

New Mehran

# MAYARI SOCIAL STUDIES

## Class Five

### (TEACHER GUIDE)

Chapter-1

## SKILLS OF GLOBE AND MAP

### EXERCISE

(A) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:

1. What are called latitudes? And how many are there in numbers?

Ans: Latitude are imaginary lines. These lines are stretched to North at 90 from equator at C° and 90 to south.

2. From which language the word geography is come from and what is its meaning?

Ans: The word geography is come from Greek language. Geo means earth and graphy means to draw.

3. How can the geography student search any country on map?

Ans: The students of geography know the political, cultural, economical and social condition of any country in better way.

4. Which are the neighbouring countries of Pakistan and in which direction of Pakistan are they situated?

Ans: Afghanistan and Iran lie in the North. China and Arabian Sea lie in the South and India lies in the east.

5. What the natural or physical maps?

Ans: These maps consist of physical features, seasons, rivers, streams, vegetation, different types of rocks, mountains, plains, plateaus and oceans.

**(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.**

1. Geo means earth and graphy means to know in Greek language.
2. An imaginary line which is stretched 23.5 degree from equator is called tropic of cancer.
3. Pakistan is located in South of the sub-continent there mountain Hiamliya is in the North.
4. The representation of the earth or the part of smooth surface of rain according to map is called map.
5. Drawing map is impossible without scale.

**(C) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.**

1. The degree of equator is supposed:
  - (a) 0 degree latitude
  - ✓ (b) 90 degree latitude (c) 180 degree latitude
2. The globe of whole earth North to South is divided in latitudes:
  - (a) in 180
  - (b) in 270
  - ✓ (c) in 360
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is located in East of Pakistan:
  - (a) China
  - ✓ (b) India
  - (c) Afghanistan
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ types according to purpose.
  - ✓ (a) two
  - (b) three
  - (c) five
5. \_\_\_\_\_ represents the sketch of the earth of or any part of the earth.
  - (a) Scale
  - ✓ (b) map
  - (c) geography

**(D) MATCH COLUMNS**

| COLUMN A                                | COLUMN B                       |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Geography                               | 360 imaginary lines            |
| Northern and Southern division of earth | Centre of Muslim Countries     |
| Seasons found in Pakistan               | Without scale                  |
| Map making is impossible                | Knowledge of the earth         |
| Pakistan                                | Winter, Summer, Spring, Autumn |

**(E) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT AND (✗) ON WRONG STATEMENT.**

1. Latitudes are natural lines. (✗)
2. Pakistan has great geographical importance in the continent of South Asia. (✓)
3. Pakistan also provides the sea routes to those countries which are away from sea. (✓)
4. The earth completes its one rotation in its axis in one month. (✗)
5. Different kinds of seas are shown on geographical maps. (✗)

## Chapter-2

## PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN AND THE WORLD

## EXERCISE

(A) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS  
IN SHORT:

- ## 1. What is meant by physical features?

Ans: All the maps on the surface of the earth are called physical feathers.

2. From where does the north-western mountain range spread in Pakistan?

Ans: The north-western mountain range spread in the north west areas of Pakistan.

3. Where is Kohistan salt situated and what is the name of its highest peak?

Ans: Kohistan salt is situated in the potohar plateau.  
Its highest peak is saksear.

4. Which is the highest peak of Koh-eSuleman and how much is it high above the sea level?

Ans: Takht-e-Suleman is the highest peak of Koh-e-Suleman, Which is 3443 metre high above the sea level.

5. Define the way of living of plain areas of Pakistan.

Ans: The way of living of people in these areas is very simple. The people depends on agriculture and its relevant industry. There is available for the people.

(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.

1. All the maps on the surface of the earth are called physical feathers.
  2. Kohistan salt is situated in the west of potohar plateaus its average height is 700 metre.

3. The Balochistan plateau is mostly 900 meters high.
  4. The areas which are formed by the soil carry by rivers are called plain.
  5. The plain area of Indus river spreaded from Mithan Kot to Arabian is called lower plain area of Indus river.

(C) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Pakistan is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ large parts with respect to physical features.

