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Secondary Social Studies for PAKISTAN

Revised Edition

Summer Pack

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SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. What region does Pakistan serve as a link between?
 - a. Europe and Africa
 - b. Central Asia, Middle East, and South Asia
 - c. North America and South America
 - d. Australia and Antarctica
2. Which mountain ranges border South Asia?
 - a. Alps and Rockies
 - b. Andes and Sierra Nevada
 - c. Hindu Kush, Karakoram, and Himalayas
 - d. Ural and Appalachian
3. What is a relief map used for?
 - a. Showing population
 - b. Showing elevation and geographical features
 - c. Showing climate
 - d. Showing languages
4. Which region in Pakistan is most fertile and densely populated?
 - a. Thar Desert
 - b. Balochistan Plateau
 - c. Indus Valley
 - d. Northern Mountains
5. What is a delta?
 - a. A mountain peak
 - b. A desert area
 - c. Fertile land formed by river deposits
 - d. A dry plateau

SECTION B: SHORT QUESTIONS

1. Describe Pakistan's strategic location in Asia.

2. Name three important mountain passes in Pakistan.

3. What are the main geographical features of Pakistan?

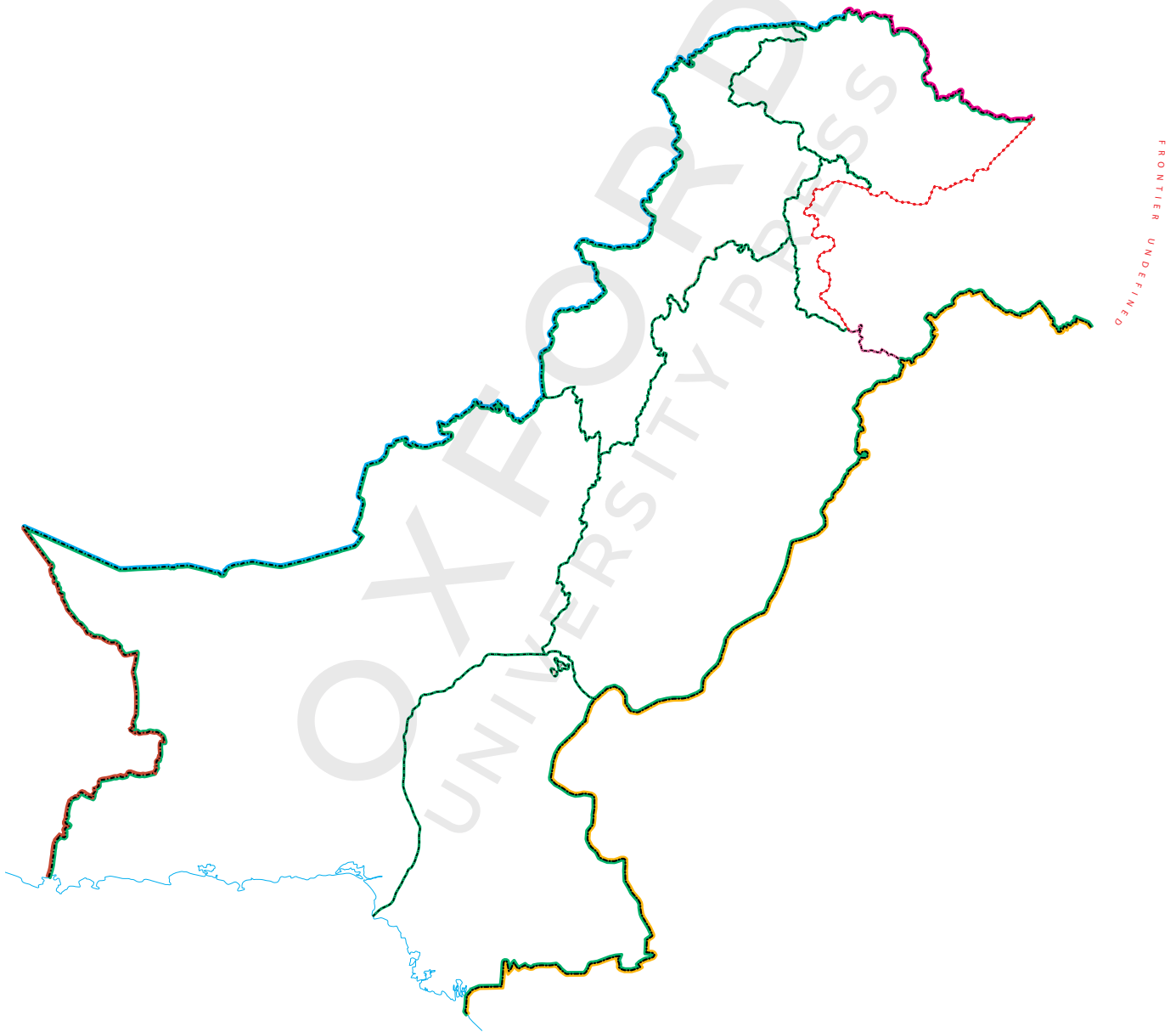
4. Explain the difference between a plateau and a plain.

5. Why is only one-third of Pakistan suitable for farming?

SECTION C: MAP-BASED ACTIVITY

1. Using a blank map of Pakistan:

- Mark the location of the Indus River.
- Identify and label the Hindu Kush, Karakoram, and Himalayas.
- Highlight the Indus Valley region.
- Locate and name the Khyber, Bolan, and Khunjerab passes.



