

My World - 3

Activity Answers

Lesson 1: The Human Story

Exercise A:

1. Caves raw
2. Life
3. Africa
4. Hoomoerectus
5. Homosapian
6. Iran and Africa
7. Palestine and Jordan
8. Wheat and barley
9. Farming
10. Indochina and Middle east
11. Learning
12. Machines

Exercise B:

Homo Erectus had upright bodies, larger brain and proper vocal chords. They developed advance tools for hunting and fruit gathering.

Homo Sapien had **even** larger braain size and boday structure like us. They used sharper knives and scrapers to hunt animals. They organized in large tries.

Exercise C:

1. The primitive language were developed in Iran and Africa.
2. Bullocks and cows were used for farming. For consumption cows and fish were used.
3. **Empires were led by emperors and their animals.**
4. The invention of machines made human life easier in past 200 years.
5. The greatest invention of modern age is computer and this age is also called information age.
6. They were not civilized even they didn't know how to cook food, built house and wear clothes.

Lesson 2: Concepts of Human Rights

Exercise A:

1. Healthy way love
2. Country name
3. Help
4. Education play
5. Justly law
6. Parents

Exercise B:

1. Basic human rights
 - a. Right to food, clothes and shelter
 - b. Right to freedom
 - c. Right to health
 - d. Right to education
2. We are responsible to help needy and destitute, the diseased, the illiterate, hungry and poor people.
3. The human rights are violated because we stay mean about our own leisure and comfort.

Exercise C:

1. For preventable diseases and disabilities **get vaccinated.**
2. During illness **get treated by doctors.**
3. Breathe in **pollution free environment.**
4. Have access to **clean water and fresh food.**
5. In old age **have special healthcare.**

Exercise D:

1. Don't waste money on expensive food, luxuries and other items.
2. Spend your knowledge to those cannot afford to learn.
3. Reach out to those who in need of help.
4. Through newspaper and TV stay update about poverty issues.

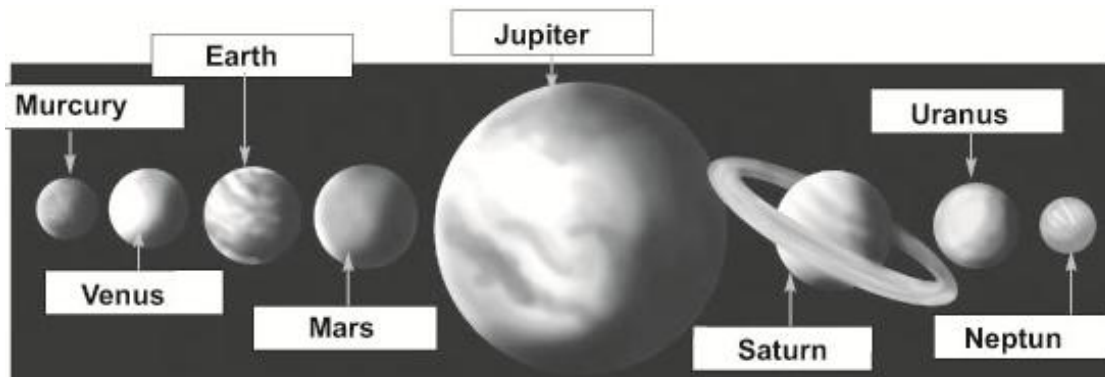
Lesson 3: Our Solar System

Exercise A:

1. Heat and light
2. Mass
3. Sun
4. Blue planet
5. Moon
6. Irregular
7. Meteorites
8. Shooting star
9. Comet
10. Pluto

Exercise B:

The sun and all moving object around it make up a system known as solar system.



Exercise C:

Sun:

Sun is the most massive object of the solar system. Its pulling force is called gravity due to which all the planets revolving in their orbits.

Earth:

Earth is the only planet that have life. It is the third planet from the sun. it is also called blue planet because of water.

Moon:

Moon is the earth's only natural satellite. It orbits the sun. it does not have its own light it reflect light from sun.

Exercise D:

1. Orbit is a pattern on which planets revolve around the sun.
2. The time in which an object completes a round around the sun depends on its distance from the sun.
3. Other planets do not have life because there is no water and air.
4. The sunlight makes the moon visible from the earth because it is a reflective object. It gets direct light from the sun at night and is clearly visible from the earth.
5. The flying bodies in space are known as asteroids, meteoroids and comets.
6. The pulling force of the sun keeps all the planets revolving around in their orbits.

Exercise E:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. System of stars | galaxy |
| 2. Path on which planets revolve the sun | orbit |
| 3. Sun and all objects moving around it | solar system |
| 4. Big ball of burning gases | sun |
| 5. Pulling force of sun | gravity |
| 6. Only planet that has life | earth |
| 7. Result of strong collision of earth and asteroids | moon |
| 8. Small planet-like objects | asteroids |
| 9. Tiny rocky objects orbiting the sun | meteoroids |
| 10. Non-planetary objects made of ice and dust | comet |

Lesson 4: Our Earth

Exercise A:

1. 3rd
2. Axis
3. 365

4. Tilt
5. Land
6. Crust
7. 8km to 70km
8. Oceanic
9. Magma
10. Core

Exercise B:

It has three layers.

