

STANDARD

SOCIAL STUDIES

Class-6

TEACHER GUIDE

CONTENTS

S.#	CHAPTER'S NAME	P.#
01	GLOBE AND MAPS	06
02	EARTH AND BEYOND	11
03	EARTH OUR HOME	18
04	INTRODUCTION TO SOUTH ASIA	25
05	PHYSICAL FEATURES OF SOUTH ASIA	32
06	CLIMATE OF SOUTH ASIA	41
07	SOUTH ASIA (Natural Resources)	54
08	POPULATION OF SOUTH ASIA	61
09	THE SOCIETY OF SOUTH ASIA BEFORE THE ADVENT OF ISLAM	73
10	THE ARRIVAL OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTH ASIA	81
11	THE COMING OF THE ENGLISH IN THE SUB-CONTINENT.	92
12	MODEL PAPERS	110

DISTRIBUTION OF SYLLABUS

There are 11 (Eleven) chapters in standard social studies-6. These chapters are suitable for the level of class six. The detail of these chapters are:

S.#	CHAPTER NO:	CHAPTER'S NAME
01	CHAPTER-01	GLOBE AND MAPS
02	CHAPTER-02	EARTH AND BEYOND
03	CHAPTER-03	EARTH OUR HOME
04	CHAPTER-04	INTRODUCTION TO SOUTH ASIA
05	CHAPTER-05	PHYSICAL FEATURES OF SOUTH ASIA
06	CHAPTER-06	CLIMATE OF SOUTH ASIA
07	CHAPTER-07	SOUTH ASIA (Natural Resources)
08	CHAPTER-08	POPULATION OF SOUTH ASIA
09	CHAPTER-09	THE SOCIETY OF SOUTH ASIA BEFORE THE ADVENT OF ISLAM
10	CHAPTER-10	THE ARRIVAL OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTH ASIA

11	CHAPTER-11	THE COMING OF THE ENGLISH IN THE SUB-CONTINENT.
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DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST TERM'S SYLLABUS

There are four chapters in First term's syllabus. These chapters are suitable for the level of class six students. The further detail is:

S.#	CHAPTER NO:	CHAPTER'S NAME
01	CHAPTER-01	GLOBE AND MAPS
02	CHAPTER-02	EARTH AND BEYOND
03	CHAPTER-03	EARTH OUR HOME
04	CHAPTER-04	INTRODUCTION TO SOUTH ASIA

DISTRIBUTION OF SECOND TERM'S SYLLABUS

There are three chapters in second term's syllabus. These chapters are suitable for the level of class six students. The further detail is:

S.#	CHAPTER NO:	CHAPTER'S NAME
05	CHAPTER-05	PHYSICAL FEATURES OF SOUTH ASIA
06	CHAPTER-06	CLIMATE OF SOUTH ASIA
07	CHAPTER-07	SOUTH ASIA (Natural Resources)

DISTRIBUTION OF FINAL TERM'S SYLLABUS

There are four chapters in final term's syllabus. These chapters are suitable for the level of class six students. The further detail is:

S.#	CHAPTER NO:	CHAPTER'S NAME
08	CHAPTER-08	POPULATION OF SOUTH ASIA
09	CHAPTER-09	THE SOCIETY OF SOUTH ASIA BEFORE THE ADVENT OF ISLAM
10	CHAPTER-10	THE ARRIVAL OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTH ASIA
11	CHAPTER-11	THE COMING OF THE ENGLISH IN THE SUB-CONTINENT.

NOTES FOR TEACHERS

CHAPTER-01	GLOBE AND MAPS
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Read the chapter once in class. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell the meaning of Globe and maps to the students.

CHAPTER-02	EARTH AND BEYOND
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Read the chapter once in class. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell the meaning of Universe, Solar System, Rotation of Earth. Bring the model of planetary system for students.

CHAPTER-03	EARTH OUR HOME
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Read the chapter once in class. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Demonstrate the term atmosphere, composition of atmosphere, Hydrological cycle to the students. Discuss the physical landscape with students.

CHAPTER-04	INTRODUCTION TO SOUTH ASIA
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Read the chapter once in class. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the continents of the world. Tell them the importance of South Asia in the world. Discuss the South Asian countries with students. Tell them the divisions of Asia. Arrange the presentation composition of students about various topics of South Asia.

CHAPTER-05	PHYSICAL FEATURES OF SOUTH ASIA
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Read the chapter once in class. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the important physical features of the Earth. Discuss the importance of Asian Mountains, Plains, Plateaus, Deserts and Rivers with students. Arrange the groups discussion of students about these topics.

CHAPTER-06	CLIMATE OF SOUTH ASIA
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Read the chapter once in class. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the meaning of climate. Tell them, how does climate affect the human life. Tell them the factors which influence the climate of a place.

CHAPTER-07 SOUTH ASIA (Natural Resources)

Read the chapter once in class. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the natural resources of South Asia. Demonstrate them the rivers, lakes, glaciers, forest of South Asian.

CHAPTER-08 POPULATION OF SOUTH ASIA

Read the chapter once in class. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the population of South Asia. Also tell them the population and occupation of South Asian countries. Arrange the group discussions of students about the trade and customs of South Asia.

CHAPTER-09 THE SOCIETY OF SOUTH ASIA BEFORE THE ADVENT OF ISLAM

Read the chapter once in class. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the ancient civilizations of South Asia. Tell them the religious system of South Asia. Arrange the presentation competition of students on Moen-jo-Daro and Harappa.

CHAPTER-10 THE ARRIVAL OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTH ASIA

Read the chapter once in class. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the conditions of South Asia before the coming of Muslims. Tell them the main events in Asia after the arrival of the Muslims in South Asia. Arrange the group discussion of students about the Mughul Empire.

CHAPTER-11 THE COMING OF THE ENGLISH IN THE SUB-CONTINENT

Read the chapter once in class. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the conditions of the sub-continent and how did the English come in the Sub-continent.

CHAPTER ONE GLOBE AND MAPS**MCQ's****(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)****A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

- (1) _____ are the graphical representation of an area.
(a) maps (b) scale (c) Purpose
- (2) Maps can be classified on the basis of:
(a) Scale and purpose (b) Maps and Atlas
(c) Portion and Sphere
- (3) The _____ of map indicates the area which is being mapped.
(a) Title (b) Scale (c) Projection
- (4) A map is always drawn in the direction of the _____.
(a) North (b) South (c) East
- (5) A _____ is an instrument used for reading direction.
(a) Compass (b) Globe (c) Stop Watch
- (6) The old navigation system is being replaced now by the _____.
(a) NSE (b) GPS (c) NSW
- (7) _____ Signs are symbols that are used to represent the physical and cultural features on a map.
(a) Mapping (b) Reading (c) Conventional
- (8) _____ are the lines that are drawn on map to join places having some height above.
(a) Countours (b) Spot height (c) Reading scales
- (9) The lines of latitude are the lines that run from _____ on the globe.
(a) East to South (b) East to North (c) East to West
- (10) The sun shines in _____ before it reaches greenwich.
(a) East (b) West (c) South
- (11) _____ time is determined by meridian that runs through greenwich:

- (a) Standard (b) Solar (c) Local
- (12) If we are in London at 12:00 noon and want to know what time it is in _____
- (a) Australia (b) China (c) Japan
- (13) London is at 0° Longitude, and Japan is at _____ east longitude.
- (a) 115° (b) 125° (c) 135°
- (14) There is _____ hours difference between London and Japan.
- (a) Nine (b) Ten (c) Eleven
- (15) For standard time the earth is divided into _____ time zones.
- (a) 12 (b) 18 (c) 24

ANSWER KEY					
01	a	02	a	03	a
04	a	05	a	06	b
07	c	08	a	09	a
10	a	11	a	12	c
13	a	14	c	15	c

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Q1: What is Globe?

Ans: GLOBE:

It is a map drawn on a sphere, so the distances and directions between places remain accurate.

Q2: What is Map?

Ans: MAP:

Maps are the graphical representation of an area. A portion of the earth is drawn on a flat surface.

Q3: Name the elements of a map.

Ans: **ELEMENTS OF A MAP:**

- (1) Title (2) Scale (3) Legend or key
 (4) Grid Lines (5) Projection (6) Direction
 (7) Conventional Signs

Q4: What is Compass?

Ans: **COMPASS:**

A compass is an instrument used, for reading directions. Principal points of a compass are North, South, East and West. These points are called the cardinal points. The intermediate directions are Northeast, Southeast, Northwest and Southwest. Some compasses show 16 or 32 points.

Q5: What are conventional signs?

Ans: **CONVENTIONAL SIGNS:**

These are symbols that are used to show various objects such as trees, roads, rivers, mountains, railways, etc on maps. These symbols have international recognition. They are presented in the legend or key.

Q6: What is Scale?

Ans: **SCALE:** Scale represents the ratio that exists between distance presented on the map and corresponding distance on the ground.

Q7: Define grid lines.

Ans: **GRID LINES:**

In order to locate places on a map, we use vertical and horizontal lines called the grid lines.

Q8: Define Greenwich means time?

Ans: **GREENWICH MEAN TIME:**

The world time is calculated by using the time of Greenwich, London, England, as the standard time, solar time is determined by the meridian that runs through Greenwich called the universal mean time (U.M.T) or G.M.T.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q1: Describe types of Maps.

Ans: **TYPES OF MAPS:**

Maps can be classified on the basis of:

- (a) Scale (b) Purpose

On the basis of scale, maps can be drawn for representing large and small areas. Small scale maps like wall maps and atlas give a generalised picture of a vast area, where as the large scale maps provide details of a small area.

Maps can be drawn for natural or cultural purpose. In the natural maps, astronomical, relief, geological, climatic, soil maps are included. While population, political, economic, historical and language maps are considered as cultural maps.

Q2: Write the importance of Maps.

Ans: **IMPORTANCE OF A MAP:**

Maps are mainly used for long distance travelling, sailing, or to determine a war strategy. But today maps are mostly used by architects, town planners, tourists, military men, meteorologists, pilot, navigators and environmentalists for social and scientific purposes.

Q3: Describe the elements of a map.

Ans: **ELEMENTS OF A MAP:**

The basic elements of a map are as below:

(1) TITLE: The title of a map indicates the area which is being mapped.

(2) SCALE: Scale represents the ratio that exists between distance presented on the map and corresponding distance on the ground.

(3) LEGEND OR KEY: A section of a map which consists of symbols and their description.

(4) GRID LINES: In order to locate places on a map, we use vertical and horizontal lines called the grid lines.

(5) PROJECTION: To prepare a correct map, the lines of latitude and longitude are transferred from the globe on to a paper, and this method is called projection.

(6) DIRECTION: A map is always drawn in the direction of the North.

(7) CONVENTIONAL SIGNS: These are symbols that are used

to show various objects such as trees, road, rivers, mountains, railways etc on maps. These symbols have international recognition. They are presented in the legend or key.

Q4: What is linear scale?

Ans: LINEAR SCALE: The linear scale consists of a line, mostly 6 inches or 15cm long, divided, so that the distance on a map can be easily read. The linear scale on the next page shows distance between 0 and 10 miles i.e 1 inch on map represents 10 miles on ground, or 0.2 inch represent 2 miles on ground.

Q5: Distinguish between latitude and longitude.

Ans:

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
The lines of latitude are the lines that run from East to West on the globe and serve as the horizontal grid lines. There are 180° latitudes, 90° in the Northern hemisphere and 90° in the southern hemisphere. The lines of latitude which divided the earth in northern and southern hemispheres is known as Equator or 0° latitude.	These lines are drawn from north to south on the globe and serve as vertical grid lines. There are total 360 longitude on the globe. These lines are measured East or west of the prime meridian or 0° or the Greenwich meridian which is 0°. It passes through Greenwich England. There are 180 of lines of longitude east of 0° meridian and 180° west of it.

ACTIVITY:

1: Write few lines about this map.

Ans: This is map of Sindh. In this map Karachi and its areas are shown. In this map Mangrove forests are also shown. There three different lines are located. They are in three colours. Blue colour lines show rivers. Black colour lines show railway stations and Red colour lines show important roads and Highways. According to direction, Karachi is in west in this map.

CHAPTER TWO

EARTH AND BEYOND

MCQ's

(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

- (1) The word _____ comes from a latin phrase meaning turning as one.
(a) Universe (b) Globe (c) map
- (2) Light moves at a velocity about _____ km/sec.
(a) 200,000 (b) 300,000 (c) 450,000
- (3) Planets revolve around stars to form a _____.
(a) Lunar system (b) Galaxies (c) Solar system
- (4) Billions of stars clump to form _____.
(a) Lunar system (b) Galaxies (c) Solar system
- (5) Approximately there are _____ billion galaxies in the universe.
(a) 90 (b) 100 (c) 110
- (6) Most galaxies are found in groups called _____.
(a) clusters (b) Globe (c) Standard
- (7) It is the fastest moving and closest planet to the sun.
(a) Mercury (b) Venus (c) Earth
- (8) _____ is the hottest planet.
(a) Mercury (b) Venus (c) Earth
- (9) It is also called the Earth's little brother.
(a) Mars (b) Jupiter (c) Saturn
- (10) It is the biggest planet of the solar system.
(a) Neptune (b) Jupiter (c) Saturn
- (11) The word _____ has been derived from a greek word meaning wanderer.
(a) Galaxy (b) Planet (c) Satellite
- (12) Average temperature at the surface of the sun is _____.
(a) 6,900°C (b) 6,750°C (c) 6,500°C
- (13) _____ was a greek philosopher, gave the idea in

640BC that the earth is spherical body.

(a) Thales (b) Aristotle (c) Democritus

- (14) Spinning of the earth is on its axis is called _____.

(a) Longitude (b) Latitude (c) Rotation

- (15) The earth completes one rotation in _____.

(a) 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4 seconds.

(b) 23 hours, 4 minutes and 56 seconds.

(c) 4 hours, 56 minutes and 23 seconds.

ANSWER KEY					
01	a	02	a	03	c
04	c	05	b	06	a
07	a	08	b	09	a
10	b	11	b	12	b
13	a	14	c	15	a

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**Q1: What is Universe?**

Ans: **UNIVERSE:**

The word universe comes from a latin phrase meaning turning as one. The universe is matter, energy and space containing galaxies, stars, planets, dust particles and gases. The universe is very vast. It is assumed that it is spanned across the distance of 20 billion light years, where as each light year is the distance that light can travel in one year.

Q2: How universe was formed?

Ans: Since thousands of years, people have been wondering about the universe. Does it stretch out forever or is there a limit? And did it all come from? Did the universe has a beginning, a moment of creation or existed forever. According to Big Bang theory, the universe came into being about 15 to 20 billion years ago. It developed from an extremely dense and hot state.

Q3: What is the solar system?

Ans: **SOLAR SYSTEM:**

Our solar is minute part of the galaxy, "Milky way". It consists of the sun, eight planets, their satellites and some dwarf planets, Beside asteroids, comets, meteorites and interplanetary dust are also included in the solar system.

Q4: Define Planets.

Ans: **PLANETS:**

The word planet has been derived from a Greek word meaning wanderer. The eight planets arranged according to the distance from the sun are: Mercury, venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Each planet revolves around the sun in its own path called orbit.

Q5: What are Asteriods?

Ans: **ASTERIODS:**

They are small rocky objects, which are sometimes called planets.

Q6: What are comets?

Ans: **COMETS:**

These are objects that consist of a head made of dust and ice and a tail of shiny particles of gas, which move around the sun.

Q7: Define Satellite.

Ans: **SATELLITE:**

They are those heavenly bodies, which besides rotating on their own axis also revolve around the planets.

Q8: What is rotation?

Ans: **ROTATION:**

Spinning of the Earth on its polar axis is called rotation.

The Earth completes one rotation in 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4 seconds which is taken as 24 hours for a practical convenience. The Earth rotates from west to East with an average speed of 1660 kilometres per hour.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**Q1: Describe Big Bang theory.**

Ans: **BIG BANG THEORY:**

According to this theory, the universe came into being about 15 to 20 billion years ago. It developed from an extremely dense and hot state. The matter and energy were compressed together at infinite density and heated to a trillion of degrees. The energy and matter were unified at a single point by a perfect combination. But by some unknown forces the combination was distrubed so there was a massive explosion that filled the space with particles of matter which cooled down to form heavenly bodies. Since then, the universe has been expanding, carrying galaxies and all other matter with it.

Q2: What is Solar System? Discuss the planets of the solar system.

Ans: **SOLAR SYSTEM:**

Our solar system is a minute part of the galaxy, "Milky Way". It consists of the sun, eight planets, their satellite and some dwarf planets. Besides asteroids, comets, meteorites and interplanetary dust are also included in the solar system. Following are the planets of the solar system.

MERCURY:

It is the fastest moving and closest planet to the sun. It circles round the sun once every 88 days. At day time its surface temperature reaches as high as 400°C.

VENUS:

Venus is the hottest planet. Its temperature never drops

below 500°C due to volcanic activity. It is called morning star or evening star for its brightness.

EARTH:

It is the only planet that possess the qualities that can support terrestrial life. Its characteristics have been shaped by its orbit and rotational behaviour.

MARS:

Its average surface temperature is 63°C. It is also called the earth little brother. Though no evidence has yet been confirmed, but scientists are in search of life on it because in the past Mars had water reserves.

JUPITER:

It is the biggest planet of the solar system, requiring less than 10 hours to complete one rotation on its own axis.

SATURN:

It is the second largest planet of the solar system. Saturn holds spectacular rings around it. It is flattened at the poles and slightly bulges out at the equator.

URANUS:

It is the third largest planet of the solar system. It is also called twin of Neptune. Uranus spins on its sides and has a system of atleast 11 rings.

NEPTUNE:

It is the giant of gas planets. It gives off more heat that it gets from the sun.

Q3: Describe the shape of the Earth.

Ans: **SHAPE OF THE EARTH:**

Our ancestors believed that the earth was flat like a table.

Thales, a Greek philosopher gave the idea in 640 BC that the Earth is a spherical body. First Aristotle, then copenicus declared that the was round like a ball. Finally, it was Newton who proved that the Earth was not a complete circle, rather it

was spherical in shape. The Earth bulges out at the Equator and is flattened at the poles, because of the rotation on its axis.

