**Answer Key**

1. **Fill in the Blank:**  
   The United Nations was established to maintain **peace** through international cooperation.
2. **Short Answer:**  
   What does the UN emblem represent, and why are the olive branches significant?  
   **Answer:** The UN emblem represents the world map surrounded by olive branches, symbolizing peace.
3. **Multiple Choice:**  
   Which of the following is one of the main purposes of the United Nations?  
   **Answer:** b) To maintain international peace and security
4. **True or False:**  
   The UN only focuses on political issues and does not address human rights.  
   **Answer:** False
5. **Match the Following:**  
   a. Developing friendly relations among nations - **Encouraging countries to build positive relationships with each other**  
   b. Promoting respect for human rights - **Ensuring that all people are treated fairly and with dignity**  
   c. Cooperating to solve international problems - **Working together to address issues like poverty and disease**
6. **Short Answer:**  
   Why is it important for countries to cooperate through the United Nations?  
   **Answer:** Cooperation helps prevent conflicts, promotes peace, and addresses global issues more effectively.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Complete the Sentences**

1. The United Nations has six main organs, including the **General Assembly**, which acts like a global parliament where all member states are represented.
2. The **Security** Council is responsible for maintaining international peace and can meet whenever peace is threatened.

**Part B: Multiple Choice**

1. Which organ of the United Nations deals with economic, social, and humanitarian issues?  
   **Answer:** b) The Economic and Social Council
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carries out the administrative work of the United Nations and is headed by the Secretary-General.  
   **Answer:** b) Secretariat

**Part C: True or False**

1. The International Court of Justice is responsible for creating laws that all countries must follow.  
   **Answer:** False
2. The General Assembly is known as the "parliament of nations" because all UN member states are represented in it.  
   **Answer:** True

**Part D: Short Answer**

1. Name one responsibility of the Trusteeship Council.  
   **Answer:** Providing international supervision over trust territories.
2. Who is the head of the United Nations Secretariat, and what is their main role?  
   **Answer:** The Secretary-General, who leads the administrative work of the UN and represents the UN in global matters.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Fill in the Blanks**

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations in the year **1948**.
2. Discrimination means unfair treatment based on factors like **religion**, **nationality**, or **gender**.

**Part B: Matching**

1. Match each human right with its description:

a) Right to Education - **All people should have access to learning and schooling.**  
b) Right to Own Property - **Everyone can own things such as houses, land, and belongings.**  
c) Right to Live - **All individuals have the right to life, liberty, and security.**

**Part C: True or False**

1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.  
   **Answer:** True
2. Human rights only apply to adults, not to children.  
   **Answer:** False

**Part D: Short Answer**

1. Why is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights important for protecting people's dignity?  
   **Answer:** It sets universal standards to ensure that all people are treated fairly and with respect.
2. Name one human right that helps ensure everyone is treated equally.  
   **Answer:** The right to be protected from discrimination.

**Part E: Choose the Correct Answer**

1. Which of the following is a right protected by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?  
   **Answer:** b) The right to enjoy a standard of living sufficient to maintain good health

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Fill in the Gaps**

1. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was adopted in **1979**.
2. The Convention on the Rights of the Child protects the rights of children, including the right to **education** and **healthcare**.

**Part B: Multiple Choice**

1. Which convention focuses on protecting refugees and their rights?  
   **Answer:** b) The Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees
2. The Convention Against Torture aims to:  
   **Answer:** b) Eliminate cruel and inhuman treatment

**Part C: True or False**

1. The conventions established by the United Nations are meant to protect the rights of all people worldwide.  
   **Answer:** True
2. Only a few countries are expected to follow the United Nations Conventions.  
   **Answer:** False

**Part D: Short Answer**

1. What is the purpose of the Convention on the Rights of the Child?  
   **Answer:** To protect the rights and well-being of children, ensuring they have access to education, healthcare, and protection from abuse.
2. Why are international conventions important in promoting human rights?  
   **Answer:** They set global standards that countries agree to follow, helping to protect individuals and promote fairness, dignity, and equality worldwide.

**Part E: Matching**

1. Match each convention with its year of adoption:

a) Convention on the Rights of the Child - **1989**  
b) Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination - **1965**  
c) Convention Against Torture - **1984**

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Complete the Sentences**

1. Geography is the study of the **land**, **features**, and **inhabitants** of the Earth.
2. The two main branches of geography are **Physical** Geography and **Human** Geography.

