

DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE, KASUR



NOTES/HOME TASK/WORK SHEET FOR

CLASS:

6th

SUBJECT:

SOCIAL STUDIES

1ST TERM SYLLABUS: Unit No. (1, 4, 16, 17)

PREPARE BY:

S.st Staff

SUPERVISION:

**MR. JAVED AKBAR
(HM. Boys Wing)**

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, 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:

- i. **Physical Map.**
- ii. **Political Map and relief map.**

WORKSHEET 1 Chapter 1

1. Complete this statement: Pakistan's location is strategic because _____

2. Name any ten countries of the Islamic bloc.

3. Match these countries with their locations from Pakistan.

Name	Location
Afghanistan	East
China	North-east
India	West
Iran	North-west

4. Fill in the blanks.

- The natural route through a mountain range is called a _____.
- An area of high flat land is known as a _____.
- Mountains with sharp peaks are _____ mountains.
- The _____ and _____ passes connect Pakistan with China.
- The _____ Pass is also historically important.
- Mountains are usually above _____ to _____ metres or more in height.

5. The areas of South Asian countries are given below. Rearrange them in the right-hand column in descending order, from the biggest to smallest.

	Country	Area ('000 sq km)		
A	Bangladesh	144	1	
B	Bhutan	47	2	
C	India	3288	3	
D	Maldives	0.3	4	
E	Nepal	147	5	
F	Pakistan	796	6	
G	Sri Lanka	66	7	

WORKSHEET 1 Chapter 1

6. Complete the sentences by selecting the correct words from the brackets.

- a) 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)

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.

WORKSHEET 3 Chapter 3 and Chapter 4

1. Complete the definitions of the following in a single sentence.
 - a. A thunderstorm _____.
 - b. A tornado _____.
 - c. A hurricane _____.
 - d. A twister or water spout _____.
2. Draw two figures to show the movement of wind in (i) a cyclone (ii) an anti-cyclone. Label them accordingly.

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

- a. A _____ measures the amount of rain that has fallen.
- b. A _____ is used to know the direction of the wind.
- c. A _____ is used to measure the air pressure by weight of the air.
- d. A _____ is used to measure the minimum and maximum temperature of a place.

4. Why is it important to know wind direction and speed?

5. Draw the diagram of a rain gauge in the space below, and label it.

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 in 1500BCE.

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

Ans: Many of the invaders conquerors or raiders who came into this region settled down here and they influenced the local culture, customs and language.

Q3: Why did the people of Mohenjo Daro used grain or goods for payment or trade?

Ans: The people of Mohenjo Daro used grain 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 people of Indus Valley were 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.

Q # Write down the similarities between the modern carts and 4000 years old 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.

WORKSHEET 16 Chapter 16

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

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

3. Choose the correct answer.

i) The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa were discovered in

- a. 1820s b. 1920s c. 4500BCE d. 2000BCE

ii) Construction in Mohenjo Daro and Harappa was done using

- a. wood b. cement c. mud bricks d. steel

iii) The original inhabitants of the Indus Valley Civilization were

- a. Aryans b. Mughals c. Arabs d. Dravidians

iv) The Indus Valley people were

- a. warriors b. invaders c. scholars d. farmers

4. Give reasons to explain the following statements.

a. It is believed that the Indus Empire was ruled by priests.

b. The people of Mohenjo Daro used grains or goods for payment or trade.

WORKSHEET 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.

Q#1-(L): Write a brief note on Alexander the Great.

Ans: Alexander became king of Macedon when his father, Philip, was murdered in 336 BCE. He was only 20 year old, but had already shown himself to be a brilliant soldier and leader. He had conquered all of the Persian Empire from Egypt to what is now Pakistan. In a great battle on the River Jhelum, he defeated Porus, the king of the Punjab. At the age of 33, his great empire broke into 3 parts each ruled by one of his generals.

Q#2-(L): Who were Aryans. What is their importance?

Ans: Aryans were nomad and came from central Asia.

Importance of Aryans

1. The Aryans were ancestors of modern Hindus.
2. They extended their land eastwards along the Ganges River.
3. They were divided into four castes: Brahmin, Vaishya's, Kshatriyas, Shudras.
4. Aryans were fierce and used weapons made of bronze and iron.

Q#3-(L): Explain what is meant by the caste system. How did this begin?

Ans: The caste system is brought by the Aryans. The system was based on occupations was very rigid and people could not change their castes. According to the occupations the people were divided into four castes as mentioned below in order of rank and importance:

(1) Brahmins (2) Kshatriyas or Warriors (3) Vashyas (4) Shudras

1. Brahmins: Brahmins or the priest who conducted all religious activities.

2. Kshatriyas or Warriors: Kshatriyas or Warriors i.e king and soldiers.

3. Vashyas: Who were the traders, businessmen and farmers.

4. Shudras: Who were lowest in their rank, comprising of servants and labours.

Short Questions

Q#1-(S): Why was Sanskrit important?

Ans: Sanskrit is the language of Aryans, As it is the basis of the Indian language, Hindi and of the most modern European languages today.

Q#2-(S): What did the Aryans worship?

Ans: The Aryans worshipped the signs of nature such as the Sun, the Moon, Rivers. Fire and the Earth. These slowly change with until they were named Gods such as Indra, Vishnu, Shiva, Karishna and many more. These are the Hindu Gods of today.

Q#3-(S): Describe some new ideas which Persian's brought to Aryans.

Ans: The Persian's brought important new ideas now to use money and new ways buildings. They also learnt from the Aryans about medicines and how to make good steel.

WORKSHEET 17 Chapter 17

1. Match the castes shown in Column A with their occupations in Column B.

A

- a) Brahmins
- b) Kshatriyas
- c) Vaishyas
- d) Shudras

B

- i) traders, businessmen
- ii) labourers, servants
- iii) priests
- iv) kings, soldiers

2. Name three languages which have Sanskrit as their base.

3. Choose the correct answer.

- 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 _____.
i) Mohenjo Daro empire ii) Gandhara kingdom iii) Greece iv) Mauryan kingdom
- d) Porus was the king of _____.
i) Sindh ii) Balochistan iii) Punjab iv) Iran
- e) Alexander defeated Raja Porus in a battle on River _____.
i) Jhelum ii) Ravi iii) Indus iv) Ganga
- f) Alexander died at the age of _____.
i) 43 years ii) 53 years iii) 38 years iv) 33 years

ANSWER KEY TO WORKSHEETS AND ASSESSMENTS

Worksheet 1

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.
2. 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.
3. Afghanistan—North-west; China—North-east; India—East; Iran—West
4. a) pass b) plateau c) young d) Khunjerab, Karakoram e) Khyber f) 2000 to 3000
5. India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives
6. a) highest b) sharp c) estuary d) plains e) desert f) land g) flowing h) delta i) polar

Worksheet 2

1. Choose the correct answer.

a) = iii) the whole year	b) = ii) equator	c) = i) Altitude
d) = ii) cooler, milder	e) = iii) it is very far from the sea	f) = iii) fine
2. Currents are movements of water in the oceans.
3. The cold Humboldt Current brings low temperature to the west coast of South America; the warm 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.
9. Use the *Oxford School Atlas for Pakistan* to help locate these places.

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

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

3. a. No parking
- 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.
2. 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, 480 CE