Unit 1: Society and Culture of Pakistan

55 MCQs. Correct option in bold. 1 mark each.

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