

STANDARD

# SOCIAL STUDIES

Class-7

TEACHER GUIDE

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**POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- \* Arrange the monthly Quiz Competition to increase the interest of learning Science.
- \* Arrange weekly student demonstration class to enhance the confidence and adapting skills.
- \* Arrange group discussion of students after completing a chapter or topic.
- \* Give them different projects to make their own notes/ script/ data.
- \* Give them projects to make different models i.e. Planetary System, Green House effect, Atomic models of element, Jet fighter, power stations etc.
- \* Visit them zoological gardens to understand them different living organisms i.e. Animals and plants.
- \* Visit the scientific lab and teach them the usage of scientific apparatus.
- \* Describe and teach them that Islam and science are closely related each other. Show and tell different verses of the Holy Quran are witness of phenomenas, relating science.
- \* Arrange the workshop for students. Arrange a lot scientific models and brief the students and tell them to give their view about workshop.

**DISTRIBUTION OF SYLLABUS**

There are 10 (Ten) chapters in standard social studies-8. These chapters are suitable for the class eight. The details of these chapters are:

S.#	CHAPTER NO:	CHAPTER'S NAME
01	CHAPTER-01	THE UNIVERSE
02	CHAPTER-02	DIVISION OF THE EARTH
03	CHAPTER-03	CLIMATE OF THE WORLD
04	CHAPTER-04	MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE WORLD
05	CHAPTER-05	WORLD POPULATION
06	CHAPTER-06	MEANS OF THE COMMUNICATION IN THE WORLD
07	CHAPTER-07	TOURISM
08	CHAPTER-08	THE IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN
09	CHAPTER-09	PAKISTAN SINCE 1947
10	CHAPTER-10	UNITED NATIONS

**DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST TERM'S SYLLABUS**

There are four chapters in First term's syllabus. These chapters are suitable for first term. The further details of these chapters are:

S.#	CHAPTER NO:	CHAPTER'S NAME
01	CHAPTER-01	THE UNIVERSE
02	CHAPTER-02	DIVISION OF THE EARTH
03	CHAPTER-03	CLIMATE OF THE EARTH
04	CHAPTER-04	MAJOR NATURAL REGION OF THE WORLD.

**DISTRIBUTION OF SECOND TERM'S SYLLABUS**

There are three chapters in second term's syllabus. These chapters are suitable for second term. The further details of these chapters are:

S.#	CHAPTER NO:	CHAPTER'S NAME
05	CHAPTER-05	WORLD POPULATION

<b>06</b>	CHAPTER-06	MEANS OF COMMUNICATION IN THE WORLD
<b>07</b>	CHAPTER-07	TOURISM

### **DISTRIBUTION OF FINAL TERM'S SYLLABUS**

There are three chapters in final term's syllabus. These chapters are suitable for final term. The further details of these chapters are:

<b>S.#</b>	<b>CHAPTER NO:</b>	<b>CHAPTER'S NAME</b>
<b>08</b>	CHAPTER-08	THE IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN
<b>09</b>	CHAPTER-09	PAKISTAN SINCE 1947
<b>10</b>	CHAPTER-10	UNITED NATIONS

## **NOTES FOR TEACHERS**

<b>CHAPTER-01</b>	<b>THE UNIVERSE</b>
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Read the chapter once. explain this chapter to students with meanings. Tell them the maning and importance of Solar System. Also tell them something about the space exploration.

<b>CHAPTER-02</b>	<b>THE DIVISION OF THE EARTH</b>
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Read the chapter once. Explain this chapter to students with meanings. Tell them the division of the earth with respect to continent. Also tell them the political, social, cultural and geographical conditions of continents of the world.

<b>CHAPTER-03</b>	<b>CLIMATE OF THE WORLD</b>
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Read the chapter once. Explain this chapter to students with meanings. Tell them the meaning of climate. Also tell them different climate conditions of the world.

<b>CHAPTER-04</b>	<b>MAJOR NATURAL REGIONS OF THE WORLD</b>
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Read the chapter once. Explain this chapter to students with meanings. Tell them different natural regions of the world. Also them different Geographic zones, Natural vegetation, Agricultural products, Animals, People and their profession.

<b>CHAPTER-05</b>	<b>WORLD POPULATION</b>
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Read the chapter once. Explain this chapter to students with meanings. Tell them the meaning of population. Tell them total population of the world in past and in modern world. Tell them factors affecting population. Also tell them the meanings of population density.

<b>CHAPTER-06</b>	<b>MEANS OF COMMUNICATION</b>
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Read the chapter once. Explain this chapter to students with meanings. Tell them meaning and sources of communication in past and now. Tell them meaning of Transport and means of transport. Also tell them importance of communication and transport.

<b>CHAPTER-07</b>	<b>TOURISM</b>
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Read the chapter once. Explain this chapter to students with meanings. Tell them meaning and importance of Tourism. Tell them about the adventures of life of world famous tourists. Also tell them the tourism in Pakistan and its importance.

<b>CHAPTER-08</b>	<b>THE IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN</b>
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Read the chapter once. Explain this chapter to students with meanings. Tell them the meaning and importance of ideology of Pakistan. Tell them the important historical events which took place in Pakistan Movement. Also tell the contribution of Political Leaders of Pakistan in the creation of Pakistan.

**CHAPTER-09****PAKISTAN SINCE 1947**

Read the chapter once. Explain this chapter to students with meanings. Tell them the early problems which Pakistan faced at the time of creation. Tell them the Political history of Pakistan since 1947 to 2015. Also tell them the contributinal system of Pakistan.

**CHAPTER-10****UNITED NATIONS**

Read the chapter once. Explain this chapter to students with meanings. Tell them the aims of creation of UN. Discuss the important organs of UN. Tell them the role of UN in Politics of the world.

**CHAPTER  
ONE****THE UNIVERSE****(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)****A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

- There are \_\_\_\_\_ planets of solar system.  
(a) Seven (b) eight (c) nine
- The solar system came into being around \_\_\_\_\_ billion years ago.  
(a) 4.6 (b) 4.7 (c) 4.8
- Venus is the \_\_\_\_\_ planet of the solar system.  
(a) First (b) second (c) third.
- Its average distance from the sun is 150 million kilometers.  
(a) Earth (b) Mars, (c) Jupiter.
- Mars has \_\_\_\_\_ Moon.  
(a) One (b) two (c) three.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is the planet we live on.  
(a) Venus (b) Uranus (c) Earth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ may be only planet where life is possible.  
(a) Earth (b) Jupiter (c) Saturn.
- It has 18 moon.  
(a) Mars (b) Jupiter, (c) Saturn.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are two hot, while the other planets are too cold.  
(Mercury and Venus, Mars and Jupiter, Mars and Earth)
- A day or night lasts \_\_\_\_\_ on Uranus.  
(a) 41 years (b) 42 years (c) 43 years
- Mercury is observed to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Moon (b) Earth (c) Sun
- Its average distance from the sun is 108 million kilometers.  
(a) Mercury (b) Venus (c) Jupiter.
- It is made up of gases and it has rings.  
(a) Earth (b) Mars (c) Saturn.

14. The \_\_\_\_\_ is about 150 million kilometers away from the Earth.  
 (a) Sun (b) Moon (c) Star.
15. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a heavenly body that revolves around another heavenly body  
 (a) Axis (b) Moon (c) Satellite.

ANSWER KEY					
01	B	02	B	03	B
04	A	05	B	06	C
07	A	08	C	09	B
10	B	11	C	12	B
13	C	14	A	15	C

### B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

#### Q1: What is Universe?

Ans: UNIVERSE:

Stars, moons, planets, Earth, space and everything that you see in the sky or the land are included in the universe, scientists have different theories about the beginning of the universe. The most popular of these theories is the big bang theory. According to this theory the universe started as a result of a big explosion, or big bang.

#### Q2: What is Solar System?

Ans: SOLAR SYSTEM:

The solar system is the name to the sun and the eight planets that move around it. Some of the planets have their own satellites and they are also included in the solar system. There are also some free moving asteroids that form a ring between Mars and Jupiter and they too are included in the solar system.

#### Q3: Name the Planets of the Solar System?

Ans: PLANETS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM:

The eight planets of the solar system are listed below according to their distance from the sun.

- (1) Mercury (2) Venus (3) Earth  
 (4) Mars (5) Jupiter (6) Saturn  
 (7) Uranus (8) Neptune (9) Pluto

#### Q4: Write a short note on Earth?

Ans: EARTH:

Earth may be the only planet where life is possible. Its average distance from the sun is 150 million kilometers. The temperature on the Earth varies from about 89°C to about 580°C. The period of orbit around the sun is 365.25 earth days.

#### Q5: What is orbit?

Ans: ORBIT:

The path covered by the earth while revolving around the sun is called its orbit.

#### Q6: What is axis?

Ans: AXIS:

The imaginary line around which the earth rotates is called its axis.

#### Ans7: What is satellite?

Ans: SATELLITE:

A satellite is a heavenly body that revolves around another heavenly body.

### (C) ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN DETAIL.

#### Q1: Write a detailed note on Solar System. Also discuss the structure of planets of the solar system.

Ans: SOLAR SYSTEM:

The solar system is the name given to the sun and the eight planets (including our earth) that move around it. Some of the planets have their own satellites (or moons), and they are also included in the solar system. There are also some free

moving asteroids (or tiny particles) that form a ring between Mars and Jupiter, and they too are included in the solar system. Apart from these heavenly bodies (objects existing in space), there are also gases and comets (shooting stars). Scientists usually believe that the solar system came into being around 4.7 billion years ago.

The eight planets of the solar system are listed below according to their distance from the sun:

- |             |             |            |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| (1) Mercury | (2) Venus   | (3) Earth  |
| (4) Mars    | (5) Jupiter | (6) Saturn |
| (7) Uranus  | (8) Neptune |            |

#### **MERCURY:**

Mercury is closest to the sun. The average distance, it completes a circle around the sun much faster than the earth, the period of orbit around the sun is 88 Earth days. Its surface temperature is believed to range from  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $420^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and the surface gravity is 0.38 times that of the earth.

#### **VENUS:**

Venus is the second planet of the solar system and is one of the brightest planets in the sky. Its average distance from the sun is 108 million kilometers. The average surface temperature is about  $450^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the surface gravity is 0.91 times that of the Earth. The period of orbit around the sun is 225 Earth days.

#### **EARTH:**

Earth may be the only planet where life is possible. Its average distance from the sun is 150 million kilometers. The temperature on the surface of the Earth varies from about  $89^{\circ}\text{C}$  to about  $58^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The period of orbit around the sun is 365.25 earth days.

#### **MARS:**

It appears like a red star on the night sky. Its average distance from the sun is 228 million kilometers. The surface temperature usually ranges from about  $12^{\circ}\text{C}$  to about  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  and

the surface gravity is 0.38 times that of the earth. The period of orbit around the sun is 687 Earth days.

#### **JUPITER:**

It is made up of gases and has no solid surface its average distance from the sun is 778 million kilometers. The average temperature is about  $140^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the surface gravity is 2.9 times that of the Earth. The period of orbit around the sun is about 12 Earth years.

#### **SATURN:**

It is made up of gases and it has rings around it that are even visible from the earth. These rings contain various particles that circle the planet etc. Its average distance from the sun is 1425 million kilometers. The average temperature is about  $179^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the surface gravity is 1.3 times that of the Earth. The period of orbit around the sun is 29.5 Earth years.

#### **URANUS:**

Its average distance from the sun is 2867 million kilometers. The average temperature is about  $210^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the surface gravity is 0.98 times that of the earth. The period of orbit around the sun is 84 Earth years.

#### **NEPTUNE:**

Its average distance is 4486 million kilometers. The average temperature is about  $220^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the surface gravity is 1.2 times that of the Earth. The period of orbit around the sun is 165 Earth Years.

#### **Q2: Describe solar eclipse and lunar eclipse.**

Ans: **SOLAR ECLIPSE:**

You know that the moon circles the Earth. Sometimes, the moon comes in between the Earth and the sun. When this happens the shadow of the moon falls on the sun and this is called the solar eclipse. If that is right between the sun and the Earth, the eclipse can be total and the sun darkens. For a few minutes the areas where total eclipse occurs the Earth turns

dark even during daytime. One such eclipse occurred in 1999 and was visible in many areas of South Asia, including Pakistan. However, more commonly the moon only eclipses a part of the sun and that is known as a partial solar eclipse.

**LUNAR ECLIPSE:**

Lunar eclipse, or the eclipse of the moon happens when the Earth is in between the moon and the sun. If the Earth is positioned centrally, then there is a total lunar eclipse, otherwise only a partial lunar eclipse occurs.

**Q3: Discuss space exploration in detail.**

Ans: **SPACE EXPLORATION:**

A British novelist, named H.G. Wells wrote a novel called 'The First Men on the Moon' in 1901 AD. The story was about two scientists who succeed in travelling to the moon. At the time of its publication the story was a mere fantasy, as space travel was not possible at the time. There were no means of acquiring a speed of at least 11 km/sec, to escape the gravitational pull of the earth.

