

## My World – 4

### Activity Answers

#### Lesson 1: The Human Story

##### Exercise A:

1. Black whole
2. Event horizon
3. Point
4. Black
5. 255
6. Sun
7. 10
8. Energy
9. Five
10. Debris
11. February 15, 2013
12. Russia
13. Spherical

##### Exercise B:

1. Mars appears red because its soil has iron-rich minerals.
2. There is so much debris around Saturn that it appears to be covered with rings!
3. Venus is the brightest planet in our solar system. Its surface temperature is over 400°C.
4. The matter of planet Jupiter weighs more than all other planets combined.
5. Moons are formed when asteroids hit a planet.
6. One million Earths could fit inside the sun.

##### Exercise C:

1. The Milky Way is the galaxy in which we live. It contains a billions of stars including our Sun.
2. Stars close in space and have certain amount of light and other characteristics. The cluster of stars is called galaxy.
3. Black hole is a point of no return for any object that crosses event horizon (boundary of black hole)

Exercise D:

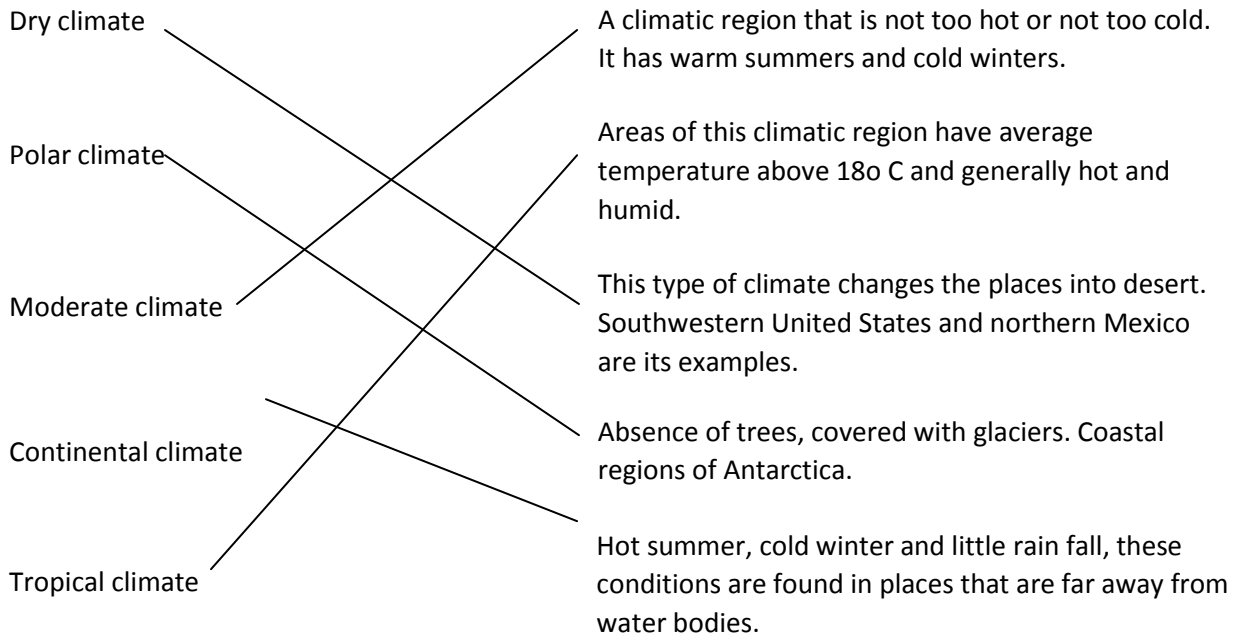
1. Supergiants:                    These are the biggest stars in the universe.
2. Giants:                         These are a bit smaller but than supergiants with a diameter 10 to 100 times that of Sun.
3. Medium Sized Stars:        These are little bit bigger than the sun.
4. White Dwarfs:                These are small stars. When the sun starts to expand and then shrink, it will be white dwarf.
5. Neutron Stars:                These are the smallest stars with the diameter of about 10 miles.

