

SOCIAL STUDIES

KEY BOOK

Class 3

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Printed By: Ahmed Naveed Printers
Published By:

MOONLIGHT
PUBLISHERS

Sale & Display Center: **MoonLight Publishers**
19-Main Urdu Bazar, Lahore.
MoonLight Research Lab.
Head Office: Aahata Shahadriyan,
22 - Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

24/7 | **03 - 111 - 186 - 786**

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PREFACE

We are thankful to Allah Almighty for presenting Social Studies Series. This series consists of five books from class 1 to class 5.

The salient objectives and features of this series are as follows:

- This series has been prepared and designed according to the National Curriculum Guidelines.
- In the beginning of each unit, learning objective is given, so that the students can understand the theme of the unit.
- At the end of each unit, interesting Activities and Exercises are given to reinforce the ideas learnt in the unit and motivate the students.
- The main objective of this series is to promote and develop the awareness about social life, atmosphere and environment.
- In this series, beautiful colours, attractive layout, designing and fine printing create interest in the students.
- In this series, every unit is illustrated with beautiful pictures which enhance the students interest to learn the lesson.
- This series will help the students to become responsible, active and well aware citizens.
- For the improvement of this series, valuable suggestions from teachers as well as parents will be warmly welcomed.

Publishers

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Unit 1

Groups Of People

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about the Groups Of People.

The population of Pakistan is made up of different groups of people. Some of these groups are as follows:

پاکستان کی آبادی مختلف لوگوں کے گروہوں سے بنی ہے۔ ان میں سے کچھ گروہ مندرجہ ذیل ہیں:



Punjabi پنجابی

The Punjabi live in the province of the Punjab. They are the largest group of the population of Pakistan.

پنجابی صوبہ پنجاب میں رہتے ہیں۔ یہ پاکستان کی آبادی کا سب سے بڑا گروہ ہیں۔



Pakhtun / Pathan پختون / پٹھان

The Pakhtun live in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. They are the second largest group of the population of Pakistan. They speak Pushto. But in large cities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Urdu is also spoken.

پختون صوبہ خیبر پختون خوا میں رہتے ہیں۔ یہ پاکستان کی آبادی کا دوسرا بڑا گروہ ہیں۔ وہ پشتو بولتے ہیں۔ لیکن خیبر پختون خوا

کے بڑے شہروں میں اردو بھی بولی جاتی ہے۔



Sindhi سندھی

The Sindhi live in the province of Sindh. Their main language is Sindhi. Urdu is also spoken in large cities of Sindh.

سندھی صوبہ سندھ میں رہتے ہیں۔ انکی بنیادی زبان سندھی ہے۔ سندھ کے

بڑے شہروں میں اردو بھی بولی جاتی ہے۔

Baloch / Balochi بلوچ / بلوچی



The Baloch live in the East of Balochistan. Their main language is Balochi. Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan in respect of area.

بلوچ بلوچستان کے مشرق میں رہتے ہیں۔ انکی بنیادی زبان بلوچی ہے۔ بلوچستان علاقے کے لحاظ سے پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا صوبہ ہے۔

Kashmiri کشمیری



The Kashmiri live in Kashmir valley. They also live in occupied Jammu and Kashmir. Their main language is Kashmiri.

کشمیری وادی کشمیر میں رہتے ہیں۔ وہ مقبوضہ جموں اور کشمیر میں بھی رہتے ہیں۔ ان کی بنیادی زبان کشمیری ہے۔

Saraiki سراینکی



The Saraiki people live in the Southern Punjab. They speak Saraiki. Most of these people live in Multan, Muzaffargarh, Bahawalpur and Dera Ghazi Khan.

سرائیکی لوگ جنوبی پنجاب میں رہتے ہیں۔ وہ سرائیکی بولتے ہیں۔ ان میں سے اکثر لوگ ملتان، مظفر گڑھ، بہاولپور اور ڈیرہ غازی خان میں رہتے ہیں۔

Hindkowan ہندکو



The Hindkowan are also known as Punjabi Pathan. They live in Hazara Division and their main language is Hindko.

ہندکو پنجابی پٹھان کے طور پر بھی مشہور ہیں۔ وہ ہزارا ڈویژن میں رہتے ہیں اور ان کی بنیادی زبان ہندکو ہے۔



Chitrali

The Chitrali people live in the Northern part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. They speak Chitrali language.

چترالی لوگ خیبر پختون خوا کے شمالی حصے میں رہتے ہیں۔ وہ چترالی زبان بولتے ہیں۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Name the largest group of population in Pakistan.

Ans: Punjabi are the largest group of population of Pakistan.

Q2: In which province do the Punjabi live?

Ans: The Punjabi live in the province of Punjab.

Q3: Name the second largest group of population in Pakistan.

Ans: Pakhtun/ Pathan are the second largest group of population of Pakistan.

Q4: In which province do Sindhis live?

Ans: The Sindhi live in the province of Sindh.

Q5: Where do the Balochi people live?

Ans: The Balochi live in the East of Balochistan.

Q6: Where do Chitrali people live?

Ans: The Chitrali people live in the Northern Part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Unit 2

The Continents Of The World

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about The Continents Of The World.



Our world consists of seven continents. ہماری دنیا سات براعظموں پر مشتمل ہے۔

Asia Continent:

براعظم ایشیا:

Asia is the largest continent in the world. It is divided into several regions of Western Central Asia and South Asia by population. East Asia and Middle East. China is the largest country by population. Russia is the largest country by area.



ایشیا دنیا میں سے سب سے بڑا براعظم ہے۔ اسے آبادی کے لحاظ سے مغربی وسطی ایشیا اور جنوبی ایشیا کے خطوں میں تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے۔ مشرقی ایشیا اور مشرق وسطیٰ، چین آبادی کے لحاظ سے سب سے بڑا ملک ہے۔ روس رقبے کے لحاظ سے سب سے بڑا ملک ہے۔

Africa Continent:

براعظم افریقا:

Africa is the second largest continent in the world. There are fifty four countries and sovereign states in Africa. Ageria is the

largest country in Africa by area and the smallest country is Gambia.



افریقا دنیا میں دوسرا بڑا براعظم ہے۔ افریقا میں چون ممالک اور خود مختار ریاستیں ہیں۔ فالجیر یا علاقے کے لحاظ سے افریقہ کا سب سے بڑا اور گیمبیا سب سے چھوٹا ملک ہے۔

North America Continent:

براعظم شمالی امریکہ:



It is the third largest continent in the world. Canada is the largest country of the North America by area. United State of America is also the part of North America.

یہ دنیا میں تیسرا بڑا براعظم ہے۔ کینیڈا علاقے کے اعتبار سے شمالی امریکا کا سب سے بڑا ملک ہے۔ امریکا کی متحد ریاستیں بھی شمالی امریکا کا حصہ ہیں۔

South America Continent: براعظم جنوبی امریکا:



It has many countries. Brazil is the largest country in this continent.

اس میں بہت سے ممالک ہیں۔ اس براعظم میں برازیل سب سے بڑا ملک ہے۔

Australia Continent:



It comprises of Australia, New Zealand, Papua, New Guinea, Fiji, and many other small Islands. Australia is a big Island in the world.

یہ آسٹریلیا، نیوزی لینڈ، پاپوا، نیو جینیا، فجی اور بہت سے دوسرے چھوٹے جزائر پر مشتمل ہے۔ آسٹریلیا دنیا میں سب سے بڑا جزیرہ ہے۔

Europe Continent:

براعظم یورپ:

Europe is one of the smallest continent in the world. Europe consists of 28 countries.



یورپ دنیا میں سب سے چھوٹا براعظم ہے۔ یورپ 28 ممالک پر مشتمل ہے۔

Antarctica Continent:



There is no permanent population and country in Antarctica, because there is no land there. It just ice, below which is water.

انٹارکٹیکا میں مستقل آبادی اور ملک نہیں ہے، کیونکہ وہاں کوئی زمین نہیں ہے۔ یہ صرف برف ہے جس کے نیچے پانی ہے۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Which is the largest continent in the world?

Ans: Asia is the largest continent in the world.

Q2: Which is the largest country in Asia according to population?

Ans: China is the largest country in Asia according to population.

Q3: How many countries are there in Africa?

Ans: There are fifty four (54) countries in Africa.

Q4: In which continent is United State of America situated?

Ans: United States of America is situated in the North America continent.

Q5: Write down about Australia.

Ans: Australia is a big Island in the world.

Q6: How many continents are there in the world?

Ans: There are seven continents in the world.

B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1: Russia is the largest country in the world according by area.
- 2: Africa is second largest continent of the world.
- 3: United States is the also the part of North America.
- 4: Australia is the big island in the world.
- 5: There is no permanent population and country in Antarctica.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

- 1: China is the biggest country in the world according to population.
- 2: Russia is located in Asia.
- 3: America is a big Island in the Southern Hemisphere.
- 4: Australia comprises of England, Greenland, India, New Guinea and Fiji.
- 5: Our world consists of six continents.
- 6: Russia is the largest country by area.

Unit 3

Pakistan And Its Neighbouring Countries

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Pakistan And Its Neighbouring Countries.



Pakistan possesses a great importance in the world due to its geographical location. It is considered a very important country between East and West because of its political, defensive and military importance.

Pakistan has four neighbouring countries.

- i India ii China iii Afghanistan iv Iran

پاکستان اپنے جغرافیائی مقام کی وجہ سے دنیا میں بہت اہمیت رکھتا ہے۔ اسکی سیاسی، دفاعی اور فوجی اہمیت کی وجہ سے یہ مشرق اور مغرب کے درمیان بہت اہم ملک سمجھا جاتا ہے۔
پاکستان کے چار پڑوسی ممالک ہیں۔

- i انڈیا/بھارت ii چین iii افغانستان iv ایران

India:

India is on our Eastern side. Relation between India and Pakistan has never been nice and friendly because of Kashmir problem.



بھارت ہمارے مشرق میں واقع ہے۔ کشمیر کے مسئلے کی وجہ سے بھارت اور پاکستان کے درمیان تعلقات اچھے اور دوستانہ نہیں ہو سکے۔

China:

China is on our Northern side. China has always helped Pakistan in the hour of its need. Pak-China friendship is really valuable.



چین ہمارے شمال میں واقع ہے۔ چین نے ہمیشہ پاکستان کی ضرورت کے وقت مدد کی ہے۔ پاک چین دوستی قابل قدر ہے۔

Afghanistan:

It is on our North-Western side. Afghanistan always apposed and propagated against Pakistan. Therefore, the relation between Afghanistan and Pakistan is not very good.



یہ ہمارے شمال مغرب کی طرف ہے۔ افغانستان نے ہمیشہ مخالفت کی اور پاکستان کے خلاف پروپگنڈا کیا۔ لہذا پاکستان اور افغانستان کے درمیان تعلق بہت اچھا نہیں ہے۔

Iran:

Brother Islamic country Iran is on our South-Western side. The relation between Iran and Pakistan are old and ideal. It always has helped Pakistan in its hard times.



Pakistan always takes interest in making and maintaining better relation with its neighbouring countries.

بھائی اسلامی ملک ایران ہمارے جنوب مغرب میں ہے۔ ایران اور پاکستان کے درمیان تعلقات بہت پرانے اور مثالی ہیں اس نے، ہمیشہ مشکل وقت میں پاکستان کی مدد کی ہے۔
پاکستان اپنے پڑوسی ممالک کے ساتھ بہتر تعلقات بنانے اور برقرار رکھنے میں دلچسپی رکھتا ہے۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Why does Pakistan possess a great importance in the world?

Ans: Pakistan possess a great importance in the world due to its geographical location.

Q2: Names neighbouring countries of Pakistan?

Ans: Pakistan has four neighbouring countries.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| I) India | ii) China |
| iii) Afghanistan | iv) Iran |

Q3: How is the relation between Pakistan and China?

