

Perspectives of Education in Pakistan

Practice Test 3

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. Fatima, a teacher in Peshawar, asks pupils to study a poem, discuss its values and write about what a good life means. Her lesson is rooted mainly in:

- (A) Idealism
- (B) Behaviourism
- (C) Technicalism
- (D) Reconstructionism

Q2. Which view holds that the physical world is real, knowable and the proper object of study?

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

Q3. Bilal learns to repair a tap by trying, failing, adjusting and succeeding. A pragmatist would say his knowledge was proved by:

- (A) Its practical result
- (B) Its age
- (C) Its beauty alone
- (D) Its approval by elders only

Q4. A school keeps the same set of classic texts for twenty years, arguing that truth does not change with fashion. This is:

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

Q5. Which is NOT an essentialist belief?

- (A) Schools should teach essential knowledge and skills
- (B) Teachers should hold authority in the classroom
- (C) Pupils' whims should decide the whole curriculum
- (D) Hard work and discipline matter

Q6. A teacher in Quetta lets pupils choose a community problem, research it and propose solutions. This best illustrates:

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

Q7. Reconstructionism would judge a curriculum mainly by whether it:

- (A) Helps solve real social problems
- (B) Is the oldest available
- (C) Uses the most expensive books
- (D) Avoids all controversy

Q8. Islamic philosophy of education links the pursuit of knowledge with:

- (A) Arrogance
- (B) Humility, ethics and service
- (C) Rejection of reason
- (D) Wealth alone

Q9. Match the thinker to the idea: John Dewey is most associated with:

- (A) Learning by doing and democratic experience
- (B) Fixed classic curriculum only
- (C) Mind-only reality
- (D) Behavioural conditioning only

Q10. A principal says, "We will teach core subjects rigorously, but also let pupils investigate local issues." Her blend combines:

- (A) Essentialism and progressivism
- (B) Perennialism only
- (C) Reconstructionism only
- (D) No philosophy at all

Psychological Perspectives

Q11. A teacher rewards a class with extra library time whenever homework is complete for a week. The reward is intended to:

- (A) Decrease homework
- (B) Increase the desired behaviour
- (C) Punish the class
- (D) End all learning

Q12. A pupil understands a maths rule but cannot recall the steps a week later. A cognitivist teacher would most likely:

- (A) Repeat the rule once loudly
- (B) Use spaced practice, examples and retrieval
- (C) Remove maths from the timetable
- (D) Blame the pupil's family

Q13. In a constructivist classroom, mistakes are treated mainly as:

- (A) Grounds for shame
- (B) Clues for revising understanding
- (C) Reasons to stop teaching
- (D) Proof of low ability

Q14. Ayesha practises English speaking because she enjoys conversation, not because of marks. Her motivation is:

- (A) Extrinsic
- (B) Intrinsic
- (C) Punitive
- (D) Accidental

Q15. A teacher breaks a long chapter into small steps, checks each step and gives hints when needed. This technique is called:

- (A) Labelling
- (B) Scaffolding
- (C) Streaming
- (D) Cramming

Q16. Two pupils in Faisalabad learn the same lesson at different speeds. A sound conclusion is that:

- (A) The slower pupil cannot learn
- (B) Pace varies and teaching should adapt
- (C) The faster pupil should be held back always
- (D) Both pupils need identical homework only

Q17. A pupil excels at drawing maps but struggles with essays. This suggests intelligence is:

- (A) Limited to writing
- (B) Shown in varied forms, such as spatial ability
- (C) Measured only by age
- (D) Unrelated to learning

Q18. A child who watches an older sibling read aloud and then tries to read herself is learning through:

- (A) Observation and modelling
- (B) Punishment
- (C) Sleep
- (D) Chance only

Q19. Which feedback is most helpful for learning?

- (A) "You are weak."
- (B) "Your second paragraph is clear; add one example to support it."
- (C) "No comment."
- (D) "Others did better."