**Lesson 2: Climate and its Ongoing Change**

Exercise A:

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

Exercise B:



Exercise C:

1. We can save our climate by reducing the emission of greenhouse gases.
2. Breeze, Storm, Gale, Hurricane are some kinds of wind.
3. Jakobabad, Sibbi, and Mohen-jo-Daro are the hottest and Skardu, Quetta and Qalat are the coolest places of Pakistan.

**Lesson 3: continents and Oceans**

Exercise A:

1. Globe
2. Land and water
3. Continents
4. Pacific
5. Arctic
6. Water
7. Rodinia
8. Indian
9. Four
10. Pacific

## Exercise B:

1. Antarctica
2. North America
3. Africa
4. South America
5. Asia
6. Europe

## Exercise C:

1. Continents Europe and Asia collectively called Eurasia similarly countries lying between North and South America are collectively called Central America.
2. When we are using globe we cannot see all of the world at same time and a flat map cannot show the exact scale of the shape or size of the land and water area.
3. Parts of oceans are known as seas. Some important seas are Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea etc.
4. Pacific ocean is the largest ocean. North America and South America lies between two great water bodies in which one is Pacific Ocean.

## Exercise D:

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Asia          | China, India, Russia, and Pakistan                                   |
| 2. Africa        | Kenya , Nigeria, South Africa and Egypt                              |
| 3. Europe        | England, Germany, France and Italy                                   |
| 4. North America | Canada and USA   |
| 5. South America | Brazil and Argentina in  |
| 6. Oceania       | Australia and New Zealand  |
| 7. Antarctica    | all of the other six continents are lies to the north of Antarctica. |

**Lesson 4: Where the Water Goes**

## Exercise A:

1. Water cycle
2. Three
3. Ice berg
4. Ocean river

5. Water vapors
6. Three
7. Sunlight
8. Forests.
9. Rivers
10. Dams
11. Rain water
12. Ocean

Exercise B:

1. Farmers use river water by storing and transporting them through canals, artificial lakes and dams. This storage and transport of water to far off places is known as irrigation.
2. Forests and trees regulate our climate, provide us wood and have an important role in cleaning our environment.
3. The three forms of water are solid, liquid and gas.
4. A dam is a very large water tank built in a valley like surface. Most water we use throughout the year comes from dams. Dams, lakes and ponds are some other water reservoirs.
5. Pollution and global warming puts water cycle in danger.

**Lesson 5:     Agriculture and Industries**

Exercise A:

1. Agriculture
2. 50%
3. Poultry
4. Moderate
5. KPK and Baluchistan
6. Rice
7. Wheat
8. 12

9. Industries
10. Transport
11. Textile
12. Khairpur
13. Sugar
14. Mineral
15. Export

Exercise B:

Rice:

- 4<sup>th</sup>
- 6 million tons
- Punjab and Sindh
- Basmati

Wheat:

- 7<sup>th</sup>
- 25 million tons

Growing regions in Punjab

- |               |               |           |                    |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. Sarghoda   | 2. Faisalbaad | 3. Multan | 4. Dera Ghaza Khan |
| 5. Bahawalpur | 6. Sahiwal    | 7. Lahore | 8. Shaikhupura     |

Growing regions in Sindh

- |              |              |           |               |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Nawabshah | 2. Hyderabad | 3. Sukkar | 4. Tharparkar |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|

Growing regions in KPK

- |             |          |           |
|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Peshawar | 2. Bannu | 3. Mardan |
|-------------|----------|-----------|

Exercise C:

**Sugar:**

Sugar industry is the 2nd largest industry in Pakistan. It is mostly located in the rural areas of Punjab and Sindh. A small percentage of total production is produced in the KPK.

