

Perspectives of Education in Pakistan

Practice Test 4

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 in Sialkot opens a lesson on justice by asking, "What makes a law fair?" rather than giving a definition first. This discussion-first method fits:

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

Q2. Realism in a classroom would most value:

- (A) Abstract ideals and inner values
- (B) Facts, observation and scientific evidence
- (C) Revealed texts as the main source of knowledge
- (D) Pupils' spontaneous interests

Q3. A pupil tests two ways of storing rainwater and keeps the method that works. A pragmatist would call the successful method:

- (A) True in practice
- (B) True because it is timeless and unchanging
- (C) True because an authority decrees it
- (D) True because it is in the syllabus

Q4. Which curriculum statement is perennialist?

- (A) "Teach what pupils enjoy today, whatever it is."
- (B) "Teach enduring ideas through great works."
- (C) "Change the whole curriculum every term."
- (D) "Teach only job skills."

Q5. An essentialist headteacher would most likely insist on:

- (A) Pupils deciding what to learn each day
- (B) Lessons built only around pupils' interests
- (C) Teacher-directed lessons with regular testing and discipline
- (D) No homework or examinations at all

Q6. In a progressivist school, the timetable is most likely to include:

- (A) Projects, fieldwork and group inquiry
- (B) Only lectures and copying
- (C) No pupil activity
- (D) Fixed drill all day

Q7. A class studies poverty in its town and designs a food-sharing plan. The strongest philosophical label is:

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

Q8. Islamic education stresses that knowledge without action is:

- (A) Complete once memorised
- (B) Incomplete, because knowledge should guide conduct
- (C) A private matter only
- (D) Enough for reward alone

Q9. Which is the best illustration of idealism?

- (A) Measuring rainfall daily
- (B) Debating the meaning of freedom using reason
- (C) Drilling multiplication tables
- (D) Building a model bridge

Q10. A school motto says, "Learn by doing, think by questioning, serve by acting." This motto blends:

- (A) Pragmatism, progressivism and reconstructionism
- (B) Perennialism only
- (C) Essentialism only
- (D) Behaviourism only

Psychological Perspectives

Q11. A teacher claps a rhythm and pupils repeat it until it becomes automatic. This drill relies mainly on:

- (A) Behaviourist repetition and reinforcement
- (B) Constructivist debate
- (C) Insight alone
- (D) Social reform

Q12. A cognitivist would explain forgetting mainly as:

- (A) Lack of punishment
- (B) Weak encoding, storage or retrieval of information
- (C) Bad luck
- (D) Low fees

Q13. A constructivist teacher introducing "evaporation" would first ask pupils:

- (A) To copy the definition ten times
- (B) What they already think happens to a wet cloth in the sun
- (C) To sit silently
- (D) To take a test

Q14. A pupil studies hard to avoid failing, not from interest. This motivation is:

- (A) Intrinsic
- (B) Extrinsic, driven by avoiding a negative outcome
- (C) Unconscious only
- (D) Social only

Q15. A teacher in Abbottabad pairs a strong reader with a weaker reader for paired reading. This uses:

- (A) Peer scaffolding
- (B) Permanent ability grouping
- (C) Individual drill without peer help
- (D) Whole-class lecture for all pupils

Q16. A class includes pupils who speak Punjabi, Pashto and Sindhi at home. The teacher should:

- (A) Urdu-only immersion with no support
- (B) Respect language differences and build bridges to the school language
- (C) Permanent separation by home language
- (D) Delaying the school language entirely

Q17. A pupil is gifted in sport and average in maths. A fair teacher will:

- (A) Stream the pupil into sport only
- (B) Recognise different strengths and support maths growth
- (C) Judge intelligence by maths alone
- (D) Expect equal performance in all subjects

Q18. Which action best supports memory in class?

