SSC-II PakStudies: Chapter-wise MCQs

Federal Board (FBISE) | National Book Foundation textbook | 378 MCQs in 6 units plus Federal Board past papers. The correct option in every question is shown in bold.

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Unit 1: Society and Culture of Pakistan

55 MCQs

1. Culture is best described as
A. only the buildings of a country
B. the shared and passed-on collection of ideas, customs, values, symbols, language and artifacts of a group
C. only the religion of a group
D. only the language of a group

2. Pakistan is home to over _____ distinct languages.
A. 20 B. 40 **C. 70** D. 100

3. The national language and lingua franca of Pakistan is
A. Sindhi B. Pashto C. Punjabi **D. Urdu**

4. Which cultural element can most directly promote cultural diversity within a society?
A. Celebrating regional festivals B. National sports events
C. A centralized education system D. A uniform language policy

5. Regional festivals influence cultural diversity by
A. focusing only on national history
B. promoting uniformity across regions
C. highlighting and celebrating local traditions and customs
D. discouraging traditional arts

6. The Kalash people of Chitral celebrate the spring festival called
A. Shindoor **B. Chilam Joshi**
C. Jashn e Baharan D. Sibi Mela

7. Sibi Mela is held annually in
A. Balochistan B. Punjab
C. Sindh D. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

8. Urdu developed as a lingua franca during the
A. Ghaznavid era B. Pakistan era
C. British era **D. Mughal era**

9. Which language movement highlighted tensions between linguistic groups and contributed to separation in 1971?
A. The language movement in East Pakistan B. The Balochi language movement
C. The Pashto language movement D. The Sindhi language movement

10. What role does Urdu play in Pakistan in terms of national unity?
A. It is rarely spoken outside major cities **B. It serves as a unifying lingua franca**
C. It creates division among regions D. It replaces all regional languages

11. Folklore refers to
A. written laws of a state
B. scientific theories
C. modern news
D. traditional beliefs, customs, stories, songs and practices passed down orally

12. Folklore is usually passed down through
A. media ads B. books only
C. oral tradition D. courts

13. The story of Heer Ranjha is an example of
A. economic policy B. scientific discovery
C. modern drama **D. folklore**

14. Heer Ranjha, Sohni Mahiwal and Mirza Sahiban are folktales of
A. Punjab B. Sindh
C. Balochistan D. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

15. Sassi Punnun, Umar Marvi and Momal Rano are folktales of
A. Punjab B. Balochistan
C. Sindh D. Gilgit-Baltistan

16. Drama is a genre of literature intended for
A. legal writing
B. performance by actors on a stage or screen
C. private reading only
D. scientific research

17. Pakistan Television (PTV) was established in
A. 1971 B. 1985 C. 1947 **D. 1964**

18. Which of the following is a famous Pakistani playwright?
A. Ayub Khan **B. Ashfaq Ahmed**
C. Liaquat Ali Khan D. Allama Iqbal

19. Regional cultures contribute to national unity by
A. rejecting national symbols B. ignoring local traditions
C. promoting a shared cultural heritage D. enforcing a single cultural identity

20. Jashn e Baharan is a festival of
A. Punjab B. Balochistan
C. Gilgit-Baltistan D. Sindh

21. The Urs of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is held in
A. Lahore B. Multan
C. Pakpattan **D. Sehwan (Sindh)**

22. Bulleh Shah, Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai and Khushal Khan Khattak are
A. literary figures from different regions B. politicians
C. military leaders D. scientists

23. Which of the following best describes the impact of globalization on Pakistani culture?
A. Preservation of ancient languages without change
B. Homogenization of local cultures only
C. Integration of global elements with local traditions
D. Complete isolation from global influences

24. A negative effect of globalization on culture is the danger of
A. better education
B. homogeneity, where local customs are eclipsed
C. faster communication
D. more trade

25. The Protection of Women (Criminal Laws Amendment) Act was passed in
A. 1996 B. 1973 C. 2010 **D. 2006**

26. The Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act was passed in
A. 2006 B. 2000 **C. 2010** D. 1973

27. The National Commission for the Status of Women (NCSW) works to
A. advocate for women's rights B. run elections
C. collect taxes D. defend borders

28. Feudalism in Pakistan originated in the
A. Ghaznavid era **B. colonial era**
C. Mughal era D. 1971 war

29. In a feudal system, power is mostly held by
A. landlords B. teachers C. traders D. farmers

30. The Land Reforms of 1959 were introduced by
A. Zia-ul-Haq B. Pervez Musharraf
C. Ayub Khan D. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

31. The Land Reforms of 1972 were introduced by
A. Yahya Khan B. Liaquat Ali Khan
C. Ayub Khan **D. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto**

32. Tribalism refers to a social organisation based on
A. industrial classes **B. tribal affiliations and loyalties**
C. religious schools D. political parties

33. Tribal systems are common in parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and
A. Sindh B. Islamabad
C. Punjab **D. Balochistan**

34. FATA was merged with
A. Sindh B. Balochistan
C. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa D. Punjab

35. Social stratification is
A. a uniform social status
B. the hierarchical arrangement of individuals and groups in society
C. a lack of social classes
D. equal distribution of resources

36. Social stratification leads to social inequality by
A. creating economic and social disparities B. equalizing wealth
C. providing equal opportunities D. eliminating classes

37. Social mobility is the ability to
A. change religion B. change languages
C. travel abroad **D. climb the social scale**

38. Mystical orders are also known as
A. madaris **B. tariqas**
C. jirgas D. panchayats

39. The Qadiri order was founded by
A. Abu Najib Suhrawardy B. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
C. Sheikh Abdul Qadir Gilani D. Baha-ud-Din Naqshband

40. The Chishti order was founded by
A. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti B. Shahab-ud-Din Suhrawardy
C. Baha-ud-Din Naqshband D. Sheikh Abdul Qadir Gilani

41. The Naqshbandi order was founded by
A. Abdul Qadir Gilani B. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
C. Abu Najib Suhrawardy **D. Baha-ud-Din Naqshband**

42. The Suhrawardy order was established by
A. Baha-ud-Din Naqshband B. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
C. Abu Najib as-Suhrawardy D. Abdul Qadir Gilani

43. The Chishti order emphasises
A. military training **B. love, tolerance and serving humanity**
C. scholarly pursuits only D. silent meditation only

