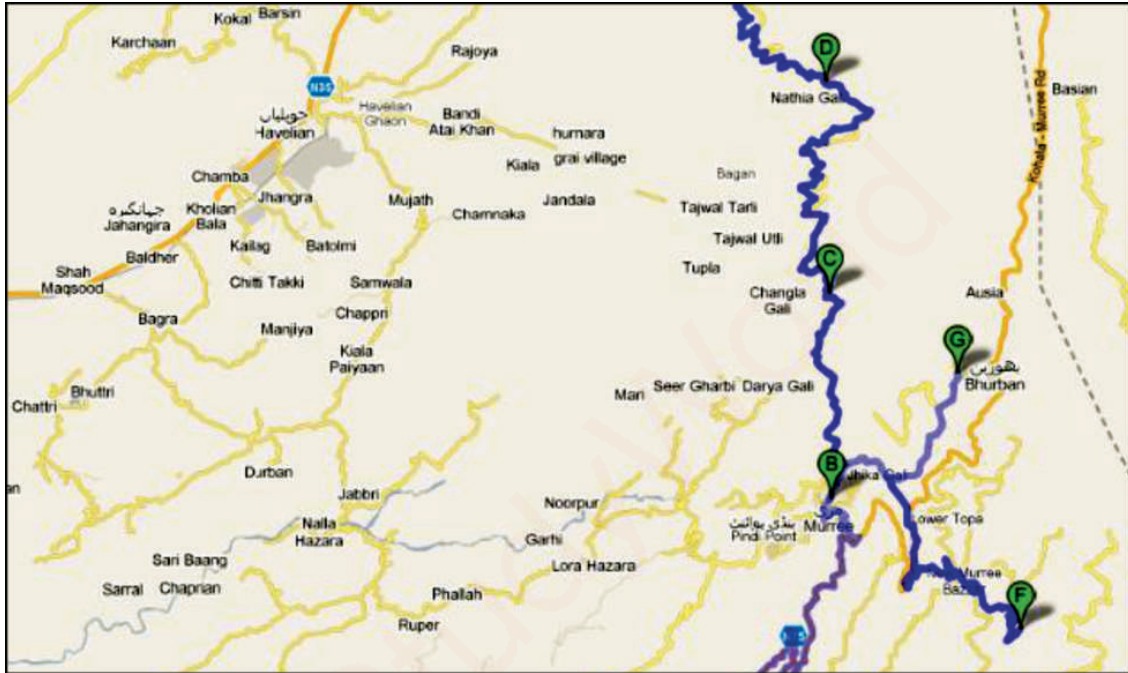


Road map of Lahore.

### Activity 1

Form the Tourist guide flow chart and show various locations of tourist attraction, hotels and names of road.

Tourist map of Murree:



## BOLTS

Key features are needed to make a map. By using the acronym BOLTS, you are able to remember the key features.

- B** = Border
- O** = Orientation
- L** = Legend
- T** = Title
- S** = Scale

### Acronym:

A word formed from the first letters of other words.

Outline surrounding the map is called **border**. It should stand out clearly from other text or illustrations that surround the map.



**Orientation** or **direction** must be shown on maps. This is done by placing a compass or a north arrow on the map.

**Legend** or key is an explanation of the meaning of all the symbols, colours and signs used to show features on a map in a list format.

The **title** of the map tells the purpose of the map.

**Scale** is a ratio between the ground distance and map distance. The scale enables us to make accurate maps. Distance on a map can be determined by the scale. The distance on the map will be the same to the distance on the ground. For example, a map scale show that 1 inch is equal to 1 mile. So, if you measured from one point to another point and see 2 inches on the map, it will be 2 miles on the ground.

### Types of Scale

1. Linear scale
2. Representative Fraction (RF)
3. Statement of scale

A **linear scale** is a line which is divided into equal parts.



**Representative Fraction (RF)** is an international scale. It is a type of map scale in which figures representing units are written in the form of the fraction ( $\frac{1}{12000}$ ) or ratio (1:12000).

**Scale 1:25 000**

**Statement of scale** is a map scale which expresses the relationship between distance on the map and distance, on the ground in words.

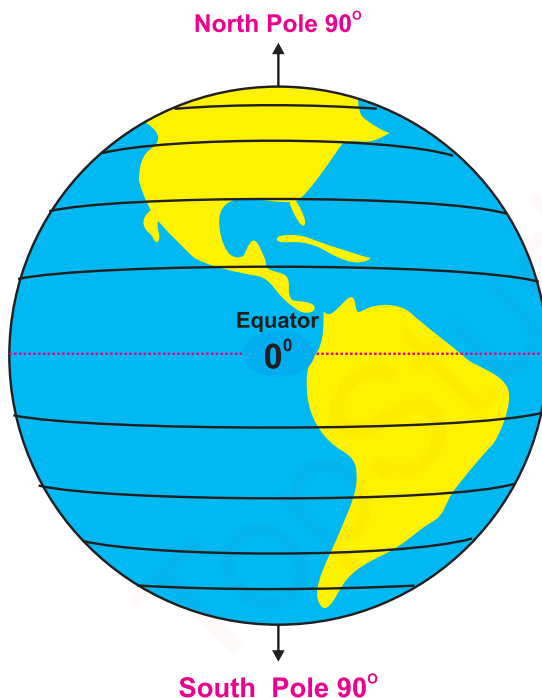
For example;

1:63,300660 (1 inch = 1 mile)

1 cm = 100 m

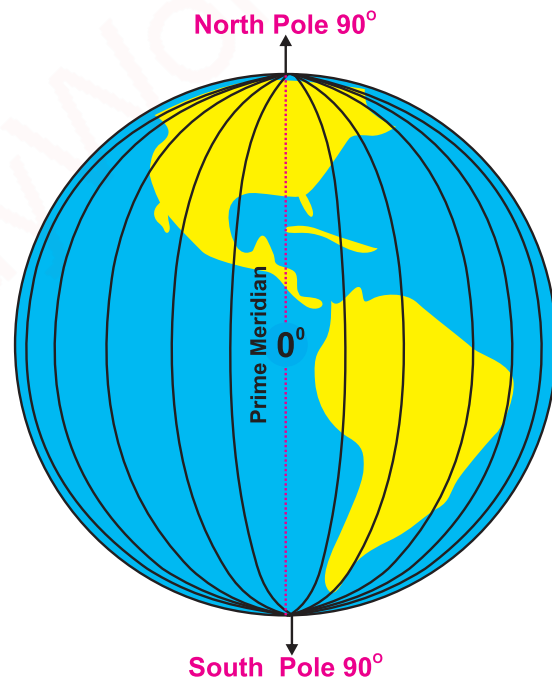
To find the location of any area or country on globe or map, we use imaginary reference lines. These imaginary lines have been drawn on the globe or map. There are two types of imaginary reference lines.

● Latitude



Lines of Latitudes

● Longitude



Lines of Longitudes

## Characteristics of Latitudes

- Latitudes are imaginary lines drawn from East to West.
- There are 180° latitudes in number.
- The 0° latitude is called the **Equator**.

## Characteristics of Longitudes

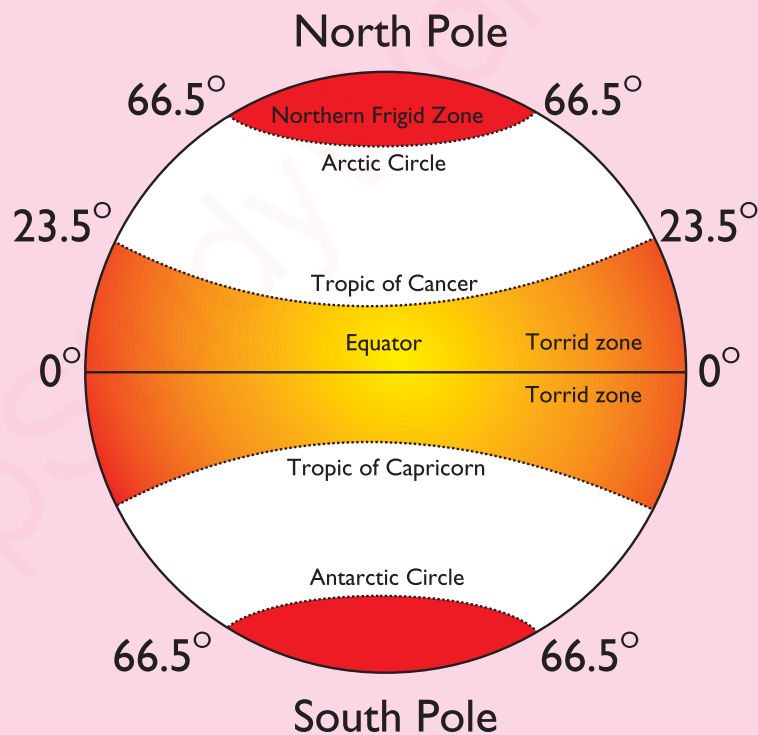
- Longitudes are imaginary lines drawn from North to South.
- There are  $360^\circ$  longitudes in numbers.
- The  $0^\circ$  longitude is called the **Prime Meridian**.

