

Worksheets

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UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Earth's Atmosphere

Section A: Key Concepts

1. What is the Earth's atmosphere?

2. Name one gas found in the atmosphere.

3. Which layer of the atmosphere do we live in?

4. What is the ozone layer?

5. Why is the atmosphere important for life?

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. The lowest layer of the atmosphere is the _____.
2. The ozone layer is found in the _____.
3. _____ rays are blocked by the ozone layer.
4. Global warming is caused by _____ gases.
5. Weather takes place in the _____ layer.

Section C: Match the Terms with Their Correct Meanings

Column A	Column B
Troposphere	Weather
Stratosphere	Ozone layer
Greenhouse effect	Traps heat
Ozone	Protection
Atmosphere	Blanket of gases

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Describe the troposphere.

2. What is global warming?

3. How does the ozone layer protect Earth?

4. Name two greenhouse gases.

5. Write two ways to reduce pollution.

Section E: Activity

1. Draw a diagram of the Earth's atmosphere and label any three layers.



2. Make a list of three things we use that cause air pollution.

Major Land Features of the Earth

Section A: Key concepts

1. What is a mountain?

2. Name one type of mountain.

3. What is a plateau?

4. What is a valley?

5. Name one desert of the world.

Section B: Fill in the blanks

1. Fold mountains are formed by _____ plates.
2. The Sahara is a _____ desert.
3. Plains are good for _____.
4. A _____ valley is formed by glaciers.
5. Lava forms _____ mountains.

Section C: Match Each Term with Its Correct Meaning

Column A	Column B
Fold mountains	Himalayas
U-shaped valley	Glacier
Plateau	Tableland
Plains	Farming
Desert	Low rainfall

Section D: Short answer Questions

1. Describe fold mountains.

2. Differentiate between plains and plateaus.

3. What are deserts?

4. Name three major landforms.

5. How are valleys formed?

Section E: Activity

Map Activity Example

- On a world outline map, label:
 - One mountain range
 - One plateau
 - One desert



Weathering and Erosion

Section A: Key Concepts

1. What is weathering?

2. What is erosion?

3. Name one agent of erosion.

4. What is mass wasting?

5. Name one type of weathering.

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Water, wind, and ice cause _____.
2. _____ weathering changes rock composition.
3. Freeze-thaw is a type of _____ weathering.
4. Landslides are caused by _____.
5. Human activities increase _____.

Section C: Match Each Term with Its Correct Meaning

Column A	Column B
Wind	Erosion
Freeze-thaw	Physical
Plants	Biological
Carbonation	Chemical
Landslide	Mass wasting

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Explain physical weathering.

2. How does water cause erosion?

3. What is mass wasting?

4. Write two effects of erosion.

5. How do humans cause erosion?

Section E: Activity

On a map of Pakistan, mark:

- One flood prone area
- One land slide prone area (e.g. northern areas)



Land Features of Pakistan

Section A: Key Concepts

1. Name one mountain range of Pakistan.

2. What is a plateau?

3. Name one desert of Pakistan.

4. What are plains?

5. Name one river of Pakistan.

Section B: Fill in the blanks

1. K2 is located in the _____ Range.
2. The Indus Plain is very _____.
3. Thar is a _____ desert.
4. Potohar is a _____ plateau.
5. Pakistan has a _____ km coastline.

Section C: Match Each Term with Its Correct Meaning

Column A	Column B
Karakoram	K2
Thar	Desert
Indus	River
Potohar	Plateau
Deosai	Plain

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Describe the Indus Plains.

2. Write two features of the Thar Desert.

3. Why are mountains important?

4. Name two plateaus of Pakistan.

5. How do land features affect climate?

Section E: Activity

Below are names of different land features found in Pakistan. Match them correctly into the correct boxes by writing each name in the right category.

- Land Features List:

Land features	Categories
Himalayas	
Thar Desert	Mountains
Indus Plain	Plains
Potohar Plateau	Deserts
Arabian Sea	Sea / Coast
Karakoram Range	Plateaus
Cholistan Desert	
Balochistan Plateau	

Pakistan's Neighbours

Section A: Key Concepts

1. Where is Pakistan located?

2. Name one neighbour of Pakistan.

3. What is a landlocked country?

4. Name one neighbouring capital.

5. Why are neighbours important?

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Pakistan shares a border with _____.
2. China lies to the _____ of Pakistan.
3. Iran is located in _____ Asia.
4. Afghanistan is a _____ country.
5. Trade improves _____ relations.

