

**AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD**

**SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE**

**CLASS X EXAMINATION**

**MAY 2014**

**Pakistan Studies Paper I**

**Time: 40 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.

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. All of the following are disadvantages of air transport EXCEPT that
  - A. it produces noise pollution.
  - B. it is the most expensive.
  - C. it is full of risk.
  - D. it is the quickest means of transport.
  
2. All of the following reasons give rail transport a preference over the roads EXCEPT that
  - A. the speed of rail carriage is faster than the roads.
  - B. it is comparatively safer.
  - C. it is very flexible.
  - D. it is easy for the transportation of bulk goods.
  
- 3.



The products shown in the above picture are examples of

- A. cottage industry.
  - B. giant corporation.
  - C. large industry.
  - D. multinational companies.
  
4. Unilever Pakistan is the largest fast moving consumer goods company in Pakistan. Its contribution to the country entails all of the following EXCEPT
  - A. usage of local natural resources.
  - B. provision of employment opportunities.
  - C. dictation in the financial budget of the country.
  - D. increment in revenue generation.

5.

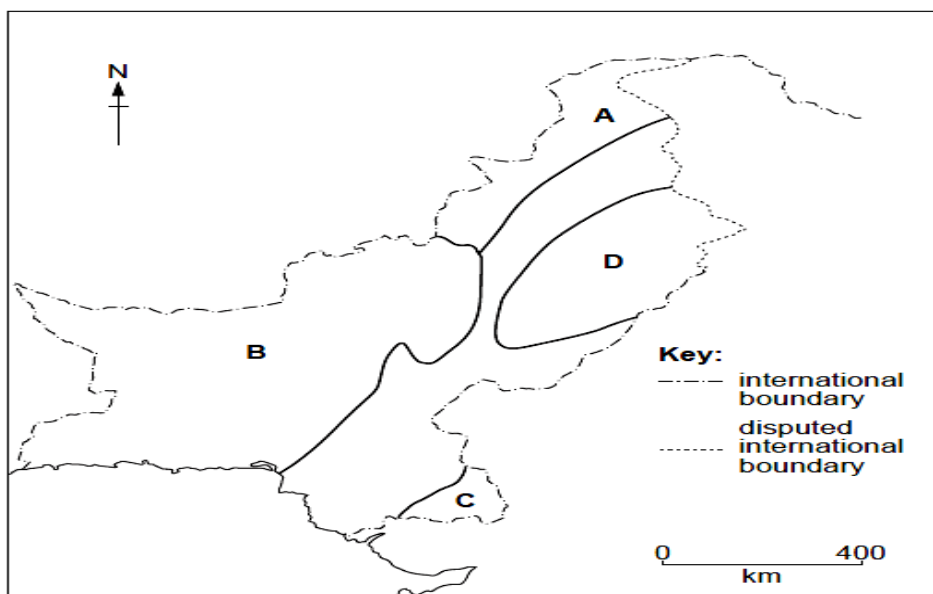
**Major Exports Markets (Percentage Share)**

Country	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	Jul-Mar (Percentage Share)	
						11-12	12-13
USA	19.5	18.9	17.4	16.0	14.9	14.8	15.1
UK	5.4	4.9	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4
Germany	4.3	4.2	4.1	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.1
Honk Kong	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6
U.A.E.	10.9	8.2	8.9	7.3	9.7	9.1	10.1
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>36.3</b>
Other Countries	57.2	61.7	62.1	64.7	64.2	64.6	63.7

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan 2012-2013

According to the source, which country has been the main trading partner of Pakistan in terms of exports since 2007-08?

- A. USA
  - B. Germany
  - C. UK
  - D. U.A.E.
6. The economic disparity between different regions of Pakistan can be reduced by the encouragement of
- A. rural urban migration.
  - B. small scale industries.
  - C. power generation plans.
  - D. free education for all.
7. Identify the area of highest density of population in Pakistan in the given map.



PLEASE TURN OVER THE PAGE

8. The population in a group (children between 0 to 14 years of age) increased very marginally i.e. from 62.36 million in 2011 to 62.83 million in 2013.

Adult population (15-59) has increased from 104 million in 2011 to 110 million in 2013.

Studying the above information, in this regard by 2015, our economically active group would

- A. decrease.
- B. increase.
- C. have no change.
- D. multiply by 2.

9.



The pull factors of rural urban migration include all of the following EXCEPT

- A. better housing facilities.
  - B. increased job opportunities.
  - C. mechanization of farmland.
  - D. reliable sources of food.
10. 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.
11. Which of the following are causes of low density of population?
- A. Fertile land, rainfall
  - B. Inadequate industry, lack of security
  - C. Irrigation facilities, agricultural land
  - D. Transport facilities, proper communication
12. All of the following are major characteristics of the 3<sup>rd</sup> June Plan EXCEPT that
- A. referendum shall be held in N.W.F.P.
  - B. Boundary Commission shall be set up after partition to demarcate the boundaries of the two countries.
  - C. Lord Mountbatten would be on a key position to control all the ministries and departments.
  - D. the Indian people shall make the Constitution of India.