### Tropic of Cancer

This line is located at  $23.5^\circ$  in the north of Equator.

### Tropic of Capricorn

This line is located at  $23.5^\circ$  in the south of Equator.



### Arctic Circle

Arctic circle is located in the North of Equator at  $66.5^\circ$ .

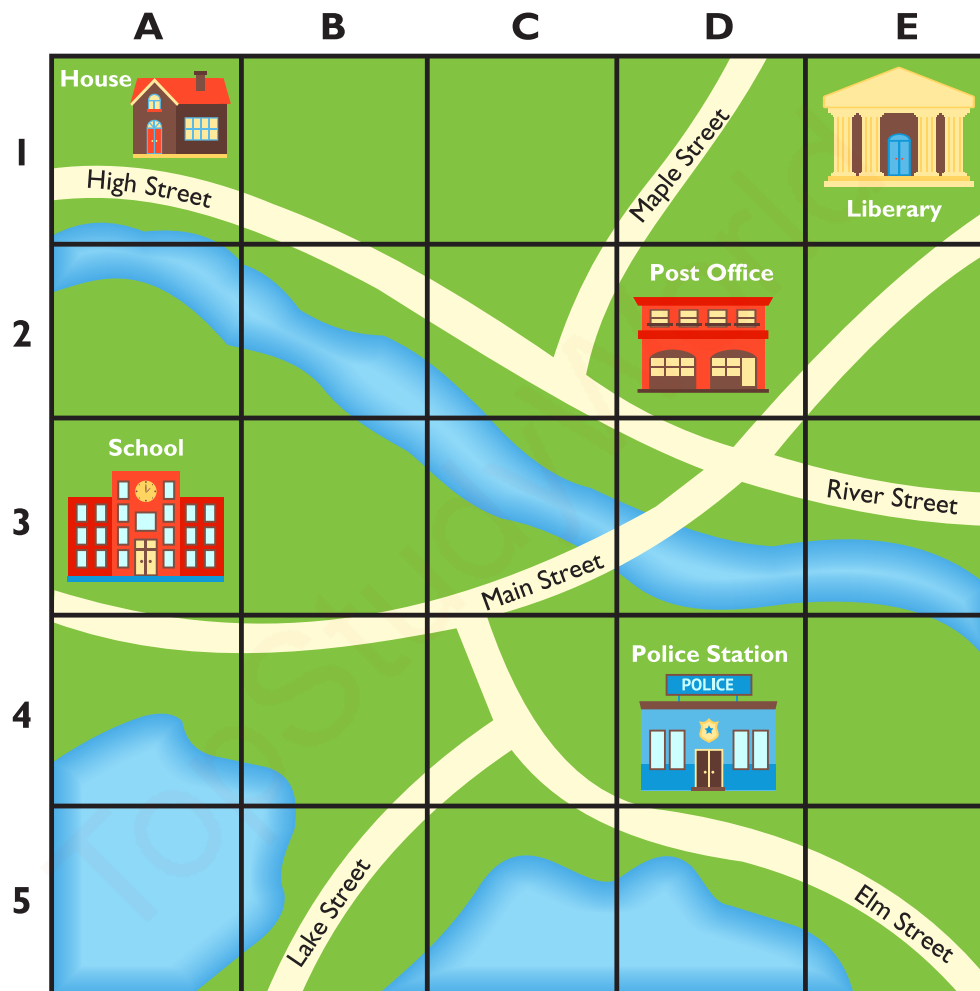
### Antarctic Circle

Antarctic circle is located in the South of Equator at  $66.5^\circ$ .

## Social Studies 5

**Grid** is a pattern of horizontal and vertical lines. To make it easier to read a map or globe, lines of longitude and latitudes form a grid over the map or globe.

A **grid reference** is a combination of two numbers (one of longitude and second of latitude). It helps to find a location on a map.



### Map Key










In order to find a location on the map, the number of latitude comes first and the number of longitude comes second.

The picture shows the location of different buildings in different boxes For example, the school is at 3A and the post office is a 2D.

### Activity 3

#### Location on a Grid: Direction:

Use the map and key to complete the grid and answer the questions.

Tree						
Ice cream shop						
Bench						
Fountain						
Bridge						
Dustbin						
Park						
School						
House						
		1	2	3	4	5

Grid content details:  
 Row D: Bridge at (1,D), Fountain at (4,D)  
 Row C: Dustbin at (2,C), Tree at (3,C)  
 Row B: House at (1,B), Ice cream shop at (4,B)  
 Row A: Park at (2,A), School at (4,A)

Name the location of each item on the map.

Ice cream shop:	Tree:
Bridge:	School:
Dustbin:	Park:

- Add the following items to the map key by drawing pictures and labelling them. Draw the items anywhere on the map and name the location.

Mosque:	Hospital:
Post office:	Swimming pool:



## Time Zone

Earth is divided into 24 time zones. Out of these, 12 time zones are located in the east and 12 time zones are located in the west of the Greenwich. Each time zone is  $15^{\circ}$  apart.

The lines of longitude are used to calculate the time all over the world. There are  $360^{\circ}$  longitudes or meridians. Each of these longitudes is called a degree. The  $0^{\circ}$  longitude, passing through Greenwich, near London, is considered as standard and the time of all other time zones are calculated accordingly. So, it is known as **GMT (Greenwich Mean Time)**.

## How to Calculate Time Difference?

Each time zone is  $15^{\circ}$  of longitude  $\left(\frac{360}{24} = 15^{\circ}\right)$ .

The time difference between each longitude (each degree) is 4 minutes. Due to the rotation of the Earth every 150 when moving eastwards time will increase by 1 hour (plus). Similarly every 150 when moving westwards time will decrease by 1 hour (minus).

Method of time calculations is =  $\frac{\text{Longitude} \times 4}{60}$

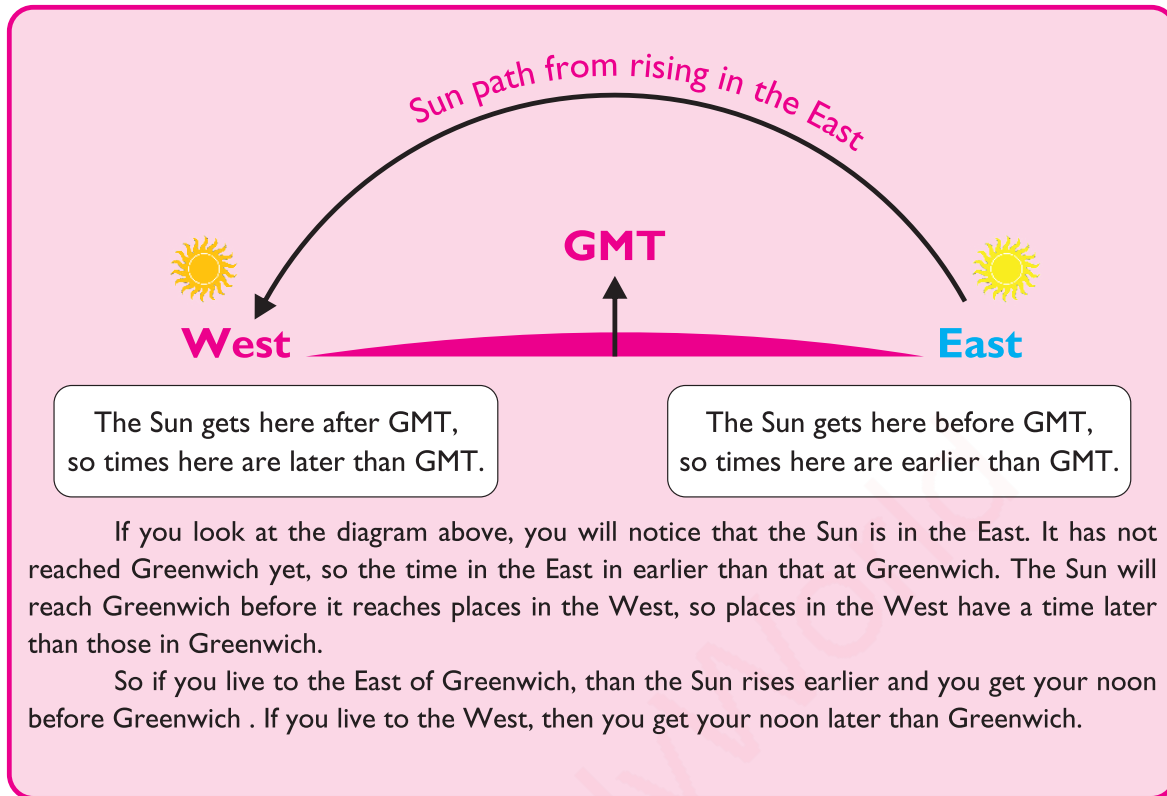
For example, if it is 12 noon at Greenwich than time at  $75^{\circ}$  W and  $75^{\circ}$  E can be calculated as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &75^{\circ} \text{ W} \\
 &= \frac{75 \times 4}{60} \\
 &= \frac{300}{60} \\
 &= 5 \\
 &\text{(Time decreases)} \\
 &= 12-5 \\
 &= 7 \text{ AM}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &75^{\circ} \text{ W} \\
 &= \frac{75 \times 4}{60} \\
 &= \frac{300}{60} \\
 &= 5 \\
 &\text{(Time increases)} \\
 &= 12+5 \\
 &= 5 \text{ AM}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Remember

