



Directorate of Curriculum, Assessment & Research Sindh, Jamshoro

Model Paper 2023-24

Time:Minutes

Grade: IV

Subject: Social Studies

Total Marks:100

Name of Student: _____	S/D/O: _____	Gender (Boy/Girl): _____
Medium _____	School Name: _____	
Taluka: _____	City/Village: _____	Signature of Invigilator: _____

Part-A

Question: 1. MCQs: tick (✓) the correct option 1 Mark Each

<p>1. In which direction is north, and where is it located? i. Towards South Pole ii. Towards North Pole iii. Towards East iv. Towards the West</p> <p>2. What is pollution? i. Planting trees ii. Keeping the air clean iii. Harmful substances in air, water, or soil iv. Recycling paper</p> <p>3. During which prehistoric era did humans primarily use stone tools? i. Bronze Age ii. Iron Age iii. Stone Age iv. Industrial Age</p> <p>4. In year 712, the Sindh came under control of which Muslim leader? i. Muhammad Ali Jinnah ii. Muhammad Iqbal iii. Muhammad bin Qasim iv. Muhammad Shahbaz</p> <p>5. What was the real name of Hazrat Sachal Sarmast? i. Abdul Wahab Farouqi ii. Ahmed Wahab iii. Farouqi iv. Jamal Uddin</p> <p>6. In which place was Hyder Bux Jatoi born? i. a small village in Karachi ii. a small village in Lahore iii. a small village in Hyderabad iv. a small village in Larkana</p> <p>7. On which date was Allama I.I. Qazi born? i. 5th March 1890 ii. 9th April 1886 iii. 15th June 1878 iv. 22nd September 1902</p> <p>8. Which of the following includes things we buy, like toys and clothes? i. Services ii. Goods iii. Both iv. None</p> <p>9. What does the term "conflict" refer to? i. Cooperation ii. Agreement iii. Disagreement or struggle iv. Harmony</p> <p>10. What does "communication skill" mean? i. Talking loudly ii. Expressing thoughts clearly iii. Avoiding conversations iv. Writing long messages</p>	<p>11. What is the Internet? i. A type of television ii. A global network of computers iii. A large book collection iv. Cooking utensil</p> <p>12. What are means of communication? i. Transportation vehicles ii. Ways to send messages and information iii. Cooking utensils iv. Musical instruments</p> <p>13. What do you understand by the term rights and responsibilities? i. Only things you can do ii. Only things you should do iii. Things you are entitled to and things you should do iv. Things you are not allowed to do</p> <p>14. Who are citizens? i. People from other countries ii. Animals in the zoo iii. Members of a country with rights and duties iv. Only adults</p> <p>15. What does "Sindh culture" Explain to? i. Traditional music ii. Clothing styles iii. Customs and traditions iv. All of the above</p> <p>16. What does "Pakistani culture" encompass? i. Only traditional dances ii. Only historical events iii. Customs, traditions, and way of life iv. Only religious practices</p> <p>17. What is an earthquake? i. A storm with heavy rain ii. A sudden shaking of the ground iii. A large ocean wave iv. A hot and dry weather condition</p> <p>18. Which of the following is a common natural disaster? i. Birthday party ii. Rainy day iii. Earthquake iv. Movie night</p> <p>19. What are cyclones? i. Winter storms ii. Tropical storms with strong winds iii. Sunny days iv. Earthquakes</p> <p>20. What does the word "temperature" mean? i. The amount of rainfall ii. How hot or cold something is iii. The speed of the wind iv. The size of an object</p>
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Question 2: Fill in the blank 1 Mark Each

<p>i. Understand that up is away from the Earth, and down is towards the Earth.</p> <p>ii. When the Mughals ruled Sindh, the British came to Sindh to colonise /colonize.</p> <p>iii. Globe is a spherical representation of Earth, providing an accurate depiction of its geography.</p> <p>iv. Map is a two-dimensional representation of the Earth's surface, illustrating geographic features, locations, and spatial relationships.</p> <p>v. Karachi It was initially the first capital of Pakistan and Sindh; however, now it serves as the capital of Sindh.</p> <p>vi. Manchar lake is situated near Bubak town in district Jamshoro.</p> <p>vii. Keenjhar lake is situated between Thatta and Jamshoro.</p> <p>viii. Continuous natural flow of water from the ground is called a River</p> <p>ix. Very high lands with steep slopes are called Mountains</p> <p>x. A large natural channel of water that flows from a mountain into the sea is called river.</p>	
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Question 3: Write whether following statement are true/ false 1 Marck Each

