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3

Secondary Social Studies for **PAKISTAN**

Revised Edition

Summer Pack Answer Key

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ANSWER KEY FOR QUESTION BANK

1. A light year is the distance that light travels in one year, approximately 9.5 trillion kilometers. It is used to measure astronomical distances because space is so vast that using kilometers would be impractical.
2. The solar system consists of the Sun and eight planets that orbit it in elliptical paths. The planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. The Sun provides heat and light, which are essential for life. Its energy drives the water cycle, supports photosynthesis in plants, and maintains the Earth's temperature.
3. The Moon orbits the Earth every 28 days. As it moves, the angle between the Earth, Moon, and Sun changes, causing different portions of the Moon to be illuminated, resulting in phases like new moon, crescent, half-moon, and full moon.
4. A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon comes between the Earth and the Sun, blocking sunlight. A lunar eclipse happens when the Earth comes between the Sun and the Moon, casting a shadow on the Moon.
5. A solar eclipse happens when the Moon blocks the Sun's light and casts a shadow on Earth. A lunar eclipse happens when Earth blocks sunlight from reaching the Moon.

ANSWER KEY FOR QUESTION BANK

1. Pangaea was a single massive landmass that existed millions of years ago. It broke into tectonic plates that drifted apart, forming the current continents.
2. Tectonic plates move and collide. When they push against each other, they can cause earthquakes. Over time, these collisions also push up land to form mountains.
3. Latitude and longitude are imaginary lines used to locate places on Earth.
 - Latitude runs parallel to the equator, and longitude runs from pole to pole.
 - They form a grid that helps in accurate location mapping.
4. The water cycle involves evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and collection. It ensures the distribution of water across the planet, supporting agriculture, drinking water, and ecosystems.
5. Erosion is caused by water, wind, heat, and cold. These forces break down rocks and soil, changing the landscape by forming valleys, cliffs, and other features.

ANSWER KEY FOR QUESTION BANK

1. The two-nation theory stated that Muslims and Hindus were two distinct nations with different religions, cultures, and values. It was important because it justified the demand for a separate Muslim homeland, Pakistan.
2. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan promoted modern education among Muslims and emphasized their distinct identity. He advocated for separate political consideration for Muslims, laying the foundation for the two-nation theory.
3. Allama Iqbal proposed the idea of a separate Muslim homeland in his 1930 Allahabad address. He believed Muslims should have a state where they could live according to Islamic principles.
4. Chaudhry Rehmat Ali coined the name 'Pakistan' in 1933. It represents the regions Punjab, Afghania (NWFP), Kashmir, Sindh, and Baluchistan.
5. The ideology of Pakistan emphasized justice, equality, protection of minorities, and governance based on Islamic principles. It was formalised in the Objectives Resolution of 1949.

ANSWER KEY FOR QUESTION BANK

- 1.** The refusal to transfer power to Sheikh Mujib after the 1970 elections, followed by military action and Indian intervention, led to the separation and creation of Bangladesh.
- 2.** Bhutto introduced nationalization of industries, land reforms, and passed the 1973 Constitution which limited military influence in politics.
- 3.** Zia came to power in 1977 after overthrowing Bhutto.
He imposed martial law, introduced Sharia law, and promoted Islamisation.
- 4.** The tests demonstrated Pakistan's nuclear capability in response to India's tests, marking a significant moment in regional security and international relations.
- 5.** Benazir Bhutto was the first female Prime Minister.
She faced political opposition, allegations of corruption, and was eventually dismissed from office.

ANSWER KEY FOR QUESTION BANK

1. Democracy means that people have the power to choose their leaders by voting.
It's a system where everyone's voice matters, and decisions are made based on what most people want.
2. Education helps people understand their rights and responsibilities. When people are educated, they can make smart choices during elections and help improve their country.
3. Nelson Mandela was a brave leader from South Africa who spent many years in jail fighting against unfair treatment of Black people. He helped bring freedom and equal rights to everyone in his country.
4. Human rights are the basic rights that every person should have, like the right to live safely, go to school, speak freely, and be treated fairly. These rights help people live with respect and dignity.
5. These organizations help people during emergencies like floods, wars, or when people are very poor. They give food, medicine, and support to children and families who need help.

