

New Mehran

MAYARI SOCIAL STUDIES

Class-4

(TEACHER GUIDE)

Chapter-1

PAKISTAN PAST AND PRESENT

EXERCISE

(A) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

1. The history of sub continent is old:
(a) two thousand years
(b) three thousand years
(c) four thousand years ✓
2. Muhammad Bin Qasim entered in Sindh:
(a) in 612 A.D (b) in 712 A.D ✓ (c) in 812 A.D
3. Two countries were established by the partition of Hindustan:
(a) on 14th August, 1947 ✓
(b) on 18th August, 1947
(c) on 12th August, 1947
4. Did not accepted Pakistan heartily.
(a) America (b) Japan (c) Hindustan ✓
5. Muslims ruled the sub continent:
(a) Five hundred years
(b) one thousand years ✓
(c) seven hundred years

(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.

1. The region where is Pakistan located is called South Asian region.
2. British started there in the 16th century.
3. Muslims faced these difficulties to get independence.
4. After the defeat of Raja Dahir Muslim government is formed in Sindh.
5. Pakistan is first country of the world which is gotten with the name of Islam.

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

1. Pakistan is located in North Asian region. (✗)
2. In 1857 the British took control throughout the sub continent. (✓)
3. We should work day and night for the progress of our country (✓)
4. Pakistan could not become an atomic power till now. (✗)
5. The name of Pakistan was suggested by Allama Iqbal. (✗)

(D) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Pakistan came into being	712
Muhammad bin Qasim	5th May 1998
Atomic explosion	1000 Years
Address of Allahbad	On 14th August 1947
The rule of Muslims in the sub continent	1930

(E) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT :

1. In which region is Pakistan located?
Ans: Pakistan is located in south Asia.
2. Which cities were located in our region before four thousand years?
Ans: Harappa and Moen-Jo-Daro were located in our region before four thousand years.
3. Why did Muslims get a separate country for them?
Ans: The purpose for the creation of Pakistan was that there Islamic laws.

4. How many years did Quaid-e-Azam alive after the creation of Pakistan?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam lived one year and 27 days after the creation of Pakistan.

5. Who was Choudhry Rehmat Ali?

Ans: Choudhry Rehmat Ali was the active member of Pakistan movement.

OUR EARTH

EXERCISE

(A) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

- Minerals are _____ for plants.
(a) harmful (b) beneficial ✓ (c) poisonous
- Substances which are extracted from the earth called:
(a) treasure (b) foreign exchange
(c) minerals ✓
- Where minerals are found, minning is done by:
(a) people of that area (b) chief of that area
(c) government of country ✓
- Crops are grown easily:
(a) on fertile land ✓ (b) on sandy land
(c) on dry land
- The area is formed soil which river bring by flowing is called:
(a) forest (b) valley ✓ (c) plain

(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.

- In different regions different types of minerals are found.
- Minerals are very beneficial for the growth of plants.
- Minerals are used for the development of Pakistan (country).
- Plants need minerals to survive and grow.
- Such valley which are consisted of desert regions are called playa.

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

- Same kind of soil is found in all over the world. (✗)
- Plants do not grow properly in those areas where water is short. (✓)
- Precious gem stone and minerals are found in rocks. (✓)
- The land is very fertile in the northern areas of Pakistan. (✗)
- Each types of crop can be grown in Balochistan. (✗)

(D) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Fertile land	Snowy mountain
Northern areas of Pakistan	Construction of buildings
Very fertile near to river	Nice crop
Sandy soil	Punjab province

(E) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:

- In which areas cultivation can be done better?
Ans: Cultivation can be done better in fertile land.
- In which areas of Pakistan are mountains found?
Ans: Mountains are found in the northern areas of Pakistan?
- Why does government mine?
Ans: Government mines of drag out the hidden minerals.
- Why is it difficult to cultivate on sandy soil?
Ans: It is difficult to cultivate on sandy soil because water is not found in the depth in these areas.
- Which type of land is found in the south of Pakistan?
Ans: Dry land is found in the south of Pakistan.

OUR POPULATION

EXERCISE

(A) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

1. _____ are included in the population of any country:
(a) men, women, children ✓ (b) only men
(c) men and women
2. Commonly census is held in a country:
(a) after two years (b) after five years ✓
(c) after ten years.
3. In Pakistan last time census was held:
(a) In 1995 (b) in 1998 (c) in 2017 ✓
4. The literate people in Pakistan are:
(a) 40.2% ✓ (b) 45.5% (c) 49.9%

(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.

