

Educational System in Pakistan Practice Test 5

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

Federal and Provincial Education Administration

Q1. After the devolution of education to the provinces, what is the main responsibility of the Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training?

- (A) Directly running every provincial primary school and managing its daily classroom timetable
- (B) Coordinating national education policy and managing institutions in the federal areas
- (C) Appointing all provincial school teachers through a single federal recruitment process
- (D) Setting fees for private schools in the provinces and approving their annual budgets

Q2. Following devolution, what is the primary role of a provincial education department?

- (A) Conducting university research grants and funding for institutions across the country
- (B) Managing only the examinations of the federal board
- (C) Approving national foreign policy
- (D) Planning, administering and supervising school education within the province

Q3. In Punjab, which department mainly handles school education, separate from colleges and universities?

- (A) School Education Department
- (B) Finance Department
- (C) Board of Revenue
- (D) Home Department

Q4. Why does Pakistan have both a federal education ministry and provincial education departments?

- (A) To duplicate exactly the same work at two levels
- (B) Because provinces have no authority over their own schools and must seek federal approval for routine decisions
- (C) Because education is largely a provincial responsibility, while the federation coordinates national standards
- (D) To centralise daily school timetables in the federal capital

Q5. Which function belongs to a provincial Higher Education Department rather than the School Education Department?

- (A) Oversight of public colleges in the province
- (B) Management of primary school admissions
- (C) Transfer of primary school teachers between districts
- (D) Distribution of textbooks to grade three classes

Q6. A federal government school in Islamabad needs guidance on a national curriculum framework. Which authority should it contact first?

- (A) A district council in Lahore
- (B) A provincial board in another province, outside its own jurisdiction
- (C) The Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training
- (D) A private textbook publisher

Q7. Which statement best describes coordination between the federal ministry and the provinces?

- (A) The ministry fixes the daily timetable of every provincial school
- (B) Provinces seek ministry approval for every teacher leave application, transfer and posting in the province
- (C) The ministry replaces provincial education secretaries
- (D) The ministry convenes coordination forums and shares national standards, while provinces implement education

Q8. What does a Provincial Secretary for Education mainly do?

- (A) Teach classes in government schools and supervise classroom teaching across a district
- (B) Lead departmental administration, policy implementation and budgeting at provincial level
- (C) Mark board examination papers
- (D) Inspect a single classroom every day

Q9. Which of the following is an example of a provincial education department responsibility?

- (A) Issuing national passports
- (B) Setting national defence policy
- (C) Recruiting and posting school teachers under provincial rules
- (D) Attesting foreign university degrees for graduates seeking employment abroad

Q10. A Directorate of Education in a federal area typically does what?

- (A) Administers schools and colleges in its territory
- (B) Runs provincial examination boards
- (C) Funds all universities in the country through federal grants
- (D) Sets provincial tax rates

Q11. If a province wishes to revise its school curriculum, who holds the main authority after devolution?

- (A) The federal ministry acting alone, without provincial approval or consultation
- (B) A single examination board
- (C) A foreign examination board
- (D) The provincial government, through its curriculum and textbook authority

Q12. What is the main work of a provincial textbook board?

- (A) Conducting university admissions and entrance tests for institutions in the province
- (B) Developing and approving textbooks aligned with the provincial curriculum
- (C) Issuing national identity cards
- (D) Awarding doctoral degrees

Q13. Why are education secretariats in large provinces often divided into school and higher education wings?

- (A) To allow each wing to report directly to the federal ministry instead of the provincial government
- (B) Because school and college or university administration need different planning, staffing and budgets
- (C) To reduce the number of teaching posts in large provinces
- (D) To place college admissions under the control of school headteachers

Q14. When a new national education policy is announced, what normally happens next in the provinces?

- (A) Provinces adapt it through their own plans, rules and budgets
- (B) Examination boards rewrite all their papers to match the new policy immediately
- (C) Schools adopt the policy only after federal inspectors have visited every school
- (D) District offices suspend existing school plans until new federal rules arrive

Q15. Which of the following is NOT a typical function of the federal education ministry?

- (A) National policy coordination
- (B) Education in the Islamabad Capital Territory and its federal institutions
- (C) International cooperation in education
- (D) Daily supervision of a district primary school in a province

District Education Administration and School Management

Q16. What is a District Education Officer mainly responsible for?

