



Model Exam Paper

Class IX-X

Duration: 2 hours

Total Number of Marks: 75

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:

(40)

1. Which mission suggested declaring the subcontinent to be a union?
 - a. Cripps Mission
 - b. Simon Mission
 - c. Fort Mission
 - d. Cabinet Mission
2. Who delivered the presidential address in Pakistan Resolution?
 - a. Allama Iqbal
 - b. Mian Muhammad Shafi
 - c. Quaid-e-Azam
 - d. Ch. Rehmat Ali
3. The average temperature of coastal areas is _____.
 - a. 32 degrees
 - b. 28 degrees
 - c. 40 degrees
 - d. 38 degrees
4. Pakistan is divided into how many climatic regions?
 - a. 3
 - b. 4
 - c. 5
 - d. 6



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5. Simla Conference was convened by _____
 - a. Lord Baden Powell
 - b. Lord Wavell
 - c. Gandhi
 - d. Jinnah

6. Muslim League was established in _____
 - a. 1904
 - b. 1905
 - c. 1906
 - d. 1907

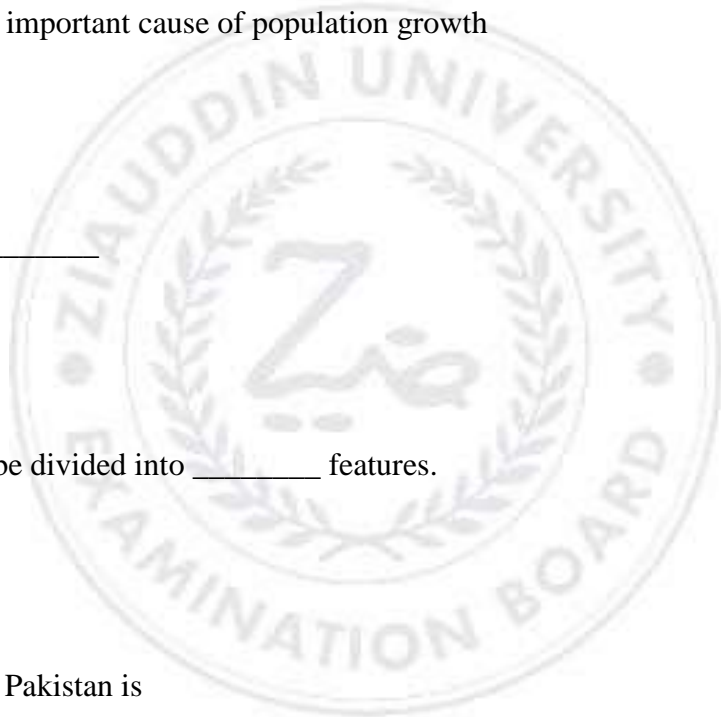
7. Majority of population of Pakistan derives its livelihood from _____
 - a. Agriculture
 - b. Service and trade
 - c. Industry
 - d. Guest-worker in other countries

8. Which of the following is the most important cause of population growth
 - a. Lack of Education
 - b. Unemployment
 - c. Early Marriages
 - d. Migration

