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1

Secondary Social Studies for **PAKISTAN**

Revised Edition

Summer Pack Answer Key

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ANSWER KEY FOR QUESTION BANK

1. Pakistan lies at a very important crossroads. It connects the Islamic countries of the Middle East and Central Asia to the west and north with the South Asian countries to the east. This location has made Pakistan a key link for trade and culture throughout history.
2. The subcontinent has towering mountains in the north—the Himalayas, Karakoram, and Hindu Kush. There are fertile plains like the Indus Valley, plateaus such as the Potwar Plateau and Deccan Plateau, and deserts like Thar and Cholistan. Rivers such as the Indus and Ganges are lifelines for agriculture.
3. The Indus Valley is the heart of Pakistan's farming. It has fertile soil and a well-developed canal system that uses water from the Indus River and its tributaries. This region produces most of the country's crops.
4.
 - Plateau: A flat area of land raised well above sea level.
 - Delta: Land formed where a river splits into smaller channels before entering the sea.
 - Desert: A dry area where little or no vegetation grows.
 - River: Flowing fresh water across land.
 - Mountain: High land, usually above 2,000–3,000 metres.

ANSWER KEY FOR QUESTION BANK

1. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere on a particular day, while climate is the average of those conditions over a long period, usually a year.
2.
 - How close it is to the equator
 - Its height above sea level (altitude)
 - How near it is to the sea
3. Karachi is on the coast, so the sea keeps the temperature mild—cooler in summer and warmer in winter—unlike Lahore, which is inland.
4. Rainfall provides water for crops and affects soil fertility and vegetation. Without enough rain, farming becomes difficult.
5. High air pressure usually brings clear, dry weather. Low air pressure often means storms and rain.

ANSWER KEY FOR QUESTION BANK

1. It had wide streets, brick houses, covered drains, and even public baths. The city showed advanced planning for its time.
2. They were peaceful farmers called Dravidians. They grew crops like wheat, barley, and cotton and lived in well-planned towns.
3. They used a simple script on clay seals, but no one has been able to read it yet.
4. It may have been due to climate changes, river shifts, deforestation, soil erosion, or invasions.
5. Archaeologists have found ruins, tools, pottery, and seals that tell us about their way of life.

ANSWER KEY FOR QUESTION BANK

1. They were nomadic tribes from Central Asia who settled in northern India around 1500 BCE.
2. They divided society into four groups: Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaishyas (farmers and traders), and Shudras (workers).
3. They introduced the use of money, new building styles, and better irrigation systems.
4. He was a Greek ruler who invaded Punjab in 326 BCE, defeated King Porus, and brought Greek ideas and culture.
5. It was the language of the Aryans and is the root of many Indian languages. It also influenced European languages and is the basis of Hindu scriptures.

ANSWER KEY FOR QUESTION BANK

1. Being a good citizen means following the laws, respecting others, helping those in need, keeping your surroundings clean, and working honestly for the progress of the country. It also means being proud of Pakistan and doing your part to make it strong and united.
2.
 - The right to life, liberty, and personal security
 - The right to practise one's religion freely
 - The right to education
3. Respect and tolerance help people live peacefully together despite differences in language, culture, or beliefs. These values prevent conflicts and create harmony in society.
4. Rights are legal entitlements given by the constitution, such as the right to vote or freedom of speech. Values are good habits and principles, like honesty and kindness, that guide how we behave.
5. Children can study hard, obey rules at home and school, keep their environment clean, and help others. By being responsible and caring, they contribute to a stronger and better Pakistan.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. D

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Pakistan is located in South Asia, at the crossroads of Central Asia, the Middle East, and the Indian subcontinent. It shares borders with China, India, Afghanistan, and Iran, and has a coastline along the Arabian Sea. Its location makes it a key link between the Islamic world and South Asia.
2. Khyber Pass, Bolan Pass, Khunjerab Pass
3. Pakistan has diverse geographical features including high mountain ranges (Himalayas, Karakoram, Hindu Kush), plateaus (Potwar and Balochistan), fertile plains (Indus Valley), deserts (Thar, Cholistan, Kharan), and a long coastline along the Arabian Sea.
4. A plateau is a flat elevated landform that rises sharply above the surrounding area, while a plain is a flat, low-lying area often found at sea level and is usually fertile and suitable for farming.
5. Much of Pakistan consists of mountains and deserts, which are not suitable for agriculture. Only about one-third of the land is fertile and has access to water through irrigation, making it suitable for farming.

