

# Educational System in Pakistan Practice Test 2

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](http://QuaidianPoint.com).

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 60

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## Foundations and School Stages

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**Q1. Which term describes the schooling provided before class 1?**

- (A) Tertiary education at university level
- (B) Higher secondary education in classes 11 and 12
- (C) Early childhood or pre-primary education
- (D) Postgraduate education after a bachelor degree

**Q2. A katchi class in many Pakistani schools is an example of which level?**

- (A) A university seminar for degree students
- (B) An intermediate stream in classes 11 and 12
- (C) An SSC subject examined in class 10
- (D) A pre-primary preparatory class

**Q3. How does teaching in the middle stage usually differ from teaching in the primary stage?**

- (A) The same single teacher teaches everything in both stages of schooling
- (B) The middle stage introduces subject teachers and a wider curriculum
- (C) The primary stage awards university degrees to pupils
- (D) The middle stage comes before the primary stage

**Q4. If a school offers only classes 1 to 5, it is best described as which kind of school?**

- (A) A primary school
- (B) A secondary school
- (C) An intermediate college
- (D) A university

**Q5. Which stage lasts three years in the usual Pakistani school ladder?**

- (A) The primary stage
- (B) The secondary stage
- (C) The higher secondary stage
- (D) The middle stage

**Q6. A school that teaches classes 1 to 10 covers primary, middle and which further stage?**

- (A) Secondary education
- (B) Tertiary education
- (C) Postgraduate education
- (D) Pre-primary education

**Q7. Why do pupils in classes 9 and 10 study subjects in greater depth than pupils in classes 6 to 8?**

- (A) Secondary work starts afresh, unrelated to earlier school work
- (B) Secondary classes repeat primary lessons exactly, with no new topics
- (C) The stage builds on middle learning and prepares pupils for the SSC
- (D) Middle classes award the SSC examination at the end of class 8

**Q8. A pupil who passes class 8 and is promoted to class 9 has entered which stage?**

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

**Q9. Which of the following best explains why class 10 is a turning point for many students?**

- (A) It is the last class of primary education in the school ladder
- (B) The SSC result decides entry to higher secondary streams
- (C) It awards a university degree after class 10
- (D) It ends all further study by law for pupils

**Q10. In classes 11 and 12, a student who chooses the pre-medical stream is doing what?**

- (A) Repeating middle school subjects in classes 11 and 12
- (B) Avoiding all science subjects at higher secondary level entirely
- (C) Specialising in science subjects relevant to medical study
- (D) Completing a postgraduate degree before class 12

**Q11. In classes 11 and 12, the main subject groups a student may choose include which of the following?**

- (A) Pre-medical, pre-engineering, humanities and commerce streams
- (B) Primary, middle and secondary stages as subject groups
- (C) Nursery, kindergarten and katchi groups for young children in schools
- (D) Bachelor, master and doctoral programmes as school streams

**Q12. A student in class 11 who studies humanities subjects is following which kind of pathway?**

- (A) A primary pathway meant for classes 1 to 5
- (B) A middle school pathway meant for classes 6 to 8
- (C) A vocational apprenticeship with no academic subjects at all in school
- (D) An arts and humanities specialisation at higher secondary level

**Q13. Which stage comes immediately before tertiary education?**

- (A) Higher secondary education
- (B) Primary education
- (C) Middle education
- (D) Pre-primary education before class 1 in nursery school

**Q14. Why is early childhood education given a place in the system even though it awards no school certificate?**

- (A) It replaces class 1 teaching in primary schools entirely for pupils
- (B) It is a form of university teaching for adult students
- (C) It awards the SSC examination early to young children
- (D) It builds language, habits and readiness for class 1 learning

**Q15. A school with classes 6 to 10 but no classes 11 and 12 is missing which stage?**

- (A) The primary stage
- (B) The higher secondary stage
- (C) The middle stage
- (D) The secondary stage covering classes 9 and 10

