

Class 4 social studies

Summer vacations homework

NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES OF PAKISTAN



Once upon a time, nestled in the heart of South Asia, there was a country called Pakistan. Pakistan had many fascinating neighboring countries that added to its rich tapestry of culture and diversity. In the land of Pakistan, there exists a colorful tapestry of neighboring countries, each with its unique charm and captivating stories.

Here is a list of the nearest and farther neighboring countries of Pakistan:

- Afghanistan
- India
- China
- Iran

- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Russia
- Tajikistan
- Turkmenistan
- Sri Lanka

Let's embark on a journey to discover these fascinating lands.

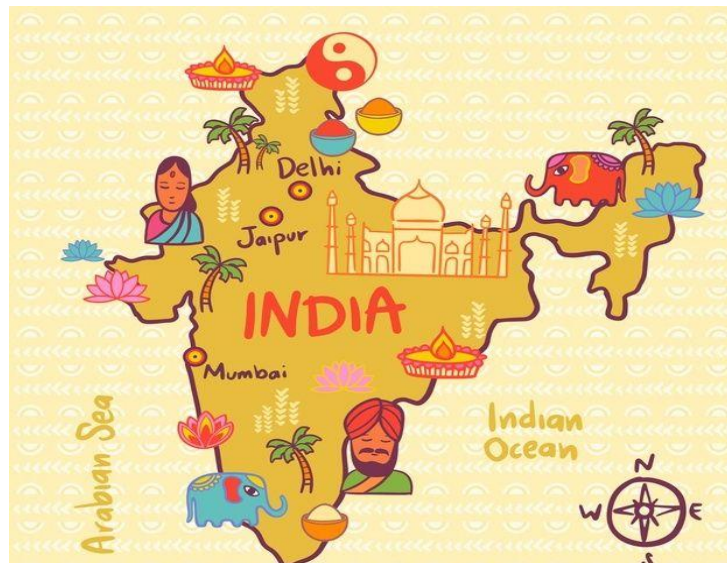


To the north lies China, a land of ancient wonders and wisdom. Its Great Wall winds through rugged mountains, guarding secrets of the past. The vibrant markets of Beijing beckon with tantalizing aromas and treasures from afar. China showcased the Great Wall, a marvel that stretched for thousands of miles. Chinese culture celebrated the art of tea-making and the tranquility of Tai Chi. The Chinese cuisine tantalized with flavorsome dumplings and sizzling stir-fried dishes.

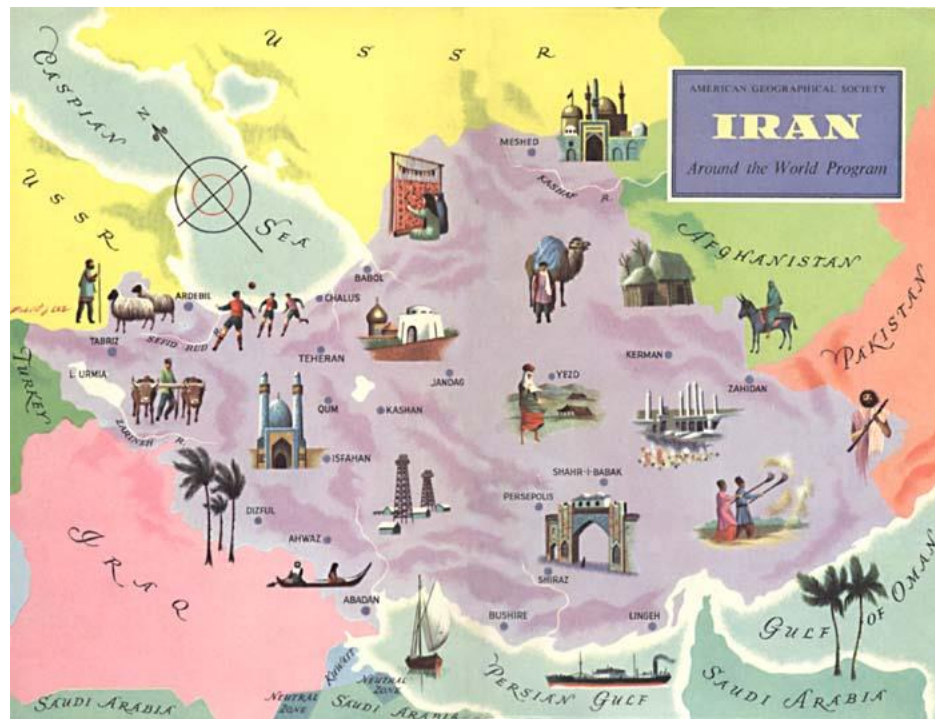
In the west, Afghanistan stands proud, a land of rugged landscapes and resilient people. Its towering peaks and sweeping valleys whisper tales of resilience and courage. The bustling bazaars of Kabul echo with laughter and the scent of exotic spices. Afghans treasured their colorful carpets and intricate handcrafted



