

BE ALWAYS ONE STEP AHEAD WITH EXAM SOLUTIONS

**Class: K5**

**Subject: Social Studies**

**(Practice worksheets)**

+92 321 0004167

[www.examsolutions.pk](http://www.examsolutions.pk)

[examsolutionspk@gmail.com](mailto:examsolutionspk@gmail.com)

## **Table of Contents**

**Landforms**

**Oceans and Seas**

**Weather and Climate**

**Maps**

**Continents**

**The Polar Regions**

**Provinces of Pakistan**

**Cities of Pakistan**

**Government of Pakistan**

**Children Rights**

**Communication**

**Sher Shah Suri**

**Land Between Rivers**

BE ALWAYS ONE STEP AHEAD WITH EXAM SOLUTIONS

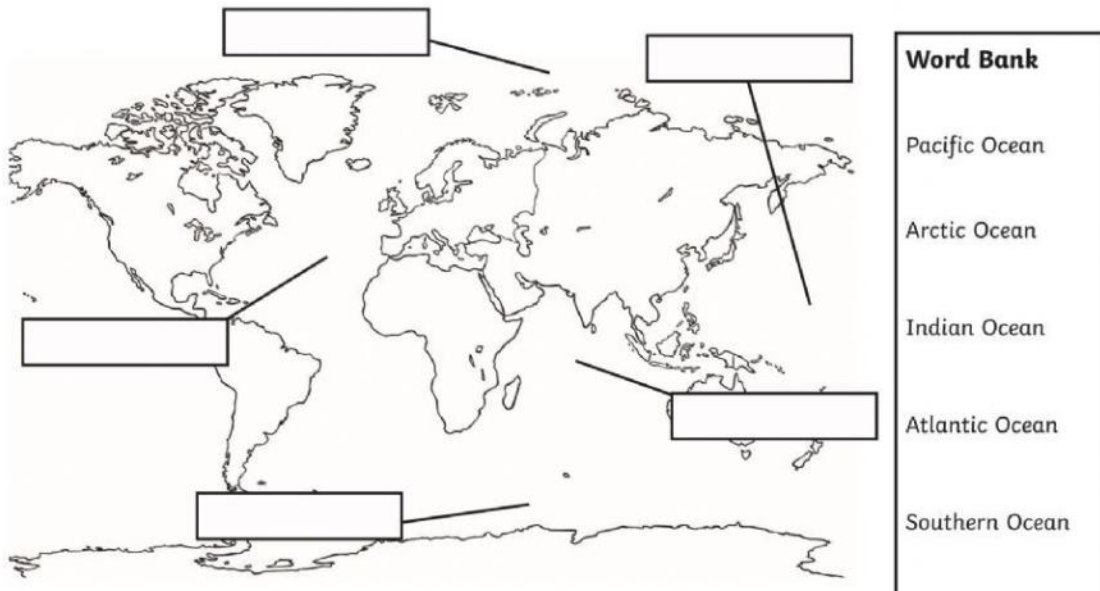
**Class: K5**

**Subject: Social Studies**

**Topic: Oceans and Seas**

## Oceans and Seas

### The Five Oceans of the World



**Q: Answer the following by selecting the correct option**

- 1. What percentage of Earth's surface is covered by oceans?**  
a) 60%      b) 70%      c) 80%      d) 90%
- 2. The average depth of the ocean is:**  
a) 840 meters      b) 1,200 meters  
c) 3,795 meters      d) 6,000 meters
- 3. What percentage of Earth's water is salty and undrinkable?**  
a) 50%      b) 70%      c) 97%      d) 99%
- 4. Which ocean is the largest and deepest?**  
a) Atlantic Ocean      b) Pacific Ocean  
c) Indian Ocean      d) Arctic Ocean
- 5. The Indian Ocean lies between:**  
a) Europe and Asia      b) Africa and Australia  
c) North and South America      d) Asia and Antarctic

6. Which ocean has the silhouette of the letter "S"?
- a) Arctic Ocean                      b) Atlantic Ocean
- c) Indian Ocean                      d) Pacific Ocean
7. What is the second-largest ocean in the world?
- a) Indian Ocean                      b) Atlantic Ocean
- c) Pacific Ocean                      d) Arctic Ocean
8. The Pacific Ocean covers how many square kilometers?
- a) 106 million    b) 165.2 million    c) 74 million    d) 14 million
9. The Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean is how many kilometers deep?
- a) 10 km                      b) 11 km                      c) 12 km                      d) 13 km
10. What ocean is named after Atlas from Greek mythology?
- a) Pacific Ocean                      b) Arctic Ocean
- c) Atlantic Ocean                      d) Southern Ocean
11. Which ocean is the warmest?
- a) Arctic Ocean                      b) Indian Ocean
- c) Southern Ocean                      d) Pacific Ocean
12. What is the average depth of the Atlantic Ocean?
- a) 3,890 meters                      b) 3,795 meters
- c) 4,000 meters                      d) 5,000 meters

