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**Day:** Monday

**Date:** 6 July, 2020

## **Lesson 03**

### **Life in desert and forest regions**

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/A-eDdhVNZDg>

**Topic:** Forests and its types

**(Page. 19-20)**

#### **Forests**

- ▶ A **forest** is a piece of land with many trees. Many animals need **forests** to live and survive.
- ▶ **Forests** are very important and grow in many places around the world.
- ▶ They are an ecosystem which includes many plants and animals.

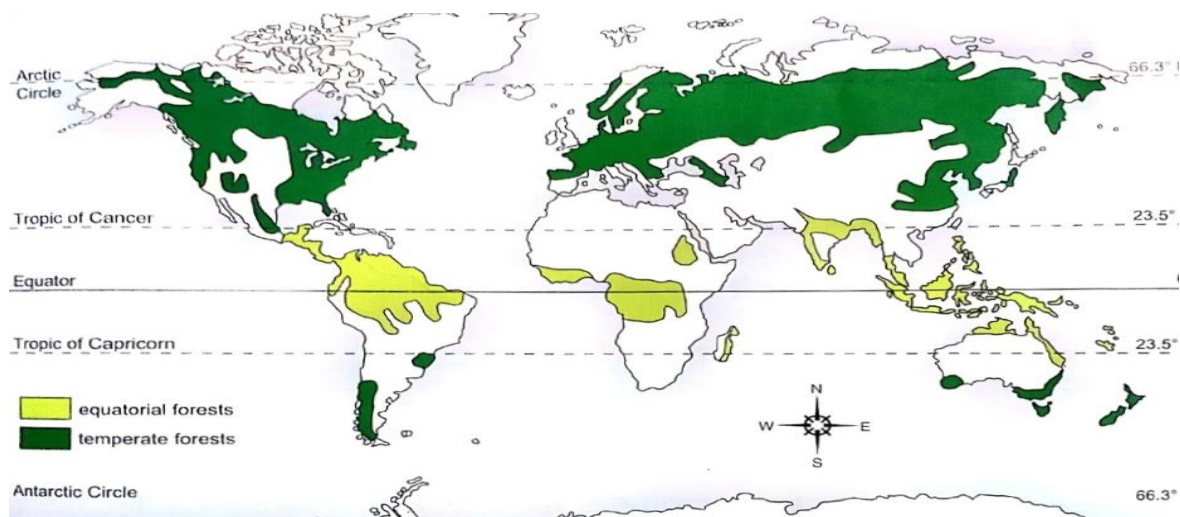


#### **Types of forests:**

- ▶ Equatorial forests
- ▶ Temperate forests

## Equatorial forests

- ▶ Equatorial forests, also known as tropical rainforests.
- ▶ Equatorial forests found in the South American countries of Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil.
- ▶ Temperature of these deserts is very high and the great amount of rainfall.
- ▶ The equatorial regions receive a lot of sunshine and are very hot.
- ▶ In equatorial forest, the average rainfall in a year is 200-250cm
- ▶ Amazon rainforest in Brazil is still the word largest rainforest.
- ▶ There is a great verity of trees and animals are present in these forests.
- ▶ Some of the large animals like leopards, elephants, buffaloes are present in these forests.
- ▶ In equatorial forests dense vegetation's are present.



Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. A **forest** is a piece of land with many \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Trees
  - b. Factories
  - c. Houses
  - d. None of these
2. Equatorial forests, also known as:
- a. Tropical rainforest
  - b. Coniferous forest
  - c. Both and b
  - d. None of these
3. In equatorial forest the average rainfall in a year is:
- a. 100-150cm
  - b. 150-200cm
  - c. 200-250cm
  - d. 250-300cm
4. \_\_\_\_\_ rainforest in Brazil is still the word largest rainforest.
- a. Mediterranean
  - b. Deciduous
  - c. Amazon
  - d. None

**Fill the blacks.**

- 1. In equatorial forests \_\_\_\_\_ vegetation's are present.
- 2. Temperature of Equatorial deserts is very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. Amazon rainforest in \_\_\_\_\_ is still the word largest rainforest.

**Give short answers.**

- 1. Define forests.

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- 2. Where equatorial forest found.

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3. List the animals present in equatorial forest.

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### **ASSIGNMENT #01**

List the name of the forest and their location in Pakistan.

Forest	Location

**Day:** Tuesday

**Date:** 7 July, 2020

### **Lesson #03**

#### **Life in desert and forest regions**

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/7B5gAFVXL-A>

**Topic: Temperate forests**

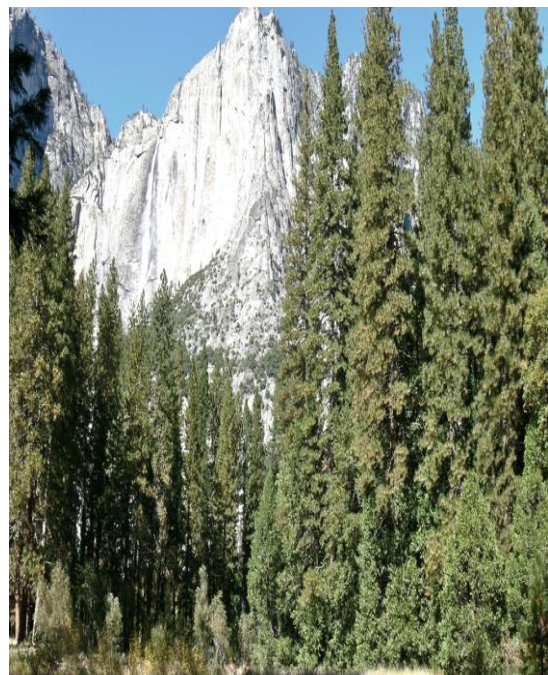
**(Page. 21-22)**

#### **Temperate forests**

- ▶ Temperate forest present in North American countries of USA and Canada, in the large part of Europe and in the north and north-east Asia.
- ▶ Coniferous and alpine trees are present in these forests.