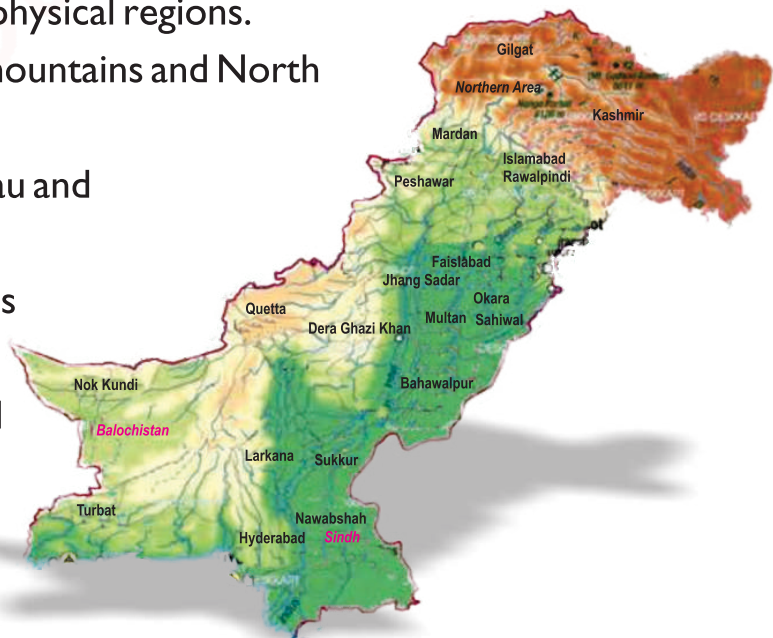
$360 = \text{degree}$   
 $24 = \text{hours}$   
 $1 \text{ hours} = 15 \text{ degrees}$   
 $1 \text{ degrees} = 4 \text{ minutes}$



An area of land divided by natural boundaries is called a **physical region** for example, mountains, rivers, plains and deserts.

Pakistan has following major physical regions.

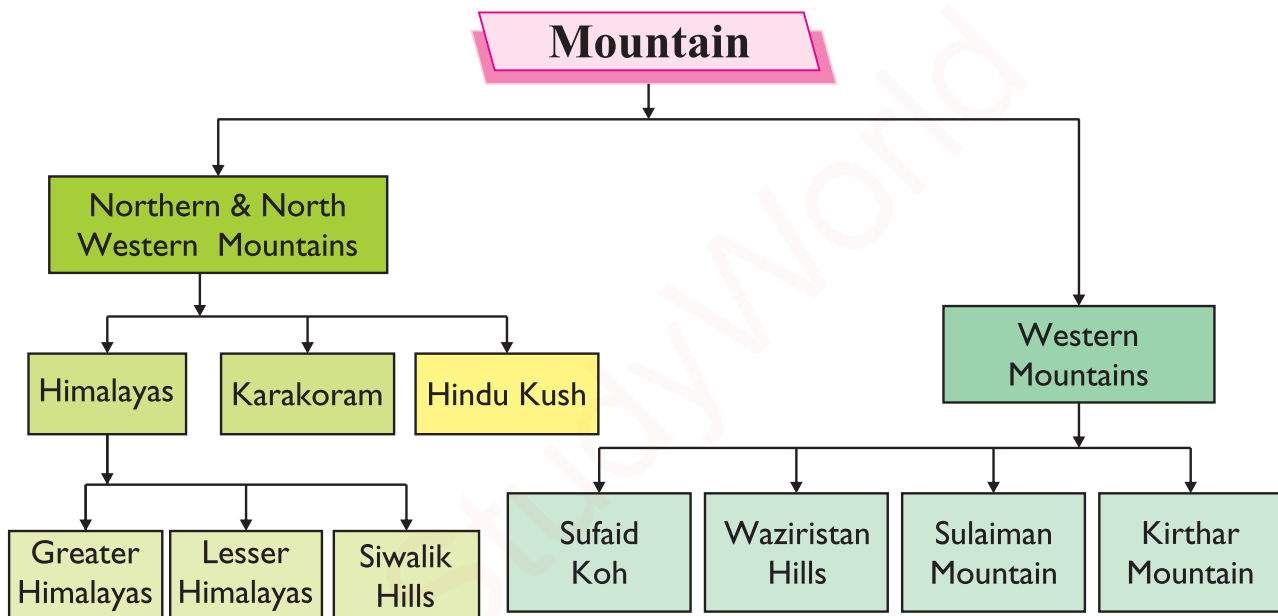
- Mountains (Northern mountains and North Western mountains)
- Plateaus (Potohar plateau and Balochistan plateau)
- Plains (upper Indus plains and lower Indus plains)
- Deserts (Thal, Thar and Kharan deserts)
- Coastal areas, (Sindh and Balochistan)



## Mountains

Mountains are the naturally raised part of the Earth's surface with steep slopes. Pakistan is blessed with a long range of mountains which are divided into following segments.

- Northern Mountains and North Western Mountains.
- Western Mountains.



## Northern Mountains and North Western Mountains

Northern Mountains are high mountain ranges. These include the Himalayas and Karakoram Range.



## The Himalayas

Himalayas Mountains (average altitude about 4,000 metres) are divided into three branches that are situated parallel to each other from east to west. These include:

### Greater Himalayas

Greater Himalayas ( height 8126 meters) are situated in Swat, Kohistan and Gilgit.

### Lesser Himalayas

Lesser Himalayas (height 1800-4500 meters) are situated in Azad Kashmir and PirPanjal.

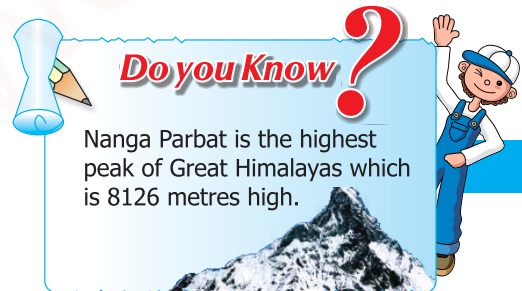
### Siwalik Hills

Siwalik Hills ( heights 600-1200 meters above sea level) are situated in Islamabad, Murree, Hazara and Abbottabad.

### Karakoram Range

Karakoram mountain range lies in the north of the Greater Himalayas. It is situated in Gilgit up to Skardu.

The highest peak of the Karakoram range is K2, which is 8611 meters high. It is the second highest peak of world.



## Hindu Kush

Hindu Kush (average altitude about 5000 meters) is situated in the north west of Pakistan along the border of Afghanistan. It stretches from Chitral, Swat and Malakand up to river Kabul in south.

### Information

- K2 is also called Mount Godwin-Austen.
- Gilgit Valley is located between Karakoram mountains.

## Western Mountains

The western mountains are low mountains. These include

- ★ Sufaid Koh
- ★ Waziristan Hills
- ★ Sulaiman Mountains
- ★ Kirthar Mountains

### Information

- The height peak of Hindu kush mountain is Tirch Mir which is 7690 meters high.

## Sufaid Koh

Sufaid Koh (height upto 4712 meters) lies in the south of Hindu Kush mountains from the River Kabul to River Kurram, along the border of Afghanistan.

### Information

The highest peak of Sufaid Koh is Sikeram, which is 4712 metres high.

## Waziristan Hills

In the south of Sufaid Koh, lies the Waziristan Hills (height upto 3513 meters) between River Kurram to River Gomal.

## Sulaiman Mountains

Sulaiman Mountains (height upto 3383 meters ) lie in the south of River Gomal up to River Bolan. These mountains are situated along the River Indus separating Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab from Balochistan.

The highest peak of Sulaiman mountains is Takht-e-Suleman which is 3383 metres high.



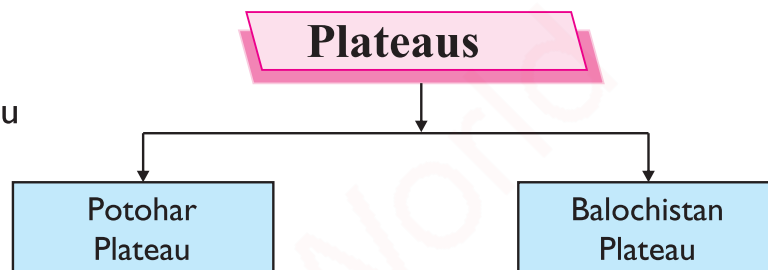
## Kirthar Mountains

Kirthar mountains (height upto 2174 meters) are costal mountains which lie in the west of River Indus.