13. Which ocean lies between Asia and North America?  
a) Indian Ocean      b) Atlantic Ocean  
c) Pacific Ocean      d) Arctic Ocean
14. What percentage of the Earth's water is clean and drinkable?  
a) 5%      b) 3.5%      c) 2.5%      d) 1%
15. Which explorer named the Pacific Ocean?  
a) Vasco da Gama      b) Ferdinand Magellan  
c) Christopher Columbus      d) Amerigo Vespucci
16. What percentage of volcanic activity occurs under the ocean?  
a) 80%      b) 90%      c) 95%      d) 70%
17. Which ocean lies at the North Pole?  
a) Indian Ocean      b) Atlantic Ocean  
c) Arctic Ocean      d) Southern Ocean
18. The Southern Ocean is also called the:  
a) Atlantic Ocean      b) Antarctic Ocean  
c) Indian Ocean      d) Arctic Ocean
19. What is the main cause of tides?  
a) Earth's rotation      b) Moon's gravitational pull  
c) Sun's temperature      d) Wind pressure

20. Which ocean is mostly frozen throughout the year?

- a) Arctic Ocean                      b) Southern Ocean
- c) Indian Ocean                      d) Atlantic Ocean

**Q: Fill in the blanks with appropriate words**

1. The oceans have \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the Earth's living space.
2. Only \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the global water is drinkable.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ ocean has the shape of the letter S and connects Europe and Africa.
4. The Arctic Ocean lies at the \_\_\_\_\_ and is mostly covered with \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest ocean, covering 5.5 million square miles.
6. The Pacific Ocean covers \_\_\_\_\_ million square kilometers.
7. The Atlantic Ocean is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest ocean in the world.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest ocean.
9. The average depth of the Indian Ocean is \_\_\_\_\_ meters.
10. The Atlantic Ocean connects \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The Arctic Ocean borders the continents of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the warmest ocean in the world.
13. The Southern Ocean surrounds the continent of \_\_\_\_\_.

14. Tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Only \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the oceans have been explored by humans.
16. The name "Atlantic" comes from the \_\_\_\_\_ mountains.
17. The Arctic Ocean covers an area of \_\_\_\_\_ million square kilometers.
18. Vasco da Gama sailed across the Atlantic Ocean in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the deepest ocean in the world.
20. The \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean is mostly covered with ice all year round.

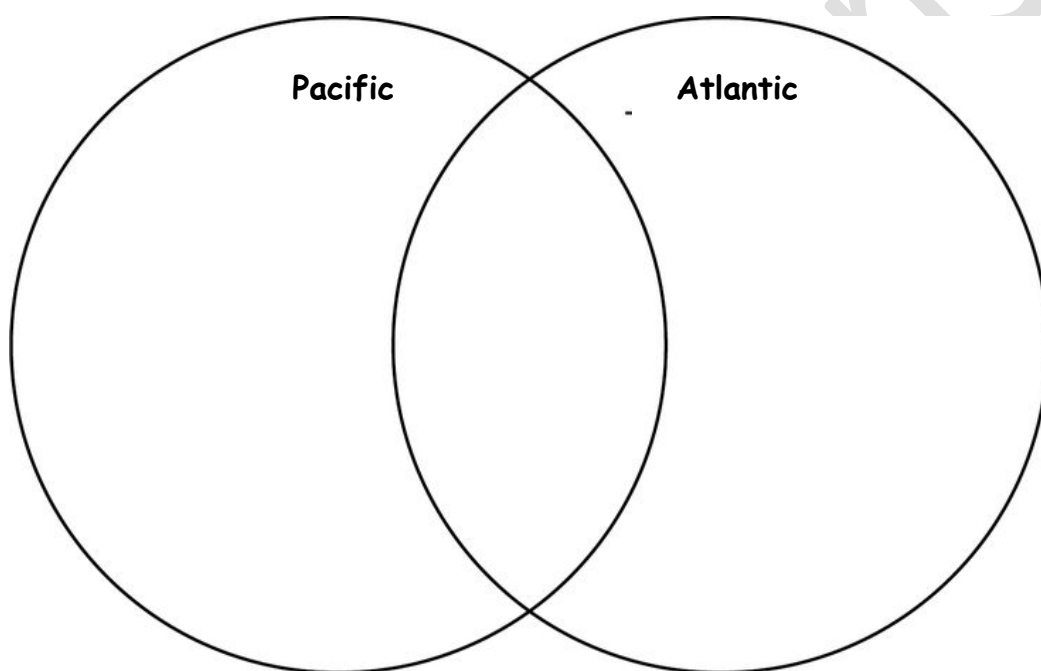
**Q: Mark the following as True or False**

1. Tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the Moon and Sun.
2. The Indian Ocean is the coldest ocean.
3. Most of the Earth's volcanic action occurs under the ocean.
4. The Pacific Ocean is smaller than the Arctic Ocean.
5. The Atlantic Ocean is named after the Atlas Mountains.



**Q: Comparing the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean based on the following features:**

- **Size (largest, second largest, third largest)**
- **Depth (deepest, average, shallowest among the three)**
- **Location (continents they border)**
- **Unique Characteristics**



### **Short Questions**

**1. Why is only 2.5% of global water drinkable?**

---

---

**2. What are tides, and how are they formed?**

---

---

**3. Describe the Indian Ocean's key features.**

---

---

**4. Why is the Dead Sea called 'Dead'?**

---

---

**5. What makes the Pacific Ocean unique compared to others?**

---

---

**6. What is the average depth of the Atlantic Ocean?**

---

---

**7. What role does the Southern Ocean play in global climate?**

---

---

**8. Why is the Arctic Ocean mostly covered with ice?**

---

---

**9. What is the significance of oceans in supporting marine biodiversity?**

---

---

10. Explain the historical importance of the Atlantic Ocean for exploration.

---

---

**Q: Match the following correctly**

Column A	Column B
Pacific Ocean	Warmest ocean
Arctic Ocean	Largest ocean
Indian Ocean	Smallest ocean
Atlantic Ocean	Located near Antarctica
Southern Ocean	Named after the Atlas

### Long Questions

1. Explain the significance of oceans in maintaining Earth's ecosystem.

---

---

---

---

---

2. Compare and contrast the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

---

---

---

---

---

**3. Discuss the role of oceans in volcanic activity and the Earth's surface formation.**

---

---

---

---

---

**4. How do tides affect marine and coastal life?**

---

---

---

---

---

**5. Write about the history of exploration of the Atlantic Ocean.**

---

---

---

---

---

**6. If 97% of Earth's water is salty and only 10% of the oceans have been explored, discuss the challenges this poses for freshwater availability and oceanic research.**

---

---

---

---

---

**7. How do the unique features of the Arctic Ocean contribute to the global climate?**

---

---

---

---

---

**8. Explain how oceanic boundaries influence trade and geopolitics.**

---

---

---

---

---

BE ALWAYS ONE STEP AHEAD WITH EXAMS SOLUTIONS

**Class: K5**

**Subject: Social Studies**

**Topic: Provinces of Pakistan**

## Chapter 7- Provinces of Pakistan

Q1: Fill in the Blanks with the correct option.

1. Pakistan has \_\_\_\_\_ provinces.
2. The capital of Sindh is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ River flows through Punjab and Sindh.
4. Balochistan is the \_\_\_\_\_ province of Pakistan by land area.
5. Punjab means "Land of \_\_\_\_\_ Rivers."
6. The Kalhora tribe ruled Sindh from \_\_\_\_\_ to 1783.
7. The main language spoken in Sindh is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ conquered Sindh in 712 AD.
9. The literacy rate in Punjab is \_\_\_\_\_ percent.
10. Sindhi handicraft famous for its block-printing is called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The largest province of Pakistan in terms of population is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The Shah Jahan Mosque is located in \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Karachi was once known as \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The British annexed Punjab in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The coastal areas of Sindh are famous for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q2: Circle the correct option**

**2. Which province is the most populated?**

- a) Sindh      b) Balochistan      c) Punjab      d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