44. The Naqshbandi order is known for
A. silent Dhikr B. loud chanting
C. political campaigns D. Qawwali sessions

45. The Qadiri order stresses strict adherence to
A. tribal customs B. feudal law
C. Sharia D. foreign law

46. Ishq-e-Haqiqi means
A. divine love B. national pride
C. family loyalty D. worldly love

47. In Sufism, the spiritual guide is called
A. Qazi B. Mureed C. Mufti **D. Murshid**

48. The annual death anniversary celebrations of Sufi saints are called
A. Eid **B. Urs** C. Mela D. Basant

49. The Urs of Data Ganj Bakhsh is held in
A. Multan B. Karachi C. Peshawar **D. Lahore**

50. Qawwali is a form of
A. sports B. folk dance
C. devotional music associated with Sufism D. political speech

51. Which element mainly shapes a society's identity?
A. Language B. Currency C. Weather D. Roads

52. Regional dialects mainly reflect
A. economic plans **B. cultural identity**
C. religious education D. military strength

53. Multiple languages spoken in one country indicate
A. weak economy B. climate diversity
C. population growth **D. cultural variation**

54. Unity in diversity means
A. ignoring regions B. ending traditions
C. accepting differences D. one culture only

55. Adopting foreign trends without balance may cause
A. technological growth **B. cultural loss**
C. unity D. economic stability

Unit 2: Recreation and Sports

38 MCQs

1. What is a primary benefit of engaging in leisure activities?
A. Decreased social interaction **B. Improved physical health**
C. Increased stress levels D. Reduced cognitive functions

2. How do leisure activities contribute to community building?
A. By promoting isolation
B. By increasing work-related stress
C. By fostering social cohesion and community engagement
D. By reducing social bonds

3. What mental health benefit is associated with leisure activities?
A. Improved emotional well-being B. Decreased self-esteem
C. Increased anxiety D. Increased cognitive decline

4. Which traditional game is played with a small wooden stick and a larger stick?
A. Kabaddi B. Cricket
C. Hockey **D. Gilli-Danda**

5. Storytellers in rural Pakistan are known as
A. Dastan Go B. Hakim C. Qawwal D. Pehlwan

6. The most popular sport in Pakistan is
A. squash B. football **C. cricket** D. hockey

7. Pakistan's national game is
A. squash B. kabaddi C. cricket **D. hockey**

8. How do sports contribute to physical fitness?
A. By increasing the risk of chronic diseases
B. By enhancing cardiovascular health and muscle strength
C. By reducing physical activity
D. By promoting sedentary lifestyles

9. A key social benefit of team sports is
A. reducing social interaction B. decreasing communication skills
C. promoting individualism **D. enhancing teamwork and cooperation**

10. Kushti (pehlwani) is a form of traditional
A. wrestling B. racing
C. archery D. tug of war

11. In Kushti, wrestlers are called
A. Mureeds B. Qawwals **C. Pehlwans** D. Hakims

12. The circular arena of Kushti is called
A. Chopal **B. Akhara** C. Dastan D. Maidan

13. The city of Pehlwans in Pakistan is
A. Gujranwala B. Multan
C. Karachi D. Lahore

14. Gama Pehlwan was given the title
A. Flying Horse B. Sultan of Swing
C. Rustam-e-Zaman D. Maradona of Hockey

15. Malakhra is a traditional wrestling sport of
A. Balochistan B. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
C. Punjab **D. Sindh**

16. Pakistan has won _____ Olympic gold medals in hockey.
A. one **B. three** C. seven D. five

17. Pakistan has won _____ hockey World Cup titles.
A. six B. one C. two **D. four**

18. Pakistan's Olympic hockey golds came in 1960, 1968 and
A. 1976 B. 2000 **C. 1984** D. 1992

19. Sohail Abbas is famous as a
A. penalty corner specialist B. goalkeeper
C. wrestler D. boxer

20. Samiullah was nicknamed
A. the Runs Machine **B. the Flying Horse**
C. the Maradona of Hockey D. the Sultan of Swing

21. Hashim Khan, Jahangir Khan and Jansher Khan are legends of
A. boxing B. hockey **C. squash** D. cricket

22. Jahangir Khan won a record _____ British Open titles.
A. 10 B. 12 C. 6 D. 8

23. Jansher Khan won _____ World Championship titles.
A. 8 B. 6 C. 10 **D. 4**

24. The Pakistan Squash Complex is in
A. Karachi **B. Islamabad** C. Peshawar D. Lahore

25. Pakistan played its first Test match in 1952 against
A. India B. West Indies
C. Australia D. England

26. The captain of Pakistan in the 1992 World Cup was
A. Javed Miandad B. Wasim Akram
C. Imran Khan D. Inzamam-ul-Haq

27. Zaheer Abbas was called the
A. Boom Boom B. Sultan of Swing
C. Falcon **D. Asian Bradman**

28. Sana Mir was the first Pakistani woman to take _____ wickets in ODIs.
A. 50 **B. 100** C. 200 D. 10

29. Pakistan won the Cricket World Cup in
A. 2009 B. 1987 C. 1996 **D. 1992**

30. Pakistan won the ICC T20 World Cup in
A. 2022 **B. 2009** C. 2017 D. 1992

31. Pakistan won the ICC Champions Trophy in
A. 2017 B. 2009 C. 1992 D. 2023

32. Pakistan beat Japan 3-1 in football at the Merdeka Cup in the
A. 2000s B. 1990s **C. 1960s** D. 1980s

33. The Pakistan Football Federation (PFF) was established in
A. 1960 **B. 1948** C. 1971 D. 1947

34. Which Pakistani boxer won a bronze medal at the 1988 Seoul Olympics?
A. Hussain Shah B. Muhammad Waseem
C. Abrar Hussain D. Ahsan Ramzan

35. Aisam-ul-Haq Qureshi is a famous Pakistani
A. hockey player B. swimmer
C. boxer **D. tennis player**

36. Arshad Nadeem is famous for
A. Snooker B. Wrestling
C. Javelin throw D. Kabaddi

37. Muhammad Asif became World Amateur Snooker Champion in
A. 1994 B. 2022 C. 2019 **D. 2012**

38. Karate, taekwondo and judo are
A. traditional wrestling styles **B. martial arts**
C. team sports D. track events

Unit 3: Constitutional Development

78 MCQs

1. A constitution is
A. a body of fundamental principles according to which a state is governed
B. a census report
C. a type of law court
D. a political party

