

Answer Book
of

SOCIAL STUDIES

(معاشرتی علوم)

Grade 5



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1 Choose the correct option.

- i. The declaration of human rights was adopted by the UN General Assembly in Paris on December 10,
- a 1946 b 1947
c 1948 d 1949
- ii. It is a clash between individuals due to differences in opinions and interests:
- a conflict b peace
c harmony d tolerance
- iii. It is a state of calmness or tranquility:
- a conflict b harmony
c peace d negotiation
- iv. Always say _____ when asking.
- a thank you b no thanks
c please d listen
- v. Among people, peace creates feelings of:
- a love b trust
c brotherhood d all of these

2 Give short answers of the following questions.

- i. Define the term conflict.

Conflict is clash between individual due to differences in opinions and interests.

ii. Define the term peace.

Peace is state of calmness or tranquility

iii. What do you mean by negotiation?

Negotiation is a mean by which people deal with their issue.

iv. What are human rights?

Human rights is a set of rights which every human is entitled.

v. Define the term etiquettes.

Etiquettes are the formal manners or rules for polite behaviour that helps us to be a good person.

3 Answer the following questions in detail.

i. Write down few fundamental human rights.

- Etiquettes are the formal manners or rules for polite behaviour that helps us to be a good person.
- We all are born free and equal.
- Every one has rights despite differences.
- All have the rights to live and live in safety.
- No one may enslave you.
- No one may torture you.
- All are equal before the law.
- All have a right to privacy
- All have a right to move freely.
- All may own property.
- All may freely express opinions .
- All have free choices of employment.
- All have right to education.
- All have right to health.
- All have right to dignity and social protection.

ii. Discuss importance of freedom of speech.

Freedom of speech is the fundamental right of every citizen. It is also important for the development of the country. Moreover, it gives way to open debates that are necessary for the of mutual understanding.

Opinion of a person is important for the progress of a society. It is essential to let one express his views about society and other things.

iii. What are causes of conflicts?

There are many causes of conflicts such as:

- Conflicts can arise when a person or a group try neglect his roles or duties.
- Conflicts can arise when people try to get something in which others are also interested in.
- Conflicts also occur in groups and associations as a result of difference in opinions.
- Absence of mutual trust and understanding amongst people brings about conflict.
- Rudeness and stubbornness may also cause conflict.

iv. Discuss the ways to promote peace and harmony in a society.

Peace and harmony is very important for the smooth functioning of any society. We can promote peace and harmony in many ways such as:

- Try to avoid any clash.
- Offer help if someone needs.
- Be kind and calm.
- Participate in social programs like charity, etc.
- When you see any form of injustice speak out.

v. How should we deal ethically with differences of opinion as a digital citizen?

A person who uses internet for social, civil and political activities is called a digital citizen.

As we all use internet and technology, we all are digital citizens. We meet different people having different opinions, ideas and interests. Whenever we chat, sometimes we do not like their opinions. Sometimes they differ with our opinions. For this, we should always show patience. We should quit conversation without using any abusive language and harsh words. We should also not harm their identity, privacy and digital work.

4

Solving Conflict!

Write answers of the following questions.

i. Describe a conflict you ever had?

When I was in one grade, my friend and I disagreed about which game to play during races. I want to play soccer, but my friend wanted to play basket ball. so we started arguing. It turned into little conflict

ii. **What are the causes of conflict?**

I wanted to play soccer, but my friend wanted to play basket ball. it was the causes of conflict.

iii. **Who is being hurt by that conflict?**

My friend was being hurt by that conflict.

iv. **Who helped you to resolve that conflict?**

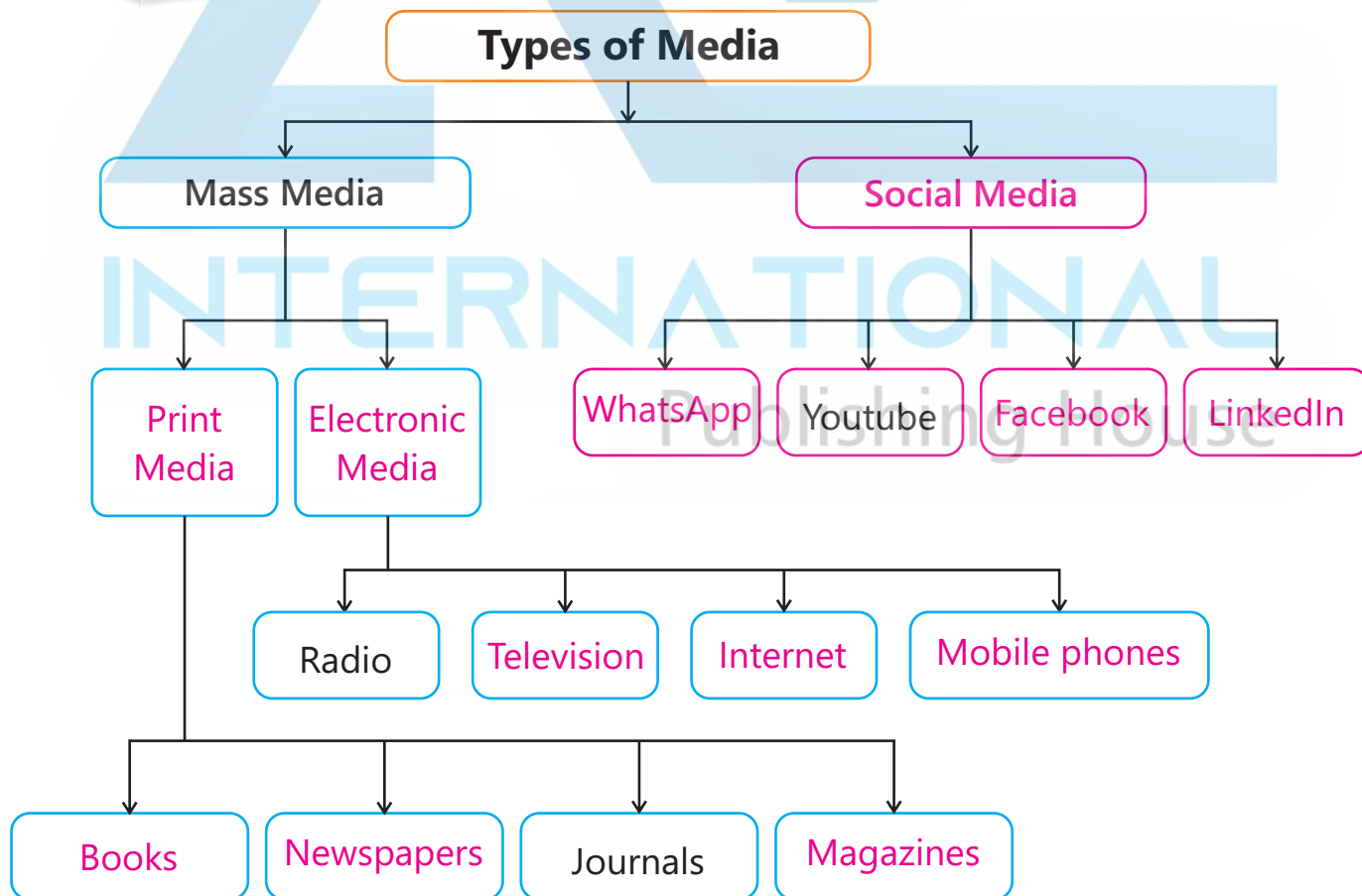
My teacher helped me to resource that conflict.

v. **List a few ideas that could help resolve the conflict?**

Following are the few ideas that could help resolve the conflict.

- ▶ Talk to each other about why you want to play you preferred game. Understanding each other's reason can help final a situation.
- ▶ Instead of insisting on playing only one game. suggest taking turns or playing both games for a certain amount of time each.
- ▶ If the conflict escalated you can't find a solution on your own, ask a teacher or supervisor for help in mediating the situation.

5 Complete the given flow chart.





Project

- ▶ Make a chart of Human Rights and display it in the classroom.
- ▶ Collect pictures and make a chart showing different means of mass media and social media.