**3. Which river forms the largest delta near Karachi?**

- a) Ravi      b) Indus      c) Chenab      d) Jhelum

**4. What is the capital city of Balochistan?**

- a) Karachi      b) Quetta      c) Hyderabad      d) Lahore

**5. The official language of Punjab is:**

- a) Sindhi      b) Balochi      c) Punjabi      d) Pashto

**6. Which of these is a traditional Sindhi craft?**

- a) Ajrak      b) Banarsi Silk      c) Pashmina Shawl      d) Kashmiri  
Carpet

**7. The Indus Valley Civilization flourished in:**

- a) 1800 BC      b) 2000 AD      c) 2600 BC      d) 3200 AD

**8. Which of these is a major crop grown in Sindh?**

- a) Apples      b) Bananas      c) Mangoes      d) Grapes

**9. The Mughal emperor who built the Shah Jahan Mosque was:**

- a) Akbar      b) Aurangzeb      c) Shah Jahan      d) Babur

**10. Sindh shares a border with which country?**

- a) India      b) Afghanistan      c) China      d) Iran



**Q3: Write True or False and correct the false statements.**

**1. Punjab is the least populated province of Pakistan.**

---

**2. The Indus River flows only through Balochistan.**

---

**3. Lahore is the capital of Punjab.**

---

**4. The Kalhora tribe ruled Sindh after the Talpur dynasty.**

---

**5. Karachi is located in Punjab.**

---

**6. The literacy rate of Punjab is the lowest in Pakistan.**

---

**7. Alexander the Great visited Punjab in 326 BC.**

---

**8. The Potwar Plateau is located in Sindh.**

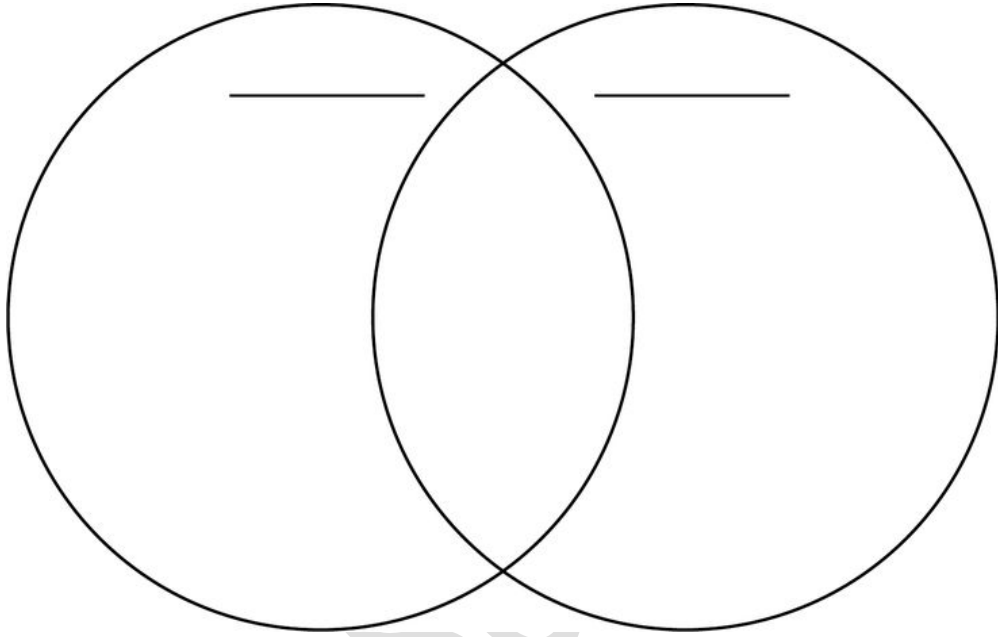
---

**9. Balochistan is mostly covered by desert and mountains.**

---

10. Ajrak is a famous Sindhi dance.

Q4: Compare and contrast Punjab and Sindh in the given Venn Diagram. Write at least two points in each section.



1. Name the four provinces of Pakistan.

2. What is the importance of the Indus River for Pakistan?

**3. Describe two cultural elements of Sindh.**

---

---

**4. What are the major geographical features of Punjab?**

---

---

**5. Which province is the largest in terms of area?**

---

---

**6. What are the major crops grown in Sindh?**

---

---

**7. How did British rule impact Sindh?**

---

---

**8. What is the importance of the Indus River for Pakistan?**

---

---

**9. Describe two cultural elements of Balochistan.**

---

---

**10. What are the major geographical features of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?**

---

---

**11. How did British rule impact Balochistan?**

---

---

**12. Name the sea that lies to the south of Sindh.**

---

---

**13. When was Moen-jo-daro established?**

---

---

**14. Who invaded Sindh in 326 BC?**

---

---

**15. What did Muhammad bin Qasim achieve in 712 AD?**

---

---

**16. Which tribe established rule in Sindh in the 10th century?**

---

---

**17. When did the Samma Dynasty form its government in Thatta?**

---

---

**18. Name two famous Sufi poets from the Mughal period in Sindh.**

---

---

**19. What is Ajrak, and why is it special?**

---

---

**20. What is the name of the mosque built by Shah Jahan in Thatta?**

---

---

**21. What does "Kalachi-jo-goth" refer to?**

---

---

**22. In which year was Sindh separated from the Bombay Presidency?**

---

---

**23. Name two traditional crafts of Sindh.**

---

---

**24. What kind of lifestyle is followed in the desert areas of Sindh?**

---

---

---

---

**Long Answer Questions**

**1. Describe the cultural and economic significance of Sindh in Pakistan.**

---

---

---

---

---

**2. Explain the geographical diversity of Punjab and its effect on agriculture.**

---

---

---

---

---

**3. What role did Punjab play in the independence movement of Pakistan?**

---

---

---

---

---

**4. Describe the cultural and economic significance of Balochistan in Pakistan.**

---

---

---

---

---

**5. Explain the geographical diversity of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its effect on agriculture.**

