



## Answer Key

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# The Universe

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. b) Big Bang theory
2. b) Milky Way Galaxy
3. c) star
4. b) reflect sunlight
5. d) dwarf planet

## Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. nebulae
2. heat, light
3. galaxy
4. revolution
5. shooting
6. light

## Section C: True / False

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

## Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. The universe is everything that exists in space including stars, planets, and galaxies.
2. A nebula is a cloud of gas and dust where stars are born.
3. A solar system is a star and the planets that revolve around it.
4. The Big Bang theory states that the universe began with a huge explosion that caused it to expand.
5. The Sun provides heat and light which are necessary for life on Earth.
6. A galaxy is a group of millions of stars; we live in the Milky Way galaxy.
7. A star has its own light, while a planet reflects the light of a star.
8. (Any inner planet description – e.g.,) Mercury is closest to the Sun and has a solid surface.

# Maps and Globes

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. b) model of the Earth
2. c) landforms
3. c) compass rose
4. b) east–west
5. c) Greenwich

## Section B. Fill in the Blanks

1. flat
2. political
3. key
4. axis
5. imaginary
6. title

## Section C: True / False

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

## Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. A map is a flat drawing of the Earth or part of it.
2. A globe is a model of the Earth.
3. A map key explains the symbols used on a map.
4. A map is flat while a globe is round; a globe shows the Earth more accurately.
5. A physical map shows landforms like mountains and rivers.
6. A political map shows countries and their boundaries.
7. Maps are drawn to scale to show correct distances.
8. Latitude and longitude help us locate places on Earth.

# Our Planet Earth

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. b) 24 hours
2. c) year
3. c) tilt
4. b) Moon blocks the Sun
5. c) Pacific

## Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. axis
2. day
3. Sun
4. seven
5. shadow
6. South

## Section C: True / False

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

## Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Earth is called a living planet because it supports life.
2. Rotation is the spinning of the Earth on its axis.
3. Revolution is the movement of the Earth around the Sun.
4. The side facing the Sun has day while the other side has night.
5. Seasons occur because the Earth is tilted on its axis.
6. A solar eclipse happens when the Moon comes between the Earth and the Sun.
7. Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Antarctic.
8. (Any four continents – e.g.) Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia.

# Inside the Earth

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. c) crust
2. d) inner core
3. c) asthenosphere
4. c) seismograph
5. c) earthquakes on ocean floor

## Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. three
2. crust, core
3. outermost
4. focus
5. divergent
6. seismology

## Section C: True / False

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

## Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Crust, mantle, core.
2. The crust is the outer layer of the Earth.
3. The mantle lies beneath the crust and is very hot.
4. The core is made of iron and nickel.
5. Tectonic plates are large pieces of the Earth's crust.
6. An earthquake is the shaking of the Earth's surface.
7. The focus is inside the Earth; the epicentre is above it on the surface.
8. Tsunamis are caused by underwater earthquakes.

# Natural Energy Resources

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. c) natural energy
2. b) nonrenewable
3. c) solar energy
4. b) electricity
5. b) pollution

## Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. millions
2. solar
3. electricity
4. water
5. greenhouse
6. energy

## Section C: True / False

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

## Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. We need energy to run homes, transport, and machines.
2. Natural energy resources are sources of energy found in nature.
3. Fossil fuels are coal, oil, and gas formed from dead plants and animals.
4. They are nonrenewable because they take millions of years to form.
5. Renewable energy can be replaced naturally.
6. Solar, wind, hydroelectric.
7. It causes pollution and global warming.
8. Pakistan needs clean and lasting energy sources.

# The Indus Valley Civilisation

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. c) Indus
2. c) Sindh
3. b) barter system
4. c) religious purposes
5. b) town planning

## Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Pakistan
2. deciphered
3. drainage
4. barter
5. grains
6. ruins

## Section C: True / False

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

## Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. It was located along the Indus River.
2. Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.
3. Through buildings, tools, and artefacts.
4. Farming and trade.
5. Exchanging goods without money.
6. Cities were built in grids with proper drainage.
7. A large public bath used for religious purposes.
8. Floods, droughts, or invasions.

# The Arrival of the Aryans

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. c) Central Asia
2. c) Dravidians
3. c) nomads
4. b) caste
5. b) Greece

## Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Khyber
2. settled
3. gods
4. Buddhism
5. 326
6. horses

## Section C: True / False

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

## Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. The Aryans were nomadic people from Central Asia.
2. They came from Central Asia.
3. Dravidians were the original settled people.
4. They lived a nomadic, pastoral life.
5. It divided society into different castes.
6. Gandhara was a centre of learning and Buddhism.
7. A Greek general who invaded India.
8. His army refused to move further.

# Muslims in Sindh

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. c) 712 CE
2. a) Raja Dahir
3. b) Muhammad bin Qasim
4. c) BabulIslam
5. c) jizya

## Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. 17
2. Debal
3. Rawar
4. fair
5. gateway
6. Umayyads

## Section C: True / False

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

## Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Due to pirate attacks and injustice.
2. A young Arab general who conquered Sindh.
3. Raja Dahir.
4. Islam entered the subcontinent through Sindh.
5. He treated people fairly and kindly.
6. A tax on non-Muslims.
7. Due to justice and good rule.
8. He was called back by the Caliph.