ANSWER KEY WORKSHEET

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. b. Light years
2. b. Venus
3. c. Sun
4. b. Plates
5. d. Pacific

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Hubble
2. 99
3. 28
4. Equator
5. 11,022

SECTION C: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon comes between the Earth and the Sun, blocking sunlight. A lunar eclipse occurs when the Earth comes between the Sun and the Moon, casting a shadow on the Moon.
2. Mars has a little oxygen and may have water as ice under its surface. The temperature there can be very cold, about -140°C , or slightly warm, up to $+17^{\circ}\text{C}$. These conditions might allow tiny living things like microbes to survive
3. These are large pieces of the Earth's crust that move and interact. Their movement causes earthquakes and forms mountains.
4. Oceans absorb and distribute heat through currents. Coastal areas are cooler in summer and warmer in winter due to ocean influence.
5. The water cycle includes evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and collection. Water evaporates from oceans, forms clouds, falls as rain/snow, and returns via rivers.

SECTION D: ACTIVITY**1. Step by Step Guide**

- Draw 4 circles in a row to represent the Moon at different stages.
- Label each circle:
 - New Moon (completely dark)
 - First Quarter (right half lit)
 - Full Moon (fully lit)
 - Last Quarter (left half lit)
- Use black and white shading to show the lit and shadowed parts.
- Add arrows to show the Moon's orbit around Earth.
- Optionally, include dates or a calendar to show when each phase occurs.

2. Step by step Guide

- Use a map of Pakistan and locate the following mountain ranges:
 - o Himalayas
 - o Hindu Kush
 - o Karakoram
- Mark these ranges with red or orange lines to indicate seismic zones.
- Label nearby cities affected by earthquakes (e.g., Muzaffarabad, Quetta).
- Draw arrows to show tectonic plate movement (Indian Plate pushing into Eurasian Plate).
- Add a legend explaining symbols and colors used.

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

1. b. Pangaea
2. c. Equator
3. d. Pacific
4. b. Sun and Moon's gravity
5. c. Water

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Plate tectonics
2. 11,022
3. Latitudes
4. Gulf Stream
5. Weathering

SECTION C: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Tectonic plates are large sections of the Earth's crust that float on the semi-liquid mantle. Their movement causes earthquakes, volcanic activity, and mountain formation.
2. Water cycle includes:
 - Evaporation: Water turns into vapor from oceans/lakes.
 - Condensation: Vapor forms clouds.
 - Precipitation: Rain/snow falls to Earth.
 - Collection: Water gathers in oceans/river.
3. Ocean currents move warm and cold water across the globe, affecting climate. For example, the Gulf Stream warms Europe's west coast.

4. The equator divides the Earth into northern and southern hemispheres. The tropics (Cancer and Capricorn).

Mark the limits of the Sun's direct rays and influence climate zones.

5. Erosion types:

- Water erosion: Rivers and rain break down rocks.
- Wind erosion: Wind carries particles that wear away surfaces.

SECTION D: ACTIVITY/ RESEARCH TASK

1. Students should mark:

- Gulf Stream (warm)
- Humboldt Current (cold)
- Canary Current (cold)
- Kuroshio Current (warm)
- Benguela Current (cold)

2. Example: 2023 Turkey-Syria Earthquake

- Caused by movement along the East Anatolian Fault.
- Tectonic plates involved: Arabian Plate and Anatolian Plate.
- This resulted in thousands of casualties and infrastructure damage.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. c.
2. c.
3. b.
4. c.

SECTION B: TRUE OR FALSE

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

SECTION C: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Islamic Principles
2. Lahore
3. 1930
4. Fourteen
5. Muslims

SECTION D: ACTIVITY/ RESEARCH TASK

1. Timeline of Contributions

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817–1898)

- Promoted modern education for Muslims, founded Aligarh Movement.

Allama Iqbal (1877–1938)

- Proposed idea of a separate Muslim homeland in 1930 (Allahabad Address).

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali (1897–1951)

- Coined the name “Pakistan” in 1933.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876–1948)

- Presented Fourteen Points (1929), led Pakistan Movement, became first Governor-General.

