

PETER MOSS

2

Secondary Social Studies for **PAKISTAN**

Revised Edition

Summer Pack

OXFORD
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SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. Which of the following is NOT a Muslim-majority country?
 - a. Saudi Arabia
 - b. Indonesia
 - c. Brazil
 - d. Pakistan
2. The highest mountain ranges in the Muslim world are found in:
 - a. North Africa
 - b. Pakistan and Afghanistan
 - c. Saudi Arabia
 - d. Malaysia
3. The majority of the Muslim world lies on:
 - a. High mountains
 - b. Coastal plains
 - c. Level land
 - d. Islands
4. The Karakoram and Hindu Kush ranges are located in:
 - a. Iran
 - b. Turkey
 - c. Pakistan
 - d. Egypt
5. Which of the following countries has tropical rainforest vegetation?
 - a. Saudi Arabia
 - b. Indonesia
 - c. Libya
 - d. Jordan

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Define the term “Muslim world” as used in the chapter.

2. Name three major mountain ranges found in the Muslim world.

3. Why do few people live in mountainous regions?

4. What are oases and why are they important in desert regions?

5. How do tropical rainforests benefit the countries in which they are found?

SECTION C: ACTIVITY

Create a table listing 5 Muslim-majority countries and their dominant natural vegetation type. Use your textbook or some online resources.

Country	Natural Vegetation Type

SECTION D: RESEARCH TASK

Find out the following:

- Which Muslim-majority country has the largest desert?

- Which Muslim-majority country has the most tropical rainforest?

- What is the importance of the Indus River to Pakistan?

- Write 3-4 sentences for each answer

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE

1. The Sahara Desert is the largest desert in the Muslim world. _____
2. Semi-desert regions in Pakistan are ideal for growing rice. _____
3. Tropical forests are found in Central Africa and Southeast Asia. _____
4. The Mediterranean climate has hot, wet summers and cold, dry winters. _____
5. Monsoon winds bring heavy rainfall to Pakistan from July to September _____

SECTION B: MATCH THE COLUMNS

Match the items in Column A with the correct answers in Column B.

Column A	Column B
Sahara Desert	Found in Central Asia
Kyzyl Kum	Found in Central Africa and South East Asia
Tropical Forest	Found in North Africa
Temperate Grasslands	Found in Turkey and Syria
Monsoon	Seasonal winds bringing rainfall

SECTION C: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Why are deserts in the Muslim world important despite their harsh climate?

2. Describe the characteristics of tropical grasslands.

3. What makes the Mediterranean climate suitable for agriculture?

4. How do monsoons affect the climate of Pakistan?

5. What are the main features of temperate deserts?

SECTION D: ACTIVITY

Imagine you are interviewing a farmer from a desert or monsoon region. Write a short dialogue (6–8 lines) where the farmer explains how the climate affects their crops and daily life.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. Who shifted the capital of the Umayyad dynasty to Damascus?
 - a. Haroon-al-Rashid
 - b. Muawiya ibn Abu Sufyan
 - c. Salahuddin al-Ayubi
 - d. Mamoon
2. Which city became the cultural center during the Abbasid period?
 - a. Cordoba
 - b. Baghdad
 - c. Cairo
 - d. Granada
3. Who recaptured Jerusalem from the Crusaders?
 - a. Tariq ibn Ziyad
 - b. Salahuddin al-Ayubi
 - c. Muhammad bin Qasim
 - d. Ghazan Khan
4. The term 'Gibraltar' comes from the Arabic word meaning:
 - a. Tariq's hill
 - b. House of Wisdom
 - c. Victory gate
 - d. Sea fortress
5. Which dynasty is known as the "Age of Wealth and Culture"?
 - a. Umayyad
 - b. Abbasid
 - c. Seljuq
 - d. Ottoman

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The _____ dynasty founded Baghdad and promoted learning.
2. The Berber general _____ led Muslim armies into Spain.
3. The Crusades took place between the _____ and _____ centuries.
4. The House of Wisdom was established by _____ in Baghdad.
5. Muslim Spain's capital city was _____.

SECTION C: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Why was Cordoba considered one of the finest cities in the world?

2. What were two major contributions of Muslims during the Abbasid period?

3. How did the Crusades lead to cultural exchange between Muslims and Europeans?

4. Name two scientific tools or concepts introduced by Muslims during this era.

5. Why is Salahuddin al-Ayubi remembered as a great leader?

SECTION D: ACTIVITY

Create a poster titled “Muslim Contributions to Science and Culture” with at least 5 contributions.

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SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. Islam spread to South-East Asia mainly through:
 - a. Military conquest
 - b. Trade and merchants
 - c. Crusades
 - d. Mongol invasions
2. Which country today has the largest Muslim population?
 - a. Malaysia
 - b. Indonesia
 - c. Pakistan
 - d. Bangladesh
3. The Aceh kingdom was located in:
 - a. Java
 - b. Sumatra
 - c. Malacca
 - d. Borneo
4. Islam reached China through:
 - a. The Silk Route
 - b. The Crusades
 - c. Mongol invasions
 - d. Sea voyages only
5. Which century saw the golden age of Islam in Aceh?
 - a. 15th
 - b. 16th
 - c. 17th
 - d. 18th

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The _____ Route helped spread Islam to China.
2. Arab traders introduced Islam to _____ and _____ in South-East Asia.
3. The Tranquerah Masjid in Malacca was built about _____ years ago.
4. The largest Muslim population today is in _____.
5. Islam spread peacefully through _____ and _____.

SECTION C: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. How did Muslim merchants influence local cultures in South-East Asia?

2. Why did local customs blend with Islamic practices in this region?

3. What role did the Silk Route play in spreading Islam?

4. Name two countries in South-East Asia where Islam spread early.

5. What is the significance of the Aceh kingdom in Islamic history?

SECTION D: ACTIVITY

Create a timeline showing key events in the spread of Islam to South-East Asia

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SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE

1. The Magna Carta was signed in 1215 to limit the power of kings. _____
2. Hazrat Muhammad's رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ last sermon emphasised equality and justice. _____
3. Plato believed education was only for boys. _____
4. Rousseau's motto during the French Revolution was "Liberty, Equality, Brotherhood." _____
5. Human rights come without any duties. _____

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The last sermon of Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ stated that all mankind is from _____ and _____.
2. The Magna Carta was signed near the River _____ in England.
3. The famous saying "A government of the people, by the people, for the people" was by _____.
4. _____ is called the Father of Historiography.
5. The French Revolution introduced the motto "_____, Equality, Brotherhood."

SECTION C: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Why is the Magna Carta considered an important document?

2. What were the main ideas of Rousseau and Voltaire?

3. Mention two rights and two duties of a citizen.

4. How did Abraham Lincoln contribute to human rights?

5. Why is education important for human rights?

SECTION D: ACTIVITY

Create a poster titled "My Rights and Duties as a Citizen". Include at least 5 rights and 5 duties.

