

Worksheets

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Maps and diagrams

Section A: Vocabulary in Context

1. Use each word in your own sentence:

1. Scale

2. Choropleth

3. Variable

4. Misrepresent

2. Choose the correct usage:

2. Tick (✓) the sentence where the word is used correctly:

Word	Sentence A	Sentence B
Convenient	<input type="checkbox"/> It is convenient to carry a folded map.	<input type="checkbox"/> A mountain is convenient because it is tall.
Proportional	<input type="checkbox"/> The slices of a pie graph are proportional to the data.	<input type="checkbox"/> Proportional means colourful.

Section B: Short Explanation Questions

Answer in 2–3 lines:

1. Why is it important that maps are drawn to scale?

2. How does a dot distribution map help us understand numerical data?

3. In what situation is a line graph more useful than a bar graph?

4. Why can a pie graph be difficult to read when there are too many categories?

Section C: Complete the Table Using Lesson Information

1. Complete the chart below:

Type of Map / Graph	What it Shows	One Advantage	One Limitation
Dot Distribution Map			
Choropleth Map			
Line Graph			
Pie Chart			

2. Scenario-based Question:

A mapmaker is drawing a dot distribution map of a district. Each dot shows 100 people. While rushing, he places several dots in the wrong town.

1. Why is placing dots in the correct location important?

2. How might this mistake misrepresent the population?

3. Give one problem this could cause for someone who uses the map.

Section D: True or False WITH justification

Write T or F with the correct justification for each.

1. Political maps show mountains, rivers, and forests. _____
Correction: _____
2. Each dot on a dot distribution map always represents a different size. _____
Correction: _____
3. A pie graph shows the relationship between two variables. _____
Correction: _____
4. Bar graphs can be drawn horizontally or vertically. _____
Correction: _____
5. Choropleth maps use colours or shading to show values. _____
Correction: _____

Section E: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

Circle the correct answer:

1. A teacher wants to show how temperatures changed over 12 months. Which graph should she use?
 - a) Pie chart
 - b) Line graph
 - c) Dot map
2. A choropleth map uses different colours because:
 - a) It looks more attractive
 - b) It helps show differences in data across areas
 - c) It saves space
3. Which statement BEST explains why the incorrect placement of dots can be a problem?
 - a) It makes the map colourful

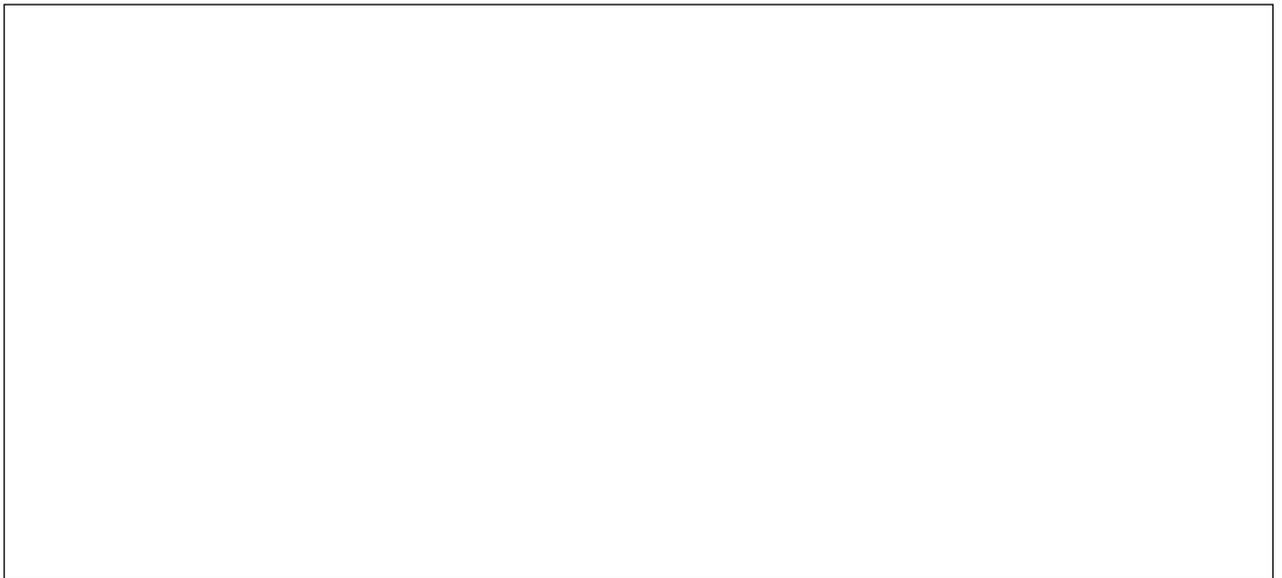
- b) It misrepresents the data
 - c) It makes the map heavy
4. A pie chart is MOST suitable for:
- a) Showing parts of a whole
 - b) Showing changes over time
 - c) Showing heights of mountains

Section F: Activity

A: Create a Mini Graph

Collect simple data from your class (e.g., favourite fruit, colour, or sport).

- Make either a bar graph or pie chart.
- Write 3 sentences explaining what your graph shows.



B: Map Interpretation

Look at any map in your textbook.

Write 4–5 lines explaining:

- What type of map it is
- What information it shows
- How this map could be useful to people

Oceans and Seas

Section A: Vocabulary in Context

1. Use each word in your own sentence:

1. Salinity

2. Swell

3. Oceanographer

4. Uninhabited

2. Choose the correct usage:

Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

Word	Sentence A	Sentence B
Accumulation	<input type="checkbox"/> The accumulation of sediments forms layers on the seabed.	<input type="checkbox"/> Accumulation means washing the ocean floor.
Exert	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong winds exert force on ocean water to create waves.	<input type="checkbox"/> Exert means to sleep deeply.

Section B: Short Explanation Questions

Answer in 2–3 lines:

1. Why is the Earth called the blue planet?

2. How are waves formed? Give two reasons.

3. What makes the Dead Sea unique compared to other seas?

4. How is a channel different from a strait?

Section C: Complete the Table Using Lesson Information

1. Complete the table about the five oceans

Ocean	Size / Depth	Location / Borders	One Key Feature
Pacific Ocean			
Atlantic Ocean			
Indian Ocean			
Arctic Ocean			
Antarctic (Southern) Ocean			

B. Study the description and answer:

“The seabed contains mountains, plains, and valleys just like land and can even be deeper than the height of Mount Everest.”

1. What does this tell us about the structure of the ocean floor?

2. Why might studying the seabed be difficult for scientists?

Section D: True / False WITH Correction

Write T or F with the correct justification for each.

1. The Dead Sea supports many types of marine animals. _____

Correction: _____

2. Currents move randomly without any pattern. _____

Correction: _____

3. Most islands in the South China Sea are uninhabited. _____

Correction: _____

4. Tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the Moon. _____

Correction: _____

5. Waves can only be caused by wind. _____

Correction: _____

Section E: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

Circle the correct answer:

1. Which sea is famous for warm, clear water and is a major tourist spot?

a) Bering Sea

b) Caribbean Sea

c) Dead Sea

2. The Dead Sea allows people to float easily because:

a) The water is extremely salty

b) It is very shallow

c) It has strong waves

3. Which statement BEST explains why ocean currents form?

a) Water likes to move randomly

b) They form due to wind, temperature, and salinity differences

c) Because fish move in groups

4. Underwater earthquakes can cause:
- Channels
 - Swells or large waves
 - More islands

Section F: Activity

A. Draw & Explain

Draw a simple labelled diagram of the five oceans. Then write 4–5 lines explaining:

- Which is the largest
- Which is the smallest
- Why oceans are important for life on Earth



B. Mini Research & Reflection

Pick one sea from the lesson (Caribbean, Arabian, Mediterranean, etc.).

Write a short paragraph (6–7 lines):

- Where it is located
- Why it is important
- One danger or challenge connected to that sea (storms, salinity, volcanic activity, etc.)

Natural Disasters

Section A: Vocabulary in Context

1. Use each word in your own sentence:

1. Epicentre

2. Evacuation

3. Magnitude

4. Landslide

B. Choose the correct usage:

Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

Word	Sentence A	Sentence B
Aftershocks	<input type="checkbox"/> Aftershocks are smaller earthquakes that follow the main one.	<input type="checkbox"/> Aftershocks are waves in the sea after a storm.
Eruption	<input type="checkbox"/> A volcanic eruption releases molten rock and gases.	<input type="checkbox"/> Eruption means cleaning the volcano.

Section B: Short Explanation Questions

Answer in 2–3 lines:

1. What is the difference between a natural hazard and a natural disaster?

2. Why are earthquakes in densely populated areas more dangerous?

3. How can heavy rainfall lead to a landslide?

4. Why do some volcanic eruptions become explosive?

Section C: Complete the Table Using Lesson Information

A. Complete the chart on natural disasters:

Disaster Type	Main Cause	One Warning Sign	One Safety Measure
Earthquake			
Flood			
Volcanic Eruption			
Cyclone			

B. Interpret the scenario and answer:

“An earthquake of magnitude 7.0 struck near a city. Buildings shook strongly, and several aftershocks followed.”

1. What does the magnitude tell us about the earthquake?

2. Why are aftershocks risky for rescue workers?

Section D: True or False WITH Correction

Write T or F with the correct justification for each.

