

Educational System in Pakistan Practice Test 1

60 original multiple-choice questions for teacher test preparation (FPSC / FGEI / PPSC style). Choose one answer for each question. The full answer key is on the last page — worked explanations for every question are free on the test page at QuaidianPoint.com.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Score: _____ / 60

Structure of the Education System

Q1. Which stage follows primary education in the education system of Pakistan?

- (A) Pre-primary education
- (B) Middle education
- (C) Higher secondary education
- (D) Tertiary education

Q2. The primary stage in Pakistan covers which classes?

- (A) Classes 1 to 3
- (B) Classes 6 to 8
- (C) Classes 9 to 10
- (D) Classes 1 to 5

Q3. How many years does the primary stage normally last?

- (A) Five years
- (B) Three years
- (C) Two years
- (D) Four years

Q4. In what kind of institution are middle classes often provided?

- (A) A university department offering degree courses
- (B) A primary school teaching classes 1 to 5 only
- (C) A middle school or the middle section of a high school
- (D) An intermediate college teaching classes 11 and 12

Q5. Which is the first formal stage of schooling after pre-primary education?

- (A) Primary education
- (B) Secondary education
- (C) Higher secondary education
- (D) University education

Q6. At the end of the secondary stage, a student in Pakistan normally appears in which examination?

- (A) A primary school examination at the end of class 5
- (B) A middle school examination at the end of class 8
- (C) The Secondary School Certificate examination
- (D) A bachelor degree examination at university level

Q7. How is the higher secondary stage divided for examination purposes?

- (A) Into Part 1 in class 9 and Part 2 in class 10, examined together
- (B) Into a single combined examination at the end of class 11 only
- (C) Into four semester examinations spread over classes 9 to 12
- (D) Into Part 1 in class 11 and Part 2 in class 12, each examined separately

Q8. The Secondary School Certificate is commonly known in Pakistan as which of the following?

- (A) The intermediate certificate
- (B) Matriculation
- (C) A bachelor degree
- (D) A teaching certificate

Q9. Which body conducts the Secondary School Certificate and Higher Secondary School Certificate examinations in Pakistan?

- (A) A university senate that awards degrees
- (B) A district council that manages local schools
- (C) A committee of school teachers from one district
- (D) A Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education

Q10. The Higher Secondary School Certificate is also commonly known as which of the following?

- (A) Intermediate
- (B) Matriculation
- (C) A primary certificate
- (D) An MPhil degree

Q11. What is the main purpose of the middle stage in the school ladder?

- (A) To complete the school ladder with board examinations in every subject
- (B) To award the Secondary School Certificate at the end of class 8
- (C) To bridge primary and secondary education with broader subjects
- (D) To stream pupils into university degree programmes at class 6

Q12. A student who has completed class 10 normally moves next to which class?

- (A) Class 8
- (B) Class 11
- (C) Class 5
- (D) The final year of university

Q13. The primary stage places its strongest emphasis on which of the following?

- (A) Specialised research work at university level
- (B) Professional training for a trade or job
- (C) Literacy, numeracy and basic knowledge
- (D) Thesis writing for a postgraduate degree

Q14. Why is primary education described as the foundation of the whole system?

- (A) It covers more classes than any later stage of schooling
- (B) Later learning builds on the literacy and numeracy gained in primary classes
- (C) It replaces the secondary stage for most pupils
- (D) It prepares only those pupils who will later become teachers in schools