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Assessment جائزہ

1 Choose the correct option.

- i. It is the way of life shared by the people of a society.
- a Harmony b Diversity
c Culture d Inclusion
- ii. It is a term used to describe the active, international and ongoing engagement with diversity.
- a Inclusion b Exclusion
c Harmony d Culture
- iii. It is a big and attractive part of Pakistani culture.
- a Hospitality b Custom
c Language d Etiquettes
- iv. The Muslims celebrate:
- a Eid-ul-Fitr b Holi
c Christmas d Baisakhi
- v. The state religion of Pakistan is:
- a Christianity b Hinduism
c Buddhism d Islam

2 Give short answers of the following questions.

- i. Define the term culture?

Culture is the way of life shared by people of society.

ii. What do you mean by diversity?

Diversity refers to the presence of a wide range of people who are different from one another on the basis of religion, ethnicity, area, background, gender, age, ability, race, perspective, language, culture, life style, belief, etc.

iii. What do you mean by inclusion?

Inclusion is a term used to describe an active, international ongoing engagement with diversity.

iv. Define the term Interfaith harmony?

Interfaith harmony promotes understanding, tolerance and respect for different religious beliefs and practices.

v. What kind of social events are celebrated in Pakistan?

Different event and festival celebrated in Pakistan include Independence day, Pakistan day, Defense day, Iqbal day, Quaid day, Polo festival, Sibi mela, Loke virsa, Mela-Cheraga etc.

3 Answer the following questions in detail.

i. What are benefits of inclusion?

- New friendships develop among the people.
- Provides models that facilitate learning.
- Promotes appreciation and acceptance.
- Respect and understanding of citizenship for progress of all people.
- Realize that each person has talents and challenges.
- Learning to move beyond their stereotypes of people with disabilities.
- Appreciates the similarities and differences among all people.
- Serves as role model.
- Solve real life challenges by finding creative approaches to problems faced by people with disabilities.

ii. Discuss shared values and norms amongst diverse cultures of Pakistan?

Pakistan is an ideological Islamic state. Its very existence is due to Islam, so the Pakistani culture is primarily based on the Islamic way of life.

In Pakistan there 95% of the total population is Muslim. The rest 5% are Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists, etc.

iii. Why Interfaith harmony is important?

There is interfaith harmony among the Pakistanis that is essential for

peace, stability and security of a society. Interfaith harmony promotes understanding, tolerance and respect for different religious beliefs and practices. It also promotes a sense of unity and brotherhood among people from different religious and cultural backgrounds.

iv. Discuss advantages of multicultural society?

There are many advantages of a multicultural society such as:

- People living in multicultural society are more tolerant and eager to socialize.
- People learn to appreciate the differences and they are willing to experience new things.
- People get chance to learn about other regions, countries and religions.
- People can learn new languages.
- People become more creative. Artists, authors, musicians, etc. can better take inspiration from more than one culture.
- Strong bond develops among the people of different opinions and cultures.
- Having a diverse group of workers at work places like offices, schools, banks, etc. always improve the work cultures.

v. How can we make Pakistan more inclusive for women, minorities and mixed ability groups?

However, despite the benefits of diversity and inclusion, women, religious and ethnic minorities and mixed ability groups often face discrimination and exclusion in different fields of life. There is a need for more awareness and education to promote diversity and inclusion. Here are some practical steps.

- Offer training and education programs that promote awareness and understanding of diversity and inclusion.
- Give opportunities to all candidates from different backgrounds and experiences, to establish clear policies and guidelines.
- These prohibit discrimination and promote inclusion in the workplace.
- Create a workplace culture that values diversity and encourages open communication and collaboration.
- Treat people with respect and dignity.

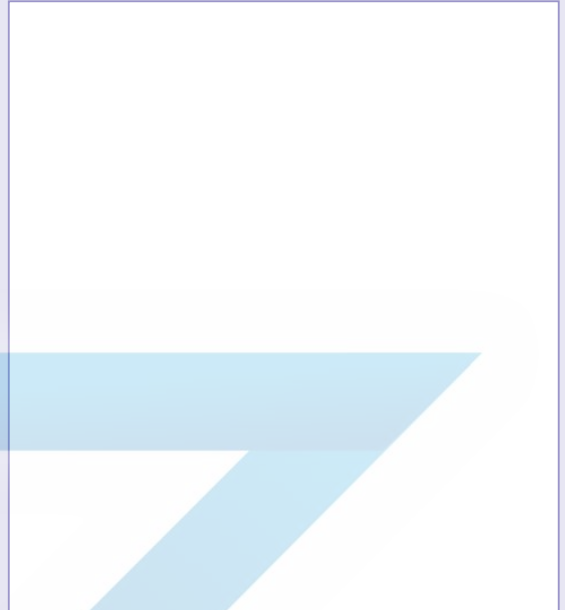
4

In the given space below write some content to encourage people to visit Pakistan. Include an eye catching heading, interesting and descriptive language. Also add a picture that illustrates the text.

Heading: A Land of Rich Culture and Beauty

Description:

Pakistan is a country that will capture
your heart. From the majestic peaks of
the Himalayas to the bustling streets of
Karachi, Pakistan offers a unique blend of
culture, history, and natural beauty.



Project

Collect pictures and prepare a chart showing different events and sports in Pakistan.

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Assessment جائزہ

1 Choose the correct option.

- i. It is the type of government in which a person, the monarch is the head of the state for life or until abdication.
- a Monarchy b Dictatorship
- c Democracy d None of these
- ii. The constitution of Pakistan was passed by the National Assembly on April 10:
- a 1971 b 1972
- c 1973 d 1974
- iii. It is the lowest tiers of the government that controls and makes decisions for a local area such as a town, village and city:
- a provincial government b federal government
- c local government d all of these
- iv. It is the Upper House of Parliament.
- a National Assembly b Cabinet
- c Supreme Court d Senate
- v. At present the National Assembly has total:
- a 339 seats b 340 seats
- c 341 seats d 342 seats

2 Give short answers of the following questions.

- i. Differentiate between dictatorship and monarchy.

Dictatorship is a type of government where the supreme power or rule is in the hand of an individual or entity.

Monarchy is a type of government in which a person, the monarch (king or queen) is the head of the state for life or until abdication.

ii. Define the term Democracy.

Democracy is defined as a government of the people, by the people for the people.

iii. What is constitution?

The constitution is a set of laws and principles that determines the nature, functions and limits of the government.

iv. What are the functions of National Assembly?

The function of National Assembly includes:

- Making of laws.
- Controlling of the annual federal budget.
- Approval of important bills (laws).
- Checking the action of government.

v. Where Supreme Court is situated?

The Supreme court is situated in Islamabad.

3 Answer the following questions in detail.

i. Discuss the salient features of constitution of Pakistan?

The salient features of constitution of Pakistan are as follow:

- The official name of the country is "Islamic Republic of Pakistan".
- It is a written constitution.
- It clearly declares that all the powers and sovereignties belong to Allah Almighty.
- It declares Islam as the state religion of Pakistan.
- It makes teaching of Islamiyat and Pakistan Studies compulsory in the country.
- It declares Prime Minister as the head of the Government.
- It ensures the fundamental rights to the citizens.
- It establishes rule of law in Pakistan.
- According to rule of law all the citizens of Pakistan are equal before law.
- The supreme court and high courts shall be given the power to enforce fundamental rights.