1. A volcano with no activity for 50 years is called an active volcano. _____

Correction: _____

2. Floods only occur because rivers overflow. _____

Correction: _____

3. Cyclones form over cold ocean water. _____

Correction: _____

4. The epicentre is the point directly above the earthquake's focus. _____

Correction: _____

5. Landslides can be triggered by earthquakes. _____

Correction: _____

Section E: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

Circle the correct answer:

1. Which area is MOST likely to face a landslide?
 - a) Flat farmland
 - b) Steep Mountain slopes after heavy rain
 - c) Desert regions
2. Which statement BEST explains why cyclones cause so much damage?
 - a) They move slowly
 - b) They bring strong winds, heavy rain, and high waves
 - c) They only occur at night
3. A city wants to reduce flood damage. What should it do FIRST?
 - a) Build more shops
 - b) Improve drainage systems
 - c) Increase traffic signals

4. Which disaster is most likely if a volcano shows smoke, rumbling, and heat?
- a) Earthquake
 - b) Flood
 - c) Eruption

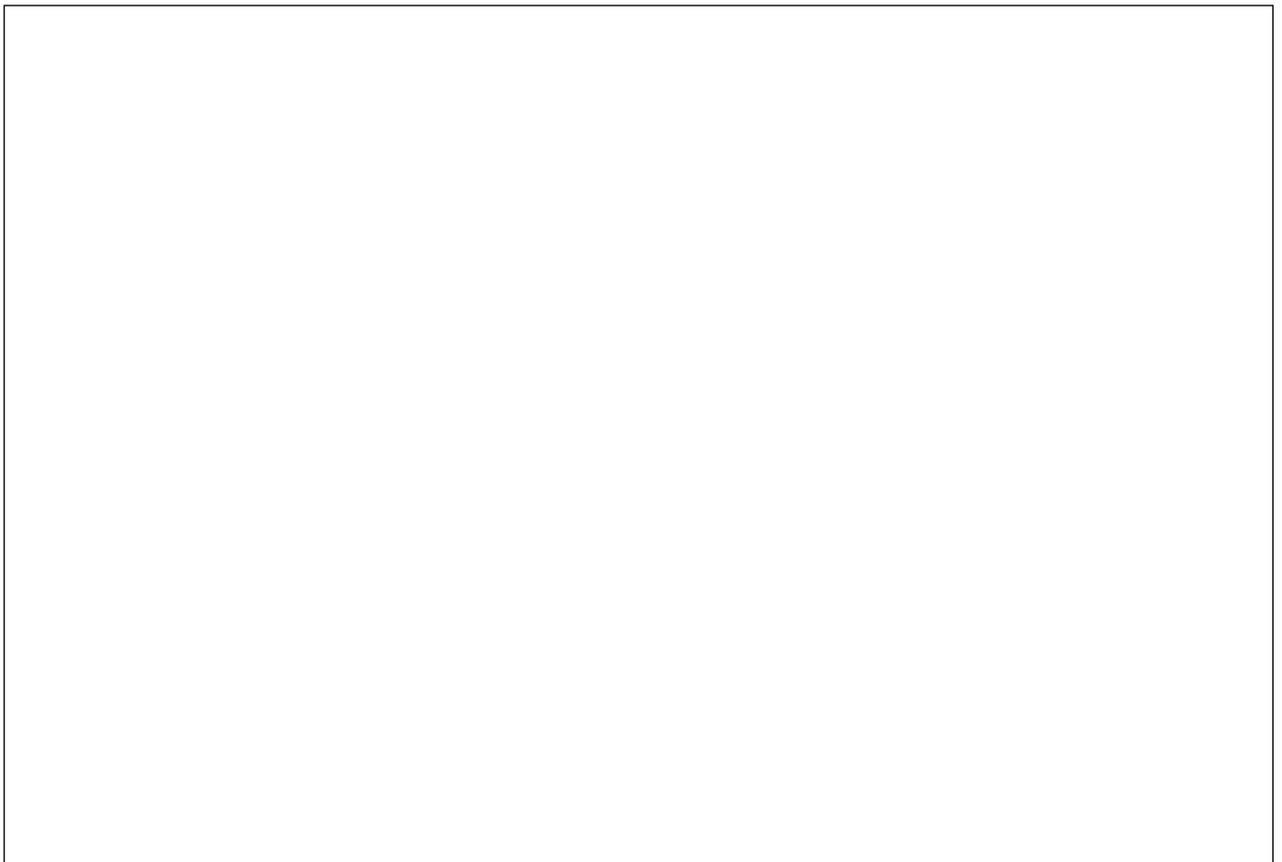
Section F: Activity

A. Safety Poster

Make a small poster on Earthquake Safety.

Include:

- 3 things to do during an earthquake
- 3 things to do after an earthquake
- Simple drawings/icons



B. Cause Effect Chain

Choose one disaster (flood, cyclone, earthquake, landslide).

Draw a cause → effect → result chain of at least 5 steps.

Example:

Heavy rain → River rises → Overflow → Flooding → Damage to homes



Major Environmental Problems

Section A: Vocabulary in Context

1. Use each word in your own sentence:

1. Contaminant

2. Global warming

3. Sapling

4. Toxic

2. Tick (✓) the correct usage from the textbook context:

Word	Sentence A	Sentence B
Irritate	<input type="checkbox"/> Smog can irritate the eyes and throat.	<input type="checkbox"/> Irritate means to clean the air.
Compost	<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetable peel can be used to make compost.	<input type="checkbox"/> Compost is a kind of chemical fertilizer.

Pollutant

 Industrial waste acts as a pollutant in rivers.

 Pollutants are always harmless.

Section B: Short Explanation Questions

Answer in 2–3 lines:

1. What is pollution? Name any two causes given in the unit.

2. How does air pollution affect human health?

3. Why does water pollution lead to diseases like cholera and typhoid?

4. How do pesticides and chemical fertilizers affect soil?

5. What are the 3 R's, and why are they important for the environment?

Section C: Complete the Table Using Lesson Information

A. Fill in the table below with the correct information from the chapter.

Environmental Problem	Main Causes	Effects	Control Measures
Air Pollution			
Water Pollution			
Soil Pollution			
Noise Pollution			
Global Warming			

B. Case based Question

“Smoke from vehicles and factories adds soot and harmful gases to the air.”

1. Which type of pollution is mentioned here?

2. Name two harmful effects this pollution causes to humans.

3. Suggest two control measures mentioned in the unit.

Section D: True or False WITH Correction

Write T or F with the correct justification for each.

1. Smog and soot come mainly from trees and plants. _____

Correction: _____

2. Polluted water is a breeding ground for mosquitoes. _____

Correction: _____

3. Kitchen waste like vegetable peel must be thrown in open garbage heaps. _____

Correction: _____

4. Noise pollution can cause stress, high blood pressure, and hearing loss. _____

Correction: _____

5. Fossil fuels release oxygen into the air and cool the Earth. _____

Correction: _____

Section E: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Circle the correct answer:

1. Which practice MOST reduces soil pollution?
 - a) Using more pesticides
 - b) Throwing rubbish in open fields
 - c) Making compost from kitchen waste
2. Why is drainage of oil or chemicals into sewerage dangerous?
 - a) It eventually pollutes water channels
 - b) It helps clean the pipes
 - c) It produces clean drinking water

3. Which measure BEST helps reduce air pollution?
 - a) Cutting down trees
 - b) Walking or cycling instead of driving
 - c) Burning rubbish for quick disposal
4. Why is noise pollution harmful?
 - a) It makes the air dirty
 - b) It affects hearing and causes stress
 - c) It helps plants grow