## Plateaus

A plateau is a high flat land high above the sea level. There are two plateaus in Pakistan.

- ★ Potohar Plateau
- ★ Balochistan Plateau



## Potohar Plateau

The Potohar Plateau (height 300-600 meters above sea level) is located between River Jhelum and River Indus. There is salt range to the south of Potohar Plateau.

### Information

The world's second biggest salt mine "Khewra" is situated in the Salt Range.



Potohar Plateau

## Balochistan Plateau

The Balochistan Plateau (height 600-3010 meters above sea level) situated in the west of Suleman and Kirthar mountains.

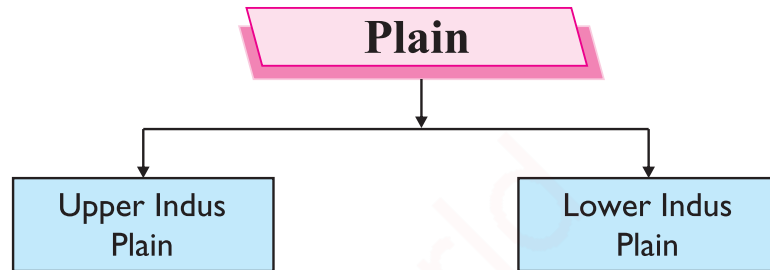


Balochistan Plateau

## Plains

A **plain** is a flat area on the surface of the Earth. The plains of Pakistan are divided into:

- Upper Indus Plain
- Lower Indus Plain



## Upper Indus Plain

The Upper Indus Plain starts from foothills of the Himalayas and Potohar Plateau and ends near Mithankot. It is very fertile and good for cultivation.

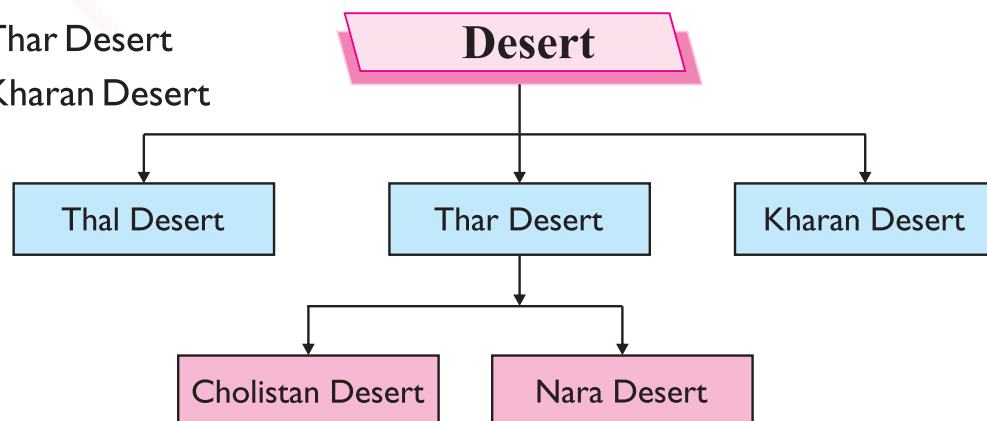
## Lower Indus Plain

The Lower Indus Plain stretches from Mithankot to the deltaic area near Thatta where the Indus River flows. This plain is also very fertile. It produces good crops.

## Deserts

A **desert** is a hot dry place with little or no rain. The deserts of Pakistan are:

- Thal Desert
- Thar Desert
- Kharan Desert



## Thal Desert

The desert situated in north Punjab is called **Thal Desert**. It lies between River Indus and Jhelum. It spreads over the areas of Mianwali, Khushab, Bhakkar, Layyah and Muzaffargarh.

## Thar Desert

The desert situated in eastern Sindh is called **Thar Desert**. It is further divided into the following main areas.

- ★ Cholistan Desert (in Punjab)
- ★ Nara Desert (in Sindh)

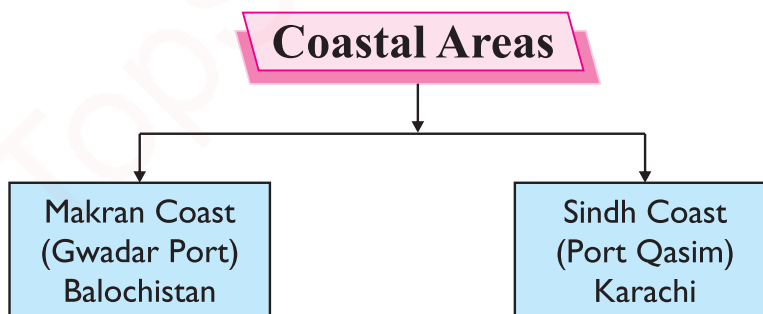
## Kharan Desert

Kharan Desert is situated in Balochistan province. It covers an area of more than 20,000 sq km.

## Coastal Areas

The coastal areas on the shore of Arabian Sea connect Pakistan with other countries of the world through a sea route.

Gawadar and Karachi are two prominent sea ports of Pakistan.



## Interaction Between the Land and People

People living in different regions have different life styles. In mountainous areas, winter season is very cold and dry. Usually snowfall takes place. The people of this region, wrap themselves in thick clothes to keep themselves warm. There is not much vegetation. Their main livelihood

is rearing cattle.

In plain areas, the summer and winter seasons are at their extreme. The main profession of people is agriculture. These are densely populated areas. People eat and dress according to the season.

Deserts have extreme weather conditions. Days could be very hot and nights very cold. Due to extreme climate and less water the life is very harsh. The majority of the population lives like nomads. They make their living by rearing cattle.



## ECO system and its impacts on life on Earth

Climatic conditions help to shape the ecosystem.

An ecosystem has a group of living things (plants and animals) and non-living things (Earth, Sun, Soil, weather, temperature etc.)

An ecosystem is a series of nutrients passing through in a cycle. There is always an input and output in it. For example, in a forest ecosystem, rain is an input which makes the tree growth. As a result evaporation is an output.



The components (living and non-living things) of an ecosystem depend on each other. Any change in the climate or environment of an

area can affect the plants and animals living there, as well as it shows an impact on the entire ecosystem.

For example, in an a aquarium, the input comes from three sources (fish food, minerals in water and light) while output comes in the form of fish and plant growth. All three inputs are required for healthy fish but too much or too little will create an imbalance. The most common issue from such imbalances are algal bloom.

**Information:**

The word ecosystem can be understood if we understand the term "eco" and "system" separately "Eco" means environment and "system" is a set of components and the relationship between them.

## Weather and Climate

A day to day condition of the atmosphere in a region is called **weather**. An average weather condition of a place for a long period of time is called **climate**.

Weather is not the same everywhere. It may be hot and sunny in one part of the world but freezing and snowy in another. Climate includes average weather conditions like winter, spring, summer and autumn.

**Can You Tell?**

What are different conditions of weather?

**Information:**

The study of weather is known as **meteorology**.

There are many different factors that affect climate around the world. The most important factors are:

- ★ Temperature
- ★ Air pressure
- ★ Wind
- ★ Rain
- ★ Humidity

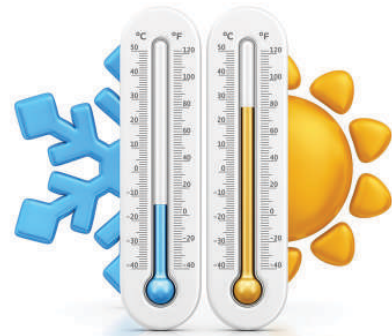
## Temperature

Temperature is a scale of the degree of heat and cold. It is measured with an instrument called thermometer in degree centigrade or Fahrenheit.

Temperature varies greatly throughout the world. It is different at

## Social Studies 5

different places. For example, the places that are located or near the equator are hotter. While the places that are located or near the north and south pole are colder.



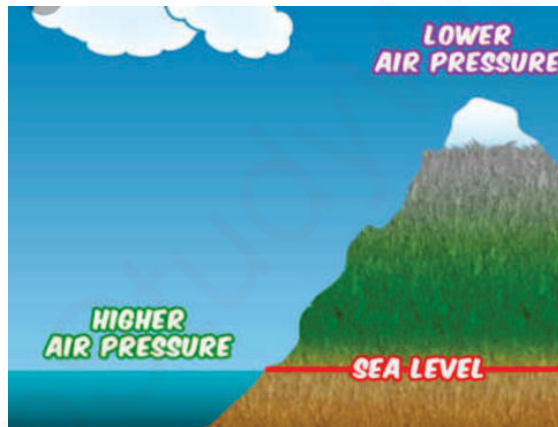
Thermometer

## Air Pressure

The weight of the air at a particular place is known as air pressure. Air pressure varies with altitude. If the altitude is higher, the air pressure will be lower. It is because as we go up there are fewer air molecules. Air pressure is measured with an instrument called barometer.