- i. The key elements of a map to recognize its feature and components. (T / F)
- ii. In 1943 the Sindh legislative Assembly passed a resolution in favor of Pakistan. (T / F)
- iii. Migration does not effects both urban and rural areas. (T / F)
- iv. Better civic facilities are not water, electric city, housing, roads, education and health. (T / F)
- v. The word “globe” comes from the Latin word “globus”. (T / F)

Question 4: Define the following in short **1 Marck Each**

- i. Cardinal
- ii. Intermediate
- iii. Mountain
- iv. Desert
- v. Earthquake

Part-B

Question 5: Give the short answers **3 Marck Each**

- a. What do symbols represent on maps?

- b. Which changes took place in Sindh after the creation of Pakistan?

- c. Why did the British first came to Sindh?

- d. What are the main physical features of the Earth?

- e. What are the two famous lakes in Sindh, and where are they located?

- f. What is soil erosion, and how does it impact the health of the land?

- g. Distinguish between weather and climate?

- h. Identify safety measures that can be taken in case of natural disasters?

- i. What do you know about the culture of Sindh?

- j. List the different means of communication?

Part-C

Question 6: Answer the Following in detail **15 Marck Each**

- a. Write a note on Pakistani culture, focusing on the four provinces, and explain the differences?
- b. Write a note on the life and teachings of the last Holy Prophet Muhammad محمد الرسول الله و خاتم النبيين



Directorate of Curriculum, Assessment & Research Sindh, Jamshoro
Model Paper 2023-24

Time:Minutes

Grade: V

Subject: Social Studies

Total Marks:100

Name of Student: _____	S/D/O: _____	Gender (Boy/Girl): _____
Medium _____	School Name: _____	
Taluka: _____	City/Village: _____	Signature of Invigilator: _____

Part-A

Question: 1. MCQs: tick (✓) the correct option		1 Mark Each
1: How many imaginary lines of latitude are there on Earth's surface? a) 90 c) 360	b) 80 d) 45	11: Which calendar is often used to determine dates for religious festivals? a) Solar calendar c) Both
2: What is the total number of imaginary lines of longitude on Earth? a) 90 c) 360	b) 180 d) 45	12: What do solar calendars help us measure? a) Days and nights c) Hours and minutes
3: What is the definition of the term "Regions"? a) A specific type of political division c) Divisions based on cultural differences	b) Areas with similar climate conditions d) Geographical areas with common characteristics	13: Which calendar is based on the phases of the moon? a) Solar calendar c) Both
4: Which physical region of Pakistan is known for its high mountain ranges, including K2, the second-highest peak in the world? a) Coastal region c) Mountainous region	b) Plateau region d) Desert region	14: What major historical events led to the creation of Pakistan? a) Discovery of electricity c) Industrial Revolution
5: What distinctive feature characterizes the Desert region of Pakistan? a) Dense forests and abundant rainfall c) Coastal landscapes and fishing industries	b) Extreme temperatures and sparse vegetation d) High plateaus and steep valleys	15: What is an example of good character from life of important historical personalities? a) Being dishonest and telling lies c) Ignoring people in need
6: Why do human activities contribute to the greenhouse effect? a) Because they plant more trees c) Because they use electric cars	b) Because they release gases that trap heat d) Because they recycle plastic bottles	16: Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan establish MAO College? a) To start a new business c) To promote British culture
7: How can societies work together to fight climate change? a) Ignore environmental problems c) Use more coal for energy	b) Plant more trees for paper d) Support clean energy and reduce pollution	17: How can individuals learn from historical figures to develop good character? a) By copying bad habits c) By following positive examples
8: Which action helps you reduce your impact on the climate? a) Waste more water c) Buy more plastic packaging	b) Turn off lights when not needed d) Drive a gas-guzzling car	18: What's an important thing to learn from history? a) It's best to ignore the past c) History does not affect present
9: What is an example of a good habit to protect the environment? a) Throwing trash on the ground c) Conserving water and electricity	b) Using more disposable products d) Cutting down more trees for paper	19: How can individuals influence history? a) By doing nothing c) By avoiding any decisions
10: Which calendar is based on the sun and helps us know the seasons? a) Solar calendar c) Both	b) Lunar calendar d) Neither	20: What is one way to recognize the diversity in Pakistan? a) Only one cultural group exists c) Different cultural groups live