Q4: Write a detailed note on Earth's Rotation.

Ans: **EARTH'S ROTATION:**

Spinning of the Earth on its polar axis is called rotation of Earth. The Earth completes one rotation in 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4 seconds, which is taken as 24 hours for a practical convenience. The Earth rotates from west to East with an average speed of 1660 kilometres per hous.

Q5: What is difference between LUNAR and SOLAR ECLIPSE?

Ans:

LUNAR ECLIPSE	SOLAR ECLIPSE
A lunar eclipse takes place when sun, the earth and the moon are aligned exactly in one line. The Earth comes between the sun and the moon and block the sunlight reaching the moon. Since the moon is a non-luminous body, it turns completely dark when it does not recieve the light from the sun.	A solar eclipse takes place when the moon comes between the sun and the earth, thereby totally or partially obscuring the Earth's view of the sun. It happens only on a new moon. When this happens the moon casts shadow on the Earth and we see a solar eclipse.

ACTIVITY:

1. What does the figure show? Discuss.

Ans: This figure is about Big Bang theory. This shows the existence of the universe. According to this theory, the universe came into being about 15 to 20 billion years ago. This also shows that the universe developed from an extremely dense and hot state. The matter and energy were compressed together. But by some unknown forces the

combination was disturbed so there was a massive explosion that filled the space with particles of matter which cooled down to form heavenly bodies.

(2) Write few lines about this figure.

Ans: The seasons are caused as the earth remain rotates on its axis at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and travels in its orbit around the sun. The hemisphere rotates towards the sun experience summer season, while the hemisphere which is tilted away from the sun experiences winter. The hemisphere that is rotates towards the sun is warmer because sunlight falls directly on the Earth's surface so less sunlight is scattered in the atmosphere. It means that when there is summer in the northern hemisphere, it is winter in the southern hemisphere. The hemisphere rotated towards the sun has longer days and shorter nights.

CHAPTER THREE

EARTH - OUR HOME

MCQ's

(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

- (1) The _____ is the only planet in the universe that can sustain life.
(a) Mars (b) Earth (c) Jupiter
- (2) The mixture of gases is called _____.
(a) Temperature (b) Pressure (c) Atmosphere
- (3) It is the lowest layer of the atmosphere.
(a) Troposphere (b) Mesosphere (c) Atmosphere
- (4) The atmosphere can be divided into _____ layers on the basis of temperature.
(a) Five (b) Six (c) Seven
- (5) _____ is the solid inorganic portion of the earth.
(a) Lithosphere (b) Exosphere (c) Troposphere
- (6) The thickness of lithosphere varies between _____ k.m
(a) 55 to 90 (b) 65 to 100 (c) 75 to 110
- (7) The earth consists of _____ layers.
(a) one (b) two (c) three
- (8) _____ is the outermost layer of the earth.
(a) crust (b) Mantle (c) core
- (9) Below the crust is a layer called _____.
(a) crust (b) Mantle (c) Core
- (10) It is the central zone of the earth and is hard and solid.
(a) crust (b) Mantle (c) core
- (11) It is the central zone of the earth and is hard and solid.
(a) lithosphere (b) Hydrosphere (c) Exo sphere
- (12) About _____ percent of the surface of the earth is covered by water while remaining 29 percent is covered by land.
(a) 71 (b) 72 (c) 73

- (13) There are _____ oceans on the earth.
 (a) Four (b) Five (c) Six
- (14) It is a process by which water change from liquid to gaseous state.
 (a) Evaporation (b) Condensation (c) Precipitation
- (15) _____ is the Earth's thin zone, comprising air, soil and water.
 (a) Litho Sphere (b) Biosphere (c) Hydrosphere

ANSWER KEY					
01	b	06	b	11	c
02	c	07	c	12	a
03	a	08	a	13	b
04	a	09	b	14	b
05	a	10	c	15	b

B- SHORT ANSWER

Q1: What is atmosphere?

Ans: **ATMOSPHERE:**

The mixture of gases is called atmosphere. It protects the Earth and life on it from the vacuum and radiation of space. The Earth's atmosphere is a blanket of gases.

Q2: Define any two terms.

- (a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Mesosphere

☆ TROPOSPHERE:

It is the lowest layer of the atmosphere. Its height is 8km near the poles and about 18km at the equator. Most of weather phenomena take place in this layer. Temperature falls greatly in this layer.

STRATOSPHERE:

Second layer of the atmosphere extends from about 8-18 km to 50 km. In this layer temperature increases with height because it contains the ozone layer.

MESOSPHERE:

Over the stratosphere lies mesosphere extending between 50 and 80 km. Temperature decreases with height and reaches up to 100°C at the height of 80km.

Q3: What is Hydrosphere?

Ans: **HYDROSPHERE:**

The water area of the Earth's surface is known as hydrosphere.

Q4: Name the oceans on the Earth.

Ans: **OCEANS ON THE EARTH:**

There are five oceans on the earth.

- (a) The Atlantic Ocean.
 (b) The Pacific Ocean.
 (c) The Indian Ocean.
 (d) The Arctic Ocean.
 (e) The Antarctic Ocean.

Q5: What is meant by Hydrological cycle? Name the stages of hydrological cycle.

Ans: **HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE:**

Circulation and conservation of the Earth's water as it circulates from land to sky and back again is called the hydrological cycle or water cycle.

STAGES OF HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE:

Followings are five stages of the hydrological cycle.

- (a) Evaporation
 (b) Condensation
 (c) Precipitation
 (d) Infiltration
 (e) Run off

Q: Define Biosphere.

Ans: **BIOSPHERE:**

Biosphere is the Earth's thin zone. Comprising air, soil and water. This layer supports life on the Earth, i.e plants, insects, birds, animals, human beings, infact all living things on land and in water.

Q7: What is climate?

Ans: **CLIMATE:**

Climate is the most important factor for the environment that completely controls life including man's occupancy of an area, his clothing, food, habits, way of living, occupation, kind of home in which he lives, even culture and festivals, etc.

C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**Q1: Describe the composition of atmosphere.**

Ans: **COMPOSITION OF ATMOSPHERE:**

The mixture of gases is called atmosphere. It protects the Earth and life on it from the vacuum and radiation of space. It also contains other gases, such as oxygen (O₂) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) that plants and animals need to survive. The atmosphere has a special gas called ozone (O₃) which prevents the harmful radiations of the sun reaching the earth. Without atmosphere, the Earth would have been barren and dead as Mercury or the moon. The table tells us about the gases which constitute our atmosphere.

Q2: How the climate is created on the Earth?

Ans: Climate is the most important factor of the environment that completely controls life including man's occupancy of an area, his clothing, food, habits, way of living, occupation, kind of home in he lives, even culture and festivals etc.

Human beings have shown careless dealing with the natural environment, which has left a negative impact on the climate. Air pollution contaminates the air that we breath in.

This has also caused a great damage in the protective ozone layer, that withholds harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun from reaching the biosphere. Hence, the temperature all over the earth is rising, which causes the polar ice to melt at higher speed, resulting in raising the water level in the oceans which may finally submerge the continents.

Q3: Describe the internal structure of the earth.

Ans: **Internal Structure of the Earth:**

The earth consists of three layers:

(i) **CRUST:**

Crust is the outermost layer of the earth and is just like a thin, solid skin. Crust is mainly made of granite and basalt. Crust is the part of the earth where we walk, live and even cultivate our crops.

(ii) **MANTLE:**

Below the crust is a layer called mantle. Its outer layer is made of molten rocks called magma. It is the largest layer occupying 83 percent of the Earth's total volume.

(iii) **CORE:**

It is the central zone of the Earth and is hard and solid. The temperature in the core may range from 2,200°C to 2,750°C. Core is a mass of iron and nickel, held under great pressure.

Q4: Describe the theory of plate tectonic.

Ans: **THEORY OF PLATE TECTONIC:**

This theory explains that the lithosphere consists of several large and small tectonic plates that move against one another. These plates are just like pieces of Jigsaw puzzle forming the fragments of the lithosphere. These plates move slowly by the movement of magma underneath. Earthquake and volcanic eruptions take place at the plate boundaries where two plates are slowly colliding or rubbing against each other.

Q5: Write a detailed note on stages of hydrological cycle.

Ans: **STAGES OF HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE:**

Following are five stages of the hydrological cycle.

(a) EVAPORATION:

Water is transferred from the surface to the atmosphere through evaporation. It is a process by which water changes from liquid to gaseous state. The sun provides energy to evaporate water from the Earth's surface.

(b) CONDENSATION:

In this process water vapour condenses in the atmosphere to form clouds. Condensation occurs when temperature changes. When the air cools, water vapours condense to form clouds.

(c) PRECIPITATION:

The mechanism through which water from the atmosphere is transported to the surface of the Earth is called precipitation e.g rain, snowfall, sleet etc.

(d) INFILTRATION:

Infiltration occurs when precipitation seeps into the ground through permeable rocks. The water seeps into the ground is the main source to form rivers, lakes and ground water.

(e) RUN OFF:

If precipitation occurs faster than the time required for water to seep into the ground, the water becomes run off. This water remains on the surface and flows into streams, rivers eventually reaches large water bodies like seas and oceans. From the oceans water gets evaporated, thus the water cycle continues again.

ACTIVITY:

1. Write short paragraph about these figures.

Ans: These figures show the different layers of atmosphere at certain heights like Mount Everest and its above level and further high levels. These figures also show the stages of

atmosphere in sequence i.e Troposphere, stratosphere, Mesosphere, ionosphere and exosphere.

2. What do you know about this figure? Discuss.

Ans: This figure shows the circulation and conservation of the Earth's water as it circulates from land to sky and back again is called the hydrological cycle. In this figure stages of hydrological cycle are also shown. These stages are Evaporation, condensation, precipitation, Infiltration and Run off.

**CHAPTER
FOUR**
**INTRODUCTION TO
SOUTH ASIA**
MCQ's
(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)
A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

- (1) There are _____ continents in the world.
(a) Five (b) Six (c) Seven
- (2) There are _____ countries in South Asia.
(a) Five (b) Six (c) Seven
- (3) Almost _____ percent of the world's population lives in the South Asia.
(a) 50 (b) 60 (c) 70
- (4) The South West Asia is often known as _____.
(a) South East (b) Middle East (c) Upper East
- (5) South Asians speak about _____ major languages.
(a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 30
- (6) South Asia plays vital role in international _____ and politics.
(a) Trade (b) Banking (c) Resources
- (7) Pakistan, India and Bangladesh are _____ countries in the world.
(a) Developing (b) Developed (c) None of these
- (8) In term of latitude South Asia lies between _____ latitude to 37° Northern latitude.
(a) 10° Southern (b) 5° Southern (c) 1° Southern
- (9) The Bay of Bengal, and the Arabian sea touch the _____ shores of South Asia.
(a) Eastern and Western (b) Eastern and Southern
(c) Northern and Southern
- (10) The Highest Mountain of the world is:
(a) Karakoram (b) K-2 (c) Mount Everest
- (11) The capital city of Pakistan is:

- (a) Karachi (b) Lahore (c) Islamabad
- (12) _____ is the currency of Bangladesh.
(a) Gutrum (b) Taka (c) Rupee
- (13) South Asian Association for regional co-operation (SAARC) was formed in:
(a) 1985 (b) 1975 (c) 1965
- (14) Arabian sea in the _____ of Pakistan.
(a) East (b) West (c) South
- (15) Literacy rate is very _____ in the countries of south Asia.
(a) High (b) Low (c) Average

ANSWER KEY

01	c	02	c	03	b
04	b	05	b	06	a
07	a	08	b	09	b
10	c	11	c	12	b
13	a	14	b	15	a

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q1: How many continent in the world? Name the continents.

Ans: There are Seven continents in the world.

NAME OF CONTINENTS:

- (1) Asia (2) Europe (3) Africa
- (4) North America (5) South America
- (6) Australia (7) Antarctica

Q2: What is division of South Asia?

Ans: **DIVISION OF SOUTH ASIA:**

Because of its vast size and diverse character, Asia is divided into six major regions. However, geographers disagree over the division of Asia and placement of different countries in particular regions. These regions are given below.

- (1) North Asia (2) Central Asia
 (3) East Asia (4) Southeast Asia (The Far East)
 (5) South East Asia (The Middle East)
 (6) South Asia

Q3: Write the abbreviation of the followings.

- Ans: (a) **SAARC:** South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.
 (b) **USSR:** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
 (c) **IR:** International Relations.

Q4: What is the geographical location of South Asia?

Ans: Geographical Location of South Asia:

In terms of latitude and longitude, South Asia lies between 1° Southern latitude to 37° Northern latitude and all its width comes under 62° eastern longitude to 97° western longitude.

Q5: How many countries in the South Asia? Name the countries.

Ans: There are seven countries in the south asia.

NAMES OF COUNTRIES:

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

Q6: Name the important cities of South Asia.

Ans: **Important Cities of South Asia:**

Some important cities of South Asia are as follows:

- (1) Islamabad (2) Karachi (3) Lahore
 (4) Peshawar (5) Quetta (6) New Dehli
 (7) Mumbai (8) Kolkata (9) Chennai
 (10) Dhaka (11) Chittagong (12) Kathmandu
 (13) Thimphu (14) Male (15) Colombo

Q7: What is geographic location of Pakistan in South Asia?

Ans: **GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PAKISTAN IN SOUTH ASIA:**

Our country Pakistan is situated in the north west of south Asia. It lies between 23.45° and 36.75° north latitude between 61° and 75.5° East longitude. In the west are Afghanistan and Iran. Russia and China are situated on its north while the Arabian sea is in the South of Pakistan.

Q8: Name the important mountains of south Asia.

Ans: We see the range of the highest mountains like Himalays, Karakoram and Hindukush are located in the north of South Asia.

C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q1: Describe the importance of South Asia.

Ans: **IMPORTANCE OF SOUTH ASIA:**

In the past, South Asia was the home of many civilization. It also has famous passes such as the Khyber Pass and the Bolan Pass. Many kings and warriors came to this region through these passes.

Islam came to South Asia through hundreds of saints. These saints came from other countries and settled in South Asia.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL IMPORTANCE:

South Asia has special importance due to its geographical and political location. The region is on the one side looked at by the different countries of the world. Famous mountain ranges such as the Karakoram and the Himalays are found there. Two of the highest peaks in the world, Mount Everest and K-2 are situated in these ranges. Big glaciers are also found in this part.

Q2: What is SAARC? What is the objective of SAARC?

Ans: **SAARC:**

South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) formed in 1985 at a meeting in Dhaka (Bangladesh) to develop co-operation mutual trust and understanding between the seven countries of South Asia: Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Maldives. Each of the seven states has taken responsibility for research in one area that may be shared with the other members.

Q3: Describe the location of South Asia.

Ans: **LOCATION OF SOUTH ASIA:**

In terms of latitude and longitude, south Asia lies between 1° southern latitude to 37° Northern latitude and all its width comes under 62° eastern longitude to 97° Western longitude.

We see the range of the highest mountains like the Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindukush in the north of this continent. Russia and China are located beyond these mountains in the north. In the east of this continent lie Myanmar (former Burma) and Malaysia and in the west are situated the countries of Afghanistan, Iran, Saudi Arabia. Indian ocean is to the south of it.

Q4: Write a detailed note on division of South Asia.

Ans: **DIVISION OF SOUTH ASIA:**

Because of its vast size and diverse character, Asia is divided into six major regions. However, geographers disagree over the division of Asia and placement of different countries in particular regions. These regions are given below.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) North Asia | (2) Central Asia |
| (3) East Asia | (4) Southeast Asia (The Far East) |
| (5) Southwest Asia (Middle East) | |
| (6) South Asia | |

The North Asia is the northern-most part of Asian continent. It is constituted by Russia that lies east of the Ural Mountains (Russia Asia). It includes Russia, the biggest country of the continent in area and China, the largest in population.

The Central Asia includes many smaller and medium-sized countries called central Asian Countries. The largest is Kazakhstan. Others are Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan. All these countries were occupied by Russians and were formerly the part of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). All these countries became independent in December 1991.

The East Asia includes part of China (With Taiwan), Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, and Japan.

The Southeast Asia is the Easternmost region of Asia and is known to western countries as Far East. It includes the countries of Myanmar (formerly known as Burma), Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines.

The Southwest Asia is often known as Middle East. Southwestern Asia is originally referred to the Asian region south of and Black Sea.

ACTIVITY:**1. Write few lines about this map.**

The south Asia is the southern-most part of Asia. It includes Bhutan and Maldives. These countries are separated from the rest of Asia by the high mountain ranges, to its north.

Geographers call it Indo-Pak Sub-Continent. South Asians speak about 20 major languages and more than 1000 dialects.

Out of these regions of the Continent, East Asia and South Asia are really ASIAN in culture.

2. Write few lines about these figures.

These pictures show the main passes Khyber pass and Bolan pass. South Asia is protected by lofty, snow covered mountains from North, East and West and by sea from south. However the most determined invaders entered from Afghanistan and Iran through Khyber and Bolan Passes.

CHAPTER FIVE

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF SOUTH ASIA

MCQ's

(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

- (1) The natural features of the surface of the Earth is called _____.
(a) Physical (b) Chemical (c) None of these
- (2) South Asia is spread over an area which is more than _____ square kilometre.
(a) 4,000,000 (b) 5,000,000 (c) 6,000,000
- (3) _____ are the main features of the surface of the earth.
(a) ocean (b) mountain (c) Plains
- (4) We divide the mountain range of South Asia into _____ parts.
(a) Four (b) Three (c) Two
- (5) The most fertile and famous _____ of the world are found in south asia.
(a) Desert (b) Mountain (c) Plain
- (6) The plain is very fertile _____ and important for food production.
(a) The Indus plain (b) The Ganges plain
(c) The coastal plain
- (7) In South Asia, Plateaus are divided into _____ parts.
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three
- (8) Deccan plateau lies in the Southern part of _____.
(a) Pakistan (b) Afghanistan (c) India
- (9) The _____ is the 13th biggest river in the world.
(a) Indus (b) Ravi (c) Jehlum
- (10) _____ flows for some distance in India and then enters the Bangladesh.

