BAHRIA COLLEGE ISLAMABAD.
(ZAFAR CAMPUS)

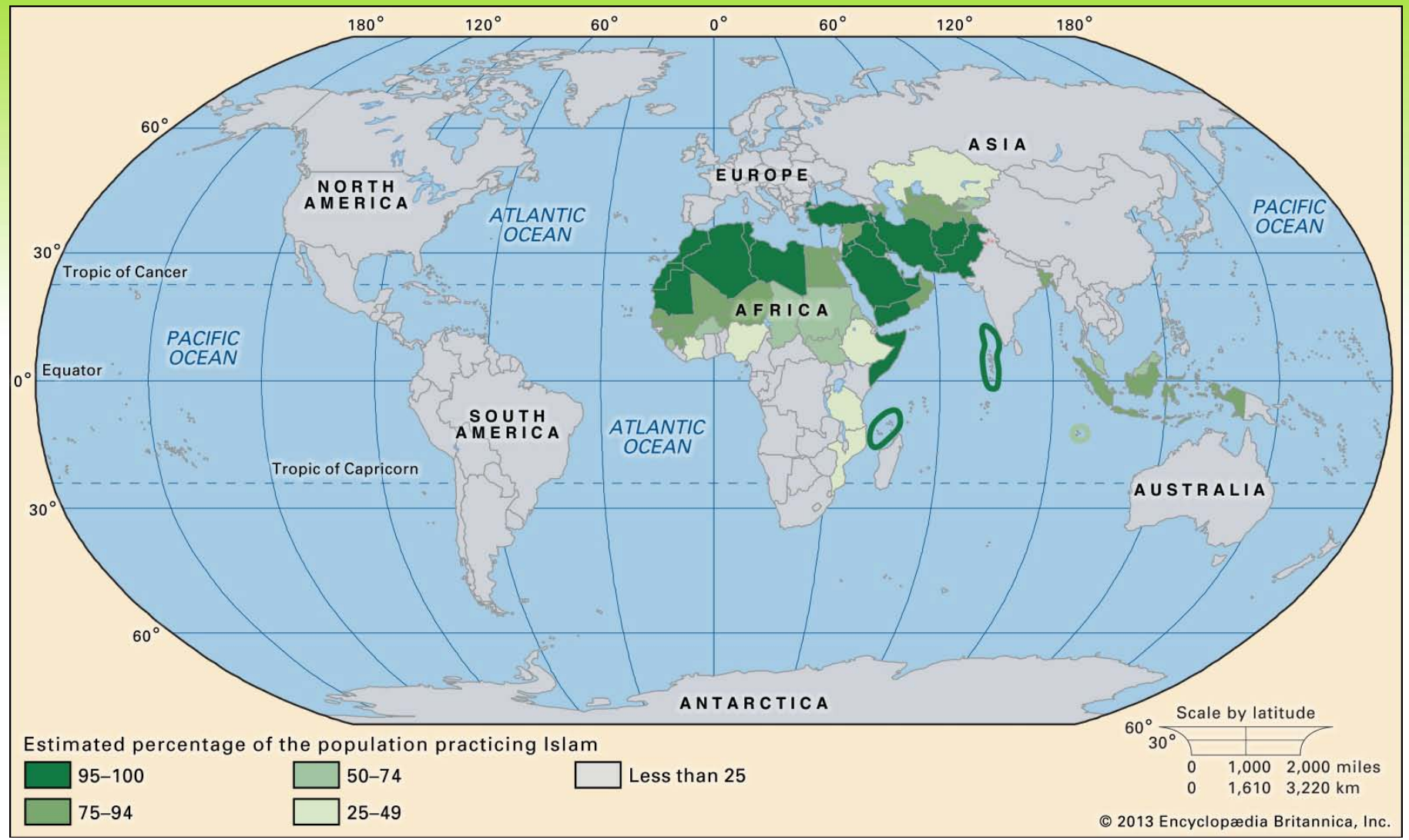
SOCIAL STUDIES
(class 6)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

CHAPTER: 1

- **Our country in the world**
- **Geographical terms**

Map showing the Islamic countries:



Pakistan and its neighbouring countries:

Pakistan
India
Bangladesh
Nepal
Bhutan
Srilanka
Maldives

Map showing mountain ranges/ Passes in Pakistan:

- The Karakoram
- The Himalayas
- The Hindukush

Passes:

Natural travel routes in mountains.

- Khunjerab.... China
- Khyber.... Afghanistan
- Bolan..... Iran

A relief map of subcontinent:

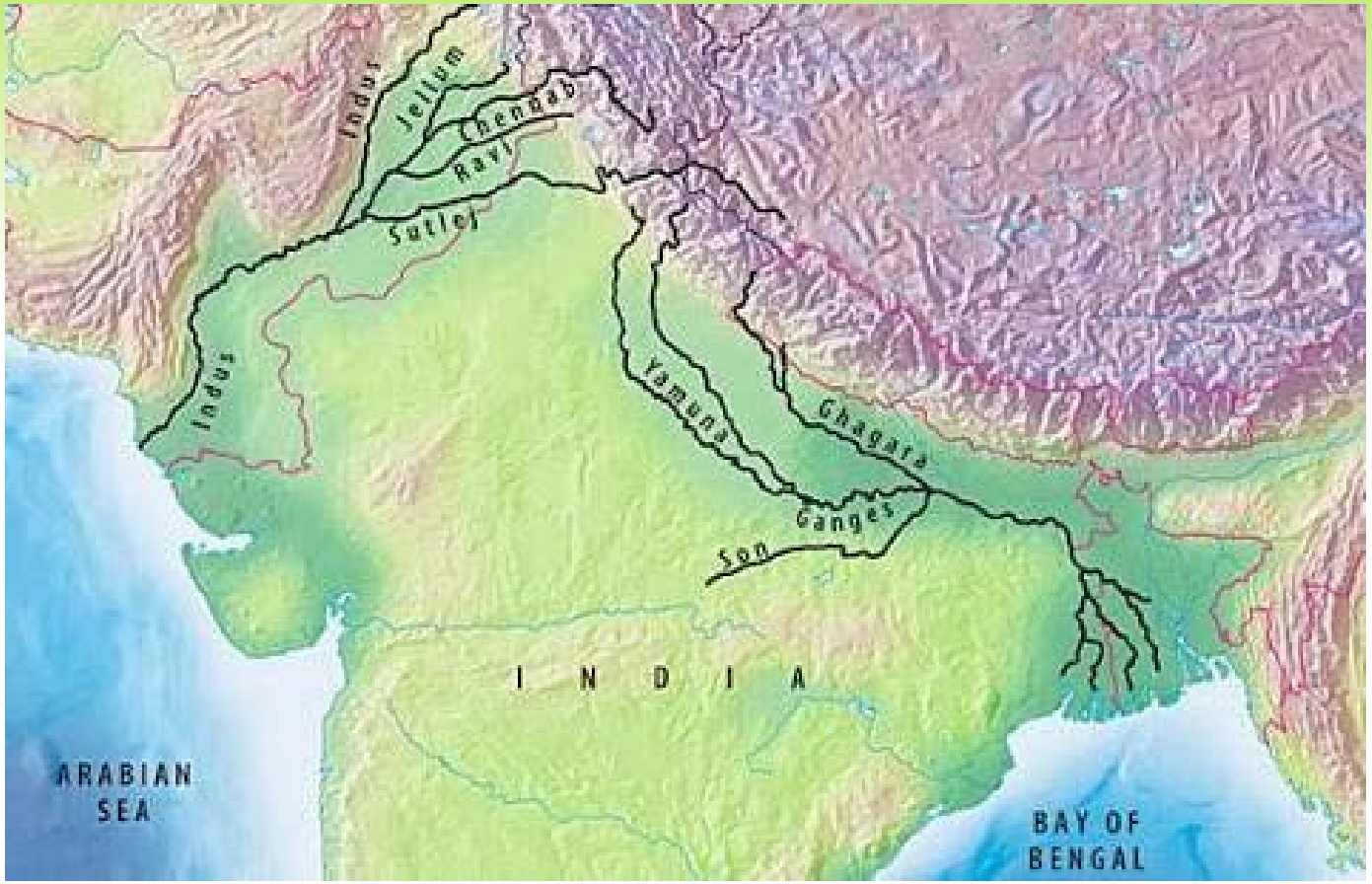
A relief map shows, usually by means of different colours, the height of land above sea level.

- Northern parts are very high (up to almost 9000 metres)
- Land below 300 m is plain area

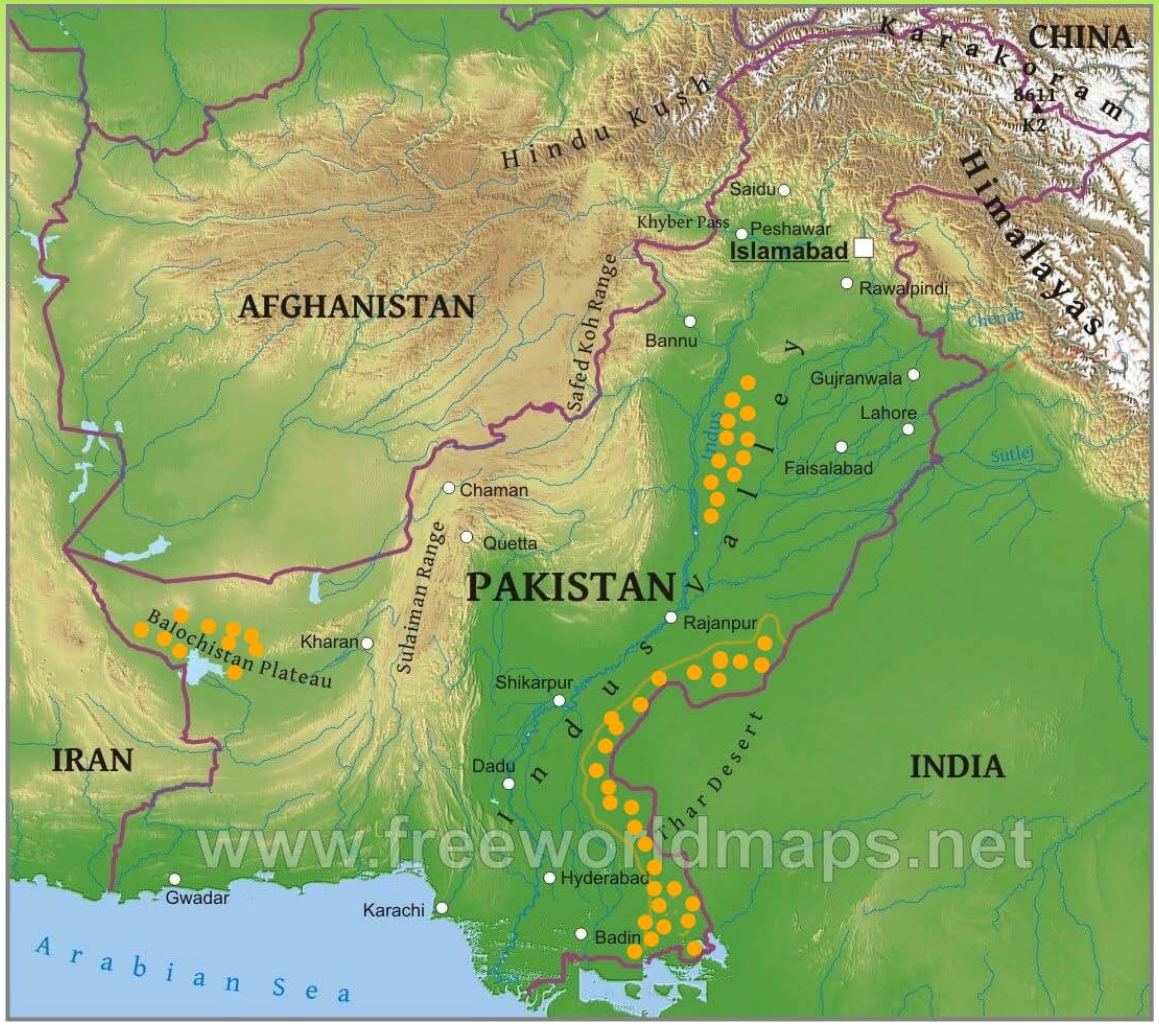
-

Two great river systems:

1- the Indus 2- the Ganges



A relief map of Pakistan: showing plains, deserts and mountain ranges.



The bed of the Indus, south of Punjnad, falls from only75 metres to sea level on its 560 Km journey to the Arabian sea.This means it drops about 13 cm in every Km.

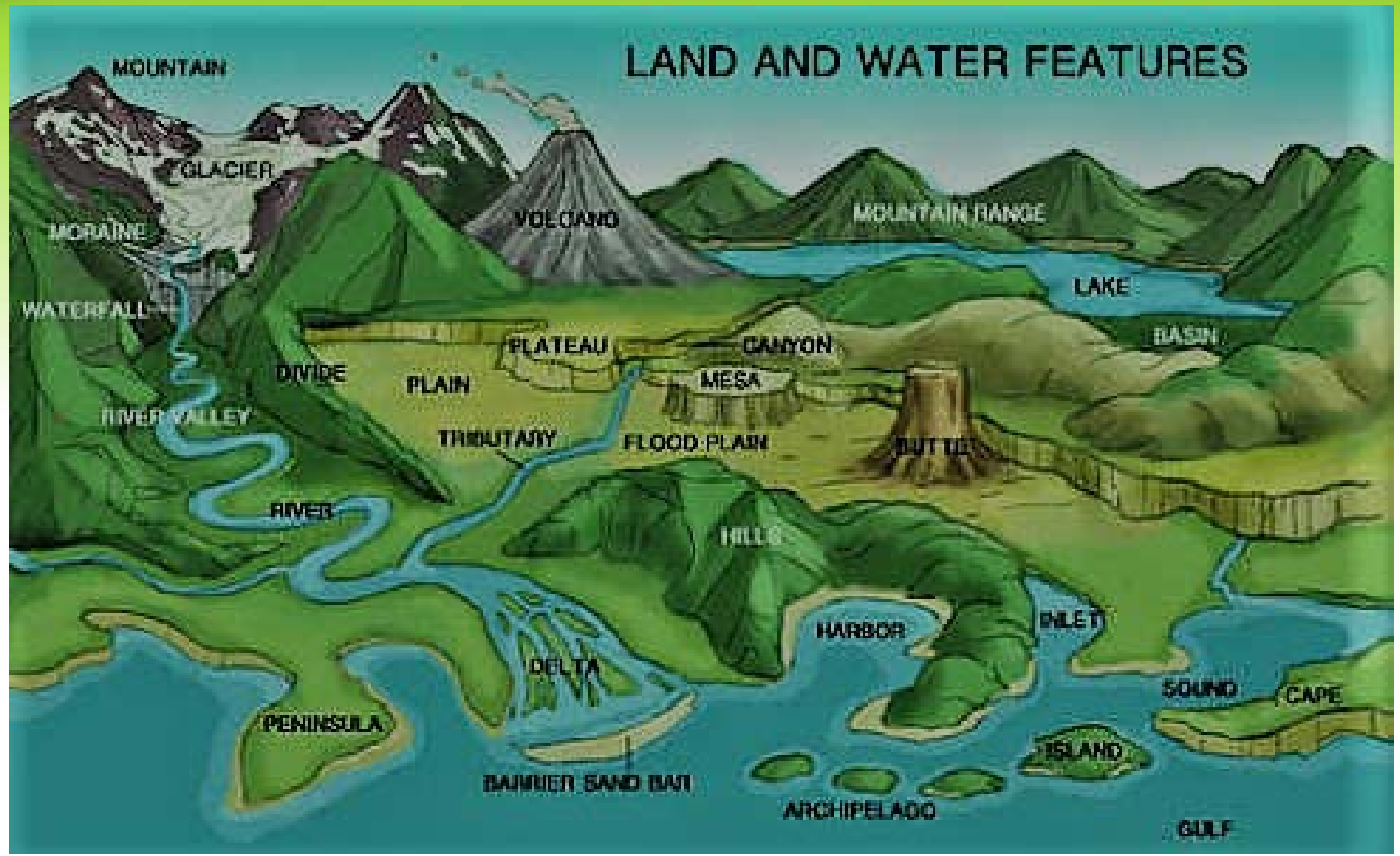
How do you think this affects the flow of the river?

