

**AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD**

**SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE**

**CLASS X EXAMINATION**

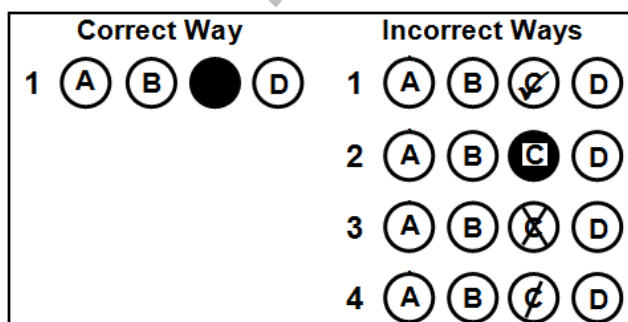
**APRIL/ MAY 2019**

**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.



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. Sarah lives in a small village near Thatta. She works with three women from nearby homes to produce 'Ralli work'. She sells these to a vendor who sells it in the city.

The type of industry shown in the given scenario is

- A. tertiary industry.
  - B. primary industry.
  - C. large scale industry.
  - D. small scale cottage industry.
2. Dumping of industrial waste in the Lyari River (Sindh) is dangerous for the people of the coastal region because it causes
- A. asthma and lung diseases in people.
  - B. damage to the growth of Mangroves.
  - C. throat, chest and cardiac problems in people.
  - D. contamination of the soil used for agriculture.

3. The BEST way to reduce economic disparity in Pakistan is to

- A. increase interest rates on loans.
- B. impose high taxes on luxury items.
- C. promote the culture of saving money.
- D. create job opportunities for the citizens.

4. Fahim is a businessman who travels around the world for business. Nowadays, he is in Pakistan as his parents are severely ill. He has to communicate with his business partners living in Paris to discuss business matters.

In light of the given scenario, the MOST effective way in terms of time and expenses for Fahim is to

- A. invite the Paris delegations to Pakistan.
- B. postpone all his meetings till further notice.
- C. depute someone else to attend the meetings.
- D. arrange online sessions and conduct the meetings.

5. Which of the following perspectives shows economic reason for the population growth in Pakistan?

- A. I would not adopt family planning strategies as I believe against it.
- B. During the last 3 years, many Afghans have come and settled in my area.
- C. I would like to have 7-8 children who will work and earn money for the family.
- D. God has given us five daughters and now we are hoping to have a son who will be a prestige for us.

6. Which of the following is the CORRECT difference between population density and population distribution?

	<b>Population Density</b>	<b>Population Distribution</b>
A	It means the area wherever people live.	It means the pattern where people live.
B	It looks at features of the population, such as gender, age, race, income, or marital status.	It simply gives a general idea of how many people live per square mile.
C	It describes the way that people are spread out across the Earth's surface.	It describes the way that people are spread out across the country.
D	It refers to the number of people living in a particular unit of area.	It refers to how the people are spread in a particular area.

7. The BEST solution to overcome the problem of overpopulation is to
- improve medical facilities.
  - improve the supply of quality food.
  - increase boys' schools in the rural areas.
  - make people aware about family planning.
8. Area A has rich fertile soil that allows successful agriculture and has high population density. Whereas, area B has poor quality soils and has sparse population.
- Which of the given factors has contributed to the difference in population density between areas A and B?
- Social factor
  - Human factor
  - Physical factor
  - Economic factor
9. The purpose of Quit India Movement (1942), initiated by Mohandas Gandhi, was to
- expose the weaknesses of British.
  - participate in the Second World War.
  - take independence from the British rule.
  - make separate constitutions for both Hindus and Muslims.
10. The MAIN purpose of Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) was to
- set up a constitution making body.
  - reach an agreement for separate electorates.
  - convince Muslims to postpone their struggle till the end of the British rule.
  - form an Interim Government in which all the portfolios would be given to the Indians.

11. The partition of the subcontinent in 1947 was termed as unjust because it led to the
- A. migration of masses on the basis of religious belief.
  - B. preservation of culture of both Hindus and Muslims.
  - C. fulfilment of the economic needs of the subcontinent.
  - D. provision of safety to both the nations on the other side of the border.
12. The Princely States of Hyderabad and Junagarh were not allowed to accede to Pakistan because they had
- A. Muslim majority population with Muslim rulers.
  - B. Muslim majority population with non-Muslim rulers.
  - C. non-Muslim majority population with Muslim rulers.
  - D. non-Muslim majority population with non-Muslim rulers.
13. The Devolution Power Plan 2000 empowers citizens to be involved in the country's
- A. civic affairs.
  - B. foreign affairs.
  - C. military affairs.
  - D. financial affairs.
14. The MAJOR function of a constitution is to lay out the
- A. structure of the government.
  - B. rules to run social institutions.
  - C. principles of the economic process.
  - D. laws to be followed by the whole world.
15. The impact of the Bhola cyclone in 1970 became one of the reasons for the fall of East Pakistan because
- A. some survivors lost their worldly belongings.
  - B. the affected area was completely depopulated.
  - C. many people migrated to the west due to slow relief efforts.
  - D. people of East Pakistan did not get adequate support from the West wing.
16. A prominent feature of Pakistani society is
- A. patriarchy.
  - B. polygamy.
  - C. matriarchy.
  - D. uniform culture.

17. A major challenge faced by Pakistan in the achievement of national integration is
- A. casteism.
  - B. feudalism.
  - C. secularism.
  - D. regionalism.
18. All of the following were reasons for choosing Urdu as the national language of Pakistan EXCEPT that it
- A. had no regional association.
  - B. was understood by the majority of the people.
  - C. was the mother tongue of the majority of the people.
  - D. played an important role during the independence movement.
19. The policy formed by considering the influence of domestic concerns, behaviour of other states or plans to advance specific geopolitical designs is known as
- A. foreign policy.
  - B. economic policy.
  - C. education policy.
  - D. developmental policy.
20. The LATEST member to join the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in the year 2007 is
- A. Uzbekistan.
  - B. Kyrgyzstan.
  - C. Afghanistan.
  - D. Turkmenistan.

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