- ▶ During winter season this area become cold and there is thick snow on the ground.
- ▶ There are many animals are present such as lynx, bears, wolves, moose, and deer in these forests.
- ▶ Small animals and insects are also present in these forests.



**Fill the blacks.**

1. Temperate forest are present in \_\_\_\_\_ countries of USA.
2. During winter season temperate forest area become \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Coniferous and \_\_\_\_\_ trees are present in these forests.
4. Small animals and \_\_\_\_\_ are also present in temperate forests.

**Give short answers.**

1. Where the temperate forests are present.

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2. List the animals present in temperate forest.

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3. What type of trees present in temperate forest?

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### **ASSIGNMENT #02**

Find the five main differences in equatorial and temperate forest.

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**Day:** Wednesday

**Date:** 8 July, 2020

### **Lesson #03**

#### **Life in desert and forest regions**

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/9-NLKofubc>

**Topic:** Questions/Answers

**(page. 22)**



## Questions/Answers (1-5)

Q.1 What are the continental deserts? How are they formed?

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Q.2 Why is the population of desert regions so low?

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Q.3 What sort of vegetation would you find in desert?

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Q.4 How has Saudi Arabia become a rich country?

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Q.5 Name the South American countries which have equatorial forests.

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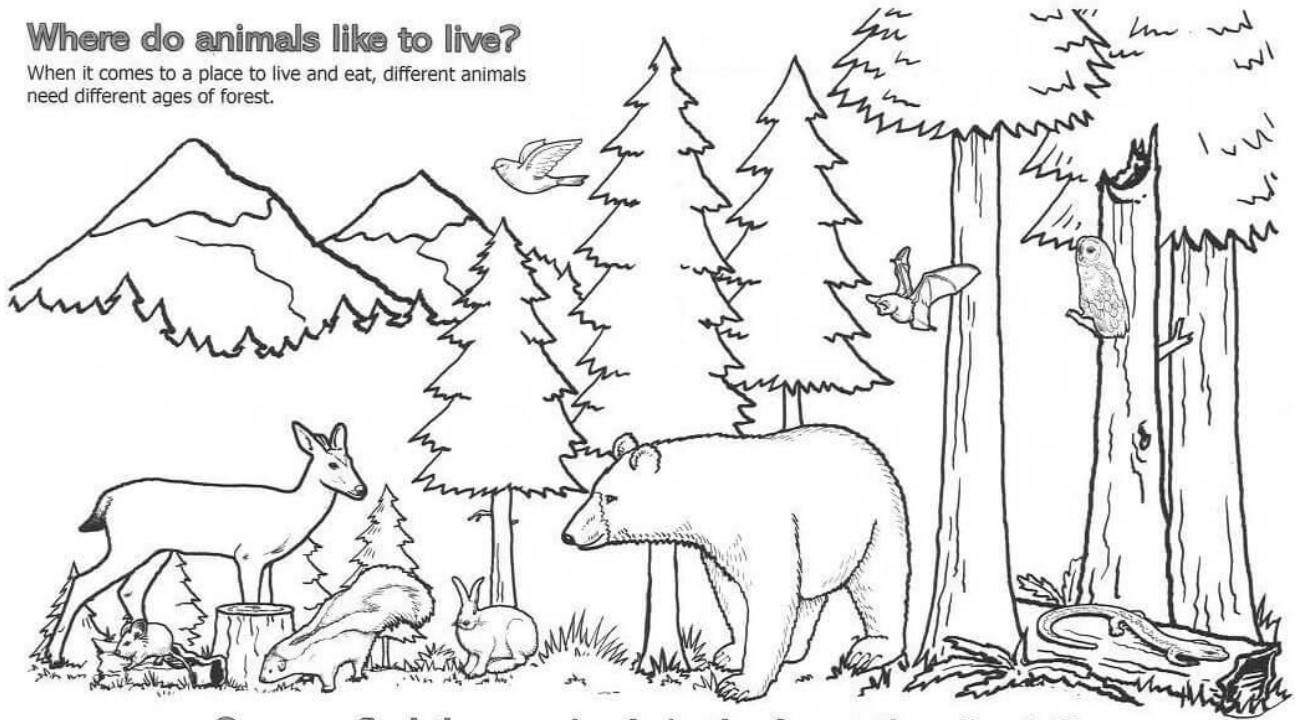
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## ASSIGNMENT #03

Below picture show the trees and different animals. Color this picture by using different color markers.

### Where do animals like to live?

When it comes to a place to live and eat, different animals need different ages of forest.



### Can you find these animals in the forest they live in?

Deer mouse

Striped skunk

Black tailed deer

Mountain bluebird

Snowshoe hare

Black bear

Oregon slender salamander

Northern spotted owl

Hoary bat

## Answer key

Ans1: Continental deserts are in the middle of a continent; they get no rain clouds, e.g. Gobi Desert in Mongolia and the Great Australian Desert.

