



پوهنتون کاردان
KARDAN UNIVERSITY

**MIR (RELATED)
ENTRY TEST QUESTION PAPER**

Please do not write on this questionnaire!

**KABUL
Spring 2019**

SECTION I: Afghanistan

20 Marks 20 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Questions 1-20 relate to Afghanistan. Please read each question carefully and select the most correct letter.

1. _____ is the US's Special Representative for Afghanistan Peace & Reconciliation
 - a. Ghamay Khalilzad
 - b. Lakhdar Brahimi
 - c. Shir Abbas Stanikzai
 - d. None of the above
2. The name of Nuristan Province before embracing Islam was:
 - a. Kafiristan
 - b. Kelashistan
 - c. Ma Wara al-Nahr
 - d. The Fertile Crescent
3. _____ is referred to as Father-of-the-Nation in the Afghan Constitution 2004.
 - a. Amir Shir Ali Khan
 - b. King Zahir Shah
 - c. Ahmad Shah Durrani
 - d. Amanullah Khan
4. The parliamentary structure of Afghanistan is _____.
 - a. Bicameral
 - b. Unicameral
 - c. Single legislature
 - d. None of the above
5. _____ took the responsibility for training Afghan National Police in the first Bonn Conference.
 - a. United States of America
 - b. Italy
 - c. Germany
 - d. United Kingdom
6. Afghanistan state is
 - a. Theocratic
 - b. Non-secular
 - c. Secular
 - d. None of the above
7. The form of relationship between Afghanistan and Uzbekistan is _____.
 - a. Bilateral
 - b. Multilateral
 - c. Trilateral
 - d. Alliance
8. _____ were amongst the founding members of the OIC.
 - a. Albania, Mauritania, Ruritania
 - b. India, Palestine, Afghanistan
 - c. All of the above
 - d. None of the above
9. Afghanistan joined the U.N. as a full member on _____.
 - a. 19 November, 1946
 - b. 19 November, 1988
 - c. 19 November, 1998
 - d. 19 November, 2001
10. Afghanistan is not a full member of _____.
 - a. World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - b. Organization for Islamic Conference
 - c. United Nations Organization (UNO)
 - d. Shanghai International Organization
11. _____ adopted the first Constitution (*Nizamnama*) of Afghanistan.
 - a. Ahmad Shah Durrani
 - b. King Daud Khan
 - c. King Amanullah Khan
 - d. King Zahir Shah

12. _____ was the first president of Afghanistan.
- Zahir Shah
 - Daud Khan
 - Mahmood Khan
 - None of the above
13. _____ led the coup in Afghanistan in 1978.
- People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan
 - Hizb-e-Islami* Afghanistan
 - Ittihad-e-Islami* Afghanistan
 - Jamiat-e-Islami* Afghanistan
14. The U.S. led operation in Afghanistan after 9/11 was codenamed:
- Operation Enduring Freedom
 - Operation Desert Storm
 - Freedom's Sentinel
 - None of the above
15. The last Constitutional Loya Jirga of Afghanistan was summoned in _____.
- 2001
 - 2002
 - 2003
 - 2004
16. What was Afghanistan's status during WW-II?
- Neutral
 - With Axis Powers
 - With Allied Powers
 - All of the above
17. The TAPI Project recently operationalized, predominantly has a strong domestic:
- Economic impact
 - Political impact
 - Security impact
 - All of the above
18. The "Strategic Depth" of Pakistan in Afghanistan is/was _____.
- To defeat India
 - To prevent being surrounded by hostile India from the west and Afghanistan from the east
 - Pakistan did not have any strategic depth in Afghanistan
 - To ensure Afghanistan's annexation
19. Is Afghanistan part of the South Asian Free Trade Area - Agreement (SAFTA)?
- Yes, it is.
 - No, it is not.
 - It was, but it is no more part of it.
 - It applied, but its application was rejected.
20. Given Afghanistan's balance of trade, Afghanistan _____.
- has for most part been in trade deficit
 - has for most part been in trade surplus
 - has always kept balanced trade
 - None of the above

SECTION II: Regional

20 Marks 20 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Questions 21-40 relate to Regional Affairs. Please read each question carefully and select the most correct letter.