Geographical terms

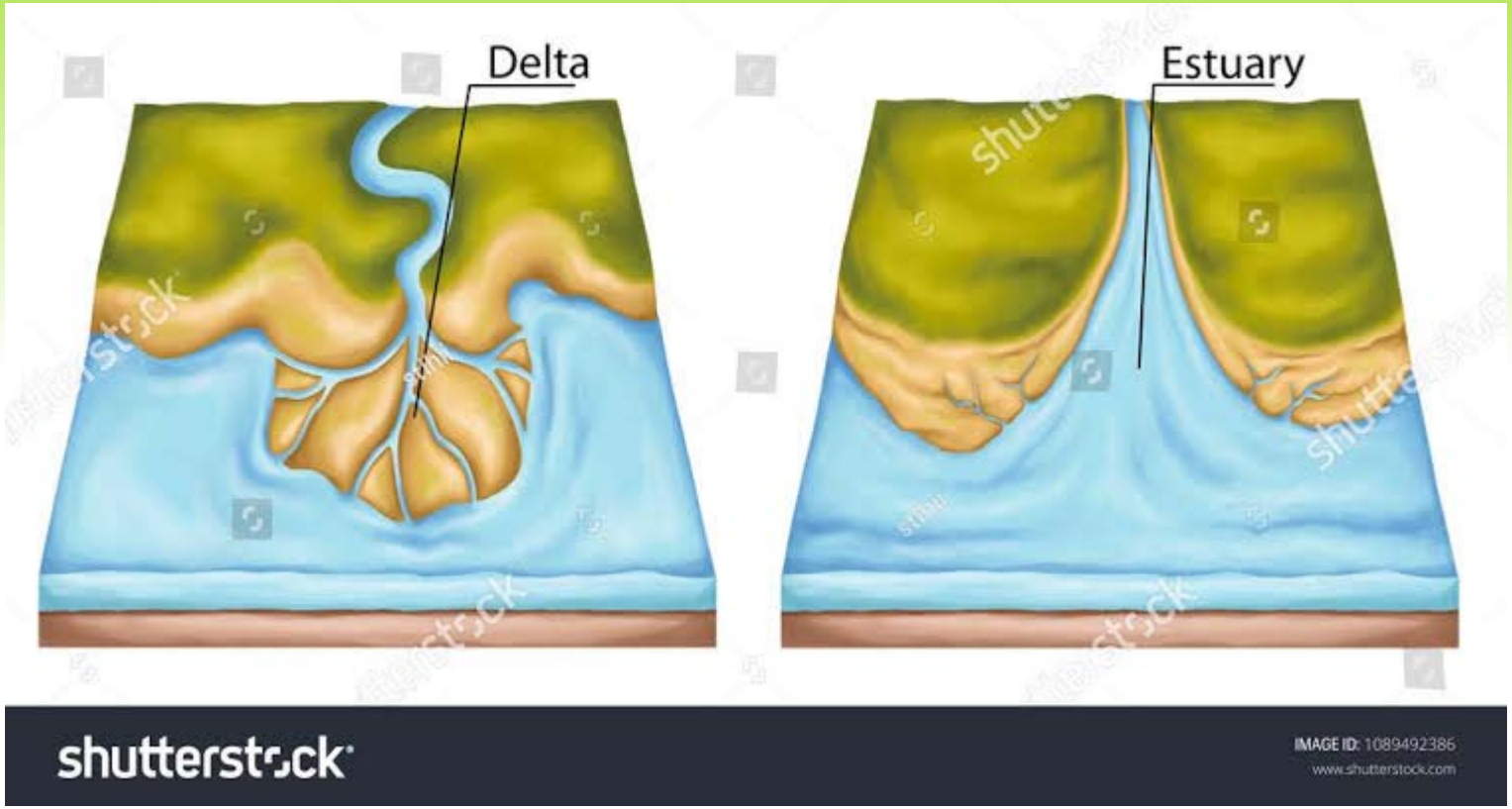
Geographical terms describe the physical features found on Earth.

- Mountains
- Hills
- Plateaus
- Plains
- Deserts
- Lakes
- Rivers
- Estuary
- Delta

Geographical Terms.



A delta and an estuary:



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SOCIAL STUDIES
(class 6)

Chapter TWO: WEATHER AND CLIMATE

WEATHER AND CLIMATE:

WEATHER

WHAT YOU GET

CONDITIONS OF THE ATMOSPHERE OVER A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME

CAN CHANGE WITHIN MINUTES OR HOURS

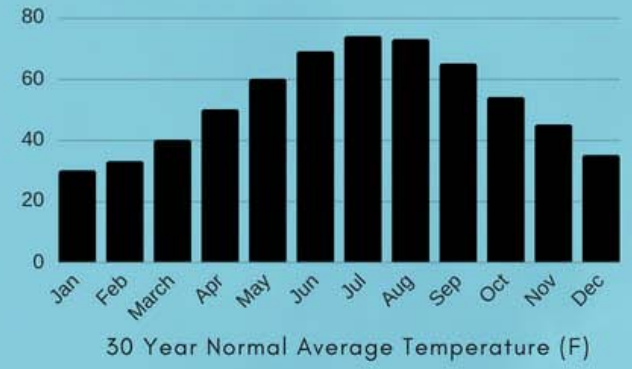
VS

CLIMATE

WHAT YOU EXPECT

HOW THE ATMOSPHERE BEHAVES OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME AND SPACE

AVERAGE REGIONAL WEATHER PATTERN OVER DECADES



The climate of a country is very important. It decides what crops can be grown there and how the people live.

What causes different climate?

Temperature is one factor.This depends on:

a) - Distance from equator

b) - Altitude

c) - Nearness to the sea

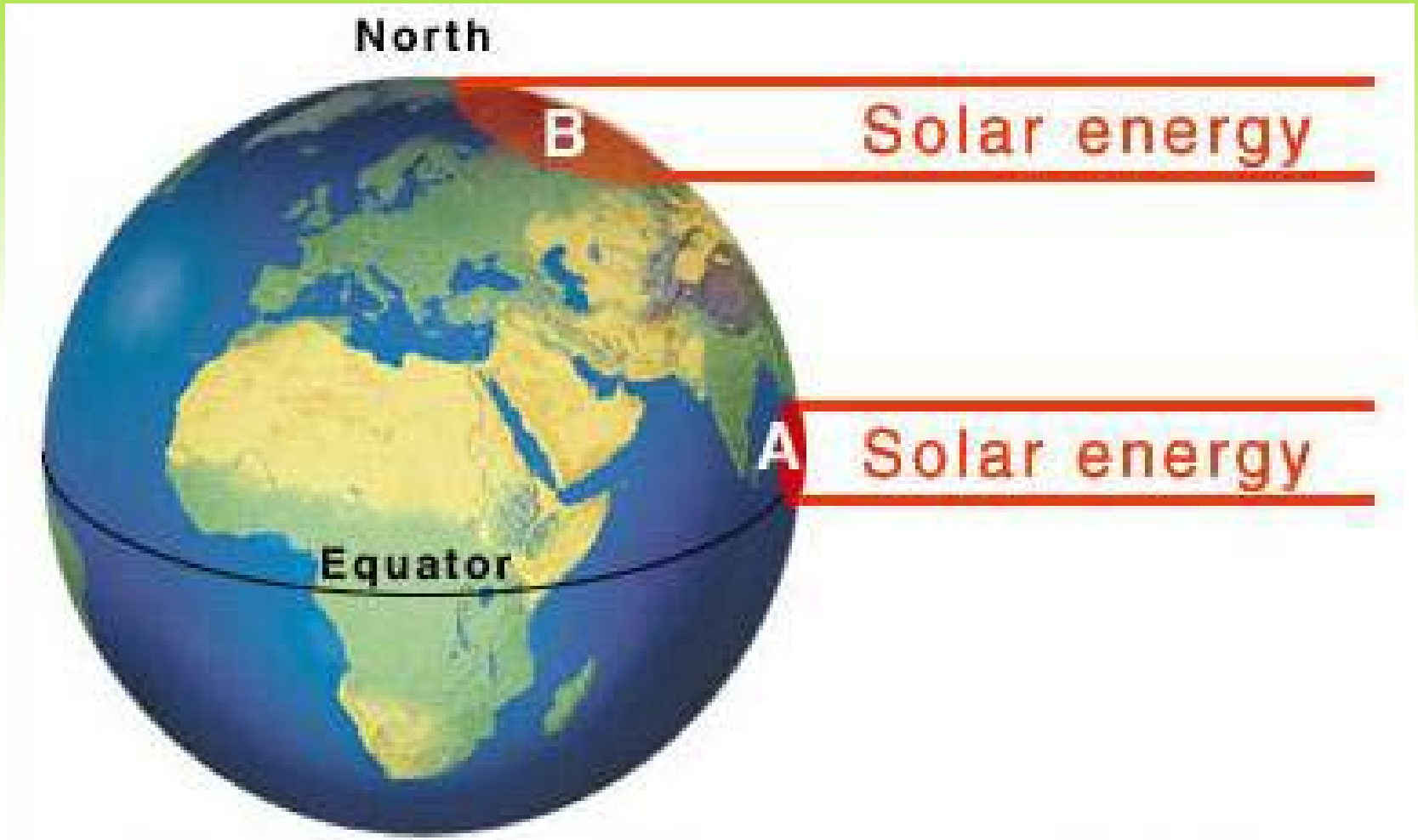
d) - Ocean currents

e) - Rainfall

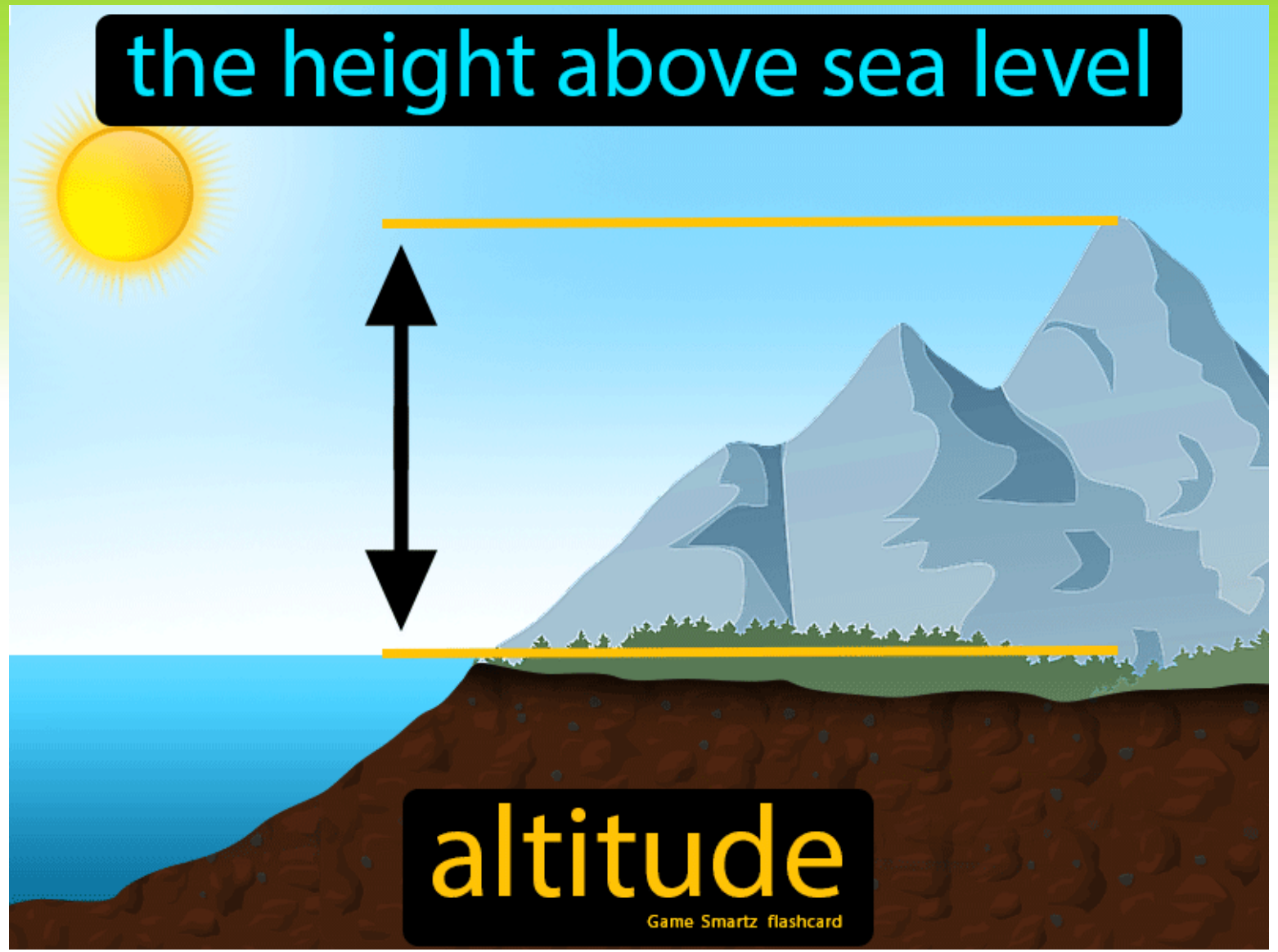
f) - Air pressure

g) - Direction of wind

Distance from the Equator:

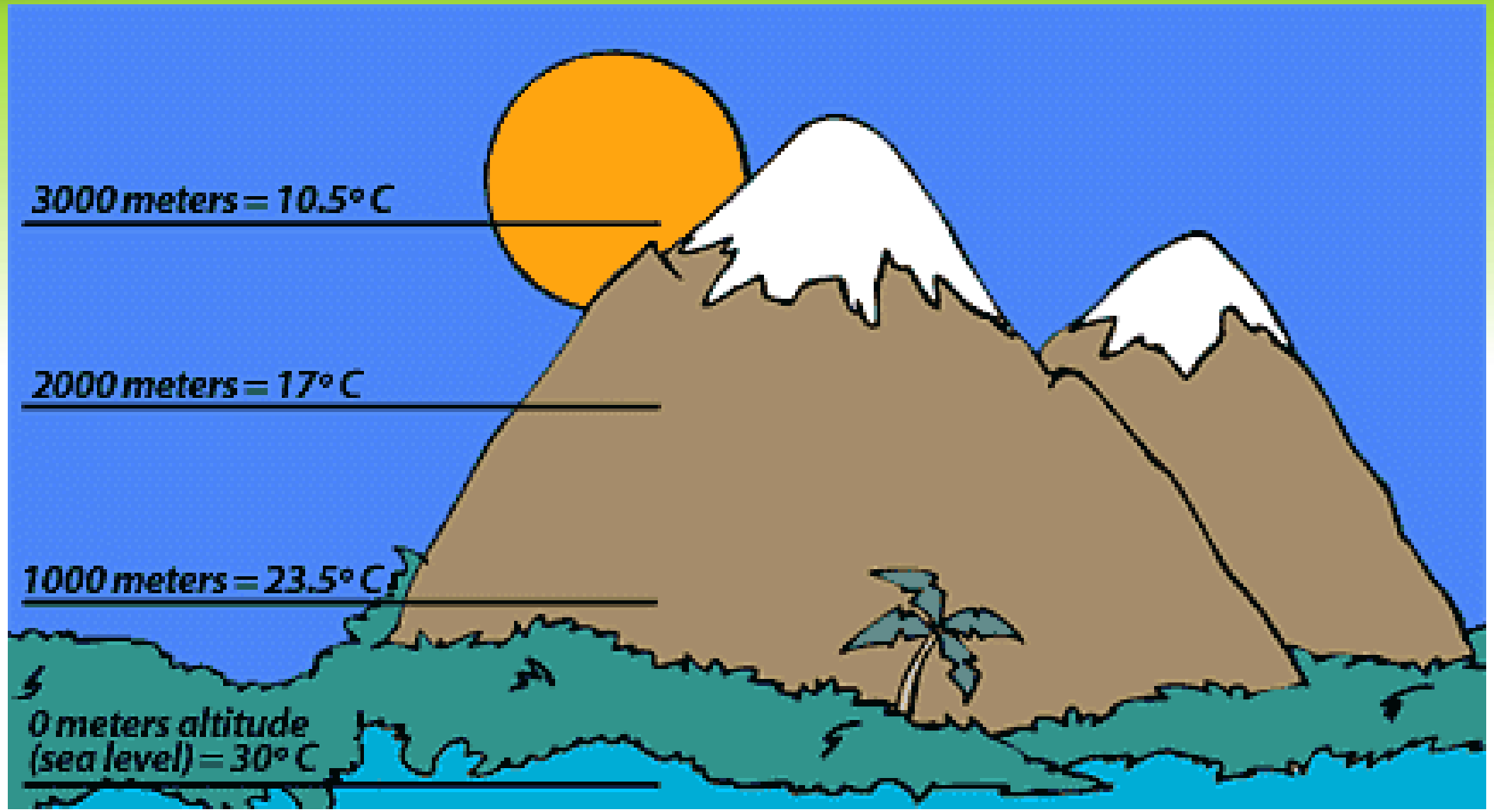


Altitude:



Mount Kilimanjaro (5200 metres high)

Temperature and Altitude:

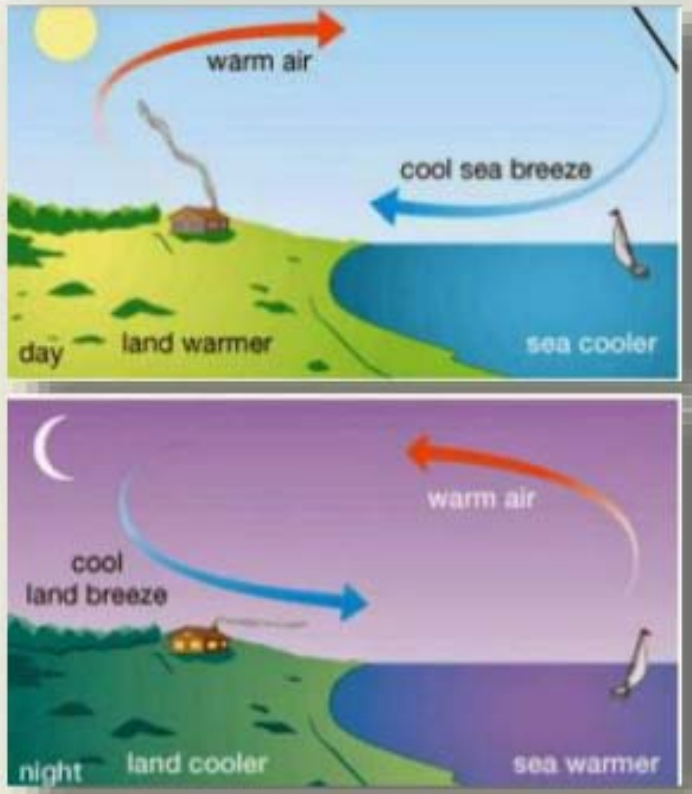


Proximity (nearness) to the sea:

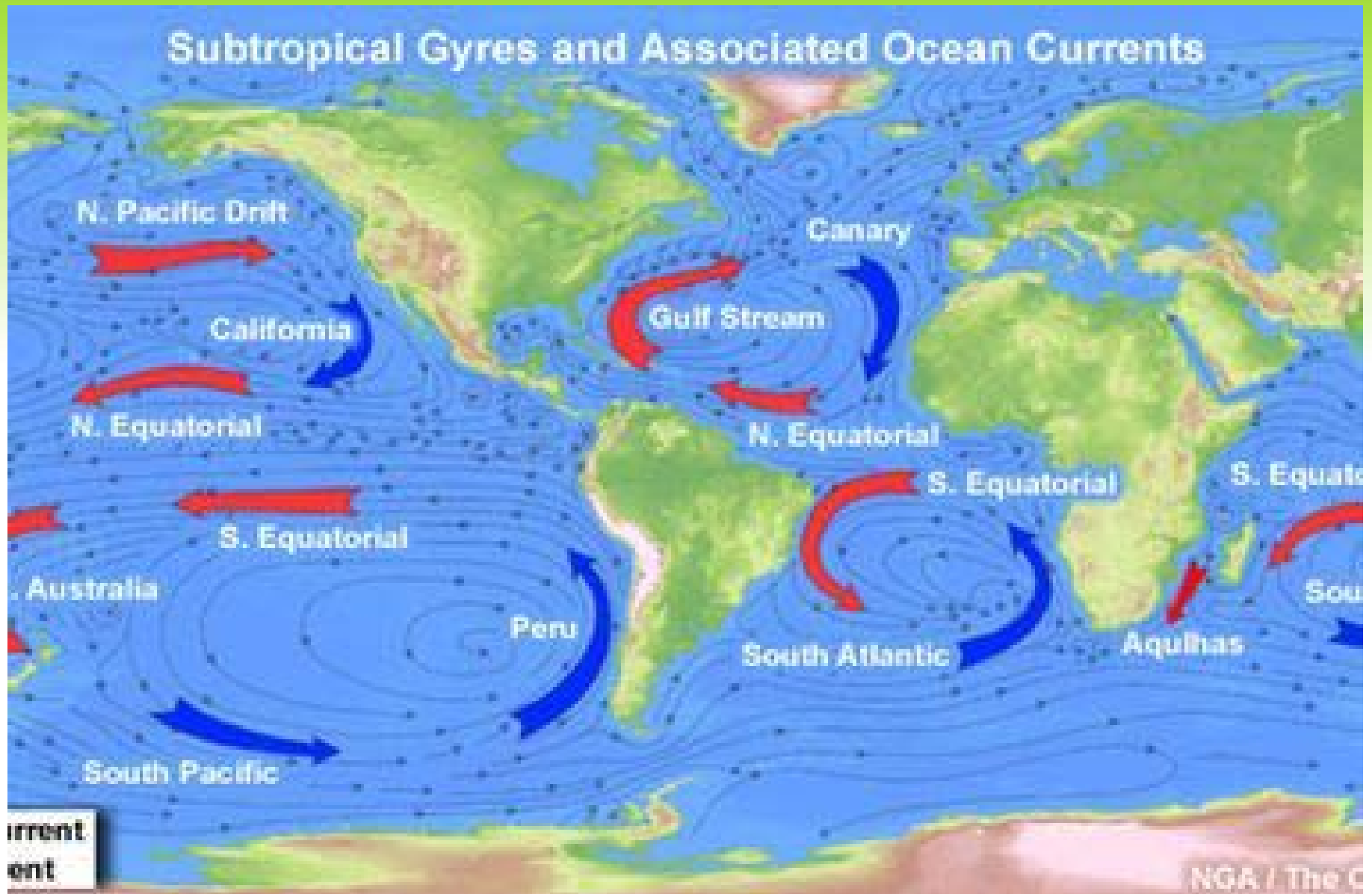
Distance from the sea

16

- The sea regulates the temperature because it takes a long time to warm up or to cool down.



Ocean currents:

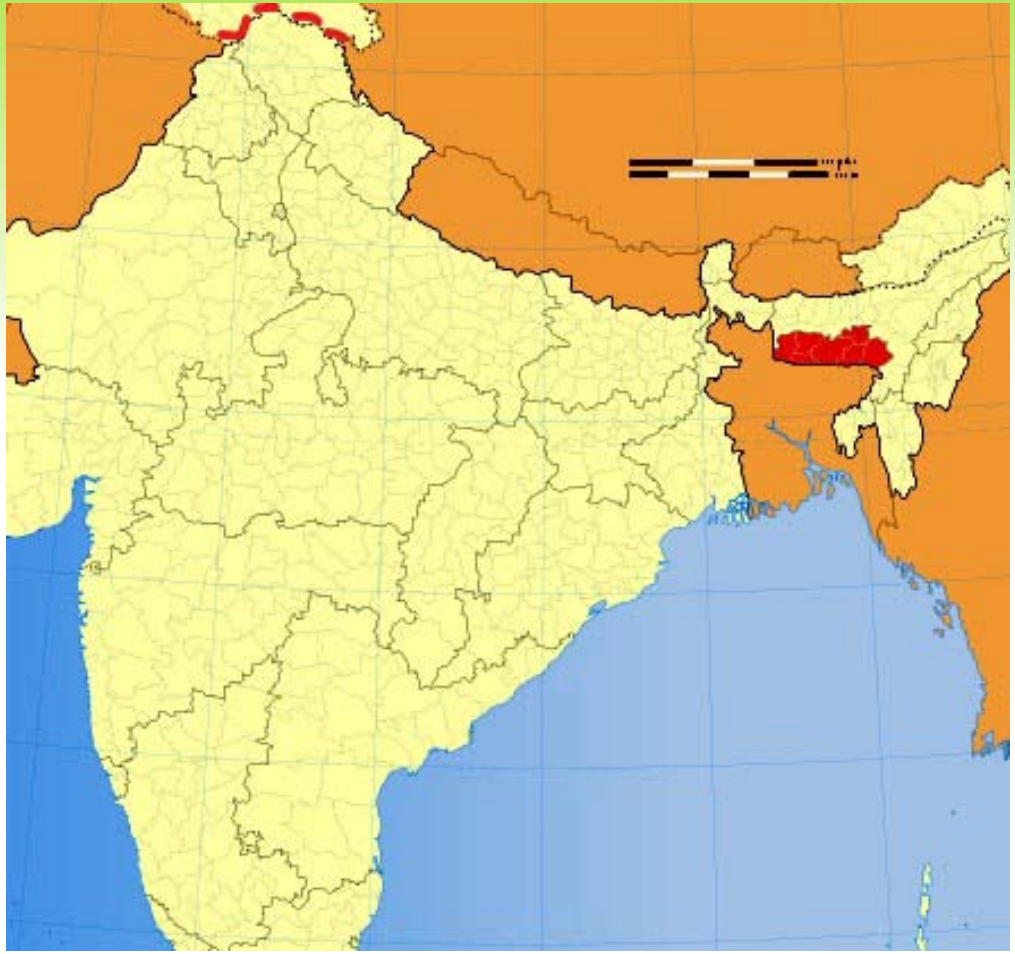


RAINFALL

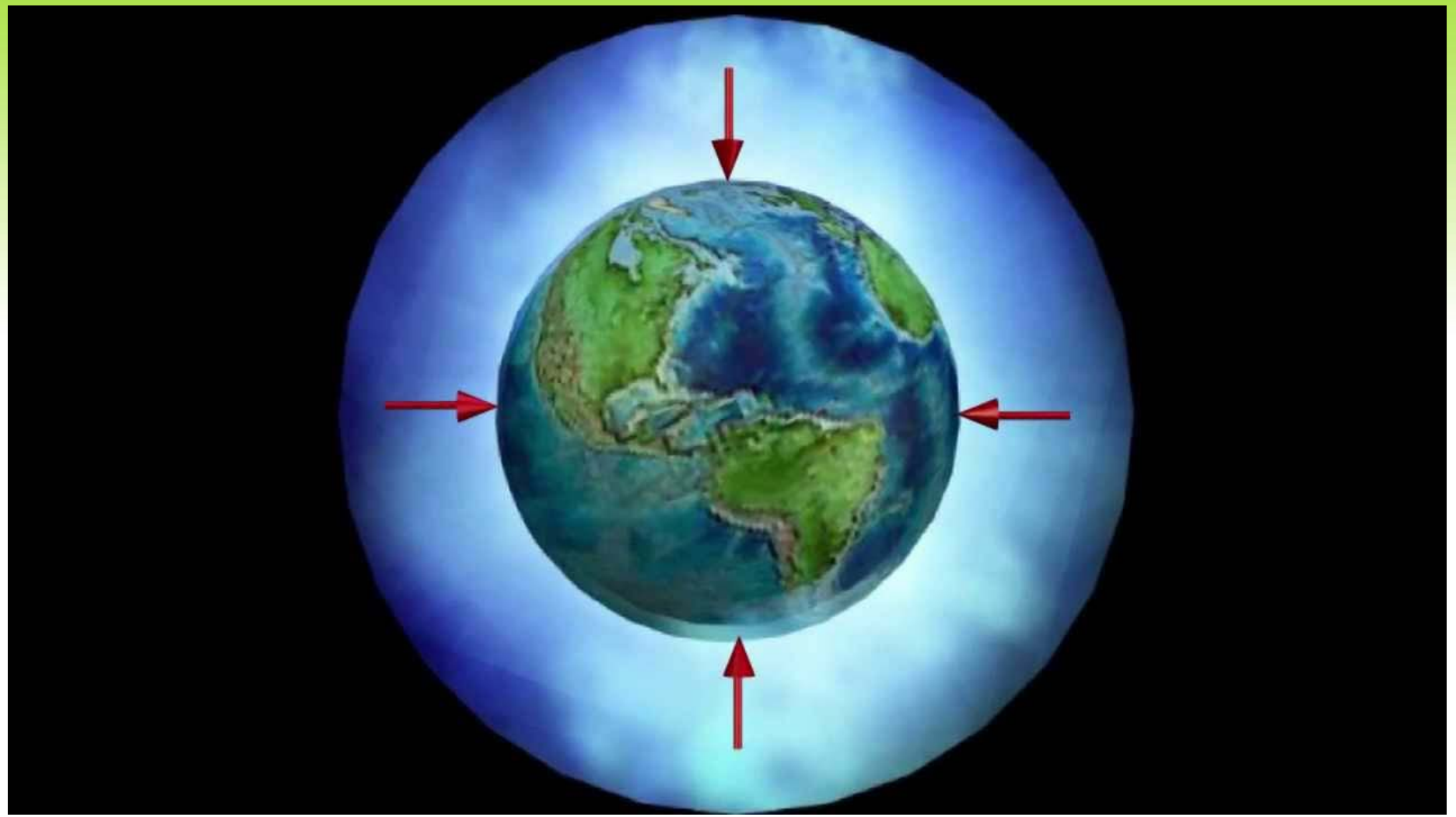
The world's average rainfall is between 1000 and 2000 mm a year, though there are great differences.

