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FOR GRADE

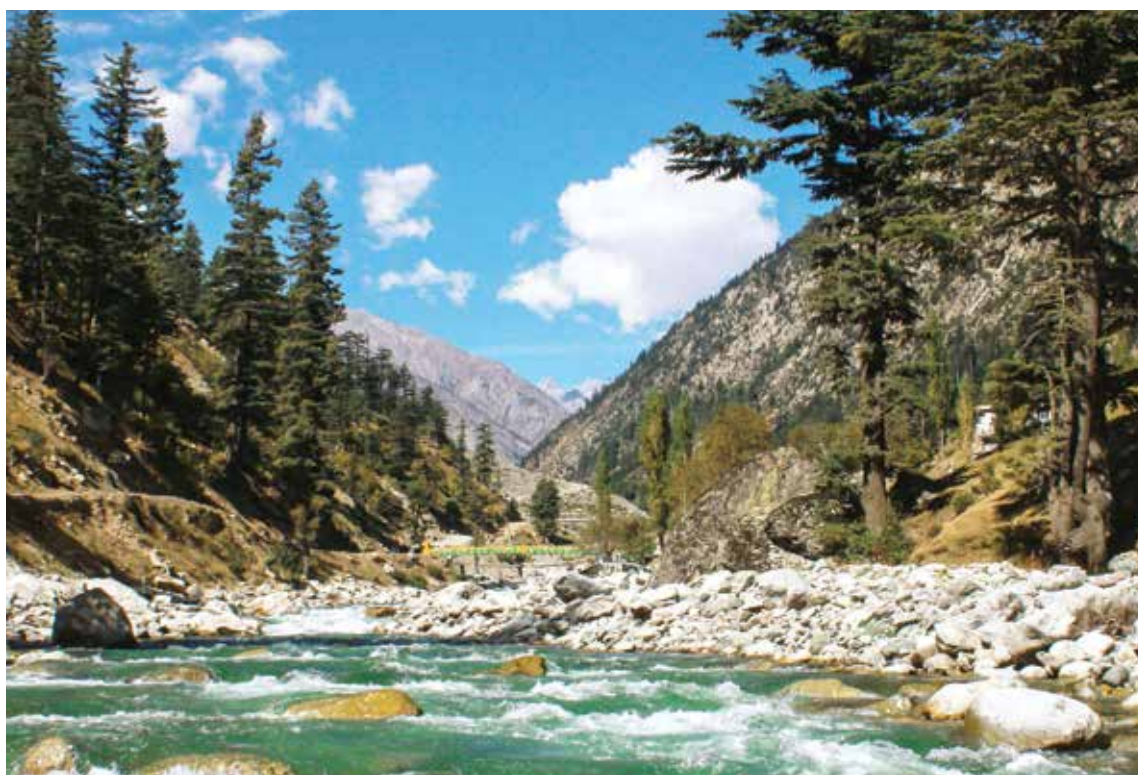
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KNOW YOUR WORLD

THIRD EDITION



ANSWER KEY



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ANSWER KEY

Chapter 1.1: The Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens

QUICK RECALL

1. MCQs
 - i. (a) Befriending strangers
 - ii. (a) Discrimination
 - iii. (b) Efficient communication
 - iv. (b) Strangers

LEARNING CHECK BRIEF Q/A

1. Briefly answer the following questions:
 - i. People can get citizenship because they were born there. People can also get citizenship for another country by requesting the government of their new country for it.
 - ii. Three of the characteristics of a good citizen are that they follow the laws, pay taxes, and respect the rights and beliefs of others.
 - iii. People can express their opinions nowadays by engaging with others over the Internet.
2. Give descriptive answers to the following questions:
 - i. People living in a country as its members are called citizens. The modern means of communication and transmission of news has created the global citizenship. Communicating over the Internet has given rise to another category of individuals called cyber citizens.
Students will write the answer to this question as per their individual understanding.
 - ii. Students will answer this question based on their own understanding.

Chapter 1.2: Human Rights

QUICK RECALL

1. Fill in the blanks:
 - i. Human rights
 - ii. Responsibilities
 - iii. Responsibility

LEARNING CHECK BRIEF Q/A

1. Briefly answer the following questions:



- i. Every human is entitled to certain rights upon birth regardless of colour, caste, creed, orientation, ethnicity, age, etc.
 - ii. Students will answer this question individually
2. Give descriptive answers for the following questions:
- i. Rights and responsibilities are interlinked because just as we are entitled to certain rights upon birth, we also have certain responsibilities to fulfill. All humans, for example, have the right to quality education, healthcare, and nutrition upon birth. However, at the same time, we also have the responsibility to be civic in public with people and public goods and services.
 - ii. Students will answer this question individually.