- (a) The Ganges (b) The Jumna (c) The Brahmaputra
 (11) _____ is a country of mountains and heavy rains.
 (a) Pakistan (b) India (c) Srilanka
 (12) _____ is basically the country of mountains.
 (a) India (b) Srilanka (c) Nepal
 (13) Torsa and Mansa are the main rivers of _____.
 (a) Bhutan (b) Maldives (c) Nepal
 (14) The trade activities of the countries of South Asia depend on _____.
 (a) Land (b) Sea (c) Water
 (15) The delta region is most suitable for the cultivation of _____.
 (a) Wheat (b) Rice (c) Cotton

ANSWER KEY

01	a	02	a	03	b
04	b	05	c	06	a
07	c	08	c	09	a
10	c	11	c	12	c
13	a	14	a	15	b

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**Q1: Name the physical features of the Earth.****Ans: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE EARTH:**

Followings are the main physical features of the earth.

- (1) Mountains (2) Plains (3) Plateaus
 (4) Deserts (5) Rivers (6) Oceans and Seas

Q2: What are mountains? Name important mountain.**Ans: MOUNTAINS:**

Mountains are the main features of the surface of the earth. These are highlands having summit area. Their height is almost 1000 metre above the sea level. We divide the mountain ranges of South Asia into three parts.

- (1) Northern Mountains Range

- (2) Eastern Mountain Range
 (3) Western Mountain Range

Q3: What are plains?**Ans: PLAINS:**

The most fertile and famous plains of the world are found in south asia. These plains are located in between Himalaya and Deccan plateau. Apart from the coastal plains are also spread over a long area. The famous plains of South Asia are:

- (1) The Indus plain. (2) The Ganges plain
 (3) The Brahmaputra plain (4) The coastal plain

Q4: Name the important plateaus of South Asia.**Ans: IMPORTANT PLATEAUS OF SOUTH ASIA:**

In south Asia like mountain ranges plateaus are also divided into three major parts.

- (1) Potohar Plateau (2) Balochistan Plateau
 (3) Deccan Plateau

Q5: Name the important deserts of South Asia.**Ans: IMPORTANT DESERTS OF SOUTH ASIA:**

- (1) River Indus (2) River Jhelum
 (3) River Chenab (4) River Ravi
 (5) River Sutlej

Q6: Name the important river of India.**IMPORTANT RIVER OF INDIA:**

- (1) River Ganges (2) River Jumna
 (3) River Brahmaputra (4) River Narbada
 (5) River Tapti

Q7: Name important seas of South Asia.**Ans: IMPORTANT SEAS OF SOUTH ASIA:**

Arabian sea.

C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q1: Define Physical Features. Describe the main physical features of the earth.

Ans: **PHYSICAL FEATURES:**

We can divide the earth into several distinct and visible varieties of landscape. These are the natural features of the surface of the earth and called the physical features.

MAIN PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE EARTH:

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| (i) Mountain | (ii) Plains | (iii) Plateaus |
| (iv) Desert | (v) Rivers | (vi) Oceans and seas |

(1) MOUNTAINS:

Mountains are the main features of the surface of the earth. These are highlands having summit area. Their height is almost 1000 metre above the sea level. We divide the mountain ranges of South Asia into three parts.

- (1) Northern Mountain Range
- (2) Eastern Mountain Range
- (3) Western Mountain Range

(1) NORTHERN MOUNTAIN RANGE:

The world's largest mountains are located in South Asia. These are Himalaya, Karakoram, and the Hindukush. All these mountain ranges are linked to each other. In the North these mountains are spread in the east and west like a bow and serve as a natural defence. In these ranges are the favourite health resorts of the South Asia.

(2) EASTERN MOUNTAIN RANGE:

The Eastern branches of the Himalaya in India are Arunachal and the mountain ranges of Khasi and Garo. The height of these mountains is lower as compared to the Northern mountains. This range goes as far as Chittagong in Bangladesh and formulates a natural boundary of South Asia.

(iii) WESTERN MOUNTAIN RANGES:

In the north western end of Himalaya lie Koh-e-Pamir, Koh-e-Hindukush lies towards the southwest. In the south is the

mountain range of Koh-e-Safaid (N.W.F.P) and snow falls over high peaks throughout the year. The highest Peak of Koh-e-Pamir and Koh-e-Sulaiman make the western boundary of South Asia.

Q2: What is difference between Indus Plain and Ganges Plain?

Ans: **THE INDUS PLAIN:**

The plains of Indus have been formed by the alluvial soil, gathered layer by layer, by the Indus and its tributaries Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej rivers. This plain is very fertile and is important for food production. The rainfall is less in this area. Irrigation is done by canals. Majority of the population of Pakistan lives in these plain areas. Pakistan's economic life is dependent on these plains.

THE GANGES PLAIN:

This plain is made by the black fertile soil of river Ganges (Ganga) and its tributary Jumna (Yamuna). It is regarded as one of the most fertile plains of the world. India is the most thickly populated country of South Asia and gets most of its food supplies from this plain. A good part of cultivation in this plain is done by irrigation. This area also gets moderate rainfall.

Q3: Define Plateau.

Ans: **(i) POTOHAR PLATEAU**

(ii) BALOCHISTAN PLATEAU

(iii) DECCAN PLATEAU

(i) POTOHAR PLATEAU

Potohar Plateau is situated in between river Indus and river Jhelum in the northern part of Pakistan. Several minerals are found here which are quite helpful in the industrial development of Pakistan.

(ii) BALOCHISTAN PLATEAU

The province of Balochistan in Pakistan, due to its geographical location comprises of plateau. Like the plateau of Potohar this plateau is also rich in mineral wealth. Most of the minerals of Pakistan are obtained from the Balochistan Plateau.

(iii) DECCAN PLATEAU

Deccan Plateau lies in the southern part of India. There are mountain ranges on its three sides. The smooth areas of Deccan Plateaus are made of volcanic soil which is very fertile for agriculture. In India, on the black soil of this plateau, the finest quality of cotton is grown, as the land is made up of volcanic ashes which plays an important role in the cultivation of cotton.

In the north, the mountain of Saptapada and Vindhya range separate it from the fertile land of Ganges. In east and west are the high and low ranges of the Eastern and Western Ghats which are spread in the north and south. As compared to Eastern Ghats the Western Ghats are higher and receive more rainfall due to which thick forests have grown there.

Q4: Write detailed note on rivers of South Asia.

Ans: There are various sizes of the rivers in South Asia. Some of them are big and the others are small. Some of the big rivers are quite famous in the world.

(1) THE RIVERS OF PAKISTAN:

The Indus is the 13th biggest river in the world but is the largest river of Pakistan. The source of this river is in the plateau of Tibet. The plateau of Tibet is not within the range of the monsoons. Therefore, the upper valley of the Indus is dry. It flows through deep gorges after Sagar. River Gilgit joins it near Gilgit, a famous town of Northern region. Many rivulets and streams join this river in the mountain region. The Indus enters the plains at Attock. Soon after, Kabul river joins it. The rivers of Punjab namely Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej join

together at Panjnad and finally drain their water into the Indus at Mithankot. Crossing away Hyderabad this river starts making delta near Thatta and finally falls into the Arabian Sea. The delta land is very fertile hence it is thickly populated. The population in these areas grows rapidly and put heavy pressure on the resources. Many dams have been made on river Indus and its tributaries for the purpose of storage of water for irrigation. Electricity is generated at Tarbela and Mangla dams.

(ii) RIVERS OF INDIA:

The Ganges is the largest river of Northern India. The source of this river is lake Mansarovar in the Northern Mountains. Jumna is the second largest river of India. The source of this river is also near the source of the Ganges. Brahmaputra flows for some distance in India and then enters the Bangladesh, where it joins the Ganges and falls into the Bay of Bengal.

The rivers of Southern India which drain into the Bay of Bengal are Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery. River Narmada and Tapi of Southern India, have their source in north of Deccan Plateau. They flow for some distance in Madhya Pradesh before draining into the Arabian Sea.

(iii) RIVERS OF BANGLADESH:

Bangladesh receives heavy rains, therefore, it is called "the land of rivers and streams". In order to cover a distance of few kilometres one has to cross two or three streams. The Ganges and the Brahmaputra flowing through India enter Bangladesh. The Ganges is also known as Padma in Bangladesh. The other rivers include Karnafuli, Gomti, Meghna, Muthomati and Teesta.

(iv) RIVERS OF SRILANKA:

Sri Lanka is a country of mountains and heavy rains. There are many small rivers in Sri Lanka. The famous rivers of the Eastern coast are known as Yan Oya and Gal Oya. River Kumbukkan Oya, Kirindi Oya and Oyi Ganges are the rivers of

South East Sri Lanka. The rivers of Western coast are Aruvi Oya and Deduru Oya. All the river of Sri Lanka drain into the Indian Ocean.

(V) RIVERS OF NEPAL AND BHUTAN:

Nepal is basically the country of mountains. Therefore, there are several small rivers in it. Some of the important rivers are Karnali, Rapti, Ghandak, Bagh Mati and Sapatkasi. All these rivers flow towards the south and finally join the Ganges. Besides, there are many other small canals and streams in this area.

Bhutan does not have any remarkable big river like Nepal. However, there are many small rivers travelling all over the country. Torsa and Mansa are the main rivers of Bhutan.

Maldives Islands also do not have any big river. However, there are many streams and streamlets. These streams flow only in rainy season.

Q5: What is the importance of seas in South Asia? Discuss.

Ans: THE SEAS OF SOUTH ASIA:

In the south of South Asia there is a big ocean, which is known as Indian Ocean and in the Southwest is a sea, Which is known as Arabian Sea. The trade activities of the countries of South Asia depend on these waters. Through Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea trade can be carried out not only in this region but also with the other countries of the world. Journey by sea is less popular among travellers as it is troublesome and time consuming. Air travel is preferred by the people. The sea trade is increasing with the growth of population. Bay is that part of the sea which is enclosed by a wide curve of shores. The sea makes wide indents cutting into the land and form a bay. Bay of Bengal in South Asia is an example of this. Trade is carried out through this bay between Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Myanmar. As seas are an important source of international

trade so the Bay of Bengal plays an important role in the regional trade.

ACTIVITY

(1) Write few lines about these figures.

We can divide the Earth into several distinct and visible varieties of landscape.

These are the natural features of the surface of the Earth and called the Physical Features.

Following are the main Physical Features of the Earth.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------------|
| (i) Mountains | (ii) Plains | (iii) Plateaus |
| (iv) Deserts | (v) Rivers | (vi) Oceans and Seas |

(2) Write short paragraph about these figures.

South Asia is spread over an area which is more than 4,000,000 sq kms. It's physical landscape is incredibly diverse. It has all varieties of natural features present on its surface. There are tall mountains to its North, deserts, populated plains, network of large and small rivers, vast plateaus, in the middle, and seas, bays and the huge Indian Ocean to the south. Following is the introduction, location and a brief description of the main physical features of South Asia.

(3) Write six lines on the map of seas.

In the south Asia there is a big ocean, which is known as Indian ocean and in the south west is a sea, which is known as Arabian sea. The trade activities of the countries of South Asia depend on these waters. Through Indian ocean and Arabian sea trade can be carried out not only in this region but also with the other countries.

CHAPTER SIX CLIMATE OF SOUTH ASIA**MCQ's****(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)****A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

- (1) The _____ of a region plays an important role in the life of the people.
(a) Climate (b) Environment (c) None of these
- (2) In south Asia, _____ last longer than winters.
(a) Summer (b) Winter (c) Autumn
- (3) _____ means the daily changes in temperatures, humidity and rainfall.
(a) Climate (b) Weather (c) Cyclone
- (4) _____ is close to the equator and therefore remains hot throughout the year.
(a) Pakistan (b) India (c) Sri Lanka
- (5) In _____ Jacobabad and Sibbi are especially well known for extremely hot summers.
(a) Pakistan (b) India (c) Sri Lanka
- (6) Areas near the _____ have pleasant climate.
(a) Sea (b) Plain (c) Mountain
- (7) Air _____ pressure when it is heated, and gains pressure when it is cooled.
(a) Looses (b) gains (c) None of these
- (8) Nepal and Bhutan remain _____ throughout the year.
(a) Hot (b) Cold (c) Moderate
- (9) The _____ in the Earth causes changes in the season.
(a) Collision (b) Revolution (c) None of these
- (10) _____ is the average weather conditions of a place or region throughout the season.
(a) Climate (b) Weather (c) None of these
- (11) The _____ of a place is its vertical distance (height) from sea level.

- (a) Latitude (b) Altitude (c) None of these
- (12) Places near the sea enjoy mild climate known as the _____ climate.
(a) Maritime (b) Continental (c) Both of these
- (13) The summer monsoons are divided into _____ parts.
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four
- (14) A _____ is a violent storm in which the wind circulate inward about a low-pressure area.
(a) Breeze (b) Wind storm (c) Cyclone
- (15) The increase in the temperature of the world is called _____.
(a) Weather (b) Climate (c) Global Warming

ANSWER KEY

01	a	02	a	03	b
04	b	05	a	06	a
07	a	08	b	09	b
10	a	11	a	12	b
13	a	14	c	15	c

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**Q1: What is meant by climate?**

Ans: CLIMATE:

Climate is the average weather conditions of a place throughout the season.

The climate is a permanent feature. It remains the same for the years. The rainy season is very important as far as the climate of a place is concerned.

Q2: What is meant by weather?

Ans: WEATHER:

Weather is defined as the condition of the atmosphere for a short period of a place. We know that weather keeps on

changing at short intervals of time. It may be hot or cold, cloudy or sunny, windy or calm, dry or wet.

Q3: Name the factors, which influence the climate of a place.

Ans: The climate of a place depends upon a number of factors such as:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Latitude | (2) Altitude |
| (3) Distance from the sea | (4) Ocean Currents |
| (5) Prevailing Winds | |
| (6) Direction of mountain ranges | |
| (7) Forests | |

Q4: Define Latitude.

Ans: **LATITUDE:**

The lines of latitude are the lines that run from East to West on the globe and serve as the horizontal grid lines. There are 180 latitude, 90 in the Northern hemisphere and 90 in the southern hemisphere. The lines of latitude which divides the earth in Northern and Southern Hemisphere is known as Equator or 0° latitude.

Q5: Distinguish between Maritime climate and continental climate.

Ans:

MARITIME CLIMATE	CONTINENTAL CLIMATE
Places near the sea enjoy mild climate known as the maritime climate. Karachi and Bombay enjoy coastal or maritime climate.	Places far away from the sea are very hot in summer and very cold in winter. Such climate is known as continental climate. Peshawar, Lahore and Delhi have continental climate.

Q6: Define the term Monsoon.

Ans: **MONSOON:**

The monsoon winds are those periodical winds which blow from sea to land during the summer for six months and from land to sea during the winter. All the rainfall during summer is caused by these monsoon winds.

Q7: What is Cyclone?

Ans: **CYCLONE:**

A cyclone is a violent storm in which the wind circulates inward about a low pressure area.

Cyclones are well-known in Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. Cyclones are also known as Tornadoses or Typhoons.

Q8: What is Global Warming?

Ans: **GLOBAL WARMING:**

The increase in the temperature of the world is called global warming or the green house effect.

It is caused by the increase of carbondioxide and some other gases.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q1: What is climate? How does climate affect the human life?

Ans: **CLIMATE:**

Climate is the average weather conditions of a place or region throughout the season.

The climate is a permanent feature. It remains the same for the years. The rainy season is very important as far as the climate of a place is concerned. For example, Peshawar, Lahore and Sukkur are very cold in winter and very hot in summer. There is some rainfall during the rainy season. This is the climate of those places which remains the same every year.

Climate is the most important factor for the environment that completely controls life including man's occupancy of an area, his clothing, food, habits, way of living, occupation, kind of home in which he lives, even culture and festivals etc.

Q2: Write a detailed note on weather and season.

Ans: **WEATHER:**

Weather is defined as the condition of the atmosphere for a short period of a place.

We know that weather keeps on changing at short intervals of time. It may be hot or cold, cloudy or sunny; windy or calm, dry or wet; still it has much to do with the life of the people there. Their food, clothes, housing, occupation and amusement etc all go according to the changes in weather.

SEASON:

Season is one of four divisions of the year, defined by the position of earth in its orbit around the sun.

The revolution in the Earth causes changes in the seasons. There are special positions of the earth in relation to the sun. Different areas of the world have different seasons at different time of the years.

The season at a place occur in a cycle, year after year. Winter, spring, summer and Autumn are four chief seasons that occur at most of the places.

Q3: Describe factors which influence the climate of a place.

Ans: **FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE THE CLIMATE OF A PLACE:**

The climate of a place depends upon a number of factors, such as:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Latitude | (2) Altitude |
| (3) Distance from the sea | (4) Ocean currents |

- (5) Prevailing winds (6) Direction of mountain ranges
(7) Forests

Let us study briefly each of these factors.

(1) LATITUDE:

Around the Equator, the climate is generally hotter than the places which are away from it. The temperature of a place goes on decreasing as we move away from the Equator. This is because around the Equator the rays of the sun fall more or less directly over the Earth throughout the year. The closer a place is to the Equator, the hotter would be its climate.

As we go near the Poles, the sun rays fall more obliquely on the surface of the Earth. Because of the longer passage, the rays of sun are absorbed by the particles of moisture, dust and air, found in the atmosphere. That is why the rays of the sun that fall on areas near the Poles have less heating power than those that fall around the Equator.

(2) ALTITUDE:

The altitude of a place is its vertical distance (height) from sea-level. Thus, mountains are at a higher altitude than plains. The temperature usually decreases as one goes upward from the earth at the rate of 1°C for every 165 metres. Thus, a mountain about 1000 metres high would be about 6°C colder at the top than at the bottom. This explains why snow is seen on mountain tops when there is nothing like snow on the plains. We can say, in simple words, that higher the place, the colder it will be and lower the place, the hotter it will be.

