

**AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD**

**SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE**

**CLASS IX EXAMINATION**

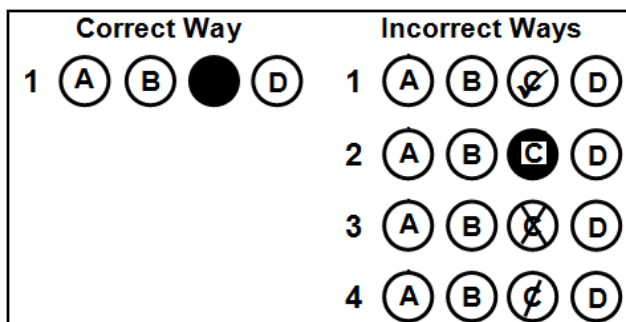
**APRIL/ MAY 2019**

**Civics Paper I**

**Time: 45 minutes Marks: 30**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read each question carefully.
2. Answer the questions on the separate answer sheet provided. DO NOT write your answers on the question paper.
3. There are 100 answer numbers on the answer sheet. Use answer numbers 1 to 30 only.
4. In each question, there are four choices A, B, C, D. Choose ONE. On the answer grid, black out the circle for your choice with a pencil as shown below.



Candidate's Signature

5. If you want to change your answer, ERASE the first answer completely with a rubber, before blacking out a new circle.
6. DO NOT write anything in the answer grid. The computer only records what is in the circles.

1. Civics education should be included in school's curriculum because it helps students to
  - A. suggest improvement in the already existing branches of government.
  - B. appreciate their rights and undertake their responsibilities.
  - C. acquire citizenship of different countries of the world.
  - D. run political campaigns in their own respective areas.
  
2. The statement that BEST differentiates between Civics and Economics is that
  - A. Civics deals with man's worldly life whereas Economics deals with unemployment.
  - B. Civics deals with life quality and liberty whereas Economics deals with making laws.
  - C. Civics deals with social and political activities whereas Economics deals with monetary activities.
  - D. Civics deals with social disorganisation whereas Economics deals with ethical values.
  
3. Aslam a car racer. When driving late at night always obeys the traffic light even if there is no traffic or traffic police on the road.

In light of the given situation, Aslam is a kind of citizen who

  - A. obeys the rule of law.
  - B. is afraid to drive recklessly.
  - C. considers it inconvenient to be fined.
  - D. wants to portray himself superior than the others.
  
4. A political system by which a country is administered and regulated is known as
  - A. culture.
  - B. government.
  - C. legal system.
  - D. economic system.
  
5. The form of government which allows maximum participation of citizen in politics and civic life is known as
  - A. oligarchy.
  - B. monarchy.
  - C. democracy.
  - D. dictatorship.
  
6. The dynamic interplay of forces in which contact between persons and groups result in a modifications of the attitudes and behaviour of the participants is known as
  - A. social change.
  - B. social welfare.
  - C. social interaction.
  - D. social development.

7. Self-organised network of people with common agenda, cause, or interest, living in a specified geographical boundary and collaborate by sharing ideas, information and other resources is known as
- state.
  - family.
  - society.
  - community.
8. Society promotes the well-being of the individuals by giving them full opportunities to
- struggle against social change.
  - satisfy their economic needs only.
  - self-develop and express him/ herself.
  - socialise with their own family members.
9. Ahsan is a 10 year old boy, who lives in a low socio-economic area. The people living in his area are not highly educated and throw trash on roads in their area.
- Which of the following actions of Ahsan would help him resolve the mentioned issue in the most informal way? He should
- collect fund and hire a sweeper to clean the area.
  - arrange an awareness walk for all the residents of the area.
  - write a petition and get it signed by all the people of the locality.
  - start talking amongst his friends about the benefits of personal hygiene.
10. The statement that BEST differentiates between *Ummah* and nation is

	<i>Ummah</i>	Nation
A	A community of people possessing a given territory with their own government; independent of a person's religious commitment.	A group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.
B	A community joined together by common aims and objectives.	A group of people having the same faith.
C	A group of people irrespective of territorial boundary joined together on the basis of common religion.	A large body of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular state or territory.
D	An institution formed for a particular purpose or activity.	A community of people that are joined in terms of common ideology.