Atacama Desert: (western coast of Chile)

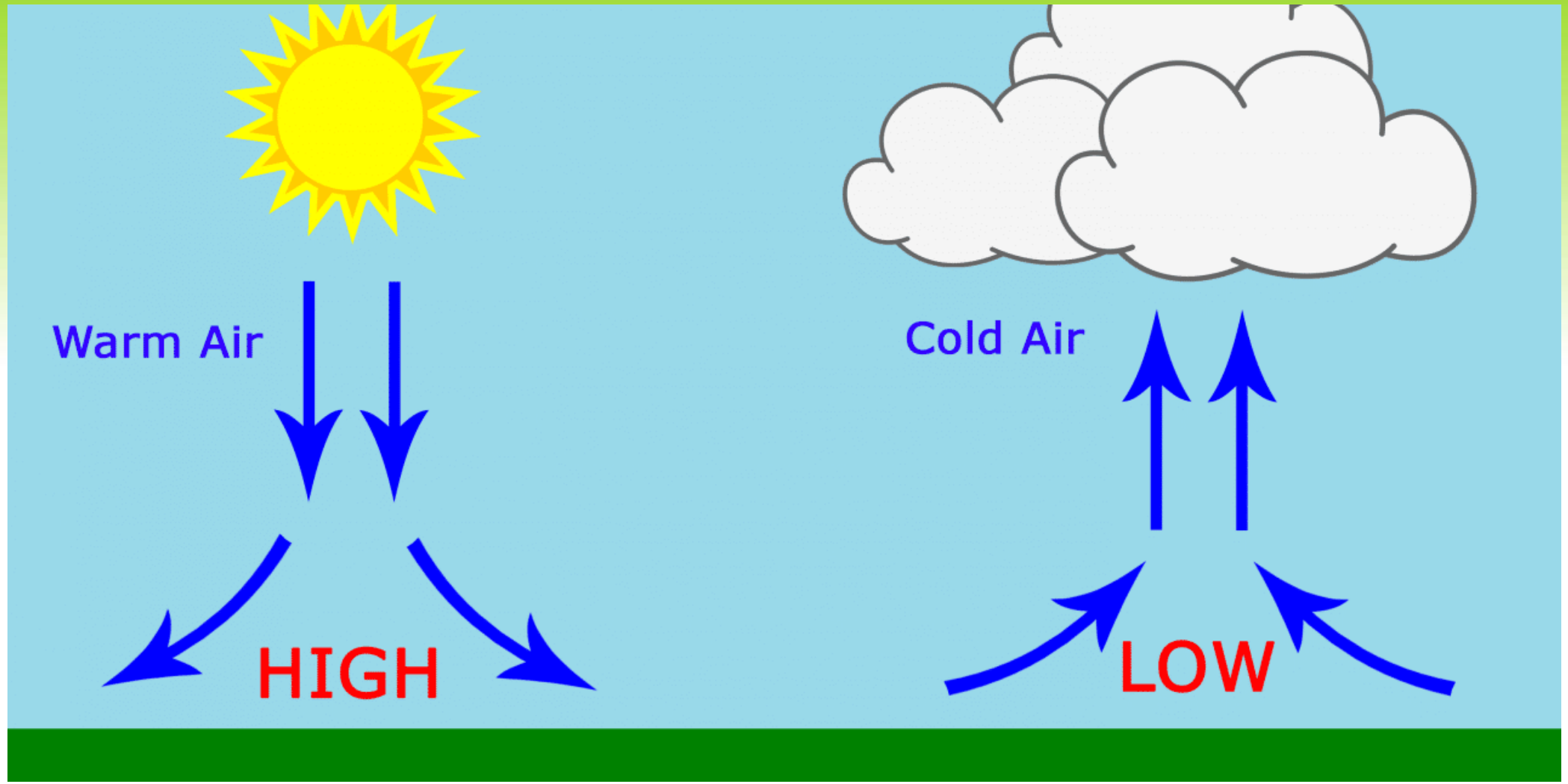
Cherrapunji: (in Assam-India) 22,990 mm of rain in one year, 1861.



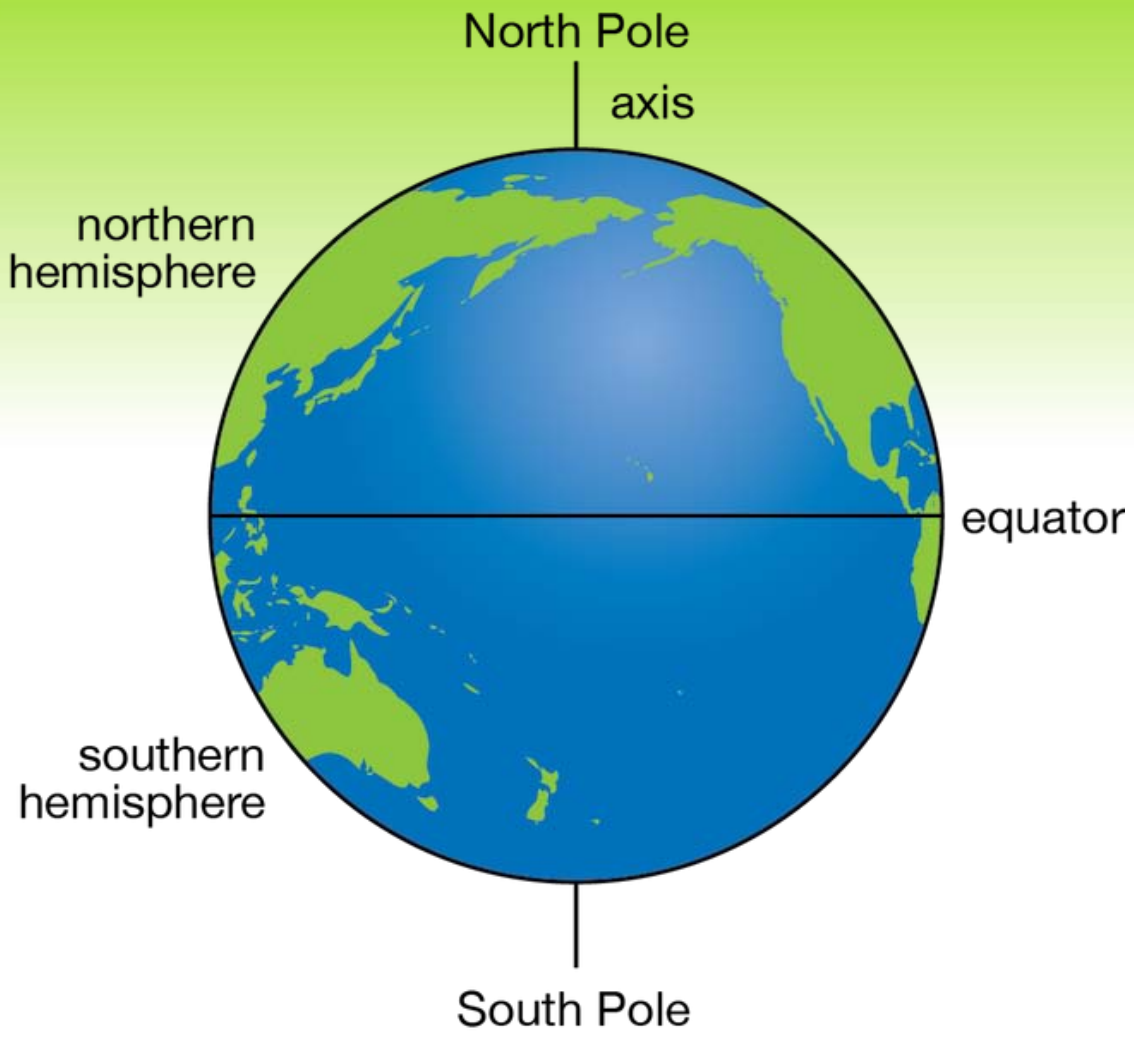
Air pressure (or weight)

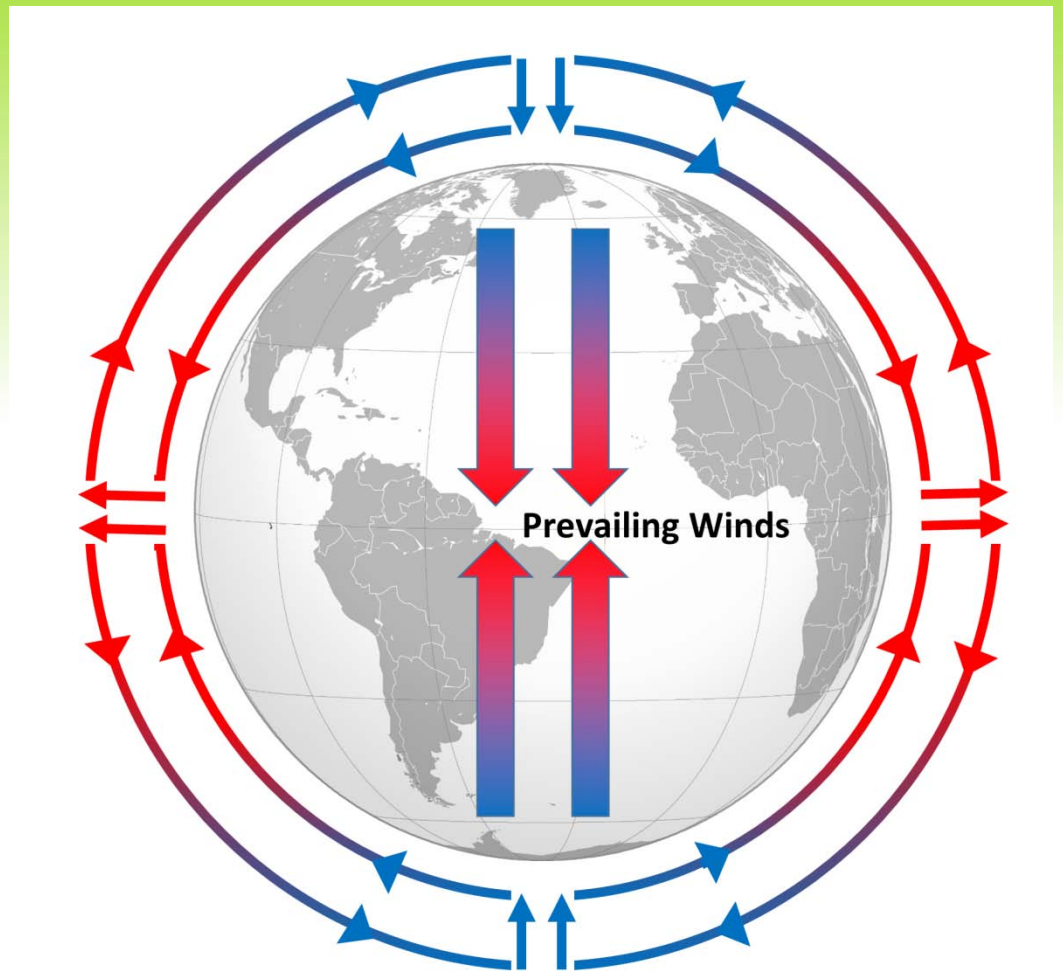


Air pressure is not steady.