Another reason for cooler mountain tops is that the air is less dense and dust-free. The dust particles make the atmosphere hot. That is why people go to hilly areas in summers to enjoy cleaner and cooler environment. We do not find summer on the tops of the Himalayas, Karakoram and Koh-e-Hindukush because there is snowfall on the peaks of the mountains even in the summer season.

(3) DISTANCE FROM THE SEA:

The distance from the sea has also an influence on the climate of a place. You already know that the land heats and cools faster than the water. During the summer the sea does not become as warm as the land. That is why, at a place near the sea, a wind coming from the sea brings cold air in summer which lowers the temperature of the place. This does not happen at a place which is away from the sea. There it is hotter.

In winter the land remains colder than the sea and sea breezes carries warm air to the land and raises the temperature of the places near the coast. Places on land away from the sea do not have the benefit of warm sea-air-and, therefore, remain colder. This fact gives rise to two different kinds of climate called:

(a) MARITIME CLIMATE:

Places near the sea enjoy mild climate known as the maritime climate. Karachi and Bombay enjoy coastal or maritime climate.

(b) CONTINENTAL CLIMATE:

Places far away from the sea are very hot in summer and very cold in winter. Such climate is known as continental climate. Peshawar, Lahore and Delhi have continental climate.

(4) OCEAN CURRENTS:

Ocean currents have an indirect effect on the climate of places near the ocean. The ocean currents have an effect on the winds that blow over them. A wind that passes over a warm ocean current will have its temperature raised and the one that passes over a cold current will have its temperature lowered. So the ocean currents affect the temperature of a place through the wind.

(5) PREVAILING WINDS:

Winds carry the temperature of the places they blow from. During the summer season the land mass becomes hot very soon. The air pressure on the land becomes low and the

temperature over there rises up. A wind coming from the sea lowers the temperature in summer and raises it in winter. In Pakistan the monsoon winds in summer cause very rapid lowering of the temperatures all over the country. A wind coming from the land lowers the temperature in winter and raises it in summer. The winds which blow from sea to land are cool and full of water vapours. In summer there is a lot of rainfall in South Asia due to these winds.

(6) DIRECTION OF MOUNTAIN RANGES:

Winds are the main carriers of heat or cold from one place to another. When a wind strikes against a mountain range across its path, it is forced to rise. The winds get cooler when they rise upwards and lose the capacity of holding moisture. If they come from the sea, laden with moisture, they cause heavy rain by the side of the mountain, they strike first. If the direction of the mountains is parallel to the direction of the wind, there will be no rainfall and the winds will pass onwards. In Sindh during summer, there is very little rainfall because the Khirthar ranges are in the same direction (NS) as the monsoons.

(7) FORESTS:

Forests have also a great influence on the climate. The forests decrease the temperature of the winds. If the winds carry water vapours, they cool down and cause rain.

Q4: Write a detailed note on climate of South Asia.

Ans: **CLIMATE OF SOUTH ASIA:**

South Asia is spread over a vast area. Its regions have different climates. The summer season is very long but the winter is short. The spring season comes before the summer. It is a very pleasant season. After summer, comes autumn and then comes winter. During the summer months the plains of South Asia become hot due to the vertical rays of the Sun. Particularly, the plains of Pakistan and India become very hot in

the summer. Sibbi and Jacobabad are the hottest places where the temperature is more than 50° Centigrade in the summer. There is heavy rainfall in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka due to monsoon. Nepal and Bhutan, surrounded by mountains have also a lot of rain in the rainy season.

MONSOON:

The monsoon winds are those periodical winds which blow from sea to land during the summer for six months and from land to sea during the winter. All the rainfall during summer is caused by these monsoon winds.

Summer Monsoons: The winds which blow from sea to land are called summer monsoons. During the summer the plains of South Asia become hot due to the vertical rays of the Sun, therefore the air pressure over the plains becomes low and the light air rises up. At the same time it is cold over the sea and air pressure over sea is high. Thus, winds start blowing from sea to land. The summer monsoons are divided into two parts.

- (a) Monsoons of Arabian Sea
- (b) Monsoons of the Bay of Bengal

(a) MONSOONS OF ARABIAN SEA:

The monsoon winds blowing from Arabian Sea pass unobstructed over Sindh in Pakistan and the North-western parts of India. There are no mountains high enough to stop them. This is why lower Sindh and Balochistan get very little rainfall. Similarly, Rajasthan (India) gets very little rainfall. The rain bearing winds blow towards the north of India and strike against the Himalayas.

Here the winds rise up and cause a lot of rain.

Some of the monsoons blowing from the Arabian Sea strike first the long barrier of the Western Ghats with such a great forces that around Bombay (new name "Mumbai") their average speed is 32 kilometres per hour. Due to this, the Western coastal plain and the Western Ghats receive very heavy

rainfall. However, this is not good for the rest of India, as the monsoons lose much of their moisture while crossing the Western Ghats. Thus, the Deccan plateau and the Eastern Ghats receive less rainfall from these monsoons. Farther north, the monsoons blowing from the Arabian Sea cause good rainfall in Chotanagpur, where they strike the Raj Mahal hills. Still farther north the Arabian Sea monsoons cross Thar desert. This desert receives little rainfall due to the Aravalli range which lies parallel to the direction of the winds. Lastly, it strikes the southern ranges of the Himalayas where it causes some rain.

Maldiv Islands also get rainfall from the monsoons of Arabian Sea.

(B) MONSOONS OF THE BAY OF BENGAL:

The monsoons blowing from the Bay of Bengal come first in contact with the lower Himalayan ranges of Meghalaya and cause very heavy rainfall over the whole region of Bangladesh and Assam. Cherrapunji on the Kashi hills in Meghalaya receives the heaviest rainfall (20,000 mmr or 788 inches of rain in one year) in the world. The monsoons cannot cross Himalayas and, therefore, the winds are deflected towards the north-west following the line of the mountains. The monsoons lose their moisture gradually as they move towards the west and bring less rainfall to the plains of Pakistan.

(ii) WINTER MONSOONS:

The winds which blow from land to sea are called winter monsoons. They are totally opposite to summer monsoons. During the winter the temperature remains cool and dry. The winds blow from the dry land and are, therefore, without any moisture. The months of November, December and January are winter months in Pakistan and India therefore, air pressure is high over them in these months. Sea is comparatively warm, therefore, air pressure is low over there, hence the winds blow from land to sea. The winter monsoons blow from November to April. At this time the eastern coast of South India receives

some rainfall because the winds pick up some moisture as they pass over the Bay of Bengal.

CYCLONE:

A Cyclone is a violent storm in which the wind circulates inward about a low-pressure area.

Cyclones are well-known in Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. Cyclones are also known as Tornadoes or Typhoons. The winds change their direction from April to September. When this happens, there are storms accompanied by rain. In cyclones the winds blow with high-speed from right to left. In this condition the pressure inside is low, while outside it is higher. These winds start blowing from outside to inside. The inside wind having low pressure rises up. When it reaches cold regions the water vapours condense and there is rainfall. Such cyclones, passing through Balochistan, cause rainfall on western mountains and plains of the Punjab. The winter rain in December and January in Pakistan is due to these cyclones. Some rainfall also occurs in the north-western parts of India during the months of January and February.

Q: Write detailed note on global warming.

Ans: **GLOBAL WARMING:**

For centuries people drove their machines by hand or with the help of animals. Their machines were simple. However, this situation began to change by AD 1800. By that time, many new machines had been invented in Europe, America and Australia. These new machines did more work than the old ones but they could not be used without fuel such as coal and gas. Some examples of these machines are the steam engine, railway, and aeroplanes.

At first, people did not know that carbon dioxide (CO₂) gas is produced when fuel is burned. In AD 1896 Svante Arrhenius, a Swedish chemist discovered that nature already kept a certain amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere

which keeps the planet warm. He observed that the use of new machines was producing more carbon dioxide. He predicted that the world would become hotter in the next century.

At first nobody listened to him. But soon, the temperature of the world started rising just as Arrhenius had said. By 1990 it had become so hot that the United Nation Organization (UNO) asked 300 scientists to decide Whether Arrhenius was right one hundred year ago. The scientist reported that by the year AD 2020 the world will be 1.3 °C warmer than now rising to 3°C Warmer by AD 2070. If this happen, the ice caps the North Pole and South Pole will melt, and there will be more water in the oceans. Many countries will drown. Also, the world will become so hot that people in many places will find it difficult to live. Some of the smaller animals and plants may die.

The increase in the temperature of the world is called global warming or the greenhouse effect. It is caused by the increase of carbon dioxide and some other gases.

ACTIVITY

1. What does the figure show? Discuss.

(1) LATITUDE:

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The altitude of a place is its vertical distance (height) from sea-level. Thus, mountains are at a higher altitude than plains. The temperature usually decreases as one goes upwards from the earth at the rate of 1°C for every 165 metres. Thus, a mountain about 1000 metres high would be about 6°C colder at the top than at the bottom. This explains why snow is seen on mountain tops when there is nothing like snow on the plains. We can say, in simple words, that higher the place, the colder it will be and lower the place, the hotter it will be.

2. What does the figure show? Discuss.

For centuries people drove their machines by hand or with the help of animals. Their machines were simple. However, this situation began to change by AD 1800. By that time, many new machines had been invented in Europe, America and Australia. These new machines did more work than the old ones but they could not be used without fuel such as coal and gas. Some examples of these machines are the steam engine, railway, ginning machines and so on:

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**CHAPTER
SEVEN****SOUTH ASIA
(Natural Resources-I)****MCQ's****(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)****A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

- (1) India has more than _____ lakes.
(a) 100 (b) 120 (c) 150
- (2) The largest lake in Pakistan is the _____ lake.
(a) Keenjhar (b) Manchhar (c) Namal
- (3) Namal lake is in _____.
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh (c) NWFP
- (4) Pakistan has about _____ dams.
(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 20
- (5) Bangladesh has _____ dams.
(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8
- (6) _____ has 133 large and small glaciers.
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh (c) Nepal
- (7) The level of underground water below the surface is called _____.
(a) Plateau (b) Water Table (c) Water fall
- (8) _____ forests are found at high altitude mountainous area of south Asia.
(a) Deciduous (b) Coniferous (c) Tropical rain
- (9) The evergreen forests are found at an altitude of about _____ metres.
(a) 1,200 (b) 1,500 (c) 1,700
- (10) In the forests of _____, date palms are found.
(a) Pakistan (b) Sri Lanka (c) Nepal
- (11) More than _____ minerals are known to exist in the world.
(a) 2000 (b) 2500 (c) 3000
- (12) Natural gas is found in Pakistan at _____.

- (a) Sui (b) Thar (c) Gujrat
- (13) _____ mines are found in Jharkhand, west Bengal and Chattigarh.
- (a) Salt (b) Coal (c) Gas
- (14) Limestone and dolomite are mined in South-western _____.
- (a) India (b) Nepal (c) Bhutan
- (15) Natural Gas is the principal energy resource in _____.
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh (c) India

ANSWER KEY

01	a	02	b	03	a
04	c	05	b	06	a
07	b	08	b	09	b
10	a	11	a	12	a
13	b	14	a	15	a

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.**Q1: What do you mean by Natural Resources?**

Ans: **NATURAL RESOURCES:**

Natural resources are natural occurring substances that are considered valuable in their original form. These resources can be wood (natural vegetation i.e forest), fresh water or mineral deposits, that occur in a natural state and have economic value. Natural resources are greatly responsible for the progress and development of a country.

Q2: Name the five important lakes of south asia.

Ans: **IMPORTANT LAKES OF SOUTH ASIA:**

- (1) Rawal Lake (2) Ansoo Lake
(3) Sambhar Salt Lake (4) Hanna Lake
(5) Dhanmondi Lake

Q3: Name important dams of Pakistan.

Ans: **IMPORTANT DAMS OF PAKISTAN:**

- (1) Tarbela Dam (2) Mangla Dam
(3) Hub Dam

Q4: Define the term forest.

Ans: **FOREST:**

Forest is a natural collection of trees or other woody vegetation which occupies an extensive area of land. Forests are very important for a region because they regulate its climate, provide timber for construction work and wood for burning.

Q5: Name the important forests of South Asia.

Ans: **IMPORTANT FORESTS OF SOUTH ASIA:**

- (1) Mountain Forests
(2) Tidal Forests
(3) Forests Mountain Valleys
(4) Dry Jungles (Dry Forests)

C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**Q1: Write a detailed note on Natural resources.**

Ans: **NATURAL RESOURCES:**

Natural resources are naturally occurring substances that are considered valuable in their original form. These resources, can be wood (natural vegetation i.e forests), fresh water or mineral deposits, that occur in a natural state and have economic value. Natural resources are greatly responsible for the progress and development of a country.

The most important natural resource of a country or region is fresh water. Water is used for drinking, washing, growing crops. It is also responsible for growth of forests, grass etc, and has a great influence on the climate of the region. Seas and oceans are big sources of water but seawater can not be used for domestic use. However, these water bodies provide sea

food (fish, prawns etc.) and are used for transportation of goods through ships.

The main sources of fresh water are rain, rivers, lakes, glaciers, dams, water reservoirs and underground water.

Q2: Dscribe the mineral resources found in south Asia.

Ans: **MINERAL RESOURCES IN SOUTH ASIA:**

The common term "minerals" means all those naturally occuring stones which economic value and contribute to the natural resources of a region.

As a whole region, South Asia can not be called extremely rich in minerals, gems and fuels. However, there are quite a few minerals in South Asia that are found abundantly like salt in Pakistan and mica, coal and iron in India, gemstones in Sri Lanka. The natural fuels like petroleum and gas do not fulfil the needs of the region. South Asian countries import petroleum in huge quantities from Middle-Eastern and other countries. A gas pipeline project is being negotiated with Iran through which natural gas will be supplied to Pakistan and India. However natural gas is found in Pakistan at Sui (Balochistan), Dhodak and Dhalian (Punjab) and Dadu (Sindh). Natural gas is also discovered in Eastern Bangladesh after 1990.

Q3: Discuss important forests of South Asia. Also write advantages of forests.

Ans: **MAIN TYPES OF FORESTS IN SOUTH ASIA:**

We can divide the forests found in South Asia in following pattern.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Mountain forests | (2) Tidal forests |
| (3) Forests mountain valleys | (4) Dry Jungles |

THE MOUNTAIN FORESTS:

These forests are found on the higher slopes of the hills and mountain of South Asia. The evergreen forests are found at an altitude of about 1,500 metres. The mountain areas famous

for their forests are Chitral, Murree, Hazara, Swat, Kaghan, Abbotabad. Gilgit, Dir and Nathiagali. Cedar and Pine are the main trees in these forests. Cedar is commonly used for making furniture and railway sleepers. In these forests, the very valuable trees of Teak wood are found. In the Western part of the Indian plateau, Sal grows along the lower slopes of the Himalayas. Evergreen forests are found in Nepal and Bhutan.

TIDAL FORESTS:

These forests are found near the sea coasts in the large deltas of the rivers. In the delta of the Ganga, the Godavari and Krishna rivers, there are trees which must have their roots. Covered by salt water at high tide.

These trees are of the Mangrove type. In Bangladesh the Forests of the Ganga delt are called the sunderbans after the important sundari trees. Sunderban forests has mostly Mangrove trees. At River sindh delta also there are some Mangrove.

THE FORESTS OF MOUNTAIN VALLEYS:

These forests are found in those regions of South Asia which are below 1,000 metres in height. Some valleys of the mountains and the upper plains of river Indus and river Ganga are the areas where the polar trees, Mulberry, Walnuts, Apple and Mango grow.

THE DRY FORESTS:

The areas where the rainfall is less than 100 mm/ year, are too dry for forests to grow properly. The few trees that grow there are usually small and stunted. Most of these dry forests are covered with small thorny bushed called Scrubs. In Pakistan dry jungles are found in Potohar plateau and Punjab. In Bharat these dry jungles are found in East Punjab and the Deccan plateau. The coast line in Pakistan is usually barren but in some parts, trees and grass are found which are used for cattle grazing. In the forests of Sri Lanka, Date-palms are found. Coconut trees are found along the coastal areas.

ADVANTAGES OF FORESTS:

Forests are the great wealth of a country. They play an important role in the progress and prosperity of a country. It is said that a country of which one-fourth area is covered with forests is a rich country. Government of Pakistan is very keen to increase forests in the country. New forests are planted and old ones are properly looked after by our Forest Department.

Following are the main advantages of forests:

We get wood from the forests. It is used for making furniture, railway sleepers, boats and as timber for house building. It is also used as fuel for cooking purposes.

Many kinds of wild animals and birds that live in the forests are very useful to us. People get food by hunting them.

We improve our industries with the help of forests. For instance, We establish the industries of Chipboard, plywood, matches and sports articles.

Several kinds of herbs are found in the forest which are used for making medicines.

Forests are used as postures. In Haripur, Hazara, Murree Hills, a thick substance is collected from trees, turpentine oil is made out of that thick substance which is used for making varnish.

ACTIVITY**(1) What do you know about these pictures. Discuss.**

There are many natural lakes of fresh water in South Asia. India has more than 100 lakes spread throughout the country. Nainital Lake in Uttarakhand is a large beautiful lake of fresh water. However, there are some salt and brackish (partly saline) water lakes like Sambhar Salt Lake in Rajasthan.

Pakistan is home to several natural and man made lakes and reservoirs. The largest lake in Pakistan is the Manchar Lake, which is also the largest lake in South Asia.

(2) What does this map show? Discuss.**FORESTS:**

Forest is a natural collection of trees or other woody vegetation which occupies an extensive area of land. Forests are very important for a region because they regulate its climate, provide lumber for construction work and wood for burning. These are source of many medicinal plants and are home of animals. From South Asian forests we get products such as charcoal, fruits and nuts, fibers, oils, gums, and resins and other valuable commodities.

Forests have great economic value. If a country has more than 25% of its area covered with forests, it is considered a rich and resourceful country. Unfortunately less than 5% of the total area of Pakistan is covered with forests. However, Government of Pakistan is taking keen interest in the growth of forests.