However, as technology progressed, the age old dream of traveling into space also seemed attainable. By 1957 AD, both the USSR and the USA had developed rockets which were capable of going into outer space. In the same year, the USSR launched an artificial satellite into space. It was called Sputnik 1. And then a little later in the same year, Sputnik 2 was also launched. Sputnik 2 had a passenger on board a dog named Lanka. The craft with its passenger spent a full week in outer space. On April 12th 1961, Yuri Gagarin of the USSR, became the first man to travel into space. While in the following year, Valentina Tereshkova, became the first woman in space. However, the credit of landing a man on the moon goes to the USA in 1969 AD.

**Q4: What do you know about the future in space?**

**Discuss.**

Ans: **FUTURE IN SPACE:**

As the moment the earth is the only planet known to us which support life. Some scientists are working on possibilities of life support system, that may be used for expanding colonization of space in the near future. It might one day be possible to attain metals from asteroids, or build solar energy collectors and send them into orbit around the Earth. This will make it easier for them to receive continuous sunlight, thus enabling the solar collectors to harness a tremendous amount of solar power. The power in return may then be used to generate electricity on earth. We must remember that our dreams of extension into space depend a lot upon how much we care about our universe today. Polluting space will not help in our endeavors. In the year 1991 A.D. There were a total of about 104 used rocket launchers and old satellites orbiting the earth in the form of rubbish. Some of these are totally broken up and the splinters from these crafts can destroy and space craft that might fall into their path. If we are not careful we may end up polluting the space around so much so that space travel will become a very dangerous venture in the future.

**CHAPTER  
TWO****THE DIVISION OF THE EARTH****(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)****A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ of the Earth's surface is covered with water.  
(a) 70% (b) 71% (c) 72%.
- Land is spread over the remaining\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 27%, (b) 28%, (c) 29%
- The large masses of water are called\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) River (b) Seas (c) Oceans.
- The masses of land are called\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Mountain, (b) Land (c) Continents
- The\_\_\_\_\_ Hemisphere mainly comprises Land.  
(a) Eastern (b) Northern (c) Southern.
- The\_\_\_\_\_ Hemisphere mainly comprises water.  
(a) Eastern (b) Northern (c) Southern.
- There are\_\_\_\_\_ continents in the world.  
(a) Seven (b) Eight (c) Nine.
- According to area and population\_\_\_\_\_ is the largest continent of the world.  
(a) Asia (b) Africa (c) Europe.
- Red sea and Suez canal separate\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Asia (b) Europe (c) Australia.
- Several\_\_\_\_\_ lie between the mountain ranges of central Asia.  
(a) Plains (b) Soils (c) Plateaus.
- The\_\_\_\_\_ rises in the western Himalayas and passes eastward through India.  
(a) Indus (b) Ganges (c) Jehlum.
- Japan has native religion called\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Shinto (b) Hinduism (c) Christianity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the most commonly spoken language in Asia.

- (a) English (b) Urdu (c) Chinese
- In Asia, Japan and China are\_\_\_\_\_ nations.  
(a) Developed (b) Developin (c) Poor.
  - According to area\_\_\_\_\_ is the third largest continent of the world.  
(a) Europe (b) North America (c) Africa

**ANSWER KEY**

01	B	02	C	03	C
04	C	05	B	06	C
07	A	08	A	09	A
10	C	11	B	12	A
13	A	14	A	15	B

**B: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT.****Q1: What is continent?**Ans: **CONTINENT:**

The land is divided into big regions, which are called continents. Each continent has its own features, which make it different from the other continent.

**Q2: Name the continent of the world.**Ans: **CONTINENT OF THE WORLD:**

These are seven continents in the world. Their names are:

- Asia
- Europe
- Africa
- North America
- South America
- Australia
- Antarctica

**Q3: Name the important oceans of the world.**Ans: **Important Oceans of the World:**

- Pacific Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- Arctic Ocean
- Antarctic Ocean.

**Q4: Name the important mountains of the world.**



Ans: **Important Mountains of the World:**

- (1) Mount Everest
- (2) Karakoram
- (3) Himalayas.

**Q5: Name important countries of Asia.**

Ans: **IMPORTANT COUNTRIES OF ASIA:**

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) Pakistan | (2) Bangladesh |
| (3) India    | (4) Srilanka   |
| (5) Nepal    | (6) Bhutan     |
| (7) Maldives |                |

**Q6: Name important countries of Europe.**

Ans: **Important Countries of Europe:**

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) Germany | (2) Britain |
| (3) Norway  | (4) Sweden  |
| (5) Poland  | (6) Spain   |
| (7) France  | (8) Denmark |
| (9) Hollan  | (10) Italy  |
| (11) Greece | (12) Russia |

**Q7: Name important countries of Africa.**

Ans: **Important Countries of Africa:**

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Ethiopia | (2) Somalia  |
| (3) Nigeria  | (4) Botswana |
| (5) Namibia  | (6) Capetown |

### **(C) ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN DETAIL.**

**Q1: Describe the Physical, Geographical and Historical importance of Asia.**

Ans: According to area and population Asia is the largest continent of the world. Asia is bounded on three sides by oceans: the Arctic to the north, the Pacific to the east, and the Indian to the south. Many seas, bays, and gulfs indent the

continent's coastline, which is 62,000km. long. Ural mountain ranges and Caspian Sea separate Asia from Europe. Similarly Red Sea and Suez Canal separate Asia from Africa.

Asia's mightiest mountain ranges radiate in great sweeping arcs from the Pamirs of Central Asia, a highland region where Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and China intersect. In the Southeast of the Pamirs are the Himalayas, spanning 2,400 km. from the border between India and Pakistan in the west, to the border between India and Myanmar in the east.

The Karakoram Range lies just north of the western Himalayas. These two ranges contain two of the world's highest peaks, including Mount Everest, which lies on the border between Tibet and Nepal.

Several plateaus lie between the mountain ranges of Central Asia. The highest is the Tibetan Plateau, often referred to as the Roof of the World, which is bounded by the Kunlun Mountains and the Himalayas.

In Asia flow some of the important rivers of the world, among them Amu, Huang, the Indus, Ganges, and Yang Se Kiang are worth mentioning. The major rivers of South Asia have their sources in the Himalayas. The Ganges rises in the western Himalayas and passes eastward through India. Just north of the Bay of Bengal, it joins the Brahmaputra river, which rises beyond the Himalayas and then empties into the bay. The Indus river emerges from the western end of the Himalayas and flows through Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan to the Arabian Sea. The only large rivers of Southwest Asia are the Tigris and the Euphrates. Both rivers rise in Turkey and flow southward through Syria into Iraq, where they join before emptying into the Persian Gulf. Lake Baykal in southeastern Siberia is the deepest lake in the world and the largest freshwater lake in Asia.

**Q2: Define currents. Describe the reason for the**

**formation of ocean currents.**

Ans: **CURRENTS:**

Apart from the waves and the tides when the water of the sea starts flowing from one place to another in the form of a river then it is called an ocean current. A current flows constantly on a definite route like a river and it has its own width. The difference between a river and an ocean current is that a river flows on land whereas an ocean current flows in sea. The other difference is that the width of the river is small and the depth of the water is low, whereas the width of ocean current is very big and the depth is also very high. The width of the ocean current is maximum 500 km. and its depth is approximately 180 meters. The average speed of ocean current is generally 16 km per hour.

**☆ The Reasons for the Formation of Ocean Currents:**

Just as there are reasons for the formation of waves and tides, similarly, there are many reasons for the formation of currents also. A few are discussed here.

**(1) The difference of Temperature**

In the equatorial regions, the rays of the Sun fall vertically therefore these regions have hot seawater. Since hot water is lighter therefore the level of the sea is comparatively high. In contrast to this, in Polar Regions the rays fall obliquely, which is less capable of heating the seawater. Therefore, the seas of these regions are extremely cold. Cold water is heavier and starts settling down, creating a slope between equatorial regions and Polar Regions due to which ocean currents are formed.

**(2) The High and Low Quantity of Salt**

The low quantity of salt in water is also due to temperature. In all those seas where due to high temperature the process of evaporation is high the quantity of salt increases. Due to this water becomes heavier and gets settled down and starts flowing from down the sea in the form of a current to the

seas with less salty water. Less salty water is lighter and fresh and therefore, stays less near the sea level. For example, in the Mediterranean Sea the process of evaporation is high due to which the water is more salty there. Contrary to this, in the water of Atlantic Ocean the process of evaporation is slow. Therefore, this water is fresh and light. As a result, a series of ocean current starts flowing between Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

**(3) The Orbital Rotation of the Earth**

The Earth completes its rotation on its axis in 24 hours. Due to this rotation a change occurs in the direction of the ocean currents. The ocean currents are not formed due to the Earth's rotation but according to the Feral law, the ocean current is moved from its actual direction. In the northern hemisphere, the ocean current moves from the actual direction towards the right and in the southern hemisphere it moves towards the left.

**Q3: What is environmental Pollution? Also describe the types of environmental Pollution.**

Ans: **Definition of Pollution:**

Pollution is the contamination of the Earth's environment with materials that are dangerous for human health, the quality of life, or the natural functioning of ecosystems (living organisms and their physical surroundings).

There are many factors that pollute our environment and we ourselves are responsible for them. For example, gutter water, heaps of garbage, the chemicals from factories, the gases coming out from the factories and motors cars and smoke, growing use of chemical fertilizers, insecticides, etc.

**The Types of Pollution and Effects on the Environment:**

Following are the types of pollution:

**AIR POLLUTION:**

For staying alive in clean environments, is the birth right of every living being. Air is the important requirement for staying alive. One may live without water and food for a few days but without air staying alive for more than a few seconds is impossible. There are many gases present in the air but basically it is a mixture of Nitrogen, Oxygen and Carbon dioxide.

Apart from this, air also contains a small quantity of ozone, freon, helium, krypton, methane and hydrogen. Water vapours are present in the air from 0 to 4 per cent according to weight. Apart from this, certain gases, which are harmful, are also present in the air.

#### **WATER POLLUTION:**

The presence of water on the Earth is a great blessing of Allah without which the survival of human beings is not possible. In our body, 70 per cent of our total weight is water, which contains all important ingredients for staying alive. On land, only 2.8 percent is fresh water, which is used in houses, factories and in agriculture. Of this fresh water only 0.65 per cent is in liquid form, rest is found in the form of snow and glaciers. The remaining 97.2 per cent water on the Earth is salty hence unfit for consumption.

#### **SOIL POLLUTION:**

The presence of harmful elements in the soil makes it polluted biologically, chemically and physically. In the present world like air and water, soil is also exposed to pollution/Apart from the pollutants that are directly polluting it, air and water pollution is also destroying the soil.

### **CHAPTER THREE**

## **CLIMATE OF THE WORLD**

#### **(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)**

#### **A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

- The world is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ climatic region.  
(a) Five, (b) Six, (c) Seven.
- Land up to 50° and 5° South of the Equator receive direct rays of the sun.  
(a) East (b) West (c) North.
- The areas having this kind of a climate are included in climate region.  
(a) Equatorial (b) Tropical (c) None of these.
- Malaysia, Indonesia, Guinea and Congo Basin are \_\_\_\_\_ climatic region.  
(a) Equatorial (b) Tropical (c) None of these.
- The average annual rainfall in Indonesia is above \_\_\_\_\_ mm.  
(a) 3500 (b) 3600 (c) 3700.
- The average rainfall in Karachi is little over \_\_\_\_\_.  
(200mm, 250mm, 300mm)
- Flora means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Animals (b) Humans (c) Plants
- The \_\_\_\_\_ rainforests are the largest forests in the world.  
(a) Alpine (b) Equatorial (c) Both.
- The Equatorial climatic region is a paradise for all kinds of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Wildlife (b) domestic life (c) cattle life.
- Over \_\_\_\_\_ different species of insects are found in Equatorial rainforests.  
(a) 30 million (b) 40 million (c) 50 million.
- \_\_\_\_\_ produces a lot of petroleum, tin, coal and nickel.

- (a) Indonesia, (b) Malaysia (c) Bangladesh.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is found in abundance in the Congo.
- (a) Gold (b) Silver (c) Copper
13. In South Asia, the Monsoon comes from the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Pacific Ocean, (b) Indian Ocean  
(c) Atlantic Ocean.
14. Some parts of South America receive Monsoon from the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Indian Ocean, (b) Pacific Ocean  
(c) Atlantic Ocean.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ means the environment of an animal or plants.
- (a) Habitat, (b) Community, (c) Population

ANSWER KEY					
01	B	02	C	03	A
04	A	05	C	06	A
07	C	08	B	09	A
10	A	11	A	12	C
13	B	14	C	15	A

### B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

**Q1: How many climatic regions of the world?**

Ans: There are six climatic regions of the world.

**Q2: Name the countries of Equatorial climatic region?**

Ans: Countries of Equatorial Climatic Region:

(1) Malaysia (2) Indonesia (3) Guinea.

**Q3: Define Flora.**

Ans: Flora means vegetation or plants.

The soil in these regions is not very fertile, because there are no rivers to deposit silt. Plants have grown here for millions of years.

**Q3: Define Fauna:**

Ans: **FAUNA:**

Fauna means animal life. Over 30 million different species of insects are found in the Equatorial Rainforests. Almost 90% of all species of Primates (animals such as monkeys, gorillas and chim) are also found here.

