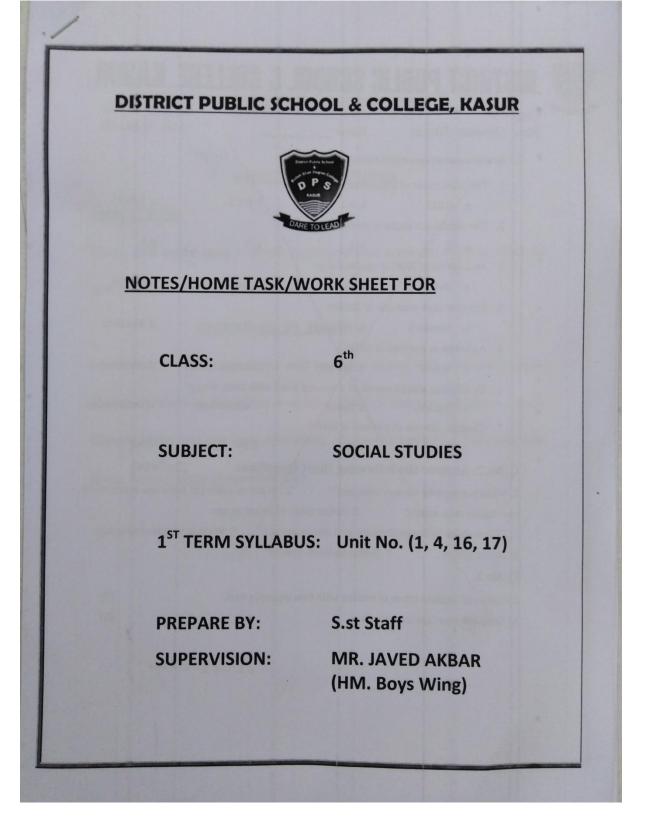
Subject: S. St.



HOME TASK FOR CLASS 6TH

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES

Term 1st 2020

Learn and write long + short questions and answers in your copy of summer task. Units are as under:

UNIT NO. 01, 04, 16, 17

Learn long + short questions and answers along with complete work sheets as given in the notes + write a topic of twenty sentences about **Corona Virus** and our responsibilities. Also write **seven school rules** five times in your copy of summer task.

Chapter 01

OUR COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

Answer the following the questions:

Q 01. Where are most Islamic countries located? Why are they in this part of the world? Ans. Most Islamic countries are in the Middle East, Southern Asia and Northern Africa because Muslims warriors conquered these areas. The Muslim rulers also sent their merchants for trade to these areas. As a result Islam spread in these areas.

Q 02. In which parts of world are there no Islamic Countries?

Ans. There are no Islamic countries in America, Europe and Australia. Q 03. Find all the given geographical features on a map of subcontinent in your atlas. On in outline map of region mark one example?

Ans. Finding these features in the subcontinent on the Atlas.

i. Mountains: obvious in North and West.

- ii. Plateau: The Potowar region.
- iii. Deserts: Thal and Thar deserts, parts of Balochistan.
- iv. Rivers: The life blood of Pakistan rising in the North and merging with the Indus to flow down to Arabian sea.
- v. Lakes: relatively few natural ones Saif-ul-Malook in Kaghan. Manchar in Sindh
- vi. Estuary: No good example in Pakistan.
- vii. Delta: Indus in the South East.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q I. In which parts of Pakistan are deserts located?

Ans. In Pakistan deserts are located in the East and South East in the center and in the West.

Q II. Why do you think does the Punjab have the highest population in the country? Ans. Punjab is the most populous as it is generally most fertile land and has a very extensive system of canal supplying water for agriculture.

Q III. Name any ten countries of Islamic block?

Ans. UAE, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Yemen, Egypt, Bahrain and Pakistan. Q IV. What Is plateau?

Ans. Highland above the sea level is called plateau. This is fairly dry part with 1500 mm of rain in the year.

Q V. Write the type of Map?

- Ans. There are two types of Map:
- li. Political Map and relief map. i. Physical Map.