1. Crust
2. Mantle
3. Core

Crust:

It is the outer most and thinnest layer of the earth. It is divided into two parts, the continental crust which is 8 to 70km thick, second is oceanic crust which is 8 km thick.

Mantle:

It is the second or middle layer of the earth. It is mainly made up of hot molten rock called magma. Magma is very special solid that is able to deform and move.

Core:

It the inner most layer of the earth. It is also composed of two layers the outer and inner core. The outer core creates the magnetic field of the earth.

Exercise C:

1. Ocean waves and current help to regulate the climate of the earth.
2. Other planets do not have life because there is no air, temperature, water and soil. They are too hot or too cold.
3. Our earth keeps spinning on its own axis in a continued clockwise direction, this is known as rotation of the earth.

4. Earth's second or middle layer is made up of hot molten rock , called magma. It is a very special and plastic like solid which moves very slowly.

Exercise D:

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|--|-------------|
| 1. Shape of the earth | spherical |
| 2. Direction of Earth while spinning on its axis | clockwise |
| 3. Land crust is made up of | granite |
| 4. Oceanic crust is made up of | basalt rock |
| 5. Area between the core and crust | mantle |
| 6. Molten rocks beneath crust | magma |
| 7. Creates earth's magnetic field | outer core |
| 8. Large mass of land | continents |
| 9. Covered $\frac{3}{4}$ surface of the earth | water |
| 10. Continent covered with ice | Antarctica |

Lesson 5: Our Environment

Exercise A:

1. Humans
2. Animal
3. Land
4. Crops
5. Water
6. Air
7. Ozone
8. Climate
9. Polluted
10. Pollution

Exercise B:

1. It occurs when solid waste is left in the form of garbage, litters and wrongly disposed items.
2. Water pollution occurs when human beings have been throwing all their chemical waste into rivers and oceans.
3. Air pollution is caused when material and chemical burn and release smoke.
4. Ozone layer is important for us because it acts as a shield against highly destructive sunrays. Damage in ozone layer means increase in world temperature.

Exercise C:

1. Should dispose our waste properly.
2. Should recycle the waste products.
3. Never throw waste in river and ocean.
4. Never use plastic.

Exercise D:

1. Use cars that release less smoke.
2. Never burn wood, paper and other things unless badly needed.
3. Cut the use of products that consume a lot of fossil fuels.

Exercise E:

1. Always pour water into the drain.
2. Fix dripping faucets.
3. Take shorter showers.
4. Turn off the tap while brushing teeth or washing face.
5. Use less water as much as possible while washing the dishes.

Lesson 6: Our Pakistan

Exercise A:

Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947.

It has four provinces:

1. Sindh
2. Punjab
3. Baluchistan
4. KPK

And different areas

1. FATA
2. Azad Kashmir
3. GilgitBastistan

Exercise B:

It is largest province by **area** and smallest by **population**.

Gold **Copper** **Iron** **Coal** **Chromite** **Lime stone**

Most important source is **Sui Gas**

Exercise C:

It is **third** largest province by **population**.

Dominating industry in KPK is **forestry**.

It is source of 80% of **marbles** produced in Pakistan.

It is famous for fruits and **dry fruits**.

Unique feature of KPK is **cottage arms industries**.

Before 2010 KPK was called **North West Frontier Province (NWFP)**

Exercise D:

Largest province by **population**.

Name comes from **five rivers**.

1. Indus
2. Ravi
3. Sutlaj
4. Chanab
5. Beas

Crops **cotton and rice**

90% paper

71% fertilizer

69% sugar

40% cement

45% industrial out put

Punjab is also called the **foodbasket** of Pakistan.

Exercise D:

Historic second

Biggest Karachi

35% rice

28% sugarcane

20% cotton

12% wheat

73% banana

34% mangoes

88% chilies

40% industrial out put

Exercise E:

FATA

Stands for Federally Administered Tribal Areas

Comprises seven districts called Agencies

1. Bajour
2. Mohmand
3. Khyber
4. Orakzai
5. Kurram
6. North Waziristan
7. South Waziristan

Azad Kashmir

Total area **13,397 sq km** Capital **Muzaffarabad**

State has its own **Supreme Court and High Court**

Official language **Urdu**

Other spoken languages

1. Pahari
2. Gojri

3. Punjabi

4. Pashto

Literacy rate: **64%**

Lesson 7: Our Religions and Culture

Exercise A:

1. Religious beliefs
2. Harmony and brotherhood
3. Gregorian
4. Islamic
5. Joy
6. Pakistan
7. Eid-ul-Fitr
8. Eid-ul-Azha
9. Two
10. Marriages

Exercise B:

Holidays

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Eid-ul-Fitr | 2. Eid-ul-Azha |
|----------------|----------------|

National holidays

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Independence Day | 2. Pakistan Day |
|---------------------|-----------------|

Our festivals

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Jashan-e-Baharan | 2. Polo festival | 3. Kalash festival |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|

Exercise C:

1. The two types of calendars are Islamic calendar and English calendar. English calendar is also called Georgian calendar and Islamic calendar is Hijri calendar.
2. Engagement, mendhi, dholki, nikah and valima. Nikah and Valima are the most important ceremonies.

