AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS IX EXAMINATION

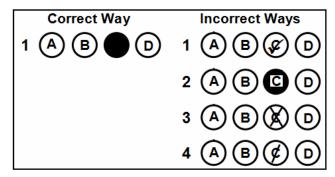
MAY 2015

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.



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.

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- 1. The word 'Civics' is derived from the Latin word 'Civitas' which means
 - A. city.
 - B. citizen.
 - C. culture.
 - D. civilian organization.
- 2. Civics helps the citizens by
 - A. explaining the powers of the state.
 - B. narrowing the outlook of the people.
 - C. making them conscious of their rights and duties.
 - D. enlightening them about religious and ethical values.
- 3. Which of the following is the CORRECT statement about the difference between Civics and History?
 - A. History is a social science but Civics is not.
 - B. History is a physical science but Civics is not.
 - C. History is a normative science but Civics is not.
 - D. History is a study of the events of the past events but Civics is not.
- 4. Civics helps to inculcate which of the following in the young citizens of a country?
 - A. Indolence
 - B. Self interest
 - C. Materialism
 - D. Loyalty to state
- 5. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a true Islamic society?
 - A. Equity
 - B. Racism
 - C. Fraternity
 - D. Humanism
- 6. The functions of monogamous family are all of the following EXCEPT
 - A. to protect the rights of women.
 - B. to give care by both the parents.
 - C. to create equal sense of responsibility.
 - D. to give rise to family quarrels and feuds.
- 7. A family is the primary source of learning for children as it
 - A. demonstrates prejudice between a male and a female child.
 - B. imposes its wishes.
 - C. teaches the art of living together.
 - D. treats its member as slaves.

- 8. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a community?
 - A. It has a territory.
 - B. It is a non-social institution.
 - C. It possesses many common values.
 - D. Its members strongly feel like a group.
- 9. All of the following are positive lessons learned by man from the society EXCEPT to
 - A. learn languages.
 - B. generate new ideas.
 - C. learn socializing skills.
 - D. learn to waste resources.
- 10. Which of the following is a pre-requisite for the safety, protection and welfare of the citizens?
 - A. Proper functioning of the state
 - B. Transmission of cultural values
 - C. Indoctrination of global values and ethics
 - D. Understanding ideological aspects of the state
- 11. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of the state?
 - A. Population
 - B. Defined territory
 - C. Organized government
 - D. Common consciousness
- 12. If a state has a large population, it can be an advantageous for
 - A. bifurcation of responsibilities.
 - B. national solidarity and integrity.
 - C. equal consumption of resources.
 - D. military, defence and human resource.
- 13. He is Allah, the one and only. Allah is self sufficient, while all are dependent on Him. He begets not, nor is He begotten and there is none comparable to Him. (Surah-e-Ikhlas)

The principles about which element of an Islamic state can be derived from this Surah?

- A. Land
- B. People
- C. Government
- D. Sovereignty
- 14. Which of the following statements defines 'rights'?
 - A. Obligations within a legal framework
 - B. Opinions of clergy, political parties and activists
 - C. The statements declared in the charter of the United Nations
 - D. Provision of sufficient range for free action and liberty

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- 15. All of the following are examples of rights granted to an individual in a modern society EXCEPT for the right to
 - A. to keep slaves.
 - B. to leave his/her country.
 - C. to choose their profession.
 - D. to have freedom to practice religion.
- 16. All of the following are true for the Islamic concept of rights EXCEPT that
 - A. rights include dignity for human kind.
 - B. all humans are equal in terms of rights.
 - C. rights and responsibilities are interlinked.
 - D. only the people of the book (*Ahl-e-Kitab*) are entitled to religious rights.
- 17. Suppose an alien from planet Mars lands in Pakistan and lives in peace.

He would be immediately given all the following rights provided in the constitution EXCEPT the

- A. right to move freely.
- B. right to security.
- C. right to worship.
- D. right to vote.
- 18. 'Right to vote' is a
 - I. political right.
 - II. economical right.
 - III. civil right.
 - IV. social right.

Which of the above is/are CORRECT?

- A. II only
- B. IV only
- C. I and III
- D. II and IV
- 19. Abida, Amir and Ahmed live in the same village. They share the same source of water. Amir likes to leave the tap on while brushing; Ahmed lets the water run in the shower while he is soaping himself and Abida, while watering the plants, lets the water sprays on the streets as well.

All of the following can be the negative affect of their actions EXCEPT

- A. increase in migration.
- B. increase in air pollution.
- C. scarcity of natural resource.
- D. breakdown of law and order situation.

20. 'If a mangled black slave is appointed your *Ame*er, listen to him and obey him provided he executes the ordinance of the book of Allah amongst you.'

Last Sermon of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)

Which of the following is being taught by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) here?

- A. Patriotism
- B. Volunteerism
- C. Global tolerance
- D. Individual freedom
- 21. During the first ruling period of Benazir Bhutto (1988-90), her government was unable to remove the eight amendment of the constitution because she did not
 - A. have sincere people in her party.
 - B. want to change the constitution.
 - C. know how to change the constitution.
 - D. have the majority in the parliament required to amend the constitution.
- 22. Every new proposal for a law is first presented before the legislature as a
 - A. bill.
 - B. ordinance.
 - C. regulation.
 - D. declaration.
- 23. In Pakistan, poverty, disease, ignorance and idleness are big hurdles in the implementation of
 - A. good governance.
 - B. dictatorship.
 - C. capitalism.
 - D. marxism.
- 24. In an Islamic state, government generates resources for fulfilling the basic needs of the citizens by
 - A. collecting *jizya* tax from Muslims.
 - B. collecting zakat from wealthy Muslims.
 - C. taking loans from other Muslim countries.
 - D. establishing religious schools for the Muslims.
- 25. Pervaiz Musharraf took over Pakistan on 12th October, 1999 after coming back from a visit to Sri Lanka. He removed the government of Nawaz Sharif and became the Chief Executive of the country and stayed in the position for more than 10 years.

The above mentioned text describes a system of government called

- A. oligarchy.
- B. monarchy.
- C. democracy.
- D. dictatorship.

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26.	Interpreting the law is the prime responsibility of the
	A. judiciary.
	B. executive.C. legislature.
	C. legislature.D. armed forces.
27.	In a federal form of government, the power is divided between
	A. two units.
	B. three units.
	C. four units.
	D. five units.
28.	Which of the following is among the roles of the executive?
	A. Administer judgment
	B. Interpret the constitution
	C. Pass execution orders of criminals.D. Control administration of the government
	D. Control administration of the government
29.	All of the following are the benefits of having a democratic government EXCEPT that
	A. it makes quick decisions.
	B. it works for economic success.
	C. it is answerable to the citizens.
	D. it works for the welfare of the people.
30.	All of the following are the conditions necessary for the success of democracy EXCEPT
	A. tolerance and honesty.
	B. educated citizenship.
	C. economic equality.D. skilled workforce.
	D. Skilled workforce.

END OF PAPER