

**AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD**

**SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE**

**CLASS IX EXAMINATION**

**APRIL/ MAY 2019**

**Pakistan Studies Paper I**

**Time: 30 minutes Marks: 20**

**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 20 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)	☒	(D)
					2	(A)	(B)	●	(D)
					3	(A)	(B)	✗	(D)
					4	(A)	(B)	☒	(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.

1. “You must learn to distinguish between your love for your province and your love and duty to the State. As a whole, our duty to the State takes us a stage beyond provincialism.”

Quaid-e-Azam’s Speech at Islamia College, Peshawar

The component that will harm the ideology of Pakistan being reflected in the given excerpt is

- A. casteism.
  - B. regionalism.
  - C. sectarianism.
  - D. socialism.
2. Ideology is considered to be an important aspect for a country because it
- A. brings heterogeneity towards people.
  - B. gives shape to revolutions.
  - C. helps an individual to perform his/ her duties.
  - D. promotes individualism.
3. The success of the Simla Deputation 1906 for the Muslims of the subcontinent was that it
- A. considered Muslims as a separate nation in the subcontinent.
  - B. gave the right of self-rule to the Muslims.
  - C. increased the number of Muslim civil servants in the subcontinent.
  - D. initiated the concept of self-rule for the Muslims of the subcontinent.
4. The MAJOR reason for the failure of All India Muslim League in the General Elections of 1936-37 was
- A. an absence of a manifesto for the elections.
  - B. an absence of centralised leadership.
  - C. the lack of able leaders.
  - D. that Muslims did not consider Congress dominance as a threat.
5. Congress rule 1937-39 was disliked by the Muslims of the subcontinent for their biased political, social and economic policies.
- The political reason behind this was that Congress
- A. enforced a ban on the building of mosques in the subcontinent.
  - B. had started a Mass Contact Scheme in the subcontinent.
  - C. initiated the boycott of Muslim traders and businessmen of the subcontinent.
  - D. introduced Wardha Scheme in the educational institutes of the subcontinent.
6. The MAJOR feature of Cabinet Mission 1946 which formed the basis of the partition in 1947 was
- A. the re-establishment of the voting rights based on the property qualifications.
  - B. revoking the right of separate electorates from the minorities.
  - C. the formation of legislative councils with residuary power.
  - D. the formation of three groups based on majority population.

7. Quit India Movement 1942 was beneficial for the Muslims of the subcontinent because the
- A. British refused to grant immediate independence to Hindus.
  - B. Indian National Congress was declared as an unlawful association.
  - C. Muslims took control in all Muslim majority provinces.
  - D. Muslims were given permission to rule the subcontinent.
8. The unjustness of Boundary Commission of giving Gurdaspur to India despite it having Muslim population of 52.1% led to the dispute of
- A. asset allocation.
  - B. canal water.
  - C. Kashmir.
  - D. Rann of Kutch.
9. According to the 3<sup>rd</sup> June plan 1947, it was decided that the newly formed states will follow the constitution based on the
- A. Government of India Act 1935.
  - B. Independence Act 1947.
  - C. Report of Simon Commission 1927.
  - D. White Paper 1932.
10. The Canal Water dispute which started in 1948 was finally resolved by the intervention of World Bank in the year of
- A. 1950.
  - B. 1956.
  - C. 1960.
  - D. 1965.
11. The neighbouring country of Pakistan indicated as **X** is



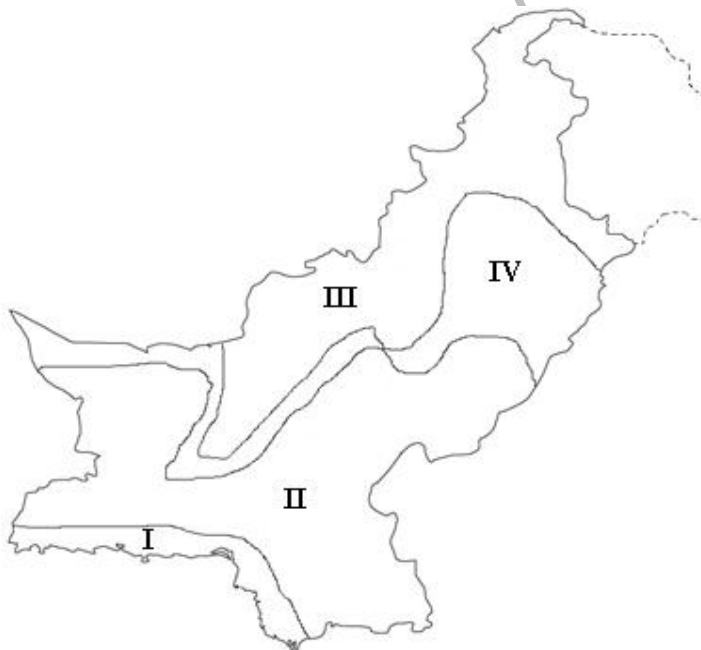
- A. Afghanistan.
- B. China.
- C. India.
- D. Iran.

PLEASE TURN OVER THE PAGE

12. River Indus and its tributaries are termed as the life line of Pakistan mainly because they
- A. assist the transpiration process for rainfall.
  - B. help in increasing the beauty of the area.
  - C. supply water for hydroelectric generation.
  - D. support the agricultural activities.
13. Ahsan lives in the desert area of Sindh, where the availability of water is scarce. The average temperature of the area ranges from 24°C to 41°C. He does not stay at one place for a longer period of time.

Which of the following occupations would he be associated with to sustain himself and his family?

- A. Fishing
  - B. Forestry
  - C. Livestock farming
  - D. Subsistence farming
14. The option that CORRECTLY represents the arid climatic region of Pakistan is



- A. I
- B. II
- C. III
- D. IV

15. Local people of the eastern northern areas cut trees for cooking purposes. This act has led to an increase in global warming in the country.

The MOST important step that a government should likely take to lessen the effect of global warming would be to

- A. appoint forest officers in each location.
  - B. make laws regarding cutting and lumbering of trees.
  - C. provide irrigation facilities to the deforested areas.
  - D. supply natural gas to the people of northern areas.
16. Sub-tropical scrub forests are located in the areas of
- A. Chitral, Dir and Kohistan.
  - B. Lesser Himalayas and Siwalik Range.
  - C. Sindh and Punjab Plains.
  - D. Sulaiman and Kirthar Range.
17. The forest that is MOST important in Pakistan because of its use in industries is
- A. Alpine forest.
  - B. Coniferous forest.
  - C. Mangrove forest.
  - D. Tropical Thorn forest.
18. The natural factor that is essential for subsistence livestock farming is
- A. grazing field for fodder.
  - B. labour for milking and shearing.
  - C. storage facilities for animal products.
  - D. veterinary facilities for the animals.
19. In order to increase the production of energy in the country, the MOST viable and environment friendly approach that the government can take is to
- A. adopt the use of renewable energy as an alternate source.
  - B. explore mineral resources for energy generation within the country.
  - C. implement laws regarding supply of energy to industries.
  - D. import energy fuels from other countries.
20. Ahmer has inherited a land which has become infertile due to the presence of salt on the surface. He wants to use the land again for the purpose of agriculture.
- The solution that should be recommended to him is to
- A. install a tubewell on his farm.
  - B. plant eucalyptus trees.
  - C. plough the land using tractors.
  - D. treat his land with limestone.

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