Chapter 04

Measuring the weather

Answer the following the questions.

Q01. Why is important to know which direction the wind is blowing? Why does the wind vane have a tail?

Ans. The wind direction is important because it is a powerful factor in predicting the weather. Northerly winds generally bring precipitation. The tail on the wind vane is to keep the arrow pointing in the direction from which the wind is blowing.

Q 02. Why do we need to measure weather and keep a record?

Ans. Measuring weather and keeping a record can help in many ways e.g. weather warnings can help to protect life and property, day to day plans can be amended in the light of forecast. Farmers can also take benefit from this and plant their crops accordingly.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q 01. Why do you think the glass measuring the cylinder of the rain gauge is inside an outer container?

Ans. It is inside the rain gauge to prevent evaporation, which may give an incorrect reading.

Q 02. Which weather measuring device is used in cooking/candle making?

Ans. The only instrument used in cooking and candle making is thermometer.

Q 03. Why it is important to know the wind speed along with direction?

Ans. It is important for pilots, ship captains, sailor, fisher men, civil aviation and airport control

tower staff to know about wind speed with direction as it affects their moment and work.

Q 04. What is barometer?

Ans. This measure the pressure or weight of air and is probably the most important instrument, forecasting the weather. There are two kinds of barometer:

i. Aneroid Barometer ii. Mercury Barometer

Q 05. What is rain gauge?

Ans. A rain gauge measures the amount of rain that has fallen.

Chiff: The Ancient Invadors And Write a brief actor on Alexander the Grau. And Alexander became king of Macedon when his father, Philip, was murdered in 336 BCE. He had consume a link of yoars oid, but had aircady shown himself to be a brilliant solder and leader. He had consume a link of the Parsin Empire from Egypt to what is now Pakistan. In a grad battle on the River Jehum, he defeated generals Q who were Aryans. What is their importance? And And What were normad and came from central Asa. Incortance of Aryans And Anyans were normad and came from central Asa. Incortance of Aryans And Anyans were normad and came from central Asa. Incortance of Aryans And Anyans were normad and came from central Asa. Incortance of Aryans Any and were divided into four cast Brannin, Valshay's, Khatriyas, Shuaras. Anyans were fierce and used weapons made of bronze and iron. Anyans were fierce and used weapons made of bronze and iron. Anyans were fierce and used weapons made of bronze and iron. Anyans were fierce and used weapons made of bronze and iron. Anyans were fierce and used weapons made of bronze and iron. Anyans were fierce and used weapons made of bronze and iron. Anyans were fierce and used weapons made of bronze and iron. Anyans were fierce and used weapons made of bronze and iron. Anyans were fierce and used weapons made of bronze and iron. Anyans were fierce and used weapons made of bronze and iron. Anyans were fierce and used weapons made of bronze and iron. Anyans were divided into four caste System is bought by the Aryans. The system was based on occupations was very radicate as anatomis. Anyans were fierce and their rank comprising of servants and labours. <i>Share Question</i> Anyans were the traders, businessman and farmers. Anyans who were fueroe an languages tof ayuns, as i		CHHIM (Unit-17
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Unitid

History

Topic: Early Pakistan

Short Questions

Q1. Who were the first people to enter present-day Pakistan? What was their route and when did they arrive here?

Ans: The Aryans came from the North-West through the Khyber Pass is 1500BCE.

Q2. Modern Pakistan has a wide range of races, languages and customs. Why is this so?

Aus: Many of the invaders conquerors or raiders who came into this region settled down her/and they influenced the local culture, customs and language. Q3: Why did the people of Mohenjo Daro use grains or goods for payment or trade?

Ans: The people of Mohenjo Daro used grains or goods for payment or trade because they had no concept of money and coins have been discovered. It was called barter system.

Q4: What was the major profession of Indus Valley people?

Ans: The peole of the Indus Valley civilized seems to have been peaceful farmers. So, the major profession was agriculture. They grew barley, wheat, sesame, lentils and peas.

Q5:What is used now in place of AD and BC?

Ans: The more universal term CE (Common Era) is now used in place of AD and BCE (before Common Era) is used in place of BC.

