Educational System in Pakistan Practice Test 4

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

Article 25-A in Practice

Q1. Article 25-A says education shall be provided "in such manner as may be determined by law". What does this phrase mainly require?

(A) Schools to run without any law or regulation
(B) Courts to run schools directly in every district
(C) Legislatures to pass laws defining how it is implemented
(D) Private schools to decide admission rules on their own

Q2. A 17-year-old student claims free education under Article 25-A. What is the correct position?

(A) Outside the 5 to 16 range, though other laws or policies may help
(B) Article 25-A covers learners of every age and at every level
(C) Article 25-A covers education up to university level for everyone
(D) Article 25-A applies if the student pays the school fee

Q3. What does "free" education mean for a child covered by Article 25-A?

(A) Only the admission fee is waived, while other charges remain
(B) Only the examination fee is waived for the child
(C) The cost of a uniform counts as the school fee
(D) The State should not place a fee barrier on the child's education

Q4. What does "compulsory" education mean under Article 25-A?

(A) Parents may keep children out of school without consequence
(B) State and parents share a duty to ensure the child attends school
(C) Schools may refuse admission to any child they choose
(D) Schooling is optional for working children in rural areas

Q5. Why does it matter that Article 25-A is justiciable?

(A) A citizen can approach a court if the State fails to provide it
(B) It can only be debated in policy seminars and official reports
(C) It provides no remedy when the guaranteed education is not met
(D) It is only advisory for governments and their departments

Q6. How should Article 37-B be understood in comparison with Article 25-A?

(A) It is enforceable in exactly the same way as Article 25-A, through the courts
(B) A court can order free secondary education for every citizen at once
(C) It is irrelevant to education policy and school planning
(D) It guides policy towards literacy and secondary education, not directly enforceable

Q7. What secondary education goal does Article 37-B set?

(A) Compulsory primary schooling in every province
(B) Free and compulsory secondary education as soon as possible
(C) Paid secondary education for all students and pupils
(D) Free university education for all citizens of the country

Q8. An 8-year-old child is found working instead of attending school. What is the strongest constitutional response?

(A) Wait until a new education policy is announced before taking action
(B) Fine the parents and take no further step in the case
(C) Enrol the child under Article 25-A and support continued attendance
(D) Leave the matter to private charity and community organisations

Q9. Why may provincial free education laws differ in their procedures?

(A) Such differences are unconstitutional in every case
(B) Identical procedures are required in every province by law
(C) A federal law overrides provincial education laws
(D) Provinces may set their own procedures while meeting the guarantee

Q10. The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2012 applies to which territory?

(A) Punjab
(B) The Islamabad Capital Territory
(C) Sindh
(D) All provinces together, under one federal act

Q11. In which year was the Balochistan Compulsory Education Act passed?

(A) 2017
(B) 2013
(C) 2014
(D) 2012

Q12. Among the provincial free education laws, which one came latest?

(A) The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa law of 2017
(B) The Sindh law of 2013
(C) The Punjab law of 2014
(D) The Islamabad law of 2012

Q13. Why does the phrase "in such manner as may be determined by law" matter for schools in practice?

(A) It allows schools to charge any fee they consider suitable
(B) Laws define age proof, admission, duties and enforcement
(C) It allows schools to refuse children freely at admission time
(D) It centralises all schooling under the federal ministry in Islamabad

Q14. Taken together, what do Articles 25-A and 37-B show about the Constitution's approach to schooling?

(A) Only primary schooling matters in the constitutional scheme of things
(B) Only secondary schooling matters for the State to provide
(C) A primary-age right plus a goal of free secondary education
(D) Only higher education matters for national progress and employment

Q15. What is the most appropriate action for a teacher who learns that a neighbourhood child aged nine is out of school?

(A) Help identify the child, inform the school and support enrolment
(B) Wait for the next enrolment drive before acting
(C) Offer the child a place in an adult literacy circle
(D) Advise the family to seek admission after a private course

The 18th Amendment and Federal-Provincial Roles

Q16. What was the main structural change to education under the 18th Amendment of 2010?

