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2

Secondary Social Studies for **PAKISTAN**

Revised Edition

Summer Pack Answer Key

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ANSWER KEY FOR QUESTION BANK

1. The Muslim World refers to countries where Islam is the state religion or where Muslims form the majority. These countries are spread across Asia, Africa, and parts of Europe, with no Islamic states in the Americas or Australia.
2.
 - Atlas Mountains – Located in North Africa.
 - Karakoram Range – Found in Pakistan and Afghanistan.
3. Because much of the Muslim world consists of deserts, semi-deserts, and scrubland with very little rainfall, making vegetation sparse.
4. Malaysia and Indonesia have tropical rainforests that provide timber, rubber, and tropical fruits.
5. These river valleys provide fertile soil and water for irrigation, enabling the growth of crops in otherwise dry regions.

ANSWER KEY FOR QUESTION BANK

1.
 - Sahara – North Africa
 - Arabian – Arabian Peninsula
 - Thar – Pakistan and India
 - Dasht-e-Lut – Iran
2. Semi-deserts have occasional rain, coarse shrubs, and tough plants. They are useful for grazing animals like goats and sheep, which provide wool for carpets.
3. Tropical forests have heavy rainfall, tall trees, and rich biodiversity. They help replenish oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide, making them vital for the environment.
4. Mild, wet winters and warm, dry summers allow crops like grapes, olives, and citrus fruits to grow. Countries: Morocco and Türkiye.
5. Monsoon winds bring rainfall from July to September, mainly to northern Pakistan, which supports crop growth and replenishes water resources.

ANSWER KEY FOR QUESTION BANK

1. Muawiya ibn Abu Sufyan.
2. Because it encouraged learning, established the House of Wisdom, and promoted science, medicine, and literature.
3. Salahuddin al-Ayubi; he treated captives with kindness and even sent doctors to treat his enemy.
4. Cordoba became a center of learning with libraries, universities, and advanced architecture.
5. Algebra and the astrolabe.

ANSWER KEY FOR QUESTION BANK

1. Mainly through trade and peaceful preaching by Muslim merchants.
2. Indonesia.
3. It was a major Islamic center and symbol of Islamic strength in the 17th century.
4. Local traditions were incorporated into Islamic practices to maintain cultural harmony.
5. It facilitated trade and cultural exchange, allowing Islam to reach China and other regions.

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ANSWER KEY FOR QUESTION BANK

1. Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person, regardless of nationality, gender, ethnicity, or religion. These include the right to life, liberty, equality, and freedom of thought and expression. They are important for a just society because they ensure that all individuals are treated fairly, with dignity and respect, and are protected from abuse and discrimination.
2.
 - Hazrat Musa (AS) – Advocated for justice and liberation of oppressed people.
 - Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) – Promoted equality, justice, and human dignity, especially in his last sermon.
3. The Magna Carta, signed in 1215, was a historic document that limited the powers of the king and established the principle that everyone, including the monarch, was subject to the law. It laid the foundation for constitutional rights by introducing ideas such as due process and the right to a fair trial, which later influenced democratic systems around the world.
4. The United Nations plays a key role in promoting and protecting human rights through its Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). It sets global standards for human dignity and equality, monitors violations, supports victims, and encourages member states to uphold these rights through laws and policies.
5. Fulfilling our duties—such as obeying laws, respecting others, and contributing to society—is essential for maintaining harmony and justice. Rights and duties go hand in hand; when citizens responsibly perform their duties, it ensures that everyone’s rights are protected and the society functions fairly and peacefully.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. c. Brazil
2. b. Pakistan and Afghanistan
3. c. Level land
4. c. Pakistan
5. b. Indonesia

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. The Muslim world refers to countries where Islam is the state religion or where Muslims form the majority of the population.
2. Atlas Mountains, Karakoram Range, Hindu Kush
3. Mountainous regions are difficult to live in due to harsh weather, steep terrain, and limited accessibility.
4. Oases provide water and vegetation in deserts, making them essential for survival and agriculture.
5. Tropical rainforests provide timber, fruits, and help in maintaining the oxygen-carbon dioxide balance.

SECTION C: ACTIVITY

Country	Natural Vegetation Type
Saudi Arabia	Hot desert and scrub
Pakistan	Semi-desert and temperate grassland
Indonesia	Tropical rainforest
Morocco	Mediterranean vegetation
Nigeria	Tropical grassland and rainforest

SECTION D: RESEARCH TASK**Sample Answers**

1. Algeria (part of the Sahara Desert) has one of the largest desert areas among Muslim-majority countries. The Sahara covers much of North Africa and is the largest hot desert in the world. It influences the climate and limits agriculture, but it is rich in mineral resources like oil and gas.
2. Indonesia has the largest tropical rainforest among Muslim-majority countries. These rainforests are home to diverse wildlife and provide timber, rubber, and tropical fruits. They also play a vital role in producing oxygen and absorbing carbon dioxide.
3. The Indus River is the lifeline of Pakistan's agriculture. It provides water for irrigation in the fertile plains, supports crops like wheat and rice, and is essential for food security. It also contributes to hydroelectric power generation and sustains millions of people living along its banks.

