Draw Pakistan's Outline and Province Boundaries

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

On a 10-column by 8-row grid with 1.5 cm squares, copy Pakistan's national outline from the NSDI Political Map of Pakistan (2020, fifth edition) or another dated official political map; identify the edition as a dated source, not as a claim that it is current. Mark the north, east, south, and west extents before joining the outline, and record the source date.

Answer: A closed outline transferred from the dated official political map with the four broad extents placed first, intermediate turns added from the reference, and the map date recorded in the margin. The grid measures 15 cm by 12 cm.

Reason: The official map provides the geography while the grid makes positions repeatable. Broad extents give a first check before smaller boundary turns are copied.

Check: Multiply 10 × 1.5 cm and 8 × 1.5 cm. Compare the four extents and the closed silhouette directly with the selected official map.

Task 2

Using the same reference map, add dashed boundaries for Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Sindh. Label each province where it appears on the map and keep the national border solid.

Answer: Four province labels appear in the source-map locations: Balochistan to the west and southwest, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in the northwest, Punjab in the east and center, and Sindh in the southeast. Provincial boundaries are dashed; the country outline is solid.

Reason: The map's categories and locations determine the labels. A separate line style makes the internal boundaries readable without changing their route.

Check: Count four province names, compare their placements and boundary routes with the source, and verify that every provincial line uses dashes while the national outline remains solid.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

A 12-column by 8-row practice grid uses 2 cm squares. Calculate its width and height in centimetres. Then state how the grid should be used when copying a curved coastline.

Answer: The grid is 24 cm wide and 16 cm high. Mark several points along the coastline from the official map and join them with short strokes that follow the reference curve.

Reason: Twelve columns times 2 cm gives 24 cm, and eight rows times 2 cm gives 16 cm. Multiple reference points preserve the coastline better than one guessed straight line.

Check: Recalculate 12 × 2 = 24 and 8 × 2 = 16. Trace the coastline against the official reference and confirm the line passes through the marked turning points.

Task 4

Inspect the chosen official map and identify one place where a provincial boundary meets the national outline and one place where it joins another boundary. Draw those segments with the stated line key and explain how you checked them.

Answer: The two locations are copied from the same dated political map. The national edge is solid and the province lines are dashed; each copied boundary meets the other line at the location shown in the source.

Reason: Boundary endpoints must follow the map's actual junctions. The line key distinguishes the national perimeter from internal provincial borders.

Check: Compare both junctions against the source map at the same orientation and verify that no endpoint stops short or continues across open space.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] National outline is copied from a named official map and forms a closed shape.
- [ ] Four provinces are labeled and placed according to the selected reference.
- [ ] Provincial boundaries follow the map and meet the outline or another boundary at the shown junctions.
- [ ] The grid dimensions and square size are consistent.
- [ ] Solid and dashed line conventions are distinct and used consistently.
- [ ] The map source title and date are recorded.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?