

Educational System in Pakistan Practice Test 6

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

Ministry, Provincial Departments and Curriculum Authorities

Q1. After devolution, which authority mainly regulates and registers private schools operating within a province?

- (A) The Higher Education Commission, which registers schools alongside universities
- (B) A single district court, which approves all private schools nationally
- (C) The provincial education department, under provincial rules for private institutions
- (D) The federal board, which registers private schools in every province

Q2. After devolution under the 18th Amendment, who mainly approves and controls a province's school education budget?

- (A) The provincial government, through its provincial assembly and education department
- (B) The federal ministry, which sets every provincial school budget and controls spending
- (C) The examination boards, which allocate school funds across the province
- (D) A single district office, which funds all schools in the province

Q3. A provincial education minister, working with the education secretary, leads what?

- (A) A single school
- (B) A university senate
- (C) A board marking centre supervising examinations across the province
- (D) Policy direction and departmental oversight in the province

Q4. Which provincial body handles colleges and universities administratively in many provinces?

- (A) The School Education Department
- (B) The Higher Education Department
- (C) A Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education
- (D) A District Education Authority

Q5. What is the core work of a School Education Department?

- (A) Attestation of university degrees and verification of equivalence for graduates
- (B) University research grants
- (C) Paper setting for all examination boards
- (D) School administration, teacher management and basic education delivery

Q6. After devolution, which authority mainly handles curriculum matters in a province?

- (A) A foreign publisher
- (B) The provincial curriculum and textbook authority under the provincial government
- (C) The Higher Education Commission alone
- (D) An individual headteacher acting alone, without provincial curriculum authority approval

Q7. What is the federal ministry role in technical and professional training coordination?

- (A) Aligning national standards, qualifications and coordination across providers
- (B) Running every provincial vocational institute on a daily basis across the province
- (C) Awarding school certificates
- (D) Setting provincial school fees

Q8. Why might federal and provincial education plans differ in detail?

- (A) Provinces set aside national goals in favour of local priorities
- (B) The federal ministry leaves implementation entirely to the provinces, without any coordination
- (C) Provinces adapt plans to local needs, languages and resources within a national framework
- (D) The national framework requires identical plans in every province

Q9. A student in a federal government college in Islamabad needs clarification of an admission policy. Which authority is most relevant?

- (A) The School Education Department of another province
- (B) The federal education administration and directorate
- (C) A district office in Karachi
- (D) A board in Lahore

Q10. What does a Provincial Directorate of Education typically implement?

- (A) National foreign policy
- (B) University charters
- (C) Board examination results for all affiliated schools and colleges in the province
- (D) Departmental policies, inspections and school support in its region or level

Q11. A provincial education budget is mainly used for what?

- (A) Teacher salaries, schools, facilities and learning materials
- (B) University research programmes
- (C) Federal ministry buildings, staff and administration in the capital
- (D) Subsidies for departments outside education

Q12. Why is inter-provincial coordination in education important?

- (A) Provinces adopt identical school timetables
- (B) The federal ministry controls hiring, transfers and postings in every province directly
- (C) Students move between provinces, and standards and national goals need coherence
- (D) All provincial examination boards merge into one board

Q13. Which of the following is a provincial government education responsibility?

- (A) Issuing passports
- (B) Managing national defence
- (C) Regulating foreign universities abroad, including their affiliated institutions
- (D) Establishing and managing public schools and colleges in the province

Q14. What does textbook development in a province usually involve?

- (A) A single teacher writing a textbook without expert review, approval or piloting in schools
- (B) Curriculum review, authoring, expert review, approval and piloting with feedback
- (C) Adapting a foreign textbook without curriculum review
- (D) A publisher deciding content before official approval

Q15. What does a national education policy document mainly provide?

- (A) Vision, goals and broad directions for the education system
- (B) Daily lesson plans for every class
- (C) Individual teacher transfer orders for teachers across the province
- (D) Board examination papers

Higher Education Commission and University Governance

Q16. Why was the Higher Education Commission created?

