Perspectives of Education in Pakistan Practice Test 10

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

Q1. Plato's philosophy of education, a founding source of idealism, holds that true education should:

(A) Train only the hands for manual work
(B) Memorise market rates
(C) Lead the mind from shadows and opinion toward eternal Forms, truth and goodness
(D) Ignore all moral questions

Q2. John Watson's "Little Albert" experiment is remembered in psychology because it showed that:

(A) Children cannot learn fear
(B) Emotional responses such as fear can be conditioned in a young child through association
(C) Intelligence is fixed at birth
(D) Play has no role in development

Q3. A child picks up playground games, slang and the art of settling disputes from friends of the same age. This learning comes chiefly from:

(A) The formal syllabus
(B) The school timetable
(C) The textbook board
(D) The peer group, an informal but powerful agent of socialization

Q4. The Charter Act of 1813 earmarked for education in India an annual sum of:

(A) One lakh rupees, a small but historic first public grant for education
(B) One crore rupees
(C) Nothing at all
(D) Ten thousand pounds for universities only

Q5. Herbert Spencer, asking "what knowledge is of most worth", answered that education should prepare a person for:

(A) Complete living: self-preservation, work, parenthood, citizenship and leisure
(B) Examinations alone
(C) A single trade and nothing else
(D) Life in another country only

Q6. A long-standing structural constraint on Pakistani education is that public spending on education has historically stayed around:

(A) Half of the national budget
(B) A quarter of GDP
(C) The level of defence spending
(D) Only about two percent of GDP, far below the level recommended internationally

Q7. Finland's comprehensive schools differ from Pakistan's tracked system in that Finnish pupils:

(A) Are streamed into separate schools at age seven
(B) Study together in the same comprehensive school until about age sixteen, without early selection
(C) Pay high fees for basic education
(D) Take national board examinations every year

Q8. Children who work in workshops, brick kilns or as domestic servants are among the hardest to bring into school because:

(A) They dislike all games
(B) Their schools are too close
(C) Their labour supports family survival, so schooling competes directly with earning
(D) They already hold degrees

Q9. Dewey's book "The School and Society" argued that the school should be:

(A) A prison for children
(B) A factory for workers
(C) A place for silent copying
(D) A miniature community where children learn by shared, purposeful activity

Q10. Self-determination theory (Deci and Ryan) holds that lasting motivation grows when learners experience:

(A) Autonomy, competence and relatedness: choice, a sense of mastery, and connection with others
(B) Only cash rewards
(C) Fear of punishment alone
(D) Total isolation from classmates

Q11. Rising female education is associated with lower fertility rates because educated women tend to:

(A) Marry earlier and leave school sooner
(B) Avoid all health services
(C) Marry later, use health services more, and make informed choices about family size
(D) Reject all schooling for their children

Q12. Which statement correctly distinguishes the two great ancient centres, Taxila and Nalanda?

(A) Both were in present-day Pakistan
(B) Taxila lay in the region that is now Pakistan, while Nalanda lay in present-day Bihar, India
(C) Both were founded by the British
(D) Neither taught medicine or philosophy

Q13. Human capital theory treats spending on education as:

(A) A pure loss to the economy
(B) An investment that raises workers' productivity and a nation's economic growth
(C) A hobby for the rich
(D) A substitute for all other investment

Q14. Which statement correctly contrasts Article 25-A with Article 37 of the Constitution?

(A) Both are identical in force
(B) Neither concerns education
(C) Article 25-A is an enforceable fundamental right to free compulsory education, while Article 37 states guiding Principles of Policy
(D) Article 37 is enforceable and Article 25-A is not

Q15. Research on school effectiveness consistently finds that the strongest school-level influence on pupil learning is:

(A) The quality of teaching, above buildings, class size or materials alone
(B) The colour of the school gate
(C) The length of the summer holiday
(D) The number of school assemblies

Q16. A teacher first models a task, then gives hints, then withdraws support as pupils gain skill. This gradual withdrawal of help is called:

(A) Punishment
(B) Extinction
(C) Rote learning
(D) Scaffolding, support adjusted to the learner's growing competence

Q17. A realist approach to science teaching would stress:

(A) Pupils' feelings about experiments only
(B) Ignoring the results of experiments
(C) Careful observation, measurement and experiment to discover how the world actually works
(D) Learning science from poetry alone

Q18. The process by which a child absorbs the culture of his or her own society - its language, customs and values - is called:

(A) Modernization
(B) Enculturation, learning one's own culture from birth onward
(C) Migration
(D) Industrialization

Q19. The 1947 Education Conference also gave attention to women's education because delegates recognised that:

(A) Educated mothers raise educated families and strengthen national life
(B) Women needed no schooling at all
(C) Only men would work in the new state
(D) Girls' schools should be closed

Q20. Pakistan's First Five-Year Plan (1955-1960) is noted in education history for giving schooling:

(A) The entire national budget
(B) No place whatsoever
(C) Control over foreign policy
(D) A modest share of resources, reflecting the tight finances of the young state

Q21. Mustafa Kemal Ataturk's Turkey is cited in comparative education because his reforms:

(A) Replaced the Arabic script with a Latin alphabet and drove a mass literacy campaign
(B) Closed all schools
(C) Banned reading entirely
(D) Made education compulsory only for the elite

Q22. A single high-stakes board examination at the end of class 10 is criticised for causing:

(A) Too much practical work
(B) Excessive classroom discussion
(C) Over-funding of schools
(D) Intense stress, cramming, and a narrow focus on examinable content all year

Q23. Ibn Khaldun, the great Muslim thinker on education, advised teachers to:

(A) Beat pupils daily
(B) Teach everything at once without order
(C) Proceed gradually from the simple to the complex, repeat gently, and avoid harshness that kills the love of learning
(D) Forbid all questions

Q24. In Erikson's first psychosocial stage, an infant who receives consistent, loving care develops:

(A) Identity
(B) Basic trust in caregivers and the world, the foundation for later confidence
(C) Generativity
(D) Industry

Q25. The debate over co-education in Pakistan often turns on:

(A) The cost of chalk
(B) Parental and community preferences, with many families favouring separate provision for girls, especially after primary level
(C) The length of the school day only
(D) The colour of uniforms

Q26. Wood's Despatch of 1854 recommended that at the lower levels of schooling the medium should be:

(A) The vernacular (mother tongue) of the people, with English introduced at higher levels
(B) Only English from class one
(C) Only Persian
(D) No language at all

Q27. The spiritual aim of education holds that schooling should help learners to:

(A) Earn the highest salary possible
(B) Memorise the most facts
(C) Win every competition
(D) Develop inner life, values and a sense of purpose beyond material success

Q28. The National Education Policy 2009 encouraged public-private partnership in schooling on the ground that:

(A) The state should abandon education
(B) Private schools should receive no oversight
(C) Private and non-profit providers can extend access and quality where public capacity is weak, under agreed standards
(D) All schools should charge the same high fees

Q29. A review of teacher-training colleges in Pakistan commonly finds that their curricula are:

(A) Updated every month
(B) Perfectly matched to classroom needs
(C) Often outdated and theory-heavy, with too little supervised classroom practice
(D) Taught only in foreign countries

Q30. Alfred Binet is important in the history of intelligence testing because he:

(A) Invented the first microscope
(B) Devised the first practical intelligence test to identify children needing extra help in school
(C) Proved that intelligence never changes
(D) Banned all testing in France

Q31. Mortimer Adler's Paideia Proposal argued that all children deserve the same:

(A) High-quality liberal education in knowledge, intellectual skills and understanding of ideas and values
(B) Vocational training only
(C) Exemption from reading
(D) Education in a single foreign language

Q32. A teacher tells a noisy class that homework will be cancelled if they work quietly for the rest of the lesson. Removing an unpleasant task to strengthen behaviour is an example of:

(A) Positive punishment
(B) Classical conditioning
(C) Insight learning
(D) Negative reinforcement, since taking away something aversive increases the desired behaviour

Q33. Reserved seats and scholarships for students from backward districts are defended as tools of mobility because they:

(A) Punish talented students
(B) Abolish all examinations
(C) Help only wealthy families
(D) Give disadvantaged learners a real chance to enter higher education and professional careers

Q34. Jivaka, the celebrated physician of ancient India, is said in tradition to have studied medicine at:

(A) Oxford
(B) Nalanda only
(C) Taxila, under a renowned teacher of medicine
(D) A modern hospital

Q35. The ideology of Pakistan presents Islam as a unifying force for education because Islam is meant to provide:

(A) A reason to divide provinces
(B) Shared beliefs, values and identity binding diverse peoples into one nation
(C) A ban on all modern subjects
(D) A single language for every home

Q36. The National Commission on Education of 1959 was chaired by:

(A) S.M. Sharif, whose report shaped Pakistan's education for the following decade
(B) Lord Macaulay
(C) Sir William Hunter
(D) Mahatma Gandhi

Q37. In the United States, admission to many colleges depends heavily on scores in tests such as:

(A) The SAT or ACT, standardised tests taken in the final school years
(B) A single oral interview only
(C) Primary school attendance records
(D) No assessment at all

Q38. Online learning programmes in Pakistan fail most often not for lack of content but because:

(A) Pupils dislike all screens
(B) Teachers and pupils lack digital skills, devices, connectivity and follow-up support
(C) The internet is too fast
(D) Books have disappeared

Q39. An essentialist classroom is most easily recognised by:

(A) Pupils choosing all activities freely
(B) The absence of any textbook
(C) Learning only through play
(D) A teacher-directed lesson, a set textbook, and regular testing of core knowledge