SECTION C: MAP BASED ACTIVITY

On a blank map of Pakistan, students should:

- Mark the Indus River flowing from the north to the south into the Arabian Sea.
- Label the mountain ranges:
 - o Hindu Kush (northwest)

- o Karakoram (north)
- o Himalayas (northeast)
- Highlight the Indus Valley region (central Pakistan, mainly Punjab and Sindh).
- Locate and name the passes:
 - o Khyber Pass (near Peshawar)
 - o Bolan Pass (in Balochistan)
 - o Khunjerab Pass (northern border with China)

SECTION D: SIMPLE RESEARCH TASK

Sample Answer

The Indus River is the longest river in Pakistan and is vital to the country's agriculture and economy. It flows from the Himalayas through the length of Pakistan into the Arabian Sea. The river supports the Indus Valley, which is the most fertile region in the country. It provides water for irrigation through an extensive canal system and is essential for growing crops like wheat, rice, and cotton. The river also holds historical significance as the cradle of the ancient Indus Valley Civilisation.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. b. Weather is daily; climate is average over time
2. c. Kenya
3. c. It gets colder
4. b. Distance from the equator
5. c. Humboldt Current

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Weather
2. Climate.
3. colder
4. Gulf
5. Driest

SECTION C: MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1. Weather ———→ Conditions on a single day
2. Climate ———→ Average conditions over years
3. Altitude ———→ Height above sea level
4. Humboldt Current ———→ Cold Ocean current
5. Gulf Stream ———→ Warm Ocean current

SECTION D: ACTIVITY

Split your page into two parts:

- Left side – Weather

Draw what the weather looks like on one day. For example, a sunny sky with a thermometer showing 30°C, or clouds with rain falling.

Write: "Weather = conditions today".

- Right side – Climate:

Show what the climate is like over a year. You can draw four small boxes for the seasons—summer (hot sun), winter (snow), spring (flowers), autumn (falling leaves).

Write: "Climate = average over many years".

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SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. b. Indus Valley
2. b. They had upper floors
3. b. Religious ceremonies
4. b. Barley and wheat
5. b. Mud bricks

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. 4500 years ago
2. Mohenjo Daro and Harappa
3. 12 metres long and 7 metres wide
4. Barley and wheat
5. Clay seals

SECTION C: SHORT ANSWERS

1. Wide streets with smaller lanes having Z-bends. Covered drainage system along main streets
2. Evidence of crops like barley and wheat, simple tools, and no signs of large-scale weapons
3. Fragments of cotton cloth found among ruins
4. Possible climate change, river changing course, deforestation, soil erosion
5. To slow down invaders or prevent strong winds from blowing straight through

SECTION D: RESEARCH ACTIVITY

- A rectangular pool with steps on both sides and small rooms around it.
- "Mound of the Dead" in Sindhi
- Harappa was one of the earliest urban centers and had advanced drainage systems like Mohenjo Daro.

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True

SECTION B: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. b. Vedas
2. b. Taxila
3. b. Alexander

SECTION C: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. 1500 BCE
2. Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Shudras
3. Taxila
4. Jhelum
5. Sun and Fire

SECTION D: MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1. Aryans —→ Spoke Sanskrit
2. Persians —→ Introduced money and building techniques
3. Greeks —→ Defeated King Porus
4. Vedas —→ Collection of Aryan prayers
5. Taxila —→ Persian capital in subcontinent

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Values are important because they help people live peacefully, respect each other, and maintain harmony in society.
2. Three rights for children: Right to education, right to safety, right to live in a clean environment.
3. Respect for law means obeying rules made for safety and order, like traffic laws and school rules.
4. Show tolerance by listening to others' opinions and respecting different cultures or religions.
5. Help community by keeping surroundings clean and helping those in need.

SECTION C: MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1. Respect —→ Treating others politely
2. Tolerance —→ Accepting differences in beliefs
3. Obedience —→ Following rules and laws
4. Right to vote —→ Choosing leaders in elections
5. Right to education —→ Going to school and learning

SECTION D: ACTIVITY

Rights from UN Charter - Right to life, liberty, and security; Right to education; Right to freedom of thought and religion.