Ans: Pak-China friend ship is really valuable.

Q4: How is the relation between Pakistan and Iran?

Ans: The relation between Pakistan and Iran is old and ideal.

Q5: How is the relation between Pakistan and India?

Ans: The relation between Pakistan and India has never been nice and friendly because of Kashmir problem.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- 1: Pakistan has _____ neighbouring countries.
(a) 2 (b) 3 ✓© 4
- 2: India is on our _____ side.
✓(a) Eastern (b) Western © Northern
- 3: Which Islamic country is on our South-Western side?
(a) Afghanistan (b) Iraq ✓© Iran
- 4: _____ is on our Northern side.
(a) India (b) Iran ✓© China
- 5: _____ is on our South Western side.
(a) Iraq (b) India ✓© Iran

C. Fill in the blanks.

- 1: Afghanistan is on our **North - Western** side.
- 2: **Pak - China** friendship is really valuable.
- 3: Pakistan has **four** neighbouring countries.
- 4: Afghanistan always **apposed** and **propagated** against Pakistan.
- 5: **India** is on our Eastern side.

D. Tick (✓) the true and cross (x) the false statements.

- 1: China is on our Northern side.
- 2: Relations between India and Pakistan are very nice.
- 3: Afghanistan always supported Pakistan.
- 4: China has helped Pakistan in the hour of its need.
- 5: Pakistan does not like interest in making better relation with its neighbours.

E. Write down the names of countries given below their flags.



Iran



Pakistan



China



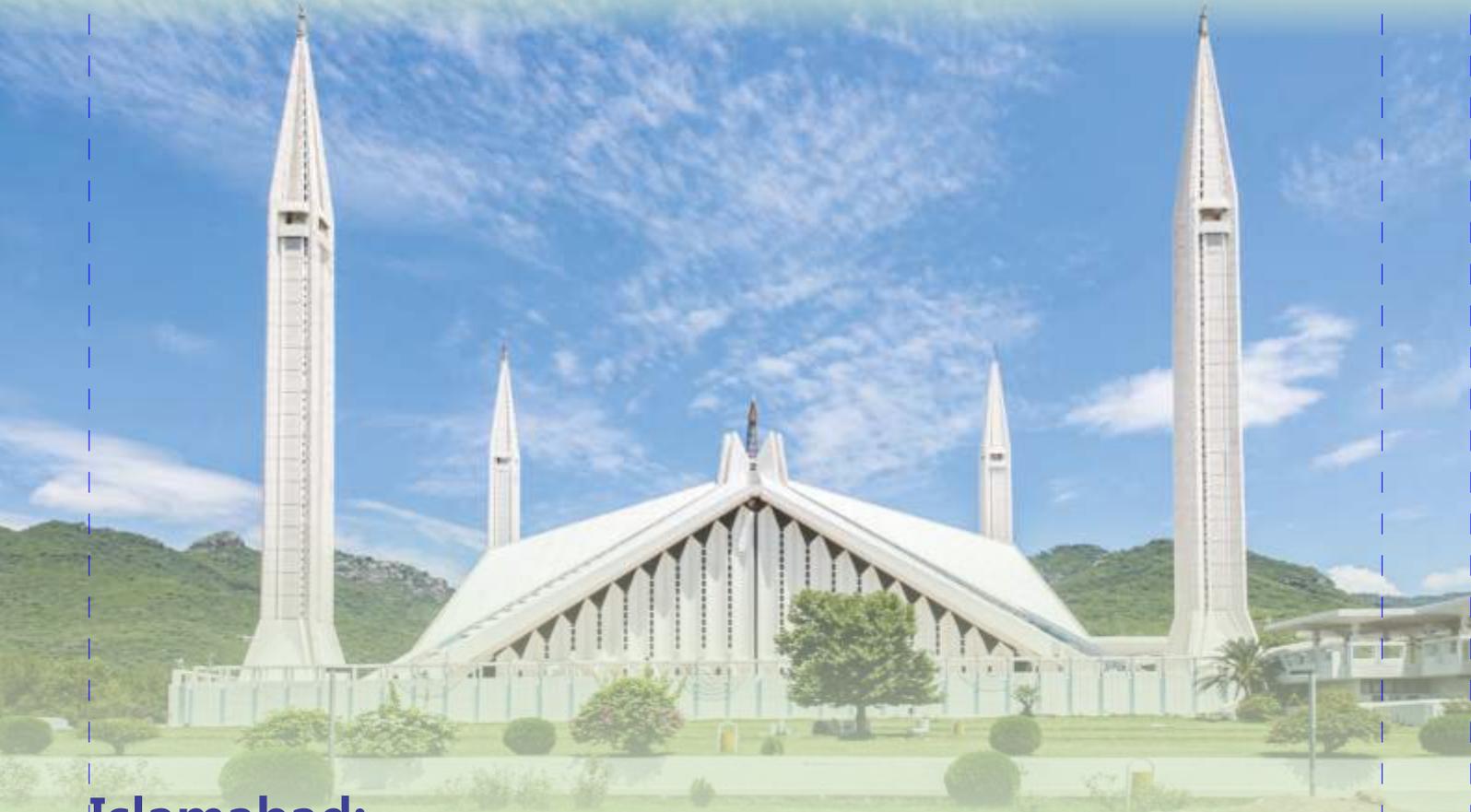
Afghanistan



India

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Capital Of Pakistan.



Islamabad:

Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan. Islamabad has also status of the newest capital of the world. In 1961, Islamabad was officially made the capital of Pakistan.

اسلام آباد پاکستان کا دارا حکومت ہے۔ اسلام آباد کو دنیا کا سب سے نیا دارا حکومت ہونے کی حیثیت حاصل ہے۔ 1961 میں اسلام آباد کو سرکاری طور پر پاکستان کا دارا حکومت بنا دیا گیا۔

It is located at the base of the Margalla Hills. It is a modern and well organized city. One of the largest Masjid of Asia "Faisal Masjid" is also situated in Islamabad. It is well known for its unique architecture and large size.

یہ مارگلہ کی پہاڑیوں پر واقع ہے۔ یہ ایک جدید اور بڑی مہارت سے منظم کیا گیا شہر ہے۔ ایشیا کی سب سے بڑی

مسجد ”فیصل مسجد“ بھی اسلام آباد میں واقع ہے۔ یہ اپنے منفرد فن تعمیر اور بڑے سائز کے لیے اچھی طرح جانی جاتی ہے۔

A number of important government buildings such as, the National Assembly, Convention Centre, the President House, the Primer Minister House, the Supreme Court and the Islamabad Secretariat are in Islamabad.

کئی اہم سرکاری عمارتیں جیسے قومی اسمبلی، کنونینشن سنٹر، صدر ہاؤس، وزیر اعظم ہاؤس، سپریم کورٹ اور اسلام آباد سیکرٹریٹ اسلام آباد میں ہیں۔

Almost all foreign embassies are located in Islamabad. Islamabad is such a beautiful city. This city is very green.

تقریباً تمام غیر ملکی سفارت خانے اسلام آباد میں واقع ہے۔ اسلام آباد ایک خوبصورت شہر ہے۔ یہ شہر بہت سرسبز ہے۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Which is the newest capital of the world?

Ans: Islamabad is the newest capital of the world.

Q2: Where is Islamabad located?

Ans: Islamabad is located at the base of Margalla Hills.

Q3: When was Islamabad made capital of Pakistan?

Ans: In 1961, Islamabad was officially made capital of Pakistan.

Q4: Write down the names of some important buildings of Islamabad?

Ans: A number of important government buildings such as, the National Assembly, Convention Centre, the President House, the Prime Minister House, the Supreme Court and the Islamabad Secretariate are in Islamabad.

Q5: Why does Islamabad has so importance for Pakistan?

Ans: Almost all foreign embassies are located in Islamabad.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1: _____ is the capital of Pakistan.

(a) Lahore ✓(b) Islamabad (c) Karachi

2: One of the largest Masjid of Asia is:

(a) Badshahi Masji (b) Wazir khan Masjid ✓(c) Faisal Masjid

3: This city is very:

✓(a) Green (b) Clean (c) Dirty

- 4: In _____, Islamabad officially made capital of Pakistan.
 (a) 1960 ✓(b) 1961 (c) 1962
- 5: _____ is also in Islamabad.
 (a) Civil Court (b) High Court ✓(c) Supreme Court

C. Fill in the blanks.

- 1: **Islamabad** is the capital of Pakistan.
- 2: It is located at the base of the **Margalla** Hills.
- 3: **Faisal Masjid** is well known for its unique architecture and larger area.
- 4: Almost all **foreign** embassies are located in Islamabad.
- 5: The city is very **green**.

D. Tick (✓) the true and cross (x) the false statements.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1: The National Assembly is located in Karachi. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2: Islamabad was officially made capital in 1961. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3: The Faisal Masjid is a small Masjid. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4: All the foreign embassies are located in Karachi. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5: Islamabad is such a beautiful city of Pakistan. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

E. Match the column "A" with column "B".

Column "A"

Column "B"

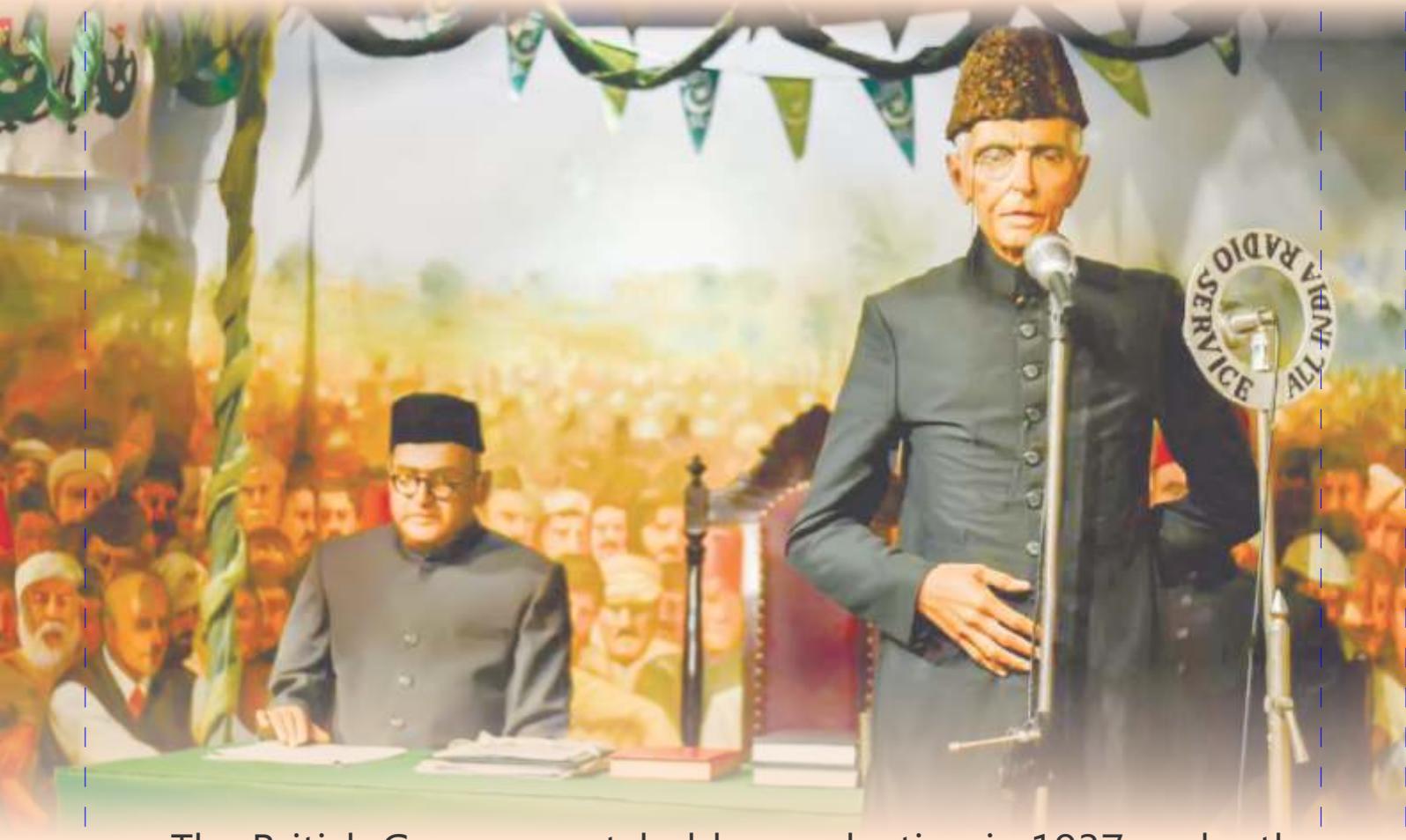
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|----------------|
| 1: Islamabad is | ● | ● | a modern city. |
| 2: Faisal Masjid is | ● | ● | Margalla Hills |
| 3: The capital of Pakistan | ● | ● | very green. |
| 4: Islamabad is | ● | ● | in Islamabad. |
| 5: located at | ● | ● | is Islamabad. |

Unit 5

The Lahore Resolution

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about The Lahore Resolution.



