Unit 5: Foreign Policy

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

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