Ans2: Deserts are hot, dry places, with a harsh climate; there is little or no vegetation, very little water, poor soil, no farming, and no food crops; there are no settlements and no development, hence the population is very low. Mostly nomadic tribes live in these areas.

Ans3: Desert plants are spiny and have thick, fleshy stems that store water. The spines prevent the animals from eating the plants.

Ans4: Saudi Arabia has large reserves of oil underground. The government sells the oil and uses the money for the development of the country.

Ans5: Ecuador, Colombia, and Brazil in South America have equatorial forests.

**Day:** Thursday

**Date:** 9 July, 2020

### **Lesson #03**

#### **Life in desert and forest regions**

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/R4EZZneRYXk>

**Topic:** Questions/Answers

**(page. 22)**

#### **Questions/Answers (6-9)**

Q.6 Why are equatorial forests important?

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Q.7 Differentiate between equatorial and temperate forests?

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Q.8 What problems do people living in equatorial forests face?

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Q.9 Look at the map on page 19. Why are there fewer temperate forests in the southern hemisphere?

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## ASSIGNMENT #04



### Answer key

Ans6: These forests are very important because they are a source of oxygen for all living things and are known as the lungs of the Earth.

Ans7: Equatorial forests are hot, wet, and humid all year round; the vegetation is very dense as the plants grow very close together; there is a large variety of animals. Temperate forests are very cold, and the vegetation is very different: the trees grow apart and there is ground vegetation in the form of bushes; the animal, bird, and insect population is not as high as in the equatorial regions.

Ans8: People find it difficult to travel through these thick, dense forests and they cannot clear the land for cultivation; they also face the problem of tropical diseases.

Ans9: There are fewer temperate forests in the southern hemisphere because there is less land mass, and more water covering the surface of the Earth. The ocean currents, on either side of Africa and South America, keep the land warmer than the huge land mass of the continents in the northern hemisphere.

**Day:** Friday

**Date:** 10 July, 2020

### **Lesson #03**

#### **Life in desert and forest regions**

**Web link:** [https://youtu.be/2RF5TXlq\\_I4](https://youtu.be/2RF5TXlq_I4)

**Topic:** Work page

**(page. 23-24)**

#### **Work page**

##### **Part A**

Find these in a dictionary or an encyclopedia. Write a sentence to explain each word.

1. Bedouin \_\_\_\_\_

2. Sirocco \_\_\_\_\_

3. Wadi \_\_\_\_\_

4.  
Nomad \_\_\_\_\_

5.  
Cactus \_\_\_\_\_

##### **Part B**

**Write the words below in the appropriate column.**

Wind	temperature	rainfall	whirlwind
Sandy	rocky	Wadi	dunes
Spiny	leaves	stem	roots
Camel	snake	lizard's	hedgehogs

Climate	Land	Vegetation	Animals

### Part C

Circle the things found in the equatorial forests with green ink and those in temperate forests with blue. Some of the things may be found in both kinds of forests: circle them with both colours.

A lot of sunshine

over 200 cm of rain

hot climate

Unnamed species

pygmies

fast-growing plants

Millions of small insects

hot wetlands

heavy rainfall.

Cold climate

snowshoes

long roots

Coniferous trees  
fur

alpine trees

animals with

Frozen rivers

### Part D

Complete these sentence.

1. Trees in alpine forests do not grow very tall because



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2. Roots of the coniferous trees help to keep the soil

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3. Dead trees in rainforests do not fall to the ground because

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4. Plants in rainforests grow fast because

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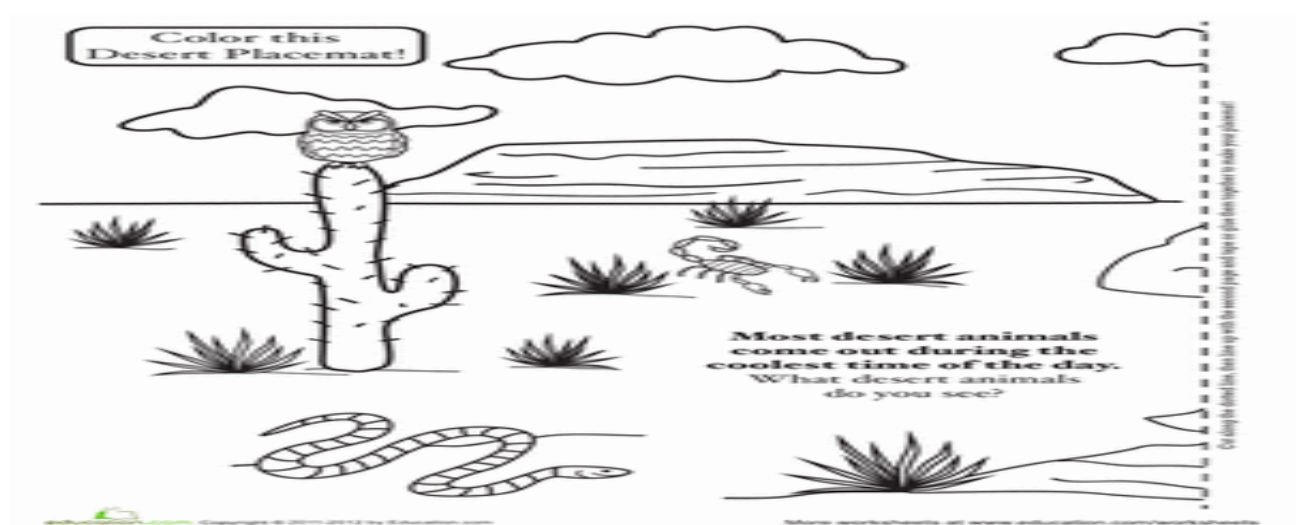
5. Animals are not hunted for their fur because

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## ASSIGNMENT #05

Color the things which shown in the blow picture.