---

---

---

---

---

**6. What role did Punjab play in the independence movement of Pakistan?**

---

---

---

---

---

---

**7. Describe the geographical location of Sindh.  
Include its borders, capital, and the sea.**

---

---

---

---

---

---



**8. Explain the historical importance of Sindh from the Indus Valley Civilization to the Mughal period.**

**Mention Moen-jo-daro, Alexander, Arabs, Soomros, and Mughals.**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**9. What are the major crops and occupations of the people of Sindh?**

**Describe farming, marine life, and common crops.**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**10. Write a note on the cultural heritage of Sindh.**

**Talk about Ajrak, Susi, traditional clothing, and handicrafts.**

---

---

---

11. How did Sindh develop during the Kalhora and Talpur periods?

Mention culture, identity, and the development of Karachi.

12. Write a brief history of the British rule in Sindh. Include the battle of Miani, Charles Napier, and 1936 separation.

13. Explain the physical features and climate of Punjab. Talk about rivers, plains, mountains, and weather.

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 14. Why is Punjab considered the most fertile and populated province of Pakistan?**  
**Include information about population, crops, and irrigation.**
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

- 15. Describe the contributions of Punjab to the industrial development of Pakistan.**  
**Mention Sialkot, minerals, and types of industries.**
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
-

16. Write a short note on the cultural and historical Importance of Lahore.  
Include historical events, Mughal era, and independence movement.

---

---

---

---

---

---

17. Discuss the religious and cultural significance of Punjab in ancient times.  
Talk about Taxila, Buddhism, and the Indus Valley Civilization.

---

---

---

---

---

**18. Compare the traditions and handicrafts of Sindh and Punjab.**

**Mention clothing, crafts, and artistic expression in both provinces.**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Oceans and Seas-Answer Key

### (MCQs)

1. b) 70%
2. c) 3,795 meters
3. c) 97%
4. b) Pacific Ocean
5. b) Africa and Australia
6. b) Atlantic Ocean
7. b) Atlantic Ocean
8. b) 165.2 million
9. b) 11 km
10. c) Atlantic Ocean
11. b) Indian Ocean
12. a) 3,890 meters
13. c) Pacific Ocean
14. c) 2.5%
15. b) Ferdinand Magellan
16. b) 90%
17. c) Arctic Ocean
18. b) Antarctic Ocean
19. b) Moon's gravitational pull
20. a) Arctic Ocean

### True/False Statements

1. True
2. False – The Indian Ocean is the warmest.
3. True
4. False – The Pacific Ocean is larger than the Arctic Ocean.
5. True

### Fill in the Blanks

1. 99
2. 2.5
3. Atlantic
4. North Pole; ice
5. Arctic Ocean
6. 165.2
7. Second
8. Arctic Ocean
9. 3,890
10. Europe; Africa
11. Europe; Asia; North America
12. Indian Ocean
13. Antarctica
14. Moon; Sun
15. 10
16. Atlas
17. 14
18. 1498
19. Pacific Ocean
20. Arctic