**Q16. Which statement about the length of school stages is correct?**

- (A) Every stage lasts five years, from primary to higher secondary
- (B) Primary and middle both last two years, with longer later stages
- (C) Primary five, middle three, secondary two and higher secondary two years
- (D) Secondary lasts five years and higher secondary lasts three years in all

**Q17. Which subject combination is typical of the pre-engineering stream at higher secondary level?**

- (A) History, geography and civics only
- (B) Biology, home economics and art only
- (C) Physics, chemistry and mathematics
- (D) Primary language and number work only

**Q18. A child who has just finished nursery school is ready for which next step?**

- (A) A bachelor programme at a college or university after school
- (B) Entry to primary schooling, starting with class 1
- (C) The HSSC examination taken after class 12
- (D) A teaching post in a primary school nearby

**Q19. Which of the following is a reason for keeping middle education as a separate stage rather than merging it with primary education?**

- (A) Pupils need no new subjects after class 5, so one teacher suffices for all
- (B) Teachers need no subject specialisation at this stage of schooling
- (C) Examinations should end at class 5, with no later assessment
- (D) Pupils at this age benefit from subject teaching and a broader curriculum

**Q20. The full school ladder from class 1 to class 12 contains how many years of schooling in total?**

- (A) Twelve years
- (B) Ten years
- (C) Eight years
- (D) Fourteen years

## **Examinations, Streams and Tertiary Pathways**

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**Q21. Which examination is taken at the end of class 12?**

- (A) The primary examination taken after class 5 in primary school
- (B) The middle examination taken after class 8
- (C) The SSC examination taken after class 10
- (D) The Higher Secondary School Certificate examination

**Q22. Besides conducting examinations, a Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education also does which of the following for its affiliated institutions?**

- (A) Teaches primary classes directly in affiliated schools
- (B) Runs universities and awards bachelor degrees
- (C) Prescribes the courses of study for SSC and HSSC
- (D) Trains nursery teachers for affiliated primary schools

**Q23. A student with an HSSC in pre-medical subjects is best placed to apply for which field?**

- (A) Medical and health-related degree programmes
- (B) Primary school admission for young children starting school
- (C) A middle school certificate after class 8
- (D) A nursery place for a young child

**Q24. Which of the following is a recognised route after the HSSC for a student who wants a degree?**

- (A) Returning to class 9 to repeat secondary school all over again
- (B) Admission to a college or university bachelor programme
- (C) Repeating the primary stage from class 1
- (D) Taking the SSC again as a first step

**Q25. An intermediate college mainly provides education for which classes?**

- (A) Classes 11 and 12
- (B) Classes 1 to 5
- (C) Classes 6 to 8
- (D) Doctoral classes at university level after a master degree

**Q26. What does a degree college add beyond an intermediate college?**

- (A) Primary classes only, up to class 5
- (B) Bachelor-level programmes after the HSSC
- (C) Nursery classes only, before class 1
- (D) SSC examinations only, after class 10, with no degree study

**Q27. A master degree programme normally follows which qualification?**

- (A) The SSC
- (B) The HSSC alone
- (C) A primary certificate
- (D) A bachelor degree

**Q28. Which pathway shows the correct order of tertiary qualifications?**

- (A) PhD, then bachelor, then master in that order
- (B) Master, then bachelor, then PhD
- (C) Bachelor, then master, then MPhil or PhD
- (D) Bachelor, then SSC, then HSSC

**Q29. Why does the SSC certificate matter beyond school itself?**

- (A) It is needed only for primary admission in the next school for pupils
- (B) The recognised proof of secondary completion for admission and jobs
- (C) It replaces a university degree for most professional jobs
- (D) It is issued by primary schools to their own pupils

**Q30. A technical stream at secondary level is most useful for a student who wants what?**

- (A) Practical skills for a trade job, with further study still possible
- (B) No further education of any kind after leaving school at all for pupils
- (C) A primary certificate only, awarded after class 5
- (D) Admission to nursery school for young children in the area

