

Perspectives of Education in Pakistan

Practice Test 2

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. Mr. Aslam in Lahore begins a lesson by asking pupils to debate whether honesty is always right, using reason rather than a textbook answer. His approach reflects:

- (A) Idealism
- (B) Behaviourism
- (C) Technical training only
- (D) Reconstructionism

Q2. A science teacher in Karachi insists pupils observe plant growth, measure it and record data before drawing conclusions. This emphasis is closest to:

- (A) Realism
- (B) Perennialism
- (C) Existentialism
- (D) Idealism

Q3. Which is NOT a feature of progressivism?

- (A) Learning through experience
- (B) Child-centred activities
- (C) Rigid memorisation of a fixed syllabus
- (D) Problem solving in groups

Q4. A school in Multan launches a campaign in which pupils survey street litter, propose a clean-up plan and present it to the town council. The philosophy behind this work is mainly:

- (A) Perennialism
- (B) Essentialism
- (C) Reconstructionism
- (D) Realism

Q5. Essentialism would most strongly support which classroom practice?

- (A) Daily drill in reading, writing and arithmetic with clear standards
- (B) Letting pupils choose every topic each day
- (C) Ending all homework
- (D) Teaching only through games

Q6. A teacher says, "A lesson is good if pupils can use it to solve a real problem tomorrow." This test of truth belongs to:

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

Q7. In Islamic philosophy, the teacher is best described as:

- (A) A mere examiner
- (B) A guide and moral example, not only a source of facts
- (C) A seller of notes
- (D) An opponent of reason

Q8. Which pair is wrongly matched?

- (A) Perennialism - great books and enduring ideas
- (B) Progressivism - experience and pupil activity
- (C) Essentialism - core knowledge and discipline
- (D) Realism - knowledge comes only from ideas in the mind, ignoring the external world

Q9. A curriculum built only on classics, logic and philosophy, with little attention to pupils' interests, best illustrates:

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

Q10. A headteacher defends a new project-based timetable by saying pupils learn best when they act, reflect and revise. She is drawing on:

- (A) Idealism and perennialism
- (B) Pragmatism and progressivism
- (C) Essentialism only
- (D) Realism only

Psychological Perspectives

Q11. A pupil stops chatting in class after losing break time twice. In behaviourist terms, the loss of break is an example of:

- (A) Positive reinforcement
- (B) Punishment
- (C) Modelling
- (D) Insight learning

Q12. Cognitivist teaching would most likely begin a new topic by:

- (A) Ignoring what pupils already know
- (B) Linking new material to pupils' prior knowledge
- (C) Giving rewards without instruction
- (D) Testing only speed

Q13. A constructivist lesson on fractions uses paper strips that pupils fold and compare. The strips serve mainly as:

- (A) Decoration
- (B) A way for pupils to build understanding actively
- (C) A punishment tool
- (D) A test of memory

Q14. Which motive is extrinsic?

- (A) Enjoying a story for its own sake
- (B) Working hard to earn a scholarship
- (C) Solving a puzzle out of curiosity
- (D) Drawing because it feels satisfying

Q15. A teacher gives short, regular quizzes with quick feedback. Psychologically, this mainly supports:

- (A) Cramming only
- (B) Retrieval, memory consolidation and correction of errors
- (C) Fear of learning
- (D) Ignoring weak pupils

Q16. A class has fast learners, slow learners and a pupil with weak hearing. The fairest response is to:

- (A) Teach at one speed and ignore differences
- (B) Vary pace, seating, materials and support
- (C) Seat the pupil with weak hearing at the back
- (D) Give the same homework to all without help

Q17. A pupil strong in music but weak in written tests may still be intelligent because intelligence:

- (A) Is only measured by written tests
- (B) Appears in different domains such as music, movement and language
- (C) Is fixed at birth
- (D) Depends on wealth

Q18. A child learns the word "dog" after seeing many dogs, hearing the word and pointing to pictures. This best shows learning through:

- (A) Association and experience
- (B) Punishment alone
- (C) Dreams
- (D) Inheritance

Q19. Which teacher action best supports a pupil's self-confidence?