**Q5: Write a short note on Equatorial rain forests.**

Ans: **EQUATORIAL RAINFORESTS:**

The soil in equatorial climatic region is not very fertile, because there are no rivers to deposit silt. However plants have grown here for millions of years and the excessive rainfall has supported them so much that almost the entire area was covered with thick forests at the beginning of the 20th century. These forests are known as equatorial rainforests.

**Q6: Name the animals which are found in Equatorial rainforests.**

Ans: (1) Monkey (2) Gorilla (3) Elephant  
(4) Hippopotamus (5) Crocodile

**Q7: What are monsoons?**

Ans: **MONSOONS:**

The word Monsoon is derived from the Arabic word *musam*, which means season. Monsoons are those winds that appear in particular seasons. In South Asia, the Monsoons come from the Indian ocean in the summer but similar winds blow in other regions of the world coming from seas and oceans.

**Q8: Define Habitat:**

Ans: **HABITAT:**

Habitat means the environments of an animal or plant. Various kinds of animals need different habitat in order to survive.

### (C) ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN DETAIL.

**Q1: Describe the Equatorial climatic region.**

Ans: **EQUATORIAL CLIMATIC REGION:**

Land up to 5° north and 5° south of the Equator receive direct rays of the sun all the year round. It receives rainfall after

3:00 p.m almost daily. This means that there are no seasons, since its always summer in the day and winter at night!

The areas having this kind of a climate are included in the Equatorial climatic Region. It must be remembered that some areas that lie close to the Equator also have a different climate why? Because they receive different types of winds, secondly they are at a greater distance from the sea level, or due to any other factor that affects the climate. If you look at the map carefully you can see the boundaries of the Equatorial Climatic Region. It includes Malaysia and Indonesia in Asia, parts of Africa such as Guinea and the Congo Basin and parts of South America such as Colombia and parts of the Amazon Basin mainly in Brazil.

**Q2: Describe Monsoon Climatic Region.**

Ans: **MONSOON CLIMATIC REGION:**

You have read much about the Monsoon in the previous classes. You know that the word Monsoon is derived from the Arabic word museum, which means season. Monsoons are those winds that appear in particular seasons (unlike the Trade Winds, which blow continuously). In South Asia, the Monsoons come from the Indian Ocean in the summers but similar winds blow in other regions of the world coming from other seas and oceans. For instance, some parts of South America receive Monsoons from the Atlantic Ocean. However, the Indian Ocean provides Monsoons to the most varied regions in addition to South Asia, it also sends these rain carrying winds to Burma and other parts of Southeast Asia and the northern tip of Africa. All areas that receive Monsoons from any ocean are included in the Monsoon Climatic Region. Most of these areas are situated on the eastern sides of the continents.

**Q3: Describe mediterranean climatic region.**

Ans: **MEDITERRANEA CLIMATIC REGION:**

You know that the Mediterranean Sea lies between Europe, Asia and Africa. Winds carrying water vapours blow from this sea every year during winters and cause rainfall in the surrounding areas. However, since this region is situated at a distance of 30° to 45° north of the Equator, it has a short summer (unlike the Monsoon Climatic Region, which has a long summer). Strangely, there are some other regions in the world, far away from the Mediterranean, which also experience the same kind of climate. All such areas are called the Mediterranean Climatic Region and they include Spain, France, Italy, and the Balkan countries in Europe, Turkey, Lebanon, Syria and Palestine in Asia, Algeria and Morocco and some southern parts in Africa, California in North America, Chile in South America, and some southern parts of Australia. As you can see, most of these areas are situated on the western sides of the continents.

**Q4: Define Biomes Also name some areas of Biomes.**

Ans: **BIOMES:**

Biomes are animals and plants communities grouped together on the basis of similar habitats. Usually, areas that have similar climate and vegetation form a biome. A biome is just like a climatic region, except that is defined on the basis of animal and plant life instead of climate alone. Our planet is usually divided into 12 biomes.

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Ice                       | (2) Tundra               |
| (3) Mountain                  | (4) Boreal               |
| (5) Temperate Forest          | (6) Temperate Grass land |
| (7) Mediterranean             | (8) Desert               |
| (9) Semiarid                  | (10) Saranna             |
| (11) Tropical seasonal Forest |                          |
| (12) Tropical Rain Forest.    |                          |

**CHAPTER  
FOUR****MAJOR NATURAL REGIONS  
OF THE WORLD****(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)****A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

- The idea of a geographical zone was first introduced by\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Aristotle, (b) Pluto, (c) None of them.
- The Earth was divided into\_\_\_\_\_ types of climatic Zones based on their distance from the equator.  
(a) Three, (b) Four, (c) Five.
- Aristotle named the region around the equator (from 23.5°N to 23.5°S) as the\_\_\_\_\_ (hot) zone.  
(a) Temperature, (b) Frigid, (c) Torrid.
- The Koppen system recognizes\_\_\_\_\_ major climatic types.  
(Three, four, five)
- Each of the five main latitude regions of the earth's surface is said to be a \_\_\_\_\_zone.  
(a) Geographical, (b) historical, (c) mountainous.
- In this zone, the sun is directly overhead at least once during the year.  
(a) Temperature, (b) Frigid, (c) Torrid
- In the two temperature zones, the sun is never directly overhead, and the climate is\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Cmild (b) hot (c) cold
- There is\_\_\_\_\_ day at the solstice when the sun doesn't rise or set for 24 hours.  
(a) One, (b) Two, (c) Three.
- The\_\_\_\_\_ zones are the coldest parts of the earth and are covered with ice and snow.  
(a) Temperature, (b) Frigid, (c) Geographical.
- The temperature of the equatorial is\_\_\_\_\_ throughout the year.

- (a) Cold, (b) mild, (c) hot.
- One day in an\_\_\_\_\_ climate is very similar to the next.  
(a) Equatorial, (b) landscape, (c)None of these.
  - Gorillas are found in\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) North Africa, (b) South Africa, (c) West Africa.
  - Island of \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a city state with a high standard of living.  
(a) Indonesia, (b) Australia, (c) Singapore.
  - Rubber and oil plam estates are set up in\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Indonesia, (b) Malaysia, (c) Australia.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ is the dominant grain around the Mediterranean Basin.  
(a) Wheat, (b) Rice, (c) Sugar-cane.

**ANSWER KEY**

01	A	02	A	03	C
04	C	05	A	06	C
07	A	08	A	09	B
10	C	11	A	12	C
13	C	14	B	15	A

**B: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT.****Q1: What was the concept of Aristotle about the earth?**

Ans: The idea of a geographical zone (climatic zones or natural zones) was first introduced by the ancient greek sholar Aristotle (322 Bc-384 Bc). He said that the earth was divided into three types of climatic zones based on their distance from the equator.

**Q2: What is Frigid zone?**

Ans: **FRIGID ZONE:**

The frigid zones, or polar regions, experiences the midnight sun and the polar night for the part of the year. There

is one day at the solstice when the sun doesn't rise or set for 24 hours, while in the center of zone (the pole), the day is literally one year long, with six months of day light and six months of night.

**Q3: What is Temperate zones?**

Ans: **TEMPERATE ZONES:**

In the temperate zones, the sun is never directly overhead and the climate is mild, generally ranging from warm to cool. The North Temperate zone includes Great Britain, Europe, northern Asia, North America and northern Mexico. The South Temperate zone includes southern Australia, Newzealand, southern America and south Africa.

**Q4: Name any two factors which influence the world climatic region.**

Ans: **TWO FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE THE WORLD CLIMATIC REGION.**

- (1) Air Mass influences
- (2) Location of global high and low pressure zones.

**Q5: What is Torrid zone?**

Ans: **TORRID ZONE:**

In this zone, the sun is directly overhead at least once during the year. This is the hottest part of the earth and there are two annual seasons; a dry and a wet. The Torrid zone includes most of Africa, Southern India, southern Asia, Indonesia and new Guinea.

**Q6: Name the Geographical zone based on vegetation.**

Ans: Some geographers distinguish ten natural regions of the world on the basis of type of vegetation. There are Tropical Rain forests, cool forests, cool grassland, Tundra desert, Arctic and high mountain vegetation.

**Q7: Name the geographical zone based on climate.**

Ans: There are only five main world climatic regions. There are: Zone of Tropical climate, zone of dry climate, zone of moist subtropical mid latitude climates, zone of continental climate and zone of polar climate.

**Q8: What is Mediterranean climate?**

Ans: **Mediterranean Climate:**

A mediterranean climate is the climate typical of most of the lands in the mediterranean Basin. Worldwide, this is where the largest area of this climate type is found. This region lies between 30°N and 45°S of the latitudes on the western side of the continents.

**(C) ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN DETAIL.**

**Q1: Describe the factors which influence the world climatic regions.**

Ans: So far geo scientists have discovered that the climate of a particular place is the function of a number of factors. These factors include:

- (1) Latitude and its influence on solar radiation received
- (2) Air mass influences
- (3) Location of global high and low pressure zones
- (4) Heat exchange from ocean currents
- (5) Distribution of mountain barriers
- (6) Pattern of prevailing winds
- (7) Distribution of land and sea
- (8) Altitude

**Q2: Discuss the climate classification of the world.**

Ans: The most commonly used is the Koppen's (German dimatologist) climate classification scheme. This Classification System is mostly based on the annual and monthly averages of temperature and precipitation (rainfall). The Koppen system recognizes five major climatic types:

- A. Tropical Moist Climates: all months have average temperatures above 18°C
- B. Dry Climates: with deficient precipitation during most of the year
- C. Moist Mid-latitude Climates with Mild Winters
- D. Moist Mid-Latitude Climates with Cold Winters
- E. Polar Climates: with extremely cold winters and summers

Today, there are several climate classification systems in use based on different factors. However, no classification system is perfect and absolute.

**Q3: Describe hot desert region or Tropical desert region.**

**Ans: Hot Desert Region or Tropical Desert Region:**

This natural region includes areas that lie between the latitudes 20° and 30°N and S of Equator in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Generally, the desert zones lie on the western sides of the continents. The main deserts of this region are listed below.

**NORTHERN HEMISPHERE:**

Desert of Saudi Arabia, Thar Desert (Pakistan), Rajputana Desert (India) lie in the continent of Asia. Sonoran Desert (Mexico), Deserts of Arizona and Southern California (USA) lie in North America and Great Sahara Desert in Africa.

**SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE:**

The Peruvian Desert (Peru) and Atacama Desert (Chile) lie in South American continent. Namibia and Kalahari Deserts (Botswana and parts of Namibia and South Africa) are located in Africa and the Western Desert in Australia.

**Q4: Write a detailed note on Tropical Monsoon Region.**

**Ans: TROPICAL MONSOON REGION:**

The term Monsoon Region was first used during British rule in Indian subcontinent and neighboring countries, to refer to the big seasonal winds blowing from the Indian Ocean and

Arabian Sea in the southwest bringing heavy rainfall to the region. Most geographers still think that the monsoon season is restricted to Indian subcontinent. It is partly true because the South Asian monsoon affects a larger number of people due to the high density of population in this part of the world.

However, it has now been realized that monsoon system is a major wind system that seasonally reverses its direction (e.g., one that blows for six months from the northeast and six months from the southwest). The region includes areas that lie between 5° to 30° on both sides of the Equator and generally in the eastern part of the continents. It comprises areas of Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Central America, Thailand, Philippines, Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam, South China, Northern Australia. In South America, the eastern coast of Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela and in Africa, the eastern part and island of Madagascar are included.

The most prominent examples occur in Africa and southern Asia. The primary cause of monsoons is the difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea. This allows other regions of the world such as North America, South America, Sub-Saharan Africa, Australia and East Asia to qualify as monsoon regions.

**Q: Write a detailed note on Temperate and Tropical grassland.**

Ans: A grassland is an area dominated by grasses such as a prairie (grassy plain) or meadow. About a quarter of the land on the Earth comprises of grasslands. The grassland biome exists in every continent, apart from Antarctica. Grassland biomes, in fact, are usually regions that are a transition between the desert and the forest. The tropical grassland biome, which is nearest to the equator, is hot all through the year. The grasslands that are located farther away from the equator, like the prairies in the United States, known as temperate grasslands, have more



varied temperatures, being hot in the summer and extremely cold in the winter.

There are two basic types of grasslands in the world:

**(a) Temperate grassland (Steppes):**

a terrestrial (on land) biome found in temperate latitudes (above and below 23.5° N or S latitude). Vegetation is made up mostly of grasses, the height and diversity of which depends largely on the amount of moisture available.

**(b) Tropical grassland (Savanna):**

with scattered individual trees that do not form a closed canopy. Extensive savannas are found in parts of subtropical and tropical Africa and South America, and in Australia.

**Q: Write a detail note on Tundra Regions. Also discuss the types.**

Ans: Some people think that Tundra region and Polar region are one and the same, but fact is that all polar region is not the Tundra region. Polar region surround the north and south poles, from the north pole to 60° north and from the south pole to 60° south. The Arctic and Antarctic Tundra climatic regions do not include the northern-most parts of Poles. These may be located in the latitudes 55° to 70° south. However, Tundra region is generally considered as Arctic Tundra probably because no land and population exists in the south. The word blue colour derives from the Finnish word for barren or treeless land. In physical geography, tundra is an area where the tree growth is hindered by low temperatures and short growing seasons.