CHAPTER-8

POPULATION OF SOUTH ASIA

MCQ's

(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

- (1) _____ is regarded as the most thickly populated region of the world.
(a) South Asia (b) South Africa (c) Europe
- (2) The population of Paksitan was _____ million in 1998.
(a) 131.325 (b) 132.352 (c) 135.332
- (3) According to area, the province _____ is the biggest province of Pakistan.
(a) Sindh (b) Punjab (c) Baluchistan
- (4) Pakistan is basically an _____ country.
(a) Industrial (b) Agricultural (c) None of these
- (5) On the basis of population, _____ is the most populated country of the world.
(a) Pakistan (b) India (c) China
- (6) The population of Bangladesh is _____ million.
(a) 124 (b) 125 (c) 126
- (7) The population of Nepal is _____ million.
(a) 23.7 (b) 23.6 (c) 23.5
- (8) _____ is a densely populated island.
(a) Pakistan (b) India (c) Sri Lanka
- (9) _____ is the smallest country of South Asia on the basis of area and population.
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Bhutan (c) Maldives
- (10) In _____ and India there are huge pasture lands.
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh (c) Nepal
- (11) _____ is comparatively most industrialized country of South Asia.
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh (c) India
- (12) There are number of rivers, streams, ponds in _____.

- (a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh (c) Nepal
- (13) A _____ part of the flag of Pakistan is white and the rest is green.
(a) third (b) fourth (c) fifth
- (14) The flag of Bangladesh is _____ in colour. In the centre of the flag there is a circular mark.
(a) Blue (b) Yellow (c) Green
- (15) The National Language of Pakistan _____.
(a) Urdu (b) Sindhi (c) Punjabi

ANSWER KEY

01	b	02	a	03	c
04	b	05	c	06	b
07	a	08	c	09	a
10	a	11	c	12	b
13	b	14	c	15	a

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q1: Write a short note on population of South Asia.

Ans: POPULATION OF SOUTH ASIA:

South Asia is regarded as the most thickly populated of the world. With limited resources, the increase in population is considered as a population bomb which would have very adverse effect on the economy and standard of living of the people.

Q2: Define population of the following countries.

Ans: POPULATION OF PAKISTAN:

According to the census report of 1998, the population of pakistan was 132.352 million. Karachi is the most thickly populated area in Pakistan. The other thickly populated areas include lahore, sialkot, Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Peshawar and Mardan.

(ii) POPULATION OF INDIA:

After china, on the basis of population India is the most populated country of the world. More than 1000 million people live in India. The plains of River Ganges, Brahmaputra, Narbada, Cauvery, Godavari, Sutlej and Bia and Coastsal regions are thickly populated areas.

(iii) POPULATION OF SRILANKA:

SriLanka is a densely populated island. Its total population is 18.9 million.

Q3: Name the occupations of South Asians.

Ans: **OCCUPATIONS OF SOUTH ASIANS:**

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Agriculture | (2) Handicrafts |
| (3) Cattle Rearing | (4) Mining |
| (5) Fishing | (6) Labour |
| (7) Trade | (8) Industry |

Q4: Name important cities of South Asia.

Ans: **IMPORTANT CITIES OF SOUTH ASIA:**

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Karachi | (2) Lahore |
| (3) Islamabad | (4) Peshawar |
| (5) Quetta | (6) Delhi |
| (7) Kolkata | (8) Mumbai |
| (9) Dhaka | (10) Chittagong |
| (11) Khatmandu | (12) Chennai |
| (13) Colombo | (14) Thimphu |
| (15) Male | |

Q5: Name important regions of South Asia.

Ans: **IMPORTANT RELIGIONS OF SOUTH ASIA:**

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (1) Islam | (2) Hinduism |
| (3) Christinity | (4) Budhism |
| (5) Parsis | (6) Sikhism |

Q6: Define Industrial Development.

Ans: **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT:**

The industrial development of country involves the setting up of large, medium and small industries to serve as an important occupation. There has been a rapid growth of industries in South Asia.

Q7: Define the structure of Pakistan flag.

Ans: **STRUCTURE OF PAKISTAN FLAG:**

A fourth part of the flag of pakistan is white and rest is green. There is a star and a crescent on the green portion. The green colour on the flag signifies the Muslim population of the country. The white colour signifies minorities which live peacefully alongwith the Muslims.

C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**Q1: Write a detailed note on population of Pakistan.**

Ans: **POPULATION OF PAKISTAN:**

According to the census report of 1998, the population of Pakistan was 132.352 million. Karachi is the most thickly populated area in Pakistan. A number of factories and various trade facilities are present in Karachi besides opportunities for employment. Pakistan's irrigated regions are also thickly populated. As the land is fertile and irrigation facilities are available, necessities of life are easily available. The thickly populated area include Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Faislabad, Peshawar and Mardan. Less populated areas of Pakistan include north and north western mountainous regions and the desert areas. According to area, the province of Balochistan is the biggest province of Pakistan but is sprasely populated region of the country.

Q2: Describe any five occupations of South Asia.

Ans: FIVE OCCUPATIONS OF SOUTH ASIA:

(1) AGRICULTURE:

For thousands of year farming is being carried out in south asia. Its plains are fertile and most suitable for growing different crops. This is the main reason that the majority of the population of this area is settled in plains and their main occupation is agriculture. Nepal and Bhutan are mountainous countries and the major portion of its area is covered with forests. However at places forests are cleared for making it suitable for farming.

(2) MINING:

In Pakistan there are mines in sindh, potohar (Punjab) and Balochistan from where iron, coal and other minerals are found. Coal and iron are mined in Chandigarh, Bihar and west Bengal (India). The people working in these areas are called miners. These people work in underground mines which is quite dangerous and risky job.

(3) FISHING:

Those people who catch fish from canals, ponds, rivers and seas as a profession are called fishermen. A number of families of fishermen are settled along the coasts of sindh and Makran in Pakistan. They catch fish and prawns from the seas through boats and earn there living. Fish is also caught from the lakes of sindh.

(4) LABOUR:

The countries of South Asia are progressively going industrial. In some factories work is carried out day in day out. In these factories skilled and unskilled workers are employed to boost production.

(5) TRADE:

A sizeable portion of the population of south asia is engaged in the buying and selling of goods.

This class is called traders. The products of agriculture,

factories, handicrafts and items of daily use are bought and sold. This activity is called trading.

Q: Describe structure of flag of any Five Asian Countries.

Ans: (1) FLAG OF PAKISTAN:

A fourth part of the of Pakistan is white and the rest is green. There is a star and a crescent on the green portion. The green colour on the flag signifies the Muslim population of the country. The white colour signifies minorities which live peacefully along with the Muslims. White colour is also the symbol of peace and tranquility. The star and crescent on the flag is the symbol of bright future.

(2) FLAG OF INDIA:

There are three colours in the flag of India. On top is an orange coloured stripe, in the centre is a white coloured stripe and a green coloured stripe is at the bottom. There is a symbolic mark in the centre which is called Ashok Chakra (Ashok Circle).

(3) FLAG OF BANGLADESH:

The flag of Bangladesh is green in colour. In the centre of the flag there is a circular mark. Green colour signifies the presence of majority of Muslims in that country.

(4) FLAG OF NEPAL:

Flag of Nepal is a collection of two triangular flags. These flags are of crimson colour. Thin blue lines are made on its margins. There is a white crescent on the upper triangle and sun on the lower triangle.

(v) FLAG OF SRI LANKA:

The flag of Sri Lanka is blue in colour. With margins on equal distance a square is made which is grey in colour. A yellow coloured lion is made on it.

Q4: Describe the famous cities of South Asia.

Ans: **KARACHI:**

Karachi is situated on the coast of Arabian Sea. This was the first capital of Pakistan. Now it is the capital of the province of Sindh. It is the biggest international airport and seaport of the country. Pakistan is connected with the world through Karachi. Karachi is one of the biggest centres of education. There are a number of Colleges, Universities and other educational institutions. On the basis of trade and industry this city holds international importance. Here there are a number of factories apart from oil refining, pharmaceuticals, manufacturing, ship-building, truck and motor manufacturing and cement, silk, cotton and woollen cloth, medicines and chemical goods, plastic goods, leather goods, etc. The mausoleum of the founder of the nation Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah is also in this city. Karachi is the most densely populated city of Pakistan. In fact, it is a mini Pakistan. Its present population is estimated at 10 million.

(2) ISLAMABAD:

The new capital of Pakistan, Islamabad has been constructed near Rawalpindi. This city has been established in the foot of the mountain hills. Beautiful scenic sights surround it. Along all the hills and slopes evergreen trees, flower plants and other green foliage give a natural look to the city. The Government and private buildings of this area have been built on most modern lines. Apart from Government offices, Foreign Embassies and Consulates are also located in Islamabad. It is the educational centre. The headquarters of Army and Navy are also situated here. With the co-operation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia a beautiful Faisal Mosque has been built in the memory of late Shah Faisal. This Mosque is considered to be one of the most beautiful mosques, in the world. Rawal Dam, Shakar Parian and Daman-e-Koh are beautiful recreational sites. According to the census of 1998, the population of Islamabad is

0.799 million.

(3) PESHAWAR:

Peshawar is the capital of the province of the K.P.K. Due to its location it is one of the important cities of South Asia. The famous Khyber Pass is situated near it. Peshawar is an old historic city and since olden days has remained trade centre of Central Asia. It is specially famous for dry and fresh fruits. Trade with Afghanistan takes place through the Khyber Pass.

Goods made in Peshawar like leather, copper, warm wrapping sheets, Peshawari shoes and sandals, 'Kurta' and 'Lungi' are very famous. The most significant places are Shahi Bagh, Defence Park, Bagh-e-Naran, Fort Bala Hissar, Qissa Khawani Bazaar, Sherpao Shaheed Hospital, Islamia College, Peshawar University and many educational and technical institutes affiliated to it. According to the Census of 1998, its population is 0.988 million.

(5) QUETTA:

Quetta is the capital of the province of Balochistan. It is situated at the corner of Bolan Pass. There is a land route to Afghanistan from here as well. This city was totally destroyed in the earthquake of 1935 and has been re-built. The famous fruits of this area are apples, melons, almonds and apricots. Since fruits grow in abundance, factories have been set up for the proper packing of fruits for export. Quetta is the main educational centre of the province. Balochistan University and a Medical College have also been established here. A road and railway line goes to Iran from Quetta. According to the Census of 1998 its population is 0.56 million. There is also a Staff College of international repute where local and foreign military officers get training.

(6) DELHI:

Delhi is the capital of India. It is situated on the banks of river Jumna (Yamuna). This is a very old and historic city. For hundreds of years it remained the capital city of Muslim Kings

and Emperors. Lal Qila (Red Fort), Jamia Masjid, Qutub's Minaret and a number of other historical buildings were built during the rule of Muslims. In 1912, the British government shifted the capital from Calcutta (Kolkata) to New Delhi. A new city was built on the ruins of that part of the old city which was destroyed during the 1857 events. Delhi is a trade, industrial and educational centre and is linked to all other cities of India through road, railway and air-routes. According to the latest statistics the population of Delhi exceeds 10 million.

(7) KOLKATA:

This is the biggest city of South Asia. Its location is in the delta area of river Hooghli. It is the biggest and most important seaport of India. Kolkata seaport handles large quantities of exports and imports. There is a vast industrial belt on both the sides of river Hooghli. This whole area is called Greater Kolkata. According to recent statistics its population is 14 million. Its old name was Calcutta.

(8) MUMBAI:

Mumbai is situated at the western coast of India and is called the 'gateway of India'. It is the centre of many industries. From the seaport of Mumbai cotton, cotton cloth and several other products are exported. Mumbai is the biggest industries centre of India and is also the centre of film industry. Being situated on the coast it is called the city of beautiful natural scenes. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah worked as a lawyer for many years in Mumbai. Jinnah Hall was built in recognition of the services of Quaid-e-Azam. The present population of Mumbai is 12.6 million. Its old name was Bombay.

(9) DHAKA:

Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh and is an important historical city. Due to the presence of many mosques it is called the city of mosques'. Dhaka is situated at the confluence of the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra and is located in the centre of fertile agricultural area. This is a river port. It is a very big

educational, trade and industrial centre. A number of factories of jute goods, cotton cloth, electronics and many other things are located here. During the days of Muslim rule a fine cotton cloth called "Malma" (muslim) was very famous all over the world. The population of this city is approximately 5.0 million.

(10) CHITTAGONG:

Chittagong is situated on the bank of river Karnafuly. It is the biggest seaport and trade centre of Bangladesh. Apart from the factories of jute, cotton and tea there are factories for rice husking, wood canning, oil purification, cotton cloth, steel making and electrical appliances. Hydro-electricity is obtained from river karnafuli due to which this city has progressed a great deal in the industrial field. Its population is about 3.0 million.

(11) KATHMANDU:

Kathmandu means 'wooden temple'. It is the capital of Nepal. It is situated in between high mountains in a fertile and beautiful valley. Kathmandu is linked to India in the south and to Tibet (China) in the north. There is an airport which operates in winter also. Temples of Hindus and the Buddhist Stupas and Temples are very famous for the beautiful wood work. There are two industrial zones, boosting industrial development in the country Its population is about 12.6 million.

ACTIVITY

1. What does this graph show? Discuss.

Pakistan is basically an agricultural country. The main occupation of the people is agriculture and majority of its population is settled in villages. Muslims form an overwhelming majority in Pakistan as compared to Christians, Hindus, Parsis and others. Due to the rapid increase in population the standard of living is falling down and the basic necessities like food, health and education are also not available to all the people. Some 96 percent of Pakistanis are Muslims. The present

population of Pakistan is about 180 million.

2. What do you know about the flags of the countries of South Asia.

(i) FLAG OF PAKISTAN:

A fourth part of the flag of Pakistan is white and the rest is green. There is a star and a crescent on the green portion. The green colour on the flag signifies the Muslim population of the country. The white colour signifies minorities which live peacefully along with the Muslims. White colour is also the symbol of peace and tranquility. The star and crescent on the flag is the symbol of bright future.

(ii) FLAG OF INDIA:

There are three colours in the flag of India. On top is an orange coloured stripe, in the centre is a white coloured stripe and a green coloured stripe is at the bottom. There is a symbolic mark in the centre which is called Ashok Chakra (Ashoka circle).

(iii) FLAG OF BANGLADESH:

The flag of Bangladesh is green in colour. In the centre of the flag there is a circular mark. Green colour signifies the presence of majority of Muslims in that country.

(iv) FLAG OF NEPAL:

Flag of Nepal is a collection of two triangular flags. These flags are of crimson colour. Thin blue lines are made on its margins. There is a white crescent on the upper triangle and sun on the lower triangle.

(v) FLAG OF SRI LANKA:

The flag of Sri Lanka is blue in colour. With margins on equal distance a square is made which is grey in colour. A yellow coloured lion is made on it.

(iv) FLAG OF BHUTAN:

The flag of Bhutan is bright yellow and red and comprises of two equal triangles. In the centre of yellow and

red triangle there is a common line and on both the sides there is a picture of a snake.

(vii) FLAG OF MALDIVES:

On top of red colour, green coloured square is made inside it. A white crescent is made which symbolizes the Muslim character of Maldives.

CHAPTER NINE	THE SOCIETY OF SOUTH ASIA BEFORE THE ADVENT OF ISLAM
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MCQ's**(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)****A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

- (1) Moen-jo-Daro is about _____ years old.
(a) 4500 (b) 4600 (c) 4700
- (2) Moen-jo-Daro is at a distance of about _____ km
(a) 25 (b) 26 (c) 27
- (3) Moen-jo-Daro means _____.
(a) Mound of the dead (b) Mound of the Bricks
(c) Mound of the silver
- (4) _____ was a fertile and green area.
(a) Taxila (b) Moen-jo-daro (c) Harappa
- (5) The image of a _____ is a very graceful and praise worthy.
(a) Head of a bull (b) Stamp (c) Dancing girl
- (6) Harappa is situated at a distance about _____ km from sahiwal.
(a) 25 (b) 27 (c) 29
- (7) _____ kinds of building have been found in Harappa.
(a) Four (b) Three (c) Five
- (8) Government buildings were built separately in _____.
(a) Harappa (b) Moen-jo-Drao (c) None of these
- (9) In _____ the Aryans of Eastern Europe came to South Asia.
(a) 2300 (b) 2500 (c) 2700
- (10) After capturing the _____ areas Aryans, gradually occupied other regions of South Asia.
(a) Eastern (b) Western (c) Northern
- (11) _____ were carpenters, potters, Black smith and builders.

- (a) Maurians (b) Aryans (c) Romans
- (12) The famous religious book of Aryans was _____.
(a) Big Veda (b) Rig Veda (c) Eid Veda
- (13) The religious obligations were entrusted to the caste called _____.
(a) Kashtriga (b) Vaisha (c) Brahmins
- (14) The Hindus society divided into _____ permanent caste.
(a) Four (b) Three (c) Two
- (15) Gautama Buddha lived about _____ years ago.
(a) 2500 (b) 2300 (c) 2250

ANSWER KEY

01	a	02	c	03	a
04	b	05	a	06	a
07	a	08	a	09	c
10	a	11	b	12	b
13	b	14	a	15	a

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.**Q1: Write a short note on Indus Valley Civilization.**

Ans: **INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION:**

The ruins of Moen-jo-Daro and Harappa show that these were great commercial cities in the ancient times. The building and other articles of these ruined cities are alike which shows that these cities existed at the same time. The civilization of Moen-jo-Daro and Harappa is about four thousands and five hundred (4500) years old and is called the Indus Valley Civilization.

Q2: What does Moen-jo-Daro mean?

Ans: Moen-jo-Daro means a "Mound of the dead".

Q3: What is the importance of Moen-jo-Daro?

Ans: **IMPORTANCE OF MOEN-JO-DARO:**

This old city is at a distance of 27 kilometres from Larkana. The excavations at the mounds reveals that Moen-jo-Daro was once a great city. The roads and streets were clean, straight and wide. Buildings were well-constructed. Houses were built of baked bricks. There were separate rooms for living, sleeping, bathing and cooking. Normally, there were bath and wells in big houses. At one place, the ruins of the Great Bath have been found. The city had a sewerage system to drain out the dirty water.