Chapter 1.3: Harmony

QUICK RECALL

1. Fill in the Blanks:
 - i. Voice
 - ii. Communication
 - iii. Bins
 - iv. Conflict
 - v. tolerate

LEARNING CHECK BRIEF Q/A

1. Briefly answer the following questions:
 - i. Peace not only keeps us happy but also leads us to progress.
 - ii. Common etiquettes involve being caring towards others, showing respect towards others, and treating everyone with fairness and justice.
 - iii. Students will answer this question based on their own experiences.
2. Give descriptive answers for the following questions:
 - i. The major disadvantage of a conflict is that it makes people angry which is not a good start to make peace and act and talk wisely.
 - ii. Discussion is essential to understand the point of view of others because, without it, problems cannot be solved.
 - iii. Conflict is a situation where two or more people disagree on a situation. Peace, on the other hand, is a situation in which the people in conflict have reached a peaceful conclusion.

Chapter 1.4: Communication

QUICK RECALL

1. Fill in the blanks:
 - i. Communication
 - ii. Computer
 - iii. Internet
 - iv. Internet

LEARNING CHECK BRIEF Q/A

1. Briefly answer the following questions:
 - i. Communication means sending and receiving information.
 - ii. The means of communication have changed over time. In this age, information can spread from one corner of the world to another in a few seconds. They include language, newspapers, radio, mobile phones, letters, telephone, and the internet.
2. Give descriptive answers for the following questions:
 - i. Information can be transmitted to remote areas through radio. It is an important means for getting news, informative programs, commentary, and music. Local radio channels broadcast news in local languages. Radio is also an important source of traffic updates and other information for drivers and passengers.
 - ii. The Internet is a vast network that connects computers and devices around the world. It has made communication easier and faster. Now it is very easy for us to stay in touch with people regardless of time and place. With the help of the Internet, many people can earn a living from home through online businesses and jobs.
 - iii. Students will answer this question individually.

Chapter 2.1: Importance of Culture and Diversity

QUICK RECALL

1. Mark 'true' or 'false'. Correct the statements which are false:
 - i. False. Groups of people that have many things in common such as language, clothing, arts, music, customs, beliefs, and religion share a unique culture.
 - ii. True
 - iii. False. Different languages are spoken in different provinces.
 - iv. True

LEARNING CHECK BRIEF Q/A

1. Briefly answer the following questions:
 - i. Nation: A large of groups of people living together with a common aim to benefit the country is called a nation. Nationality: The citizens living in a country hold the



nationality of that country. For example, the nationality of the citizens of Pakistan is Pakistani. Patriotism: It is the affection, spirit, and love for one's country.

- ii. Encourage students to write their own answers.
- iii. When different groups of people with a diverse range of languages, clothes, food, religion, habits, custom, art, music, etc. live together, it is called the culture of that place.

2. Give descriptive answers for the following questions:

- i. Language is important to a culture because it gives rise to literature, poetry, and art.
- ii. Students will answer this question based on their own research and observations.

Chapter 2.2: Cultural Diversity

QUICK RECALL

1. Fill in the blanks:

- i. Eid-ul-Fitr , Eid-ul-Azha
- ii. Balochistan
- iii. Baisakhi
- iv. Indus Valley
- v. Punjab

LEARNING CHECK BRIEF Q/A

1. Briefly answer the following questions:

- i. Diversity means having a vast range of things, ideas, or cultures.
- ii. Cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity
- iii. Urdu is spoken and understood across Pakistan by many people. Most of the people follow Islamic traditions as about 97 percent of the population is Muslim. A variation of Shalwar Qameez is part of all regional cultures of Pakistan. Children are taught to respect their elders and treat their peers with love and affection.

2. Give descriptive answers for the following questions:

- i. Students will answer this question based on their own research and observations.
- ii. Students will answer this question based on their own research and observations.

Chapter 3.1: State and Government

QUICK RECALL

1. Fill in the Blanks:

- i. State
- ii. Elected
- iii. Permanent, temporary
- iv. Rules

LEARNING CHECK BRIEF Q/A

1. Briefly answer the following questions:
 - i. Refer to the chart given on p. 29 of the textbook
 - ii. A constitution is a set of rules that states how a country is to be run by its government. It is the supreme law of a state.
2. Give descriptive answers for the following questions:
 - i. People choose their leaders for their integrity, passion, courage, commitment, and empathy. Leaders require great organisational and communication skills. In the face of failure, leaders do not get disheartened, but work hard and try their best to learn from their mistakes and achieve their goals.