## Answer key

### Part A

1. Bedouin is the name for nomads of the Arabian Desert.
2. Sirocco is the name for the hot, dry, dusty wind that blows through the Mediterranean region.
3. A Wadi is a dry river bed in the Middle Eastern desert. It means 'valley'.
4. A nomad is a wanderer, a person who does not live in one place and is constantly on the move.
5. A cactus is a fleshy plant, usually with prickles, found in a hot, dry climate.

### Part B

Climate—wind, temperature, rainfall, whirlwind

Land—sandy, rocky, Wadi, dunes

Vegetation—spiny, leaves, stem, roots

Animals—camel, snake, lizards, hedgehogs

### Part C

**Equatorial:** a lot of sunshine, over 200 cm of rain, hot climate, unnamed species, pygmies, fast-growing plants, millions of small insects, hot wetlands, heavy rainfall.

**Temperate:** cold climate, snowshoes, long roots, coniferous trees, alpine trees, animals with fur, frozen rivers.

### Part D

1. of the cold climate.
2. from being washed away.
3. of the dense vegetation.
4. of the heavy rainfall and fertile soil.
5. There are laws to protect wildlife species.

**Day:** Saturday

**Date:** 11 July, 2020

## **Lesson 4**

### **The Polar Regions and exploration**

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/sgruZtbE9x8>

**Topic:** The Polar Regions and exploration

**(page. 25)**

#### **Polar Regions**

- The Polar Regions are the areas of the Earth around the north poles and south poles.
- The Polar Regions are present at remote areas.
- The climate of these areas so harsh, and the people do not go there very often.
- The history of these area is very exciting.
- Exploration is the act of investigating unfamiliar places.
- Within the Arctic and Antarctic circles, the sun remains below the horizon in midwinter.
- It is dark all day and all night.
- In midsummer although it is extremely cold, the sun remains above the horizon all the time.
- This is why these regions are called the land of the midnight sun.

#### **Fill in the blanks.**

1. The Polar Regions are present at\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The history of these area is very\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Polar regions are called the\_\_\_\_\_ midnight sun.

4. Within the Arctic and Antarctic circles, the sun remains below \_\_\_\_\_ in midwinter.
5. The Polar Regions are the areas of the Earth around the north \_\_\_\_\_ and south poles.

**Give short answers.**

1. Where the Polar Regions present.

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2. Describe the climate of Polar Regions.

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3. Why Polar Regions are called the land of the midnight sun?

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**ASSIGNMENT #06**

The below picture show the animals present in Polar Regions. List the animals present in Polar Regions.

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**Day:** Monday

**Date:** 13 July, 2020

## Lesson 4

### The Polar Regions and exploration

**Web link:** [https://youtu.be/U3e\\_UPGmfp4](https://youtu.be/U3e_UPGmfp4)

**Topic:** The Arctic region

**(page. 25-26)**

#### The Arctic region

- The arctic include the parts of Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, the USA, and Canada
- Around the North Pole there is a vast area called Arctic Ocean.
- These oceans are not like the oceans present in the world. It is so cold here that water is covered by the ice and snow.
- Temperature in the arctic region for most of the year are below as the  $-23^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- The first explorer in the arctic region in 325 BCE, was Greek called Pytheans.
- The first man reach to North Pole in the 20<sup>th</sup> century was an American called Robert Edwin Peary, in 1909.
- The people of the arctic regions called Inuit.
- The Inuit hunts seals, walruses, and wheals, and also catch fish.







## ASSIGNMENT #07

Name the animals and plants present in the arctic region.

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**Day:** Tuesday

**Date:** 14 July, 2020

### Lesson 4

#### The Polar Regions and exploration

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/9knxz-4d4>

**Topic:** The Antarctic region

(page. 26-27)

#### Antarctica

- Antarctica is a region around the South Pole.
- It is vast ice covered continent.
- Temperature of the Antarctic region is  $-87^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- Ice winds blow at speeds of 300 kilometers per hour.
- In 1911 a Norwegian called Road Amundsen was the first man to reach the South Pole.
- The first explorer in this region found a land of ice and snow.
- Penguins are present in the Antarctic region.
- In the central part of the Antarctic region there are mountains which are 2000 to 3000 meters high.
- Antarctic region is still uninhabited.



**Fill in the blanks.**

1. Temperature of the Antarctic region is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Antarctica is a region around the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The first explorer in this region found a land of \_\_\_\_\_ and snow.
4. Antarctic region is still \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Ice winds blow at speeds of \_\_\_\_\_ per hour.

**Give short answers.**

1. Who was the first explorer of Antarctic region?

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2. What are the temperature of the Antarctic region?

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## ASSIGNMENT #08

Find the five differences in arctic and Antarctic region.

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**Day:** Wednesday

**Date:** 15 July, 2020

### Lesson 4

#### The Polar Regions and exploration

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/QmoONi6TxM>

**Topic:** Famous explorer and navigators

(page. 27-28)

#### Ibn Battuta

- Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan Scholar and a traveller.
- He is known as the greatest traveller of pre-modern time.
- Ibn Battuta was born in 1304, in Tangier
- He began his travels at the age of 21 by first going to Makkah, Saudi Arabia, for Hajj.
- He was famous for his knowledge of the judiciary.
- Ibn Battuta spent nearly 30 years travelling almost 75,000 miles, mostly by sea, to 40 nations.
- He died in 1368/69 and was buried in Tangier.