There are three types of tundra:

Arctic tundra      Antarctic tundra      Alpine tundra

**Arctic tundra:**

Arctic tundra occurs in the far Northern Hemisphere. It includes parts of Canada, Greenland, Alaska, Northern Europe and North Asia (Siberia). Arctic tundra covers about one-tenth of the earth's surface. It is a vast area of barren landscape,

which is frozen for much of the year. The soil is covered with permafrost. Thus it is impossible for trees to grow. The tundra is covered in marshes and lakes because water, even in summers, can not go underground. Generally temperatures during the summer rise to about 12°C, but can often drop to 3°C. It is desert-like, with very little rain.

**Antarctic tundra:**

Antarctic tundra occurs on Antarctica and on several antarctic and sub-antarctic islands under extreme cold and dry climate, land remains covered with ice and these not suitable for vegetation. However, some portions of the continent have rocky soil that support tundra vegetation. Some sea mammals and sea birds, including seals and penguins, inhabit areas near the shore.

**ALPINE TUNDRA:**

Alpine tundra occurs at high enough altitude at any latitude on the Earth. Here, the soil does not remain completely frozen (does not usually have permafrost). Thus Tundra type vegetation and animal life is more than the polar regions. The Indi-Pak subcontinent has Alpine tundra type climate on high mountain peaks. In Pakistan, most of Karakoram, Hindukush and Himalayan peaks have Alpine Tundra shrubs and animals like marmots, yaks, mountain goats (markhor, Ibex), sheep, etc.

**CHAPTER  
FIVE**
**WORLD POPULATION**
**(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)**
**A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

- A country is known by its\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Sports, (b) people, (c) none of them.
- Broadly speaking\_\_\_\_\_ of the world population lives in about 10% of its land area.  
(a) 80%, (b) 90%, (c) 100%.
- The\_\_\_\_\_. most populous countries of the world contribute about 60% of the world population.  
(a) 10, (b) 15, (c) 20.
- The first human beings lived in\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Seas, (b) Caves, (c) Forests.
- It is believed that the men probably travelled in\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Sporting, (b) Hunting, (c) Fishing.
- It is believed that the earliest hominoid lived around\_\_\_\_\_ years ago.  
(a) 4.3 million, (b) 4.4 million, (c) 4.7 million.
- These were three to five feet tall, and probably fed on\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Fruits, (b) Vegetables, (c) leaves.
- During the last 2 million years the Earth has experienced four long period of cold climate known as\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Hot ages, (b) ice ages, (c) water ages.
- As more and more water freezes the sea level decreases by as much as \_\_\_\_\_ feet.  
(a) 200, (b) 300, (c) 400
- "Barely civilized" humans were first called as\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Homo Erectus, (b) Homospines, (c) Not.
- The population quickly rose around 2 million human on the Earth, to more than\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 80 million, (b) 90 million, (c) 100 million.
- Ancient villages are founded in\_\_\_\_\_ at Moen-jo-Daro and Harappah.  
(a) Pakistan, (b) Bangladesh, (c) Sri Lanka.
  - The world population growth rate has fallen from its peak of\_\_\_\_\_ per year to around 1.3 percent today.  
(a) 1 percent, (b) 2 percent, (c) 3 percent.
  - Less than 10% of the world's population lives in the\_\_\_\_\_.  
(Southern hemisphere, Northern sphere, Both.
  - Approximately\_\_\_\_\_of the world's population lived in Africa and Asia.  
(a) 72%, (b) 73%, (c) 74%.

**ANSWER KEY**

01	B	02	B	03	A
04	B	05	B	06	B
07	A	08	B	09	A
10	A	11	B	12	A
13	B	14	A	15	B

**B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.**

**Q1: How many countries of the world contribute about 60% of the world population?**

**Ans:** The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60% of the world population.

**Q2: What is Hominoid?**

**Ans:** HOMINOID:

Earliest humans (or Human like animals) that walked upright were known as Hominoid. It is believed that the earliest hominoid lived around 4.4 million years ago in the humid forests of eastern and southern Africa.

**Q3: Define Homo Erectus and Homo sapiens.**

Ans: **HOMO ERECTUS:**

Living in different lands and environment helped humans to develop strengthen their brains and brawn their skills in using tools improved. This gave them a clear advantage and made their lives easier. Such barely civilized humans were first called as Homo Erectus.

**HOMO SAPIENS:**

When Homo Erectus developed mastery over other better ways of life, were known as Homo sapiens.

**Q6: How villages and cities are formed?**

Ans: Archeologists have found some ancient villages that are believed to have been built more than 8,000 years ago. Some examples of ancient villages are found in Pakistan at Moen-jo-Daro and Harrapa. As time passed by mankind began to develop more advanced ways of life through new technologies, better farming equipment, faster means of transport and other new discoveries. Villages began to increase in size and complexity to turn into cities.

**Q7: What is density populated regions?**

Ans: The population density is measured in persons per square kilometre.

**Q8: What is population growth?**

Ans: The population growth or population change refers to the change in number of people living in an area since long. Population change depends on the economic development, social upliftment and historical and cultural background of the region.

### **C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.**

**Q1: Write a detailed note on tools and the stone age.**

**Ans:** One of the most important advancements in human history was the development and use of tools. The first tools were made out of stone. Thus, historians refer to the period of time before history was written as the stone age.

Living in different lands and environments helped humans to develop and strengthen their brains and brawn. Their skills in using tools improved. This gave them a clear advantage and made their lives easier. Such "barely civilized" humans were first called as Homo Erectus and later when they developed mastery over other better ways of life, were termed as Homo Sapiens.

The Homo sapiens are believed to have first appeared on the Earth around 200,000 years ago, in Africa. They migrated from Africa to the rest of the world around 100,000 years ago. They were around five to six feet in height. They had thick sturdy bones, muscular shoulders, legs, arms, and necks. They also had a large brain.

Later, they learned to make shelter in caves, dig pits and use wood. They believed in the afterlife. Burial plots have been found where the dead were covered with flowers, buried with food and with the tools they would need in the next life. They discovered some herbs as medicines to cure the sick.

**Q2: Describe the distribution of World's population?**

Population distribution on a global scale is highly uneven, with the greater part of the world's population living in the Northern Hemisphere and in countries of the less developed world. Less than 10 % of the world's population lives in the Southern Hemisphere, and 80 % lives between 20° and 60° north latitude. By the year 2000, approximately 74 % of the world's population lived in Africa and Asia (excluding the Russian Federation), on only 40 % of the world's land area. Europe accounted for 12% of global population, with a further 8.6 % in Latin America and the Caribbean, 5.2 % in North America.

**Q3: Write a detailed note on population growth.**

**Ans: POPULATION GROWTH:**

The population growth or population change refers to the change in number of people living in an area since long. Population change depends on the economic development, social upliftment and historical and cultural background of the region.

There are three ways of change of population - births, deaths and migration. The birth and death rates are the numbers of births or deaths respectively, per 1,000 of the population per year. Birth and death rate plays an active role in population change.

Population growth occurs not only by increase in birth rate but also due to decrease in death rate. The large death rate due to some epidemic, natural disaster, war or any other reason mortality rates affect the social advancement and economic development of a region.

Migration also results in population size changes. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. It may be permanent, temporary or seasonal. Migrants who move into a new place are called Immigrants and those who move out of a place are called Emigrants. Can you think of reasons why people migrate?

People migrate for a better economic and social life. There are two sets of factors that influence migration. Under some circumstances like, unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and social-economic backwardness, a place may seem less attractive to its residents. These are called push factors. The pull factors under which people like to immigrate or move to the new place are the attractions like better living, employment, peace, better education of kids, fertile lands, better climate and similar other things.

**Q4: Describe the factors influencing population density.****Ans: FACTORS INFLUENCING POPULATION DENSITY:**

There are many factors which influence the population density of a region. They can be divided into three categories:

1. Geographical Factors provide the most important reasons for migration of people and increasing the density of a region. These are:

**(a) Availability of water:**

Water is the most important factor for life. So, people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available. Water is used for drinking, bathing and cooking, and rearing cattle, crops, industries and navigation. It is because of this that river valleys are among the most densely populated areas of the world. In Pakistan, Indus Valley and in Egypt, the Nile Valley are the best examples.

**(b) Land-form and Soil:**

People prefer living on flat plain areas with fertile loamy soils because they are favourable for the production of crops. It is much easier to build roads and industries in the plain areas. This is why the Ganges plains in northern India are among the most densely populated areas of the world while the mountain zones in the Himalayas are sparsely populated.

**(c) Climate:**

An extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts are uncomfortable for human habitation. Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation, attract more people. Areas with very heavy rainfall or extreme and harsh climates have low population. Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods in history due to their pleasant climate.

2. Economic Factors provide next most important reasons for migration of people. Economically rich areas may have:
  - (a) Mineral Wealth - Areas with mineral deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment. So, skilled and semi-skilled workers move to

these areas and make them densely populated. Katanga-Zambia copper belt in Africa is one such good example.

- (b) Urbanization - This is probably the most important factor in increasing the population density of a place. Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communication. Good civic amenities and the attraction of city life draw people to the cities. It leads to migration from rural to urban areas and cities grow in size. Big cities of the world continue to attract large number of migrants every year. Karachi city is the best example which had a population of only 400,000 in the year 1947. It rose to 9,856,318 in 1998 and by 2008, it became 12,991,000. In the central part of the city the population density is 33,014 persons per sq km.
- (c) Industrialization-Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large number of people. These include not just factory workers but also transport operators, shopkeepers, bank employees, doctors, teachers and other service providers. The Kobe-Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated because of the presence of a number of industries. Its population was 18,643,915 in the year 2000 and population density of 1,669 persons per sq km.
3. Social and Cultural Factors also influence immigrants decision. Places having religious or cultural significance can bring people to live there. Jerusalem city in Palestine (currently Israel occupied) is the best example. Some areas have persistent political instability to such an extent that people migrate in great numbers. The Indo-Pak Subcontinent at the time of partition of the region and present day Afghanistan are examples of such migrations by people.

## CHAPTER SIX

## MEANS OF COMMUNICATION IN THE WORLD

### (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

#### **A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

A. Tick the appropriate answer:

- Exchanging information or for sending messages from one place to another place are called means of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Transport, (b) Communication, (c) Not.
- There are various kinds of means of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Communication, (b) population, (c) Not.
- The old source of different sign through which the message is sent is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Telegram, (b) Telegraph, (c) Television.
- Due to communication\_\_\_\_\_, fax and computers, this world has turned into a global house.  
(a) Orbit, (b) Satellites, (c) Means.
- Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.  
(a) 1875, (b) 1876, (c) 1877.
- \_\_\_\_\_ networks modulate voice communication over these wires.  
(a) Telegram, (b) Telephone, (c) Both.
- A complex system of network switches maintains the \_\_\_\_\_links between callers.  
(a) Telegram, (b) Telephone, (c) Not.
- \_\_\_\_\_ transmission now provides a cheaper and easier way to transmit text and graphics over long distance.  
(a) Fax, (b) Postal, (c) Both.
- In\_\_\_\_\_, Marconi invented the Radio.  
(a) 1895, (b) 1896, (c) 1897.
- He invented a system with the help of which \_\_\_\_\_ waves without wires could be sent in the air.  
(a) Mechanical, (b) ultraviolet,

- (c) electrical.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is primarily a public broadcasting medium.  
(a) Radio, (b) Television, (c) Telephone.
  12. \_\_\_\_\_ transmits news and information, as well as entertainment.  
(a) Radio, (b) Television, (c) Telephone.
  13. There are \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of the means of transportation.  
(a) Two, (b) three, (c) four.
  14. There are \_\_\_\_\_ roads in Germany, Britain, America and Australia.  
(a) Wide, (b) Short, (c) Thin.
  15. The \_\_\_\_\_ routes have transformed the world into a global village.  
(a) Sea, (b) Air, (c) Land.

ANSWER KEY					
01	B	02	A	03	A
04	B	05	B	06	B
07	B	08	A	09	A
10	C	11	B	12	B
13	B	14	A	15	B

### B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

#### Q1: What are means of communication?

Ans: The resources, which are used for exchanging information or for sending messages from one place to another are called means of communication.

#### Q2: Who invented telephone and Radio?

Ans: In 1876 Alexander Graham Bell invented the Telephone in 1895 Marconi invented the Radio.

#### Q3: Define the function of Telephone and Radio.

Ans: **FUNCTION OF TELEPHONE:**

This is a machine, which sends the human voice from one place to another. This exchange today takes place through

communicational satellites. This process of exchange of message has become speedy and sending message to far flung areas has become possible.

#### FUNCTION OF RADIO:

Radio is used mostly as a public medium, sending commercial broadcasts from a transmitter to anyone with a radio receiver within its range, so it is known as point to multipoint medium.

#### Q4: Define five uses of computer.

Ans: **FIVE USES OF COMPUTER:**

- (1) For reserving seats the air companies use computer.
- (2) Through computer the flight schedule can be known.
- (3) Computer also used in air traffic control.
- (4) Many decisions have to be taken immediately and on time, which are only possible through computer.
- (5) Computer is also used for telecommunication.

#### Q5: Define function of Television.

Ans: **FUNCTION OF TELEVISION:**

Television is primarily a public broadcasting medium, using point-to-multipoint technology that is broadcast to any user within range of the transmitter. Television transmits news and information as well as entertainment.

Cable Television is a commercial service that links televisions to a source of many different types of videos programming using cable.

