



**DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE KASUR**

**2<sup>ND</sup> TERM NOTES**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**CHAPTER 7-9-20-21**

**Prepared by:**

**HAFIZ GHAZANFAR ALI**

**Supervised By:**

**JAVED AKBAR (H.M SBW)**

## CHAPTER 7 MAIN CROPS

### Answer these Questions:

**QNo 1:** Find out more about the major crops: Wheat, rice, sugar cane, and cotton, in Pakistan.

**Ans:** Class Discussion + Teachers help.

**QNo 2:** What dishes are gram and pulses used in? Name some of the pulses you have eaten. Write out a recipe for a dish using gram or pulses.

**Ans:** Class Discussion.

**QNo 3:** Why is butter difficult to store and transport in hot weather? Find out more about dairy products being made in Pakistan. List the names of some companies that make dairy products.

**Ans:** Butter, as an animal product, has short life under normal conditions. It melts in hot climate and quickly goes 'Rancid' (Bad). It is better kept in a fridge, which is not always possible. Vegetables and seed oils from the cheapest to the expensive olive oil are much more stable in hot climates and in any cases are healthier than butter which as an animal fat is said to produce heart and circulatory problems.

#### **List of names of companies that make Dairy products (Activity)**

Nur Pur, Haleeb, Olpers, Cadbury, Milk Pack, day fresh milk and Nestle.

**QNo 4:** In comparison to India, Pakistan produces a crop in much larger quantity. What is this? What is the advantage Pakistan has in this regards?

**Ans:** As compared to India, Pakistan produces more sugar. Pakistan grows enough sugar not only to meet consumption demands but also in excess which is exported.

**WORKSHEET 07**

**1. Choose the correct answers to fill in the blanks.**

- i)** In Pakistan, wheat is produced mainly in .....  
(Sindh, Baluchistan, Punjab)
- ii)** Cotton and cotton goods make up more than ..... per cent of all Pakistan's exports. (40, 90, 60)
- iii)** Basmati rice is grown only in .....and .....  
(Maldives, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal; Pakistan)
- iv)** Rice needs ..... climate for its growth.  
(dry and cold, wet and warm, dry and warm)
- v)** Pakistan needs to import a very large quantity of .....because of inadequate local production.  
(dairy products, edible oil, cotton goods)
- vi)** The thick, sweet residue obtained after boiling sugarcane juice is called ..... (gur, molasses, canola)
- vii)** Corn oil is produced from .....  
(sesame, sunflower, maize)
- viii)** Pakistan's fruit exports are mainly .....and.....  
(banana, dates, mango, kinnoo, cherry, apricot)

**2. Complete the following sentences.**

- i)** Livestock farming is an important part of .....  
.....
- ii)** Livestock consists of .....and .....  
.....
- iii)** In Sindh and adjoining areas of Baluchistan .....

are used for .....

**iv)** Besides providing milk and meat.....and .....also used for farming and pulling carts .....

.....

**v)** Mountain goats and sheep in .....and ..... are valued for their wool which is used for .....

.....

**vi)** Fishing is the main occupation in the Maldives because .....

.....

**vii)** Fresh water and marine fishing is common in countries which have .....

.....

**viii)** Leather from cattle is used for making .....

.....

**ix)** Poultry farming is common in many parts of the world because it provides

.....

## CHAPTER 9

### MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

#### Answer these Questions:

**QNo 1:** What is Pakistan's most useful mineral resource?

**Ans:** Natural gas is Pakistan's most useful mineral resource.

**QNo 2:** What advantage does natural gas have over oil? In what way is oil more useful?

**Ans:** As compared to oil, natural gas is easier to transport and store especially for domestic use; it is also cheaper than oil. Oil had more by-products in its refining.

**QNo 3:** Which minerals does Pakistan have to import in large quantities? What are its uses?

**Ans:** Pakistan has to import oil in large quantities for its growing industries and transportation especially for iron and steel in large amount.

**QNo 4:** Why is Pakistan's own coal not very important in industry at the moment? Why may it be much more important in the future?

**Ans:** Pakistan's own coal is not very important in industry because it is of very low quality and it produces a lot of polluting sulphur gas and ash when it is burned and also does not give out much heat. At present Pakistan's coal is about one third combustible—and can be used only for crude industrial processes such as brick-making. Coal may become important in future as high-quality has been discovered in Thar.