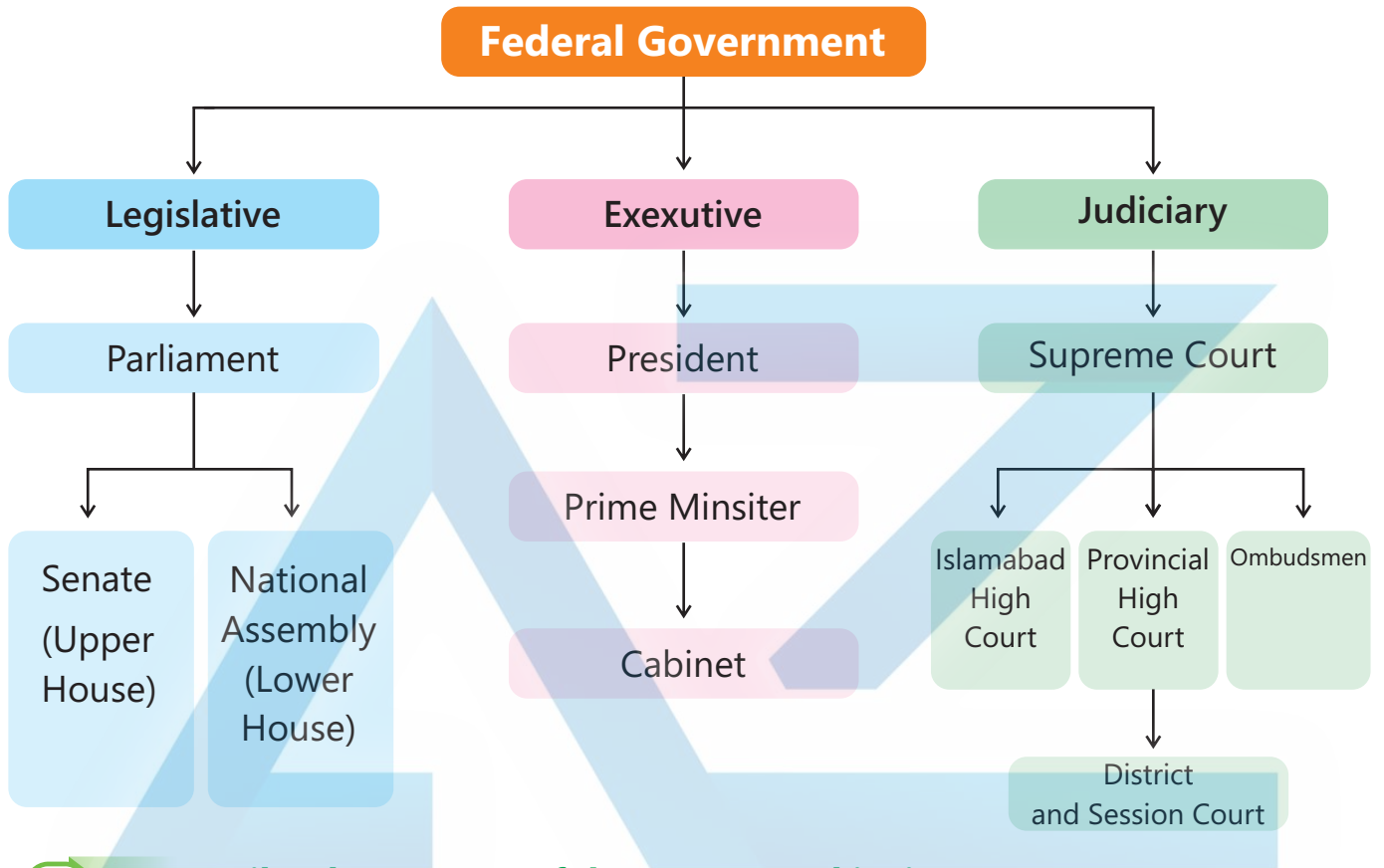
ii. Why there is a need of Federal government?

The Federal government is at the top. It deals with all the matters at country level. All the provincial governments are answerable to Federal government.

Federal government constitutes laws. It runs the most important affairs of the country, for example, it looks after economy, defence, foreign affairs, and natural resources.

iii. Discuss components of Federal government.

Components of Government

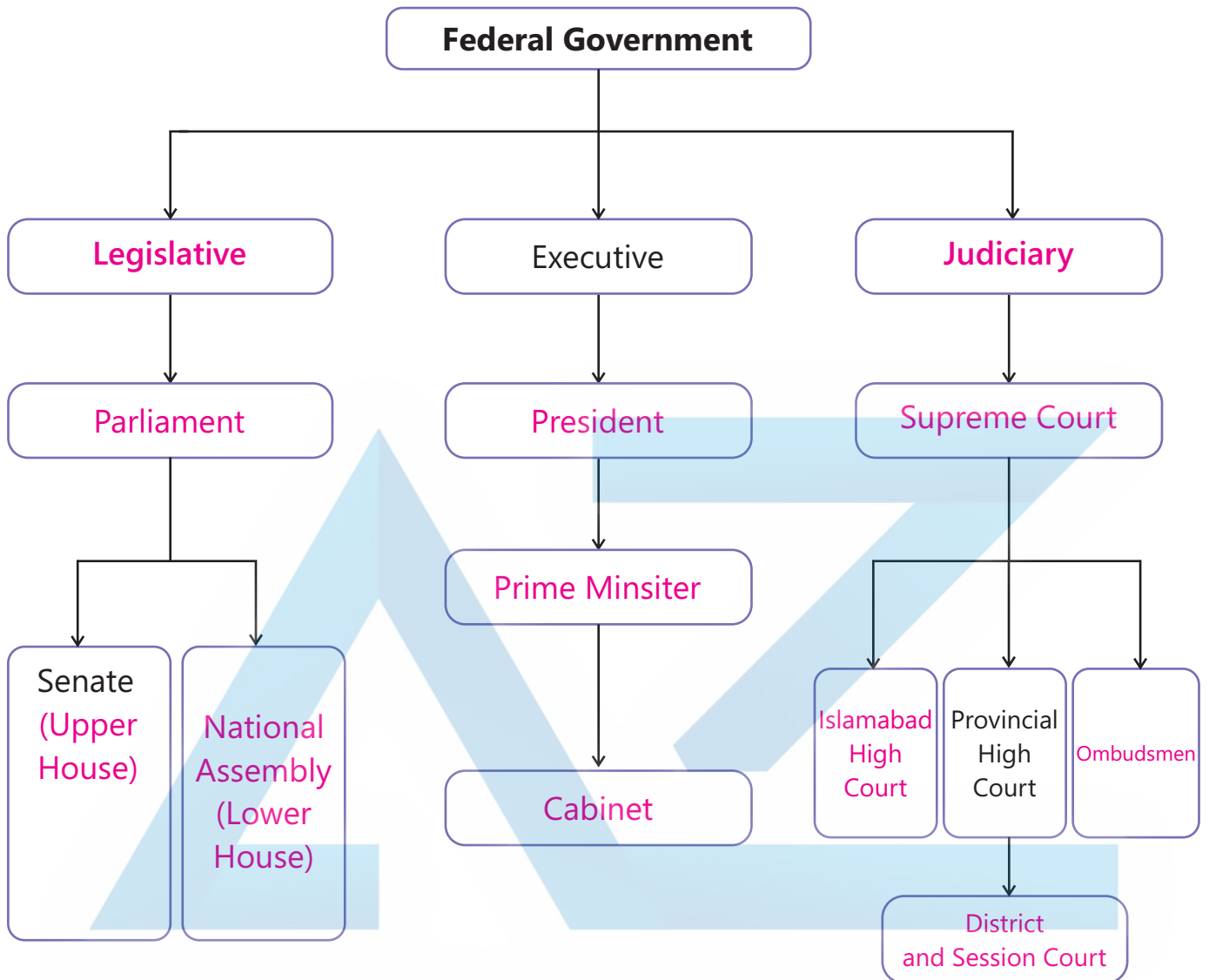


iv. Describe the concept of democracy and its important.

Democracy is defined as a government of the people, by the people and for the people, Democracy is the most popular type of government in which people are involved in the process of electing their leaders who run their country. People have the free will and right to vote for their party. There are different political parties that have a manifesto or an idea about how a country should be governed. A democratic government is formed when a majority of people supports a certain party as the ruling party or power.

v. Write five responsibilities of citizens.

- Faithful to the country.
- Pay taxes honestly
- Respect the rights of others..
- Obey the law.
- Help the needy



Project

Make a flowchart of components of Federal Government and display it in the classroom.



Assessment جائزہ

1 Choose the correct option.

- i. Early Egyptians had their cities near River:
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a Ravi | <input type="radio"/> b Sindh |
| <input type="radio"/> c Indus | <input checked="" type="radio"/> d Nile |
- ii. Early Egyptians used to live in huts made of:
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> a bricks | <input type="radio"/> b bushes |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> c mud | <input type="radio"/> d cement |
- iii. The primary fabric used in dresses of ancient Egyptians was:
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a cotton | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b linen |
| <input type="radio"/> c net | <input type="radio"/> d silk |
- iv. Wealthier Egyptians liked to wear sandals made of:
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> a leather | <input type="radio"/> b animal skin |
| <input type="radio"/> c plastic | <input type="radio"/> d leaves |
- v. It was an integral part of ancient Egyptians:
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a wig | <input type="radio"/> b sandals |
| <input type="radio"/> c scarf | <input checked="" type="radio"/> d jewellery |

2 Give short answers of the following questions.

- i. When did Egyptian civilization begin in the north east corner of Africa?

