

**Class Four**

**Subject: Social Studies**

**Unit No:1**

**Geography**

**Lesson No:1**

**The Earth in space**

**Answers /Questions**

**Q:1 Describe the shape of Earth. What is this shape called?**

**Ans: The Earth has a round shape like a ball. It is called a sphere.**

**Q:2 Describe the difference between Rotation and Revolution.**

**Ans: i) Rotation is the spinning of the Earth on its axis.**

**ii) The Earth's Movement around the Sun is called revolution.**

**Q:3 How are the seasons caused?**

**Ans: Seasons are called by the Earth's revolution round the Sun and the tilt of its axis.**

**Q:4 Where on Earth surface is the Sun hottest throughout the year?**

**Ans: Places that are close to the equator are hot throughout the year.**

**Q:5 Explain what is meant by the term Solstice and Equinox.**

**Ans: i) Solstice:**

**When the Sun reaches its highest and lowest points in the sky , it is marked by the longest and shortest days.**

**ii) Equinox:**

**When day and night are equal of length this day of the year is called Equinox.**

**Q:6 Why we use space probes?**

**Ans:** Machines are called space probes have been sent out into space to find out more about the Universe.

**Q:7** Explain why there is complete darkness at the North pole for 24 hours a day in December.

**Ans:** Day length varies with the time of year and the latitude at which you are situated. Because of the earth's tilt, areas above the Arctic Circle receive 24 hours of sunlight each summer, but 24 hours of darkness each winter.

## **Lesson No:2**

## **Our Country**

**Q:1** Name the countries that share a border with Pakistan?

**Ans:** Iran, India, China , Afghanistan.

**Q:2** Which sea lies to the south of Pakistan?

**Ans:** The Arabian Sea.

**Q:3** Which areas of Pakistan are most populated and least populated?

**Ans:** There are 154 districts in Pakistan including the Capital Territory and the districts of Azad Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. These districts are further divided into tehsils or talukas. Chagai is the largest district of Pakistan by area while Lahore District is the largest by population at the 2017 census. Quetta is the largest district of Balochistan by population , Bahawalpur is the largest district of Punjab by area. Chitral is the largest by area and Peshawar is the largest by population from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa , Sindh's largest district by area is Tharparkar and by population its Karachi. Neelum and Kotli are the largest districts of Azad Kashmir by area and population respectively. Gilgit is the largest by area and population both for Gilgit-Baltistan.

**Q:4** Find out the names of the main desert in Pakistan.

**Ans:** i) Cholistan Desert    ii) Thar Desert    iii) Thal Desert

**Q:5 Where do the tributaries of the river Indus join it?**

**Ans:** River Indus is joined by the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej river at Panjnad in southern Punjab.

**Q:6 Where does the River Indus enter the sea?**

**Ans:** The River Indus enters the sea to the South of Karachi.

**Q:7 Where is the agricultural heartland of Pakistan?**

**Ans:** The Indus Valley of Punjab is Pakistan's agricultural heartland.

**Q:8 The Key Features of each province of Pakistan.**

The administrative units of Pakistan (Urdu: اکائیاں انتظامی کی پاکستان) consist of four provinces (Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Sindh), two autonomous territories (Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan) and one federal territory (Islamabad Capital Territory). Each province and territory is subdivided into divisions, which are further subdivided into districts, which are further subdivided into tehsils, or taluka, which are further subdivided into union councils.

i) Azad Jammu and Kashmir, abbreviated as AJK and commonly known as Azad Kashmir, Muzaffarabad is the capital of the Pakistan-administered territory of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

ii) Balochistan is one of the four provinces of Pakistan. It is the largest province in terms of land area, but is the least populated. Its provincial capital and largest city is Quetta.

iii) Gilgit-Baltistan, formerly known as the Northern Areas, is a region administered by Pakistan as an administrative territory. Gilgit is the capital city of Gilgit-Baltistan, a territory in Pakistan-administered Kashmir.

iv) Islamabad Capital Territory is the only federal territory of Pakistan. Located in north-central Pakistan between the provinces of Punjab and Khyber

Pakhtunkhwa, it includes the country's federal capital Islamabad. Islamabad is the capital city of Pakistan.

v) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (often abbreviated KP or KPK) (Pashto: پښتونخوا خيبر), formerly known as the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) (Urdu: سرحد صوبه), Peshawa is the capital of the Pakistani province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its largest city.

vi) Punjab: it is bordered by the Pakistani provinces of Sindh, Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the enclave of Islamabad, and Azad Kashmir. It also shares borders with the Indian states of Punjab, Rajasthan, and the Indian-administered territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The capital is Lahore, a cultural, historical, economic and cosmopolitan centre of Pakistan .

vii) Sindh is one of the four provinces of Pakistan. Located in the southeast of the country, it is the historical home of the Sindhi people. Sindh is the third largest province of Pakistan by area, and second largest province by population after Punjab. Sindh is bordered by Balochistan province to the west, and Punjab province to the north. Sindh also borders the Indian states of Gujarat and Rajasthan to the east, and Arabian Sea to the south. its provincial capital Karachi is Pakistan's largest city and financial hub.

### Lessons No:3

### Climate

**Q:1 What is the difference between Weather and Climate?**

**Ans:** Weather means the day to day conditions of heat and cold, humidity, cloudiness, dryness, or rain in any place. While climate means the weather conditions in a region over a long period of time.