The British Government, held new election in 1937 under the new constitution. In this election congress got majority and formed government in eight provinces out of eleven provinces in the Sub-Continent.

برطانوی حکومت نے نئے آئین کے تحت 1937 میں نئے انتخابات کروائے۔ ان انتخابات میں کانگریس نے اکثریت حاصل کی اور برصغیر میں گیارہ صوبوں میں سے آٹھ صوبوں میں حکومت قائم کی۔

After that it started to curb of the Muslim rights. The congress introduced the Hindi instead of Urdu and **“Band-e-Matram”** as National Anthem. At that time, the Muslims realized that they could not live with Hindus together. So, they put forward the Lahore Resolution.

اسکے بعد اس نے مسلمانوں کے حقوق کو روکنے کا آغاز کیا۔ کانگریس نے اردو کی بجائے ہندی کو اور ”بندے ماترم“ کو قومی ترانہ کے طور پر متعارف کروایا اس وقت مسلمانوں کو احساس ہوا کہ وہ ہندوؤں کے ساتھ نہیں رہ سکتے تھے۔ لہذا انہوں نے قرارداد لاہور کو پیش کیا۔

This Resolution was put forward on 27th annual session of the Muslim League on 23rd March 1940 in Lahore. It is called the **“Lahore Resolution”**. In this the Muslims demanded separate homeland for the Muslims of Sub-Continent. The Congress refused to accept the separate identity for the Muslims.

اس قرارداد کو مسلم لیگ کے ستائیسویں سالانہ اجلاس میں 23 مارچ 1940 کو لاہور میں پیش کیا گیا تھا۔ اسے ”قرارداد لاہور“ کہا جاتا ہے۔ اس میں مسلمانوں نے برصغیر کے مسلمانوں کے لیے علیحدہ وطن کا مطالبہ کیا۔ کانگریس نے مسلمانوں کی الگ پہچان کو قبول کرنے سے انکار کر دیا۔

This further united the Muslims. Which resulted into landslide victory for the Muslims in 1945-46 elections.

اس دور نے مسلمانوں کو متحد کیا۔ جس کے نتیجے میں 1945-46 کے انتخابات میں مسلمانوں نے زمینی فتح حاصل کی۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: When was the British Government held new election under the new constitution?

Ans: The British Government, held new election in 1937 under the new constitution.

Q2: What did Congress introduce the after 1937 election?

Ans: The congress introduce the "Hindi" instead of "Urdu" and Band-e-Matram as National Anthem.

Q3: In how many provinces did the Congress form the Government in 1937 election?

Ans: In this election congress got majority and formed government in eight provinces out of eleven provinces in the sub-continent.

Q4: What did the Muslims realize after 1937 elections?

Ans: The Muslims realized that they could not live with Hindus together. So, they put forward the Lahore Resolution.

Q5: When was the Lahore Resolution put forward?

Ans: This Resolution was put forward on 27th annual session of Muslim League on 23rd March, 1940 in Lahore.

B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1: The Congress introduced **Hindi** instead of Urdu language.
- 2: The Muslims **realized** that they could not live with Hindus together.
- 3: After that the Congress started to curb the **rights** of Muslims.
- 4: The Congress formed government in **eight** provinces in 1937 election.
- 5: **Band-e-Matram** was the Nation Anthem of Hindus.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (x) the false statements.

- 1: The Indian Congress formed government in the eight provinces in 1937 election.
- 2: The Lahore Resolution put forward on 27th annual session of the Muslim League.
- 3: Allama Iqbal moved the Lahore Resolution.
- 4: The Muslims demanded separate homeland in the Lahore Resolution.
- 5: The Congress refused to accept the separate identity for the Muslims.

D. Match the column "A" with column "B".

Column "A"

Column "B"

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1: The election held | ● | ● | National Anthem. |
| 2: Congress government | ● | ● | in 1945-46 elections. |
| 3: Lahore resolution passed | ● | ● | in 1937. |
| 4: Band-e-Matram was a | ● | ● | in eight provinces. |
| 5: The Muslims got victory | ● | ● | in 1940. |

Unit 6

Public Services

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Public Services.

A man cannot fulfil all his requirements by himself. Different organizations have been made to help and serve man in different ways. These organizations provide better facilities to make the life of citizens more comfortable.

انسان اپنی تمام ضروریات خود پوری نہیں کر سکتا۔ مختلف تنظیموں کو مختلف طریقوں سے انسان کی مدد اور خدمت کرنے کے لیے بنایا گیا ہے۔ یہ تنظیمیں شہریوں کی زندگی کو مزید پرسکون بنانے کے لیے بہترین سہولیات فراہم کرتی ہیں۔

Banks:

بینک:



Banks provide different facilities to the people. The people can keep their money in banks. Banks also provide loans to the people to run business.

بینک لوگوں کو مختلف سہولیات فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ لوگ بینک میں اپنے پیسے رکھ سکتے ہیں۔ بینک لوگوں کو کاروبار چلانے کے لیے قرض بھی فراہم کرتے ہیں۔



Co-operative Societies:

تعاون کنندہ شراکت:

People can form co-operative societies by self support. The aim of such organizations is that people collect capital and spend on different schemes. These organizations provide loan on easy terms and conditions for small business.

لوگ اپنی مدد آپ کے تحت تعاون کنندہ شراکت کر سکتے ہیں۔ ان تنظیموں کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ لوگ ان سے اکٹھی رقم لے کر مختلف سکیموں میں خرچ کر سکتے ہیں۔ یہ تنظیمیں آسان میعاد اور شرائط پر چھوٹے کاروبار کے لیے قرضے دیتی ہیں۔

Red Crescent:

This organization helps the people in problems. It gives financial help to the people who become homeless because of disasters. It takes blood from



disasters. It takes blood from donors to help the people.

ریڈ کریسنٹ: یہ تنظیم لوگوں کی مشکلات میں مدد کرتی ہے۔ یہ ان لوگوں کو مالی مدد دیتی ہے جو آفتوں کی وجہ سے بے گھر ہو جاتے ہیں۔ یہ مصیبت زدہ لوگوں کی مدد کرنے کے لیے خون کا عطیہ بھی لیتے ہیں۔ لوگوں کی مدد کرنے کے لیے یہ عطیہ دہندگان سے خون لیتی ہے۔

Auqaf:

This department looks after, maintains and regulates the prominent shrines and Masajid. It also look after the waqaf properties.



Badshahi Masjid, Lahore



Data Darbar, Lahore

أقاف:

یہ محکمہ مزارات اور مسجدوں کی دیکھ بھال کرتا، برقرار رکھتا اور باقاعدہ، اجازت دیتا ہے۔ یہ وقف کی گئی جائیدادوں کی بھی دیکھ بھال کرتا ہے۔

Scouts and Girl Guides:

Girls and boys at school and college levels are given training of girl guiding and scouting in addition to their regular education. The purpose of this training is to help the needy people in difficult times like war, flood and earthquakes etc.



Pakistani Scout

اسکاؤٹس گرل گائیڈز:

اسکول اور کالجوں میں لڑکے اور لڑکیوں کو اپنی روزمرہ تعلیم کے علاوہ گرل گائیڈنگ اور اسکاؤٹنگ کی تربیت دی جاتی ہے۔ اس تربیت کا مقصد ضرورت مندوں کی ضرورت کے وقت جیسا کہ جنگ، سیلاب اور زلزلے وغیرہ میں مدد کرنا ہے۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What is the function of an organization?

Ans: The function of organization is to provide better facilities to move the life of citizens more comfortable.

Q2: Where do the people keep their money?

Ans: The people keep their money in banks.

Q3: What is the purpose of scouting and girl guiding?

Ans: The purpose of scouting and girl guiding is to help the needy people in difficult times like war, flood and earthquakes etc.

Q4: Which organization does provide load on easy terms and conditions for small business?

Ans: Co-operative societies provide load on easy terms and conditions for small business.

Q5: Which department looks after, maintains and regulates the prominent shrines and Masajid?

Ans: Auqaf looks after, maintains and regulates the prominent shrines and masajid.

B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1: People keep their money in banks.
- 2: Auqaf looks after Masajid and Shrines.
- 3: Red Crescent arranges blood for injured people.
- 4: People can form Co-operative societies by self support.
- 5: Girls and boys are given training of girl guiding and scouting in addition to their regular education.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (x) the false statements.

- 1: People can form co-operative societies by self support.
- 2: A man can fulfill his requirements by himself.
- 3: Co-operative societies provide loans on easy terms.
- 4: Red Crescent looks after Masajid.
- 5: Auqaf provides blood to the sick people.

D. Match the column "A" with column "B".

Column "A"

- 1: Organization provide
- 2: Co-operative societies
- 3: Auqaf department
- 4: Red Crescent
- 5: Banks also provide

Column "B"

- 1: takes blood from donors.
- 2: loans to run business.
- 3: better facilities.
- 4: collect capital.
- 5: Shrines and Masajid.

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Rural Life.

Pakistan is a country of big cities, towns and small villages, but there are more villages than cities. Most of our people live in the villages, their life is very simple and they are called villagers.

پاکستان میں بڑے شہر، قصبے اور چھوٹے گاؤں ہیں۔ لیکن شہروں سے زیادہ گاؤں ہیں۔ ہمارے زیادہ تر لوگ گاؤں میں رہتے ہیں۔ ان کی زندگی بہت سادہ ہے اور انہیں دیہاتی کہتے ہیں۔

Most of the people in the villages are farmers. They work in their fields. They plough in their fields. They grow vegetables, fruits and grains of different cereals for us.

گاؤں میں زیادہ تر لوگ کسان ہیں۔ وہ کھیتوں میں کام کرتے ہیں۔ وہ اپنے کھیتوں میں ہل چلاتے ہیں۔ وہ ہمارے لیے سبزیاں، پھل اور مختلف قسم کے اناج اگاتے ہیں۔

Some villagers keep cattle and provide us milk, meat, eggs and leather.

کچھ دیہاتی مویشی رکھتے ہیں اور ہمیں دودھ، گوشت، انڈے اور چمڑا فراہم کرتے ہیں۔

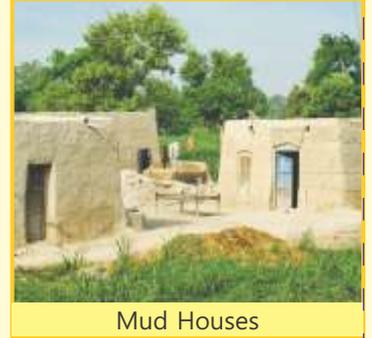


Farmer works in the field

Women in villages are very hardworking. They work in their homes as well as in the fields.

