

**My World -5
Activity Answers**

Lesson 1: The Arrival of Muslims in the South Asia

Exercise A:

1. Raja Dahir
2. Al-Hajjaj bin Yusuf.
3. Muhammad Bin Qasim
4. Sabuktigin
5. Mahmud of Ghazni
6. Somnath
7. Shahab-ud-din Muhammad
8. Prithavi Raj Chauhan
9. slave
10. Qutb-ud-din Aibak
11. daughter
12. Balban
13. mongols
14. Tughlaq
15. Khizr Khan
16. Lodhi

Exercise B:

Ghaznavi Dynasty

1. Sabuktigin
2. Mahmud of Ghazni

The Slave Dynasty

1. Qutbuddin Aibak
2. Iltumish
3. Razia Sultana
4. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud

5. Ulugh Khan Balban

The Khilji Dynasty

1. Jalal-ud-din Khilji
2. Alaudin Khilji
3. Qutb-ud-din Mubarak

The Tughlaq Dynasty

1. Ghazi Tughlaq
2. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
3. Feroz Tughlaq
4. Mahmud

The Syed dynasty

1. Khizr Khan
2. Muhammad Bin Farid

The Lodhi dynasty

1. Bahlool Lodhi
2. Sikandar Lodhi
3. Ibrahim Lodhi

Exercise C: Answer the following questions.

1. Muhammad Bin Qasim was the nephew of Hajjaj bin Yusuf (governor of Iraq). He was only seventeen years old when he came through Persia, across Makran and into Sindh. He defeated Raja Dahir, and freed the prisoners from Deebal. He also conquered Multan and all the land in-between.
2. Qutb-ud-din Aibak was a slave of Shahab-ud-din Muhammad Ghori. He was a well-educated and able person and ascended to throne after the death of Ghori. He was the founder of the slave dynasty. He was the first Muslim king who established rule over Delhi. He was the founder of Delhi sultanate.

3. Alauddin conquered Gujarat, Ramthambhor, Chittor, Malwa, Ujjain, Mandu, Dhar and Chander.
4. Babur was the ruler of Kabul to India. Babur with an army of 10,000 defeated Ibrahim Lodhi's army of 100,000 in the battle of Panipat in 1526.

Lesson 2: The Great Mughals

Exercise A:

1. Persian
2. Agra
3. Tuzk-e-Babri
4. Humayun
5. Sher Shah Suri
6. Bengal
7. Ten
8. Urdu
9. Chain of justice
10. Jama Masjid Delhi

Exercisr B:

Babur	(1526-1530)
Humayun	(1530- 1540, 1555-1556)
Akbar	(1556-1605)
Jahangir	(1605-1627)
Shah Jehan	(1627-1658)
Aurangzeb	(1658-1707)

1. Zaheer-ud-din Muhammad Babur
2. Nazeer-ud-din Muhammad Humayun
3. Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar

4. Nur-ud-din Muhammad Saleem Jahangir
5. Shahab-ud-din Muhammad Shah Jehan
6. Muhi-ud-din Muhammad Aurangzeb alamgir

Exercise C:

The group of nine extraordinary genius people which are gathered In Akbar’s Fathepuri were called Nau Ratans (Nine jewels)

They included

- Scholars like Abul Fazl and Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana, Mulla Do-Piyaza, Faizi,
- His trusted general Raja Man Singh,
- Spiritual person and key advisor called Fakir Aziao-Din
- A great singer Tansen,
- Two ministers Birbal and Todar Mal.

Lesson 3: The advent of the British and the Fall of the Mughals

1. Sikhs and Marathas.
2. Persia.
3. Nadir Shah
4. Royal treasury.
5. Marathas
6. Maratha Kingdom
7. British East India Company
8. Surat,
9. Mir Jafar
10. Robert Clive
11. Hyder Ali.
12. Karachi
13. William Hodson
14. East India Company

Exercise B: Match the following.

