



Worksheets

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The Universe

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. The most accepted theory about the origin of the universe is the:
 - a) Gravity theory
 - b) Big Bang theory
 - c) Star theory
 - d) Sun theory
2. Our solar system is part of the:
 - a) Andromeda Galaxy
 - b) Milky Way Galaxy
 - c) Local Galaxy
 - d) Small Galaxy
3. The Sun is a:
 - a) planet
 - b) galaxy
 - c) star
 - d) satellite
4. Planets are visible because they:
 - a) have their own light
 - b) reflect sunlight
 - c) burn gases
 - d) shine at night
5. Pluto is now classified as a:
 - a) planet
 - b) moon
 - c) asteroid
 - d) dwarf planet

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Stars are born in clouds of gas and dust called _____.
2. The Sun provides _____ and _____ to Earth.
3. A group of millions of stars forms a _____.
4. A year is one complete _____ of a planet around the Sun.
5. Meteors are also called _____ stars.
6. Distances in space are measured in _____ years.

Section C: True / False

1. The universe is still expanding. _____
2. The Sun is the centre of the universe. _____
3. Inner planets have solid surfaces. _____
4. Comets are made only of rock. _____
5. Lightyears measure distance. _____

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. What is the universe?

2. What is a nebula?

3. What is a solar system?

4. Explain the Big Bang theory.

5. Why is the Sun important for life on Earth?

6. What is a galaxy? Name the one we live in.

7. What is the difference between a star and a planet?

8. Describe any one inner planet.

Oceans and Seas

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. A globe is a:
 - a) flat map
 - b) model of the Earth
 - c) satellite
 - d) photograph
2. Physical maps show:
 - a) political borders
 - b) rainfall
 - c) landforms
 - d) cities
3. The directions N, S, E, W are shown by a:
 - a) scale
 - b) key
 - c) compass rose
 - d) grid
4. Lines of latitude run:
 - a) north–south
 - b) east–west
 - c) diagonally
 - d) randomly
5. The Prime Meridian passes through:
 - a) Paris
 - b) New York
 - c) Greenwich
 - d) Tokyo

Section B. Fill in the Blanks

1. A map shows the Earth on a _____ surface.
2. A _____ map shows countries and borders.
3. Symbols on a map are explained in the _____.
4. A globe can be rotated on its _____.
5. Latitude and longitude lines are _____ lines.
6. A map _____ tells us what the map is about.

Section C: True / False

1. A globe shows the whole Earth at one time. _____
2. Political borders are imaginary lines. _____
3. A thematic map shows one topic. _____
4. Longitude lines are horizontal. _____
5. Maps are drawn to scale. _____

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. What is a map?

2. What is a globe?

3. What is a map key?

4. Write two differences between a map and a globe.

5. What is a physical map?

6. What is a political map?

7. Why are maps drawn to scale?

8. How do latitude and longitude help us?

Our Planet Earth

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. Earth rotates once in:
 - a) 12 hours
 - b) 24 hours
 - c) 30 hours
 - d) 365 hours
2. One revolution of Earth makes one:
 - a) day
 - b) month
 - c) year
 - d) season
3. Seasons are caused due to Earth's:
 - a) rotation
 - b) speed
 - c) tilt
 - d) shape
4. A solar eclipse occurs when:
 - a) Earth blocks the Sun
 - b) Moon blocks the Sun
 - c) Sun blocks Earth
 - d) stars block light
5. The largest ocean is the:
 - a) Indian
 - b) Atlantic
 - c) Pacific
 - d) Arctic

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Earth spins on its _____.
2. Rotation causes _____ and night.
3. Earth revolves around the _____.
4. There are _____ continents in the world.
5. A lunar eclipse occurs when Earth's _____ falls on the Moon.
6. Antarctica is located near the _____ Pole.

Section C: True / False

1. Earth is the only planet known to support life. _____
2. Rotation causes seasons. _____
3. Asia is the largest continent. _____
4. Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean. _____
5. Earth's orbit is circular. _____

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Why is Earth called a living planet?

