

Lesson 1. The Physical State of Earth

Exercise A: Give short answers to the questions given below

1. According to physical structure, Earth is composed of different layers. Name them

We divide the structure of earth in to three layers.

- Crust
- Mantle
- Core

2. What is out gassing?

The water that was confined between the semi-solid mass erupted with minerals and lava during the cooling by a process called outgassing.

3. Name the different types of tectonic plates in the world.

There are seven major tectonic plates in the world. Their names are as follow:

1. African plate
2. Antarctic plate
3. Eurasian plate
4. Indo-Australian plate
5. North American plate
6. Pacific plate
7. American plate

4. Define the terms: a) Fore shocks b) Main shocks c) After shocks

- a. Foreshocks are smaller earthquakes that occur before the larger earthquake.
- b. Mainshocks is the largest or the main earthquake. Mainshocks are always followed by aftershock
- c. Aftershocks are earthquake of relatively smaller magnitude than the mainshocks. Depending on the magnitude of a main shock, the aftershocks can continue for days, weeks, months and even year.

5. What do you mean by Denudation?

Denudation can be defined as the process by which land areas are continually reduced and reshaped by erosion and weathering.

6. Name the different types of Mass wasting.



Different types of Mass Wastings are Fall, Flow, Slump and Slide

7. What is the main impact of Denudation on Environment?

Denudation change the topography of the surface of the earth, in particular the shapes of mountains and valleys on oceanic and continental crust.

8. What is a fault-plane?

The surface where they collide with each other is called the fault-plane.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. Spherical, atmosphere.
2. Earth is an active planet which is composed of many individual tectonic plates.
3. Silicate layer.
4. Denudation.
5. Destruction of physical, chemical characteristic.
6. Displacement of air, water, ice.
7. Slide.
8. Metamorphic, sedimentary rocks.
9. Richter scale.
10. Tsunami.

Exercise C: True or False

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Earth
2. Two
3. Oceanic crust
4. Continental crust
5. 2000
6. earthquake
7. Regolith
8. Debris



Exercise E: Match the Column.

Crust- A thin silicate layer

Mantle - A thick iron and magnesium silicate layer

Magma- Mantle contains malleable semi-solid areas

Dense metallic Core - The center of the Earth

Lesson 2: Atmosphere of the Earth

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

1. Name the layers of the Atmosphere?

The layers of the atmosphere are Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere

2. Name the different types of temperature inversions.

There are four types of temperature inversions:

- Ground Inversions.
- Turbulence Inversion.
- Subsidence Inversion.
- Frontal Inversion

3. What do you mean by atmospheric temperature?

When temperature is measured according to changing levels of the earth's atmosphere, it is called atmospheric temperature.

4. What are greenhouse gases?

Greenhouse gases use the heat received from sun's rays. The most important greenhouse gases are water vapour, carbon dioxide, Methane and Ozone.

5. What do mean by greenhouse effect?

The name greenhouse effect is often used to describe this process, in which solar energy warms the earth, and earth emits infrared rays to warm the troposphere.

6. What is Celsius scale?



Celsius scale is temperature measurement scale. The Celsius scale is fixed by two points, the freezing and boiling point of water.

7. What is Kelvin temperature scale?

The Kelvin temperature scale is the absolute temperature scale. Absolute zero, the coldest temperature possible in the universe is 0 K or -273 C. Because one Kelvin is equivalent to one degree Celsius.

8. Which problem occurs due to unblocked UV Rays?

Skin cancer, eye cataract, skin burn are major problems that can be caused by unblocked UV rays.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. Nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, Argon.
2. Oxygen
3. Carbon dioxide + Oxygen
4. Carbon dioxide + Water
5. Mesosphere
6. Thermosphere
7. Higher
8. Weather
9. Temperature
10. ozone

Exercise C: True or False.

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. elements
2. does not
3. 80%
4. Earth's
5. Stratosphere
6. Mesosphere



7. Higher
8. Exosphere
9. 3 to 5
10. carbon dioxide

Exercise E: Match the Column.

Frontal inversion: Happens when a mass of cold air undercuts a mass of warm air

Subsidence inversion: Happens when a wide spread layer of air moves down the atmosphere

Turbulence inversion: Happens when mild air is on top of disturbed or turbulent air

Ground inversion: Happens when air is cooled by contact with a colder surface

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Lesson 3: The Effects of Atmospheric Pressure

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

1. Name the four major pressure belts of the earth?

Four major pressure belts of the earth are, The Equatorial Low, Sub-Tropical Highs, Sub-Polar Lows and Polar Highs.

