



Model Exam Paper

CIVICS

X

Duration: 3 Hours

Marks: 100

Instructions:

- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- The paper is divided into two sections. Section A consists of Constrictive Response Questions and Section B consists of Extended Response Questions.
- Bothe sections carry equal marks' weightage.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Section A:

MCQs:

(50)

1. What is freedom of religion? Choose one:
 - a. You can't choose the time you practice your religion.
 - b. You must choose a religion.
 - c. You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion.
 - d. No one can practice a religion.
2. Who is in charge of the national assembly? Choose one:
 - a. The Speaker of the House.
 - b. The Prime Minister.
 - c. The President.
 - d. The Chief Justice.
3. Name one branch or part of the government. Choose one:
 - a. State government.
 - b. Legislative.
 - c. Parliament.
 - d. United Nations.



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4. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the provinces. What is one power of the provinces? Choose one:
 - a. Make treaties.
 - b. Provide schooling and education.
 - c. Create an army.
 - d. Coin or print money.

5. We elect a prime minister for how many years?
 - a. 4
 - b. 5
 - c. 10
 - d. 2

6. It is restricted in Article _____ of Constitution that no discussion shall take place in Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) with respect to the conduct of any Judge of Supreme Court and a High Court in the discharge of his duties?
 - a. Article 78
 - b. Article 68
 - c. Article 58
 - d. None of above

7. The Presiding Officer of the Senate is called _____ ?
 - a. Deputy Speaker
 - b. Speaker
 - c. Chairman
 - d. None of above

8. Disqualification on grounds of the defection of Members of Parliament is provided in Article _____ of The Constitution?
 - a. 63
 - b. 62
 - c. 63A
 - d. None of above

9. Article 63 of the Constitution of 1973 deals with disqualification of _____ ?
 - a. Senate members
 - b. Members of National Assembly
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. None of above



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10. The system of election adopted for Senate in Constitution of 1973 is called _____?
- General election
 - Proportional representation
 - Both of above
 - None of above
11. Each province have _____ seats in the Senate?
- 14
 - 18
 - 16
 - None of above
12. Constitution of 1973 provides _____ elections for President?
- Direct
 - Indirect
 - Both of above
 - None of above
13. Under Article 58, the President shall dissolve the National Assembly at advice of _____?
- Chairman of Senate
 - Speaker
 - Prime Minister
 - None of above
14. Minimum age for membership of National Assembly is _____?
- 25 years
 - 35 years
 - 30 years
 - None of above
15. Federal Capital area has _____ seats in National Assembly?
- 3
 - 2
 - 1
 - None of above
16. In Constitution of 1973 minimum age limit for President is held _____?
- 55 years
 - 45 years
 - 35 years
 - None of above



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17. The State shall safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of minorities including their due representation in Federal and Provincial Services is provided by Article _____ of the Constitution 1973?
- 35
 - 36
 - Both of above
 - None of above
18. Right to a fair trial is _____ right of every citizen of Pakistan?
- Fundamental
 - Natural
 - Inherent
 - None of these
19. Safeguards as to arrest and detention is provided in _____ of the Constitution?
- Article 12
 - Article 10
 - Article 8
 - None of these
20. The basic duty of every citizen of Pakistan is that _____?
- He must play a creative role in the development of Pakistan
 - He must be a faithful person
 - He must be loyal to Pakistan
 - None of these
21. What is the system consisting of courts which interpret the constitution and award judgement?
- Judiciary
 - Parliament
 - Police
 - Legislative
22. What is the term used for money given to make amends for an injury or a loss?
- Donation
 - Compensation
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of these



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23. Which one of the following statements is not correct about social division?
- Too many small divisions are better than a single big division.
 - Politics is a force of unity when expressions of various kinds of social divisions occur.
 - It is only in countries like India that we have social divisions.
 - Assertion of social diversities in a country need not be seen as a source of danger.
24. What is the society with similar kinds of people called?
- Homogeneous
 - Heterogeneous
 - Humane
 - Humble
25. What is community service?
- Services volunteered by individuals or an organisation to benefit a community or its institution
 - An event in which you get paid an hourly wage
 - Something that only elderly people do
 - A college degree
26. What are examples of community service?
- Helping clean up a vacant lot
 - Teaching the underprivileged
 - Organising a fund raising event
 - All of the above
27. The declarative knowledge needed for advocacy policy practice consists of:
- Knowledge of social welfare policies and programs; past and current
 - Knowledge of political and organizational processes
 - Knowledge of analytical frameworks for purposes of evaluation
 - Knowledge of values frameworks for assessing desired end-goals
28. Quantitative data documenting the prevalence and incidence of social problems come from which discipline?
- Biology
 - Psychology
 - Sociology
 - Political Science