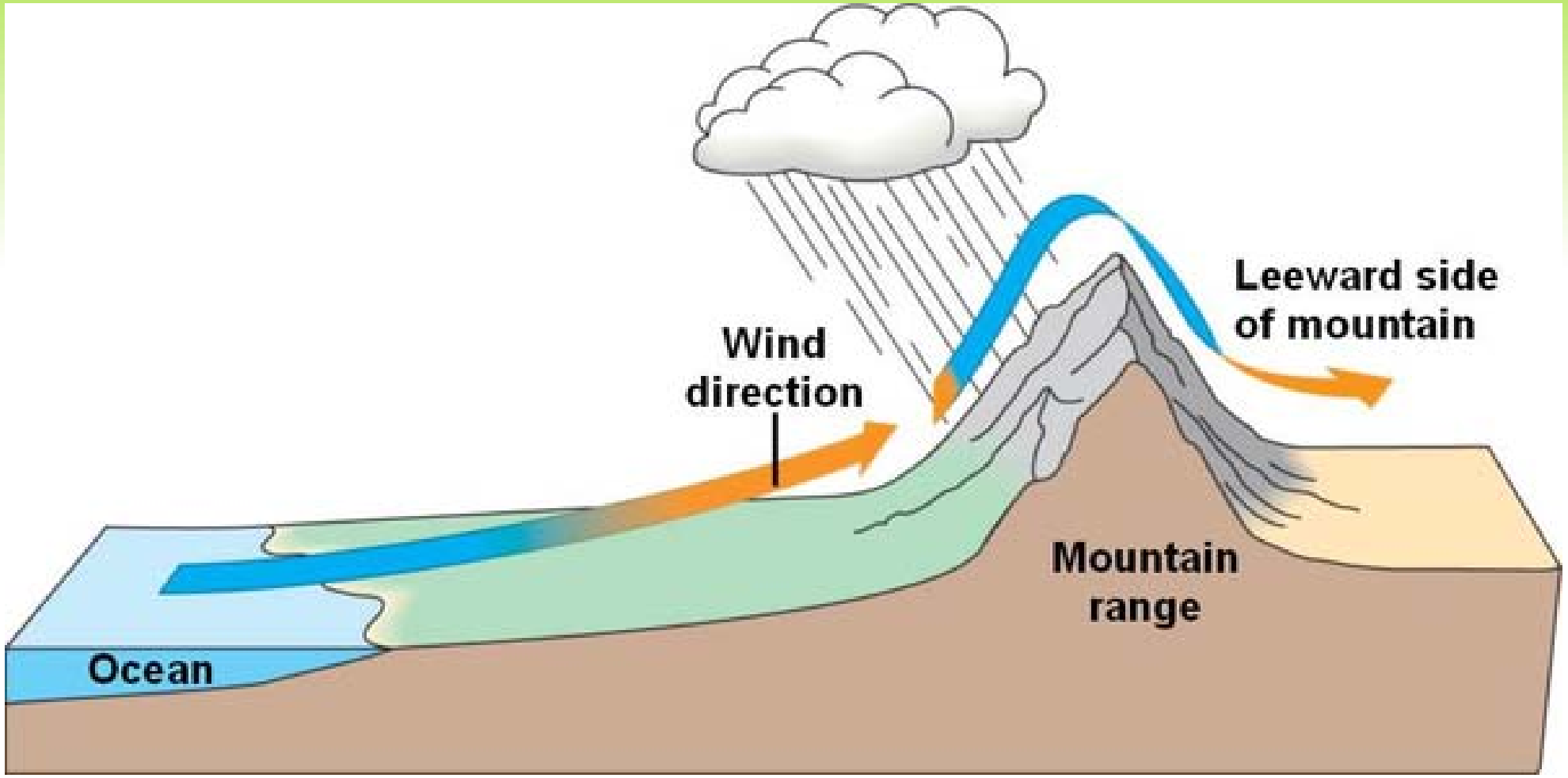


Direction of wind:





If the winds blow across a large area of sea, they pick up a large amount of water and produce a rainy climate.



Evaluation:

1- Why is the amount of rainfall so important for the climate?

2- What differences would you expect to find between the home, dress and food of a family living in Gilgit, and that of one in Karachi?

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SOCIAL STUDIES
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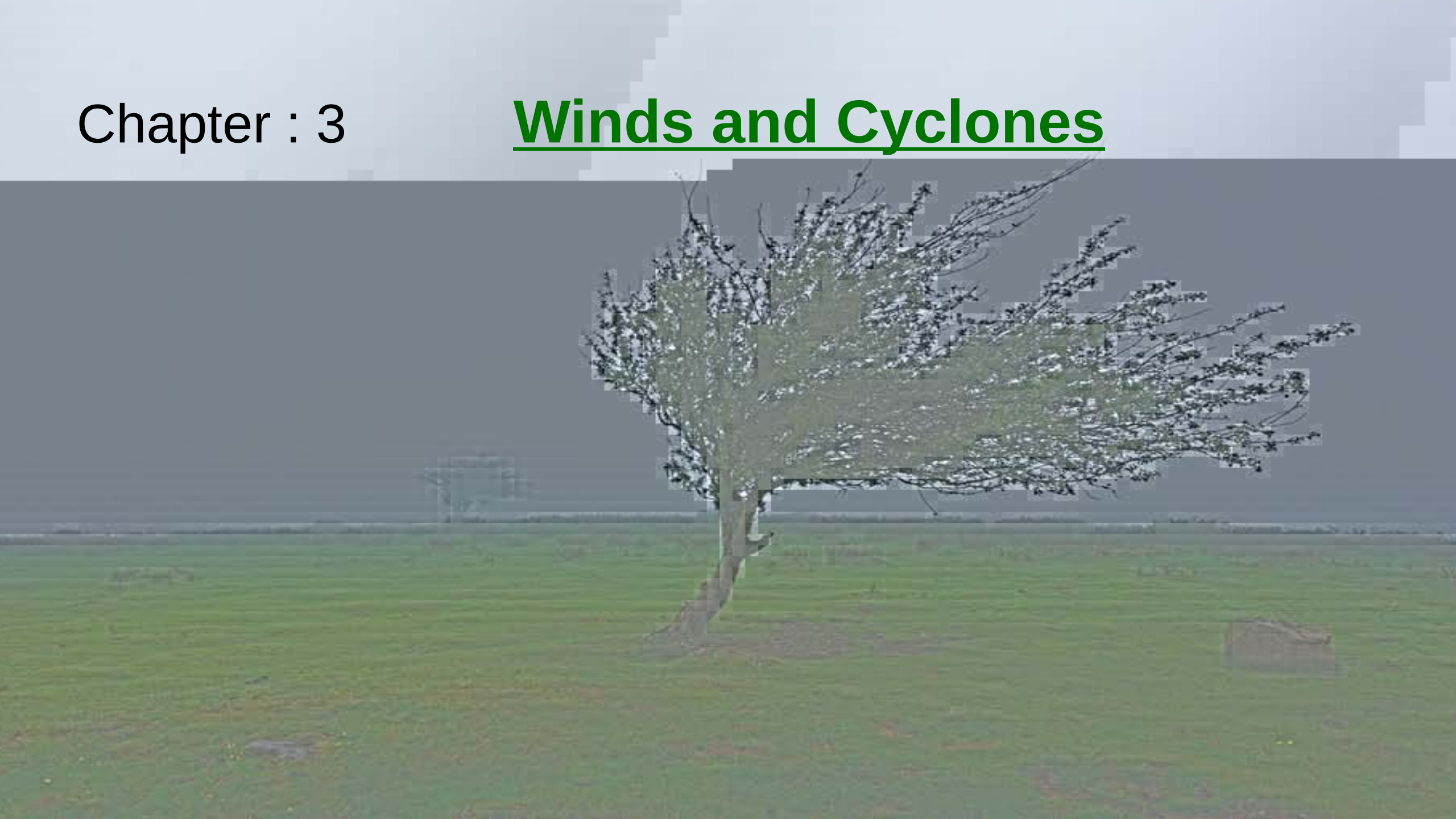
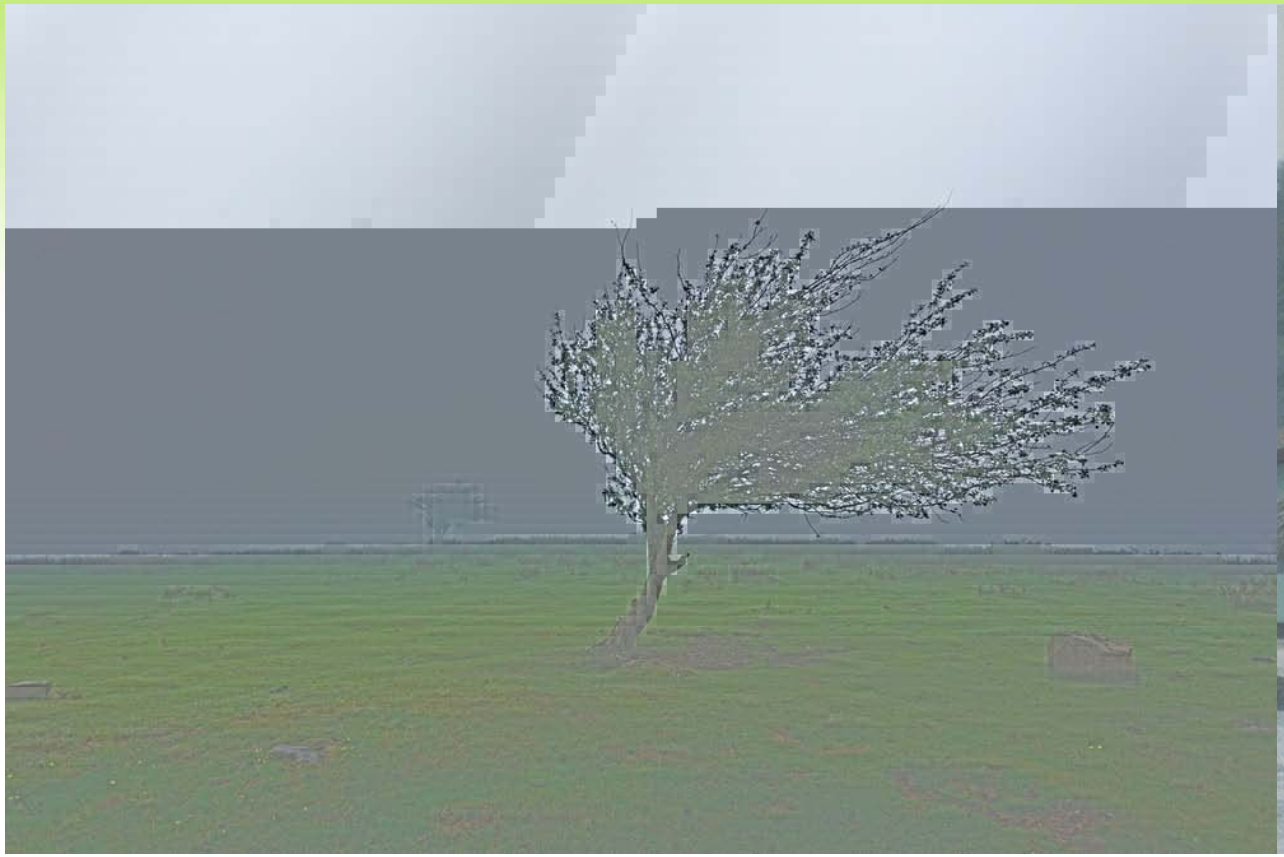
Chapter THREE: WINDS AND CYCLONES

Chapter : 3

Winds and Cyclones

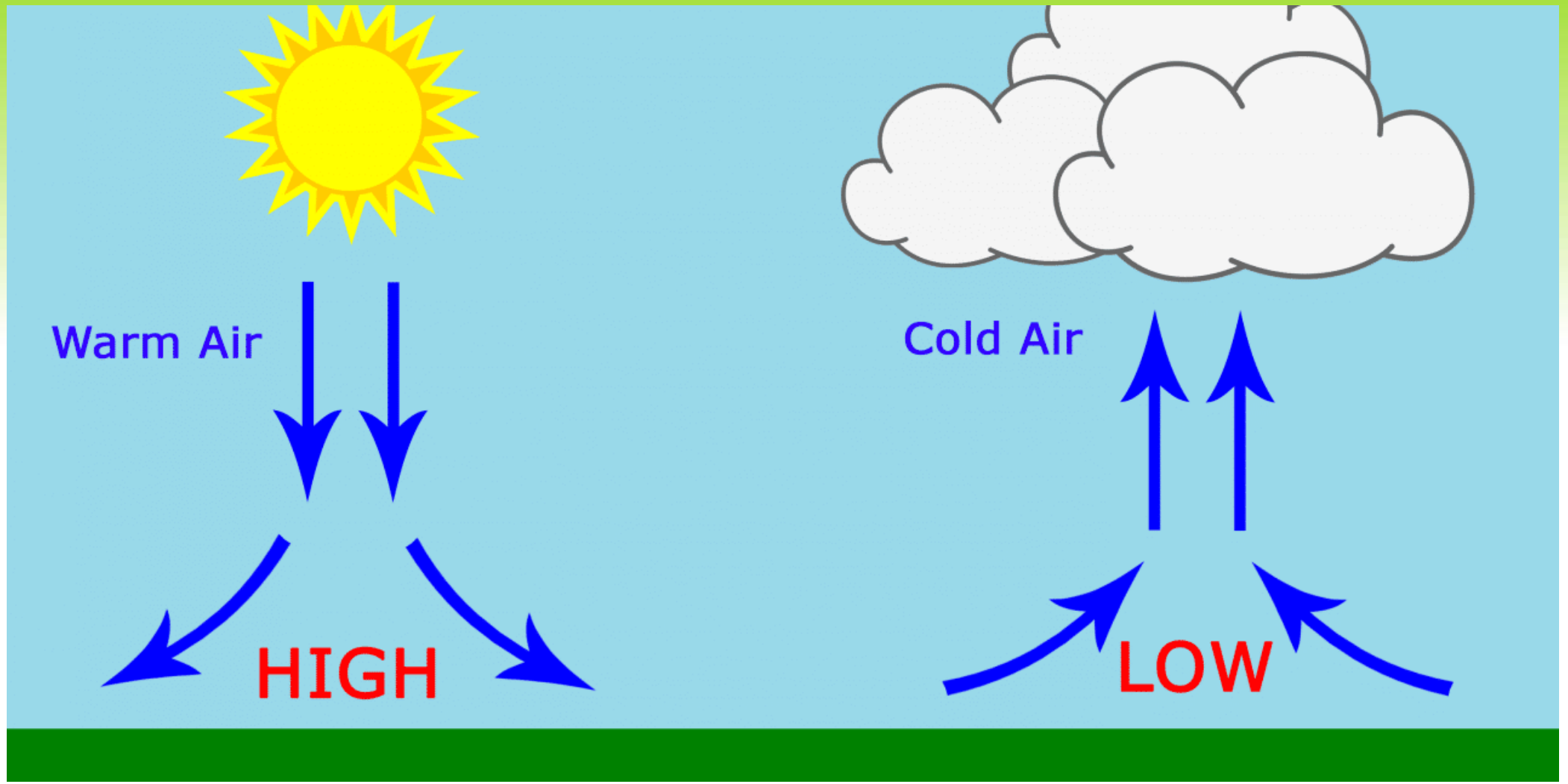


Wind is moving air. It can range from a gentle breeze of 5 kph (kilometres per hour) to the strongest gale over 200 kph.