#### Q6: Define means of transport?

Ans: **MEANS OF TRANSPORT:**

Means of transportation serve as the basis of communication between the buyers and the sellers. Means of communication reduce the distance between markets and place of production. For the exchange of trade goods, appropriate means of transportation are essential unless the means of transportation of a country are not fully developed the agriculture and industrial produce of any country gets wasted.

**Q7: What is foreign exchange?**

Ans: **FOREIGN EXCHANGE:**

The exchange items are generally bought on cash. As the currency of every country is different therefore takes place on the basis of some mutually agreed currency. In Pakistan trade mostly takes place in American dollars or British pounds. The money which is obtained from external trade, is called foreign exchange.

**B: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.****Q1: Describe the means of communication in detail.**

Ans: The resources, which are used for exchanging information or for sending messages from one place to another, are called means of communication. There are various ways and kinds of means of communication.

The old source of different signs through which the message is sent is called telegram. Apart from this these signs are also exchanged via audio aids, telephone and television. Due to communication satellites, fax and computers, this world has turned into a global house. Let us study a few of the important means of communication.

**Q2: Discuss the importance of computer in the modern world.**

Ans: In today's developed world computer is an important means of communication. This is used for different purposes on land and space. For reserving seats the air companies make use of the computers. Through computers the flight schedule can be known. This also helps in air traffic control. Through computers the pilots are guided. These are also used on a large scale in space. For sending satellites in space and for achieving the various objectives the entire system needs to be taken care of. Many decisions have to be taken immediately and on time, which are only possible through computers. Personal computers

use telecommunications to provide a transmission link for the delivery of audio, video, text, software, and multimedia services. Currently, the delivery of most of these audio, video, and text services occurs over existing telephone connections using the internet.

Electronic mail, or e-mail, is a key attraction of the Internet and a common form of computer telecommunications. E-mail is a text-based message delivery system that allows information such as typed messages and multimedia to be sent to individual computer users. Local e-mail messages (within a building or a company) typically reach addressees by travelling through wire-based internal networks. E-mail that must travel across town or across a country to reach the final destination usually travels through the telephone network. Other computer telecommunication technologies that businessmen frequently use, include automated banking terminals and devices for credit card transactions that bill charges directly to a customer's bank account.

**Q2: Write a detailed note on Facsimile Transmission Fax.**

Ans: Teletype, Telex, and Facsimile (Fax) transmission are all methods for transmitting text rather than sounds. These text delivery systems were evolved from the telegraph. Teletype and telex systems still exist, but they have been largely replaced by Facsimile (Fax) machines, which are inexpensive and can better be operated over the existing telephone network. The Internet provides an even more inexpensive and convenient option. The Teletype, essentially a printing telegraph, is primarily a point-to-multipoint system for sending text. The Teletype converts the same pulses used by telegraphs into letters and numbers and then prints out readable text. It was often used by news media organizations to provide newspaper stories and stock market data to subscribers. Telex is primarily a point-to-point system that uses a keyboard to transmit typed

text over telephone lines to similar terminals situated at individual company locations.

Facsimile (Fax) transmission now provides a cheaper and easier way to transmit text and graphics over long distances. Fax machines contain an optical scanner that converts text and graphics into digital, or machine-readable codes. This coded information is sent over ordinary analog telephone lines through the use of a modem included in the fax machine. The receiving fax machine's modem demodulates the signal and sends it to a printer also contained in the fax machine.

**Q4: Describe the types of means of transport.**

Ans: **MEANS OF TRANSPORT VIA LAND:**

This includes the system of rail and road. In most of the countries of the world the means of transportation are poor and inadequate whereas in some of the developed parts these means are most efficient and modern. The developed nations of the world have a well-connected system of rail and road.

**MEANS OF TRANSPORT VIA SEA:**

Two third area of the Earth is covered with water. This is a great blessing of Allah Almighty, which has many benefits for mankind. The greatest benefit is that it is used for various means of transportation as the majority of the countries of the world are linked to each other through seas and oceans. The biggest sea routes of the world include oceans seas, rivers and lakes. The route of northern Pacific Ocean is the most important trade route of this ocean.

**MEANS OF TRANSPORT VIA AIR:**

The air routes have transformed the world into a global village. People living in far-flung areas can cover great distances in a short time. Even though air transportation is expensive but businessmen and people travelling to far flung areas have felt

its importance and necessity.

In America there are many national and international air routes. On the eastern coast New York is the biggest airport.

The capitals of almost all the European countries are important air centers. Many air routes are linked to western Africa through Europe. Many air routes link the North African countries.

**Q5: What do you know about trade between Pakistan and the world?**

Ans: **TRADE BETWEEN PAKISTAN & THE WORLD:**

Any country of the world in spite of being highly developed cannot be self-sufficient in meeting all its needs and requirements. Every country has to buy different commodities from other countries and has to sell its surplus things to those countries. This process takes place within the country as well as outside the country. The buying and selling and exchange of goods is called TRADE. The trade, which takes place within the country (between the different parts of the country), is called INTERNAL or DOMESTIC trade and the trade, which takes place between two countries, is called EXTERNAL or INTERNATIONAL trade. Trade has two dimensions one is buying and the other is selling. Those goods, which are sold to other countries, are called EXPORTED goods and this trade is called export. Contrary to this those goods, which are bought from other countries into the country, are called IMPORTED items and forms its import. All countries have two types of trade one is import and the other is export. Usually, trade goods are purchased on cash. But sometimes goods are also exchanged for goods. This kind of trade is called "BARTER TRADE".

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE:**

The exchange items are generally bought on cash. As the currency of every country is different therefore exchange takes place on the basis of some mutually agreed currency. In



Pakistan trade mostly takes place in American dollars or British pounds. The money, which is obtained from external trade, is called FOREIGN EXCHANGE. If any country produces any commodity exactly according to its needs that country is called SELF-SUFFICIENT in that particular commodity. For example, if Pakistan produces sufficient wheat for its requirement then Pakistan will be called self-sufficient in wheat. In any country if goods are produced less than the requirements of the country then that country is called low producer of that commodity and if that country produces a commodity in abundance then it is called a high producer of that commodity.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

## TOURISM

## (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

**A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

A. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ and Tourism both carry same meaning.  
(a) Travelling, (b) Playing, (c) Outing.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ promotes knowledge and provides entertainment and recreation.  
(a) Tourism, (b) Sports, (c) Not.
3. During the years \_\_\_\_\_, the total number of international tourists has been seventy million.  
(a) 2000, (b) 2002, (c) 2004.
4. Tourism is an important industry of the \_\_\_\_\_ century.  
(a) 19th, (b) 20th, (c) 21th.
5. In \_\_\_\_\_, Moen-Jo-Daro and Harappa, the sites of Mughal architecture.  
(a) India, (b) Bangladesh, (c) Pakistan.
6. Al-Beruni was born on 4th September, \_\_\_\_\_ A.C.  
(a) 963, (b) 973, (c) 983.
7. His famous book \_\_\_\_\_ contains detailed information about the civilization, society and Politics.  
(a) Qanoon-Al-Masoodi, (b) Asar-ul-Baqia, (c) Not.
8. Ibn-e-Batuta was born in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1302, (b) 1303, (c) 1304.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ was one of great travellers of 13th century.  
(a) Marco Polo, (b) Ibn-e-Batuta, (c) Al-Beruni.
10. In \_\_\_\_\_ a Mughal Prince was to be by sea to Persia to be wedded to Arghun Khan.  
(a) 1291, (b) 1292, (c) 1293.
11. Marco Polo was arrested in \_\_\_\_\_ during the war between Genoa and Venice.  
(a) 1298, (b) 1299, (c) 1300.

12. Christopher Columbus was born in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 1449 AD, (b) 1450 AD, (c) 1451 AD.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Provincial capital of Punjab.  
 (a) Karachi, (b) Multan, (c) Lahore.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ fort is evidently the largest fort in the world.  
 (a) Rani Kot, (b) Red Fort, (c) Both.
15. Mouen-Jo-Daro means Mound of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Sorrow, (b) dead, (c) life.

ANSWER KEY					
01	A	02	A	03	A
04	C	05	C	06	B
07	C	08	C	09	A
10	B	11	A	12	B
13	C	14	A	15	B

### B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

#### Q1: What is Tourism?

Ans: TOURISM:

Tourism is a travelling from one place to another. Tourism promotes knowledge and provides entertainment and recreation.

#### Q2: Write a short note on Al-Beruni.

Ans: Al-Beruni's full name was Abu Rehan Muhammad Bin Ahmed Al-Beruni was his title. He was born on 4th september, 973 A.C in central Asia. From the very beginning he was intelligent and hard working. He acquired mastery over different subjects within a short time. His reputation was due his personal efforts hard work and determination.

#### Q3: Write a short note on Ibn-e-Batuta.

Ans: **Ibn-e-Batuta:**

His original name was Abu Abdullah Shaifuddin Muhammad Ibn-e- Batuta. This great traveller was born in 1304 A.D at Tangier, a coastal town of Morocco. He acquired the

knowledge of the Holy Quran and Hadith. He was very fond of learning from his childhood.

#### Q4: Write a short note on Azad Kashmir.

Ans: **AZAD KASHMIR:**

It is dotted with a vast chain of scenic and natural beauty spots amidst flowing streams, gushing springs and flowering plants. The area of Azad Kashmir is 8214 square kilometres land strip in the shape of a crescent moon, 400 km in length with width varying from 15 to 60 km. The mountain tops over the valley look like circular and rectangular caps.

#### Q5: Write a short note on Harappa.

Ans: **HARAPPA:**

Harappa excavations has historical link with those of Moen-jo-Daro as both are part of great Indus civilizations. There is also a museum at the excavation site where pottery, seals and other artifacts have been displayed.

#### Q6: Write a short note on Rani Kot fort.

Ans: **RANI KOT FORT:**

Rani kot fort is evidently the largest fort in the world. The fort's massive 10 metre high (30 feet) walls of dressed sandstone are 29 kilometres (18 miles) around. Seen from the distance, portions of its ramparts resemble great wall of china.

#### Q7: Write a short note on the Thar Desert.

Ans: **THAR DESERT:**

The Thar Desert is located in the Tharparkar district and is a continuation of the Rajasthan Arid Zone. The district derives its name from the desert it houses. The desert area has a colourful heritage with its own distinct folk lore, culture, flora and fauna. Specialities of the area are tribal embroidery and silver jewellery.

#### Q8: Name the important historical cities of Pakistan.

Ans: **IMPORTANT HISTORICAL CITIES OF PAKISTAN:**

- (1) Multan (2) Harappa  
 (3) Moen-jo-Daro (4) Serai Khila

(5) Rohri

### C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.

**Q1: Describe the importance of Tourism.**

**Ans: IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM:**

Travelling and Tourism both carry same meaning. That is why we usually say that tourism is a travelling from one place to another. Tourism promotes knowledge and provides entertainment and recreation. Visit to historical places is a source of information. In the Holy Quran at many places Muslims are persuaded to travel and visit different places so that they may observe the beautiful natural sights and get better opportunities for witnessing the remnants of the past for taking appropriate lesson and guidance from the rise and fall of civilizations.

Through Tourism various stages of human development can easily be understood. The recreational tourism now a days are getting popular. During the year 2000, the total number of international tourists has been seventy million. Therefore, tourism is an important industry of the 21st century. Tourism makes enough contribution to the national income. This is an important means of income for the people. Like many other countries of the world, Pakistan too has many places, which attract the tourists to visit this place.

In Pakistan, Moen-jo-Daro and Harappa, the sites of Mughal architecture, the statue of Gautama Buddha in Taxila are a source of great interest for the tourists. The high mountain peaks, green fertile valleys, rivers, coastal areas also attract tourists from all parts of the world to visit and gain knowledge. There are many great historians, scientist geographers and travellers who undertook difficult ventures and made dangerous voyages and found new lands and people.

**Q2: Write a detailed answer about the life sketch Marco**

### Polo and Vasco de Gama.

**Ans: MARCO POLO:**

Marco Polo was one of the great travellers of 13th Century. Marco Polo was born at Venice in Italy in the year 1254 A.D. He was not only a traveller but also merchant and adventurer. He belonged to a Venetian merchant family. His father, Nicolo Polo, returned home from his business tour in 1269. After two years, Nicolo and his brother Maffeo Polo determined to leave for the Middle East on their trade tour. Young Marco was then a lad of fifteen years. He requested his father to take him along with them. They started on their journey taking Marco with them.

In the early part of 1271 they passed through Turkey, Afghanistan and then reached Bukhara. Kublai Khan, the great emperor of the Mongols, ruled over China at that time. Some rich merchants of Bukhara took them to Beijing and introduced Marco, his father and uncle to the great Kublai Khan. He was very much pleased to see them in his court. After staying for three years at Beijing, the Polo brothers returned home with valuable things. After two years, when the Polo brothers started for the East on their trade journey, Marco Polo also accompanied them. They sailed towards the East and reached Syria. Then they went to Jerusalem and after visiting the holy places over there came back to Syria. From Syria they went to Basra. From Basra they joined a camel caravan which reached Balkh after a long journey. They stayed here for a few days to take rest and then the caravan began to travel towards China.

