Unit 3: Land of Pakistan

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

1. The area of Pakistan is
A. 796,096 sq km B. 296,096 sq km
C. 496,096 sq km D. 1,096,096 sq km

2. Pakistan lies in
A. Central Asia **B. South Asia**
C. East Asia D. Southeast Asia

3. Pakistan's coastline on the Arabian Sea is about
A. 2,611 km B. 909 km **C. 1,058 km** D. 806 km

4. The Faisal Mosque is in
A. Quetta B. Karachi C. Lahore **D. Islamabad**

5. Margalla Hills National Park is near
A. Islamabad B. Skardu C. Multan D. Gwadar

6. A landlocked country is one that
A. has many ports B. has a long coastline
C. is an island **D. has no direct access to the sea**

7. Which of these is a landlocked country?
A. India B. Pakistan
C. Afghanistan D. Iran

8. The Arabian Sea connects the Indian Ocean to the
A. Black Sea **B. Persian Gulf**
C. Pacific Ocean D. Red Sea only

9. How many seaports does Pakistan have on the Arabian Sea?
A. Three B. One C. Two D. Five

10. Which of these is a seaport of Pakistan?
A. Multan **B. Port Qasim**
C. Peshawar D. Faisalabad

11. Pakistan lies at the meeting point of which two air corridors?
A. Red Sea and Pacific B. Arctic and Atlantic
C. North Atlantic and Asia-Pacific D. Pacific and Indian

12. The largest airport of Pakistan is
A. Islamabad Airport B. Quetta Airport
C. Lahore Airport **D. Jinnah Terminal Karachi**

13. Faisalabad is called the
A. Gateway of Pakistan B. City of Roses
C. Manchester of Pakistan D. City of Gardens

14. Faisalabad lies between the rivers
A. Indus and Jhelum **B. Ravi and Chenab**
C. Kabul and Swat D. Sutlej and Beas

15. The Line of Control (LoC) is how long?
A. 806 km B. 2,611 km C. 1,058 km D. 909 km

16. The Durand Line, between Pakistan and Afghanistan, is
A. 1,600 km B. 909 km C. 806 km **D. 2,611 km**

17. Pakistan's border with Iran is about
A. 1,058 km B. 806 km **C. 909 km** D. 2,611 km

18. The Wakhan Corridor separates Pakistan from
A. Iran **B. Tajikistan**
C. China D. India

19. China lies to the north-east of Pakistan across the
A. Karakoram B. Suleman Range
C. Salt Range D. Kirthar Range

20. Pakistan gives transit trade routes to the landlocked states of
A. Turkey and Syria B. Iran and Iraq
C. India and Nepal **D. Afghanistan and Central Asia**

21. CPEC stands for
A. Central Pakistan Energy Centre B. China-Pakistan Export Council
C. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor D. China-Punjab Economic Center

22. CPEC is a part of China's
A. Pacific Alliance **B. Belt and Road Initiative**
C. Asian Defence Pact D. Silk Trade Treaty

23. CPEC connects China to the
A. Arabian Sea B. Red Sea
C. Bay of Bengal D. Black Sea

24. CPEC is estimated to cost about
A. 6 billion dollars B. 200 billion dollars
C. 1 billion dollars **D. 62 billion dollars**

25. The financial hub of Pakistan is
A. Lahore **B. Karachi** C. Islamabad D. Quetta

26. Karachi leads Pakistan in
A. coal mining
B. glacier tourism
C. cotton growing
D. information technology and software outsourcing

27. The second most populous city of Pakistan is
A. Faisalabad B. Karachi
C. Lahore D. Multan

28. The Badshahi Mosque is in
A. Lahore B. Multan C. Peshawar D. Islamabad

29. Multan is known for the shrines of
A. British governors B. Sikh rulers
C. Sufi saints D. Mughal kings

30. Peshawar is a transport hub on the trade route of the
A. Kurram Pass B. Bolan Pass
C. Lowari Pass **D. Khyber Pass**

31. Quetta is famous for its
A. rice fields **B. fruit orchards**
C. ship yards D. textile mills

32. Quetta is the capital of
A. Balochistan B. Sindh
C. Punjab D. Gilgit-Baltistan

33. Rawalpindi is a major
A. seaport B. glacier region
C. cantonment and transport hub D. desert city

34. Which glacier is found in Gilgit-Baltistan?
A. Hab **B. Baltoro** C. Soan D. Hingol

35. Gilgit-Baltistan is a major source of
A. fish B. rice
C. cotton **D. hydroelectric power**

36. Gilgit-Baltistan received internal and political autonomy on
A. 29 August 2009 B. 14 August 1947
C. 23 March 1940 D. 8 October 2005