2. What do you mean by wind?

Wind can be called the movement of air caused by the unequal heating of the earth by the sun and by the earth's own rotation.

3. Name the different kinds of winds

Kinds of winds are as follow.

- a. Permenant winds
- b. Seasonal winds
- c. Local winds

4. Name the types of Cyclones?

There are four types of Cyclones:

- a. Tropical disturbances
- b. Tropical depression
- c. Tropical storms
- d. Hurricanes

5. What is Humidity?

The more water vapor there will be in the air, the more humid the air will become.

6. What are Clouds?

Clouds are mass of minute droplets of water or tiny crystals of ice formed by the condensation of water vapor in free air at considerable heights.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. Storms and precipitation
2. air pressure
3. 3.Equator
4. 4.meridian
5. 5.Barometer
6. 6.wind wane
7. humid the air will become



Exercise C: True or False.

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Earth
2. not equally
3. high
4. 105
5. sunlight
6. Cirrus
7. Cumulus
8. Stratus

Exercise E: Match the Column

Equatorial Low: Cover an area of 5 degrees North to South of the equator.

Sub Polar Lows: Latitudes of 60 to 65 degrees north and south of the Equator.

Polar Highs: Pressure belts are over the Polar caps i.e. the North and South poles on the earth.

Sub Tropical Highs: They can be found on latitudes of 30 to 35 degrees north and south of the equator



Lesson 4: Agriculture in Pakistan

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

1. Name the important methods and modes of farming?

Important methods and modes of farming are

- a. Subsistence farming
- b. Intensive farming
- c. Extensive farming
- d. Commercial farming
- e. Plantation farming
- f. Truck farming
- g. Cereal farming

2. Name the major crops of Pakistan.

Wheat, cotton, rice and sugarcane are major crops of Pakistan.

3. Name the problems faced by the agriculture sector of Pakistan?

Problems in agriculture sector are soil erosion, wasting water, feudalism, sanitary and water logging, faulty government policies and poor living condition of farmers.

4. Define the process of irrigation?

Irrigation is supplying water to crops via tube wells, sprinklers, streams, pipe and ditches.

5. Write any three salient features of the irrigation system in Pakistan?

In Pakistan,

- a. Where rainwater is not a reliable source of water, Irrigation is central to farming.
- b. Indus Basin Irrigation System is supposed to be the largest irrigation system in the world.
- c. There are also many streams or nullahs in this basin. All these main rivers, small rivers and streams are a rich source of water to irrigate the Indus Basin.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. Sindh
2. Arid
3. Crops
4. erosion
5. water, floods
6. Agriculture
7. Barani
8. subsistence

Exercise C: True or False.



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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. 1.Baluchistan
2. 2.KPK
3. 3.130
4. 4. forty-five
5. 5. Subsistence
6. 6.warm
7. 7. 10%
8. 8.Dams

Exercise E: Match the Column.

Commercial farming: Aims for large scale production

Intensive farming: To produce several crops at the same time

Cereal farming: Helps to grow cereal

Subsistence farming: Common in developing countries

Extensive farming: The main source is the area of land

Truck farming: To produce or yield a single crop or many types of crops

Mixed farming: Farming of livestock and crops at the same time



Lesson 5: Mining, Power and Industry

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

1. There are different phases of mining. Name them

The different phases of mining are, Exploration, Expansion and Development, Access Roads and Site Clearing.

2. Name the different types of mining.

Active mining, Open-pit mining, Placer mining and Underground mining.

3. Name the important factors for the industrial setup.

The important factors for the industrial setup are, availability of raw material, power, labour, transport, market and site.

4. Name the things which are produced in cottage industries.

Pakistan's cottage industry produced hand woven carpets, embroidered work, bangles, rugs and pottery.

5. Name the important or major industries of Pakistan

Pakistan's major industries are, textile industry, edible oils industry, fertilizer industry, chemical industry, engineering goods industry and tobacco industry.

6. What was the role of minerals in the history of human civilization?

Minerals have played a very important role in the history of human civilization. Many stages of human development have been named after minerals such as Stone Age, Copper Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age etc.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. Natural resources
2. metals, minerals, fossil fuel
3. elements, minerals
4. foundation
5. Petroleum
6. Stone Age, Copper Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age
7. plastic, petrol, diesel, kerosene oil, petroleum gas, lubricants
8. Industry
9. Extraction
10. workforce

Exercise C: True or False.