Question 2: Fill in the blank	1 Mark each
i. Enforcement means that you can stop someone (e.g. non payers) from consuming a good or service.	
ii. When goods and services produced in one country are sold to other countries they are called Exports .	
iii. The State Bank of Pakistan is the Central bank of our country.	
iv. The most important line of longitude is the 0° longitude also called the Prime meridian .	
v. The Himalayan Mountains lie in the North of Kashmir and in the Gilgit-Baltistan area.	
vi. There are two plateaus in Pakistan Potowar and Balochistan	
vii. The Thar Desert lies in eastern parts of Punjab and Sindh Provinces. Here, herding is common occupation of people.	
viii. The Punjab and most of Sindh are part of the Indus Plain areas.	
ix. The Lunar month is based on the time the moon takes to go around the Earth.	
x. In Dec:1930, Allama Iqbal in his presidential address to Muslim League at Allahabad, put forward idea that Muslim majority Areas.	

Question 3: Write whether following statement are true/ false **1 Marck Each**

- i. Round Table Conferences were held in London by British Government to work out a system of self-government (T/F)
- ii. The name Pakistan was created by Chaudhry Rehmat Ali (1895-1951) (T/F).
- iii. In 1969, after months of opposition President Ayub Khan handed did not hand over power to the then army chief General Muhammad Yahya Khan. (T/F).
- iv. The food eaten daily in most Pakistani households is not roti and sabzi. (T/F).
- v. Allama Muhammad Iqbal performed opening ceremony of the State Bank of Pakistan on 1st July 1948. (T/F).

Question 4: Define the following in short **1 Marck Each**

- i. Newspapers
- ii. Longitude
- iii. Values
- iv. Society
- v. Legislature

Part-B

Question 5: Give the short answers **3 Marck Each**

- a. What is The Constitution?

- b. Differentiate between the Lower House (National Assembly) and the Upper House (Senate)?

- c. What do you know about the Supreme Court ?

- d. Write down the definition of Human Rights ?

- e. What is Trade ?

- f. Why do people explore Gold ?

- g. What is World Time- Zones ?

- h. Identify 8. write down the names of seven continents on the map of world ?

- i. Explain Life in Plains and how do people survive ?

- j. Describe the effects of the Activities of Human Beings on Climate

Part-C

Question 6: Answer the Following in detail **15 Marck Each**

- a. Explain in detail the major physical regions of the Pakistan?
- b. Why do we have to learn about the people who lived in the past? And why do we have to learn history? Discuss in Detail.



Directorate of Curriculum, Assessment & Research Sindh, Jamshoro

Model Paper 2023-24

Time:Minutes

Grade: VI

Subject: Social Studies

Total Marks:100

Name of Student: _____	S/D/O: _____	Gender (Boy/Girl): _____
Medium: _____	School Name: _____	
Taluka: _____	City/Village: _____	Signature of Invigilator: _____

