



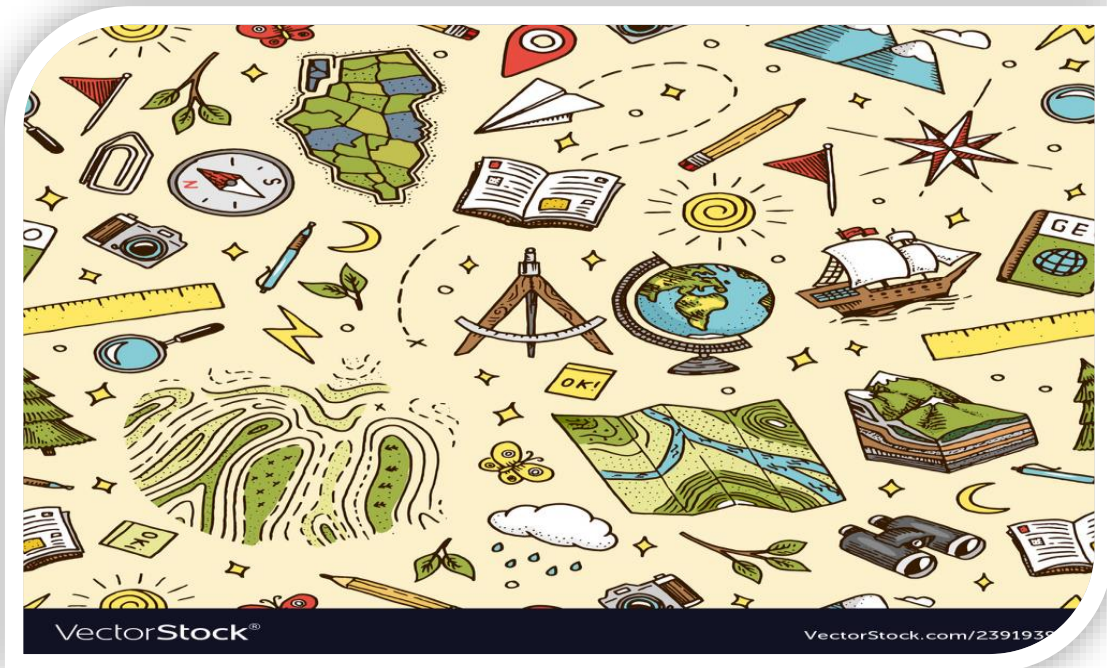
DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE DEPALPUR

SUMMER VACATION HOME WORK

With supportive Tutorial Video Links

Subject: Social studies

Class: Five



Student's name: _____

Roll NO: _____

Section: _____

Day: Tuesday

Date: 04 August, 2020

Unit 2

Geography of Pakistan

LESSON #05

OUR COUNTRY

Web link: <https://youtu.be/BkwDEJq3NJs>

Topic: Questions/Answers

(page.45)

Questions/Answers (1-3)

Q.1 Describe two contrasting geographical features of Pakistan?

Answer1: The snow-peaked high mountains to the north of Pakistan contrast sharply with the beaches along the coastline of Pakistan to its south.

Q.2 write about the some of the things in Pakistan of which you are proud?

Answer2: Students will write their own answers.

Q.3 How can you make Pakistan a better place?

Answer3: Students will write their own answers.

ASSIGNMENT

Write a story in your own words about the independence of Pakistan.

Day: Wednesday

Date: 05 August, 2020

LESSON #05

OUR COUNTRY

Web link: <https://youtu.be/-8z-Xuarqeo>

Topic: Questions/Answers

(page.45)

Questions/Answers (4-6)

Q. 4 Name the international organizations of which Pakistan is a member?

Answer4: United Nations (UN), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), now known as Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

Q.5 What are the features that attract tourists to Pakistan?

Answer5: Tourists are attracted to the famous historical sites and buildings. They also go trekking, mountaineering, fishing, and hunting.

Q.6 In what way is Islamabad different from most of Pakistan's other large cities?

Answer6: Islamabad is different from the other cities of Pakistan because it is a city that was designed by world famous planners and architects, located at the base of the Margalla Hills.

- It is the capital of Pakistan and was built in the 1960s, so it does not have any previous history of its own.
- It is the place from which the country is governed, and all the foreign embassies are located there.

ASSIGNMENT

Write the name of buildings in Lahore which is made by Mughal empires.