(A) A new constitution was adopted for the whole country
(B) Education was federalised under central control
(C) The Concurrent List was expanded to cover more subjects
(D) Concurrent List abolished; education devolved to provinces

Q17. Before the 18th Amendment, why could both the federation and the provinces legislate on education?

(A) Education was on the Concurrent Legislative List
(B) Article 25-A required joint legislation
(C) The Higher Education Commission ordered it
(D) Boards of education required it

Q18. After devolution, which power does a province hold over its schools?

(A) Ignoring the Constitution in school matters
(B) Setting foreign policy for schools, colleges and universities
(C) Designing curricula, managing schools and allocating its budget
(D) Printing currency to fund schools and pay teachers' salaries

Q19. Which of the following still falls mainly to the federation after devolution?

(A) Hiring primary teachers in Punjab schools
(B) Choosing textbooks for schools in Sindh province
(C) Inspecting schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province
(D) Higher education standards, federal areas and coordination

Q20. What is a recognised risk of devolving education to provinces?

(A) Stronger central control over provincial classrooms and school decisions
(B) Uneven provincial capacity, funds and staffing, causing uneven provision
(C) The absence of provincial education laws, plans and trained staff
(D) The closure of universities and colleges in the smaller provinces

Q21. What is a recognised benefit of devolving education?

(A) Identical policies imposed on provinces with different needs
(B) Longer delays while waiting for federal approval
(C) Weaker accountability for learning results
(D) Policies and decisions closer to local needs and conditions

Q22. What is the main purpose of inter-provincial coordination forums after devolution?

(A) Coordination across provinces on standards and comparability
(B) Running provincial primary schools directly from the federal ministry
(C) Setting school fees in every province, district and town in the country
(D) Examining every student in the country each year

Q23. Two provinces adopt different textbooks for the same grade. After devolution, how should this be judged?

(A) It is illegal in every case, without any exception whatsoever
(B) It violates federal authority automatically
(C) Permissible provincial authority, exercised within legal limits
(D) It must be banned by the courts without any delay

Q24. The federal government wants comparable national learning standards after devolution. What is the best approach?

(A) Order provinces to adopt the shared standards without consultation
(B) Consult and coordinate with provinces to agree shared standards
(C) Abolish provincial education laws and replace them with central rules
(D) Take over the management of provincial schools from their governments

Q25. Which level of government funds and manages most public primary schools today?

(A) The federal ministry directly
(B) The Higher Education Commission
(C) Provincial and district education authorities
(D) Boards of intermediate and secondary education

Q26. How are private schools treated after devolution?

(A) They are completely unregulated by any authority
(B) They are regulated under provincial laws and frameworks
(C) They are controlled only by the federal ministry in every province
(D) They are banned in all provinces by federal order

Q27. Which education article was newly inserted by the 18th Amendment?

(A) Article 37-B, which already existed as a principle of policy
(B) Article 38, which already existed
(C) Article 29, which already existed
(D) Article 25-A on free and compulsory education

Q28. After devolution, who mainly recruits and manages schoolteachers?

(A) Provincial governments and their education departments
(B) The Higher Education Commission for primary schools
(C) The federal ministry for all provinces
(D) Boards of intermediate and secondary education

Q29. What challenge does devolution create for comparing learning across provinces?

(A) Too much uniformity in curricula, textbooks and assessment methods
(B) Different curricula and assessments complicate national comparison
(C) The absence of examinations in schools across all the provinces
(D) The absence of reliable education data in every province

Q30. Which statement best describes the overall effect of the 18th Amendment on education?

(A) The State's duty to provide free education was removed entirely by devolution
(B) The federation kept no role in education whatsoever
(C) Provinces may provide education only if they choose to do so at all
(D) The State's duty remains; delivery is mainly provincial, federation coordinates

Later Policies Compared

Q31. Which later policy had the longest stated time frame, running for more than a decade?