Part-A

Question: 1. MCQs: tick (✓) the correct option	1 Mark Each
1. Why is it important to know about the past? a) Because past is not interesting b) Because it helps us learn from mistakes and successes c) Because past has no impact on today d) Because it's fun to ignore history	11. Which feature is characteristic of Pakistan's government system? a) Leaders appointed by a royal family b) People have no say in decision-making c) People elect their leaders in a democratic process d) Leaders chosen through military ranks
2. What can provide us with information about history? a) Only modern technology b) Only social media c) Archaeology and artifacts d) Only fictional stories	12. What are key features of local government? a) International decision-making b) Community-level decision-making and services c) National defense d) Space exploration
3. What is the difference between culture and civilization? a) They mean the same thing b) Culture is how people live, and civilization is advanced culture c) Culture is not important d) Civilization is only about buildings	13. What is an election? a) A community picnic b) A process where citizens vote to choose their leaders c) A fashion show d) A cooking competition
4. Where can you find the early civilizations like the Indus Valley, Sumerian, Mesopotamia, and Egypt on a map? a) In the mountains b) Near the oceans c) In the river valleys d) Only in deserts	14. Who are the electorate in an election? a) Judges b) The candidates c) The citizens eligible to vote d) The event organizers
5. Why did all the early civilizations start in river valleys? a) Because they liked mountains b) Because river valleys have the best desserts c) Because rivers provided water and fertile soil for farming d) Because they wanted to be far from water sources	15. Why are elections important in a democracy? a) To showcase fashion trends b) To choose the best movie c) To ensure citizens have a say in their government d) To organize community picnics
6. What are some key cities of the Indus Valley Civilization? a) Hollywood and New York b) Paris and London c) Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro d) Tokyo and Beijing	16. How can the media help educate the public? a) By showing only entertaining content b) By providing information and news c) By promoting gossip and rumors d) By airing fictional stories only
7. What does the "state" mainly include? a) Only the government officials b) Land and its people c) Political parties d) Famous landmarks	17. What does the term "bias" mean in media? a) Showing a fair and balanced view b) Presenting information without any perspective c) Having a one-sided or unfair viewpoint d) Being completely neutral and objective
8. What is the primary goal of a government? a) Hosting events and celebrations b) Enforcing laws and providing services c) Designing national symbols d) Creating new currencies	18. What is an example of stereotyping in the media? a) Featuring diverse characters with different backgrounds b) Presenting a group of people with a single, oversimplified trait c) Showing a variety of opinions on a topic d) Highlighting individual uniqueness and differences
9. What type of government does Pakistan have? a) Absolute monarchy b) Communist c) Federal, democratic, and parliamentary d) Oligarchy	19. How can access to education impact the quality of life? a) It has no impact on quality of life b) It makes life more challenging c) It improves skills and opportunities d) It only benefits a few individuals
10. In Pakistan, what does "federal" mean? a) Centralized power in a single ruler b) No central government structure c) Power shared between central and provincial authorities d) Power concentrated in provincial governments	20. What is a common use of mountains by people in South Asia? a) Hosting parties b) Extracting minerals c) Playing video games d) Watching movies

Question 2: Fill in the blank	1 Mark each
i. Two important theories about the origin of human life are <u>evolution</u> and <u>creationism</u> . ii. Modern Human beings are known as <u>Homo Sapiens</u> . iii. A set of beliefs about life and the world is called a <u>religion</u> . iv. The Indus valley civilization grew along the bank of the <u>Indus River</u> . v. The people of the <u>Indus Valley Civilization</u> were among the first to develop a system of uniform weights and measures to accurately measure length, mass, and time.	

- vi. Pakistan's **legislative** branch is a bicameral Parliament, officially termed as Majlis-e-Shoora.
- vii. The Parliament consists of two houses i-e the **National Assembly** and the **Senate**.
- viii. Assemblies serve to recruit and train **Political** leaders.
- ix. Assemblies also promote the legitimacy of a **Government** by encouraging public to see the system of rule as 'rightful'.
- x. **Local** Government is the government that runs the administration of a particular district, town, or union.

Question 3: Write whether following statement are true/ false 1 Marck Each

- i. The press, radio, television and the internet all play an important role in democracy. (T/F)
- ii. There are five main plateaus in South Asia. (T/F)
- iii. The countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka form the region known as Central Asia. (T/F)
- iv. In Pakistan the people share similar physical traits and they share a common history. (T/F)
- v. The surface of the Earth is not the same all over. (T/F)

Question 4: Define the following in short 1 Marck Each

- i. Knowledge and Skills ii. Communication iii. Interpersonal iv. Problem-solving v. Decision-making

Part-B

Question 5: Give the short answers 3 Marck Each

- a. Give reasons for the increase in population in Pakistan?

- b. Define the terms 'scarcity', 'choice', 'opportunity cost', 'trade-offs'.

- c. Suggest reasons for why there are more men than women in Pakistan.

- d. Describe the problems caused by over-population.

- e. Identify the role of the civil and military bureaucracies.

- f. Distinguish between federal and provincial government.

- g. Give examples to show how local government affects the lives of its citizens.

