

Perspectives of Education in Pakistan

Practice Test 6

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. A teacher tells her class that the most important task of schooling is to train the mind, refine character, and help learners grasp lasting truths that lie beyond the material world. Which philosophical perspective does this view best reflect?

- (A) Realism, which holds that knowledge comes only from sense experience
- (B) Idealism, which treats reality as fundamentally mental and spiritual and education as the cultivation of mind and character
- (C) Pragmatism, which judges ideas by their practical results
- (D) Reconstructionism, which aims to rebuild society through schooling

Q2. A primary teacher gives a star on a chart each time a pupil completes homework on time, and the pupils soon begin submitting work regularly without reminders. Which learning theory best explains this change?

- (A) Insight learning, in which a solution suddenly appears after reflection
- (B) Social learning through observing a role model
- (C) Cognitive learning through reorganising mental schemas
- (D) Behaviourism, in which observable behaviour is shaped by reinforcement

Q3. Which of the following is generally regarded as the first and most influential agent of a child's socialization?

- (A) The family, which teaches language, values, manners and basic norms before the child meets any other institution
- (B) The peer group, which becomes important only in adolescence
- (C) The mass media, which reaches children mainly through entertainment
- (D) The workplace, which socializes adults rather than young children

Q4. The Wood's Despatch of 1854 is best remembered in the history of education in the subcontinent as:

- (A) The Charter Act that first allowed missionaries to open schools
- (B) The report that created the Hunter Commission
- (C) The Magna Carta of English education in India, which laid down a system from primary school to university
- (D) The Wardha Scheme of craft-centred basic education

Q5. According to the ideology of Pakistan, education in the country should primarily aim to:

- (A) Keep religion entirely separate from public schooling
- (B) Produce only skilled workers for industry
- (C) Nurture citizens rooted in Islamic values, the Two-Nation Theory, and national unity
- (D) Preserve the administrative system left by the colonial government

Q6. The first National Education Conference of Pakistan was held in Karachi in which year?

- (A) 1947, in the months immediately after independence
- (B) 1951, alongside the first census
- (C) 1959, with the Sharif Commission
- (D) 1972, with the first education policy of the new government

Q7. Which of the following statements comparing Pakistan's education system with that of Finland is NOT correct?

- (A) Finland recruits teachers from the top of the graduate pool, while Pakistan faces large teacher shortages in rural areas
- (B) Finland spends a higher share of public funds per pupil than Pakistan
- (C) Finland uses little high-stakes testing in early grades, while Pakistan relies heavily on board examinations
- (D) Finland and Pakistan both have near-identical literacy rates and identical school structures

Q8. A twelve-year-old girl in a remote village stops attending school because the nearest middle school is eight kilometres away and she is needed at home to look after younger siblings. This situation best illustrates which barrier to access?

- (A) A shortage of textbooks in the school store
- (B) Distance to school combined with household responsibilities, a common cause of dropout for rural girls
- (C) A lack of interest in science subjects
- (D) Overcrowding in urban private schools

Q9. John Dewey's pragmatism describes education most accurately as:

- (A) The continuous reconstruction of experience through active problem-solving and learning by doing
- (B) The memorisation of a fixed body of classical knowledge
- (C) The unfolding of an inborn spiritual nature untouched by society
- (D) The strict drilling of facts through repetition alone

Q10. A student spends extra hours reading about the solar system simply because she is curious about space, not because it will be tested. This is an example of:

- (A) Extrinsic motivation driven by rewards
- (B) Negative reinforcement through removal of a punishment
- (C) Intrinsic motivation, arising from interest and enjoyment in the activity itself
- (D) Learned helplessness after repeated failure

Q11. Education becomes a route to social mobility when it:

- (A) Keeps children in the same occupation as their parents
- (B) Enables individuals to move to a higher social and economic position than the one they were born into
- (C) Restricts schooling to already privileged groups
- (D) Teaches only the traditions of one community

Q12. Which of the following statements about the ancient centre of learning at Taxila is NOT correct?

- (A) Taxila was a renowned centre of learning in the region that is now Pakistan
- (B) Students travelled to Taxila from distant lands to study subjects such as medicine, law and philosophy
- (C) Taxila flourished centuries before the colonial period
- (D) Taxila was founded by the British in 1857 as a modern university

Q13. Providing supervised care for children during the hours when parents are at work is best described as which kind of function of schooling?

- (A) A manifest function, openly intended by the system
- (B) A dysfunction, because it harms learning
- (C) A hidden curriculum of obedience training
- (D) A latent function, an unintended but real social consequence of schooling

Q14. The right to free and compulsory education for children aged 5 to 16 years in Pakistan is guaranteed by which constitutional provision?

