

Chapter 1

Exercise 1: Short Questions and their Answers

Ans 1: Eratosthenes, Al Idrisi, Alexander von Humboldt, Immanuel Kant, Car; Ritter and Arnaldo Faustani.

Ans 2: Physical Geography is the spatial study of natural phenomena that make up the environment. Its major forms of study includes.
Geomorphology, Glaciology, Coastal Geography, Climatology and Biogeography

Ans 3: Human Geography is the study of human activity and its relationship to the Earth Surface.

Ans 4: Cartography, or map making, is an extremely important part of geography in which geographers working on maps to look upon relationships between many types of geographical data.

Ans 5: Geographic Information Science or GIS uses a computer program to assimilate manage many layers of map data which then provide a specific information about a given place.

Ans 6: The Global Positioning system of GPS is worldwide system of positioning powered by satellites which are orbiting around the globe. A GPS unit (like your cellphone) can receive signals from orbiting satellites and calculate the exact location.

Ans 7: Eratosthenes devised one of the first systems of longitude and latitude

- Credited with coining the root words "Geo" and "Graphen" which became "Geography".
- calculated the Earth circumference
- Calculate the size of the earth
- Calculate the distance of the earth from the sun

Ans 8: The word Kosmos is multi volume work of Alexander von Humboldt who collected geographical and biological data over a period of years and found a relationship between them.

Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks

1: Earth

2: Al Idrisi, Immanuel Kant, Carl Ritter, Arnaldo Faustini

3: Geography

4: Remote Sensing Technology, Global Positioning System

5: The Earth, to write

6: Explorer, naturalist

7: Arnaldo Faustini

8: Global Positioning System (GPS)

Exercise 3: True or False

- 1: False
- 2: False
- 3: False
- 4: False
- 5: True
- 6: False
- 7: True
- 8: True

Exercise 4: Multiple Choice Question

- 1: Geographers
- 2: Did not
- 3: Eratosthenes
- 4: Alexander von Humboldt
- 5: 12th
- 6: Carl Ritter
- 7: Human Geography
- 8: Arnaldo Faustini

Exercise 5: Timeline

276-194 BCE

- systematic and understandable development of geography
- first systems of longitude and latitude devised
- earth circumference calculated
- size of earth calculated
- earth axil tilt calculated
- earth distance from the sun

18th – 19th centuries

- foundation of biogeography
- the relationship between geographical and biological data has been discovered.
- it was established that weather patterns, geology, and biology all played a part in determining which plants are capable of thriving in what areas.

1872-1944

- extensive study on earth poles
- new polar explorations
- new maps drawn of the polar region

Exercise 6:

1. Geomorphology
2. Glaciology
3. Coastal Geography
4. Climatology
5. Biogeography



Chapter 2

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

1. What are the three main disadvantages of dot maps?

Ans: dot maps have some disadvantages such as

- a. The actual dot placement may be random
- b. Dot can sometimes skew or distort the message a map attempts to communicate.
- c. If the dots are too numerous, it may be difficult for the reader to count the dots.

2. Write the advantages of Choropleth map?

Ans: a choropleth map provides an easy way to visualize how a measurement varies across a geographic area or it shows the level of variability within the region.

3. What are the main disadvantages of Pie Graph?

Ans: pie charts proved to be a poor method of displaying information. One reason is that comparisons between the sizes of items are difficult when area is used instead of length.

4. What is Colour Progression? Write the names of different types of Colour Progression.

Ans: while mapping quantitative data, a specific colour progression should be used to depict the data properly. There are several different types of colour progressions used by cartographers, some of them are

- a. Single hue progression
- b. Bi-polar colour progression
- c. Blended hue colour progression
- d. Partial spectral colour progression
- e. Full-spectral colour progression
- f. Value progression.

5. Which kinds of rules apply while using Colour Progression?

Ans: there are two important rules to apply while using colour progression.

1. Darker colours are perceived as being higher in magnitude, and
2. The human eye is limited to how many colours it can easily distinguish.