- h. Identify the advantages and disadvantages of social media.

- i. Name the major mountains and their location in South Asia.

- j. Define with examples the concept of world-view, society and civilization.

Part-C

Question 6: Answer the Following in detail 15 Marck Each

- a. Describe in detail the development of agrarian society and how agrarian society differed from hunter-gatherer society?
- b. Illustrate with the help of diagrams how fold, block and volcanic mountains are formed?



Directorate of Curriculum, Assessment & Research Sindh, Jamshoro
Model Paper 2023-24

Time:Minutes

Grade: VII

Subject: Social Studies

Total Marks:100

Name of Student: _____	S/D/O: _____	Gender (Boy/Girl): _____
Medium _____	School Name: _____	
Taluka: _____	City/Village: _____	Signature of Invigilator: _____

Part-A

Question: 1. MCQs: tick (✓) the correct option	<u>1 Mark Each</u>
1: What right is essential for children to attend school and receive an education? a) Right to work b) Right to play c) Right to education d) Right to travel	11: Which document outlines the rights and freedoms of citizens in Pakistan? a) Bill of Rights b) Magna Carta c) Constitution of Pakistan d) Declaration of Independence
2: What is the term for the peaceful gathering of people to express their opinions and beliefs? a) Protest b) Celebration c) Auction d) Competition	12: What is the term for the basic rights that every citizen is entitled to in Pakistan? a) Privileges b) Freedoms c) Luxuries d) Fundamental Rights
3: How can individuals contribute to shaping government policies and decisions? a) By voting in elections b) By avoiding public paces c) By ignoring social issues d) By hoarding resources	13: Which geographical feature is commonly associated with the Middle East? a) Dense rainforests b) Vast deserts c) Snow-capped mountains d) Arctic tundra
4: What is legal procedure that allows individuals to seek protection from court when their rights are violated? a) Right to assembly b) Right to protest c) Right to sue d) Right to silence	14: What is a prominent characteristic of South East Asian Region? a) Nomadic lifestyles b) Arctic climate c) Rich biodiversity & tropical forests d) Expansive grasslands
5: Who was the founder of the Mauryan Empire? a) Chandragupta Maurya b) Ashoka the Great c) Bindusara d) Darius I	15: Which religion is often prevalent in the Middle East? a) Buddhism b) Hinduism c) Islam d) Christianity
6: What ancient Indian strategist and advisor played a key role in helping Chandragupta Maurya establish the empire? a) Chanakya b) Buddha c) Ashoka d) Mahavira	16: What is the process by which rocks and soil are gradually broken down by the movement of water in rivers? a) Erosion b) Deposition c) Transportation d) Weathering
7. What event prompted Prince Siddhartha to seek answers to the nature of suffering and the meaning of life? a) Birth of a son b) Death of a loved one c) Victory in a battle d) Finding hidden treasure	17: When rivers carry sediment and rocks downstream, what is this process called? a) Weathering b) Erosion c) Deposition d) Transportation
8: What historical period is often associated with decline of civilization following the fall of Western Roman Empire? a) Renaissance b) Dark Ages c) Enlightenment d) Industrial Revolution	18: What term is used to describe the dropping of sediments and rocks by a river as it slows down? a) Erosion b) Weathering c) Deposition d) Transportation
9: Which cultural and scientific achievements expanded during Western Roman Empire? a) Greek philosophy b) Roman architecture c) Arab Islamic culture d) Viking literature	19: When people choose to move from one place to another for better opportunities? a) Forced migration b) Involuntary migration c) Voluntary migration d) Mandatory migration
10: Who is considered a citizen? a) Someone from outer space b) A member of a community with certain rights and responsibilities c) A superhero with special powers d) A robot programmed to follow laws	20: Migration occurs when individuals are compelled to leave their homes due to conflicts, and disasters? a) Forced migration b) Willful migration c) Voluntary relocation d) Planned migration

