

My World 6

Activity Answers

CHAPTER 1

Exercise A: Give short answers to the questions given below.

1. What are maps used for?

Ans: Maps describe surface, landscape, climate and other features of earth.

2. What is a globe?

Ans: a map made on a ball or sphere-like figure is called a globe.

3. In how many ways the surface of the Earth can be presented? Give names.

Ans: the surface of earth can be presented in two ways.

a. Map

b. Globe

4. Why do geographers prefer to use maps over globe?

Ans: geographers still prefer to use maps over a globe because of the following reasons.

a. A map lets you measure distances more easily.

b. It lets to see the world at a glance

c. It is easier to carry a map than a globe.

5. What are the advantages of using globe over maps?

Ans: a globe presents all the surface of the earth on a relatively true scale. A globe helps us to accurately study the whole earth. There is no distortion of shape, size distance and directions in a globe.

6. Define: a) Hemisphere b) Latitude c) Longitude

Ans:

a. Hemisphere: geographers divide the globe into two equal halves, each one is called hemi-sphere.

b. Latitude: the horizontal lines marked on a map or globe represent latitudes.

c. Longitude: the vertical line marked on the map or globe are called longitudes.

7. What are the components of a Map? Only name them.

Ans: maps have several components these are,

- i. Title
- ii. Compass Rose
- iii. Symbols
- iv. Legend
- v. Longitudes
- vi. Latitudes
- vii. Scale

Exercise B: Look at the diagram given on Page No. 3 of textbook. Use it to label the diagram given below:



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

Exercise C: Fill in the blanks.

1. Globe
2. Directions, Distances, Time Zones
3. 2,175,600 Sq.Km, 1,888,905 Sq. Km
4. Half Sphere
5. Southern Hemi-sphere, Northern Hemi-sphere
6. Equator
7. Western Hemi-sphere, Eastern Hemi-sphere.
8. Latitudes
9. longitudes
10. 25,000 miles
11. Greenwich Mean Time
12. International Date Line

Exercise D: True or False

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

Exercise E: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Scale
2. Symbols
3. Legend
4. Standard Time
5. Topographic Maps
6. Thematic maps

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CHAPTER 2

Exercise A: Give short answers to the questions given below.

1. Name the planets which are present in our solar system?
Ans: our solar system has eight planets orbiting around the sun, these are.
 - a. Mercury
 - b. Venus
 - c. Earth
 - d. Mars
 - e. Jupiter
 - f. Saturn
 - g. Uranus
 - h. Neptune
2. What is the composition of Earth? Name the different components of Earth's structure.
Ans: Earth is composed of three layers known as
 - a. The Crust
 - b. Mantle
 - c. Core
3. Describe Solar Eclipse?
Ans: The limited or complete overshadow of moon over the sun. It happens when the moon obscures the sun.
4. Describe Lunar Eclipse?
Ans: The limited or complete overshadow of earth over the moon. It happens when the earth comes between the sun and obscures the Moon.
5. What is an Annular Eclipse?
Ans: when the moon is furthest from the earth. It looks like a black disk in front of the sun, this is known as an annular eclipse
6. Name the seven continents?
Ans: North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia, Antarctica.
7. Name the five Oceans?
Ans: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern (Antarctic Ocean)

Exercise B: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Third
2. Cosmos
3. 23.5
4. Partial lunar
5. Asia
6. Twelve

Exercise C: Fill in the Blanks

1. Eight
2. Jupiter



3. Mercury
4. Axis
5. Australia

Exercise D: True or False.

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

Exercise E: Complete the table given below:

	Size Diameter /	No. of days required to complete orbit	Earth equal to	Surface made up of
Mercury	4878	88 earth days	58.6	Rocky Planet
Venus	12104	225 Earth days	241	Rocky Planet
Earth	12760	365 days	1	Rocky Planet
Mars	6787	687 earth days	24 hours 37 minutes	Rocky Planet
Jupiter	139822	11.9 earth years	9.8 hours	Gas giant
Saturn	120500	29.5 earth years	10.5 hours	Gas giant
Uranus	51120	84 earth years	18 hours	Gas giant
Neptune	49530	165 earth years	19 hours	Gas giant

Exercise F: Consider the diagram given on textbook Page No.12. Take help from it and label the diagram given below:

1. Crust
2. Lower Mantle
3. Inner core



CHAPTER 3

Exercise A: Give short answers to the questions given below.

