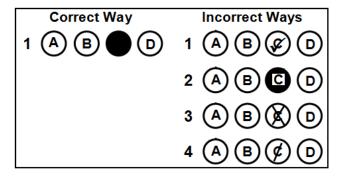
AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS IX

MODEL EXAMINATION PAPER 2023 AND ONWARDS

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.



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.

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- 1. Ali wants to pursue Pakistan Studies as a subject because it will help him to
 - A. connect past with that of the present.
 - B. observe the climatic changes worldwide.
 - C. reflect on the ethics necessary for a society.
 - D. understand the dynamics of economic planning.
- 2. Ideology of a nation is important because it
 - A. initiates heterogeneity in the nation.
 - B. produces individualism among people.
 - C. helps in performing everyday tasks with relative ease.
 - D. provides a strong base to the scattered groups within a nation.
- 3. "You are free, you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or any other place of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or cast or creed—that has nothing to do with the business of the State....."

Excerpt from the address delivered by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on August 11, 1947

What kind of state has been envisioned by the founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the given excerpt?

- A. Federal state
- B. Socialist state
- C. Theocratic state
- D. Democratic state
- 4. The demands presented by Simla delegation in the year 1906 were an effort to convey that Muslims of the subcontinent have a separate
 - A. state.
 - B. region.
 - C. identity.
 - D. political party.
- 5. The Simla Deputation (1906) was a landmark for the Muslims of the subcontinent because it led to the
 - A. partition of Bengal.
 - B. signing of the Lucknow Pact.
 - C. formation of the Muslim League.
 - D. promulgation of the Vernacular Act.

6. All India Muslim League performed poorly in Muslim majority provinces of the subcontinent in the General Elections of 1936-37.

The reason behind the given political failure of All India Muslim League was that

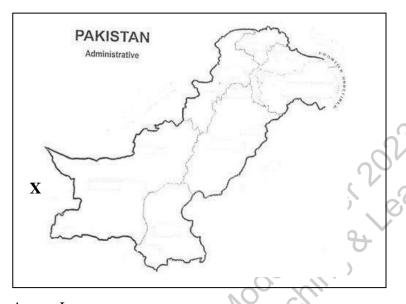
- A. it did not campaign in these regions.
- B. it did not show unity in terms of registration of the candidates.
- C. Muslims of these regions did not feel threatened by Hindu domination.
- D. Muslims of these regions could not associate themselves with its leaders.
- 7. Indian National Congress resigned from provincial governments on December 22, 1939 because
 - A. Viceroy had increased the voting rights of the minorities.
 - B. Viceroy had declared India's involvement in World War II.
 - C. All India Muslim League had started protests against the congress rule.
 - D. British crown had granted weightage to the Muslims in the central legislature.
- 8. Jinnah's reason for not accepting the proposals of the Simla Conference 1945 was that the
 - A. Viceroy had the veto power over all decisions.
 - B. Legislative Council had the power of defence and revenue only.
 - C. interim government had the power of the demarcation of boundaries.
 - D. Executive Council had unequal number of Congress and Muslim League leaders.
- 9. In the 1945-46 general elections, All India Muslim League was able to win almost all the Muslim seats in the Central Legislative Assembly because
 - A. Indian National Congress no longer enjoyed the support of the British.
 - B. Muslim distrusted All India National Congress after their rule of 1937-39.
 - C. the features of Communal Award (1932) were termed as void by the British.
 - D. voting rights were substantially increased in the Government of India Act 1935.
- 10. According to the 3rd June Plan 1947, North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Sylhet would decide whether to join Pakistan or not by the
 - A. verdict of Radcliffe.
 - B. holding of a referendum.
 - C. deliberations of Shahi Jirga.
 - D. decision made in the constituent assembly.
- 11. Punjab Boundary Commission, headed by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, led to water dispute between India and Pakistan.

With reference to the given statement, the MOST controversial decisions of the Punjab boundary commission was the allotment of

- A. Ferozpur district to India.
- B. Jalandhar district to India.
- C. Gurdaspur district to India.
- D. Hoshiarpur district to India.

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- 12. The rivers that became part of Pakistan in accordance with Indus Basin Treaty are
 - A. Sutlej, Beas and Indus.
 - B. Jhelum, Indus and Beas.
 - C. Chenab, Sutlej and Indus.
 - D. Chenab, Jhelum and Indus.
- 13. The neighbouring country of Pakistan shown as 'X' in the given map is