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False



5. 5.True
6. 6.False
7. 7.True
8. 8.False
9. 9.True
10. 10.False

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. fossil fuels
2. Khewra
3. jewelry
4. Open-pit
5. Placer mining
6. Active
7. 77
8. rural
9. 3%
10. 22

Exercise E: Complete the table

1. **Copper, Gold:**Sandak, Rekodiq, Chagi
2. **Iron Ore:**Chagi, Qalat, ChirtalNizampur, Chiniot, Kalabagh
3. **Lead and Zinc:**Lasbela, Khuzdar
4. **Barite:**Khuzdar, Qalat, Hazara
5. **Onyx Marble:**Chaghi
6. **Massive Sulphide:** Soap Dhoro, Ana Dhoro, NinroDhoro
7. **Chromite:**Khuzdar, Muslim Bagh
8. **Flourite:** Qalat, Khuzdar, Loralai
9. **Magnesite:**Khuzdar, Lasbela
10. **Dolomite:**Mustang
11. **Manganese:**Khuzdar, Lasbela
12. **Coal:**Thar, Sonda, Thatta, Loralai, Quetta, Bolan, Hingu, and Charat
13. **Uranium:** DG Khan, BagrianHazara
14. **Salt:**Khewra
15. **Emerald:** Swat
16. **Topaz:**Katlang, Mardan
17. **Aqua Marine:**Gilgit and Chitral
18. **Peridot:**Kohistan
19. **Phosphate:**Hazara
20. **Celestite:** Thana bullah Khan, Daudkhel
21. **Fire Clay:** Punjab
22. **China Clay:** Sindh, Swat, Hazara, Muhamand Agency
23. **Magnesite:**Hazara
24. **Feldspar:** Swat and Hazara



Lesson 6: Trade and Transport

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

1. In how many ways trade can be divided? Name them.

Trade can be divided into following two types:

- a. Internal or Domestic trade
- b. External or International Trade

- 2.
3. Name the countries which have international trade partnerships with Pakistan?

Pakistan international trade partners are India, Malaysia, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, USA, UAE, European Union, China, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and Afghanistan.

4. There are many factors which affect the international trade. Give names.

Geographical location, Natural resources, Level of economic development and Political Factors.

5. Name the three modes of transportation.

Modes of Transportation are Land, Water and Air.

6. What are the major transport networks in Pakistan? Name them.

Roads, Motorways, National Highways and Rail.

7. Name the important motorways and national highways of Pakistan?

Important Motorways and Highways are follow:

- a. Peshwar to Islamabad motorway M-1
- b. Islamabad to Lahore motorway M-2
- c. Karachi Northern Bypass or motorway M-10
- d. Makran Coastal Highway
- e. Karakoram Highway
- f. Indus Highway

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. Trade
2. wholesaler
3. Foreign trade
4. Export trade
5. Import trade
6. Entrepot trade
7. agriculture, fishing, mining, forestry, minerals
8. Transporter



Exercise C: True or False.

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. consumers
1. 2.Retail
2. high
3. 4.China
4. 5.Land
5. 6.Water
6. 7.Air
7. 8.Karakoram

Exercise E: Complete the table.

Imports

1. Electronic equipment, organic chemicals, engines, plastics etc.
2. Iron and steel, vehicles, books, chemical goods, engines, electric pumps etc.
3. Books, pharmaceuticals, oil, machines etc.
4. Animal fodder, organic chemicals, vegetables, cotton, dyeing extracts, oil seed, coffee, tea etc.

Exports

1. Cotton, cereals, fish, ores etc.
2. Textiles, worn clothing, crocheted clothing, leather gut products, medical equipment, fabrics etc.
3. Fruits, nuts, footwear, crocheted clothing, fabrics, toys, leather etc.
4. Fruits, nuts, salt, sulphur, cement, sugar, copper etc.



Lesson 7: The Foundation of Muslim Rule

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

1. What changes happened in India during 16th century Mughal rule?

The 16th century is when the rule of the Mughals began in India.

2. Define the traits of Rajputs, which type of people they were?

They were war-like and fierce and did not step back from battle and bloodshed.

3. Who was Sher Shah Suri? What was the personality trait of Sher Shah Suri?

Shershahsuri was the arch-rival of the Mughals. His actual name was Fereed Khan. Suri had his own plans of ruling India.

