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 Affecting  Production) |  |
|
| **Revision** | |

***2017 -18***

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| **Sub Section** | **Content** |
| Introductory Week | 1. Introduction and Provision of CIE Syllabus  2. Introduction and Provision of Paper Format (Sample attached at the end of the syllabus)  3. Introduction and Provision of Mark Schemes  4. Introduction to Past Papers  5. Introduction to Examiner Reports  6. 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 and  76°E  2. the Arabian Sea  3. the countries sharing a border with Pakistan, and Pakistan’s position  in relation to others in South and Central Asia |
| Location of Provinces  and Cities | 1. the provinces, Northern Areas (Gilgit–Baltistan) and FATA  2. 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 and  convectional 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 longitude  4. 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 of  barrages  2. 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 Treaty  3. 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 development  5. explain and evaluate how water supply issues can lead to conflict. |
| Forests | 1. understand the different types of forest  2. 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 plateaux  4. understand the value of forests as a resource for development, and the importance of their sustainability  5. explain the effects of deforestation, such as soil erosion, silting and  flooding  6. 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 uses  2. identify the main metallic and non-metallic mineral resources of Pakistan, and in what quantities they:  – are extracted  – exist as reserves  3. understand the extent to which these can be exploited  4. describe the environmental problems caused by mineral extraction  5. evaluate the benefits of developing mineral resources and understand the sustainability of extraction  6. identify the main imported minerals, where they come from, and in what quantities. |
| Fishing | 1. describe the fishing methods used in both marine and inland  waters, including fish farms |
|  | 2.give examples of the fish caught in both marine and inland waters, and of the fish reared on fish farms  3. give examples of the fishing ports on both the Balochistan and  Sindh coasts  4. describe the uses of the fish caught  5. explain improvements in fishing methods and processing techniques  6. 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 natural  gas) are extracted.  2. understand the difference between renewable and non- renewable sources of electricity  3. 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 from  within 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 is  transported to the end users  3. state how much natural gas is produced by Pakistan, and how long reserves are likely to last  4. 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 this  5. state how much oil is produced by Pakistan, how long reserves  will last and how much oil is imported, and explain why it is necessary to import large amounts of oil  6. 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 Pakistan  7. understand that electricity can be generated in a variety of  ways. 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 sun  8. understand that non-renewable power sources are running  out, and are increasing in price. |
| Renewables | 1. explain and evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the  different methods of producing electricity from renewable resources (generated by water, wind, wave and sun)  2. understand the physical and human conditions that favour the  development of multi-purpose hydel schemes  3. 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 generation  4. explain why the supply of electricity is not sufficient or reliable  to develop many parts of Pakistan. |

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| **Sub Section** | **Content** |
| Agricultural Systems | 1. understand how small-scale subsistence farming, cash crop  farming 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 and  wheat are grown, and the main areas where buffalo, cattle, goats, sheep and poultry are reared  2. recognise fields of cotton, rice, sugar cane and wheat;  recognise buffalo, cattle, goats, sheep and poultry  3. state the uses of the crops named above  4. state the main products of the livestock named above and the uses of those products  5. identify the main areas for the cultivation and growth of each  of 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 affecting  Production | 1.Natural factors: topography, climate (for both kharif and rabi crops), soils, pests and diseases  Human factors: capital, labour, size of holdings, farming  practices, irrigation (types and methods), waterlogging and salinity (including solutions), governmental actions to increase production  2. 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 transhumance  5. 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 happening  7. understand how government action has helped to increase production through land reforms, the promotion of training  and the use of machinery, chemicals, improved seeds and other means  8. understand and evaluate the possibilities for and problems of  the 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 with  the 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, and  issue of sustainability |
| Natural Resources: an  issue of sustainability(Continued from 1st Term) |
| Power |
| Agricultural  Development |