گاؤں میں خواتین بہت محنتی ہوتی ہیں۔ وہ اپنے گھروں کے ساتھ ساتھ کھیتوں میں بھی کام کرتی ہیں۔

Villages do not have many facilities as compare to cities. In villages, there are no metalled roads and big streets. A small number of villagers are educated. Their houses made up of mud. There are bullock-carts, horses and camels for traveling. Villagers play different games like kabaddi and wrestling, etc.

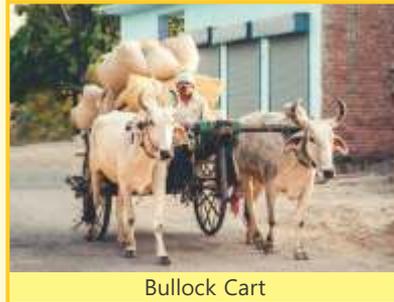


Mud Houses

شہروں کی نسبت گاؤں میں بہت سی سہولیات نہیں ہیں۔ گاؤں میں کوئی پکی سڑکیں اور بڑی گلیاں نہیں ہیں۔ دیہاتیوں کی بہت کم تعداد تعلیم یافتہ ہوتی ہے۔ ان کے گھر مٹی سے بنے ہیں۔ سفر کرنے کے لیے بیل گاڑی، گھوڑے اور اونٹ ہیں گاؤں کے لوگ مختلف کھیل جیسے کبڈی اور کشتی وغیرہ کھیلتے ہیں۔



Kabaddi



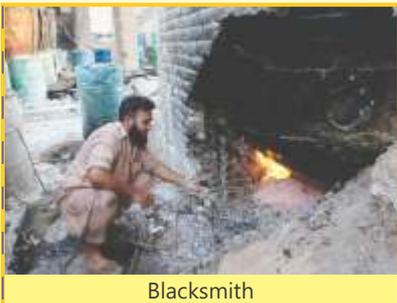
Bullock Cart



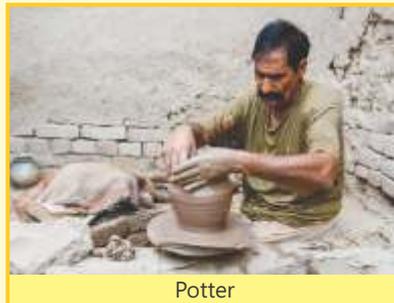
Camel Cart

Choupal or Dera is a common meeting place for villagers. Each village has one or two Numberdars or heads of the village, Cobblers, carpenters, blacksmiths, potters, barbers, washerman and weavers work different works in the villages.

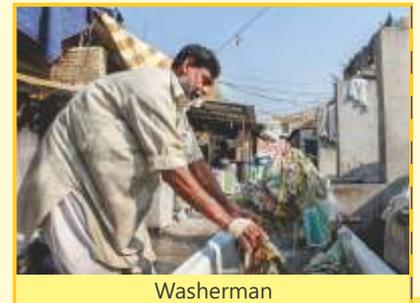
چوپال یا ڈیرہ گاؤں والوں کے لیے ایک عام مشترکہ ملاقات کی جگہ ہے۔ ہر گاؤں میں ایک یا دو گاؤں کے نمبردار یا چوہدری ہوتے ہیں۔ موچی، بڑھی، لوہار، کمہار، نائی، دھوبی اور جولاہا گاؤں میں مختلف کام کرتے ہیں۔



Blacksmith



Potter



Washerman

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What do you mean by villagers?

Ans: Most of our people live in villages their life is very simple and they are called villagers.

Q2: Write down about villagers women?

Ans: Women in villages are very hardworking. They work in their homes as well as in the fields.

Q3: Write down the names of any two games of the village?

Ans: Villagers play different games like kabaddi and wrestling etc.

Q4: What do the villagers do in their daily life?

Ans: Villagers works in there field.

Q5: Write down something about village life.

Ans: Most of the people in the villages are farmers. They work in their fields. Women in villages are very hardworking.

Q6: Which are the common meeting places for the villagers?

Ans: Choupal and Dera are common meeting places for villagers.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: Most of our people live in villages.

2: In the villages, there are no metalled roads.

3: In the villages, the houses are made up of muds.

4: Villagers play kabaddi and wrestling.

5: Choupal and dera is a common meeting place for villagers.

6: Villagers plough in their fields.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

- 1: In villages, people use buses and cars for traveling.
- 2: Chopal or Dera is a common place for meeting in the village.
- 3: Most of the villagers are farmers.
- 4: Each village has one or two Numberdars.
- 5: Women in villages are very lazy.
- 6: Pakistan is a country of small cities.

D. Match the following pictures with the correct names given below.



Mud House

Potter

Camel Cart

Kabaddi

Blacksmith

Bullock Cart



Unit 8

Urban Life

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Urban Life.



People live in different places. They live in cities and villages. The city is a place where there are many houses and big buildings. There are all types of transports available in cities. There are metalled roads.

لوگ مختلف مقامات پر رہتے ہیں۔ وہ گاؤں اور شہروں میں رہتے ہیں۔ شہر ایسی جگہ ہے جہاں بہت سے مکانات اور بڑی عمارتیں ہیں۔ شہروں میں تمام قسم کے ٹرانسپورٹ دستیاب ہیں۔ جہاں پکی سڑکیں ہیں۔



Karachi Road View

A very big city where people live from all over the world is called cosmopolitan city. In Pakistan, Karachi is a cosmopolitan city.

ایک بہت بڑا شہر جہاں لوگ پوری دنیا سے آکر رہتے ہیں اسے وسیع النظر (شناسا) شہر کہتے ہیں۔ پاکستان میں کراچی ایک وسیع النظر (شناسا) شہر ہے۔

There are many facilities in cities. The buildings and markets are big. There are many schools, parks and playgrounds in the cities. There are big hospitals and railway stations in cities. In some cities there are zoo and museums, too.



Karachi Sea View

شہروں میں بہت ساری سہولیات موجود ہیں۔ بڑی بڑی عمارات اور بازار ہیں۔ شہروں میں بہت سے اسکول، پارک اور کھیل کے میدان ہیں۔ شہروں میں بڑے ہسپتال اور ریلوے اسٹیشن ہیں۔ کچھ شہروں میں چڑیا گھر اور میوزیم بھی ہیں۔



Zoo



Park

People from villages come to big cities for shopping, education and for treatment of sick people. They come to see off or receive their relatives at the airport or railway station.

لوگ گاؤں سے خریداری، تعلیم اور بیمار لوگوں کے علاج کے لیے بڑے شہروں میں آتے ہیں۔ وہ ہوائی اڈے یا ریلوے اسٹیشن پر اپنے رشتہ داروں کو خدا حافظ کہتے یا وصول کرنے آتے ہیں۔

Life in cities is very fast but comfortable. We get better services in cities. People of cities have many professions like doctors, engineers, teachers, clerks, policemen and soldiers, etc.

شہر میں زندگی بہت تیز لیکن آرام دہ ہے۔ ہمیں شہروں میں بہتر سہولیات ملتی ہے۔ شہر کے بہت سے لوگ پیشہ ور ہیں جیسے ڈاکٹر، انجینئر، استاد، کلرک، پولیس اہلکار اور سپاہی وغیرہ۔



Airport



Railway Station

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Define city?

Ans: The city is a place where there are many houses and big buildings.

Q2: What do you know about cosmopolitan city?

Ans: A very big city where people live from all over the world is called cosmopolitan city.

Q3: How is city life?

Ans: Life in cities is very fast but comfortable.

Q4: Write down the facilities of cities which we are available in it?

Ans: There are many facilities in cities. The buildings and markets are big. There are many schools, park too and play grounds in the cities. There are Zoo and museums.

Q5: Where do the people of villages come in the cities?

Ans: People from villages come to big cities for shopping, education and for treatment of sick. They come to see off or receive their relatives at airport or railway station.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The **city** is a place where there are many houses and big buildings.
2. **Karachi** is a cosmopolitan city of Pakistan.
3. There are many **houses** and **buildings** in cities.
4. The people come to see off or receive their **relatives** at airport and railway station.
5. Life in cities is very **fast** but comfortable.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

1. People like to live in a city because there are many facilities.
2. Life in cities is very slow.
3. All types of transports are available in cities.
4. People do not like to migrate from village to city.
5. Karachi is a cosmopolitan city.



D. Match the following pictures with correct names.

Road View

Park

Sea View

Zoo



Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Natural Resources.

Natural resources are the substances which we use to make the things that we need. The Earth has a limited stock of many of them. The most of them cannot be replaced if once they have been used.



قدرتی وسائل ایسی چیزیں ہیں جنہیں ہم اس چیز کو بنانے کے لیے استعمال کرتے ہیں جسکی ہمیں ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ زمین میں ان میں سے بہت کی تعداد محدود ہے۔ ان میں سے زیادہ تر کو اگر ایک بار استعمال کر لیا جائے تو انہیں دوبارہ تبدیل نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔

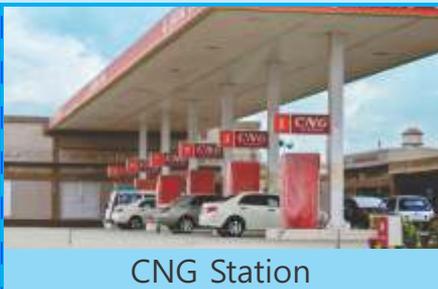
To prepare a meal, we need food, water, pots and pans, cutlery, ovens and fuel. The food and water, the metals from which the ovens and the utensils are made, and the fuel that is burned to produce heat are all resources which we get from the Earth.

کھانا تیار کرنے کے لیے، ہمیں کھانا، پانی، برتن اور پین، چھری، اوون اور ایندھن کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ کھانا اور پانی، دھاتیں جس سے اوون اور برتن بنائے جاتے ہیں اور ایندھن جو گرمی پیدا کرنے کے لیے جلا یا جاتا ہے یہ تمام وسائل ہم زمین سے حاصل کرتے ہیں۔

Energy:

One of the most important resources is energy. We need energy to warm our houses, to run our factories and vehicles and to enlighten our streets and homes. We get energy from burning of coal, oil and gas which are non-renewable.

توانائی: وسائل میں سب سے اہم توانائی ہے۔ ہمیں اپنے گھروں کو گرم کرنے کے لیے توانائی کی ضرورت ہے، ہماری فیکٹریوں اور گاڑیوں کو چلانے اور اپنی سڑکوں اور گھروں کو روشن کرنے کے لیے توانائی کی ضرورت ہے۔ ہمیں کوئلہ، تیل اور گیس جلانے سے توانائی حاصل ہوتی ہے جو ناقابل تجدید ہیں۔



CNG Station



Coal

Metals:

The most valuable resources are metals. Many of the things we use in everyday life are made up of metals, such as iron or copper. Mostly metals are found in minerals called ores, which are chemical compounds and have high quantity of metals.

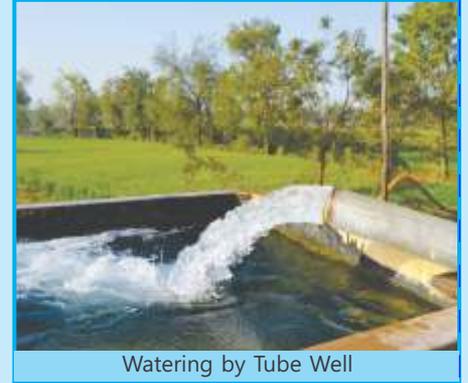


Steel Pots

دھاتیں: سب سے قیمتی وسائل دھاتیں ہیں۔ بہت سی چیزیں جو ہم روزانہ کی زندگی میں استعمال کرتے ہیں دھات سے بنی ہیں جیسے لوہا یا تانبا، زیادہ تر دھاتیں معدنیات سے ملکر بنتی ہیں جنہیں کچھ دھات کہتے ہیں۔ جن میں کیمیائی مرکبات ہیں اور زیادہ مقدار میں دھاتیں ہیں۔

Water:

Over 70% of Earth's surface is covered with water. It might seem that water is plentiful. But only three percent is of freshwater. Most of the area where rainfall is low and unreliable, and where water is precious resource.