1. Name the factors which are crucial for the formation and sustenance of life on any planet?

Ans: these factors are Energy, Water, Plates, Magnetic field, Time and Natural Spheres of Earth

2. Name the spheres which are the main part of our Earth's system?

Ans: these are Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Biosphere, and Atmosphere

3. Name the elements of the environment which humans interact with on a daily basis?

Ans: these are climate, landscape, water, forests and the living world.

4. What is the greatest factor behind the greenhouse emissions and increased aerosols in the atmosphere?

Ans: human activities such as industrial pollution and Urbanization have caused severe damage to the natural environment of earth

5. Write names of three major biomes?

Ans: the three major biomes are grasslands, tropical rain forests and deserts.

6. What do you mean by Anthrosphere?

Ans: some scientists place human beings in a separate category called anthrosphere. It includes all human beings on earth, their culture, their habitation, the technology and all their activities.

7. What are the effects of industrial pollution on climate?

Ans: our methods of industrial production have interfered with the natural cycle and have severely polluted the atmosphere as it has been contaminated due to a greater amount of greenhouse gases.

8. What are the disadvantages of deforestation? Write any three

Ans:

- Deforestation causes global climate change.
- It also leads to problems for wildlife
- It creates an imbalance in the ecosystem.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

- Earth
- Hydrosphere
- Biosphere



4. Atmosphere
5. Frozen
6. Warm
7. Biomes
8. Plants and Animals

Exercise C: True or False.

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Two-third
2. 4.5 billion
3. Lithosphere
4. Minerals
5. 10 km to 20 km
6. Increases
7. Eco system
8. Lithosphere

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CHAPTER 4

Exercise A: Give short answers to the questions given below.

1. Name three basic kinds of rocks?

Ans: these three types are igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks.

2. How many types of igneous rocks are there? Name them.

Ans: igneous rocks further divided into two types,

- a. intrusive igneous rocks and
- b. extrusive igneous rocks

3. Name the famous rock structures around the world?

Ans: these are,

- a. Acacus mountain range
- b. K2
- c. The wave
- d. Chocolate hills
- e. Yehliu Geopark
- f. White desert
- g. Goreme Fairy Chimneys
- h. Uluru

4. Write the names of rocks which exist in Pakistan?

Ans: Pakistan is blessed with a variety of rocks all of the three main kinds such as igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks present in different regions of Pakistan.

5. Name the minerals which are commonly found in Pakistan?

Ans: Rock Salt, Copper and Gold, Iron ore and Gemstones

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. Rocks and stones
2. Minerals
3. Feldspars, Quartz
4. Intrusive igneous rocks
5. Extrusive igneous rocks
6. Strata
7. Tadrart acacus

Exercise C: True or False.

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



Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Three thousand
2. Rock salt
3. Metal
4. Clastic sedimentary rocks
5. 8611

Exercise E: Complete the table.

Types of Rocks	Sub divided into	Examples (any 3)
Igneous Rocks	1. Intrusive or Plutonic	1. Granite
	2. Extrusive	2. Diorite
		3. Basalt
Sedimentary Rocks	1. Clastic	1. Sandstone
	2. Biochemical	2. Limestones
	3. Organic	3. Coal
Metamorphic Rocks	1. Foliated	1. Marble
	2. Non-Foliated	2. Quartzite
		3. Gneiss

Exercise F: Complete the table given below.

Rock structures/Ranges	Located In	Composed of
1) Acacus Mountain range	Sahara Desert, Libya	Basalt and Granite
2) K2	Pakistan	
3) The Wave	USA	Sandstone strata
4) Chocolate Hills	Philippines	Limestone and clay
5) Yehliu Geo Park	Taiwan	Sedimentary Rocks
6) White Desert	Egypt	Chalk
7) Goreme Fairy Chimneys	Turkey	Basalt
8) Uluru	Australia	sandstone



CHAPTER 5

Exercise A: Give short answers to the questions given below.