### VASCO DE GAMA:

Vasco De gama died in the year 1524 at a seaport in the South of Calient. Vasco Da Gama offered some presents to Zamorin, the local ruler of Calicut and acquired permission for trade. In those days Indian trade was monopolized by Arabs and they naturally disliked his entry. They therefore Raja Zamorin that Western traders were priates and profiteers and

Vasco Gama had to go back disappointed. However, he returned to Calicut in 02 A.C., destroyed the sea fleet of Raja and made a massacre of the Muslim. The Portuguese captured the Indian seas and took over the sea trade the sub-continent and soon became the sole masters of trade on the Indian Ocean.

**Q3: Write a detailed note about the Tourism in Pakistan.**

Ans: **TOURISM IN PAKISTAN:**

Our country has a special interest destination for travellers from other countries. In the year 1999, Pakistan attracted around 432,200 tourists from seas and earned US\$ 49.6 million as foreign exchange receipts. The total of foreign tourist arrivals in the South Asia region was 5 million. In share of Pakistan in tourist arrivals in this region was 7.6%. More half of foreign tourist arrivals in 1999 were for visiting friends and relatives owed by business travellers (18.3%), holidays and recreational (1.4%) and religious tourists (2.5%). Most of the total tourists from had visited main cities like Karachi, Rawalpindi/ Islamabad and , mainly due to the nature of foreign tourism which is dominated by friends and relatives. Pakistan's government and Pakistan Tourism development Corporation (PTDC) take all those steps which help attract foreign tourists.

**THE TOURIST RESORTS:**

Pakistan is a land of rich cultural heritage and enchanting beauty. Nature has blessed it with boundless wealth of fauna, flora and mineral resources. Indus Valley civilization has been one of the oldest civilizations of the world. Its main attractions include adventure tourism in the Northern Areas, cultural and archaeological tourism as found at Taxila, Moen-jo-Daro, Harappa and Swat and early Muslim and Mughal heritage of Multan, Lahore, Thatta and Peshawar.

From the mighty Korakoram in the north to the vast alluvial delta of the Indus River in the south, Pakistan remains a land of high adventure and nature. Trekking, mountaineering,

white water rafting, wild boar hunting, mountain and desert jeep, camel and yak safaris, trout fishing and bird watching, are a few activities which entice the adventure and nature lovers to Pakistan.

**Q4: Write a detailed note on Moen-jo-Daro.**

Ans: Moen-jo-daro means "Mound of the Dead". — It is an archaeological site which has been rated amongst the most spectacular of the world's ancient cities. Moen-jo-daro, along with Harappa (Punjab province) some 800 miles away, formed part of the Indus Valley Civilization and it is now generally believed that these were the cities referred to in the Rig Veda that were destroyed by Aryan invaders.

**Q5: Write a detailed note on Manchar Lake.**

Ans: Manchar lake is located in the west of Sehwan Sharif, Manchar is said to be the largest natural lake in Asia covering an area of 24 sq. Km. It is mostly visited in winter when temperature is comparatively moderate and migratory birds flock to its vast expanse of water and marsh lands.

**CHAPTER  
EIGHT**
**THE IDEOLOGY OF  
PAKISTAN**
**(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)**
**A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**
**a. Tick the appropriate answer:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ is a system of ideas which reflect the way of thinking of a nation.  
(a) Ideology, (b) Sociology, (c) Not.
- The ideology of Pakistan is based on the ideas of \_\_\_\_\_ system.  
(a) American, (b) British, (c) Islamic.
- \_\_\_\_\_ commonly known as Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani. (a) Shaikh Ahmed Sarhandi, (b) Allama Iqbal, (c) Liaquat Ali Khan.
- Mughal emperor \_\_\_\_\_ has married certain Hindu women.  
(a) Aurangzeb, (b) Jahangir, (c) Akbar.
- \_\_\_\_\_ innovated a new religion, Deen-e-Illahi.  
(a) Aurangzeb, (b) Jahangir, (c) Akbar.
- The war of independence was fought in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1857, (b) 1885, (c) 1886.
- Indian National Congress was established in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1884, (b) 1885, (c) 1886.
- All India Muslim League was established in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1905, (b) 1906, (c) 1907.
- The great Philosopher \_\_\_\_\_ created national awareness among the Muslim. (a) Quaid-e-Azam, (b) Allama Iqbal, (c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- The British called this war of \_\_\_\_\_ a mutiny and dubbed their enemies as rebels.  
(a) 1857, (b) 1998, (c) 1995.
- Quaid-e-Azam's fourteen points were enforced in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1928, (b) 1929, (c) 1930.
- In \_\_\_\_\_ Lord Curzon was appointed as the first viceroy of the subcontinent.  
(a) 1857, (b) 1858, (c) 1859.
- In \_\_\_\_\_, the eastern districts of Bengal were united with Assam to create a new province.  
(a) 1905, (b) 1906, (c) 1907.
- In \_\_\_\_\_ the first world war started.  
(a) 1913, (b) 1914, (c) 1915.
- In \_\_\_\_\_ the second world war started. (a) 1946, (b) 1947, (c) 1948.

**ANSWER KEY**

01	A	02	C	03	A
04	C	05	C	06	A
07	B	08	B	09	B
10	A	11	B	12	A
13	A	14	B	15	A

**B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.**
**Q1: What is ideology?**

Ans: The term ideology refers to ideas which a nation strives to accomplish for the stability and homogeneity to its nationhood. The ideology is a system of ideas which reflect the way of thinking of a nation. The ideology of Pakistan is based on the ideas of Islamic system.

**Q2: Write a short note about war of independence.**

Ans: **WAR OF INDEPENDENCE:**

The war of independence in 1857 was a great turning point in the political history of Indo-Pak Sub continent. The British after discovering the alternative sea route for south Asia tried for the occupation of India. In a bid to save their power, the Muslims started the struggle for freedom. The war of

independence (1857) was the result of Muslim's feeling of gaining back their lost power.

**Q3: What is two nation theory?**

Ans: **TWO NATION THEORY:**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first Muslim leader who used the word nation for the Muslim. Two Nation theory means the Muslim and Hindus are two different nation. By their religion, culture, customs they could not live with unity. Therefore Muslim leaders, thinkers realized the need of separate independent state for the Muslim.

**Q4: Write main points of Lucknow Pact.**

Ans: **Main points of Lucknow Pact:**

The main points of Lucknow pact are as follows.

- (1) The congress accepted the principles of separate electorate for the Muslims.
- (2) One third of the elected members of the central legislative Assembly would be Muslims.
- (3) The seats of both the Muslims and the Hindus would be reduced in their majority provinces where they were in minority.
- (4) it was also agreed that the Muslim, League and congress jointly demand the establishment of complete self rule in India.

**Q5: Define simon commission.**

Ans: **Simon Commission:**

In 1927, the British Government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of sir John Simon to examine the political conditions of India for the introduction of constitutional reforms. This commission is known as simon commission.

**Q6: What is Nehru Report?**

**Ans: NEHRU REPORT:**

In February 1928 in all parties conference was convened to prepare a draft for the constitutional reforms. The conference appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Moti Lal Nehru to identify the principles of India's future constitution. The report submitted by the committee is known as "Nehru Report".

**Q7: What do you know about Allama Iqbal's address at Allahabad?**

Ans: **Allama Iqbal's Address at Allahabad:**

The annual session of the Alla India Muslim League was held at Allahabad in 1930 which was presided by Allama Iqbal.

His address is a great asset of the history of the Muslim of South Asia with regard to their struggle for independence. He said:

I would like to see that the provinces of sindh, Punjab, N.W.F.P and Baluchistan should be amalgamated to constitute a state where the Muslims would be in majority.

**Q8: Write a short note on Simla Conference 1945.**

Ans: **SIMLA CONFERENCE 1945:**

The conference began in simla on 24th June, 1945 and lasted till July 1945. The viceroy proposed central government in which all the portfolios except that of war would be given to the Indians. There was to be a parity of representation between the Muslims and the Hindus. But the congress denied the Muslim league's aim of being the sole representatives of the Indian Muslims.

**C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.**

**Q1: Discuss the contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in the creation of Pakistan.**

Ans: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first Muslim leader who used the word 'nation' for the Muslim. He laid down the first

brick of Pakistan. After their defeat in the War of Independence in 1857, Muslims were the targets of the British hatred and the Hindus prejudice. So Muslims stayed backward in politics, education, trade and all other fields of life. As such it created movement. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played a great role in bringing back the glory to the Muslims. He convinced Muslims to come close to British people and learn English, get education and compete other nations. More over they can reduce hatred of the British and get favour.

The other Muslim leaders of the sub-continent like Maulvi Nazeer Ahmed, Maulana riali, Mlaulana Shibli, Khairi Brothers, Maulana Zatar AH Khan. Syed Amir All, Nawab Abdul Latif, Nawab Salimullah of Dacca, AH Brothers and several others and above all Allama Iqbal with his poetry and prose paved the way for Pakistan. Quaid-i-Azam became the greatest leader of the Muslims He struggled for uniting Muslims against the Hindus and the British

The Indian National Congress claimed that there were only two parties to negotiate for freedom, namely, the Congress and the British. But the Quaid -i-Azam added that there were three parties, namely, Hindus, Muslims and the British. In the general elections of 1945-1946 it was proved that 75 per cent of the Muslim electorate favoured, All India Muslim League is the only representative party of Muslims in india.

**Q2: Write detailed note on the establishment of All India Muslim League.**

Ans: **THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE IN 1906:** in the beginning the only political party of Hindus and Muslims was Indian National Congress, which was established in 1885, Congress claimed that it was a representative of all the races of India and it could protect the rights of Hindus and Muslims But the policies of Congress were against the Muslims and it basically wanted to establish the Hindu rule.

The creation of All India Muslim League was the result of Hindus negative role in Eastern Bengal province. In 1905 the British partitioned Bengal into two provinces, As a result a new province Eastern Bengal and Assam came into existence with Dhaka as its capital. Muslims were happy to have a majority in the new province. They thought that East Bengal would develop like other regions of Bengal. But when the partition was announced the Hindus strongly opposed it and struggled for its annulment. They had full support of Congress. Eventually, in 1911 the partition of Bengal was annulled and the whole of Bengal was made a separate province just to please Hindus and hurt Muslims

Now it was very clear that the political interest of the Hindus and the Muslims were different and if Muslims wanted themselves to be accepted as a separate nation they should have a separate party which could unite them on one platform and also present the demands of the Muslims before the British Government for their civil and political rights.

In December 1906, the annual session of the Muslim Educational Conference was held at Dhaka. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan laid the foundation of this Conference and its Central Office was in Aligarh. Its annual conferences were held in different cities of British India. At the Dhaka Conference, the Muslims laid down the foundation of All India Muslim League and Agha Khan was made its first president. Among the founders of the Muslims League were Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Nawab Waqar-uI-Mulk and Nawab Salimullah.

**Q3: Describe the 14 (Fourteen) Points of Quaid-e-Azam.**

Ans: **FOURTEEN POINTS OF QAUID-E-AZAM:** After the Muslims had refused to accept the Nehru Report Quaid-e-Azam decided to give his own formula for the constitutional reforms. He convened the meeting of the Muslim League in 1929 at Delhi and gave his famous fourteen points formula. He declared that

no constitution shall be accepted by the Muslims of India without the fourteen points which were as follows:

- (1) The constitution of the country should be federal.
- (2) All the provinces should be given equal provincial autonomy.
- (3) There should be one-third of the seats for the Muslims in the centre.
- (4) No majority should be reduced to minority in any province,
- (5) Elections should be held on the basis of separate electorate.
- (6) The province of Sindh to be separated from Bombay presidency to become a separate province.
- (7) The status of the Muslim majority provinces to be preserved.
- (8) New reforms to be introduced in Baluchistan and N.W.F.P.
- (9) The assembly should not pass any bill which does not have the support of three fourth of the representatives of a particular sect.
- (10) The constitution should not be amended without the consent of the provinces.
- (11) No cabinet, either central or provincial, should be formed without at least one-third of the Muslim Ministers,
- (12) Muslims should be given adequate share in the services of the state.
- (13) Constitutional safeguards should be provided for Muslim culture, education, language, religion and civilization.
- (14) No change in the constitution shall be made by the central legislature without the consent of the state of the Indian federation.

**Q4: Write a detailed note on Pakistan Resolution?**

Ans: **PAKISTAN RESOLUTION:**

The historic session of the All India Muslim League began in Minto Park now known as Iqbal Park Lahore on 21st

March, 1940. Quaid-e-Azam presided over the session. He declared that "the Hindus and the Muslims are two separate nations and they can never live together as one nation. The only way is the partition of South Asia and the areas where the Muslims are in majority should be grouped together to form an independent sovereign state for the Muslims."

On 22nd March, 1940. The Chief Minister of Bengal Moulvi Fazlul Haque moved the famous resolution which was later called the Pakistan Resolution. This resolution was passed unanimously on 23rd March, 1940. The resolution stated that the areas in which the Muslims are in a majority as in North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute an independent sovereign state.

The Lahore Resolution was unanimously accepted by the participants from all over the country. But the Hindus condemned it. Hindu leaders including Gandhi called it a sin and a moral wrong. They passed insulting remarks on Quaid-e-Azam and the Muslim League. But the Muslims remained adamant. The Lahore Resolution gave impetus to the freedom movement. The Muslims gathered under the dynamic leadership of the Quaid-e-Azam in their search for freedom. They were convinced that there was no other solution except the creation of two separate and sovereign states for the Hindus and the Muslims.