1739	Battle of Karnal
1775	First Anglo-Maratha War
1757	British invaded Bengal
1764	Battle of Buxar
1767	Hyder Ali beat the British
1839,	The East India Company conquered Karachi
1857	The sepoys of Meerut rebelled.
1858,	British Government took direct control of India

Exercise C:

British high handedness, haughtiness, interference in religious practices, disregard of popular sentiments, single-minded focus on profit taking, anti-people rules and regulations are the reasons. But the main reason was a new rifle. To load the rifle, sepoys had to bite off the edge to open the cartridge. The cartridges were to be greased with cow and swine fat. This enraged both Hindus and Muslims.

Lesson 4: Muslims struggle for freedom

Exercise A: Fill in the blanks.

1. 1857
2. British Raj
3. Economy
4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
5. Lucknow.
6. All India Muslim League.
7. Karachi 1876.
8. knighthood.
9. Delhi Karachi
10. 14 August 1947

Exercise B: Write (T) for true and (F) for false statements.

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

Exercise C:.

1. in the beginning of formal British rule in India
 - Bahadur Shah Zafar was captured and his sons were killed by the British.
 - The British seized the properties of all those who participated in the war of independence.
 - Religious and cultural centres were closed.
 - East India Company was abolished.
 - Queen Victoria declared her direct-rule policy. She stated that everyone will have fair treatment under British law, but this never happened.
2. British constructed railway and bridges network in India, the main reason behind this was smooth transportation of Indian goods to ports for exports to England.

Lesson 5: Major cities of Pakistan

Exercise A: Fill in the blanks.

1. business and trade
2. City of lights.
3. Lahore
4. second
5. Grand Trunk
6. Lyallpur

7. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
8. Islamabad 1960.
9. Rawalpindi
10. Sufis and Saints.
11. Quetta
12. Sindh
13. Karachi

Exercise B: Write (T) for true and (F) for false statements.

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

Exercise C: Answer the following questions.

1. Major cities, or metropolis, are highly populated and developed area of a country. Most of the business and trade activities take place in the major cities of a country. These cities have more facilities than towns and villages. Major cities have high-rise buildings, wide roads and bridges, commercial centers and industries, colleges and universities. Also major cities are places for visit, work and education for a large number of people in rural areas.
2. Karachi has many attractions for tourists including beaches, parks, and Quaid’s mausoleum.
3. Lahore is a fascinating and colorful panorama of extraordinary mosques, mausoleums, forts, gardens and the like. Data darbar, Shalimar Gardens and Badshahi mosque, Minar-e-Pakistan and Wagah border are some popular tourist attractions.
4. The Grand Trunk road (GT Road) connects Lahore with major cities like Faisalabad, Multan, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.
5. Important manufacturing industries of Faisalabad include textiles, hosiery, sugar, dyes, chemicals, beverages, paper, printing and agricultural equipment.
6. Important places in Islamabad include Margalla Hills, National Park, Pakistan Monument, Faisal Mosque. National Art Gallery, Jinnah Avenue and Islamabad Stock Exchange.

7. Multan is a peaceful industrial city, with many industries for fertilizer, cosmetics, glass, cotton production, textile, flour, sugar and oil manufacturing.

Lesson 6: Energy & Power Resources of Pakistan

Exercise A:

1. Power, motion and force.
2. Electric energy.
3. Sui 1952.
4. Compressed Natural Gas .
5. CNG
6. Crude oil,
7. Liquid Petroleum Gas.
8. Electric power
9. Hydroelectric
10. National Electricity Grid.
11. Low
12. Coal beds or coal seams.
13. Fourth
14. Nuclear
15. Canada.

Exercise B:

1. Natural gas is a fossil fuel. Fossils are remains of dead animals and plants embedded in rocks. When animals and trees die their bodies lie on the surface. By the time more and more earth is piled over them and this rises temperature and pressure and after millions of years these fossils convert into oil and gas.
2. The raw material that is drilled from Earth is called crude oil. Crude oil is unrefined petroleum. This oil is refined in a refinery to produce fuels such as, petrol, paraffin, diesel oil, kerosene, asphalt base, natural gas, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG), etc.