2. What is rotation?

3. What is revolution?

4. How does rotation cause day and night?

5. What causes seasons on Earth?

6. What is a solar eclipse?

7. Name the five oceans.

8. Name any four continents.

Inside the Earth

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. The outermost layer of the Earth is called the:
 - a) mantle
 - b) core
 - c) crust
 - d) magma
2. The hottest layer of the Earth is the:
 - a) crust
 - b) mantle
 - c) outer core
 - d) inner core
3. Tectonic plates move on the:
 - a) crust
 - b) mantle
 - c) asthenosphere
 - d) inner core
4. Earthquakes are measured using the:
 - a) thermometer
 - b) barometer
 - c) seismograph
 - d) compass
5. Tsunamis are mainly caused by:
 - a) volcanoes on land
 - b) winds
 - c) earthquakes on ocean floor
 - d) heavy rain

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. The Earth has _____ main layers.
2. The mantle lies between the _____ and the _____.
3. The crust is the _____ layer of the Earth.
4. The point inside the Earth where an earthquake starts is called the _____.
5. _____ boundaries occur when plates move away from each other.
6. The study of earthquakes is called _____.

Section C: True / False

1. The core is the coldest part of the Earth. _____
2. The crust makes up a very small part of the Earth. _____
3. Earthquakes occur due to plate movements. _____
4. Tsunamis occur on mountains. _____
5. The mantle is thicker than the crust. _____

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Name the three main layers of the Earth.

2. What is the crust?

3. What is the mantle?

4. What materials make up the Earth's core?

5. What are tectonic plates?

6. What is an earthquake?

7. What is the difference between focus and epicentre?

8. How are tsunamis caused?

Natural Regions of the World

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. Energy obtained from nature is called:
 - a) artificial energy
 - b) chemical energy
 - c) natural energy
 - d) mechanical energy
2. Coal, oil, and gas are:
 - a) renewable
 - b) nonrenewable
 - c) reusable
 - d) infinite
3. Which is a renewable energy resource?
 - a) coal
 - b) petroleum
 - c) solar energy
 - d) natural gas
4. Wind energy is used to produce:
 - a) food
 - b) electricity
 - c) water
 - d) fuel
5. Burning fossil fuels causes:
 - a) global cooling
 - b) pollution
 - c) rainfall
 - d) soil erosion

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Fossil fuels are formed over _____ of years.
2. Energy from the Sun is called _____ energy.
3. Windmills are used to generate _____.
4. Hydroelectric power uses flowing _____.
5. Fossil fuels release _____ gases.
6. Pakistan also imports _____ resources.

Section C: True / False

1. Renewable energy resources can run out quickly. _____
2. Fossil fuels are found underground. _____
3. Global warming is caused by greenhouse gases. _____
4. Solar energy harms the environment. _____
5. Pakistan is looking for alternative energy sources. _____

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Why do we need energy in daily life?

2. What are natural energy resources?

3. What are fossil fuels?

4. Why are fossil fuels called nonrenewable?

5. What is renewable energy?

6. Name three renewable energy resources.

7. How does burning fossil fuels harm the Earth?

8. Why does Pakistan need alternative energy resources?

The Indus Valley Civilisation

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. The Indus Valley Civilisation flourished along the River:
 - a) Nile
 - b) Tigris
 - c) Indus
 - d) Ganges
2. Mohenjo-Daro is located in:
 - a) Punjab
 - b) Balochistan
 - c) Sindh
 - d) KPK
3. The people of the Indus Valley used the:
 - a) money system
 - b) barter system
 - c) credit system
 - d) banking system
4. The Great Bath was used for:
 - a) washing clothes
 - b) storage
 - c) religious purposes
 - d) trade
5. Indus cities were famous for their:
 - a) palaces
 - b) town planning
 - c) forts
 - d) temples

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Harappa is located in present day _____.
2. The Indus script has not yet been _____.
3. Indus houses had proper _____ systems.
4. People traded through the _____ system.
5. Granaries were used to store _____.
6. Archaeologists learn from _____ of old cities.

Section C: True / False

1. The Indus people used iron tools. _____
2. Their cities were well planned. _____
3. They had a strong drainage system. _____
4. Coins have been found from Indus sites. _____
5. The civilization suddenly disappeared without reasons. _____

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Where was the Indus Valley Civilization located?

2. Name two important Indus Valley cities.

3. How do we know about the Indus people?

4. What was the main occupation of the people?

5. What was the barter system?

6. Describe the town planning of Indus cities.

7. What was the Great Bath?

8. Mention one reason for the decline of the civilization.

The Arrival of the Aryans

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. The Aryans came from:
 - a) Arabia
 - b) Europe
 - c) Central Asia
 - d) China
2. The original people of the subcontinent were:
 - a) Aryans
 - b) Greeks
 - c) Dravidians
 - d) Romans
3. Aryans were mainly:
 - a) farmers
 - b) traders
 - c) nomads
 - d) fishermen
4. The Aryans introduced the _____ system.
 - a) farming
 - b) caste
 - c) writing
 - d) trade
5. Alexander the Great came from:
 - a) Rome
 - b) Greece
 - c) Persia
 - d) Arabia

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Aryans entered the subcontinent through the _____ Pass.
2. Dravidians were _____ people.
3. Aryans worshipped many _____.
4. Gandhara was a centre of _____.
5. Alexander invaded India in _____ BCE.
6. Aryans used _____ in warfare.