- (A) To run school examinations for affiliated schools in the province
- (B) To manage primary schools
- (C) To oversee and develop higher education, quality and research
- (D) To appoint school headteachers

Q17. What does a quality assurance cell in a university focus on?

- (A) Canteen prices and student facilities
- (B) Academic standards, programme review and continuous improvement
- (C) Student transport arrangements
- (D) The size of the campus and the quality of its buildings and facilities

Q18. How does degree attestation by the Higher Education Commission help employers and institutions?

- (A) It verifies the authenticity of a degree from a recognised institution
- (B) It upgrades the marks on the degree
- (C) It replaces the academic transcript
- (D) It grants the holder a government job automatically, without selection

Q19. Why is Higher Education Commission equivalence needed for foreign degrees?

- (A) Foreign degrees carry no academic value in Pakistan
- (B) Every foreign degree matches a Pakistani degree exactly
- (C) Pakistani universities do not admit holders of foreign degrees
- (D) Qualifications differ across systems and need recognised comparability

- Q20. What does university autonomy with Higher Education Commission oversight mean in practice?**
- (A) Universities ignore all academic standards
 - (B) The commission teaches all university classes
 - (C) Universities manage academic affairs within recognised standards
 - (D) The commission appoints every university lecturer and officer directly
- Q21. What does the Higher Education Commission role in faculty development include?**
- (A) Scholarships and training support for university teachers and researchers
 - (B) Transfer of primary school teachers between districts across the province each year
 - (C) Inspection of schools
 - (D) Marking of board examination papers
- Q22. Why does the Higher Education Commission promote a research culture?**
- (A) To increase publication counts only, without improving teaching
 - (B) To replace university teaching
 - (C) To earn foreign exchange alone
 - (D) To generate knowledge, solve problems and improve teaching
- Q23. What may happen to a university programme that does not meet Higher Education Commission minimum criteria?**
- (A) It is given more time and funding without conditions
 - (B) It faces quality review, conditions for improvement or withdrawal of recognition
 - (C) Its students are transferred to other universities immediately, without any review process
 - (D) The programme continues unchanged while a report is prepared
- Q24. How do the Higher Education Commission and provincial higher education departments or commissions relate to each other?**
- (A) The commission directs all provincial departments directly
 - (B) The two levels operate without communication
 - (C) They share roles in funding, oversight and development
 - (D) Provincial departments issue degrees on behalf of the commission
- Q25. What does a plagiarism policy in higher education, promoted by the Higher Education Commission, mainly protect?**
- (A) The condition of university buildings
 - (B) Academic integrity and original scholarship
 - (C) The level of tuition fees charged by universities
 - (D) The secrecy of examination papers and marking
- Q26. What does a university syndicate or senate mainly do?**
- (A) Govern university policy and academic matters under its charter
 - (B) Conduct school examinations
 - (C) Train school teachers for primary and secondary schools
 - (D) Manage district schools

Q27. What is a Vice Chancellor of a public university mainly responsible for?

- (A) Marking board examination papers
- (B) Running a school district
- (C) Academic and administrative leadership of the university
- (D) Setting the national school curriculum for the country

Q28. How may a provincial Higher Education Department support universities?

- (A) By setting school textbooks
- (B) By conducting matriculation examinations for affiliated schools
- (C) By appointing primary school teachers
- (D) By funding, coordination and provincial higher education planning

Q29. What is the difference between the Higher Education Commission and a university?

- (A) There is no difference between them
- (B) The commission is itself a teaching university, with students, classes and degree programmes
- (C) The commission regulates and supports the sector, while a university teaches and researches
- (D) A university regulates the commission

Q30. What does the quality of higher education depend on most?

- (A) Qualified faculty, relevant curriculum, resources and assessment
- (B) Large student enrolment across programmes
- (C) An attractive campus and modern buildings for students and staff
- (D) Low tuition fees for students

Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education and Assessment Bodies

Q31. What is a supplementary examination conducted by a Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education for?

- (A) An additional examination for students who wish to improve a subject they passed
- (B) A further examination opportunity for candidates who did not pass a subject
- (C) A replacement for the annual examination for all regular students
- (D) An entrance test for admission to a university degree programme

Q32. What does affiliation with a Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education mean for an institution?