1. A particular department is established to count the population.
2. There is different duration for census in any country.
3. Balochistan is less populated province of Pakistan.
4. Hazrat Umar (R.A) first time established census department.
5. According to the census of 1998 the population of Pakistan is 14 crore.

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

1. Only men are included in the population of any country. ()
2. Commonly the census is held after every 10 years. (✓)
3. By census information helps to establish new schools. (✓)
4. Mostly the population of country live in the cities. (✗)
5. 4.2 percent people living in Pakistan are those their ages are above 65 years. (✓)

(D) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:

1. Which department performs the task of counting of population?

Ans: In every country a particular department is established to count the population?

2. What role does census play in the progress of country?

Ans: Census play an important role in the progress of country e.g when the government known by census that how many people are unemployed than government arrange the arrangement of employment of that people.

3. Which province of Pakistan has less population?

Ans: Balochistan has less population.

4. What was the population of Pakistan according to the census of 1998?

Ans: According to the census of 1998 the population of Pakistan is 14 crore.

5. How many people are there literate in Pakistan?

Ans: 50 percent people are literate in Pakistan.

(E) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
The department that estimates (counts) population	Ten years
The duration of census	Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A)
The first census of Pakistan	2017
The last particular census in Pakistan	1951
The first census department of the world	Population welfare department

Chapter-4

SOURCES OF IRRIGATION

EXERCISE

(A) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

(B)

(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.

1. The natural source of supply water to fields is river.
2. Small canal are drawn out from different rivers.
3. Water is needed to grow crops.
4. Government had dug well in different districts.
5. Water is extracted out by wells with the help of ox.

(C)

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

1. Irrigation is done in Pakistan by four ways. (x)
2. Drains under the land are called wells. (x)
3. Water is drawn out with the help of machines from tube well. (✓)
4. It does not rain in the northern areas of our country. (x)

(D) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS
IN SHORT:

1. What is meant by irrigation?

Ans: The method of providing water to fields and garden from well and tube well is called irrigation.

2. What are called rural areas?

Ans: The areas of villages and fields are called rural areas.

3. On which factor irrigation is depended on in Pakistan.

Ans: Irrigation is depended on, fertile land, water and hard working of farmers.

4. Which is the famous river of Sindh province?

Ans: The River Indus is the famous river of Sindh province.

5. What is called karez?

Ans: People of some areas make small drains in the land where rain water is stored and when it needs it is used in these fields. These fields are called karez.

(D) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Methods to supply water to fields	Northern areas
Place of well	Sources of irrigation
Drains under the land	Karez
Areas where it rains in abundant	Tube well

Chapter-5

FORESTS EXERCISE

(A) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER

(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.

1. Every kind of trees are found in the forests.
2. Trees which are grown by men are called storage.
3. Only 4.5 percent part is consisted of forests.
4. Mostly forests are grown in plain areas at the beach of sea.
5. The land of bela (creepers) is soft and fertile.

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

1. 12 percent areas of Pakistan is consisted of forests. (x)
2. Herbs are commonly called plants. (x)
3. Two types of forests are found in Pakistan. (x)
4. Where it rains less there the trees are found in small height. (✓)
5. Forests control the soil erosion. (✓)

(D) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Forests are found for the development of country	Changa Manga
Area of forest in Pakistan	25 Percent in area
forests cause	Riverines
The biggest artificial forest of Pakistan	Of rainfall
Forest grow at the beach of forest	4.5 percent

(E) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS
IN SHORTLY:

1. Which type of trees are found in the forests?
Ans: Every kind of trees are found in the forests.
2. What is meant by storage?
Ans: Out of natural trees, man himself grows at any place. These trees are called storage.
3. What is meant by bela (creepers)?
Ans: The forests are cultivated near the beach of rivers in plain areas. These forests are called bela (creepers).
4. How many types of forests are found in Pakistan?
Ans: There are five types of forests found in Pakistan.
5. Which types of forests are found where there is less rain in regions?
Ans: Forests consist of small height trees are found in the region where it less rains.