Section C: True / False

1. Aryans lived a settled life when they arrived. _____
2. Dravidians were farmers. _____
3. Aryans introduced the caste system. _____
4. Alexander conquered all of India. _____
5. Gandhara was famous for art and learning. _____

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Who were the Aryans?

2. From where did they come?

3. Who were the Dravidians?

4. What kind of life did the Aryans live?

5. What was the Aryan caste system?

6. What was Gandhara Civilization?

7. Who was Alexander the Great?

8. Why did Alexander return without conquering India?

Muslims in Sindh

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. Arabs invaded Sindh in:
 - a) 632 CE
 - b) 680 CE
 - c) 712 CE
 - d) 750 CE
2. The ruler of Sindh at that time was:
 - a) Raja Dahir
 - b) Raja Bhoj
 - c) Raja Ranjit
 - d) Raja Ajit
3. The Arab commander was:
 - a) Mahmud Ghaznavi
 - b) Muhammad bin Qasim
 - c) Babur
 - d) Balban
4. Sindh is called:
 - a) Heartland of Islam
 - b) Dar-ul-Islam
 - c) Bab-ul-Islam
 - d) Land of Arabs
5. The tax paid by non-Muslims was called:
 - a) zakat
 - b) kharaj
 - c) jizya
 - d) fitra

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Muhammad bin Qasim was only _____ years old.
2. Arabs landed at _____.
3. Raja Dahir was defeated in the battle of _____.
4. Islam spread through _____ treatment of people.
5. Sindh is known as the _____ to Islam.
6. Arabia was ruled by the _____ at that time.

Section C: True / False

1. People were forced to accept Islam. _____
2. Muhammad bin Qasim was a just ruler. _____
3. Hindus and Buddhists were persecuted. _____
4. Islam spread quickly in Sindh. _____
5. Muhammad bin Qasim ruled for many years. _____

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Why did Arabs invade Sindh?

2. Who was Muhammad bin Qasim?

3. Name the ruler of Sindh at that time.

4. Why is Sindh called BabulIslam?

5. How did Muhammad bin Qasim treat the local people?

6. What was jizya?

7. Why did people accept Islam in Sindh?

8. Why did Muhammad bin Qasim's rule end?

The Muslim Dynasties I

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. Sultan Mahmud ruled from:
 - a) Delhi
 - b) Ghazni
 - c) Lahore
 - d) Kabul
2. Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi was the first ruler to use the title:
 - a) Emperor
 - b) Caliph
 - c) Sultan
 - d) Amir
3. Sultan Mahmud invaded India mainly to:
 - a) spread trade
 - b) gain wealth
 - c) build cities
 - d) find allies
4. The Ghaznavid dynasty was followed by the:
 - a) Slave dynasty
 - b) Lodhi dynasty
 - c) Ghori dynasty
 - d) Khilji dynasty
5. Qutbuddin Aibak was a general of:
 - a) Mahmud Ghaznavi
 - b) Balban
 - c) Muhammad Ghori
 - d) Babur

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Sultan Mahmud ruled between _____ and _____ CE.
2. Ghazni is located in presentday _____.
3. Muhammad Ghori belonged to the _____ dynasty.
4. Qutbuddin Aibak founded the _____ dynasty.
5. The Qutub Minar is located in _____.
6. Qutbuddin Aibak was known as _____ bakhsh.

Section C: True / False

1. Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi invaded India many times. _____
2. The Ghori dynasty defeated the Rajputs. _____
3. Qutbuddin Aibak ruled for many decades. _____
4. The Qutub Minar was started by Aibak. _____
5. The Slave dynasty ruled after the Ghori dynasty. _____

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Who was Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi?

