

Perspectives of Education 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

Philosophical Perspectives

Q1. A teacher tells her class that truth is eternal, unchanging, and best found in great books and reasoned discussion. Which philosophy is she following?

- (A) Pragmatism
- (B) Idealism
- (C) Reconstructionism
- (D) Progressivism

Q2. Which statement is NOT correct about realism in education?

- (A) It stresses the external world and observable facts
- (B) It values scientific method and evidence
- (C) It claims that reality exists only inside the mind
- (D) It supports teaching through observation and experiment

Q3. A school replaces a fixed textbook routine with a project in which pupils test, revise and apply ideas to solve a local water problem. This best illustrates:

- (A) Perennialism
- (B) Essentialism
- (C) Pragmatism
- (D) Idealism

Q4. In a perennialist classroom, the teacher's main role during a lesson on a great book is to:

- (A) Let pupils choose any topic and follow only their interests
- (B) Lead a Socratic discussion that draws out enduring ideas from the text
- (C) Train pupils for an immediate job skill using the latest manual
- (D) Organise a campaign to reform a current social policy

Q5. Essentialism differs from progressivism mainly because essentialism insists on:

- (A) A core body of knowledge and disciplined study
- (B) Pupil choice as the only guide to content
- (C) Abolishing examinations entirely
- (D) Learning only through play

Q6. A teacher who organises lessons around pupils' questions, group inquiry and real-life experience is closest to:

- (A) Essentialism
- (B) Perennialism
- (C) Progressivism
- (D) Realism only

Q7. Reconstructionism views the school primarily as an agent for:

- (A) Preserving old customs unchanged
- (B) Social reform and solving social problems
- (C) Training for one trade only
- (D) Separating pupils from society

Q8. In Islamic philosophy of education, knowledge is valued most when it leads to:

- (A) Wealth alone
- (B) Useful action, good character and awareness of God
- (C) Fame in examinations
- (D) Rejection of worldly sciences

Q9. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Idealism - learning by doing only
- (B) Pragmatism - truth tested by consequences
- (C) Realism - reality created by the mind
- (D) Perennialism - curriculum changes every year

Q10. A headteacher says, "Our school must keep standards high, teach reading, writing and mathematics thoroughly, and expect effort." This stance best matches:

- (A) Progressivism
- (B) Reconstructionism
- (C) Essentialism
- (D) Existentialism

Psychological Perspectives

Q11. A pupil who often forgot homework begins submitting it regularly after the teacher cancels a short extra task on days the homework is done on time. This best illustrates:

- (A) Negative reinforcement strengthening a behaviour by removing an unpleasant condition
- (B) Punishment weakening behaviour by adding an unpleasant consequence
- (C) Extinction through ignoring a behaviour completely
- (D) Insight learning through sudden understanding alone

Q12. A pupil who practises spellings daily because praise follows each correct set is showing:

- (A) Punishment
- (B) Extinction
- (C) Positive reinforcement
- (D) Negative transfer

Q13. A cognitivist teacher beginning a lesson on fractions first asks pupils what they already know about sharing and parts of a whole, then links the new topic to those ideas. This approach best illustrates:

- (A) Building new learning on pupils' prior knowledge and schemas
- (B) Shaping behaviour through rewards alone
- (C) Ignoring what pupils already know and starting from scratch
- (D) Controlling behaviour through punishment only

Q14. Constructivism suggests that a teacher should mainly:

- (A) Dictate notes without discussion
- (B) Help pupils build meaning from experience and prior knowledge
- (C) Test memory every lesson
- (D) Avoid group work

Q15. Which is an example of intrinsic motivation?

- (A) Studying to win a cash prize
- (B) Reading a science book out of curiosity
- (C) Doing homework to avoid detention
- (D) Revising only for a certificate

Q16. A child who can solve a puzzle with a hint, but not alone, is working in what Vygotsky called the:

- (A) Zone of proximal development
- (B) Sensorimotor stage
- (C) Latent period
- (D) Fixed ability zone

Q17. Individual differences in a classroom most directly require a teacher to:

- (A) Teach every pupil at exactly the same pace
- (B) Use varied tasks, support and pace
- (C) Ignore weaker pupils
- (D) Set one test for all abilities without adjustment

Q18. Which statement about intelligence is most accepted today?

- (A) It is a single fixed trait measured by one test
- (B) It has multiple forms, including verbal, logical and interpersonal strengths
- (C) It cannot change after childhood
- (D) It depends only on school marks

Q19. A teacher notices a pupil confuses similar Urdu letters. The most appropriate first step is to:

- (A) Punish the pupil publicly
- (B) Give extra guided practice and check vision and reading readiness
- (C) Remove the pupil from class
- (D) Lower all expectations permanently

Q20. Which is NOT a sound way to sustain pupil motivation?

