

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS IX

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2022

Pakistan Studies

Time: 1 hour 20 minutes Marks: 40

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 40 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.

Correct Way	Incorrect Ways
1 (A) (B) ● (D)	1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
	2 (A) (B) (C) (D)
	3 (A) (B) (C) (D)
	4 (A) (B) (C) (D)

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.
7. The marks obtained on the 40 MCQs will be equated to the total marks of 50 for the theory examination results.

1. According to the British perspective, the Partition of Bengal (1905) was done in order to
 - A. form Hindu-Muslim unity.
 - B. advocate Hindu nationalism.
 - C. promote Two Nation Theory.
 - D. perform efficient administration.

2. In 1906, the event of Simla Deputation restored the subcontinent's Muslims' relations with
 - A. all the Muslims of the region.
 - B. the minority groups of the region.
 - C. the Hindu population of the region.
 - D. the British government of the region.

3. All India Muslim League was established to promote the feeling of loyalty among Indian Muslims towards the
 - A. Muslim leaders.
 - B. Hindu population.
 - C. government officials.
 - D. minorities in the subcontinent.

4. The MAJOR impact of the Congress Rule 1937-1939 on the Muslims of the subcontinent was that they realised that
 - A. United India can still be a possibility.
 - B. they need to elect Muslim representatives only.
 - C. Hindu majority rule would be unable to protect their rights.
 - D. Federation with provincial autonomy is the only possible solution.

5. "I wish the Muslims all over India to observe Friday, December 22 as the 'Day of Deliverance' and thanksgiving..."

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah said the given words after the

 - A. success of Simla Deputation 1906.
 - B. resignation of all Congress ministers 1939.
 - C. approval of Lahore Resolution 1940.
 - D. implementation of Independence Act 1947.

6. Read the following features of an event.
 - Minto Park was the venue of the session.
 - Roughly 100,000 people attended the public meeting.
 - Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah delivered his historical speech.

The given features depict the event of

 - A. annual session of All India Muslim League 1930.
 - B. Pakistan Resolution 1940.
 - C. Simla Conference 1945.
 - D. announcement of Independence Act 1947.

7. In the General Elections of 1936-1937, the position of All India Muslim League was weak in Punjab because of the strong reputation of
- Indian National Congress.
 - independent candidates.
 - Unionist Party.
 - United Party.
8. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah announced the demand of 'Separate State' in 1940. What was the MAIN reason that took a long time for Quaid-e-Azam to take this decision?
- Hoping for the end of World War II
 - Waiting for the British rule to be abolished
 - Collecting funds for independence movement
 - Wanting confidence of the vast majority of Muslims
9. Pakistan Resolution 1940 led Muslims of India to better address the situation and uphold their demands. This became evident when
- Boundary Commission was asked to demarcate the boundaries.
 - Gandhi started his Quit India Movement against the British.
 - the British presented their Government of India Act.
 - Nehru and Jinnah sat down for their talks.
10. Quit India Movement was initiated by the Indians of the subcontinent with reference to World War II. This movement was to protest against the use of
- Indian manpower.
 - subcontinent's land.
 - Indian weapon expertise.
 - subcontinent's food reserves.
11. Gandhi-Jinnah Talks (1944) ended up as a
- way to end the British government.
 - definite realisation towards partition.
 - success for Indian National Congress.
 - compromise between both the parties.
12. The MAJOR turning factor that caused the difference in the outcomes of the elections of 1945-1946 was the
- active participation of Aligarh's students.
 - introduction of Government of India Act 1935.
 - selection of leaders for the seats of All India Muslim League.
 - presidency of All India Muslim League under Jinnah's leadership.

13. Cripps Mission 1942 was opposed by All India Muslim League because

- A. the name, 'Pakistan' was not mentioned there.
- B. separate electorates were not granted to the Muslims.
- C. representation of Muslims was reduced to 10 percent.
- D. the British did not mention about their departure from the subcontinent.

14. Simla Conference 1945 was organised to discuss the plan of

- A. Viceroy Mountbatten.
- B. Cabinet Mission.
- C. Viceroy Wavell.
- D. Cripps Mission.

15. "We shall either free India or die in the attempt."

The given slogan was originated in

- A. Quit India Movement 1942.
- B. Gandhi-Jinnah Talks 1944.
- C. Simla Conference 1945.
- D. Cabinet Mission 1946.

16. Due to the decision of Boundary Commission, the area of Gurdaspur which had a 52 percent Muslim population was handed over to India

Which of the following problems caused tensions between India and Pakistan as a result of the given decision?

- A. Border dispute
- B. Canal water dispute
- C. Division of defence assets
- D. Transfer of financial assets

17. The industrial city of Calcutta did not have any clear majority of Hindu or Muslim population. Moreover, it was surrounded by Muslim majority areas. Yet, it was handed over to India.

This decision caused a MAJOR problem in Pakistan, in terms of its

- A. politics.
- B. defence.
- C. economy.
- D. administration.

18. The problem of national language in Pakistan was resolved when

- A. Quaid-e-Azam himself declared Urdu as the only official language in 1948.
- B. Bengali was declared as the official language of East Pakistan only in 1952.
- C. Urdu and Bengali both were declared as the official languages in the Constitution of 1956.
- D. East Pakistan declared itself as an independent state in 1972.