Barometer



Air pressure varies with altitude



## ACTIVITY 4

Follow the pattern and calculate the average temperature and monthly rainfall of different places.

### Average Rainfall Monthly

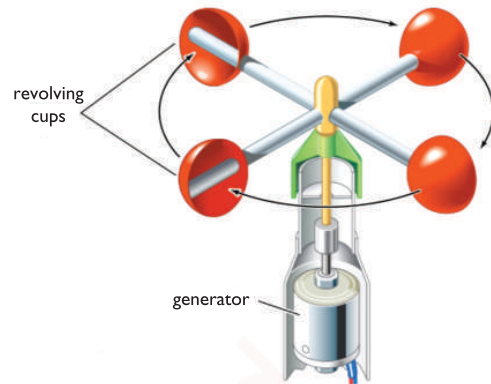
Jan 5mm	Feb 15mm	Mar 30mm	Apr 35mm	May 40mm	Jun 50mm
Jul 55mm	Aug 60mm	Sep 55mm	Oct 40mm	Nov 20mm	Dec 10mm



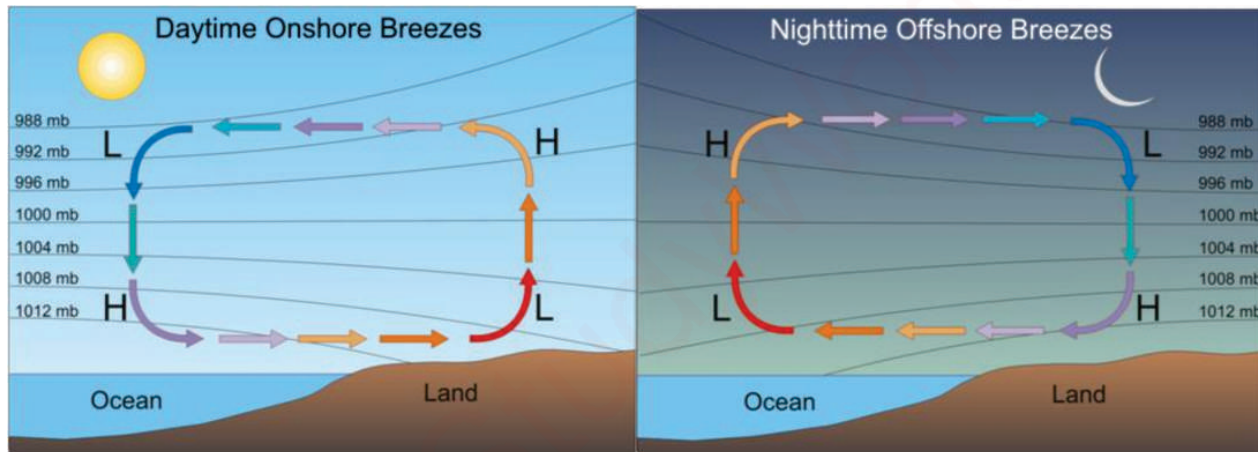
## Wind

Wind is a movement of air. Wind always blows from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure.

Wind is measured with an instrument called anemometer in miles and kilometers per hour.



Anemometer



## Rainfall

The Sun heats the oceans, lakes, rivers and other water bodies. The water evaporates and rises up in the air and is transformed into clouds. The clouds cause rainfall. The release of water from the clouds is called **rain**.

Rainfall is measured with an instrument called rain gauge. It is measured in inches, centimeters and millimeter.



Rain Gauge

## Humidity

The amount of water vapours in the air is called humidity.

When there are a lot of water vapours in the air, it is moist. For example, the air over lakes, seas, rivers is full of moisture.

When there are little water vapours in the air, it is dry. For example, the air over land (away from the sea) is dry.

Humidity is measured with an instrument called hygrometer.

## Humans' Activities Affecting the Climate

Humans' activities cause climatic changes due to which carbondioxide levels increase. Such human activities include:

- ★ burning of fossil fuels, like coal, oil and natural gas for energy.
- ★ cutting down forests for land, release of harmful chemicals and smoke from factories,
- ★ gaseous emissions by vehicles daily.

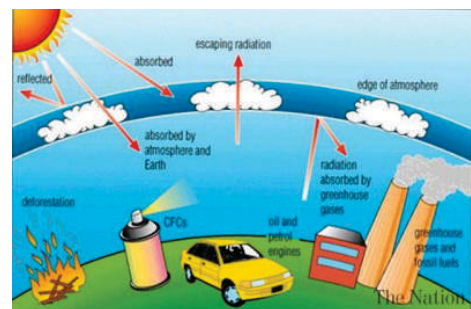
An increase in carbondioxide in the atmosphere increases global temperature and makes the Earth warmer. This phenomenon is called **global warming**. Some of effects of global warming are:

- ★ melting of glaciers.
- ★ rising of ocean levels.
- ★ extreme weather and climatic conditions,
- ★ health problems.

Earth is the only known planet where life exists. The atmosphere of Earth is composed of about 78% nitrogen, 22% oxygen and 0.03% carbondioxide. This normal atmosphere composition maintains global temperature.

Global warming is the process that causes the Earth's temperature to rise and makes the Earth warming.

Global warming is caused by the greenhouse gases. Carbondioxide, Methane and water vapors are some of the greenhouse gases.



## Climatic Regions of the World

The world has several climatic regions which are summarized on the world map below.

**Equatorial :** Hot, wet and rain all year.

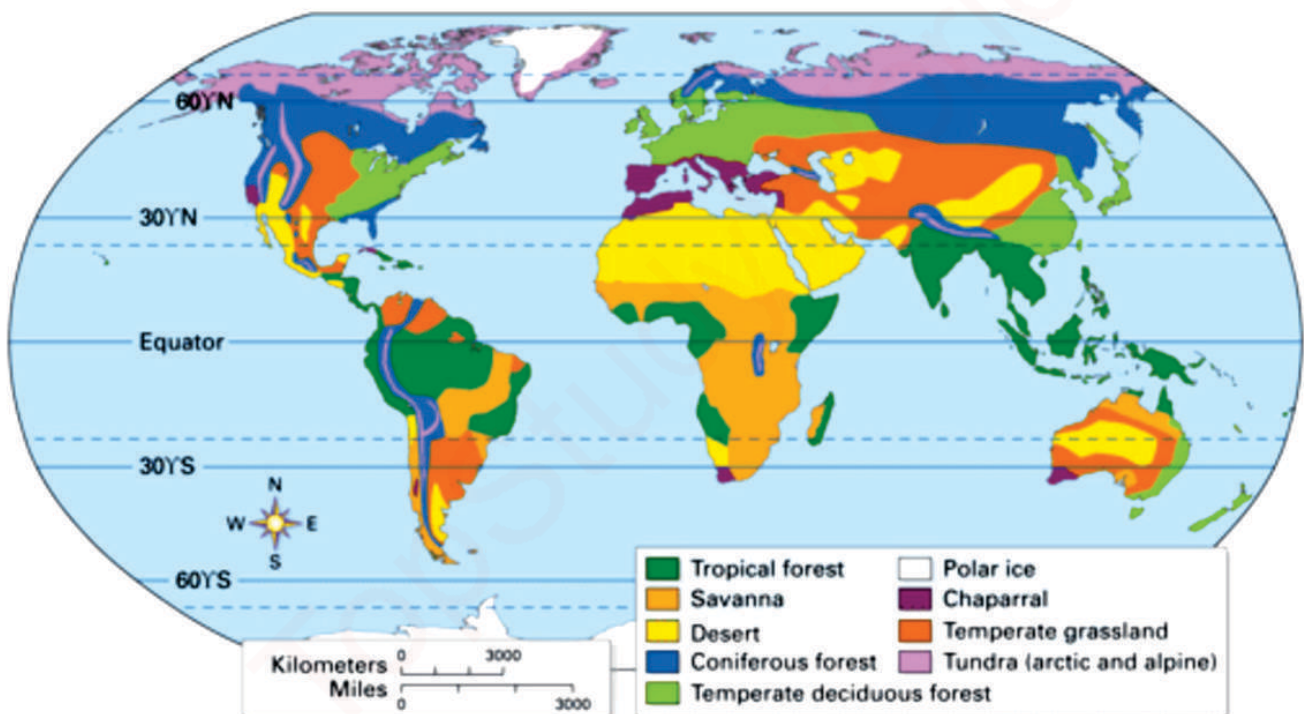
**Tropical :** Hot and wet all year.