Chapter-6

CITIES OF PAKISTAN

EXERCISE

(A) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.

1. Large cities are found in all provinces of Pakistan.
2. The literal meaning of Quetta is Qila.
3. Peshawar is the capital city of Khyber Pakhtoon Khuwa.
4. Mansehra is called the land of lakes.

(B) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

1. ____ population of Pakistan lives in cities.
(a) 35 % (b) 37 % ✓ (c) 42 %
2. The biggest city of Pakistan is:
(a) Quetta (b) Faisalabad (c) Karachi ✓
3. Quetta is high above the sea level:
(a) from 1700m to 1900m ✓
(b) from 1500m to 1600m
(c) from 1900m to 2100m
4. There are ____ famous doors of Lahore.
(a) six (b) twelve ✓ (c) eighteen
5. The old name of Faisalabad was:
(a) Faisalpur (b) Hasil pur (c) Loyalpur ✓

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

1. There is historical mountain Kozik located in the east of Chaman city. (✓)
2. The first capital of Pakistan was Karachi. (✓)
3. Balochistan province is the greatest province of Pakistan due to population. (✗)

4. Pakistan made atomic explosion in 2000. (x)
 5. Karachi is located on the bank of sea. (✓)

(D) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:

1. In which province are Gawadar, Lasbela and Kharan situated?

Ans: Gawadar, Lasbela and kharan are situated in Balochistan.

2. Which city of Pakistan is situated near the beach of sea?

Ans: Karachi is situated near the beach of sea.

3. For what reason is Rohri Famous?

Ans: Rohri is famous for its railways station.

4. From which year till Karachi was the capital of Pakistan?

Ans: Karachi was the capital of Pakistan till 1960.

5. Which city is called land of lakes?

Ans: Mansehra is called the land of lakes.

(E) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
The literal meaning of Quetta	Lakes
Mansehra is the land of	Gilgit
Population of Lahore	Loyalpur
The old name of Faisalabad	Castle
The city which remains cold throughout the year	Approximately 1 crore

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
The literal meaning of Quetta	Lakes
Mansehra is the land of	Gilgit
Population of Lahore	Loyalpur
The old name of Faisalabad	Castle
The city which remains cold throughout the year	Approximately 1 crore

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF OUR COUNTRY

EXERCISE

(A) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.

1. The second highest peak of the world K.2 is situated in the northern mountainous areas.
2. The areas where it rains less than 10 inches is called desert.
3. The name of highest mountain of Kohistan salt is sakseer.
4. The land of plain area of province Sindh very fertile for agriculture.
5. Many other cities of Pakistan are located near the Indus river and other rivers.

(B) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT AND (x) ON WRONG STATEMENT.

1. Northern mountainous areas is located here without forests and minerals. (x)
2. The highest salt range of the world is situated at Khewra Kohistan salt. (✓)
3. The ways of mountainous areas are very easy for travelling and trade. (✓)
4. Karachi is the largest populated city of Pakistan. (✓)
5. Seven rivers supply the water to Sindh. (✓)

(C) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

1. The areas which is less high from mountain and rough is called:
 (a) desert (b) Kohisitan (c) plateau ✓
2. The desert of Cholistan is locally called:
 (a) Ravi (b) Rohi ✓ (c) Romi
3. The main profession of the people who live at the beach areas is:
 (a) Handicraft (b) agriculture (c) fishing ✓

4. The land of Punjab province is _____ for agricultural products.
 (a) fertile ✓ (b) water logged (c) infertile

5. _____ famous castle is present in the desert of cholistan.
 (a) Lahore castle (b) Rohinar
 (c) Drawar Castle ✓

(D) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:

1. Which areas are located in the Northern mountainous areas?

Ans: Rawal pindi, Margala, hills and Kala chita are located in the Northern mountainous area.

2. What is called plain area?

Ans: The area which is completely smooth is called plain area.

3. Where are Cholistan and Thar desert located?

Ans: Cholistan and Thare desert are located in Balochistan.

4. Which province land of Pakistan is fertile for agricultural products?

Ans: The land of Sindh and Punjab provinces is fertile for agricultural products.

(E) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A
The physical land features of our country
Mountainous areas in our country
less high from mountains and rough
Annually it rains less than 10 inches
Very vast and smooth

COLUMN B
Plateau
Desert
Plain
Three
Four

(F) REARRANGE THE WORDS TO MAKE SENTENCES.

