

Department of Arabic
University of Mumbai
Sample Question paper
M.A in Arabic-Part II (Semester IV)
401: Contemporary Arab World

1. The UAE is a federation with _____ self-governing emirates.
 - a) Six
 - b) Seven
 - c) Five
 - d) four

2. The constitution of UAE became permanent in _____.
 - a) 1996
 - b) 1990
 - c) 1999
 - d) 1995

3. The _____branch of UAE comprises the Federal Supreme Council (FSC) .
 - a) Legislative
 - b) Judicial
 - c) Executive
 - d) Administrative

4. The FSC of UAE holds presidential elections every ____ years.
 - a) 5
 - b) 6
 - c) 2
 - d) 3

5. Sheikh Zayid bin Sultan al-Nuhayyan, the ruler of Abu Dhabi, served as president from 1971 until his death in _____.
 - a) 2000
 - b) 2004
 - c) 2005

d) 2002

6. _____ is responsible for appointing government officials and diplomats.

- a) The Council of Ministers
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The Supreme Court
- d) The President

7. The Federal National Council of UAE is a_____.

- a) The Legislative body
- b) The Executive body
- c) The Judiciary
- d) The Local body

8. The national assembly of UAE has _____ members.

- a) 40 members
- b) 25 members
- c) 20 members
- d) 30 members

9. The Judicial branch of UAE consists of_____ and various civil and criminal courts

- a) High Courts
- b) Supreme Courts
- c) Union Supreme Court
- d) Local Courts

10. Saudi Arabia has been a monarchy since _____.

- a) 1930
- b) 1993
- c) 1939
- d) 1932

11. Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud has served as king and prime minister since August _____.

- a) 2005
- b) 2002
- c) 2001
- d) 2000

12. The *majlis-al-shura* of Saudi Arabia has _____.

- a) 100 members
- b) 120 members
- c) 125 members
- d) 130 members

13. _____ conducted its first experiment in electoral politics in 2005, opening up half of the seats in the municipal councils for election.

- a) Saudi Arabia
- b) Qatar
- c) Kuwait
- d) UAE

14. The _____ are clerical leaders who have significant control over decision making.

- a) *mufti*
- b) *ulama*
- c) *muaddhin*
- d) *khadim*

15. _____ is the leading producer in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

- a) India
- b) Pakistan
- c) Kuwait
- d) Saudi Arabia

16. GCC means Gulf Cooperation _____

- a) Council
- b) Committe
- c) Countries
- d) Colonies

17. The full form of IDB _____.

- a) Islamic Development Bank

- b) Indian Development Bank
- c) Islamic Delegates Board
- d) International Development Board

18. *Riyadh* is the capital of _____

- a) Qatar
- b) Pakistan
- c) Kuwait
- d) Saudi Arabia

19. The capital of *UAE* is

- a) Sharjah
- b) Ajman
- c) Abu Dhabi
- d) Ras Al Khaimah

20. Which among the following is the capital of Qatar?

- a) Al Rayyan
- b) Doha
- c) Al Jumaliyah
- d) Dukhan

21. _____ is the capital city of Kuwait.

- a) Kuwait
- b) Al Manqaf
- c) Al Wafrah
- d) Abu Fatira

22. *Al-Hajar aj-Gharbi* Mountains splits the _____ from north to south

- a) Kuwait
- b) UAE
- c) Qatar
- d) Oman

23. The *Rub-al-khali* is a largest desert that extends into the south and west Abu Dhabi emirate from _____.

- a) Saudi Arabia
- b) Iraq
- c) Kuwait
- d) Iran

24. The equivalent term of *souq* in English

- a) shop
- b) hospital
- c) market
- d) computer

25. _____ shares a 60-kilometer (37-miles) border with Saudi Arabia

- a) Kuwait
- b) Qatar
- c) Oman
- d) Dubai