- (A) Setting achievable goals
- (B) Giving specific feedback
- (C) Comparing a weak pupil daily with the class topper
- (D) Linking lessons to pupils' lives

Sociological and Historical Perspectives

Q21. Socialization through schooling mainly means that pupils learn:

- (A) Only textbook facts
- (B) Norms, values, roles and ways of living in society
- (C) How to avoid other people
- (D) A single trade

Q22. A school celebrates Eid, Christmas and Diwali events with respect for all faiths. This practice best supports:

- (A) Social exclusion
- (B) Cultural understanding and tolerance
- (C) Forced conversion
- (D) Curriculum narrowing

Q23. A girl from a farming family wins a scholarship, completes medical training, and becomes a doctor in a city hospital. This story best illustrates:

- (A) Social mobility being blocked by family background
- (B) Upward social mobility through education
- (C) Downward mobility caused by schooling
- (D) Social status staying fixed despite education

Q24. Gender equity in education is best shown by:

- (A) Equal access, participation and outcomes for girls and boys
- (B) Separate textbooks that limit girls' subjects
- (C) Higher fees for girls
- (D) Fewer schools for girls in rural areas

Q25. In ancient South Asia, education centred in centres of learning such as Taxila was mainly:

- (A) Mass compulsory schooling for all children
- (B) Teacher-led learning in religious and scholarly traditions
- (C) Online distance learning
- (D) Industrial training only

Q26. Colonial education in the subcontinent is most criticised for:

- (A) Producing clerks for administration while neglecting mass and technical education
- (B) Teaching local crafts too widely
- (C) Making primary education free everywhere
- (D) Ending English instruction

Q27. After independence in 1947, Pakistan's earliest education priority was to:

- (A) Close all existing schools
- (B) Expand access, build institutions and shape a national system
- (C) Ban science teaching
- (D) Import a foreign curriculum unchanged

Q28. A village school teaches farming families' children in the morning so they can help at home later. This arrangement best reflects:

- (A) Ignoring social reality
- (B) Privatization
- (C) Lowering standards deliberately
- (D) Adapting schooling to social and economic conditions

Q29. Which is an example of education acting as an agent of social change?

- (A) A literacy drive that helps women start small businesses
- (B) A school that refuses new pupils
- (C) A curriculum frozen for fifty years
- (D) A ban on girls' sports

Q30. Culture influences education most directly through:

- (A) Language, values, customs and beliefs passed to the young
- (B) School building colour only
- (C) Examination dates alone
- (D) Uniform design alone

Education in Pakistan: Aims, Policy and Structure

Q31. The ideology of Pakistan, as reflected in education, most directly stresses:

- (A) Islamic values, national unity and democratic citizenship
- (B) Rejection of all modern science
- (C) Rule by one province only
- (D) Education for a single profession

Q32. A basic aim of education, besides literacy, is to develop:

- (A) Only examination technique
- (B) Dependence on rote memory alone
- (C) Fear of teachers
- (D) Character, critical thinking and useful skills for life

Q33. Which function of education is shown when a school prepares pupils for jobs and national development?

- (A) Economic function
- (B) Recreational function only
- (C) Punitive function
- (D) Secretarial function

Q34. The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan places special emphasis on education by:

- (A) Banning all private schools
- (B) Giving education to foreign agencies
- (C) Making only higher education free
- (D) Requiring the state to promote education and remove illiteracy

Q35. Pakistan's early education conferences and commissions mainly tried to:

- (A) Set national goals, structure and priorities for the new system
- (B) Close universities
- (C) End teacher training
- (D) Remove primary schooling

Q36. Five-year plans in Pakistan affected education mainly by:

- (A) Ignoring schools completely
- (B) Ending examinations
- (C) Banning new textbooks
- (D) Setting targets and funds for expansion at each level

Q37. National Education Policies in Pakistan have repeatedly emphasised:

- (A) Access, quality, equity and relevance
- (B) Fewer teachers
- (C) Shorter school years only
- (D) One textbook for every subject forever

Q38. In Pakistan's current structure, the usual sequence after primary schooling is:

- (A) University, then middle school
- (B) Technical training only, with no secondary stage
- (C) Higher secondary, then primary
- (D) Middle, then secondary, then higher secondary and higher education

Q39. A district officer finds that new schools were built but teacher posts stayed vacant. The main lesson is that:

- (A) Buildings alone do not ensure quality education
- (B) Teachers are unnecessary
- (C) Enrolment always follows construction
- (D) Policy needs no follow-up