2. Short Essay on Two-Nation Theory

The Two-Nation Theory was the main idea behind the creation of Pakistan. It said that Hindus and Muslims were two different nations. They had different religions, cultures, and ways of life. Because of these differences, they could not live together under one government. This theory gave Muslims a strong identity and led to the demand for a separate country. As a result, Pakistan was created in 1947.

3. Objectives Resolution of 1949

The Objectives Resolution was passed by Pakistan’s leaders in 1949. It gave the basic rules for making Pakistan’s constitution. It said that Allah is the real source of power, and the people will use this power through their chosen leaders. It also talked about democracy, freedom, equality, and following Islamic principles. This resolution became the foundation for Pakistan’s constitution.

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE

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

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. 1971
2. Zia-ul-Haq
3. 1988
4. 1998
5. 1999

SECTION C: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Political neglect, economic disparity, and military action led to the separation of East Pakistan and the formation of Bangladesh.
The refusal to transfer power after the 1970 elections and the military crackdown further escalated tensions.
2. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto introduced nationalization of key industries, land reforms to benefit middle-class farmers, and passed the 1973 Constitution which limited military influence in governance.
3. General Zia-ul-Haq imposed martial law, introduced Islamization policies including Sharia law and interest-free banking, and suppressed political opposition through strict control and censorship.
4. Benazir Bhutto became the first female Prime Minister of a Muslim country.

She led democratic reforms and aimed to restore civilian rule after years of military dictatorship.

5. Pakistan's nuclear tests in 1998 marked its entry into the group of nuclear powers and demonstrated its defense capabilities. It was a response to India's tests and aimed to maintain regional balance and national security.

SECTION D: ACTIVITY/ RESEARCH TASK

1. Step-by-Step Guide:

- Start with the date and context:
Benazir Bhutto returned to Pakistan on 18 October 2007 after years of self-exile.
- Describe the welcome:
She was greeted by thousands of supporters in Karachi during a massive rally.
- Mention the tragic event:
Her convoy was attacked by a suicide bomber near Karsaz, killing over 150 people and injuring hundreds.
- Explain the aftermath:
Despite the attack, Benazir continued her campaign for the upcoming elections.
On 27 December 2007, she was assassinated during a rally in Rawalpindi, leading to nationwide protests and political instability.
- Impact:
Her death marked a turning point in Pakistan's politics, creating the way for PPP's victory in the 2008 elections and Asif Ali Zardari becoming President.

2. Step-by-Step Guide:

- Begin with Musharraf's era:
General Pervez Musharraf took power in 1999 and ruled until 2008.
The judiciary initially validated his coup under the Doctrine of Necessity.
- Highlight key judicial events:
- 2007 Lawyers' Movement: Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhry was suspended by Musharraf, sparking nationwide protests.
- The movement demanded judicial independence and restoration of judges.
- Explain the significance:

The judiciary became a major force in politics, influencing Musharraf's resignation in 2008.

It also set a precedent for challenging executive authority and strengthening democratic institutions.

- Impact:

The movement empowered civil society and reinforced the importance of an independent judiciary in Pakistan's governance.

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Section 3: CIVICS

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ANSWER KEY WORKSHEET

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. b. Rule of the people
2. b. Economic disparity (NOT a condition for democracy).
3. b. Valentina Tereshkova
4. a. Apartheid
5. b. UNHCR

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. people, power
2. Nelson Mandela
3. International Court of Justice
4. leprosy
5. Red Cross

SECTION C: TRUE AND FALSE

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

SECTION D: ACTIVITY/RESEARCH TASK

1. Title: Write "What Democracy Means to Me" at the top in bold letters.

Keywords to include:

- Freedom

- Equality
- Justice
- Voting Rights
- Rule of Law

Visual elements:

- Draw a ballot box with a vote being cast.
- Include symbols like scales of justice and a handshake for unity.
- Use bright colors to make the poster attractive.
- Message: Add a short slogan such as “Power to the People” or “Your Vote, Your Voice.”

2. Suggested Flowchart Steps:

- Step 1: Citizens register as voters.
- Step 2: Elections are announced, and campaigning begins.
- Step 3: Citizens cast their votes in polling stations.
- Step 4: Votes are counted and results declared.
- Step 5: Winning party forms the government.
- Step 6: Government makes laws and policies.
- Step 7: Judiciary ensures laws are followed and protects rights.
- Step 8: Citizens hold the government accountable through media and elections