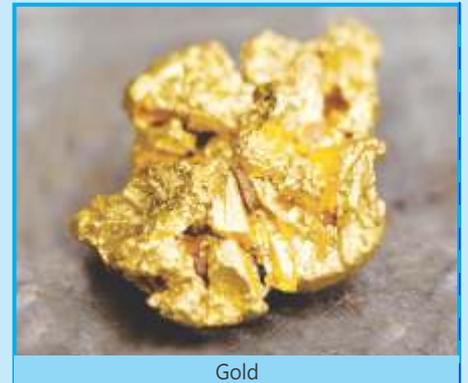


Watering by Tube Well

پانی: 70 فیصد سے زائد زمین کی سطح پانی سے ڈھکی ہوئی ہے۔ ایسا لگتا ہے کہ پانی بہت زیادہ ہے، لیکن صرف تین فیصد پانی میٹھا ہے۔ زیادہ تر وہ علاقہ جہاں بارش کم اور ناقابل اعتبار ہیں اور وہاں پانی ایک قیمتی ذریعہ ہے۔

Underground Resources:

We get most of the minerals from mines on land, although oil and gas are extracted from rocks and beneath the ocean. The seabed and seawater itself is rich in minerals.



Gold

No one knows how long the Earth's non-renewable resources will last. New resource of coal, oil and gas are still being found on land and at sea. However, some of these new reservoirs are difficult to reach and extracting. The fuel will be expensive. So, it is very important that we should be careful for using of natural resources.

زیر زمین وسائل: ہم زمیں پر کانوں کی کھدائی سے زیادہ تر معدنیات حاصل کرتے ہیں اگرچہ تیل اور گیس پتھروں اور سمندر کے نیچے سے نکالا جاتا ہے۔ سمندر اور سمندر کا پانی خود معدنیات میں امیر ہوتا ہے۔

کوئی نہیں جانتا کہ زمین کے ناقابل تجدید وسائل کب ختم ہو جائیں گے۔ کوئلہ، تیل اور گیس کے نئے وسائل ابھی بھی زمین اور سمندر میں موجود ہیں۔ تاہم، ان میں سے کچھ نئے ذخائر تک پہنچنا اور انہیں نکالنا مشکل ہے ایندھن مہنگا ہو جائے گا۔ لہذا یہ بہت اہم ہے کہ ہم قدرتی وسائل استعمال کرنے میں محتاط رہیں۔



Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What is meant by natural resources?

Ans: Natural resources are substances which are use to make the things that we need.

Q2: Write down the names of some natural resources?

Ans: There are some names of natural resources.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| i) Energy | ii) Metals |
| iii) Water | iv) Minerals |

Q3: What are ores?

Ans: Mostly metals are found in minerals called ores.

Q4: How much surface of the earth is covered by water?

Ans: Over 70% of Earth's surface is covered by water.

Q5: From where do we get energy?

Ans: We get energy from burning of coal, oil and gas which are non-renewable resources.

Q6: From where do we get most of the minerals?

Ans: We get most of the minerals from mines on land, although oil and gas are extracted from rocks and beneath the ocean.

B. Chose the correct option.

- 1: Water is a _____ resource.
(a) good (b) bad ✓(c) precious
- 2: Many of the things we use in our daily life are made up of _____.
(a) stones (b) wood ✓(c) metals
- 3: The fuel will be _____.
(a) cheap ✓(b) expensive (c) valueable
- 4: Coal, oil and gas are _____ resources.
✓(a) natural (b) artificial (c) permanent
- 5: We get it from mines:
(a) water (b) air ✓(c) coal
- 6: One of the most important resources is _____.
(a) stones ✓(b) energy (c) metals

C. Fill in the blanks.

- 1: Natural resources are the substances we use to make the that things we **need**.
- 2: One of the most important resources is **energy**.
- 3: **Metals** are extremely valuable natural resources.
- 4: No one knows how long the Earth's **non-renewable** resources will last.
- 5: **70** % of the earth surface is covered with water.
- 6: The most valuable resources are **metals**.

D. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

1. We need energy to run factories and houses.
2. The most valuable resources are metals.
3. Over 80% of Earth's surface is covered with water.
4. The seabed and Seawater itself is not rich in minerals.
5. Coal, oil and gas are non-renewable resources.
6. We get most of the minerals from mines on land.

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Minerals.

Allah Almighty created many resources for mankind. Man uses all of these resources for his benefit. Some of these resources are above the ground and some are under it, all the underground resources are called minerals. Our country is full of minerals especially the Balochistan region.

Some important minerals are mentioned below:

اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسانوں کے لیے بہت سے وسائل پیدا کیے ہیں۔ انسان ان تمام وسائل کو اپنے فائدے کے لیے استعمال کرتا ہے۔ ان میں سے کچھ وسائل زمین کے اوپر اور کچھ اس کے نیچے ہیں۔ تمام زیر زمین وسائل کو معدنیات کہا جاتا ہے۔ ہمارا ملک خاص طور پر بلوچستان کے علاقے معدنیات سے بھرے ہوئے ہیں۔
کچھ اہم معدنیات درج ذیل ہیں۔

Petroleum:

Most wells of petroleum are located in the province of Punjab. We cannot find it in pure form, we have to refine it in oil refineries.



Oil Refinery Plant

پیٹرولیم: پیٹرولیم کے زیادہ تر کنویں صوبہ پنجاب میں واقع ہیں۔ ہم اسے خالص شکل میں نہیں ڈھونڈ سکتے۔ ہم اسے تیل ریفائنری میں بہتر بناتے ہیں۔

Coal:

Coal is a very important energy source. The coal is present in the mines of Punjab is not of good quality. It is mostly used for the production of thermal electricity.



Thermal Power Plant

کوئلہ: کوئلہ تو انانی کا ایک بہت اہم ذریعہ ہے۔ پنجاب کی کانوں میں موجود کوئلہ اچھے معیار کا نہیں ہے۔ یہ زیادہ تر تھرمل بجلی کی پیداوار میں استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

Natural Gas:

Natural gas is also a very useful source of energy which is used in factories and houses.



Natural Gas Plant

قدرتی گیس: قدرتی گیس بھی توانائی کا ایک بہت اہم ذریعہ ہے جو کہ فیکٹریوں اور گھروں میں استعمال کی جاتی ہے۔

Iron:

Iron is very important for manufacturing of machinery. Machinery is the base for industry.



Iron

لوہا: آئرن مشینری کی تیاری کے لیے بہت اہم ہے۔ مشینری صنعت کی بنیاد ہے۔

Edible salt:

The second largest salt mine in the world is found in our Punjab at Khewra, district Jhelum.



Salt

خوردنی نمک: دنیا کی دوسری بڑی نمک کی کان ہمارے پنجاب کے، ضلع جہلم، کھیوڑہ میں پائی جاتی ہے۔

Lime Stone:

The major reservoirs of the lime stones are found in the salt rang of Kohistan. Lime stone is used as raw material for cement manufacturing.



Lime Stone

Minerals play very important role in the industrial development of any country. Progress of any country depends upon the production and development of mineral resources.



Marble Tiles

چونے کا پتھر: کوہستان کی نمک رینج میں چونے کے پتھر کے بڑے ذخائر ہیں۔ چونے کا پتھر سیمنٹ کی تیاری میں خام مال کے طور پر استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ معدنیات کسی بھی ملک کی صنعتی ترقی میں بہت اہم کردار ادا کرتی ہیں۔ کسی بھی ملک کی ترقی معدنی وسائل کی پیداوار اور ترقی پر منحصر ہوتی ہے۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Define mineral?

Ans: All underground resources are called minerals.

Q2: Name the important minerals found in Pakistan?

Ans: There are some important minerals found in Pakistan.

- I) coal ii) Natural Gas iii) Iron
- iv) Edible Salt v) Lime Stone

Q3: Where are wells of Kerosine Located?

Ans: Most wells of Petroleum are located in the province of Punjab.

Q4: Which mineral is used for the production of thermal electricity?

Ans: Coal is used for the production of thermal electricity.

Q5: Write down about the importance of minerals?

Ans: Minerals play very important role in the industrial development of any country.

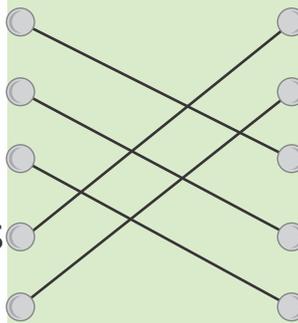
B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1: Natural gas is used in factories and in houses.
- 2: Machinery is the base of every industry.
- 3: The second largest salt mine is found in our Punjab at Khewra, district Jhelum.
- 4: Lime stone is used in the manufacturing of cement.
- 5: Coal is very important energy source.

C. Match the column "A" with column "B".

Column "A"

- 1: Coal is used for
- 2: Natural gas is
- 3: Lime stone is used for
- 4: The largest salt mine is
- 5: Iron is used for



Column "B"

- 1: at Khewra.
- 2: machinery
- 3: Thermal electricity
- 4: used in houses.
- 5: cement manufacturing

Unit 11

Important Crops

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Important Crops.

Crops are a major part of our food. Crops are grown in fertile land and warm climate. The climate of Pakistan is very suitable for the cultivation of crops.

In Pakistan, two kinds of crops are grown in a year.

فصلیں ہمارے کھانے کا بڑا حصہ ہیں۔ فصلیں ذر خیز زمین اور گرم آب و ہوا میں اگتی ہیں۔ پاکستان کی آب و ہوا فصلوں کی کٹائی کے لیے بہت موزوں ہے۔
پاکستان میں ایک سال میں دو اقسام کی فصلیں اگتی ہیں۔



Sunflower (Seed + Oil) سورج مکھی (بج + تیل)



Mustard (Seed + Oil) سرسوں (بج + تیل)



Maize مکئی



Bajra باجرہ

Rabi Crops: (Winter crops)

The rabi crops are sown around mid November and harvested in April / May. The major crops of rabi are wheat, barley, mustard, sesame, etc.

فصل ربيع (سردی کی فصلیں): فصل ربيع نومبر کے وسط میں بوئی جاتی ہیں اور اپریل / مئی میں کاٹی جاتی ہیں۔ ربيع کی اہم فصلیں گندم، جو، سرسوں، تل وغیرہ۔

Kharif Crops: (Summer crops)

In Pakistan the Kharif Starts in April 15th and lasts until 15th October. Cotton, rice, sugarcane, maize, bajra and pulses are major kharif crops.

The crops which help to earn a lot of foreign exchange by exporting them are called "cash crops." For example cotton is a cash crop. These crops need a lot of water and fertile land to grow. The crops which are grown for food are called food crops.

فصل خریف (گرمی کی فصلیں): پاکستان میں خریف 15 اپریل کو شروع ہوتی ہے اور 15 اکتوبر تک ختم ہوتی ہے۔ کپاس، چاول، گنا، مکئی، باجرہ، اور دالیں خریف کی بڑی فصلیں ہیں۔

فصلیں جو برآمد کے ذریعے ڈھیروں غیر ملکی زر مبادلہ کمانے میں مدد دیتی ہیں انہیں "نقد فصلیں" کہا جاتا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر کپاس ایک نقد فصل ہے۔ اس فصل کو بڑھنے کے لیے وافر مقدار میں پانی اور زرخیز زمین کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ فصلیں جو کھانے کے لیے اگائی جاتی ہیں غذائی فصلیں کہلاتی ہیں۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Where do the crops grow?

Ans: Crops are grown in fertile land and warm climate.

