

# SOCIAL STUDIES

Class 5<sup>th</sup>

Term 2<sup>nd</sup>

Section: Citizenship

unit#10

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION

Prepared by: Dawood Sikandar

Give answers to the questions.

### **Q1. Name five ways you can get information?**

Answer: 1. Newspapers      2. Magazines      3. Television      4. Radio      5. Internet

### **Q2. What is mass media?**

Answer:      Mass media means technology that is intended to reach a large audience i.e. Television, Radio, Internet and Newspapers.

### **Q3. What is a news report?**

Answer: A news report is a short account of news it can be a story in a newspaper or on radio or television about something. It can be a written or spoken description of an event, happening or incident.

### **Q4. What is an advertisement?**

Answer: An advertisement is an audio or visual form of communication used to promote or sell a product or a service.

### **Q5. Why is social media not the idea source to get information?**

Answer: Sometimes social media is used negatively to harm the Reputation of others. Through the use of videos and News items, it can be used to accuse and malign politicians of other parties, or be used to put across a positive message when that is not an accurate description of what has happened.

### **Q6. What are the advantages of Print Media?**

Answer: Print Media in the form of newspapers is the cheapest and most widely used source of information to a large number of people. Print Media allows exposure of information to a large number of people. News in Print Media is covered with greater seriousness.

### **Q7. Give advantages and two disadvantages of a type of electronic Media?**

Answer: **ADVANTAGES OF ELECTRONIC MEDIA:**

- I. Vast numbers of people have access to Television and Radio.
- II. A vast amount of Electronic Media's main aim is entertainment.

**DISADVANTAGES OF ELECTRONIC MEDIA**

- I. Looking at screens for a long time can affect the eyesight of viewers. Similarly use of earphones for listening to electronic Media at high volumes can affect hearing.
- II. Social media platforms can be negative influences on people's self-esteem and development.

**Q8. Find out at least four public service messages you have seen in print on electronic media?**

Answer:

- I. Keep your city clean.
- II. Do not waste water.
- III. Save paper, save the planet.
- IV. Do not cut down trees.

**Work page:-**

**A) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWERS.**

1. Information conveyed on social media is
  - a. Always accurate
  - b. never correct
  - c. Not always reliable
2. Which of the following is not a form of Print Media?
  - a. Magazines
  - b. Leaflets
  - c. Radio
3. The cheapest form of information is provided by
  - a. Newspapers
  - b. Journals
  - c. Magazines
4. Which of the following are you not likely to find in a newspaper?
  - a. Cross word puzzles
  - b. a Jingle
  - c. A report
5. Children can improve their witting skills and language by
  - a. Reading a newspaper
  - b. texting messages
  - c. watching television

# SOCIAL STUDIES

Class 5<sup>th</sup>

Term 2<sup>nd</sup>

Section: Geography of Pakistan

unit#05

## OUR COUNTRY

Prepared by: Dawood Sikandar

### **Answer the Questions.**

#### **Q1. Describe two contrasting geographical features of Pakistan?**

Answer: To the North the stretch of the Makran coastline along the Arabian Sea. Further in land in Balochistan are plateaus and deserts rich in minerals. Towards the east are hot dusty plains and dunes of the Thar Desert. As you move north you will come to farm land and orchards lush with crops. Still further north you will see green, colorful valleys with towering snow capped mountains in the background. There are beautiful lakes and fast flowing rivers.

#### **Q2. Write about some the things in Pakistan of which you are proud?**

Answer: Pakistan has strong national values and traditions. It is culturally and geographically diverse.

#### **Q3. How can you make Pakistan a better place?**

Answer: By keeping environment clean. You can help to make Pakistan an even more beautiful place. If we all decide to work together with courage and honesty, we can make Pakistan a great nation.

#### **Q4. Name the international organizations of which Pakistan is a member?**

Answer: Pakistan is a member of the United Nations and also regional bodies like the South Asian Association for regional co-operation (SAARC). Pakistan is also a member of OIC, Now known as organization of Islamic Co-operation.

#### **Q5. What are the features that attract tourists to Pakistan?**

Answer: They come here to visit famous historical sites and buildings, they also want see all beautiful places, besides sightseeing, tourists can do trekking, mountaineering, fishing & hunting and take part in many activities.

#### **Q6. In what way is Islamabad different from most of Pakistan's other large cities?**

Answer: it is a new city designed by world famous planners and architects, located at the base of Margla Hills. The city is divided into residential, business, recreational, industrial, Government and diplomatic sections all lined with flowering shady trees & there are many beautiful Pakistan Gardens.

**Q7. Why are there not many ancient buildings in Quetta?**

Answer: in 1935 there was terrible Earth quake which destroyed most of the city. It was gradually rebuilt.

**Q8. Which town is called the frontier town?**

Answer: Peshawar the capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is a city with a long history dating back to ancient times. It is the gateway between central Asia and the subcontinent.

**Q9. Differentiate between private & public goods. Give one example of each?**

Answer: Public goods or services are benefits provided to every citizen by the Government i-e public transport.

Private goods are opposite of public ones. Private goods are not available to everyone but only to those who pay for them. i.e eating at a restaurant.

**Work page.**

**A)**

Pakistan has been the home of past civilizations and empires. Where would you find the remains of Gandhara Civilization? Write a few lines about it.