SECTION D: SIMPLE RESEARCH TASK

Choose one geographical feature of Pakistan (e.g., a mountain range, river, or desert). Research and write a short paragraph (5-6 sentences) about its importance to Pakistan's geography, economy, or culture.

You may use textbooks, internet resources, or ask your teacher for help.

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SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. What is the difference between weather and climate?
 - a. Weather is long-term; climate is short-term
 - b. Weather is daily; climate is average over time
 - c. Weather is always hot; climate is always cold
 - d. Weather and climate are the same
2. Which of the following places is closest to the equator?
 - a. Russia
 - b. Canada
 - c. Kenya
 - d. Norway
3. What happens to temperature as altitude increases?
 - a. It gets warmer
 - b. It stays the same
 - c. It gets colder
 - d. It becomes humid
4. Which of the following affects climate the most?
 - a. Color of buildings
 - b. Distance from the equator
 - c. Number of cars
 - d. Type of clothes
5. What is the name of the cold ocean current that affects the west coast of South America?
 - a. Gulf Stream
 - b. Indian Current
 - c. Humboldt Current
 - d. Pacific Drift

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

- _____ is the condition of the atmosphere on a particular day.
- The average weather over a long period is called _____.
- The higher the place, the _____ temperature.
- The _____ Stream keeps the west coast of Europe warmer.
- The Atacama Desert is the _____ place on Earth

SECTION C: MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Match the terms in Column A with their correct descriptions in Column B

Column A	Column A
Weather	Average conditions over years
Climate	Conditions on a single day
Altitude	Height above sea level
Humboldt Current	Cold ocean current
Gulf Stream	Warm ocean current

SECTION D: ACTIVITY

Draw a picture showing the difference between weather and climate. Label your drawing.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. Mohenjo Daro was part of which ancient civilisation?
 - a. Mesopotamian
 - b. Indus Valley
 - c. Egyptian
 - d. Chinese
2. What was unusual about some houses in Mohenjo Daro?
 - a. They were made of wood
 - b. They had upper floors
 - c. They were built underground
 - d. They had glass windows
3. What was the Great Bath likely used for?
 - a. Washing clothes
 - b. Religious ceremonies
 - c. Swimming competitions
 - d. Drinking water
4. Which crops were grown by the Indus Valley people?
 - a. Rice and maize
 - b. Barley and wheat
 - c. Tea and coffee
 - d. Cotton and sugarcane
5. What material were most houses made of?
 - a. Stone
 - b. Mud bricks
 - c. Marble
 - d. Wood

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The Indus Valley Civilisation existed about _____ years ago.
2. The two main cities discovered are _____ and _____.
3. The Great Bath was _____ meters long and _____ meters wide.
4. The people of Mohenjo Daro grew crops like _____ and _____.
5. The writing of the Indus Valley people was found on _____ seals.

SECTION C: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Describe two features of the city planning in Mohenjo Daro.

2. Why do historians believe the Indus Valley people were peaceful farmers?

3. What evidence shows that the people knew how to weave cloth?

4. Suggest two reasons why the Indus Valley Civilisation declined.

5. Why do you think the streets had sharp bends?

SECTION D: RESEARCH ACTIVITY

Use your textbook or the internet to find answers to these:

- Draw a simple sketch of the Great Bath and label its parts.



- Find out what the word “Mohenjo Daro” means in Sindhi.

- Collect one interesting fact about Harappa and write it in your own words.

WORKSHEET

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE

1. The Aryans came from Central Asia. _____
2. The Persians introduced the use of money in the subcontinent. _____
3. Alexander was defeated by King Porus at the Battle of Jhelum. _____
4. Sanskrit is the basis of many modern languages. _____
5. The Greeks brought new ideas in art and architecture to Taxila. _____

SECTION B: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. Which book contains Aryan prayers?
 - a. Quran
 - b. Vedas
 - c. Bible
 - d. Zend Avesta
2. Which city became the Persian capital in the subcontinent?
 - a. Mohenjo Daro
 - b. Taxila
 - c. Harappa
 - d. Delhi
3. Who fought King Porus at the River Jhelum?
 - a. Cyrus
 - b. Alexander
 - c. Ashoka
 - d. Chandragupta

SECTION C: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The Aryans entered the subcontinent around _____ BCE.
2. The four main castes introduced by the Aryans were _____, _____, _____, and _____.
3. The Persians made _____ their capital in the subcontinent.
4. Alexander's army fought a famous battle on the banks of the _____ River.
5. The Aryans worshipped natural forces like _____ and _____ before naming gods.

SECTION D: MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Match Column A with Column B.

Column A	Column B
Aryans	Introduced money and building techniques
Persians	Spoke Sanskrit
Greeks	Defeated King Porus
Vedas	Collection of Aryan prayers
Taxila	Persian capital in subcontinent

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE

1. All citizens of Pakistan have equal rights under the Constitution. _____
2. Rights and responsibilities mean the same thing. _____
3. The right to education is a basic human right. _____
4. Respect and tolerance are important values for a peaceful society. _____
5. Only adults need to follow laws; children do not. _____

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Why are values important for people?

2. Name three rights that are important for children.

3. What does "respect for law" mean?

4. How can you show tolerance in your classroom?

5. Write two ways you can help your community.

SECTION C: MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Match Column A with Column B.

Column A	Column B
Respect	Accepting differences in beliefs
Tolerance	Following rules and laws
Obedience	Treating others politely
Right to vote	Choosing leaders in elections
Right to education	Going to school and learning

SECTION D: ACTIVITY

Imagine your town without rules. Write 4–5 sentences about what problems people would face.