- (a) two                      ✓ (b) three                      (c) five

2. The maximum height of Khirthar is:  
✓ (a) 2150 metres (b) 2250 metres  
(c) 2550 metres

3. The largest lake of salty or saline water is Balochistan is:

- (a) Manchhar lake      (b) Hina lake  
 (c) Hamoon Mashkhal lake

4. The biggest river plain of Pakistan is:  
✓ (a) plain of Indus river

- (b) plain of Ravi river
  - (c) plain of Jhelum river

- 5 The most important harbor of Pakistan is:

3. The most important hand  
(a) Pasni (b) G

- ✓ (c) Karachi

(D) MATCH COLUMNS

| COLUMN A   | COLUMN B                |
|--|-------------------------|
| The average height of Kohistan salt is             | Below than 0°C          |
| The heights of Potohar plateau above the sea level | Desert area             |
| The temperature of Northern areas in winter        | 300 meter to 600 metres |
| Rain less than 10 inches annually                  | Pass                    |
| The thin or conjested area between two mountains   | 700 metres              |

(E) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT AND (✗) ON WRONG STATEMENT.

1. The vast smooth area on the surface of the earth is called plain. (✓)
2. Balochistan plateau is the second coldest area of Pakistan. (✗)
3. The lakes of salty or saline water are in the Balochistan Province. (✓)
4. The Jhelum river flows in east and south of Kohistan salt. (✓)
5. The coastal area of Pakistan is spreaded to Arabian ocean to 1000 Kilometer. (✓)

Chapter-3

# CLIMATE

## EXERCISE

(A) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:

1. Why the temperature is less in mountains regions?  
Ans: The temperature is less in mountain region due to the face and direction of the sun.
2. How the winds coming from sea are cause of rain?  
Ans: As the winds coming from the sea are fall of humidity and cause of humidity.
3. Which types of climate is in mountain ranges of Balochistan?  
Ans: The climate of mountain ranges of Balochistan is very hard in winter. There is snowfall normally in this region, while the season of summer is moderate.
4. Which types of climate is in the different regions of Pakistan?  
Ans: There are different types of climate in the different regions of Pakistan eg: Hot, cold, moderate etc.
5. Write any three disadvantages of Green house effect.  
Ans: Disadvantages of Green house effect:
  - (i) The temperature is increasing due to green house effect.
  - (ii) The ice is melting on poles and mountains due to Green house effect.
  - (iii) Deserts will be increased.

**(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.**

1. The long lasting collective weather condition of any area is called climate.
2. The sun rays fall vertically at the equator that the weather is hot throughout the year.
3. The inclination in mountain region directed to the sun, there is more heat (temperature).
4. The temperature on the earth is increasing due to the green house affect.

**(C) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.**

1. The winds coming from the cold regions \_\_\_\_\_ the temperature.  
(a) increase      ✓(b) decrease  
(c) constant
2. The climate of those areas which are near to sea is:  
(a) hot              (b) cold      ✓(c) moderate
3. Prime meridian is located at the equator \_\_\_\_\_ on both sides.  
(a) between  $21\frac{1}{2}$       (b) between  $23\frac{1}{2}$   
(c) between  $25\frac{1}{2}$
4. The areas where it snows fall, there the ceilings of house are made up:  
(a) wood      (b) straight      ✓(c) inclined
5. The people living in the hot region use \_\_\_\_\_ food.  
✓ (a) light      (b) more spicy      (c) heavy

**(D) MATCH COLUMNS**

| COLUMN A  | COLUMN B                       |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Due to the curve sun rays                               | Meat, tea khewa and dry fruits |
| The weather is moderate throughout the year in Pakistan | Decrease in temperature.       |
| The climate of Northern regions of Pakistan             | Lower plain climatic region.   |
| The rain due to moon soon wind                          | In Karachi                     |
| The food of people who live in cold climate region      | It is cold severe in Karachi.  |

## STUDY OF HISTORY

## EXERCISE

(A) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS  
IN SHORTLY:

- ## 1. Why is necessary to study of history?

Ans: The study of history is necessary because with the study of history we know that how was the way of living of ancient past people.

2. Which thing did the man invest to estimate the time?

Ans: Man invented the calendar to estimate the time.

3. In which duration the moon completes its rotation around the earth?

Ans: The moon completes its one rotation in one month around the earth.

4. On which thing the months of lunar year depend on?

Ans: The lunar year depends on February.

5. How many types of calendars are used in our country?

Ans: Two types of calendars are used in our country.

**(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD**

1. We know that how was the way of living of people with the study of history.
  2. We can the estimate the time with the help of calendar.
  3. Two types of calendars are used in our country, with the help of these we can estimate the time.
  4. The counting of solar year had been started with the birth of Hazrat Isa (A.S)

(C) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER

- ## 1. Man goes forward!