Chapter 4.1: History**QUICK RECALL**

1. Complete the following sentences:
 - i. Indus Valley
 - ii. 1976
 - iii. prehistoric times
 - iv. people of Mesopotamia (present-day Iran and Iraq)
 - v. 2500BCE

LEARNING CHECK BRIEF Q/A

1. Briefly answer the following questions:
 - i. The use of letters, AH, CE, and BCE is stated below: AH (Anno Hegirae) represents the number of years after the Hijra of Hazrat Muhammad from Makkah to Madinah. 52 CE (Common Era) refer to the number of years since the birth of Jesus Christ (Hazrat Isa). BCE (Before the Common Era) refers to the time before the birth of Jesus Christ (Hazrat Isa).
 - ii. History refers to all events that took place in the past.
 - iii. They developed near rivers because they could access water for their basic needs and farming land.
 - iv. Harappa was located in Punjab, and Mohenjo-Daro was located in Sindh.
2. Give descriptive answers for the following questions:
 - i. Students should be able to do this activity on their own. You could guide to the pages of the book where the information is available.



Chapter 4.2: Early History of Pakistan

QUICK RECALL

1. What happened in the following years:
 - i. Muhammadan Anglo Oriental School was set up
 - ii. Muhammadan Anglo Oriental gained the status of College
 - iii. This college later became the famous Aligarh College
 - iv. Allama Iqbal presented the idea of a separate country for the Muslims of India
 - v. The creation of Pakistan

LEARNING CHECK BRIEF Q/A

1. Briefly answer the following questions:
 - i. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ is called the Father of the Nation because he struggled to demand a separate nation for the Muslims of subcontinent.
 - ii. Muslims of India needed a separate homeland because the British were handing over the power to Hindus upon leaving India and Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ saw that the Hindus would not be fair to Muslims who would also not be allowed to practice their religion freely.
 - iii. To the young Pakistanis, the Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ said, “Pakistan is proud of her youth, particularly the students, who are nation builders of tomorrow. They must fully equip themselves with discipline, education, and training for the arduous task lying ahead of them”.
 - iv. We can thank the Quaid-e Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ by following his advice thoroughly and work for the prosperity of our country.
 - v. Take students to the computer lab and help conduct research so they can take notes.
2. Give descriptive answers for the following questions:
 - i. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah helped her brother by supporting him during the Pakistan Movement. She was a member of the working committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League until Pakistan’s creation. Besides, she also organized the women’s wing of All India Muslim League and founded the All India Muslim Students’ Federation in 1941 in Delhi.
 - ii. Students will answer this question in their own words based on their understanding.
 - iii. Students will answer this question in their own words based on their understanding.

Chapter 5.1: Globes and Maps

QUICK RECALL

1. Fill in the blanks:
 - i. Border, Orientation (direction), Legend, Title, Scale, and Source.

- ii. South
- iii. Sindh
- iv. South
- v. BOLTSS

LEARNING CHECK BRIEF Q/A

1. Briefly answer the following questions:
 - i. The main difference between using a globe and using a map is that you have to turn the globe in order to see the different parts of the Earth, but on a map of the world you can see every country at the same time.
 - ii. Symbols on a map are used to represent the boundary that separates one country or province from another.
2. Give descriptive answers for the following questions:
 - i. Maps are drawn to scale because it is not possible to draw maps of any area as per its actual size.
 - ii. Assign this task as a class activity. Guide students, if needed.
 - iii. On a map, the key or legend shows all the symbols and explains what each means. Without a key it would be impossible to read the map accurately.

Chapter 5.2: Physical Features of Pakistan**QUICK RECALL**

1. Fill in the blanks:
 - i. Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir
 - ii. they make the environment healthy by providing fresh air
 - iii. Balochistan
 - iv. Punjab
 - v. seventh-largest delta

LEARNING CHECK BRIEF Q/A

1. Briefly answer the following questions:
 - i. The tributaries of River Indus include Jhelum, Sutlej, Ravi, and Chenab.
 - ii. Let students complete this activity on their own. This activity requires thorough reading and understanding of lesson contents. Hence, it is of importance that students work independently.



Chapter 5.3: Impact of Physical Environment

QUICK RECALL

1. Fill in the blanks:

- i. Nomadic
- ii. west to east
- iii. Makran
- iv. Fishing
- v. infertile

LEARNING CHECK BRIEF Q/A

1. Briefly answer the following questions:

- i. The pattern of weather observed over a period of time is called the climate of that place. Weather changes on a daily basis, whereas climate remains constant. For example, Karachi's climate is hot and humid, although the weather is sometimes windy, sunny, or cloudy. Also, there is some amount of rain during the year.
- ii. Karachi Port and Port Qasim
- iii. Students will read the lesson and answer this question on their own.