More than five thousand years ago the Egyptian civilization begin in the north east corner of Africa.

ii. Why the houses of early Egyptians were washed away with flood?

Early in Egyptian history the people made huts of mud to live in. Since the Nile river would flood every year. It would wash away the muds.

iii. What were the occupations of early Egyptians?

The early Egyptian used to trade.

iv. What fabric did early Egyptians use for dress?

The primary fabric used to make dress of ancient Egyptian was linen.

v. What was an integral part of ancient Egyptian fashion?

Hair styles played an important role in ancient Egyptian fashion.

3 Answer the following questions in detail.

i. What kind of dress did ancient Egyptians use to wear?

The primary fabric used to make dress of ancient Egyptians was linen. The Egyptians chose the linen because of its light and breathable nature, that was ideal for their hot climate. The linen was often used in its white colour as dyeing was challenging. However, on rare occasions Egyptians used red, blue, and yellow dye to colour the garments. The design of clothing was generally simple. The cloth was typically dropped over the body and secure with a bolt or sewn in a few pieces.

ii. What kind of houses did ancient Egyptians use to live in?

Early in Egyptian history the people made huts of mud to live in. Since the Nile River would flood every year; it would wash away the muds. Later they started using the mud to create bricks, which were stronger than mud. They made homes with bricks with stronger walls. Some people made homes with stones. Most of the houses had three rooms with flat roofs. The houses had the ability to be locked, from the inside.

As the civilization developed, the people began to build houses with two floors. Usually the top floor was for living and the ground floor was used for crops. They created reed canopies to give them shade against the hot Sun and even had small windows for the upper rooms. All the windows and doors had reed mat coverings to keep the flies, dust and heat out. Some houses also had courtyard in the centre. People used to grow fruits and vegetables as well as flower in the courtyard. Some of these houses had indoor toilets.

iii.

What do you know about education of ancient Egyptians?

Children of age 5 to 9 were sent to school with the aim of becoming either priests or inscriber in the future. Children of poor Egyptians got education at home. Students started their classes in the early morning. Then, they had a small break for midday and continued into the early afternoon. Students were taught subjects such as geography, science, medicine, music, mathematics, astronomy, history, religion, etc. They used to learn both reading and writing. The students would be in school until the age of 14 to 17. At this age, they were deemed ready to join and function in their society.

Project



Collect pictures and prepare a timeline of ancient Egyptians on a chart. Display your work.

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Assessment جائزہ

1 Choose the correct option.

- i. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born on October 17:
- a 1815 b 1816
c 1817 d 1818
- ii. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded Anglo Oriental School in:
- a 1863 b 1875
c 1859 d 1857
- iii. Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz was elected as a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly in:
- a 1930 b 1931
c 1932 d 1937
- iv. Begum Rana Liaqut Ali Khan was born in:
- a 1906 b 1948
c 1912 d 1917
- v. Chudhry Rehmat Ali died in:
- a 1895 b 1879
c 1951 d 1960

2

Give short answers of the following questions.

i. Who is known as father of Two Nation Theory?

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is known as the father of two nation theory.

ii. Where did Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan get her education?

Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan got her early education at a Woman's High School in Nanny Tal.

iii. Who was Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz?

Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz was the daughter of Sir Muhammad Shafi.

iv. Where did Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz get her education?

Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz was educated at the Queen Mary's College Lahore.

v. Who issued the pamphlet "Now or Never"?

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali issue the pamphlet "Now or Never".

3

Answer the following questions in detail.

i. Why Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was unhappy about the position of the Muslims in the Sub-continent?

During British rule, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was extremely unhappy about the position of the Muslims in the Sub-continent. War of Independence in 1857 was fought by Indian Muslims and Hindus against the British. Unfortunately, Indian Muslims and Hindus were defeated. The British had put the entire responsibility of the war of independence on the Muslims. As a result, they carried out policies of repression against the Muslims. The Hindus and other religious groups were considered to be loyal. But the Muslims were considered rebel. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan struggled hard to convince the British that they were wrong, to put the false, blame for the event of 1857 on the Muslims. He wrote a pamphlet and gave a detailed account of the loyal services which Muslims had given. He also named various Muslims who had shown particular loyalty to the British.

ii.

Which educational institutions were established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan?

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established many educational institutions such as:

- Madrasa in Muradabad in 1859 which was one of the first religious school to impart scientific education.
- Madrasa in Ghazipur in 1863, which later became the Victoria High School.
- He also formed the Scientific Society in Ghazipur to promote educational reforms across the country.

iii.

How did Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan served after independence of Pakistan?

After Independence, Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan became the first lady of the country. She took the lead in starting the womens' voluntary service in 1948. Women were encouraged to take up responsibilities in administering first aid, organizing food distribution and dealing with health problems epidemics and above all in providing moral and emotional support. She founded the **All Pakistan Women Association (APWA)**, a womens' organization in 1949. She built schools and industrial homes to acquaint migrant women with handicrafts. She set up a Gul Rana Nusrat Industrial Home in Karachi. She had the honour of representing Pakistan as ambassador in the Netherlands. She had the honour of being the first woman governor of Sindh.

iv.

Describe contribution of Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz for an independent homeland.

She was one of the prominent women in the freedom Movement of Pakistan. She became the first woman member of the All India Muslim League. She was also the first woman in All India Muslim League Council. In 1930, 1931 and 1932, she attended the First, Second and Third Round Table Conferences respectively. In 1935, she formed the "**Punjab Provincial Muslim Womens' League**". In 1937 she was elected as a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly and was appointed "**Parliamentary Secretary for education, Medical Relief and Public Health**". In 1938, she was taken in the Woman's Central Sub-Committee of the "**All India Muslim League**". In 1946, she was again elected a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly. During (دوران) the Civil Disobedience Movement in Punjab in 1947, she played an important role and was arrested along with other Muslim League leaders.

Explain role of Chaudhry Rehmat Ali in the creation of Pakistan.

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali was one of the earliest supporter of the creation of Pakistan. He was born on **November 1895** in Punjab, in India. After completing his schooling, he joined the Islamia College of Lahore. After his graduation, he initially taught at Aitchison College Lahore and later joined Punjab University in order to study law. In **1930**, he moved to England. He obtained MA and LLB degree from Cambridge University England.

During his stay in England, he established the Pakistan National Movement. Until **1947**, he continued publishing various booklets about his vision for an independent Muslim state in the Sub-continent. On **January 28, 1933**, he issued his first memorable pamphlet "**Now or Never**".

He proposed the name of Pakistan. He lived most of his life in England. He died in **February 1951** and was buried there.

Project

Paste picture of any one national hero of Pakistan on a chart and write an essay about him/her.



Assessment جائزہ

1 Choose the correct option.

- i. Pakistan Resolution was presented on 23rd March.
- a 1940 b 1941
- c 1943 d 1947
- ii. It was the province that first adopted the Pakistan Resolution for an independent Muslim state.
- a Sindh b Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- c Punjab d Balochistan
- iii. Hoisted flag of Muslim League on the Punjab Secretariat:
- a Liaquat Ali b Muhammad Isa
- c Sugra Aftab d SP Singha
- iv. North West Frontier Province (NWFP) was the old name of:
- a Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) b Sindh
- c Balochistan d Punjab
- v. Kazi Muhammad Isa was well known leader belonging to:
- a Sindh b Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)
- c Punjab d Balochistan

2

Give short answers of the following questions.

i. Who gave the idea of a separate Muslim state for the Muslims of Sub-continent?

Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ gave the idea of a separate Muslim state for the Muslim sub-continent.

ii. Which province first adopted Pakistan Resolution for an independent Muslim state?

Sindh was province that adopted the Pakistan Resolution for and Independent Muslim State.

iii. Who established Muslim League in Balochistan?

Kazi Muhammad Isa established Muslim League in Balochistan.

iv. Who was Ziauddin Andrabi?

Ziauddin Andrabi was an Active leader of Pakistan Movement in Kashmir.

v. Who was SP Singha?

SP singha was another prominent leader of the christian community of the sub-continent.

3

Answer the following questions in detail.

i. Explain role of Punjab in making of Pakistan.