Section F: Activity

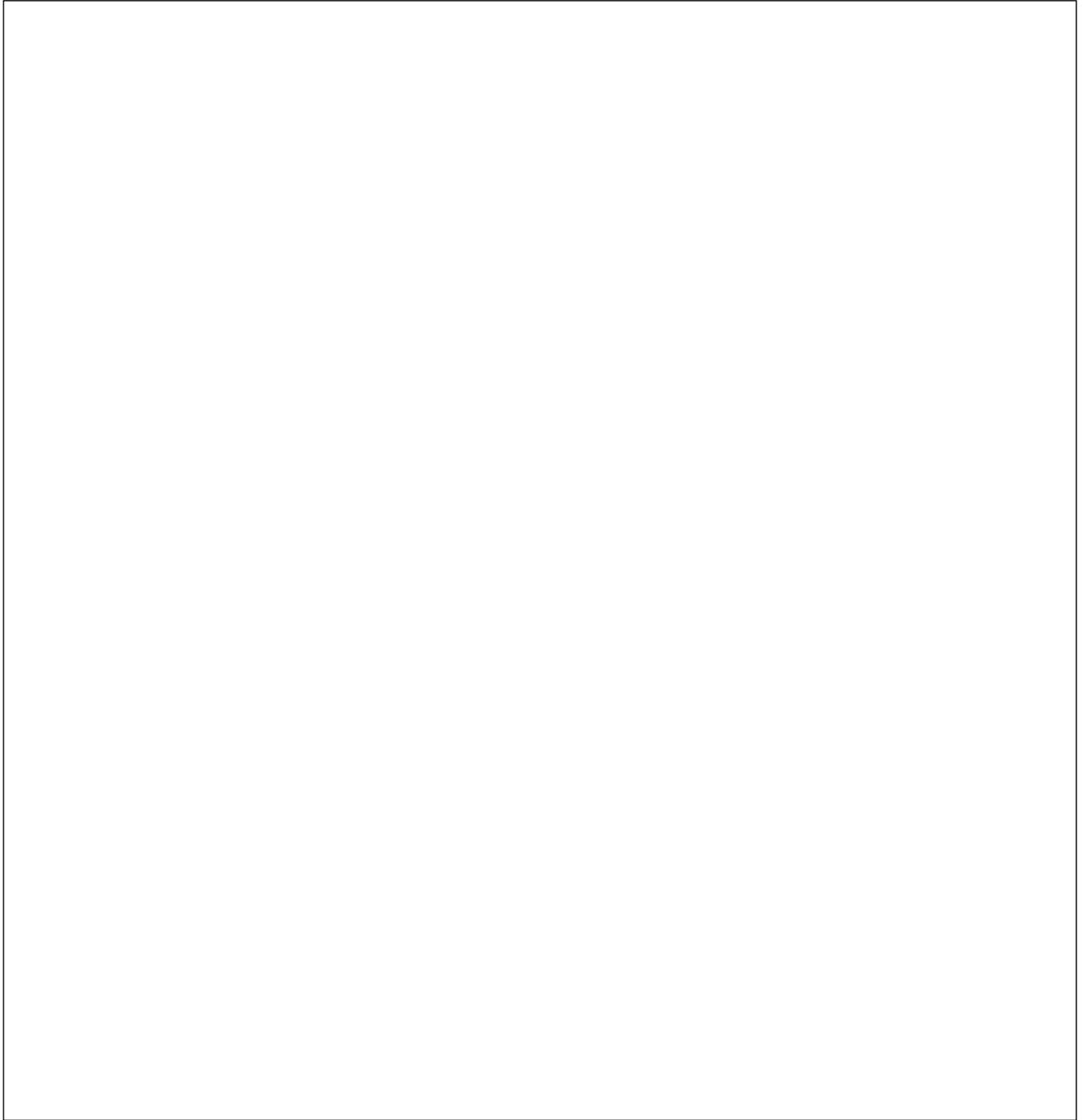
A. Poster Activity: "Fight Pollution – Save Our Planet"

Create a poster showing **ANY THREE** of the following, using facts from the textbook:

- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Soil pollution
- Noise pollution

Include:

- 1 cause
- 1 effect
- 1 solution for each



B. Create a "3 R's" Chart

Make three column sections

1. REDUCE – Write 3 ways to reduce waste
2. REUSE – List 3 household items that can be reused
3. RECYCLE – Draw or list 3 things that can be recycled (paper, metal, plastic)

REDUCE	REUSE	RECYCLE

Natural Regions of the World

Section A: Vocabulary in Context

1. Use each word in your own sentence:

1. Moderate

2. Scrubland

3. Adaptations

4. Uninhabited

2. Tick (✓) the correct usage:

Word	Sentence A	Sentence B
Resident	<input type="checkbox"/> A resident is someone who lives in a certain place.	<input type="checkbox"/> A resident is a type of tree.
Tundra	<input type="checkbox"/> The tundra is a cold, dry region north of the Arctic Circle.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tundra regions receive heavy rainfall all year.

Tropical

 Tropical regions lie near the equator and are very hot. Tropical regions are the coldest places on Earth.

Section B: Short Explanation Questions

Answer in 2–3 lines:

1. What are natural regions? How are they grouped?

2. Why does the Tropical region have high temperatures throughout the year?

3. What are the main differences between Maritime Temperate and Continental Temperate regions?

4. Why are deserts considered “harsh environments”?

5. Why does the Tundra region remain uninhabited for most of the year?

Section C: Complete the Table Using Lesson Information

A. Complete the table using facts from the chapter:

Region	Location	Climate	Vegetation / Features	Example Countries
Tropical	Between the Tropic of Cancer & Capricorn			
Temperate – Maritime	Near coasts			
Temperate – Continental	Away from the sea			
Polar	Near North and South Pole			
Desert	Dry areas with less than 250 mm rainfall			
Tundra	North of the Arctic Circle			
Monsoon	South and Southeast Asia			

B. Study the description and answer:

“Grasslands are known by different names: pampas in Argentina, prairies in USA & Canada, and steppes in Central Asia and Russia.”

1. Which region do these grasslands belong to?

2. Why do different parts of the world use different names?

3. What type of climate is found in this region?

Section D: True or False WITH Correction

Write T or F with the correct justification for each.

1. The average temperature in the Tropical region is about 10°C. _____

Correction: _____

2. The Polar regions have warm summers and mild winters. _____

Correction: _____

3. The Mediterranean region has hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. _____

Correction: _____

4. Desert regions receive less than 250 mm of rainfall each year. _____

Correction: _____

5. Most parts of the Tundra remain covered with snow for most of the year. _____

Correction: _____

Section E: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

Circle the correct answer:

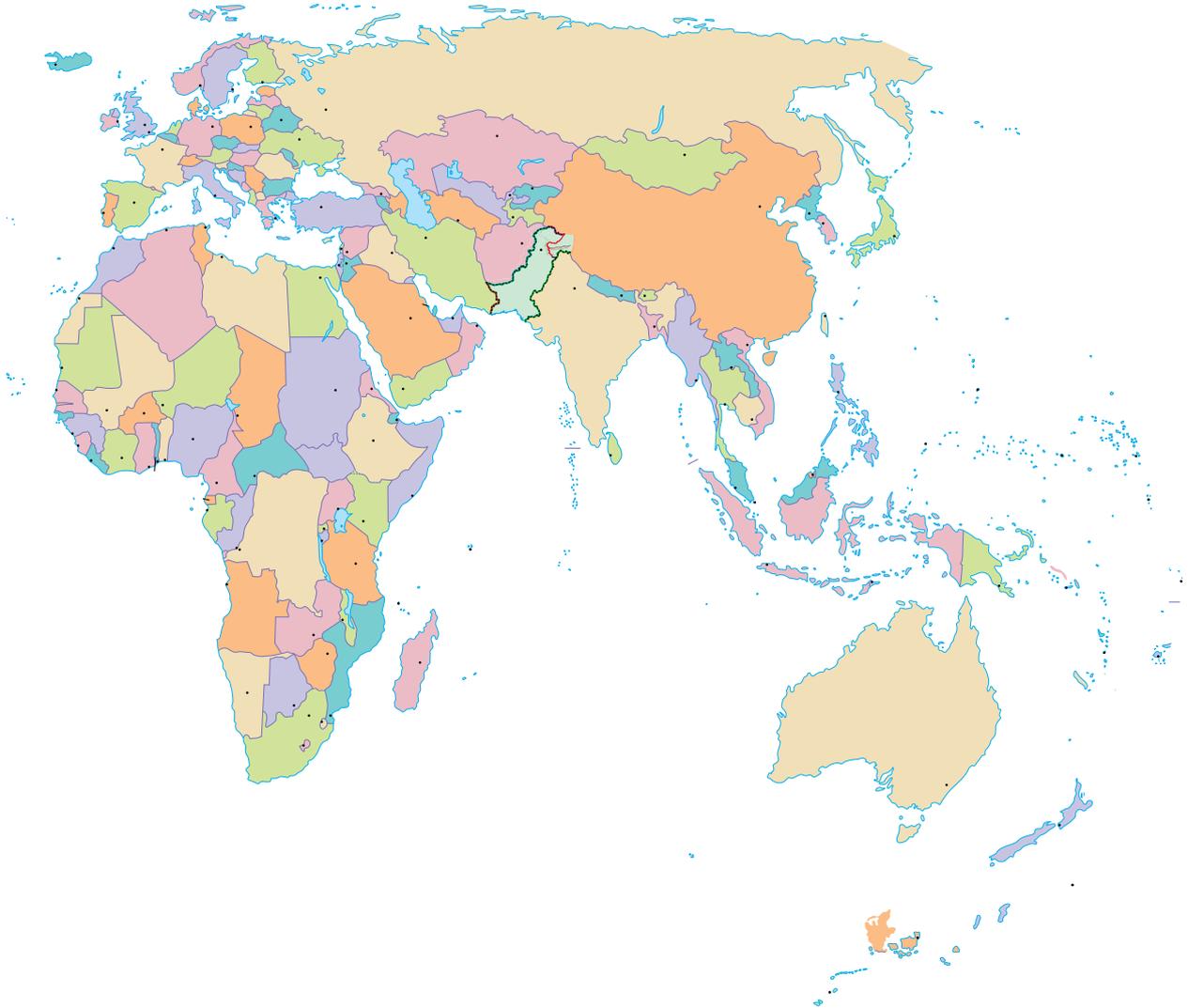
1. Why do Maritime Temperate regions have cooler summers?
 - a) They receive no rainfall
 - b) The sea keeps the land cooler in summer
 - c) The land is covered with snow
2. Which region is MOST suitable for growing olive and fruit trees?
 - a) Tropical
 - b) Desert
 - c) Mediterranean
3. Why do animals in the Tundra region need special adaptations?
 - a) The climate is extremely harsh and cold
 - b) There are many forests
 - c) Rainfall is heavy
4. Which region has monsoon winds bringing rainfall mainly in summer?
 - a) Desert
 - b) Monsoon
 - c) Polar

Section F: Activity

A. World Map Labelling Activity

On a blank world map:

- Shade the Tropical, Temperate, and Polar regions in different colours.
- Label at least three countries in each region (as given in the textbook).
- Write two sentences explaining the climate of each region.