**Q:2 What is the importance of climate for a region?**

**Ans:** Climate brings rain, snow and form of precipitation. it also helps to create rise and fall of temperature.

**Q:3 Look at the climate map of Pakistan, which part of the country is warmer?**

**Ans: Balochistan and Sindh.**

**Q:4 Explain how the height of a place effects its climate?**

**Ans: The temperature goes down at height thats why mountain tops often get snow for most of the year and other places do not.**

**Q:5 What can happen to the climate in places where forests have been cut down?**

**Ans: Where forests have been cut down the amount of rainfall can decrease.**

**Q:6 Why do you think is rainfall such as important factor for climate?**

**Ans: Rainfall is very important factor for the climate because it effects the people 's lives,crops and plants of an area.**

**Q:7 What effects does closeness to the sea have on climate of a place?**

**Ans: These places have temperate climate because cool breezes blow from the sea towards land.**

#### **Lesson No: 4**

#### **Landforms**

**Q:1 In which provinces will you find the Western Highlands?**

**Ans:In Blochistan and KPK.**

**Q:2 Which is the highest peak in pakistan?how high is it and where is it located?**

**Ans:The highest peak in a Pakistan is K-2.It is 8611 meters high and is located in the North.**

**Q:3 Name the main passes found in Pakistan.**

**Ans: The Karakoram pass ,Khunjerab Pass to China,Khyber Pass to Afghanistan,Khurram pass to Afghanistan and Kilik Pass to China .**

**Q:4 Where does the River Indus start?**

**Ans:** It starts high up in the Himalaya Mountains near a lake called Mansorawar in Tibet.

**Q:5** Which area is the most populated?why?

**Ans:** The Indus plains provide Pakistan with its best agricultural land. that's why A large part of the population lives in this area.

**Q: 6** How are some areas of the country supplied with water?

**Ans:** ater supply systems get water from a variety of locations after appropriate treatment, including groundwater (aquifers), surface water (lakes and rivers), and the sea through desalination.

**Q:7** Describe the course of the River Indus from its source as far as Kalabagh.

**Ans:**The Indus turns south at a point about 200 kilometers north of Islamabad. Its winding course takes it down hill, cutting through mountain gorges, twisting and turning, till it reaches the Potohar Plateau. From here it continuous into the Punjab plain to the place called kalabagh.

**Q:8** How does the River Indus change when it reaches the plain?

**Ans:** When it reaches the plain, the river spreads into a much broader channel, about 16 kilometers wide.

**Q:9** In which parts of Pakistan do you find desert? Why?

**Ans:** There are desert along the eastern boarder of Pakistan and south eastern part of the country.

**Q:10** How are valleys formed?

**Ans:**Valleys are one of the most common landforms on the Earth and they are formed through erosion or the gradual wearing down of the land by wind and water.

## **lesson No:5**

## **Land use: Farming and Forests**

**Q:1** In which part of Pakistan is it difficult to grow crops? Why is that so?

**Ans:** It is very difficult to grow crops at the place where there is little water and hard rocky grounds.

**Q2:** What is alluvial soil and where is it found?

**Ans:** The most fertile soil is called alluvial soil usual found in the plains around the great rivers.

**Q3:** Pakistan is an agricultural country. What are the requirements for successful agriculture?

**Ans:** Good quality of water.

Good quality of soil.

**Q:4** Why is livestock farming important for Pakistan?

**Ans:** It is an important sub-sector of agriculture and assume a pivotal position in the whole economy strategy of Pakistan. ... Besides, being a source of milk, meat, eggs, hides and skins, livestock provides draught power for agricultural operations and industrial raw materials.

**Q:5** What kind of forest are found in the mountainous areas?

**Ans:** 1) Alpine Forests.

2) Coniferous forests.

**Q:6** In which areas of Pakistan are thorn and mangrove forests found?

**Ans:** Thorn or Rakh forests found in the western part of Balochistan, while mangroves are found in the south of Pakistan, along the coast, and in the delta area of the River Indus.

**Q:7** List the reasons why forests are important?

**Ans:** Forests are a Breath of Fresh Air. ...

Forests are Home Sweet Home. ...

Forests Keep Things Cool. ...

Forests Help in the Fight Against Climate Change! ...

Forests Give Us Lots Things. ...

Forests Clean Water. ...

Forests Help the Soil Stay Put. ...

Forests Give Us a Way of Life.

## **lesson No: 6**

## **Water and power**

**Q:1** Write about the sources of fresh water in Pakistan.

**Ans:** Groundwater and the water from dams (made on rivers/streams), lakes and river themselves are the major freshwater resources in Pakistan.

**Q:2** Explain the difference between a well and a tube well.

**Ans:** Tube wells are the wells from which we pump out the water through a handle present on it. Tube wells can trap water from deep strata. Dug wells are

the wells from which we pull the water through a bucket or anything by which can hold the water. In dug well water is collected from water bearing strata.

**Q:3 Name some of the ways in which water is stored.**

**Ans:** Water can be stored in the atmosphere, on the surface of the Earth, or underground. These water storage areas are most commonly known as reservoirs. Natural reservoirs include oceans, glaciers and other bodies of ice, groundwater, lakes, soil moisture, wetlands, living organisms, the atmosphere, and rivers.

**Q:4 How would you describe an industrial country?**

**Ans:** An Industrial country produces goods using its own power and natural resources.

**Q:5 From where does Pakistan obtain raw materials for its industries?**

**Ans:** In Pakistan fossil fuels, coal, gas, small amounts of oil and non-metallic minerals are some of the raw materials obtained by drilling.

**Q:6 Name the essential requirements for industry.**

**Ans:** It must have power, water and raw materials. It also needs machines and workers.

**Q:7 Why is water important for industry?**

**Ans:** Industrial withdrawals provide water for such purposes as fabricating, processing, washing, diluting, cooling, or transporting a product.

**Q:8 What kinds of power or energy are used in Pakistan?**

**Ans:** Thermal power, Nuclear or atomic power, Solar power, Ethanol and Biogas.