- ✓(a) by carrying past
  - (b) by carrying present
  - (c) by carrying Future

2. Man invented \_\_\_\_\_ to estimate the time:  
(a) pendulum      ✓ (b) Calendar  
(c) Calculator

3. The first month of the Islamic calendar is:  
✓ (a) Moharram (b) Saffar  
(c) Rabi-ul-Awwal

- #### 4. A leap year comes:

- (a) after two years later
  - (b) after three years later
  - (c) after four years later

5. One day is increased \_\_\_\_\_ in a leap year.  
(a) in January ✓ (b) in February  
(c) in December



(D) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT AND (✗) ON WRONG STATEMENT

1. There are ten months in an Islamic year (x)
  2. The B.C year is started with the birth of Hazrat Mosa (A.S) (x)
  3. There are 366 days in a leap year. (✓)
  4. The months of an Islamic year depend on rising of the moon. (✓)
  5. Century means one thousand years. (x)

## (E) MATCH COLUMNS

| COLUMN A                     | COLUMN B          |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Decade                       | 100 years         |
| Century                      | 1000 years        |
| Millenium                    | December          |
| Beginning of lunar year      | 10 years          |
| Last month of B.C Solar year | Moharram-ul-Haram |

## Chapter-5

## ESTABLISHMENT OF PAKISTAN

## EXERCISE

(A) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORTLY:

1. When and where Muslim league was established?

Ans: Muslim league was established at Dhaka on 30 December in 1906.

2. Which demand of the Muslims was granted in the Lucknow pact?

Ans: In the Lucknow pact first time the demand of separate election of Muslims accepted.

3. When and why did Quaid-e-Azam present his fourteen points?

Ans: When all the efforts of the Muslims were all in vain by Nehru report. The unity between the Muslims and Hindus under the Lucknow pact has been finished then Quaid-e-Azam presented his fourteen points in 1920.

4. When the tasks of Gandhi and Jinnah happened and what was its conclusion?

Ans: Gandhi and Jinnah talks happened in 1944. That talks became unsuccessful because Gandhi denied proposal of two nation theory and Quaid-e-Azam wanted a separate country.

5. Writ the main points of Allahabad Address given by Allama Iqbal.

Ans: The main point of Allahabad address is that the provinces, areas of Muslim majority would be joined together into an independent country.

**(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.**

1. After the failure of war of independence in 1857 British took control the government.
2. Due to the administrative problem, the British divided the Bengal into two parts.
3. Quaid-e-Azam presented his fourteen points in 1944 by denying the Nehru report.
4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first person who used the word of nation for the Muslim.

**(C) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.**

1. Indian National congress formed:  
(a) in 1880      (b) in 1882      ✓ (c) in 1885
2. Shimla representatives met with Lord Minto:  
✓ (a) in 1906      (b) in 1908      (c) in 1909
3. Moulana Muhammad Johar and Moulana Shoukat Ali started Khilafat movement:  
(a) in 1909      ✓ (b) in 1919      (c) in 1929
4. Pakistan won the cricket world cup:  
(a) in 1988      ✓ (b) in 1992      (c) in 1996
5. Urdu declared as the national language of Pakistan:  
(a) in 1956      (b) in 1962      ✓ (c) in 1973

**(D) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT AND (✗) ON WRONG STATEMENT.**

1. Muhammad Ali Bogra took the oath as the prime minister of Pakistan in 1951.      (✗)
2. The first constitution of Pakistan was enforced on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1958.      (✗)
3. Pakistan resolution was presented in Lahore on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1940.      (✓)

4. The first election happened in country in 1970.      (✗)
5. The constitution of 1973 was not a written constitution.      (✗)

**(E) MATCH COLUMNS**

| COLUMN A  |
|---|
| The first governor general of Pakistan                              |
| The third constitution of Pakistan enforced                         |
| Malik Feroz Khan noon became the seventh prime minister of Pakistan |
| The first constitution of Pakistan enforced                         |
| The name of Pakistan was declared as Islamic republic of Pakistan   |

| COLUMN B     |
|--------------|
| In 1973      |
| In 1962      |
| In 1956      |
| Quaid-e-Azam |
| In 1957      |



# CULTURE

## EXERCISE

**(A) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:**

1. What is meant by culture? Which cultures are found in Pakistan?

Ans: Culture means that the collective way of living of any society. Variety of cultures are found in Pakistan with respect to province, language, clothes, climate and other tractions.

2. What is meant by ancient culture?

Ans: Men lived in the forest and mountains, like animals the thousand years ago. There is no particular system of wealth respect, protection and proper way of living in an acent culture.