B. Region Comparison Chart

Create a chart comparing ANY TWO regions from:

- Tropical
- Temperate
- Polar
- Desert

- Mediterranean
- Monsoon
- Tundra

Include for BOTH regions:

- Location
- Climate
- Vegetation
- Animals
- One interesting fact from the textbook

Consolidation of the British Rule

Section A: Vocabulary in Context

1. Use each word in your own sentence:

1. Succession

2. Annexation

3. Viceroy

4. Inefficient

2. Tick (✓) the correct usage:

Word	Sentence A	Sentence B
Luxury	<input type="checkbox"/> The Mughal rulers became fond of comfort and luxury.	<input type="checkbox"/> Luxury means strict discipline.
Missionary	<input type="checkbox"/> Missionary schools were opened to promote Christianity.	<input type="checkbox"/> A missionary is a type of soldier.

Superiority	<input type="checkbox"/> The British developed a sense of superiority over Indians.	<input type="checkbox"/> Superiority means being very poor.
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Section B: Short Explanation Questions

Answer in 2–3 lines:

1. What were two major reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire after Aurangzeb?

2. How did the East India Company slowly gain control over India?

3. Why did Indians become unhappy with British policies after the War of Independence?

4. What was the Doctrine of Lapse?

5. What were the main administrative changes introduced after 1858 when the Crown took over?

Section C: Complete the Table Using Lesson Information

A. Complete the table based on reforms mentioned in the unit:

Reform Area	Key British Changes	Example Given in Text
Administrative		
Legal		
Educational		
Agricultural		
Communication & Transport		

B. Scenario Interpretation

“Indians were not allowed to hold important positions, and private armies of local rulers were replaced by British soldiers.”

1. Which British strategy does this describe?

2. How did this policy increase British power?

3. Why did this create resentment among locals?

Section D: True or False WITH Correction

Write T or F with the correct justification for each.

1. The British first entered India as rulers. _____

Correction: _____

2. The Doctrine of Lapse allowed the British to take land if a ruler had no heir. _____

Correction: _____

3. Queen Victoria became Empress of India in 1858. _____

Correction: _____

4. Under British rule, India was divided into eleven provinces. _____

Correction: _____

5. Indian judges were never appointed in criminal courts. _____

Correction: _____

Section E: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Circle the correct answer:

1. Why did the British succeed in expanding their control?

- a) The Mughal Empire was strong
- b) There was no unity among local rulers
- c) The British refused to form alliances

2. Which policy helped the British take control of states without heirs?
 - a) Divide and rule
 - b) Doctrine of Lapse
 - c) Treaty of Allahabad
3. Why did missionary schools create mistrust among Indians?
 - a) They promoted Christianity
 - b) They charged high fees
 - c) They taught only science
4. What major step was taken after the War of Independence 1857?
 - a) India was divided into two countries
 - b) The East India Company was abolished
 - c) All Indians were given equal rights

Section F: Activity

A. Timeline Creation

Create a timeline showing 6 major events from the unit, such as:

- Start of British trade
 - Decline after Aurangzeb
 - Doctrine of Lapse
 - War of Independence 1857
 - End of East India Company
 - Reforms introduced under the Crown
- Include dates and one-line explanations for each.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the Aligarh Movement

Section A: Vocabulary in Content

1. Use each word in your own sentence:

1. Reformer

2. Mistrust

3. Acquire

4. Compete

2. Tick (✓) the correct usage:

Word	Sentence A	Sentence B
Munsif	<input type="checkbox"/> He passed the munsif exam and worked as a judge.	<input type="checkbox"/> A munsif is a soldier in the British army.
Attitude	<input type="checkbox"/> His positive attitude helped him learn modern education.	<input type="checkbox"/> Attitude means a type of clothing.

Pioneer	<input type="checkbox"/> Sir Syed was a pioneer of modern Muslim education.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pioneer means someone who copies others.
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Section B: Short Explanation Questions

Answer in 2–3 lines:

1. Write about the early life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

2. Why did Sir Syed write the pamphlet *The Causes of the Indian Revolt*?

3. Why were the Muslims of his time backward?

4. What are the achievements of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in the field of education?

5. Why did Sir Syed believe in the Two-Nation Theory?

Section C: Complete the Table Using Lesson Information

1. Complete the chart below on the educational efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

Initiative	Year / Location	Purpose	Details from Text
First School			
Second School			
Scientific Society			
MAO College			

B. Scenario-Based Question

“Many Hindus wanted Hindi to replace Urdu as the court language. Muslims supported Urdu, calling it a sign of their identity.”

1. Which controversy is being referred to?

2. How did this event strengthen the Two-Nation Theory?

3. Why did Muslims fear for their future in India?

Section D: True or False WITH Correction

Write T or F with the correct justification for each.

1. Sir Syed was born in 1817 in Agra. _____
Correction: _____
2. The Aligarh Movement focused only on religious education. _____
Correction: _____
3. Sir Syed believed Hindus and Muslims were one nation. _____
Correction: _____
4. Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in 1877. _____
Correction: _____
5. Muslims were ahead of Hindus in modern education in the 19th century. _____
Correction: _____

Section E: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Circle the correct answer:

1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was:
 - a) A military general
 - b) A Muslim reformer
 - c) A British officer
2. Sir Syed opened his first school in:
 - a) Muradabad
 - b) Aligarh

- c) Calcutta
3. The purpose of the Scientific Society was to:
- Train soldiers
 - Translate English works
 - Replace Urdu with Hindi
4. The MAO College was modeled after:
- Harvard University
 - Oxford and Cambridge
 - Delhi University
5. Sir Syed believed Hindus and Muslims were two nations because:
- They spoke the same language
 - They shared the same customs
 - They had different religions, cultures, and values

Section F: Activities

A. Timeline Creation

Create a timeline showing six major events from Sir Syed's life and the Aligarh Movement.

Suggested entries:

- Birth of Sir Syed
- First school (1859)
- Second school (1863)
- Scientific Society (1867)
- MAO College (1877)
- Muhammadan Educational Conference (1886)



Towards Independence from British Rule

Section A: Vocabulary in Context

1. Use each word in your own sentence:

1. Reforms

2. Settlement

3. Protest

4. Retaliation

2. Tick (✓) the correct usage:

Word	Sentence A	Sentence B
Delegate	<input type="checkbox"/> A delegate represents a group in a meeting or conference.	<input type="checkbox"/> A delegate is a police officer.
Provincial	<input type="checkbox"/> Provincial elections were held under the 1935 Act.	<input type="checkbox"/> Provincial means national.

Non-cooperation

Non-cooperation means refusing to follow unjust laws.

Non-cooperation means helping the government.

Section B: Short Explanation Questions

Answer in 2–3 lines:

1. What was the Partition of Bengal (1905) and why did Hindus oppose it?

2. Why did Muslims form the All India Muslim League (1906)?

3. What was the purpose of the Lucknow Pact (1916)?

4. Why did Gandhi launch the Non-Cooperation Movement?

5. What were the key features of the Government of India Act 1935?

Section C: Complete the Table Using Lesson Information

A. Complete the table based on events in the struggle for independence:

Event	Year	What Happened	Impact
Partition of Bengal	1905		
Formation of Muslim League	1906		
Lucknow Pact	1916		
Khilafat Movement	1919		
Non-Cooperation	1920		
Government of India Act	1935		

B. Scenario based question

"In 1906, a delegation of Muslim leaders went to meet the Viceroy at Simla to demand separate electorates."

1. Why did Muslims feel the need to demand separate electorates?

2. How did this event lead to the formation of the Muslim League?

3. Why were separate electorates seen as essential for Muslim political protection?

Section D: True or False WITH Correction

Write T or F with the correct justification for each.

1. The Partition of Bengal was introduced to weaken the Muslims. _____

Correction: _____

2. The Muslim League was formed in Dhaka in 1906. _____

Correction: _____

3. The Lucknow Pact increased trust between Hindus and Muslims. _____

Correction: _____

4. Gandhi encouraged Indians to boycott British schools, courts, and goods. _____

Correction: _____

5. According to the 1935 Act, all provinces were immediately granted full independence. _____

Correction: _____

Section E: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Circle the correct answer:

1. Why did Muslims support the Partition of Bengal?
 - a) It created better administration and favoured Muslim majority areas
 - b) It reduced agricultural production
 - c) It helped Hindus gain more power

2. What was the main aim of the Khilafat Movement?
 - a) To support British reforms
 - b) To protest the treatment of the Turkish Caliph
 - c) To demand new provinces in India
3. Which statement best explains why the Muslim League was formed?
 - a) Muslims wanted a separate political party for their rights
 - b) Muslims wanted to join Congress fully
 - c) Muslims wanted to avoid politics
4. What did the Government of India Act 1935 introduce?
 - a) Complete freedom for India
 - b) Provincial autonomy and elections
 - c) Abolition of all political parties