21. _____ are part of Lapis-Lazuli corridor.
- Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan
 - Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey
 - Afghanistan, Turkmenistan and Turkey
 - Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

- 22. The main conflict between Saudi Arabia and Iran is:**
- Political
 - Economic
 - Social
 - None of the above
- 23. The Astana process is about _____.**
- Peace in Afghanistan
 - Peace in Syria
 - Peace in Libya
 - Peace in Iraq
- 24. The legal status of Kashmir according to the UN resolutions is that _____.**
- It's a disputed territory
 - It's an integral part of India
 - It's an integral part of Pakistan
 - None of the above.
- 25. The nuclear deal between P5+1 and Iran was called _____.**
- Joint Combined Proposal of Action
 - Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action
 - Joint Collaborative Plan of Association
 - Joint Conducive Parlance of Armament
- 26. China is the biggest economy in Asia, and the second largest in the world.**
- Yes it is
 - No it is not
 - It was before 2016
 - None of the above
- 27. _____ are formally members of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)?**
- China, India, Bangladesh and Pakistan
 - China, Nepal, India and Pakistan
 - China and Pakistan
 - China, India and Pakistan
- 28. Operation Desert Storm was conducted to liberate _____.**
- Iraq
 - Kuwait
 - Afghanistan
 - Libya
- 29. _____ downed the Russian fighter jet (Sukhoi Su-24) in 2015?**
- Israel
 - United States of America
 - Turkey
 - Syria
- 30. The Four Asian Tigers are Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and _____:**
- China
 - Thailand
 - Singapore
 - India
- 31. _____ is fighting Saudi Arabia and UAE in Yemen.**
- Al-Qaida
 - Hezbollah
 - Houthis
 - ISIS
- 32. Strait of Hormuz is located _____.**
- Between Oman and Iran
 - Between Saudi Arabia and Oman
 - Between Iraq and Iran
 - Between Turkey and Iran

33. _____ in the Middle East seek an independent state of their own.
- Turks
 - Azeris
 - Kurds
 - None of the above
34. The Kabul Process is about _____.
- Economics
 - Peace
 - Military
 - Culture
35. Iran alleges that _____ in Afghanistan is obstructing its water supply.
- Kamal Khan Dam
 - Salma Dam
 - Pashdan Dam
 - All of the above
36. China's "economic corridor" that connects several countries is called _____.
- The Silk Route
 - One belt, One Road
 - The Economic Path
 - Both A & B
37. US shifted its embassy in Israel now to _____.
- Tel Aviv
 - Haifa
 - Jerusalem
 - None of the above
38. Pashtun Tahaffuz Movement (PTM) is _____.
- A Secessionist Movement
 - A Rights Movement
 - A Economic Movement
 - All of the above
39. _____ part of Syria is occupied by Israel.
- Sinai desert
 - Golan heights
 - Ghaza
 - Homes
40. _____ is the Chief of Pakistan's army.
- Imran Khan
 - Qamar Javed Bajwa
 - Raheel Sharif
 - None of the above

SECTION III: Global

20 Marks 20 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Questions 41-60 relate to Global Affairs. Please read each question carefully and select the most correct letter.

41. UK's famous vote to withdraw from European Union is popularly called _____.
- EU Exit
 - UK Exit
 - Euro Exit
 - None of the above.
42. First Prime Minister of India was _____.
- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Mahatma Ghandhi
 - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - None of the above

43. _____ has a policy of Nuclear Ambiguity.
- India
 - Iran
 - Israel
 - Pakistan
44. Zbigniew Brzezinski was a(n) _____ diplomat and political scientist.
- American
 - Polish
 - French
 - Soviet
45. Palestine enjoys the status of _____ in the U.N. General Assembly.
- Full Member
 - Observer
 - Permanent member
 - None of the above
46. Charles De Gualle led _____ in the fight against the Nazis during WWII.
- Poland
 - France
 - UK
 - Canada
47. Turkey has recently changed its political system to _____.
- Parliamentary System
 - Presidential System
 - Semi-Presidential System
 - No changes have been made
48. _____ is the most powerful organ of the UN?
- Trusteeship council
 - Security Council
 - Economic and Social Council
 - International Court of Justice
49. Nicholas Maduro's rule in Venezuela is challenged by _____.
- Hugo Chavez
 - Juan Guaido
 - Julian Assange
 - None of the above.
50. Putin was elected as president of the Russian Federation in 2018 for the _____.
- Second term
 - Third term
 - Fourth term
 - Fifth term
51. _____ is not in the list of UN's P5 members.
- Russia
 - China
 - U.K.
 - Japan
52. The current sitting president of the United States of America is a _____.
- Republican
 - Democrat
 - Liberal
 - None of the above
53. 'Fat Boy' was the name given to _____.
- The current North Korean leader
 - A nuclear bomb dropped on Japan
 - The US president in 1947
 - None of the above