**Part B: Match the Columns**

1. Match each term with the correct description:

| **Term** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| A. Physical Geography | 2. Studies natural features like mountains and rivers |
| B. Human Geography | 1. Studies human activities and their impact on Earth |

**Part C: True or False**

1. Geography helps us understand where places are and why they are important.  
   **Answer:** True
2. Human Geography focuses on studying animals and plants only.  
   **Answer:** False

**Part D: Short Answer**

1. Name one way that geography is useful in everyday life.  
   **Answer:** It helps us understand the environment and plan for things like travel or weather.
2. List one tool geographers use to study the Earth.  
   **Answer:** Map

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Fill in the Blanks**

1. A "place" in geography refers to a **specific** location with unique **features** and characteristics.
2. Places can be described by their **physical** (natural features like rivers, mountains) and **human** (human-made features like buildings, roads) characteristics.

**Part B: Multiple Choice**

1. Which of the following best describes a "place" in geography?  
   **Answer:** b) A location with both natural and human characteristics
2. An example of a human characteristic of a place is:  
   **Answer:** b) A city building

**Part C: True or False**

1. Every place on Earth has its own unique characteristics that make it different from other places.  
   **Answer:** True
2. The characteristics of a place do not change over time.  
   **Answer:** False

**Part D: Short Answer**

1. Name one natural feature and one human feature that can describe a place.  
   **Answer:** Natural feature: river; Human feature: road.
2. Why is it important to study places in geography?  
   **Answer:** Studying places helps us understand the environment, culture, and how people interact with their surroundings.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Fill in the Blanks**

1. Human/Environment Interaction is how people **interact** with and **change** the environment around them.
2. People can **change** the environment by building roads, cutting down trees, and **using** water.

**Part B: Multiple Choice**

1. Which of the following is an example of human/environment interaction?  
   **Answer:** b) Planting trees in a park
2. How can humans positively affect the environment?  
   **Answer:** b) Recycling and planting trees

**Part C: True or False**

1. Human actions have no impact on the environment.  
   **Answer:** False
2. Human/Environment Interaction includes both positive and negative effects on the surroundings.  
   **Answer:** True

**Part D: Short Answer**

1. Name one way humans can harm the environment and one way they can help protect it.  
   **Answer:** Harm: Cutting down trees; Protect: Planting trees.
2. Why is it important for people to consider their impact on the environment?  
   **Answer:** It is important because human actions can damage the environment, affecting all living things, and taking care of it ensures a healthy planet for future generations.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Complete the Sentences**

1. Movement in geography refers to how **people**, **goods**, and **ideas** move from one place to another.
2. People move for various reasons, including **education**, work, and seeking better **living** conditions.

**Part B: Multiple Choice**

1. Which of the following is an example of movement in geography?  
   **Answer:** b) People migrating to a new country
2. What is one main reason why people move from one place to another?  
   **Answer:** a) To find better jobs

**Part C: True or False**

1. Movement only refers to physical objects like cars and trains.  
   **Answer:** False
2. Movement includes the exchange of ideas and information between people.  
   **Answer:** True

**Part D: Short Answer**

1. Give one example of how movement of goods affects people’s lives.  
   **Answer:** The movement of food products from farms to cities allows people to have fresh produce.
2. How does the movement of information help connect different parts of the world?  
   **Answer:** The movement of information through the internet connects people globally, allowing them to share ideas and news instantly.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Fill in the Blanks**

1. A region is an area that is defined by certain **physical** or **human** characteristics.
2. Regions can be classified into different types, such as **physical**, **cultural**, and **political** regions.

**Part B: Multiple Choice**

1. Which of the following is an example of a physical region?  
   **Answer:** b) A desert
2. What defines a cultural region?  
   **Answer:** b) Common language, religion, or traditions

**Part C: True or False**

1. Regions are only defined by physical features like mountains and rivers.  
   **Answer:** False
2. Political regions are areas defined by human-made borders like countries or states.  
   **Answer:** True

**Part D: Short Answer**

1. Name one example of a region you live in and describe its characteristics.  
   **Answer:** Example: The Middle East, characterized by its desert landscapes, Arabic language, and Islamic culture.
2. Why is it useful to study regions in geography?  
   **Answer:** Studying regions helps us understand the similarities and differences between areas, making it easier to analyze patterns, cultures, and environments.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Matching**

1. Match each country with its correct description:
   * a) Egypt - **Known for its pyramids and the Nile River**
   * b) Morocco - **Located in the northwest corner of Africa, famous for its markets**
   * c) Algeria - **The largest country in Africa by land area**

**Part B: Complete the Sentences**

1. Many African Arab countries are known for speaking **Arabic** and practicing **Islam**.
2. The African Arab countries are mainly found in **northern** Africa.