- (A) Setting the national curriculum
- (B) Awarding university degrees
- (C) Supervising schools, teachers and policy implementation in the district
- (D) Approving the provincial budget for all government departments in the province each year

Q17. What does an Assistant Education Officer at tehsil or markaz level mainly do?

- (A) Support and monitor primary and elementary schools and mentor teachers in a cluster
- (B) Conduct board examinations for the whole province, including paper setting, marking and results
- (C) Appoint the district commissioner
- (D) Manage university admissions

Q18. What is the role of a District Education Authority, led by its chief executive in Punjab?

- (A) Marking provincial assessment papers and preparing results for schools in the district
- (B) Setting national education policy
- (C) Running federal-area schools
- (D) Leading district school administration, planning and monitoring in the province

Q19. To whom does a school headteacher report most directly in the administrative chain?

- (A) The chairperson of the Higher Education Commission
- (B) The district or tehsil education officer chain
- (C) The federal minister directly
- (D) The chairperson of an examination board for daily attendance

Q20. A school faces a shortage of science teachers. What is the most appropriate administrative step?

- (A) Advertise the post locally and appoint a teacher without approval from the district office
- (B) Ask students to cover the science syllabus from textbooks until a teacher is eventually posted
- (C) The head reports the vacancy through the district office for rationalisation or posting
- (D) Wait until the next annual transfer round before informing the district office about the vacancy

Q21. What does a School Council or School Management Council mainly help with?

- (A) Awarding university degrees
- (B) Setting board examination papers for secondary schools and colleges in the district
- (C) Collecting national taxes
- (D) Supporting school improvement, enrolment and community participation

Q22. A district education office uses Education Management Information System data mainly to do what?

- (A) Publish local newspapers
- (B) Plan enrolment, staffing and infrastructure and monitor key indicators
- (C) Award scholarships to every student automatically, regardless of need or performance
- (D) Replace teacher training programmes

Q23. Why is school supervision carried out through visits and reports, rather than through examination results alone?

- (A) Examination results are never used by officers, who rely on reports alone for supervision
- (B) Supervisors must complete travel records
- (C) Regular visits reveal teaching quality, attendance, facilities and support needs
- (D) Schools request visits only to obtain extra funds

Q24. What does a Deputy District Education Officer typically do?

- (A) Assist the district officer in supervising and administering schools at a level
- (B) Chair the Higher Education Commission and oversee higher education institutions nationally
- (C) Set the provincial budget
- (D) Conduct the civil service examination

Q25. If enrolment drops sharply in a rural cluster, what should the district officer do first?

- (A) Transfer teachers out of the cluster immediately and redistribute classes across the remaining schools
- (B) Launch a door-to-door enrolment campaign in the cluster without first checking why children have left
- (C) Analyse causes such as access, attendance and community factors, and plan remedial action
- (D) Merge all the schools in the cluster into one central school without consulting parents or teachers

Q26. Which of the following is a district-level responsibility?

- (A) Approval of the national curriculum framework
- (B) Accreditation of universities
- (C) Equivalence of foreign degrees
- (D) Teacher attendance monitoring and school inspections

Q27. Effective district administration balances which two things?

- (A) Strict compliance with central orders and inspection targets
- (B) Accountability with academic support to schools
- (C) Full school autonomy without any district monitoring
- (D) Uniform procedures for every school regardless of local conditions

Q28. What does a cluster or centre head mainly do in systems that use school clusters?

- (A) Coordinate nearby schools, share resources and support their teachers
- (B) Award board certificates
- (C) Appoint the provincial secretary
- (D) Run a teacher training university for teachers throughout the province

Q29. A district school improvement plan should be based mainly on what?

- (A) Evidence from enrolment, learning and resource data
- (B) Targets set by the province without reference to local school data
- (C) A copy of another district plan adopted without adaptation
- (D) The number of classrooms built in the district last year alone

Q30. When a district officer checks a school record, which area should take priority?

- (A) The completeness of administrative files and registers alone
- (B) The condition of school buildings and furniture alone
- (C) Attendance, teaching, learning progress and a safe environment
- (D) The number of visitors the school receives each term

Higher Education Commission, Boards and Assessment Bodies

Q31. What is the main role of the Higher Education Commission in Pakistan?

- (A) Running primary schools and supervising their teachers across every province
- (B) Conducting matriculation examinations and issuing certificates to school students
- (C) Appointing school teachers and fixing their salaries in provincial schools
- (D) Regulating, supporting and assuring the quality of higher education institutions

Q32. Which of the following is a function of the Higher Education Commission?