**Textile:**

Pakistan is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest and a major cotton producer in the world. The country has a sound textile industry. Rahim Yar Khan, Bahawalpur, Sahiwal, Bahawalnagar and Muzzaffargarh in Punjab and Khairpur, Nawabshah, Ghotki, Mirpurkhas, Sanghar, and Hyderabad in Sindh are the areas where cotton is grown in Pakistan.

Exercise D:

1. Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Multan and Rawalpindi are the industrial cities of Pakistan.
2. To make large scale industries, a country needs a good transport system, energy, mineral resources, machinery and manpower.
3. When a country sells its products to other countries, it is called exports. Similarly, when a country buys something it needs, it is called imports.

**4. Exports of Pakistan**

Cotton , Sporting Goods, Medical and Surgical Instruments, Cookware and Cutlery, Fruits and Sugar

**Imports of Pakistan**

Computers, Mobile Phones , Chemical Fertilizers, Industrial Machinery, Electronic equipment  
Military Equipment , Petroleum, Edible oil and Tea, Carpets, Cars and Trucks

**Lesson 6: Cleaning the Environment**

1. Use as garbage bags.
2. Using a new one every time.
3. Buying products made from recycled materials.
4. Can be donated to charity.
5. To make collages
6. Use as flower pot or used to plant flowers and herbs.
7. To do it everyday in you home and where you go.
8. Fresh, beautiful, comfortable and elegant environment.
9. Damage our environment.
10. Prove yourself as a green.

**Exercise B:**

1. Reuse plastic bags.
2. Buy rechargeable batteries.
3. Ask for recycling bins at school.
4. Spending green
5. Recycle electronic items from electronic recycle depot.
6. Donate old sheets, towels and clothing to charity.
7. Get crafty.
8. Be a part of green thumb.
9. Daily recycling.

**Exercise C:**

**Land pollution** occurs when garbage not managed properly, throw litters here and thereand disposed wrongly.

**Water pollution** occurs when chemical waste from factories mixed in ocean and river and water become intoxicated and harmful for us.

**Noise pollution** occurs by harsh sounds, music and hors.



## Exercise D:

1. Land, water, air and noise pollution are the different forms of pollution.
2. The trash or garbage we collect at our homes must reach the waste landfills. The process of properly disposing this waste is solid waste management.
3. Reduce, Reuse and Recycle are the three ways to reduce earth destruction and denoted by 3R.
4. By planting trees and flora we can achieve purification of air, prevention of pollution, adjustment of climate, improvement of soil quality visual environment.
5. Trees and forests clean up our air and provide home to many insects and animals.

**Lesson 7:      Transportation in our country**

## Exercise A:

1. Road, water and air
2. Public and private
3. Public busses
4. Cargos
5. Air fields
6. Motorways
7. Air travelling
8. International
9. Water
10. Villages

## Exercise B:

**Highways:**

A highway is any public road or other public way on land. It is different from usual city roads. It does not have many signals. Traffic moves really fast on highways.

**Motorways:**

A motorway is a network of multiple-lane, high-speed, limited-access or controlled-access highways. It is owned, maintained and operated by Pakistan's National Highway Authority.

**Expressways:**

Expressways are similar to motorways with lesser access restrictions and are owned, maintained and operated either federally or provincially.

## Exercise C:

1. Public transport includes buses, rickshaws, wagons, taxis, horse carts etc. Private transport includes all other means such as cars and motor cycles.
2. Daewoo Pakistan Express, Niazi Express and Skyways Bus Service.

## Exercise D:

**Highways**

Makran Coastal Highway

Karakoram Highway

Grand Trunk Road

Silk Road

**Routes**

Karachi through Gwadar

China through Pakistan

Peshawar to Lahore through Rawalpindi

Peshawar to Multan through Taxila

**Motorways**

M1 Peshawar through

M2 Islamabad through

M3 Pindi Bhattian to

**Routes**

Islamabad.