Q2: How many types of crops are grown in Pakistan in a year?

Ans: In Pakistan two kinds of crops are grown in a year.

Q3: Define Rabi crops?

Ans: The Rabi crops are sown around in mid November and harvested in April / May.

Q4: Define Kharif crops?

Ans: In Pakistan the Kharif starts on April 15th and lasts until 15th october.

Q5: What is meant by cash crops?

Ans: The crops which help to earn a lot of foreign exchange by exporting them are called cash crops.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1: Cotton is a cash crop.

2: The crops which are grown for food are called Food Crops.

3: Rice and sugarcane are Kharif crops.

4: Rabi crops are grown around mid of November.

5: Crops are the major part of our food.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

- 1: The climate of Pakistan is very suitable for the cultivation of crops.
- 2: Crops are grown in deserts.
- 3: Cash crops need a lot of water and fertile land.
- 4: The major crops of Rabi are wheat, barley, mustered sesame, etc.
- 5: Cotton is a cash crop.

D. Write the name of the following crops.



Wheat



Sun flower



Bajra



Maize



Cotton



Mustard

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Irrigation System.

Most of Pakistani regions have warm or hot climate, with little rainfall. Forty percent of the country is dry or too mountainous to grow crops. The rainfall itself is not enough to support good agriculture. Irrigation means the use of artificial methods for watering the crops. As Pakistan is basically an agricultural country the irrigation must be given the importance. Means of irrigation so, used in Pakistan are:

- i Canals ii Wells iii Tube Wells iv Tanks

پاکستان کے زیادہ تر علاقوں کی آب و ہوا گرم یا مرطوب ہوتی ہے۔ بہت تھوڑی بارشیں ہوتی ہیں۔ چالیس فیصد ملک خشک یا فصلیں اگانے کے لیے بہت پہاڑی علاقے ہیں۔۔ اچھی زراعت کی حمایت کے لیے خود بارش کافی نہیں ہے۔ آبپاشی کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ فصلوں کو پانی دینے کے لیے مصنوعی طریقوں کا استعمال کیا جائے۔ جیسا کہ پاکستان بنیادی طور پر ایک زرعی ملک ہے، آبپاشی کو اہمیت دینا ضروری ہے۔ آبپاشی کے ذرائع جو پاکستان میں استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔

- ۱ نہریں ۲ کنویں ۳ نل کنویں ۴ تلاب

Canals:

There are five big rivers in Pakistan. These are Indus, Jehlum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej. These rivers are suitable for taking canals out of them. There are following types of canals:

i Flood Canals:

These canals receive water only in rainy season.

ii Perennial Canals:

These canals can flow throughout the year.

iii Non-Perennial Canals:

These canals are seasonal and can only flow in rainy season.



Canal View

iv Link Canals:

These canals are supplementary canals. These are dug to store rain water.

نہریں:

پاکستان میں پانچ بڑے دریا ہیں۔ یہ سندھ، جہلم، چناب، راوی، اور ستلج ہیں۔ یہ دریا نہریں نکالنے کے لیے مناسب ہیں نہروں کی اقسام مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔

سیلابی نہریں:

۱

یہ نہریں صرف برسات کے موسم میں پانی وصول کرتی ہیں۔

دوامی نہریں:

۲

یہ نہریں سال بھر بہہ سکتی ہیں۔

غیر دوامی نہریں:

۳

یہ نہریں موسمیاتی ہیں اور صرف برسات کے موسم میں بہہ سکتی ہیں۔

رابطہ نہریں:

۴

یہ نہریں ضمنی نہریں ہیں۔ یہ بارش کا پانی ذخیرہ کرنے کے لیے کھودی جاتی ہیں۔

Wells:

The rainwater is absorbed in the soft soil of the Earth. As a result, a large quantity of water is stored. Therefore, wells are made to use this water for agricultural purposes.



Well

کنویں: بارش کا پانی زمین کی نرم مٹی میں جذب ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس کے نتیجے میں، بڑی مقدار میں پانی جمع ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس لیے پانی کو زرعی مقاصد میں استعمال کرنے کے لیے کنویں بنائے جاتے ہیں۔

Tube Wells:

In rural areas where electricity has been supplied, water from wells is drawn through electric pumps. Such wells are known as the tube wells.



Tube Well

ٹیوب ویلز: دیہی علاقوں میں جہاں بجلی کی فراہمی کی گئی ہے وہاں بجلی کے پمپوں کے ذریعے پانی کنویں سے نکالا جاتا ہے۔ اس طرح کے کنویں ٹیوب ویلز کے طور پر جانے جاتے ہیں۔

Tanks:

In order to store rain water, big tanks have been constructed at some places in plains. The stored water is used in dry season.



Water Tank

ٹینک: تالاب بارش کے پانی کو ذخیرہ کرنے کے لیے میدانوں میں کچھ جگہوں پر بڑے ٹینک تعمیر کیے جاتے ہیں۔ ذخیرہ شدہ پانی خشک موسم میں استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What do you know about irrigation?

Ans: Irrigation means the use of artificial methods for watering the crops.

Q2: Which means of irrigation are used in Pakistan?

Ans: Means of irrigation used in Pakistan.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| I) Canals | ii) Wells |
| iii) Tube wells | iv) Tanks |

Q3: How many types of canals are sound in Pakistan?

Ans: There are following types of canals.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| I) Flood Canals | ii) Perennial Canals |
| iv) Non-perennial canals | iv) Link Canals |

Q4: Define flood canals?

Ans: These canals receive water only in rainy reason.

Q5: Define tube wells?

Ans: Water from wells is drawn through electric pumps. Such wells are known as the tube wells.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1: _____ are made to use absorbed water of earth.

(a) tube wells ✓(b) wells (c) tanks

2: In order to store rain water big _____ are constructed.

(a) tube wells ✓(b) tanks (c) perennial canals

3: These canals are seasonal:

(a) perennial ✓(b) non-perennial (c) link

4: These canals are built to store rain water:

(a) perennial (b) non-perennial ✓(c) link

5: The climate of Pakistan is:

✓(a) hot/warm (b) cold (c) moderate

C. Fill in the blanks.

1: Most of Pakistani areas have **hot** or **warm** climate.

2: There are **five** big rivers in Pakistan.

3: **Perennial** canals can flow throughout the year.

4: Electric wells are called **tube wells**.

5: Link canals are **supplementary** canals.

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Forests.

A large area of land covered with trees is called a "Forest." Forests are the natural wealth of country because they have an important role in its development. The climate of Pakistan is warm and hot dry. That is why, there are a few natural forests in the country. In Pakistan, we have following main kinds of forests.



Coniferous Forest



Foothill Forest



Planted Forest

درختوں کے ساتھ ڈھکی زمین کا ایک بڑا علاقہ جنگل کہلاتا ہے۔ جنگلوں کا شمار ملک کی قدرتی دولت میں ہوتا ہے کیونکہ اس کی ترقی میں یہ اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں۔ پاکستان کا موسم تند اور گرم خشک ہے۔ اسی وجہ سے ملک میں چند قدرتی جنگلات موجود ہیں۔ پاکستان میں مندرجہ ذیل اہم قسم کے جنگلات ہیں۔

i Coniferous Forests

۱ صنوبر کے جنگلات

ii Foothill Forests

۲ نیچی پہاڑوں کے جنگلات

iii Scrub Forests

۳ جھاڑیوں سے بنے جنگلات

iv The River and Canal forests.

۴ دریائی اور نہری جنگلات

v Forests in Plains

۵ ہموار جگہوں کے جنگلات

vi Planted Forests

۶ لگائے گئے جنگلات

Importance of Forests: جنگلات کی اہمیت:

Followings are some of the uses of forests:
جنگلات کے چند استعمالات مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔



- i Forests produce timber which is used for building, houses and making furniture.
- ii The industries of paper, matches, sports, goods, agricultural implements, etc. depend on forests.
- iii We obtain, rubber, corks, perfumes, glue, paint, dyes from forests.



- ۱ جنگلات لکڑیاں پیدا کرتے ہیں جو عمارت، گھر اور فرنیچر بنانے کے لیے استعمال ہوتی ہے۔
- ۲ کاغذ، ماچس، کھیلوں کے سامان اور زراعت کی لاگت وغیرہ کی صنعتیں جنگلات پر منحصر ہیں۔
- ۳ ہم جنگلات سے ربڑ، کاغ، عطر، گلو، پینٹ، رنگ، حاصل کرتے ہیں۔

- iv Forests cool the area and cause rain. It is because of forests that Murree Hills receive heavy rainfall.
- v Forests are a source of livelihood for woodcutters, carpenters, craftsmen, boatmen, coolies, etc.



- ۴ جنگلات علاقے کو ٹھنڈا رکھنے اور بارش کا باعث بنتے ہیں۔ جنگلات کی وجہ سے ہے کہ مری کی پہاڑیوں کو بارش ملتی ہے۔

جنگلات لکڑہاروں، بڑھیوں، کاریگر، کشتی دان، مزدوروں کے گزر بسر کا ذریعہ ہیں۔

- vi Trees give us fruits, dry fruits, dates and honey.

vii Forests are the lungs of nature because they provide oxygen to the atmosphere.



درخت ہمیں پھل، خشک پھل، کھجور اور شہد دیتے ہیں۔
جنگلات قدرت کے پھیپھڑے ہوتے ہیں کیونکہ وہ ماحول میں آکسیجن فراہم کرتے ہیں۔

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Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What are forests?

Ans: A large area of land covered with trees are called forests.

Q2: What are different kinds of forests found in Pakistan?

Ans: In Pakistan we have following main kinds of forests.

- I) Coniferous Forests
- ii) Foothill Forests
- iii) Scrub Forests
- iv) The River and Canal Forests
- v) Forests in plains
- vi) Planted Forests

Q3: How is the climate of Pakistan?

Ans: The climate of Pakistan is warm and hot dry.

Q4: What is used of timber?

Ans: Timber is used for building, houses and making furniture.

Q5: Write down the importance of the forests.

- Ans:**
- i Forests produce timber which is used for building, houses and making furniture.
 - ii The industries of paper, matches, sports, goods, agricultural implements, etc. depend on forests.
 - iii We obtain, rubber, corks, perfumes, glue, paint, dyes from forests.
 - iv Forests cool the area and cause rain. It is because of forests that Murree hills receive heavy rainfall.
 - v Forests are a source of livelihood for woodcutters, carpenters, craftsmen, boatmen, coolies, etc.
 - iv Forests cool the area and cause rain. It is because of forests that Murree hills receive heavy rainfall.
 - vi Trees give us fruits, dry fruits, dates and honey.
 - vii Forests are the lungs of nature because they provide oxygen to the atmosphere.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- 1: Forests are _____ of nature:
(a) Heart ✓(b) Lungs (c) Kidneys
- 2: Trees give us:
(a) Fruits (b) Dry fruit ✓(c) both (a and b)
- 3: Forests are a source of livelihood for:
(a) Doctors (b) Teachers ✓(c) Woodcutters
- 4: _____ receives heavy rainfall due to forests.
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi ✓(c) Murree
- 5: The _____ of Pakistan is hot and dry.
(a) air ✓(b) climate (c) weather

C. Fill in the blanks.

- 1: A large area of land covered with trees is called **forests**.
- 2: The climate of Pakistan is **hot and dry**.
- 3: In Pakistan, there are **six** main kinds of the forests.
- 4: Forests cool the air and cause **rain**.
- 5: **Forests** give us fruits, dry fruits, dates and honey.

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Industry.

Production of good products from raw material is called **"Industry."** Raw material means thing or material which is derived from agriculture and minerals in its basic form. With the help of this raw material various industrial goods are manufactured with the help of machines in the factories.