Answer: Pakistan is a place/Land where great civilization such as Indus valley civilization, Gandhara civilization in Mohenjodarrho and Harrapa and remains of old civilization in Texila are found. In some places, there buildings or remains of buildings that remind us of our history and our acestors.

**B) Fill in the blanks.**

- i. There are dusty plains in the East of the country.
- ii. The Thar Desert is in the East of the country.
- iii. We Export sport equipment to many countries.
- iv. SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Corporation.
- v. To the South is the Makran coast along the Arabian Sea.



# SOCIAL STUDIES

Class 5<sup>th</sup>

Term 2<sup>nd</sup>

Section: The Struggle for independence

Unit#14

## OUR COUNTRY

Prepared by: Dawood Sikandar

### **Answer the Questions.**

#### **Q1. Why were the Europeans interested in the East?**

Answer: They saw it as a land rich in spices, Fruits, clothes of different colors and textures, Fabulous ornaments & Jewellery.

#### **Q2. Who were the first European visitors to subcontinent?**

Answer: The first European were Dutch, French and British.

#### **Q3. How & why did the British begin to rule the subcontinent?**

Answer: From the middle of 18 the century, the British Rose to power by defeating the local princes and French. That was the beginning of 200 years of British Rule.

#### **Q4. Describe some of the things the British did for the subcontinent?**

Answer: Railway lines were built and one of the biggest Railway networks of its time spread across India telegraph lines were also put up for speedy exchange of News. Education on the British pattern was introduced.

#### **Q5. Why could the people of subcontinent not succeed against the British?**

Answer: It was difficult to fight against the British because the Local people were not united.

#### **Q6. What events led to the war of independence?**

Answer: The soldiers were issued with rifles whose greased with animal fat and both Muslims and Hindus objected as lard in forbidden to Muslims and Cow fat to Hindus. When the British reacted (severely) to the soldier's refusal and punished them, they came out in open defiance.

The battle that that they fought is called war of independence 1857.

#### **Q7. Why was the Indian National Congress set up?**

Answer: Some educated people rightly thought that no progress could be made just by fighting the British. They got together in 1885 and stated an organization called the Indian National Congress. They felt that by having their own political party organization, they could one day rule their own country.

#### **Q8. Why was the all India Muslims League Stated?**

Answer: In 1906 long before the quite India Movement began, some Muslim leaders started their own political party. It was called the all India Muslim League. The Muslims believed that if the British left India the Hindus would take control of country.

**Q9. Who were the leaders who helped to unit Muslims?**

Answer: Nawab Viqarul Mulk, Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar, Liaqat Ali Khan, Allama Iqbal, Quai-e-Azam etc.

**Q10. How was the subcontinent divided into two countries?**

Answer: It was decided that the areas where the majority of the population was Muslim would become part of Pakistan. The rest of country became India or Bharat.

**Q11. How did Syed Ahmad Khan serve the Muslims of India?**

He wrote many papers and articles because he wanted the Muslims and British to know each other better. In 1875 he established the Mohammedan Anglo oriental college in the city of Aligarh. It later became Aligarh University.

**Q12. Who was Allama Iqbal and Why is he famous?**

Answer: Through his marvelous poems written in Urdu and Persian, Iqbal inspired the Muslims of India. In 1930 it was Iqbal who first put forward the Idea that the Muslims of the Subcontinents had to have their own independence state.

**Q13. Did Iqbal live to see an independent Pakistan?**

Answer: No, Iqbal died on 21April, 1938. His tomb is in the shadow of Badshahi Masjid Lahore.

**Q14. Who is known as Quaid-E-Azam? What does it mean?**

Answer: Muhammad Ali Jinnah is the father of our nation. He is known with affection and respect as Quaid-E-Azam, which means great leader. Without his untiring efforts, we could not be free and happy, in our own country today.

**Work Page:-**

**A) Write out short answers to the following questions.**

**i. The name of the Portuguese man who first reached the subcontinent?**

Answer: Vasco-da-Gama.

**ii. The year in which he arrived in India?**

Answer: 1498.

**iii. The name of the English ambassador to the Mughal court?**

Answer: Sir Thomas Roe.

iv. The name of the English Monarch who granted the charter to the East India Company?

Answer: Queen Elizabeth.

v. The date of Charter?

Answer: In December 1600.

**B) Complete this time by writing correct dates?**

- I. **1857**: War of Independence.
- II. **1858**: British Government takes control of India.
- III. **1885**: the Indian National Congress is set up.
- IV. **1906**: The All India Muslim League is organized.
- V. **1930**: The Allahabad by Allama Iqbal.
- VI. **1940**: The Pakistan resolution at Lahore.
- VII. **1942**: Quit India Movement.
- VIII. **14August, 1947**: Pakistan Emerges as an independent country.
- IX. **15August, 1947**: India becomes independent.

**C) Complete the following fact files on Allama Iqbal and Quaid-E-Azam.**

**Name: Mohammad Ali Jinnah**

**Title: Quaid-E-Azam**

**Date of Birth: 25December, 1876.**

**Place of Birth: Karachi**

**Date of Death: 11September, 1948**

**Place of Death: Karachi**

**He was famous for: Creation of Pakistan**

**Name: Allama Mohammad Iqbal**

**Title: Poet of East, gave the idea of Pakistan**

**Date of Birth: 9November, 1877.**

**Place of Birth: Sialkot**

**Date of Death: 21April, 1938.**

**Place of Date: Lahore**

**He was famous for: Poetry**