Lesson 8: Citizenship

Exercise A:

1. Cooperate
2. Citizen
3. All
4. Services
5. Law
6. Specialize Security Agency
7. Municipal
8. Fire fighter
9. Tax
10. Our

Exercise B:

1. Right to security
2. Right to have clean environment
3. Right to help in emergency

Exercise C:

1. Follow the law
2. Pay their taxes
3. Participate in elections
4. Volunteering help in the community

Exercise D:

1. Police, Anti-narcotics, Federal Investigation Agency, Motorway Police, Railway Police. They make sure that the citizen follow the rules of the state. Finding and pushing lawbreakers and trouble makers.
2. Government services and facilities run on amount that citizen paid, that amount is called tax. Taxes are collected to facilitate the citizens.

Lesson 9: Our Government

Exercise A:

1. Three
2. National
3. Parliament
4. Prime Minister
5. President
6. Province
7. Food and agricultural
8. Local

Exercise B:

Our government has **three** level.

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. Federal | 2. Provincial | 3. Local |
|------------|---------------|----------|

Federal government has **three** parts.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Legislative | 2. Executive | 3. Judicial |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|

Provincial government dept.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------|
| 1. Agriculture | 2. Health | 3. Food |
| 2. Energy and power | 5. Environment | |

Local government works at **District, Tahseel** and **Union** level

Exercise C:

Legislative Branch

1. Has three houses Parliament, National Assembly and Senate
2. Responsible for making and amending law.
3. Laws are made by parliament and applicable all over the Pakistan.

Executive Branch

1. Consist on President, Prime Minister and Cabinet.
2. Prime Minister is head of the government.

3. President is the commander-in-chief of Pakistan Armed Forces.

Judicial Branch

1. Responsible to handle the court system.
2. It consists on Supreme Court, High Courts, District, Anti-terrorism, sharia courts etc.

Lesson 10: Healthy Lifestyles

1. Good eating habits and physical activities
2. Energy
3. Little
4. Fat and lazy
5. Nutrients
6. Junk
7. Calories
8. Physical
9. 60
10. Excessive
11. Fresh air
12. Exertion

Exercise B:

- A balance diet is one that has all nutrients that our body need. It should have a balanced amount of vegetables, fruits, fats and oil.

1. Proteins
2. Fat
3. Carbohydrates

These three are combine to form **standard food**

High calorie diet

1. Burger
2. Pizza
3. Cheese sandwiches

Low calorie diet

1. Biscuits
2. Chips
3. Vegetables

Exercise C:

1. Eat more fruits and vegetables
2. Have a glass of reduced fat milk
3. Take plenty of water
4. Avoid snacks and junk foods

Exercise D:

1. Engage in active indoor and outdoor games or activities.
2. Do not spend more than two hours in front of TV or computer.
3. Walk whenever possible. Visit parks, libraries or mosque.
4. Work around the house. Help your parents.
5. Do not be too dependent on machines.

Lesson 11: Our Media

Exercise A:

1. Paper
2. Media
3. Newspaper
4. TV
5. Radio
6. Film making
7. Lahore
8. Internet
9. Multiplex
10. Satellite

Exercise B:

1. Newspapers, Radio, TV, Internet are collectively termed as media.
2. Film making is a difficult job because it need a lot of time and money.

3. Urdu, Panjabi, Pashto and Sindhi are the different types of Pakistani films but the punjabi films are most popular.
4. Internet allow us to watch TV channels, read newspapers and megazines, listen to radio and get views.
5. Internet is called the most effective communication tool because it combines all other forms of media in a single platform.

Lesson 12: Heritage of Pakistan

Exercise A:

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. False
7. False
8. True
9. False
10. True

Exercise B:

Language

National language: Urdu

Official language: English

Other languages: Kashmiri, Brahui, Gujrati, Sindhi, Punjabi, Pushto,

Sport

Popular game in villages: Kabbaddi

Popular games in cities: Cricket

Famous Art work: Bras work, needle work, stone craft work, woven textile, embroidery

Handmade items: Carpets, Shawals, pottery, jewellery, furniture

Ruins of ancient civilization

Baluchistan: Mehrgarh

Sindh: Mohenjo-Daro

Punjab: Taxila

Musical instruments: Tabla, Dholak, Harmonium, Flute, Piano

Exercise C:

1. Most of the Pakistani foods contain good amount of spices and oil. It is more common in Sindh and Punjab.
2. Ghazals, Qawali, Folk and pop music are popular music styles in Pakistan.