4. Name the four departments of Law and Order which were the part of Sher Shah Suri's Central Government?

Diwan-e- Vazaarat, Diwan-e- Areez, Diwan-e- Risalat or Diwan-e- Mohtaseb, Dewan-e- Insha.

5. What did Babur do when he saw the low spirits of his soldiers in the battle?

When he saw the low spirits of his soldiers, gave the battle an ideological colour. His side was announced to be believers and the opposing side was denounced as unbelievers.

6. How did the downfall of Suri Dynasty happen?

Sher shah suri died in 1545 and his son Islam shah could not keep his Afgan nobles in check. When Islam shah died in 1553, the Sur Dynasty was near downfall.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. 1.Khyber pass
2. 2.Ibraheem Lodhi
3. 3.Deccan Plateau
4. 4.Maha RaanaSangraam Sing, MediniRai
5. 5.Mughals

Exercise C: True or False.

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



7. 7.True
8. 8.True

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. 1.guns
2. 2.Mughals
3. 3.Panipat
4. 4.Raana Sanga
5. 5.1526

Exercise E: Match the Column with the help of your text book.

1. 1526 CE : Babur defeated the Lodhi Sultanate
2. 1517 CE: Ibrahim Lodhi accepted the throne
3. 1527 CE: Battle of Khanwa happened
4. 1539 CE: Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun
5. 1545 CE: Fareed Khan died
6. 1553 CE: Islam Shah died
7. 1555 CE: Fortunate year for the Mughal Empire in India

Lesson 8: Consolidation of the Mughal Empire

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

1. What do you know about Akbar?

Akbar was the successor of Humayun. He was too young to deal with matters of state by himself. He had been given in to the care of the regent Bayram Khan.

2. What were the four major sources of opposition that challenged Mughal dominance in Aurangzeb's time?

The four major sources of opposition that challenged Mughals in Aurangzeb's time was:

- The Assamese army caused a severe problem in the east i.e Bengal.
- The Afganhns and sikh armies took up arms from the north-west.
- The new emperor could not find a happy middle-ground with the Rajputs.
- The Deccan Wars with the Marathas severely affected Mughal resources.

3. What do you know about the Mansubdaari administration system which was begun by Akbar?



Mansubdaari system had had roots in Central Asian Empires from where Akbar's ancestors had come. Akber standardized it for for his military and civilian setup.

4. What were the major personality traits of Noor Jehan?

During the period of 1611 to 1627 Noor Jehan acted very influentially on the emperor and the administrative machinery. She understood the system well. Keen watchfulness and smart calculation were her major traits.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. Military
2. Punjab, fighters and army soldiers
3. Mansubdarri system
4. 4.plotting
5. 5.Taimur
6. 6.Jizyah
7. 7.Dharum-shastar
8. 8.Noor Jehan

Exercise C: True or False.

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. largest
2. 15th
3. Jahangir's
1. 4.Taj Mahal
2. 5.1562
3. 6.Hindu
8. Jehangir
9. 1657



Lesson 9: Society and Culture under the Mughals

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

1. Name the college subjects which were launched by Akbar.

The college subjects which were launched by Akbar are Islamic theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, logic and Astronomy.

2. Name the famous books of history in which history of Mughals were mentioned.

Famous History books which mentioned Mughals history are Akbarnama and the A'een-e-Akbari, Tabqaat-i-Akbari, Humayun-Nama and Tazkira-tul-Vaqiyaat.

3. Write any four salient features of the Sikh Religion.

The four salient features of the Sikh religion are as follow:

- There is one God, God is everywhere, we are surrounded by God.
- It is important to understand the existence of all races. Viewing people as unequal because of religion, status, gender, caste or colour is wrong.
- Respect all Godly features like humility, compassion, truth and love.
- It is important to stay ready to uphold the rights of the weaker ones among the community. Justice must be equal for everyone.

4. Who was Guru Nanek Dev?

Guru Nanek Dev was the founder of Sikh religion. He was born in 15th century in the village of NankanaSaheb.

5. What do you know about Bhakti Movement?

The Bhakti movement wanted to harmonise various religions in India. It encouraged devotion love, compassion and self- surrender, and did not agree with strict, segregated version of religion.

