

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS X

MODEL EXAMINATION 2020

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. Which of the following types of goods, if imported, uses more foreign exchange and negatively impacts the economy of a country?

A. Raw goods
B. Processed goods
C. Consumer goods
D. Mechanical goods

2. Furqan is a Pakistani industrialist who deals with textiles. He exports cotton towels to the United States of America and United Kingdom. His trade volume is about US \$ 50,000 per month.

The mode of transportation suitable for this trade will be

A. airways.
B. seaways.
C. railways.
D. roadways.

3. Farhan lives in a village in Sindh which is known for its handiwork and craftsmanship. He has opened a set up where he employs the locals to work, pays them well for their services and sells the goods not only in the local but in international markets as well.

This step of Farhan would help in reducing

A. child labour.
B. employment ratio.
C. rural urban migration.
D. average income of the villagers.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. “In Pakistan, 10.9 percent of population is between the ages of 0-4 years and 21.2 percent is between 5-14 years. Population composition of the country is saturated towards working age population as 61.4 percent of population is falling in the age group 15-59”.
- (Economic Survey of Pakistan 2016-17)

The given statistic means that, in order to maximise economic development, the government has to spend on the development of

- A. roads and infrastructure.
 - B. hospitals and old age homes.
 - C. schools and vocational institutes.
 - D. radio and telecommunication sector.
7. Which of the following perspectives shows economic reason for the population growth in Pakistan?
- A. I would not adopt family planning strategies as it is against my beliefs.
 - 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.
8. The high fertility rate along with the declining death rates resulted in an increase in population.
- The given situation of Pakistan's population growth was due to
- A. decreased child labour.
 - B. decreased child marriages.
 - C. increased health care facilities.
 - D. increased use of contraceptives.
9. Nawaz Sharif as the Prime Minister, took all the given steps for the development and progress of the country during his second regime (1995-1998) EXCEPT
- A. national health scheme was started for the poor.
 - B. accountability bureau was formed all over the country.
 - C. bait-ul-maal was formed for the distribution of Zakaat.
 - D. Sunday instead of Friday was declared a public holiday.
10. The constitution-making process was delayed for several years after the formation of Pakistan. This was because of all the following reasons EXCEPT
- A. disagreement on the form of government.
 - B. decision on the role of religion in the state's affairs.
 - C. representation between East and West Pakistan in the legislature.
 - D. distribution of powers between the federal and the provincial governments.

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11. The traditional Islamic tax on agricultural produce, imposed in Pakistan by Zia-ul-Haq during the process of Islamisation, was
- A. ushr.
 - B. jizya.
 - C. zakat.
 - D. khums.
12. The major dissatisfaction in terms of East Pakistan's economy during 1968-69 was
- A. the earning from the trade of jute was used in West Pakistan.
 - B. the green revolution had increased the agricultural produce in West Pakistan.
 - C. government expenditure on defence to protect the western borders from India increased.
 - D. equal opportunities of employment in civil and military services were given to East and West Pakistan.
13. During the ruling period of General Ayub Khan (1958-1969), as an economic reform, scheme of bonus vouchers was introduced in order to promote
- A. trade to earn foreign exchange.
 - B. architectural development within the country.
 - C. imports of industrial machinery and raw materials.
 - D. tax collection to develop smaller and less developed areas.
14. During the elections of 1970, Awami League gained majority votes in East Pakistan but the government was not handed over to Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman.
- The General who did not handover the government to Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehamn was
- A. General Ayub Khan.
 - B. General Zia-ul-Haq.
 - C. General Yahya Khan.
 - D. General Iskandar Mirza.
15. Pakistan carried out its nuclear tests successfully on May 28, 1998. The tests had economic, social and psychological impacts on the country.
- The MAJOR impact that Pakistan faced due to nuclear tests was the
- A. restructuring of foreign policy.
 - B. sanctions and embargos on trade.
 - C. loss of political support within the country.
 - D. strained relationship with all neighbouring countries.

16. 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.
17. The major reason behind a change in the attitude of the middle-class women towards their socio-economic conditions in Pakistan is the
- A. acquisition of education.
 - B. undertaking of diverse functions.
 - C. rise in the economic opportunities.
 - D. increase in industrialisation activities.
18. The MAJOR objective of China for building China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project is that it aims to increase its
- A. authority in the region.
 - B. interest rate on savings.
 - C. infrastructure development.
 - D. trade with Middle Eastern countries.
19. The event that played an important role in the revival of Pakistan-United States of America relations in the late 1970s is the
- A. separation of East Pakistan.
 - B. Soviet invasion in Afghanistan.
 - C. Iranian Revolution under Ayatullah Khomeini.
 - D. imposition of Martial Law by General Zia-ul-Haq.
20. All of the following can play a vital role in forming Pakistan's foreign policy EXCEPT
- A. national interest.
 - B. geo-political factors.
 - C. interests of neighbouring countries.
 - D. power structure prevailing in the world politics.

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