6. What is the use of Line Graphs?

Ans: a line graph is used to show a trend over a particular time period. It is plotted as a series of points, which are then joined with straight lines.



Exercise B: Fill in the blanks

1. Map
2. Key or legends
3. Dot Method, Choropleth Method
4. Information
5. Categorical Data
6. Pie Charts

Exercise C: True or False

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Dot maps
2. Choropleth maps
3. Line
4. Bar
5. Pie
6. Choropleth maps

Chapter 3

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

1. Name the major natural regions of the world?

Ans: Following are the major natural regions of the world.

- Equatorial Region
- Tropical Grasslands
- Tropical Deciduous Forests
- Tropical Deserts
- Mediterranean Region
- East Margin Region
- Mid- Latitude Region
- Mid- Latitude Deserts
- Coniferous Region
- Polar Lowlands and Highlands

2. What is subsistence agriculture?

Ans: In subsistence agriculture farmers make intensive use of human labour, farmyard manure and traditional methods of irrigation and drainage have been used.

3. What is occidental agriculture?

Ans: in occidental agriculture tractors and other machinery for agricultural operations are used extensively.

4. What do you know about the Coniferous Region?

Ans: the coniferous region occurs as a broad belt in Europe, Asia and North America. Here the climate is cold and moist.

5. What are the climate conditions in Polar Lowlands and Highlands?

Ans: These are dry, cold regions near the Arctic Pole. The Harsh environment of this region does not allow permanent settlement of humans so most of the people are nomads or travelers.

6. Write differences between Tropical deserts and Mid-Latitude Deserts? (any three)

Ans: Tropical Deserts

- The region usually sees clear skies during day time and emits extensive radiation from the earth during night.
- Palm trees are native to this kind of land.
- Soils are sandy with salt deposits on the surface due to evaporation.

Mid-Latitude Deserts

- Surrounded by high mountains which prevent the inflow of moist air.
- It receives small rainfall
- Greater extremes of temperature between summer and winter.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks

1. Region
2. 5 Degree North, 5 Degree South
3. Tropical Grasslands
4. Hot and Rainy, warm and dry
5. Water shortage
6. Mid-Latitude Desserts

Exercise C: True and False

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Geographers
2. Tropical Desserts
3. Mediterranean Region
4. East Margin Region
5. Low Rainfall
6. Mid Latitude

Exercise E: Complete with the help of your textbook.

Regions	Latitudes	Weather Condition	Main areas
Equatorial Region	5 N and 5 S	Hot and Wet Climate conditions	South America, Central Africa, Asia Pacific.
Tropical Grassland	5 N and 20 S	Moderate Rainfall and High Temperature	Africa, South America
Tropical Deciduous forests	10 N to 30 N and 10 S to 30 S	Hot and Rainy summers, warm and dry winters	Pakistan, India, south east asia, west Africa and northern Australia
Mediterranean Region	30 N and 40 S	Hot and Dry summers, mild and rainy winters	Spain, China, Italy and North Africa
East Margin Region	20 N and 48 S	Warm and Moist summers, cold winters	United States, Canada, North China Manchuria, Korea and Japan

Chapter 4

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

1. Name the features found in the upper course?

Ans: The upper course, also called mountain stage of river, is the beginning of a river.

2. What is meant by deposition of a river?

Ans: At the lower stage, the river is usually at its widest. The land is also at its flattest. This means that the river has to work very hard to make its way to the sea. Here the deposition of river mostly takes place.

3. Name the main land features created in the lower course of the river?

Ans: the land features created in the lower course of the river include the following.

- Ox-Bow Lakes
- Floodplains
- Levees
- Deltas

4. Write the names of different types of glaciers?

Ans: there are two main types of glaciers, these are

- Valley Glaciers
- Continental Glaciers

5. What do you know about Depositional Landforms?

Ans: when a glacier withdraws, it leaves behind a freight of crushed rock and sand forming depositional landforms.

6. Name the landforms which can be formed because of erosion by waves?

Ans: erosion by waves can create unique landforms such as the following.