- (A) The board manages the institution's daily administration
- (B) The institution's students are exempt from board examinations
- (C) The institution receives priority in board examination results
- (D) The institution is recognised by the board to present candidates

Q33. What must a board examination process ensure above all?

- (A) High pass rates in every examination session
- (B) Questions drawn from a single textbook chapter
- (C) Fairness, secrecy, standard marking and timely results
- (D) Results declared without checking or moderation

Q34. When is a migration certificate from an examination board mainly used?

- (A) When a student moves from one board or institution to another
- (B) When a teacher transfers to another school or district in the province
- (C) When a school changes its name or management
- (D) When a student seeks employment abroad

Q35. What does rechecking of an answer script usually check?

- (A) Whether the student can be re-taught the subject
- (B) Whether the syllabus should change
- (C) Whether grace marks should be awarded to every candidate
- (D) Totals, unmarked questions and transcription errors

Q36. Why do boards use external examiners and markers?

- (A) Increasing the cost of conducting examinations
- (B) To improve impartiality and standardisation of marking
- (C) Delaying the declaration of results
- (D) Reducing the board's permanent staff

Q37. A Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education issues a date sheet mainly to do what?

- (A) To inform institutions and candidates of examination dates, centres and timings in advance
- (B) To announce university admissions for the following academic year, including entry tests
- (C) To publish the final merit lists of all affiliated colleges
- (D) To inspect affiliated schools and colleges for affiliation and recognition purposes

Q38. Why is Inter Board Committee of Chairmen equivalence important for a student moving from the Cambridge system to the Pakistani board system?

- (A) It changes the age of the student
- (B) It guarantees admission to any institution, regardless of merit or seats
- (C) It translates the qualification into a recognised Pakistani equivalence
- (D) It awards extra marks to the student

Q39. How does large-scale assessment, such as that conducted by the Punjab Examination Commission, differ from a classroom test?

- (A) It is always easier than a classroom test for students in every school and grade
- (B) It measures system-level learning across many schools with common tools
- (C) It replaces teacher judgement entirely
- (D) It is conducted orally only

Q40. In board examinations, what does reliability of an examination mainly mean?

- (A) That the question paper covers every chapter of the textbook in equal detail
- (B) That results are declared on the same calendar date in every examination session
- (C) That a single paper setter prepares the whole paper without moderation or review
- (D) That similar candidates would obtain similar results under similar conditions

Q41. What does a board result gazette or notification provide?

- (A) Automatic admission to higher education for all candidates
- (B) The appointment of examiners for the next session
- (C) A comparison of schools by examination fees
- (D) An official record of results for institutions and candidates

Q42. How do private candidates appear in board examinations?

- (A) Through board registration as private candidates under board rules
- (B) Regular attendance at an affiliated school
- (C) Admission to a university programme
- (D) Nomination by a district education office for private candidates

Q43. Why are examination centres supervised during board papers?

- (A) Checking that every candidate has paid fees and holds a card
- (B) Ensuring candidates arrive at the centre on time
- (C) To prevent malpractice and ensure fair conditions for all candidates
- (D) Recording attendance of every student in the district

Q44. If a board examination paper leaks, what is the most appropriate immediate administrative response?

- (A) Ignore the leak and continue as normal, without investigating how it happened
- (B) Investigate, secure the process and take remedial action under the rules
- (C) Blame students publicly before any inquiry
- (D) Publish the marking key immediately

Q45. Why do assessment bodies increasingly use item analysis?

- (A) To improve question quality by checking difficulty and discrimination
- (B) To add more questions to every paper without reviewing their quality
- (C) To shorten the syllabus by removing difficult topics from papers
- (D) To distribute marks evenly across all candidates regardless of performance

Teacher Education Institutions and Professional Development

Q46. How does pre-service education differ from in-service training?