1. What factors help in shaping of landforms? Name them.

Ans: these factors are wind, erosion, rain, chemical reactions, changing climate, movement of tectonic plates and various other factors.

2. Name the types of Landforms?

Ans: three main type of landforms Mountains, plateaus, and plains.

3. Name the different types of Mountains?

Ans: there are four different type of mountains namely Fold Mountains, Block Mountains, Plateau Mountains, Volcanic Mountains and Dome Mountains.

4. What is a Plateau?

Ans: plateau is also known as tableland which is higher than the sea level in a way similar to the mountain except these are flat at the top.

5. Write the names of five basic types of Plateaus?

Ans: these are Intermontane Plateaus, Dome Shaped Plateaus, Piedmont Plateaus, Continental Plateaus and Volcanic Plateaus.

6. Define Plains.

Ans: a plain is that part of earth which is quite level with only gentle sloping and is not too high.

7. Write the names of two longest rivers and state their length.

Ans: River Nile is 6853 KM in Africa and River Amazon 6992 km in South America.

8. Name the three types of Plains?

Ans: these are structural plains, erosional plains and depositional plains.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. Mountains
2. Fault-Block Mountains
3. Plateau Mountains
4. Anticlines
5. Synclines
6. Tableland
7. Plains
8. Rivers
9. Erosional plains
10. Structural plains

Exercise C: True or False.



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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Upward
2. Fold mountains
3. Fold mountains
4. Plateau mountains
5. Continental Plateaus
6. Volcanic plateaus

Exercise E: Complete the table given below.

Mountains	<i>Examples (at least 2)</i>
1. Fold Mountains	Himalyan Mountains and Urals Range
2. Block Mountains	Hartz Mountains and Sierra Nevada Mountains
3. Plateau Mountains	Many mountains in New Zealand
4. Volcanic Mountains	Mount Fuji and Mount Saint Helens
5. Dome Mountains	Sierra Nevada Mountian

Plateaus	<i>Examples (at least 2)</i>
1. Intermontane Plateaus	Tibetan Plateau and Mexican Plateau
2. Dome Shaped Plateaus	Ozark Plateau and Chota Nagpur Plateau
3. Piedmont Plateaus	Patagonian Plateau and Malwa Plateau
4. Continental Plateaus	Plateaus of Africa and Australia
5. Volcanic Plateaus	Colombian Plateau and Deccan Lava Plateau

Plateaus	<i>Examples (at least 2)</i>
1. Structural Plains	Russian Platform and the Great Plains
2. Erosional Plains	Western Africa and Northern Canada
3. Depositional Plains	West Rajasthan and Indo-Ganga Plains

CHAPTER 6



Exercise A: Give short answers to the questions given below.

1. Write the names of mountains which exist in the northern mountain region of Pakistan?
Ans: Godwin Austen (K2), Nanga Parbat, Tirch Mir, Koh-e-Safaid
2. Write the names of mountains which exist in the western mountain region of Pakistan?
Ans: Kirthar Mountains, Toba Kakar Mountians, the Makran Range
3. In how many types the plains of Pakistan can be categorized? Name them.
Ans: These are the upper indus plain, the lower Indus Plain and Deosai Plain.
4. Name the plateaus which exist in Pakistan?
Ans: the balochistan Plateau and the photohar Plateau
5. Name the five major deserts which are located in Pakistan?
Ans: the Thar Desert, the Cholistan Desert, the Indus Valley Desert, the Kharan Desert and the Thal Desert.
6. Describe the coastal area of Pakistan.
Ans: Pakistan has 1100 km long coastal line extending from lower Sindh to balochistan. The Sea ports of Pakistan lie on this coastline.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. Euro-Asian Plate.
2. Northern Mountain Regions
3. Indian Plate
4. Nanga Parbat
5. Hindu-Kush
6. The Land of Giants
7. Cholistan
8. Nuclear Testing
9. Gwadar
10. Kharan

Exercise C: True or False.