2. Why did Sultan Mahmud invade India?

3. Name one achievement of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi.

4. Who was Muhammad Ghori?

5. Who founded the Slave dynasty?

6. Why was Qutbuddin Aibak called lakhbakhsh?

7. What is the importance of the Qutub Minar?

8. Why is the Ghaznavid period important in history?

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. The Khilji dynasty was founded by:
 - a) Alauddin Khilji
 - b) Jalaluddin Khilji
 - c) Balban
 - d) Bahlol Lodhi
2. Alauddin Khilji was known for his:
 - a) kindness
 - b) weak rule
 - c) strict policies
 - d) foreign trade
3. Muhammad Tughlaq shifted his capital to:
 - a) Agra
 - b) Delhi
 - c) Daulatabad
 - d) Lahore
4. Taimur invaded India in:
 - a) 1206 CE
 - b) 1290 CE
 - c) 1398 CE
 - d) 1451 CE
5. The Lodhi dynasty ended in:
 - a) 1451 CE
 - b) 1498 CE
 - c) 1526 CE
 - d) 1605 CE

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Alauddin Khilji belonged to the _____ dynasty.
2. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq founded the _____ dynasty.
3. Muhammad Tughlaq was the son of _____ Tughlaq.
4. Sikandar Lodhi founded the city of _____.
5. Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated by _____.
6. The battle that ended the Lodhi dynasty was fought at _____.

Section C: True / False

1. Alauddin Khilji controlled food prices. _____
2. Muhammad Tughlaq was uneducated. _____
3. Feroz Shah Tughlaq worked for public welfare. _____
4. Taimur invaded during the Lodhi period. _____
5. The Lodhis were of Afghan origin. _____

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Who founded the Khilji dynasty?

2. What were Alauddin Khilji's main achievements?

3. Who was Muhammad Tughlaq?

4. Why did Muhammad Tughlaq shift his capital?

5. Who was Feroz Shah Tughlaq?

6. Why did Taimur invade India?

7. Who founded the Lodhi dynasty?

8. What event brought an end to the Delhi Sultanate?

The Spread of Islam

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. Islam spread mainly through the efforts of:
 - a) rulers
 - b) soldiers
 - c) traders
 - d) Sufi saints
2. Data Ganj Bakhsh's real name was:
 - a) Ali bin Usman Hajveri
 - b) Khwaja Muinuddin
 - c) Baba Farid
 - d) Nizamuddin
3. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti is buried in:
 - a) Lahore
 - b) Multan
 - c) Ajmer
 - d) Delhi
4. Baba Farid was also called:
 - a) GanjeShakar
 - b) Ghazi
 - c) Qalandar
 - d) Auliya
5. Abdullah Shah Ghazi is buried in:
 - a) Lahore
 - b) Sehwan
 - c) Karachi
 - d) Multan

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Sufis preached Islam through _____ and _____.
2. Data Ganj Bakhsh's shrine is in _____.
3. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti arrived in _____ in India.
4. Baba Farid's shrine is located in _____.
5. Lal Shahbaz Qalandar's shrine is at _____.
6. Abdullah Shah Ghazi is known as the patron saint of _____.

Section C: True / False

1. Sufis spread Islam by force. _____
2. Sufis lived simple lives. _____
3. People of all religions respected Sufis. _____
4. Data Ganj Bakhsh lived in Lahore. _____
5. Sufi saints rejected love and tolerance. _____

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Who were the Sufis?

2. How did Sufi saints spread Islam?

3. Who was Data Ganj Bakhsh?

4. What was the role of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti?

5. Who was Baba Farid GanjeShakar?

6. Name any two teachings of the Sufis.

7. Who was Abdullah Shah Ghazi?

8. Why were Sufi saints loved by people?

Rights and Responsibilities

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. A citizen is a person who:
 - a) lives anywhere
 - b) belongs to a country
 - c) owns property
 - d) pays taxes
2. Rights are given to citizens by the:
 - a) family
 - b) police
 - c) constitution
 - d) school
3. The right to education in Pakistan applies to children aged:
 - a) 3–10
 - b) 5–16
 - c) 6–18
 - d) 10–18
4. Voting age in Pakistan is:
 - a) 16
 - b) 17
 - c) 18
 - d) 21
5. Pakistan's constitution was framed in:
 - a) 1947
 - b) 1956
 - c) 1962
 - d) 1973

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Rights are legal _____ of citizens.
2. A responsibility is an act a citizen must _____.
3. Paying taxes is a civic _____.
4. Pakistan signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in _____.
5. The right to freedom of speech is a _____ right.
6. Voting helps citizens choose their _____.

Section C: True / False

1. Rights come without responsibilities. _____
2. All citizens are equal under the law. _____
3. Education is a basic human right. _____
4. Only adults have responsibilities. _____
5. The constitution protects citizens' rights. _____

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Who is a citizen?