**Part C: Choose the Correct Answer**

1. Which of these is NOT an African Arab country?  
   **Answer:** c) Kenya
2. What do the African Arab countries have in common?  
   **Answer:** b) They share cultural and religious ties

**Part D: Short Response**

1. List one reason why African Arab countries are important in the Arab world.  
   **Answer:** They play a significant role in trade, culture, and history within the Arab world.
2. Name one famous landmark in an African Arab country and the country it is located in.  
   **Answer:** The Pyramids in Egypt.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Label the Map**

1. Students should correctly label the countries: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Mauritania.

**Part B: Complete the Sentences**

1. The Sahara Desert, the world's largest hot desert, covers much of **Algeria** and **Libya**.
2. The **Atlas** Mountains stretch across Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, providing a natural barrier from the desert.

**Part C: Multiple Choice**

1. Which body of water borders the northern coast of the Northwest African countries?  
   **Answer:** b) Mediterranean Sea
2. Which country is known for its long Mediterranean coastline and the city of Tripoli?  
   **Answer:** a) Libya

**Part D: True or False**

1. The Atlas Mountains are only found in Morocco.  
   **Answer:** False
2. The Sahara Desert does not extend into Northwest Africa.  
   **Answer:** False

**Part E: Short Response**

1. Describe one way the Sahara Desert affects the lifestyle of people living in Northwest African countries.  
   **Answer:** The desert limits farming and makes water resources scarce, leading people to adapt by living near oases or rivers.
2. Name one geographical feature that makes these countries unique and explain why it is important.  
   **Answer:** The Atlas Mountains provide a cooler climate and fertile land for agriculture compared to the surrounding desert.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Fill in the Blanks**

1. The Northwest African countries have a rich history influenced by ancient **Phoenician**, **Roman**, and **Arab** civilizations.
2. These countries were important in trade routes, especially for goods like **gold**, **salt**, and **spices**.

**Part B: Multiple Choice**

1. Which ancient civilization had a strong influence on the Northwest African countries?  
   **Answer:** a) The Roman Empire
2. What is one of the main economic activities in Northwest African countries today?  
   **Answer:** b) Agriculture and mining

**Part C: True or False**

1. Northwest African countries have always been rich in natural resources like oil and minerals.  
   **Answer:** False
2. The Northwest African economy relies heavily on tourism, agriculture, and oil production.  
   **Answer:** True

**Part D: Short Answer**

1. Name one historical event that shaped the history of Northwest African countries.  
   **Answer:** The spread of Islam in the 7th century significantly shaped the culture and religion of these countries.
2. How do the natural resources of these countries impact their economies today?  
   **Answer:** Natural resources like oil, phosphates, and minerals contribute significantly to national income and provide jobs.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Fill in the Blanks**

1. The Northwest African countries have a rich history influenced by ancient **Phoenician**, **Roman**, and **Arab** civilizations.
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**Answer Key**

**Part A: Match the Definitions**

1. Match each term with its correct definition:
   * a) History - **The study of past events, people, and cultures**
   * b) Artifact - **An object made by humans that is studied to learn about history**
   * c) Historian - **A person who studies and writes about the past**

**Part B: Complete the Statements**

1. History helps us understand how **societies** have changed over time and how past events shape the **present**.
2. Historians use **documents**, **artifacts**, and **oral stories** to find information about the past.