Q20. Emotional development in schoolchildren is best supported by:

- (A) Safe relationships, clear routines and respect
- (B) Fear and public shaming
- (C) Ignoring feelings
- (D) Competition in every lesson

Sociological and Historical Perspectives

Q21. A new pupil learns school rules, the national anthem and how to work in a team. This is best called:

- (A) Privatization
- (B) Socialization
- (C) Specialization
- (D) Commercialization

Q22. A school invites parents from different trades to talk about their work. This helps pupils understand:

- (A) Social roles and occupations in society
- (B) Only examination topics
- (C) How to avoid work
- (D) One single career

Q23. Which practice most threatens equity in schooling?

- (A) Free textbooks for all
- (B) Admission based on wealth rather than merit or need
- (C) Trained teachers in every class
- (D) Safe transport for girls

Q24. A boy from a poor family becomes a doctor after a scholarship. This is an example of:

- (A) Social mobility
- (B) Social exclusion
- (C) Cultural loss
- (D) Privatization

Q25. Before colonial rule, much education in the subcontinent was provided through:

- (A) Modern state schools in every village
- (B) Madrasas, temples, and teacher-led centres
- (C) Online academies
- (D) Factory schools

Q26. A lasting colonial legacy in Pakistan is:

- (A) A focus on examinations and credentials over practical learning
- (B) Universal primary schooling
- (C) Free higher education for all
- (D) Strong vocational networks everywhere

Q27. After 1947, a major task for Pakistan was to create:

- (A) A national curriculum and teacher training system
- (B) A ban on girls' education
- (C) Fewer schools
- (D) Dependence on one foreign board

Q28. A school in Sukkur teaches local Sindhi poetry alongside national subjects. This best shows:

- (A) Culture preserved and shared through schooling
- (B) Rejection of national identity
- (C) Privatization
- (D) Examination reform

Q29. A literacy programme helps farmers read market information and avoid cheating by middlemen. This shows education as:

- (A) A tool for empowerment and social change
- (B) A waste of time
- (C) A purely private good
- (D) A form of punishment

Q30. Which is NOT a way schools transmit culture?

- (A) Language teaching
- (B) Festivals and stories
- (C) Shared values and history
- (D) Banning all local languages

Education in Pakistan: Aims, Policy and Structure

Q31. The ideology of Pakistan in education is most closely tied to:

- (A) The Two-Nation Theory and Islamic identity
- (B) A single regional language only
- (C) Rejection of democracy
- (D) Rule by a foreign power

Q32. A school that teaches honesty, tolerance and responsibility is pursuing which aim?

- (A) Sporting aim only
- (B) Commercial aim
- (C) Military aim
- (D) Moral aim

Q33. When schools supply trained workers for industry and agriculture, they serve the:

- (A) Cultural function only
- (B) Economic function
- (C) Recreational function
- (D) Religious function only

Q34. Article 25-A of the Constitution of Pakistan provides for:

- (A) No state duty for education
- (B) Paid primary education only
- (C) University education for all adults
- (D) Free and compulsory education for children aged 5 to 16

Q35. Early education commissions in Pakistan commonly recommended:

- (A) One teacher for a whole district
- (B) Closing primary schools
- (C) Ending female education
- (D) Expansion of primary education and teacher training

Q36. Five-year plans are relevant to teachers because they:

- (A) Choose school uniforms
- (B) Decide daily lesson plans
- (C) Mark examination papers
- (D) Set national targets for schools, teachers and enrolment

Q37. Which goal appears in almost every National Education Policy of Pakistan?

- (A) Banning science
- (B) Ending all private schools
- (C) Shortening childhood
- (D) Universal primary education

Q38. In the current system, higher secondary education normally covers classes:

- (A) 1 to 5
- (B) 6 to 8
- (C) 11 to 12
- (D) 13 to 14 only

Q39. A province announces free textbooks but delays delivery until mid-year. The main problem is:

- (A) Policy design only
- (B) Implementation and timely delivery
- (C) Pupil ability
- (D) Curriculum content

Q40. Devolution of education to provinces after 2010 mainly means provinces now:

- (A) Cannot set curricula
- (B) Have no education budget
- (C) Follow one district officer only
- (D) Make most school decisions and manage schools

Comparative and Contemporary Issues

Q41. In comparative education, a researcher compares Pakistan with South Korea. The first step should be to:

- (A) Assume both systems are the same
- (B) Rank schools by fees
- (C) Copy the richer system
- (D) Describe each system in its own context

Q42. South Korea's rapid education progress is often linked to:

- (A) Banning textbooks
- (B) No examinations
- (C) Ignoring primary schools
- (D) High value placed on teachers and learning

- Q43. Which set of factors most drives the large number of out-of-school children in Pakistan?**
- (A) Higher pass rates in board examinations
 - (B) Growth of private schooling in cities
 - (C) More textbooks printed each year
 - (D) Poverty, long distances to school, restrictive gender norms and conflict
- Q44. A girl drops out after class 5 because the nearest middle school is 8 kilometres away. The key barrier is:**
- (A) Her intelligence
 - (B) Her age
 - (C) Textbook difficulty
 - (D) Distance and lack of transport
- Q45. A school reports 95 percent passes but pupils cannot read a simple paragraph. This gap shows:**
- (A) High quality
 - (B) Strong curriculum
 - (C) Excellent teaching
 - (D) A learning crisis hidden by pass rates
- Q46. To improve the curriculum, the most useful change is to:**
- (A) Add more chapters
 - (B) Increase memorised facts
 - (C) Make textbooks longer
 - (D) Focus on core concepts, skills and understanding
- Q47. Teacher training fails when it is:**
- (A) Practical and mentored
 - (B) Assessed properly
 - (C) Linked to subject knowledge
 - (D) Purely theoretical with no classroom practice
- Q48. An examination that only rewards memorised answers will push teachers to:**
- (A) Teach thinking skills
 - (B) Assess practical skills
 - (C) Use group projects
 - (D) Drill notes and guess papers
- Q49. Growth of private schooling in Pakistan is driven mainly by:**
- (A) Free private fees
 - (B) A ban on public schools
 - (C) Parental demand for perceived quality and English medium
 - (D) Government closure of all schools
- Q50. Technology in a low-resource school is most useful when it:**
- (A) Requires expensive devices for all
 - (B) Replaces teachers
 - (C) Uses simple tools, such as radio, TV or shared tablets, for clear lessons
 - (D) Is used without any plan

Q51. A dispute over medium of instruction often arises because parents want:

- (A) Only foreign teachers
- (B) No language at all
- (C) English for jobs, while children learn best first in a familiar language
- (D) Shorter school days

Q52. A school starts evening classes for working children. This supports:

- (A) Privatization
- (B) Exclusion
- (C) Access and inclusion
- (D) Examination pressure

Q53. Which is NOT a contemporary challenge for Pakistani education?

- (A) Teacher shortages in remote areas
- (B) Outdated assessment
- (C) Too many qualified teachers in every village
- (D) Curriculum overload

Q54. Education for citizenship should teach pupils to:

- (A) Obey blindly without thought
- (B) Avoid voting
- (C) Know rights and duties and take part responsibly
- (D) Ignore laws

Q55. A fair comparative conclusion about Pakistan and Finland is that Finland's smaller classes and strong teacher training:

- (A) Can be copied exactly in Pakistan at once
- (B) Are irrelevant
- (C) Offer ideas that need local adaptation and funding
- (D) Prove Pakistan needs no reform

Q56. Merit-based teacher selection is threatened most by:

- (A) Transparent testing
- (B) Training programmes
- (C) Political interference and favouritism
- (D) Classroom observation

Q57. A school with a boundary wall, clean water and separate toilets for girls is more likely to:

- (A) Lose pupils
- (B) Raise fees automatically
- (C) Keep girls in school and improve attendance
- (D) Lower learning

Q58. Non-formal education is best for:

- (A) Pupils who want harder exams
- (B) Only university students
- (C) Learners who missed formal schooling and need flexible routes
- (D) Retired principals only

Q59. In Islamic education, seeking knowledge from the cradle to the grave means learning is:

- (A) Only for men
- (B) Limited to school
- (C) Lifelong
- (D) Only religious

Q60. A province improves enrolment but learning scores fall. The honest judgement is that:

- (A) The reform fully succeeded
- (B) Enrolment does not matter
- (C) Access improved but quality did not
- (D) Scores are irrelevant

Answer Key

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

Worked explanations for all 60 questions:

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