- A rocky shoreline
- Sea Arches
- Sea Stack

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks

1. Landforms
2. Rains, Melting Glaciers
3. V-Shaped Valley
4. Waterfalls
5. Meander
6. Glacier
7. Dunes and loess
8. Coastal erosion

Exercise C: True and False

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



Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Weathering
2. Erosion
3. Upper course
4. Potholes
5. Indus River
6. 2000 pounds
7. Sand dunes
8. Loess

Exercise E: Match the following.

Tiny particles, such as silt, are moved by	Suspension
A vertical wall of exposed rock layers	A rocky Shoreline
When waves erode both sides of a cliff creating a hole in the cliff	Sea Arches
Particles larger than sand move by	Traction
When waves gradually erode, the top of an arch leave behind pillars of rock	Sea Stack
Larger particles, like sand are moved by	Saltation

Exercise F: Complete the following Table.

S.No	Name of Glaciers	Area (sq.km)	Length (Km)
1	Siachen	685	71
2	Batoro	592	62
3	Bifo	383	65
4	Hisper	343	49
5	Panmah	254	42
6	Chongo Lungma	238	44
7	Batura	220	56
8	Khurdupin & Yukshin Garden	135	37
9	Braldu	123	36
10	Barpu	123	33
11	Yaqghill	114	31
12	Virjerab	112	38
13	Mohmil	68	26
14	Gasherbrum	67	25
15	Malangutti	53	22

Chapter 5

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

1. In how many ways the climate regions of Pakistan can be divided? Name them

Ans: Pakistan can be divided into the following climatic regions.

- a. Sub-tropical continental highland type
- b. Sub-tropical continental plateau type
- c. Sub-tropical continental low-lands type
- d. Sub-tropical coastal areas type

2. The government of Pakistan has set out a climate change policy. Write down any three main objectives.

Ans: The Government of Pakistan has set out a climate change policy, its main objectives are,

- a. To pursue sustained economic growth by appropriately addressing the challenges of climate change.
- b. To integrate the climate change policy with other inter-related national policies.
- c. To ensure water, food and energy security of the country in the face of challenges posed by climate change.

3. What is meant by Seasons? Name the types of Seasons

Ans: A season is one of the natural periods into which the year is divided by the equinoxes and solstices or atmospheric conditions. Pakistan gets four seasons in a year:

1. A cool, dry winter from December till February
2. A hot, dry spring from march till may
3. The summer rainy season, or southwest monsoon period, from June till September.
4. The retreating monsoon period during October- November

4. What is the main reason behind the rise of global temperatures?

Ans: The global temperatures have consistently risen due to production of greenhouse gases. The United States and China are the top producers of carbon emissions. Pakistan is one of the countries which are badly effected by climate change.

5. What is the weather condition in Pakistan during the whole year?

Ans: except for its northern region and the coastal belt, most of Pakistan faces extreme variations of temprature. Half of the annual rainfall occurs during july and August. The rest of the year has significantly fewer rains.



6. What do you know about sub-tropical coastal areas?

Ans: this region includes the coastal strip around Karachi and Makran coast in Baluchistan. Here due to the influence of the sea, the temperature remains moderate throughout the year and humidity remains in the atmosphere.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks.

1. July and August
2. Sub- tropical Coastal areas
3. Climate
4. Floods, heat waves, weather events
5. Temperatures, decline
6. Economic

Exercise C: True or False.

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Eastern
2. Punjab
3. Low-land
4. Baluchistan
5. 1.9
6. Islamabad

Exercise E: Complete with the help of your textbook.

Climate Regions	Weather Condition	Expected rain (in MM)	Example of Cities
Sub-tropical continental highland type	Cold lengthy winters	50-100	Kohat, Waziristan, Quetta
Sub-tropical continental Plateau type	Cold winters Hot summers	2500	Nokundi
Sub-tropical Continental low-lands type	Long Hot Summer Cool short Winters	8800	Jacobabad and Sibbi
Sub-tropical Coastal areas type	Moderate temperature throughout the year	1800	Karachi, Makran Coast of Balochistan

Chapter 6

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

1. Name the countries which are regarded as developed countries of the world?

Ans: United States, Canada, Australia, United Kingdom, Germany, Japan are few of the countries regarded as developed countries of the world.