**Part C: Choose the Correct Answer**

1. Which of the following best describes what history studies?  
   **Answer:** b) Past events, cultures, and the lives of people
2. What is the main job of a historian?  
   **Answer:** b) To study past events and share what they learn

**Part D: Short Response**

1. Give an example of something historians study that is not a famous person or battle.  
   **Answer:** Historians study everyday life in the past, like how people cooked, dressed, and worked.
2. Why do you think learning about history is important for students today?  
   **Answer:** Learning about history helps us understand the world we live in and learn from past mistakes to make better decisions in the future.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Matching**

1. Match each term with its correct description:
   * a) Archaeology - **The study of human history through the recovery of objects**
   * b) Artifact - **An object made by humans, such as tools, pottery, or jewelry**
   * c) Excavation - **The process of digging up and uncovering ancient remains**

**Part B: Complete the Sentences**

1. Archaeologists study the past by **discovering** objects left behind by people.
2. An artifact is anything **made** by humans that helps us learn about history.

**Part C: Multiple Choice**

1. What is the main goal of archaeology?  
   **Answer:** c) To learn about past human life through discovered objects
2. Which of the following is an example of an artifact?  
   **Answer:** b) A spearhead made of stone

**Part D: True or False**

1. Archaeologists only work in museums and never go outside to dig.  
   **Answer:** False
2. Archaeology helps us understand how ancient people lived, worked, and built their communities.  
   **Answer:** True

**Part E: Short Answer**

1. Why is archaeology important in understanding history?  
   **Answer:** Archaeology helps us discover and study artifacts that reveal how people lived in the past, giving us a deeper understanding of human history.
2. Name one famous archaeological site and what was discovered there.  
   **Answer:** Example: The Pyramids of Giza, where ancient Egyptian tombs and treasures were discovered.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Matching**

1. Match each historian with their contribution:
   * a) Herodotus - **Known as the "Father of History" and wrote about ancient Greece and Persia**
   * b) Ibn Khaldun - **An Arab historian known for his work on world history and sociology**
   * c) Howard Carter - **The archaeologist who discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun**

**Part B: Fill in the Blanks**

1. Herodotus is often called the "**Father** of History" because he was one of the first to write detailed accounts of historical events.
2. Ibn Khaldun wrote about the **rise and fall** of societies and the rise and fall of **empires**.

**Part C: Multiple Choice**

1. Which historian is known for writing the first comprehensive book on history and sociology?  
   **Answer:** c) Ibn Khaldun
2. Who discovered the tomb of the ancient Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun?  
   **Answer:** c) Howard Carter

**Part D: True or False**

1. Historians help us understand past events and how they influence the present.  
   **Answer:** True
2. Famous historians only studied wars and battles.  
   **Answer:** False

**Part E: Short Answer**

1. Name one important contribution of Ibn Khaldun to the study of history.  
   **Answer:** Ibn Khaldun developed the concept of social sciences and was among the first to study the economic, social, and political factors that shape civilizations.
2. Why is it important to learn about famous historians and their work?  
   **Answer:** Learning about historians helps us appreciate how history is recorded and understood, giving us insight into different perspectives and methods of studying the past.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Fill in the Blanks**

1. People who lived thousands of years ago were called **nomads** because they moved from place to place in search of food.
2. The invention of the **plow** changed the way people lived by improving farming methods.
3. Ancient civilizations first developed in the valleys of the **Tigris and Euphrates**, the **Yellow**, and the **Indus** rivers.

**Part B: Matching**

1. Match each term with its description:
   * a) Nomads - **People who move from place to place without permanent homes**
   * b) Bartering - **The process of exchanging goods and services without using money**
   * c) Civilization - **Highly organized societies with advanced knowledge of trade, government, arts, and science**

**Part C: True or False**

1. Farming allowed people to settle in one place and form villages.  
   **Answer:** True
2. Trade in ancient civilizations was carried out using money from the start.  
   **Answer:** False

**Part D: Short Answer**

1. What were two important changes that occurred when people began to farm?  
   **Answer:** Farming provided a steady supply of food, allowing populations to grow and people to settle in one place.
2. Explain why the development of farming was crucial to the rise of civilizations.  
   **Answer:** Farming allowed people to produce surplus food, leading to population growth, settled communities, and eventually the development of cities and complex societies.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Fill in the Blanks**

1. The Burj Khalifa, the world's tallest building, opened in **Dubai** in 2010.
2. The first Emirati astronaut, **Hazza Al Mansouri**, went to space in 2019.
3. Ferrari World, home to the world’s fastest roller coaster, opened in **Yas Island**, Abu Dhabi.