3. There are five refineries in Pakistan, which refine imported and domestic oil. These are National Refinery, Pak-Arab Refinery, Pakistan Refinery Limited, Attock Refinery, and Byco Oil Pakistan.
4. Coal is a combustible (able to burn easily) black rock. It occurs in earth in layers called coal beds or coal seams. Mining is used to get them from earth.

Lesson 7: Agriculture and Farming in Pakistan

Exercise A: Fill in the blanks

1. Wheat and Rice
2. Kharif and Rabi.
3. staple
4. 20 million
5. fertile land
6. Punjab and Sindh
7. wet soil and warmth
8. cereal
9. sugar and gur.
10. tropical
11. cotton
12. hread and yarn
13. rich soil and irrigated water.

Exercise B: Complete the following chart

Crops seasons	Cultivation time	Harvest time	Crops
Kharif	April to June	October to December	Rice, Sugarcane, Cotton, Maize, Moong, Mash, Bajra, Jjawaar
Rabi	October to December	April and May	Wheat, Gram, Masoor, Rapeseed, Barley, Mustard

Exercise C: Write some important points about each of the following

Wheat

Wheat is basic staple food in Pakistan. Yield from wheat plants is used to make flour for breads, biscuits, cookies, cakes, breakfast cereal, pasta, noodles etc. Pakistan produces more than 20 million tons of wheat annually. Mainly wheat cultivated in Punjab and Sindh because it requires fertile land and an irrigation system.

Rice:

Rice is also used as a staple food. Good quality rice is grown in Pakistan. Pakistan is the producer of the world's finest long grained aromatic basmati rice, known as Basmati Pak-10, a variety of Super Kernel, Toota Basmati, Brown Rice and Parboiled Rice are also grown in Pakistan.

Maize:

Maize is a widely produced cereal crop. It is grown generally by resource poor farmers. About 4-5 million tons of maize is produced in Pakistan every year. A large proportion of this used in preparing animal feed and daily use food products like chips, biscuits and bread.

Sugarcane:

The sugarcane crop is the second major cash crop and is used to produce refined sugar and gur. Sugarcane is ideally grown in a tropical or temperate climate. In 2014, Pakistan produced more than 51 million tons of Sugarcane. A large amount of this was exported.

Cotton:

Cotton is a white fiber obtained from cotton plants. This fiber can be used to make thread and yarn for textiles and paper. The seeds of the cotton plant can be crushed to make edible oil. The harvest season for cotton must be dry. Rain during this season can harm the crop.

Lesson 8: Important Industries of Pakistan**Exercise A:**

1. Cotton
2. Firms setup export
3. Small-scale
4. Fast-moving consumer goods
5. Chemicals
6. Three
7. Rocky ores.

8. Cement
9. fossil fuel
10. Automobiles
11. Nutrients.
12. paper and board based
13. Wood agricultural waste paper waste.

Exercise B:

1. Cotton and Textile
2. FMCG
3. Chemicals and minerals
4. Petroleum
5. Iron, steel and metals
6. Cement and building materials
7. Automobiles
8. Fertilizers
9. Pharmaceuticals
10. Paper and board

Exercise C: Answer the following questions.

1. FMCG stands for Fast-moving consumer goods. FMCG are items and goods that consumers frequently purchase from the market, such as food, beverages, toiletries, cosmetics, tobacco, household products, etc. A few of the most famous multinational and national FMCGs of Pakistan are as following.

Unilever Pakistan, Reckitt and Benckisier, Lakson and Tobacco, Dalda, , Nestle, , Shan Food Industries, Proctor and Gamble, Pepsi Cola, Shezan International

2. Cement is made when limestone is heated, crushed and mixed with certain additives such a gypsum and clay.

3. General Motors 1950
Pak Suzuki 1982
Toyota 1990
Honda 1992

Now Pakistan has many local and international manufacturers.