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. Ibn Battuta was a \_\_\_\_\_ and a traveller.
2. Ibn Battuta was born \_\_\_\_\_ in Tangier.
3. He began his travels at the age of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Ibn Battuta was famous for his knowledge of the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Ibn Battuta was buried at \_\_\_\_\_.

**Give short answers.**

1. Who was Ibn Battuta?

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2. In which country Ibn Battuta came first?

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3. How many miles Ibn Battuta travel?

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**ASSIGNMENT #09**

Write few lines about Ibn Battuta travelling in different nations.

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**Day:** Thursday

**Date:** 16 July, 2020

## **Lesson 4**

### **The Polar Regions and exploration**

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/oaKtX9vGhE8>

**Topic: Vasco da Gama**

**(page. 29)**

#### **Vasco da Gama**

- Wasco da Gama was a Portuguese explorer, who was born in sines, Portugal, in 1460.
- He was the first Portuguese to sail to India.
- He was the first European to find a sea route to India.
- His discovery of the sea route enabled the Portuguese to establish a long lasting colonial empire in Asia.
- The route he discovered gave Portugal unopposed access to the Indian spice market.
- He was died on December 24, 1524 in Cochin.

#### **Fill in the blanks.**

1. Wasco da Gama was \_\_\_\_\_ explorer.
2. Vasco da Gama was born in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The route discovered by Gama gave Portugal unopposed access to the Indian \_\_\_\_\_ market.
4. He was the first European to find \_\_\_\_\_ route to India.
5. He was died on December 24, 1524 in \_\_\_\_\_.





**Day:** Friday

**Date:** 17 July, 2020

## Lesson 4

### The Polar Regions and exploration

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/PTxVISEmMjg>

**Topic:** Marco Polo

**(page. 30)**

#### Marco Polo

- Marco Polo was a merchant.
- He was an explorer and writer.
- He was born in Venice, Italy in 1254.
- He was the first European who travelled to Asia during the middle age.
- He spent his childhood life without his parents.
- Marco Polo started his first journey to Asia in 1271.
- His first journey was to china.
- He return to home after 24 years in 1271.
- He wrote a book, The Travels of Marco Polo.
- He died in 1324.

#### Fill in the blanks.

1. Marco Polo was a\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Marco Polo was born in Venice, Italy in\_\_\_\_\_.
3. His first journey was to\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Marco Polo wrote a book\_\_\_\_\_.
5. He was an explorer and\_\_\_\_\_.

#### Give short answers.



## Neil Armstrong

- Armstrong was born on 5 August, 1930 in Ohio.
- He start working at NASA after getting his bachelor's degree.
- He began his career as naval aviator.
- He flew over 200 different types of aircraft.
- He first flight into space was in 1966.
- In July 1969, he was the commander of the mission in Apollo II, which landed on the moon.
- On July 20, 1969 Armstrong became the first person to walk on the surface of moon.
- He stayed on the moon over 21 hours.
- 17, countries conferred on him medals, trophies, and awards.
- He passed away on August 25, 2012.

### Fill in the blanks.

1. Armstrong was born on 5 August, 1930 in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Armstrong first flight into space was in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. On July 20, 1969 Armstrong became the first person to walk on the surface of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He stayed on the moon over \_\_\_\_\_ hours.
5. He passed away on \_\_\_\_\_.

### Give short answers.

1. Who was Neil Armstrong?

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**Day:** Monday

**Date:** 20 July, 2020

## **Lesson 4**

### **The Polar Regions and exploration**

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/Z7SInopvQIA>

**Topic:** Questions/Answers

**(page. 31)**

#### **Questions/Answers (1-5)**

Q.1. Define polar regions. Also differentiate between them?

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Q.2 Name the animals found in the Polar Regions. How do they survive in the cold?

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Q.3 Why has the Antarctic region not been uninhabited?

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Q.4 Why are the polar regions called the land of the midnight sun?

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Q.5 what are some of the reasons why people explore?

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## **ASSIGNMENT #12**

Using small blocks of polystyrene foam, or toy building blocks, try and make a model of igloo.

### **Answer key**

Ans1: The Arctic Circle (North Pole) and the Antarctic Circle (South Pole).

- The Arctic region is composed entirely of icebergs. There is very little land except for the northern coasts of the Asian and North American continents. The people of the region are called Inuit. Temperatures, most of the year, are below  $-23^{\circ}\text{C}$ . There are polar bears in the Arctic, but no penguins.
- The Antarctic region is a huge land mass covered with ice and snow. It is uninhabited, with temperatures as low as  $-87^{\circ}\text{C}$ . There are penguins in the Antarctic, but no polar bears.

Ans2: Seals, whales, and penguins live in Antarctica, and polar bears, seals, walruses, and whales live in the Arctic Circle.

- The animals in the Polar Regions, like polar bears, seals, whales, and walruses, have a thick layer of fat or blubber under their skins, which keeps out the cold.

Ans3: It is bitterly cold in Antarctica and the climate is dangerous, with hurricanes and blizzards blowing. People who travel here cannot bear the cold and often get frostbite. Frostbite can be so severe that people can often lose their limbs. Because of these extreme weather conditions, the Antarctic region has not been inhabited.