Punjab was Muslims majority province. The people of Punjab took part in Pakistan Movement under the dynamic leadership of Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ. He gave the idea of a separate Muslim state for the Muslims living in Sub-continent. Pakistan Resolution was presented in Lahore on 23rd March 1940. This Resolution paved way for the creation of Pakistan.

ii. Discuss role of Sindh in making of Pakistan.

Sindh had never admitted to British subjugation and always played an important role in the struggle of a separate homeland for the Muslims.

Sindh was the home to many prominent Muslim leaders such as Muahmmad Ali Jinnah Ubaidullah Sindhi, Shaikh Abdul Majeed Sindhi, Liaquat Ali Khan, etc. They struggled for greater Muslim autonomy.

The people of Sindh actively took part in Pakistan Movement. The resolution moved by Shaikh Abdul Majeed Sindhi, who recommended that all In Muslim League should make a constitution under which Muslims may attain independence.

Sindh was the province that first adopted the Pakistan Resolution for independent Muslim state. The Sindh Assembly passed a resolution on **March 3, 1943** presented by G.M. Syed in support of Pakistan Resolution.

iii. Discuss role fo Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan in making of Pakistan.

Syed Ziauddin Andrabi was an active leader of Pakistan Movement in Kashmir. He was among the founder of the **All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference (AJKMC)**. After the Resolution was passed, Andrabi worked towards the Pakistan Movement in Kashmir under the banner of (AJKMC).

There was a clear Muslim majority in Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. They were geographically, religiously and emotionally attached with Pakistan. On **19th July 1947**, (AJKMC) passed a resolution for merging Kashmir with Paksitan. It was a historic moment.

The Muslims of Kashmir wanted to join with Pakistan. Therefore, they pressurized Maharaja of Kashmir Hari Singh, to join with Pakistan. Initially Maharaja Hari Singh wanted Kashmir to become independent state but later, he declared Kashmir as a part of India. The people of Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan stood against Maharaja and fought war. They liberated a large area of Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Now these areas are the regions of Pakistan, now known as Azad Jammu Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

4 Write two historical places of each of the following.

Regions	Historical Places
Punjab	Lahore Fort and Shalimar Garden
Sindh	Mohenjo-Daro, Makli Necropolis
Balochistan	Mehrgarh, Hingol National Park
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Takht-i-Bahi, Swat valley
Azad Jamu and Kashmir	Red Ford, Sharda Peeth
Gilgit Baltistan	Baltit Fort, Deosai Plains



Project

Collect the pictures of famous personalities of different provinces. Paste the pictures on the chart. Write few lines about each of them.



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Assessment جائزہ

1 Choose the correct option.

- i. It shows the name, purpose or theme of a map:
- a title b scale
c compass d legend
- ii. It is also known as a key:
- a compass b scale
c legend d title
- iii. There are _____ longitude in numbers.
- a 330 b 340
c 350 d 360
- iv. It is located at 23.5 in the North of Equator.
- a Tropic of Capricorn b Arctic Circle
c Tropic of Cancer d Antarctic Circle
- v. It is a map that shows the borders which connect the countries with each other.
- a Toursit Map b Political Map
c Weather Map d Road Map

2

Give short answers of the following questions.

i. Which elements do help in map reading?

There are six essential features of maps. By using the acronym **BOLTSS** we are able to remember them.

B = Border (frame)

L = Legend (Key)

S = Scale (Size)

O = Orientation (Direction)

T = Title (Name)

S = Source (Origin)

ii. What is topographical map?

Topographical map shows the physical features of an area. This map is made using cartographic techniques with different colours, symbols, contour lines, etc.

iii. What is geographic grid?

In order to find the location of any area or country on the map, we use geographic grid that is a set of latitudes and longitudes.

iv. What is difference between Equator and Prime Meridian?

The 0 Equator divides the Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.

Prime Meridian is a vertical line that crosses the equator and joins the north pole with the south pole.

v. Which is the starting point of all time zones?

The International standard time is taken with reference to Greenwich.

3

Answer the following questions in detail.

i. What are different kinds of scale?

Different kind of scales are:

- Representative fraction Linear Scale
- Linear Scale
- Statement scale

It describes the proportion or ratio of the map distance to ground distance. It is denoted as R.F. It is stated as $1 / 100000$ or $1:100000$. This means that one unit on the map represents 100,000 of same unit on the ground. This unit may be an inch or centimetre. Thus,

Representative Fraction (R.F) = $\text{Distance on the map} / \text{Distance on the ground}$.

In a map, a linear scale is represented by a straight line. It is divided into equal parts to show what these markings represent on the actual ground. This scale helps in the direct measurement of distance on the map.

This map scale expresses the relationship between map distance and ground distance in words. For example: 1 inch represents 1 mile.

ii. Explain latitudes and longitudes in detail.

Latitudes are the imaginary horizontal lines that run around the Earth from east to west. There are 180 latitudes in number. The 0 latitude is called the Equator. The Equator divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, each having 90 latitudes. Equator is the starting point for measuring latitude.

Longitudes are the imaginary vertical lines that run from north to south. There are 360 longitudes in number. The 0 longitude Prime Meridian divides the Earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres each having 180 longitudes. The main line of longitude is Prime Meridian, is a starting point for measuring longitude.

iii. What do you mean by BOLTSS?

BOLTSS Means:

B = Border (frame)

L = Legend (Key)

S = Scale (Size)

O = Orientation (Direction)

T = Title (Name)

S = Source (Origin)

Border: It is the frame of the map. A common way to show the border is to show a box around the edges of the map. It should be shown clearly from other text or illustrations that surround the map.

Orientation: Orientation or direction must be shown on maps. This is done by placing a compass rose or a north arrow on the map. Most maps have NORTH towards the top of the map. Sometime it is present at the bottom or any other side.

Legend: A legend is also called a key. It is an explanation of the meaning of all the symbols, colours and signs used to show features on a map in a list format.

Title: The title of the map tells us what the map is about.

Scale: It would be impossible to draw parts of the Earth to their actual size. So maps are drawn according to a scale which is mentioned on the map.

Source: The source on the map shows where the information used to make the map has come from particularly the data.

iv. What do you know about time zones and longitudes?

Time Zone: Earth is a sphere with an axis around which it rotates. As the Earth rotates on its axis, the Sun only shines on the side of the Earth that is facing the Sun. This means it is daytime for the parts of the Earth that face the Sun. While it is night time, for the places that are on the opposite side of the Earth and they are in the shade.

Different places in the world have different times. This is why, the world is divided in 24 different time zones, each of which is about 15 degree of longitude wide. Each 15 degree longitude represents one hour time. The starting point for these time zones is the Prime Meridian in Greenwich, also called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Out of 24 time zones, 12 are located, in the East and 12 in the west of the Greenwich. It is also called Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

Longitudes: Longitudes are the imaginary vertical lines that run from north to south. There are 360 longitudes in number. The 0 longitude Prime Meridian divides the Earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres each having 180 longitudes.

v. What are different kinds of Map?

There are different types of maps:

- Political map
- Weather map
- Tourist map
- Road map
- Topographical map

Political Map: Political map shows the borders which connect the countries with each other.

Tourist Map: Tourist map provides information about locations of a place.

Physical Map: Physical map shows the physical features of a place or a country like, river, mountains, hills, forest and lakes with the help of lines and different colours.

Distribution Map: Distribution map shows the general distribution of population, industry, minerals, rainfall, etc.

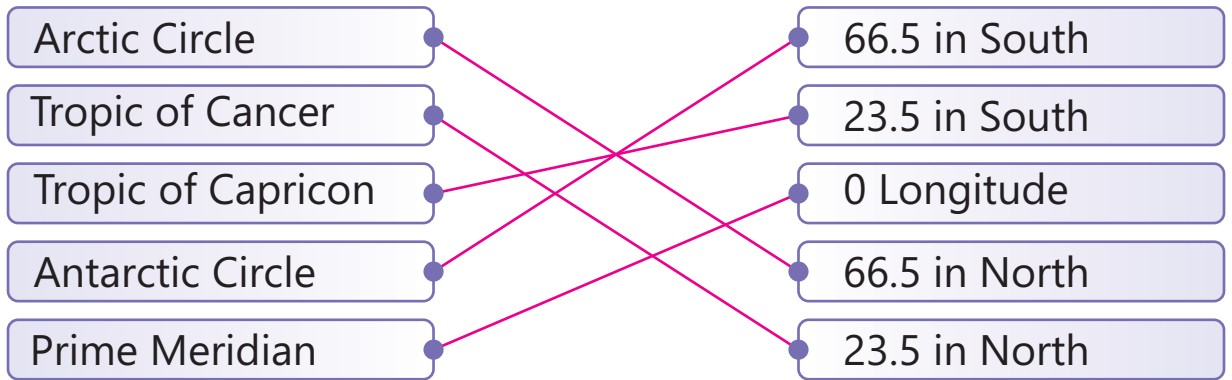
Weather Map: Weather map shows the weather conditions of a place with the help of pictures and colours.