Long Questions:

Q # Reading about Mohenjo-Daro how would you describe the city?

- 1. Mohenjo-Daro was a remarkable and sophisticated city.
- 2. It was laid out planningly.
- 3. Its houses were made of mud and bricks
- 4. It had great hall and well drainage system
- 5. There was a main hall to discuss political issues.

C # Write down the similarities between the modern carts and 4000 years on one?

Ans: Following are the similarities between the modern carts and 4000 years old.

- 1. Wheels were identical as at present.
- 2. To Oxen powers are still in vogue.
- 3. The drivers are still in same positions as they were.
- 4. The structure seems to be the same as in the past.
- 5. The design is different as well as the hole remain at the back of the ancient one

District	Public	School	&	College,	Kasur
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Na	ime a	iny ten countries of	the Islamic bloc.				
Match these countries with their locations from Pakistan.							
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Prepared by. S.st Staff

6.	Cor	npiete the sentences by selecting the correct words from the biotexets
	aı	Mountains are the lands. (flat, sandy, highest)
	b)	Hills are not as as the mountains. (dry, high, sharp)
	c)	An makes a good harbour for ships. (lake, estuary, delta)
	d)	Areas of flat land at sea level are called (valleys, deserts, plains)
	e)	A hot, dry place with hardly any plants is called a (plain, desert, plateau)
	f)	Lakes are bodies of water, surrounded by (land, rivers, seas)
	g)	Rivers are bodies of water. (frozen, flowing, salty)
	h)	Where a river splits into smaller streams before falling into the sea, it is known as (an estuary, a lake, a delta)
	i)	A tundra is a cold, dry desert found in regions. (damp, polar, low-lying)

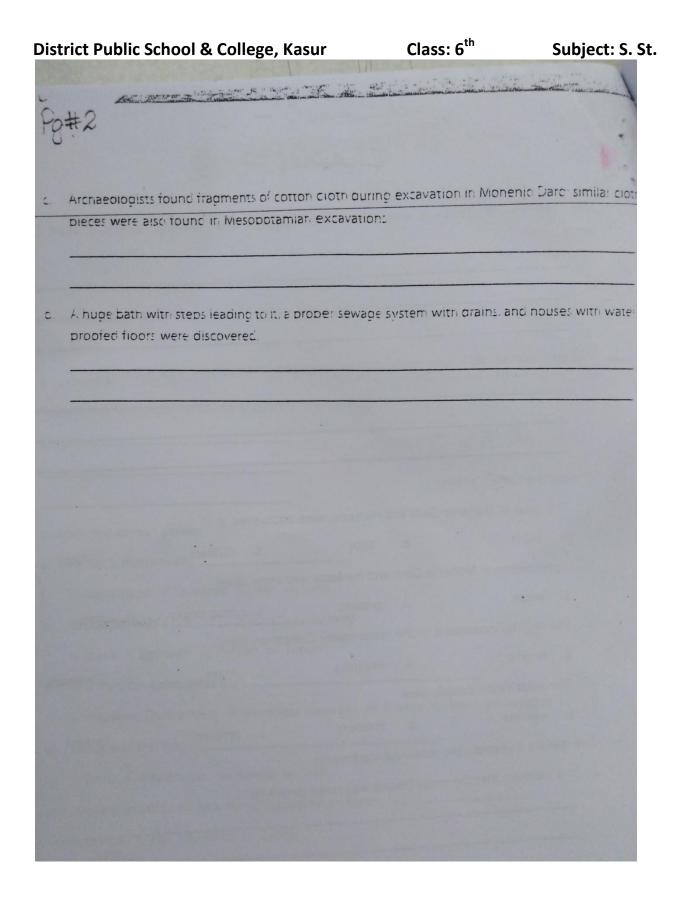
Class: 6th

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trict Public School & College, K	asur Class: 6 th	Subject: S.
1 noix	RA-11.	U
(naja	4-4	
- Thin the blanks with appropriate words:		
and the oblighter worlds.		
	measures the amount of rain that has failen.	
. s. A	is used to know the direction of the wind.	
5 A	is used to measure the air pressure by weight of th	ne air.
с. А	_ is used to measure the minimum and maximum	
temperature of a place.		
Why is it important to know wind direction	and speed?	
	and the second	
 Draw the diagram of a rain gauge in the st 	bace below, and label It.	
	- 11	
24 DISFORD	Photocometic me	nerua.
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	and the second se	