2. The British act that served as Pakistan's interim constitution was the
A. Government of India Act 1919 **B. Government of India Act 1935**
C. Lahore Resolution D. Indian Independence Act 1947

3. Pakistan and India emerged as sovereign states under the
A. Government of India Act 1935 B. Morley-Minto Reforms
C. Indian Independence Act 1947 D. Cabinet Mission Plan

4. The first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan first had _____ members.
A. 389 B. 80 C. 79 **D. 69**

5. The number of members of the first Constituent Assembly was later increased to
A. 79 B. 80 C. 69 D. 100

6. The first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan held its inaugural session on
A. March 12, 1949 B. March 23, 1940
C. August 14, 1947 **D. August 10, 1947**

7. The first President of the Constituent Assembly was
A. Liaquat Ali Khan B. Iskander Mirza
C. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah D. Ghulam Muhammad

8. The Objectives Resolution was presented by
A. Quaid-e-Azam **B. Liaquat Ali Khan**
C. Ghulam Muhammad D. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali

9. The Objectives Resolution was presented on
A. March 7, 1949 B. March 12, 1949
C. August 14, 1947 D. March 23, 1956

10. The Objectives Resolution was passed on
A. March 23, 1956 **B. March 12, 1949**
C. March 7, 1949 D. October 24, 1954

11. The Objectives Resolution (Qarardad-e-Maqasid) was debated for
A. ten days B. one day **C. five days** D. one month

12. According to the Objectives Resolution, sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to
A. the people B. the Parliament
C. the President **D. Allah Almighty**

13. The Objectives Resolution was adopted as the preamble of the constitutions of 1956, 1962 and
A. 1949 B. 1947 **C. 1973** D. 1985

14. The Objectives Resolution became an integral part of the Constitution in
A. 1956 **B. 1985** C. 1973 D. 1962

15. The Bogra Formula proposed a
A. bicameral legislature B. military rule
C. presidential system D. unicameral legislature

16. The Bogra Formula was proposed by Prime Minister
A. Liaquat Ali Khan B. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
C. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy **D. Muhammad Ali Bogra**

17. The first Constituent Assembly was dissolved by Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad on
A. October 7, 1958 B. March 25, 1969
C. October 24, 1954 D. July 5, 1977

18. Why did Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad dissolve the first Constituent Assembly?
A. Due to disagreements over the national language
B. Because it failed to draft a constitution after several years
C. To overcome economic instability
D. To consolidate power in East Pakistan

19. The second Constituent Assembly had _____ members.
A. 80 B. 100 C. 79 D. 69

20. The second Constituent Assembly was formed
A. by direct elections
B. by the Governor-General's appointment
C. by a referendum
D. indirectly, elected by provincial legislatures

21. The second Constituent Assembly unified West Pakistan into
A. two provinces B. five provinces
C. One Unit D. a confederation

22. The Quaid-e-Azam died on
A. August 14, 1947 **B. September 11, 1948**
C. October 16, 1951 D. March 12, 1949

23. During its seven years the first Constituent Assembly met for only
A. 116 days B. 50 days C. 1000 days D. 500 days

24. The 1956 Constitution was presented by Prime Minister
A. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto B. Ayub Khan
C. Liaquat Ali Khan **D. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali**

25. The 1956 Constitution was implemented on
A. February 29, 1956 **B. March 23, 1956**
C. June 8, 1962 D. August 14, 1973

26. The 1956 Constitution had _____ articles.
A. 280 B. 300 C. 250 **D. 234**

27. The 1956 Constitution had _____ schedules.
A. 12 B. 3 **C. 6** D. 7

28. The 1956 Constitution was divided into _____ parts.
A. 13 B. 7 C. 12 D. 6

29. Under the 1956 Constitution the country's name was
A. Dominion of Pakistan B. Islamic State of Pakistan
C. Islamic Republic of Pakistan D. Republic of Pakistan

30. The 1956 Constitution was
A. unwritten and rigid B. written and rigid
C. unwritten **D. written and flexible**

31. The 1956 Constitution established a
A. one-party system **B. parliamentary system**
C. presidential system D. military system

32. The 1956 Constitution had a _____ legislature.
A. unicameral B. no
C. bicameral D. tricameral

33. The 1956 National Assembly had _____ members.
A. 156 B. 313 **C. 300** D. 218

34. Under the 1956 Constitution the national languages were Urdu and
A. English **B. Bengali** C. Sindhi D. Punjabi

35. The 1956 Constitution lasted
A. 16 years B. 5 years
C. 9 years **D. 2 years and 7 months**

36. The 1956 Constitution was abrogated by
A. Iskander Mirza B. Ayub Khan
C. Zia-ul-Haq D. Yahya Khan

37. The 1956 Constitution was abrogated in
A. March 1969 **B. October 1958**
C. July 1977 D. October 1999

38. Ayub Khan became Chief Martial Law Administrator on
A. October 12, 1999 B. July 5, 1977
C. March 25, 1969 **D. October 27, 1958**

39. The 1962 Constitution was promulgated on
A. March 1, 1962 B. August 14, 1973
C. March 23, 1956 D. June 8, 1962

40. The 1962 Constitution came into effect on
A. April 10, 1973 B. March 1, 1962
C. June 8, 1962 D. March 23, 1956

41. The 1962 Constitution had _____ articles.
A. 280 **B. 250** C. 234 D. 300

42. The 1962 Constitution had _____ schedules.
A. 3 B. 12 C. 6 D. 7

43. The 1962 Constitution established a
A. monarchy B. parliamentary system
C. one-party system **D. presidential system**

44. The 1962 Constitution was
A. written and flexible B. unwritten
C. written and rigid D. flexible and unwritten

45. The 1962 Constitution initially named the country
A. Dominion of Pakistan **B. Republic of Pakistan**
C. Islamic Republic of Pakistan D. Islamic State of Pakistan

46. Under the 1962 Constitution, elections were
A. indirect, through Basic Democrats B. not held
C. direct D. by referendum only

47. The number of Basic Democrats was
A. 800,000 B. 1,000 C. 8,000 **D. 80,000**

48. The 1962 Constitution introduced the new institution of
A. Senate B. Supreme Judicial Council
C. referendum D. Federal Shariat Court

49. The 1962 Constitution proposed an Advisory Council of
A. Islamic Ideology B. Economic Planning
C. Basic Democrats D. Foreign Affairs