jewelry. Their cuisine includes mouthwatering kebabs and aromatic rice pilaf, while the melodious sounds of traditional Afghan music fill the air.



To the east, Pakistan bordered India- a land of diversity and enchantment a vibrant nation pulsating with life. From the majestic Taj Mahal to the bustling streets of Delhi, it is a world where vibrant colors and mouthwatering flavors dance together in harmony. India is known for its colorful festivals, such as Diwali and Holi, where people celebrated with joy and splendor. Indian cuisine delighted taste buds with spicy curries and crispy dosas, while Bollywood films captivated audiences with their mesmerizing dance routines.



To the south, nestled along the Arabian Sea, lies the coastal beauty of Iran a land of ancient wonders. Its ancient ruins and mesmerizing architecture offer glimpses into a rich and storied past. The bustling markets of Tehran invite visitors to indulge in the delights of Persian culture. Iran boasts breathtaking architecture like the magnificent Isfahan mosques and the historical ruins of Persepolis. Iranians cherished their delicious cuisine, which included mouthwatering kebabs and fragrant saffron-infused rice.

As the sun sets over Pakistan, the borders with its neighboring countries become a tapestry of shared history, culture, and dreams. These lands, intertwined like threads, form a vibrant mosaic of the world we inhabit. The first four of them are the immediate neighboring countries of Pakistan that share a borderline. Pakistan covers an area of 796,096 square kilometers. All of its borders are shared with different countries except in the South because the Arabian Sea lies in the south of Pakistan.

In Pakistan, the proximity to these fascinating countries created a beautiful blend of cultures, customs, and traditions. It is a land where diversity thrive, weaving a mosaic of enchanting stories and forging lasting bonds between nations.

Natural Disasters Common In Pakistan and their Impact

Title: Exploring Natural Disasters: A Journey of Learning and Resilience for Class 4

Introduction:

Natural disasters are powerful and often unpredictable forces of nature that can have a significant impact on our lives and the environment. While they can be frightening, understanding these phenomena can help us develop resilience and better prepare for their occurrence. In this article, we will embark on an educational adventure for Class 4 students, exploring various activities that will enhance their knowledge and appreciation of natural disasters.

1. Volcano Diorama:

Create a volcano diorama with modeling clay or papier-mâché. Discuss the different parts of a volcano, such as the crater, magma chamber, and vents. Explore the science behind volcanic eruptions and the various types of volcanoes found around the world. Encourage students to present their dioramas and share interesting facts about their chosen volcanoes.

2. Tornado in a Bottle:

Construct a tornado in a bottle to demonstrate the powerful vortex-like motion of these destructive whirlwinds. Fill a clear plastic bottle with water and a few drops of dish soap. Turn the bottle upside down and give it a quick circular motion. Observe as a miniature tornado forms inside the bottle. Discuss tornado safety tips and the areas where tornadoes are more likely to occur.

3. Earthquake Resistant Structures:

Engage the students in a hands-on activity to build earthquake-resistant structures using common household materials such as toothpicks, marshmallows, and straws. Test the structures by placing them on a tray of Jell-O or gelatin and simulating an earthquake by shaking the tray. Encourage students to make improvements to their designs after each test. Discuss the importance of building structures that can withstand seismic activity.

4. Weather Forecasting:

Set up a weather station in the classroom and encourage students to become amateur meteorologists. Provide them with weather instruments such as thermometers, barometers, and anemometers. Have them record daily weather observations and make predictions for the following day. Discuss the connection between weather patterns and natural disasters like hurricanes, floods, and thunderstorms.

5. Tsunami Wave Model:

Create a miniature tsunami wave model using a large rectangular container filled with water. Place a small object, such as a toy boat, in the water to represent coastal communities. Make waves by gently tapping one end of the container or using a small fan. Observe how the waves propagate and discuss the devastating impact of tsunamis on coastal regions. Emphasize the importance of early warning systems and evacuation procedures.