4. Pharmaceutical products include tablets, capsules, syrup, powder, gel, cream, injectable, vaccines among others.

Lesson 9: Neighbouring Countries

1. India, China,
2. Iran, and Afghanistan
3. 23
4. isolation
5. paper silk gunpowder
6. populated
7. 12 times
8. Lakes.
9. Han
10. Zargos Ranges
11. ten
12. petroleum natural gas
13. west
14. mountains deserts .
15. agriculture
16. Kabul River

Exercise B: Fill the given chart

Country	Geographic Position	Population	Landform	Climate
India	East of Pakistan	1200	Mountains, deserts, plains, plateaus, islands	Temperate and tropical
China	Northeast of Pakistan	1340	Mountains and ranges, highlands, plains, basins, hills	Varied
Iran	Southwest of Pakistan	75	Mountains, plateaus, deserts, plains,	Dry and subtropical
Afghanistan	West of Pakistan	30	Mountains, dry deserts	Hot and cold

Exercise C : Write (T) for true and (F) for false statements.

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

Exercise D: Answer the following questions.

1. Han dynasty is known as the golden age of China. Han is also today's largest ethnic group of China. The word Han is considered as a recognition of Chinese people, its culture and unity.
2. Islam in India took hold due to untiring efforts of Muslim sufis like Data Gunj Baksh, Moinuddin Chishti, Nizamuddin Aulia, Baha-ud-din Zakariya, Lal Shahbaz Qalandar and others.
3. Almost forty years of war the infrastructure of the country is massively damaged. The economy has suffered badly and more than 10% of the population is refugee in Pakistan and Iran and many are internally displaced. Education has suffered even more. Some parts of the country are littered with unexploded mines and many people are killed each year by stepping on these mines. Due to these problems the country cannot survive on its own.

Lesson 10: Understanding Maps

Exercise A: Fill in the blanks

1. maps.
2. drawings
3. flat surface.

4. cartographer.
5. scale
6. Atlas
7. addresses and locations.
8. Google Earth
9. symbols
10. economical, practical,

Exercise B:

1. Maps are drawings showing places, positions and directions. A map indicates geographical information with the use of labels and keys.
2. The world map shows continents, oceans and a set of imaginary lines in grids. Horizontal lines of the grid represent latitudes and vertical lines represent longitudes.
3. Collection of maps is known as an Atlas. Atlas usually has a large variety of maps. Here is a list of the most interesting maps in an Atlas.

Climate Chang
Natural Hazards
Water Resources
Forests and Wildlife
Population

4. Nowadays aerial photography and satellite imagery is used in cartography.
5. Electronic, or computerize maps allow users to flexibly move about several angles in the maps. Users can zoom in and easily change the scale of the map.

Lesson 11: Forest and wildlife

Exercise A:

1. environment
2. wood climate.
3. height and type
4. five
5. wildlife
6. wildlife.
7. 25%
8. fuel and timber
9. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
10. Global warming
11. Poaching
12. Endangered

Exercise B:

Forest	Found / Grow	trees
Coniferous Forests	found at an altitude of 4000 meters above sea level	Deodar, Silver Fir, Spruce and Pine
Tropical Forests	Grow in warm and wet areas, found around plains of Punjab, and near hilly areas	Phulai, Kair, Kath and Hopbush
Riparian Forests	grow near water reservoirs and riverbanks	Shisham and Khejri
Mangrove Forests	grow in wetlands or river deltas	bamboo species and marsh grasses
Irrigated Forests	on irrigated water from dams and canals	Babul, Sheesham and Mulberry.

Exercise C: Answer the following questions.

1. Deforestation occurs as forests are cut down at a faster rate than they grow. Extreme climatic conditions such as drought may also cause deforestation.
2. Species of plants and animals will be endangered and eventually get extinct. There will be lesser rain. Farms will get dry and desertification will set in. The world will be uglier and more polluted.
3. Poaching is illegal killing of animals for their horns, fur, or meat, and then sell these products.
4. Indus river dolphins, brown bears, green turtles and snow leopards are some endangered species of our country.