2. What is meant by developing countries?

Ans: the countries which are developed in terms of infrastructure, economy and industrialization are known as developed countries.

3. Name the countries which are regarded as developing countries?

Ans: the countries which are not well-developed and are going through the initial levels of industrial development along with little infrastructure, urbanization and economic wellbeing are known as developing countries.

4. What do you know about Human Development Index (HDI)?

Ans: HDI is a country wise ranking of developed and developing regions. It uses a variety of statistics used to rank an area by level of human development. It categorized regions into developed (high development), developing (middle development) and underdeveloped (low development).

5. Pakistan is facing different kinds of economic problems. Name them?

Ans: main economic problems hindering development of Pakistan include overpopulation, terrorism, bad governance, energy crisis and underutilization of natural and human resources.

6. Name the social problems which are faced by Pakistan.

Ans: Pakistan faces a number of problems due to unintelligent and unhealthy observance of cultural and social norms of state these are,

- a. Illiteracy
- b. Gender discrimination
- c. Feudalism
- d. Religious and ethnic intolerance
- e. Child labour
- f. Injustice

Exercise B: Fill in the Blanks.



1. infrastructure, economy and industrialization
2. not well developed
3. poverty
4. poor governance
5. industrial and economic
6. land, rivers, manpower, water, gas, oil and minerals.

Exercise C: True and False.

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Developed
2. Underdeveloped
3. Overpopulation
4. 51%
5. 60%
6. 60%

Chapter 7

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

1. Write down any three features of the Queen's Proclamation?

Ans: the important features of the queen proclamation were the following.

- a. India would be governed by and the name of the Queen
- b. The post of a secretary of state was created. He was to be assisted by a council of india which was to consist of fifteen members
- c. A general amnesty (pardon) was granted to the rebels except those who were directly involved in killing british subjects.

2. Who was the last Governor General and the frst Viceroy of India?

Ans: Lord Canning

3. The Hunter Commission finds out ways in which grants could improve basic education in the country. What were they? Name them

Ans: the commission finds out ways in which grants could improve basic education in the country these are,



- a. Supervision of Primary education
- b. Funds for primary education
- c. Training of primary school teachers
- d. Curriculum

4. The Despatch failed to bring its desired effect for some reasons. Write down any three?

Ans: the dispatch failed to bring its desired effect for the following reasons:

- a. The government neglected primary education altogether
- b. The grants to schools were to be made on the basis of results. This is a mistake as the system of releasing grants just by looking at the results had miserably failed wherever it had been tried.
- c. The government did not give adequate financial aid to local bodies.

5. What do you know about Colonial Economic Policy?

Ans: Salt tax and opium trade, along with the tax on agriculture income were the main sources of British India income, these are the means which provide the money needed to support the army and provide the necessary raw material for their industries in Britain.

6. Which kind of Communication Network was introduced by the British in India? Write in few lines.

Ans: Britain's major contribution to India's economic development throughout the era of crown rule was the railroad network that spread so swiftly across the subcontinent in all of India.

Initially, the railroad proved a blessing for most Indians, because it links India's agricultural heartland to the port cities. But it also accelerated the destruction of India's indigenous handicraft industries because the same railroad provide cheap competitive manufactured goods shipped from England.

Exercise B: Fill in the Blanks

1. British
2. 1909
3. Orientalists
4. English
5. Income
6. The Hunter Commission

Exercise C: True and False.

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



Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. 1857
2. 1861
3. 1858
4. Official
5. Largest
6. 1836

Exercise E: Write names of British rulers pictured below.

1. Lord Napier
2. Lord Curzon
3. John Morley
4. Lord Minto
5. Chelmsford
6. Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay
7. William Wilson Hunter
8. Charles Wood

Chapter 8

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

1. Who divided the large province of Bengal? What was the reason?

Ans: Lord Curzon divided the large province of Bengal because in reality Bengal's nationalist movement was felt to be a strong threat to British rule.