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. May 28, 1998
2. Margalla
3. Western
4. Ocean
5. 3000
6. 600-900



7. 175000
8. 1100 km
9. Karachi

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CHAPTER 7

Exercise A: Give short answers to the questions given below.

1. What are the main reasons behind the shorter lives of humans in ancient times?

Ans: the main reason was shortage of food, medicine, vaccination and sanitation condition of the people.

2. What do you mean by population movement?

Ans: population movement is a term used to describe migration of people from rural to urban areas.

3. Name the two most populous countries of the world and their continents?

Ans: Tokyo, Japan and Calcutta, India both cities are in Asia.

4. Name the three phases of the population growth history?

Ans: the population growth history can be divided into three phases.

- a. Pre modernity, slow growth before 1900s
- b. Modernity, drastic population increase due to rising standard of living (between 1900-62)
- c. The present age, with a falling population growth rate.

5. Which things influence the rural people to move towards urban areas?

Ans: humans have always preferred moving to places where they could find enough resources to obtain food, clothing and shelter. For this reason, people move towards urban areas.

6. Which factors affect the population growth? (Name them)

Ans: the factors which affect the population are improvement in food, nutrition, medicine, vaccination, and sanitation conditions of the people.

7. What problems are caused by a rapidly growing population?

Ans: the main challenge of a growing population is the problem of accommodation. When too many people start sharing a limited number of resources, burden is put on the environment.

8. Which is the most populous city of Pakistan?

Ans: Karachi is the most populous city of Pakistan.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. 10 billion
2. Population density
3. Population movement
4. Continents
5. Antarctica
6. Antarctica
7. Islam
8. 9.85 million
9. Environment
10. Pakistan

Exercise C: True or False.

1. False



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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Structure
2. Three
3. Sixth
4. 50%
5. 15%-64%
6. One-third
7. 1962
8. 1.1 billion
9. Pakistan
10. 38%

Exercise E: Complete the table.

Continents	Population in Millions(2016)	Growth In Percentage	Density (Persons/Km)
Asia	4436	0.98%	143
Africa	1216	2.53%	41
Europe	738	0.06%	33
Southern America	641	1.05%	32
North America	360	0.75%	19
Oceania	39	1.45%	5



CHAPTER 8

Exercise A: Give short answers to the questions given below

1. Name the kinds of Human Settlements?

Ans: there are two main kinds of human settlements, Urban Human settlement and Rural Human Settlement.

2. What are the three main factors taken into consideration while classifying any dwelling according to the hierarchy?

Ans: to classify any dwelling according to the hierarchy three main factors taken into consideration. The population range, the quantity and variety of services.

3. What is a temporary Human Settlement? Give an example.

Ans: temporary human settlement are only make-shift habitats and can keep shifting. The refugee camps for displaced people is an example of temporary human settlement.

4. What is a Permanent Human Settlement? Give an example

Ans: permanent settlements are those where people may live for a very long period of time in history. Example is a city where humans reside permanently.

5. What problems are faced by large cities?

Ans: following are the problems faced by large cities. Overcrowding, employment, Slums, water, sewage system, traffic, garbage disposal, urban pollution, city crimes and health hazards.

6. What do you mean by influence of settlement?

Ans: influence of a settlement means how many people from other areas come to a particular settlement to use the services provided there. It is determined by how conveniently the goods and services can be provided and how much people willing to travel to use them.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. Settlement
2. Urban settlement
3. Agricultural
4. Temporary
5. Permanent
6. River Indus
7. Overcrowding
8. Slums

Exercise C: True or False.



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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Two
2. Urban
3. Urban settlement
4. Rural settlement
5. Stable
6. Instability

Exercise E: Complete the chart with the help of your text book.

Settlement	Population Ranges around
Isolated dwelling	Less than 10 people
Hamlet	10-100
Village	100-2500
Small Town	2500-25000
Large Town	25000-150000
City	150000 to above 2 million
Conurbation	3 million above

Exercise F: Label the settlement hierarchy in the diagram given below:

1. Conurbation
2. City
3. Large Town
4. Small Town
5. Village
6. Hamlet
7. Isolated Dwelling



CHAPTER 9

Exercise A: Give short answers to the questions given below

1. Name a few towns of the Indus Valley Civilization?

Ans: Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Kalibangan, Lothal and Dholavira are some of the significant towns of the Indus Valley Civilization.