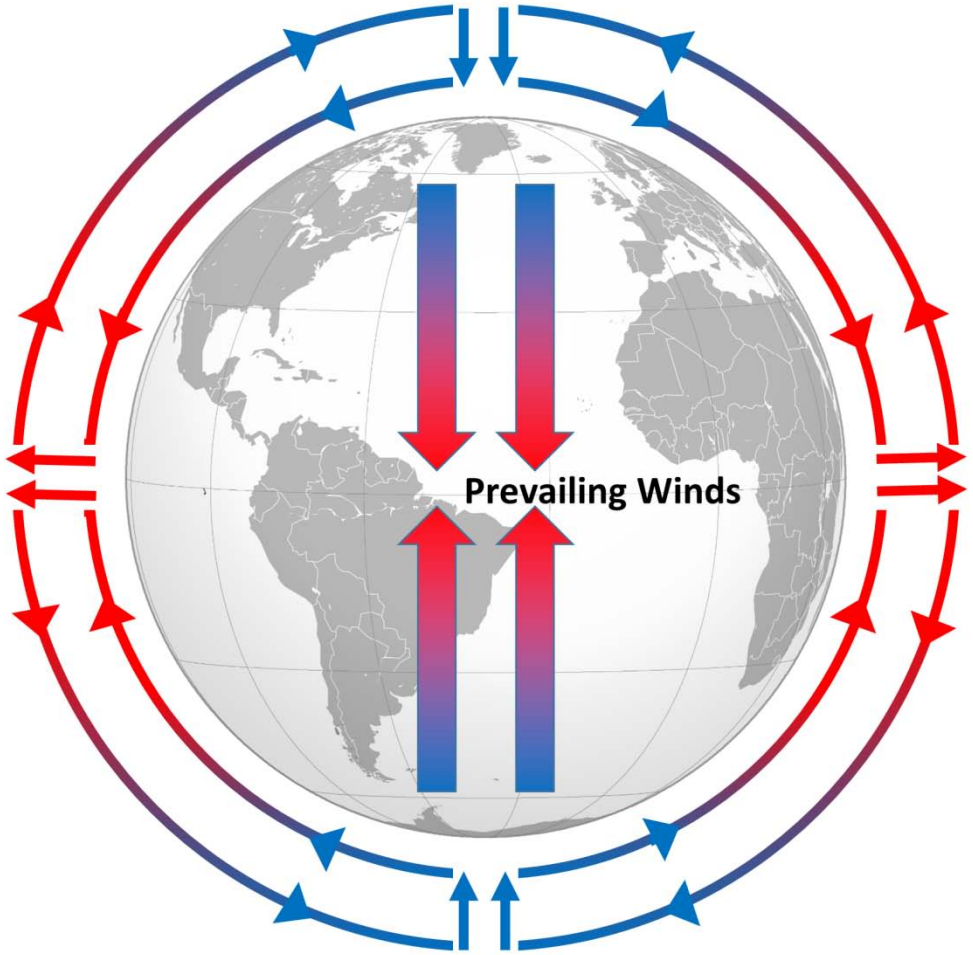


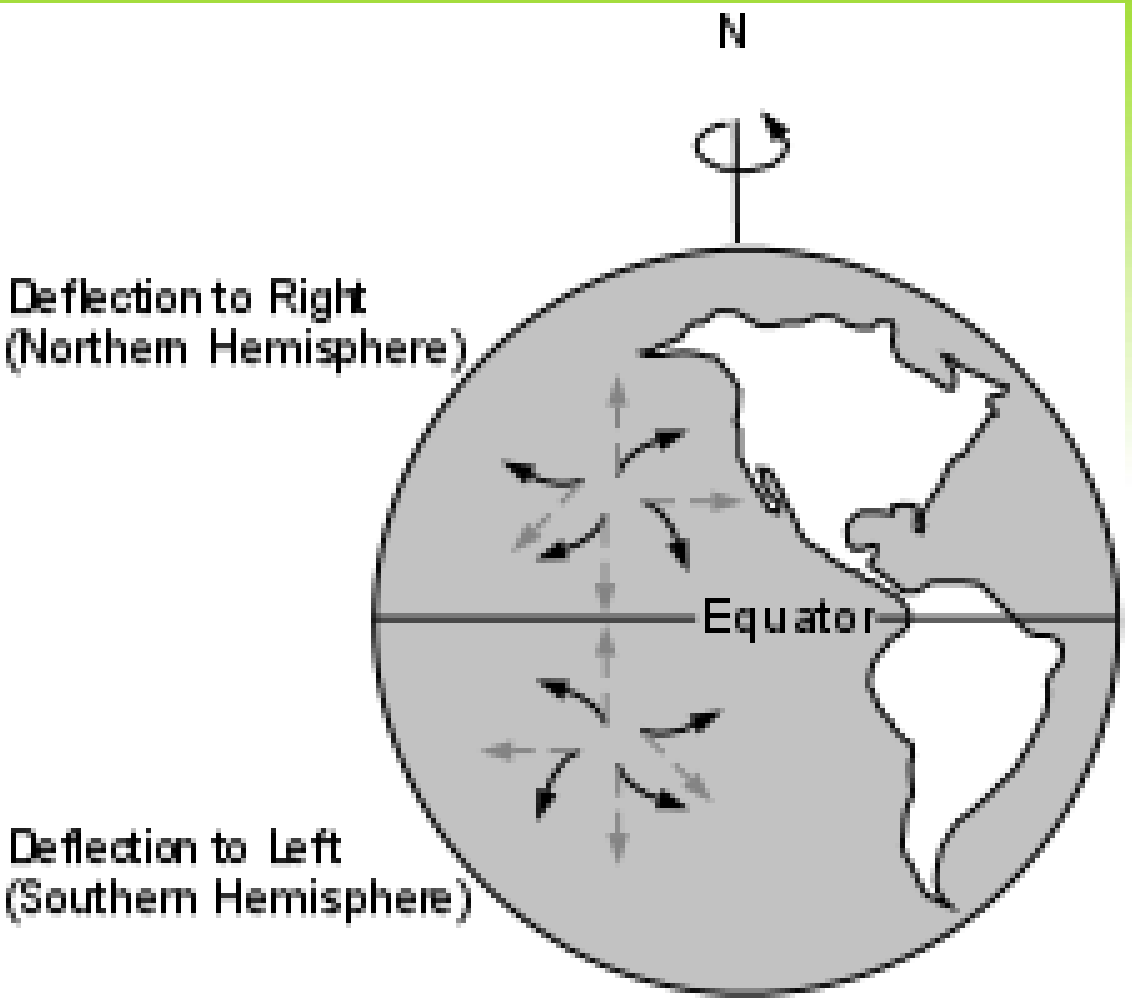
Winds usually blow from one direction at a time, but sometimes they spin **round and round in spirals**. These are called cyclones and anticyclones.

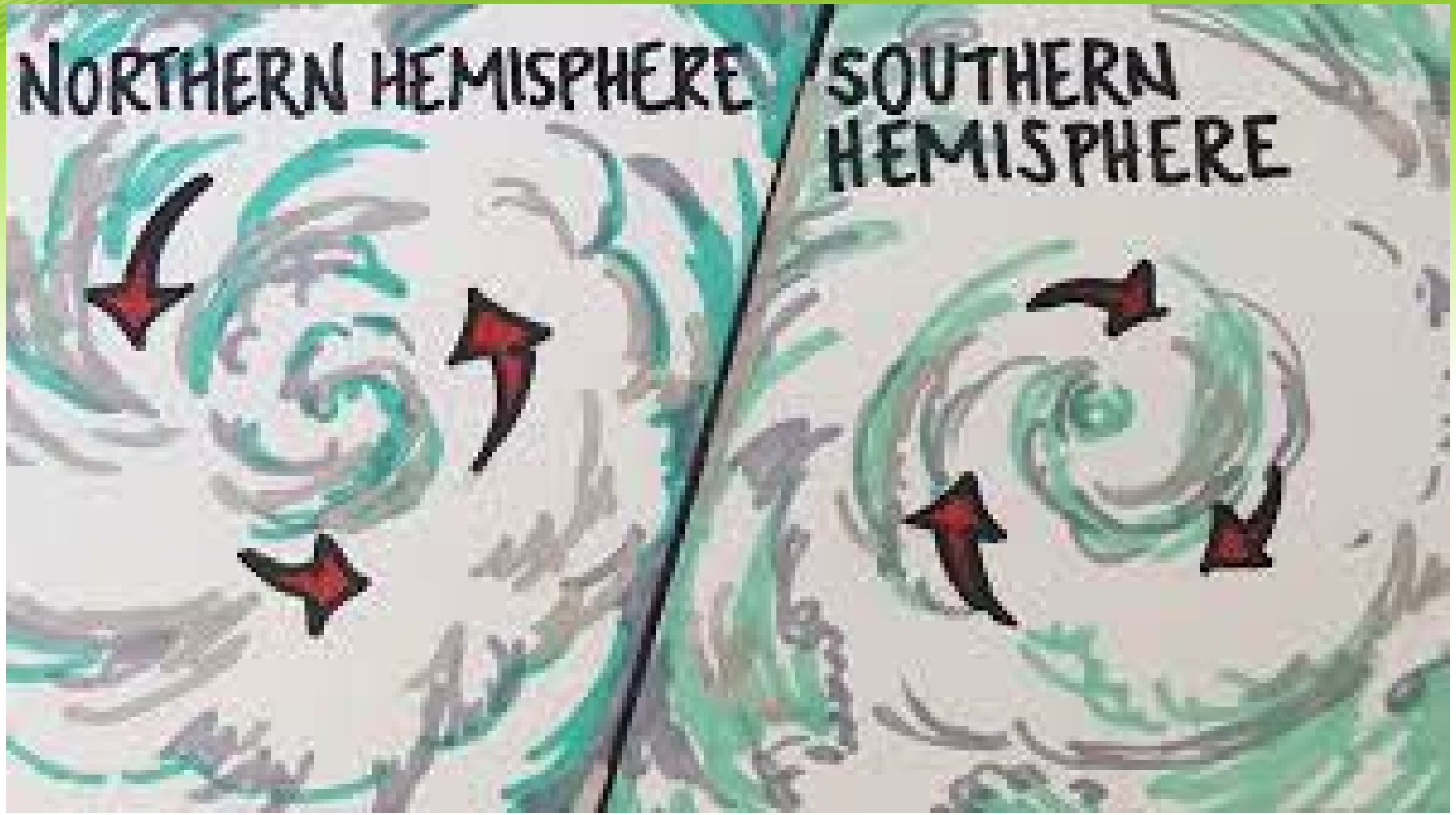
Air pressure and wind direction:



Winds direction:

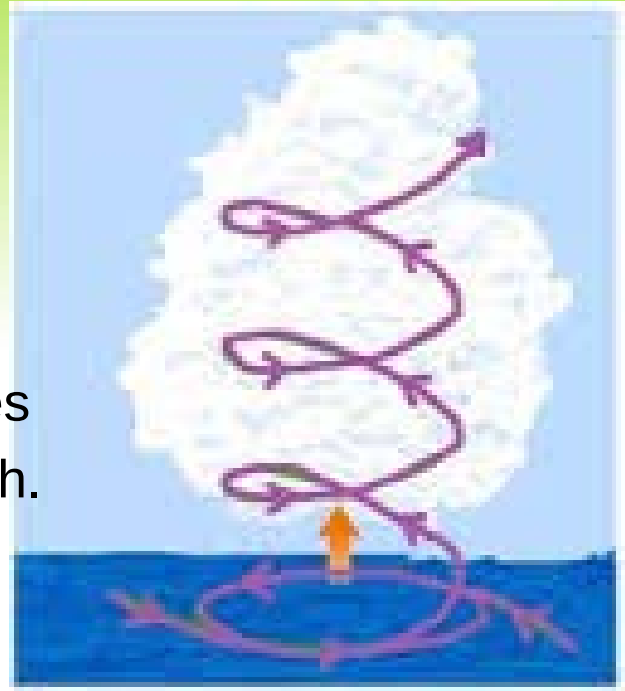




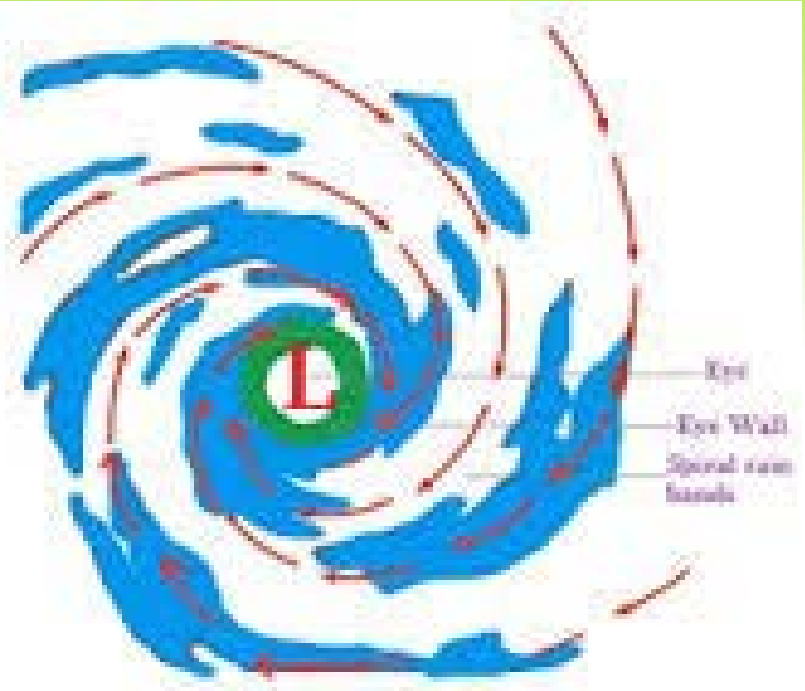

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Cyclones:

- **Air pressure**:...Low
- **Wind direction:**...
  Anticlockwise (N)
  Clockwise (S)
- **Size** ....Smaller than Anticyclones
- **Wind speed.**.... well over 200kph.
- **Weather condition**:..bad, stormy.lot of rain



