

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD
SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
CLASS IX
MODEL EXAMINATION PAPER 2023 AND ONWARDS
Civics Paper I
Time: 1 hour 10 minutes Marks: 40

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 40 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 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	1 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
	2 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
	3 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
	4 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D

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 unit that is led by the same government is PRIMARILY known as a/ an

- A. nation.
- B. family.
- C. community.
- D. organisation.

2. Read the following elements.

- Common purpose
- Customs and laws
- Group of homogenous people

All of the mentioned elements characterise a

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

3. A self-organised network of people with common agenda, cause, or interest, living in a specified geographical boundary and collaborate by sharing ideas, information and other resources is known as

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

4. Which type of family is shown in the given picture?



- A. Nuclear family
- B. Extended family
- C. Grandparent family
- D. Single-parent family

5. The social institution that provides the basic learning of social interaction is
- A. family.
 - B. politics.
 - C. religion.
 - D. education.
6. In terms of Civics, the necessary characteristic a community needs to have is a
- A. military.
 - B. territory.
 - C. judiciary.
 - D. government.
7. The feeling generated by a family, which is the major binding force of a community is the feeling of
- A. trust.
 - B. sympathy.
 - C. togetherness.
 - D. responsibility.
8. Modern society aims at the welfare of individuals so that individuals can be provided various
- A. roles.
 - B. values.
 - C. objectives.
 - D. opportunities.
9. Society promotes the well-being of its individuals by making them capable for
- A. standing against social change.
 - B. self-development and expression.
 - C. satisfying their economic needs only.
 - D. socialisation within their own communities.
10. Civic education prepares citizens to be
- A. deeply concerned with the world affairs.
 - B. actively involved in their own governance.
 - C. enthusiastically patriotic towards their country.
 - D. passionately dedicated towards their community.
11. The BASIC difference between a nation and an *ummah* is that
- A. a nation has a common consciousness, whereas an ummah can have different ones.
 - B. a nation has similar customs and religion, whereas an ummah can have different ones.
 - C. nation is a term used for people living in a certain territory, whereas an ummah can be used for people living around the globe.
 - D. nation is a term used for people speaking the same language, whereas an ummah is used for people having different languages.

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12. Civics education should be included in a school's curriculum because it helps students to
- A. suggest improvement in the already existing branches of the government.
 - B. acquire citizenship of different countries of the world.
 - C. know their rights and undertake their responsibilities.
 - D. run political campaigns in their own respective areas.

13. Aslam is a car racer. When driving late at night, he always obeys the traffic signals even if there is no traffic or traffic police on the road.

In light of the given situation, Aslam exemplifies a citizen who

- A. obeys the rule of law.
 - B. is afraid to drive recklessly.
 - C. considers it inconvenient to be fined.
 - D. wants to portray himself superior to others.
14. Ahsan is a 10-year-old boy who lives in a low socio-economic area. The people living in his area are not very educated and throw trash on roads in their area.

Which of the following actions of Ahsan would help him to resolve the mentioned issue in the MOST informal way?

- A. Collect funds and hire a sweeper to clean the area
 - B. Arrange an awareness walk for all the residents of the area
 - C. Develop a petition and get it signed by all the people of the locality
 - D. Start talking amongst his friends about the benefits of a clean environment
15. Which of the following is considered to be an important element of a state?
- A. Legislature
 - B. Sovereignty
 - C. Armed forces
 - D. Foreign affairs
16. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the relation between state and territory?
- A. Security of a state depends on the size of its territory.
 - B. Power of a state depends on the size of its territory.
 - C. Small states have more efficient administration.
 - D. Regardless of size, all states are equal in status and rights.
17. The PRIMARY function of a state towards its citizens is to
- A. equip military forces.
 - B. celebrate national events.
 - C. maintain peace and security.
 - D. provide recreational facilities.

18. Which of the following statements BEST describes the difference between an Islamic state and a modern welfare state?

	Islamic State	Welfare State
A.	Gives freedom to citizens	Limits freedom of citizens
B.	Theocratic	Democratic and Sovereign
C.	Promotes religious education	Promotes universal primary education
D.	Promotes material and spiritual advancement of people	Promotes material development of people

19. A capitalist state is a form of an organisation in which a group of people
- exist in different forms of tribes.
 - share common history and traditions.
 - has allegiance to the respective religions.
 - are involved in profit-based economic activities.
20. In terms of Civics, Balochistan cannot be regarded as a state because it
- is a small territory.
 - has less population.
 - does not possess sovereignty.
 - has no governmental structure.
21. The similarity between the democratic and dictatorship forms of government is that
- leaders have all the powers.
 - they are governed by a system.
 - people can tell the government what to do.
 - people cannot vote out the government.
22. The MAIN function of a judiciary is to
- sign the laws.
 - make the laws.
 - interpret the laws.
 - implement the laws.
23. A deliberative body of persons, usually elected, who are empowered to make, change or repeal the laws of a country or state is called a/ an
- military.
 - judiciary.
 - executive.
 - legislature.