6. What do you know about Deen-e-Elaahi?

Akbar's Din-e-Elaahi was not a religion. It was a political system. It aimed to provide a common social basis for different creeds and races to follow Mughal rule.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. Bhakti Movement

2. language

3. Historiography

4. schools

5. Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, Delhi

6. translation



7.translation

8.district, pargana (tehsil) , village

Exercise C: True or False.

1.False

2.True

3.True

4. True

5.False

6. False

7. True

8. True

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1.Persian

2. Akbar's

3.Madressas

4. 30

5.Mujadid Alf Sani

6.Qazi

7. VaqiyahNavis

8.Bakhshi's

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Lesson 10: The Disintegration of Mughal Empire

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

1. Who was Bahadur Shah I?

Bahadur Shah I was the son of Aurangzeb and 7th Mughal Emperor.

2. Write the four big military challenges faced by Bahadur Shah I.

Four big military challenges Bahadur Shah had to face are as follow:

- He had to defeat his half-brother Kambakhsk in Deccan.
 - Ajitsingh of Marwar (Jodhpur) had a score to settle with the Mughals because of a feud between Aurangzeb and his family.
 - The Marathas were fast building their empire. Many places in central and northern India had been captured by their troops.
 - There was constant threat from the Punjabis in the form of Sikh uprising.
3. What do know about Jahandar Shah? Write few a lines.

Jahandar Shah came to power backed by a nobleman called Zulfiqar Khan. Muslim-biased policies from Aurangzeb's time were ended by him. The Marathas were allowed to collect their own taxes and Rajputs were assigned important offices in Mughal government.

4. Mohammad Shah ruled years from 1719 till 1748, what was his contribution in arts of the Mughal Empire?

Muhammad Shah introduced the form of Muslim gospel music called Qawwali into imperial court. Its popularity spread like wildfire through the whole region of the subcontinent.

5. Why did the Mughal Empire fail? Write reasons.

The Mughals did not follow a law of succession and Emperor Aurangzeb did not see that only willing support by the people could make such a vast empire possible. Treasury crisis are also reasons of failure of Mughal Empire because in Shah Jehan's time Mughal exchequer was spending on monuments.

6. Write few lines on the relation between the Kalhora and Talpur?

The Kalhora clan ruled over Sindh more than eighty years and Talpur clan was a rival to the Kalhora. Talpur origin was from Balochi areas. They entered violent battle with the latter in 1782. Mughal Emperor intervened to make peace between the two and appointed Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur as the new nawab of Sindh.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. French, British
2. Jhandar Shah
3. Bahadur Shah I
4. next Mughal emperor



5. Nader Shah
6. Mughal Empire
7. Deccan, Gujrat
8. Banda Singh Bahadur
9. Farrukhsiyar
10. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta

Exercise C: True or False.

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. 1756
2. five
3. Sikhs
4. Plassey
5. 1663
6. 19th
7. Farrukhsiyar
8. Nader Shah

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Exercise E: Complete the Timeline (Mention what happened during that year)

1707: KamBaksh lost battle of Jajau against Badadur Shah I and Bahadur Shah became King .

1739: Persian soldiers completely beat Mughal soldiers and Nadir Shah marched over Delhi.

1756: NawabSiraj-ud-Daula attacked Fort William in Calcutta.

1782: Talpur faught battle of Halan iagaint Kalhora.

Lesson 11: Sub-Continent Culture (712-1526)

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

1. Write the names of some of the most influential Sufis, who spent their lives on developing the culture of the sub-continent?

Some most influential Sufis, who spent their lives on developing the culture of the sub-continent are Ali bin Usman Hajveri, MoinuddinChishti, Baba FareedShakarGanj, BahauddinZakaria, LalShahbazQalandar and Syed Muhammad bin Abdullah Hussaini.

2. What major role was played by Sufis in South Asia?

Sufi scholars traveled all over continental Asia and greatly contributed in educational and social development of South Asia.

3 What is meant by Sufi Khanqahs?

A Khanqah is commonly defined as a hospice, community center, or dormitory ran by Sufis.

4.Name the three major categories of Mystical works studied in South Asia?

Three major categories of Mystical works studied in South Asia are hagiographical writing, discourses of the teacher and letter of the master.

5.Write any three major functions of Sufi Khanqahs?

SufiKhanqah's three major functions are providing community shelter, psychological support and counseling to all.

6. What is Sufi Whirling?

Sufi whirling is a form of Sama or physically active meditation which originated among Sufis.



Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. 712
2. Sufism
3. Data Ganj Bakhsh, 11th
4. Moinuddin Chishti
5. Sufi mystic
6. descendant, Hazrat Ali

Exercise C: True or False.

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Khanqah
2. 1179
3. Lal Shahbaz Qalandar
4. Nizamuddin Aulia
5. 9th
6. South Asia

Exercise E: Match the Column.

1. **712 CE:** Islam started in South Asia
2. **1179 CE:** Baba Farid was born
3. **1170 CE:** Bahauddin Zakariya was born
4. **1177 CE:** Lal Shahbaz Qalandar was born
5. **1238 CE:** Nizamuddin Aulia was born



Lesson 12: Rise of the British

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

1. What happened in the Battle of Buxar? Write a few lines.

It was an event that sealed the fate of the Mughal Empire in India. Once again, the number of British troops was far outnumbered by the combine troops of Shah Aalum II, Mir Qasim and Shuja-ud-Daula.

2. What was the result of Allahabad Treaty?

According to Allahabad Treaty Shah Aalum II became a pensioner of East India Company and granted a diwani by the British.

3. What do you know about Shah Waliullah ?

Shah Waliullah was a religious scholar and reformist from Delhi. Most of his studies had centered on problems of theology.

4. Who was Tipu Sultan?

Tipu Sultan was a ruler of Mysore. It was a large Kingdom bordered by the Krishna river. Tipu was allied with the French East India Company.

5. Write some contribution of Hyder Ali of Mysore?

Hyder Ali of Mysore took over the government of Mysore through his distinct military skills and he turned a divided state into one.

6. What do you know about the Religious Revivalist Movement?

Religious revivalist encouraged people to stop avoiding remarrying widows, burning widow alive and child marriage etc. in the name of religious loyalty. Some of these reformers were also supported by the British Government.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. Marathas
2. Ahmed Shah Abdali
3. theology
4. Punjab, Multan
5. Awad



6.Qamar-ud-din Siddiqui

7.Nizams

8.Marathas

9.Tipu Sultan

10.reawakening

Exercise C: True or False.

1.False

2.True

3.True

4.True

5.False

6.True

7.True

8.False

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Afghanistan
2. Delhi
3. 1764
4. 1765
5. Nawabs
6. Hyder Ali
7. Tipu Sultan
8. 1799

Exercise E: Complete the Timeline.

1748 – 1767: Ahmed Shah Abdali invaded old India several times during the 1748 to 1767

1765 – 1772: corrupt company men made lots of money during this period from 1765 to 1772

1757 – 1818: The major period of British takeover of the Mughal Empire is 1757 to 1818



Exercise E: Describe the events that took place in the given years.

1767:The third battle of Panipat took place.

1764: The battle of Buxar was fought.

1782: Tipu Sultan became ruler of Mysore after Haider Ali's death.

1799: The fourth Anglo-Mysore war happened.

1857: The war of independence happened.

1877: Queen Victoria became the Empress of the whole of the Indian subcontinent.

Lesson 13: Ethical Values

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

1. What is meant by ethics and ethical values?
Ethics are the rules that we should keep in mind to determine the best solution for a troubling situation. Ethical rules of a given society are also known as its ethical values.
2. What is the importance of punctuality?
Punctuality is one of the most important rules. Managing your time involves creation of time schedules for work and play. Punctuality helps you to manage all of your tasks in their right time.
3. What is the importance of honesty in our daily life?
Honesty is a tendency in which we act in a way that we want all others to act for the betterment of the society. Honesty is a trait which enables you to face any situation of life with confidence.
4. Name the traits which a responsible citizen must have?
A responsible citizen should be cooperative, good neighbor and helpful for people.
5. Which important things should be considered while using computer?
Some important things should be considered while using computer are, as follows:
 - Respect the privacy of others.
 - Do not use unlicensed software.
 - Never share any news without confirmation.
 - Never use yourself to bully, or harm someone on the internet.
6. What are the six basic qualities of a trustworthy person?
Six basic qualities of a trustworthy person are as follows:
 - Act with integrity.
 - Are honest and does not deceive.
 - Keep your promises.
 - Are consistent with your deeds and words.
 - Be open-minded and listen to others.
 - Help people in need.



Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

- 1.intelligent, moral decision
- 2.parents, sibling, grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins
- 3.rules
- 4.Respect

Exercise C: True or False.