Day: Thursday

Date: 06 August, 2020

LESSON #05

OUR COUNTRY

Web link: <https://youtu.be/ygFHI6phI2g>

Topic: Questions/Answers

(page.45)

Questions/Answers (7-9)

Q.7 Why are there not many ancient buildings in Quetta?

Answer7: There aren't many ancient buildings in Quetta because in 1935, there was a terrible earthquake that destroyed most of the city. It was then gradually rebuilt.

Q.8 Which town is called the Frontier Town?

Answer8: Peshawar in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is called the Frontier town.

Q.9 Differentiate between private and public goods. Give one example of each?

Answer9: Private goods are the goods or services that are provided by private companies or individuals, and they are not available to everyone.

- People have to pay to receive them. For example, hair cut services whereas public goods are the goods or services that are provided by the government of any country for its citizens.
- People do not have to pay for these goods as they are provided for free. For example, streetlights.

Day: Friday

Date: 07, August

LESSON #05

OUR COUNTRY

Web link: <https://youtu.be/NjvS2GH2gp4>

Work page

Part A.

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

A. The Gandhara civilization flourished in the north and north-west of the country. The remains can be found mainly in Taxila.

Part B.

Fill in the blanks

1. There are dusty plains in the _____ of the country.
2. The _____ Desert is in the _____ of the country.
3. We _____ sport equipment to many countries.
4. SAARC stand for _____.
5. To the south is the _____ coast along the _____.

- B.**
1. South
 2. Thar, east
 3. Export
 4. South Asian Association for Regional Development
 5. Makran, Arabian Sea

Part C.

I look at a detailed map of Pakistan. See if you can find the following cities and towns on it.

1. Two cities in Punjab beginning with M.

2. Three district capitals of Balochistan beginning with K.

3. Two district capitals of Sindh beginning with S.

4. The capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's northernmost district, beginning with

5. The capital cities of provinces

C. Students to do this with your parents' help.

Day: Saturday

Date: 08, August, 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: <https://youtu.be/2xkKc81nINM>

Topic: Minerals, Power resources, and Industries (page.48)

Minerals, Power resources, and Industries

- Pakistan is an agricultural country.
- Minerals, especially iron ore, are important for industry.
- In Pakistan there are rich deposits of non-metallic minerals, but there are very few metallic minerals.

Raw materials

- Any matter which is in a natural state and is not human-made is a raw material.
- They can be plants or minerals.
- Some raw materials such as plants and wood and some types of rock are found on the Earth's surface.
- The metallic minerals such as iron ore, copper, chromite, gold, and silver.
- The non-minerals such as sulphur, rock salt, barite, gypsum, soapstone, fluorite, magnesite, celestite, and precious stones like diamonds, and rubies.



Day: Monday

Date: 10 August, 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: https://youtu.be/GQA_m-GoFLY

Topic: Minerals, Power resources, and Industries (page.48)

Fill in the blanks.

1. Pakistan is a _____ country.
2. In Pakistan there are rich deposits of non-metallic minerals, but there are very few _____.
3. Any matter which is in a natural state and is not human-made is a raw _____.
4. The _____ is the metallic mineral.

Give short answers.

1. Define raw material.

Answer1: Any matter which is in a natural state and is not human-made is a raw material. They can be plants or minerals.

2. List the non-metallic minerals.

Answer2: The non-minerals such as sulphur, rock salt, barite, gypsum, soapstone, fluorite, magnesite, celestite, and precious stones like diamonds, and rubies.

ASSIGNMENT

Write down the name of raw materials which is used to make different useable things in Pakistan.

Raw Material	Goods made by raw material

Day: Tuesday

Date: 11 August, 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: https://youtu.be/_k6Kh6h6RQw

Topic: Minerals, Power resources, and Industries (page.49)