6. Storytelling and Writing:

Encourage students to express their creativity by writing short stories or poems inspired by natural disasters. They can imagine themselves experiencing these events and describe their emotions, actions, and lessons learned. Provide them with storytelling prompts and encourage them to share their narratives with the class. This activity promotes empathy, imagination, and critical thinking.

Conclusion:

By engaging in these activities, Class 4 students will develop a deeper understanding of natural disasters and the measures that can be taken to mitigate their impact. They will learn to appreciate the power and beauty of nature while fostering resilience and preparedness. Encourage further exploration and discussion about natural disasters, ensuring that students are equipped with knowledge and the ability to respond effectively to these events. Remember, knowledge is power, and education is key to building a safer and more resilient future.

Pakistan has a history of natural disasters. The country is prone to earthquakes and floods very often. Climate change is affecting the environment of Pakistan and bringing extreme weather events.

NATURAL DISASTER IN PAKISTAN

It is a natural but catastrophic event that results in human and livelihood losses. There is a number of natural hazards that hit Pakistan seasonally or occasionally.

1. EARTHQUAKES



This term is defined as the sudden shaking of the Earth's surface due to seismic waves. These waves are created by the instant release of energy from the Earth's lithosphere.

CAUSES

- Underground tectonic plates movement
- Human Activities such as fracking projects
- Volcanic Eruptions

EFFECTS

- Landslides
- Deaths
- Tsunamis
- Ground failures

AREAS OF PAKISTAN PRONE TO EARTHQUAKE

The listed areas are prone to earthquakes due to fault lines. These areas are present over the north-western edge of the Indian Plate.

- Sindh
- Azad Kashmir
- Punjab

MAJOR EARTHQUAKES OF PAKISTAN

- 1983 Gilgit Baltistan
- 1992 Kohat Division
- 1997 Balochistan
- 2005 Kashmir

2. HURRICANES



This term is also known as a tropical cyclone. It is a fast rotating storm with lower pressure at the center that formed over the tropical and subtropical waters. It is specified by a spiral array of thunderstorms, heavy winds, low level air circulations that are producing heavy rains.

CAUSES

- Warm Water
- Light winds
- Moist warm air

EFFECTS

- Tornadoes
- Heavy rains
- property damage and deaths
- Floods

AREAS OF PAKISTAN PRONE TO HURRICANES

The areas prone to hurricanes in Pakistan include the coasts of Pakistan.

- Balochistan- Gawadar

- Sindh – Karachi

MAJOR HURRICANES OF PAKISTAN

- 2004 Cyclone Onil
- 2007 Cyclone Yemyin
- 2009 Cyclone Phyan
- 2010 Cyclone Phet

3. SANDSTORMS



This term is also known as a dust storm. It is defined as a natural phenomenon in which the heavy winds blow and carry clouds of loose dirt and sand from dry surfaces such as deserts. Sandstorms occur frequently in arid and semi-arid regions.

CAUSES

- Strong Winds
- EFFECTS
- Respiratory Problems
- Skin Irritations
- Accidents

AREAS OF PAKISTAN PRONE TO SANDSTORMS

The areas of Pakistan prone to sandstorms are arid and semi-arid regions.

- Sindh – Thar
- Punjab – Cholistan and Thal
- Balochistan – Kharan

MAJOR SANDSTORMS OF PAKISTAN

- 1993 Windstorm
- 2003 Pale Dust
- 2005 Duststorm
- 2019 Duststorm

4. FLOODS



This term is defined as a natural disaster in which the water overflows from water bodies such as streams, rivers, lakes, etc.

SEASONAL AND FLASH FLOOD

These are two types of floods.

- **Seasonal Floods:** Seasonal flood occurs in rivers due to seasonal rainfall, or melting of snow/glaciers. It causes property loss.
- **Flash Floods:** Flash flood is also a river flood but it is more catastrophic in nature and causes human and property losses. For more info: Flash Floods – Causes, Effects, Prevention and Management.

CAUSES

- Ocean Waves
- Heavy Rainfall
- Melting glaciers/snow

EFFECTS

- Livestock damage
- Deaths
- Property losses
- Damage to Crops

AREAS OF PAKISTAN PRONE TO FLOODS

The areas prone to floods in Pakistan are listed below. The reason is monsoon rainfall.

- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Sindh
- Punjab

MAJOR FLOODS OF PAKISTAN

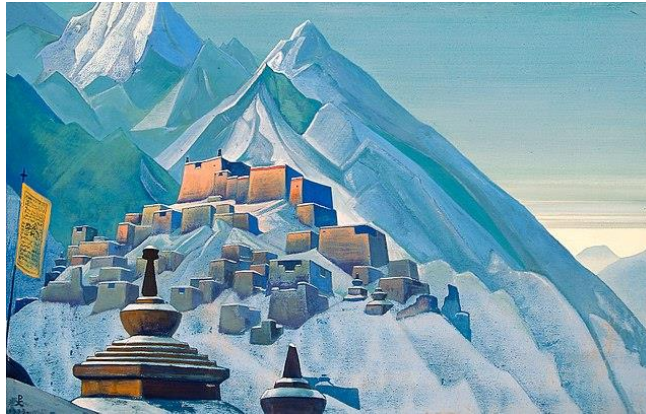
- 1992 Floods
- 1998 Floods
- 2010 Pakistan Floods
- 2011 Sindh Floods

Geographic regions of South Asia

Title: Exploring the Diverse Geographical Regions of South Asia

Introduction:

South Asia, a vibrant and diverse region, is home to breathtaking landscapes, rich cultural heritage, and a tapestry of nations. With its awe-inspiring mountains, lush forests, fertile plains, and magnificent coastlines, South Asia offers a kaleidoscope of geographical features. In this article, we will embark on a journey through the fascinating geographical regions of South Asia, unveiling the natural wonders and unique characteristics that make this region truly remarkable.



1. The Himalayan Region:

The Himalayan region, often referred to as the "Roof of the World," is a majestic mountain range spanning several countries, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Pakistan. With soaring peaks, such as Mount Everest, K2, and Kanchenjunga, it boasts some of the highest mountains on Earth. The region is characterized by snow-capped peaks, deep valleys, gushing rivers, and enchanting glaciers. The Himalayas not only provide awe-inspiring vistas but also serve as a source of life-giving rivers like the Ganges and the Indus.



2. The Indo-Gangetic Plain:

Stretching across India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan, the Indo-Gangetic Plain is one of the world's most fertile regions. This vast alluvial plain is crisscrossed by mighty rivers like the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Yamuna, which deposit nutrient-rich sediments, creating fertile soil for agriculture. Known as the "breadbasket" of South Asia, this region is essential for food production, supporting millions of livelihoods. The fertile plains are dotted with vibrant cities, ancient ruins, and cultural landmarks that showcase the rich history and heritage of the region.



3. The Deccan Plateau:

Located in the southern part of India, the Deccan Plateau is a vast elevated region with varied topography. It is characterized by rugged hills, extensive plateaus, and fertile valleys. The plateau is home to diverse ecosystems, ranging from dry scrublands to lush forests. It boasts numerous historic monuments, ancient cave temples, and bustling cities like Hyderabad and Bengaluru. The Deccan

Plateau is also renowned for its rich mineral resources, including coal, iron ore, and precious stones.



4. **The Western Ghats:**

Stretching along the western coast of India, the Western Ghats are a UNESCO World Heritage site and a biodiversity hotspot. These majestic mountains, covered in lush forests, are home to a remarkable array of flora and fauna, including many endemic species. The Ghats are also the source of several important rivers, such as the Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri. The region's scenic beauty, tranquil hill stations, and cascading waterfalls make it a popular destination for nature lovers and adventure enthusiasts.

5. **The Coastal Plains:**

South Asia is blessed with extensive coastal plains that border the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean. These coastal regions are known for their beautiful sandy beaches, mangrove forests, and vibrant marine life. The Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest in the world, located in Bangladesh and India, is a UNESCO World Heritage site and a sanctuary for the endangered Bengal tiger. The coastal plains are also significant for trade, fishing, and tourism, with bustling port cities like Mumbai, Chennai, and Colombo.

Conclusion:

South Asia is a land of geographical wonders, encompassing breathtaking mountains, fertile plains, vibrant plateaus, and stunning coastlines. Its diverse landscapes not only offer unparalleled beauty but also shape the region's cultural,

economic, and ecological fabric. Exploring the geographical regions of South Asia allows us to appreciate the marvels of nature and understand the deep interconnection between humans and their environment.