<text></text>	chapter - 17
<form><form></form></form>	
A	
<form></form>	atch the castes shown in Column 4 with their occupations in Column 8.
• ksnättiva: ii. japourers.servants: • Valstiva: iii. jupist: • Jinutras: iv. kingt: soldiers • Sinutras: iv. kingt: soldiers • Name three languages which nave Sanskirt at their base	A
c Vaisn's W. Kings. soldiers c Snuaras W. Kings. soldiers c Name three languages which nave Sanskrit as their base	Branmins i) traders, businessmen
d' Snudras NY kings. soldiers Name three languages which have Sanskrit as their base	Kshatriyas ii, labourers, servants
Name three languages which nave Sanskrift as their base	Vaisnyas iii, priests
Choose the correct answe:: A Persia is modern-day	Snudras IV: kings, soldiers
Cnoose the correct answe: A Persia is mooern-day	ame three languages which have Sanskrit as their base
 a) Persia is modern-day	
 a) Persia is modern-day	
 a Persia is modern-day	
 i) Afghanistan III Tajikistan IIII iran ivi Syria b) Alexander was aking i) Greek III Egyptian IIII Persian ivi Turkish c) The Persians conquered the	noose the correct answer.
 b) Alexander was a king. i) Greek (ii) Egyptian (iii) Persian (v) Turkish c) The Persians conduced the	Persia is modern-day
 I) Greek III Egyptian IIII Persian IV) Turkish c) The Persians conquered the	i) Afghanistan III) Tajikistan III) Iran IVI Syria
 c The Persians conquered the	Alexander was a king
 Mohenjo Daro empire II) Gandhara kingdom III) Greece IV) Mauryan kingdom Porus was the king of	i) Greek ii) Egyptian iii) Persian iv) Turkish
 d) Porus was the king of	The Persians conquered the
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 e: Alexander defeated Raia Porus in a battle on River	Porus was the king of
I) Jneium II) Ravi III) Indus IVI Ganga f Alexander died at the age of I) 45 years III 55 years IIII 38 years IV- 33 years J_16	I) Sindh II) Baiochistan III) Punjab Iv) Iran
f Alexander died at the age of is 43 years in 53 years III: 38 years iv: 33 years 116	Alexander defeated Raja Porus in a battle on River
b 45 years in 55 years III 38 years iv: 33 years	i/ Jheium II) Ravi III) Indus IVI Ganga
116	Alexander died at the age of
116	is 43 years in 53 years iii) 38 years iv: 33 years
116	
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Prove another meters	
and the second s	Papar onders.