50. The Islamic Research Institute was proposed in the Constitution of
A. 1973 **B. 1962** C. 1956 D. 1935

51. The 1962 Constitution was abrogated in
A. 1977 B. 1958 C. 1971 **D. 1969**

52. President Ayub Khan resigned on
A. December 16, 1971 B. July 5, 1977
C. March 25, 1969 D. October 27, 1958

53. After Ayub Khan, power was taken over by
A. Yahya Khan B. Zia-ul-Haq
C. Ghulam Ishaq Khan D. Iskander Mirza

54. General elections were held in
A. 1965 B. 1985
C. December 1970 D. 1977

55. The Awami League was led by
A. Ayub Khan B. Maulana Maududi
C. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto **D. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman**

56. East Pakistan became Bangladesh on
A. August 14, 1973 **B. December 16, 1971**
C. December 20, 1971 D. March 25, 1969

57. The interim constitution was introduced by Bhutto on
A. April 10, 1973 B. December 20, 1971
C. August 14, 1973 **D. April 12, 1972**

58. The 1973 Constitution was promulgated on
A. August 14, 1973 B. March 23, 1956
C. June 8, 1962 D. April 10, 1973

59. The 1973 Constitution has _____ articles.
A. 300 B. 250 **C. 280** D. 234

60. The 1973 Constitution has _____ schedules.
A. 3 **B. 7** C. 12 D. 6

61. The 1973 Constitution is Pakistan's first
A. consensual constitution B. presidential constitution
C. military constitution D. interim constitution

62. Under the 1973 Constitution the head of government is the
A. President B. Chief Justice
C. Governor **D. Prime Minister**

63. Under the 1973 Constitution the head of state is the
A. Prime Minister B. Speaker
C. President D. Chief Justice

64. The 1973 Constitution introduced a _____ system called Majlis-e-Shura.
A. unicameral **B. bicameral**
C. tricameral D. no

65. The National Assembly is elected for
A. 3 years B. 6 years **C. 5 years** D. 4 years

66. The 1973 Constitution declared the state religion of Pakistan as
A. none B. Secularism
C. Christianity **D. Islam**

67. The 1973 Constitution defined a Muslim
A. for the first time B. in 1962
C. never D. in 1956

68. Under the 1973 Constitution, both the President and Prime Minister must be
A. elected by referendum **B. Muslim**
C. military officers D. lawyers

69. The Council of Islamic Ideology was established to
A. guide legislatures to make laws in line with Islam
B. run elections
C. collect taxes
D. command the army

70. The Federal Shariat Court was established under the
A. 1962 Constitution B. 1956 Constitution
C. 1935 Act **D. 1973 Constitution**

71. The 1973 Constitution declares abrogation or suspension of the constitution as
A. an election issue B. a legal right
C. high treason D. a minor offence

72. The 1973 Constitution established the principle of
A. dual citizenship **B. single citizenship**
C. no citizenship D. provincial citizenship

73. The 1973 Constitution envisions Pakistan as a
A. welfare state B. colony
C. monarchy D. military state

74. Judges of superior courts under 1973 can be removed only on the recommendation of the
A. Prime Minister **B. Supreme Judicial Council**
C. National Assembly D. President

75. The national language of Pakistan under the 1973 Constitution is
A. English B. Punjabi
C. Urdu D. Urdu and Bengali

76. A cause of failure of the 1956 Constitution was
A. too many fundamental rights
B. a strong judiciary
C. too many elections
D. political conflict between head of state and head of government

77. A major cause of failure of the 1962 Constitution was its
A. lack of popularity among the masses B. bicameral legislature
C. parliamentary system D. popularity among the masses

78. The Convention Muslim League was led by
A. Iskander Mirza B. Bhutto
C. Yahya Khan **D. Ayub Khan**

Unit 4: Citizenship and Sustainable Society

59 MCQs

1. The rule of law means
A. laws change with public opinion
B. everyone, including the government, follows the law
C. the government can make up its own rules
D. only citizens are subject to the law

2. Albert Venn Dicey described the rule of law as
A. rule by the majority
B. rule by the army
C. the absolute supremacy of regular law over arbitrary power
D. rule by the best man

3. Who questioned whether it is better to be ruled by the best man or the best laws?
A. Aristotle B. Plato C. Socrates D. Dicey

4. "To create peaceful, just and inclusive societies under the rule of law" is part of
A. Declaration of Human Rights B. Vision 2025
C. Millennium Development Goals **D. Sustainable Development Goals**

5. SDG-16 aims at
A. quality education
B. zero hunger
C. peaceful, just and inclusive societies under the rule of law
D. clean water

6. The UN Agenda for Sustainable Development is for the year
A. 2030 B. 2050 C. 2025 D. 2020

7. A citizen is
A. a tourist
B. a foreigner
C. a refugee only
D. a legal member of a particular country or nation-state

8. Citizenship defines the relationship between
A. a company and a bank **B. an individual and a state**
C. two states D. two individuals

9. Citizenship includes
A. both rights and responsibilities B. only rights
C. neither rights nor responsibilities D. only responsibilities

10. The usual responsibilities of citizenship are allegiance, taxation and
A. travelling B. voting only
C. business **D. military service**

11. Which of the following is a legal right of a citizen?
A. Serving no jury B. Skipping taxes
C. A fair trial and freedom of speech D. Ignoring laws

12. Which is a responsibility of a citizen?
A. Ignoring taxes **B. Obeying the laws**
C. Breaking rules D. Avoiding jury duty

13. Jury duty helps protect the constitutional right to
A. own property B. free education
C. free healthcare **D. be tried by one's peers**

14. Which of these is an action required by law?
A. Voting B. Community service
C. Paying taxes D. Attending civic meetings

15. Active citizenship involves
A. participating in your community and holding the government accountable
B. ignoring the government
C. only voting in elections
D. only paying taxes

16. Voluntary work is
A. illegal work **B. unpaid work that benefits the community**
C. paid work D. forced work

17. The three characteristics of voluntary work are voluntariness, non-profit status and
A. profit B. compulsion
C. meaningful activity D. payment

18. Which is an example of a community service organisation in Pakistan?
A. State Bank B. WAPDA
C. Pakistan Railways **D. Edhi Foundation**

