



Across the Globe

A Complete Scholastic Approach to Learn Social Studies

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Aligned with the **Single National Curriculum**

Economic choice means choosing goods and services according to one's earnings. It is important because our earnings are limited. We cannot have everything we want. That's why, we choose one thing over another, depending on what is needed more.



For example, celebrating a birthday, buying a dictionary or a globe.

Goods are items we can use or consume. For example, food, toys and medicines.



Pakistan is famous for sports goods.

Pakistan's sports goods are famous in the world. It is a small scale industry that is located in Sialkot, Punjab. The uneducated but skilled children and women work along with men in this industry.



In Pakistan, about 67% of the **labour force** (people who earn money by working) is engaged in agriculture, which includes both crop farming and livestock farming.

Human Activities that Change the Natural Environment

Human activities have made many changes to the natural environment. Some changes are useful, while others can harm nature.

Deforestation (cutting down forests) is done for urbanisation, growing crops and accessing minerals. This reduces oxygen in the air and increases air pollution.

Dams such as Tarbela Dam and Mangla Dam are multipurpose projects. They help store water, generate electricity and provide lakes for recreation. But sometimes people living in the area have to leave their homes when dams are built.

Occupations Affecting the Environment

Some occupations affect the environment in harmful ways. Such as, agriculture, mining and industries.



Farmers use insecticides and pesticides to protect crops from diseases. When these mix with water, they cause water pollution.

Excitement



A smile is a form of non-verbal communication. It shows friendliness.

Let's Explore!



Why are tone and facial expressions important in our communication?

Activity Time



Write how you are feeling now.

Writing was started around 5,000 years ago. After that, written messages were sent. A letter is one of the oldest forms of written communication. In the olden days, pigeons and people on horses used to deliver letters. After reaching one station, another horse was used to cover the next distance, just like a relay race.

Now, post offices perform this duty. The **Pakistan Post Office (PPO)** delivers letters and parcels all over the world. It also delivers money through money orders within Pakistan. Today, many courier companies also provide these services.



DID YOU KNOW?



Postcards are sent without any envelopes.

A **postcard** is used to send short messages and ideas. It has an image on one side. On the other side, there is the mailing address, space for a stamp and a message. A postcard is also used as a souvenir.

When people first made settlements, they selected areas near rivers because rivers provided water for fishing and farming. Rivers also made travel and trade easier. At first, people made stone tools. Later, they learned to use copper, bronze, and iron to make better tools.

A **Civilisation** is the advanced and organised form of settlement of its time. Most ancient civilisations near rivers. For example, Mesopotamian Civilisation, Egyptian Civilisation and Indus Valley Civilisation.



Archaeology is the study of past human life through dugout sites, artefacts, and physical remains. It helps us find out the history of the area.

Archaeologists are the people who work on archaeological sites and its artefacts. Dr. Asma Ibrahim is the first female archaeologist of Pakistan.



The **Mesopotamian** civilisation is one of the earliest civilisations in the world. It began around 3500 BCE in the land that is today Iraq and nearby countries. It was a very fertile land between

About the Series

Across the Globe is a series designed to support the needs of students from pre-primary to grade 5, fully aligned with **Pakistan's Single National Curriculum (SNC)**. The topics are carefully chosen to be age-appropriate, engaging, and meaningful for children. It develops cognitive, affective, and psychomotor skills while encouraging curiosity, exploration, and critical thinking.

Each chapter includes special features that keep students motivated.

- **Let's Explore** allows children to discover and learn more about different topics.
- **Activity Time** provides hands-on tasks that make learning active and fun.
- **What Do You Think?** inspires reflection and independent thinking.
- **Did You Know?** shares fun and interesting facts that stick in memory.
- **Excitement** brings surprising information that sparks curiosity.

A separate **Skills Book** extends learning with end-of-chapter exercises, including questions and answers, fill in the blanks, and activities such as **Fun Time** and **Research Time**, etc. These elements make learning active and enjoyable while strengthening essential skills.

Through this approach, *Across the Globe* nurtures problem-solving, social interaction, collaboration, and civic sense, helping students connect with their surroundings at local, national, and global levels.



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