Worksheed - 16 Chapted - 16 Who were the first beoble to enter present-day Pakistan? What was their route and when did they arrive here? Modern Pakistan has a wide range of races. languages and customs. Why is this so? Modern Pakistan has a wide range of races. languages and customs. Why is this so? Choose the correct answer. Choos		Vorisheer - 16	0
Who were the first beoble to enter bresent-day Pakistan? What was their route and when did they arrive neres Modern Pakistan has a wide range of races, languages and customs, Why is this so? Modern Pakistan has a wide range of races, languages and customs, Why is this so? Choose the correct answer: The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harabba were discovered in The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harabba were discovered in The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harabba were discovered in The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harabba were discovered in The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harabba were discovered in The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harabba were discovered in The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harabba were discovered in The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harabba were discovered in The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harabba were discovered in The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harabba were discovered in The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harabba were discovered in The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harabba were discovered in The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harabba were discovered in The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harabba were discovered in The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harabba were discovered in The original innabitants of the indus Valley Civilization were The indus Valley people were The indus Valley Deople were The indus Valley Deople were The indus Valley Deople were The indus Valley Deople were The indus Valley Deople were The indus Valley Deople were The indus Valley Deople were The indus Valley Deople were The indus Valley Deople were The indus Valley Deople were The indus Valley Deople were The indus Valley Deople were The indus Valley Deople		Chapter - 16	
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Choose the correct answer: The cities of Monenio Daro and Haraopa were discovered in . 1820s . 1920s . 4500acs . 2000acs . 2000acs . Construction in Monenio Daro and Haraopa was done using . wood			
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 a. It is believed that the indus Empire was ruled by priests. 			
	4.		
c. The people of Monenio Daro useo grains or goods for payment or trade.		 It is believed that the indus Empire was ruled by priests. 	
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	NORKCHEFT			Lie ierm	
-	NORKSHEET	1 Chapter 1			
1. 0	complete this stateme	nt: Pakistan's location is s			
-			trategic b	Decause	
2. N	lame any ten countrie	s of the Islamic bloc			_
3. N	Match these countries	with their locations from I			
Ν	lame				
A	fghanistan	Loca	tion		
C	hina		n-east		
lr	ndia	West			
i.	ran)-west		
4. F	ill in the blanks.				
а) The natural route t	hrough a mountain range	is called	a	
Ł		t land is known as a			
. c) Mountains with sha	arp peaks are		mountain	s.
c	d) The	and	Anna Aler	passes connect Pakistan with China	a.
	e) The	Pass is also historic			
e					
f) Mountains are usua			metres or more in heigh	
f 5. T) Mountains are usua The areas of South Asia			metres or more in heigh range them in the right-hand column	
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f 5. T) Mountains are usual The areas of South Asia descending order, from	an countries are given bel the biggest to smallest.			
f 5. T) Mountains are usual The areas of South Asia descending order, from Country	an countries are given bel the biggest to smallest. Area ('000 sq km)	ow. Rean		
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f 5. T	Mountains are usual The areas of South Asia descending order, from Country A Bangladesh B Bhutan	Area ('000 sq km) 144 47	ow. Ream		
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f 5. T c	 Mountains are usual The areas of South Asia descending order, from Country A Bangladesh B Bhutan C India D Maldives 	Area ('000 sq km) Area ('000 s	ow. Ream		

9



6. Complete the sentences by selecting the correct words from the brackets. _____ lands. (flat, sandy, highest) a) Mountains are the ____ as the mountains. (dry, high, sharp) b) Hills are not as _____ makes a good harbour for ships. (lake, estuary, delta) c) An ____ ____. (valleys, deserts, plains) d) Areas of flat land at sea level are called _____ e) A hot, dry place with hardly any plants is called a ______ (plain, desert, plateau) _____. (land, rivers, seas) f) Lakes are bodies of water, surrounded by _____ water. (frozen, flowing, salty) g) Rivers are bodies of ____ h) Where a river splits into smaller streams before falling into the sea, it is known as _____ (an estuary, a lake, a delta) i) A tundra is a cold, dry desert found in ____ _____ regions. (damp, polar, low-lying) Photocopiable material OXFORD

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Class: 6th

1.	Here are the name	s of some countries jumb	oled together. Circle the cou	intrios of South Asia
	Pakistan	Malaysia	Indonesia	
	Singapore	China	Bangladesh	India Saudi Arabia
	Sri Lanka	Congo	Egypt	
	Libya	Nepal	Hawaii	Bhutan Maldives
2.	Which of the South	n Asian countries are islar		Maruives
3.	Name the two land	d-locked countries of Sou	ith Asia	
4.	What is a Persian w			
		The Alexandre of	1000 A.	
5.	Name the tributari	es of River Indus in Pakis	tan	
6.	Name the river sys	tem against each country	y.	Contractor and the ball
	a. Pakistan:		miligue a	BALL BREAK A
	b. India:		and the set	the The Index Volge descrie
	c. Bangladesh:	A scheling	and the second of the	nama (den)
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36	OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRES			Photocopiable material

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Subject: S. St.