**Temperate:** Cold winters and mild summers.

**Arid :** Hot and dry all year.

**Mediterranean:** Mild winters and dry hot summers.

**Polar:** Very cold and dry all year.



## Natural Disasters and Safety Measures

The major natural disasters are:

- |                           |                 |                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <b>Floods</b>             | <b>Tsunamis</b> | <b>Avalanches</b> |
| <b>Volcanic eruptions</b> | <b>Drought</b>  | <b>Landslide</b>  |
| <b>Earthquakes</b>        | <b>Cyclones</b> | <b>Tornadoes</b>  |

### Hurricane

### Famine

### Forest fire

Every year millions of people are affected by natural disasters. Some of the effects of natural disasters on human life are :

1. loss of human life,
2. danger of physical injury,
3. risk of health problem,
4. great loss of property,
5. destruction of houses and infrastructure e.g; roads and bridges,
6. less distribution of food, water, medicine and necessary items,

## Floods

A flood is an overflow of river water onto the land. Flood is the most common natural disaster.

The causes of floods are:

- 1 heavy rains
- 2 melting snow/ice-caps

A flood is an overflow of river water onto the land.



## Safety Measures In Case of Floods

### Before Floods

1. Be ready to evacuate your home in case of emergency.
2. Prepare a bag with important items in case you need to evacuate.
3. Disconnect electrical appliances.
4. Store food and water.

### During Floods

1. Do not walk through moving water. It can make you fall.
2. Do not touch electrical equipments.

### After Floods

1. Return home only when it is safe.
2. Stay away from power lines.
3. Clean and disinfect everything that got wet.
4. Stay away from damaged buildings and things.

## Population

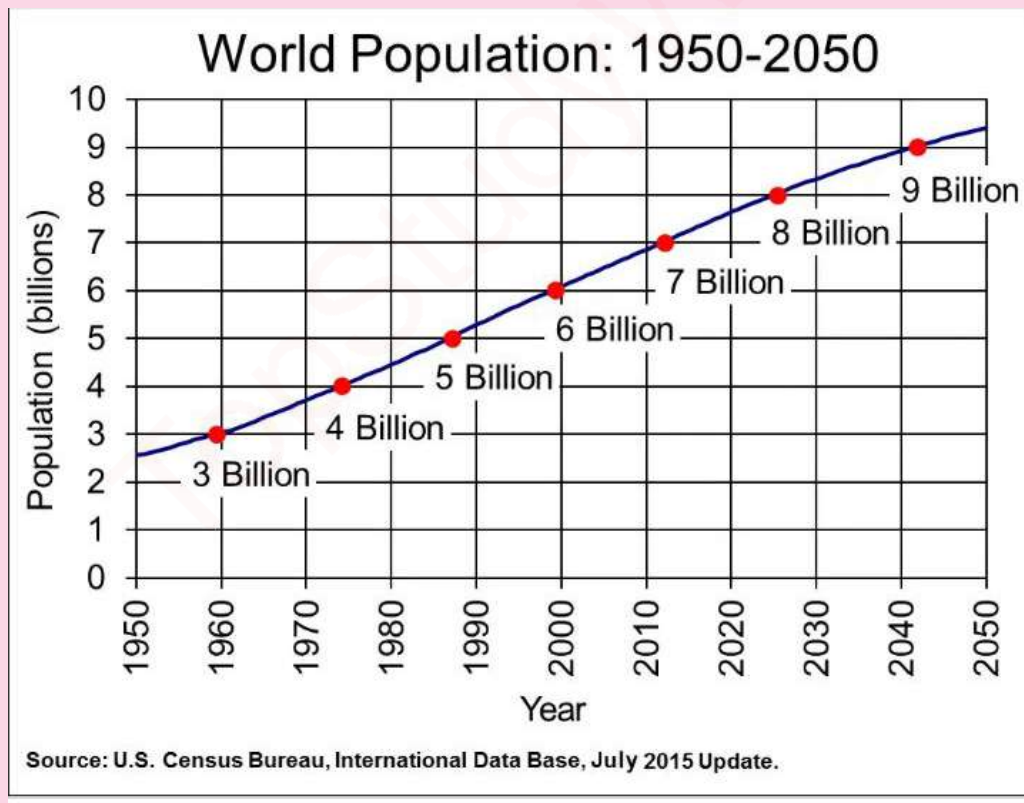
The total number of people living in an area, city, country or the world at a specific time is called **population**.

### ACTIVITY

Suggest the ways to reduce the damage caused by national disasters e.g. floods, earth quake.

The rate of increase in the number of population per year living in a country, state or city is called **growth rate**.

Two hundred years ago there were less than 1 billion humans living on the Earth. Today, there are 7.16 billion people living on the Earth. The population of the world is growing at a rate of 1.1% per year.





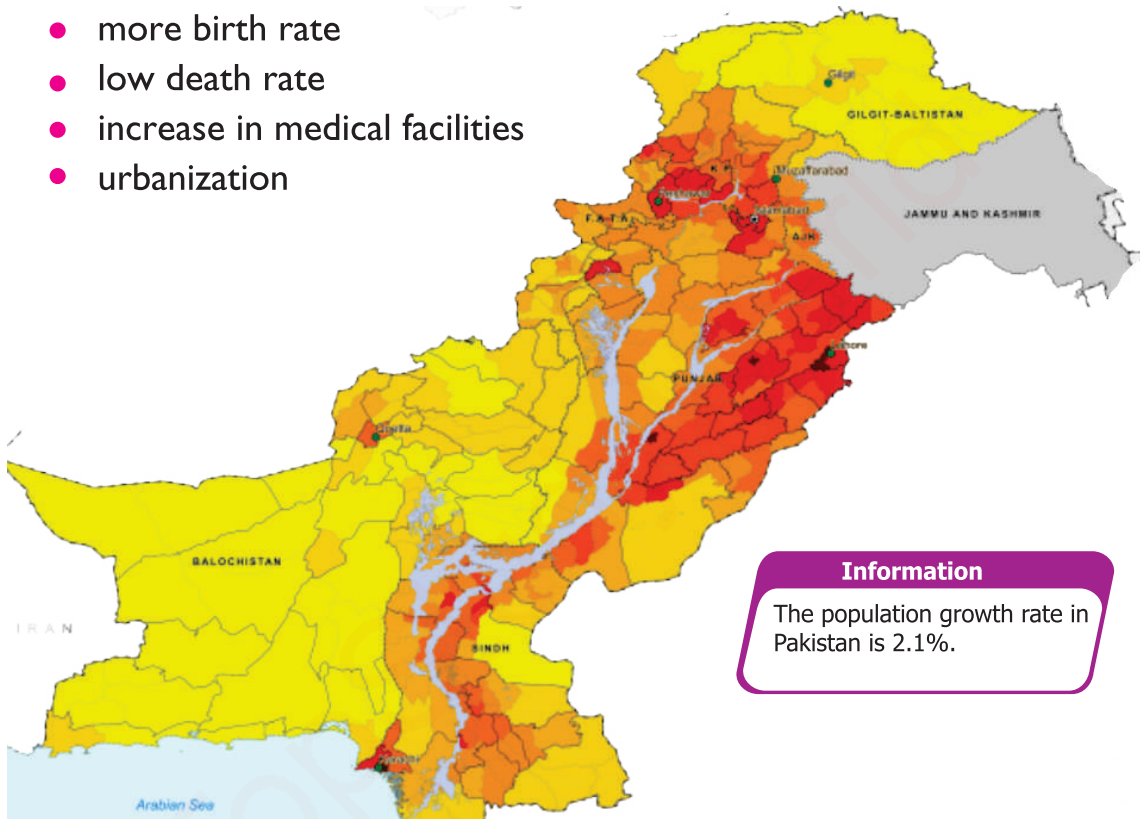
Different areas of the world have different population. Some areas are very sparsely populated. Some areas are moderately populated.

The **population density** is measured by.

$$\text{Population Density} = \frac{\text{total number of population}}{\text{total area}}$$

Following are the factors that cause population increase in Pakistan.

- more birth rate
- low death rate
- increase in medical facilities
- urbanization



#### Information

The population growth rate in Pakistan is 2.1%.



#### Note to the Teachers

- Explain the term BOLTS to the students.
- Show different types of maps and discuss them with students.
- Describe time zone, longitude, latitude using diagrams and globe. Ask the students to find different countries.
- Engage the students to discuss the characteristics of physical regions of Pakistan.
- Explain how Eco-system works by giving more examples.
- Encourage the students to point out how human activities affect climate.
- Emphasize the students to adopt safety speech on population.
- Free to use Urdu in the class for clarity of the concept. Make sure the students understand the concept clearly.

# Exercise



## a Answer the following short questions.

- 1 Differentiate between map and globe.
- 2 What are different types of maps?
- 3 What do you understand by lines of longitude and latitude?
- 4 Name main physical regions of Pakistan.
- 5 Name the instruments used to measure temperature, rainfall and wind.
- 6 State the effects of global warming.
- 7 Define the terms: population, growth rate and population density.

## b Answer the following long questions.

- 1 Describe the term BOLTS in detail.
- 2 Explain how latitudes and longitudes are used to determine location through grid reference.
- 3 Make a flow chart of mountains of Pakistan.
- 4 How air pressure and rainfall affect climate?
- 5 Which safety measures should be adopted in case of floods?
- 6 How does Eco-system work and affect life on Earth?