The Second World War had gained momentum by 1940. The Japanese force had conquered south East Asia. They had entered Singapore in 1942 and it appeared that they could overrun India. The Security of the Sub continent was threatened and was a great concern for the British Government. Gandhi began to press for an immediate withdrawal of the British from India and the transfer of power to the Congress without any settlement with any party.

**Q5: Discuss the initial problems of Pakistan at the time**



of creation.

Ans: **INITIAL DIFFICULTIES (PROBLEMS):**

The biggest problem facing Pakistan was the acute shortage of competent and experienced employees to run the central and provincial government. There was a general shortage of doctors, engineers, teachers and other professional workers. This was because that no Muslim workers in these fields had migrated to India.

At the time of creation of Pakistan, the Hindus all over India let loose a reign of terror against the Muslims. The Hindus and the Sikhs chalked out organised plans to kill the Muslims. Even women and children were massacred mercilessly. About five million Muslims were driven out from India and were forced to migrate to Pakistan, Punjab, United provinces, Bihar and Delhi were the worst sufferers where entire villages and towns of the Muslims were wiped out. Pakistan had to make arrangements for their food and shelter. But the entire Pakistani nation faced and solved these difficult problems with courage.

Quaid-e-Azam lived for a little more than a year after the creation of Pakistan. During this short period he devoted himself fully to the task of strengthening the newly born state. He worked hard round the clock and ignored doctor's advice. His health deteriorated rapidly. Finally he died on 11th September, 1948. It was a great loss to Pakistan.

After the death of Quaid-e-Azam Pakistan became the target of internal and external conspiracies. The lust of power and corruption forced the country to pass through difficult political and constitutional changes. Three constitutions were formed and enforced. The first constitution was brought into operation on 23rd March, 1956. The second constitution was promulgated in May 1962 and the third one came into force on 14th August, 1973.

CHAPTER  
NINE

**PAKISTAN  
SINCE 1947**

### MCQ's

#### (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

#### **A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

Tick the appropriate answer:

- Pakistan came into being in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1946, (b) 1947, (c) 1948
- Non Muslims from Pakistan left for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) India, (b) Pakistan, (c) Bangladesh.
- The people of Kashmir were not happy with him because of his harsh policies and revolted in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1948, (b) 1947, (c) 1946.
- Finally decided in December, 1947 that Pakistan should service Rs. \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 750 million, (b) 850 million, (c) 950 million.
- Out of this, it had already received Rs. \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 300 million, (b) 250 million, (c) 200 million.
- The irrigation in Pakistan depends on \_\_\_\_\_ major rivers.  
(a) Four, (b) five, (c) six.
- On 1st April \_\_\_\_\_. India blocked the water of these rivers.  
(a) 1947, (b) 1948, (c) 1949.
- The First Martial Law was enforced on 7 October in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1956, (b) 1957, (c) 1958.
- Miss Fatima Jinnah died in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1966, (b) 1967, (c) 1968.
- Abdul Sattar Edhi was born in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1931, (b) 1932, (c) 1933.

11. President Ayub Khan introduced a new constitution for the country in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1961, (b) 1962, (c) 1963.
12. "One Unit" was introduced in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1954, (b) 1955, (c) 1956.
13. General Yahya Khan came to power in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1968, (b) 1969, (c) 1970.
14. The constitution of \_\_\_\_\_ declares that Pakistan will be called the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.  
(a) 1956, (b) 1962, (c) 1973.

ANSWER KEY					
01	B	02	A	03	B
04	A	05	C	06	B
07	B	08	C	09	C
10	B	11	A	12	B
13	A	14	C	15	C

### B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

**Q1: Write early problems of the time of creation of Pakistan.**

- Ans: (1) Refugees.  
(2) Cash Problems.  
(3) Indus Water Dispute.  
(4) Kashmir.

**Q2: What is objective resolution?**

Ans: **OBJECTIVE RESOLUTION:**

In March 1949, the constituent Assembly passed a resolution, which decided that the future constitution of Pakistan would be democratic and Islam would play an important role in the lives of the people. This was called objective resolution because it determined the objectives of the government.

**Q3: Write a short note on 1956 constitution of Pakistan.**

Ans: **CONSTITUTION OF 1956:**

The first constitution was passed in 1956 and was implemented from 23rd March that year. Pakistan was renamed as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The constitution provided fundamental rights of the people and also declared that Pakistan would have a national Assembly, which should be elected by the people. A prime Minister would be the head of the government while the president would be the head of the state.

**Q4: Write a short note First Law Martial of Pakistan.**

Ans: **THE FIRST MARTIAL LAW:**

In the two years after passing the constitution of Pakistan, the country saw the change of five prime minister within two years. On 7th October 1958, President Iskandar Mirza dissolved the National Assembly, dismissed the Prime Ministers and declared martial law in the country. Commander in chief, General Ayub Khan was invited to impose the rule of the military in the country.

**Q5: What is one unit system?**

Ans: **ONE UNIT SYSTEM:**

According to the one scheme, the four provinces of West Pakistan, Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and NWFP were combined into one province which was called West Pakistan. East Bengal was renamed East Pakistan and decided that both provinces would have equal number of representatives in the National Assembly. Hence, their powers would become equal according to the scheme.

**Q6: Write a short note on the 1962 constitution of Pakistan.**

Ans: **CONSTITUTION OF 1962:**

President Ayub Khan introduced a new constitution for the country in 1962. Pakistan was named "The Republic of Pakistan" but was later changed to "The Islamic Republic of Pakistan" again. The constitution also incorporated some points of basic Democracy. There was no prime minister according to

this constitution and the president alone had all the powers.

**Q7: When East Pakistan separated from West Pakistan?**

Ans: In 1971, east Pakistan separated from west Pakistan.

**C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.**

**Q1: Describe the early problems at the creation of Pakistan?**

Ans: **EARLY PROBLEMS:**

**(1) REFUGES:**

At the time of independence there were large scale riots throughout South Asia. Many Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs were massacred, women were abducted and hundreds of thousands of people were forced to leave their homelands. Non Muslims from Pakistan left for India, while Muslims from India left in great numbers for Pakistan. This caused serious problems for both the governments, especially in Pakistan. Here, the government did not have enough resources to settle the refugees.

**(2) KASHMIR:**

Main parts of South Asia were ruled by local princes. They had formally accepted the British rule, but remained in charge of their own territories.

These were called "Princely States." Kashmir was one of the largest princely states with a majority population of Muslims. However, its ruler was a Hindu. The people of Kashmir were not happy with him because of his harsh policies, and revolted in October 1947. A few days later, the Raja asked India to send its armies for his rescue. This started a controversy between Pakistan and India, and it was decided that the people of Kashmir had the right to decide whether they wished to join India or Pakistan. That plebiscite (or referendum) has never been carried out in Kashmir, and it remains a major reason for the conflict between the two countries.

**(3) CASH PROBLEMS:**

It was decided at the time of partition that Pakistan would receive a share of the cash from the Reserve Bank of India. Various meetings were held between the Indian authorities and Pakistan representatives and it was finally decided in December 1947 that Pakistan should receive Rs.750 million. Out of this, it had already received Rs.200 million. India then refused to pay the remaining amount on the grounds that Pakistan might use that money in a war against the Indian armies in Kashmir.

This created serious problems for Pakistan, and at one point the government did not have money even to purchase stationery for its offices. Finally India paid the cash when Gandhi persuaded the authorities to treat Pakistan fairly.

In spite of this, Pakistan was a country with few industries and it had to struggle hard in its early years.

**(4) INDUS WATER DISPUTE:**

The irrigation in Pakistan depends on five major rivers: Indus, Jhelum, Chanab, Ravi and Sutlej. All these rivers originate in the mountains of Kashmir, and the two eastern rivers (Ravi and Sutlej) even travel through the Indian plains before entering Pakistan. On 1st April 1948, India blocked the waters of these rivers. This created a serious problem for Pakistan, and remained a second major dispute between India and Pakistan until the World Bank of the UN helped the two countries to settle the issue.

**Q2: Describe the constitution of 1973.**

Ans: **THIRD CONSTITUTION:**

General Yahya Khan handed over power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on 20 December 1971, who became the new President. Two years later, he introduced a new Constitution with the agreement of all major political parties of the country. This Constitution has not been abrogated, and still remains valid.

**CONSTITUTION OF 1973:**

The Constitution of 1973 declares that Pakistan will be called The Islamic Republic of Pakistan and will be ruled by a Prime Minister, who will be the head of the Government. There will also be a President, who will be the head of the state. According to the original constitution, the President did not have many powers, but this rule keeps changing according to different circumstances. The constitution also provides for fundamental rights.

The constitution of 1973 provides for a Senate in addition to a National Assembly. While the people of Pakistan directly elect the National Assembly, the members of the Provincial Assemblies elect the Senate.

**Q3: Discuss the issues that Pakistan is facing in today's.**

Ans: **(1) POVERTY:**

A great number of people in our country live in poverty. While we sleep in comfortable homes, we should not forget those who do not have a clean place to live and sometimes have to sleep hungry because they do not have money to buy food. Many of these people can not find a way out in spite of hard work. They can not educate their children due to poverty and hence their children do not get good jobs when they grow up. The cycle of poverty has continued over generations, and it is high time that we do our duty as responsible citizens. Together, we can do a lot for the poor.

**2. OVER POPULATION:**

Today, there are more people in Pakistan than the country can feed. This creates many problems. On one hand it increases the poverty and on the other it has become a threat to the natural environment. Jungles that had been sufficient for the people living around them for centuries are now fast disappearing because there are too many hands cutting them down for fuel or housing.

**(3) POLITICAL AWARENESS:**

Pakistan came into being through a democratic process you have read that the Muslims of India voted for this independent country in the elections of 1945 -46. The Quaid e Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah always said that Pakistan would be an Islamic democratic country. However, democracy has not lasted for long periods in Pakistan and it is a fact that we have rarely found governments that we can feel proud of.

**(4) ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES:**

You have studied a lot about the environmental issues in this series of books. They include global warming, extinction of species, deforestation, pollution and many others. The responsibility of saving the environment lies with everyone who lives on this planet. We cannot save the environment as long as we think only of ourselves. Any environmental disaster has an effect on the whole planet, therefore we must think of the whole world and do whatever little we can to save it in our own cities, schools or even homes. That is why it is said, "Think globally, act locally!"

**5. PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS:**

The world can be a safe place, but unfortunately is it not. People harm other people in their personal lives because they fail to control their negative thoughts you might have seen intelligent, decent, people suddenly losing their temper. How strange it seems! You must have also seen that later on, the fighters feel extremely sorry, sometimes they feel ashamed and wonder why they behaved in such a manner at all.

**Q4: Write a detailed note on Abdul Sattar Edhi.**

Ans: **ABDUL SATTAR EDHI AND BEGUM EDHI:**

Abdul Sattar Edhi was born in 1931 AD in Bantva, a small village near Joona Goth. He was 11 when his mother became paralysed and later got mentally ill. Edhi was deeply moved by the suffering of his mother and took care of all her needs, such as cleaning, bathing, changing clothes and

feeding. However his mother did not get well and Edhi was so distrusted that he could not get well and Edhi was so distressed that he could not pay attention to his studies. In 1947 AD, the family moved to Pakistan and two years later Edhi's mother died. Edhi started selling clothes in the markets of Karachi but his mind kept going back to the pains of the people who suffered from diseases just like his mother had. After some times he opened a dispensary with the help from his community, Patients could get free treatment in the Edhi dispensary. However, Edhi wanted to do more. Finally, he was able to start an "Edhi Trust" with some 200,000 Rupees from kind hearted people.

In the meanwhile, Edhi had married a nurse who worked in his dispensary in 1965. Her name was Bliquis, and she shared Edhi's vision for helping the distressed people. Today, Abdul Sattar Edhi and Bilquis Edhi work together with thousands of people to run the Edhi Trust. The Trust provides welfare centers, destitute homes, missing persons service, adoption for abandoned children, highway projects for accidents victims, were houses and the very famous ambulance service that provides speedy transfer of emergency patients through vehicles, helicopters, airplanes and boats.