Section C: Match Each Term with Its Correct Meaning

Column A	Column B
China	Beijing
Iran	Tehran
Afghanistan	Kabul
India	New Delhi
Tajikistan	Dushanbe

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Describe Pakistan's location.

2. Why is China important to Pakistan?

3. What problems do landlocked countries face?

4. Write two features of Afghanistan.

5. How does trade help countries?

Section E: Activity

- On a political map of Pakistan, label:
 - Neighbouring countries
 - Arabian Sea



The Founding of the Mughal Empire

Section A: Key Concepts

1. How was a province (subah) governed? Name the subahdar and two other officials.

2. Name two architectural achievements each from Akbar and Shah Jahan.

3. What is miniature painting and who was Ustad Mansur?

4. Why were libraries and calligraphers (khattaats) important in Mughal culture?

5. Explain in one line each: Sufism and the Bhakti movement.

6. How did the attitudes of Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb differ toward religion/Sufism?

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

- Babur defeated _____ at Panipat in _____.
- Babur inspired his soldiers before defeating _____ at the Battle of _____.
- Babur's autobiography is called _____.
- _____ spent _____ years in exile before regaining the Delhi throne.
- _____ introduced the silver _____ and built the Grand Trunk Road.
- Humayun died in _____ after falling from the stairs of his _____.

Section C: Match the Terms with Their Correct Meanings

Column A	Column B
Babur	Founder of the Mughal Empire in India
Panipat (1526)	Defeat of Ibrahim Lodhi; rise of Mughals
Khanua	Battle where Babur defeated Rana Sangha
TuzkeBabri	Babur's autobiography
Sher Shah Suri	GT Road; rupiya; strong administration

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Identify two factors that helped Babur win at Panipat.

2. Describe two qualities for which Babur is praised by historians.

3. What led to Humayun's exile and how did he regain the throne?

4. Give three administrative or public works measures of Sher Shah Suri.

Section E: Activity

Create a chart (6–8 points) from Babur’s arrival to Humayun’s restoration, adding one line for Sher Shah Suri’s reforms. Include years and one key fact per point.

The Expansion of the Mughal Empire

Section A: Key Concepts

1. What was the mansabdari system and why was it important?

2. What did SulheKul (religious tolerance) mean in Akbar's rule?

3. What was DīniIlāhī and when was it introduced?

4. Name two ways Jahangir and Nur Jahan patronised arts.

5. Why is Shah Jahan's period called a "Golden Age"? Give one reason.

6. Mention one policy and one challenge from Aurangzeb's reign.

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

- Under the _____ system, officers held a _____ (rank)
- Akbar promoted _____ and introduced _____ in 1582.
- Akbar befriended the _____, who became strong allies of the Mughals.
- _____ was known for his quick justice and his love for _____ and gardens.
- _____ built the _____, one of the world's greatest architectural masterpieces.
- _____ expanded the empire but spent years fighting wars in the _____

Section C: Match the Terms with Their Correct Meanings

Column A	Column B
Mansabdari	Militaryadministrative ranking system
Dīnillāhī (1582)	Akbar's attempt to combine good points of religions
Nur Jahan	Influential consort; patron of arts; political influence
Taj Mahal	Shah Jahan's masterpiece at Agra
Badshahi Mosque	Major monument built under Aurangzeb in Lahore

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Explain how Akbar's Rajput policy helped expand the empire.