The mining industry

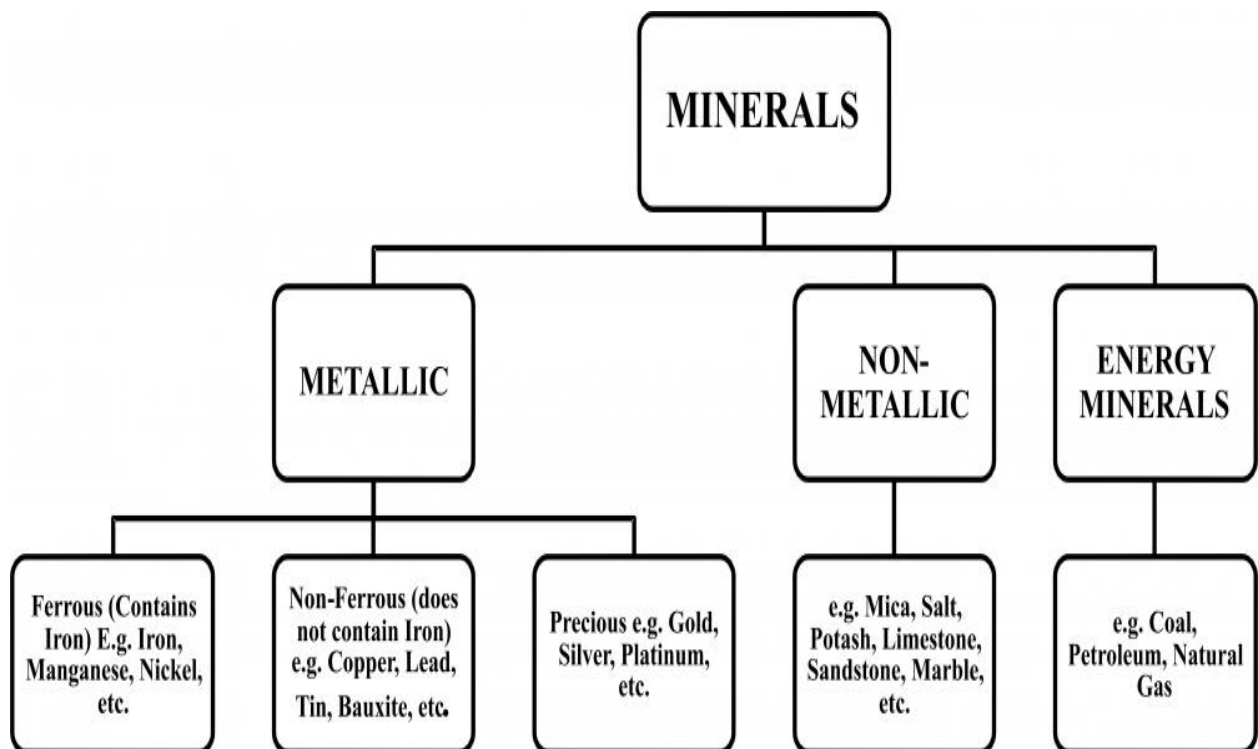
- Rock salt was first mined in Pakistan in 1872.
- In 1974 the government started in Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation.
- In 1979 the Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan Ltd. Was established to find gemstones and set up an industry.

Metallic minerals

- The only metallic mineral we mine on a large scale is Chromite.
- Chromite is used to harden steel for bridges and railway carriages.
- Other metallic minerals found in Pakistan include manganese, antimony, and bauxite.

Power resources

- Pakistan uses much less energy than many other countries.
- We use 80 times less energy than the United States.
- The energy we use in Pakistan comes from oil, gas, water, and coal.



Day: Wednesday

Date: 12 August, 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: <https://youtu.be/-f9wrB5-yEY>

Topic: Minerals, Power resources, and Industries (page.49)

Fill the blacks.

1. Rock salt which was first mined in Pakistan is _____.
2. The energy we use in Pakistan comes from oil, gas, water, and _____.
3. The only metallic are we mine on a large scale is _____.
4. We use _____ time less energy than the United States.
5. _____ is used to harden steel for bridges and railway carriages.

Give short answers.

1. Why Pakistan uses much less energy than many other countries.

Answer1: Pakistan uses much less energy than many other countries. We use 80 time less energy than the United States. The energy we use in Pakistan comes from oil, gas, water, and coal.

2. Briefly explain the metallic minerals.

Answer2: The only metallic ore we mine on a large scale is Chromite. Chromite is used to harden steel for bridges and railway carriages. Other metallic minerals found in Pakistan include manganese, antimony, and bauxite.

ASSIGNMENT

Differentiate between rocks and minerals.

Day: Thursday

Date: 13 August, 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: <https://youtu.be/45mMvNfck9s>

Topic: Petroleum, Oilfields, Oil refineries

(page. 50)

Petroleum

- In 1961 the oil and Gas Development Corporation was set up in Pakistan to explore, develop, produce, refine, and sell oil and gas.
- Petroleum is made from oil which is found deep below the surface of the Earth.
- Almost 50 per cent of the petroleum we use goes to run out cars, trucks, buses, and aeroplanes

Oilfields.