Cyclone formation over Sea

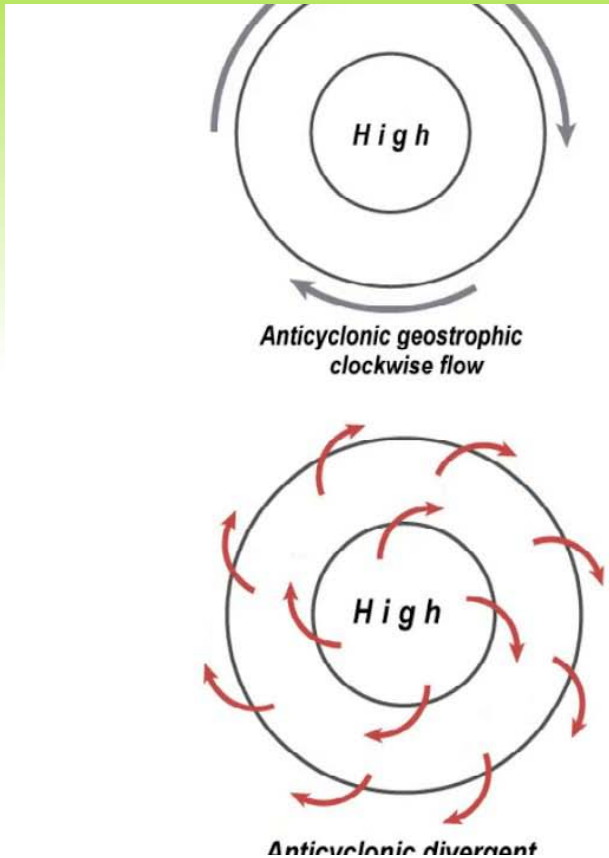


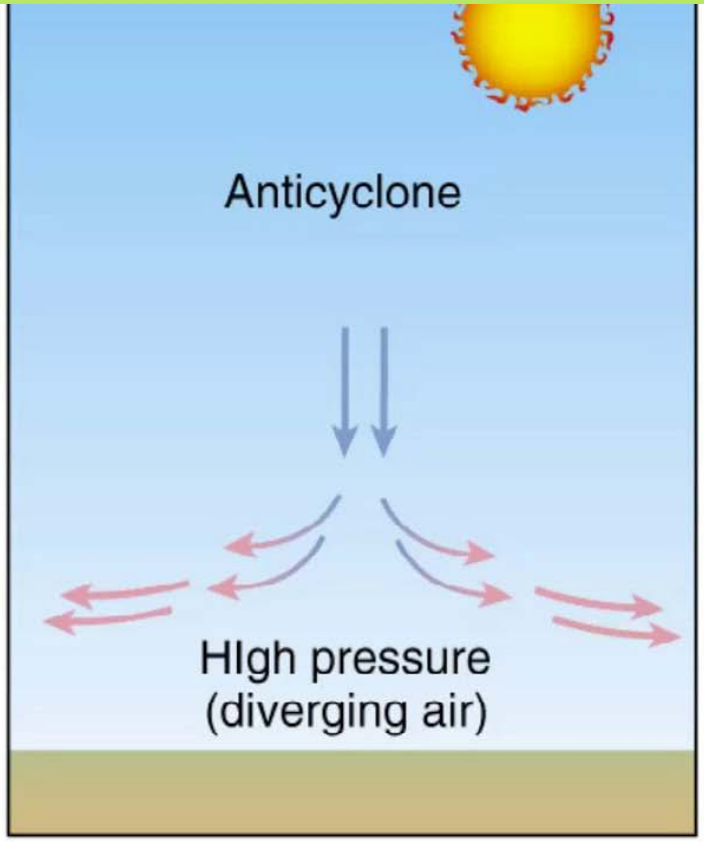
Structure of a Cyclone

A Cyclone in the Bay of Bengal:

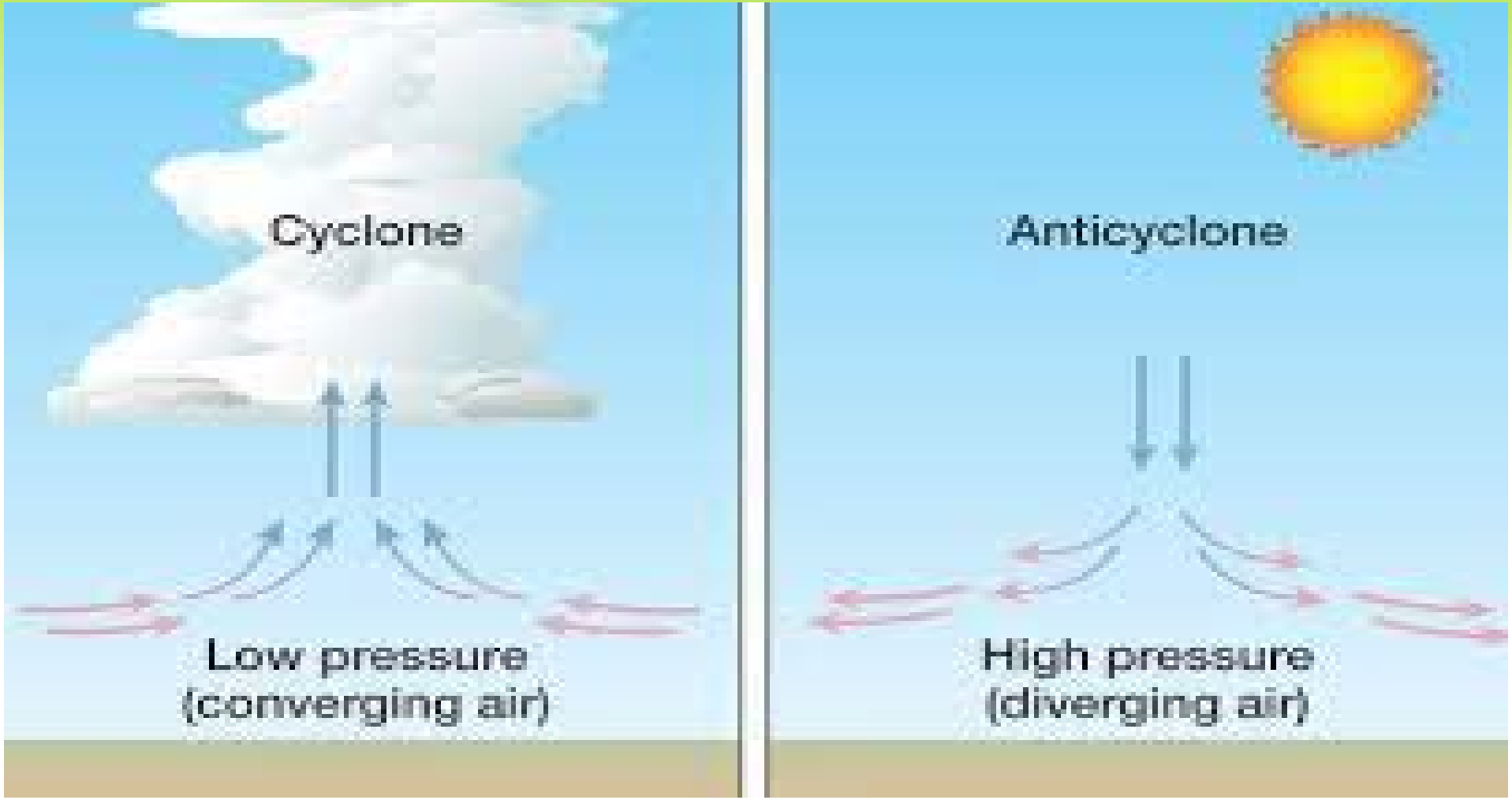
Anticyclone:

- Air pressure:...high
- Wind direction:...clockwise (N)
  Anticlockwise (S)
- Size ....greater than cyclones
- Wind speed..... gentle.
- Weather condition:..warm, fine and dry.





Difference between a cyclone and an Anticyclone:



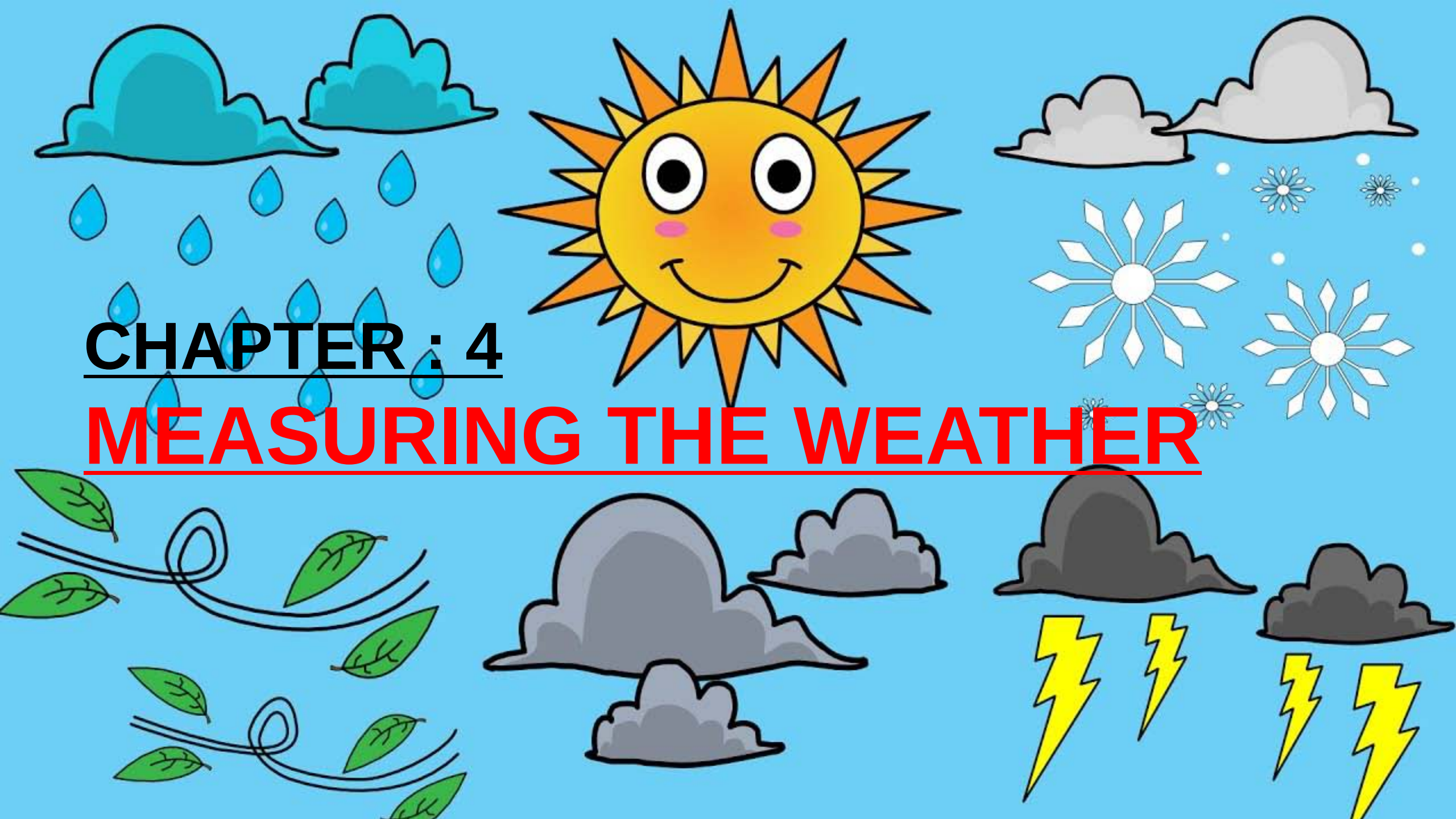
Tornado

A much smaller but much more violent kind of cyclone is called tornado, or hurricane. These form over the sea and can be only few hundred metres across but wind speeds can be as much as 400-600 kph.

tornado-stricken areas:

- In Pakistan , a tornado is called an *aandhi* (over the land) and a *toofan* (over the sea).
- Balochistan (dust devil)

- **Evaluation:**
- In which direction wind blows during a cyclone or an anticyclone?
- How the air pressure and weather is different during a cyclone and an anticyclone?



CHAPTER : 4

MEASURING THE WEATHER

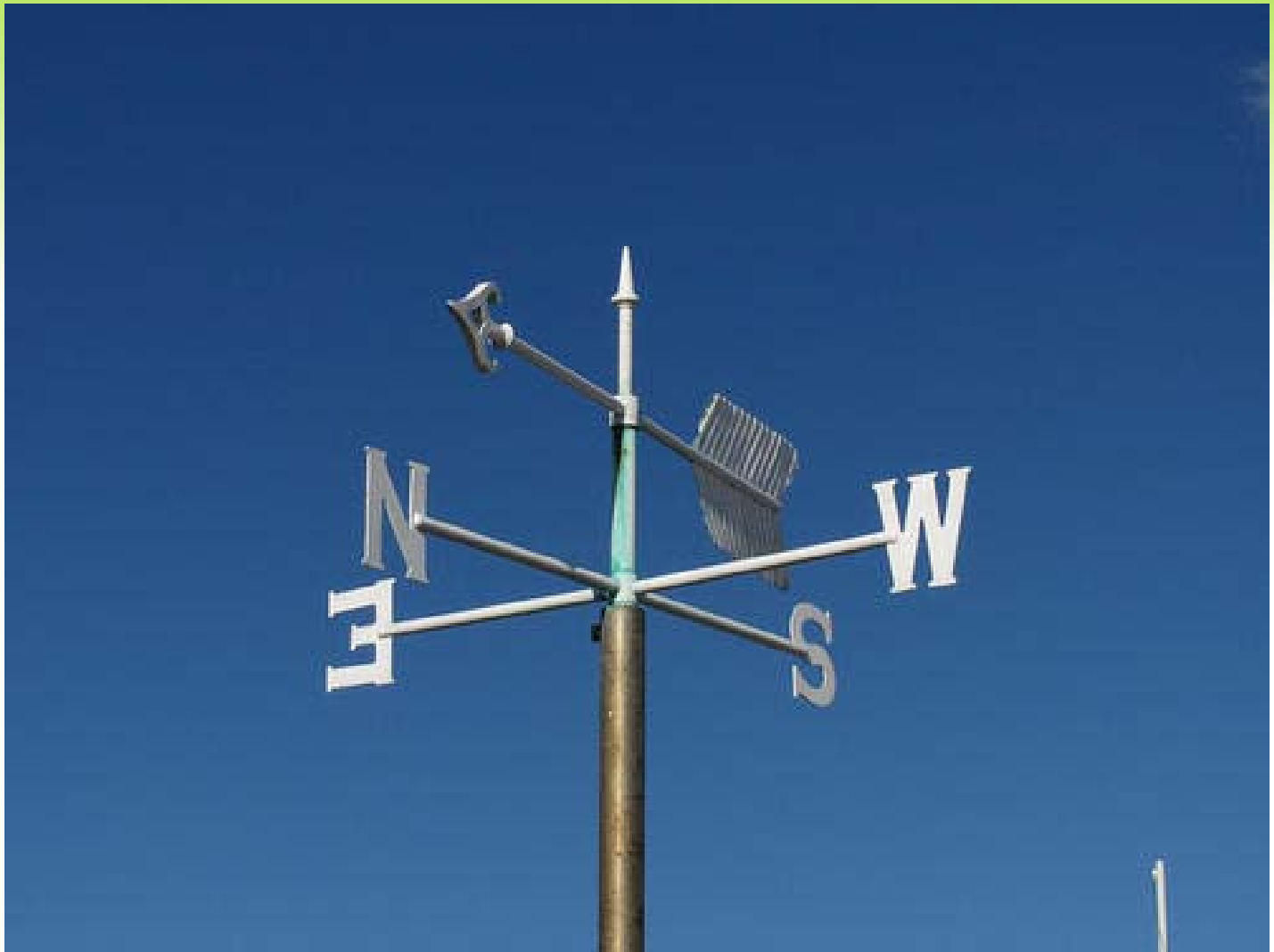
Weather measuring devices:

- Rain gauge (amount of rain)
- Wind vane (direction of wind)
- Thermometer (temperature)
- Barometer (air pressure)

Rain gauge:

measures the amount of rain that has fallen.

Wind vane: The simplest weather measuring device: The arrow shows the direction from which the wind is blowing.



Thermometer: measures the temperature.