11. All of the following are the elements of state EXCEPT
- A. territory.
  - B. language.
  - C. sovereignty.
  - D. government.
12. A state that undertakes to protect the well-being of its citizens, by means of grants, pensions, and other benefits is known as
- A. nation state.
  - B. welfare state.
  - C. theocratic state.
  - D. republican state.
- 13.
- Group of people
  - Common purpose
  - Customs and laws
  - Change and progress
- All of the mentioned elements characterises a
- A. state.
  - B. society.
  - C. community.
  - D. government.
14. A moral or legal entitlement to have or do something is known as
- A. duties.
  - B. rights.
  - C. obligations.
  - D. responsibilities.
15. The BASIC duty of a citizen that supports the government in implementing the plans for the maintenance of the country is to
- A. pay taxes on time.
  - B. obey the traffic laws.
  - C. initiate community service.
  - D. serve in the defence of the country.
16. All of the following are true for the Islamic concept of rights EXCEPT that
- A. rights include dignity for human kind.
  - B. all humans are equal in terms of rights.
  - C. rights and responsibilities are interlinked.
  - D. only the people of the book (*Ahl-e-Kitab*) are entitled to religious rights.

17. According to the constitution of 1973 of Pakistan, against any criminal charge, an individual shall be entitled to have a right to
- A. get a fair trial.
  - B. appoint a judge at his own discretion.
  - C. be protected against self-incrimination.
  - D. be treated as guilty until proven innocent.
18. A school started a community service project in its locality. It included children up to 10 years of age who were unable to go to school due to poverty.
- Through this project, the community CANNOT
- A. benefit economically.
  - B. have better chances in life.
  - C. develop the infrastructure of the locality.
  - D. get basic education in terms of literacy and numeracy.
19. A person who owes allegiance to the state, participates in political affairs and enjoys rights and benefits granted by it is known as a/ an
- A. alien.
  - B. slave.
  - C. citizen.
  - D. foreigner.
20. Fareeha was born in United States of America (USA) but her parents belong to Switzerland. According to the law of Switzerland, the children born to their citizens remain their citizens.
- In light of the given situation, Fareeha will be a citizen of Switzerland because of the process of
- A. *Jus soil.*
  - B. naturalisation.
  - C. *Jus Sanguinis.*
  - D. indirect recognition.
21. The BASIC step a person can take to become a global citizen is to
- A. participate in an advocacy for global change.
  - B. accept the diversity of opinions around him/ her.
  - C. learn about policies and programme of the world.
  - D. appreciate the values of one's own community only.
22. All of the following are the characteristics of good citizenship in an Islamic state EXCEPT that a citizen should
- A. pay taxes on time.
  - B. support his leader by every mean.
  - C. help people in need with humility.
  - D. rely on others for self-development.

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23. A school comprises of students from different races and castes. This has led to numerous arguments between students regarding different beliefs and actions.

The value that the school needs to teach for neutralising the situation would be

- A. humility.
- B. tolerance.
- C. politeness.
- D. humbleness.

24. Read the following statements:

- Basic expression of human relationships
- Working with governments and civil society
- Helping those who are often left out

The given characteristics help us define

- A. equality.
- B. patriotism.
- C. nationalism.
- D. volunteerism.

25. Waqar has been working in a country on a work permit. He enjoys all of the following benefits offered by the government EXCEPT right to

- A. vote.
- B. security.
- C. acquire property.
- D. freedom of speech.

26. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the use of chemical fertilisers is the primary cause of land pollution.

With reference to the given statement, the BEST alternative way to reduce the use of chemical fertilisers by the farmers would be to

- A. use the method of crop rotation.
- B. introduce a pest's natural enemy in a location.
- C. plant more trees to improve the fertility of the land.
- D. increase the absorption of water by uncemented canals.

27. The statement that BEST differentiates between government and state is

	<b>Government</b>	<b>State</b>
A	A government exists on its own and remains as it is no matter who runs it.	A state can be replaced according to the people's will.
B	A government is the geographic entity that has a distinct fiscal system and constitution.	A state is the political administration of a country.
C	A government has a definite boundary and shares common ideological basis.	A state is an entity that administers the territory.
D	A government is an institution that creates and executes laws and policies in a society.	A state needs to fulfil the given criteria in terms of its elements in order to be recognised.

28. The judicial system of Pakistan is going through disorder as there is a huge amount of pending cases at the end of civil and session courts of Pakistan.

The given situation has discouraged the common citizens of Pakistan to

- A. pursue law as education.
- B. respect the lawyers in the field.
- C. register any case with the courts.
- D. vote towards the change of law in the country.

29. The similarity between the democracy and dictatorship form of governments is that

- A. leaders have all the powers.
- B. they are governed by a system.
- C. people can't vote out the government.
- D. people can tell government what to do.

30. The MAIN function of the institution of parliament is to

- A. sign the laws.
- B. make the laws.
- C. implement the laws.
- D. decide if the laws are constitutional.

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April/ May 2019  
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Teaching & Learning only