Q4: What do you know about Harappa?

Ans: **HARAPPA:**

It is situated at a distance of about 25 kilometres from Sahiwal. It is said that the river Ravi in those days flowed near by that place.

Q5: Write the importance of Harappa.

Ans: **IMPORTANCE OF HARAPPA:**

It is situated at a distance of about 25 kilometres from Sahiwal. It is said that the river Ravi in those days flowed nearby that place. Two kinds of buildings have been found in Harappa, one built of mud and the other of baked bricks. The houses had doors but no windows. Some houses were big and some small. The big houses had a wall around them. Government building were built separately. These contained big halls which were perhaps used as state granaries. The life style of the people of Harappa was similar to that of the people of Moen-jo-Daro.

Q6: What do you know about Aryans?

Ans: **ARYANS:**

Three thousand and five hundred years ago, the Aryans

of eastern Europe came to south asia. They came through Afghanistan and settled in Sindh. They were tall, healthy and strong warriors. After capturing the Northern areas Aryans, gradually occupied other regions of south asia.

Q7: What is Buddhism?

Ans: **BUDDHISM:**

Buddism was actually the reaction against the injustice of the caste ridden of Hindu Society.

Q8: Who was Gautama Buddha?

Ans: Gautama Buddha was founder of Buddhism.

C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**Q1: Describe the way of living and customs of Moen-jo-Daro.**

Ans: Buildings were well-constructed. Houses were built of baked bricks. Lime was not in much use. There were separate rooms of living, sleeping, bathing and cooking. Normally, there were baths and wells in big houses. At one place, the ruins of the great bath have been found. The city had a sewerage system to drain out the dirty water. Their dress was short. They were only loin cloth and wrapped unsewn shirts around their bodies. The people knew how to till the land. They were fond of breeding cows, bulls and buffaloes. They had plenty of gold, silver and copper. They made beautiful ornaments. Their earthen and stone pottery speaks of their high skill. They had stone mills to grind wheat.

Q2: Write a detailed note on Harappa.

Ans: **HARAPPA:**

It is situated at a distance of about 25 kilometres from Sahiwal. It is said that the river Ravi in those days flowed nearby that place. Two kinds of buildings have been found in

Harappa, one built of mud and the other of baked bricks. The houses had doors but no windows. Some houses were big and some small. The big houses had a wall around them. Government buildings were built separately. These contained big halls which were perhaps used as state granaries.

The life-style of the people of Harappa was similar to that of the people of Moen-jo-Daro. Harappa was also twenty five thousands years old city. Both these cities were destroyed about these cities were destroyed about three thousand years back. Their destruction was mainly due to Aryan invasion.

Q3: Describe the arrival of Aryans in South Asia.

Ans: **ARRIVAL OF ARYANS:**

Three thousands and five hundred years ago, the Aryans of eastern Europe came to this region which is now Pakistan and defeated the local population and settled here. They came through Afghanistan and settled in Sindh. They were tall, healthy and strong warriors. After capturing the Northern areas Aryans, gradually occupied other regions of South Asia. They reached the valley of river Ganges and Jumna, and permanently settled there and named the area as 'Aryavarata'.

Q4: Describe the Social and religious conditions of Aryan.

Ans: **SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF ARYANS:**

Aryans lived in villages but were mostly unaware of city life. The land which was near their villages was used for the cultivation. They drew hedges around the farms for protection. They used bullocks for cultivation. In the Aryan society a family unit was given great importance. The head of the family used to be a male member. Their children and grand children lived in one house. They respected women who undertook household responsibilities. The head of the family used to exercise full power and authority. Aryans were divided in different tribes. The chief of the tribes settled disputes among people. It can be

said that the chief of the tribes used to be the governor of the area. Aryans were carpenters, potters, iron smiths and builders. They made ploughs for fields. They also knew boat-making for crossing the river. These boats steered with a rudder. Chariot race was favourite entertainment of Aryans. Dancing was also their custom. They mostly fought battles. Battles were fought under the command of the tribal chief. During battles the Rajas (rulers) and chiefs used to be on chariots and the rest fought as foot soldiers. They were experts in horse-riding. Bow and arrow, axe and spear were their weapons of war.

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS OF ARYANS:

From the ancient religious book of Hindus we get an account of the beliefs of Aryans. Their sacred, book, 'Rig Veda' tells us about their religious beliefs. Aryans worshipped the gods of great natural powers like sun, sky, storm, etc. They believed that by the grace of these gods they could get all the pleasures of this world. For carrying out the religious obligations there was a special caste called Brahman. Brahmins had great importance in the society and Aryan considered the rest of the people as inferior to them. The foundations of the present day Hindu society and religion were laid by Aryans by assimilating some Dravidian beliefs. The period of Aryans is considered to be that of ancient Hindus.

Q5: Describe the influence of Buddhism on Hindu religion?

Ans: **THE INFLUENCE OF BUDDHISM ON HINDU RELIGION:**

Gautama Buddha held the highest position among the reformers who fought against the social evils of Hindus (the evils of caste system and the Brahman domination). Gautama Buddha kept the doors of his religion open for everyone 'Brahman' or 'Shudra'. There was no distinction on the basis of caste. Whosoever wanted could join this religion. Due to this, the influence of Brahmins was reduced considerably. The

not enjoy the same old position of privilege and power. Buddhism at that time in a way, was an open resistance movement against the Brahmin power. It demolished the caste system and made everyone equal and that was the very reason for its growing popularity and the spreading of Buddhism in many countries of the world.

ACTIVITY:**1. What do you know about the history of Moen-jo-Daro and Harappa? Discuss in few lines with the help of your subject teacher.****(i) MOEN-JO-DARO:**

This old city is at a distance of about 27 kilometres from Larkana. Moen-jo-Daro means "Mound of the dead". The excavations at the mounds reveal the Moen-jo-Daro was once a great city. The roads and streets were clean, straight and wide. Buildings were well-constructed. Houses were built of baked bricks. Lime was not in much use. There were separate rooms for living, sleeping, bathing and cooking. Normally, there were baths and wells in big houses. At one place, the ruins of the Great Bath have been found. The city and a sewerage system to drain out the dirty water.

Moen-jo-Daro was a fertile and green area. The people knew how to till the land. They were fond of breeding cows, bulls and buffalos. They had plenty of gold, silver and copper. They made beautiful ornaments. Their earthen and stone pottery speaks of their high skill. Figurines and toys have also been found. The image of a dancing girl is very graceful and praiseworthy.

Spinning wheels found in the area show that the people knew how to spin and make cloth. Their images show that they did not know the art of sewing. Their dress was short they wore only loin cloth and wrapped unsewn sheets around their bodies.

Weapons like sword, axe, arrow and spear have been

found. They had stone mills to grind wheat.

A number of images of gods and goddesses have been discovered in the ruins but no trace of any big temple has come to light.

(ii) HARRAPPA:

It is situated at a distance of about 25 kilometres from Sahiwal. It is said that the river Ravi in those days flowed nearby that place. Two kinds of buildings have been found in Harappa, one built of mud and the other of baked bricks. The houses had doors but no windows. Some houses were big and some small. The big houses had a wall around them. Government buildings were built separately. These contained big halls which were perhaps used as State granaries.

2. Write few lines about this figure (map).

Note: Its answer is in activity no: 1 also.

**CHAPTER
TEN****THE ARRIVAL OF MUSLIMS IN
SOUTH ASIA****MCQ's****(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)****A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

- (1) Maldives become a British protectorate in _____.
(a) 1886 (b) 1887 (c) 1888
- (2) In Bhutan Guri Rimpoche came to Bhutan from:
(a) Lahore (b) Gujrat (c) Swat
- (3) Raja _____ was the last great Hindu Ruler.
(a) Dahir (b) Harsha (c) Chandragupta
- (4) Sindh was ruled by Hind Brahmin Raja _____.
(a) Dahir (b) Harsha (c) Chandragupta
- (5) Sultan Mehmood attacked the North-western part of the South Asia _____ times.
(a) Fifteen (b) Sixteen (c) Seventeen
- (6) Abu-Rehan, Al Beruni and Firdausi were the two well-known scholars of _____ times.
(a) Gauri's (b) Babar's (c) Ghaznavi's
- (7) About _____ years later, south Asia was invaded by another Muslim ruler Muhammad Gauri.
(a) 150 (b) 140 (c) 130
- (8) Qutub-ud-din Aibak laid the foundation of Muslim rule in _____ in 1206 A.D.
(a) South Asia (b) Europe (c) Australia
- (9) _____ was the founder of the Mughal Empire.
(a) Ghaznavi (b) Babar's (c) Balban
- (10) He was not only a great conqueror but also a good administrator.
(a) Ibrahim Lodhi (b) Feroz Shah Tughluq
(c) Alauddin Khiliji
- (11) A book called _____ was written by famous traveller

Ibne Batuta.

- (a) Safarnamah (b) A big Voyage (c) Sulahnamah
- (12) The Lodhis were defeated by Mughals at the _____ battle of Panipat.
(a) Third (b) Second (c) First
- (13) Akbar was born in Umarkot (Sindh) on 23rd November, _____ A.D.
(a) 1542 (b) 1543 (c) 1544
- (14) _____ was a great builder of cities and palaces.
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir (c) Shah Jahan
- (15) His region has been called the "Golden Age" of the Mughul Empire.
(a) Aurangzeb (b) Shah Jahan (c) Prince Saleem

ANSWER KEY

01	b	02	c	03	a
04	b	05	c	06	c
07	a	08	a	09	b
10	b	11	a	12	a
13	a	14	c	15	a

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.**Q1: Name the Muslim rulers of South Asia.**

Ans: **MUSLIM RULERS OF SOUTH ASIA:**

- (1) Muhammad Bin Qasim
- (2) Sultan Mehmood Ghaznavi
- (3) Muhammad Ghauri
- (4) Ghayas-ud-din Balban
- (5) Babar (Zaheer-ud-din Muhammad)
- (6) Akbar
- (7) Jahangir
- (8) Shah Jahan

Q2: Name the Non-Muslim rulers of South Asia.

Ans: **NON MUSLIM RULERS OF SOUTH ASIA:**

- (1) Raja Harsha
- (2) Raja Dahir

- (3) Raja Jaipal (4) Hindu Raja Prithviraj
(5) Raja Sanga

Q3: Define the conquest of Sindh.

Ans: **CONQUEST OF SINDH:**

Raja Dahir was a cruel ruler. He was very much hostile to the minorities specially Muslims. Once Raja Dahir, some pirates attacked Muslims and took away everything. They put the women and children in a jail. A widow sent an appeal to Hajjaj to save them. As a result Hajjaj decided to send an army under his young nephew Muhammad Bin Qasim who was seventeen years old at that time. He attacked Sindh in 712 A.D. Raja Dahir and his soldiers fought bravely but were no match for the Muslim soldiers. Debal was conquered. Later Muhammad Bin Qasim took control of whole Sindh.

Q4: Write short note on Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi.

Ans: **SULTAN MAHMOOD GHAZNAVI:**

Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi was a great Muslim leader. Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi advanced towards South Asia and defeated Jaipal's huge army. Jaipal feeling the defeat as an insult burnt himself to death. He was succeeded by his son Anandpal who too was defeated by Mahmood. Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi attacked the North-Western part of South Asia seventeen times but he did not establish any kingdom in South Asia. However, he was one of the greatest military leaders and among the conquerors of the world who never suffered a defeat.

Q5: Write a short note on Salteen-e-Delhi.

Ans: **SALATEEN-E-DELHI:**

About 150 years later, South Asia was invaded by another Muslim ruler Muhammad Ghauri. In the battle of Tarain he defeated Hindu Raja, Prithviraj and ended the Hindu kingdom. After Muhammad Ghauri, his trusted general Qutub-ud-din Aibak laid the foundation of Muslim rule in South Asia in the year 1206 A.D. He captured Delhi and became the

first sultan who founded the Turkish Empire in South Asia. Therefore this ruler is called Salateen-e-Delhi.

Q6: Write short biography of Babar.

Ans: **BABAR:**

Babar (Zaheer-ud-din Muhammad) was the founder of the Mughal Empire. He belonged to a Turk family and was born in Farghana, now at the border of Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. He defeated Rana Sanga who was the most powerful Raja of that time. Babar then defeated the Afghan nobles of Bihar in 1529 A.D. His empire stretched from Hindukush to Bengal. He died at Agra.

Q7: Write a short biography of Shah Jahan.

Ans: **SHAH JAHAN:**

Shah Jahan was a great king of Mughal Empire. Shah Jahan was a great builder of cities and palaces. His Reign has been called the "Golden Age" of the Mughal Empire. He built a wonderful tomb Taj Mahal for his dear queen Mumtaz Mahal in Agra (India).

Q8: Name the famous pious of South Asia.

Ans: **FAMOUS PIOUS OF SOUTH ASIA:**

- (1) Mujaddad Alf Sani
- (2) Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chishty.
- (3) Sheikh Bahauddin Zakaria
- (4) Khwaja Bakhtiar Kaki
- (5) Nizam-ud-din Aulia
- (6) Baba Fareed-ud-din Shakar Ganj

C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q1: Describe the conditions of South Asia before the coming of Muslims.

Ans: **CONDITIONS OF SOUTH ASIA BEFORE THE COMING OF MUSLIMS:**

Raja Harsha was the last great Hindu ruler, whose kingdom was spread all over the northern part of South Asia.

But soon after disintegrated into many small states. All these states declared their complete independence. Sindh was ruled by a Hindu Brahmin Raja Dahir. It was: during his time that Arabs invaded and conquered Sindh.

Raja Dahir was a cruel ruler. He was very much hostile to the minorities specially Muslims. He gave shelter to Arab rebels. Hajjaj Bin Yousuf who then was the governor of Iraq, requested Dahir to return the rebels, but he refused. Some years later another incident took place which made the Muslims take a severe action against Dahir. Some ships were carrying Muslim widows and orphan children of Arab traders, from Sri Lanka to Iraq. These ships were also loaded with valuable gifts. The king of Sri Lanka sent these gifts to Caliph waleed Bin Abdul Malik (the ruler of Muslim world) and Hajjaj Bin Yousuf. When these ships reached Debal, a sea port of Sindh in the domain of Raja Dahir, some pirates attacked them and took away everything. They put the women and children in a jail. A widow sent a appeal to Hajjaj to save them. Hajjaj Bin Yousuf sent immediate message to Dahir to release the prisoner and punish the pirates for their crimes. Dahir not only refused but also argued that if Hajjaj wanted the release of prisoners he could do so himself.

As a result, Hajjaj decided to send an army under his young nephew Muhammad Bin Qasim who was only seventeen years old at that time. He attacked Sindh in 712 A.D. Raja Dahir and his soldiers fought bravely but were no match for the Muslim soldiers. Debal was conquered and Dahir was killed. The captive women and children were sent back to their homeland. Muhammad Bin Qasim easily capture of Nirun, Sehwan, Sisan, Brahmanabad and Aror (famous towns of Sindh those days). He then entered of the southern Punjab and conquered it.

Muhammad Bin Qasim was the first Muslim commander who entered India as a conqueror and introduced Islam as a faith in India. He proved himself as a kind and efficient

governor. During three years of stay in Sindh, he treated the people with kindness and did justice to every one. Thus, he set a example of Islamic justice and equality. The Hindus were allowed complete religious freedom. The Brahmins were treated well. He gave the local administration in the hands of the local leaders. In this way, he did great service to the cause of Islam. By the end of 715 A.D. Later, due to some differences with caliph, he was put in prison where this great Muslim soldier died.

Q2: Write a detailed note on the effects of conquest of Sindh.

Ans: **EFFECTS OF THE CONQUEST OF SINDH:**

Muhammad Bin Qasim introduced Islamic system in Sindh which left permanent effects upon the Hindu society. Islam came as a blessing for those who were living a miserable life under the caste system. Islam brought a new way of life for them. Arabs learnt philosophy, mathematics, astronomy and medicine. The old language Sanskrit was influenced by Arabic and Persian and later on by Turkish language. Urdu, a new language, later on became the language of Muslims of the Sub-continent. Islamic and Sindhi cultures got a change of interacting upon one another. The people came to know the moral and political force of the Muslims. Both the civilizations were naturally affected by each other.

Their rule is called "Slave Dynasty". The Slave Dynasty ruled as Sultans of Delhi till 1290 A.D. when they were displaced by the Khiljis. Alauddin Khilji was the most famous ruler of this dynasty. He was not only a great conqueror but also a good administrator. The Khiljis were displaced by Tughluqs. Muhammad Bin Tughluq and Feroz Shah Tughluq were the famous rulers of this dynasty. Muhammad Bin Tughluq was a great scholar. A book called "Safarnamah" was written by the famous traveller Ibne Batuta during his reign. In 1398 A.D.

Amir Taimur invaded South Asia and weakened the power of Tughluqs. The Tughluqs were succeeded by the Syed Sultans. The Syed Sultans were in turn displaced by the Lodhi Sultans. The last king of the Lodhi dynasty was Ibrahim Lodhi. The Lodhis were defeated by the Mughals at the first battle of Panipat, in 1526 A.D. Babar became the ruler of Delhi. Thus the rule of Salateen-e-Deen came to an end.

Q: Write a detailed note on the Mughal Empire?

Ans: **THE MUGHAL EMPIRE (1526 TO 1818 A.D.)**

Babar (Zaheer-ud-din Muhammad) was the founder of the Mughul Empire. He belonged to a Turk family and was born in Farghana, now at the border of Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. He defeated Rana Sanga who was the most powerful Raja of that time. The battle took place in 1527 A.D. Babar then defeated the Afghan nobels of Bihar in 1529 A.D. His empire stretched from the Hindukush to Bengal. He died at Agra December, 1530 A.D. and was buried in Kabul. Babar was a great general and a born leader. He was brave and ambitious. He was succeeded by his favourite son Humayun. Babar wrote his memoirs in a book called Tuzuk-i-Babri". Humayun ascended the throne in 1530 A.D. after the death of his father. He had to face many problems. He was neither a good general nor a wise statesman. So he lost his kingdom. A Pathan named Sher Shah Suri ruled for six years as the king of Delhi. His real name was Fareed Khan. He was given the title of Sher Shah by the ruler of Bihar because he had killed a tiger single-handedly. After the death of Sher Shah Suri, Humayun regained the throne of Delhi, but soon after died in a fatal accident on 24 th January, 1556 A.D. and was buried in Delhi. Humayun was succeeded by his son Akbar.