- (A) Article 9, which deals with the security of person
- (B) Article 25-A, inserted by the 18th Amendment in 2010
- (C) Article 34, which concerns the full participation of women
- (D) Article 45, which concerns the protection of minorities

Q15. In the debate on medium of instruction in Pakistan, researchers most often warn that:

- (A) Teaching in English from day one always produces the best results regardless of context
- (B) Children learn equally well in any language if textbooks are colourful
- (C) A mismatch between the language spoken at home and the language of the classroom harms early learning and comprehension
- (D) Mother-tongue teaching has no effect on later achievement

Q16. A science teacher asks pupils to predict what will happen when two liquids are mixed, test their prediction, and then revise their explanation in light of the result. This approach is most consistent with:

- (A) Constructivism, in which learners actively build and rebuild their own understanding through experience
- (B) Strict behaviourism, in which only observable responses matter
- (C) Essentialism, in which the teacher delivers a fixed core of facts
- (D) Perennialism, in which learners study timeless classical texts

Q17. Realism as a philosophy of education holds that:

- (A) Truth is whatever works in practice for the learner
- (B) An external world exists independently of the mind, and education should transmit objective knowledge about it
- (C) The child, not the subject matter, should decide the whole curriculum
- (D) Schools should first and foremost reform unjust social structures

Q18. Which of the following statements about the relationship between culture and education is NOT correct?

- (A) Schools transmit the culture of a society to the next generation
- (B) Curriculum choices always reflect cultural values about what knowledge matters
- (C) Education can also challenge and change cultural practices
- (D) Culture plays no role in what is taught, since all curricula are culturally neutral

Q19. The National Commission on Education of 1959, headed by S.M. Sharif, is best known for recommending:

- (A) The nationalization of all private schools in 1972
- (B) English as the only medium of instruction at every level
- (C) A national system of education with compulsory primary schooling and a new structure of stages
- (D) The abolition of university education in the provinces

Q20. The education policy under which private educational institutions in Pakistan were nationalized was the policy of:

- (A) 1972, which brought schools and colleges under state management
- (B) 1979, which emphasised Islamization of the curriculum
- (C) 1992, which encouraged private-sector participation
- (D) 2009, which focused on access, quality and governance

Q21. In comparative perspective, Finland's school system differs from Pakistan's most clearly in that Finland:

- (A) Relies on large numbers of low-fee private schools for basic education
- (B) Employs teachers without any professional qualification
- (C) Makes teaching a highly selective, master's-level profession with strong public trust and little early high-stakes testing
- (D) Has a larger out-of-school population than Pakistan

Q22. A frequent criticism of the examination system in Pakistan is that board examinations mainly reward:

- (A) Rote memorisation and recall rather than understanding, analysis or creativity
- (B) Practical laboratory skills above all else
- (C) Classroom participation and project work
- (D) Oral discussion and debate in every subject

Q23. In the Islamic philosophy of education, the pursuit of knowledge (ilm) is primarily understood as:

- (A) A commercial activity aimed at earning the highest salary
- (B) A religious and moral obligation that joins faith, reason and righteous action
- (C) A pursuit reserved only for religious scholars
- (D) A purely secular skill with no ethical dimension

Q24. According to Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences, a student who learns best through movement, dance and physical activity most strongly shows:

- (A) Linguistic intelligence
- (B) Logical-mathematical intelligence
- (C) Interpersonal intelligence
- (D) Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence

- Q25. The gender gap in school enrolment in rural Pakistan is most strongly driven by which combination of factors?**
- (A) Girls' lack of interest in reading
 - (B) An excess of female teachers in villages
 - (C) Short school hours in cities
 - (D) Cultural norms, concerns about safety and distance, and a shortage of girls' schools and female teachers
- Q26. Macaulay's Minute of 1835 is significant because it led to:**
- (A) Free primary education for all Indian children
 - (B) The Wardha Scheme of basic education
 - (C) English becoming the medium of higher education and administration, creating a class of English-educated Indians
 - (D) The establishment of the University Grants Commission
- Q27. Which of the following is the most direct aim of education for citizenship?**
- (A) Preparing learners to take part responsibly in democratic life, respect the law, and serve their community
 - (B) Training learners only for a single trade
 - (C) Teaching learners to avoid all discussion of public affairs
 - (D) Ranking learners strictly by examination marks
- Q28. After the 18th Amendment to the Constitution in 2010, school education in Pakistan became primarily:**
- (A) A federal subject controlled entirely from Islamabad
 - (B) A provincial subject, with provinces responsible for planning, funding and delivery
 - (C) A private-sector responsibility with no state role
 - (D) A subject handled only by district courts
- Q29. The rapid growth of low-fee private schools in Pakistan is best understood as:**
- (A) Proof that public schools no longer enrol any children
 - (B) A response to gaps in public provision that raises fresh questions about equity, regulation and quality
 - (C) A policy that guarantees free education for all
 - (D) A scheme limited to university education only
- Q30. In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, children in the concrete operational stage (roughly ages 7 to 11) typically become able to:**
- (A) Think only through their senses and motor actions
 - (B) Reason systematically about purely abstract hypotheses
 - (C) Speak their first words and form sentences
 - (D) Perform logical operations such as conservation and classification on concrete objects
- Q31. Perennialism in education argues that the curriculum should centre on:**
- (A) Whatever skills employers demand in a given year
 - (B) The personal interests of each child on a given day
 - (C) Enduring truths and great works that remain relevant across ages
 - (D) Technical training for one specific industry