2. Give descriptive answers for the following questions:

- i. Students will read the lesson and answer this question on their own.
- ii. Students will read the lesson and answer this question on their own.
- iii. People change land by cutting trees to use wood as fuel not realizing that they are reducing the country's forested area. In order to build towns and cities and to bring more land under cultivation, they cut down forests. This not only destroys the landscape, but also the habitats of wild animals. Land pollution also changes the natural environment as rubbish and filth are very harmful to health as they give rise to germs. Mining companies change the face of the land through blasting to extract different minerals. Construction of dams also changes the face of land as artificial lakes are sometimes created. Sometimes this involves flooding a large area which may contain a town, village, or farmland.

Chapter 5.4: Population

QUICK RECALL

1. Fill in the blanks:

- i. the total number of people living in an area
- ii. the government needs information about its population to plan for supply of food, healthcare, education, housing, job opportunities, and other public services.
- iii. People in villages prefer having more children for economic reasons, whereas internal migration is another major cause.

- iv. Less people live
- v. More people live

LEARNING CHECK BRIEF Q/A

1. Briefly answer the following questions:
 - i. a. A census is a method used by a government for counting the number of people.
 - b. Population density: The average number of people living in an area of 1 sq. km is called the density of population of that area.
 - c. Population distribution: The pattern of where people live is called population distribution.
2. Give descriptive answers for the following questions:
 - i. The number of people i.e. population in each province is different. Although Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan by area, only 6 per cent of the population lives there. Punjab, on the other hand, has more than half the population; Sindh has about a quarter, and less than one-fifth live in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
 - ii. Students will answer this question based on their own understanding of the matter.
 - iii. In the rural areas of Pakistan, usually every member of the family works in the fields. People prefer large families so that everyone can work, and the income of the family can increase. Moreover, due to lack of education, majority of the population is not aware that supporting a large family creates economic problems. Additionally, due to health facilities, the average age of people has increased, and the mortality rate has decreased.

Chapter 6.1: Needs and Resources

LEARNING CHECK BRIEF Q/A

1. Briefly answer the following questions:
 - i. An economic choice is when people have to decide how to use their money or resources because they can't have everything they want.
 - ii. **Needs:** Protection, Education. Health, House
Wants: Air Conditioner, Ice cream, Car, Toys
2. Give descriptive answers for the following questions:
 - i. 'Needs' are basic requirements such as food, water, clothes, etc whereas 'Wants' are things we would like to have but are not required to survive. Ask students to give some examples of each from their experience.
 - ii. Students will answer based on their individual experiences.



Chapter 6.2: Goods and Services

QUICK RECALL

1. Mark 'true' or 'false'. Correct the statements which are false:

- i. False
- ii. False
- iii. True
- iv. False

LEARNING CHECK BRIEF Q/A

1. Briefly answer the following questions:

- i. Goods: Physical objects which people can buy, touch, and hold are called goods or products, e.g. clothes, books, bags, machinery, etc.
Services: Non-physical products such as Internet, electricity, medical treatment, etc. are called services.
- ii. The buying of goods and services is called trade and the activity of making, buying, and selling of goods and services is called business.
- iii. Banks are safe places to hold money. They have security guards, vaults and professional security systems. Bankers help people organise their earnings.

2. Give descriptive answers for the following questions:

- i. People who set up businesses are called entrepreneurs.

TYPES OF ENTREPRENEURS:

1. BUSINESS ENTREPRENEURS

They develop a product or service either on a small-scale or large scale.

2. TRADING ENTREPRENEURS

They undertake trading activities and are not concerned with its manufacturing. They establish local/overseas trade and promote their business through unique ideas.

3. INDUSTRIAL ENTREPRENEURS

An industrial entrepreneur establishes an industry unit to manufacture a product, e.g. textile, electronics, etc.

- ii. A bank provides many financial services for the benefit of its customers. People can open a bank account in their individual or company's name. They can deposit cash and withdraw it when required. A certain quantity could also be withdrawn using debit cards from ATM (Automated Teller Machine). Banks also offer locker services to people for a certain fee, in which people can store their valuables. People can avail bank loans for personal or business reasons on certain terms and conditions. Nowadays, banks provide digital banking services to facilitate online payments, online shopping, etc.
- iii. Students will choose one service from the provided list of services on p. 75 and then describe the importance of that service and the convenience it provides people.