2. Which factors played a role in the thriving economy of the Indus Valley Civilization? Name them.

Ans: Agriculture and trade were central to the thriving economy of the Indus Valley Civilization.

3. According to the social structure of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa, in how many classes were they divided?

Ans: Both Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa had a higher portion called the Citadel for the rich and a lower portion for the peasants and the gypsies.

4. What was the profession of the people of Indus Valley Civilization as per the archaeological evidences?

Ans: Professionally the people of Indus Valley were discovered to be artisans, hunters, cultivators, scribes and priests as per the archaeological evidence.

5. Which kinds of transportation were used by the Indus Valley people for trade?

Ans: The people of Indus Valley used wheeled carts driven by bullocks, these bull carts were central to their land trade. They also used small boats with flat bottoms.

6. What happened after the decline of Indus Valley Civilization?

Ans: A disaster possibly killed the majority of the Indus Valley Civilization while the little number of survivors most likely abandoned the cities altogether and migrated elsewhere.

Exercise B: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. 1856
2. Eastern
3. Western
4. western
5. Sindh
6. Lower
7. Women
8. 1800

Exercise C: Fill in the blanks.

1. 4700
2. Indus Valley Civilization
3. Citadel



4. Peasants, gypsies
5. Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa
6. Great bath
7. Mount of Dead
8. 1922
9. Bangles, Anklets, necklaces.
10. Wheeled carts, small boats.

Exercise D: True or False.

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

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CHAPTER 10

Exercise A: Give short answers to the questions given below.

1. Name the five categories of the caste system?

Ans: these five categories are.

- a. Brahmins
- b. Kshatriyas
- c. Vaishya
- d. Shudra
- e. Dalits

2. What was the earning source of the Aryans?

Ans: War booty won from battles was an important source of earning for the Aryans. However, they also produce agricultural goods and crafts.

3. Name the gods which were worshipped by Aryans?

Ans: Aryan worshipped numerous gods such as the God of fire, of war, of earth, of wind and so on.

4. Name the different kinds of Vedas.

Ans: there are four Vedas, these are

- a. Rig Veda(knowledge of Hymns)
- b. Sama Veda (knowledge of melodies)
- c. Yajur Veda (knowledge of sacrificial methods)
- d. Atharva Veda (knowledge of magic)

5. Hinduism involves worship of multiple gods and goddesses, name the most prominent gods?

Ans : the most prominent gods being Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. These three make trimurti or trinity.

6. The Gandhara Civilization saw many invasions, name the empires which were established in Gandhara over the years?

Ans: the main empires which gandhara got to witness were the empire of Alexander the Great, the Mauryan Empire, the Gupta Empire and the Harsha Empire.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks

1. Indo-Europeans
2. Gandhara
3. Vedas
4. The Aryans
5. Kshatriyas
6. Agriculture and Craftsman
7. Rice, barley, millet, sesame and wheat.
8. Traditions, beliefs, the lifestyle, morality
9. Samsara
10. Hinduism
11. Sacrificial methods
12. Gandhara



Exercise D: True or False.

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

Exercise E: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Siddhartha Gautama
2. Vardhamana Mahaviara
3. 1500 BCE
4. Brahmins
5. Vaishyas
6. Shudras
7. Barter
8. Samsara
9. 600 BCE
10. Asoka
11. Mauryan
12. Harsha

Exercise E: Match the Column.

Castes	Social Rank
The Brahmins	Priests, Scholars and Lawyers
The Kshatriyas	Warriors, Kings and Nobel
The Vaishyas	Merchants, Craftsmen, Farmers, and Landowners
The Dalits	Servants, Commoners and Dasas
The Shudras	Outcast, the Sinner or Violators, Untouchables

Exercise F: Complete the Timeline.

1. Mauryan Kingdom
2. Harsha Empire



CHAPTER 11

Exercise A: Give short answers to the questions given below.