**Q31. Which statement best describes the relationship between a board examination and classroom teaching?**

- (A) Board examinations are unrelated to what is taught in classrooms
- (B) Classroom teaching is banned during board examination years
- (C) Board examinations test the curriculum taught in classes 9 to 12
- (D) Board examinations replace all school teaching in board years

**Q32. A university department differs from a school classroom mainly in which respect?**

- (A) It teaches classes 1 to 5 in a primary school
- (B) It awards the SSC examination after class 10
- (C) It conducts board examinations for school pupils in classes 9 to 12
- (D) It teaches specialised degree subjects and supervises research

**Q33. A student who completes a bachelor degree and then an MPhil has reached which level?**

- (A) School level
- (B) Intermediate level
- (C) Primary level
- (D) Postgraduate level

**Q34. Which of the following is a practical advantage of a staged system with public examinations?**

- (A) Students can never change streams once they choose after class 10
- (B) Each certificate gives a clear point for the next admission or job decision
- (C) Schools need no curriculum at all in board examination years
- (D) All students must follow one single stream throughout school

**Q35. A commerce stream at higher secondary level is best suited to a student interested in which field?**

- (A) Medical practice in hospitals
- (B) Civil engineering design work
- (C) Business, accounting and trade-related study
- (D) Primary teaching of young children only

**Q36. Which transition requires a change of institution for most students in Pakistan?**

- (A) The move from higher secondary to a college or university
- (B) The move from class 1 to class 2 in the same school
- (C) The move from class 6 to class 7 in the same school
- (D) The move from nursery to kindergarten in the same school

**Q37. Why is the HSSC more specialised than the SSC?**

- (A) The HSSC repeats primary subjects in classes 11 and 12
- (B) The HSSC has no subjects at all in its two-year programme
- (C) The HSSC follows stream choices such as science or commerce
- (D) The HSSC is taken before the SSC examination in class 10

**Q38. A teacher who wants to teach at secondary level needs, above all, which combination?**

- (A) Subject knowledge plus professional teacher preparation
- (B) A nursery certificate only, with no subject degree
- (C) A primary certificate only, with no subject degree
- (D) No qualification at all for the teaching post

**Q39. Which of the following best describes tertiary education as a whole?**

- (A) General schooling for young children in classes 1 to 5
- (B) Board examinations for classes 9 and 10
- (C) Pre-primary play-based learning for young children
- (D) Post-school degree, diploma and professional education

**Q40. If a student leaves after class 12 without entering a college, what has the student completed?**

- (A) A bachelor degree from a university
- (B) Full school education up to higher secondary
- (C) Only primary education up to class 5
- (D) A postgraduate degree after a bachelor

## Conferences and Policies in Depth

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**Q41. The All-Pakistan Educational Conference of 1947 was held in which city?**

- (A) Karachi
- (B) Lahore
- (C) Islamabad
- (D) Peshawar

**Q42. What was the central task facing the 1947 conference?**

- (A) To close all schools across the new country
- (B) To copy another country's system without any change
- (C) To outline a system suited to a new, independent Pakistan
- (D) To abolish teacher training in all schools

**Q43. The 1947 conference set up committees to examine which areas?**

- (A) University sport only, with no other branch examined
- (B) Primary, secondary, university, technical and adult education
- (C) School buildings only, with no teaching branch examined
- (D) Foreign examinations only, with no local branch examined

**Q44. A message from the Quaid-e-Azam to the 1947 conference is remembered mainly for linking education with what?**

- (A) Personal wealth alone, with no wider purpose
- (B) Examinations alone, with no wider purpose
- (C) Party politics alone, with no wider purpose
- (D) Character, citizenship and service to the nation

**Q45. Why did the 1947 conference give attention to adult education?**

- (A) Adult evening classes were to replace primary schools in villages
- (B) Many adults had missed schooling, and literacy was needed for progress
- (C) Adult education was meant mainly for university graduates
- (D) Adult education was intended as leisure classes for retired officials

**Q46. The Sharif Commission took its name from which of the following?**

- (A) The city where it met
- (B) The year it reported
- (C) A subject it examined
- (D) Its chairman, S. M. Sharif