**Part B: Multiple Choice**

1. What is the name of the bridge in Abu Dhabi designed by Iraqi-British architect Zaha Hadid?  
   **Answer:** a) Sheikh Zayed Bridge
2. What significant title did Sharjah receive in 2019?  
   **Answer:** a) World Book Capital

**Part C: True or False**

1. The UAE passport became the world’s most powerful in 2018.  
   **Answer:** False (It became the most powerful in 2019.)
2. The Museum of the Future in Dubai was announced with the logo “See the future, create the future.”  
   **Answer:** True

**Part D: Short Answer**

1. Name two achievements that highlight the UAE’s advancements in recent years.  
   **Answer:** Examples include the opening of the Burj Khalifa, the first Emirati astronaut going to space, and the establishment of the world’s longest zipline in Ras Al Khaimah.
2. Why is the opening of the Burj Khalifa significant to the UAE?  
   **Answer:** It symbolizes the UAE’s rapid development and ambition to be a leader in architecture and innovation globally.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Define the Terms**

1. Define the following terms:

a) Bartering - **The direct exchange of goods and services without using money.**  
b) Currency - **Coins and banknotes that are used as a medium of exchange.**  
c) Fiat Money - **Money that has value because it is backed by the government’s declaration rather than physical commodities.**

**Part B: Sentence Completion**

1. Money is used as a **store** of value, a **medium** of exchange, and a **measure** of value.
2. Bartering was replaced by money because it required a **double coincidence** of wants, which was difficult to achieve.

**Part C: Multiple Choice**

1. Which of these was one of the first forms of money used by ancient civilizations?  
   **Answer:** b) Gold and silver
2. Why is fiat money accepted as payment?  
   **Answer:** c) It is recognized and trusted by the government

**Part D: True or False**

1. The use of money made trade easier and more efficient compared to bartering.  
   **Answer:** True
2. Coins were the only form of money used in ancient times.  
   **Answer:** False

**Part E: Short Response**

1. Explain one way money is better than bartering when it comes to buying goods or services.  
   **Answer:** Money simplifies transactions because it can be used to buy anything without needing a direct exchange of goods.
2. Describe how the introduction of coins helped ancient economies grow.  
   **Answer:** Coins provided a standardized form of money that was easy to carry and trade, leading to expanded commerce and market growth.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Fill in the Blanks**

1. Money serves three main functions: it is a **medium** of exchange, a **measure** of value, and a **store** of value.
2. As a medium of exchange, money allows people to buy and sell **goods** and **services** without directly trading items.

**Part B: Multiple Choice**

1. Which of the following is NOT a function of money?  
   **Answer:** c) Means of transportation
2. What does it mean when money acts as a store of value?  
   **Answer:** b) It maintains its value over time.

**Part C: Matching**

1. Match each function of money with its description:
   * a) Medium of Exchange - **Money allows people to buy goods and services without direct bartering.**
   * b) Measure of Value - **Money helps to compare the value of different goods and services.**
   * c) Store of Value - **Money retains value over time, allowing people to save.**

**Part D: True or False**

1. Money cannot be used as a measure of value.  
   **Answer:** False
2. When used as a store of value, money can be saved and used in the future.  
   **Answer:** True

**Part E: Short Answer**

1. Why is money considered more efficient than bartering when buying goods or services?  
   **Answer:** Money simplifies trade by providing a common medium that eliminates the need for a double coincidence of wants, making transactions faster and easier.
2. Describe how money as a medium of exchange helps improve economic efficiency.  
   **Answer:** Money as a medium of exchange allows for smoother transactions, reduces the time and effort needed to trade goods, and facilitates specialization in the economy.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Define the Terms**

1. Define the following types of money:

a) Commodity Money - **Money that has intrinsic value due to the material it is made from, like gold or silver.**  
b) Fiat Money - **Money that has value because a government declares it to be legal tender, not backed by a physical commodity.**  
c) Electronic Money - **Digital forms of money used for online payments, such as credit cards, digital wallets, and cryptocurrencies.**

**Part B: Complete the Sentences**

1. **Fiat** money is not backed by a physical commodity but is accepted because of government regulation.
2. Electronic money, such as **digital wallets**, is used for online transactions and digital payments.