Q40. Compared with a highly centralised system, Pakistan's post-18th Amendment arrangement gives provinces:

- (A) No role in education
- (B) Power to abolish the Constitution
- (C) Control over foreign affairs
- (D) A larger role in school education policy and management

Comparative and Contemporary Issues

Q41. A comparative study of Pakistan and Finland would be most useful if it compared:

- (A) Only school uniform colours
- (B) Cricket results
- (C) Population size alone
- (D) Teacher training, curriculum, assessment and outcomes in context

Q42. Copying another country's education system without adaptation is risky because:

- (A) All systems are identical
- (B) Pupils dislike change
- (C) Teachers prefer foreign books
- (D) Contexts differ in resources, culture and needs

Q43. A major access problem in Pakistani education remains:

- (A) Too many universities in villages
- (B) Over-supply of textbooks
- (C) Excess of trained teachers everywhere
- (D) Out-of-school children, especially in remote and poor areas

Q44. High dropout at secondary level is most often linked to:

- (A) Poverty, distance, weak learning and early work
- (B) Too many holidays only
- (C) Pupils liking school too much
- (D) Free textbooks alone

Q45. A school where pupils memorise notes but cannot apply concepts suffers mainly from a problem of:

- (A) Quality of learning
- (B) Building size
- (C) School timing
- (D) Uniform policy

Q46. Which curriculum reform would most directly reduce rote learning?

- (A) Adding more facts to memorise
- (B) Removing all practical work
- (C) Increasing the number of annual examinations
- (D) Using inquiry tasks, application questions and formative feedback

Q47. Effective teacher training in Pakistan should give the greatest weight to:

- (A) Theory that never reaches a classroom
- (B) Lectures with no school practice
- (C) Certificates without assessment
- (D) Classroom practice, subject knowledge and mentoring

Q48. An examination system that tests only recall at the end of the year mainly encourages:

- (A) Deep learning
- (B) Regular attendance for its own sake
- (C) Creativity
- (D) Cramming and rote memorisation

Q49. Privatization in Pakistani education has raised concern mainly about:

- (A) Uniforms in public schools
- (B) Too few private schools
- (C) Private schools refusing to teach
- (D) Equity, when good schooling becomes affordable only for richer families

Q50. Using technology well in a classroom means:

- (A) Showing videos every lesson regardless of purpose
- (B) Giving every pupil a device with no guidance
- (C) Replacing teachers with screens
- (D) Using digital tools to support clear learning goals

Q51. A debate over medium of instruction in Pakistan centres on balancing:

- (A) Teaching in no language at all
- (B) Only one language for all purposes forever
- (C) Banning mother tongues
- (D) Urdu, regional languages and English for access and opportunity

Q52. Which action best illustrates education for sustainable development?

- (A) Ignoring local environmental problems
- (B) Burning waste near the school
- (C) A school project on saving water and reducing waste
- (D) Teaching only examination topics

Q53. A teacher who gives a struggling pupil simpler steps first, then gradually harder work, is applying:

- (A) Streaming for life
- (B) Labelling
- (C) Scaffolding
- (D) Punishment

Q54. Which is NOT a function of education in society?

- (A) Transmitting culture
- (B) Developing skills
- (C) Spreading ignorance deliberately
- (D) Promoting citizenship

Q55. A headteacher compares her school's results with a similar school abroad and then adapts one assessment idea to local needs. This is best described as:

- (A) Blind copying
- (B) Ignoring evidence
- (C) Informed comparative learning
- (D) Privatization

Q56. The strongest reason to keep teacher recruitment merit-based is that it:

- (A) Makes training unnecessary
- (B) Reduces the number of applicants
- (C) Protects quality and public trust in schools
- (D) Guarantees high salaries

Q57. A rural school with no boundary wall, drinking water or toilets faces mainly a problem of:

- (A) Curriculum design
- (B) Examination marking
- (C) Basic facilities and a safe learning environment
- (D) Teacher salaries only

Q58. Which policy goal would most directly help children who left school to work?

- (A) Harder entry tests
- (B) Longer school holidays
- (C) Second-chance and non-formal learning programmes
- (D) Closing evening schools

Q59. In Islamic education, the concept of seeking knowledge is presented as:

- (A) Optional for a few
- (B) Limited to childhood
- (C) An obligation and a lifelong duty for learners
- (D) Only for scholars

Q60. A balanced education system in Pakistan should finally be judged most by:

- (A) The number of buildings alone
- (B) The length of textbooks
- (C) Whether children learn well, stay in school and gain useful, moral character
- (D) Examination pass rates achieved by cramming

Answer Key

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

Worked explanations for all 60 questions:

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