- (A) Issuing matriculation certificates
- (B) Attesting university degrees and verifying equivalence for higher education
- (C) Setting primary school textbooks
- (D) Conducting the civil service examination for government service posts in the country

Q33. What is the aim of university accreditation and quality assurance by the Higher Education Commission?

- (A) Ensuring programmes meet academic standards and improve in quality
- (B) Expanding enrolment in every university programme
- (C) Reducing the number of students admitted to universities
- (D) Ranking universities by the size of their campuses and facilities alone

Q34. What does Higher Education Commission support for research mainly involve?

- (A) Building primary schools
- (B) Paying school teacher salaries
- (C) Funding research, promoting scholarship and building research capacity
- (D) Conducting board examinations for schools and colleges across the province

Q35. Which body maintains the list of recognised higher education institutions in Pakistan?

- (A) A Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education
- (B) The Higher Education Commission
- (C) The Punjab Examination Commission
- (D) A district education office

Q36. What do Higher Education Commission scholarship programmes mainly aim to do?

- (A) Rewarding the highest achievers in board examinations with full scholarships
- (B) Funding the construction of new school buildings
- (C) Covering tuition fees for all university students
- (D) Support talented students and faculty development for higher education

Q37. What is the main function of a Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education?

- (A) Managing public universities and awarding their undergraduate and postgraduate degrees
- (B) Training primary school teachers and certifying them for classroom appointments
- (C) Conducting SSC and HSSC examinations and issuing certificates to affiliated institutions
- (D) Attesting foreign university degrees for employment and further study purposes

Q38. A school seeking affiliation with a Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education must mainly demonstrate what?

- (A) Adequate staff, facilities and compliance with board rules
- (B) A large enrolment and a strong record in board examinations
- (C) Endorsement by influential community leaders
- (D) Modern buildings and a large playground

Q39. Which processes are included in a board examination cycle?

- (A) Oral tests only
- (B) Direct admission of candidates to universities on the basis of school results
- (C) Setting the national school curriculum
- (D) Registration, examination, marking, result declaration and certification

Q40. Why do examination boards provide rechecking or re-evaluation procedures?

- (A) Giving every candidate a second attempt at the examination
- (B) To correct possible marking or totaling errors and ensure fairness
- (C) Re-marking every script in full regardless of what was requested
- (D) Awarding grace marks to candidates close to the pass mark

Q41. How does the Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education differ from a provincial board?

- (A) It is a private commercial company that charges students for examination coaching
- (B) It serves federal areas, federal institutions and Pakistani institutions abroad
- (C) It conducts only primary level examinations for young children in its own schools
- (D) It awards university degrees and postgraduate diplomas to college graduates

Q42. What is the role of the Inter Board Committee of Chairmen?

- (A) Conducting matriculation examinations itself for schools across the province
- (B) Training school teachers
- (C) Providing equivalence for inter-board and foreign qualifications
- (D) Funding universities

Q43. What does large-scale assessment by the Punjab Examination Commission mainly aim to do?

- (A) Award matriculation certificates to students of affiliated schools and colleges in the province
- (B) Appoint school teachers
- (C) Run universities
- (D) Assess learning levels in the elementary grades and provide feedback to the system

Q44. How does an assessment body using an item bank and standardised tests improve examinations?

- (A) It improves comparability and fairness across schools
- (B) Increasing the number of questions in every examination paper
- (C) Reducing the syllabus covered by board examinations
- (D) Standardising the timetable for all board examinations

Q45. The Aga Khan University Examination Board is best known for what approach?

- (A) Being the government board for all schools, colleges and institutions in Punjab
- (B) Primary level assessment only
- (C) Awarding university degrees
- (D) An approach emphasising conceptual understanding and application

Teacher Education, Training and Professional Standards

Q46. What does pre-service teacher education mainly mean?

- (A) Training undertaken before a person starts teaching
- (B) Training provided after twenty years of teaching service
- (C) Workshops arranged for school principals
- (D) Training linked to promotion and salary increments

Q47. What does in-service training for teachers mainly provide?

- (A) An initial teaching degree obtained before appointment to a school
- (B) Retirement planning
- (C) Continuous professional development for serving teachers
- (D) An admission test for students

Q48. What does the Punjab Institute for Teacher Education mainly focus on?