	an	ive here?						
2.	Mo	odern Pakistan has a wi	de range	of races, langua	ges and	customs. Why it	s this s	;0?
3.	Ch	oose the correct answe	۰r					
		The cities of Mohenjo		d Harappa were	discover	ed in		
		a. 1820s		1920s		4500BCE	d.	2000bce
	ii)	Construction in Mohe	njo Daro	and Harappa w	as done i	using		
		a. wood				mud bricks	d.	steel
	iii)	The original inhabitar	nts of the	Indus Valley Civ	vilization	were		
		a. Aryans	b.	Mughals	c.	Arabs	d.	Dravidians
	iv)	The Indus Valley peop	ole were					
		a. warriors	b.	invaders	с.	scholars	d.	farmers
4.		e reasons to explain th It is believed that the			by priests	i.		
	b.	The people of Mohen	jo Daro u	ised grains or g	oods for	payment or trac	de.	
[XFC	RD razes					PI	hotocopiable material

WO	RKSHEET 16 Chapter 16
c.	Archaeologists found fragments of cotton cloth during excavation in Mohenjo Daro; similar cloth pieces were also found in Mesopotamian excavations.
d.	A huge bath with steps leading to it, a proper sewage system with drains, and houses with water- proofed floors were discovered.
Photo	scopiable material OXFORD 111

1.	Match the castes shown in Column A with their occupations in Column B. A B I) traders, businessmen	
	a) Branmins b) Kshatriyas c) Vaishyas ii) labourers, servants iii) priests iii) priests	
2.	 d) Shudras (V) kings, solution Name three languages which have Sanskrit as their base. 	
3.	a) Persia is modern-day	
	 i) Afghanistan ii) Tajikistan iii) Iran iv) Syria b) Alexander was a king. i) Greek ii) Egyptian iii) Persian iv) Turkish 	
	 c) The Persians conquered the	
	 e) Alexander defeated Raja Porus in a battle on River	
	i) 43 years ii) 53 years iii) 38 years iv) 33 years	
116	OXFORD	1

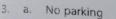
Subject: S. St.

Answer ke ANSWER KEY TO WORKSHEETS AND ASSESSMENTS Worksheet 1 Pakistan's location is strategic because it is like a hinge or link that connects Western and Central Asia to South and South-east Asia. Select any ten from the countries shaded green in the map on page 1. E.g. Yemen, Egypt, Bahrain, UAE, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Uzbekistan, etc. Afghanistan—North-west; China—North-east; India—East; Iran—West 3. 4 a) pass b) plateau c) young d) Khunjerab, Karakoram e) Khyber f) 2000 to 3000 India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives 5. a) highest b) sharp c) estuary d) plains e) desert f) land g) flowing h) delta i) polar 6. Worksheet 2 1. Choose the correct answer. c) = i) Altitude a) = iii) the whole year b) = ii) equator f) = iii) fine d) = ii) cooler, milder e) = iii) it is very far from the sea Currents are movements of water in the oceans. 2. The cold Humboldt Current brings low temperature to the west coast of South America; the warm 3 Gulf Stream Current brings higher temperature to the east coast of North America. 4. Crops generally need good soil and a sunny climate with adequate rainfall to grow well. Agriculture cannot be successfully practised in places that are too dry, too wet, too hot or too cold. For example, rice cannot be grown in Pakistan's north or west as the climate is not suitable for it. 5. Atacama Desert is in Chile on the western coast of South America. 6. Cherrapunji is in Assam, India. It 1861 it had 22,990 mm (22.9 metres) of rain which is a world record to this day. 7. It is so because the North winds blow in from Arctic or colder regions. 8. These winds pick up large amounts of water while crossing the sea. Use the Oxford School Atlas for Pakistan to help locate these places. 9 Worksheet 3 1. a) A thunderstorm brings lightning, thunder and rain, and can cause much damage. b) A tornado is a destructive, spinning, funnel-shaped cloud which destroys everything in its way. c) A hurricane is a violent storm with strong winds. d) A twister or waterspout is a swirling column of water sucked up by winds from the sea. 2. Refer to the textbook, page 13. 3. (a) Rain gauge (b) wind vane (c) barometer (d) Minimum-Maximum thermometer OXFORD

Subject: S. St.