19. The Edhi Foundation was founded by
A. Abdul Sattar Edhi B. Allama Iqbal
C. Imran Khan D. Liaquat Ali Khan

20. Which is a trait of a good citizen?
A. Intolerance **B. Respect for diversity**
C. Law breaking D. Dishonesty

21. Article 5 of the Constitution of Pakistan states
A. right to information
B. Urdu is the national language
C. freedom of speech
D. allegiance to Pakistan is a fundamental duty

22. Birthright citizenship is also called
A. naturalization B. renunciation
C. jus soli D. jus sanguinis

23. Jus soli means
A. right of soil B. right of blood
C. right of residence D. right of marriage

24. Jus sanguinis means
A. right of soil **B. right of blood (descent)**
C. right of work D. right of marriage

25. A child born in the US to non-citizen parents gets citizenship under
A. jus soli B. marriage
C. naturalization D. jus sanguinis

26. Naturalization is the process by which
A. children get citizenship at birth
B. tourists get visas
C. citizens lose citizenship
D. immigrants become citizens of a new country

27. Someone not born in Pakistan and without Pakistani parents would most likely become a citizen through
A. birthright citizenship **B. naturalization**
C. jus sanguinis D. descent

28. Citizenship by migration in Pakistan falls under section 6 of the
A. Election Act 2017 B. Constitution 1973
C. Citizenship Act of Pakistan 1951 D. Press Ordinance 2002

29. Voluntarily giving up citizenship is called
A. migration **B. renunciation**
C. naturalization D. revocation

30. Taking away citizenship due to serious crimes is called
A. descent B. naturalization
C. renunciation **D. revocation**

31. Some countries do not allow
A. dual citizenship B. naturalization
C. voting D. marriage

32. The Election Act of Pakistan was passed in
A. 2002 B. 2013 **C. 2017** D. 1973

33. Under which Article do citizens have freedom of speech and expression?
A. Article 160 B. Article 5
C. Article 14 **D. Article 19**

34. Article 19A of the Constitution relates to
A. the right to vote **B. the right to information**
C. freedom of religion D. the right to property

35. Article 14 of the Constitution prohibits
A. torture B. freedom of speech
C. voting D. taxes

36. The prohibition of torture is an example of an
A. social benefit B. qualified right
C. absolute right D. political right

37. Freedom of speech is an example of a
A. duty **B. qualified right**
C. absolute right D. tax

38. Article 66 allows parliamentarians to
A. question government officials B. command the army
C. collect taxes D. appoint judges

39. Under Article 160, parliament reviews the
A. army ranks B. foreign visits
C. court decisions **D. government's budget**

40. Article 50 establishes the composition of
A. the Supreme Court
B. provincial governments
C. Parliament (Senate and National Assembly)
D. the Election Commission

41. Article 89 gives the President the power to
A. dissolve courts
B. declare war on citizens
C. change the national language
D. promulgate ordinances when Parliament is not in session

42. Article 95 governs the procedure for
A. a vote of no confidence against the Prime Minister
B. amending the Constitution
C. passing the budget
D. appointing the President

43. Article 73 describes the legislative process for
A. ordinances **B. money bills**
C. no-confidence motions D. treaties

44. Citizens can submit complaints about government services to the
A. Election Commissioner B. Army Chief
C. Federal Ombudsman D. Chief Justice

45. A free press means
A. no newspapers
B. government controls media
C. only state media
D. media can report news without government control

46. Freedom of the press in Pakistan is mentioned in
A. Article 19 B. Article 160
C. Article 5 D. Article 14

47. The Press Council of Pakistan was established under the Press Council Ordinance of
A. 2013 **B. 2002** C. 1973 D. 2017

48. A free press acts as the
A. judge B. tax collector
C. watchdog of society D. servant of government

49. Justice is the ideal of
A. fair and equitable treatment for everyone
B. punishment only
C. wealth distribution only
D. unequal treatment

50. Equality before the law means
A. rich people have special laws
B. laws apply only to citizens
C. some groups are privileged
D. all people are equally protected by the law

51. Article 7 of the UDHR states that
A. everyone has the right to vote B. everyone has free education
C. all are equal before the law D. everyone has the right to work

52. Which countries are known for strong commitment to justice and equality?
A. Iraq and Syria **B. Sweden, Denmark and Norway**
C. Nigeria and Afghanistan D. Somalia and Yemen

53. According to the World Bank, the percentage of Pakistan's population below the poverty line is about
A. 40 percent B. 5 percent
C. 80 percent D. 10 percent

54. Digital citizenship refers to
A. using technology without rules B. avoiding the internet
C. the responsible use of technology D. hacking

55. Digital citizenship education empowers individuals to
A. share passwords
B. discern credible sources and protect privacy
C. spread rumors
D. avoid learning

56. Which is NOT a factor influencing media messages?
A. Aesthetic factors B. Economic factors
C. Political factors **D. Weather factors**

57. Social media echo chambers
A. expose users to a wider range of viewpoints
B. limit users' exposure to diverse information
C. promote responsible behaviour
D. teach new skills

58. A responsible digital citizen should
A. ignore sources B. share everything quickly
C. fact-check information before sharing D. spread rumors

59. Media literacy is
A. the ability to understand, critique and use media
B. the ability to print newspapers
C. owning a TV
D. typing quickly

Unit 5: Foreign Policy

57 MCQs

1. Foreign policy is
A. a government's plan for interacting with other nations
B. a plan for domestic taxes
C. a local election law
D. a plan for school education

2. Foreign policy involves diplomacy, trade deals, alliances and
A. local policing
B. domestic farming
C. participation in international organizations
D. school exams

3. The primary objective of Pakistan's foreign policy is
A. fraternal relations with neighbours
B. preservation of independence and security
C. non-alignment
D. global peace

4. Diplomacy is the practice of managing relationships between countries through
A. sanctions only B. war
C. trade only **D. peaceful dialogue and negotiation**

5. Which is NOT a determinant of Pakistan's foreign policy?
A. Weather forecasts B. National interest
C. Public opinion D. Geography

6. The primary driver of Pakistan's foreign policy is
A. sports
B. protection and promotion of national interests
C. foreign aid
D. tourism

7. The first phase of Pakistan's foreign policy (1947-1953) is called the era of
A. non-alignment B. Islamic solidarity
C. neutrality D. bilateralism

8. In the mid-1950s Pakistan joined Western alliances such as
A. ASEAN and EU B. BRICS and OPEC
C. NATO and Warsaw Pact **D. SEATO and CENTO**