1. Five dynasties ruled over Delhi Sultanate sequentially. Name them with time period?

Ans : five dynasties ruled over delhi sultanate sequentially, these are.

- a. The Slave Dynasty
- b. The Khilji Dynasty
- c. The Tughlaq Dynasty
- d. The Sayyid Dynasty
- e. The Afghan Lodhi Dynasty

2. Name the important rulers of the Slave Dynasty?

Ans: the important rulers are Qutbuddin Aibak, Shamsuddin Iltumish, Razia Sultana and Ghiyasuddin Balban.

3. Who was Razia Sultana?

Ans: Razia was the fifth ruler of the slave dynasty. She was the first ever female Muslim ruler in India. Unfortunately, she ruled for just four years. She was defeated by Malik Altunia, who she later married. However, both were murdered by Jats bringing an end to the reign of Razia Sultana.

4. Who was Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghauri?

Ans: Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghauri founded the first Muslim empire in the sub-continent which lasted for century. He became the successor of the Ghauri Empire after the death of his brother in 1202 and was the sole ruler until he was assassinated in 1206.

5. What happened after the death of Ghiyasuddin Balban?

Ans: after the death of Ghiyasuddin Balban, the great slave dynasty weakened and came to an end in 1290.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks

1. Arabs
2. Muhammad bin Qasim
3. Al-Bairuni, Firdosi, Behqi
4. Dehli
5. 11th century
6. Krishna Janmbhoomi, Somnath Temple
7. Slave dynasty
8. Shamsuddin Iltumish

Exercise C: True or False.

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. 711CE



2. Mahmud of Ghazni
3. Lahore
4. Buddhist
5. Mahmud of Ghazni
6. First

Exercise E: Read the chapter text and indicate the year in which the following events happened

1. 711 CE
2. 1017 CE
3. 1025 CE
4. 1173 CE
5. 1186 CE
6. 1191 CE
7. 1192 CE
8. 1206 CE
9. 1210 CE
10. 1216 CE
11. 1236 to 1240
12. 1290 CE

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CHAPTER 12

Exercise A: Give short answers to the questions given below.

1. Who was the founder of the Turkic Khilji Dynasty? Name the three rulers of the Khilji Dynasty.
Ans: Jalaluddin Khilji was the founder of Khilji Dynasty. Jalaluddin Khilji, Alaudin Khilji and Mubarak Shah Khilji were the three rulers of the Khilji Dynasty.
2. Name the most prominent rulers of the Tughlaq Dynasty?
Ans: Ghiasuddin Tughlaq, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq and Feroz Shah Tughlaq were the three prominent rulers of the Tughlaq Dynasty.
3. Who was the founder of Lodhi Dynasty?
Ans: Lodhi dynasty was founded by Buhlul Lodhi
4. Write a few lines about Sayyid Dynasty?
Ans: the sayyid was the fourth dynasty of the Dehli sultanate which ruled south asia from 1414 to 1451. They claimed themselves to be the decendants of Prophet Muhammad. They succeeded the Tughlaq dynasty and ruled the subcontinent until they were replaced by the Lodhis.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. 1290,1296
2. Alauddin Khilji
3. Panipat
4. Buhlul Lodhi
5. Agra
6. Taimur
7. Taimur
8. Syed Khizr Khan

Exercise C: True or False.

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

Exercise E: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Jalaluddin
2. Khusru Khan
3. Ghiasuddin Tughlaq
4. 1325
5. 1351
6. Timurid
7. 1398



8. Delhi

Exercise E: Complete the timeline indicating the events that happened during the given periods.

1. Khilji Dynasty
2. Jalaluddin Khilji
3. Tughlaq Dynasty
4. Sayyid Dynasty

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CHAPTER 13

Exercise A: Give short answers to the questions given below.

1. What were the main teachings of Prophet Muhammad (S..A.W)?

Ans: Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) considered as the greatest role model in the Muslim World. His life is an example of superior morality, good habits and gentle feeling towards all muslims.