**QNo 5:** Find out more about the gemstones mentioned here, regarding their colour, quality, value, etc. Collect pictures of the gemstones mentioned in the lesson for a wall display?

**Ans:** Class Activity.

**QNo 6:** Find out what mica is and for what it is used?

**Ans:** Mica is a mineral which contains silicon. It is used in electrical industries, in cosmetics etc and also as a substitute for glass.....

**WORKSHEET 9 CHAPTER 9**

**1. Choose correct answer.**

- a) Pakistan has .....reserves of oil. (**huge, little, no**)
- b) High quality coal has been discovered ..... ( **Sul, Badin, Thar**)
- c) Natural gas is used as a raw material to make..... (**bricks, pottery, fertilizer**)
- d) India has the .....largest reserves of coal in the world. (**2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>**)
- e) ..... has a largest reserve of oil in the world. (**Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan**)
- f) Pakistan produced .....cubic meters of gas in 2007. (**21 million, 15 million, 41 million**)
- g) Natural gas turns into .....under pressure. (**Liquid, gas, solid**)
- h) The Salt Range in .....has huge deposits of rock salt. (**Sindh, Baluchistan, Punjab**)
- i) Beryl is a non-metallic mineral used in ..... (**Construction, jewellery, oil refining**)
- j) Pakistan produces more .....than India. (**Oil, coal, natural gas**)

**2. State the unit of measurement for each of the following.**

- a) Oil is measured in .....
- b) **Natural gas is measured in .....**
- c) Coal is measured in .....
- d) Diamonds are measured in .....

**3. In the three columns, oil, coal and natural gas below write the names of the places where these are found in Pakistan. Refer to atlas page 28 for information. (Please note correction for the key: the inverted green triangle refers to gas, and the red triangle to oil. The hexagon refers to locations where both oil and gas are found.**

Oil	Coal	Natural Gas

**CHAPTER 20**  
**THE BEGINNING AND SPREAD OF ISLAM**

**Answer these Questions:**

**QNo 1:      What was the significant event that took place in Arabia?**

**Ans:** The significant event that took place in Arabia was the birth of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 570, the revelation of the Quran to the Prophet (PBUH) and the beginning of the religion of Islam.

**QNo 2:      Where did the early Muslims migrate to and why?**

**Ans:** The early Muslims migrated to Abyssinia to escape harassment of the leaders in Makkah.

**QNo 3:      How did Islam spread across the North Africa, Asia and parts of Europe?**

**Ans:** Islam spread in different directions as result of military campaigns, and traders and merchants also spread Islam when they travelled for trade purposes.

**QNo 4:      What was the important event in the subcontinent as mentioned in the last chapter?**

**Ans:** The significant event in the subcontinent in the eighth century was the arrival of Muhammad bin Qasim in Sindh. Sindh became a part of the Arab Umayyad Empire, and this event also foretold the establishment of Muslim rule in later centuries.

**WORKSHEET 20 CHAPTER 20**

**1. Choose correct answer.**

- i)** Arabia was a .....land.  
a) Fertile (b) landlocked (c) desert (d) waterlogged
- ii)** The Persian Empire was to the.....of Arabia.  
a) North (b) south (c) east (d) west
- iii)** .....was the good and the wise god of the Zoroastrians.  
a) Ahura Mazda (b) Ahriman (c) Brahma (d) Jehovah
- vi)** The .....were Eastern Orthodox Christians.  
a) Aryans (b) Huns (c) Turks (d) Byzantines

**2. Complete the following sentences.**

- a)** The .....was built by .....(A.S) and his son Hazrat Ismail (A.S).
- b)** The first migration of the Muslims was from.....to .....led by.....
- c)** The Holy Prophet (PBUH) migrated from .....to .....in the year.....
- d)** The .....who held an important position were the ..... of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
- e)** .....was the last year of Quranic revelation.
- f)** Islam was taken to other lands by.....and .....

**3. Write the short answers to the following questions.**

- i)** What was the religion of the Arabia before the advent of Islam?  
.....
- ii)** Who was the ruler of Abyssinia and what was his religion?  
.....
- iii)** Why was he impressed by the Muslim migrants?  
.....
- vi)** What is 'manjaneeq' and what is its use?  
.....