2. What kinds of reforms did Akbar introduce in land revenue?

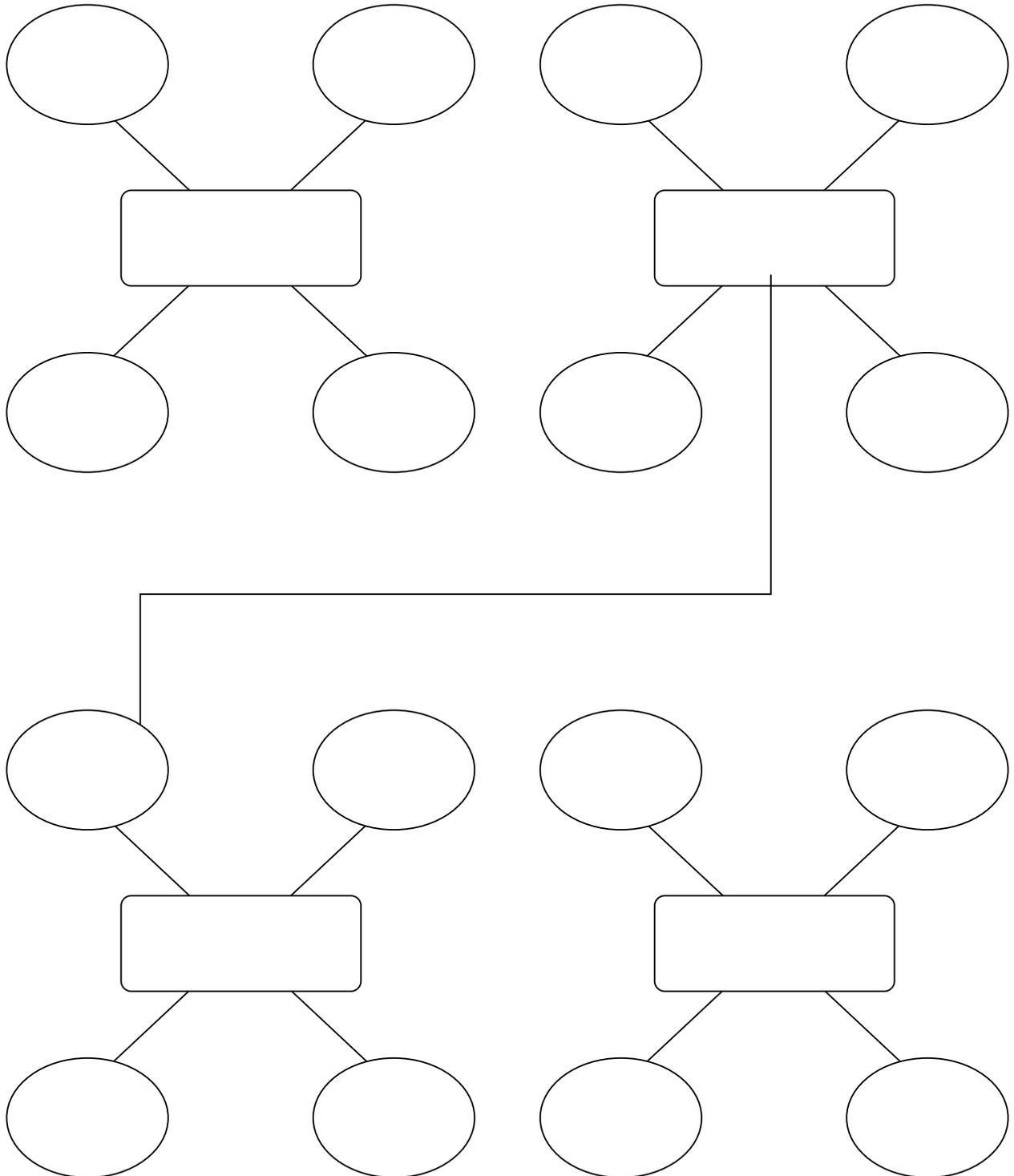
3. How did Nur Jahan influence the Mughal court and culture? Give two points.

4. Why did Shah Jahan increase taxes and what were the effects during the 1630–32 famine?

5. Give two reasons for the decline in Aurangzeb's popularity despite his personal piety.

Section E: Activity

Draw a concept map with Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb as four hubs. Under each, list 2 governance policies and 2 cultural/architectural highlights



Society and Culture under the Mughals

Section A: Key Concepts

1. How was a province (subah) governed? Name the subahdar and two other officials.

2. Name two architectural achievements each from Akbar and Shah Jahan.

3. What is miniature painting and who was Ustad Mansur?

4. Why were libraries and calligraphers (khattaats) important in Mughal culture?

5. Explain in one line each: Sufism and the Bhakti movement.

6. How did the attitudes of Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb differ toward religion/Sufism?

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

- Mughal provinces were called _____ and were headed by a _____.
- Akbar built his new capital at _____.
- _____ used _____ extensively in palaces and forts, replacing sandstone.
- The famous artist _____ painted birds and animals during _____'s reign.
- The autobiography of Jahangir is called _____.
- Religious debates under Akbar were held at the _____ and promoted _____.

