

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS X EXAMINATION

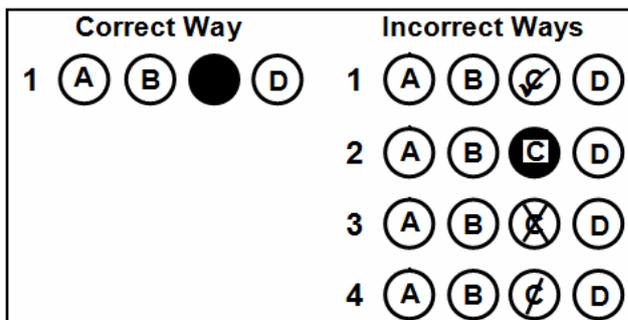
MAY 2012

Pakistan Studies Paper I

Time allowed: 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.



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. Textiles are the major industry of Pakistan because
 - A. they require less financial investment.
 - B. they get easy access to raw material.
 - C. many factories have already been established.
 - D. they are labour intensive.

2. There are more small scale industries than large scale industries because
 - A. of the lack of government interest.
 - B. rural areas are not well-connected.
 - C. small loans are easy to obtain.
 - D. of fewer funds for development.

3. Ineffective communication gives rise to
 - A. political stability.
 - B. conservative outlook.
 - C. employment.
 - D. economic stability.

4. The basic obstacle in the formation of the government in 1947 was
 - A. the lack of trained personnel.
 - B. scarce building space for offices.
 - C. unfairness of Radcliff's Award.
 - D. huge influx of refugees.

5. Mujib-ur-Rehman presented his six points because East Pakistan
 - A. was 1600 km away.
 - B. wanted a dominion status.
 - C. was deprived of its basic rights.
 - D. was economically weak.

6. President Zia-ul-Haq chose M.K. Junejo as the Prime Minister for all the following reasons EXCEPT that he
 - A. was a non-party member.
 - B. was a docile person.
 - C. had a pleasant personality.
 - D. lacked political strength.

7. Who was given the title of Baba-e-Urdu?
 - A. Maulana Shibli
 - B. Maulvi Abdul Haq
 - C. Maulana Hali
 - D. Maulvi Fazl ul Haq

8. The society of Pakistan generally has one thing in common and that is
- A. languages.
 - B. traditions.
 - C. festivals.
 - D. religions.
9. The excavation of Mohen-jo-daro came to a standstill because of
- A. lack of funds.
 - B. disinterest of the government.
 - C. high water table.
 - D. conflict during excavation.
10. Which of the following is a famous Sindhi poet?
- A. Baba Farid
 - B. Bulley Shah
 - C. Rehman Baba
 - D. Sachal Sarmast
11. Education for specific jobs rather than for life in general is called
- A. technical education.
 - B. vocational education.
 - C. informal education.
 - D. secondary education.
12. Bandhanu, a tie and dye process, is the speciality of the province of
- A. Sindh.
 - B. Punjab.
 - C. Baluchistan.
 - D. Khyber Pakhtoon khwa.
13. The ratio of females receiving education is low as compared to males because of
- A. lack of competency.
 - B. cultural restraints.
 - C. incapability.
 - D. unwillingness.
14. The political cause of high population growth in Pakistan is
- A. the influx of Afghan refugees.
 - B. the need of more hands to earn.
 - C. Muslim belief that Allah gives *rizq*.
 - D. early marriages.

15. Social scientists believe that the problem of rural-urban migration can be solved by all of the following EXCEPT
- A. adequate job opportunities.
 - B. provision of health facilities.
 - C. good education.
 - D. cutting down means of transportation.
16. All of the following are similarities found among the SAARC states EXCEPT
- A. All were threatened by different invaders.
 - B. All are South Asian countries.
 - C. All have the same religion.
 - D. All have similar problems.
17. Pakistan left SEATO because
- A. it was getting close to China.
 - B. no help was provided against war with India.
 - C. Pakistan had aligned itself with western countries.
 - D. Pakistan did not require defence against communism.
18. In the first SAARC summit, Pakistan proposed the idea of
- A. a common currency for SAARC nations.
 - B. an increase in women's participation in every walk of life.
 - C. exchanging defence technology.
 - D. eradication of drugs.
19. Inequitable distribution of wealth in Pakistan is due to
- A. high population growth.
 - B. fewer resources.
 - C. less promotion of industrialization.
 - D. low sense of responsibility in its citizens.
20. "Nobody should be forced to pay taxes or donations for the promotion or propagation of a religion he himself does not follow or believe in."
- In which constitution of Pakistan was this principle of a welfare state embodied?
- A. 1949
 - B. 1956
 - C. 1973
 - D. 1962