- (A) Publicly ranking pupils every day
- (B) Praising effort and showing small steps of progress
- (C) Comparing the pupil with a sibling
- (D) Giving only impossible tasks

Q20. Development in children is best understood as:

- (A) Physical growth only
- (B) Gradual change in physical, cognitive, emotional and social areas
- (C) A sudden event at age ten
- (D) Independent of environment

Sociological and Historical Perspectives

Q21. When a school teaches pupils to queue, respect elders and follow shared rules, it is performing its role in:

- (A) Socialization
- (B) Privatization
- (C) Examination
- (D) Construction

Q22. A school admits children from farming, trading and labouring families and treats them alike in class. This practice supports:

- (A) Social stratification
- (B) Social equality and mobility
- (C) Gender bias
- (D) Cultural isolation

Q23. Which example shows culture being transmitted by a school?

- (A) Pupils learn folk songs, stories and local history
- (B) Pupils memorise bus timings
- (C) A school paints its gate
- (D) A teacher checks attendance

Q24. A girls' school in a rural district stays empty because parents fear the long, unsafe walk. The barrier here is mainly:

- (A) Curriculum difficulty
- (B) Access and safety, linked to gender
- (C) Examination policy
- (D) Teacher salary

Q25. Ancient education in the region around Taxila is best remembered for:

- (A) Large modern universities with thousands of hostels
- (B) Learned teachers attracting students to a centre of scholarship
- (C) Compulsory schooling laws
- (D) Printed textbooks for all

Q26. The colonial system left a lasting effect on Pakistani education in the form of:

- (A) A strong tradition of mass rural schooling
- (B) Complete technical training networks
- (C) Free university education for all
- (D) An examination-centred, English-influenced structure with weak primary coverage

Q27. In 1947, Pakistan inherited a system in which the most urgent gap was:

- (A) Too many trained teachers
- (B) Over-enrolment in universities
- (C) Excess of science laboratories
- (D) Low literacy and few schools for a large population

Q28. A school that changes its timetable during harvest season is responding to:

- (A) Social and economic life of the community
- (B) International law
- (C) Examination board profit
- (D) Fashion

Q29. Education can reduce social conflict mainly by:

- (A) Teaching tolerance, dialogue and shared citizenship
- (B) Separating groups permanently
- (C) Banning discussion
- (D) Rewarding only one group

Q30. Which statement about social change and education is most accurate?

- (A) Education only preserves the past and never changes society
- (B) Schools must avoid all new ideas
- (C) Social change happens without any learning
- (D) Education both preserves culture and can change attitudes and conditions

Education in Pakistan: Aims, Policy and Structure

Q31. An aim of education linked to the ideology of Pakistan is to nurture citizens who are:

- (A) Loyal to the nation, morally upright and democratically aware
- (B) Indifferent to national life
- (C) Trained only for foreign jobs
- (D) Hostile to other faiths

Q32. Which is a personal aim of education?

- (A) Building roads
- (B) Printing textbooks
- (C) Collecting school fees
- (D) Developing a person's talents, character and judgement

Q33. The political function of education is best seen when schools:

- (A) Teach rights, duties and participation in public life
- (B) Sell uniforms
- (C) Build playgrounds only
- (D) Keep attendance records

Q34. Under the 1973 Constitution, the state's duty toward education includes:

- (A) Promoting educational interests and removing illiteracy
- (B) Leaving education entirely to chance
- (C) Charging for primary schooling forever
- (D) Banning adult literacy

Q35. The first major education conference in Pakistan in 1947, addressed by the Quaid-i-Azam, stressed that education should be:

- (A) Suited to national needs, character and progress
- (B) Copied exactly from colonial models
- (C) Limited to a small elite
- (D) Free of science and technology

Q36. A commission that reviews the whole education system and recommends reforms is mainly useful because it:

- (A) Creates publicity only
- (B) Ends all examinations
- (C) Replaces teachers
- (D) Gives evidence-based direction for policy

Q37. Why did many five-year plan targets for education fall short in Pakistan?

- (A) Targets were always too low
- (B) Plans banned primary schools
- (C) Pupils refused all schooling
- (D) Funds, teachers and follow-through were often insufficient

Q38. A National Education Policy usually covers:

- (A) Only one school in one city
- (B) Building colours
- (C) Sports results
- (D) Goals, structure, curriculum, teachers and financing for the system

Q39. In Pakistan, a pupil typically completes primary education in about:

- (A) One year
- (B) Two years
- (C) Twelve years
- (D) Five years

Q40. After the 18th Amendment, which level of government carries the main responsibility for school education?

