

Perspectives of Education in Pakistan

Practice Test 5

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 Gujranwala asks pupils to reflect on courage, using stories and reasoned argument. Her focus on timeless values points to:

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

Q2. A physics teacher says, "Do not just believe the book; test the claim and measure the result." This stance is most:

- (A) Realist and scientific
- (B) Perennialist only
- (C) Idealist only
- (D) Anti-scientific

Q3. Which is NOT a pragmatist idea?

- (A) Ideas should be tested in action
- (B) Learning should solve real problems
- (C) Truth is fixed and never tested
- (D) Experience guides knowledge

Q4. A school library keeps Plato, Iqbal and other classic thinkers at its centre, saying wisdom does not expire. This is:

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

Q5. Essentialism in practice means a school will:

- (A) Require core subjects and expect effort
- (B) Let pupils skip all basics
- (C) Abolish teachers
- (D) Teach only games

Q6. Pupils in a class design their own survey, collect data and present findings. This learning style is:

- (A) Progressivist
- (B) Perennialist
- (C) Essentialist only
- (D) Behaviourist only

Q7. A teacher organises a debate on child labour and asks pupils to propose laws to end it. The philosophy most at work is:

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

Q8. In Islamic philosophy, a knowledgeable person who does not act on knowledge is seen as:

- (A) Fully educated
- (B) Falling short, because knowledge demands action
- (C) Superior to others
- (D) Beyond judgement

Q9. Identify the correctly matched pair.

- (A) Realism - mind creates all reality
- (B) Idealism - ideas and values are central
- (C) Pragmatism - ignore all results
- (D) Perennialism - follow every new trend

Q10. A principal combines strict core teaching with pupil projects on local health. She is blending:

- (A) Essentialism and progressivism
- (B) Perennialism only
- (C) No philosophy
- (D) Behaviourism only

Psychological Perspectives

Q11. A pupil receives a star each time she reads a full page aloud correctly, and her reading improves. The star is:

- (A) Punishment
- (B) Positive reinforcement
- (C) Extinction
- (D) Modelling only

Q12. A teacher explains a new concept with a diagram, an example and a question. This variety helps because learners:

- (A) Process information in different ways
- (B) Learn only by copying
- (C) Need no examples
- (D) Forget diagrams

Q13. A constructivist would say a pupil truly understands fractions when she can:

- (A) Recite a definition
- (B) Explain, show and use fractions in new situations
- (C) Copy answers
- (D) Finish fastest

- Q14. A pupil joins a debating club because he loves argument, not for a prize. His drive is:**
- (A) Intrinsic
 - (B) Extrinsic
 - (C) Punitive
 - (D) Random
- Q15. A teacher gives a hint, then a smaller hint, then lets the pupil finish alone. This fading support is:**
- (A) Scaffolding
 - (B) Labelling
 - (C) Punishment
 - (D) Streaming
- Q16. A class has pupils aged 10 to 13 in the same grade. The teacher should plan for:**
- (A) Identical maturity and pace for all
 - (B) Differences in maturity, pace and background
 - (C) Only the oldest pupils
 - (D) Only the youngest pupils
- Q17. A pupil writes beautiful poetry but finds algebra hard. The best inference is that:**
- (A) The pupil is unintelligent
 - (B) Strengths vary across verbal and logical domains
 - (C) Poetry is not intelligence
 - (D) Algebra is the only intelligence
- Q18. A child imitates a teacher's polite greeting and uses it at home. This learning is through:**
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Punishment
 - (C) Sleep
 - (D) Inheritance
- Q19. Which feedback harms motivation most?**
- (A) "Try this step again; you were close."
 - (B) "You will never learn this."
 - (C) "Good effort on the first part."
 - (D) "Show me how you solved it."
- Q20. Social development in a child is shown when she:**
- (A) Learns to share, cooperate and resolve disputes
 - (B) Studies alone always
 - (C) Avoids all peers
 - (D) Memorises facts only

Sociological and Historical Perspectives

Q21. A school teaches pupils to respect the law, vote responsibly and help neighbours. This is education for:

- (A) Citizenship and socialization
- (B) Privatization
- (C) Commercial gain
- (D) Isolation

Q22. A school that welcomes children of all faiths and backgrounds promotes:

- (A) Social cohesion
- (B) Social division
- (C) Cultural loss
- (D) Examination pressure

Q23. Which is an example of cultural transmission failing?

- (A) Pupils learn national history
- (B) A school bans the local language and stories
- (C) Pupils sing folk songs
- (D) Pupils study local crafts

Q24. A rickshaw driver's son becomes an engineer through public schooling. This illustrates:

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

Q25. Ancient centres such as Taxila attracted students because of:

- (A) Free transport
- (B) Renowned teachers and scholarship
- (C) Modern laboratories
- (D) Compulsory laws

Q26. The colonial education system is best described as:

- (A) Focused on technical skills for all
- (B) Designed for mass uplift
- (C) Free for all villages
- (D) Designed mainly for the needs of the rulers

Q27. In the early years after 1947, Pakistan's literacy rate was:

- (A) Very high
- (B) Very low, with most people unable to read and write
- (C) Universal
- (D) Irrelevant to policy

Q28. A school in a mountain village adjusts holidays for snowfall and harvest. This adjustment reflects:

- (A) Privatization
- (B) Laziness
- (C) Examination policy
- (D) The influence of geography and social life on schooling

Q29. Education as social change is best shown when:

- (A) No new ideas enter a town
- (B) A school keeps old books unchanged
- (C) Girls are kept out of school
- (D) A village abandons child marriage after schooling and awareness work

Q30. Equity in education requires attention to:

- (A) Only wealthy pupils
- (B) Pupils facing poverty, disability, distance and gender barriers
- (C) Only top performers
- (D) Only urban schools

Education in Pakistan: Aims, Policy and Structure

Q31. Pakistan's educational ideology seeks citizens who combine faith with:

- (A) Loyalty to one city only
- (B) Hatred of other groups
- (C) Rejection of learning
- (D) National unity and democratic responsibility

Q32. A school that develops thinking, character and skills together is pursuing:

- (A) A narrow aim
- (B) A balanced, holistic aim
- (C) A commercial aim only
- (D) No aim

Q33. The cultural function of education is to:

- (A) Ban history
- (B) Erase all traditions
- (C) Sell culture
- (D) Pass heritage to the next generation

Q34. Which constitutional idea guides education policy in Pakistan?