## CHAPTER TEN

## THE UNITED NATION

### MCQ's (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

#### A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

- In the first world war more than \_\_\_\_\_ people were killed.  
(a) 36 million, (b) 37 million, (c) 38 million).
- In the second world war more than \_\_\_\_\_ people were killed. (a) 55 million, (b) 57 million, (c) 53 million).
- The united nations came into being on 10th October \_\_\_\_\_. (a)1945, (b) 1946, (c)1947)
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ main organs of the UN. (a) Four, (b) Five, (c) Six.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ consists of all member states of UN and meets once every year. (a) General Assembly, (b) Security Council, (c)UNICEF)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for maintaining peace in the world. (a)General Assembly, (b) Security Council, (c)World Court)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is also called the international court of justice. (a)Secretariat, (b)World Court, (c) UNICEF).
- World Court has \_\_\_\_\_ judges elected by the member states. (a) 15, (b)16, (c) 17.
- This is the administrative office of UN. (a) Security Council, (b)secretariate, (c)world bank
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the abbreviation of United Nations International Children Emergency Fund.  
(a) UNICEF, (b) UNESCO (c) NOT.
- Unicef was created by the UN General Assembly in \_\_\_\_\_. (a) 1945, (b) 1965, (c) 1946.
- Unicef received the noble prize in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a)1964, (b)1965, (c) 1966.
13. This is the abbreviation for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (a) UNESCO, (b) FAO, (c) UNICEF.
14. This is the abbreviation of the world Health Organization. (a) WHO, (b) FAO, (c) ILO).
15. International labour organization received the nobel prize in \_\_\_\_\_. (a) 1969. (b)1979, (c) 1989

ANSWER KEY					
01	B	02	C	03	A
04	C	05	A	06	B
07	B	08	A	09	B
10	A	11	C	12	B
13	A	14	A	15	A

### B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

**Q1: Write a short note on the creation of the UN.**

**Ans: THE CREATION OF THE UN:**

On August 14, 1941, while the world still engaged in war, American president F.D Roosevelt met with the British Prime Minister sir Winston Churchill aboard a warship near the coasts of the US. In the following few years, many more nations of the world signed a charter and at last an international organization called United Nations. It came into being on 10th October, 1945.

**Q2: Name the major organs of the U.N.**

**Ans: MAJOR ORGANS OF THE U.N.**

There are six main organs of the U.N.

- (1) General Assembly
- (2) Security Council
- (3) Economic and Social Council.
- (4) World Court
- (5) Secretariat
- (6) Trusteeship Committee.

**Q3: What is Security Council?**

**Ans: SECURITY COUNCIL:**

The Security Council is responsible for maintaining peace in the world. It has the power to force action in order to prevent war. There are fifteen members of the Security Council, ten of whom are elected for two years, but five are permanent members. The permanent members included the US, the former USSR, Great Britain, China and France.

**Q4: What is world court?**

**Ans: WORLD COURT:**

This is also called the International Court of Justice and its headquarters are situated at Hague (Netherlands). The World Court decides on disputes between nations of the world. It has 15 judges, elected by the member states, who decide the cases according to international law.

**Q5: Define Secretariat?**

**Ans: SECRETARIAT:**

This is the administrative office of UN, and the Secretary General is elected for a five-year term by the General Assembly.

**Q6: What is trusteeship Committee?**

**Ans: Trusteeship Committee:**

This organ does not exist any more. It was formed in order to look after those territories that were left without a government after the second world war.

**Q7: What is General Assembly?**

**Ans: GENERAL ASSEMBLY:**

The General Assembly consists of all member states of the UN and meets once every year. The session usually starts on the third Tuesday of September and concludes before Christmas. The decisions of the General Assembly are not binding on any country, but they are important because they represent the majority opinion of the world.

**Q8: Define World Bank.**

Ans: **WORLD BANK:**

This is the short name gives to international bank for reconstruction and development. The world bank offers loan to poor countries and helps in their development. It is very important organization of the world and it has carried out many successful projects.

### **C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.**

**Q1: Write a detailed note on making of UN.**

Ans: THE MAKING OF THE UN:

On August 14, 1941, while the world was still engaged in war, American President F. D. Roosevelt met with the British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill aboard a warship near the coasts of the US. Together, they decided that after this war had ended, everything possible must be done in order to ensure peace in the world. They agreed that the US and Great Britain were not fighting this war in order to conquer new lands, but only to defend the citizens of various countries of the world who had been threatened by the Nazis (the followers of Hitler). They also agreed that all people in the world had a right to choose their own governments. Roosevelt and Churchill signed a document that contained these principles and this was called the Atlantic Charter. In the following few years, many more nations of the world signed this charter and at last an international organization called the United Nations came into being on October 10, 1945. Its headquarters were situated in New York. Two years later, Geneva was declared the European center of the UN and some UN agencies have their headquarters there.

**Q2: Describe the major organs of UN.**

Ans: **ORGANS OF THE UN:**

There are six principle organs of the UN:

#### **1. General Assembly**

The General Assembly consists of all member states of the UN and meets once every year - the session usually starts

on the third Tuesday of September and concludes before Christmas. The decisions of the General Assembly are not binding on any country, but they are important because they represent the majority opinion of the world.

#### **2. Security Council**

The Security Council is responsible for maintaining peace in the world. It has the power to force action in order to prevent war. There are fifteen members of the Security Council, ten of whom are elected for two years, but five are permanent members. The permanent members include the US, the former USSR, Great Britain, China and France. They also have the power to "veto" (or say "no" to) any resolution passed by the Security Council. If a majority of the members of the Security Council find it important, they can even ask the General Assembly to meet for a special session at a 24 hours notice.

#### **3. Economic and Social Council**

This is a council established to eradicate poverty from the world and to promote economic development among the nations.

#### **4. World Court:**

This is also called the International Court of Justice and its headquarters are situated at Hague(Netherlands). The World Court decides on disputes between nations of the World. It has 15 judges, elected by the member states, who decide the cases according to the International Law.

**5. Secretariate:** This is the administrative office of UN, and a Secretary General looks after it. The Secretary General is elected for a five years term by the General Assembly.

#### **6. Trusteeship Committee:**

This organ does not exist any more. It was formed in order to look after those territories that were left without a government after the Second World War. It stopped functioning after it completed its duties.

**Q3: Write a detailed note on UNICEF.**

Ans: **UNICEF:**

This is the abbreviation of the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund. It was organized by the General Assembly, about which you have already read. The main aim of UNICEF, as you may have guessed from its name, is to provide all types of welfare to the children of the world. Obviously, most of the focus is on children in the developing parts of the world, because they are very often without the basic health and educational facilities. UNICEF works in association with the governments of these countries and involves people from all sections of the society in its work. UNICEF received the Noble Peace Prize in 1965.

**Q4: Write a detailed note on UNESCO.**

Ans: **UNESCO:**

This is the abbreviation for the United Nations educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). It was organized by the Economic and Social Council. Its headquarters are in Paris. The main aim of UNESCO is to help the countries of the world in obtaining modern education as well as preserving their cultural heritage. In the previous class, you read that huge ancient historical monuments were shifted from their places in order to protect them when the Aswan High Dam was built on the River Nile. UNESCO played an important role in that massive project. Important heritage sites all over the world are listed as World Heritage Site, and the native governments receive help to preserve them. Mohen-jo-Daro, Lahore Fort, and many other historical places in Pakistan are listed as World Heritage Sites.

**Q5: Describe the following terms.**

Ans: **FAO:**

This is the abbreviation of the Food and Agricultural Organization. Just like UNESCO, the Economic and Social

Council also organized this specialized agency. Its main purpose is to look after the food and agricultural needs of the world. Scarcity of food is a major problem in the world as a result of a fast increase in population. FAO helps the countries to increase their food, forests and other resources. Its headquarters are situated in Rome (Italy).

**WHO:**

This is the abbreviation of the World Health Organization. It was also organized by the Economic and Social Council and its headquarters are situated in Geneva (Switzerland). It provides medical help to the developing countries and suggests ways of preventing the spread of diseases.

**ILO:**

This is the abbreviation of the International Labour Organization, and its aim is to improve work conditions for the labourers through out the World. It was also organized by the Economic and Social Council, but it is different from other specialist agencies of the UN in many ways. First of all it was established in 1919 as a specialized agency of the League of Nations, but it became a member of the UN in 1946 when the League of Nations came to an end. Secondly, its member states have to send representatives from the government as well as employers and workers. While the other organs and agencies of the UN only deal with the governments, the ILO deals with the worker's organization and employers organization as well. Its headquarters are in Geneva (Switzerland). ILO received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969.

**WORLD BANK:**

This is the short name given to International bank for reconstruction and development. The Bank offers loans to poor countries and helps in their development. It is a very important organization of the world and it has carried out many successful projects. In 1947 Pakistan and India developed a serious



dispute over the waters of the eastern rivers to Punjab and the dispute was carried on for more than a decade. It might have erupted in another war between the two countries, but the efforts of the World Bank changed the whole situation. In 1960, India and Pakistan both agreed to sign a treaty with the World Bank, which is called the Indus Basin Water Treaty. The World Bank also provided money to Pakistan for building dams at Tarbela and Mangla. The headquarters of the World Bank are situated in Washington DC (U.S.A).

### **GLOSSARY**

- ☆ Stars, moon, planets, earth, space and everything that see in the sky or the land are included in the universe.
- ☆ Scientists usually believe that the solar system came into being around 49.9 billion years ago.
- ☆ Earth may be the only planet where life is possible.
- ☆ The Period of orbit around the sun is 365.25 earth days.
- ☆ A day or night lasts 42 years on Uranus. While a year on Pluto is as long as 247 Earth year (Plus a few months).
- ☆ The sun is about 150 million kilometers away from the Earth.
- ☆ The path covered by the Earth while revolving around the sun is called its orbit.
- ☆ The time in which the Earth covers this distance is called a year.
- ☆ The imaginary line around which the Earth rotates is called its axis.
- ☆ The time in which the Earth completes one rotation around its axis is called a day.
- ☆ A satellite is a heavenly body that revolves around another heavenly body.
- ☆ On April 12th, 1961, Yuri Gagarin of the USSR, became the first man to travel into the space.
- ☆ The division of land and water is not equal on the Earth.

- ☆ The large masses of water are called oceans and large masses of land are called continents.
- ☆ The Northern Hemisphere mainly comprises land and where as southern Hemisphere is mainly covered with water.
- ☆ There are seven continents in the world.
- ☆ According to area and population Asia is the largest continent of the world.
- ☆ Europe is the most developed continent of the world.
- ☆ Australia is an island continent, which is located in the southeast of Asia.
- ☆ Pacific ocean is the largest ocean of the world.
- ☆ The Earth completes its rotation on its axis in 24 hours.
- ☆ Climate includes temperature, average rainfall, humidity and wind pressure.
- ☆ Land up to 50° North and 50° south of the Equator receive direct rays of the sun.
- ☆ The average annual rainfall in Pudding (Indonesia) is above 3700mm.
- ☆ Flora means vegetation or plant.
- ☆ The Equatorial rainforests are the largest forest in the world.
- ☆ Fauna means animal life.
- ☆ Winters are dry because the wind blows from the land.
- ☆ Habitat means the environments of an animal or plant.
- ☆ Indian Python and black cobra are perhaps the most famous among the reptiles.
- ☆ Biomes are animals and plants communities grouped together on the basis of similar habitat.
- ☆ The heaviest rainfall occurs in the mountainous regions.
- ☆ Modern methods have been introducing farming in some areas.
- ☆ The idea of a geographical zone was first introduced by Aristotle.
- ☆ Aristotle named the region around the equator (from

- 23.5°N, 23.55°) as the Torrid (hot) zone.
- ☆ So far geographers have discovered that the climate of a particular place is the function of a number of factors.
  - ☆ The Köppen system is the function of a number of factors.
  - ☆ In the Torrid zone the sun is directly overhead at least once during the year.
  - ☆ The South Temperature zone includes southern Australia, New Zealand, South America and South Africa.
  - ☆ The Frigid zones are the coldest parts of the earth and are covered with ice and snow.
  - ☆ The Equator runs right through the middle of the Equatorial region.
  - ☆ The temperature of the equatorial regions is hot throughout the year.
  - ☆ Modern rubber and oil-palm estates are set up in Malaysia.
  - ☆ Wheat is the dominant grain grown around the Mediterranean Basin.
  - ☆ Desert of Saudi Arabia, Thar Desert, Rajasthan Desert lie in the continent of Asia.
  - ☆ Broadly speaking 90% of the world population lives in about 10% of its land area.
  - ☆ The most 10 populous countries of the world contribute about 60% of the world population.
  - ☆ First human beings lived in caves along the southern coast of Africa.
  - ☆ It is believed that the earliest hominoid lived around 4.4 million years ago.
  - ☆ Living on different lands and environments helped humans to develop their brains and brawn.
  - ☆ At the time of man started living on planet Earth, the population was scanty.
  - ☆ The population quickly rose from around 2 million humans on the Earth, to more than 90 million.

- ☆ Some examples of ancient villages are found in Pakistan at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa.
- ☆ The world population growth rate has fallen from its peak of 2 percent per year to around 1.3 percent today.
- ☆ The population density is measured in persons per square kilometer.
- ☆ Three-fourth of the total population of the world is concentrated in four big zones.
- ☆ For sending messages from one place to another are means of communication.
- ☆ The old source of different signs through which the message is sent is called telegram.
- ☆ Due to communication satellites, fax and computers this world has turned into a global house.
- ☆ In 1876 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.
- ☆ Telephone networks modulate voice communications over the wires.
- ☆ Teletype, Telex and Fax transmission are all methods for transmitting text rather than sound.
- ☆ The today's developed world computer is an important means of communication.
- ☆ Electronic mail or e-mail is a key alteration of the internet and a common form of telecommunication.
- ☆ In 1895 Marconi invented the radio.
- ☆ Television is primarily a public broadcasting medium.
- ☆ Means of transportation serve as the basis of communication between the buyers and sellers.
- ☆ There are three kinds of the means of transportation i.e. land, air and sea.
- ☆ Tourism promotes knowledge and provides entertainment and recreation.
- ☆ Through tourism various stages of human development can easily be understood. Tourism is an important industry of the 21st century.