Road Map: Road map shows the road, railways tracks, highways and other means of transport in the area with their distances.

Topographical Map: Topographical map shows the physical features of an area. This map is made using cartographic techniques with different colours, symbols, contour lines, etc.

4

Match the following.



Project



Take a globe and find out major cities of Pakistan on it.

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Assessment جائزہ

1 Choose the correct option.

- i. A flat area between the mountains:
- a plateau b desert
- c plain d valley
- ii. A low area between hills or mountains typically with a river running through it is:
- a plains b valley
- c mountain d none of these
- iii. Cholistan desert is a part of:
- a Thar desert b Thal desert
- c Karan desert d Nara desert
- iv. The process of extraction of metals and mineral from the Earth is called:
- a agriculture b mining
- c industry d farming
- v. The harvesting season of Kharif crops is between:
- a April and June b October and December
- c July and September d January and March

Give short answers of the following questions.

i. Name north western and western mountains of Pakistan.

These mountains ranges are:

- > Hindukush Mountains
- > Sulaiman Mountains
- > Waziristan Hills
- > Kirthar Mountains
- > Koh-e-Sufaid Hills
- >

ii. Name plateaus of Pakistan.

- > Pothohar Plateau
- > Balochistan Plateau

iii. Identify different occupations of people living in Pakistan.

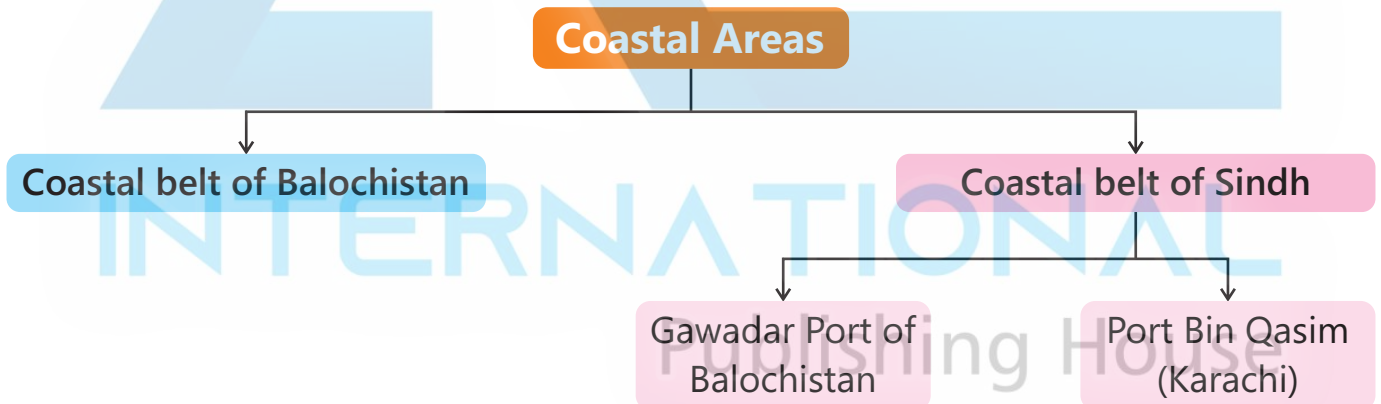
In Pakistan most of the people have following occupation:

- > Agriculture
- > Mining
- > Industry

iv. How many doabs are there in Upper Indus plain? Name them.

- > Bari Doab
- > Chaj Doab
- > Rachna Doab
- > Sindh Sagar Doab

v. Name coastal areas of Pakistan. Also draw their flow chart.



i.

Discuss physical regions of Pakistan.

Physical Region of Pakistan: Physical regions are the features of the Earth such as mountains, plains, deserts etc.

Pakistan is one of the few countries in the world that has all physical regions.

Pakistan can be divided into following physical regions.

- Mountains
- Plateaus
- Indus Plains
- Deserts
- Coastal Areas

Mountains

Mountains are the naturally raised part of the Earth's surface which are almost 3000 feet above the sea level. **Hill** is a naturally raised area of land. Hill is easier to climb than mountain.

Northern Mountains

Northern mountains are high mountain ranges. There are two ranges in the northern mountains.

- Himalayas
- Karakoram

Himalayas

Himalayas are the highest mountains of the world. They have average altitude about 4,000 metres.

They are divided into three branches which include:

- Siwalik Hills
- Lower Himalayas
- Great Himalayas

Siwalik Hills

Siwalik Hills are low altitude hills situated in Islamabad, Murree, Hazarra, Gujral, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Abbottabad.

Lower Himalayas: In the north of Siwalik hills, there are the mountains of Azad Kashmir and Pir Panjal. Average height of these mountains is 1800 - 4500 meters.

Greater Himalayas: Great Himalayas are situated in Swat, Kohistan and Gilgit. Average height of these mountains is 8126 metres. **Nanga Parbet** is the highest peak of Great Himalayas that is 8126 metres high.

Karakoran: In the north of Greater Himalayas, there lies Karakoram range. These are snow peaked mountains situated in Gilgit up to Skardu. The second highest peak of the world and the highest peak of Pakistan **K-2** lies in Karakoram range. It is 8611 metres high. It remains snow covered throughout the year

ii.

Explain the interaction between land and people of Pakistan.

Pakistan is a home of different physical regions. People living in each region have their own life style.

The mountainous areas have very cold and dry climate. Here, winter is extremely cold and its temperature remains below zero. Usually snowfall takes place. The people of this region, wear woolen and warm clothes. They live in houses made of wood which are cold proof. They eat meat and hot food. The main livelihood of the people is rearing cattle and terrace farming. They grow tea leaves and apples, etc.

The plain areas have intense weather in winter and summer. People use warm clothes in winter and light airy clothes in summer. Their homes are made of bricks and cement. They eat food according to the season. The main profession of people is agriculture. The plains are densely populated areas with many facilities. Technology, infrastructure and standard of living are much better here.

The climate in deserts is extreme. The summer is very hot and dry. There is less water. Most places receive little or no rainfall. The winter days are sunny and cool. At night, there is cold. Many people in the desert are nomads. They have cattle like goat, cows, and camels. They live in huts, camps or tents. They keep moving from one place to another with their animals in search of food and water.

iii.

What are different main occupations of people in Pakistan?

Occupations are the activities or works that people do to earn (کام) their livelihood. Different people have different occupations. In Pakistan, most of the people have following occupations.

➤ Agriculture ➤ Mining ➤ Industry

Agriculture is the practice of cultivating crops and rearing livestock.

Agriculture plays a very important role in the economy of a country. It is the backbone of our country. It is the major occupation in the rural areas.

Mining is the process of extraction of metals and minerals like coal, diamond, gold, silver, copper, platinum, tin and iron, etc. from the Earth.

Mining is an important occupation in Pakistan. There are large deposits of coal, copper, gold, chromite, natural gas, mineral salt, bauxite and several other minerals in Pakistan. A variety of precious gems like ruby, topaz, peridot, aquamarine, emerald, etc. are also found in Pakistan.

Pakistan is an agricultural country but now it is also making progress in industrial sector.

Many people living in Pakistan work in different industries to earn their livelihood. Some of them work in large scale industries like textile industry, sports industry, cement industry, sugar industry, fertilizer industry, iron and steel industry.

Some people work in small scale industries or cottage industries like carpet, weaving, candle making and handicrafts. Cottage industry is an industry that is carried on in homes.

iv. Differentiate between Kharif and Rabi seasons.