- Q15. Which of the following is the usual entry point to the formal school ladder?**
- (A) Pre-primary or early childhood education
 - (B) An MPhil programme at university level
 - (C) An intermediate college for classes 11 and 12
 - (D) A university department offering degrees
- Q16. How long does the secondary stage, covering classes 9 and 10, normally last?**
- (A) Five years
 - (B) Four years
 - (C) Three years
 - (D) Two years
- Q17. After completing higher secondary education, a student normally enters which level?**
- (A) College or university tertiary education
 - (B) Primary education in classes 1 to 5 in primary schools
 - (C) Middle education in classes 6 to 8
 - (D) Nursery education before class 1
- Q18. Tertiary education in Pakistan includes which of the following?**
- (A) Classes 1 to 5 in primary schools only
 - (B) Classes 6 to 8 in middle schools only
 - (C) Classes 9 to 12 in secondary schools only, up to class 12
 - (D) Colleges and universities offering degrees
- Q19. What distinguishes higher secondary education from secondary education?**
- (A) They cover the same classes and the same subjects
 - (B) Classes 11 and 12, with subject specialisation after the SSC
 - (C) Secondary education awards a university degree after class 10
 - (D) Higher secondary education comes before primary education in the ladder
- Q20. The move from class 8 to class 9 marks entry into which stage?**
- (A) Entry to university after class 8
 - (B) The end of schooling after class 8
 - (C) The secondary stage leading to the SSC
 - (D) The start of primary education in class 1

Stages, Transitions and Tertiary Education

- Q21. A student studying in class 7 belongs to which stage?**
- (A) Primary education
 - (B) Secondary education
 - (C) Higher secondary education
 - (D) Middle education
- Q22. A student studying in class 12 belongs to which stage?**
- (A) Middle education
 - (B) Higher secondary education
 - (C) Primary education
 - (D) Pre-primary education before class 1

- Q23. The Higher Secondary School Certificate examination marks the completion of which level of schooling?**
- (A) Primary education completed at the end of class 5
 - (B) Middle education completed at the end of class 8
 - (C) School-level higher secondary education
 - (D) Doctoral study completed after a master degree
- Q24. Why is the school system organised into successive stages?**
- (A) Each stage builds content and skills for the next stage
 - (B) Each stage repeats the previous stage at greater length
 - (C) Stages exist to sort pupils into separate schools by ability
 - (D) Stages mark the age at which pupils leave school
- Q25. A bachelor degree programme belongs to which level of education?**
- (A) Primary education
 - (B) Secondary education
 - (C) Tertiary education
 - (D) Middle education
- Q26. Which statement best distinguishes a university from an ordinary degree college?**
- (A) A university awards degrees and does research; a college mainly teaches undergraduates
 - (B) Both institutions are primary schools teaching young children in classes 1 to 5
 - (C) A college alone awards doctoral degrees, while a university teaches only undergraduates
 - (D) A university teaches classes 1 to 5, just like an ordinary primary school
- Q27. MPhil and PhD programmes belong to which level?**
- (A) The school stage
 - (B) The intermediate stage
 - (C) The matriculation stage after class 10
 - (D) The postgraduate tertiary level
- Q28. What is the purpose of a vocational or technical stream at secondary and higher secondary level?**
- (A) To give practical skills instead of general school subjects
 - (B) To prepare students for skilled work alongside the academic route
 - (C) To move pupils directly into full-time work at class 9
 - (D) To award a separate certificate below the SSC level
- Q29. The progression from primary to middle to secondary to higher secondary education is best described as what?**
- (A) A flexible order in which stages can be taken in any sequence
 - (B) A sequential ladder in which each stage prepares students for the next
 - (C) A set of stages that repeat the same work at each level
 - (D) A set of independent levels with no shared curriculum

Q30. A student who leaves education after passing the SSC has completed which stage?

- (A) A university degree
- (B) Primary education only
- (C) Intermediate education
- (D) Secondary education

Q31. Admission to class 11 normally requires which qualification?

- (A) A primary certificate only
- (B) A middle school result only
- (C) A pass in the SSC examination
- (D) A bachelor degree

Q32. The choice of FA, FSc or similar streams in classes 11 and 12 shows which feature of higher secondary education?

- (A) Subject specialisation at higher secondary level
- (B) Primary subjects taught in classes 1 to 5 only
- (C) University research work in degree classes
- (D) The absence of any choice of subjects

Q33. What is the main purpose of pre-primary or early childhood education?

- (A) School readiness through play-based early learning
- (B) Awarding the SSC at the end of class 10
- (C) Teaching university subjects to young children
- (D) Replacing primary education with nursery classes

Q34. A child moving from kindergarten into class 1 is making which transition?