13. All of the following are major proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan EXCEPT
- A. Indian union.
  - B. grouping scheme.
  - C. central interim government.
  - D. new elections.
14. Indian Independence Act was framed on all of the following principles EXCEPT that
- A. British rule over India will come to an end on 15, August 1947.
  - B. people of Pakistan will appoint their new Governor General.
  - C. title of the “Emperor of India” will be finished after 15<sup>th</sup> August.
  - D. the successor’s states will run under the Government of India Act till the new constitution is formed.
- 15.

Provincial Election Results				
Year	1937	Seats Reserved	1946	Seats Reserved
Congress	714	-----	923	-----
Muslim League	109	485	446	495

Which of the following sets shows the reason behind the changes in the above table?

	1937	1946
A	League was unified	League divided into factions
B	Communal award reduced the numbers	Congress atrocities during 1937-39
C	Work of Dar ul Uloom Deoband students	Work of Aligarh students
D	Jinnah as a leader	Jinnah was in self exile

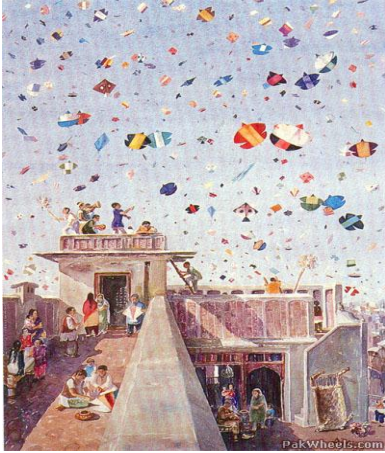
16. The allotment of which of the following to India by the Boundary Commission led to a lot of economic problems for Pakistan?
- A. Nadiabad (Bengal)
  - B. Gurdaspur (Punjab)
  - C. Calcutta (Bengal)
  - D. Amritsar (Punjab)
17. Which of the following was NOT an immediate impact of Afghan migration to Pakistan during Zia’s regime?
- A. Increased competition over jobs
  - B. Huge influx of weapons and illegal arms
  - C. Heroin and drugs trade in Pakistan
  - D. Decrease in country’s economy

18. The given picture highlights



- A. an administrative problem.  
B. a financial problem.  
C. a language problem.  
D. a military problem.
19. According to the United Nations, the root cause of political tension between India and Pakistan is the issue of
- A. Kargil.  
B. Kashmir.  
C. Siachen.  
D. Tiger hills.
20. One of the basic aims of the Objective Resolution was to
- A. establish a society based on Islamic principles.  
B. allocate the seats of the National Assembly.  
C. identify a dominant province.  
D. maintain the feudal system.
21. Despite celebrating a decade of development, Ayub Khan resigned and handed over the power to General Yahya Khan for all the following reasons EXCEPT that
- A. he had lost support of army.  
B. he wanted to leave while still popular.  
C. his health was declining.  
D. masses were dissatisfied with his reforms.
22. By 1970, East Pakistan's distrust of the government was due to
- A. Bengali language to be declared as a national language.  
B. despite the win in elections, were not given administrative position.  
C. rejection of Mujib-ur-Rehamn's Six points.  
D. wealth earned from jute to be used in East Pakistan development.

23. The given picture depicts the celebration of



- A. Basant.  
B. Besakhi.  
C. Navroz.  
D. Eid.
24. The given picture symbolizes the art which is used all over Pakistan. This is commonly known as



- A. truck art.  
B. calligraphy.  
C. glass painting.  
D. miniature painting.
25. The status of women in the middle class has grown economically because
- A. they observe strict *pardah*.  
B. of the acquisition of education.  
C. they are influenced by western culture.  
D. they are now employed as cleaners.

26.

ذما وطن پاکستان دے

The given language is the regional language of

- A. Sindh.
- B. Punjab.
- C. Khyber Pakhtoon Khwa.
- D. Baluchistan.

27. Which of the following is a famous Sindhi poet?

- A. Baba Farid
- B. Bulley Shah
- C. Rehman Baba
- D. Sachal Sarmast

28. PIA was given unconditional permission to land on any of the airports of

- A. China.
- B. USA.
- C. India.
- D. Bangladesh.

29. U-2 incident, during the 1960s strained the relationship between Pakistan and

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

30. All of the following are similarities found among the SAARC states EXCEPT that

- A. all were threatened by different invaders.
- B. all are South Asian countries.
- C. all have the same religion.
- D. all have similar problems.