Kharif Season:

In the Kharif season, kharif crops are sown between April and May and harvested between October and December. Rice, Sugarcane cotton, maize and millet, etc. are kharif crops.

Rabi Season: In the Rabi season, rabi crops are sown between October and December and are harvested in April and May. Wheat, gram, tobacco, barley, mustard, peas, etc., are rabi crops.

v. Write a note on food security in Pakistan.

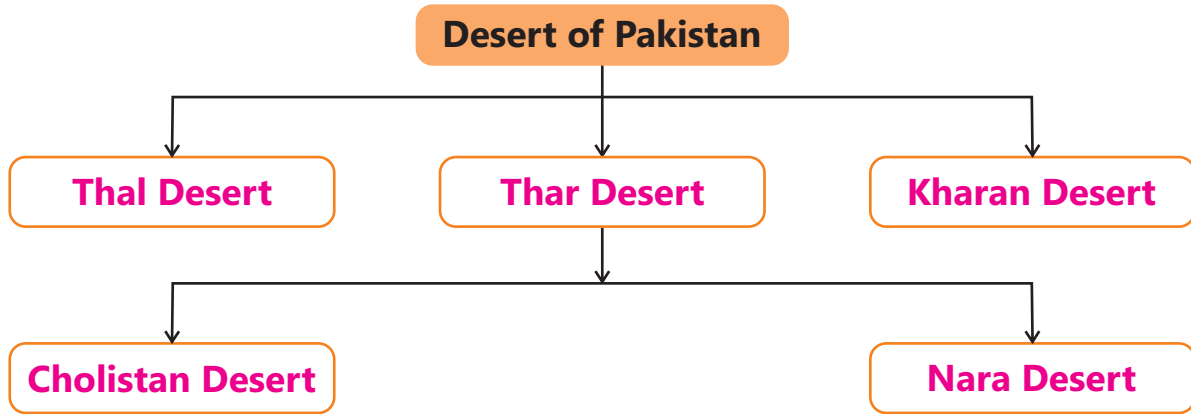
Food security is defined as the availability of food and one's access to it.

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preference for active and healthy life.

Food security also means that the people who produce our food are able to earn a decent, living wage growing, producing, processing, transporting, retailing and serving food.

Pakistan is one of the world's biggest producers of wheat, rice and a number of other agricultural products. It is a food surplus country with stable food availability. But Pakistan suffers from food insecurity because of extreme weather conditions, natural disasters, inflation, unstable political arrangements and corruption etc. That is why many people lack purchasing power and access to adequate food supplies. As a result, Pakistan has alarming high rates of malnutrition, particularly among women and children.

4 Complete the given flow chart.



Project



Prepare a flow chart of physical regions of Pakistan and display it in the classroom.



Assessment جائزہ

1 Choose the correct option.

- i. It is hot and wet all year:
- a Tropical region b Temperate region
- c Arid region d Polar region
- ii. Mild winters and dry hot summers are found in:
- a Polar region b Arid region
- c Mediterranean region d Tropical region
- iii. Temperature usually drops by _____ for every 100 metres in altitude:
- a 1°C b 2 °C
- c 3 °C d 4 °C
- iv. On the coast:
- a winters are mild and summers are cold.
- b winters are hot and summers are cold.
- c winters are cold and summers are mild
- d summers are hot and winters are mild
- v. It is found at low latitudes between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn:
- a Temperate climate b Polar climate
- c Tropical climate d None of these

Give short answers of the following questions.

i. Differentiate between weather and climate.

Weather refers to short term changes in the atmosphere.

Climate describes what the weather is like over a long period of time in a specific area. Climate is defined as: The average weather condition of an area over a long period of time.

ii. What are different types of climate? Write their name.

In general there are three types of climate on the basis of latitudes.

- Polar climate
- Temperate climate
- Tropical climate

iii. What are different climatic regions or zones of the world?

The world has following climatic regions.

- Tropical region
- Arid region
- Polar region
- Temperate region
- Mediterranean region

iv. What are the elements of climate?

- Temperature
- Wind
- Rainfall
- Air Pressure

v. Which factors affect climate?

There are some factors which affect climate. These factors are as follows:

- Distance from the equator
- Winds
- Altitude from the sea
- Distance from the sea

vi. Define the term "Global warming".

Too much carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere increases global temperature and makes the Earth warmer. This phenomenon is called global warming.

Answer the following questions in detail.

i. Write a detailed note on types of climate.

In general there are three types of climate on the basis of latitudes.

Polar climate is found at high latitudes above the Arctic Circle towards North pole and below the Antarctic Circle towards south pole. Polar climate has cold temperature all year around even the warmer months have temperature below 10°C.

Temperate climate is found at mid latitudes between the Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle and between the Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle. Here

the temperature is mild to moderate. The winters are cold and summers are hot. Countries in these areas enjoy four seasons.

Tropical climate is found at low latitudes between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. Tropical climate has warm weather and high temperature.

ii. Discuss the factors that affect the climate in detail.

There are some factors which affect climate. These factors are as follows:

- Distance from the equator
- Winds
- Altitude from the sea
- Distance from the sea

Distance from the Equator

Temperature is higher near the Equator. Also temperature decreases as you move away from the equator because the sun rays are dispersed over a larger land area due to the curved surface of the Earth.

Altitude from the Sea

The higher the place is above the sea level, the colder it will be. This happens because as altitude increases, air becomes less dense and cannot hold heat as well. As a result, the temperature usually drops by 1 °C for every 100 metres in altitude. That is why, you may see snow on the top of mountains all year round.

Winds

If winds have been blown from a hot areas, they will increase temperatures. If winds have originated from cold regions, they will lower temperature.

Distance from the Sea

Land becomes warm and cool faster than the sea. Therefore, coastal areas have a lower temperature range than those areas inland. On the coast, winters are mild and summers are cool. On land areas, temperature is higher in the summer and lower in the winter.

iii. Describe effects of global warming.

Some effects of global warming are:

- Melting of ice caps and glaciers.
- Rising of sea and ocean levels.
- Extreme weather and climatic conditions.
- Extinctions of species.
- Health problems.

Project

Write an essay on global warming and its effects.





Assessment جائزہ

1 Choose the correct option.

- i. It is a huge air mass rotating around a strong centre of low atmospheric pressure:
- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> a land sliding | <input type="radio"/> b earthquake |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> c cyclone | <input type="radio"/> d floods |
- ii. It is a mass movement of materials such as rockfalls, mudflows, sandflows etc:
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a earthquake | <input type="radio"/> b floods |
| <input type="radio"/> c cyclone | <input checked="" type="radio"/> d landsliding |
- iii. It is the sudden shaking or vibration of the Earth's surface:
- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> a avalanches | <input type="radio"/> b landsliding |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> c earthquake | <input type="radio"/> d cyclone |
- iv. It is an overflow of large amount of water onto the road:
- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> a landsliding | <input type="radio"/> b earthquake |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> c floods | <input type="radio"/> d avalanches |
- v. Falling of snow from the mountains is called:
- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> a earthquake | <input type="radio"/> b landsliding |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> c avalanches | <input type="radio"/> d floods |

2 Give short answers of the following questions.

i. What are natural disasters?

Natural disasters are extreme, sudden major events caused by natural processes.

ii. Name few most frequent natural disaster.

Some of the most frequent natural disasters are:

- Cyclone
- Earthquake
- Avalanches
- Land Sliding
- Floods

iii. What are the causes of earthquake?

Earthquake may be violent enough to cause great damage. The shaking or vibration is caused when two blocks of the Earth suddenly slip past one another, beneath the Earth's surface.

Earthquakes produce damage to buildings, bridges, dams, roads, electric powers, and gas lines, loss of property and loss of animals and human lives.

iv. What are the impacts of floods?

Floods cause loss of humans and animals life, damage, to property, destruction of crops, non functioning of infrastructure and communication facilities and deterioration of health condition due to waterborne diseases.

v. What are the causes of landsliding?

Landsliding are caused by heavy rains, earthquakes, volcanoes eruption, snow melt, flooding, ground water changes or human activities. The shaking of land due to earthquakes and some other factors can also cause aquatic landslide.

3 Answer the following questions in detail.

i. What safety measures should we adopt in case of earthquake (before, during and after)?