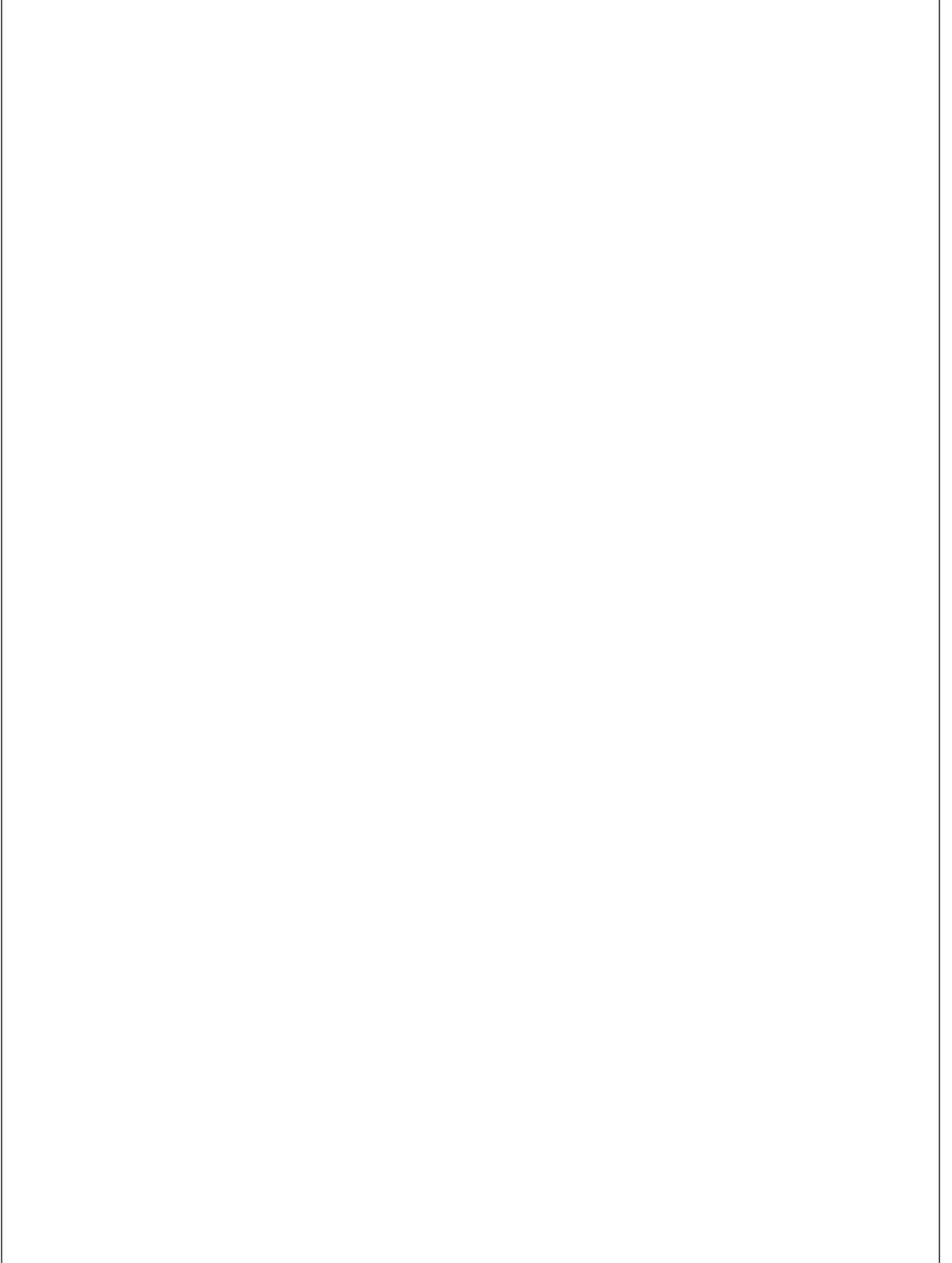
Section F: Activity

A. Create a Flowchart: "Path to Independence (1905–1935)"

Include the following events in order:

- Partition of Bengal
- Muslim League formed
- Lucknow Pact
- Khilafat Movement
- Non-Cooperation
- 1935 Act

Use arrows to show how each event led to the next.



The Struggle of Pakistan

Section A: Vocabulary in Context

1. Use each word in your own sentence:

1. Mandate

2. Negotiation

3. Repression

4. Mobilise

2. Tick (✓) the correct usage:

Word	Sentence A	Sentence B
Majority	<input type="checkbox"/> The Muslims won a clear majority in the 1946 elections.	<input type="checkbox"/> Majority means a small minority.
Campaign	<input type="checkbox"/> The Muslim League launched a massive campaign for Pakistan.	<input type="checkbox"/> Campaign means to avoid taking action.

League	<input type="checkbox"/> The AllIndia Muslim League worked for Muslim rights.	<input type="checkbox"/> A league is a type of weapon.
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Section B: Short Explanation Questions

Answer in 2–3 lines:

1. What were the main aims of the Muslim League after 1940?

2. Why was the Lahore Resolution (1940) a turning point for Muslims?

3. Why did Muslims reject the Cabinet Mission Plan?

4. What was the importance of the 1946 elections for the Pakistan Movement?

5. Why did Quaid-e-Azam say “We are a nation” during the struggle?

Section C: Complete the Table Using Lesson Information

A. Complete the table using information from the unit:

Event	Year	What Happened	Impact
Lahore Resolution	1940		
Cripps Mission	1942		
Gandhi–Jinnah Talks	1944		
Simla Conference	1945		
Elections	1946		
Direct Action Day	1946		

B. Case-Based Question

“Despite the Muslim League winning most Muslim seats in the 1946 elections, Congress leaders refused to share power fairly.”

1. What does this tell you about Congress’s attitude toward Muslims?

2. How did this situation increase the demand for Pakistan?

3. Why was Muslim representation important at this stage?

Section D: True or False WITH Correction

Write T or F with the correct justification for each.

1. The Lahore Resolution demanded a single united country. _____

Correction: _____

2. The Muslim League accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan completely. _____

Correction: _____

3. Quaid-e-Azam represented Muslim political interests in all negotiations. _____

Correction: _____

4. After the 1946 elections, the Muslim League gained strong public support. _____

Correction: _____

5. Direct Action Day was announced to demand immediate independence. _____

Correction: _____

Section E: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Circle the correct answer:

1. Why was the Lahore Resolution so important?

- a) It demanded full independence for Muslims
- b) It asked for reforms in education
- c) It supported Congress rule

2. Congress reacted strongly against the Muslim League's victory in 1946 because:
 - a) They wanted provincial autonomy
 - b) They did not want Muslims to get equal political rights
 - c) They supported the Pakistan demand
3. Which statement BEST explains why the Cabinet Mission Plan failed?
 - a) Both parties fully agreed
 - b) Congress refused to accept equal power for Muslims
 - c) It demanded immediate partition
4. The Muslim League mobilised the public in 1946 to:
 - a) Support the British rule
 - b) Improve trade with Europe
 - c) Strengthen the demand for Pakistan

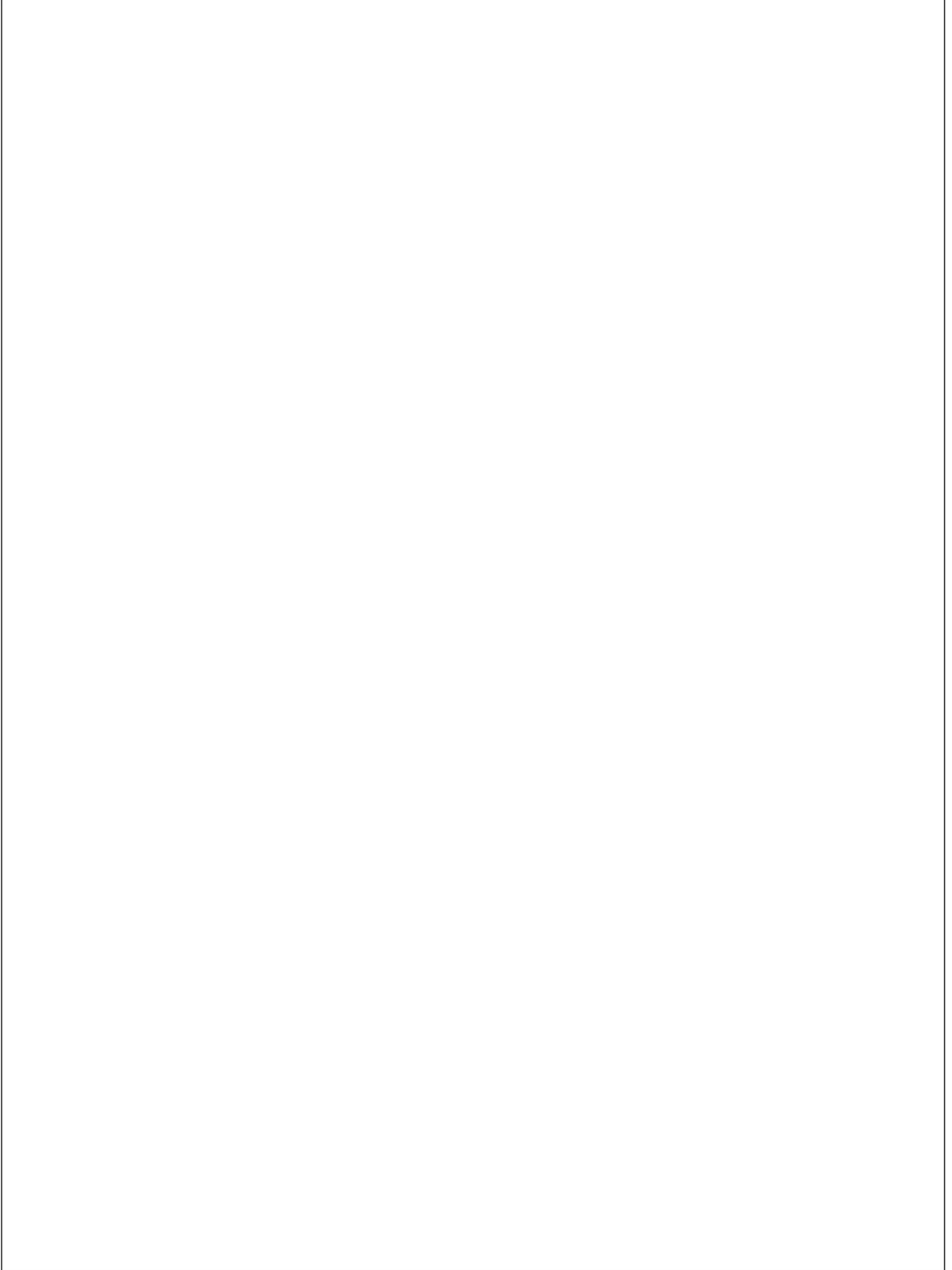
Section F: Activity

A. Create a Pakistan Movement Timeline

Include at least six major events from 1940 to 1947:

- Lahore Resolution
- Cripps Mission
- Simla Conference
- Elections 1946
- Direct Action Day
- Announcement of Partition

Add dates + one sentence explaining why each event was important.



Section A: Vocabulary in Context

1. Use each word in your own sentence:

1. Meagre

2. Infrastructure

3. Refugee

4. Flourishing

2. Tick (✓) the correct usage:

Word	Sentence A	Sentence B
Chequered	<input type="checkbox"/> Pakistan's history has been chequered with periods of instability.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chequered means fully successful without any problems.
Self-sufficient	<input type="checkbox"/> Pakistan was self-sufficient in food in earlier years.	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-sufficient means needing help for every basic thing.

Disruption

 Martial laws caused disruption to democracy.

 Disruption means building new systems.

Section B: Short Explanation Questions

Answer in 2–3 lines:

1. What major challenges did Pakistan face at the time of independence? Why did these problems occur?

2. How did Pakistan's economic sector begin to develop after independence?

3. What are Pakistan's main exports and imports today?

4. How has the telecommunication sector changed since independence?

5. What is CPEC and how can it benefit Pakistan?

Section C: Complete the Table Using Lesson Information

A. Complete the table using the textbook:

Area	Situation in 1947	Situation Today	Evidence from Text
Economy			
Infrastructure			
Education			
Social Sector			

B. Study the description and answer:

“Pakistan now trades with countries like China, USA, EU, UAE, and Saudi Arabia. Major exports include textiles, rice, leather, and sports goods.”

1. What does this show about Pakistan’s economic progress?

2. Why is international trade important for Pakistan?

3. Which imports does Pakistan still need and why?

Section D: True or False WITH Correction

Write T or F with the correct justification for each.

1. At independence, Pakistan had strong infrastructure and many industries. _____

Correction: _____

2. CPEC will connect China to world markets through Gwadar. _____

Correction: _____

3. Pakistan's population in 2023 is about 75 million. _____

Correction: _____

4. Only government schools are improving education in Pakistan. _____

Correction: _____

5. Media and telecommunication have seen tremendous progress. _____

Correction: _____

Section E: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Circle the correct answer:

1. Why did Pakistan struggle economically after independence?

- a) Too many factories already existed
- b) Most industries were in India
- c) There were no migrants
- d) Pakistan had excess money

2. Why is CPEC important?
 - a) It creates job opportunities and improves transport routes
 - b) It will reduce Pakistan's population
 - c) It replaces all exports
 - d) It closes trade routes
3. The rise of private universities shows:
 - a) Education is becoming less important
 - b) Pakistan is improving in higher education
 - c) Only the government can run universities
 - d) Students no longer study
4. Why does Pakistan still import wheat, oilseed, and edible oil?
 - a) The population has increased
 - b) Pakistan produces too much food
 - c) Pakistan does not grow any crops
 - d) The soil is infertile everywhere

Section F: Activity

A. Create an Infographic: "Pakistan Then vs Pakistan Now"

Include the following comparisons:

- Population (2015 vs 2025)
- Infrastructure (roads, ports, industries)
- Education (institutions then vs now)
- Exports and imports
- Technology and media

Use short facts.

Pakistan	
Then	Now

Section A: Vocabulary in Context

1. Use each word in your own sentence:

1. Integrity

2. Materialism

3. Sycophant

4. Conscience

2. Tick (✓) the correct usage:

Word	Sentence A	Sentence B
Sprout	<input type="checkbox"/> Seeds sprout into small plants after some days.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sprout means to dry up.
Influence	<input type="checkbox"/> Parents have a strong influence on children's values.	<input type="checkbox"/> Influence means to break something.

Taunt

 The boy feared others would taunt him for failing. Taunt means to help.

Section B: Short Explanation Questions

Answer in 2–3 lines:

1. What is integrity, and why does it require courage?

2. How does materialism affect people's behaviour?

3. Why did the king test the young men with boiled seeds?

4. What stopped the farmer's son from buying a sprouted seed?

5. What lesson does the story teach about honesty and success?

Section C: Complete the Table Using Lesson Information

A. Complete the table from the chapter's story:

Character / Element	Behaviour / Meaning	What It Shows

B. Scenario Interpretation

“The farmer’s son brought only soil in his pot, while everyone else brought seedlings.”

1. Why did his pot contain nothing?

2. What fear did he have before going to the palace?

3. Why did the king choose him in the end?

Section D: True or False WITH Correction

Write T or F with the correct justification for each.

1. Integrity means doing what everyone else is doing. _____
Correction: _____
2. A sycophant praises others only to gain benefit. _____
Correction: _____
3. The king gave seeds that could easily sprout. _____
Correction: _____
4. The farmer's son was honest even when he was scared. _____
Correction: _____
5. A person with integrity will have a clear conscience. _____
Correction: _____

Section E: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Circle the correct answer:

1. Why was the story's test difficult?
 - a) The seeds were expensive
 - b) Everyone wanted to win the king's favour
 - c) The seeds were boiled and could never grow
2. What quality did the king actually want in his successor?
 - a) Wealth
 - b) Strength
 - c) Honesty and integrity

3. Why were the other young men dishonest?
 - a) They were confused
 - b) They wanted power and reward
 - c) They did not understand the task
4. What does having a clear conscience mean?
 - a) Feeling guilty about actions
 - b) Knowing you did the right thing
 - c) Being confused about right and wrong

Section F: Activity

A. Personal Reflection Paragraph

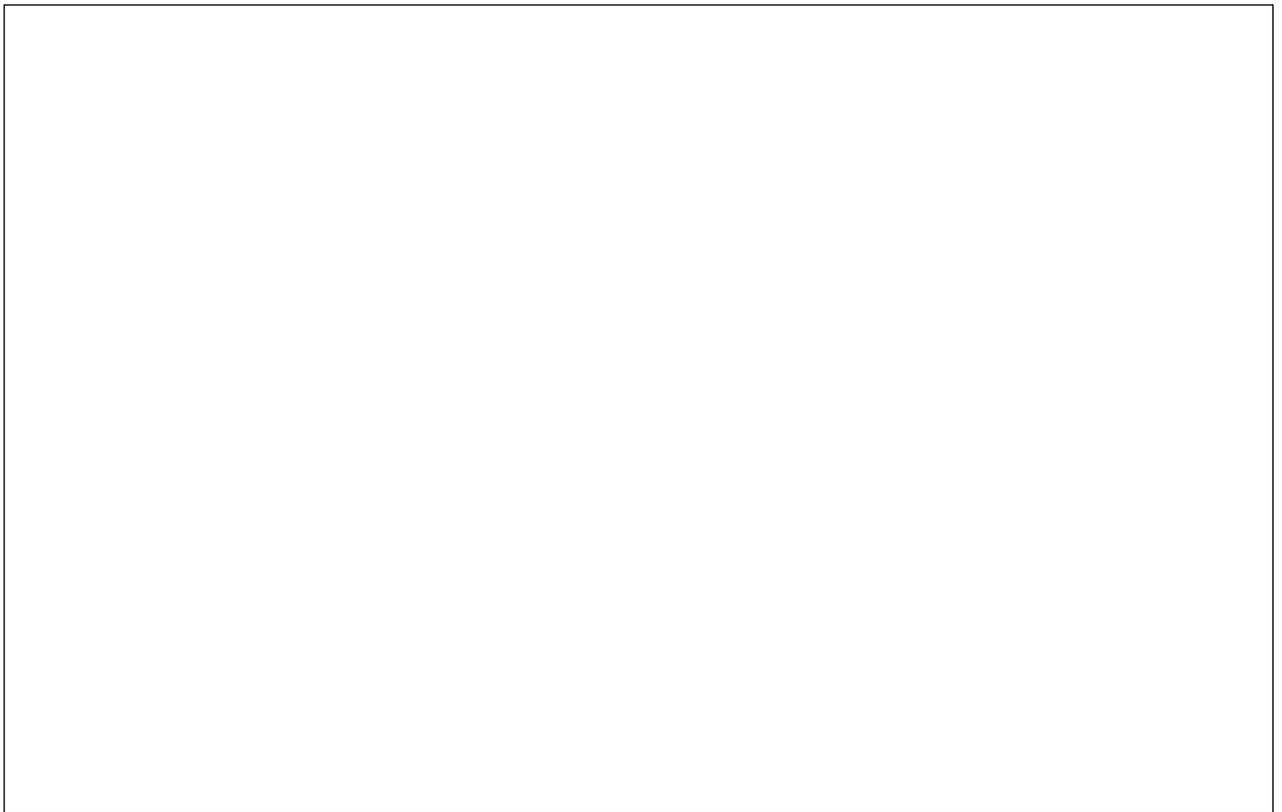
Write a paragraph (8–10 lines) describing:

