

UNIT 1: PAKISTAN AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

WORKSHEET 1

Section A: True or False

1. Pakistan shares borders with six countries. _____
2. The capital of China is New Delhi. _____
3. The Arabian Sea is part of the Indian Ocean. _____

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. The capital city of _____ is Tehran.
2. The capital city of _____ is Kabul.
3. Afghanistan is located to the _____ of Pakistan.

Section C: Match the Following flags with their respective countries



Afghanistan

Iran

China

India

Section D: Answer the Following Questions

1. Look at the map on page 1 and name one country that is not a neighbour of Pakistan.

2. What year did Pakistan and India gain independence?

UNIT 2: RIVERS OF PAKISTAN

WORKSHEET 2

Section A: True or False

1. The south and central parts of Pakistan are mountainous. _____
2. The River Jhelum flows into the Arabian Sea. _____
3. The River Sutlej is also known as the Red River. _____
4. Rivers in Pakistan are only used for drinking water. _____

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. In the north of Pakistan, there are high mountains, deep valleys, and _____ forests.
2. The biggest river in Pakistan is the _____ River that flows into the Arabian Sea.
3. The main rivers of Pakistan originate in the snow-covered _____, Karakoram, and Hindukush Mountain ranges.
4. The province of Punjab gets its name from the five rivers, where "panj" means five and "aab" means _____.
5. The River Ravi is the _____ and shortest of the main rivers of Punjab.

Section C: Circle the Correct Answer

1. What is the length of the River Indus?
 - a. 1450 km
 - b. 960 km
 - c. 3200 km
 - d. 720 km
2. The River Chenab joins the River Sutlej near:
 - a. Karachi
 - b. Uch Sharif
 - c. Mithankot
 - d. Srinagar

3. The River Sutlej begins in:
- a. India
 - b. Tibet
 - c. Nepal
 - d. Pakistan

Section D: Answer the Following Questions

1. What are some uses of rivers in Pakistan?

2. Describe the geographical features of northern Pakistan.

3. Name the five main rivers of Punjab and briefly describe one of them.

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UNIT 3: FAMOUS LANDMARKS OF PAKISTAN

WORKSHEET 3

Section A: True or False

1. The tomb of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ is in Lahore. _____
2. The Shah Faisal Masjid was completed in 1986. _____
3. Badshahi Masjid is the largest masjid in Pakistan. _____
4. Pakistan Monument was designed by Arif Masood. _____

Section B: Match the Following

Shah Faisal Masjid is _____ an important landmark of Sindh
The ruins of Mohenjo Daro are _____ named after King Faisal Bin Abdul Aziz
The Pakistan Monument _____ library which contains over 4000 books
The Iqbal Manzil has a _____ overlooks the Margalla Hills

Section C: Circle the Correct Answer

1. Badshahi Masjid was built by which Emperor?
 - a. Babur
 - b. Aurangzeb
 - c. Akbar
 - d. Shah Jahan
2. The Pakistan Resolution was passed on:
 - a. 23 March 1940
 - b. 6 March 1940
 - c. 14 August 1947
 - d. 6 September 1948
3. The Ziarat Residency is in which province?
 - a. Punjab
 - b. Sindh
 - c. Balochistan
 - d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

4. Iqbal Manzil is the birthplace of?
- a. Faiz Ahmed Faiz
 - b. Allama Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ
 - c. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ
 - d. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Section D: Fill in the missing information about the famous Landmarks

1. Shah Faisal Masjid:

Location: _____

Importance: _____

Capacity: _____

Completion Year: _____

2. Mohenjo-Daro:

Location: _____

Importance: _____

3. Minar-e-Pakistan:

Location: _____

Importance: _____

Date of Resolution: _____

UNIT 4: NATIONAL HEROES

WORKSHEET 4

Section A: True or False

1. Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was born in 1878. _____
2. Pakistan was created on 14 August 1947. _____
3. Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ went to England to study law. _____
4. Allama Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was a doctor. _____

Section B: Circle the Correct Answer

1. What main message did Allama Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ convey in his poems?
 - a. The importance of education
 - b. To encourage the youth to be good Muslims
 - c. The beauty of nature
 - d. The importance of science
2. What important event happened on 11th September 1948?
 - a. Creation of Pakistan
 - b. Allama Iqbal's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ birthday
 - c. Quaid-e-Azam's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ death
 - d. Jinnah's return from England
3. What is one of Allama Iqbal's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ famous poems?
 - a. The Great Adventure
 - b. The Freedom Song
 - c. The History of Pakistan
 - d. The Bird's Complaint
4. Which of the following best describes Allama Iqbal's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ role?
 - a. Politician
 - b. National Poet
 - c. Scientist
 - d. Military Leader

Section C: Research Activity

1. Do some research about Allama Iqbal's رحمة الله عليه poems and write the names of a few more famous ones.

Section D: Storytelling

In the box given below, select a national hero (mentioned in the book or otherwise) and write a monologue or a short script where you introduce yourself as your chosen hero. You should include key information about their hero's life, achievements, and why they are considered a national hero.