Heavy Industries

We use these industrial products according to our needs. Number of industries in the country determine its level of progress. The countries which have a lot of industries are called industrial countries or developed countries. Those countries which have less number of industries are called developing countries. There are two kinds of industries:

خام مال سے اچھی مصنوعات کی پیداوار کو صنعت کہا جاتا ہے۔ خام مال کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ زراعت اور معدنیات سے متعلق چیز یا مواد اپنی بنیادی شکل میں ہو۔ اس خام مال کی مدد سے مختلف صنعتی سامان فیکٹریوں میں مشینوں کی مدد سے تیار کیے جاتے ہیں۔ ہم اپنی ضروریات کے مطابق ان صنعتی مصنوعات کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ ملک میں صنعتوں کی تعداد اس کی ترقی کی سطح کا تعین کرتی ہے۔ ایسے ممالک جو بہت ساری صنعت رکھتے ہیں وہ صنعتی ممالک یا ترقی یافتہ ممالک کہلاتے ہیں۔ وہ ممالک جو صنعتوں کی کم تعداد رکھتے ہیں۔ انہیں ترقی پذیر ممالک کہا جاتا ہے۔ صنعتوں کی دو اقسام ہیں۔

i Cottage Industries

۱ گھریلو صنعتیں

ii Heavy Industries

۲ بھاری صنعتیں

Cottage Industries:

Cottage industries mean such industries which are setup at homes or small units. In case of a cottage industry, members of family or very small number of workers work together and produce the goods which are sold by themselves. These include carpet knitting, sports goods, shawls, pottery, surgical goods and hosiery industries.



Socks



Steel Pots



Sports Goods

گھریلو صنعتیں: گھریلو صنعتوں کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ ایسی صنعت جو گھروں یا چھوٹے پیمانے پر ہوں۔ ایک گھریلو صنعت کی صورت میں، خاندان کے اراکین یا بہت کم تعداد میں کارکن مل کر کام کرتے ہیں اور خود سامان بنا کر فروخت کرتے ہیں۔ ان میں قالین سازی، کھیلوں کے سامان، شال، برتن، سرجری کا سامان اور ہوزری صنعتیں شامل ہیں۔

Heavy Industry:

It is an industry in which products are manufactured with the help of heavy machines. For such industries, large units are established. These include, cloth, iron and steel, cement, sugar, cars and motorcycles, electrical goods, fertilizers, glass and medicine industry.



Cement Factory



Fertilizer Plant



Automobile Industry

بھاری صنعتیں: یہ ایک صنعت جس میں مصنوعات بھاری مشینوں کی مدد سے تیار کی جاتی ہیں۔ ایسی صنعتوں کے لیے بڑے یونٹس قائم کیے جاتے ہیں۔ اس میں کپڑا، لوہا، سٹیل، سیمنٹ، شکر، کاریں اور موٹر سائیکلیں، بجلی کے سامان، کھادیں، شیشہ، اور ادویات کی صنعت شامل ہیں۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Define industry?

Ans: Production of good products from raw material is called industry.

Q2: What do you know about raw materials?

Ans: Raw material means thing or material which is derived from agriculture and minerals in its basic form.

Q3: Which countries are called developed countries?

Ans: The countries which have a lot of industries are called industrial countries or developed countries.

Q4: Define heavy industry?

Ans: It is an industry in which products are manufactured with the help of heavy machines.

Q5: What is cottage industry?

Ans: Cottage industry means such industries which are setup at homes or small units.

B. Chose the correct option.

- 1: _____ means thing or material which is derived from agriculture and minerals in its basic form:
✓(a) Raw material (b) Mineral (c) Agriculture
- 2: Carpet knitting is a _____ industry.
(a) heavy ✓(b) cottage (c) chemical
- 3: There are _____ types of industries in Pakistan.
(a) One ✓(b) Two (c) Three
- 4: _____ are setup at homes or small units.
(a) Heavy industries ✓(b) Cottage industries (c) none
- 5: The countries have a lot of industries are called:
(a) developed ✓(b) developing (c) poor

C. Fill in the blanks.

- 1: Production of goods from **raw** material is called industry.
- 2: Number of industries in a country determines its level of **progress**.
- 3: **Heavy** industry is an industry in which products are manufactured by heavy machines.
- 4: **Cottage** industry requires small unit.
- 5: Carpet knitting, shawl and pottery are **cottage** industry.

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Our Environment.

The things surrounding us make our environment. It includes, weather, roads, buildings, trees, rivers, mountains, seas and animals, etc. Some of the things around us are natural and some are made by man. So, our environment is of two types.

i Natural Environment

ii Man-Made Environment



Natural Environment



Man-Made Environment

ہمارے ارد گرد کی چیزیں ہمارے ماحول کو بناتی ہیں۔ اس میں موسم، سڑکیں، عمارات، درخت، دریا، پہاڑ، سمندر اور جانور وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ ہمارے ارد گرد کچھ چیزیں قدرتی ہیں اور کچھ انسان کی بنائی ہوئی ہیں۔ لہذا، ہمارا ماحول دو اقسام کا ہے۔

۱ قدرتی ماحول ۲ انسان ساختہ ماحول

Our environment changes from place to place. It is different at home, school and other places. We are part of our environment so we should keep it neat and clean. We should keep our rooms and houses tidy.

- i We should not spit everywhere.
- ii We should always throw garbage into bins.
- iii We should not make a noise.
- iv We should Plant more trees.

If we take care of our environment, it will help us. It will return us neat, clean and peaceful life.

۱ قدرتی ماحول ۲ انسان ساختہ ماحول

ہمارا ماحول الگ الگ جگہوں پر تبدیل ہوتا ہے۔ یہ گھر، اسکول اور دیگر مقامات پر مختلف ہے۔ ہم ہمارے ماحول کا حصہ ہیں لہذا ہمیں اسے صاف ستھرا رکھنا چاہیے۔ ہمیں اپنے کمرے اور گھروں کو صاف رکھنا چاہیے۔

۱ ہمیں ہر جگہ تھوکنہ نہیں چاہیے۔

۲ ہمیں ہمیشہ کوڑا کرکٹ کوڑے دان میں پھینکنا چاہیے۔

۳ ہمیں شور نہیں مچانا چاہیے۔

۴ ہمیں زیادہ درخت لگانے چاہیے۔

اگر ہم اپنے ماحول کی دیکھ بھال کریں تو یہ ہماری مدد کرے گا۔ یہ ہمیں صاف، ستھری اور پر امن زندگی لوٹائے گا۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What is environment?

Ans: The thing around us make our environment.

Q2: How many types of environment are there?

Ans: Our environment is of two types:

- I) Natural Environment
- ii) Man - made environment

Q3: Does our environment change from place to place?

Ans: Our environment changes from place to place. It is different at home, school and other places.

Q4: Where should we throw the garbage?

Ans: We should always throw garbage into bins.

Q5: Why should we take care of our environment?

Ans: We are part of our environment so we should keep it neat and clean. We should keep our rooms and houses tidy.

Q6: What things are included in our environment?

Ans: It includes weather, roads, buildings, trees, rivers, mountains, seas and animals, etc.

B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1: The things surrounding us make our environment.
- 2: Our environment is of two types.
- 3: Our environment changes from place to place.
- 4: We should keep our environment neat and clean.
- 5: We should not spit everywhere.
- 6: We should plant more trees.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

- 1: Everything in our surroundings is a part of our house.
- 2: The things around us are natural.
- 3: Our environment never changes.
- 4: We should always throw garbage into bins.
- 5: We should not plant more trees for a healthy environment.
- 6: We should keep our rooms and houses tidy.

D. Match each statement with the correct pictures given below.

Grow more and more trees.



Don't spit everywhere.



Don't make a noise.



Tidy up your room.



Throw the garbage into dustbin.



Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about Fabrics.

Fabrics are used to make clothing, bedding and many other products. Some fabrics are natural products and others are made by chemical processes.

Natural fabrics can be spun to make yarn, then which can be woven on a loom to make cloth.

Wool the most common animal fibre is made from the fleece of sheep. The quality of wool depends on the breed of sheep.

کپڑے لباس، بستر اور بہت سی دوسری مصنوعات بنانے کے لیے استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ کچھ کپڑے قدرتی مصنوعات سے اور دیگر کیمیائی عملوں کے ذریعے تیار ہوتے ہیں۔

قدرتی پارچوں سے دھاگہ بنانے کے لیے اسے کاٹا جاتا ہے اور اسے کھڈی پر کپڑا بنانے کے لیے کانٹھا جاتا ہے۔
پشم / اون سب سے عام حیوانی پارچہ ہے جو کہ بھیڑ کے جسم پر اگلنے والے اون سے بنایا جاتا ہے۔ بھیڑ کی کھال کی کوالٹی کا انحصار بھیڑ کی پرورش پر ہوتا ہے

Silk:

Silk is made by a type of caterpillar called silkworm, which spin a cocoon to prepare for their transformation into moths. In silk framing, the long fabric are collected before the cocoon form.

Many fibers are obtained from plants.



Silk Cloth

سلک (ریشم): ریشم ایک قسم کے لارو جسے ریشم کا کپڑا کہا جاتا ہے، جو اپنی ہیئت یا صورت پتنگے میں تبدیل کرنے کے لیے اپنے ارد گرد ریشمی خول بناتا ہے۔ ریشم کی کاشت کاری میں، لارو کے پتنگے بننے سے پہلے بہت سا ریشم حاصل کیا جاتا ہے۔ بہت سے پارچے پودوں سے حاصل کیے جاتے ہیں۔

Cotton:

It comes from a clump of fibers that forms around the head of cotton plants.

یہ پارچوں کے تودے سے
روئی / سوتی کپڑا:
بنتا ہے جو کہ کپاس کے پودے پر ہوتا ہے۔



Cotton Shirts

Jute, Sisal and Hemp:

They are strong plant fibers which are used to make rope and canvas.

پٹ سن، سیسل اور مینپ: یہ پودوں کے مضبوط ریشے / پارچے ہیں جو کہ رسی اور ترپال کو بنانے کے لیے استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔

Linen:

Linen is made from the stem fibers of flax.

لیلن: لیلن / نیلے پھولوں والے پودے کے تنے کے پارچوں سے مل کر بنتا ہے۔



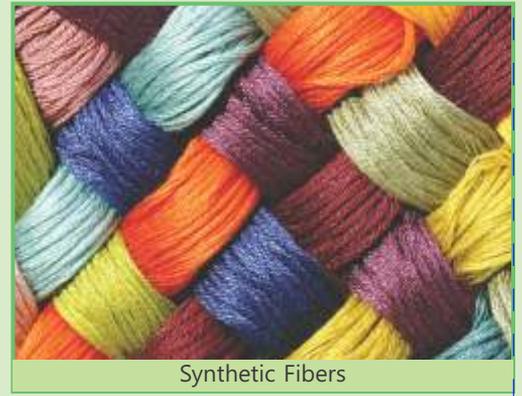
Hemp Fabric



Linen

Synthetic Fibers:

The first synthetic fibers were made from cellulose early in the 20th century. Rayon is prepared from cellulose by dissolving wood pulp in an alkali. This mixture is then treated with a chemical



Synthetic Fibers

that turns it into sticky liquid called viscose. The viscose solution is sprayed through tiny holes into a bath of sulphuric acid. These fibers can be spun to make yarn and then woven to make a silky cloth.

Synthetic fibers are often stronger than natural fibers. They can be woven to form crease resistant cloths and are also used to make ropes and carpets.