2. Write down the resolution points of the inaugural session of the AIMEC?

Ans: the inaugural session of the AIMEC adopted the following resolution.

- a. Annual sessions of the congress will continue to be held in different parts of the country.
- b. The british government should supervise modern and western education.
- c. Muslims will take care of the oriental studies
- d. Publication of journals will be promoted and special attention will be paid to help students memorize the Quran.
- e. The headoffice of congress will be at Aligarh

3. What was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's point of view on Political Activism?

Ans: His movement emerged as liberal, modern trend among muslim intelligentsia. He wanted to impart a new socio- cultural identity to muslims along modern lines. He argued that muslims should first concentrate on education and jobs. He felt, active participation in politics at the moment would invite hostility of the government towards the muslims. He sought to politically ally muslims to the british government an avowed loyalist of the british empire.

4. Write some contributions of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as a social Reformer?

Ans: Sir Syed was not a revolutionary in the political sense but he truly believed in an educational revolution.

- He started to focus on writing to induce a positive change in backward Muslim mentality in his early twenties
- He also penned a commentary on the Bible- the first by a Muslim- in which he argued that Islam was the closest religion to Christianity,
- In 1859 he published his booklet *Asbaab-e-Baghaavat-e-Hind*, in which he blamed the British East India Company for its aggressive expansion at the same time ignorance of Britishers regarding the Indian culture.
- Sir Syed advised the British to appoint Muslims to assist in administration.
- He always tried to bridge the gap between Muslims and their British rulers.

5. What do you know about the Deoband Movement?

Ans: The Deoband Movement was started by Maulana Qasim Nanatwi who founded Darul Uloom Deoband. He had also fought in the 1857 War of Independence. He made this Darul Uloom with the intention to fight the British influence in the long run.

6. How Sir Syed Ahmed Khan convinced the British?

Ans: In 1860, he wrote "The Loyal Mohammadans of India". In his book he defended Muslims and listed the names of those Muslims who remained loyal to the British during the uprising. He also wrote "Asbaab-e-Baghaavat-e-Hind" in which he pointed out the real reason for this uprising. The Britishers accepted the truth in his words.

Exercise B: Fill in the Blanks

1. England, Star of India
2. Maulana Qasim Nanatwi
3. All India Mohammadan Educational Congress (AIMEC)
4. Sir Syed, Education
5. Politics, Congress
6. Political, Educational

Exercise C: True and False

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Muslims
2. 1893
3. 1857
4. 1857



5. British
6. Uttar Pradesh

Exercise E: Write down the important events which happened in these years in the life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

1. 1857 : War of Independence
2. 1875 : Foundation Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College
3. 1887 : Sir Syed nominated as a member of the Civil Service Commission
4. 1858 : Sir Syed appointed to a high ranking post at the court in Muradabad
5. 1886 : a public forum All India Mohammadan Educational Congress founded
6. 1893 : Nadwatul Ulema was formed

Chapter 9

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

1. What was the reason behind the partition of Bengal?

Ans: the government said it had become too big a province to be administered as a single entity. The public took it as clear move to crush nationalism.

2. What do you know about Khilafat Movement?

Ans: The Khilafat movement was the first popular pan-islamist political movement in India emerged after the First World War, when many Muslims showed support for the Ottoman caliphate. They believe it as the last remaining seat of independent Muslim rule. This movement is known in the history as Khilafat Movement.

3. What is meant by Hijrat Movement?

Ans: In 1920, some theologians issued the decree that India was place of war and insecurity and Muslims should migrate to a place where their religion and national identity are not threatened. Afghanistan was chosen as the destination and several thousands of muslims made the journey. This event is known in the history as Hijrat Movement.

4. What is meant by Reshmi Rumal Movement?

Ans: It was an indian armed movement that planned to declare war against the British Empire in the early 20th century. Maulana Mehmood ul Hasan and his team planned to bring a revolution against the British Empire. Their plain is to motivate the indian youth and train them. A large number of youth and his students joined the movement.