3. Which type of is modern culture? Define in brief.

Ans: Modern culture is advance from of way of livings food, clothes and tradition. With the rapid development of the world new customs and tradition emerged in an ancient culture which form modern culture.

4. Which things are essentially found in the food of people live in Pakistan?

Ans: Meat, Pulses, vegetables and rice are such things which are essentially found in the food of people live in Pakistan.

5. Which traditional sports are played in Pakistan?

Ans: The competition of traditional and modern sports are squash and kabaddi in Pakistan.

**(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.**

1. Culture means the collective way of living of the society.
2. The people of ancient culture were punctual to the rules of their different religious rule.
3. There independence for non-muslims to celebrate their festivals in Pakistan.
4. Meat, vegetables and pulses are liked in Punjab and Sindh.
5. The Azan is given (recited) in the ear of child just after the birth of a child.

**(C) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.**

1. Faisalabad is famous:

- (a) for sport goods      ✓ (b) for cotton clothes  
(c) for furniture

2. \_\_\_\_\_ primary (basic) institution of a child

- ✓ (a) his / her family members  
(b) his / her school mates  
(c) his / her friends

3. The national language of Pakistan is:

- (a) Balochi      (b) Punjabi      ✓ (c) Urdu

4. The day of unity is celebrated:

- (a) in January      ✓ (b) in December  
(c) in March

5. The most of population of Sindh speaks:

- (a) Pushto language      (b) Balochi language  
✓ (c) Sindhi language

**(D) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT AND (✗) ON WRONG STATEMENT.**

1. There are four provinces in Pakistan. Every province has separate culture.      (✓)
2. Milk and lassi are liked in Punjab      (✓)

3. Arabic language is spoken in Saudi Arabia. (✓)
4. The people of Sindh do not like to wear cap (✗)

**(E) MATCH COLUMNS**

| COLUMN A                    |
|-----------------------------|
| 23 <sup>rd</sup> March      |
| Hyderabad                   |
| The food of people of Sindh |
| The people of Saudi Arabia  |
| Azad Kashmir                |

| COLUMN B                              |
|---------------------------------------|
| Shawls                                |
| Which is called Abba (Abaya)          |
| Ajrak and printing on clothes bangles |
| Potato, spinach and rice              |
| Pakistan day                          |

Chapter-7

## SOURCES OF COMMUNICATION

### EXERCISE

**(A) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:**

1. What is abbreviation of PTCL?  
Ans: The abbreviation of PTCL is "Pakistan, Telecommunication Corporation Limited".
2. Which department are come under Telecommunication?  
Ans: Telephone and telegraph are come under the Telecommunication.
3. Write any three advantages of sources of communication.  
Ans: (i) Media plays an important role to provide the thinking guideline to society.  
(ii) Media presents the articles, discussion and analysis to public on different topics.  
(iii) It creates social and political awareness.
4. Which sources of communication are working in Pakistan?  
Ans: Newspaper, telephone, mobile phone, radio, television, computer and internet are such sources which are working in Pakistan.
5. Write note on the role of sources of communication in the progress of country.  
Ans: The sources of communication play important role in the social and economic development of any country. The world has been changed into a globe due to modern sources of communication.

**(B) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.**

1. The fastest sources to convey news from one

place to other is:

- (a) newspaper      (b) T.V      ✓ (c) e.mail
2. Television centers are working in Pakistan:  
 (a) four      ✓ (b) five      (c) seven
3. The most important invention of the Twentieth century is:  
 ✓ (a) computer      (b) radio      (c) bulb
4. Nowadays \_\_\_\_\_ radio stations are working in Pakistan.  
 (a) 80      (b) 85      ✓ (c) 81
5. Now a day internet facility is provided:  
 ✓ (a) freely      (b) on radio sets  
 (c) on mobile phones

**(C) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.**

1. Sources of communication are playing important role in the social and economic development of any country.
2. Telephone and telegraph department are come under telecommunication.
3. The beginning of television was started on 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1964 from Lahore center.
4. Media plays important role to convey people reactions to politicians and society.