مصنوعی پارچے: سب سے پہلے مصنوعی پارچے بیسویں صدی کے آغاز میں نشاستے سے بنائے گئے تھے۔ لکڑی کے گورے کو الکل کی میں گھولنے کے بعد نشاستے سے مصنوعی ریشم تیار کیا گیا۔ اس مکسچر میں کیمیکل شامل کیا جاتا ہے جس کے بعد یہ چپکنے والے مائع میں تبدیل ہو جاتا ہے، جسے نیم سیال کہا جاتا ہے۔ نیم سیال محلول کو سواخوں کے ذریعے سلفیورک ایسڈ میں ڈبوایا جاتا ہے۔ یہ پارچے دھاگا بنانے کے لیے کاٹے جاتے ہیں اور پھر ریشمی کپڑا بنانے کے لیے گانٹھے جاتے ہیں۔ اکثر مصنوعی پارچے قدرتی پارچوں سے زیادہ مضبوط ہوتے ہیں یہ کرتج (سلوٹ یا شکن) مزاحم کپڑے بنانے کے لیے اور رسی اور کارپٹ بنانے کے بھی کام آتا ہے۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What purpose are the fibers used for?

Ans: They can be woven to form crease resistant clothes and are also used to make ropes and carpets.

Q2: Where do we get wool from?

Ans: We can get wool from fleece of sheep.

Q3: What are natural fibers?

Ans: Wools are natural fibres.

Q4: Where do we get linen from?

Ans: Linen is made from the stem fibers of flax.

Q5: When were synthetic fibers made?

Ans: The first synthetic fibers were made from cellulose early in 20th century.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1: Fabrics are mainly used for furniture products:

(a) Furniture (b) Sports Items ✓(c) Clothing

2: Natural fabrics can be spun to make:

(a) Furniture ✓(b) Yarn (c) Cement

3: The quality of wool depends on the breed of:

(a) Goat (b) Cow ✓(c) Sheep

4: Many fibers are obtained from:

✓(a) Plants (b) Mountains (c) Animals

5: Wool is made from the fleece of:

(a) goats ✓(b) sheep (c) cows

C. Fill in the blanks.

1: Synthetic fibers can be woven to form crease resistant cloths.

2: Synthetic fiber is prepared from cellulose by dissolving wood pulp in an alkali.

3: Synthetic fibers are often stronger than natural fiber.

4: Linen is made from the stem fibers of flax.

5: Wool is made from the fleece of sheep.

D. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

- 1: Natural fibers are obtained from animals and plants.
- 2: Wool is made by a type of caterpillar called silkworm.
- 3: Cotton comes from a clump of fibers that forms around the head of cotton plants.
- 4: Jute, sisal and hemp are strong animal fibers.
- 5: Natural fibers are often stronger than the synthetic fibers.

E. Write the names of different types of fabrics given below.



Hemp fabric



Synthetic fiber



Silk cloth



Cotton shirts



Linen

Magazines also give us so important news and information but they are not published daily. Most magazines are published weekly, fortnightly or monthly.

رسالے ہمیں بہت اہم خبریں اور معلومات بھی فراہم کرتے ہیں لیکن وہ روزانہ شائع نہیں ہوتے ہیں۔ زیادہ تر رسالے ہفتہ وار، پندرہ دن بعد یا ماہانہ شائع کیے جاتے ہیں۔

Radio and television include in electronic media. They provide us information, education and entertainment through a variety of programs. We can see and listen to our favorite programs, dramas or movies on television. While we can only listen to our favorite programs or news on radio.

ریڈیو اور ٹیلی ویژن الیکٹرونک میڈیا میں شامل ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں مختلف پروگراموں کے ذریعے معلومات، تعلیم اور تفریح فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ ہم ٹیلی ویژن پر اپنے پسندیدہ پروگراموں، ڈراموں یا فلموں کو دیکھ اور سن سکتے ہیں۔ جبکہ ریڈیو پر ہم اپنے پسندیدہ پروگراموں یا خبروں کو صرف سن سکتے ہیں۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Which thing has become indispensable for us?

Ans: Media has become indispensable for our lives.

Q2: How do we get a lot of important information about the society and all over the world?

Ans: Through media we get a lot of important information about the society and all over, the world.

Q3: What are included in print media?

Ans: Newspaper and magazines are electronic media.

Q4: What are included in electronic media?

Ans: Radio and television are electronic media.

Q5: Write down briefly about television and radio.

Ans: Radio and television include in electronic media. They provide us information, education and entertainment through a variety of programs. We can see and listen to our favourite programs. dramas or movies on television. While we can only listen to our favorite programs or news on radio.

Q6: When the newspaper come out??

Ans: Newspaper are published everyday and some come out weekly and monthly.

B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1: Newspaper and magazine are print media.
- 2: Radio and television is an electronic media.
- 3: Newspaper also carry articles on important issues.
- 4: We can only listen our favourite programs on radio.
- 5: Magazines are not published daily.
- 6: Radio and television include in electronic media.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (x) the false statements.

- 1: Radio is a print media.
- 2: We can see movies on television.
- 3: Some magazines are published weekly.
- 4: Through media we cannot get a lot information about the society and all over the world.
- 5: Media makes aware about our surrounding.
- 6: Newspaper are published after one week.



Everyone who lives in Pakistan is called a citizen of Pakistan. All the citizens of Pakistan have equal fundamental rights, responsibilities and duties.

پاکستان میں رہنے والا ہر فرد پاکستان کا شہری کہلاتا ہے۔ پاکستان کے تمام شہریوں کے برابر بنیادی حقوق، ذمہ داریاں اور فرائض ہیں۔

A good citizen is loyal to his country. He always follows rules and regulations that are made by government. He cares for public peace and safety. A good citizen maintains discipline. A good citizen always helps the poor, needy and weak people. A good citizen always lives with spirit of co-operation and consideration for the feeling of others. A good citizen always works for the betterment of his country. A good citizen always respects his elders and teachers.

ایک اچھا شہری اپنے ملک کا وفادار ہوتا ہے۔ وہ ہمیشہ قواعد و ضوابط کی پیروی کرتا ہے۔ جو حکومت کی طرف سے بنائے جاتے ہیں۔ وہ عوامی امن اور حفاظت کی پرواہ کرتا ہے۔ ایک اچھا شہری نظم و ضبط کو برقرار رکھتا ہے۔ ایک اچھا شہری ہمیشہ غریب، محتاج اور کمزور لوگوں کی مدد کرتا ہے۔ ایک اچھا شہری جذبہ تعاون اور دوسروں کے احساس کے بارے میں غور و فکر میں رہتا ہے۔ ایک اچھا شہری ہمیشہ اپنے ملک کی بہتری کے لیے کام کرتا ہے۔ ایک اچھا شہری ہمیشہ اپنے بڑوں اور اساتذہ کا احترام کرتا ہے۔

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: Who is called citizen of Pakistan?

Ans: Everyone who lives in Pakistan is called a citizen of Pakistan.

Q2: What are the duties of a good citizen?

Ans: A good citizen should be loyal to his country. He should always follows rules and regulations that are made by government. He should care for public peace and safety. A good citizen should maintains discipline. A good citizen should always helps the poor, needy and weak people. A good citizen should always lives with spirit of co-operation and consideration for the feeling of others. A good citizen should always works for the betterment of his country. A good citizen should always respects his elders and teachers.

Q3: How should we can become a good citizen?

Ans: We can become a good citizen by performing our duties.

Q4: Should we break rules and regulation?

Ans: No, we should not break his rules and regulation.

Q5: Does a good citizen respect his elders and teachers?

Ans: Yes, a good citizen always respect for his elders and teachers.

B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1: Everyone who lives in Pakistan is called a **citizen** of Pakistan.
- 2: All citizens of **pakistan** have equal rights, responsibilities and duties.
- 3: A good citizen always works for the **betterment** of the country.
- 4: A good citizen always respects his **elders** and teachers.
- 5: A good citizen is loyal to his **country**.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

- 1: A good citizen always helps rich people.
- 2: We should become a good citizen.
- 3: A good citizen never violate any rule and regulation.
- 4: A good citizen is pride for the country.
- 5: All the citizens of Pakistan have equal fundamental rights, responsibilities and duties.

×

Learning Objective:

The students will be able to know about The United Nations.



The **United Nations** is an international organization. Whose aims are to provide co-operation in international laws, international security and economic development. The United Nations was founded on 24 October, 1945. It was founded to replace League of Nation. The United Nations headquarter is in New York city. The main offices of United Nations are in Geneva. There are 193 members of the United Nations. The United Nations gets its finance from voluntary contribution member states.

اقوام متحدہ ایک بین الاقوامی تنظیم ہے۔ جس کا مقصد بین الاقوامی قوانین، بین الاقوامی حفاظت اور اقتصادی ترقی میں تعاون فراہم کرنا ہے۔ اقوام متحدہ کو 24 اکتوبر 1945 میں قائم کیا گیا تھا۔ یہ قومی لیگ کو تبدیل کر کے قائم کی گئی تھی۔ اقوام متحدہ کا صدر دفتر نیویارک شہر میں ہے۔ اقوام متحدہ کے اہم دفاتر جنیوا میں ہیں۔ اقوام متحدہ کے 193 اراکین ہیں۔ اقوام متحدہ رضاکارانہ شراکت دار ممبر ریاست سے اپنے فناس کو حاصل کرتا ہے۔

There are six official languages of the United Nations. The United Nations System is based on five principal organs, such as:

- i The General Assembly
- ii The Security Council
- iii The Economic and Social Council
- iv The Secretariat
- v The International Court

اقوام متحدہ کی چھ سرکاری زبانیں ہیں۔ اقوام متحدہ کا نظام پانچ اعلیٰ عہدوں پر مبنی ہے۔ جیسے:

- ۱ عام اسمبلی
- ۲ سلامتی کونسل
- ۳ اقتصادی اور سماجی کونسل
- ۴ بین الاقوامی عدالت
- ۵ سکریٹریٹ

Exercise

A. Answer these questions.

Q1: What are main aims of the United Nations?

Ans: The main aims of United Nations are to co-operation in international laws, security and economic development.

Q2: When was the United Nations founded?

Ans: The United Nations was founded on 24th October, 1945.

Q3: Where is the headquarter of the United Nations?

Ans: The United Nations headquarter is in New York City.

Q4: How many official languages are there of the United Nations?

Ans: There are six official languages of the United Nations.

Q5: How many principal organs of the United Nations?

Ans: The United Nations System is based on five principal organs.

Q6: Name the five principal organs of the United Nations?

Ans: The names of five principle organs are:

- I) The General Assembly
- ii) The security council
- iii) The economic and social council
- iv) The secretariat
- v) The international court

B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1: United Nations is an international organization.
- 2: The United Nations was founded on 24th October, 1945.
- 3: The United Nations headquarter is in new year.
- 4: The main offices of the United Nations are in Geneva.
- 5: There are six official languages of the United Nations.
- 6: The United Nations system is based on five principal organs.

C. Tick (✓) the true and cross (×) the false statements.

- 1: The United Nations headquarter is in Washington.
- 2: The United Nations its finance from voluntary contribution member states.
- 3: The United Nations was founded on 24th October, 1946.
- 4: These are 193 members of United Nations.
- 5: There are eight official languages of the United Nation.
- 6: The United Nations is a National organization.

Annual Division of Syllabus

1st Term

Month - 1

Week - 1	Week - 2
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Week - 3	Week - 4
Page 4 - 10	
Revision Unit 1 to Unit 2	Monthly Test

Month - 2

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Unit 3 Study + Exercise	Unit 4 Study + Exercise
Week - 3	Week - 4
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Month - 3

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2nd Term

Month - 4

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Unit 8 Study + Exercise	Unit 9 Study + Exercise
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Month - 6

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Unit 12 Study + Exercise	Unit 13 to Unit 14 Study + Exercise
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Revision Unit 12 to Unit 14	Second Term Exam

Third (Final) Term

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Unit 15 Study + Exercise	Unit 16 Study + Exercise
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Month - 8

Week - 1	Week - 2
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Unit 17 Study + Exercise	Unit 18 to Unit 19 Study + Exercise
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Revision Unit 17 to Unit 19	Monthly Test

Month - 9

Week - 1	Week - 2
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Revision of First Term Units	Revision of Second Term Units
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Revision of Third Term Units	Third (Final) Term Exams