Akbar was born in Umarkot (Sindh) on 23rd November, 1542 A.D. when his father Humayun was a homeless wanderer. Akbar ascended the throne immediately after the death of his

father in 1556 A.D. He was then a lad of 13 years. It was a big task for him but he dealt with the situation with the help of his guardian Bairam Khan. In the first few years of his reign, he regained a great part of the territories lost by his father. Then he conquered Rajputana, Gujrat, Bengal, Kashmir, Sindh, Kabul, Kandhar, Balochistan, Orissa and Ahmed Nagar. Akbar died in 1605 A.D. at the age of 63 years after a long and glorious rule of fifty one years. He established a huge empire comprising most of India and Afghanistan. When Akbar died, his son prince Saleem became the emperor with the title of Jahangir.

Jahangir tried to rule on the lines of his father. He himself was a good writer. He wrote Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri". He died in 1627 A.D. and was buried on the bank of the river Ravi near Lahore. After the death of Jahangir, prince Khurram who was in Deccan, reached Delhi and ascended the throne in 1627 A.D. under the name of Shah Jahan.

Shah Jahan was a great builder of cities and palaces. His reign has been called the "Golden Age" of the Mughul Empire. He built a wonderful tomb Taj Mahal" for his dear queen Mumtaz Mahal in Agra (India). His other famous buildings are Red Fort of Delhi, Dewan-e-Aam, Dewan-e-Khas, Moti Masjid, Jamia Masjid (Delhi), Shalamar Bagh (Lahore) and Shahjahan Mosque (Thatta, Sindh). After his death in 1666 AD., he was buried in the Taj Mahal by the side of his beloved queen. The Mughal Empire had never been as peaceful and prosperous as it was under his rule. In 1657 A.D. Emperor Shah Jahan fell ill. His son Aurangzeb, who was then the Governor of Deccan, hurried back to Delhi. He ascended the throne in 1658 A.D.

Aurangzeb established himself as a pious ruler. He was a puritan Muslim who lived a simple life. Being a King, he used to make caps and sell them for his living. Aurangzeb made many conquests. He died in February 1727 AD., in Aurangabad. After his death his successors proved weak and inefficient. Thus, the

downfall of Mughul Empire started. The country was divided into many small kingdoms. These kingdoms gave opportunities to the Europeans to establish themselves in this country. At last in the year 1857 A.D. the British put the last Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar in prison at Rangoon. That brought the end of Mughal rule in South Asia.

Q: Describe the influence of Muslim culture in South Asia?

Ans: THE INFLUENCE OF MUSLIM CULTURE IN SOUTH ASIA:

Islam, as a faith and system of life, won many followers in South Asia because of its simple and humanitarian principles. Islam is not a name of a few customs only. It is a complete code of life, which brought many changes in the social life of the people of South Asia. Islam and Hinduism basically differ in their attitude towards life. Islam insists on the equality of mankind. But Hinduism is based on caste system. Thus, Islam came as a blessing for the oppressed classes in India. Islam introduced a liberal way of life which they had never experienced before in the Hindu society. Islam stands for the dignity and honour of human life.

The Muslims and the Hindus lived together and thus a mutual understanding grew among them. Influenced by the principles and practices of Islam many Hindus accepted Islam. In this connection, sufis, mystic (strong believers) and religious leaders such as Hazrat Data Ganj Baksh, Shah Waliullah, Mujaddid Alf Sani, Khuwaja Moin-ud-din Chishty, Sheikh Bahauddin Zakria, Khuwja Bakhtiar Kaki, Nizam-ud-din Aulia, Baba Farid-din Shakar Ganj and many others played an important role. They preached the message of Islam and equality of man. These efforts increased the number of Muslims in South Asia. The main leaders of Hinduism, also influenced by the teaching of Islam, were Chetania who introduced Bhagti movement and Baba Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikh religion.

The Indian art and literature were also influenced by Islam. The old customs of Hindu society were rejected by the people and they adopted new trends of life. Native art and paintings were influenced by Muslim thought and trend. The old languages, Sanskrit and Parakrit, were influenced by Arabic and Persian. Urdu later on became the language of the Subcontinent which left an impact on many other languages of India. Muslim architecture mingled with the Hindu style of buildings. The Muslim rulers were benevolent (had the desire to promote the welfare of others) and they always looked after the moral and social uplift of the people. In many big cities "Muhtasibs" (ombudsmen) enforced the laws of morality. They discouraged the practice of sati (a cruel tradition making obligatory on widowed women to get burnt alive with the dead body of the husband), gambling and drinking. In South Asia price control system, was introduced by Alauddin Khilji for the first time. Most of the Muslim rulers were themselves good scholars who patronized art and learning. The Muslim scholars translated many holy books of Hindus in Persian. The Sultans also helped widows and orphans. During the Mughal rule, a department of charity was established which was headed by an officer called "Sadr-i-Hashmat". Scholars and students were granted stipends. The farmers were granted loans on easy terms.

ACTIVITY

(1) What do you know about this figure? Discuss.

Ans: THE MUGHAL EMPIRE (1526 TO 1857 A.D)

Babar (Zaheer-ud-din Muhammad) was the founder of the Mughul Empire. He belonged to a Turk family and was born in Farghana, now at the border of Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. He defeated Rana Sanga who was the most powerful Raja of that time. The battle took place in 1527 A.D. Babar then defeated the Afghan nobles of Bihar in 1529 A.D. His empire stretched from the Hindukush to Bengal. He died at Agra December, 1530 A.D. and was buried in Kabul.

(2) What do you know about this figure? Discuss.

After the death of Subaktagin, his son Sultan Mehmood Ghaznavi advanced towards South Asia and defeated Jaipals feeling the defeat as an insult burnt himself to death. He was succeeded by his son Anandpal who too was defeated by Mehmood. Sultan Mehmood attacked the North-western part of South Asia seventeen times but he did not establish any kingdom in South Asia. However, he was one of the greatest military leaders and among the conquerors of the world who never suffered a defeat. He was also a able ruler and a great patron of art and learning. He built a University in Ghazna. Abu Rehan Al-Beruni and Firdausi were the two well-known scholars of his time.

(3) What do you know about this figure? Discuss.

Akbar was born in Umarkot (Sindh) on 23rd November, 1542 A.D. when his father Humayun was a homeless wanderer. Akbar ascended the throne immediately after the death of his father in 1556 A.D. He was then a lad of 13 years. It was a big task for him but he dealt with the situation with the help of his guardian Bairam Khan. In the first few years of his reign, he regained a great part of the territories lost by his father. Then he conquered Rajputana, Gujrat, Bengal, Kashmir, Sindh, Kabul, Kandhar, Balochistan, Orissa and Ahmed Nagar. Akbar died in 1605 A.D at the age of 63 years after a long and glorious rule of fifty one years.

CHAPTER ELEVEN	THE COMING OF ENGLISH IN THE SUB-CONTINENT
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(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)**A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

- (1) _____ reached the Indian sea port in 1498 A.D.
(a) vasco da Gama (b) Ibn-e-Batuta
(c) Tipu Sultan
- (2) In _____ a few businessman of London formed the East India Company.
(a) 1500 A.D (b) 1600 A.D (c) 1700 A.D
- (3) In _____ Sir Thoms Roe succeded in securing trade privileges from the Mughal.
(a) 1615 A.D (b) 1715 A.D (c) 1815 A.D
- (4) The _____ had monopolished the trade in East India.
(a) French (b) British (c) Dutch
- (5) Most of the Mughal provinces became independent after the death of _____.
(a) Jahangir (b) Aurangzeb (c) Babar
- (6) Ali Vardi Khan rules over Bengal till his death in _____.
(a) 1754 A.D (b) 1755 A.D (c) 1756 A.D
- (7) _____ captured the English factory at Qasim Bazar to crush their power.
(a) Mir Jaffar (b) Siraj-ud-Duala (c) Tipu Sultan
- (8) _____ was also conquered and the English sought refuge in an Island.
(a) Bombi (b) Delhi (c) Calcutta
- (9) The Battle of plassey took place on 23rd June, _____.
(a) 1757 (b) 1758 (c) 1759
- (10) After the death of Siraj-ud-Daula, the English practically became the master of _____.
(a) Murshidabad (b) Bengal (c) Calcutta
- (11) Hyder Ali was born in _____.
(a) 1726 (b) 1764 (c) 1728

- (12) The Raja of Mysore died in _____.
 (a) 1763 (b) 1764 (c) 1765
- (13) The first war of Mysore, started in _____.
 (a) 1767 A.D (b) 1768 A.D (c) 1765 A.D
- (14) War of Independence was fought in _____.
 (a) 1855 (b) 1856 (c) 1857
- (15) Pakistan emerged as a new independent state on 14th August in _____.
 (a) 1945 (b) 1946 (c) 1947

ANSWER KEY					
01	a	02	b	03	c
04	b	05	b	06	c
07	b	08	c	09	a
10	b	11	a	12	a
13	a	14	c	15	c

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q1: Write a short note on the East India Company.

Ans: **EAST INDIA COMPANY:**

In 1600 A.D a few big businessmen of London formed the East India Company and acquired the royal permission from Queen Elizabeth for trade in the eastern countries. The Dutch had monopolised the trade in East India.

Q2: Name the Muslim Brave kings and warriors.

Ans: MUSLIM BRAVE KING AND WARRIORS:

- (1) Siraj-ud-Daula (2) Hyder Ali
 (3) Tipu Sultan (4) Bahadur Shah Zafar

Q3: Write few lines about Siraj-ul-Daula.

Ans: **SIRAJ-UL-DAULA:**

Siraj-ul-Daula was a great king/ ruler. On the occasion of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula, the European nations began building fortifications in Bengal. The french dismantled these Nawab Siraj-ud-Daullah fortifications at the order of the Nawab but the

English refused to do so. Siraj-ud-Daula capture the English factory at Qasim Bazar to crush their power. Calcutta was also conquered and the English sought refuge in an island.

Q4: Write few lines about Mir Qasim.

Ans: **MIR QASIM:**

Mir Qasim was a capable ruler. He had a great regard for his subjects. In the beginning, he was also a puppet ruler but with the passage of time he turned against the English. He wanted to get rid of them.

Q5: Who was Mir Jaffar? Tell in few lines.

Ans: Mir Jaffar a great commander. Mir Jaffar was a mere puppet. He obliged the East India company and profusely bribed its officials. He deceived Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula.

Q6: Who was Hyder Ali? Write his bravery.

Ans: Hyder Ali belonged to a warrior family of the Daccan. He was born in 1727 A.D. He joined military service and due to his ability and hardwork, became commander in chief of the army. Hyder Ali was deadly against the English and wanted to drive them out the sub-continent. He secured the co-operation of the Nizam and Marathas and attacked the English. He continued the war and conquering karnatic reached Madras.

Q7: Who was Tipu Sultan? Write his bravery.

Ans: Tipu Sultan was great ruler and warrior. Tipu Sultan continued the war of mysore and conquered many places. The English thought Tipu Sultan to be the greatest handle. They won over the marathas and Nizam of Deccan to their side. The English and Marathas attacked Mysore in 1790 A.D. Tipu Sultan fought against them for one year but the enemy was too strong. Tipu Sultan fought against the English till his end and fell a martyr.

Q8: Give two main causes of war of Independence.

Ans: **CAUSES OF WAR OF INDEPENDENCE:**

There were many causes of the war of Independence of 1857. Employment opportunities decreased to the minimum

under the English government Indian industry was almost destroyed due to the cheap machine-made goods of England.

The immediate cause of the war was the use of controversial cartridges supplied to the Indian soldeirs which contained a chemical coating over it, said to be made from the fat of swine by Muslims and that of cow by the Hindus.

Q: How the English established East India Company Discuss?

Ans: 1. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY:

The relations between the sub-continent and Europe were very old, which took a new turn when the Portuguese navigators tried to discover new sea routes. In 1498 A.D. the Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama, circled round the Cape of Good Hope and reached the Indian seaport, Calicut. This new route increased the trading activities. The Portuguese were followed by the Dutch, the French and the English who all came for trade in South Asia.

In 1600 A.D. a few big businessmen of London formed the East India Company and acquired the royal permission from Queen Elizabeth for trade in the eastern countries. The Dutch had monopolised the trade in East India. The English merchants could not compete with them there and were forced to trade with India. An Englishman got permission from Emperor Jahangir for opening a factory at Surat but the Portuguese got it cancelled. In 1615 A.D, Sir Thomas Roe, the emissary of the king of England, succeeded in securing trade privileges from the Mughal. Within a short time, Surat became headquarter of English trade. The English were very clever. Gradually they increased their trading posts on the Indian coasts. There were other European trading Companies also in the subcontinent which led to clashes among these European traders. After a number of battles the English put an end to the Portuguese and French influence in the sub-continent and gained full control of trade as also increased their power and strength.

Q2: Write a detailed note on series of mysore war and write the consequences?

Ans: THE FIRST MYSORE WAR:

The English, the Nizam and the Marathas did not like the new ruler of Mysore, Sultan Hyder Ali. Hyder Ali was deadly against the English and wanted to drive them out of the sub-continent. He secured the cooperation of the Nizam and Marathas diplomatically and their joint forces attacked the English. Thus started the First Mysore War in 1767 A.D. Col. Smith defeatd Hyder Ali and the Nizam in two encounters. The Nizam entered into a treaty with the English and left the fighting field. However, HyderAli continued the war and conquering Karnatik reached Madras. This was followed by a defensive alliance between Hyder Ali and the English. Hyder Ali agreed to this alliance because Marathas had also turned against him.

THE SECOND MYSORE WAR:

Inspite of the alliance, the English did not help Hyder Ali against Marathas. Therefore, HyderAli again formed a coalition with the Nizam and Marathas, and the three declared war against the English. Again, the Nizam betrayed but the Sultan did not lose heart and his brave son, Tipu, defeated the English atTanjore. The war was still on when HyderAli died in December, 1782 A.C. Tipu continued the war after him and conquered many places. In 1784 A.C. the warring parties came to terms and the conquered territories were returned to each other. Tipu Sultan came to terms because his State could not withstand a long war.

THE THIRD MYSORE WAR:

The English thought Tipu Sultan to be the greatest hurdle. They won over the Marathas and Nizam of Deccan to their side. Tipu also wrote to Turkey and France for help but they were pre-occupied in their own affairs and could not help. The English and Marathas attacked Mysore in 1790 A.C. Tipu

Sultan fought against them for one year but the enemy was too strong. The allied army of the English captured Bangalore and then besieged Srirangapatnam (Seringapatna) the Sultan's Capital. He used for peace in 1792 A.C. Half of Mysore State was ceded and two of his sons were handed over to the English as hostages.

THE FOURTH MYSORE WAR:

The Governor-General, Wellesley, considered Tipu Sultan to be the arch enemy of the English. In 1799 A.C. he, along with the Nizam's forces, attacked Mysore. Tipu Sultan fought against the English till his end and fell a martyr. He will always be remembered as Sultan, "the martyr"

It is a fact that the English brought the end of the Muslim state of Mysore with the help of the Marathas and the Nizam. If these two had not helped the English, they would have been wiped out. After the martyrdom of Tipu, the English power increased day by day but this warrior became a torch-bearer for the coming generations who got great inspiration in their struggle against the British rule.

Q3: Describe the Causes and Consequences of war of Independence?

4. THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE OF 1857:

The English had come to the sub-continent as traders but they became its masters due to their cleverness and the weakness of the local people of India. Disunity, luxury and mutual hatred made them the slaves of the English. The Mughal empire was rapidly crumbling down and the English were increasingly gaining ground. Within a period of hundred years, the traders became the masters. They adopted harsh attitude towards the Muslims. By and by, the people became restless and came out to get rid of the English. A war of independence was declared against them.

CAUSES: There were many causes of the war of independence

of 1857. Employment opportunities decreased to the minimum under the English government. Indian industry was almost destroyed due to the cheap, machine-made goods of England. European culture was not liked by the people as it was totally different from their own. The English captured many local states and territories on one or the other pretext which alarmed other states of the aggressive designs of the English. The Christian clergy tried to convert the local people to Christianity even by force. As time went on, people felt the interference of the English in their religious affairs.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE:

The immediate cause of the war was the use of controversial cartridges supplied to the Indian soldiers which contained a chemical coating over it, said to be made from the fat of swine by Muslims and that of cow by the Hindus. When the Indian soldiers raised objection to its use, the English officers rejected it contemptuously. Fifty Indian soldiers refused to use these cartridges on 9th May, 1857 at Meerut Cantonment. The English officers court-martialled them and sent them to jail. Next day, the Indian soldiers of the cantonment rose in revolt against the English and thus began the War of Independence. The war soon spread out of Meerut into many territories of the sub-continent. The Rani of Jhansi, Nana Sahib, General Bakht Khan and a number of other warriors played a leading role in this war. Unfortunately, there was no coordination and discipline amongst the freedom fighters and they failed against the English.

CONSEQUENCES:

Though both Muslims and Hindus were equally responsible for the war yet the English held only the Muslims accountable for it. Thousands of them were shot down. Their properties were seized. They were dismissed from services. The last Muslim Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, was sent as a prisoner to Rangoon. After the war, the British Government felt

that the government of the East India Company was cruel and inefficient and brought South Asia under the direct control of the British Crown.

ACTIVITY

(1) Write few lines about this figure.

The administrative Sultan Tipu affairs of the State had to be looked after by Hyder Ali. In 1766 A.D he dismissed the Raja and took over the Government.

(2) Write few lines about this figure.

On the accession of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula, the European nations began building fortifications in Bengal. The French dismantled these Nawab Siraj-ud-Daullah fortifications at the order of the Nawab but the English refused to do so. Siraj-ud-Daula captured the English factory at Qasim Bazar to crush their power. Calcutta was also conquered and the English sought refuge in an island.