# The Muslim Dynasties I

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. b) Ghazni
2. c) Sultan
3. b) gain wealth
4. c) Ghori dynasty
5. c) Muhammad Ghori

## Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. 998, 1030
2. Afghanistan
3. Ghori
4. Slave
5. Delhi
6. lakh

## Section C: True / False

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

## Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi was a powerful Muslim ruler of Ghazni.
2. He invaded India mainly to gain wealth and weaken Hindu rulers.
3. He expanded his empire and promoted learning and culture.
4. Muhammad Ghori was a Muslim ruler from Afghanistan who invaded India.
5. Qutbuddin Aibak founded the Slave dynasty.
6. He generously gave rewards and gifts to people.
7. It is a historic tower and symbol of Muslim rule in India.
8. It laid the foundation of Muslim rule in the subcontinent.

# The Muslim Dynasties II

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. b) Jalaluddin Khilji
2. c) strict policies
3. c) Daulatabad
4. c) 1398 CE
5. c) 1526 CE

## Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Khilji
2. Tughlaq
3. Ghiyasuddin
4. Agra
5. Babur
6. Panipat

## Section C: True / False

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

## Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Jalaluddin Khilji founded the Khilji dynasty.
2. He strengthened the army and controlled prices.
3. Muhammad Tughlaq was a learned ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty.
4. He shifted his capital for better administration.
5. Feroz Shah Tughlaq was a ruler who worked for public welfare.
6. He wanted to gain wealth and power.
7. Bahlol Lodhi founded the Lodhi dynasty.
8. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in 1526.

# The Spread of Islam

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. d) Sufi saints
2. a) Ali bin Usman Hajveri
3. c) Ajmer
4. a) Ganje Shakar
5. c) Karachi

## Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. love, kindness
2. Lahore
3. Ajmer
4. Pakpattan
5. Sehwan
6. Karachi

## Section C: True / False

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

## Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Sufis were holy men who spread Islam through peace.
2. They spread Islam through love, tolerance, and kindness.
3. He was a famous Sufi saint whose shrine is in Lahore.
4. He taught Islam through kindness and equality.
5. He was a Sufi saint known for his humility.
6. Love for humanity and tolerance.
7. He was a Sufi saint and companion of Muhammad bin Qasim.
8. They were kind and treated everyone equally.

# Rights and Responsibilities

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. b) belongs to a country
2. c) constitution
3. b) 5–16
4. c) 18
5. d) 1973

## Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. entitlements
2. perform
3. duty
4. 1948
5. civil
6. representatives

## Section C: True / False

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

## Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. A citizen is a person who legally belongs to a country.
2. Rights are legal entitlements given to citizens.
3. Responsibilities are duties citizens must perform.
4. Rights protect people and ensure fairness in society.
5. Duties help maintain law and order.
6. Education, safety, equality, vote.
7. Obey laws, pay taxes, respect others, care for property.
8. It is a document listing basic human rights for all people.

# Traditions and Celebrations

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. c) practices passed down over time
2. c) Ramadan
3. b) lights
4. c) Parsi community
5. c) 23 March

## Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. generation
2. Hazrat Ibrahim
3. shrine
4. spring
5. 14 August
6. unity

## Section C: True / False

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

## Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Traditions are customs followed for many years.
2. They develop when people follow practices regularly.
3. To express happiness and remember important events.
4. It marks the end of fasting in Ramadan.
5. It remembers the sacrifice of Hazrat Ibrahim.
6. A Parsi festival celebrating the arrival of spring.
7. Pakistan Day, Independence Day.
8. They connect people to their culture and history.

# The National Flag and the Anthem

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. c) Muslim majority
2. b) minorities
3. b) 1947
4. c) Ahmed G. Chagla
5. c) Persian

## Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Syed Ameer-ud-Din Qidwai
2. progress
3. light
4. lyrics
5. 1954
6. respect

## Section C: True / False

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

## Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. A national flag is a symbol of a country.
2. It represents the Muslim majority.
3. They symbolise progress and light.
4. Syed Ameer-ud-Din Qidwai designed the flag.
5. It is the official national anthem of a country.
6. Hafeez Jallundhri wrote the lyrics.
7. It symbolises national pride.
8. It shows respect and discipline.

# Problem Solving

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. b) finding solutions to problems
2. c) identify the problem
3. c) easier to solve
4. b) decision making
5. c) trustworthy adult

## Section B: Short Explanation Questions

1. solution
2. calm
3. solving
4. best
5. mistakes
6. trustworthy

## Section C: True / False

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

## Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Problem solving means finding a solution to a difficulty.
2. Problems grow worse if delayed.
3. Identifying the problem.
4. It helps understand the problem clearly.
5. Choosing the best solution.
6. So we avoid wrong decisions.
7. An adult who can be trusted, like a teacher or parent.
8. By talking honestly and refusing to cheat.