1. Five provinces is a country consisted of Pakistan.

1. Pakistan is consisted of five provinces.

2. Is very fertile for agricultural products land of plain areas of Sindh province.

2. The land of plain areas of Sindh province is ery fertile for agricultural products.

3. Less population and cultivation in this area is there.

3. There is less population and cultivation in this area.

4. Population in desert areas is very less.

4. Population is very less in desert.

Chapter-8

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, FACTORS
AND CLAIMITIES

EXERCISE

(A) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.

1. Natural environment affects on all our activities.
2. Forests are also habitat of many animals and birds.
3. Everywhere industries are set up to manufacture things with the help of raw materials.
4. Many capital is required for the population, treatment and employment.
5. Many live and building are damaged due to severe earthquake.

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

1. Forests cause climate pollution and soil erosion. (✗)
2. The shortage of energy is fulfilled by making dams in a country. (✓)
3. Low or High temperature causes the changing shape of mountains. (✗)
4. Crops, building and living things are not damaged by flood. (✗)
5. The large body of soil and ice is called land sliding. (✓)

(C) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

1. By extinct of forests there danger is produced for forests _____.
(a) vegetation (b) Condition (c) Life ✓

2. Air changes the clay and sand into peak _____ in desert areas.

(a) ability (b) factors (c) shape ✓

3. _____ is required for population, employment and treatment.

(a) lot of people (b) lot of capital ✓
(c) lot of machinery

4. The areas which are away from sea _____ from hurricane.

(a) save ✓ (b) near (c) unsave

5. _____ is produced by falling of land slide.

(a) tension (b) cracking ✓ (c) hesitation

(D) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:

1. What do you know about the human activities which affect the natural environment?

Ans: Human beings pollutes the natural environment by throwing rubbish everyone, set up factories, uses using veihcles which increases the carbondioxide in environment.

2. How the set up of factories is dangerous for natural environment?

Ans: The set up of factories is dangerous for natural environment because polluting is producing form extract chemicals of factories. Toxic water, smoke are also harmful.

3. What are floods? Define the disadvantages of flood and ideas for prevention?

Ans: When the water level on river increases above the normal condition and water flows out of rivers and to near areas to heavy rainfall and melting of ice on mountain is called flood. It damages the crops buildings and to other living

things.

4. Define the causes and disadvantages of earthquake.

Ans: When the pales of upper surface of the earth collide while moving then earthquake come. Many lives destroy and economic loss takes place due to sever earth quake. Crops, building, transport and communication are destroyed.

5. What damages are happened by hurricane?

Ans: Many destruction spread on the surface of the earth. Ways are blocked, buildings are damaged. Trees are separated out from roots.

(E) REARRANGE THE WORDS TO MAKE SENTENCES.

1. Forests control and keep the soil erosion and weather pleasant.
1. Forests control the soil erosion and keep the weather pleasant.
2. Natural environment on all affairs of our life affects.
2. All affairs of our life affects on natural environment.
3. Rain low temperature cause in mountainous areas and soil erosion.
3. Rain is the cause of soil erosion and low temperature in the mountainous
4. Air changes the shape of clay and sand into peaks in deserts area.
4. Air changes the clay and into peak shape in desert area.
5. Spreads are many diseases due to flood.
5. Many diseases are spreads due to flood.

(F) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Climate soil or land and forests	Natural factors
shortage of energy is fulfilled	Natural claimities
river, rain and temperature	Two
Floods, Earthquake and hurricane	By making dam
Causes of Earthquake	Our natural

Chapter-9

ISLAMIC CALENDAR

EXERCISE

(A) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

1. B.C calendar is started:
 - form Hazrat Isa (A.S) ✓
 - form Moosa (A.S)
 - form Hazrat Yousuf (A.S)
2. There are _____ months in the Islamic calendar.
 - two
 - twelve ✓
 - fourteen
3. Months of Islamic year depend on:
 - rain falling
 - sun rising
 - moon rising ✓
4. _____ is called Youm-ul-Sabt.
 - Tuesday
 - Saturday ✓
 - Wednesday
5. Shab-e-Barat is celebrated on _____ of Sha'ban,
 - 10th
 - 12th
 - 15th ✓

(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.