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UNIT 5: RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

WORKSHEET 5

Section A: True or False

1. A citizen is a person who has the right to live in a particular country. _____
2. Responsibility means fulfilling our duties. _____
3. Being attentive in class is an example of a right. _____
4. It is the responsibility of schools to meet the basic needs of the country's citizens. _____

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. A group of people living together in the same area and sharing the same interests is called a _____.
2. Being a good neighbour is an example of a _____ responsibility.
3. At school you have the responsibility to _____ your teachers and school staff.

Section C: My School Responsibilities

List five responsibilities you have at school. Write a sentence for each.

Responsibility	Sentence example (How you fulfill this)

Section D: Home Responsibilities

What is your most important responsibility at home? Explain why you think it's important.

UNIT 6: WORKING OUT DISAGREEMENTS

WORKSHEET 6

Section A: True or False

1. Disagreements are a part of every society. _____
2. You should disagree with someone just because you do not like that person. _____
3. Diversity means everyone is the same. _____
4. In Pakistan people from many religions live together. _____

Section B: Embracing Diversity

1. List three examples of diversity that exist in Pakistan (culture, language, food, etc.).

Section C: Short Answer Questions

1. What similarities and differences have you discovered about the cultures in Pakistan?

2. Why is it important to respect different religions and viewpoints in our society?

Section D: Understanding Disagreements

1. In your own words, define what a disagreement is.

2. Why is it important to listen to someone else's opinion when you disagree?

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UNIT 7: HUMAN HABITATS

WORKSHEET 7

Section A: True or False

1. A habitat is a place where plants and humans and other animals live. _____
2. Rural habitats are places that are very developed. _____
3. Village air is generally clean and healthy. _____
4. Cities do not have lots of factories and schools. _____

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Rural habitats include _____ and small towns.
2. In a village, people mostly work on _____.
3. An example of an urban habitat is a _____.
4. City areas are usually very _____ because there are many people and vehicles.

Section C: Match the Following

Rural Habitat	→	Large area with many buildings
Urban Habitat	→	Simple lifestyle, fresh food
Villagers		Farmers, craftsmen
City Life		Noise and busy streets

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Write a few lines describing a rural habitat you have encountered.

2. Select any urban habitat (e.g. a school, shopping mall or park) and write a few lines describing its characteristics.

UNIT 8: ANIMAL AND PLANT HABITATS

WORKSHEET 8

Section A: True or False

1. Water covers 71 per cent of the world and 29 per cent is land. _____
2. Animals that can survive in deserts include the elephant. _____
3. Mangroves provide a habitat for crabs. _____
4. Polar regions are located near the Equator. _____

Section B: Short Answer Questions

1. Name two animals that live in forests and woodlands.

2. What do mangroves provide a habitat for? List at least three animals.

3. Why is the marine habitat different from the other habitats mentioned?

Section C: Habitat Research Poster

Create an informative poster about a specific habitat, highlighting key features and inhabitants. Follow the instructions below:

- Select a habitat to research
- Gather some information about the habitat, including typical plants and animals found there, the climate, and any interesting facts etc.
- Draw or design a poster that includes pictures or drawings of the habitat, plants, and animals. Also write a few sentences about the habitat.

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UNIT 9: DESTRUCTION OF HABITATS

WORKSHEET 9

Section A: True or False

1. Deforestation is the process of planting more trees. _____
2. Pollution kills millions of seagulls and sea mammals each year. _____
3. Water pollution can harm marine habitats. _____
4. The cutting down of trees can lead to animal extinction. _____
5. Pollution only comes from factories and industries. _____

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Animals lose their _____ when their environment is destroyed.
2. _____ can come from factories, cars, and planes.
3. The black buck in Pakistan has become _____ due to habitat loss.
4. We can help reduce waste by practicing _____.
5. Toxic waste leads to water _____ in oceans and rivers.