## c Write Yes or No.

- 1 The outline of the map is called border.
- 2 Weather map shows governmental political boundaries and locations of countries.
- 3 Longitudes are drawn from east to west.
- 4 The western mountains are low mountains.
- 5 The Potohar Plateau is located between River Jhelum and River Indus.

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- 5 Air pressure is measured with an instrument called hygrometer.
- 6 Tropical regions are hot and wet all year.
- 7 Global warming is caused by the greenhouse gases.

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ tells the purpose of the map.
- a scale      b title  
c border      d legend
- 2 A pattern of horizontal and vertical lines is called:
- a grid      b legend  
c scale      d map
- 3 The north western mountains include:
- a Himalayas      b Karakoram  
c Hindukush Mountains      d Waziristan hills
- 4 A hot dry place with little or no rain is called:
- a plain      b mountain      c plateau      d desert
- 5 The weight of the air at a particular place is known as:
- a temperature      b rainfall  
c air pressure      d humidity
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ regions have cold winters and mild summers.
- a arid      b temperate  
c Mediterranean      d polar
- 7 An overflow of river water onto the land is:
- a avalanches      b earthquake      c flood      d landslide
- 8 The number of people living per square kilometer is called:
- a time zone      b population density  
c growth rate      d population

Unit 6  
Geography

Match the following.

Rainfall

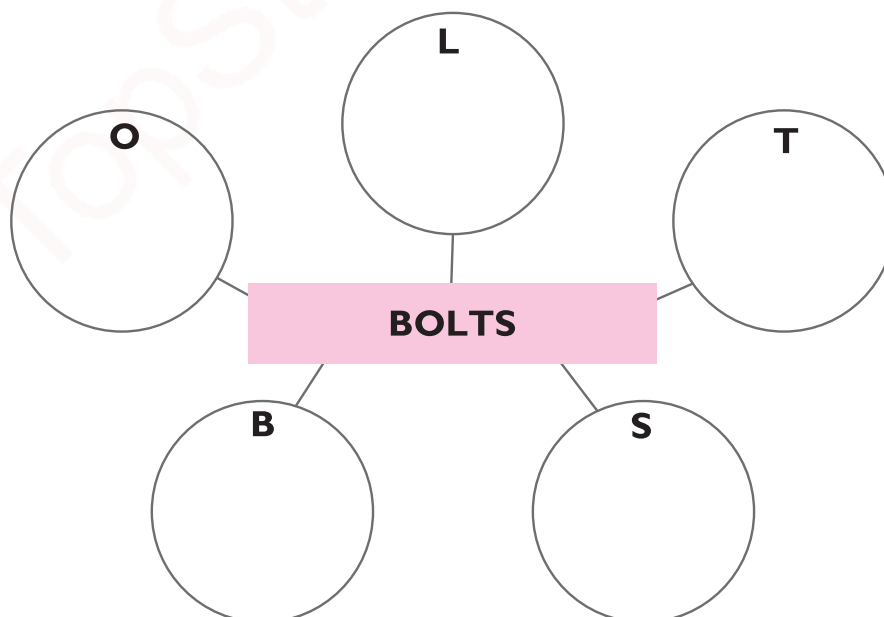
Humidity

Wind

Temperature

Air pressure

What does BOLTS stand for?



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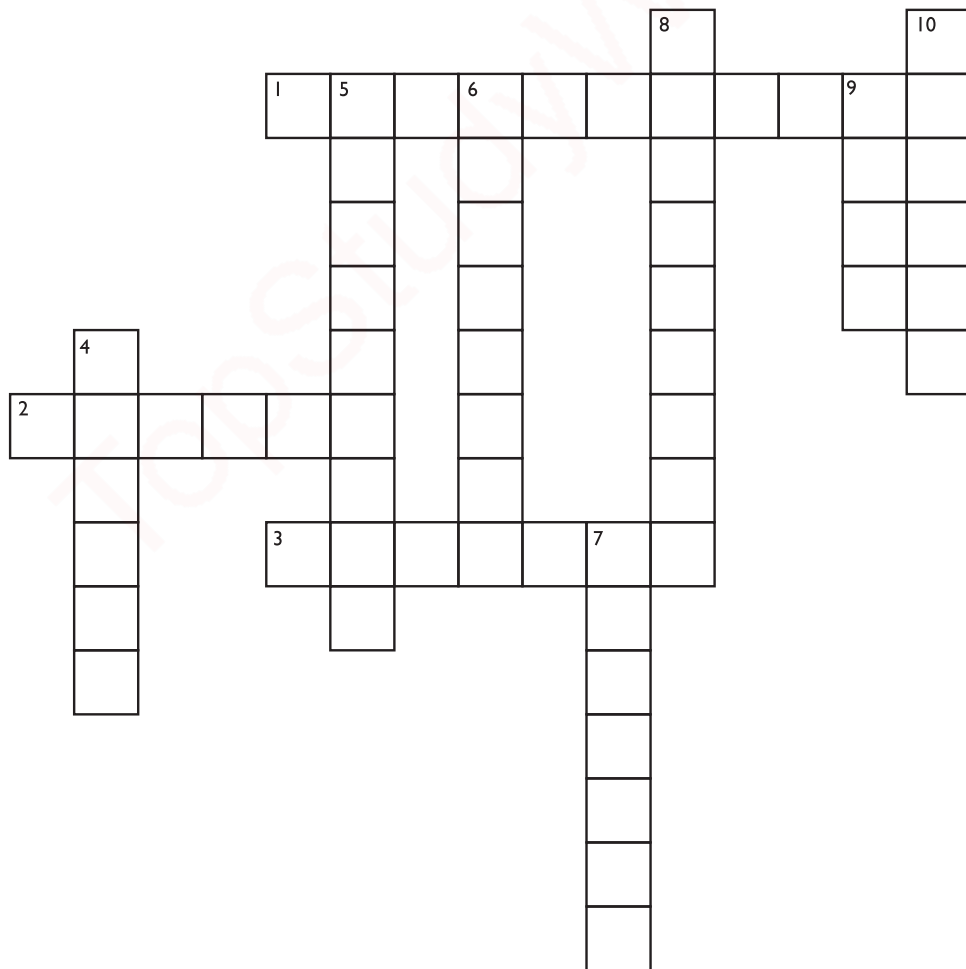
**Crossword.**

**Across:**

1. A scale of the degree of heat and cold. (11 letters)
2. A flat area on the surface of Earth. (5 letters)
3. A day to day condition of the atmosphere. (7 letters)

**Down:**

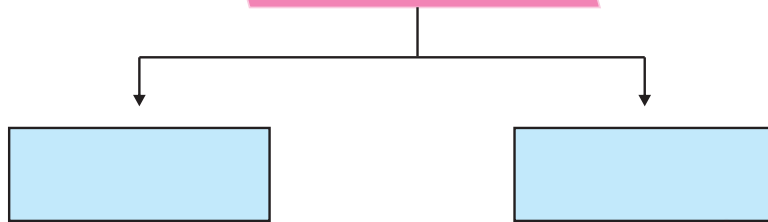
4. An overflow of river water. (6 letters)
5. A shorthand term for ecological system. (9 letters)
6. A flat area higher than the land around it. (7 letters)
7. Zero degree latitude. (7 letters)
8. Imaginary lines drawn from east to west. (9 letters)
9. Water falling from the clouds. (4 letters)
10. A hot dry place with little or no rain. (6 letters)