19. Which of the following was the IMMEDIATE impact of Pakistan Resolution 1940?
- A. Accelerated pace of freedom movement
 - B. Improved financial status of the Muslims
 - C. Establishment of peace in the subcontinent
 - D. Enforcing the British to sign peace pact with the Muslims
20. The Indus Basin water dispute started due to the partition of
- A. Sindh.
 - B. Punjab.
 - C. Bengal.
 - D. Kashmir.
21. The outcomes of General Elections 1945-1946 in the subcontinent made the British realise that
- A. Indian National Congress can lead the subcontinent.
 - B. Indians are content with the British rule in the subcontinent.
 - C. United India is a possibility after the British will leave the subcontinent.
 - D. All India Muslim League is the sole representative of the Muslims of India.
22. The clause that led to the unacceptance of Simla Conference 1945 by the All India Muslim League was that
- A. the constituent assembly will be formed after the end of World War II.
 - B. all portfolios except defence were to be under the control of Indian members.
 - C. there was unequal representation between Muslims and caste Hindus in the Executive Council.
 - D. all the members of the Executive Council will be Indians except the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief.
23. In 1952, the step that was taken to regulate the refugee influx between India and Pakistan was the introduction of
- A. visa policy.
 - B. immigration policy.
 - C. border security policy.
 - D. people protection policy.
24. Despite signing the Indus Waters Basin Treaty 1960, canal water is still a problem for Pakistan because
- A. the treaty was not renewed timely due to political instability.
 - B. India has not maintained the restrictions put forward in the treaty.
 - C. the treaty was not adopted with the change in government in both the countries.
 - D. Pakistan has been unable to construct dams and link canals in the given time period.

25. Forests which are specifically found in the Northern Areas of Pakistan are
- A. Thorn.
 - B. Alpine.
 - C. Riverine.
 - D. Mangroves.
26. Riverine forests in Pakistan are in the provinces of
- A. Sindh and Punjab.
 - B. Sindh and Balochistan.
 - C. Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
 - D. Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
27. Natural resources play a vital role in the economic development of a country because they
- A. provide a natural habitat to the wild animals.
 - B. create a pleasant environment to the citizens.
 - C. maintain ecological balance in the environment.
 - D. contribute raw material for the industrial activities.
28. Pakistan has a lot of territory which is mountainous. Due to this, construction of electricity transmission lines is difficult.
- The BEST solution for the given problem is that the government should initiate small
- A. thermal units.
 - B. hydel based projects.
 - C. nuclear power plants.
 - D. natural gas mining projects.
29. Natural gas is used as a raw material in the sector of
- A. communications.
 - B. electronics.
 - C. fertiliser.
 - D. cement.
30. If Pakistan reduces its reliance on imported fuel and generates more electricity through hydel power, then the MOST LIKELY benefit it can reap would be that
- A. more dams will be constructed.
 - B. there will be no water pollution.
 - C. electricity will be cheap and cost effective.
 - D. this will provide back-up power during electricity outages.

31. Unlike solar panels, wind turbines are not accessible sources of energy in Pakistan because they
- A. require an environment that is unavailable across the country.
 - B. use technology, not manufactured in Pakistan, contributing to huge import bills.
 - C. can only be constructed at a huge area; however, growing population restricts its availability.
 - D. require a huge number of technical and skilled labour, not easily found in all areas of the country.
32. The principal cash crop of Pakistan is
- A. rice.
 - B. wheat.
 - C. cotton.
 - D. tobacco.
33. The type(s) of farming shown in the given picture is/ are



- A. subsistence.
 - B. commercial.
 - C. cash crop and subsistence.
 - D. commercial and cash crop.
34. A farmer on a flat upper Indus plain has more than 2 acres of land. The land is situated near the source of fresh water. Moreover, his land is equipped with tube wells and receives plenty of rainfall during the summer season. The temperature of the area in summers is around 35°C. The area has few villages nearby along with agro-based industrial units as well as good network of roads.

Based on the given situation, which of the following physical factors would help the farmer in the cultivation of crop?

- A. Topography and precipitation
- B. Area of the land and network of roads
- C. Presence of villages and industrial units
- D. Presence of tube wells and temperature of the area

35. A livestock farm is located near a valley with an abundance of natural pastures. The animals are reared by the family itself, where they take them to nearby pastures for grazing. Breeding is done by the animals owned by another family and the milk is consumed by them for daily purposes.

The ideal livestock that can be bred in the given situation is

- A. goat.
- B. duck.
- C. horse.
- D. chicken.

36. The MAJOR feature which should be taken into consideration when constructing a fish farm without which the survival will be difficult is that it should

- A. be square in shape.
- B. be near the riverside.
- C. have trees in its surroundings.
- D. have access to roads and railways.

37. A family of four sons owned one acre of arable land. After the death of the father, the land was divided among his sons. As time went by, the land was further divided among successors. Despite using different methods and machinery for cultivation, there was a sharp decline in the agricultural production.

The agricultural problem highlighted in the given situation is the

- A. use of traditional farming method.
- B. fragmentation of land.
- C. use of machinery.
- D. loss of labour.

38. Hamza's land which was affected by waterlogging, now has white patches on the land as the water has evaporated, yet the land is unsuitable for agriculture.

The measure that can be taken by Hamza to overcome the given problem is to

- A. install tube wells.
- B. plant high yielding varieties of seed.
- C. repair perennial canal for the seepage.
- D. use limestone on the surface of the land.

39. Read the given features:

- Stores water for irrigation
- Important for flood control
- Generates hydroelectric power
- Supplies water for industrial and domestic use

The irrigation system identified from the given features is

- A. dam.
- B. barrage.
- C. Persian wheel.
- D. inundation canal.

40. All of the following barrages are built on River Indus EXCEPT

- A. Guddu Barrage.
- B. Sukkur Barrage.
- C. Chashma Barrage.
- D. Sulemanki Barrage.

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