Lahore

Faisalabad.

## Exercise E:

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

8. True
9. False
10. True

**Lesson 8: Culture of Pakistan**

Exercise A:

1. Social
2. Pork
3. Curry
4. Festivals
5. Aashur
6. Mirza
7. Ghaliv
8. Qawwali
9. Art galleries
10. Islamic
11. British
12. Mughal Empires
13. Badshahi

Exercise B:

1. Pakistani lifestyle shows many linings of Islamic culture. People visit mosques five times a day, give highest respect and status to elders, and help out each other in times of crisis.
2. City life is very hustle and bustle around the day. People may go to sleep as late as 1 o'clock in the night while in the villages, people work through the day and spend nights at homes, with most people sleeping as early as 8 in the night.
3. Some traditional Pakistani foods are Biryani, Korma, Kababs, Haleem Sheermal, Halwa, Kheer etc.

4. Folk songs, Ghazal and Qawwali are soft music gatherings of Pakistan. Pop and instrumental music is more common nowadays.
5. Sindhi, Punjabi, Pushto, Kashmiri, Baluchi, Balti.

## Exercise C:

- |                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Jashan-e-baharan       | 2 <sup>nd</sup> week of March |
| 2. Pakistan Day           | 23 <sup>rd</sup> March        |
| 3. Shah Jahan Mosque      | Thatta                        |
| 4. Eid-ul-Azha            | 10 <sup>th</sup> Zilhaj       |
| 5. Khatak                 | KPK                           |
| 6. Bhangra                | Punjab                        |
| 7. Eid-ul-Fitr            | 1 <sup>st</sup> Shawwal       |
| 8. Dhamal                 | Sindh                         |
| 9. Moin-jo-Daro & Harappa | Heritage sites                |
| 10. Jhumar                | Baluchistan                   |

**Lesson 9: Our Government**

## Exercise A:

1. Parliament, Executive and Judiciary
2. An entity is governed
3. Triangle of people
4. Parliament
5. Executive
6. Judiciary
7. To up hold the constitution
8. Set of laws
9. National unity
10. Government
11. Pakistan Army
12. In the National Assembly

Exercise B:

### 1. The Parliament

Definition:

Parliament is the sovereign of Pakistan. This means it has the supreme authority over all the people and institutions of the country. No one can defy it.

Parliament has **three** parts, which is called **houses** that is

a. **National Assembly**                      b. **Senate**

Parliament is formed through **elections**.

National Assembly elections are conducted by **Election Commission of Pakistan**.

Senate members are elected by **member of Provincial Assembly**.

The head of National Assembly is called **Speaker**.

The head of Senate is called **Chairman**.

### 2. The Executive

Definition:

A set of people who manage the day to day running of an entity and plan for the future are called the Executives.

Federal government is divided into many entities called **divisions**.

Executive branch consists on **Federal ministries**.

The group of ministers is collectively called **Cabinet**.

Head of Executive branch **Prime Minister**.

Prime minister is elected by **National Assembly**.

President is elected by **Provincial Assembly**.

### 3. The Judiciary

Definition

Judiciary is the third branch of the Government. It is a system of courts that interprets and applies the law. Its task is to ensure equal justice for all.

Judiciary is organized at **Federal, Provincial and District** level.

At federal level there is **Supreme Court**

At provincial levels there are **High Courts**

At district levels there are **District Courts**

Highest court in Pakistan is **Supreme Court**

President appoints **Chief Justice** of the Supreme Court

Chief justice is selected from the **sitting judges** of the Supreme Court.

Sitting judges of Supreme Court are selected from the judges of all **five high courts** by the President.

## **Lesson 10: Social Education**

### Exercise A:

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. False
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. False
11. False
12. True
13. True
14. False
15. True

### Exercise B:

- A child cannot be forced to work before eighteen years of age.
- A child must not be tortured under any circumstances.
- A child must get proper education and health.
- A child must not be discriminated because of his religion, colour or gender.