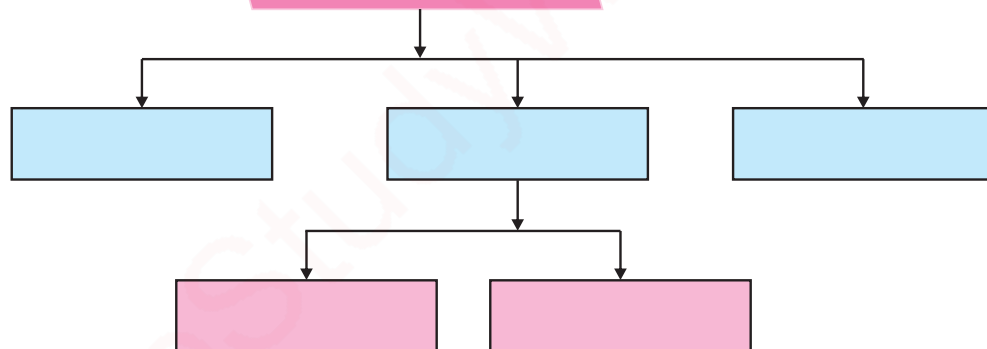


## About my Country

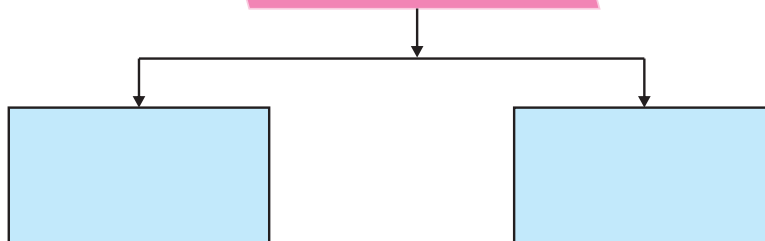
### Plateaus



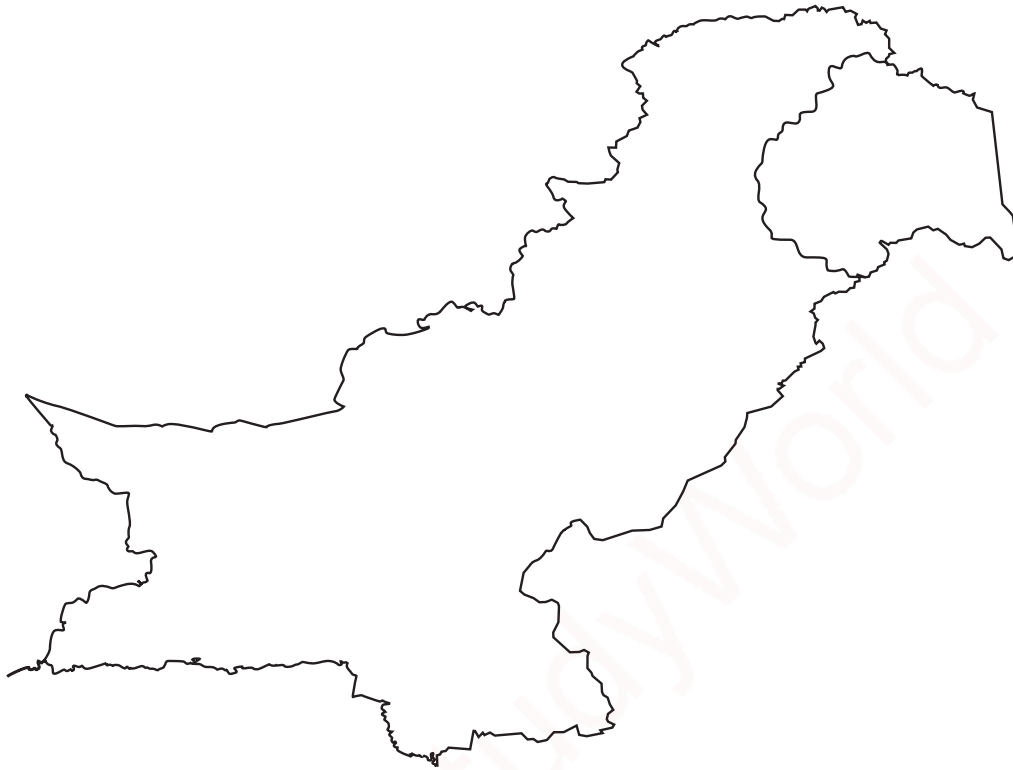
### Desert



### Coastal Areas

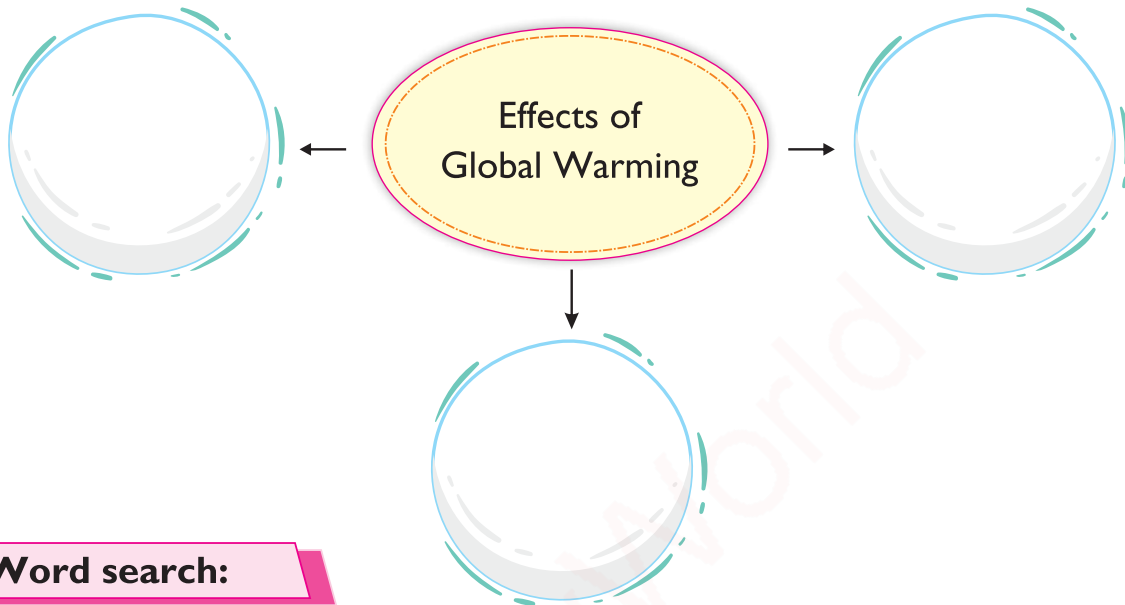


g Complete the following:



- 1 Label the surrounding countries and colour them with different colours.
- 2 Label the capital of Pakistan (mark it with a star).
- 3 Label your city (mark it with a dot).
- 4 In which continent Pakistan is situated?

**h** Write three effects of global warming.



**i** Word search:

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

- ◆ Avalanches
- ◆ Floods
- ◆ Tornadoes
- ◆ Cyclones
- ◆ Landslide
- ◆ Hurricane
- ◆ Earthquakes
- ◆ Famine
- ◆ Drought
- ◆ Forest Fire



# Glossary

Abandon	To give up
Accept	Get, gain, take
Admire:	Praise
Adequate	Sufficient, suitable
Aim	Goal, objective, purpose
Alternative	Other, second
Appreciate	Admire
Appoints	Choose, elect
Beliefs	Opinion, view
Bind	Sticky, fasten, hook up
Calmness:	Quietness, peace
Celebrated:	Perform
Celebrate	Perform, Rejoice
Characteristic	Typical, Particular, special
Charity	Alms, fund
Compulsory	Necessary
Connection	Contact, association
Courtyard	Lawn, yard, Area
Craftsman	Skilled person
Created	Generate, make
Create	Make
Debate	Discussion
Decrease	Loss, reduction
Declaration	Disclosure, Revelation
Determine	To decide, to settle
Destruction	Loss, crush
Devotion	Loyalty, Sincerity

Disadvantages	Loss, hurt, harm
Disaster	Accident, hazard
Distribute	Deliver, allot
Dynamic	Active, vital, important
Emergence	Beginning, start, origin
Emission	Discharge
Enforce	Make, insist
Ensure	Assure, make certain
Established	Build, Form
Evacuate	Empty, Eject, move out
External	Outside, outer
Extreme	High, severe
Fundamental	Major, key, prime
Faithful	Loyal, devoted
Festival	Feast, Treat
Fertile	Produce, profitable
Gladiator	Fighter
Guide	Lead, pattern
Internal	Within, inner
Increase	Addition, growth, gain
Information	Facts, news
Instrument	Tool, Device
Integrity	Purity, honor, goodness
Identify	Recognize, Find, pinpoint
Ideology	Ideas, theory, view
Locomotives	Moveable
Lent	Given, Loaned, Borrowed

Location	Place, region, post, spot
Lead	Advance, spend
Morally	Virtually, Respectably
Moderate	Medium
Momentum	Energy, force, drive
Opted	Choose, go for
Opinion	View
Protect	Save, Secure
Prosperity	Benefit, Success
Patriotic	Loyal, Faithful
Prohibited	Banned, Forbidden
Promote	Help, boost
Popular	Famous, well-known
Prominent	Easily seen, important
Paralyzed	Disabled, helpless
Recognize	Identify, know
Represent	Show, put on
Reduce	Make less, decrease
Realize	Know, aware
Relevance	Purpose, importance
Rumours	Uncertain truth, common talk
Shelter	Housing, home
Specific	Special, Exact
Sparsely	Not much
Sensibly	Brilliantly, Logically
Secure	Protect, shield
Spirit	Courage, Zest

Spread	Increase, stretch
Treasure	Money, store, riches
Transaction	Deal, Action
Tranquility	Rest
Traditional	Classic, common, historic
Tasks	Job, chore
Unique	Different, Particular
Various	Many
Volunteer	Let on self in for, offer to do something
Withdraw	Check out, pull out,
Willingness	Submission, free decision



## About the Author

The author of this book **Rubina Amjad Qureshi** has vast experience of the teaching and writing of text books.

She is passionate about writing. Her work provides inspiration and guidance. Her writing helps students to focus on valuable learning. It also connects teachers with their students that helps the students to learn at a high level and achieve learning goals quickly.

The purpose of this book is to give basic knowledge about different topics which will help the students to learn about their society and surroundings, and also to make them good citizens.