- There are oilfields in the Potohar Plateau and the lower Sindh.
- The Lower Sindh oilfield were discovered in 1981 when oil was found at KhasKheli.
- Sixty per cent of Pakistan's oil comes from Lower Sindh.
- In 1951 the first oilfield was discovered at Khaur.

Oil refineries

- Before it can be used, oil has to be refined or made pure.
- This is done at a refinery.
- The Attock Refinery at Morgah, Rawalpindi is the oldest.

Day: Saturday

Date: 15, August 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: <https://youtu.be/S0xoMexjayw>

Topic: Petroleum, Oilfields, Oil refineries

(page. 50)

Fill the blacks.

1. Almost _____ per cent of the petroleum we use to run out cars, trucks, buses, and aeroplanes.
2. The Attock Refinery at _____ is the oldest.

3. In _____ the first oilfield was discovered at Khaur.
4. Sixty per cent of Pakistan's oil comes from _____.
5. Petroleum is made from _____ which is found deep below the surface of the Earth.

Give short answers.

1. How much oil is used to run the vehicles?

Answer1: Almost 50 per cent of the petroleum are use goes to run out cars, trucks, buses, and aeroplanes

2. Where is the Attock oil refinery is present.

Answer2: The Attock Refinery is present at Morgah, Rawalpindi.

ASSIGNMENT

List the metallic and non-metallic minerals.

Metallic minerals	Non-metallic mineral

Day: Monday

Date: 17, August 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: <https://youtu.be/bDlv4vQv-hE>

Topic: Power Resources

(page. 51-52)

Natural Gas

- Pakistan is very fortunate to have large reserves of natural gas.
- The search for oil resulted in the discovery of gas in 1952 at Sui, Balochistan.
- The largest gas field is present at Sui.
- After water natural gas in Pakistan's second most important source of energy.