2. What does 'Buddha' mean? What was the real name of Buddha?

Ans: Buddha in Sanskrit means the person who has got enlightenment. His real name was Siddhartha Gautama

3. What is Nirvana according to Buddha?

Ans: according to Buddha, nirvana is the state of peace one would attain in escaping all imperfect things in this world. It would be a perfect peace, free of any suffering.

4. What were the main teachings of Prophet David?

Ans: David teachings tell us that mistakes in life are costly, but god mercifully uses us for his glory anyway.

5. How does Buddha describe a pious life?

Ans: the moral lessons one could extract from buddha's teaching are don't kill, don't steal, don't lie and don't drug.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. Behaviors
2. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W)
3. Canaan
4. Mono-theist
5. Judaism, Christianity, Islam
6. Buddha
7. 29 years
8. Krishna, actions, results
9. Zoroaster
10. 1000 BCE

Exercise C: True or False.

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



8. False
9. True
10. False

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Equality
2. Ninth
3. Prophet Abraham
4. Buddha
5. 350
6. Krishna
7. Hinduism
8. Parris
9. father
10. Prophet David

Exercise E: Below are descriptions of ethical role models. Write names of ethical personalities against their descriptions:

1. Prophet Ibrahim
2. Prophet Muhammad
3. Krishna
4. Buddha
5. Zoroaster
6. David

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Glossary of the Book

Archeologists	a person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites
Assassination	to murder by sudden or secret attack often for political reasons
Buried	to dispose with funeral ceremonies
Celestial	of or relating to the sky or visible heavens
Citadel	a fortress that commands a city
Civilization	the culture characteristic of a particular time or place
Complementing	something that fills up, completes, or makes perfect
Cosmos	universe
Courtyards	enclosure adjacent to a building
Cremated	to reduce to ashes by burning
Demographic	relating to the dynamic balance of a population especially with regard to density
Demonstrates	to show clearly
Depiction	to represent by a picture
Depositional	an act or process of deposit of sediments
Dimensional	measure in one direction
Distortion	the act of altering something out of its true, natural, or original state
Dogmas	a point of view or tenet put forth as authoritative without adequate grounds
Downfall	a sudden fall (as from power)
Dynasty	a succession of rulers of the same line of descent
Ecosystem	the complex of a community of organisms and its environment
Elevation	the height above the level of the sea
Erosional	the action or process of eroding
Evident	clear to the vision or understanding
Evolution	a process of gradual social, political, and economic advance
Extrusive	formed by geological extrusion from the earth in a molten state
Flourished	to reach a height of development or influence
Foliated	composed of or separable into layers
Gentle	Soft, delicate
Glance	to take a quick look at something
Grid	a network of uniformly spaced horizontal and perpendicular lines
Gypsies	nomadic people
Hierarchy	a body of persons in authority
Igneous	resulting from the intrusion or extrusion of magma or volcanic activity



Integral	essential to completeness
Interact	act in such a way as to have an effect on another
Intrusive	causing disruption or annoyance through being unwelcome or uninvited.
Landscape	a picture representing a view of natural inland scenery
Metamorphic	a change in the constitution of rock effected by pressure, heat, and water that results in a more compact and more highly crystalline condition
Meteors	small particles of matter in the solar system that are directly observable only by their incandescence from frictional heating on entry into the atmosphere
Organic	derived from living organisms
Paganism	a follower of a polytheistic religion
peasants	a poor farmer who rents a small piece of land for cultivation
Piedmont	lying or formed at the base of mountains
Pioneer	a person or group that originates a new line of thought
Preservation	to keep or save from decomposition
Probably	without much doubt
Prominent	widely and popularly known
Prone	having a tendency or inclination
Recognized	to acknowledge formally
Ruined	Destroyed
Sedimentary	of, relating to, or containing sediment
Settlement	a place or region inhabited by humans
Swirly	Knotted, twisted
Terminologies	the technical or special terms used in a business, art, science, or special subject
Terrestrial	belonging to the class of planets that are like the earth
Thematic	of, relating to, or constituting a theme
Thriving	characterized by success or prosperity
Topographic	of, relating to, or concerned with map making
Utmost	situated at the farthest or most distant point