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. gently
2. respect
3. truth
4. Honesty
5. Unlicensed
6. good

Lesson 14: Ethical Role Models

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

1. Describe the behavior of Romans towards Jews when Mary was alive?
Romans made people slaves and it would have been an oppressing place for jews.
2. Write few lines on the personality of Saint Paul?
Saint Paul was a fundamentalist jew, he believed that Christian jews were heretics. He had a vision of Jesus which changed his entire life. After that, he converted to Christian faith.



3. After the adoption of Buddhism, Asoka changed himself. Describe his behavior towards humanity.

After adoption of Buddhism he embraced the message of peace, love and kindness according to the teaching of Buddha. He ordered establishment of many universities and irrigation system for promoting trade and agriculture. He treated his subjects equally regardless of their religion.

4. Give names of different ethical role models given in this chapter?

Marry, Asoka, Hazrat Rabia Basri, Mira bai etc.

4. What lessons do we learn from the practice and teachings of Hazrat Rabia Basri?
The lesson we can learn from teachings of Hazrat Rabia Basri is that, we should not worship from the fear of punishment or for the promise of reward. We should worship because we love our Lord.

5. What are the personality traits of Mira Bai? Write a few lines.
Mira Bai was widely known as a prominent figure of the Indian Bhakti movement. She disregards the social and family convention for her love of God Krishna. She stood up for what was right and suffered bitterly for embracing her beliefs with great patience and love for God.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. behaviors
2. Jerusalem
3. St. Peter, St. James
4. Turkey, three
5. Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Bangladesh
6. Thomas Aquinas
7. Ishq e Haqeeqi
8. Mira Bai

Exercise C: True or False.

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



6. True

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Jesus Christ

2. Mariam

3. Saul

4. 100000

5. 72

6. 714

7. Mira Bai

8. 801

Exercise E: Complete with the help of text book.

Temperance, Fortitude

Eternal, Human

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Glossary

Alienation	: Isolation
Amenities	: Facilities
apartheid	: racial segregation
Arbitrarily	: Haphazardly
Aridity	: Barrenness
Artifacts	: Relics
Assimilate	: integrate
Calibre	: the diameter of a bullet or other projectile
Cartographers	: Mapmakers
Celestial	: Astronomic
Characterized	: Described
Cohesive	: Consistent
Coniferous	: trees and shrubs having usually needle-shaped or scalelike leaves
Constitution	: the basic principles and laws of a nation
Deciduous	: falling off or shed seasonally
Depiction	: portrayal
Detached	: Separated
dominion	: a self-governing nation that acknowledges the British monarch as their chief of state
Electorates	: people entitled to vote
Enlightenment	: Illumination
environmental	: ecological
equinoxes	: either of the two points on the celestial sphere where the celestial equator intersects the ecliptic
Evolved	: Progressed



Extravagance	: Luxury
groundwork	: foundation, basis
Habitat	: territory
Harmony	: coherence
Indiscriminate	: unselective
infrastructure	: the system of public works of a country
Inhabitants	: Residents
Intellectual	: Scholarly
Landforms	: Landforms
Landscapes	: Sceneries
Legends	: an explanatory list of the symbols on a map or chart
Legislative	: Lawmaking
Meander	: a winding path or course
monotheist	: the doctrine or belief that there is but one God
Nationalist	: Pro-home rule
Naturalist	: a field biologist
Nobility	: Aristocracy
Occidentalists	: one who favors western culture
Orientalists	: something associated with or characteristic of Indians
overpopulation	: the condition of having a population so dense as to cause environmental deterioration.
Ox-bow lakes	: a crescent-shaped lake formed in the abandoned channel of a meander by the silting up of its ends
Pastoral	: rural
Phenomena	: Occurrences
Polynesia	: the islands of the central and southern Pacific ocean



Potholes : a circular hole formed in the rocky bed of a river

Proclamation : Declaration

Projected : Estimated

Qualitative : relating to quality

Radiation : emission of heat

rehabilitation : restoration

ridges : edges

righteousness : free from guilt or sin

scorned : rejected

Settlements : where people establish a community

Socioeconomic : a combination of social and economic factors

solstices : either of the two points on the ecliptic at which its distance from the celestial equator is greatest and which is reached by the sun each year about June 21 and December 21

Sparsely : Thinly

Spatial : Three-dimensional (longitudinal, latitudinal , altitudinal)

Statisticians : engaged in compiling statistics

Underutilization : below the potential use

vulnerable : defenseless