Q32. A teacher who uses praise, stickers and a classroom points system to strengthen desired behaviour is drawing mainly on:

- (A) Behaviourism, which shapes learning through reinforcement and consequences
- (B) Psychoanalysis, which interprets unconscious motives
- (C) Humanistic psychology, which rejects all external rewards
- (D) Gestalt psychology, which studies perception of whole patterns

Q33. Education acts as an agent of social change chiefly because it:

- (A) Spreads new ideas, skills and attitudes that gradually alter how a society lives and works
- (B) Freezes old customs so they can never change
- (C) Prevents young people from meeting new ideas
- (D) Limits knowledge to one generation

Q34. Which ancient institution is most closely associated with learning in the territory that is now Pakistan?

- (A) Nalanda, in present-day Bihar
- (B) Taxila, a celebrated centre of medicine, law, philosophy and the arts
- (C) Oxford, founded in medieval England
- (D) Al-Azhar, founded in medieval Cairo

Q35. The Two-Nation Theory, which underlies the ideology of Pakistan, rested on the claim that Muslims and Hindus of the subcontinent were:

- (A) Identical in religion, law and social customs
- (B) Separated only by language
- (C) Divided only by economic class
- (D) Two distinct nations with different religious, cultural and legal traditions

Q36. Which recommendation is most associated with Pakistan's early education commissions and policies after independence?

- (A) Restricting primary schooling to boys in cities
- (B) Closing all teacher-training institutions
- (C) Making primary education universal and compulsory as the foundation of the national system
- (D) Removing science from the school curriculum

Q37. In comparative perspective, Malaysia's progress in school enrolment is often contrasted with Pakistan's because Malaysia:

- (A) Spent nothing on rural schools
- (B) Abolished primary education in the 1980s
- (C) Invested steadily in universal primary schooling, teacher supply and technical education over several decades
- (D) Relied entirely on foreign teachers for all subjects

Q38. A government plan to deliver lessons by television and mobile phone during school closures would face its greatest obstacle in Pakistan from:

- (A) An excess of trained broadcast teachers
- (B) Too many television channels competing for viewers
- (C) Parents refusing all forms of homework
- (D) The digital divide: uneven electricity, internet access and devices, especially in rural and poor households

Q39. Essentialism in education holds that schools should primarily:

- (A) Teach a core body of essential knowledge and skills through disciplined study, with the teacher as an authority in the subject
- (B) Let children decide everything they learn without guidance
- (C) Replace academic subjects with play alone
- (D) Focus only on the emotional needs of learners

Q40. A class contains fast learners, slow learners, and pupils with different home languages. The teacher plans the same topic at three levels of difficulty and gives varied tasks. This practice best illustrates:

- (A) Ignoring individual differences
- (B) Differentiated instruction, which responds to learners' readiness, interests and profiles
- (C) Streaming pupils permanently by family income
- (D) Teaching only to the average pupil

Q41. Equity in education means that:

- (A) Every child receives exactly the same textbook regardless of need
- (B) Only urban children receive additional support
- (C) Schools charge fees according to family wealth
- (D) Children from disadvantaged backgrounds receive the extra support they need to reach the same opportunities as others

Q42. The Hunter Commission of 1882 concentrated mainly on:

- (A) University examinations in London
- (B) Primary and indigenous education, and the failure of the system to reach the masses
- (C) Military training in schools
- (D) The curriculum of medical colleges only

Q43. Pakistan's First Five-Year Plan (1955-1960) treated education primarily as:

- (A) A matter for foreign universities alone
- (B) An unimportant extra with no budget line
- (C) A sector needing planned expansion, with emphasis on primary education and teacher preparation
- (D) A field to be closed during industrial growth

Q44. A district reports that many newly appointed teachers have never practised a full lesson before taking charge of a class. The most direct policy implication is that:

- (A) Pre-service teacher training needs stronger classroom practice and mentoring, since training quality shapes classroom learning
- (B) Textbooks should be made longer
- (C) School buildings should be painted more often
- (D) Examinations should be held twice a year instead of once