54. During the cold war, the world order was _____.
- Unipolar
 - Bipolar
 - Multipolar
 - Tripolar
55. Suez Canal is located in _____.
- Syria
 - Turkey
 - Jordan
 - Egypt
56. The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 was a 13-day confrontation between _____.
- The United States and Cuba
 - The United States and Venezuela
 - Germany and the Soviet Union
 - None of the above
57. The number of Non-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council are _____.
- 5
 - 7
 - 10
 - 9
58. The Communist 'Bolshovik' Revolution in Russia took place in _____.
- 1916
 - 1917
 - 1918
 - 1919
59. The Cold War ended in _____.
- 1990
 - 1991
 - 1992
 - 1993
60. _____ is the author of "Politics Among Nations".
- John Locke
 - Adam Smith
 - Hans Morgenthau
 - Samuel P. Huntington

SECTION IV: International Relations

20 Marks 20 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Questions 61-80 are IR Specific. Please read each question carefully and select the most correct letter.

61. Balance of power is _____.
- The acquisition and application of power.
 - A situation where two powerful states, or groups of states, are equal in power.
 - The idea that people need to transform on the inside as well as on the outside in order to create any meaningful change in the world
 - A process by which groups of people make decisions.
62. Following World War I, US President Woodrow Wilson, proposed the formation of the _____ dedicated to collective security.
- Inter-American Treaty Association
 - League of Nations
 - Warsaw Convention
 - International Security Treaty
63. The famous Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 achieved _____.
- End of The Thirty Years War
 - End of The Cold War
 - End of WWI

64. End of WWII For nearly 50 years, _____ dominated the bipolar world.
- France and Germany
 - The US and China
 - The US and Great Britain
 - The USSR and the USA
65. The main concern of international relations is _____.
- The interactions of actors within state borders
 - The interaction among actors at the international stage
 - Relations between groups of people in opposing countries
 - The analysis of different types of governments
66. _____ is called The Father of Political science.
- Plato
 - Aristotle
 - Karl Marx
 - Socrates
67. Separatism refers to _____.
- The separation of two countries
 - Separation of people from the government
 - The advocacy or practice of separation of a certain group of people from a larger body on the basis of ethnicity, religion, or gender
 - The advocacy or practice of separation of a group of people solely based on political conflicts
68. _____ coined the term Feminism.
- Martin Luther king
 - Simone Beauvoir
 - Margaret Thatcher
 - Charles Fourier
69. According to Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, 1933, territory, population, government and _____ are element of statehood.
- Sovereignty
 - Capacity to enter into relations with other states
 - Recognition by other states
 - None of the above
70. The right of self-defense is available under Article 51 of the UN Charter.
- False
 - Partially false
 - True
 - Partially true
71. A “Buffer State” refers to _____ .
- A piece of land between two countries, not occupied by either country
 - A disputed territory between two countries
 - A country situated between two larger hostile countries and serving to prevent the outbreak of a conflict
 - A small peaceful country with no harmful intentions to its neighbors
72. Coercive Diplomacy (Coercion Theory) in IR is _____.
- the full use of hard power to prevent an actor from doing undesired or unwanted action
 - a negotiation process to reach a peaceful agreement without any violent conflict
 - the attempt to get a target, a state, a group or a non-state actor to change its objectionable behavior through either the threat to use force or the actual use of limited force
 - All of the above
73. In the field of IR, the term “détente” refers to _____.
- An alliance
 - Relaxation of tensions between states
 - Cooperation between states
 - All of the above
74. “Apartheid” refers to _____.
- A peace slogan
 - An international association
 - A medical term
 - A policy of racial discrimination