Ans4: In the middle of summer in each hemisphere, the Sun remains above the horizon all the time, so there is daylight all the time. That is why these are called the 'lands of the midnight sun'.

Ans5: People explore because they are curious to know about the world. Some early travelers simply wanted to find out more about the world, other explorers went in search of wealth— they looked for land, minerals, oil fields, spices, and other resources.

**Day:** Tuesday

**Date:** 21 July, 2020

## **Lesson 4**

### **The Polar Regions and exploration**

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/8bQQyPq4Rg>

**Topic: Questions/Answers**

**(page. 31)**

#### **Questions/Answers (6-9)**

Q.6 what is the name given to the important period of ocean-going exploration?

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Q.7 What is the name of Ibn-Battuta's book?

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Q.8 How did Vasco de Gama' explorations help Portugal?

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Q.9 In what way was Neil Armstrong's mission to the Moon a significant milestone for mankind?

**ASSIGNMENT #13**

Do you know how the famous ship 'Titanic' sank on its first voyage? Find out.

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**Answer key**

Ans6: The Age of Discovery

Ans7: Rihla—The Travels

Ans8: Vasco Da Gama's discovery was important because through his voyage, Portugal and other European countries were linked to Asia via ocean route. Portugal received unopposed access to the Indian spice market. Spices and other products available in India were new to Europe. The new trade route greatly benefitted the Portuguese economy.

Ans9: Neil Armstrong's mission was a great milestone for mankind because he was the first explorer who explored beyond Earth and went into space and



walked on the Moon. This opened up new opportunities for people in the field of space exploration.

**Day:** Wednesday

**Date:** 22 July, 2020

## **Lesson 4**

### **The Polar Regions and exploration**

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/I2U0rOZOeQ>

**Topic: Work page** (page. 32)

#### **Work page**

#### **Part A**

Make your glossary about the Polar Regions by finding the right words from the lesson and writing them there.

My glossary of Polar Regions

\_\_\_\_\_ : the area within the Arctic Circle (include North Pole).

\_\_\_\_\_ : the area within the Antarctic Circle (include South Pole).

\_\_\_\_\_ : people of the arctic.

\_\_\_\_\_ : special boats made of animal skins; used by the people of the arctic.

\_\_\_\_\_ : a special condition caused by extreme cold affecting the hands and feet.

#### **Part B**

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the lesson.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Greek explorer to reach the arctic.

2. The first man to reach to South Pole was in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The first man to reach to North Pole was in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Today \_\_\_\_\_ is still uninhabited.
5. There are no penguins in the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Neil Armstrong landed on the moon on \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Mission \_\_\_\_\_ was Armstrong first space flight.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ countries awarded Neil Armstrong medals.
9. Marco Polo's father was a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Marco Polo returned home after \_\_\_\_\_ years.
11. Vasco da Gama was from \_\_\_\_\_. He died in \_\_\_\_\_.

### **ASSIGNMENT #14**

**Prepare an assignment on the Arctic and Antarctic regions.**

1. Briefly explain the climate of arctic region.

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2. Write the names of Arctic oceans.

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3. Why Antarctic region is colder than Arctic?

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## Answer key

### Part A.

1. Arctic    2. Antarctic    3. Inuit    4. Kayaks    5. Frostbite

### Part B.

1. Robert Edwin    2. Peary, 1909 20th July, 1969    3. Jewel merchant  
4. Antarctica    5. Arctic    6. 21 hours    7. Apollo II  
8. 17    9. Merchant    10. Twenty-four    11. Portugal, 1524 in Cochin

**Day:** Thursday

**Date:** 23 July, 2020

## Unit 2

### Geography of Pakistan

#### LESSON #05

#### OUR COUNTRY

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/5kgf3dTC1pY>

**Topic:** A land of contrasts

**(page. 35-37)**

#### A land of contrasts

- If you travel from one end of Pakistan to the other, you will see that Pakistan is full of contrasts.
- To the south, you will see that stretch of the Makran coastline along the Arabian Sea. Further inland in Balochistan are the plateaus and deserts, rice in minerals. Towards the east are hot, dusty plains and the dunes of the Thar Desert.

- The climate and landforms of a particular place have a great influence on many aspect of life like occupations, food, dress, entertainment, and income.

### **The old and the new**

- Pakistan is a land where great civilizations, such as the Indus Valley Civilization, existed in the past.
- In a modern city like Islamabad or Karachi, there are many fine, new buildings. These remind us that Pakistan is a developing nation.
- Pakistan has a modern communication and transportation network.
- Continued development of rural areas is an ongoing priority for our government.
- The CPEC is an international transport route, which will directly link Gwadar port Xinjiang.

### **Gilgit-Baltistan**

- Gilgit and Hunza are in the beautiful mountainous area to the very north of Pakistan.
- It is home to K-2, the second highest mountain peak of the world.
- The Baltit Fort in the Hunza Valley dates back to 8CE.

### **Tick (✓) the correct answer.**

1. Towards the east of Pakistan hot, dusty plains and the dunes of \_\_\_\_\_ Desert present.

a. Thar

b. Cholistan

b. Thai

c. Both a and b

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an international transport route, which will directly link Gwadar port Xinjiang.

a. CPEC

b. CERC

C. Both a and b

c. None of these

3. Gilgit and Hunza are in the beautiful mountainous area to the \_\_\_\_\_ of Pakistan.

a. East

b. West

c. North

d. South

4. The Baltit Fort in the Hunza Valley dates back to\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 8CE

b. 9CE

c. 10CE

d. 11CE

5. Pakistan is the home to K-2\_\_\_\_\_highest mountain peak of the world.

a. First

b. Second

c. Third

d. Forth

**Give short answers.**

1. Write few lines about Pakistan.

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2. Where the K-2 located in the world.