- (A) The state should ignore schools
- (B) Education is a luxury
- (C) Only rich children deserve schooling
- (D) The state should promote education and end illiteracy

Q35. The 1947 education conference is important because it:

- (A) Ended primary education
- (B) Closed all schools
- (C) Banned teacher training
- (D) Set the first national direction for Pakistani education

Q36. Commissions on education are set up to:

- (A) Write one textbook
- (B) Punish teachers
- (C) Close universities
- (D) Study problems and recommend reforms

Q37. A five-year plan helps education by:

- (A) Ending planning
- (B) Ignoring budgets
- (C) Setting no targets
- (D) Linking targets, budgets and timelines

Q38. National Education Policies have often stressed teacher quality because:

- (A) Teachers are unimportant
- (B) Buildings teach pupils
- (C) Textbooks replace teachers
- (D) Teachers shape learning more than buildings alone

Q39. Middle education in Pakistan normally covers classes:

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

Q40. After devolution, coordination between provinces and the federal government is still needed for:

- (A) Banning schools
- (B) Nothing at all
- (C) Foreign affairs only
- (D) Standards, data and national goals

Comparative and Contemporary Issues

Q41. A researcher comparing Pakistan and India should first recognise that both:

- (A) Face no challenges
- (B) Have identical systems
- (C) Have no schools
- (D) Share colonial history but have different systems and contexts

Q42. Borrowing a foreign policy without local testing is risky because it may:

- (A) Fit perfectly always
- (B) Fail for local reasons such as funding, language or training
- (C) Improve everything at once
- (D) Need no teachers

Q43. The largest access challenge in Pakistan today is best described as:

- (A) Too many schools
- (B) Millions of children still out of school
- (C) Too many teachers
- (D) Excess textbooks

Q44. Dropout rises sharply at the transition from primary to middle school mainly because:

- (A) Teachers disappear
- (B) Pupils suddenly dislike learning
- (C) Primary schools are too good
- (D) Middle schools are farther and costlier for poor families

Q45. Quality learning in early grades is best measured by:

- (A) Fees paid
- (B) How many pages they copied
- (C) School size
- (D) Whether children can read, write and calculate with understanding

Q46. A curriculum reform that adds local examples and practical tasks is likely to:

- (A) End examinations
- (B) Lower standards automatically
- (C) Increase rote learning
- (D) Make learning more relevant and engaging

Q47. The weakest form of teacher training is one that:

- (A) Teaches subject content
- (B) Includes mentoring
- (C) Gives a certificate without practice or assessment
- (D) Uses classroom observation

Q48. A fair examination system should be:

- (A) Only for rich pupils
- (B) Based on leaked papers
- (C) Valid, reliable and free from cheating
- (D) Changed every week

Q49. Privatization raises an equity question when:

- (A) Public schools improve
- (B) Private schools exist
- (C) Quality schooling is out of reach for poor families
- (D) Fees fall

Q50. Technology fails in classrooms when it is:

- (A) Planned around learning goals
- (B) Used for revision
- (C) Introduced without training, content or power supply
- (D) Shared among pupils

Q51. A sound language policy for early grades would:

- (A) Teach in a language no pupil knows
- (B) Ban all languages except one at once
- (C) Start in a familiar language and add Urdu and English gradually
- (D) Remove language teaching

Q52. A school that runs a health and hygiene programme is addressing:

- (A) Privatization
- (B) Examination marking
- (C) Learning conditions and child welfare
- (D) Curriculum overload only

Q53. Which is NOT a purpose of assessment?

- (A) To guide teaching
- (B) To check learning
- (C) To humiliate pupils publicly
- (D) To give feedback

Q54. Schools contribute to national development by:

- (A) Teaching only one subject
- (B) Keeping pupils out of work forever
- (C) Producing skilled, responsible citizens
- (D) Closing during harvest

Q55. A comparative study is most honest when it:

- (A) Hides data
- (B) Praises one system blindly
- (C) Reports strengths and weaknesses of each system
- (D) Uses one school as proof for a whole country

Q56. Merit in teacher hiring is protected by:

- (A) Family connections
- (B) Secret appointments
- (C) Open tests, clear criteria and published results
- (D) Bribes

Q57. Safe school facilities matter most for:

- (A) Textbook sales
- (B) Examination boards
- (C) Attendance, health and parental trust
- (D) School rankings only

Q58. A second-chance programme for dropouts should be:

- (A) Closed to girls
- (B) Rigid and punitive
- (C) Flexible, supportive and linked to formal schooling
- (D) More expensive than school

Q59. Islamic education values reason because reason:

- (A) Is forbidden
- (B) Opposes faith always
- (C) Helps humans understand creation and act rightly
- (D) Replaces revelation

Q60. The final goal of perspectives on education is to help teachers:

- (A) Pass one test
- (B) Memorise labels only
- (C) Understand learners, society and schooling, and teach better
- (D) Avoid classrooms

Answer Key

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