



Model Exam Paper

CIVICS

XII

Duration: 3 Hours

Marks: 100

Instructions:

- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- The paper is divided into two sections. Section A consists of Constructive Response Questions and Section B consists of Extended Response Questions.
- Both 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. Which of the following institutions can make changes to the existing law of the country?
 - a. The Supreme Court
 - b. The President
 - c. The Prime Minister
 - d. The Parliament
2. Which body acts as the guardian of Fundamental Rights?
 - a. District Courts
 - b. Supreme Court
 - c. Election Commission
 - d. Legislature
3. Why does the political executive have more powers than the permanent executive?
 - a. Because hardly any expertise is required in taking policy decisions
 - b. Because political executive consists of the direct representatives of the people
 - c. Political leaders are more educated
 - d. None of the above



4. Whom does the President appoint as the Prime Minister?
 - a. Anyone he likes
 - b. Leader of the majority party
 - c. MP who has secured the largest number of votes
 - d. None of the above

5. What is the government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties called?
 - a. Cooperation government
 - b. Coalition government
 - c. Consensus government
 - d. Cooperative government

6. Which of these options is/are correct regarding the powers of the Prime Minister?
 - a. He chairs the Cabinet meetings
 - b. He distributes work to the different departments
 - c. He can dismiss ministers
 - d. All the above

7. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - a. The Judiciary safeguards the laws
 - b. The Legislature implements the laws
 - c. The political executives are more powerful than the permanent executives
 - d. The permanent executives comprises the civil servants

8. The president of India is elected by
 - a. Direct Election by citizens ... 18 years of age
 - b. Indirect Election by the Electoral College
 - c. The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers
 - d. None of the above

9. The judges of Supreme Court are appointed by
 - a. President
 - b. Prime Minister
 - c. Chief Justice
 - d. Law Minister



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10. What did Dr. Ambedkar refer to the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies' as?
 - a. The brain of our Constitution
 - b. The heart and soul of our Constitution
 - c. The heart of our Constitution
 - d. the soul of our Constitution

11. Cultural and Educational Rights are safeguarded mainly for:
 - a. Women
 - b. minorities
 - c. children
 - d. Men

12. Which of the following rights is not available under the fundamental rights?
 - a. Right to Equality
 - b. Right to Freedom
 - c. Right to protect one's culture
 - d. Right to property.

13. Civil Rights are given to the individual by:
 - a. Nature
 - b. God
 - c. The State
 - d. The people

14. Which of these is not a freedom available under the 'Right to Freedom' in Pakistan?
 - a. Freedom of speech and expression
 - b. Freedom to invite people to rebel against the government
 - c. Freedom to assemble in a peaceful manner
 - d. Freedom to form associations and unions

15. Which of the following freedoms is not available to a Pakistani citizen?
 - a. Freedom to criticize the government
 - b. Freedom to participate in armed rebellion
 - c. Freedom to reside in any part of the country
 - d. All the above



16. Which one of the following is not a Political Right?
 - a. Right to contest election
 - b. Right to vote
 - c. Right to seek any political office
 - d. Right to freedom

17. What is meant by the term 'constituency'?
 - a. Place where the copy of constitution is kept
 - b. A particular area from where voters elect a representative to the constitution
 - c. A body of voters
 - d. None of the above

18. What is an election held for only one constituency to fill the vacancy caused due to the death or resignation of a member called?
 - a. By-election
 - b. Mid-term election
 - c. General election
 - d. None of these

19. Constituencies called 'wards' are made for the election to
 - a. Parliament
 - b. State Legislative Assembly
 - c. State Legislative Council
 - d. Panchayats and municipal bodies

20. For voting, the voter has to show which of these as identity proof?
 - a. Ration card
 - b. Driving license
 - c. Election Photo Identity Card
 - d. None of these

21. What are the details the candidates have to give in the legal declaration before contesting the elections?
 - a. Serious criminal cases pending against them
 - b. Details of assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family
 - c. Educational qualification of the candidate
 - d. All the above



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22. Name the body which conducts the elections in India
 - a. Supreme Court
 - b. Parliament
 - c. Cabinet
 - d. Election Commission

23. When on election duty, under whose control does the government officers work?
 - a. Central Government
 - b. Election Commission
 - c. District Magistrate
 - d. District Court

24. What does the term 'incumbent' mean?
 - a. The current holder of a political office
 - b. The candidate contesting the election
 - c. The outgoing candidate of the dissolved House
 - d. None of the above

25. The Election Commission is:
 - a. An elected body
 - b. An appointed body
 - c. An independent body
 - d. None of the above

26. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
 - a. All citizens above the age of 21 can vote in an election
 - b. Every citizen has the right to vote regardless of caste religion or gender
 - c. Some criminals and persons with unsound mind can be denied the right to vote in rare situations
 - d. It is the responsibility of the government to get the names of all eligible voters put in the voters list

27. Voter's List is also known as:
 - a. Election Number
 - b. Voter Identity Card
 - c. Electoral Roll
 - d. None of these