**Part C: Categorize the Examples**

1. Place each example in the correct category:
   * **Commodity Money:** Gold coins, Silver bar
   * **Fiat Money:** US dollar bill
   * **Electronic Money:** Bitcoin, Mobile payment app

**Part D: True or False**

1. Commodity money has value because it is made of precious metals like gold and silver.  
   **Answer:** True
2. Fiat money’s value is derived from the physical material it is made of.  
   **Answer:** False

**Part E: Short Response**

1. Explain one reason why electronic money has become popular in recent years.  
   **Answer:** Electronic money offers convenience, speed, and security in transactions, especially for online shopping and digital payments.
2. Describe one disadvantage of using commodity money compared to fiat money.  
   **Answer:** Commodity money is heavy, hard to transport, and its value can fluctuate with market prices, making it less convenient than fiat money for everyday use.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Define the Terms**

1. Define the following terms:

a) Bancu - **A long bench where money lenders conducted their business, which became the origin of the word “bank.”**  
b) Gold Notes - **Receipts given by goldsmiths as proof of gold deposited, which acted like early banknotes.**  
c) Interest - **A fee paid by borrowers to goldsmiths for borrowing deposited gold.**

**Part B: Complete the Sentences**

1. Goldsmiths in the Middle Ages issued **gold notes** as a receipt for the gold deposited with them.
2. The first state deposit bank was established in Genoa, Italy, in the year **1407**.

**Part C: Categorize the Events**

1. Place each event in the correct category:

**Early Banking:** Establishment of the first banknotes in China, Use of goldsmiths for safekeeping wealth  
**Modern Banking:** Development of online banking services, Introduction of ATMs

**Part D: True or False**

1. Goldsmiths only stored gold and never lent it out to earn interest.  
   **Answer:** False
2. The term "bank" comes from the Italian word "bancu," meaning a bench or counter used by money lenders.  
   **Answer:** True

**Part E: Short Response**

1. How did the practice of lending out deposited gold lead to the concept of modern banking?  
   **Answer:** By lending out deposited gold and charging interest, goldsmiths laid the foundation for modern banking practices like loans and financial services.
2. Describe one significant change in banking from the past to the present.  
   **Answer:** Banking has evolved from physical gold and paper notes to digital transactions, allowing instant access to money through online and mobile banking.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Match the Event with the Era**

1. Match each event with the correct time period:
   * a) Introduction of ATMs - **Modern Era**
   * b) Use of goldsmiths for storing wealth - **Middle Ages**
   * c) Development of online banking - **Modern Era**

**Part B: Complete the Sentences**

1. The first known form of banking was conducted by **goldsmiths** who stored gold for wealthy individuals.
2. ATMs were introduced to provide a more **convenient** way for customers to access banking services.

**Part C: Multiple Choice**

1. What was one of the major advantages of using ATMs?  
   **Answer:** a) Reduced the need for bank tellers
2. What does ATM stand for?  
   **Answer:** a) Automated Teller Machine

**Part D: True or False**

1. Online banking allows customers to conduct financial transactions from anywhere in the world.  
   **Answer:** True
2. Early banks only stored wealth and did not provide loans to their customers.  
   **Answer:** False

**Part E: Short Answer**

1. Explain one key benefit of online banking compared to traditional banking.  
   **Answer:** Online banking offers the flexibility to conduct transactions anytime and anywhere, reducing the need to visit physical branches.
2. How did the invention of ATMs change the way people interacted with their banks?  
   **Answer:** ATMs allowed customers to perform banking tasks like withdrawing cash, checking balances, and depositing money without the need to visit a bank during working hours.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Cause and Effect**

1. **Identify the Cause and Effect**:
   * **Scenario 1:** Factories release chemicals into rivers.
     + Cause: Factories release chemicals.
     + Effect: **Water becomes polluted, harming aquatic life.**
   * **Scenario 2:** Cars emit harmful gases into the air.
     + Cause: Cars emit gases.
     + Effect: **Air quality decreases, leading to health problems.**

**Part B: Sorting Activity**

1. **Sort the items** into the correct type of pollution:
   * **Air:** Smoke from a chimney, Car exhaust
   * **Water:** Plastic bags in the ocean, Oil spill in a river
   * **Land:** Old tires dumped in a field

**Part C: Sequence of Events**

1. **Put these events in order**:
   * 1. Factories release smoke into the air.
     2. Trash is dumped carelessly on the ground.
     3. Marine animals eat plastic waste.

**Part D: Agree or Disagree**

1. Agree or disagree:
   * "Recycling can help reduce pollution."  
     **Agree** - Recycling reduces waste and helps keep the environment clean.
   * "Only factories are responsible for pollution."  
     **Disagree** - Everyone contributes to pollution through daily actions like littering and car emissions.