### Comparison of Pacific and Atlantic Oceans

#### Pacific Ocean:

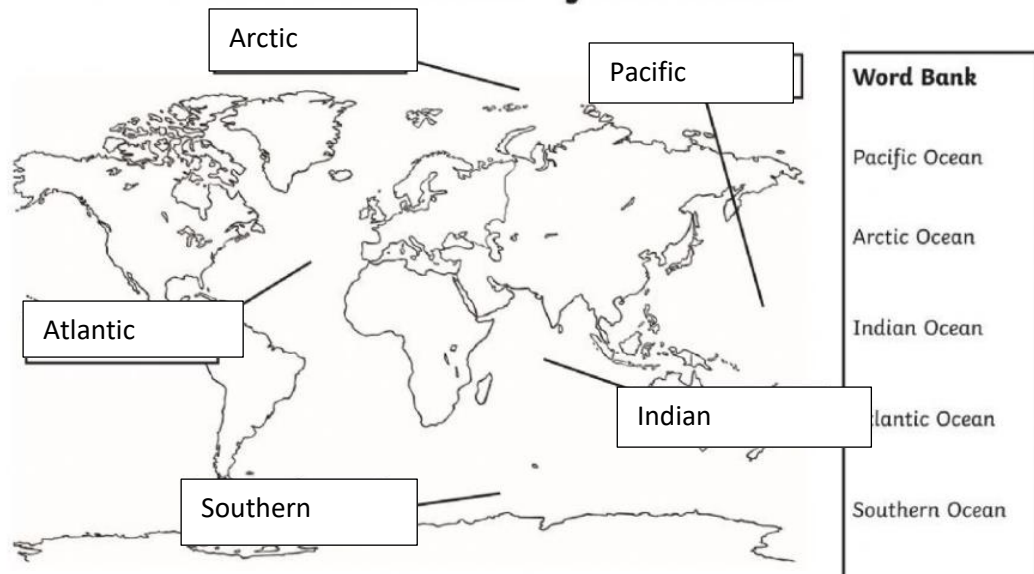
- The largest and deepest ocean in the world.
- Covers 165.2 million square kilometers (63.8 million square miles).
- Contains the Mariana Trench, which is the deepest part of the ocean at 11 kilometers (6 miles) deep.
- Lies between the Asian and American continents.
- Contains many small islands.

#### Atlantic Ocean:

- The second-largest ocean in the world.
- Covers 106 million square kilometers (41 million square miles).
- Has an average depth of 3,900 meters, which is shallower than the Pacific.
- Forms a bridge between the North and South Americas and Europe and Africa.
- Named after the Atlas Mountains and the lost continent of Atlantis.

Both oceans play a crucial role in connecting continents and supporting global ecosystems, with the Pacific being the largest and

## The Five Oceans of the World



### Short Questions

- Why is only 2.5% of global water drinkable?**  
Most of Earth's water is salty and found in oceans, while only a small percentage is freshwater available from rivers, lakes, glaciers, and rain.
- What are tides, and how are they formed?**  
Tides are the rise and fall of sea levels caused by the gravitational pull of the Moon and the Sun, along with Earth's rotation.
- Describe the Indian Ocean's key features.**  
The Indian Ocean is the warmest ocean and the third-largest, lying between Africa and Australia, with many rivers like the Ganges and Brahmaputra flowing into it.
- Why is the Dead Sea called 'Dead'?**  
The Dead Sea has an extremely high salt content, making it impossible for plants and marine life to survive in its water.
- What makes the Pacific Ocean unique compared to others?**  
The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest, covering 63.8 million square miles, with a depth of 11 kilometers near the Mariana Trench.
- What is the average depth of the Atlantic Ocean?**  
The average depth of the Atlantic Ocean is **3,900 meters**, which is shallower than the Pacific Ocean.
- What role does the Southern Ocean play in global climate?**  
The Southern Ocean surrounds Antarctica and regulates the Earth's temperature by influencing ocean currents. Its icy waters also act as a critical carbon sink, absorbing large amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
- Why is the Arctic Ocean mostly covered with ice?**  
The Arctic Ocean is located at the North Pole and is surrounded by very cold regions, leading to its surface being covered with ice most of the year. Its climate and low temperatures make it one of the coldest regions on Earth.
- What is the significance of oceans in supporting marine biodiversity?**  
Oceans provide 99% of Earth's living space, hosting diverse ecosystems like coral reefs, deep-sea trenches, and coastal habitats. These habitats support marine life, ranging from microscopic plankton to large marine mammals.
- Explain the historical importance of the Atlantic Ocean for exploration.**  
The Atlantic Ocean was central to early exploration and trade. Christopher Columbus and Vasco da

Gama used it to discover new lands and routes, connecting Europe, Africa, and the Americas, facilitating the exchange of goods and cultures.

Column A	Column B
Pacific Ocean	Largest ocean
Arctic Ocean	Smallest ocean
Indian Ocean	Warmest ocean
Atlantic Ocean	Named after the Atlas
Southern Ocean	Located near Antarctica