- A situation where you or someone you know chose honesty over dishonesty.
- What the consequences were
- How integrity made a difference

B. Create a Poster: “Integrity Counts!”

Your poster should include:

- A definition of integrity (in your own words)
- At least three behaviours that show integrity
- A simple illustration from the story



Civic Organisations

Section A: Vocabulary in Context

1. Use each word in your own sentence:

1. Conscientious

2. Destitute

3. Recipient

4. Legacy

2. Tick (✓) the correct usage:

Word	Sentence A	Sentence B
Ailing	<input type="checkbox"/> The Edhi ambulance service helps ailing people reach hospitals.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ailing means very rich.
Donor	<input type="checkbox"/> A donor can give a kidney to help save someone's life..	<input type="checkbox"/> Donor means someone who receives donations.

Barrier	<input type="checkbox"/> TCF works to break the class barrier through education.	<input type="checkbox"/> Barrier means a type of food.
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Section B: Short Explanation Questions

Answer in 2–3 lines:

1. What is a civic organisation, and why are such groups important?

2. How did Abdul Sattar Edhi start the Edhi Foundation?

3. What services does SIUT provide to the people of Pakistan?

4. How does The Citizens' Foundation help remove inequality in education?

5. Why is SIUT especially important for patients with kidney disease?

Section C: Complete the Table Using Lesson Information

A. Complete the table using the textbook:

Organisation	Founder	Main Purpose	Key Services

B. Scenario Interpretation

“A poor man suffering from kidney failure arrives at SIUT. He cannot afford treatment, but the doctors admit him and provide dialysis free of cost.”

1. Why is SIUT able to provide such expensive treatment for free?

2. How does this reflect the organisation’s purpose?

3. What does this example show about the importance of civic organisations?

Section D: True or False WITH Correction

Write T or F with the correct justification for each.

1. The Edhi Foundation accepts donations from the government. _____
Correction: _____
2. TCF manages government schools to improve their standards. _____
Correction: _____
3. SIUT provides free kidney transplants only for children. _____
Correction: _____
4. A recipient is someone who receives something. _____
Correction: _____
5. Civic organisations work for profit. _____
Correction: _____

Section E: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Circle the correct answer:

1. Why did Abdul Sattar Edhi start his foundation?
 - a) To open private schools
 - b) To serve those who were ailing and in need
 - c) To work for the government
2. What makes TCF's work important?
 - a) It charges high fees
 - b) It provides quality education to outofschool children
 - c) It builds shopping malls

3. SIUT is especially important because:
 - a) Kidney treatment is expensive and many cannot afford it
 - b) It only treats wealthy people
 - c) It accepts only foreign patients
4. Why do civic organisations matter in a society?
 - a) They support government only
 - b) They help people and solve problems that the government alone cannot
 - c) They replace all hospitals and schools

Section F: Activity

A. Create a Civic Organisation Profile Sheet

Make a one page profile of any one organisation (Edhi Foundation, TCF, or SIUT).

Include:

- Founder's background
- Mission
- Main services
- How it helps people
- One real life example from the textbook

Civic Organisation Profile Sheet

Founder

Mission

**Main
Services**

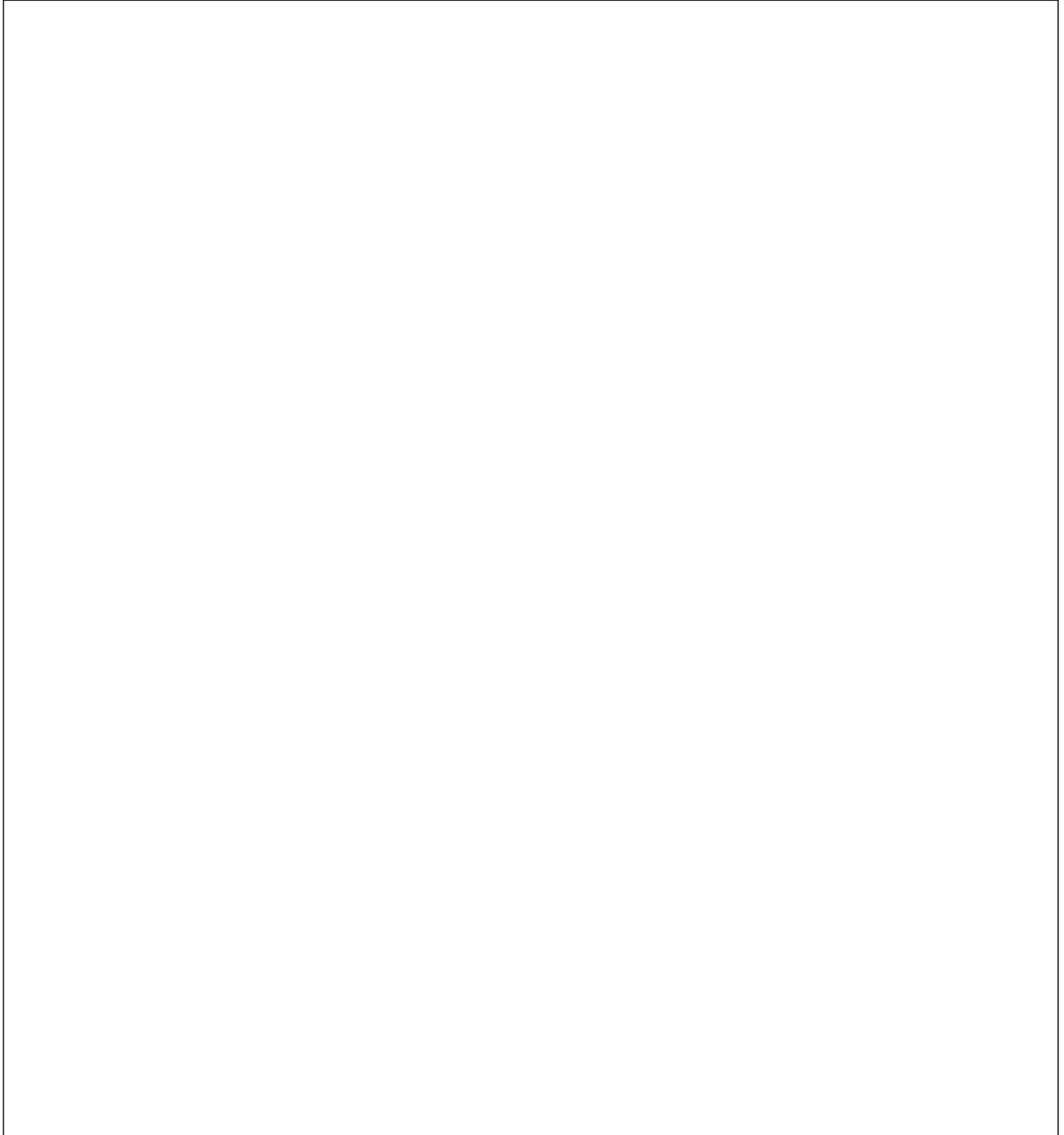
**How it
help**

**Real-Life
example**

B. Design a Poster: “Helping Others Builds a Better Pakistan”

Your poster should show:

- At least three ways civic organisations help society
- A simple drawing or logo of one organisation
- A short slogan (e.g., “Serve with sincerity”)

A large empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for students to design their poster. The box is currently blank.

Respect for All

Section A: Vocabulary in Context

1. Use each word in your own sentence:

1. Admiration

2. Belonging

3. Ingrained

4. Virtue

2. Tick (✓) the correct usage:

Word	Sentence A	Sentence B
Manner	<input type="checkbox"/> The manner in which we speak shows respect.	<input type="checkbox"/> Manner means a type of building.
Parting	<input type="checkbox"/> They said goodbye at parting.	<input type="checkbox"/> Parting means cleaning something.

Suffer

 Societies suffer when people stop respecting each other.

 Suffer means to celebrate something happily.

Section B: Short Explanation Questions

Answer in 2–3 lines:

1. What does respect mean according to the unit?

2. Why must books be treated with respect?

3. How is respect for possessions connected to self-respect?

4. Why do societies decline when respect is missing?

5. Why is greeting others considered a form of respect?

Section C: Complete the Table Using Lesson Information

A. Complete the table using information from the chapter:

Type of Respect	Examples from Text	Why It Matters

B. Scenario Interpretation

“Desks in libraries are engraved with names and walls have graffiti, while swings in parks are broken.”

1. What problem is shown here?

2. Why might this behavior be harmful for society?

3. What should responsible citizens do in such places?

Section D: True or False WITH Correction

Write T or F with the correct justification for each.