2. What are rights?

3. What are responsibilities?

4. Why are rights important in society?

5. Why must citizens perform their duties?

6. Name four rights of Pakistani citizens.

7. Name four responsibilities of citizens.

8. What is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

Traditions and Celebrations

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. Traditions are:
 - a) written laws
 - b) modern habits
 - c) practices passed down over time
 - d) school rules
2. Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated after:
 - a) Hajj
 - b) Muharram
 - c) Ramadan
 - d) Eid-ul-Azha
3. Diwali is known as the festival of:
 - a) colours
 - b) lights
 - c) harvest
 - d) flowers
4. Nauroze is celebrated by the:
 - a) Muslim community
 - b) Christian community
 - c) Parsi community
 - d) Sikh community
5. Pakistan Day is celebrated on:
 - a) 14 August
 - b) 6 September
 - c) 23 March
 - d) 25 December

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Traditions are passed from one _____ to another.
2. Eid-ul-Azha remembers the sacrifice of _____.
3. Urs is celebrated at the _____ of saints.
4. Nauroze marks the arrival of _____.
5. Independence Day of Pakistan is celebrated on _____.
6. National celebrations promote unity and _____.

Section C: True / False

1. Traditions are always religious. _____
2. Celebrations bring people together. _____
3. Diwali is a Muslim festival. _____
4. National days remind us of our history. _____
5. Hospitality is part of Pakistani tradition. _____

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. What are traditions?

2. How do traditions develop in society?

3. Why do people celebrate events?

4. What is Eid-ul-Fitr?

5. What is Eid-ul-Azha?

6. What is Nauroze?

7. Name any two national days of Pakistan.

8. Why are traditions important for future generations?

Visiting Public Places

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The green colour on Pakistan's flag represents:
 - a) peace
 - b) nature
 - c) Muslim majority
 - d) prosperity
2. The vertical white strip on the flag represents:
 - a) peace
 - b) minorities
 - c) progress
 - d) unity
3. The Pakistan national flag was adopted in:
 - a) 1940
 - b) 1947
 - c) 1950
 - d) 1954
4. The music of Pakistan's national anthem was composed by:
 - a) Allama Iqbal
 - b) Hafeez Jallundhri
 - c) Ahmed G. Chagla
 - d) Liaquat Ali Khan
5. The lyrics of Pakistan's national anthem were written in:
 - a) Urdu
 - b) Arabic
 - c) Persian
 - d) English

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. The national flag was designed by _____.
2. The crescent on the flag represents _____.
3. The star on the flag represents _____.
4. Hafeez Jallundhri wrote the _____ of the national anthem.
5. The national anthem was first broadcast in _____.
6. Citizens must _____ the national flag and anthem.

Section C: True / False

1. The national flag can touch the ground. _____
2. The flag should be raised at dawn. _____
3. The national anthem expresses love for the country. _____
4. Everyone should sit during the national anthem. _____
5. National symbols represent a country's identity. _____

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. What is a national flag?

2. What does the green colour of Pakistan's flag represent?

3. What do the crescent and star symbolise?

4. Who designed Pakistan's national flag?

5. What is a national anthem?

6. Who wrote the lyrics of Pakistan's national anthem?

7. Why must the national flag be respected?

8. Why should students stand during the national anthem?

Problem Solving

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

1. Problem solving means:
 - a) ignoring difficulties
 - b) finding solutions to problems
 - c) complaining
 - d) delaying action
2. The first step in problem solving is to:
 - a) seek punishment
 - b) act immediately
 - c) identify the problem
 - d) blame others
3. Breaking a problem into parts makes it:
 - a) confusing
 - b) larger
 - c) easier to solve
 - d) worse
4. Considering consequences helps in:
 - a) making mistakes
 - b) decision making
 - c) delaying work
 - d) avoiding help
5. When problems are difficult, we should seek help from a:
 - a) stranger
 - b) classmate
 - c) trustworthy adult
 - d) neighbour

Section B: Short Explanation Questions

1. Every problem has a _____.
2. It is important to stay _____ while solving a problem.
3. Writing down steps helps in _____ the problem.
4. Decision making involves choosing the _____ option.
5. Thinking before acting prevents _____.
6. A teacher or parent is a _____ adult.

Section C: True / False

1. Problems should always be ignored. _____
2. Staying calm helps solve problems better. _____
3. Considering consequences is unnecessary. _____
4. All problems can be solved without help. _____
5. Problem solving is a useful life skill. _____

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. What is problem solving?

2. Why should problems be solved quickly?

3. What is the first step in problem solving?

4. Why should we gather information before solving a problem?

5. What does decision making mean?

6. Why should we think about consequences?

7. Who is a trustworthy adult?

8. How did Kamran solve his problem in the lesson?