**Q47. Which level did the Sharif Commission want to make free and compulsory first?**

- (A) Primary education
- (B) Doctoral education
- (C) Postgraduate education
- (D) University research only

**Q48. The Sharif Commission emphasis on science and technical subjects reflected which concern?**

- (A) A wish to end humanities teaching in schools entirely
- (B) A wish to close schools across the country entirely
- (C) The need for skilled people to support national development
- (D) A wish to abolish examinations in all schools entirely

**Q49. How did the Sharif Commission view the status of teachers?**

- (A) Teachers needed no training or support at all
- (B) Teaching was a temporary task for anyone available
- (C) Teachers could be replaced by books in classrooms
- (D) Teachers deserved better training, status and conditions

**Q50. Which reform idea is shared by the 1947 conference and the Sharif Commission?**

- (A) Education national in outlook, wider in access, higher in quality
- (B) Education for a small elite only, in towns and cities
- (C) The removal of primary schooling from the whole education system
- (D) The end of university education in the whole country

**Q51. The Sharif Commission wanted secondary education to be reorganised so that students could do what?**

- (A) Leave school at class 6, with no further study offered to them
- (B) Study the same subjects with no choice at all offered
- (C) Follow academic, technical or other lines suited to their abilities
- (D) Skip all examinations in secondary school entirely

**Q52. Which statement about the Sharif Commission report is correct?**

- (A) It dealt only with nursery schools in the country and nothing else
- (B) It reviewed education from primary to university and made wide recommendations
- (C) It rejected all earlier conference ideas entirely and started afresh
- (D) It proposed no change at all to the existing system

**Q53. The 1972 education policy is best remembered for changing the management of many institutions in which way?**

- (A) Closing them permanently across the whole country
- (B) Selling them to foreign owners abroad
- (C) Bringing many private institutions under state control
- (D) Removing all teachers from the institutions

**Q54. A central aim of the 1972 policy on fees was to do which of the following?**

- (A) Charge fees at every level of schooling, including primary
- (B) Remove fees up to matriculation so cost would not block schooling
- (C) Charge fees only in primary schools, not later stages
- (D) End free schooling entirely at all levels of education

**Q55. What did the 1972 policy stress for primary education?**

- (A) Enrolling all children of primary age in school
- (B) Extending compulsory schooling to secondary and higher levels for all children
- (C) Expanding primary places mainly through private schools in towns
- (D) Making primary admission depend on passing an entrance test

**Q56. Which group was most directly helped by free education up to class 10 under the 1972 policy?**

- (A) Doctoral researchers only, in universities
- (B) University professors only, in departments
- (C) Nursery owners only, in private schools
- (D) Children from families who could not afford fees

**Q57. The sequence 1947, 1959 and 1972 shows which pattern in Pakistani education policy?**

- (A) Repeated national attempts to expand access and improve quality
- (B) A single policy that never changed at all
- (C) A steady reduction in schooling across the whole country
- (D) Attention to universities alone, nothing else

**Q58. A modern proposal to strengthen technical streams at secondary level most closely follows which earlier recommendation?**

- (A) The abolition of secondary schooling in the whole country
- (B) The restriction of schooling to one stream only
- (C) The removal of teacher training from all schools
- (D) The Sharif Commission call for diversified secondary education

**Q59. Which early policy idea still shapes the present school ladder?**

- (A) A ladder with no primary stage at all for young pupils anywhere
- (B) A ladder with no examinations at any stage of schooling
- (C) A graded ladder from primary to tertiary, with SSC and HSSC exams
- (D) A ladder ending at class 5 for all pupils in the country

**Q60. Which summary best captures the early history of the education system in Pakistan?**

- (A) The system was settled in 1947 and never discussed again afterwards
- (B) National conferences repeatedly tried to build a system for all children
- (C) Only private institutions were ever considered for schooling at all
- (D) Primary education was never a priority for policymakers at all

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## Answer Key

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

Worked explanations for all 60 questions:

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