1. Respect only means admiring important or rich people. _____
Correction: _____
2. Books should not be thrown, scribbled in, or torn. _____
Correction: _____
3. Our religion and culture teach us to respect only our elders. _____
Correction: _____
4. Keeping surroundings clean is a way of showing respect. _____
Correction: _____
5. People should respect rules only when visiting public places. _____
Correction: _____

Section E: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Circle the correct answer:

1. Why do books need special respect?
 - a) They are expensive
 - b) They contain knowledge and should not be damaged
 - c) They belong to teachers only
2. What does the unit say about respecting other people's belongings?
 - a) It does not matter
 - b) We should treat them as we want ours to be treated
 - c) Only valuable items should be respected

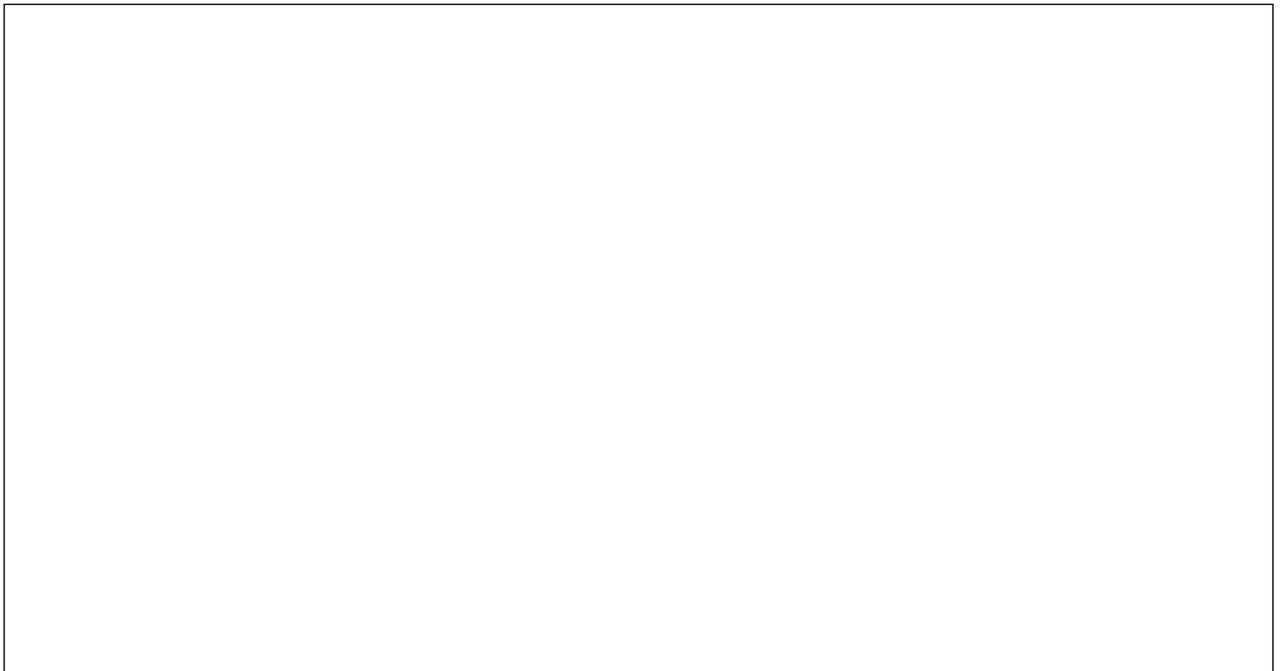
3. One reason societies decline is because:
 - a) People forget traditions and values
 - b) People build too many parks
 - c) Everyone becomes too respectful
4. Respect for rules is important because:
 - a) Rules are optional
 - b) Rules protect everyone's rights and safety
 - c) Rules are easy to break

Section F: Activity

A. Create a Respect Chart for Your Classroom

Your chart must include at least:

- 5 rules that show respect for people
- 3 rules that show respect for things
- 2 rules for respecting school/public space



Visiting Public Places

Section A: Vocabulary in Context

1. Use each word in your own sentence:

1. Prominent

2. Graffiti

3. Philanthropist

4. Refrain

2. Tick (✓) the correct usage:

Word	Sentence A	Sentence B
Unsightly	<input type="checkbox"/> Graffiti makes buildings look unsightly.	<input type="checkbox"/> Unsightly means clean and beautiful.
Facility	<input type="checkbox"/> Every public facility has rules for visitors.	<input type="checkbox"/> Facility means a type of fruit.

Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> Mohatta Palace is an important heritage site.	<input type="checkbox"/> Heritage means plastic waste.
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Section B: Short Explanation Questions

Answer in 2–3 lines:

1. Why must public places be cared for and kept clean?

2. What kinds of damage are commonly seen in public places?

3. Why is graffiti harmful for buildings and public spaces?

4. What makes Karachi, Lahore, or Peshawar important places to visit?

5. What is the purpose of rules displayed at the entrance of public places?

Section C: Complete the Table Using Lesson Information

A. Complete the table using textbook information:

City	Places Mentioned in the Unit	Importance / Features
Karachi		
Lahore		
Peshawar		
Islamabad		
Faisalabad		

B. Scenario Interpretation

“Plastic bags, bottles, and snack wrappers are scattered across a picnic area. Swings are broken, and names are carved on trees.”

1. What types of disrespect are being shown here?

2. How does this damage the environment and public property?

3. What should responsible citizens do to improve such places?

Section D: True or False WITH Correction

Write T or F with the correct justification for each.

1. Public places belong only to the government. _____

Correction: _____

2. Rules in public places are displayed to guide visitors. _____

Correction: _____

3. The Pakistan Monument has four petals representing all provinces only. _____

Correction: _____

4. Graffiti and carvings ruin the look of public places. _____

Correction: _____

5. Visitors should shout and push in crowded places for fun. _____

Correction: _____

Section E: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

Circle the correct answer:

1. Why is it important to follow rules in public places?
 - a) To avoid visiting again
 - b) To keep places safe, clean, and enjoyable for everyone
 - c) To compete with others

2. The Jahangir Kothari Parade in Karachi is famous because:
 - a) It was donated by a philanthropist and is built from sandstone
 - b) It is a shopping center
 - c) It is a sports stadium
3. Why should museums have strict rules?
 - a) Artefacts are very old and can be damaged easily
 - b) People enjoy breaking things
 - c) Museums are not important
4. Which behaviour shows proper etiquette in public places?
 - a) Jumping queues
 - b) Throwing litter
 - c) Speaking politely and keeping the area clean

Section F: Activity

A. Create a Rule Board for a Public Place

Pick ANY public place (museum, park, library, historical site).

Make a rule board including at least:

- 5 rules for visitors
- 2 examples of respectful behaviour
- 1 way to protect the environment

Section A: Vocabulary in Context

1. Use each word in your own sentence:

1. Coexistence

2. Harmony

3. Accessible

4. Trigger

2. Tick (✓) the correct usage:

Word	Sentence A	Sentence B
Ethnicity	<input type="checkbox"/> Pakistan is home to people of different ethnicities.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity means a type of building.
Inculcate	<input type="checkbox"/> Parents try to inculcate good habits in children.	<input type="checkbox"/> Inculcate means to break something.

Adaptability

 Adjusting to weather changes shows adaptability.

 Adaptability means refusing to change.

Section B: Short Explanation Questions

Answer in 2–3 lines:

1. What does tolerance mean?

2. Why is tolerance needed in today's world?

3. How does intolerant behaviour appear in everyday situations?

4. What example of tolerance was shown by Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ?

5. How can people learn to become more tolerant over time?

Section C: Complete the Table Using Lesson Information

A. Complete the table using information from the textbook:

Topic	Notes / Key Points	Examples
Meaning of Tolerance		
Causes of Intolerance		
Effects of Tolerance		
Behaviour Showing Tolerance		
Behaviour Showing Intolerance		

B. Scenario Interpretation

“People often lose their temper in crowded places or during hot weather. Small issues sometimes trigger arguments.”

1. What behaviour is shown in this situation?

2. Why do such situations require tolerance?

3. How can a person respond more calmly?

Section D: True or False WITH Correction

Write T or F with the correct justification for each.

1. Tolerance means forcing others to think the same way as we do. _____
Correction: _____
2. Children can learn tolerance through sharing and good behaviour. _____
Correction: _____
3. The world has become less diverse, so tolerance is less important. _____
Correction: _____
4. Raising one's voice during a conversation is a sign of intolerance. _____
Correction: _____
5. Tolerance helps people live in harmony. _____
Correction: _____

Section E: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

Circle the correct answer:

1. Why has the need for tolerance increased today?
 - a) Because people are all the same
 - b) Because the world is diverse and people interact more
 - c) Because no one travels anymore
2. Which behaviour shows tolerance?
 - a) Shouting at someone who disagrees
 - b) Listening calmly to different opinions
 - c) Starting arguments to win

3. Why did the woman in the story change her attitude?
 - a) She was punished
 - b) She moved to another city
 - c) She was moved by the Prophet's kindness
4. What is the first step toward improving intolerant behaviour?
 - a) Ignoring the problem
 - b) Recognising that the behaviour is wrong
 - c) Blaming others

Section F: Activity

A. Create a "Tolerance Tree" Poster

Draw a tree with:

- Roots labeled with values (respect, patience, understanding)
- Branches labeled with acts of tolerance
- Leaves labeled with ways to practice tolerance daily