1. Migration means year of migration.
2. A month has 29 or 30 days in an Islamic calendar.
3. Actually Islamic months depend on moon rising.
4. All the Muslims keep fasts in the months of Ramazan.
5. Shab-e-Barat is religion festival of Muslims.

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

1. B.C calendar is started from the birth of Hazrat Isa (A.S). (✓)
2. There are 365 days in the Islamic year. (✗)
3. Some months of an Islamic year have 31 days. (✗)

4. Thursday is called Yom-ul-Khamees in the Islamic calendar. (✓)
5. Eid-ul-Azha is celebrated on 10th of Zil-Hajj. (✓)

(D) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Yom-ul-Salasah	Thursday
Yom-ul-Khamees	Wednesday
Yom-ul-Sanain	Sunday
Yom-ul-Ahad	Tuesday
Yom-ul Arbah	Monday

(E) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:

1. On which date our Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) came in this world.
Ans: The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) was came in this world on 12th Rabi-ul-Awal in 571 A.D
2. On Which factor do months of Islamic year depend?
Ans: The month of Islamic year depend on rising of moon.
3. How many days the Islamic year is lesser than A.D year?
Ans: The Islamic year is 10 days lesser than A.D year.
4. Which Islamic festival is celebrated by the Muslims on first Shawal?
Ans: Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated by the Muslims on 1st (first) Shawal.
5. When Hajj is performed?
Ans: Hajj is performed on 10th Zul-Hajj every year.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

EXERCISE

(A) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD

1. Every country has to purchase anything from other countries.
2. When a country purchases any thing form other country then it is called import.
3. Pakistan is also a developing country.
4. Foreign exchange has to use in import.
5. Cotton clothes are produced by cotton.

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

1. Pakistan purchases different kinds of machinery from other countries. (✓)
2. Pakistan does not import any thing. (✗)



3. The money obtained from the import is called foreign exchange. (✓)

4. There are big deposits of mineral oil in our country. (x)

5. Pakistan exports cotton to other countries. (✓)

(D) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:

1. What is called foreign exchange?

Ans: The money obtained from the export is called foreign exchange.

2. From which countries do we import mineral oil?

Ans: We import mineral oil from Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

3. Which is cash crop in Pakistan?

Ans: Cotton is the cash crops of Pakistan

4. From which countries electronic goods are imported?

Ans: We import electronic goods from Japan, China, Germany and America.

5. Which countries import vegetables and fruits?

Ans: Vegetables and fruits are imported by Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirate.

(E) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
To send something out of country	Medicines, Iron, Mineral Oil
To purchase something from any country	Foreign exchange
To money obtained from exports	Imports
Imports of Pakistan	Cotton, vegetables, fruits
Exports of Pakistan	Exports

Chapter-11

OUR CATTLES

EXERCISE

(A) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.

1. Lots of food is available in meadow for animals.
2. Such animals which we breed for our needs are called cattles.
3. The milk of buffalo is full of nutrition.
4. The meat of cow is very beneficial which are bred in house.

(B) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Cattle are bred:
(a) in forests (b) in plains (c) in meadows ✓
2. Suit-case and purse are manufactured.
(a) by the skin of cow
(b) by the skin of sheep
(c) by the feathers of hen
3. The horse is useful for:
(a) watch keeping (b) ridding ✓ (c) ploughing
4. The wool of sheep turns into:
(a) yellow ✓ (b) green (c) white
5. _____ are breded in those areas where it rains less.
(a) sheep ✓ (b) cows (c) buffaloes

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

1. Milk is very important for our life. (✓)
2. Animals are not useful for us in any way. (✗)
3. Horse can travel a lot without tired. (✓)

4. Pakistan's two provinces Balochistan and Khyber Pakhun Khuwa are famous for breeding of animals. (✗)
5. There are three kinds of camel found in Pakistan. (✓)

(D) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:

1. What is called meadow?
Ans: The areas which is suitable for grazing of animals is called meadow.
2. What is meant by cattles?
Ans: Such animals which we nourish for our need are called cattles.
3. How the milk of cow is useful for children?
Ans: The milk of cow is useful for children because it is digested soon.
4. In which areas mostly the sheep are breded?
Ans: Mostly sheep are breded in dry mountainous areas.
5. Which animal's meat do we eat?
Ans: We eat the meat of cow, goat, camel, and sheep.