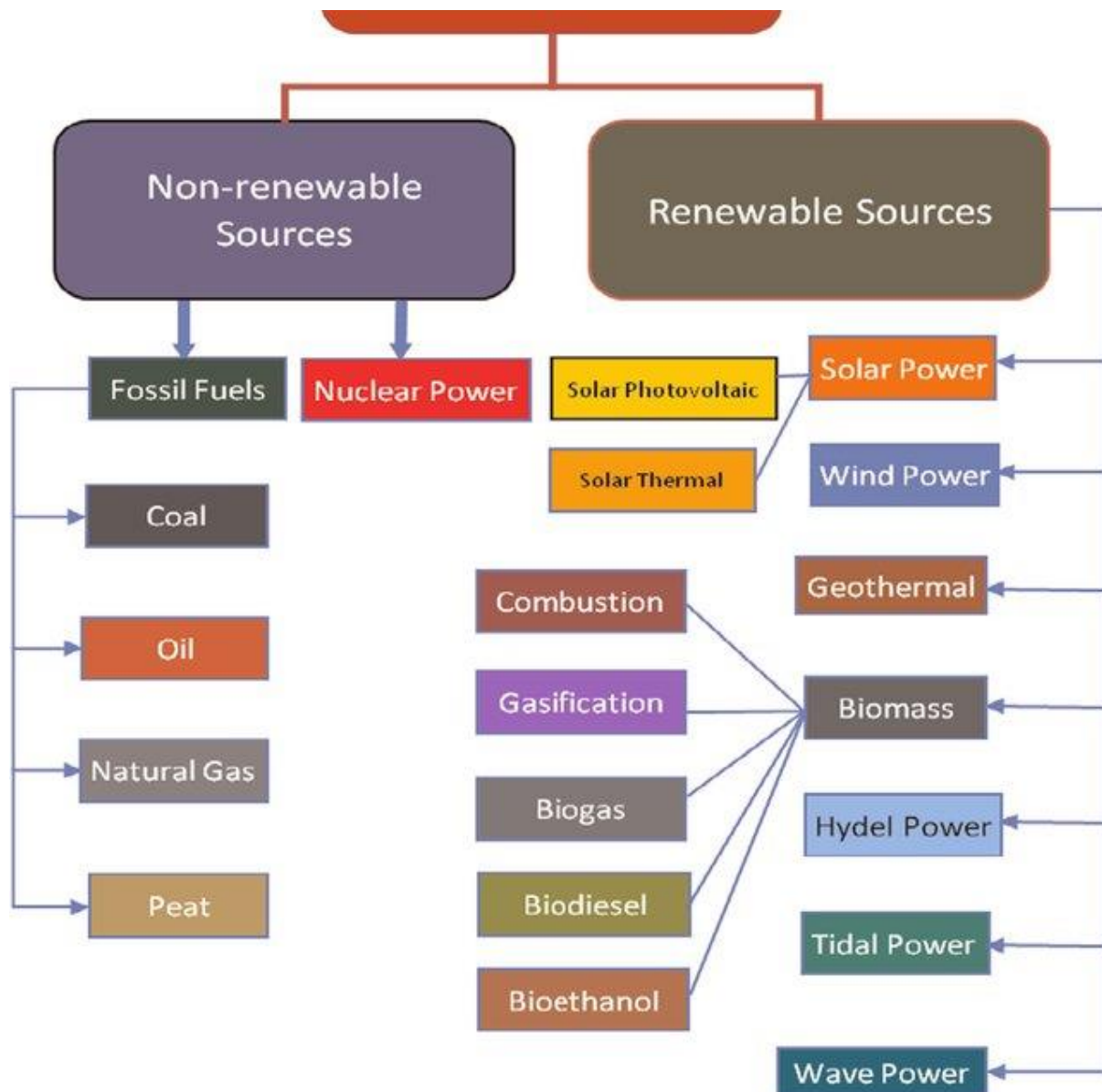
Electricity

- Pakistan does not produce enough electricity for our need,
- Electricity in Pakistan is produced in three ways: thermal, hydel, and nuclear.
- Having a non-stop supply of electricity is also important in hospitals and educational institutions. During the summer, the extreme heat in Pakistan become unbearable making children and older people suffer.

Other sources of power

- Due to rapidly growing population, more power is required to run industries, residences, hospitals, educational institutions, and commercial building.
- Pakistan, like other countries of the world is trying to develop alternative energy.
- Alternative energy means energy which is produced from sources other than water.
- Keti Bandar, and Bin Qasim in Sindh.

- Biogas, derived from animal waste on farms, was first introduced in a small way in 1974.



Day: Tuesday

Date: 18, August 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: <https://youtu.be/MHutG0e58os>

Topic: Power Resources

(page. 51-52)

Fill the blacks.

1. Pakistan is very fortunate to have large reserves of _____.
2. _____ derived from animal waste on farms, was first introduced in a small way in 1974.
3. The largest gas field is at Sui, and the second larges as_____.
4. Alternative energy means energy which is produced from sources other than_____.
5. Electricity in Pakistan is produced in _____ ways.

Give short answers.

1. List the different ways used to produce Electricity in Pakistan.

Answer1: Electricity in Pakistan is produced in three ways: thermal, hydel, and nuclear.

ASSIGNMENT

Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources.

Renewable resources	Non-renewable resources

Day: Wednesday

Date: 19, August 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: <https://youtu.be/UKrQ6KYnszl>

Topic: Industries

(page. 52-54)

Industries

- Pakistan began with a weak industrial base, but gradually various types of industries were set up.
- Major industrial growth took place in the 1960s.
- Today, there are several industrial units run by the government and private companies.

Cotton, wool, and silk

- The cotton industry is hugely important to Pakistan.

Art silk

- Art silk is artificial silk.
- Pakistan imports art silk yarn, produces a significant quantity of art silk textile and exports them.
- There are over 9,000 looms installed throughout the country.

Chemicals

- Basic chemical such as sulphuric acid, Soda ash, and caustic soda are used in many of our industries.
- For example, sulphuric acid is used in the manufacture of soap, paper, textile, fertilizers, and iron and steel.
- A number of sulphuric acid plants are in Karachi, Daudkhel, Rawalpindi, and Faisalabad.
- Soda ash is processed at Karachi and Khewra.

- Caustic soda, a basic chemical for the textile and the oil-refining industries, is processed at Nowshera and Kala Shah Kaku.

Day: Thursday

Date: 20 August, 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: <https://youtu.be/KICYUMeMwZM>

Topic: Industries

(page. 52-54)

Fill the blacks.

