

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS IX EXAMINATION





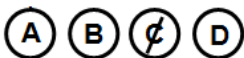
APRIL/ MAY 2018

Civics Paper I

Time: 40 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. A family comprising of a couple along with the two children they have together and two children from their respective previous marriages is an example of a/ an
 - A. nuclear family.
 - B. blended family.
 - C. adoptive family.
 - D. extended family.
2. Which of the following statements BEST describes the difference between an Islamic state and a modern welfare state?
 - A. A welfare state limits people's freedom whereas an Islamic state gives freedom to all its citizens.
 - B. A welfare state is democratic in nature whereas an Islamic state is theocratic in nature.
 - C. A welfare state promotes universal primary education whereas an Islamic state promotes religious education.
 - D. A welfare state promotes material advancement of the people whereas an Islamic state promotes both material and spiritual advancement of people.
3. Civic education prepares citizens to be
 - A. keenly concerned with the world affairs.
 - B. actively involved in their own governance.
 - C. enthusiastically patriotic towards their country.
 - D. passionately dedicated towards their community.
4.
 - A group of people
 - Laws, customs and institutions
 - Some common purposes, common interests and common good

The above mentioned elements are the characteristic features of a

- A. state.
- B. society.
- C. democracy.
- D. government.

5.

Civics	Subject 'X'
It only studies human life in an organised group.	Whereas, it deals with human life in detail, it does not differentiate between organised and unorganised groups.

The given table defines Civics and subject 'X'. Subject 'X' is

- A. Ethics.
- B. History.
- C. Sociology.
- D. Economics.

6. The function of family that is shown in the given pictures is to



- A. meet physical needs.
- B. acquire economic skills for society.
- C. achieve social mobility and control.
- D. encourage religious and cultural values.

7.

- Consists of a group of individuals living in a particular area with some degree of 'we-feeling'
- Always denotes a definite locality or geographic area

The given statements help us understand the characteristic features of a

- A. state.
- B. society.
- C. community.
- D. government.

8. The strength of the society in terms of civics depends on its

- A. needs and wants.
- B. religion and ethnicity.
- C. culture and traditions.
- D. demographics and plurality.

9. A deliberative body of persons, usually elective, who are empowered to make, change or repeal the laws of a country or state is called a/ an

- A. judiciary.
- B. executive.
- C. legislature.
- D. armed force.

10. A state that takes responsibility for the basic needs of its citizens and enables them to live a peaceful life is called a
- A. federal state.
 - B. welfare state.
 - C. capitalist state.
 - D. democratic state.
11. Kansas State in the United States of America cannot be called a state because it does not have
- A. sovereignty.
 - B. a government.
 - C. definite territory.
 - D. a large population.
12. Civics is important for students to study because it
- A. is an easy course to pass.
 - B. is a compulsory subject in their course.
 - C. teaches them how to manipulate rules and regulations.
 - D. teaches them how to fulfil their responsibilities as citizens.
13. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of the State?
- A. Population
 - B. Defined territory
 - C. Common consciousness
 - D. Organised government
14. Which of the following CANNOT be categorised as a civic responsibility?
- A. Jury duty
 - B. Paying taxes
 - C. Obeying the laws
 - D. Joining defence forces
15. The decisions of which of the following courts is binding on all other courts of Pakistan?
- A. Supreme Court
 - B. Federal Shariat Court
 - C. Islamabad High Court
 - D. Azad Kashmir Supreme Court
16. Fahad is living in Saudi Arabia for the last ten years due to his job posting. He would be responsible to the state for all of the following EXCEPT
- A. paying taxes on his income.
 - B. defending the state at time of war.
 - C. following traffic rules and regulations.
 - D. registering his information with the concerned authorities.

17. Aliya is a citizen of Canada but got married in Germany. Her child who was born in Germany would have the citizenship of Canada as well. This is due to the principle of
- jus soil.*
 - jus sanguinis.*
 - naturalization.
 - indirect recognition.
- 18.
- Special affection for one's own country
 - Special concern for the well-being of one's own country
 - A sense of personal identification with one's own country
- The given characteristics help us define
- equality.
 - patriotism.
 - nationalism.
 - volunteerism.
19. In the context of globalisation, which of the following roles of a global citizen would be the MOST important?
- Patriotism towards one's home country
 - Motivation to adopt technological changes
 - Volunteerism in lower socio-economic groups
 - Tolerance towards different beliefs and ideologies
20. The power vested in the Supreme Court of Pakistan is to
- execute all rules and regulations.
 - approve presidential appointments.
 - pardon people with capital punishments.
 - decide the conformity of law with the constitution.
21. Which of the following can be claimed as a benefit of democracy for a society?
- The election process takes a long time.
 - Change is only possible through a revolution.
 - One can appreciate multiple perspectives of people.
 - One can only become a leader when one is of a certain age.
22. If one has the right to education, then it is one's responsibility to
- spread it to others.
 - get better monetary benefit.
 - get elected to the parliament.
 - use it to attain prestige in society.

23. The major problem with the constitutional rights of the citizens of Pakistan is that the rights are NOT
- A. mentioned as laws.
 - B. implemented in society.
 - C. understood by people.
 - D. easily accessed by the masses.

24. According to the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the state shall provide free and compulsory education in such a manner as may be determined by law.

Which of the following age groups fall under this law?

- A. Two to ten years
 - B. Ten to twenty years
 - C. Five to sixteen years
 - D. Two to eighteen years
25. According to a report published by the law and order wing of the Special Monitoring Unit (SMU), at least 60 women are subjected to violence every day in Punjab alone. In order to counter this, the Punjab Government has introduced the Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016.

Which of the following should be the initial step by the government in order to implement this effectively?

- A. Form a separate women police force
 - B. Initiate women's rights awareness programs
 - C. Establish complaint centres and shelter homes
 - D. Increase women's seats in the Provincial assembly
26. Islam advocates the right of protection of personal privacy. In this regard, it is the responsibility of all citizens NOT to
- A. spy on fellow citizens.
 - B. hire fellow citizens as bonded labour.
 - C. hurt the feelings and sentiments of fellow citizens.
 - D. provide basic necessities for oneself and fellow citizens.
27. All of the following are examples of rights granted to an individual in a modern society EXCEPT for the right to
- A. keep slaves.
 - B. leave his/ her country.
 - C. practice religion freely.
 - D. choose his/ her profession.

28. Mussolini was a dictator with the slogan “one nation, one party, one leader”. This kind of dictatorship is known as
- A. fascist.
 - B. nationalist.
 - C. communist.
 - D. imperialist.
29. During the British regime, which of the following was initiated as law that compromised the basic rights of a citizen?
- A. Poor child care
 - B. Lack of entertainment
 - C. Detention without bail
 - D. Improper infrastructure
30. In a federal form of government, the power is divided between
- A. two units.
 - B. three units.
 - C. four units.
 - D. five units.

Please use this page for rough work

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