Section C: Match the Following

Causes of Destruction

Deforestation

Air Pollution

Water Pollution

Harmful Waste

Effects

Birds die from toxins in the air

Animals become homeless

Fish and underwater life die

Rivers and oceans become toxic

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Write a few sentences explaining how to control deforestation.

2. Write a few sentences explaining how to control pollution.

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UNIT 10: CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

WORKSHEET 10

Section A: True or False

1. A clean, healthy environment will make our Earth a better place to live. _____
2. Cutting down trees and forests does not affect the environment. _____
3. Plants produce carbon dioxide. _____
4. Graffiti makes the environment dirty. _____

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. We should never drop _____ on the ground.
2. To protect resources, we must _____ paper and plastic.
3. Planting more _____ can help produce oxygen.
4. Remember to _____ water by not leaving the tap running.
5. Switching off lights saves _____.

Section C: Match the Following

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| Pollution | → | The practice of using something again |
| Recycle | | Where we find clean air, water, and land |
| Deforestation | → | Making a natural resource dirty |
| Environment | | Cutting down trees and forests |

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. What is pollution?

2. Why is it important to save energy?

3. How do trees benefit the environment?

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UNIT 11: NATURAL RESOURCES

WORKSHEET 11

Section A: True or False

1. All natural resources are limited in availability. _____
2. We get wood from trees. _____
3. Natural gas is only used for cooking. _____
4. Earth Day is celebrated worldwide on 22 March each year. _____

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Water is necessary for _____ and _____.
2. Soil is used for _____.
3. _____ can be used to make paper.
4. Many precious metals and gemstones are found in the earth, such as gold, _____, rubies, _____, and crystals.

Section C: Match the Following

- | | | |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Clay | → | Making bricks and pottery |
| Water | | Cooking and driving vehicles |
| Wood | | Growing crops and drinking |
| Air | | Making furniture and tools |
| Animals | | Source of food and transportation |

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Why is it important to save our natural resources?

2. What is your favourite natural resource, and why?

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UNIT 12: THEN AND NOW

WORKSHEET 12

Section A: True or False

1. Alexander Graham Bell invented the light bulb. _____
2. The first computers were very large and had many wires. _____
3. The wheel was invented in 1950 A.D. _____
4. Thomas Edison invented the telephone. _____

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. The invention of the _____ changed the way we communicate.
2. Early humans used _____ objects for making fire.
3. The _____ helps in moving heavy loads.
4. Different _____ were created out of stone and wood by primitive people.
5. The first _____ was invented in 3500 B.C.

Section C: Match the Following

- | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Telephone | → | A portable computer for everyday use |
| Light Bulb | → | An early way to talk over distances |
| Wheel | | An invention that provides light |
| Laptop | | An essential tool for movement |

Section D: Short Answer Question

1. Write a small paragraph about the different types of tools in the past.

UNIT 13: DIRECTIONS

WORKSHEET 13

Section A: True or False

1. The compass has a rotating magnetic needle that always points to the north. _____
2. The Sun rises in the west and sets in the east. _____
3. When we are facing north, south is behind us. _____
4. The most important thing on a map is the how the object looks and not its exact location. _____

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Your shadow always moves from west to _____.
2. A map is a _____ of an area.
3. A picture is an _____ of an actual scene, place, or thing.
4. The size of a place or an object is _____ so that it can be shown on a map.

Section C: Short Answer Questions

1. What are the different directions we can find on a compass rose. List them all below.

2. Explain any one way of finding directions if a compass is not available.

Section D: Activity

Draw a simple map of your neighbourhood below



A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for drawing a simple map of the neighbourhood. The box is centered on the page and occupies most of the lower half of the page.

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UNIT 14: GOODS AND SERVICES

WORKSHEET 14

Section A: True or False

1. Buyers are people who purchase a good or a service. _____
2. A taxi is an example of a good. _____
3. As goods and services are limited therefore people sometimes make a choice. _____
4. People depend on each other to fulfill their needs. _____

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ grow crops that can be turned into goods.
2. A _____ sells goods to customers.
3. A shortage of goods and services is called _____.

Section C: Match the Following

School bag	Pharmacy
Fruits	Salon
Nail paint	Fruit seller
Medicine	Supermarket

Section D: Short Answer Question

1. Explain the concept of interdependence in a few lines