(A) The 1998 policy, running from 1998 to 2010
(B) The 1992 policy, with its shorter horizon
(C) The 2009 policy, with its targets for 2015
(D) The 2017 policy

Q32. Which policy is most associated with a deliberate push for private sector participation in education?

(A) The 1979 policy
(B) The 1998 policy
(C) The 1992 policy
(D) The 2017 policy

Q33. Which policy is most associated with mosque schools and mohallah schools?

(A) The 1979 policy
(B) The 2009 policy
(C) The 2017 policy
(D) The 1992 policy

Q34. Which policy gave early childhood education its strongest formal recognition as a first stage?

(A) The 1979 policy
(B) The 2009 policy
(C) The 1992 policy
(D) The 1998 policy

Q35. Which policy is most closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals for education?

(A) The 1979 policy
(B) The 1992 policy
(C) The 1998 policy
(D) The 2017 policy

Q36. Which policy is most associated with a proposal to raise education spending towards 7 percent of GDP?

(A) The 1979 policy
(B) The 1992 policy
(C) The 2009 policy
(D) The 2017 policy

Q37. How do the 1979 and 2017 policies compare on values?

(A) The 1979 policy was secular, while the 2017 policy ignored values entirely
(B) Both policies ignored character education in schools entirely
(C) The 2017 policy abandoned all value education in schools
(D) Both stressed values, but 2017 added global goals and inclusion

Q38. A district wants a long-term plan combining literacy, universal primary education and quality improvement. Which policy model fits best?

(A) A short one-year plan with no targets or quality goals
(B) The 1979 mosque-school idea for rural primary classes
(C) The long-term framework of the 1998 policy
(D) The 2017 research agenda for universities and colleges

Q39. A province wants to expand schooling for girls in rural areas. Which policy tradition should it draw on most?

(A) The 1992 emphasis on expanding girls' access
(B) The 1979 mosque-school idea for rural primary classes
(C) The 2009 early childhood emphasis for young children
(D) The 2017 university research emphasis alone

Q40. A school introduces computer labs and skill-based projects to prepare students for modern work. Which policy emphasis does this best reflect?

(A) The 1979 policy alone
(B) The 2017 emphasis on information technology and skills
(C) The 1992 push for private sector participation
(D) The 1998 literacy drive alone

Q41. What is the correct chronological order of the later national education policies?

(A) 1979, 1998, 1992, 2009, 2017
(B) 1992, 1979, 2009, 1998, 2017
(C) 1979, 1992, 1998, 2009, 2017
(D) 1998, 1979, 2017, 1992, 2009

Q42. What most distinguishes the 2009 policy from the 1998 policy?

(A) Mosque schools and mohallah schools in rural villages
(B) Nationalisation of private schools and colleges
(C) Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals
(D) Stronger early childhood, standards and financing targets

Q43. What most distinguishes the 2017 policy from the 2009 policy?

(A) SDG framing, inclusion, technology and lifelong learning
(B) Mosque schools and mohallah schools
(C) Nationalisation of private schools and colleges
(D) The Concurrent Legislative List before the 18th Amendment

Q44. How did the later policies from 1979 to 2017 differ from one another?

(A) In whether they supported free and compulsory primary schooling in principle
(B) In methods and emphases, such as ideology, private provision or global goals
(C) In whether they treated literacy as a goal for national development
(D) In whether they gave provincial governments any role in schooling

Q45. A policymaker notes that a policy's targets were missed and concludes that policy documents alone change little. What is the best reasoning?

(A) Future policies should set fewer, easier targets so that none are ever missed
(B) Funding, capacity, monitoring and ownership matter as much as the text
(C) The policy document should be rewritten in simpler language and reissued nationally
(D) Responsibility for all school delivery should be transferred to the federal ministry

Aims, Continuity and Classroom Implications

Q46. What is the most direct classroom implication of Article 25-A for a teacher?