Exercise B: Fill in the Blanks

1. 1877, guns



2. 1883, 1885
3. 28th December 1885
4. Feroz Shall Mehta, Badaruddin Tayabji
5. Baal Gangadhar Tilak, Annie Besant
6. Khilafat Movement

Exercise C: True and False

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. 1878
2. 1911
3. 1906
- 4.
5. Reshmi Rumal movement
6. 20th

Exercise E: Write down the important events which happened in these years.

1. 1885 : Indian National Congress Formed
2. 1881 : Madras Mahajana Sabha Formed
3. 1867 : Poona Sarvajanik Sabha Formed
4. 1906 : All India Muslim League Formed
5. 1909 : Indian Council act of 1909
6. 1940 : Muslim League Passed Lahore Resolution
7. 1916 : All India Home Rule League Formed
8. 1947 : India and Pakistan gained Independence

Chapter 10

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

1. Write any three points of Delhi-Muslim Proposals?

Ans: the following points are demanded (three of them)

- a. The formation of separate province of Sindh by removing it from Bombay presidency
- b. Introduction of reforms in the North West Frontier Province and in Balochistan on the same footing as in other provinces.
- c. Muslim representation in the Central Legislature would not be less than one-third.

2. What was the main task of Simon Commission-1927?

Ans: Its task was to report on the working of the Indian constitution established by the Government of India Act of 1919.

3. Write any three points of Jinnah's fourteen Points?

Ans:

- a. The form of the future constitution should be federal with the residuary powers vested in the provinces.
- b. A uniform measure of autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.
- c. In the central legislature, the muslim representation shall not be less than one third.

4. What were the three main points of Nehru Report?

Ans:

- a. India should have a dominion status. This means independence within the British Commonwealth.
- b. Governor General of India would be the constitutional head of India and will have the same powers as that of the British Crown.
- c. It discarded separate electorate for Muslim majorities as well as Hindu minorities in Punjab and Bengal.

5. When was session of the All-India Muslim League happened and on which topics Allama Iqbal spoke on?

Ans: In his address he spoke on topics connected to Islam, Indian Nationalism, Muslim identity, autonomy of states in India, the unity of an Indian Nation, concept of federation according to the Simon Commission, the presence of various communities in India, the Round Table Conference and a Muslim india within India.

6. All- India Muslim conference was held on 1st January 1929, this conference laid down some resolutions. Write down any three.

Ans:

- a. It is essential that Muslims represent themselves through separate electorates in all legislatures and other statutory bodies.
- b. Muslims should have 33% representation in the central legislature
- c. Sindh, should have an unconditional constitution as a separate province on the same lines as other provinces in India.

Exercise B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Delhi proposals
2. Indians
3. Britishers, Britain
4. Sir John Simon
5. Lala Lajput Rai, Jinnah
6. Simon Go Back



Exercise C: True and False

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Bombay
2. Two
3. 1927
4. 1928
5. 1929
6. One-Third

Chapter 11

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

1. When was the civil disobedience movement started and what British did with Gandhi and Nehru on that time?

Ans: Both Nehru and Gandhi started civil disobedience movement in April, 1930. The British declared the movement illegal and arrested both of them.

2. Name the Muslim leaders who were representing Muslims in First Round Table Conference?

Ans: The leaders representing the Muslims were Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Sir Agha Khan, Maulvi Fazl ul Haq, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Shah Nawaz, Chaudri Zafarullah and Ghulam Hussian Hidayatullah.

3. What was the main conflict point between Muslim and Hindu leaders in Second Round Table Conference?

Ans: The main conflict between Muslim and Hindu leaders was that Sir Shafi was determined to incorporate Jinnah's fourteen points in the future constitution of India while Gandhi's solution was based on proposals made in the Nehru Report.

4. What was finally decided in the Third Round Table Conference?

Ans: Because of short attendance, no significant developments were made. However, it was decided to set up a federal legislature in India. The legislation would consist of elected representatives from Hindus and Muslims.