## Exercise C:

1. Share your books with the child who does not attend a school.
2. Help clean the neighbourhood.
3. Spend your money wisely and make some savings.
4. Report crimes and child abuse to your parents or the police.

## Exercise D:

1. The extreme terrorism, natural disasters, political instability and high inflation make poverty more critical.
2. If the basic necessities of life are beyond the reach of people then they will surely adopt and select illegal and unethical way of earning that might include begging, theft, stealing and even robbery.
3. Children in Pakistan do not go to school because they are forced to work. Some of them become beggars to make a living.
4. A crime is an act, that a person does, which is against the laws of a country or region.
5. Many children become the victim of crimes. Children are kidnapped for ransom, some are forced into slavery for all their life. Many criminals drug children and make them addicts.

## Exercise E:

1. Bad treatment
2. Crime
3. Uneducated
4. Decent
5. Hygiene
6. Poor
7. Doctors and hospitals
8. Poverty
9. Know
10. Bagging

## Lesson 11: History of Civilization

### Exercise A:

1. Egyptian Civilisation
2. Mesopotamian Civilisation
3. Chinese Civilisation
4. Indus Valley Civilisation
5. Greek Civilisation
6. Roman Civilisation

### Exercise B:

1. Started as small towns and gradually turned into large cities, or states.
2. Closeness to a river or any other water reservoir.
3. Rule of a king in the form of an empire or dynasty.
4. Boundary walls around the cities.

### Exercise C:

- |                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Egyptian :    | River Nile in Africa     |
| 2. Mesopotamia   | Tigris Rivers            |
| 3. Indus Valley: | Indus River              |
| 4. Chinese:      | Yellow and Yangtze River |
| 5. Roman:        | Tyber River              |



## Exercise D:

- |     |                           |                                     |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Egyptian King             | Pharaoh                             |
| 2.  | Alexander the Great       | Ptolemaic Dynasty                   |
| 3.  | Mesopotamian              | Sumerian & Babylonian               |
| 4.  | Indus Valley civilisation | Mohenjo-Daro & Harappa              |
| 5.  | Chinese civilisation      | Shang & Zhou                        |
| 6.  | Ancient Greece            | birth place of Western civilisation |
| 7.  | Athens                    | largest city in Greece              |
| 8.  | Athena                    | city protector goddess              |
| 9.  | Tarquin                   | Roman last King                     |
| 10. | Senate                    | Rich Roman man                      |
| 11. | Plebeians                 | poor Roman man                      |

**Lesson 12: History of Subcontinent**

## Exercise A:

1. Indus River
2. Town planning and agricultural
3. Mohen-jo-daro and Harrapa
4. Country yard
5. Robes
6. Wooden
7. Aryan
8. Climate
9. Storage
10. Rooms and pools
11. Writing
12. Industries and trade

Exercise B:

**Home**

Houses were one or two stories high made of baked brick, with flat roofs. Each was built around a courtyard, with windows overlooking the courtyard. The outside walls had no windows. Each home had its own private drinking well and its own private bathroom. Clay pipes led from the bathrooms to sewers located under the streets.

**Clothing:**

Men and women dressed in colorful robes. Women wore jewelry of gold and precious stone, and even wore lipstick.

**Food**

Dinner might have been warm tasty wheat bread served with barley or rice. They grew barley, peas, melons, wheat, and dates.

**Entertainment**

they enjoyed dance and swimming.

**Art**

This ancient civilisation must have had marvellous craftsmen, skilled in pottery, weaving, and metal working.

**Transport**

The people used camels, oxen and elephants to travel over land. They had carts with wooden wheels and ships.

Exercise C:

1. The fertile land of the Indus basin and good weather conditions were the main reasons for earliest settlements.
2. The glorious period of Indus Valley Civilisation is marked by extensive town planning and agricultural system.