(3) Write few lines about this figure.

After occupying Bengal Bihar and Orissa, the East India Company began to dream of ruling over the sub-continent. At that time there were three big powers in South India: Marathas, Hyder Ali of Mysore and Nizam of Hyderabad. Out of these Hyder Ali and his brave son, Tipu Sultan, opposed the English tooth and nail. Had the Nizam and Marathas united against the English, they would have been certainly defeated the aliens, bringing an end to the English rule in the sub-continent.

Hyder Ali belonged to a warrior family of the Deccan. He was born in 1727 A.D. His father served in the army of Hindu state of Mysore. Hyder Ali also joined military service and due to his ability and hardwork, became Commander-in-Chief of the army.

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GLOSSARY

- ☆ Globe is a map drawn on a sphere, so the distances and directions between places remains accurate.
- ☆ Maps are the graphical representation of a geographical area.
- ☆ Maps can be classified on the basis of scale and purpose.
- ☆ Maps were mainly used for long distance, travelling, sailing or to determine a war strategy.
- ☆ The basic elements of a map are title, scale, legend or key, grid lines, project, direction and conventional signs.
- ☆ A compas is an instrument used for various purposes.
- ☆ Conventional signs are symbols that are used to represent the physical and cultural features on a map.
- ☆ The varying heights of hills and mountain and the depths of valley and goreges as they appear on a map are known as relief.
- ☆ The relief is adequately presented by using contours on maps to give clear picture of an area.
- ☆ Contours are the lines are drawn on a map to join places having same height above or below the sea level.
- ☆ Scale is the ratio that exists between these points on the earth surface.
- ☆ The lines of latitudes are the lines that run from east to west on the globe and serve as horizontal grid lines.
- ☆ The lines of longitude are drawn, run from north to south on the globe and serve as the vertical grid lines.
- ☆ The world time is calculated by the green which, london,

England as the standard time.

- ☆ Solar time is determined by the meridian that runs through Green which called the universal mean time (U.M.T) or Greenwich mean time. (G.M.T).
- ☆ For standard time, the Earth is divided into 24 time zones.
- ☆ The word Universe comes from a Latin phrase meaning turning asone.
- ☆ The universe is matter, energy and space containing galaxies, stars, plants, dust particles and gases.
- ☆ Planets revolve around stars to form a solar system.
- ☆ Billions of stars clump together to form galaxies.
- ☆ Approximately there are 100 billion galaxies in the universe.
- ☆ According to Big Bang theory, the universe came into being about 15 to 20 billion years ago.
- ☆ Our solar system is a minute part of the galaxy Milky Way.
- ☆ It consists of the sun, eight planets, their satellites and some dwarf planets.
- ☆ The word planet has been derived from a Greek word meaning wanderer.
- ☆ The planets are held in place in their right position due to the gravitational and centrifugal forces between them.
- ☆ Spinning of the Earth on its polar axis is called rotation.
- ☆ The Earth completes one rotation in 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4 seconds, which is taken as 24 hours for a practical convenience.
- ☆ Day and night cycles are caused by the Earth's spin on its axis.
- ☆ The Earth completes one revolution in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 45-68 seconds or approximately 365.1A days.
- ☆ Earth revolves around the sun at an average rate of 107,218 km per hour.
- ☆ The seasons are due to the fact that the atmosphere is heated unequally by the sun.

- ☆ The word eclipse has been derived from a Greek word meaning to Vanish.
- ☆ A lunar eclipse takes place when the sun, the earth and the moon are aligned exactly in one line.
- ☆ A solar eclipse takes place when the moon comes between the sun and the earth.
- ☆ The Earth is the only planet in the universe that can sustain life.
- ☆ The Earth's atmosphere is a blanket of gases surrounding, which is retained by its gravitational pull.
- ☆ The atmosphere can be divided into five layers on the basis of temperature, since temperature varies with altitude.
- ☆ Lithosphere is the solid inorganic portion of the Earth (composed of rocks, minerals and elements).
- ☆ Crust is the outermost layer of the Earth and is just like a thin, solid skin.
- ☆ Below the crust is a layer called mantle. Core is the central zone of the Earth and is hard and solid. The water area of the Earth's surface is known as hydrosphere. Biosphere is the Earth's thin zone, comprising air, soil and water. Physical landscape refers to the natural environment.
- ☆ Forests form an important ecosystem on the Earth, providing habitat for millions of animals and plants species.
- ☆ South Asia is not only very important for the continent, but for the whole world.
- ☆ South Asia is the name given to a peninsula and its surrounding areas in the southern part of Asia.
- ☆ There are seven countries in this region.
- ☆ Each big land mass is called a continent. There are seven continents in the world.
- ☆ Asia is one third of the total land area of the world and almost 60 percent of the world's population lives on this continent.
- ☆ The central Asia includes many smaller and medium sized

countries called Central Asian Countries.

- ☆ Some Geographers consider Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey and the former USSR states of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan as part of Middle East.
- ☆ South Asia is protected by lofty, snow covered from North, East and west and by sea from South.
- ☆ Asia is connected to many countries of the world by land routes, sea route and air routes.
- ☆ Asian countries have friendly relations with each other.
- ☆ Politically and geographically Asia is one of the most important region of the world as it lies on the main routes between the west and the far east.
- ☆ South Asia has special importance due to its geographical and political location.
- ☆ Our country Pakistan, is situated in the north west of South Asia.
- ☆ We can divide the Earth into several distinct and visible arieties of landscape.
- ☆ These are the natural features of the surface of the Earth and called the Physical Features.
- ☆ Followings are the main physical Features of the Earth.
 - (i) Mountains (ii) Plains (iii) Plateaus
 - (iv) Desert (v) Rivers (vi) Ocean and Seas
- ☆ South Asia is spread over an area which is more than 4,000,000 square kilometres (sq. Kms).
- ☆ Mountains are the main features of the surface of the earth. These are high lands having summit area.
- ☆ We divide the mountain ranges of South Asia into three parts.
 - (i) Northern Mountain Ranges
 - (ii) Eastern Mountain Ranges
 - (iii) Western Mountain Ranges
- ☆ The most fertile and famous plains of the world are found in South Asia.

- ☆ The famous plains of South Asia are:
 - (i) The Indus Plains (ii) The Ganges Plain
 - (iii) The Brahmaputra Plain (iv) The Coastal Plain
- ☆ In South Asia like mountain ranges plateau are also divided into three major parts.
 - (i) Potohar plateau (ii) Balochistan Plateau
 - (iii) Deccan Plateau
- ☆ In the South eastern part of Pakistan is the great desert of Thar which joins the large of desert of Rajasthan in India.
- ☆ Except the rivers of Sri Lanka, all other rivers of South Asia havetheir sources in the northern mountains.
- ☆ In the South of South Asia there is a big ocean, which is known as India ocean and in the South West is a sea, which is known as Arabian Sea.
- ☆ The climate of a region plays an important role in the life of the people.
- ☆ The word climate comes from the Greek word Klima, referring to the inclination of the sun.
- ☆ The area where the sun shines directly (or zero degree) will obviously become very hot.
- ☆ Sri Lanka is close to the equator, and therefore remains hot throughout the year.
- ☆ Air loses pressure when it is heated, and gains pressure when it is cooled.
- ☆ Wind blowing from the sea usually carries water vapours, and causes rainfall.
- ☆ Weather is defined as the condition of the atmosphere for a short period at a place.
- ☆ Climate is the average weather conditions of place'or region throughout the season.
- ☆ The climate of a place depends on a number of factors, such as.
 - (1) Latitude (2) Altitude
 - (3) Distance from the sea (4) Ocean Currents

- (5) Prevailing Winds (6) Direction of mountain ranges
(7) Forests

- ☆ The winds are those periodical winds which blow from sea to land during the number of six months and land to sea during the winter.
- ☆ The summer monsoons are divided into two parts.
 - (a) Monsoon of Arabian sea
 - (b) Monsoon of the Bay of Bengal.
- ☆ The winds which blow from land to sea are called winter monsoon.
- ☆ A cyclone is a violent storm in which the wind circulates inward about a low pressure area.
- ☆ Minerals means all those naturally occurring stones which have economic value and contribute to the natural resources of a region.
- ☆ Minerals are primarily Non-Metallic Minerals, Metallic Minerals, Fuel Minerals and Gemstones.
- ☆ Fuel Minerals like, coal, oil and natural gas are non-minerals in the strict sense. These are power resources.
- ☆ As a whole region, South Asia can not be called extremely rich in minerals, gems and fuels.
- ☆ India has the largest deposits of mica in the world. Pakistan has the second largest deposits of rock salt.
- ☆ Sri Lanka is famous for its beautiful gemstones and lapidaries throughout the world.
- ☆ Natural gas and low-quality coal (Peat) are the main energy resource in Bangladesh.
- ☆ Large amounts of manganese are also exported from India.
- ☆ The most important fuel mineral is crude oil (directly coming out of oil wells). Different fuel products like petrol, diesel, kerosene
- ☆ Oil, tar and paraffin wax are made by refining crude oil in "Refineries".
- ☆ Natural resources are naturally occurring substances that are

- considered valuable in their original form,
- ☆ Most parts of South Asia have plenty of rain which feeds our rivers and other reservoirs.
 - ☆ South Asia has network of many large and small rivers which are the greatest source of fresh water.
 - ☆ There are many natural lakes of fresh water in South Asia. India has more than 100 lakes spread throughout the country.
 - ☆ Glacier is an accumulation of ice and snow on mountain tops and flows down hill under the influence of gravity.
 - ☆ In South Asia, more than 800000 sq km area is covered by Glaciers.
 - ☆ Most of the large glaciers of South Asia lie in Himalaya, Karakoram and Hindukush mountains in Pakistan.
 - ☆ Natural vegetation includes all the plants, grass and trees which grow naturally i.e. Without any human effort.
 - ☆ Forest is a natural collection of trees or other woody vegetation which occupies an extensive area of land.
 - ☆ The common term Minerals means all those naturally occurring stones which have economic value and contribute to the natural resources of a region.
 - ☆ South Asia is regarded as the most thickly populated region of the world.
 - ☆ According to the census report of 1998, the population of Pakistan was 132.352 million.
 - ☆ Karachi is the most thickly populated area in Pakistan. The present population of Pakistan is about 180 million.
 - ☆ After China, on the basis of population India is the most populated country of the world.
 - ☆ More than 1000 million people live in India. The population of Bangladesh is 125 million. The population of Nepal is 23.7 million. The population of Bhutan is 1.6 million.
 - ☆ Sri Lanka is a densely populated island. Its total population is 18.9 million.

- ☆ Maldives is the smallest country of South Asia. On the basis of area and population. The population of the region is approximately 0.3 million.
- ☆ For thousands of years farming is being carried out in South Asia.
- ☆ Some people have adopted different professions on the basis of their own skills and expertise in villages and cities.
- ☆ The countries of South Asia are progressively going industrial.
- ☆ A sizeable portion of the population of South Asia is engaged in the buying and selling of goods.
- ☆ There has been a rapid growth of industries in South Asia.
- ☆ The flag is a national symbol of a country.
- ☆ The national aspiration is reflected through their flag.
- ☆ Almost seventy percent of the total population of South Asia lives in villages.
- ☆ For quite a long time, the historians thought history of India began with the coming of Aryans.
- ☆ The ruins of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa show that these were great commercial cities in the ancient times.
- ☆ The civilization of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa is about five thousand years old and is called Indus Valley civilization.
- ☆ This old city is at a distance of about 30 kilometres from Larkana. Mohenjo-daro means "Mound of the Dead".
- ☆ Harappa is situated at a distance of about 25 kilometres from Sahiwal.
- ☆ The life-style of the Harappa was similar to that of the people of Mohenjo-daro.
- ☆ Historians hold different opinions about the origin of the ancient people of South Asia.
- ☆ Aryans lived in villages but were mostly unaware of city life.
- ☆ From the ancient religious book of Hindus we get an account of the beliefs of Aryans.
- ☆ In the social life of Hindus the caste system plays a very

- important role.
- ☆ The religious obligations were entrusted to the caste Brahmins.
- ☆ Buddhism was actually the reaction against the injustice of the caste ridden Hindu Society.
- ☆ Gautama Buddha now started preaching his new faith. The vast majority of Buddhists lives outside South Asia.
- ☆ Gautama Buddha held the highest position amongst the reformers who fought against the social evils of Hindus. (The evils of caste system and the Brahman domination).
- ☆ South Asia has passed through different stages in the past.
- ☆ South Asia, specially the sub-continent, has a rich and eventful history.
- ☆ Muhammad Bin Qasim was the first Muslim commander who entered India as a conqueror and introduced Islam as a faith in India.
- ☆ Muhammad Bin Qasim introduced Islamic system in Sindh which left permanent effects upon the Hindu Society.
- ☆ Following the conquest of Sindh and the southern parts of Punjab, but they could not keep united a great part of the region.
- ☆ About 150 years later, South Asia was invaded by another Muslim ruler Muhammad Ghauri.
- ☆ Babar (Zaheer-ud-din Muhammad) was the founder of the Mughal Empire.
- ☆ Shah Jahan was a great builder of cities and palaces. His reign has been called the "Golden Age" of the Mughal Empire.
- ☆ He built a wonderful tomb "Taj Mahal" for his dear queen Mumtaz Mahal in Agra (India)
- ☆ Aurangzeb established himself as a pious ruler. He was a puritan Muslim who lived a simple life.
- ☆ The relations between the sub-continent and Europe are very old. Which took a new turn when the Portuguese

navigators tried to discover new sea routes.

- ☆ In 1448 A.D the Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama, circled round the Cape of Good Hope and reached the Indian seaport, Calicut.
- ☆ In 1600 A.D a few big businessmen of London formed the East India Company and acquired the royal permission from Queen Elizabeth for trade in the eastern countries.
- ☆ In 1615 A.D, Sir Thomas Roe, the emissary of the King of England, succeeded in securing trade privileges from the Mughal.
- ☆ Most of the Mughal provinces became independent after the death of Aurangzeb.
- ☆ On the accession of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula the European nations began building fortifications in Bengal.
- ☆ The Battle of Plassey took place on 23rd June, 1757 A.D between the English and the Nawab's forces.
- ☆ Mir Jafar stood aloof along with other traitors.
- ☆ After the death of Siraj-ud-Daula, the English practically became the master of Bengal.
- ☆ After occupying Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the East India Company began to dream of ruling over the sub-continent.
- ☆ The English had come to the sub-continent as traders but they became its masters due to their cleverness and the weakness of the local people of India.
- ☆ Though both Muslims and Hindus were equally responsible for the war yet the English held only the Muslims accountable for it.

MODEL PAPERS

For First Term (Class VI)

Subject: Social Studies

Total Marks: 50

Section: A (MCQ's) Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1: Tick the correct answer: Marks:10
- _____ are the graphical representation of an area.
(a) maps (b) scale (c) purpose
 - The _____ of a map indicates the area which is being mapped.
(a) Title (b) scale (c) projection
 - There is _____ hour difference between London and Japan.
(a) Nine (b) Ten (c) Eleven
 - The word _____ comes from a Latin Phrase meaning turning as one.
(a) Universe (b) Globe (c) World
 - Approximately there are _____ billion galaxies in the universe.
(a) 90 (b) 100 (c) World
 - Spinning of the Earth on its polar axis is called
(a) longitude (b) latitude (c) rotation
 - _____ is the outermost layer of the earth.
(a) crust (b) Mantle (c) core
 - There are _____ oceans on the earth.
(a) Four (b) Five (c) Six
 - The highest mountain of the world is _____.
(a) Karakoram (b) K2 (c) Mount Everest
 - Arabian sea is in _____ the of Pakistan.
(a) East (b) West (c) South

Section: B (Short Answer questions)

Note: ATTEMPT ANY SIX QUESTIONS

Marks: 24

Q.1 What is Globe?

Q.2 What is compass?

- Q.3 Define grid lines.
 Q.4 What is the solar system?
 Q.5 Define satellite.
 Q.6 Define Biosphere.
 Q.7 What is hydrosphere?
 Q.8 Name the Ocean on the Earth.
 Q.9 What is the division of South Asia?

Section: C (Long Answer Questions)

Note: ATTEMPT ANY TWO QUESTIONS Marks: 16

- Q.1 Distinguish between latitude and longitude.
 Q.2 Describe the shape of the Earth.
 Q.3 How the climate is created on the Earth?

MODEL PAPERS

For Second Term (Class VI)

Subject: Social Studies Total Marks: 50

Section: A (MCQ's) Multiple Choice Questions

Q1: Tick the correct answer:

- The natural features of the surface of the Earth is called.
 (a) Physical (b) Chemical (c) None of them
- We divide the mountain range of South Asia into____
 (a) Four (b) Three (c) Two
- _____is the country of mountains and heavy rains.
 (a) Pakistan (b) India (c) Sri Lanka
- Torsa and Mansa are the main rivers of_____.
 (a) Bhutan (b) Maldives (c) Nepal
- In South Asia,_____last longer than winters.
 (a) Summer (b) Winter (c) Autumn
- The summer monsoons are divided into_____
 (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four
- The_____in the Earth causes changes in the season.
 (a) collision (b) Revolution (c) None of these
- India has more than_____ lakes.
 (a) 100 (b) 120 (c) 150

9. Namal lake is in_____.
 (a) Punjab (b) Sindh (c) KPK
 10. Bangladesh has_____dam's.
 (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8

Section: B (Short Answer questions)

Note: ATTEMPT ANY SIX QUESTIONS Marks: 24

- Q1. What are plains?
 Q2. Name the physical features of the Earth.
 Q3. Name the important seas of South Asia.
 Q4. What is meant by climate?
 Q5. What is meant by weather?
 Q6. Define the term Monsoon.
 Q7. What do you mean by natural resources?
 Q8. Name important Dams of Pakistan.
 Q9. What is water Table?

Section: C (Long Answer Questions)

Note: ATTEMPT ANY TWO QUESTIONS Marks: 16

- Q1: What is difference between Indus plain and Ganges plain?
 Q2: Write a detail note on weather and climate.
 Q3: Describe the mineral resources found in the South Asia.