- (A) From tertiary to school education
- (B) From secondary to primary education
- (C) From pre-primary to primary education
- (D) From university to college

Q35. Why is the move from class 5 to class 6 a significant transition?

- (A) It moves the pupil from middle to secondary education, with board examination preparation
- (B) It keeps the pupil in primary education but adds a new class teacher each term
- (C) It moves the pupil into a vocational stream that replaces general subjects
- (D) It moves the pupil from primary to middle education, with more subjects and subject teachers

Q36. What opportunity does a Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education give a student who fails in one or two subjects?

- (A) Automatic promotion to the next class with no further examination at all
- (B) A supplementary examination to clear failed subjects without repeating the year
- (C) A repeat of every subject of the previous two years before promotion is allowed
- (D) A transfer to a university programme without a school certificate at all

Q37. Higher education in Pakistan is provided mainly through which institutions?

- (A) Primary schools teaching classes 1 to 5 only
- (B) Middle schools teaching classes 6 to 8
- (C) Board offices conducting examinations
- (D) Universities and degree colleges

Q38. A graduate who wants to enter the teaching profession would next need which of the following?

- (A) A degree in any subject, with no teacher training at all
- (B) A relevant degree or professional teacher training
- (C) Only an SSC certificate and classroom experience
- (D) A pre-primary certificate and a short school visit

Q39. What is the main difference between school education (classes 1 to 12) and tertiary education?

- (A) School gives a general foundation; tertiary gives specialised degree study
- (B) Both levels are identical in content, purpose and qualifications awarded
- (C) Tertiary education comes before school education in the ladder
- (D) School education awards doctoral degrees to its pupils after class 12

Q40. A coherent education system means that its levels are connected in which way?

- (A) Each level sets its own certificates with no link to the next level
- (B) Only the final examination at each level matters, not the teaching provided
- (C) Levels are linked in a progression, with recognised certificates at key points
- (D) Students move between levels whenever they choose to do so

Early Education Policies and Conferences

Q41. Who chaired the All-Pakistan Educational Conference held in Karachi in 1947?

- (A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (B) Liaquat Ali Khan
- (C) Fazlur Rahman
- (D) S. M. Sharif

Q42. The 1947 All-Pakistan Educational Conference was convened soon after which event?

- (A) The independence and creation of Pakistan
- (B) The Sharif Commission report of 1959
- (C) The 1972 education policy of the government
- (D) The founding of a single university in Karachi

Q43. What role did the 1947 conference assign to universities in the new country?

- (A) To examine school pupils in classes 9 and 10
- (B) To take over the teaching of primary classes in towns and villages
- (C) To train only civil servants for government departments
- (D) To serve as centres of advanced learning and research for development

Q44. The 1947 conference gave special emphasis to universal education at which level?

- (A) University level, for degree students
- (B) Primary level, for all children in the country
- (C) Doctoral level, for researchers
- (D) Private tutoring for pupils who can pay fees

- Q45. Alongside school education, the 1947 conference also stressed which of the following?**
- (A) School health services and school meals for all pupils
 - (B) Adult literacy and technical education
 - (C) A single national textbook for every subject at every level
 - (D) Free university education for every adult citizen
- Q46. The Sharif Commission is also known by which official title?**
- (A) The 1972 Policy Committee on education
 - (B) The 1947 Conference Committee on schools
 - (C) A university grants body for higher education
 - (D) The Commission on National Education, 1959
- Q47. In which year did the Sharif Commission present its report?**
- (A) 1959
 - (B) 1947
 - (C) 1972
 - (D) 1980
- Q48. The Sharif Commission recommended that primary education should be made what?**
- (A) Optional for a few children in towns only
 - (B) Abolished in favour of home schooling
 - (C) Compulsory and universal, introduced in stages
 - (D) Limited to large cities and towns only
- Q49. What did the Sharif Commission recommend for secondary education?**
- (A) Diversification with academic and vocational streams
 - (B) A single uniform track for every student
 - (C) The removal of all examinations from schools
 - (D) An end to schooling at class 8 for all
- Q50. What was the Sharif Commission view on teacher training?**
- (A) Teacher training was unnecessary where textbooks were good
 - (B) Training mattered only at university level teaching
 - (C) Improved teacher training was essential for quality
 - (D) Textbooks could replace trained teachers in schools
- Q51. What did the Sharif Commission recommend about universities?**
- (A) Direct state control of university teaching and appointments
 - (B) Greater academic autonomy and higher standards
 - (C) The closure of universities across the country
 - (D) Merging all universities into one school
- Q52. What common thread runs through the 1947 conference and the 1959 Sharif Commission?**
- (A) Opposition to expanding schooling beyond towns
 - (B) A focus on schooling for an urban elite only
 - (C) Neglect of teacher training in favour of buildings
 - (D) Expanding access and raising quality to suit national needs