**(D) MATCH COLUMNS**

| COLUMN A                               |
|--|
| The beginning of television            |
| Newspaper conveys correct information  |
| Political and social in people, Media. |
| Nowadays computer                      |
| E-mail                                 |

| COLUMN B               |
|------------------------|
| Creates the awareness  |
| Working in every field |
| 1964                   |
| Electronic mail        |
| To us                  |

**(E) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT AND (✗) ON WRONG STATEMENT.**

1. Men like to live alone instead of unity.      (✗)
2. The world has been changed into a global village due to sources of communication.      (✓)
3. The sources of communication were more in past than present.      (✗)
4. Many radio stations are working here which transmitted the programs based on national and regional languages.      (✓)
5. Newspapers do not play role to provide the platform of public.      (✗)

## Chapter-8

## ECONIMICS

## EXERCISE

(A) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS  
IN SHORT:

1. What are called material thing? Define in details.

Ans: The material things are called good, by which humans needs are fulfilled. Material things are those things which are limited and money is required to obtain them.

2. What is meant by service? Write any three service.

Ans: Services are directly used for the people like the teaching treatment of patients by doctors, growing crops by farmer, social welfare, official work etc are called services.

3. Name the important exports of Pakistan.

Ans: Cotton, rice and cotton yarn and cotton clothes are important export of Pakistan.

- #### 4. How prices are fixed in markets?

Ans: A country stabilizes economically with the help of international trade so prices are fixed in market.

5. From which countries does Pakistan import its food items?

Ans: Pakistan imports its food items from America, Srilanka and Malaysia.

**(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.**

1. The human life is full wishes.
  2. The excess of wished and less of resources are the base of human economic problem.

3. The good use of our resources is possible with international trade.

4. Development of country is increased with the help of trade.

5. Matter (material) things are called goods.

(C) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ said, "Economics is the knowledge of wealth":





- ✓ (c) foreign exchange

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most

- Pakistan.  
✓ (a) cotton clothes      (b) cooking oil

- ✓ (a) cotton clothes (b) cooking oil  
(c) heavy machinery

4. A big industry for making steel and heavy machinery has been established:  
(a) in Hyderabad (b) in Jamshedpur

- (a) in Hyderabad (b) in Jamshoro  
✓ (c) in Taxila

issues the currency in our country

5. \_\_\_\_\_ issues the currency in our country

✓ (a) state bank (b) Sindh bank  
(c) All bank

(D) MATCH COLUMNS

| COLUMN A                               | COLUMN B                     |
|--|------------------------------|
| Economic                               | Important export of Pakistan |
| Making house (building) by mason       | Knowledge of wealth          |
| Issuance of currency                   | Services                     |
| Cotton yarn and cotton clothes         | Export items                 |
| Rice is the second largest of Pakistan | State Bank                   |

(E) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT AND (✗) ON WRONG STATEMENT.

1. Economics is the knowledge of wealth according to Adam smith. (✓)
2. Matter (material) things are called services. (✗)
3. Teaching if teacher and treatment of patient by the doctor are come in the services. (✓)
4. Cotton yarn and cotton clothes are important exports of Pakistan. (✓)
5. Electric generators and other machinery (printing machine) are manufacture in Pakistan now-a-day. (✓)

Chapter-9

## BALOCHISTAN

### EXERCISE

(A) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:

1. What is the population of Balochistan nowadays.

Ans: The population of Balochistan is one billion nowadays.

2. What was proved about Balochistan from the ancient archeological sites?

Ans: It has been proved by the discoveries of archeological ruins that there was population in the stone age.

3. In whom reign the present Balochistan was conquered?

Ans: Present Balochistan conquered in the reign of Hazrat Umar (R.A)

4. From which tribe did Jam Dark belong and whose son he was?

Ans: Jam Dark belonged to the Domki tribe. He was the son of Akram Khan the leader of Domki tribe.

5. From which tribe did Jam Dark belong and whose son he was?

Ans: According to an estimation one crore half to two crore people speak Balochi language.

(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.

1. Balochistan is the largest province with respect to area.

2. By rich of natural resources Balochistan is the most important province in coal, sulphur, chromite, iron are.
  3. present Balochistan conquered in the reign of Hazrat Umar (R.A.).
  4. Qalat was the largest states of Balochistsan in 1947.
  5. Jam Dark belonged to Domki tribe.

(C) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.



**(D) MATCH COLUMNS**

| COLUMN A  | COLUMN B                         |
|---|----------------------------------|
| The population of Balochistan according to census of 1998 | December 1983                    |
| The boarder of Iran with Balochistan                      | In 660                           |
| Hazrat Haris Ibn-e-Mura came in Balochistan               | 665 lack, 65 thousand 885 people |
| The real name of Ata Shad                                 | 832 kilometer                    |
| The death of Mir Gul Khan Naseer                          | Muhammad Ishaq                   |