Section C: Match the Terms with Their Correct Meanings

Column A	Column B
Subah / Subahdar	Province / Governor
Qazi / Kotwal	Judge / Head of police
Waqianawis	Recorder/reporter of events
Fatehpur Sikri	Akbar's capital complex
Wazir Khan Mosque	Mughalera mosque in Lahore
Sufism / Bhakti	Spiritual devotion; reform & inclusivity

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Outline the central provincial administrative relationship under the Mughals.

2. Contrast Akbar's and Aurangzeb's approaches to religion and public culture.

3. Why did Mughal rulers value calligraphy and libraries? Give two reasons.

4. How did Sufism help social harmony in the subcontinent?

The Mughal Empire in Decline

Section A: Key Concepts

1. Who was Bahadur Shah I and why is he considered the last later Mughal with real authority?

2. What trade privilege did Farrukhsiyar grant to the British East India Company and why did it matter?

3. Who were the Sayyid Brothers and why were they called “kingmakers”?

4. What happened during Nadir Shah’s invasion (1739)? Name two items he carried away.

5. Who was Bahadur Shah Zafar and what was his fate after 1857?

6. List three causes of Mughal decline

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

- _____ was the last later Mughal to exercise real authority.
- In 1717, _____ granted _____ trading rights to the East India Company.
- The _____ Brothers acted as kingmakers during the declining Mughal years.
- In _____, _____ invaded India and carried away immense wealth.
- _____ was emperor only in name under the control of the East India Company.
- The last Mughal emperor, _____, was exiled to _____ in 1858

Section C: Match the Terms with Their Correct Meanings

Column A	Column B
Jahandar Shah	Short, mismanaged reign; influence of favourites
Farrukhsiyar	Granted Company trade privileges (1717)
Nadir Shah	Invaded 1739; looted Delhi
Akbar II	Emperor in name; under Company pension
Bahadur Shah Zafar	Last Mughal; exiled after 1857

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Explain two administrative/financial weaknesses of the later Mughals.

2. How did European trading companies gain political influence? One example.

3. Describe two impacts of Nadir Shah's invasion on the empire and people.

4. Summarise three key reasons for Mughal decline (choose from succession, treasury, nobility, new powers, invasions, Europeans)

Section E: Activity

Create a cause and effect chain (at least 7 linked boxes) showing the path from Aurangzeb's death → later Mughals → Sayyid Brothers → Company privileges → Nadir Shah → weakening provinces → 1857 & exile.



The Sultans of Mysore and the Muslim Revivalists

Section A: Key Concepts

1. Who was Haider Ali and why did Mysore become a strong state under him?

2. Why is Tipu Sultan called the “Tiger of Mysore”? Name one alliance he sought.

3. How and when did Tipu Sultan die, and where?

4. What were Shah Waliullah’s two core messages to Indian Muslims?

5. What did Syed Ahmad Shaheed Bareilvi aim to achieve and where did he die?

6. What was the Faraizi Movement of Haji Shariatullah about?

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

- Haider Ali studied the military _____ of the _____.
- Tipu Sultan sought support from _____ and other Muslim rulers.
- Tipu Sultan died in _____ defending _____.
- Shah Waliullah emphasised _____ (faith) and _____ (action).
- Syed Ahmad Shaheed was martyred at _____ in _____.
- The followers of Haji Shariatullah were called _____ and opposed _____ practices.

Section C: Matching Exercise

Column A	Column B
Haider Ali	Built Mysore's strength; learned European drill
Tipu Sultan	Allyseeking; died defending Seringapatam (1799)
Shah Waliullah	Qur'an into Persian; imān & 'amal; invited Abdali (1761)
Syed Ahmad Shaheed	Jihad movement; martyred at Balakot
Haji Shariatullah	Faraizi Movement in Bengal; reform of practice

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Describe two ways Haider Ali challenged British expansion.

2. Explain two reasons behind Tipu Sultan's eventual defeat.

3. How did Shah Waliullah hope to revive the Muslim community? Give two points.

4. What was Syed Ahmad Shaheed's vision and what undermined his success?

5. State the core aim of the Faraizi Movement and one reason it worried elites.

Democracy and Equality

Section A: Key Concepts

1. What is democracy?

2. Who rules in a democracy?

3. Name one democratic country.

4. What is equality?

5. Why is voting important?

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Democracy means rule by the _____.
2. People choose leaders through _____.
3. All citizens have equal _____.
4. Pakistan is a _____ country.
5. Democracy supports _____.

