The City School



***Syllabus Break Up for Class 9***

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|  | **TERM I** |  |
|  | **Units** |  |
| **Introduction to Pakistan Studies** |
|  | **The Land of Pakistan;**(Location, Topography and Drainage, Climate) |  |
|
| **Natural Resources, an issue of sustainability;**(Water, Forests) |
|  | **Revision** |  |
|  | **TERM II** |  |
|  | **Units** |  |
| **Natural Resources, an issue of sustainability; (Continued)**(Mineral Resources, Fishing) |
|  | **Power;** |  |
| (Sources, Renewables, Non-Renewables) |
|  | **Agricultural Development;**(Agricultural Systems, Crops and Livestock, Factors AffectingProduction) |  |
|
| **Revision** |

***2017 -18***

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| **Sub Section** | **Content** |
| Introductory Week | 1. Introduction and Provision of CIE Syllabus2. Introduction and Provision of Paper Format (Sample attached at the end of the syllabus)3. Introduction and Provision of Mark Schemes4. Introduction to Past Papers5. Introduction to Examiner Reports6. Introduction to Revision Checklist |

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| **Sub Section** | **Content** |
| Location of Pakistan | 1. the Tropic of Cancer, latitudes 30°N, 36°N, longitudes 64°E, 70°E and76°E2. the Arabian Sea3. the countries sharing a border with Pakistan, and Pakistan’s positionin relation to others in South and Central Asia |
| Location of Provincesand Cities | 1. the provinces, Northern Areas (Gilgit–Baltistan) and FATA2. named cities: Islamabad, Muree, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Sialkot, Peshawar, Chitral, Gilgit, Hyderabad, Karachi, Quetta and Gwadar. |
| The natural topography,including drainage | 1. Named landforms: Balochistan Plateau, Sulaiman Range, Safed Koh,Potwar Plateau, Salt Range, Hindu Kush, Karakoram and Himalaya mountain ranges - Named rivers: Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej, Kabul, Hab and Dasht Named deserts: Thar, Thal and Kharan. |

**Term I**

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| Climate | 1. temperature and rainfall, including monsoon, depressions andconvectional rain. seasonal and regional variations, and the factors contributing to them, including depressions, thunderstorms and cyclones (typhoons)2. understand the causes of the monsoon, describe and explain the characteristics of the climate of the arid, semi-arid, humid and highland regions, including seasonal variations.3. Latitude and longitude4. Understand the influence of climate (both the benefits it brings and problems it causes) on the economy and lives of the people. |

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| **Sub Section** | **Content** |
| Water | 1. Mangla, Tarbela and Warsak dams, and name two examples ofbarrages2. understand the importance of water as a resource; understand how supplies for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes are obtained, maintained and controlled as well as used; understand the reasons for, and consequences of, the Indus Water Treaty3. explain and evaluate the causes of and solutions to the problems of water supply (including pollution)4. understand the value of water as a resource for development5. explain and evaluate how water supply issues can lead to conflict. |
| Forests | 1. understand the different types of forest2. understand the physical factors that control the distribution of the different types of forest, and the human factors which have reduced their extent**3. understand the reasons for:**– the development of plantations in the Indus Plain |
|  | – afforestation on mountain slopes and plateaux4. understand the value of forests as a resource for development, and the importance of their sustainability5. explain the effects of deforestation, such as soil erosion, silting andflooding6. evaluate possible solutions to the problems caused by deforestation. |

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| **Sub Section** | **Content** |
| The Land of Pakistan | All the content taught to be revised in week 13. |
| Natural Resources: an issue of sustainability | All the content taught to be revised in week 14. |

**Term II**

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| **Sub Section** | **Content** |
| Mineral Resources | 1. Name the main locations of limestone, gypsum and rock salt extraction and understand their uses2. identify the main metallic and non-metallic mineral resources of Pakistan, and in what quantities they:– are extracted– exist as reserves3. understand the extent to which these can be exploited4. describe the environmental problems caused by mineral extraction5. evaluate the benefits of developing mineral resources and understand the sustainability of extraction6. identify the main imported minerals, where they come from, and in what quantities. |
| Fishing | 1. describe the fishing methods used in both marine and inlandwaters, including fish farms |
|  | 2.give examples of the fish caught in both marine and inland waters, and of the fish reared on fish farms3. give examples of the fishing ports on both the Balochistan andSindh coasts4. describe the uses of the fish caught5. explain improvements in fishing methods and processing techniques6. understand the problems facing the fishing industry and evaluate the possibilities for its further development and sustainability |