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## ASSIGNMENT #15

If you got a chance to travel within Pakistan, where would you like to go and why?

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**Day:** Friday

**Date:** 24 July, 2020

### Unit 2

### Geography of Pakistan

### LESSON #05

### OUR COUNTRY

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/p3Lz7A9s8u0>

**Topic: Some important cities**

**(page. 38-39)**

#### Some important cities

- Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan.
- Quetta and Islamabad are smallest cities.

#### Islamabad

- Islamabad became the capital of Pakistan in 1959.
- Before then Karachi was the capital.
- All the important government institutions are located in this city.

- Some of the well-known buildings are: the Supreme Court, Quaid-e-Azam, National Assembly, and Rawal Lake, located in Islamabad.

## **Karachi**

- In 1947 Karachi was the capital of Pakistan.
- Karachi is a modern city with hotels, banks, cinemas, shops, etc.
- Jinnah International Airport is the largest in Pakistan.
- Karachi continues to be an industrial center. There are two large industrial estates-Sindh Industrial and Trading Estate and the Korangi Industrial Area.
- Some of the well-known buildings are: Frere Hall, High Court, the Governor's House, and the Jahangir Kothari Parade located in Karachi.

## **Fill the blanks.**

1. Karachi is the \_\_\_\_\_ city of Pakistan.
2. Islamabad became the capital of Pakistan in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Airport is the largest in Pakistan.
4. In \_\_\_\_\_ Karachi was the capital of Pakistan.
5. Rawal Lake located in \_\_\_\_\_.

## **Give short answers.**

1. Who is the capital of Pakistan?

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2. Write the few lines about the importance of Islamabad.

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3. Write few lines about Karachi.

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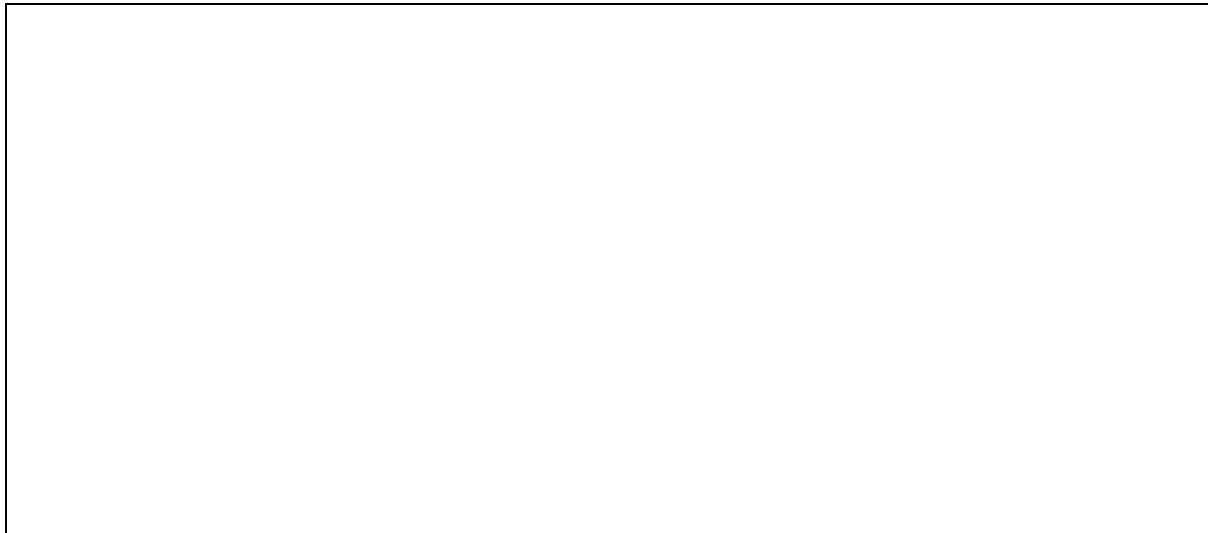
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**ASSIGNMENT #16**

Draw a map of your province and mark all the major cities and towns on it.



**Day:** Saturday

**Date:** 25 July, 2020

**Unit 2**

**Geography of Pakistan**

**LESSON #05**

**OUR COUNTRY**





c. 10 million

d. 11 million

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is important transit point on the Silk Trade Route.

a. Rawalpindi

b. Lahore

c. Karachi

d. Quetta

4. After Independence in 1947 \_\_\_\_\_ was expanded further as the capital of the province of Punjab.

a. Rawalpindi

b. Lahore

c. Karachi

d. Quetta

### **Give short answers.**

1. Which city is important for silk trade route?

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2. Write the famous places present in Lahore.

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3. Write few lines about Rawalpindi.

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### **ASSIGNMENT #17**

Find out what you can about your own city or town. How old is it? How many people live there? What are the famous buildings? What do you like best about it and what would you like to change?

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**Day:** Monday

**Date:** 27 July, 2020

## **Unit 2**

### **Geography of Pakistan**

#### **LESSON #05**

#### **OUR COUNTRY**

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/kY5rv4EEDj0>

**Topic: Some important cities**

**(page. 40-41)**

#### **Peshawar**

- Peshawar, the capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- It is the gateway between Central Asia and the subcontinent.
- Peshawar guards the Khyber Pass.
- Peshawar was the center of some remarkable civilizations Such as the Gandhara and the Kushan Empire.
- Peshawar was also an important city of the Mughal Empire.
- Mahabat Khan Masjid in Peshawar are also worth visiting.