9. SEATO and CENTO aimed to counter the threat of
A. Democracy B. Islam
C. Communism D. Capitalism

10. Pakistan's 1962-1971 phase is called the era of
A. neutrality **B. bilateralism**
C. Cold War adjustments D. non-alignment

11. After the 1971 war, Pakistan joined the
A. Non-Aligned Movement B. NATO
C. CENTO D. SEATO

12. The period 1979-1988 highlighted
A. bilateralism B. non-alignment
C. neutrality **D. Islamic solidarity and regional focus**

13. What was a major consequence for Pakistan of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979?
A. Strengthened trade with Afghanistan
B. An influx of Afghan refugees
C. Improved border security
D. Decreased military cooperation with the US

14. After 9/11 Pakistan became a key ally of the USA in the
A. Cold War B. Non-Aligned Movement
C. Korean War **D. War on Terror**

15. A major part of Pak-China relations in the War on Terror era is
A. CPEC B. SEATO C. CENTO D. NATO

16. The unity of the Muslim world is a key objective reflected in the vision of
A. Ayub Khan only B. the UN only
C. Quaid-e-Azam and the 1973 Constitution D. the British

17. The guiding principles of Pakistan's foreign policy include peaceful co-existence and
A. militarism B. colonialism
C. isolationism **D. non-alignment**

18. CPEC links Kashgar to Pakistan's
A. Karachi Port **B. Gwadar Port**
C. Chittagong D. Port Qasim

19. CPEC is part of China's
A. Belt and Road Initiative B. ASEAN plan
C. SAARC plan D. NATO plan

20. CPEC provides China an alternative to the vulnerable
A. Strait of Hormuz B. Panama Canal
C. Strait of Malacca D. Suez Canal

21. Pakistan has provided humanitarian aid to all of the following EXCEPT
A. Turkey B. Haiti C. Indonesia **D. Malaysia**

22. Pakistan is one of the largest contributors to
A. UN peacekeeping missions B. the World Bank board
C. OPEC D. NATO

23. Which UN mission was served by Pakistani forces?
A. UN Observer Mission in El Salvador
B. United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM)
C. UN Mission in Tajikistan (UNMOT)
D. UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)

24. Pakistan and India share a border of about
A. 523 kilometers B. 959 kilometers
C. 3,323 kilometers D. 2,640 kilometers

25. Since 1947, Pakistan and India have fought
A. no wars **B. three major wars**
C. five wars D. one war

26. Both Pakistan and India are
A. NATO members B. non-nuclear states
C. UN Security Council members **D. nuclear-armed states**

27. India lobbied against Pakistan in the international forum
A. FATF B. UNICEF C. WHO D. FIFA

28. The Sir Creek is a _____ strip of marshy land.
A. 6,000-kilometer B. 523-kilometer
C. 96-kilometer D. 75-kilometer

29. Siachen is a glacier in the
A. Himalayas only **B. Karakoram Range**
C. Hindu Kush D. Pamirs

30. India occupied Siachen in
A. April 1984 B. April 1965
C. April 1999 D. April 1971

31. India's Siachen operation violated the
A. Indus Waters Treaty B. Lahore Declaration
C. Tashkent Declaration **D. Simla Agreement of 1972**

32. Siachen is the
A. largest desert B. biggest lake
C. highest battlefield in the world D. longest river

33. Pakistan seeks relations with India based on
A. isolation **B. equal-level mutual respect**
C. hostility D. regional superiority

34. At independence, the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir acceded to
A. India B. Pakistan
C. Afghanistan D. China

35. Kashmiris have been struggling for freedom since
A. 1971 B. 2001 C. 1990 **D. 1948**

36. Pak-China diplomatic ties were established on
A. May 28, 1998 B. August 14, 1947
C. May 21, 1951 D. March 23, 1940

37. The Pak-China boundary agreement was signed in
A. 1971 **B. 1963** C. 1965 D. 1951

38. China remains Pakistan's largest
A. trading partner B. aid donor only
C. enemy D. arms buyer

39. CPEC includes the development of
A. nuclear reactors only B. Metro buses only
C. Karachi stock exchange **D. Gwadar Port and special economic zones**

40. Pakistan and Afghanistan share a border of about
A. 523 kilometers B. 3,323 kilometers
C. 2,640 kilometers D. 959 kilometers

41. The Pak-Afghan border is called the
A. Durand Line B. Radcliffe Line
C. McMahon Line D. Line of Control

42. The Durand Line was established in
A. 1979 **B. 1893** C. 1996 D. 1947

43. Which country opposed Pakistan's admission to the UN in 1947?
A. India B. America
C. Iran **D. Afghanistan**

44. The Taliban returned to power in Afghanistan in
A. 2001 B. 1996 **C. 2021** D. 2011

45. Which agreement aims to formalize trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan?
A. Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA)
B. SAFTA
C. Pashtun Cultural Exchange Agreement
D. Durand Line Agreement

46. Pakistan and Iran share a border of about
A. 2,640 kilometers B. 3,323 kilometers
C. 523 kilometers **D. 959 kilometers**

47. Chabahar Port was developed with the assistance of
A. China **B. India**
C. Saudi Arabia D. Turkey

48. Gwadar Port is a key component of
A. SAARC B. SEATO **C. CPEC** D. ECO

49. How has the geopolitical environment affected Pakistan-Iran relations?
A. It has created both cooperation and competition
B. It has ended economic ties
C. It has led to military conflicts
D. It has caused diplomatic isolation

50. King Saud of Saudi Arabia visited Pakistan in
A. 1966 B. 1974 **C. 1953** D. 1947

51. In 1979, Pakistan's forces helped restore security at
A. Madina airport **B. the Holy Kaaba**
C. Riyadh D. Jeddah port

52. The OIC Summit in 1974 was held in
A. Karachi B. Riyadh C. Islamabad **D. Lahore**

53. Pakistan became a nuclear power in
A. 1971 **B. 1998** C. 1974 D. 2001

54. How do Pakistani workers in Saudi Arabia impact Pakistan's economy?
A. Through remittances B. By importing goods
C. By investing in local businesses D. By providing diplomatic support

55. Pakistan and the US established diplomatic relations in
A. 1965 B. 2001 C. 1951 **D. 1947**

56. In the 1980s Pakistan was a key ally of the US in supporting
A. Iran B. India
C. the Afghan mujahideen D. the Soviet Union