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| **Sub Section** | **Content** |
| Sources | 1. Describe how non-renewable fuels (coal, crude oil and naturalgas) are extracted.2. understand the difference between renewable and non- renewable sources of electricity3. explain (briefly) how electricity can be generated from renewable resources (hydel, wind, solar, and other possibilities such as wave, tidal, biofuels, geothermal)4. understand the importance of power sources for development. |
| Non-Renewables | 1. describe the quality and the amount of coal available fromwithin Pakistan and how long reserves are likely to last, and also describe the types of coal which have to be imported for industrial purposes |

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|  | 2. describe how coal both produced in Pakistan and imported istransported to the end users3. state how much natural gas is produced by Pakistan, and how long reserves are likely to last4. describe the extent of the natural gas pipeline network in Pakistan and explain how natural gas can be taken to those parts of Pakistan away from the pipelines, and the limitations of doing this5. state how much oil is produced by Pakistan, how long reserveswill last and how much oil is imported, and explain why it is necessary to import large amounts of oil6. describe the extent of the oil pipeline network in Pakistan and describe the other methods that are used to transport both imported oil and oil produced in Pakistan7. understand that electricity can be generated in a variety ofways. In thermal power stations by burning coal, oil, gas and waste, or with nuclear energy; or with renewable sources e.g. water (including hydel), the wind and the sun8. understand that non-renewable power sources are runningout, and are increasing in price. |
| Renewables | 1. explain and evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of thedifferent methods of producing electricity from renewable resources (generated by water, wind, wave and sun)2. understand the physical and human conditions that favour thedevelopment of multi-purpose hydel schemes3. state and explain the factors, both physical and human, which promote or hinder the availability of electricity and other |
|  | power resources listed, including the feasibility of small-scale, renewable power generation4. explain why the supply of electricity is not sufficient or reliableto develop many parts of Pakistan. |

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| **Sub Section** | **Content** |
| Agricultural Systems | 1. understand how small-scale subsistence farming, cash cropfarming and livestock farming operate as systems made up of inputs, processes and outputs. |
| Crops and Livestock | 1. identify the main areas where cotton, rice, sugar cane andwheat are grown, and the main areas where buffalo, cattle, goats, sheep and poultry are reared2. recognise fields of cotton, rice, sugar cane and wheat;recognise buffalo, cattle, goats, sheep and poultry3. state the uses of the crops named above4. state the main products of the livestock named above and the uses of those products5. identify the main areas for the cultivation and growth of eachof the following: apples, apricots, bananas, dates, maize, mangoes, millet, oilseeds, oranges, pulses, tobacco and vegetables. Know why they are grown there and state an important use of each. |
| Factors affectingProduction | 1.Natural factors: topography, climate (for both kharif and rabi crops), soils, pests and diseasesHuman factors: capital, labour, size of holdings, farmingpractices, irrigation (types and methods), waterlogging and salinity (including solutions), governmental actions to increase production2. explain how natural and human factors affect production **on****small-scale subsistence farms**3. explain how natural factors, including climatic requirements, and human factors affect the production of cotton, rice, sugar cane (kharif crops) and of wheat (a rabi crop) **under the cash crop farming system**4. explain how natural and human factors affect **livestock****farming** (poultry farming, the keeping of buffalo and cattle, the keeping of livestock) on small-scale subsistence farms and the keeping of cattle, goats and sheep on a nomadic or semi- nomadic basis, including transhumance5. describe the different types of irrigation and explain the advantages and disadvantages of each for small-scale subsistence farming, and for the growing of cotton, rice, sugar cane and wheat:6. explain the causes of waterlogging and salinity, and:– explain how land damaged by it can be restored– evaluate how agricultural practice and water management can be improved to prevent it happening7. understand how government action has helped to increase production through land reforms, the promotion of trainingand the use of machinery, chemicals, improved seeds and other means8. understand and evaluate the possibilities for and problems ofthe development of agriculture and its sustainability |

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| **Sub Section** | **Content** |
| The Land of Pakistan | All the content taught during the second term to be revised along withthe first term topics.**Important Note: Students will be assessed from all the topics taught in Class 9 (both terms included) in the EoY Examination 2018.** |
| Natural Resources, andissue of sustainability |
| Natural Resources: anissue of sustainability(Continued from 1st Term) |
| Power |
| AgriculturalDevelopment |