- (A) Awarding doctoral degrees
- (B) In-service training, professional development and materials for teachers
- (C) Conducting board examinations for secondary schools and colleges in the province
- (D) Running primary schools directly

Q49. What do Government Colleges for Elementary Teachers mainly prepare?

- (A) Elementary school teachers through pre-service programmes
- (B) University vice chancellors
- (C) Examination board chairpersons
- (D) Principals for higher education institutions and their affiliated colleges

Q50. How do university departments of education mainly contribute to teacher education?

- (A) By conducting matriculation examinations and awarding certificates to students
- (B) By managing district schools
- (C) By printing school textbooks only
- (D) By offering teacher education degrees, research and academic leadership

Q51. Why is the teaching practicum important in teacher preparation?

- (A) Providing additional staff to cover classes in host schools during shortages
- (B) Assessing trainees through written examinations alone
- (C) It lets trainee teachers practise classroom teaching under supervision
- (D) Increasing the number of students in host schools

Q52. What does a Bachelor of Education programme generally emphasise?

- (A) Subject content only
- (B) Subject knowledge plus pedagogy, assessment and classroom practice
- (C) School administration only
- (D) School building management and facilities maintenance across a district

Q53. What do National Professional Standards for Teachers mainly describe?

- (A) Salary scales, increments and service conditions for teachers in schools
- (B) Transfer rules
- (C) School building codes
- (D) Expected knowledge, skills and professional conduct for effective teaching

Q54. Where teacher certification or registration is applied, what is its main aim?

- (A) Controlling the number of teachers entering the profession
- (B) Raising revenue through teacher registration fees
- (C) To assure minimum qualifications and professional standing of teachers
- (D) Granting a teaching qualification to every graduate automatically

Q55. How does an Associate Degree in Education generally differ from a Bachelor of Education?

- (A) The associate degree is for university teaching, while the bachelor degree is for primary teaching only
- (B) The associate degree is a shorter elementary qualification, while the bachelor degree is broader and longer
- (C) Both are medical qualifications
- (D) The associate degree replaces all teaching experience

Q56. What characterises effective in-service training?

- (A) A link to classroom needs, follow-up and practice, not one-off lectures alone
- (B) A series of lectures delivered without school-based follow-up or classroom practice
- (C) Theory sessions with limited connection to classroom work
- (D) A programme assessed by attendance certificates alone

Q57. What does a mentor teacher in a practicum mainly do?

- (A) Mark university examinations for students in affiliated institutions
- (B) Manage the school budget
- (C) Guide, observe and give feedback to the trainee teacher
- (D) Appoint new school staff

Q58. Why is continuous professional development needed for teachers?

- (A) Teachers forget their training within a year of appointment
- (B) The curriculum and teaching methods remain unchanged
- (C) Training is required for teachers whose performance is judged weak
- (D) Curriculum, pedagogy, assessment and student needs keep evolving

Q59. What should a teacher educator in a college or university model for trainees?

- (A) Effective pedagogy, subject mastery and professional ethics
- (B) Lecturing with limited interaction with trainees
- (C) Teaching focused mainly on examination preparation
- (D) Managing administrative paperwork for the institution

Q60. Which practice best reflects a professional standard for assessment?

- (A) Testing memorisation through a single written examination
- (B) Using varied and fair assessment with feedback to support learning
- (C) Using one common test for every subject and level
- (D) Reducing feedback in order to save marking time

Answer Key

Q1: B	Q11: D	Q21: D	Q31: D	Q41: B	Q51: C
Q2: D	Q12: B	Q22: B	Q32: B	Q42: C	Q52: B
Q3: A	Q13: B	Q23: C	Q33: A	Q43: D	Q53: D

Q4: C	Q14: A	Q24: A	Q34: C	Q44: A	Q54: C
Q5: A	Q15: D	Q25: C	Q35: B	Q45: D	Q55: B
Q6: C	Q16: C	Q26: D	Q36: D	Q46: A	Q56: A
Q7: D	Q17: A	Q27: B	Q37: C	Q47: C	Q57: C
Q8: B	Q18: D	Q28: A	Q38: A	Q48: B	Q58: D
Q9: C	Q19: B	Q29: A	Q39: D	Q49: A	Q59: A
Q10: A	Q20: C	Q30: C	Q40: B	Q50: D	Q60: B

Worked explanations for all 60 questions:

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