Q45. In Bandura's social cognitive theory, self-efficacy refers to:

- (A) A learner's belief in their own ability to succeed at a particular task, which affects effort and persistence
- (B) A student's rank in the class
- (C) The number of rewards a teacher gives in a week
- (D) A fixed, inherited level of intelligence

Q46. Progressivism in education is best described as a philosophy that:

- (A) Insists on a single unchanging curriculum for all times
- (B) Treats the teacher as the only source of knowledge
- (C) Rejects all forms of group work and activity
- (D) Puts the child at the centre, favouring activity, problem-solving and learning from experience

Q47. While the family is the primary agent of socialization, the school is usually described as a:

- (A) Replacement that erases all family influence
- (B) Secondary agent that teaches formal knowledge, rules, cooperation and wider social norms
- (C) Purely economic institution with no social role
- (D) Temporary arrangement that ends in early childhood

Q48. The 1947 National Education Conference recommended, among other things, that Pakistan should:

- (A) Charge high fees for all primary schooling
- (B) Import its entire curriculum from abroad without change
- (C) Introduce free and compulsory primary education and expand adult literacy
- (D) Close teacher-training colleges in small towns

Q49. The National Education Policy 2017-2025 of Pakistan gives particular emphasis to:

- (A) Ending all public funding for schools
- (B) Removing science and mathematics from primary classes
- (C) Improving quality, reducing the number of out-of-school children, and aligning education with sustainable development goals
- (D) Banning the use of textbooks in classrooms

Q50. Teachers in Pakistan often complain that the national curriculum is overloaded. The main harm of an overloaded curriculum is that it:

- (A) Makes textbooks cheaper to print
- (B) Forces rushed coverage and memorisation, leaving little time for understanding, discussion or activities
- (C) Reduces the number of school days
- (D) Removes the need for trained teachers

Q51. Which of the following is a manifest (openly intended) function of education?

- (A) Transmitting knowledge, skills and cultural values to the next generation
- (B) Keeping children out of the labour market during school hours
- (C) Creating lifelong friendships by accident
- (D) Providing a marriage market for young adults

Q52. Compared with Pakistan, Sri Lanka is often cited in comparative studies because Sri Lanka:

- (A) Never invested in public schooling
- (B) Charges high fees for all primary education
- (C) Has one of the lowest literacy rates in South Asia
- (D) Achieved high literacy through a long policy of free education from primary school to university

Q53. Cognitivism differs from behaviourism mainly because cognitivism focuses on:

- (A) Only the visible rewards a teacher gives
- (B) Internal mental processes such as attention, memory, thinking and understanding
- (C) The physical punishment of errors
- (D) Ignoring what happens inside the learner's mind

Q54. Reconstructionism holds that the chief task of education is to:

- (A) Identify social problems and prepare learners to reform society toward a better future
- (B) Preserve every existing institution exactly as it is
- (C) Teach only ancient languages
- (D) Keep learners away from social questions

Q55. A young man from a farming family in a small village completes his education, qualifies as an engineer, and moves to a city job with a much higher income. Sociologists would describe this as:

- (A) Social stagnation
- (B) Cultural isolation
- (C) Downward mobility
- (D) Upward social mobility achieved partly through education

Q56. Which factor is most consistently linked to school dropout in poor communities of Pakistan?

- (A) An excess of playgrounds
- (B) Too many holidays for teachers
- (C) Poverty and child labour, which pull children out of school to earn or work at home
- (D) The use of colour pictures in textbooks

Q57. The 1973 Constitution directs the state to remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within the minimum possible period through which provision?

- (A) Article 25, on equality of citizens
- (B) Article 19, on freedom of speech
- (C) Article 41, on the office of the President
- (D) Article 37(b), among the Principles of Policy

Q58. The Wardha Scheme of 1937 (Basic Education), associated with Gandhi, proposed that schooling should be:

- (A) Entirely in English from the first class
- (B) Limited to university students
- (C) Craft-centred, free and compulsory, and conducted through productive work linked to the child's environment
- (D) Paid for fully by the pupils themselves

Q59. In Islamic educational thought, the term tarbiyah refers most closely to:

- (A) The collection of school fees
- (B) The holistic nurturing and upbringing of the person - body, mind, character and spirit together
- (C) The construction of school buildings
- (D) The memorisation of dates and names

Q60. Supporters of mother-tongue teaching in the early grades argue that it works because:

- (A) Children understand and participate far better in the language they already speak at home
- (B) It prevents children from ever learning a second language
- (C) It makes examinations easier to pass without study
- (D) It removes the need for trained teachers

Answer Key

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

Worked explanations for all 60 questions:

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