- (A) Local councils only
- (B) No government at all
- (C) Foreign donors only
- (D) Provincial governments

Comparative and Contemporary Issues

Q41. Japan and Pakistan differ in schooling partly because Japan has:

- (A) No teachers
- (B) Shorter history
- (C) No examinations
- (D) Near-universal enrolment and strong teacher preparation traditions

Q42. A useful comparative lesson for Pakistan from high-performing systems is usually:

- (A) Copy their textbooks word for word
- (B) Increase class sizes without limit
- (C) Abolish teacher training
- (D) Invest in teacher quality and early learning, adapted locally

Q43. Which group faces the greatest access barrier in Pakistan?

- (A) Children in wealthy urban areas
- (B) Retired teachers
- (C) University graduates
- (D) Poor rural children, especially girls

Q44. A pupil leaves school in class 8 to work in a workshop. The best policy response is to:

- (A) Blame the pupil only
- (B) Ban all workshops
- (C) Close the workshop
- (D) Offer flexible, second-chance learning and family support

Q45. Quality in education means more than pass rates; it includes:

- (A) Real learning, thinking skills and values
- (B) Large buildings only
- (C) Long school days only
- (D) Expensive uniforms

Q46. A curriculum that is overloaded with facts and taught in a rush will most likely produce:

- (A) Deep understanding
- (B) Better attendance
- (C) Creativity
- (D) Surface memorisation and stress

Q47. A new teacher in Rawalpindi receives no mentor and teaches 60 pupils alone. Her main need is:

- (A) A larger salary only
- (B) More examinations
- (C) Induction, mentoring and manageable support
- (D) A transfer at once

Q48. Which examination reform would reduce cramming most?

- (A) Testing application, analysis and skills across the year
- (B) One recall-only final paper
- (C) Publishing leaked papers
- (D) Removing all feedback

Q49. A low-fee private school opens next to a public school but hires untrained teachers. The key issue is:

- (A) Private ownership itself
- (B) School colour
- (C) Quality and regulation, not ownership alone
- (D) Pupil uniforms

Q50. A teacher uses a mobile phone video to show a science experiment pupils cannot do safely in class. This is good use of technology if:

- (A) It replaces all practical work forever
- (B) Pupils only watch passively every day
- (C) It is followed by discussion and questions
- (D) It is used to fill time

Q51. Teaching early grades in a child's mother tongue is supported because it:

- (A) Delays all learning
- (B) Bans Urdu and English
- (C) Helps understanding before adding other languages
- (D) Reduces vocabulary

Q52. A school in Hyderabad starts a reading corner with 200 books donated by parents. This mainly improves:

- (A) Examination cheating
- (B) Building size
- (C) Reading habits and language exposure
- (D) Teacher salaries

Q53. Which is NOT a benefit of continuous assessment?

- (A) Early identification of weak areas
- (B) Regular feedback
- (C) A single high-stakes judgement with no second chance
- (D) Support for steady learning

Q54. The social function of education includes:

- (A) Teaching only one family trade
- (B) Keeping pupils away from society
- (C) Preparing pupils to live and work together in society
- (D) Ending all traditions

Q55. Comparing Pakistan with the United Kingdom, a fair conclusion is that:

- (A) The UK system has no problems
- (B) Pakistan should copy the UK exactly
- (C) Both systems face challenges, but resources and structures differ greatly
- (D) Comparison is useless

Q56. A district hires teachers through a transparent test and interview. This supports:

- (A) Lower quality
- (B) Favouritism
- (C) Merit and public confidence
- (D) Fewer schools

Q57. A school without safe drinking water will most directly affect:

- (A) Examination board policy
- (B) Textbook supply
- (C) Health and attendance
- (D) University admissions

Q58. Adult literacy classes in a town mainly serve the aim of:

- (A) Examination profits
- (B) Child labour
- (C) Lifelong learning and second chances
- (D) Reducing schools

Q59. Islamic education gives importance to both religious and worldly knowledge because:

- (A) Religious knowledge alone earns income
- (B) Worldly knowledge is forbidden
- (C) Both serve human welfare when used rightly
- (D) Science contradicts faith always

Q60. The best single test of whether a reform worked is:

- (A) Whether it was announced loudly
- (B) How many meetings were held
- (C) Whether learning, access and equity actually improved
- (D) How much money was spent

Answer Key

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

Worked explanations for all 60 questions:

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