Q40. A pupil who reads slowly should be helped primarily by:

(A) Public punishment in class
(B) Removal from school
(C) Remedial teaching, extra practice and encouragement suited to his pace
(D) Giving him harder books at once

Q41. Reserved seats for women or for students from remote areas in colleges are an example of:

(A) Discrimination without purpose
(B) Affirmative action, giving under-represented groups a fairer share of opportunity
(C) The abolition of merit
(D) A ban on examinations

Q42. The General Committee of Public Instruction, set up in 1823 in colonial India, was created to:

(A) Run the army
(B) Build railways
(C) Advise on the spending of the education grant and the shape of public instruction
(D) Collect land revenue

Q43. The education policy of 1979 combined two major directions, namely:

(A) Islamization of curricula and the denationalization of private institutions
(B) The abolition of all schools
(C) A ban on science teaching
(D) The closure of universities

Q44. A curriculum that prizes only recall leaves pupils weak in:

(A) Handwriting alone
(B) Attendance only
(C) Singing only
(D) Critical thinking, analysis, creativity and the application of knowledge to new problems

Q45. According to expectancy theory of motivation, a pupil will work hard when she believes that:

(A) Effort is pointless
(B) Results are decided by luck alone
(C) Teachers dislike her
(D) Effort will lead to good performance, and good performance will lead to a valued reward

Q46. Friedrich Froebel, founder of the kindergarten, believed that young children learn best through:

(A) Silent memorisation of tables
(B) Play, songs, gifts and occupations that unfold their natural powers
(C) Factory discipline
(D) Competitive examinations

Q47. Schools teach achievement values when they reward pupils for:

(A) Family wealth alone
(B) Birth and caste alone
(C) Effort, merit and performance, whatever a pupil's background
(D) Refusing to work

Q48. During the 1960s, Pakistan's education system expanded notably at which level?

(A) Colleges and universities, as new institutions were founded to meet the demand for graduates
(B) No level at all
(C) Only nursery schools
(D) Foreign schools alone

Q49. The National Education Policy 2017-2025 treats out-of-school children as a central challenge because:

(A) Millions of Pakistani children remain outside school, and no access target can be met while they are excluded
(B) They already attend private schools
(C) They need no education at all
(D) They live only in cities

Q50. Private schools in Pakistan often report better board results than neighbouring public schools, but a fair comparison must also consider that private schools:

(A) Enrol no pupils
(B) Never hold examinations
(C) Usually serve wealthier, more educated families and can select pupils, which inflates raw results
(D) Teach no subjects at all

Q51. When schools teach folk songs, national history and local crafts, they perform education's:

(A) Military function
(B) Banking function
(C) Transport function
(D) Cultural function, preserving and passing on a people's heritage

Q52. China's Compulsory Education Law of 1986 required:

(A) Schooling only for the rich
(B) Nine years of free, compulsory schooling for all children
(C) The closure of rural schools
(D) Education only in cities

Q53. Chunking helps short-term memory because it:

(A) Makes lists longer
(B) Removes the need to remember
(C) Groups separate items into meaningful units, so more information fits within memory's limits
(D) Works only for numbers

Q54. George Counts' 1932 address "Dare the School Build a New Social Order?" urged teachers to:

(A) Avoid all social questions
(B) Teach only ancient grammar
(C) Serve the existing order without question
(D) Face the injustices of their time and use education to help create a fairer society

Q55. A clerk who rises to become an office manager through qualifications and experience has experienced:

(A) Horizontal mobility only
(B) Vertical upward mobility within his working life
(C) Social exclusion
(D) Cultural lag

Q56. In remote areas, the absence of transport to school most directly causes:

(A) Lower enrolment and higher dropout, especially for girls and younger children
(B) Better examination results
(C) More teachers in villages
(D) Larger school buildings

Q57. After the 18th Amendment, curriculum and textbook authority in Pakistan rests mainly with:

(A) A single federal board for all subjects
(B) Each province's own curriculum and textbook authorities, working within national standards
(C) Individual head teachers alone
(D) Foreign publishers

Q58. The Abbott-Wood Report of 1937 is remembered for its emphasis on:

(A) Vocational and technical education, and the need to link schooling with employment
(B) Closing all technical institutes
(C) Banning crafts from schools
(D) University examinations only

Q59. Al-Ghazali's great work on reviving religious knowledge (Ihya Ulum al-Din) treats education as a path to:

(A) Wealth and fame
(B) Political power alone
(C) Purification of the soul, right character and closeness to Allah
(D) Memorisation without practice

Q60. Teaching in English from class one most disadvantages rural children because:

(A) They already speak English at home
(B) English books are free everywhere
(C) All teachers are native English speakers
(D) They must learn reading and new subjects at once in an unfamiliar language, while urban pupils often hear English at home

Answer Key

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

Worked explanations for all 60 questions:
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