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29. Which of the following is not often cited as the difference between a political and social revolution?
- Social revolutions involve people spending more time together.
 - Social revolutions change major social structures like the relationships between classes.
 - Political revolutions mostly change political institutions.
 - Both can be dramatic, but social revolutions are typically more transformative.
30. Which of the following would likely increase the likelihood of successful actions aimed at bringing about change?
- Unified organizational leadership
 - New methods of communication
 - Pre-existing grievances in the citizenry
 - All of the above
31. Government of the _____ is called democracy.
- People
 - Rich
 - Poor
 - Farmers
32. Freedom of expression is expected in
- Kingship
 - Dictatorship
 - Democracy
 - Socialism
33. The group of _____ appointed by the prime minister to run the government is called the federal cabinet.
- People
 - Friends
 - Ministers
 - Students
34. The resident of a _____ is known as citizen.
- City
 - Country
 - Village
 - Town
35. Education is a _____ requirement of all.
- Main
 - Basic



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- c. Necessary
 - d. Big
36. It is the prime responsibility of the citizen to respect
- a. Teachers
 - b. Government
 - c. Law
 - d. People
37. Red Crescent works for the _____ of people.
- a. Betterment
 - b. Health
 - c. Education
 - d. Welfare
38. The welfare of any society is the responsibility of
- a. Teachers
 - b. Individuals
 - c. Government
 - d. Politicians
39. Which officials must be elected for any government to be called a democracy?
- a. Certain people from different constituencies passing the criteria to be elected
 - b. Any adult of the country
 - c. Only Bureaucratic
 - d. Heads of different organizations
 - e.
40. In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in
- a. 1999
 - b. 1998
 - c. 1997
 - d. 1996
41. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country. Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002. Which President of Pakistan was this?
- a. General Pervez Musharraf
 - b. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq
 - c. Farooq Leghari
 - d. Muhammad Mian Soomro
42. In a democracy the final decision making power must rest with
- a. The official head
 - b. The monarchs
 - c. Those elected by the people.
 - d. None



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43. In a democracy, each adult citizen must have
- Must have one vote
 - Each vote must have one value
 - A and B
 - None
44. What requirements do the people of the state need before elections?
- They should be free to think
 - To have opinions
 - To form associations
 - All
45. What requirements do the people of the state need after elections?
- Every office bearer has certain rights and responsibilities assigned by the constitution and the law
 - To respect some guarantees to the minorities.
 - Each of these is accountable not only to the people but also to other independent official
 - All
46. A democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' rights.
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - None
47. Democracy is better than other forms of government because
- It allows change
 - Allows voting
 - Allows right to opinion
 - It allows us to correct its own mistakes
48. According to 1962's constitution, the highest court is
- Family Court
 - National Assembly
 - Session Court
 - Supreme Court
49. _____ became the head of Pakistan in 1958.
- Ziaul Haq
 - Ayub Khan
 - Yahya Khan
 - Pervez Musharraf
50. Devolution plan came in the year
- 1995
 - 2005
 - 2010
 - 2015



Section B:

(50)

Short questions- 30 marks- 5 marks each

Attempt any 6 questions from the following.

1. Describe the functions of the civil bureaucracy.
2. Define the term 'judiciary'. Identify the functions of the judiciary.
3. Define the term advocacy with examples. List the different strategies citizens can use to advocate for their right.
4. Describe the economic rights of citizens of Pakistan outlined in key legal documents.
5. List the name of social movements in the history of Pakistan.
6. Define the terms:
 - 'discrimination',
 - 'diversity',
 - 'prejudice',
 - 'stereotype
 - and scapegoat'
7. Describe the role of social movements to promote democracy in Pakistan.
8. Differentiate between global culture and Pakistani culture

Long Questions- 20 marks-

Attempt any 1 questions from the following.

- 1- a) Identify key features of the presidential system of government (5)
- b) List key features of parliamentary form of government (5)
- c) Compare checks and balances in a presidential and parliamentary government (10)

- 2-a) Define the term 'community service'. (5)
- b) Identify the forms of major disasters with special reference to the local environment e.g. earthquake, fire, flood, landslide, hurricane, epidemics etc. (5)
- c) Make a plan for the safety measures to avoid such disasters. (10)