Question 2: Fill in the blank	1 Mark each
i. The ancient world started from <u>3000</u> BCE to <u>500</u> CE.	
ii. Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan Empire in <u>322</u> BCE.	
iii. Ansan tribal kingdom lived under the rule of another Iranian ruler named <u>Darius I</u> .	
iv. After 1350 A.D, the Ottoman Turks invaded Europe and conquered the <u>Balkans</u> . In <u>1453</u> A.D, they captured <u>Constantinople</u> , the capital of the Byzantine Empire.	
v. The Middle Ages dates from <u>476</u> to <u>1500 A.D</u> .	
vi. The constitution of Pakistan comprises of <u>280</u> articles.	
vii. The person who works for an organization without being paid is called <u>volunteer</u> .	
viii. Arabian Peninsula is situated between <u>The red seas</u> and <u>the Persian Gulf</u> .	
ix. <u>Urbanization</u> is the shift from rural to urban life.	
x. Two basic types of demand are <u>elastic</u> and <u>inelastic</u> .	

Question 3: Write whether following statement are true/ false	1 Marck Each
i. The Medieval Ages refers to a time in European history from 400-1500 AD. (T/F)	
ii. Federation is consisting of five provinces and a federal capital. (T/F)	
iii. Gobi Desert is located/ situated in the north of Mongolia and east of China. (T/F)	
iv. Transportation is defined as a movement of eroded particles of rock by wind, water or ice. (T/F)	
v. An asylum seeker is a person who has fled from his or her own country due to fear of torture/ persecution (T/F)	

Question 4: Describe the following in short	1 Marck Each			
i. Ashoka	ii. Demand	iii. Feudalism	iv. Constitution	v. Water cycle

Part-B

Question 5: Give the short answers	3 Marck Each
A. Describe the achievements of King Darius?	_____
B. State reasons for the rise and fall of Persian Empire?	_____
C. Explain the meaning of the word "Crusades"?	_____
D. Identify the components of the constitution of Pakistan in short?	_____
E. Describe the role of a citizen in a democratic state?	_____
F. Define the term volunteer with any suitable example?	_____
G. Keeping in view the economic prosperity please explain why dams are built?	_____
H. Define supply of goods with example?	_____
I. Define leadership and its qualities?	_____
J. Identify different kinds of crises that people face?	_____

Part-C

Question 6: Answer the Following in detail	15 Marck Each
a. Describe why individuals and groups such as political parties, interest groups, and minority groups hold differing ideas about how society should be organized?	
b. Write in detail the major achievements in the field of art, architecture, literature, and science between the fifth to fifteenth centuries?	



Directorate of Curriculum, Assessment & Research Sindh, Jamshoro
Model Paper 2023-24

Time:Minutes

Grade: VIII

Subject: Social Studies

Total Marks:100

Name of Student: _____	S/D/O: _____	Gender (Boy/Girl): _____
Medium _____	School Name: _____	
Taluka: _____	City/Village: _____	Signature of Invigilator: _____

Part-A

Question: 1. MCQs: tick (✓) the correct option		1 Mark Each
1: In which modern-day country did the Renaissance period begin? a) France b) Italy c) Germany d) Spain	11: What was the significant outcome of the Morley-Minto Reforms in the Subcontinent? a) Establishment of British rule b) Granting more self-governance to Indians c) Introduction of a new currency d) Formation of the Indian National Congress.	
2: What does the term "Renaissance" mean? a) Rebirth b) Revolution c) Retreat d) Relaxation	12: What was a key feature of the 1935 Act? a) Reduction of provincial autonomy b) Centralization of power in London c) Granting more self-governance to provinces d) Establishment of a dictatorial rule	
3: Who is known for developing the laws of motion and universal gravitation? a) Galileo Galilei b) Johannes Kepler c) René Descartes d) Isaac Newton	13. Why did both the Congress and Muslim League participate in the discussions on the 1935 Act? a) boycott legislation b) gain more provincial autonomy c) oppose any form of self-governance d) seek British intervention	
4: Which scientist is famous for his observations with a telescope? a) Johannes Kepler b) Rene Descartes c) Galileo Galilei d) Isaac Newton	14: Identify two countries with a constitutional monarchy. a) Indonesia & Malaysia b) Japan & Sweden c) Russia & America d) Brazil & Hungary	
5:What was the primary role of Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan in their dealings with the British? a) Supporting British rule b) Leading fight against British expansion c) Trading resources with British d) Ignoring British presence	15: What is a key characteristic of a democratic political party's organizational structure? a) Centralized power in a single leader b) Limited participation of party members c) Transparency and inclusivity d) Exclusion of diverse opinions	
6: Why did War of Independence face challenges and fail? a) Lack of leadership and coordination b) Abundant resources and support c) Effective communication and strategy d) Timely reinforcements from foreign allies	16: What primarily causes air to move in the atmosphere? a) Dancing clouds b) Windmills c) Uneven heating of Earth's surface d) Airplanes	
7: What major factor triggered the War of Independence in 1857? a) Economic reforms b) Introduction of railways c) Use of greased cartridges d) Educational advancements	17: In which layer of the atmosphere do weather events, such as rain and storms, primarily occur? a) Troposphere b) Stratosphere c) Mesosphere d) Thermosphere	
8: What was a common factor influencing the diverse views of Indians during World War I? a) Economic reforms b) Political alliances c) Social and cultural factors d) Technological advancements	18: What is a place where you can buy goods or services, typically smaller and owned by one person? a) School b) Market c) Shop d) Stadium	
9: What contributed to the failure of the Lucknow Pact? a) Lack of support from British b) Internal conflicts and disagreements c) Cooperation between political parties d) Successful implementation of the pact's provisions	19: Where do you usually find multiple shops and stalls selling various goods and services? a) Park b) Home c) Market d) Library	
10: What influenced the diverse views of Indians regarding supporting the British in World War I? a) Economic factors only b) Cultural and social factors c) Political alliances d) Technological advancements	20: What is the purpose of a library? a) Selling goods b) Providing books and information c) Hosting parties d) Cooking food	