24. Territory is an important element for the formation of a state where people PRIMARILY can
- establish a sovereign government.
 - have agencies to implement law and order.
 - have formal and informal social interactions.
 - establish industries for economic development.
25. Islands are usually not states. On the contrary, Hawaii, which is an island, is considered as a state because it has
- tourist spots.
 - a government.
 - its own currency.
 - economic institutions.
26. The legislative council is a body of people who
- believe in and uphold a government.
 - make laws for a country or state.
 - are actively engaged in politics.
 - hear and decide cases in the court of law.
27. Read the following features:
- State-controlled media
 - Backed by military power
 - Power is monopolised in a single person or party
- Which form of government is identified from the given features?
- Theocracy
 - Aristocracy
 - Democracy
 - Dictatorship
28. A constitution that is the product of history and its origin can be traced through customs and usages. Its roots are in the past. It takes shape in the course of history due to the action and interaction of political, economic and social forces in the country.
- The given description of a constitution highlights it as a/ an
- rigid constitution.
 - written constitution.
 - enacted constitution.
 - evolved constitution.

29. A person who owes allegiance to the state, participates in political affairs, and enjoys rights and benefits granted by the state is known as a/ an
- A. alien.
 - B. slave.
 - C. citizen.
 - D. foreigner.
30. Waqar has been working in a country on a work permit. He is likely to enjoy all of the following benefits offered by the government EXCEPT the right to
- A. vote.
 - B. security.
 - C. acquire property.
 - D. freedom of speech.
31. Fareeha was born in the United States of America (USA), but her parents belong to Switzerland. According to the law of Switzerland, children born to their citizens remain their citizens.
- In light of the given situation, Fareeha will be a citizen of Switzerland because of the process of
- A. jus soli.
 - B. naturalisation.
 - C. jus Sanguinis.
 - D. indirect recognition.
32. If one wants to enjoy the right for equality in front of the law, then one has the responsibility to
- A. propagate one's religion.
 - B. obey the rules and regulations.
 - C. protect one's neighbours' property.
 - D. share one's skills for the benefit of others.
33. According to the constitution of 1973 of Pakistan, against any criminal charge, an individual shall be entitled to have a right to
- A. get a fair trial.
 - B. be protected against self-incrimination.
 - C. be treated as guilty until proven innocent.
 - D. appoint a judge at his/ her own discretion.
34. As per constitution of 1973 of Pakistan, all of the following are true for the concept of rights EXCEPT that
- A. rights include dignity for humankind.
 - B. all humans are equal in terms of rights.
 - C. rights and responsibilities are interlinked.
 - D. only people of the book are entitled to religious rights.

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35. The MAIN hurdle in the implementation of constitutional human rights in Pakistan is the lack of
- A. natural resources.
 - B. good governance.
 - C. judicial institutions.
 - D. adequate legislation.
36. The MAJOR problem with the constitutional rights of the citizens of Pakistan is that the rights are not
- A. mentioned anywhere.
 - B. known by the people.
 - C. implemented properly.
 - D. appreciated by the masses.
37. Aqib and his fellow students had declared a strike at a public university. They had damaged university property and set a private vehicle on fire.
- In the given situation, citizen rights demand that Aqib and his fellow students should
- A. not be punished by the state for both offences.
 - B. only be punished by any one entity for both the offences.
 - C. be punished by the entities in accordance with their jurisdiction.
 - D. only be punished by the state for setting the private vehicle on fire.
38. Sadia is paying less salary to her maid than the standard salary defined by the state.
- In light of the given situation, the right of the maid violated by Sadia is the right of
- A. fair wage.
 - B. a better job.
 - C. information.
 - D. compensation.
39. Media is considered as the sword arm of a democratic state because it
- A. supports the economy of the society.
 - B. maintains the existing power structure.
 - C. defends public interest against malpractice.
 - D. reflects upon the negative aspects of the society.
40. The BASIC role that is performed by the opposition parties in a democratic system of the state is to
- A. develop the state's infrastructure.
 - B. work on environment friendly projects.
 - C. improve educational system of the state.
 - D. evaluate the activities of the government.

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