#### **Quetta**

- The word 'Quetta' comes from a pushto word, Kwatta, which means fort.

- Quetta is the capital of Balochistan.
- Quetta city is the smallest provincial capitals but equal in importance.
- Quetta is also known for the variety of fresh and dried fruits.
- Hanna Lake near Quetta is a popular picnic spot.
- Close to Quetta is the hill resort of Ziarat, which was a favourite place of the Quaid-e-Azam.

**Fill the blacks.**

1. Peshawar, the capital of\_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was also an ancient city of the Mughal Empire.
3. The word 'Quetta' comes from a pushto word\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Mahabat Khan Masjid present in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Lake near Quetta is a popular picnic spot.

**Give short answers.**

1. In which city Khyber pass present.

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2. In which city the Quaid favourite place Ziarat present.

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**ASSIGNMENT #18**

Write the ancient places present in Quetta.

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**Day:** Tuesday

**Date:** 28 July, 2020

## **Unit 2**

### **Geography of Pakistan**

#### **LESSON #05**

#### **OUR COUNTRY**

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/1RaFibiUg>

**Topic: Pakistan and the world** (page. 42)

#### **Pakistan and the world**

- Pakistan is the member of United Nations.
- Pakistan is a member of the OIC, now known as the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.
- Pakistan has friendly relations with most countries.
- Pakistan cricket and hockey teams, and our squash players are known throughout the world.

#### **A nuclear future**

- Pakistan is the first Islamic country to have developed a nuclear facility.
- Pakistan tested its nuclear capability at Chagai in Balochistan, in May 1998, but Pakistan is committed to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, especially for power plants to supply electricity.
- One key role is that the government provides public services and goods for the benefit of all people.

**Fill the blanks.**

1. Pakistan is the member of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Pakistan is the \_\_\_\_\_ Islamic country to have development a nuclear facility.
3. Pakistan is a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ now knows as the organization of Islamic Cooperation.

**Give short answers.**

1. Write few lines about nuclear future of Pakistan.

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2. Which games of Pakistan famous throughout the world.

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**ASSIGNMENT #19**

List the name of countries Pakistan have friendly relations.

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**Day:** Wednesday

**Date:** 29 July, 2020

## Unit 2

### Geography of Pakistan

#### LESSON #05

#### OUR COUNTRY

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/mY2RQYTWEGk>

**Topic: Public and Private Goods and services (page. 43)**

#### **Public goods and services**

- Public goods or services are benefits provided to every citizen by the government.
- Public transport, roads, bridges, national security, water supply, a clean environment, hospitals, education, and the cultivation and availability of food crops are just a few examples of public goods and services offered to the people by their government.

#### **Private goods and services**

- Private goods are the opposite of public ones.
- Private goods are not available to everyone but only to those who pay for them.

#### **The armed forces**

- Pakistan's army, navy, and air force have always played an important part in the country's history.
- Pakistan armed forces are modern, well equipped.
- In Pakistan, young people also have the opportunity of joining the Boy Scouts or Girl Guides.
- Organizations help young people to develop as responsible, caring, and useful citizens.

#### **Social services**

- The Government of Pakistan has to make sure that all its different departments function properly.

- The federal government and the provincial governments are responsible for running state hospitals, schools, and colleges, saving schemes, libraries, and welfare organizations.

**Fill the blacks.**

1. Private goods are the \_\_\_\_\_ of public ones.
2. Public goods or services are benefits provided to every \_\_\_\_\_ by the government.
3. Pakistan armed forces are modern, well \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In Pakistan, young people have the opportunity of joining the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Give short answers.**

1. Write about the Pakistan armed forces.

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2. List the names of public goods.

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**ASSIGNMENT #20**

List the Public and Private Goods and services

Public goods	Private goods



**Day:** Thursday

**Date:** 30 July, 2020

## **Unit 2**

### **Geography of Pakistan**

#### **LESSON #05**

#### **OUR COUNTRY**

**Web link:** <https://youtu.be/QTLOIQBsHjM>

**Topic: Our problems**

**(page. 44-45)**

#### **Our problems**

- To solve our country's problem, we all have to work hard to overcome them.
- Some of the major problem are illiteracy, a rapid rise in the population, unemployment, diseases, poverty, and corruption.
- Many people in the villages and far-off places cannot educate their children.
- A lot of people also have no regular jobs, and this adds to the poverty in the country.
- Another major problem that Pakistan faces is our energy crisis.
- In recent years Pakistan has been faced with the very serious problem of terrorism.

#### **Pakistan and you**

- What can you do to help to solve some of these problem?
- How can you be a good Pakistani?
- By working hard at school and paying attention to your teachers and parents, you will grow up to be a good citizen.
- You can help to reduce illiteracy in the country by teaching others.
- You can contribute a great deal towards the good name of our country by being honest.

- By keeping your 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.

**Fill the blacks.**

1. One of the major problem in Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In recent years Pakistan has been faced with the very serious problem of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. You can help to reduce \_\_\_\_\_ in the country by teaching others.

**Give short answers.**

1. Why Pakistan face energy crisis.

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2. List the problems faces the Pakistan.

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**ASSIGNMENT #21**

List the problems of Pakistan

Major Problems of Pakistan
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