5. What do you know about Communal Award System?



Ans: the British Prime Minister Ramsay McDonald proposed communal award, a system by which all minorities of British India were to be granted separate electorates. Initially separate electorates for Forward Caste, Lower Case, Untouchables, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

6. Write down any three provisions of Act of 1935?

Ans:

- Gave indian provinces more independence
- It allowed the establishment of an all india federation. Princely states were also invited.
- For the first time direct elections were introduced. Women were also allowed to vote.

Exercise B: Fill in the Blanks

1. November 1930
2. November 1932
3. British, London
4. Gandhi, Allama Iqbal
5. 1937
6. 706, 106

Exercise C: True and False

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. 1931
2. March 1933
3. Last
4. Jinnah
5. 1939
6. 1940

Chapter 12

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

1. When and where did Lahore Resolution pass?

Ans: Lahore Resolution was passed at Manto Park, Lahore on March, 1940



2. Write down any two points of the declaration of Cripps Mission?

Ans:

- General elections in the provinces would be arranged as soon as the war ended.
- Minorities were to be protected.

3. When and where did the Gandhi-Jinnah talks begin?

Ans: The Gandhi-Jinnah talks began in Bombay on September 19, 1944 and lasted till 24th of the month.

4. In Simla Conference, who were the representatives of the Congress Party? Name them.

Ans: Congress was represented by Pandit Nehru, Baldev Singh and Azad.

5. What do you know about Quit India Movement?

Ans: on August 8, 1942 at the Congress committee session, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi launched the "Quit India Movement". Gandhi, Nehru and many other leaders immediately arrested. Disorderly and non-violent demonstrations took place throughout the country in the following days.

6. After passing the Pakistan Resolution which kind of behavior was adopted by Muslims of India?

Ans: the Muslims of India changed their ultimate goal. Instead of seeking alliance with the Hindu community, they set out on a path whose destination was a separate homeland for Muslims of India.

Exercise B: Fill in the Blanks

1. March 1940
2. August 1942
3. Sir Stafford Cripps
- 4.
5. Hindus, Congress
- 6.

Exercise C: True and False

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. 1940 to 1947

2. 1944
3. 1945
4. Second
5. 100,000
6. Rejected

Exercise E: Complete the Timeline (Mention the important Events in these boxes)

1. 1940 : Pakistan Resolution Passed
2. 1942 : Cripps Mission
3. 1942 : Quit India Movement
4. 1944 : Gandhi-Jinnah talks
5. 1945 : Shimla Conference

Chapter 13

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

1. After the World War II, which country emerged as a super power?

Ans: After the World War II, USA emerged as the world super power.

2. Name the programmes held by Congress Party?

Ans: Following were the programmes held by congress party.

- Freedom of India
- United India (Akhand Bharat)
- Representation of the Hindi and all the minorities of India.

3. Name the programmes held by Muslim League Party?

Ans: Following were the programmes held by Muslim League Party.

- Liberation of India from British Rule
- Partition of India (achievement of a separate Homeland for the Muslims)
- Muslim League as the representative of all the Indian Muslims

4. Describe the role of Parsi Community in creation of Pakistan.

Ans: Parsi community also played an important role. Their leaders Jamshed Nusserwanjee became the mayor of Karachi after establishment of Pakistan. He rendered unique services in the rehabilitation of migrated population.

5. Write down any two important points of June 3rd Plan.

Ans:

- C.P, U.P, Orissa, Bombay, Madras and Bihar were non-Muslim majority provinces. Hence were to be included in Bharat.
- The decision was taken to divide Bengal and Punjab into two parts. The

Muslim majority area would go to Pakistan and non-Muslim majority area to Bharat. A commission created to draw a line of demarcation between each of the provinces.

6. What do you know about Cabinet Mission?

Ans: after the second world war Mr. Churchill and his conservative party was defeated in Britain and the victorious labour party has sent a high powered mission to settle the future of sub-continent. This mission is known in the history as the cabinet mission.