Q53. The education policy of 1972 was introduced in which broad context?

- (A) Before independence, under colonial rule
- (B) As a report of the 1959 commission alone
- (C) Under British rule before 1947
- (D) By a new government after 1971 seeking reform

Q54. A major step associated with the 1972 education policy was which of the following?

- (A) The nationalisation of many private institutions
- (B) The privatisation of all schools in the country
- (C) The abolition of primary education in villages
- (D) The closure of universities across the country

Q55. What emphasis did the 1972 education policy place on science and technical education?

- (A) Science teaching was to be confined to universities only
- (B) Technical subjects were to replace general subjects after class 8
- (C) Science and technical education were to be expanded for skilled work and development
- (D) Science subjects were to be optional extras outside the school timetable entirely

Q56. The 1972 policy emphasis on universal primary enrolment meant which of the following in practice?

- (A) Fewer children attending school in rural areas
- (B) Bringing out-of-school children into primary schools
- (C) Schooling for urban children only, not rural
- (D) Ending the primary stage after class 3

Q57. How are the 1947 conference, the 1959 Sharif Commission and the 1972 policy best understood together?

- (A) As unrelated events with no shared purpose or direction
- (B) As efforts that each completely reversed the previous policy in full
- (C) As successive attempts to define a national system and expand access
- (D) As efforts concerned only with university education

Q58. What lesson from the early policies remains relevant for the structure of education today?

- (A) The structure is fixed forever and never changes
- (B) Stages and policies evolve to meet changing needs
- (C) Examinations alone define a whole education system
- (D) The primary stage is unnecessary in a modern system

Q59. A present-day proposal for compulsory primary education most directly echoes which earlier emphasis?

- (A) The 1947 and Sharif push for universal primary education
- (B) A ban on teacher training in all schools
- (C) The closure of the middle stage of schooling
- (D) A university-only focus for all education policy

Q60. Which statement best summarises the education structure in Pakistan as shaped by its early reforms?

- (A) Only tertiary education matters, and the school stages add little value
- (B) Schooling consists of a single stage covering classes 1 to 12 together
- (C) There are no transitions between levels, and pupils stay in one stage
- (D) A graded ladder from primary to tertiary, shaped by national policy

Answer Key

Q1: B	Q11: C	Q21: D	Q31: C	Q41: C	Q51: B
Q2: D	Q12: B	Q22: B	Q32: A	Q42: A	Q52: D
Q3: A	Q13: C	Q23: C	Q33: A	Q43: D	Q53: D
Q4: C	Q14: B	Q24: A	Q34: C	Q44: B	Q54: A
Q5: A	Q15: A	Q25: C	Q35: D	Q45: B	Q55: C
Q6: C	Q16: D	Q26: A	Q36: B	Q46: D	Q56: B
Q7: D	Q17: A	Q27: D	Q37: D	Q47: A	Q57: C
Q8: B	Q18: D	Q28: B	Q38: B	Q48: C	Q58: B
Q9: D	Q19: B	Q29: B	Q39: A	Q49: A	Q59: A
Q10: A	Q20: C	Q30: D	Q40: C	Q50: C	Q60: D

Worked explanations for all 60 questions:

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