(A) Supporting enrolment, removing fee barriers and following up dropouts
(B) Selecting children with the strongest prior attainment for school admission
(C) Charging fees for extra classes, materials and after-school tuition
(D) Focusing attention on children who already attend school regularly

Q47. What is the most direct classroom implication of the quality emphasis in later policies?

(A) Rote learning and memorisation in every lesson and subject
(B) Examinations as the main measure of school quality in every district
(C) Larger classes with more pupils assigned to each teacher
(D) Well-trained teachers, relevant curricula and supportive assessment

Q48. What did the 1947 conference recommend about the position of teachers?

(A) Leaving teacher recruitment entirely to individual schools
(B) Setting a single national salary scale for all government servants
(C) Raising the status, training and pay of teachers
(D) Appointing teachers through the federal civil service commission alone

Q49. What is the Sharif Commission of 1959 best known for?

(A) Mosque schools and mohallah schools for rural children
(B) The 2017 policy and its Sustainable Development Goals
(C) The 2009 financing targets for education spending towards 7 percent
(D) A comprehensive review of the system, its structure and quality

Q50. What most distinguishes the education policy of 1972 from the later policies of 1992 and 2009?

(A) Mosque schools
(B) Nationalisation of private educational institutions
(C) Private sector participation
(D) Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals and Goal 4

Q51. What change does a pupil face when moving from the primary stage to the middle stage?

(A) Subject specialist teachers instead of a single class teacher
(B) Public board examinations at the end of every school term
(C) A shift to university-style semester courses and credit hours
(D) Transfer to a separate higher secondary college

Q52. In Pakistan's school structure, which classes form the secondary stage?

(A) Classes 6 to 8
(B) Classes 11 to 12
(C) Classes 9 to 10
(D) Classes 1 to 5

Q53. What choice does the higher secondary stage mainly prepare a student to make?

(A) Choosing a stream and a route into higher education or work
(B) Choosing a primary school and a class teacher for younger siblings
(C) Applying for a teaching post in a nearby primary school at once
(D) Selecting a district posting for a civil service career

Q54. Why are education policies alone not enough to improve schooling?

(A) There are too many policy documents, circulars and official guidelines
(B) Teachers resist changes to classroom routines, duties and timetables
(C) Funding, trained teachers, monitoring and ownership in delivery
(D) Students show little interest in attending school regularly

Q55. What is the best indicator of progress towards Article 25-A?

(A) The number of policy documents and circulars published each year
(B) Out-of-school children enrolled and retained in school
(C) School buildings constructed in each district and town
(D) The number of private schools opened in each province

Q56. What does equity mean in the later education policies?

(A) Schooling for urban children in large cities and towns
(B) Fee-paying schools for families who can afford the full term charges
(C) Merit selection for the highest-achieving pupils in every school class
(D) Girls, rural and disadvantaged children, and children with disabilities

Q57. What does lifelong learning mean in the 2017 policy?

(A) Schooling during childhood and adolescence, ending at school graduation
(B) A university degree or a professional diploma qualification
(C) Learning beyond school and throughout life, in literacy and skills
(D) Examinations and certificates awarded at each stage of formal schooling

Q58. How can education promote national cohesion while respecting provincial diversity?

(A) Banning all languages except one in schools and colleges
(B) Shared values, tolerance and national identity alongside diversity
(C) Banning separate provincial curricula by order of the central government
(D) Using central textbooks in every subject, class and province

Q59. Taken together, what do the Constitution and later policies mean for education in Pakistan today?

(A) The federation runs every school in the country directly
(B) Policy targets replace constitutional law
(C) Free education means that schooling is optional for families
(D) A constitutional duty, policy targets and mainly provincial delivery

Q60. What is a teacher's professional duty within this constitutional and policy system?

(A) Upholding access, quality and inclusion so every child can learn
(B) Following the policy text closely, without concern for the children
(C) Preparing the highest-achieving students for board examinations
(D) Collecting fees from families for admission and materials

Answer Key

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

Worked explanations for all 60 questions:
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