57. Non-alignment is a policy of
A. isolation
B. joining all alliances
C. joining NATO
D. not formally aligning with any major power bloc

Unit 6: Pakistan and International Organizations

53 MCQs

1. The United Nations Organization (UNO) was founded on
A. August 14, 1947 **B. October 24, 1945**
C. October 24, 1950 D. January 1, 1920

2. The UN was established after
A. the Cold War B. the Korean War
C. World War I **D. World War II**

3. The number of countries that initially formed the UN was
A. 51 B. 100 C. 193 D. 75

4. The UN headquarters is in
A. Geneva B. London
C. New York City D. Paris

5. The main deliberative and policy-making body of the UN is the
A. ECOSOC **B. General Assembly**
C. Secretariat D. Security Council

6. The organ of the UN responsible for maintaining international peace and security is the
A. Trusteeship Council B. ECOSOC
C. Security Council D. General Assembly

7. The principal judicial organ of the UN is the
A. International Court of Justice (ICJ) B. Secretariat
C. ECOSOC D. Security Council

8. The ICJ settles
A. tax cases B. election cases
C. disputes between individuals **D. legal disputes between states**

9. The administrative arm of the UN is the
A. General Assembly **B. Secretariat**
C. ICJ D. Security Council

10. The Secretariat is led by the
A. Secretary-General B. President of the Assembly
C. Chairman of ECOSOC D. Chief Justice

11. ECOSOC stands for
A. Economic Cooperation Of States B. Education and Social Council
C. European Council of States **D. Economic and Social Council**

12. The Trusteeship Council oversaw
A. world sports
B. the world banking system
C. trust territories transitioning to self-government
D. world trade

13. The Trusteeship Council suspended its operations in
A. 1994 B. 1947 C. 2001 D. 1945

14. Pakistan joined the UN on
A. August 14, 1947 B. March 23, 1956
C. October 24, 1945 **D. September 30, 1947**

15. Pakistan is a _____ member of the UN.
A. non-member B. permanent member of Security Council
C. founding member D. observer

16. Pakistan has served as a _____ member of the Security Council multiple times.
A. permanent **B. non-permanent**
C. veto-holding D. observer

17. Pakistan was a non-permanent UNSC member in 1952-53, 1968-69, 1976-77, 1983-84, 1993-94 and
A. 2020-21 B. 1999-2000 C. 2001-02 **D. 2012-13**

18. Pakistan has consistently raised the issue of _____ in the General Assembly.
A. Kashmir B. Antarctica
C. Cyprus D. Greenland

19. Pakistan is one of the largest contributors of troops to UN
A. banking missions B. trade missions
C. peacekeeping missions D. space missions

20. Pakistan sent a medical contingent to Haiti after the earthquake in
A. 2004 **B. January 2010**
C. May 2017 D. April 2015

21. SAARC was officially established on
A. October 24, 1945 B. August 8, 1967
C. December 8, 1985 D. March 23, 1940

22. SAFTA came into effect in
A. 1999 **B. 2006** C. 1985 D. 2019

23. SAFTA aims to
A. reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers among SAARC countries
B. raise tariffs
C. stop trade
D. create a military alliance

24. The Kartarpur Corridor was inaugurated in
A. November 1999 B. August 2000
C. November 2009 **D. November 2019**

25. The SAARC Cultural Centre is located in
A. Islamabad B. Dhaka **C. Colombo** D. Kathmandu

26. Pakistan facilitated peace talks between the Afghan government and the
A. NATO B. Soviet Union
C. Al-Qaeda **D. Taliban**

27. The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was established on
A. December 8, 1985 **B. September 25, 1969**
C. October 24, 1945 D. March 23, 1940

28. The OIC was founded after the arson attack on
A. Al-Aqsa Mosque B. Faisal Mosque
C. Masjid-e-Nabvi D. Kaaba

29. The OIC founding summit was held in
A. Cairo **B. Rabat, Morocco**
C. Lahore D. Islamabad

30. Pakistan's official position on Israel is that it
A. does not recognize Israel as a state B. is an ally of Israel
C. has trade with Israel D. recognises Israel

31. The UN Security Council has adopted _____ resolutions on Kashmir since 1947.
A. 100 B. 50 C. 5 **D. 16**

32. UNMOGIP stands for
A. UN Mission of Geneva
B. UN Mediation Group for India and Pakistan
C. UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
D. UN Mission of Global Peace

33. The UN Security Council Resolution 47 calling for a plebiscite in Kashmir was passed on
A. June 5, 1948 B. July 12, 1948
C. March 15, 1948 **D. April 21, 1948**

34. UN Security Council Resolution 47 calls for
A. war B. partition of Kashmir
C. a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir D. UN rule in Kashmir

35. The UN has failed to solve the Kashmir issue mainly due to
A. lack of resolutions
B. lack of an enforcement mechanism and geopolitical complexities
C. insufficient funding
D. lack of international interest

36. India prefers a _____ approach to resolving the Kashmir dispute.
A. bilateral B. military
C. multilateral D. UN-mediated

37. The Simla Agreement was signed after the war of
A. 1999 B. 1965 **C. 1971** D. 1948

38. UN General Assembly Resolution 181 (1947) called for the partition of
A. Cyprus **B. Palestine**
C. Afghanistan D. Kashmir

39. The country that has often used its veto to shield Israel in the UNSC is the
A. France B. China
C. Russia **D. United States**

40. UNSC Resolution 2334 (December 2016) addresses
A. illegal Israeli settlements in occupied Palestinian territories
B. Afghanistan
C. Kashmir
D. Iraq

41. The Oslo Accords of 1993 led to the establishment of the
A. UNRWA B. OIC
C. Arab League **D. Palestinian Authority**

42. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan started in
A. 1992 B. 2001
C. December 1979 D. 1996

43. The Taliban took over Afghanistan again in
A. 2001 **B. August 2021**
C. 2011 D. 1996

44. ECO stands for
A. Economic Cooperation Organization B. European Cooperation Organization
C. Economic Council of Oil D. Eastern Council Organization