- (A) Training undertaken after retirement from teaching, for teachers leaving service
- (B) Training arranged during school holidays
- (C) Pre-service education takes place before entering the teaching profession
- (D) Training designed for school principals

Q47. Why should the effect of an in-service training course be checked in teachers' classrooms after it ends?

- (A) To confirm that every teacher attended the full course and received a certificate
- (B) To compare the training course with similar courses offered in other districts
- (C) To decide which teachers should be transferred to other schools after the course
- (D) To judge whether teachers' classroom practice and their students' learning have improved

Q48. What do training programmes of the Punjab Institute for Teacher Education for serving teachers aim to update?

- (A) School certificates for students in elementary classes
- (B) Pedagogy, subject knowledge and classroom skills
- (C) Board examination papers
- (D) Recruitment of new teachers only

Q49. Why do Government Colleges for Elementary Teachers focus on elementary teachers?

- (A) Elementary teaching needs no training beyond subject knowledge and experience
- (B) Only elementary teachers need formal academic degrees
- (C) Early grades need specialised pedagogy, child development and foundational methods
- (D) University programmes cannot prepare elementary teachers

Q50. How do university education departments differ from Government Colleges for Elementary Teachers mainly?

- (A) In level and scope, offering degrees, research and specialisations
- (B) They do not train teachers at all, and focus only on academic research
- (C) They only conduct examinations
- (D) They manage district schools

Q51. What should practicum supervision include?

- (A) Awarding final marks to trainees at the end of the practicum, without feedback
- (B) Observation, feedback, reflection and gradual responsibility in the classroom
- (C) Recording attendance signatures for trainees
- (D) Setting a theory examination for trainees

Q52. What should a teacher education curriculum balance?

- (A) Theory and subject content
- (B) Classroom practice and school experience, including supervised teaching practice
- (C) Examinations and assessment methods
- (D) Content knowledge, pedagogy, assessment, practicum and professional values

Q53. How do professional standards help a beginning teacher?

- (A) By clarifying what effective teaching looks like across knowledge, practice and conduct
- (B) Guaranteeing promotion for beginning teachers after their first year in service
- (C) By clarifying what effective teaching looks like in knowledge and practice
- (D) Setting salary levels for new teachers

Q54. What should teacher certification be based on?

- (A) The family background of the applicant, including family status
- (B) Demonstrated qualifications, competence and professional suitability
- (C) Years of residence in a district
- (D) The ability to pay a registration fee

Q55. How does continuous professional development differ from a one-off workshop?

- (A) It is the regular rotation of teachers between schools
- (B) It is the annual appraisal and performance review of serving teachers
- (C) It is the yearly updating of textbooks and teaching materials for schools
- (D) It is ongoing, planned learning over the course of a career

Q56. What kind of feedback should a mentor give to a trainee teacher?

- (A) Praise without specific guidance for improvement
- (B) Criticism without specific guidance for improvement
- (C) Specific, evidence-based feedback focused on improvement
- (D) Feedback provided at the end of the school year

Q57. Why is subject knowledge alone insufficient for effective teaching?

- (A) Subject matter has little importance in schools
- (B) Teachers also need pedagogy, classroom management and assessment skills
- (C) Students already know their subjects fully before lessons, without teaching
- (D) Textbooks can replace the teacher in the classroom

Q58. What does reflective practice in teacher education mean?

- (A) Teachers regularly examine their teaching, evidence and outcomes in order to improve
- (B) Repeating the same lesson each year without change, reflection, or improvement over time
- (C) Avoiding feedback from colleagues and mentors
- (D) Copying the methods of senior teachers exactly

Q59. Which values are part of professional ethics for teachers?

- (A) Favouring some students over others
- (B) Sharing students personal data freely
- (C) Using a teaching position to pressure students into private tuition
- (D) Fairness, confidentiality, respect and responsibility for learners

Q60. How does a school-based professional learning community help teachers?

- (A) Replacing formal training programmes entirely
- (B) Increasing administrative paperwork for teachers, without classroom benefit
- (C) By sharing practice, solving classroom problems and learning from peers
- (D) Reducing the teaching load of participating teachers

Answer Key

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

Worked explanations for all 60 questions:

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