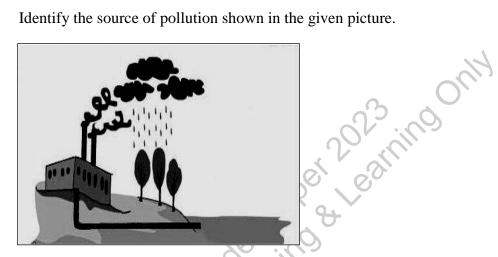


- A. Iran.
- B. India.
- C. China.
- D. Afghanistan.
- 14. Which of the following is the MOST important economic function of the River Indus and its tributaries for Pakistan? It is used
 - A. as habitat for fish.
 - B. for irrigation of land.
 - C. as fresh drinking water.
 - D. for transportation of goods.
- 15. The climate of the northern areas of Pakistan is greatly influenced by the
 - A. higher altitude of the area.
 - B. subtropical location of the country.
 - C. oceanic influence of the Arabian Sea.
 - D. western depression originating from the Mediterranean Sea.
- 16. The natural topography of the plains encouraged people to be associated with
 - A. tourism and fishing.
 - B. shipping and tourism.
 - C. agriculture and fishing.
 - D. shipping and agriculture.

17. In 2017 winters, International School in Islamabad had to suspend its outdoor activities of children due to the increase in smog, which might result in health disorders.

The leading cause of smog in the vicinity of Islamabad is due to the

- presence of brick kiln industries. A.
- В. cutting of trees in huge numbers.
- C. increase in the number of motor vehicles.
- D. burning of the residue of crop by local farmers.
- 18. Identify the source of pollution shown in the given picture.



- Vehicles A.
- В. Human waste
- C. Industrial emission
- Fertilisers and pesticides D.
- 19. The acidic pollutants in air impact the agricultural crop by directly affecting the
 - A. genetic composition.
 - B. rainfall pattern.
 - C. soil fertility.
 - D. pest attack.
- 20. In Pakistan, all of the following phenomena can occur primarily due to global warming **EXCEPT**
 - A. change in minimum and maximum temperature.
 - change in rainfall patterns. В.
 - C. floods and droughts.
 - D. landsliding.
- 21. To counter global warming in Pakistan, a step that can be collectively taken by the citizens and the government is to
 - A. plant trees.
 - initiate car-pooling. B.
 - C. ban use of chloro flouro carbon (CFCs).
 - D. install industrial chemical treatment plant.

PLEASE TURN OVER THE PAGE

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22. Trees that have stunted growth due to low temperature and less sunlight form the Alpine forests.

These forests are located in

- A. Indus delta and the adjoining areas.
- B. Abbotabad, Mardan, Peshawar.
- C. Chitral, Dir, Kohistan.
- D. Quetta, Kalat division.
- 23. All of the following are the benefits of natural gas in the economic development of Pakistan EXCEPT that it is
 - A. used in hardening and refining of ores.
 - B. easily accessible and available to the industry.
 - C. a cost effective substitute for coal and petroleum.
 - D. consumed as a raw material for the brick kiln industries.
- 24. Students of class VII left their class without switching off lights and fans to go out for their sports period. The head boy of the school notices the situation when passing by the class.

The IMMEDIATE step that should be taken by the head boy to save energy would be to

- A. report the incident to the school principal.
- B. switch off all the lights and fans on his own.
- C. stay in class and wait for the students to come back.
- D. go and call the students to switch off the lights and fans.
- 25. Farhana is a farmer. She grows crops and sells it in the market to earn cash to gain profit for her family.

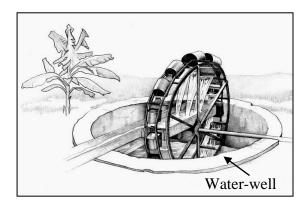
In light of the given scenario, Farhana is involved in

- A. arable farming.
- B. livestock farming.
- C. subsistence farming.
- D. commercial farming.
- 26. Riaz lives in a low-lying fertile land, in an area with an average temperature of 25°C to 35°C. The area receives an average rainfall of 1500 mm.

The ideal crop to be grown there will be

- A. rice.
- B. wheat.
- C. cotton.
- D. sugarcane.

27. The mode of irrigation shown in the given diagram is



- A. sprinklers.
- B. drip system.
- C. Persian wheel.
- D. inundation canals.
- 28. Arsalan has a farm on a low-lying fertile land. The area has a network of perennial canals and the average rainfall is high in the region. The land is losing its fertility, as water is not drained off from the land.

What should Arsalan do to overcome the given problem?

- A. Install tubewells
- B. Sprinkle limestone
- C. Use nitrogenous fertilisers
- D. Cement all the perennial canals
- 29. Rashida is a farmer. Due to extreme temperature, there has been over evaporation on her land, resulting in white patches on the land. This has made her land infertile.

What should Rashida do to make her land fertile again?

- A. Install Persian wheel
- B. Plant eucalyptus trees
- C. Treat land with limestone
- D. Construct barrages and dams
- 30. Which of the following regions in Pakistan has the highest share in the forest area of the country?
 - A. Punjab
 - B. Balochistan
 - C. Gilgit-Baltistan
 - D. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Please use this page for rough work

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