45. The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was established in
A. 1964 B. 2017 **C. 1985** D. 1969

46. ECO was established by Iran, Pakistan and
A. Saudi Arabia **B. Turkey**
C. Afghanistan D. Egypt

47. ECO is the successor of the
A. SEATO
B. SAARC
C. OIC
D. Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD)

48. Pakistan hosted the 13th ECO Summit in Islamabad in
A. March 2017 B. March 1985
C. 2004 D. 2012

49. ECO Vision 2025 was adopted in
A. 2004 in Islamabad B. 2012 in Baku
C. February 2017 in Islamabad D. 1985 in Tehran

50. ECO Vision 2025 core principles are sustainability, integration and
A. militarisation **B. a conducive environment**
C. taxation D. isolation

51. Pakistan chose to retain Commonwealth membership in 1947 as a
A. British dominion B. protectorate
C. republic D. colony

52. Pakistan became a republic in
A. 1973 B. 1947 C. 1962 **D. 1956**

53. Which project enhances connectivity between Pakistan and China and links to ECO states?
A. CPEC B. TAPI
C. Colombo Plan D. SAFTA

Federal Board Past Paper MCQs

38 MCQs from FBISE SSC-II PakStudies papers (original option order). Figure-based questions are left out.

Annual 2025 paper (Paper code 2SA-II 25003)

1. Who introduced the policy of nationalization in Pakistan?
A. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto B. Ayub Khan
C. Pervez Musharraf D. Zia-ul-Haq

2. According to _____ soviet troops left Afghanistan.
A. Simla Accord B. Pressler Amendment
C. Geneva Accord D. Indus Basin Treaty

3. The main objective of 'Enlightened Moderation' policy by Pervez Musharraf was:
A. Complete Islamization of laws B. Dismantling local self-government
C. Privatization of public banks **D. Promoting socio-economic reforms**

4. Which country is an immediate neighbor of Pakistan?
A. Saudi Arabia **B. China**
C. Japan D. Bangladesh

5. One of the core objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy is:
A. Expanding colonial territories B. Promoting monarchy
C. Isolationism **D. Territorial sovereignty and security**

6. Which sector is considered the backbone of Pakistan's economy?
A. Industry **B. Agriculture**
C. Trade D. Tourism

7. Which is a major problem currently associated with agriculture in Pakistan?
A. Increase in export of machinery **B. Water scarcity and outdated methods**
C. Abundance of modern irrigation D. Excess production of cereals

8. The major cause of rapid population growth in Pakistan is:
A. Industrialization and education **B. High birth rate and low literacy**
C. Strict family planning D. Urban migration only

9. Sachal Sarmast was a famous poet of:
A. Sindhi B. Pushto C. Punjabi D. Baluchi

10. According to the Quaid-i-Azam's speech on 11th August 1947, minorities in Pakistan would:
A. Be allowed limited rights **B. Enjoy equal rights**
C. Be forced to change religion D. Migrate to neighboring countries

Annual 2026, Set B (Paper code 2SA-I (B) 26003)

1. Which element mainly shapes a society's identity?
A. Language B. Weather C. Roads D. Currency

2. Regional dialects mainly reflect:
A. Economic plans **B. Cultural identity**
C. Military strength D. Religious education

3. Community participation strengthens:
A. Social isolation B. Regional identity
C. Social bonds D. Lignistic prejudice

4. Objectives Resolution was presented by:
A. Liaquat Ali Khan B. Quaid-e-Azam
C. Ayub Khan D. Iskandar Mirza

5. Both 1956 and 1962 Constitutions required _____ to be Muslim.
A. Chairman Senate B. Prime Minister
C. Speaker **D. President**

6. In 1964 drama industry in Pakistan got a new platform by the establishment of:
A. Radio Pakistan B. PEMRA
C. Pakistan Television (PTV) D. Press Council of Pakistan (PCP)

7. Adopting foreign trends without balance may cause:
A. Unity **B. Cultural loss**
C. Economic Stability D. Technological Growth

8. Good relations with SAARC countries help in:
A. Regional stability B. Global isolation
C. Legislation D. Fair elections

9. Being a responsible digital citizen means:
A. Reading news **B. Respecting others online**
C. Ignoring laws D. Hacking accounts

Annual 2026, Set D (Paper code 2SA-I (D) 26003)

1. Festivals and traditions mainly represent:
A. Political system **B. Cultural heritage**
C. Natural resources D. Economic status

2. Dialects are usually:
A. Foreign languages **B. Forms of a language**
C. Weather influences D. Legal systems

3. Volunteer work is usually:
A. Mandatory B. Paid **C. Unpaid** D. Illegal

4. Objectives Resolution became part of the Constitution in:
A. 1956 B. 1962 C. 1973 **D. 1985**

5. The 1962 Constitution introduced a:
A. Parliamentary system B. Bicameral system
C. Presidential system D. Provincial system

6. Traditional folk stories reflect:
A. Cultural values B. Trade values
C. Economic values D. Religious traditions

7. Unity in diversity means:
A. One culture only B. Ignoring regions
C. Accepting differences D. Ending traditions

8. SAARC mainly promotes:
A. Military alliance **B. Regional cooperation**
C. Religious unity D. Trade ban

9. Tribal society is commonly found in:
A. Urban areas B. Industrial zones
C. Rural regions D. Only developed countries

Annual 2026, Set M (Paper code 2SA-I 26003 (M))

1. Multiple languages spoken in one country indicate:
A. Weak economy **B. Cultural variation**
C. Population growth D. Climate diversity

2. Chishti order was founded by:
A. Khawaja Moin ud Din B. Shiekh Shahab ud Din
C. Sheikh Abdul Qadir D. Abu Najib

3. Community service usually means:
A. Paid job **B. Voluntary work**
C. Political campaign D. Business deal

4. Objectives Resolution laid the foundation of:
A. Economic policy B. Foreign policy
C. Constitutional development D. Trade development

5. The 1956 Constitution provided a:
A. Presidential system **B. Parliamentary system**
C. One-party system D. Dictatorship

6. Folklore is usually passed through:
A. Books only B. Media ads
C. Oral tradition D. Courts

7. Globalization can positively promote:
A. Cultural exchange B. Social isolation
C. Ethnic conflict D. Linguistic prejudice

8. Which regional issue has been a major point of tension in Pakistan's relationship with India?
A. Palestine issue **B. Kashmir issue**
C. Indus water treaty D. Mumbai attack

9. Feudal system usually gives power to:
A. Farmers B. Traders C. Teachers **D. Landlords**

10. While sharing online content, one should:
A. Forward quickly B. Add rumors
C. Ignore source **D. Verify facts**