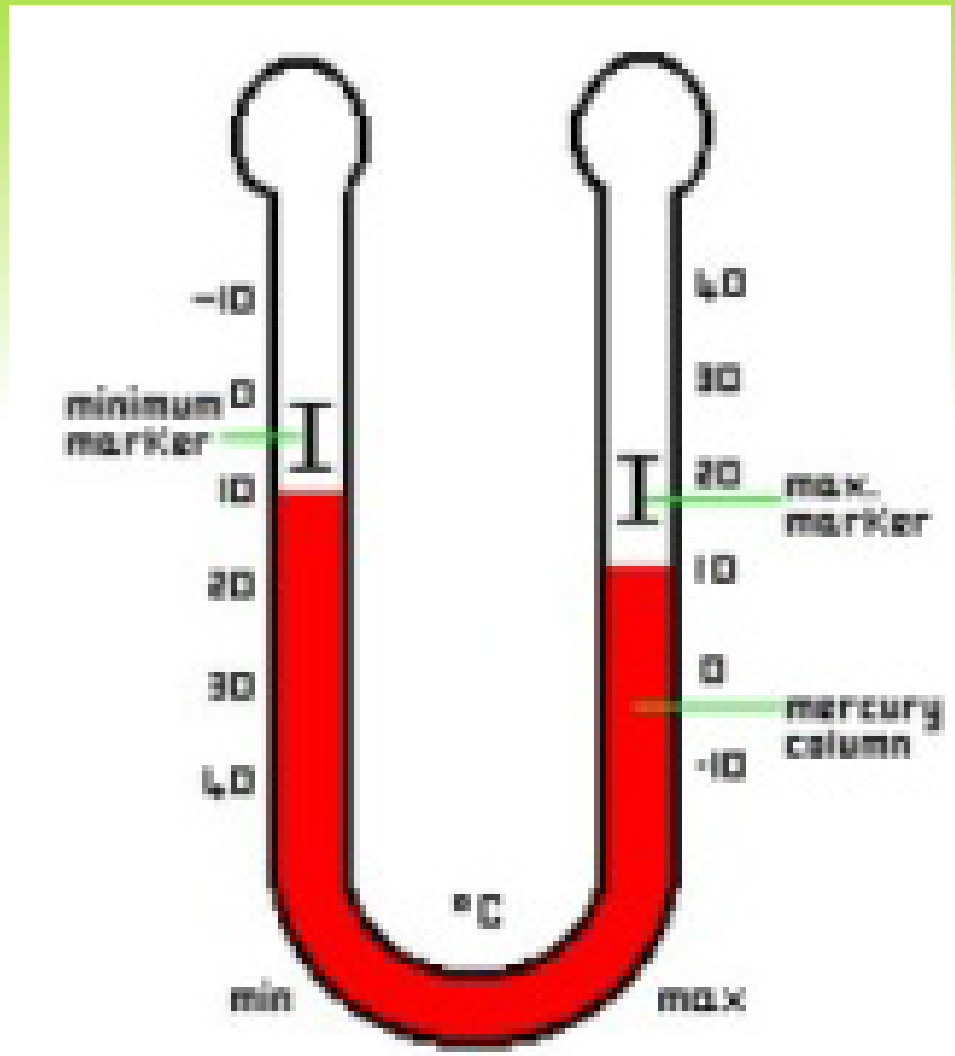
An ordinary thermometer

Maximum-minimum thermometer

Maximum-minimum thermometer:

For weather purpose we need a Maximum-minimum thermometer .This instantly shows us the highest and lowest temperatures since the thermometer is reset---- usually every day.

It has a U-shaped glass tube and the mercury moves up and down both‘ arms’.
‘.



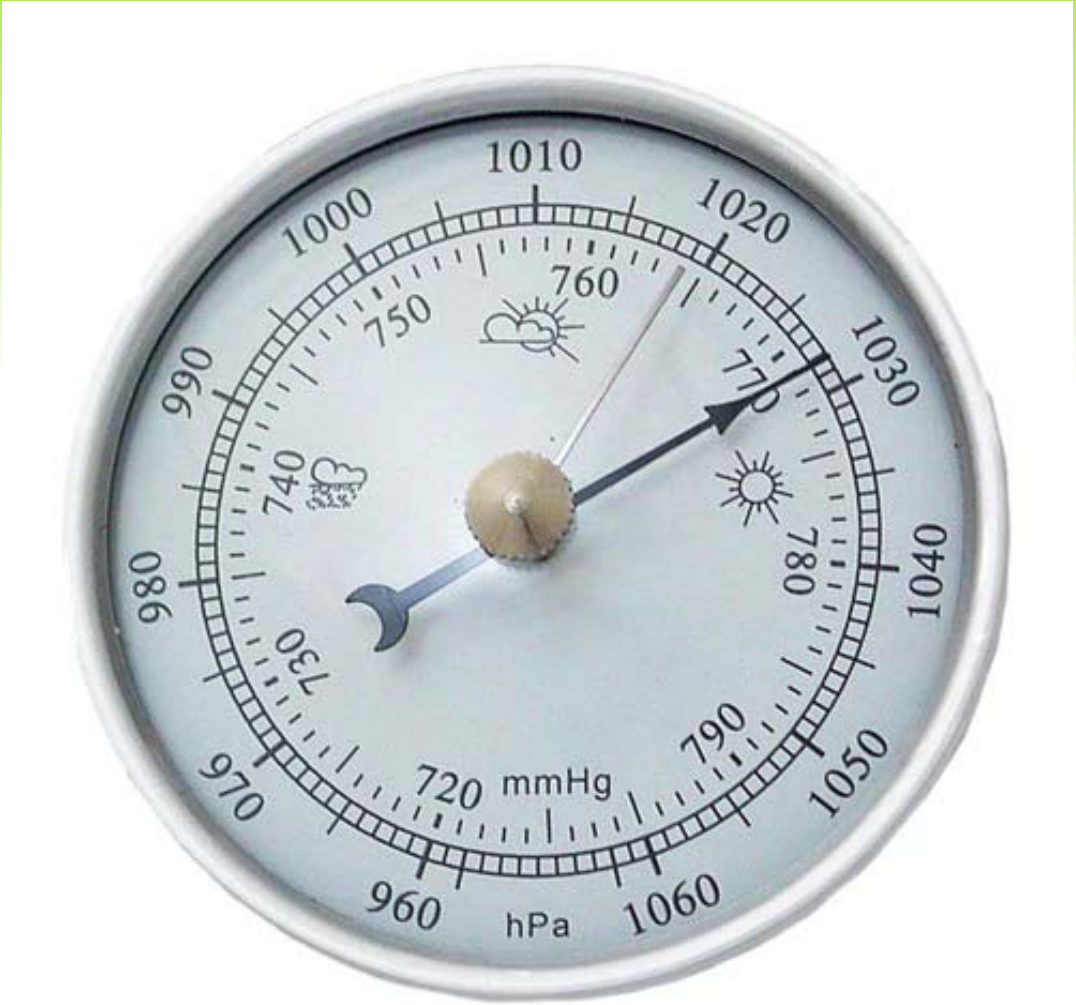
Barometer:

- measures the pressure or weight of the air.
- This is probably the most important instrument for forecasting the weather.
- There are two types of barometer:

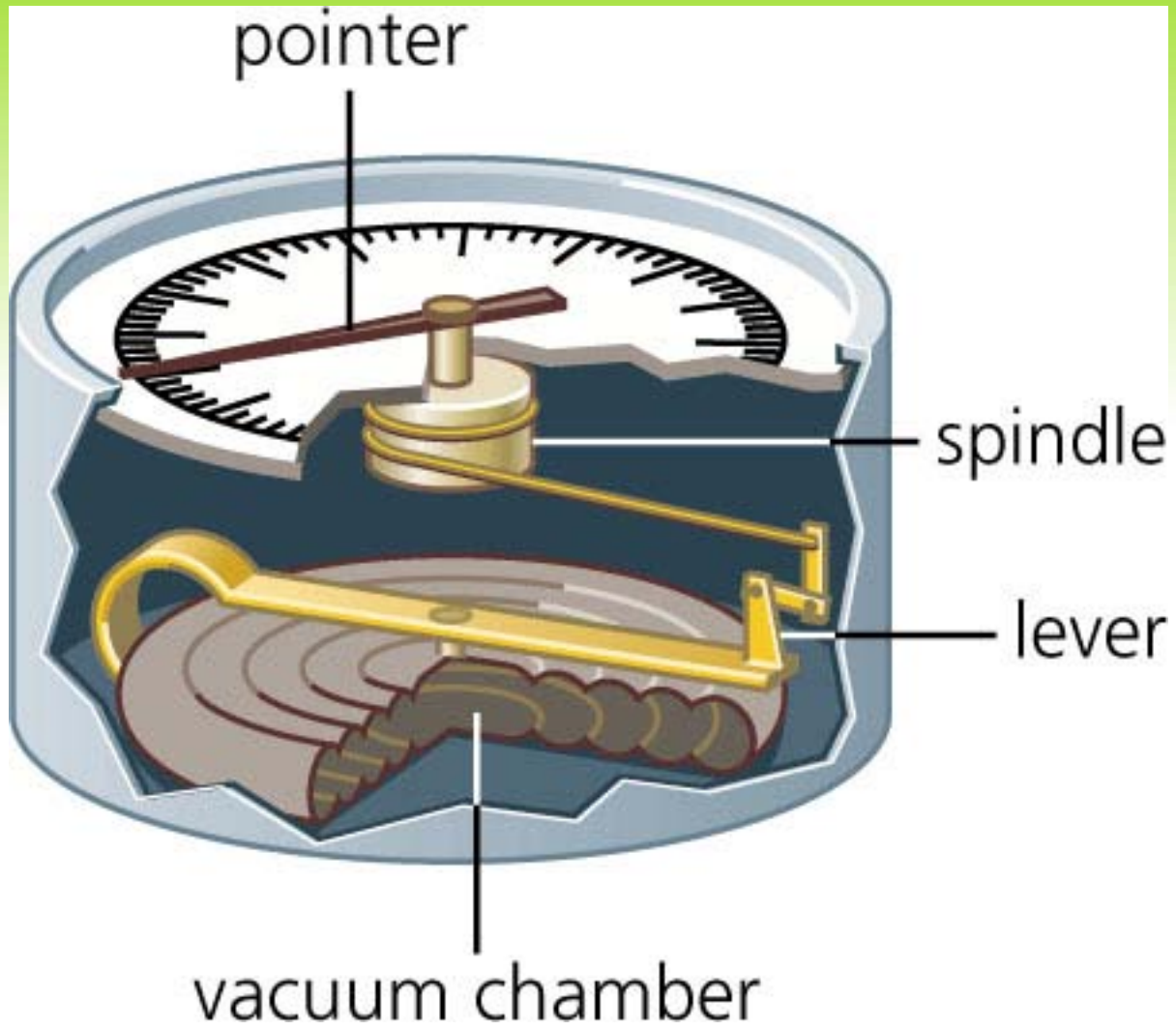
The aneroid barometer:

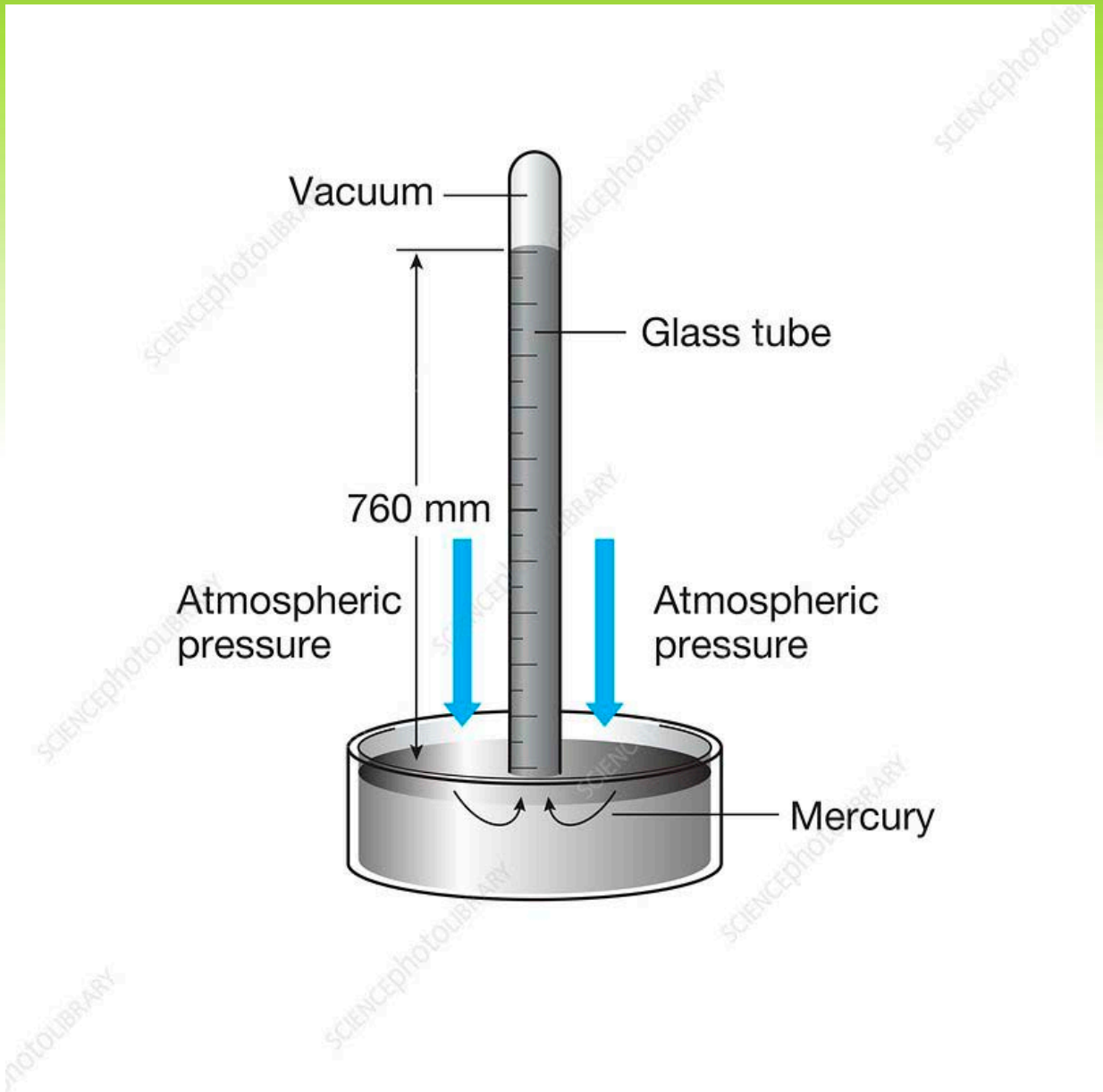
• This looks a bit like a clock, and it can be carried about easily.

• It shows the weight of the air on a dial.



Inner structure of an aneroid barometer:



The mercury barometer:

- This is a glass tube, about a metre long.
- It is closed at one end.
- It is filled with mercury and the open end is placed in a bowl of mercury.
- This acts as a kind of scale.