1. Major industrial growth in Pakistan took place in _____.
2. Sulphuric acid is used in the manufacture of _____.
3. Soda ash is processed at _____ and Khewra.
4. _____ a basic chemical for the textile and the oil-refining industries.
5. Art silk is _____ silk.

Give short answers.

1. Make the list of goods produced in Pakistan chemical industries.

Answer1: Basic chemical such as sulphuric acid, Soda ash, and caustic soda are used in many of our industries. For example, sulphuric acid is used in the manufacture of soap, paper, textile, fertilizers, and iron and steel.

Caustic soda, a basic chemical for the textile and the oil-refining industries, is processed at Nowshera and Kala Shah Kaku.

ASSIGNMENT

List the goods import and export in Pakistan.

Import	Export

Day: Friday

Date: 21 August, 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: <https://youtu.be/yOnQq6G-2V4>

Topic: Industries

(page. 54)

Vegetable ghee and cooking oil

- In 1949 there were two units producing ghee, and the output was 4000 tonnes.
- Today, there are numerous units producing over 1,023 million tonnes.
- The raw material for cooking oil and ghee is edible oil, 75 per cent of which has to be imported.

Fertilisers

- Natural fertilisers such as cow dung, compost, and manure have always been in short supply, so our farmers have to use chemical fertilisers.

- The first two chemical fertiliser plants were built at Daud Khel and Faisalabad.
- During 2017-18, Pakistan produced over 4,907 tonnes of fertiliser.

Cement

- In Pakistan we have limestone and gypsum, which are used to make cement.
- In 1947 there were only five cement factories in Pakistan.
- There are now more than 25 cement factories, and during 2017-18 they produced 31,228 million tonnes of cement.

Coal

- Coal is found in seams underground.
- Coal-mining in this region started in 1887.
- In Pakistan, coal is mined in the Sor Range, around Quetta, and in Lower Sindh from where it is transported by rail to wherever it is needed.

Day: Saturday

Date: 22, August 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: <https://youtu.be/-3rtRb0-7Xc>

Topic: Industries

(page. 54)

Fill the blacks.

1. Coal-mining started in_____.
2. In Pakistan we have limestone and gypsum, which are used to make_____.
3. In _____ there were only five cement factories in Pakistan.

4. During 2017-18, Pakistan produced over _____ tonnes of fertiliser.

5. The first two chemical fertiliser plants were built at Daud Khel and _____.

Give short answers.

1. Where is the coal found in pakista?

Answer1: Coal is found in seams underground.

2. Name the ingredients used to make cement.

Answer2: Limestone and gypsum

ASSIGNMENT

List the goods which are made in different types of industries in Pakistan.

Day: Monday

Date: 24, August 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: <https://youtu.be/FrXSilqUAog>

Topic: Industries

(page. 55)

