

Roll No. Answer Sheet No.

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

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GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN SSC-I SECTION – A (Marks 15)

Time allowed: 20 Minutes

NOTE: Section–A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 20 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q. 1 Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

- (i) The _____ sea lies in the South of Pakistan.
A. Mediterranean B. China C. Arabian D. Caspian
- (ii) Muslims came in the South Asian Subcontinent in the _____ AD.
A. 4th Century B. 8th Century C. 12th Century D. 16th Century
- (iii) Primarily, the British came to India as _____.
A. Traders B. Sailors
C. Invaders D. Conquerer
- (iv) Aligarh Movement was started by _____.
A. Allama Iqbal (RA) B. Shah Jahan
C. Babur D. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- (v) All India Muslim League was established in _____.
A. 1900 AD B. 1906 AD
C. 1940 AD D. 1947 AD
- (vi) The Karakoram Range lies to the _____ of the Himalayas.
A. East B. West C. North D. South
- (vii) The Lower Indus Plain begins below _____.
A. Mithankot B. Potwar C. Khairpur D. Multan
- (viii) The northern part of Balochistan receives more rain in _____ season.
A. Summer B. Spring C. Autumn D. Winter
- (ix) Which year did Muhammad bin Qasim invade the Subcontinent?
A. 612 AD B. 712 AD C. 812 AD D. 772 AD
- (x) In Kalat the density of population is _____ persons per square kilometre.
A. 20 B. 10 C. 5 D. 3
- (xi) _____ is the capital of the Punjab province.
A. Rawalpindi B. Faisalabad C. Jhelum D. Lahore
- (xii) Islamabad lies at the base of the _____ hills.
A. Margalla B. Murree
C. Karakoram D. Ladakh
- (xiii) The Upper Indus Plain has _____ type of climate.
A. Moderate B. Cold C. Mild D. Continental
- (xiv) The Babusar Pass connects Abbotabad and _____.
A. Gilgit B. Chitral C. Kabul D. Quetta
- (xv) The Rakhs are _____ forests.
A. Coniferous B. Coastal
C. Irrigated D. Dry

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

15

Marks Obtained:



GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN SSO

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Time allowed: 2:40 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C

NOTE: Answer any twelve parts from Section 'B' and any three questions from Section 'C' on the separate provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 36)

Q. 2 Answer any TWELVE parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines. (12 x 3 = 36)

- (i) Into how many provinces has Pakistan been divided? Also name them.
- (ii) Write a short note on the Durand Line.
- (iii) Name the neighbouring countries of Pakistan.
- (iv) What were the points of cultural differences between Hindus and Muslims?
- (v) Name three major groups of landforms in Pakistan.
- (vi) Define Bar. Name any two Bars in Pakistan.
- (vii) Write a short note on the Lower Indus Plain.
- (viii) Define Monsoon Winds.
- (ix) Name the factors on which the vegetation of any area depends.
- (x) What are Podzols?
- (xi) What are the main causes of floods in Pakistan?
- (xii) Define Earthquake.
- (xiii) Name the main global problems created by the transportation of pollutants.
- (xiv) Write a short note on the Urban population in Pakistan.
- (xv) Write a short note on Karachi city.
- (xvi) What is the difference between Weather and Climate?
- (xvii) What do you know about Tropical Cyclones?
- (xviii) What is the strategic importance of Quetta?

SECTION – C (Marks 24)

Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. (3 x 8 = 24)

- Q. 3** Divide Pakistan into main climatic regions. Also describe any Two regions in detail.
- Q. 4** Describe the importance of Forests.
- Q. 5** Define Soil. Write detailed notes on the **Soils of Plateau Areas** and **Sandy Desert Soil** of Pakistan.
- Q. 6** Define Settlement. Describe the characteristic features of Pakistani villages.