(E) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Meadows	→ Skin of cow
Cow and buffalo	→ Cattle
Hen and sheep	→ Meat and eggs
Suit cases and purses	→ Milk

Chapter-12

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

EXERCISE

(A) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

- Such institutions which serve people free of cost are called:
(a) good institutions (b) social institutions ✓
(c) old institutions
- _____ has ambulance helicopter.
(a) Red crescent (b) social welfare
(c) Edhi welfare ✓
- A child whose father has died is called:
(a) orphan ✓ (b) helpless (c) unprotectors
- The department that protects the shrine masjid and Khanqa is called:
(a) mutual help organization
(b) social welfare dept.
(c) oqaf dept. ✓

(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.

- The wealthy people of country give large charity to these institutions.
- Edhi ambulance service is the largest service.
- Different kinds of arts are learnt to paralysed people according to their skills.
- Saved money is used for them at bad time.

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

- The help of others is done by taking little money from social welfare. (✓)
- Red crescent organization functions only in Pakistan. (✗)

- Special institutions have established for paralysed people. (✓)
- Oqaf department looks after the masjid and shrines. (✓)

(D) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Edhi welfare	Welfare institution
Red crescent	The largest ambulance service
Paralysed people	Mutual help organization
Organization for self help	Special institution
Organization for women help	Red-cross society

(E) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:

- Who started Edhi welfare centre?
Ans: Abdul Sattar Edhi started Edhi welfare centre.
- What function does Red-crescent perform?
Ans: Red-crescent provides the immediate first aid in the case of accident and also provides the blood and medicines.
- Why did the social welfare establish?
Ans: Social welfare established to give the training of different works to make the arrangements of marriages for poor.
- What the child is called whose father had died?
Ans: The child is called orphan whose father had died.
- What is called an organization which is established by the people themselves?
Ans: An organization which is established by the people themselves is called mutual help organization.

Chapter-13

MOHTARMA FATIMA JINNAH

EXERCISE

(A) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.

1. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah was the younger sister of Quaid-e-Azam.
2. Fatima Jinnah passed the matriculation exams in 1910.
3. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah established school in many cities for women.
4. In 1922 Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah completed her dental education.
5. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah devoted her complete life for the development of Pakistan.

(B) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Fatima Jinnah was born on:
(a) 30th July, 1891, ✓ (b) 30th July, 1892
(c) 30th July, 1893
2. When father of Fatima Jinnah died, she was _____ old.
(a) two years (b) five years (c) ten years ✓
3. Fatima Jinnah got primary education from:
(a) Bombay school (b) Khandala school ✓
(c) Karachi school
4. The Khatoon-e-Pakistan school is given to status of college:
(a) in 1962 ✓ (b) in 1964 (c) in 1965
5. Fatima Jinnah lived along with Quaid-e-Azam practically:
(a) 15 years (b) 17 years (c) 19 years

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

1. Fatima Jinnah was 15 years younger than Quaid-e-Azam. (✓)
2. Fatima Jinnah got dental education. (✓)
3. Fatima Jinnah participated in the Pakistan movement. (✓)
4. Fatima Jinnah donated five lacs fund for the khatoon. (✗)
5. Fatima Jinnah's father had a business of leather. (✓)

(D) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:

1. Which examination did Fatima Jinnah pass in 1913?
Ans: Fatima Jinnah passed the senior Cambridge examination in 1913.
2. Why did Fatima Jinnah go to Quaid-e-Azam permanently?
Ans: Fatima Jinnah went to Quaid-e-Azam to look after his because his wife "Ratan Bai" died.
3. Which school did Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah establish for women?
Ans: Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah established the school "Khatoon-e-Pakistan".
4. Which title was given to Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah?
Ans: The title of Madr-e-Millat was given to Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah.
5. In which year did Fatima Jinnah establish dental hospital?
Ans: Fatima Jinnah established dental hospital in 1923.