Iron, steel, and engineering

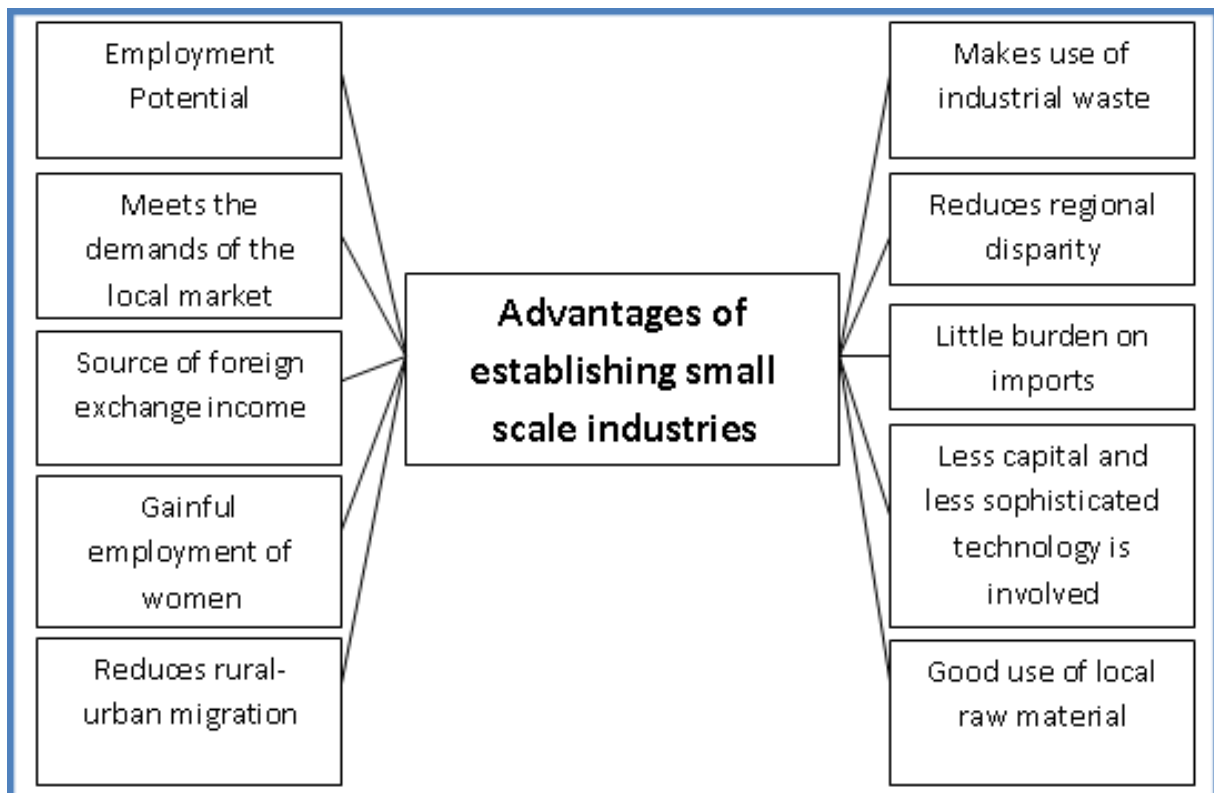
- The first large iron and steel plant, Pakistan steel, was started in 1973
- The Pakistan machine tool factory in Karachi was set up with Swiss help in 1968.
- The automobile industries produced more than 1,683,000 vehicles of varies types during 2017-2018.

Cottage and small industries

- All over the country there are blacksmiths carpenters, and other craftsmen who make toys, furniture, cutlery, pottery, shoes, and sports goods.
- All these trades form part of Pakistan's cottage industries.

Tourism

- Tourism is also an industry as it brings in income from tourists.
- In Pakistan, the northern region has been a favourite of the tourists.



Day: Tuesday

Date: 25, August 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: <https://youtu.be/ABzwKeb7KX4>

Topic: Industries

(page. 55)

Give short answers.

1. Write the things which is made in cottage industry.

2. Write the names of the major steel industries in Pakistan.

ASSIGNMENT

Write few lines about the small industries.

Day: Wednesday

Date: 26, August 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: <https://youtu.be/j8c6Y41KZZw>

Topic: Questions/Answers

(page. 56)

Questions/Answers (1-3)

Q.1 Name the different minerals found in Pakistan. Why are minerals important?

Ans1: Use the table given on page 49 of the textbook to answer this question. Minerals are important as raw materials for industry.

Q.2 Why is it not worthwhile to mine some minerals?

Ans2: Sometimes, it is difficult to reach the minerals, and quite expensive to acquire machinery and labour required to mine them. If the quantity available does not justify the costs, it is not worthwhile to mine them.

Q.3 Which part of Pakistan are rich in minerals?

Ans3: Chromite is found at Muslim Bagh near Quetta. Copper deposits are found at Saindak and Reko Diq. Iron ore is found in Dammer Nissar, Kalabagh, and Chilgazi. Antimony is mined at Krinj.

ASSIGNMENT

Write few lines about the pollution occur due to factories.

Day: Thursday

Date: 27, August 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: <https://youtu.be/CHYdqt-3I-U>

Topic: Questions/Answers

(page. 56)

Questions/Answers (4-6)

Q.4 The highest use of electricity is in the Punjab; Balochistan uses very little. Can you give some reason for this?

Ans4: Punjab uses a lot of electricity because many of the industries are located there which require a lot of electricity to run. On the other hand, due to lack of industries and smaller population in Balochistan, lesser electricity is used there as compared to Punjab.

Q.5 Explain the importance of power resources for a country.

Ans5: Power resources are important because they are needed for the running of industries, households, and transportation.

Q.6 Describe the other major industries of Pakistan?

Ans6: Woolen textiles, art silk, chemicals; cooking oil; fertilisers; cement; iron, steel and engineering are major industries of Pakistan.