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28. Which of the following statements is against the democratic process of elections?
- Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections
 - Elections must be held regularly immediately after the term is over
 - The right to vote should be given to the selected people only
 - Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner
29. Reserved Constituencies ensures
- Right to equality
 - Proper representation to all religious groups
 - Proper representation to the weaker sections of society
 - None of these
30. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
- The Chief Justice of India
 - The Prime Minister of India
 - The President of India
 - None of these
31. We study Civics
- To become good politicians
 - To become good citizens
 - To know about the resources of the country
 - To become good citizens
32. The main function of legislature is
- Administration
 - Law making
 - Maintaining law and order
 - Provide justice
33. Male dominated family is called
- Matriarchal
 - Patriarchal
 - Joint family
 - Single family



34. Which type of political party system is prevailing in Pakistan?

- a. Single party system
- b. Two party system
- c. Multiple party system
- d. Non political party system

35. State remains permanent but changes occurs in

- a. Family
- b. Sovereignty
- c. Government
- d. None of these

36. A foreigner cannot enjoy these rights

- a. Political
- b. Economics
- c. Educational
- d. Social

37. Nationality is the type of _____ passion:

- a. Political
- b. Religious
- c. Spiritual
- d. Social

38. According to Divine origin theory, the ruler is appointed by

- a. The people
- b. God
- c. Contracts
- d. Force

39. The opposite of welfare state is

- a. Secular state
- b. Ideological state
- c. National state
- d. Police state



40. Single party system is prevalent in
- Pakistan
 - India
 - China
 - Turkey
41. In this form of government, a central Government rules over the country
- Presidential
 - Parliamentary
 - Federal
 - Unitary
42. The best definition of Civics was given by
- E.M. White
 - F.J. Gold
 - Mabel Hills
 - Patrick Caddies
43. The old Greek states were called
- Religious states
 - Tribal states
 - National states
 - City states
44. The Islamic concept of nationality is based upon
- Politics
 - Religion
 - Race
 - Customs
45. This law regulates relationship among countries
- Private
 - Public
 - Constitutional
 - International



46. Which branch of knowledge is closely related to Civics?

- a. Economics
- b. Ethics
- c. Geography
- d. Political science

47. From which language is the word Muaashira derived?

- a. Persian
- b. Arabic
- c. Urdu
- d. Latin

48. This organ of government is responsible for administration in a state

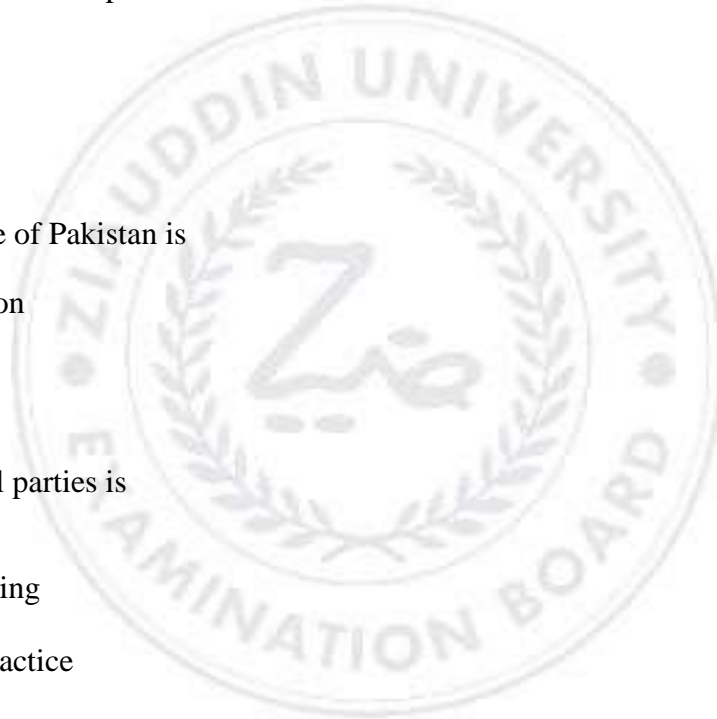
- a. Executive
- b. Judiciary
- c. Legislature
- d. Army

49. Organisational structure of Pakistan is

- a. Confederation
- b. Federal
- c. Unitary
- d. Union

50. The purpose of political parties is

- a. Welfare
- b. Social uplifting
- c. Politics
- d. Religious practice





Section B:

(50)

Short questions- 30 marks- 5 marks each

Attempt any 6 questions from the following.

- 1- Compare the roles of the President and Prime Minister in the 1973 constitution.
- 2- Identify the role of the military as a government institution
- 3- Differentiate between the terms 'sex' and 'gender'
- 4- Identify the problems faced by Pakistan in achieving economic stability and prosperity, elaborate upon any 2 issues.
- 5- Identify mediation bodies at international level such as UN
- 6- Identify the characteristics of a peaceful society
- 7- Identify political effects of economic programs of key international institutions
- 8- Identify the groups most affected by conflicts and wars at the local, national and global levels

Long Questions- 20 marks-

Attempt any 2 questions from the following.

- 1- Assess the degree to which women are assured the rights given them in Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- 2- Compare the role of legislature, executive and judiciary in democratic and dictatorial forms of government
- 3- Describe the objectives and the functions of key economic institutions (World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank)
- 4a- Identify the causes of conflict(s) and war at the local, national and global level
- b- Identify the consequences of conflicts and war at the local, national and global level