### Long Questions

- 1. Explain the significance of oceans in maintaining Earth's ecosystem.**  
Oceans regulate the Earth's climate by absorbing heat and carbon dioxide. They support marine biodiversity, provide food, and influence global weather patterns through ocean currents.
- 2. Compare and contrast the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.**  
The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest, with a significant number of islands and active volcanoes. The Atlantic Ocean is smaller, connecting Europe and Africa to the Americas and is rich in historical exploration.
- 3. Discuss the role of oceans in volcanic activity and the Earth's surface formation.**  
Oceans host 90% of all volcanic activity, shaping the seafloor through tectonic processes. They influence the Earth's surface by redistributing heat and supporting life through nutrient cycles.
- 4. How do tides affect marine and coastal life?**  
Tides influence the movement of nutrients and organisms, supporting coastal ecosystems like mangroves and coral reefs. They also affect human activities like fishing and shipping.
- 5. Write about the history of exploration of the Atlantic Ocean.**  
The Atlantic Ocean has been a significant route for explorers like Christopher Columbus, Vasco da Gama, and Ferdinand Magellan. It connects continents and has played a crucial role in trade and cultural exchange.
- 6. Challenges for freshwater availability and oceanic research**  
With 97% of water being salty, freshwater scarcity affects billions. Limited exploration of oceans hinders understanding of marine ecosystems and discovering sustainable solutions for water use.
- 7. Arctic Ocean's contribution to global climate**  
The Arctic Ocean helps regulate Earth's temperature by reflecting sunlight due to its ice cover. Melting ice due to climate change impacts sea levels and global weather patterns.
- 8. Oceanic boundaries and geopolitics**  
Oceans determine trade routes and resource distribution. Conflicts over exclusive economic zones arise as countries seek control over marine resources like oil and fisheries.



## Chapter 7-Provinces of Pakistan-Answer Key:

### Mcqs

1. c) Punjab
2. b) Indus
3. b) Quetta
4. c) Punjabi
5. a) Ajrak
6. c) 2600 BC
7. c) Mangoes
8. c) Shah Jahan
9. a) India

### Fill in the blanks

1. four
2. Karachi
3. Indus
4. largest
5. Five
6. 1701
7. Sindhi
8. Muhammad bin Qasim
9. 79
10. Ajrak
11. Punjab
12. Thatta
13. Kalachi-jo-goth
14. 1849
15. fishing, marine life

### True False

1. False - Punjab is the most populated province of Pakistan.
2. False - The Indus River flows through Punjab and Sindh.
3. True
4. False - The Kalhora tribe ruled Sindh before the Talpur dynasty.
5. False - Karachi is located in Sindh.
6. False - Punjab has the highest literacy rate in Pakistan.
7. True
8. False - The Potwar Plateau is located in Punjab.
9. True
10. False - Ajrak is a famous Sindhi textile.

### Venn Diagram

#### Punjab:

- Punjab is known as the "Land of Five Rivers."
- It is the most populated province of Pakistan.

#### Sindh:

- Sindh is home to the largest port city, Karachi.
- The famous Ajrak textile originates from Sindh.

#### Both:

- Both provinces are agriculturally rich.
- The Indus River flows through both provinces.

## Short Questions

1. Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
2. The Indus River provides water for irrigation, drinking, and hydroelectric power.
3. Sindhi Ajrak textiles and traditional Sindhi music.
4. Punjab has fertile plains, the Salt Range, and the Cholistan Desert.
5. Balochistan
6. Wheat, rice, mangoes, bananas, dates, chilies
7. The British annexed Sindh in 1843, bringing administrative changes and infrastructure development.
8. The Indus River provides water for irrigation, drinking, and hydroelectric power.
9. Balochi embroidery and traditional Balochi music.
10. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has mountains, valleys, and rivers.
11. The British signed a treaty with the Khans of Kalat and controlled the region from 1876.
12. **What does the word "Sindh" mean?**  
Sindh means "river" or "stream" in Sanskrit.
13. **Name the sea that lies to the south of Sindh.**  
The **Arabian Sea** lies to the south of Sindh.
14. **When was Moen-jo-daro established?**  
Moen-jo-daro was established around **2600 BC**.
15. **Who invaded Sindh in 326 BC?**  
**Alexander the Great** invaded Sindh in 326 BC.
16. **What did Muhammad bin Qasim achieve in 712 AD?**  
He brought **Islam** to Sindh and started Muslim rule.
17. **Which tribe established rule in Sindh in the 10th century?**  
The **Soomro** tribe gained power in the 10th century.
18. **When did the Samma Dynasty form its government in Thatta?**  
The Samma Dynasty formed its rule in **1339**.
19. **Name two famous Sufi poets from the Mughal period in Sindh.**  
**Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai** and **Sachal Sarmast**.
20. **What is Ajrak, and why is it special?**  
Ajrak is a block-printed shawl, symbolizing Sindhi identity.
21. **What is the name of the mosque built by Shah Jahan in Thatta?**  
The **Shah Jahan Mosque**.
22. **What does "Kalachi-jo-goth" refer to?**  
It was the old name for the fishing village that became **Karachi**.
23. **In which year was Sindh separated from the Bombay Presidency?**  
In **1936**.
24. **Name two traditional crafts of Sindh.**  
**Susi cloth** and **Kashi pottery**.
25. **What kind of lifestyle is followed in the desert areas of Sindh?**  
People follow a **nomadic** lifestyle.
26. **Describe the geographical location of Sindh.**  
Sindh is in the south of Pakistan. It borders Balochistan in the west, Punjab in the north, India in the east, and the Arabian Sea in the south. Karachi is the capital city. The Indus River flows through Sindh, ending in the sea.
27. **Explain the historical importance of Sindh from the Indus Valley Civilization to the Mughal period.**