Chapter 21  
ISLAM FIRST REACHES THE SUBCONTINENT

**Answer these Questions:**

**Q # 1**            **Do you think Muhammad Bin Qasim was a popular ruler? Why?**

**Ans:** Muhammad bin Qasim was a famous ruler. He was popular because of his bravery, sense of justice, fair mindedness, love for humans and tolerant approach for humans. He made many beneficial reforms.

**Q # 2**            **Who do you think was most influential ruler of Ghaznavid dynasty? Give your reasons.**

**Ans:** Mahmood Ghazanavi is obviously the most influential ruler of Ghaznavid dynasty. He was well known for his several invasions of the subcontinent which made him rich and powerful. He was a fair and just ruler indeed. After the death of Mahmood Ghaznavi, the Ghaznavid Empire broke up into smaller states.

**Q # 3**            **Why do you think Razia Sultanas' officers did not like being led by a woman? How much does this attitude still exist? Should the best person, man or woman be allowed to rule.**

**Ans:** Razia Sultana was more capable and intelligent than her brothers and had won her father's confidence. Her father trained her to be his successor. However, her brothers and other nobles of her court did not like to obey a woman ruler and they murdered her at last

## WORKSHEET 21 Chapter 21

1. Match the terms in Column A with their details in Column B.

A	B
i) Raja Dahir	a) remained part of the Arab territory for 200 years after fall of Daibul.
ii) Mohammad bin Qasim	b) crossed Central Asia from China to Europe.
iii) Sindh and southern Punjab	c) was the ruler of Daibul who was defeated by Mohammad bin Qasim.
iv) Sindhi	d) was Subuktagin's son; he invaded the subcontinent many times
v) The Silk Road	e) was the 17-year-old nephew of Hajjaj bin Yousuf.
vi) Mahmud Ghaznavi	f) was the first eastern language into which the Quran was translated.

2. Complete these statements.

- The concept of zero was brought from the \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Silk Road linked China to \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Qutb Minar was begun by \_\_\_\_\_ but completed \_\_\_\_\_ later.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the only female ruler of the Delhi Sultanate; she was \_\_\_\_\_ daughter.
- Life at the Tughlaq court has been recorded by \_\_\_\_\_, the famous \_\_\_\_\_ traveller.
- \_\_\_\_\_, the Mongol leader, attacked \_\_\_\_\_ in 1398.

**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

**Worksheet 9**

1. a) – little b) – Thar c) – fertilizer d) – 4<sup>th</sup> e) – Saudi Arabia f) – 41 million  
g) – liquid h) – Punjab i) – jewellery j) – natural gas
2. a) – barrels b) – cubic meters c) – tonnes d) – carats
3. Oil: Adhi, Mangala, Makori, Dhodak, Zamzama, Qadirpur, Fimkassar\*,  
Dhurnal\*, Dhulian\*, Meyal\*, Pindori\*, Balkassar\*, Thora\*, Tando Adam\*,  
Mazari\*, South Mazari Deep\*, Pasakhi\*, Laghari\*  
[\*These sites have both oil and gas deposits.]  
Natural gas: Sui, Kandhkot, Pirkoh, Uch, Mari, Mari Deep, Zarghoon South,  
Kandara, Miano, Sawan, Kadanwari, Bhit  
Coal: Ziarat, Degari (Sor Range), Duki, Chamalang, Khost, Makarwal,  
Lakhra, Jhampir-Meting, Sonda, Thar

**Worksheet 20**

1. i) = c; ii) = a; iii) a; iv) = d
2. a) Kaaba, Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)  
b) Makkah, Abyssinia, Jafar ibn Abu Talib (RA)  
c) Makkah, Madina, 622CE  
d) Banu Hashim, ancestors  
e) 632CE  
f) merchants, travellers, armies
3. i) They were pagans and worshipped idols.  
ii) The ruler was Christian called Negus.  
iii) He was impressed by Jafar's recitation of Quranic verses in praise of Hazrat Maryam (AS) and Hazrat Isa (AS).  
iv) A manjaneeq is a very large catapult used in battle to hurl rocks at enemy forts during a siege.

**Worksheet 21**

1. i) = c) ii) = e) iii) = a) iv) = f) v) = b) vi) = d)
2. i) subcontinent, Arabs  
ii) Europe, subcontinent  
iii) Qutbuddin Aibak, 200 years  
iv) Razia Sultana, Iltutmish's  
v) Ibn Batuta, Moroccan  
vi) Timur, Delhi