**Part E: Creative Response**

1. Imagine you are an animal affected by pollution:

**Example Response:** "As a fish in this polluted river, I struggle to find clean water to swim in. Plastic bags and bottles float around me, and the water tastes strange because of the chemicals. I worry about eating because the food is covered in pollution, and my friends are getting sick."

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Identify the Causes**

1. **List three causes of outdoor air pollution:**
   * a) Vehicle emissions
   * b) Industrial factories
   * c) Construction equipment
2. **Identify two sources of indoor air pollution:**
   * a) Tobacco smoke
   * b) Cooking and heating appliances

**Part B: Multiple Choice**

1. What is smog?  
   **Answer:** b) A thick, dirty fog that covers cities, often caused by pollution.
2. Which of the following is a harmful effect of air pollution?  
   **Answer:** b) Respiratory problems.

**Part C: Matching**

1. Match the pollutant to its source:
   * a) Vehicle emissions - **Released from cars, buses, and other vehicles.**
   * b) CFCs - **Used in old refrigerators and spray cans, harming the ozone layer.**
   * c) Factory smoke - **Produced by industrial plants and power stations.**

**Part D: Short Response**

1. Explain one way that air pollution can impact human health.  
   **Answer:** Air pollution can cause respiratory problems, such as asthma and bronchitis, and increase the risk of lung cancer.
2. Suggest one action that can be taken to reduce air pollution in urban areas.  
   **Answer:** Reducing the use of private vehicles by promoting public transportation and cycling can significantly lower emissions.

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Cause and Effect**

1. **Identify the effect**:
   * **Cause 1:** Factories dump chemicals into rivers.
     + Effect: **Water becomes toxic, harming aquatic life and making the water unsafe for humans.**
   * **Cause 2:** Oil spills from ships leak into the ocean.
     + Effect: **Marine animals are coated in oil, leading to suffocation and loss of habitat.**

**Part B: Sorting Activity**

1. **Sort the items**:

**Causes of Water Pollution:** Industrial waste, Plastic bottles in rivers, Fertilizer runoff  
**Effects of Water Pollution:** Fish dying in polluted lakes, Algae blooms choking waterways

**Part C: Choose the Best Solution**

1. Which of the following actions can help reduce water pollution?  
   **Answer:** b) Planting trees near rivers

**Part D: Agree or Disagree**

1. Agree or disagree:
   * "Using fewer plastic products can help reduce water pollution."  
     **Agree** - Reducing plastic use decreases the amount of plastic waste that ends up in rivers and oceans.
   * "Water pollution does not affect humans, only animals."  
     **Disagree** - Water pollution affects humans by contaminating drinking water and causing health problems.

**Part E: Creative Response**

1. Imagine you are a fish living in a polluted river:

**Example Response:** "I used to swim freely in clear water, but now my home is filled with trash and chemicals. The water burns my gills, and I can barely see through the murky depths. My friends are getting sick, and food is hard to find. Every day, it feels harder to survive."

**Answer Key**

**Part A: Match the Definition**

1. Match each term with its correct description:
   * a) Landfill - **A large area where waste is buried under the ground.**
   * b) Incinerator - **A large oven used to burn waste, producing toxic gases.**
   * c) Recycling - **A process of converting waste materials into new products.**

**Part B: Cause and Effect**

1. **Identify the effects**:
   * **Cause 1:** Dumping waste in landfills without proper treatment.
     + Effect: **Pollution of soil and groundwater, release of harmful gases.**
   * **Cause 2:** Burning waste in incinerators.
     + Effect: **Release of toxic gases that pollute the air.**

**Part C: Multiple Choice**

1. What is one of the harmful effects of land pollution?  
   **Answer:** b) Toxic chemicals seeping into the soil.
2. Which of the following is a common source of land pollution?  
   **Answer:** b) Throwing garbage on open land.

**Part D: Reflection**

1. Suggest one way that individuals can help reduce land pollution in their daily lives.  
   **Answer:** Individuals can reduce land pollution by recycling, composting organic waste, and reducing plastic use.
2. Explain how land pollution can affect water bodies nearby.  
   **Answer:** Land pollution can lead to runoff of harmful substances into rivers and lakes, contaminating water and harming aquatic life.