ANSWER KEY WORKSHEET**SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE**

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

SECTION B: MATCH THE COLUMNS

1. Sahara Desert —→ Found in North Africa
2. Kyzyl Kum —→ Found in Central Asia
3. Tropical Forest —→ Found in Central Africa and SE Asia
4. Temperate Grasslands —→ Found in Turkey and Syria
5. Monsoon —→ Seasonal winds bringing rainfall

SECTION C: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Deserts are important for their mineral resources like oil and for supporting nomadic lifestyles.
2. Tropical grasslands are warm year-round with seasonal rainfall and support scattered trees and long grasses.
3. The Mediterranean climate has mild, wet winters and warm, dry summers, ideal for growing fruits and vegetables.
4. Monsoons bring seasonal rainfall to Pakistan, especially in the north, which supports agriculture.
5. Temperate deserts are dry with low rainfall and cooler temperatures; they support coarse vegetation and can be farmed with irrigation.

SECTION D: ACTIVITY

Sample Answer

Interviewer: Hello! Can you tell me how the climate affects your farming?

Farmer: Sure. I live in a desert region, so water is very scarce.

Interviewer: How do you grow crops in such dry conditions?

Farmer: We rely on irrigation from underground wells and oases. Only hardy crops like dates and millet survive here.

Interviewer: Does the heat affect your daily life?

Farmer: Yes, we work early in the morning and late evening to avoid the extreme heat.

Interviewer: What challenges do you face?

Farmer: Sandstorms and lack of rain make farming very difficult, but we adapt by storing water and using drought-resistant seeds.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. b. Muawiya ibn Abu Sufyan
2. b. Baghdad
3. b. Salahuddin al-Ayubi
4. a. Tariq's hill
5. b. Abbasid

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Abbasid
2. Tariq ibn Ziyad
3. 11th and 13th
4. Caliph Mamoon
5. Cordoba

SECTION C: SHORT ANSWERS

1. Cordoba was a center of learning, with libraries, universities, and advanced architecture.
2. Translation of Greek works, establishment of medical schools, and development of mathematics.
3. Europeans learned navigation tools, Arabic numerals, and scientific knowledge from Muslims.
4. Astrolabe, Arabic numerals, algebra
5. Salahuddin is remembered for his bravery, recapture of Jerusalem, and humane treatment of captives.

SECTION D: ACTIVITY**Step by Step Guide**

Title:

Muslim Contributions to Science and Culture

Contributions:

1. Algebra – Introduced by Al-Khwarizmi.
2. Arabic Numerals & Zero – Foundation for modern mathematics.
3. Astrolabe – Used for navigation and astronomy.
4. Medical Schools & Hospitals – Established during Abbasid period.
5. Architecture – Cordoba Mosque and Islamic art.

(Ask students to add simple drawings or printed pictures for each contribution.)

ANSWER KEY WORKSHEET**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)**

1. b. Trade and merchants
2. b. Indonesia
3. b. Sumatra
4. a. The Silk Route
5. c. 17th

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Silk
2. Malaysia and Indonesia
3. 600
4. Indonesia
5. trade and peaceful preaching

SECTION C: SHORT ANSWERS

1. Merchants impressed locals with honesty and Islamic values, leading to conversions.
2. Local customs blended with Islamic practices to maintain cultural harmony.
3. The Silk Route enabled exchange of goods and ideas, spreading Islam to China.
4. Malaysia and Indonesia.
5. Aceh was a major Islamic center and symbol of Islamic strength in the region.

SECTION D: ACTIVITY

- 7th Century (610 CE) – Islam begins in Arabia
- 622 CE – Hijra (migration to Madinah)
- 661 CE – Expansion under Umayyads
- 750 CE – Abbasid period strengthens Islamic influence
- 1500 CE – Islam reaches South-East Asia through trade
- 1600s (17th Century) – Aceh's golden age in Sumatra

ANSWER KEY WORKSHEET

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE

1. True
2. True
3. False (Plato believed education was for both boys and girls)
4. True
5. False (Rights come with duties)

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Adam and Eve
2. Thames
3. Abraham Lincoln
4. Ibn Khaldun
5. Liberty

SECTION C: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. The Magna Carta limited the power of kings and introduced the concept of rule of law.
2. Equality of all humans and rights for women as individuals and family members.
3. Plato emphasised education for all; Rousseau advocated liberty and equality, influencing democratic ideas.
4. Duties ensure fairness and social order, e.g., paying taxes for public services.
5. Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery and promoted democracy through the Emancipation Proclamation.

SECTION D: ACTIVITY

Rights: Education, Freedom of speech, Equality, Safety, Fair trial.

Duties: Obey laws, Pay taxes, Respect others, Protect environment, Vote responsibly.