

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS X

MODEL EXAMINATION PAPER 2023 AND ONWARDS

Pakistan Studies Paper I

Time: 55 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		1	
		2	
		3	
		4	

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. 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.
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. 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. Edible goods
 - C. Processed goods
 - D. Consumer goods

5. 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.

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. The numbers of hospital beds in Sindh have increased from 28,606 in 2007 to 33,774 in 2016. Whereas, the population of the region has increased approximately from 30 million in 1998 to 48 million in 2016.

The given statistics show that the population increase has led to a/ an

- A. decrease in the ratio of availability of facilities per person.
- B. decrease in the ratio of availability of medicines per person.
- C. increase in infrastructural development in the field of medicine.
- D. increase in number of health professionals in the field of medicine.

10.

Pakistan's Health Indicator	1990	2001	2003
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	108	84	82
Life expectancy at birth	58	63	63
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 thousand live births)	-	350-550	350-435
Expenditure on health (as % of GNP)	0.8	0.7	0.7

The given health indicators show that in Pakistan, there is

- A. lack of women empowerment in the urban areas.
 - B. shortage of trained nurses and doctors in the urban areas.
 - C. less expenditure on the health sector throughout the country.
 - D. unavailability of life saving medicines throughout the country.
11. 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.
12. All of the following reasons led General Ayub Khan to declare martial law in 1958 EXCEPT that
- A. opposition parties carried out wide spread sit ins.
 - B. the people were not given the freedom of speech.
 - C. there was widespread corruption in the country.
 - D. there was political instability in the country.
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. 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.

15. Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman (1920-1975) presented his Six Points because he wanted to offer a
- A. guideline to transfer power to East Pakistan.
 - B. resolution to make presidential form of government.
 - C. constitutional solution to the problems of East Pakistan.
 - D. solution to elect administration on the basis of referendum.

16. 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.
17. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto MAINLY signed the Simla Agreement (1972) with India to
- A. initiate bilateral trade agreements.
 - B. prevent any future war with India.
 - C. bring back 93,000 prisoners of war.
 - D. uphold the principles of foreign policy.
18. 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*.
19. During the reign of General Zia-ul-Haq (1977-1988), a *Shariah* Council consisting of *Ulema* was established to look into the
- A. constitutional and legal matters of the state.
 - B. social, economic and political institutions of the state.
 - C. teachings of Islamiyat as a compulsory subject for schools.
 - D. legal ways for Pakistan's admission in different organisations.
20. 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.

21. It is believed that in 1999 the differences between Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and General Pervez Musharraf intensified on the handling of
- A. Kargil issue.
 - B. Afghan war.
 - C. nuclear tests.
 - D. Kashmir issue.
22. A prominent feature of Pakistani society is
- A. patriarchy.
 - B. polygamy.
 - C. matriarchy.
 - D. uniform culture.
23. The MAJOR reason behind 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.
24. The PRIMARY reason for less female literacy in Pakistan is
- A. cultural constraints.
 - B. less career opportunities.
 - C. funding agencies' disinterest.
 - D. insufficient intellectual capacity.
25. Asmita did not get the opportunity to acquire education due to gender discrimination. One day, she took a previously prescribed expired medicine and due to her illiteracy, she was unable to survive.
- In order to avoid such situations, the government should
- A. provide health facilities to women.
 - B. legislate laws against accidental deaths.
 - C. ban the sale of medicines without prescription.
 - D. create awareness about the importance of women education.
26. 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.

27. 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.
28. The MAJOR stated 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.
29. 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.
30. Despite of many years of independence, Pakistan and India are unable to overcome the strain relationship with each other due to the lack of
- A. involvement of the United Nations in drawing the line of control.
 - B. political will to resolve the tensed relationship.
 - C. public support on both sides of the border.
 - D. Asian countries' support in the region.

Please use this page for rough work

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