Secondary Social Studies 4. It is important particularly for pilots, ship captains, sailors, fishermen, civil aviation offices and airport control tower staff to know about wind direction and speed as it affects their movement and work. 5. Refer to page 16 of the textbook. The teacher may also put up a photograph of a rain gauge from some other authentic source. Worksheet 4 1. Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives 2. Sri Lanka, Maldives 3. Nepal Bhutan 4. These are clay pots fastened to a belt which is powered by oxen moving in a circle 5. Chenab, Jhelum, Sutlej and Ravi 6. a. River Indus and its tributaries b. River Ganga and Jamuna c. Rivers Padma, Meghna and Karnafuli Worksheet 5 1. i) Nepal ii) Sri Lanka iii) Bangladesh iv) 37% v) 5% vi) coastal areas vii) Arabian Sea viii) Bay of Bengal ix) Bangladesh x) Pakistan 2. Pakistan: Islamabad; India: Delhi; Bangladesh: Dhaka; Sri Lanka: Sri; Jayawardenapura-Kotte; Nepal: Kathmandu; Bhutan: Thimphu; Maldives: Male Worksheet 6 1. i) three ii) Indian Ocean iii) Arabian Sea iv) South-west v) Pakistan vi) Western Depression vii) Turkey viii) Snowfall ix) North-easterly x) dry 2. i) True ii) True iii) False iv) False 3. a) Cyclones b) Thunderstorms c) retreating monsoons d) Bangladesh e) dust storms 4. a) Cool b) Warm c) Cold d) Mild e) Hot 5. i) = d; ii) = c; iii) = b; iv) = e; v) = a Worksheet 7 1. i) Punjab ii) 60 iii) Pakistan and India iv) wet and warm v) edible oil vi) molasses vii) maize viii) kinnoo and mango 2. Refer to the chart showing these regions in lesson plan above. 3. i) agriculture ii) cattle, sheep, goats iii) camels iv) buffaloes, oxen v) Nepal, Bhutan; rugs and carpets vi) rivers, lakes and coastal regions vii) sports goods, footwear/shoes, jackets, gloves, etc. viii) eggs and meat OXFORD

Answer ke



- b. Heavy vehicles not allowed
- c. No left turn
- d. Work in progress
- e. Incline

Worksheet 16

- 1. The Aryans came from the North-west through the Khyber Pass in 1500_{BCE} .
- Many of the invaders, conquerors or raiders who came into this region settled down here and they influenced the local culture, customs and language.
- 3. i) = b) 1920s; ii) = c) mud bricks; iii) = d) Dravidians; iv) = d) farmers
- 4. a. No signs of palaces have been discovered.
 - b. They had no concept of money; no coins have been discovered.
 - c. It shows that the people knew how to grow and process cotton into cloth, and that they traded in fabrics with Mesopotamia.
 - d. These show that this civilization was advanced for its time as the buildings were properly planned and constructed.

Worksheet 17

- 1. a) = iii), b) = iv), c) = i), d) = ii)
- 2. Latin, French, English

3. a) = iii) Iran b) = i) Greek c) = ii) Gandhara d) = iii) Punjab e) = i) Jhelum f) = iv) 33 years

Worksheet 18

- 1. a. Buddhism began in the sixth century BCE in North-eastern India.
 - b. He left home at the age of 29 in search of truth because he was upset to see people suffer.
 - c. Karma means that people's actions in life determine their fate after death.
 - d. Abolition of the caste system and equality for all could be the most popular.
- 2. See the textbook page 83.
- 3. a = iv b = i c = ii d = iii
- 4. a = caste system; b= hospitals; c = old people; d = forbidden; e = Punishments; f = religions

Worksheet 19

- 1. i) = e; ii) = d; iii) = b; iv) c; v) = a
- 2. a) Nalanda b) 19th c) Swat d) Central Asia e) Golden Age f) Huns, 480ce