(E) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
The date of birth of Fatima Jinnah	In 1922
Fatima Jinnah passed the matriculation exam	In 1913
Fatima Jinnah got dental education	30th July 1891
Fatima Jinnah passed the senior Cambridge examination	1955
Established the Khatoon-e- Pakistan	In 1910

Chapter-14

CHOUDHRY REHMAT ALI

EXERCISE

(A) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

- Choudhry Rehmat Ali was born:
 - in 1895
 - in 1896
 - in 1897 ✓
- Choudhry Rehmat Ali passed matriculation examination:
 - from Sanskrit High School ✓
 - from Mission High School
 - from Islamia High School
- Choudhry Rehmat Ali published a booklet "Now or Never":
 - In 1932
 - in 1933 ✓
 - In 1935
- Choudhry Rehmat Ali became professor of Echison college:
 - In 1928 ✓
 - In 1930
 - in 1931

(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD.

- Choudhry Rehmat Ali was a great leader of Pakistan movement.
- Choudhry Rehmat Ali wanted that Muslim get independence from British.
- Choudhry Rehmat Ali drew the map of those areas which are included in Pakistan.
- Choudhry Rehmat Ali suffered in typhoid on 29th January in 1951.
- Choudhry Rehmat Ali got the law education from the Cambridge University.

(C) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
The father's name of Choudhry Rehmat Ali	Bazm-e-Shibli
The name of Bazm of Choudhry Rehmat Ali	Law degree
The booklet of Choudhry Rehmat Ali	In 1918
Choudhry Rehmat Ali passed B.A examination	Haji Sher Gujar
From Cambridge university	Now or Never

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

1. Choudhry Rehmat Ali got primary education from Karachi. (✗)
2. Choudhry Rehmat Ali was very much inspired by Moulana Shibli Nomani. (✓)
3. Choudhry Rehmat Ali presented the idea of division of sub-continent at age of 18 years. (✓)
4. Choudhry Rehmat Ali participated in resolution of 1940. (✓)
5. Choudhry Rehmat Ali died due to Typhoid. (✓)

(E) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:

1. When and where Choudhry Rehmat Ali was born?

Ans: Choudhry Rehmat Ali was born on 16th November in 1897.

2. Which booklet did Choudhry Rehmat Ali publish?

Ans: Choudhry Rehmat Ali published a booklet by name "Now or Never".

3. What was the name of newspaper of Choudhry Rehmat Ali?

Ans: The name of newspaper of Choudhry Rehmat Ali is Kashmir Gazette.

4. How many times did Choudhry Rehmat Ali come Pakistan after the creation of Pakistan?

Ans: Choudhry Rehmat Ali came Pakistan two time after the creation of Pakistan.

HISTORICAL BACK GROUND OF BALOCHISTAN

EXERCISE

(A) ANSWERS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS
IN SHORT:

1. When did Mehar Garh destroy

1. When did Mehar Garh destroy?

Ans: Mehar Garh destroyed before 45,000 years.

2. When did the digging of ruins of Mehar Garh start?

Ans: The digging of rains of Mehar Garh started in 1974.

3. For which Civilization does Mehar Garh Civilization resemble?

Ans: The civilization resembles to civilization of Egypt and Iraq.

4. For what purpose did the British come in South Asia?

Ans: The British came in South Asia for the cause of trade.

5. From where did British start practical interfere in Balochistan?

Ans: In 1839 the British started the political interfere in Balochistan after attacking on Qalat.

(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD

1. According to historians present culture in Balochistan resembles the Mehar Garhi Civilization.
2. A famous civilization belongs to South Asia, which is known by the name of Aryan Civilization.

(C) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

1. The ruins of Mehar Garh civilization are present:
(a) in Sindh (b) in Balochistan ✓
(c) in Punjab
2. Houses made up of clay, Clay pottery, breeding of animals are the affects of:
(a) Mehar Ghar civilization ✓
(b) Aryan civilization (c) Pakhtoon civilization
3. A famous civilization belongs to South Asia.
(a) Pakhtoon civilization
(b) Mehar Garh civilization
(c) Aryan civilization ✓
4. British came in sub continent
(a) for cause of playing
(b) for cause of trade ✓
(c) for cause of government

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

1. Mehar Garh destroyed before 35,00 years old.(x)
2. Economic set back forced Aryan to leave their country. (x)
3. British came in sub-continent for the cause of government. (x)

(E) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A
The ruins of here in 1947
According to archeologists here
Aryans to drawer generation
In 1876 in Balochistan

COLUMN B
Mostly people were agriculturists
According to an agreement British took control
Digging started
Defeated local people