Section C: Match the Columns

Column A	Column B
Democracy	People's rule
Voting	Choosing leaders
Equality	Same rights
Citizens	People
Law	Rules

Section D: Short Answers Questions

1. Describe democracy.

2. What are the advantages of democracy?

3. Why is equality important?

4. Write two duties of citizens.

5. How does democracy protect rights?

Section A: Key Concepts

1. What is child labour?

2. Why do children work?

3. Name one problem caused by child labour.

4. What is education?

5. Why should children go to school?

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Child labour is harmful to _____.
2. Poverty is a major _____ of child labour.
3. Children should enjoy their _____.
4. Education helps build a better _____.
5. Laws are made to protect _____.

Section C: Match the Columns

Column A	Column B
Child labour	Child work
Education	Learning
Poverty	Lack of money
Health	Wellbeing
Laws	Protection

Section D: Short Answers Questions

1. Describe child labour.

2. Why is child labour dangerous?

3. Write two causes of child labour.

4. How does education help children?

5. What can governments do to stop child labour?

The Role of Women in Nation Building

Section A: Key Concepts

1. What is nation building and why is it important for a country?

2. How does a nation develop a shared national identity?

3. What vision did Quaid-e-Azam have for Pakistani women?

4. Name two women who contributed to the Pakistan Movement.

5. Who was Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan and what organisations did she establish?

6. Name two modern Pakistani women who contribute to nation building today.

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Nation building helps people develop a shared sense of _____ and _____.
2. Quaid-e-Azam encouraged women to participate equally in the _____ of the nation.
3. Miss _____ Jinnah was a strong supporter of her brother and a symbol of the new Muslim woman.
4. After independence, Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan formed the _____ and the _____ to train and mobilise women.
5. _____ Edhi was known for her humanitarian service through the Edhi Foundation.
6. _____ Baig is the first Pakistani woman to climb Mount Everest.

Section C: Match the Terms with Their Correct Meanings

Column A	Column B
Nation building	Developing unity, identity, and progress in a country
Quaid-e-Azam's vision	Equal participation of women in national development
Fatima Jinnah	Symbol of women's political leadership during Pakistan Movement
APWA	Women's welfare and training organisation
Bilquis Edhi	Nurse and humanitarian known for social service
Samina Baig	First Pakistani woman to scale Mount Everest

Section D: Short Answers Questions

1. Why did women play an essential role in the Pakistan Movement? Give two reasons.

2. How did Quaid-e-Azam promote the empowerment of Muslim women?

3. Describe the contributions of Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan to women's development after independence.

4. Explain how women contribute to nation building today. Give two fields where women excel.

5. What qualities make women effective nation builders according to the chapter?

Section E: Activity

1. Profile Writing

Choose one of the following women and write a 6–8-line profile describing her contributions to nation building:

- Fatima Jinnah
- Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan
- Bilquis Edhi
- Parveen Rehman
- Samina Baig

2. Reflection

Write 3–4 lines on how you think students can contribute to nation building in Pakistan.

Effective Communication Skills

Section A: Key Concepts

1. What is communication and why do humans need it?

2. Name the three basic forms of communication.

3. What is verbal communication? Give one example.

4. What is non-verbal communication? List two examples.

5. What is written communication?

6. Why is listening an important part of communication?

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Communication is the way people share their _____, _____, and _____.
2. The three forms of communication are _____, _____, and _____.
3. Verbal communication uses _____ words to convey a message.
4. Non-verbal communication includes _____, _____, and _____ expressions.
5. Written communication depends on correct _____ of words and _____ of expression.
6. Good communication helps prevent _____ and improves _____.

Section C: Match the Terms with Their Correct Meanings

Column A	Column B
Verbal communication	Using spoken words to share a message
Non-verbal communication	Body language, gestures, facial expressions
Written communication	Sharing ideas through writing (emails, notes, letters)
Eye contact	Builds trust during communication
Paralinguistics	Tone, pitch, and loudness of voice
Misunderstanding	When the message is not understood correctly

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. Explain how body language supports verbal communication.

2. Why should we “think before we speak”?

3. What role do emotions play in creating communication problems?

4. Why is poor listening a barrier to effective communication?

5. How can choosing the wrong medium (phone, message, face-to-face) cause issues?

6. Give two good communication habits and two poor ones.

Section E: Activity

1. Reflective writing (4–5 lines):

How has modern communication (mobile phones or internet) changed your daily life?

2. Think & judge:

Write one good and one harmful effect of social media.