- (A) One long lecture with no review
- (B) Short reviews, examples and practice spread over days
- (C) Reading once quickly
- (D) Memorising the night before only

Q19. A shy pupil speaks only when the teacher asks gentle, short questions. This shows the teacher is adapting to:

- (A) Individual personality and confidence
- (B) Age norms alone
- (C) Class size alone
- (D) Syllabus pace alone

Q20. Child development is influenced by both:

- (A) Heredity and environment
- (B) Heredity only
- (C) Environment only
- (D) Neither heredity nor environment

Sociological and Historical Perspectives

Q21. Schools help children learn how to behave in groups, respect rules and cooperate. This is the school's role in:

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

Q22. A school bans mocking pupils for their accent or dress. This policy supports:

- (A) Social harmony and respect
- (B) Social division
- (C) Examination success only
- (D) Privatization

Q23. Culture is passed on in school mainly through:

- (A) Language, literature, history and customs
- (B) Textbooks alone
- (C) Formal curriculum alone
- (D) Teacher authority alone

Q24. A daughter of a labourer wins a scholarship and becomes a teacher. This change in status is:

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

Q25. In ancient times, a student often lived with a teacher and learned through discussion and service. This system is known as the:

- (A) Madrasa system
- (B) Guru-shishya tradition
- (C) Monitorial system
- (D) Boarding-school system

Q26. Colonial education is criticised because it mainly created:

- (A) Skilled farmers
- (B) A small English-educated class for government jobs
- (C) Mass literacy
- (D) Technical experts in every village

Q27. Just after independence, Pakistan faced a shortage of:

- (A) Trained teachers, books and buildings
- (B) Pupils willing to learn
- (C) Languages
- (D) Examinations

Q28. A school in a fishing community teaches tides and boat safety alongside reading. This shows schooling linked to:

- (A) Local social and economic life
- (B) National curriculum alone
- (C) Urban job market
- (D) Examination syllabus alone

Q29. Which example shows education changing society?

- (A) A new school building alone
- (B) More textbooks alone
- (C) Higher fees
- (D) Health lessons that reduce smoking in a town

Q30. Gender equity in a school is violated when:

- (A) Girls and boys get equal chances
- (B) Girls are barred from science labs
- (C) Both sexes join sports
- (D) Teachers praise both sexes

Education in Pakistan: Aims, Policy and Structure

Q31. An education aim drawn from Pakistan's ideology would include developing:

- (A) Foreign qualifications alone
- (B) Economic skills alone
- (C) Examination success alone
- (D) Patriotism, Islamic character and democracy

Q32. Which aim is vocational?

- (A) General knowledge alone
- (B) Moral character alone
- (C) Physical fitness alone
- (D) Preparing pupils for useful work and livelihoods

Q33. Schools preserve national heritage by teaching:

- (A) Foreign history alone
- (B) Science alone
- (C) Current affairs alone
- (D) History, language and cultural traditions

Q34. The Constitution expects the state to work toward:

- (A) Free education only for cities
- (B) Adult literacy only
- (C) Compulsory primary education only
- (D) Removing illiteracy and providing education

Q35. A national education conference is valuable mainly because it:

- (A) Raises funds alone
- (B) Trains teachers alone
- (C) Publishes reports alone
- (D) Brings experts together to set direction

Q36. A five-year plan that promises 500 new schools but funds only 100 shows a gap between:

- (A) Urban-rural provision
- (B) Primary-secondary provision
- (C) Public-private provision
- (D) Planning and resources

Q37. National Education Policies often fail when:

- (A) They are implemented and monitored
- (B) Governments change and follow-through stops
- (C) Teachers are trained
- (D) Funds arrive on time

Q38. Secondary education in Pakistan normally covers classes:

- (A) 1 to 5
- (B) 9 to 10
- (C) 11 to 12
- (D) 6 to 8

Q39. A district builds schools but does not appoint female teachers in girls' schools. Enrolment of girls is likely to:

- (A) Rise sharply
- (B) Double at once
- (C) Become irrelevant
- (D) Stay low, because parents prefer female teachers for girls

Q40. Under devolution, a province can best improve schools by:

- (A) Closing teacher colleges
- (B) Waiting for another province
- (C) Ignoring local needs
- (D) Planning for its own languages, needs and budgets

Comparative and Contemporary Issues

Q41. Comparative education studies systems in order to:

- (A) Rank pupils by wealth
- (B) Prove one country is best in all ways
- (C) Copy timetables exactly
- (D) Learn what works, why, and what can be adapted

Q42. A lesson from Finland often cited for Pakistan is:

- (A) Daily high-stakes tests for young children
- (B) No teacher training
- (C) Huge classes
- (D) Highly trained, respected teachers with professional freedom

Q43. Access to education in Pakistan is hardest for:

- (A) Children of wealthy city families
- (B) Children near universities
- (C) Children attending city academies
- (D) Children in remote, poor and insecure areas

Q44. A boy repeats class 6 twice and then leaves school. The school should first examine:

- (A) Only the boy's character
- (B) The boy's favourite game
- (C) The colour of the school
- (D) Learning gaps, support and home pressures

Q45. A school improves learning most when it focuses on:

- (A) Bigger assemblies
- (B) Longer textbooks only
- (C) More homework without feedback
- (D) Foundational reading and maths in early grades

Q46. Curriculum overload is best reduced by:

- (A) Removing all activities
- (B) Adding chapters yearly
- (C) Teaching faster
- (D) Cutting repetition and focusing on key ideas

Q47. A teacher-training college in Abbottabad improves when trainees:

- (A) Never visit a school
- (B) Only read theory
- (C) Practise in real classrooms with feedback
- (D) Memorise lectures

Q48. An examination system that includes projects, orals and written work is more valid because it:

- (A) Takes less time
- (B) Is easier to cheat in
- (C) Tests varied skills, not memory alone
- (D) Needs no marking

Q49. A private school charges high fees and gives scholarships to poor pupils. This shows privatization can:

- (A) Never affect equity
- (B) Always solve equity
- (C) Widen access only if equity measures exist
- (D) End public schooling

Q50. A teacher records a short lesson on a phone for absent pupils. This use of technology is:

- (A) Pointless
- (B) A replacement for teaching
- (C) A practical way to support continuity of learning
- (D) Harmful always

Q51. Parents who speak Balochi at home worry their child cannot follow Urdu lessons. The best school response is to:

- (A) Urdu immersion with no support
- (B) Delaying Urdu to later grades
- (C) Provide language support and gradual transition
- (D) Using only Balochi in all subjects

Q52. A school library with newspapers, storybooks and reference books mainly supports:

- (A) Examination preparation alone
- (B) Teacher reference alone
- (C) Reading, inquiry and independent learning
- (D) Textbook storage alone

Q53. Continuous assessment helps a teacher to:

- (A) Wait until the final exam to find problems
- (B) Avoid feedback
- (C) Spot and fix learning gaps during the year
- (D) Rank pupils publicly

Q54. Which is a social function of the school?

- (A) Collecting fees from parents
- (B) Awarding certificates to pupils
- (C) Sorting pupils into future roles according to ability and achievement
- (D) Preparing pupils for jobs

Q55. Comparing Pakistan with China, a careful researcher would note that China expanded schooling with:

- (A) No planning
- (B) No teachers
- (C) Mass investment and strong state direction
- (D) Only private schools

Q56. A transparent teacher test with published results increases:

- (A) Teacher workload
- (B) Examination difficulty
- (C) Trust in recruitment
- (D) Number of applicants

Q57. A school without toilets will most affect:

- (A) School reputation alone
- (B) Sports participation
- (C) Girls' attendance, especially after puberty
- (D) Library use

Q58. Evening literacy classes for adults show that education is:

- (A) Only for children
- (B) Useless after school age
- (C) Lifelong and open to second chances
- (D) Only for jobs

Q59. Islamic teaching on knowledge encourages a learner to:

- (A) Seek knowledge for status alone
- (B) Memorise without understanding
- (C) Seek truth with humility and share it for good
- (D) Keep knowledge private

Q60. A reform that raises enrolment, learning and girls' participation together can be called:

- (A) A partial success
- (B) An access-only success
- (C) A balanced success
- (D) A learning-only success

Answer Key

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

Worked explanations for all 60 questions:

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