Lesson 12 Minerals

Exercise A:

1. Rocks
2. chemical
3. Silicates.
4. symbol
5. Geodes, vugs or pockets.
6. Mines.
7. Rare
8. Properties.
9. Steel
10. Clay.

Exercise B: Write the properties of the following minerals.

Clay	Cement	Gypsum	Copper	Quartz
easy to shape when wet	Easy to shape and sticky when wet	easy to shape when wet	impermeable	Hard
Strong and rigid when baked	Quick to set	Quick to set	flexible	Rigid
Impermeable when baked	Strong and rigid when set	Strong and rigid when set	Stretchy (if you pull hard)	Impermeable
A thermal insulator	Impermeable when set		good electric conductor	Transparent

Exercise C: Answer the following questions.

1. Minerals are either found in shapeless lumps which we call 'massive' or they can form into the special shapes we recognise as crystals.
2. Important areas from where minerals are extracted in our country include Attock, Jhelum, Chaghi, Chakwal, Kala Bagh, Sui and Chitral districts. Koh-e-Sultan, Makran Coast and the Salt Ranges of Kohistan are also well known for mineral extraction.

Exercise D: Match the following.

Coal and salt	need to be broken or grind to make it useable
Graphite, clay, water	mixed to make pencil
Diamond	the hardest substance found on Earth
Gold	the most malleable metal
Uranium	best used in nuclear power plants
Clay, cement, gypsum	used in built houses and building

Exercise E:

Iron ore

Machines and Construction

Chromites Colours,

Photography and Aeroplanes

Copper

Wires and Utensils

Rock Salt

Food and Industries

Limestone Cement

Manufacturing and Construction

Gypsum

Fertilizers and Plaster of Paris

Marble, Gemstone, China Clay & Sulphur

Construction, Decoration and Pottery

Lesson 13: Natural Disasters

Exercise A:

1. life
2. Earth's structure
3. earthquake
4. Tsunami.
5. Richter scale.
6. water dry land.
7. flood
8. river waters
9. volcanoes.
10. hot gases and lava
11. spiral winds.
12. Pakistan.
13. Landslides

Exercise B: Answer the following questions.

1. Most common disasters include earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, cyclonic storms, landslides and mudslides.

2. An earthquake with an intensity of 5 or higher on Richter scale causes destruction. A quake measuring 3 to 5 is considered minor or light; 5 to 7 is moderate to strong; 7 to 8 is major; and 8 or more is great.
3. Flooding can be avoided by built huge dams on rivers and water in dams are used for irrigating land.
4. In a volcanic eruption, hot gases and lava are released, causing extreme temperatures and even acid rain.
5. Cyclonic storms are developed from unusual spiral winds. Depending on their location, they are either termed as cyclone, tornado or hurricane. Cyclonic storms have winds with speeds of over 250 km an hour and billions of gallons of rain a day.

Lesson 14: Rights and Responsibilities

Exercise A:

Difference between rights and responsibilities

Rights and responsibilities are reciprocals of each other i.e. the right of one person or group becomes the responsibility of another person or group. A right can also be the freedom and a responsibility, on the other hand, is simply a duty or something you should do.

Exercise B:

Right or Responsibility	Minimum Age
Criminal Responsibility	7
Working for Money, or Doing Labour	16
Voting in Elections or Becoming a Member of Parliament	18
Get a driving license	18
Marriage	18
Own a house or make a will	18

Exercise C:

Rights of a State

Obedience of Law

Payment of Taxes

Duty to Vote

Allegiance to the State

Responsibilities of a State

Security from internal and external threats

To ensure availability of Health facilities

To ensure availability of school Education to all

Freedom (Speech, Life, Employment)

Exercise D:

- A good citizen should be a righteous person does his best to do his duty to the society
- He lives a clean and honest life.
- He keeps away from such activities that may harm the interests of his fellow citizens.
- He always keeps his rights and responsibilities central to his life.