Exercise B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Christians, Sikhs, Hindus and Parsis
2. 30, 434
3. Sub-continent
4. 1945-46
5. Sardar Dilbagh Singh, Quaid e Azam
6. Churchill, Attlee

Exercise C: True and False

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Lord Mount Batten
2. Quaid e Azam
3. Minorities
4. 1941
5. June 1948
6. 1913

Chapter 14

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

1. What is meant by Ethical Role Models?

Ans: ethical role models are personalities which have greatly contributed in developing our understanding of good and bad. These great men and women are the architects of good conduct, manners and behaviours. They can be our ideals.

2. Write a few lines about the beliefs and approaches of Socrates?

Ans: Socrates was a philosopher in Greece. His approach and ideas have laid a



groundwork for western systems of philosophy and logic. His commitment to truth was so strong that he preferred death over submission to falsehood.

3. What is the major contribution of Abdul Sattar Edhi towards Humanity?

Ans: edhi first established a free dispensary for low income persons in Karachi. Now Edhi foundation is the largest organization in Pakistan and one of the largest of its own kind in the world. Edhi spent all his life helping the needy, irrespective of their caste, creed or religious views.

4. According to Bulleh Shah, what is the purpose of knowledge?

Ans: he had categorized knowledge as having two purposes.

- a. A marketable commodity used to charm the rulers and mislead the people
- b. The other and real purpose is expanding your inner-self and helping you to relate to humanity, nature and whole universe.

5. What was the belief of Khalil Gibran towards humanity?

Ans: he believe in the fundamental unity of religions in a manner that all faiths give a lesson of peace.

6. What Nelson Mandela is famous for?

Ans: Nelson Mandela become famous for his long fight against a racist white government of South Africa. He spent 27 years in prison, working to achieve human rights and better future for everyone in South Africa.

Exercise B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Behaviors
2. Abdul Sattar Edhi
3. Bulleh Shah
4. Khalil Gibran
5. 1942
6. April 10th, 1931, Lebanon

Exercise C: True and False

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. 1680
2. Socrates
3. 1800



4. Khalil Gibran
5. South Africa

Exercise E: Match the following.

Edhi	Born on 1st January 1928 in Gujrat
Socrates	Born in 470 BCE
Bulleh Shah	Born in 1680
Nelson Mandela	Born on 18th July 1918 in Transkei
Khalil Gibran	Born in January 1883 in Lebanon

Chapter 15

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

1. Abrahamic religions are based on the different principles of ethics; write down any three principles of ethics.

Ans: Abrahamic Religions are based on the following principles of ethics.

- Supreme concern for the sanctity of human life
- Animals should be treated with compassion
- Bloodshed is prohibited, even in war

2. What are the main ethical teachings of Christianity?

Ans: Christians hold that faith alone is not sufficient and as such ethical values like personal integrity are also important. It heavily stress on how to avoid hypocrisy, and how to encourage virtues like honesty, loyalty, mercy and forgiveness.

3. What are the main ethical teachings of Judaism?

Ans: The idea of ethical monotheism was first formulated by Judaism. Jews believe that god appointed them to set an example of holiness and ethical behavior in the world. If they do all good that god has tasked them to do, they will be granted eternal peace and great rewards in the life hereafter.

4. Write down the main ethical teachings of Buddhism.

Ans: ethics in Buddhism are traditionally based on the teachings of Buddha, which include avoidance of evils like killing, stealing, lying, sexual misconduct and drug abuse. Buddhists vow to abstain from these negative actions.

5. What are the main ethical teachings of Confucianism?

Ans: Confucianism emphasizes honesty, modesty and maintenance of relationships as the most important considerations for ethics.

6. Write about beliefs which are at the heart of Zoroastrian.



Ans: Parsis strongly believe in the idea that good deeds are a result of good thoughts and good words. Parsis actively participate in improving conditions of their community as well as that of the society in general.

Exercise B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Charity, compassion and justice
2. Ethics and morals
3. Confucianism
4. Monotheist
5. Buddha
6. Good thoughts and good words

Exercise C: True or False.

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

Exercise D: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Buddhism
2. Hindu
3. Mitzvah
4. 5%
5. Confucianism
6. Islam

Glossary of the Book

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
Occidentalizes	: 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

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