Day: Friday

Date: 28 August, 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: <https://youtu.be/v36ofL3otQc>

Topic: Questions/Answers

(page. 56)

Questions/Answers (7-9)

Q.7 Which is the largest industry of Pakistan?

Ans7: Cotton textiles is the largest industry in Pakistan.

Q.8 Make a list of goods produced by Pakistan cottage industries?

Ans8: Utensils; cutlery; pottery; shoes; surgical instruments; sports goods; handicrafts; carpets; toys; furniture; carved doors and window frames; ornaments; dyeing, printing, and tailoring are also cottage industries.

Q.9 look at the map on page 53. Where are most of the industries located? Which are places with no industry? Can you explain your answer?

Ans9: Most of Pakistan's industries are located in the Punjab, Sindh, and in parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. There are very few industries in Balochistan due to on availability of water and power, and inaccessibility to raw materials.

ASSIGNMENT

Write the things that can be reduce, recycle, reuse in appropriate column.

Reduce	Recycle	Reuse

Day: Monday

Date: 31 August, 2020

LESSON#6

Minerals, power resources, and industries

Web link: <https://youtu.be/mHguZQQlvls>

Topic: Work page (page. 57-58)

Work page

Part A

Make your own glossary about the minerals of Pakistan by completing the table below using the names of the correct minerals.

1. _____: the only metallic ore mined on large scale in Pakistan.

2. _____: a non-metallic mineral used in making paints, glass, insecticide, mainly found near Khuzdar, Balochistan.
- 3 _____: a decorative stone used in buildings; occurs in white, grey, yellow, and brown.
4. _____: a non-metallic mineral used in cooking, preserving, and to make various sodas, mainly found in the salt Range.
5. _____: Used as a raw material for sulphuric acid; found in Koh-i-Sultan and Sanni.
6. _____: raw material for cement; also used to make glass.

Part A (Answers)

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. Chromite | 2. Barite | 3. Marble |
| 4. Rock salt | 5. Sulphur | 6. Limestone |

Part B

Match the places with the minerals.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| Hunza | Antimony |
| Krinj | Rubies |
| Quetta | Copper |
| Skardu | Fluorite |
| Koh-i-Maran | Magnesite |
| Spin Kan | Chromite |

Part B (Answers)

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Hunza—rubies | 2. Krinj— antimony | 3. Quetta—chromite |
| 4. Skardu—aquamarine | 5. Koh-i-Maran—fluorite | 6. Spin Kan—magnesite |

Web link: <https://youtu.be/xysTI-jH9wQ>

Work page Part c

This industry receives power from different sources. However, the engineers have forgotten which power is coming from which source. Can you help them? Write the name of the energy (coal, petroleum, oil, natural gas, electricity, and solar energy) in each box.

Before it can be used, it has to be refined. Sixty per cent of this resource in Pakistan comes from Lower Sindh.	It is made from oil which is found deep below the Earth's surface. A great amount is imported every year.	This is Pakistan's second most important source of energy. I was first discovered at Sui.
This source of energy is mined in the Salt Ranges, around Quetta, and in Lower Sindh. Fifty per cent of this resource in Pakistan comes from Lower Sindh.	It is measured in watts and megawatts. It is produced in three ways: hydel, thermal, and nuclear.	We have only a few units to produce this kind of energy, but we can have more because we have a lot of sunshine.

Answer key

Part C.

1. Oil

2. Petroleum

3. Natural Gas

4. Coal

5. Electricity

6. Solar Energy

Part D

Fill in the blanks.

1. In most places in Pakistan the shortest day is _____ hours.
2. The province of _____ uses the most electricity.
3. A million watts of electricity is called _____.
4. Cotton products in Pakistan are _____.
5. Major Centre's of wool industry in Pakistan are _____.
6. Sulphuric acid is used for making _____.
7. Thee raw material for making cement are _____.
8. The names of government-owned steel and engineering plants are _____.

Answer key

Part D.

1. 9.5 hours
2. Punjab
3. Megawatt (MW)
4. Textiles, household linen, hosiery, canvas.
5. Harnai and Mastung in Balochistan: Bannu and Nowshera in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; Quaidabad, Lawrencepur, Rawalpindi, and Sahiwal in Punjab; and Karachi, Hyderabad, and Larkana in Sindh.
6. Soap, paper, textiles, fertilisers, and iron and steel
7. Limestone and gypsum
8. Pakistan Steel Mills and Pakistan Machine Tool Factory Karachi, Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila.