- 75. The idea/theory of “Peaceful Co-existence” expounded by Nikita Khrushchev meant that _____.**
- The Soviet-allied socialist states could coexist peacefully with each other
 - The Soviet Union and the European Union can work on peace together
 - The Soviet-allied socialist states could peacefully co-exist with the capitalist bloc (US-allied states)
 - None of the above
- 76. What is the current global political system:**
- Unipolar
 - Bi-polar
 - Tri-polar
 - Multi-polar
- 77. What was the Treaty of Versailles about:**
- Peace that ended the WW-I between Germany and the allied powers
 - Peace that ended the WW-II
 - Economic stability in Europe
 - None of the above
- 78. Liberalism theory of IR favors _____.**
- Restrictions on civil and political freedom
 - Civil and political liberties, and government by law
 - Protective policies
 - Collectivism
- 79. Marxism, a body of thought inspired by Karl Marx, emphasizes _____.**
- Social development through self-interest
 - Individualism
 - The importance of economic and material forces and class analysis
 - The importance of self-esteem and individual ability
- 80. Democratic Peace Theory argues that democracies do not favor war as a tool to solve conflicts.**
- True
 - False
 - Partially true
 - Partially false

SECTION V: Reading

20 Marks 50 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Questions 81-100 relate to the following passage. Please read it carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Battle of Marathon

The victory of the small Greek democracy of Athens over the mighty Persian Empire in 490 B.C. is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, king of the Persian Empire, was furious because Athens had interceded for the other Greek city-states in revolt against Persian domination. In anger the king sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the rebellious part of the empire.

Persia was ruled by one man. In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were wise, for the Persians next conquered the city of Eritrea and captured its people.

Tiny Athens stood alone against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops.

The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought bravely. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the love that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in both archery and hand combat. Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled in terror. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6,400 Persians died, compared to only 192 Athenians.

- 81. Athens had _____ the other Greek city-states against the Persians.**
- refused help to
 - intervened on behalf of
 - wanted to fight
 - given orders for all to fight
- 82. Darius took drastic steps to _____ the rebellious Athenians.**
- weaken
 - destroy
 - calm
 - irritate
- 83. Persians captured _____.**
- Delos
 - Eritrea
 - Athens
 - Plataea
- 84. The people of Delos did not want to _____ the conquest of Greece.**
- end
 - encourage
 - think about
 - none of the above
- 85. The Athenians were _____ by some soldiers who arrived from Plataea.**
- welcomed
 - strengthened
 - held
 - Reinforced
- 86. The Persian King was _____.**
- Darius
 - Cyrus
 - Shahenshah
 - Reza Shah
- 87. The Greek political system was _____.**
- Constitutional Monarchy
 - Democracy
 - Republic
 - Monarchy
- 88. The Persian ruler was _____.**
- President
 - Prime Minister
 - Monarchy
 - Constitutional Monarchy.
- 89. A City-State is a _____.**
- type of small independent country
 - city inside a city
 - city part of an empire
 - capital of an empire
- 90. People in Athens were _____, while people of Persia were _____.**
- Greek, Roman
 - Citizen, Subjects
 - Good, Evil
 - Democrat, Republican
- 91. The name of the battle between Greeks and Persians was _____.**
- Athens
 - Thebes
 - Marathon
 - Herodotus
- 92. Athenians went to their sanctuaries before the battle. A sanctuary is a _____.**
- Place of worship
 - relative's house
 - place of refuge
 - someplace far

- 93. The battle between Persians and Greeks, mentioned above, happened _____ years ago.**
- a. 490
 - b. 2509
 - c. 1529
 - d. 2490
- 94. _____, _____, and _____ are Greeks.**
- a. Persians, Greeks, Romans
 - b. Athenians, Persians, Delaines
 - c. Delaines, Plataeans, Athenians
 - d. None of the above
- 95. The Athenians defeated the Persians in _____ and _____ combat**
- a. Cavalry, Archery
 - b. Archery, Hand to hand
 - c. Army, Navy
 - d. special forces, hand to hand
- 96. Herodotus was a _____.**
- a. king
 - b. general
 - c. historian
 - d. warrior
- 97. According to the story above, the secret to Greek success was _____.**
- a. luck
 - b. good preparation
 - c. religious beliefs
 - d. democracy
- 98. According to the story above, the casualty rate of Persians to Greeks is _____.**
- a. the same
 - b. 50/50
 - c. 6,400 to 192
 - d. none of the above
- 99. Greece is in _____.**
- a. Asia
 - b. America
 - c. Europe
 - d. Australia
- 100. The term B.C. refers to _____.**
- a. Before Centuries
 - b. Before Customary Law
 - c. Behind Centuries
 - d. Before Christ

The end