Question 2: Fill in the blank**1 Mark each**

- i. Three things' artists focused on during the Renaissance human anatomy & classical mythology & the natural world and the technique of perspective.
- ii. The first charter of the East India Company, granting permission to trade in India, was granted by Queen Elizabeth I in the year 1600.
- iii. The causes of War of Independence in 1857 included discontent among Indian soldiers due to use of greased cartridges.
- iv. Principles of democracy include rule of law, freedom of press, an active political process, and informed citizens.
- v. Authoritarian regimes are characterized by centralized power and limited citizen participation.
- vi. Market equilibrium is reached when the quantity demanded is equal to the quantity supplied.
- vii. Entrepreneurs are individuals who take risks to start and operate a business.
- viii. Cultural diversity brings both challenges and opportunities to societies.
- ix. Satellite images are utilized by individuals, governments, and businesses for various purposes.
- x. When constructing graphs, it is important to reach conclusions that are consistent with the evidence presented.

Question 3: Write whether following statement are true/ false**1 Marck Each**

- i. The first charter granting the East India Company permission to trade in India was issued during the reign of King George III. (T/F)
- ii. Dyers Massacre in Amritsar was a planned action, as indicated by various sources, including Dyers' own words and the Hunter Committee. (T/F)
- iii. Direct democracy involves citizens directly participating in decision-making, similar to the political system in many countries, including Pakistan. (T/F)
- iv. Changes in consumer choices, such as preferences and income, have no impact on the market. (T/F)
- v. Negotiation is not a viable method for resolving conflicts at the international level. (T/F)

Question 4: Describe the following in short**1 Marck Each**

- i. • Entrepreneurship ii. Cultural heritage iii. Troposphere iv. Monarchy v. Reformation

Part-B**Question 5: Give the short answers****3 Marck Each**

- A. Explain why Italy was the center of the Renaissance?
- B. Identify the motives of the Europeans for exploration?
- C. Elaborate the life and work of people before the industrial revolution?
- D. Describe the reasons for the arrival of the British (East India Company) in India?
- E. Discuss the salient features of the 3rd June Plan (1947)?
- F. Evaluate oneself as a responsible global citizen?
- G. Provide examples of how the sun and wind can help provide our energy needs?
- H. Define the term Urbanization?
- I. Identify reasons for international conflict?
- J. Explain why the ML rejected the Quit India Movement?

Part-C**Question 6: Answer the Following in detail****15 Marck Each**

- a. Describe in detail the role and contributions of famous scientists such as Galileo, Kepler, and Newton and Philosophers like Rousseau and Voltaire to the Enlightenment?
- b. Please State in detail the demands of the Simla deputation and the objectives of establishment of the All-India Muslim League (AIML)?

The End.