Sindh is home to Moen-jo-daro, built in 2600 BC. It was ruled by the Mauryans and invaded by Alexander. In 712 AD, Muhammad bin Qasim started Muslim rule. Later, the Soomros, Sammas, and Mughals ruled Sindh and promoted culture and architecture.

**28. What are the major crops and occupations of the people of Sindh?**

The people of Sindh are mostly farmers and fishermen. Major crops include wheat, rice, millet, cotton, and fruits like mango and banana. Fishing is common along the coastal areas due to rich marine life.

**29. Write a note on the cultural heritage of Sindh.**

Sindh has colorful traditions, Ajrak shawls, and Susi fabric. Men wear embroidered caps and turbans; women wear traditional kameez with shawls. Crafts like pottery, woodwork, and tiles are famous. Music and poetry are also part of Sindh's heritage.

**30. How did Sindh develop during the Kalhora and Talpur periods?**

The Kalhora tribe ruled from 1701–1783 and promoted Sindhi culture. The Talpurs ruled after them and developed Karachi as a fishing and trading port called Kalachi-jo-goth. These periods strengthened Sindhi identity.

**31. Write a brief history of the British rule in Sindh.**

The British defeated the Talpurs at Miani in 1843. They took control of Sindh and established ports in Karachi. Charles Napier became the first British governor. Sindh was separated from Bombay Presidency in 1936 after much struggle.

**32. Explain the physical features and climate of Punjab.**

Punjab has plains, rivers, and hilly areas like the Salt Range. Its climate is continental with four seasons. The five rivers and canals make Punjab fertile and good for farming. The south has desert regions like Cholistan.

**33. Why is Punjab considered the most fertile and populated province of Pakistan?**

Almost half the population lives in Punjab. The land is fertile due to rivers and irrigation. It grows wheat, rice, maize, and sugarcane. Cities like Faisalabad and Multan are major farming areas.

**34. Describe the contributions of Punjab to the industrial development of Pakistan.**

Punjab produces textiles, sports goods, steel, and chemicals. Sialkot is famous for world-class sports equipment. The province has minerals like coal, salt, and gypsum that support industries.

**35. Write a short note on the cultural and historical importance of Lahore.**

Lahore became a major city under the Turkish Sultans and Mughals. It is known for its art, architecture, and political importance. The Pakistan Resolution was passed here in 1940, making it a historic city.

**36. Discuss the religious and cultural significance of Punjab in ancient times.**

Punjab was part of the Indus Valley Civilization (Harappa) and later became a center of Buddhism (Taxila). Many civilizations including Aryans, Greeks, and Mughals passed through Punjab.

**37. Compare the traditions and handicrafts of Sindh and Punjab.**

Sindh is known for Ajrak and pottery; Punjab for dhotis and embroidered turbans. Sindh's crafts include Susi cloth and lacquer work, while Punjab excels in textiles and musical instruments. Both have rich traditions.

### Long Answer Questions

1. Sindh has a rich cultural heritage, including Ajrak, traditional Sindhi music, and historical sites like Moen-jo-Daro. Economically, Sindh contributes through agriculture, fishing, and trade in Karachi, Pakistan's largest port city.
2. Punjab has diverse geography with fertile lands, deserts, and mountains. The province benefits from the Indus River System, which supports its agricultural economy with wheat, sugarcane, and cotton.
3. Punjab played a crucial role in Pakistan's independence movement, hosting the Lahore Resolution in 1940. Many leaders and activists from Punjab contributed to the struggle for a separate Muslim state.
4. Balochistan has a rich cultural heritage, including unique embroidery, music, and tribal traditions. Economically, it contributes through natural gas, minerals, and fishing.
5. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has a diverse geography with mountains and valleys, affecting its agriculture, which includes wheat, maize, and fruit production.
6. Punjab played a key role in the independence movement, with Lahore hosting the 1940 Pakistan Resolution. Many activists and leaders came from Punjab.