Before Earthquake

- Locate a safe place where you can go in case of earthquake.
- Practice DROP, COVER and HOLD ON drill.
- Prepare first aid kit.
- Do not put any heavy items on shelves, because they will fall off the shelves during the earthquake.

During Earthquake

- DROP, COVER and HOLD ON.
- Stay indoors until the shaking stops.
- Stay away from windows.
- If possible go to a wall near the centre of the building or house, take cover in doorway, or crawl under a heavy piece of furniture such as a table or desk.

- If you are in an open place get away from things that could fall on you such as trees, power lines, buildings and houses.
- Stay out in the open place until the shaking of the Earth stops.

After Earthquake

- Once the shaking of the Earth stops, move away from damaged areas.
- Do not turn ON the main switches for electricity, gas or water , until it is safe.
- Do not use candles, matches, or any other flame as source of light until it is safe.

ii. Explain the safety measures that we should adopt in case of floods (before, during and after).

Before Floods

- Be ready to evacuate-
- Leave quickly if it is necessary-
- Move valuable items to higher places.
- Prepare an emergency kit containing torch light, radio, packed food items, etc.
- Prepare first aid kit.
- Shut off water, gas and electrical services before leaving.

During Floods

- Listen the radio or television for information.
- Stay away from power lines, electrical wires etc.
- Never try to walk or swim through flowing water.

After Floods

- Wait until it is safe to return.
- If a building was flooded, check for safety, before entering.
- Keep windows and doors open for ventilation.
- Clean and disinfect everything that got water.

iii. Write notes on the following:

a) Cyclones

b) Landsliding

c) Avalanches

Cyclones

Cyclone is a huge air mass that rotates around a strong centre of low atmospheric pressure. When temperature is high, the warm and moist air over the ocean rises upward and moves away from the ocean surface, leaving less air near the ocean surface which becomes low pressure area. As a result, the air from high pressure area blows towards the low pressure area resulting in the formation of cyclone.

When cyclones hit land they bring heavy rains and strong winds. The cyclones can destroy buildings, rip out trees by their roots, cause damage to life, property, and communication system.

Landsliding

Landsliding is a mass movement of materials, such as rocks fall, mud flows sand flows etc, down a slope. They can be sudden and fast moving or move slowly over long period of time. Landsliding are caused by heavy rains, earthquakes, volcanoes eruption, snow melt, flooding, ground water changes or human activities. The shaking of land due to earthquakes and some other factors can also cause aquatic landslide.

Avalanches

When there is too much snow on a mountain, some of the snow may fall, causing damage to things in its path. This is called avalanches. Avalanches may carry stones, boulders and trees with them. They may bury people under them. If people are not found rapidly enough by rescue teams, they will die of suffocation or of freezing.

Project



- ▶ Use internet, newspapers or magazine to collect information about earthquake 2005 in Pakistan and write an essay on it.
- ▶ Floods is an overflow of large amount of water onto the roads.

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Assessment جائزہ

1 Choose the correct option.

- i. It is the public goods provided by the government to the citizens:
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> a electricity | <input type="radio"/> b shoes |
| <input type="radio"/> c car | <input type="radio"/> d food |
- ii. It is the private service:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> a paying for hair cut | <input type="radio"/> b paying for fresh hair |
| <input type="radio"/> c paying for security | <input type="radio"/> d paying for banks |
- iii. It is import of Pakistan:
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> a cotton | <input type="radio"/> b fish |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> c machine | <input type="radio"/> d mango |
- iv. It is buying and selling goods and services through internet:
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a business | <input type="radio"/> b trade |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> c e-commerce | <input type="radio"/> d entrepreneurship |
- v. In early period, humans used to exchange goods for goods, it was called:
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a plastic money | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b barter system |
| <input type="radio"/> c paper money | <input type="radio"/> d electronic money |

2 Give short answers of the following questions.

- i. Differentiate between public and private goods.

Public goods are the goods provided by the government to the citizens, for example street lighting, highways, bridges, gas, electricity, clean water, parks. On the other hand **private goods** are the goods that are purchased and

used by one person, or one party and is not available to other to use for example, clothing, food, ticket, car, shoes, etc.

ii. What are public and private services?

Public services are the services for the citizens offered or controlled by the government for example government educational institutions such as schools, colleges and universities, government hospitals and health care centres.

On the other hand, **private services** are the services that are to be paid by the individuals or groups that use the services. They are not available for free, for example, doctor, teacher, plumber, electrician, driver, hair dresser, tailor, carpenter, etc. provide their private services and they are paid for their services.

iii. Define the terms imports and exports.

An **import** is a good or service bought into one country from another.

An **export** is a good or service sold to other country.

iv. What is difference between trade and E-commerce?

Trade may be confined to a region or among two regions of a particular country. It may also be among the different countries of the world.

E-commerce or electronic commerce is the buying and selling of goods and services or the transmitting of funds or data.

v. Define inflation.

Inflation is an economic term that refers to an increase in prices of goods and services within a particular city or country.

3 Answer the following questions in detail.

i. Discuss trade in detail.

When countries do not have enough resources to satisfy the needs and wants of their citizens, and are not able to provide required goods and services then they trade with each other.

Trade is an activity of buying, and selling or exchanging goods or services.

Trade may be confined to a region or among two regions of a particular country. It may also be among the different countries of the world.

When trade is confined to a region it is called the regional trade. When trade is confined to different regions of a particular country, it is called the national trade. While when trade is confined to the different countries of the world, it is called international trade.

In trade, goods and services are bought or sold means goods and services are imported or exported. An import is a good or service bought into one country from another. While export is a good or service sold to other country.

ii. Explain importance of international trade for the development of Pakistan.

International trade helps countries expand their market globally by allowing access to goods and services that may otherwise be unavailable or more expensive in other countries.

Exports can increase sales and profits, if the goods create new market or expand the existing ones. The major exports of Pakistan include textiles, leathers and sports goods, chemicals carpets and rugs. Meanwhile Pakistan also exports significant quantities of rice, sugar, cotton, fruits and vegetables.

By exporting products, Pakistan is expanding markets internationally. Pakistan is earning foreign exchange. Employment greatly increasing. New industries are establishing. Quality products and services are providing to the citizens of Pakistan. There is also exchange of ideas and knowledge as well.

iii. What is role of money in our life?

Money plays an important role in the lives of people. Money helps people achieve a better quality of education, food, health, recreational activities, clothing, housing, living standard, travelling, and larger chance of business success. People use money to buy or get goods and services according to their needs and wants.

In order to keep the financial circle running the money is kept in banks. A bank is a financial institution which is involved in borrowing and lending money.

People deposit their money in the bank to keep them safe. They withdraw their money whenever they need. Bank takes customer deposit in return for paying customers an annual interest payment. The bank then uses the majority of these deposits to lend other customers for a variety of loans.

iv. Discuss evolution of money.

Money is the medium used to buy goods and services. The different stages of evolution of money are:

- Commodity Money
- Metallic Money
- Paper Money
- Crypto Currency
- Plastic Money
- Credit Money
- Electronic Money

In the earliest period of human civilization, people used to exchange goods for goods. Such exchange of goods for goods was known as "Barter System". For example; a cloth maker in exchange for his cloth used to get shoes from shoemaker. A farmer in exchange for his wheat used to get eatables from the trader and so on. The goods were called commodity money.

There were many problems in barter system. Metallic money included coins made of gold, silver, copper etc. They were easy to handle and carry. So, paper money began to be used instead of metallic money.

Invention of credit money took place almost side by side with that of paper money.

Later, plastic money was introduced. The plastic money is in the form of credit cards and debit cards. After plastic money, cryptocurrency was introduced. A cryptocurrency function or system is a method of hiding data so that only certain people can view it.

The latest form of money is electronic money.

v.

Discuss role of state bank of Pakistan.

The state bank of Pakistan is the bank that controls all banks of Pakistan. The Federal Government appoints Governor of State Bank of Pakistan. The roles of state bank of Pakistan are:

- To Issue currency notes.
- Regulation and supervision of the financial system.
- To conduct monetary policy.
- Management of public debt.
- Management of foreign exchange.
- Maintaining close relationship with international financial institutions.

Project

- Prepare a chart based on evolution of money by pasting pictures of different types of money.
- Make a chart on imports and exports of Pakistan by using pictures of items.
- Make a chart of different money used in Pakistan by using pictures.

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Notes



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