9. The first capital of Pakistan was _____
 - a. Islamabad
 - b. Lahore
 - c. Karachi
 - d. Peshawar

10. The land surface of Pakistan can be divided into _____ features.
 - a. 3
 - b. 4
 - c. 5
 - d. 6

11. The most important cash crops of Pakistan is
 - a. Sugarcane
 - b. Tobacco
 - c. Cotton
 - d. Oil seeds

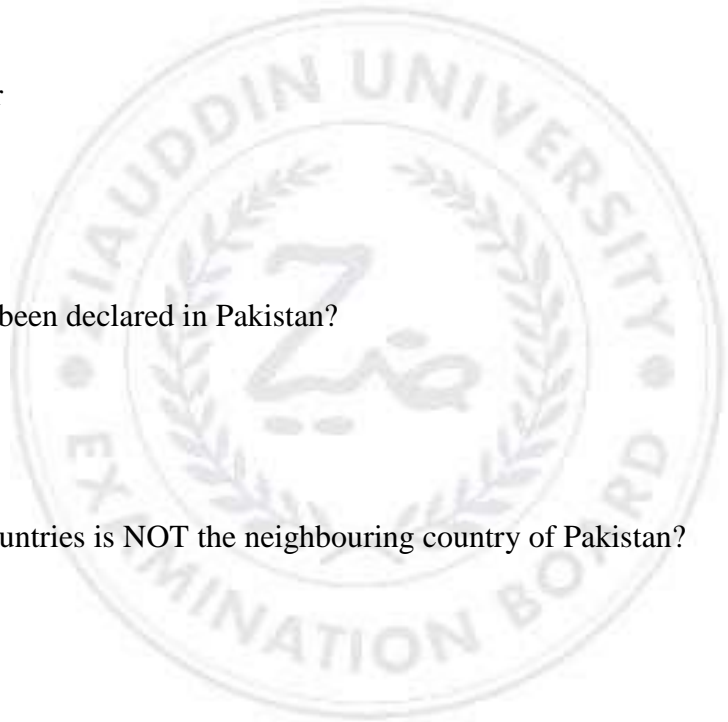




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12. In Pakistan, industry can be categorised under _____ kinds.
- 2
 - 4
 - 3
 - 5
13. Who declared Urdu to be the national language of Pakistan?
- Liaqat Ali Khan
 - Quaid-e-Azam
 - Allama Iqbal
 - Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
14. How many education policies have been introduced in the country since the independence?
- 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6
15. Lucknow Pact came in the year
- 1916
 - 1926
 - 1936
 - 1946
16. How many Martial Laws have been declared in Pakistan?
- 4
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
17. Which among the following countries is NOT the neighbouring country of Pakistan?
- India
 - China
 - Bangladesh
 - Iran
18. Urdu-Hindi controversy started in the year _____.
- 1857
 - 1867
 - 1877
 - 1887





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19. Balochistan comprises _____% of population of Pakistan.
- 4.96
 - 5.90
 - 6.7
 - 5.5
20. All India Muhammadan Educational Conference was held at _____
- Simla
 - Dhaka
 - Lucknow
 - Delhi
21. The sources of Islamic ideology are
- Quran and Ijma (Consensus)
 - Sunnah and Qiyas (Analogy)
 - Quran and Sunnah
 - None of the above
22. The climate of Pakistan is mostly _____.
- Cold and dry
 - Hot and dry
 - Cold and moist
 - Hot and moist
23. In the South-West of Pakistan, _____ is our neighbouring country.
- India
 - China
 - Afghanistan
 - Iran
24. Sialkot is famous for _____ goods.
- Sports
 - Surgical
 - Furniture
 - Textile
25. Carpet making is _____ sector industry of Pakistan.
- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - Quaternary



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26. The majority of Pakistanis live in _____ areas.
- Rural
 - Town
 - Suburbs
 - Urban
27. In Pakistan _____ languages are spoken.
- 40
 - 74
 - 56
 - 68
27. East Pakistan decided to seek independence and took the name Bangladesh in the year-----
- 1975
 - 1972
 - 1971
 - 1974
28. _____ began the Quit India campaign because they wanted to help India make a gradual and peaceful transition to democratic self- rule.
- British
 - Muslims
 - Hindus
 - Hindus and Muslims
29. Most of the southern areas of Pakistan are _____.
- desert and hot
 - cold and dry
 - hot and wet
 - cold and wet
30. The world's biggest salt mine is located in _____.
- Punjab
 - Sindh
 - Balochistan
 - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
31. Soil formed from the layers of silt, loam, and silty clay loam is known as the _____.
- Indus Basin Soil
 - Mountain Soil
 - Sandy Desert Soil
 - None of the above



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32. _____ and medicines are the important exports of Pakistan.
- Cotton
 - Football
 - Oil
 - Rice
33. _____ is the main cause of population growth in Pakistan.
- No family planning
 - Lack of education
 - Early marriages
 - Poverty
34. FATA stands for _____.
- Federally Administered Tribal Areas
 - Federally Associate Tribal Areas
 - Full Administered Tribal Areas
 - Functionally Associate Tribal Areas
35. Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated in the month of _____.
- Zil Hajj
 - Ramzan
 - Shawwal
 - Shaban
36. First Educational Conference of Pakistan was held in the year _____.
- 1947
 - 1949
 - 1950
 - 1952
37. The female literacy rate in Pakistan is _____ according to the 1998 Census.
- 32 %
 - 50%
 - 45%
 - 30%
38. Pakistan has _____ seasons
- 2
 - 4
 - 3
 - 1
39. In Balochistan, water is collected through underground artificial streams called _____.
- Canal
 - Karez
 - Tube Well



d. None of the above

40. The Objectives Resolution was passed in the year _____.
- 1930
 - 1940
 - 1946
 - 1949

Section B:

Subjective: 35

Short Answers: 20

Long Answers: 15

I. Short Questions and Answers:

- **Attempt any 5.**
- **4 marks each.**

1. Why is an ideology important to a nation?
2. Outline the main features of the Two Nation Theory.
3. Describe how the population growth is a cause of environmental pollution.
4. What are the agricultural problems of Pakistan?
5. Describe the rights and obligations of a citizen.
6. Describe the significance of Lucknow Pact 1916.
7. Explain the purpose of Round Table Conference 1930-1932.
8. Analyze the importance of Presidential Address of the Quaid-e-Azam, 11 August, 1947.

II. Long Questions and Answers:

- **Attempt any 3.**
- **5 marks each.**

1. Compare and contrast the Cripps' offer and Cabinet Mission Plan.
2. Analyse the impact of war of independence 1857 on Muslims of India.
3. Write a comparative analysis of the stance of Jinnah and Gandhi on Khilafat Movement.
4. Divide Pakistan into major climatic regions and briefly describe climatic characteristics of each Region.
5. Explain the form of Government (Parliamentary, Unitary, Federal, Presidential)
6. Propose remedies for the problems faced by the agriculture sector in (Pakistan and Sindh)