

Perspectives of Education in Pakistan

Practice Test 7

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. Which of the following is NOT a feature of idealism as a philosophy of education?

- (A) The belief that ideas and values are the ultimate reality
- (B) The importance given to character formation and moral development
- (C) The view that the teacher is a guide to higher truths
- (D) The claim that matter alone is real and the mind is unimportant

Q2. A pupil first calls every four-legged animal a "dog", then gradually learns to distinguish dogs from goats and horses by adjusting his mental categories. In cognitivist terms, this adjustment is called:

- (A) Reinforcement of a response
- (B) Punishment of an error
- (C) Accommodation, the reshaping of a schema to fit new experience
- (D) Extinction of a habit

Q3. A teenager learns cooperation, competition, loyalty and conflict management mainly through daily interaction with classmates of the same age. This illustrates socialization through:

- (A) The family alone
- (B) The peer group, which teaches horizontal relationships among equals
- (C) Religious institutions only
- (D) The formal syllabus of one subject

Q4. The Charter Act of 1813 is important in the educational history of the subcontinent because it:

- (A) Set aside funds for education for the first time and opened the door to missionary and state activity in schooling
- (B) Created the first universities in 1857
- (C) Introduced the Wardha Scheme
- (D) Nationalized all private schools

Q5. Education contributes to national integration in Pakistan most directly when it:

- (A) Promotes shared values, respect for diversity, and a common national identity across provinces and communities
- (B) Teaches only the history of one province
- (C) Encourages each region to develop a separate curriculum with no common content
- (D) Restricts schooling to a single language group

Q6. The National Education Policy of 1979 is chiefly remembered for its emphasis on:

- (A) Removing all religious content from textbooks
- (B) Islamization of education, including Islamic content in curricula and the promotion of Islamic values
- (C) Abolishing primary schooling in rural areas
- (D) Making English the medium from class one in every school

Q7. Which of the following comparative statements about Pakistan and India is correct?

- (A) Pakistan has a higher adult literacy rate than India
- (B) India spends a smaller share of its budget on education than Pakistan
- (C) India's adult literacy rate is higher than Pakistan's, partly reflecting earlier and wider primary expansion
- (D) Neither country has any out-of-school children

Q8. The problem of out-of-school children in Pakistan is most severe among which groups?

- (A) Urban boys from wealthy families
- (B) Children of university teachers in large cities
- (C) Pupils in well-funded private schools
- (D) Rural children, especially girls, and children from the poorest households

Q9. In a progressivist classroom, the teacher is most likely to:

- (A) Lecture for the full period while pupils copy notes silently
- (B) Organise projects, experiments and discussions around pupils' interests and real problems
- (C) Forbid all questions during lessons
- (D) Use only one textbook and one method for every topic

Q10. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, a hungry and insecure child will struggle to concentrate on learning because:

- (A) Lower needs such as food, safety and belonging must be reasonably met before higher needs like esteem and self-actualization motivate strongly
- (B) Children are naturally uninterested in school
- (C) Motivation depends only on examination marks
- (D) Teachers cannot teach hungry children at all

Q11. Education supports political development in a society mainly by:

- (A) Preventing citizens from voting
- (B) Teaching obedience without any civic knowledge
- (C) Keeping newspapers out of schools
- (D) Spreading literacy, civic awareness and the skills needed for informed participation

Q12. In the traditional Islamic education system of the subcontinent, the maktab and the madrassah differed in that:

- (A) Both taught only modern science
- (B) The maktab admitted only adults
- (C) The maktab was a mosque school giving elementary instruction, while the madrassah offered higher learning in religion, law and literature
- (D) The madrassah taught only physical training

Q13. Pupils in a school gradually learn to be punctual, to queue, to respect authority and to compete for grades, although none of this is written in the syllabus. This is an example of:

- (A) The formal curriculum
- (B) The examination timetable
- (C) The hidden curriculum, the unwritten lessons conveyed by school life itself
- (D) The school budget

Q14. The National Education Policy 1998-2010 placed special stress on:

- (A) Closing all science laboratories
- (B) Reducing primary enrolment
- (C) Abolishing teacher training
- (D) Raising literacy, improving quality, and expanding science, technology and teacher education

Q15. A sound curriculum reform in Pakistan should begin by asking:

- (A) What learners, communities and the country actually need, so that content, skills and values match real life
- (B) Which foreign textbook is the most expensive
- (C) How many pages can be added each year
- (D) Which topics are easiest to examine by recall

Q16. A pupil can solve a mathematics problem with a classmate's hints but not alone. Vygotsky would describe the gap between the two performances as:

- (A) The concrete operational stage
- (B) The zone of proximal development, where learning happens with guidance
- (C) Learned helplessness
- (D) Negative transfer

Q17. A realist curriculum would give the greatest weight to:

- (A) Pupils' passing fancies
- (B) Religious dogma alone
- (C) Free play without any structure
- (D) Science, mathematics and other subjects that describe the external world accurately

Q18. When schools teach the national language, folk stories, national heroes and shared festivals, they are performing which social function?

- (A) Producing factory workers only
- (B) Sorting pupils by wealth
- (C) Preserving and transmitting culture from one generation to the next
- (D) Replacing the family entirely

Q19. The message of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah to the 1947 Education Conference stressed that education in Pakistan must:

- (A) Build character, develop scientific thinking, and serve the progress of the new nation
- (B) Copy the colonial syllabus without change
- (C) Serve only the urban elite
- (D) Abandon science in favour of memorisation

Q20. Article 37(a) of the 1973 Constitution, among the Principles of Policy, directs the state to promote the educational and economic interests of:

- (A) Foreign students only
- (B) Backward classes and areas, with special care
- (C) Private school owners
- (D) University professors alone

Q21. Bangladesh is often compared favourably with Pakistan on girls' schooling because Bangladesh:

- (A) Used stipend programmes for girls, recruited women teachers, and expanded rural secondary schools
- (B) Closed all girls' schools in the 1990s
- (C) Made schooling compulsory only for boys
- (D) Spent nothing on primary education

Q22. The widespread use of guess papers before board examinations in Pakistan shows that the examination system encourages:

- (A) Deep inquiry into every topic
- (B) Selective cramming of predicted questions instead of full understanding of the course
- (C) Laboratory experimentation
- (D) Reading beyond the syllabus

Q23. The Islamic philosophy of education is distinctive in that it:

- (A) Rejects reason and observation entirely
- (B) Treats knowledge as valuable only if it earns money
- (C) Limits learning to ritual practice
- (D) Integrates revealed knowledge with reason, observation and moral purpose

Q24. In Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, the central task of adolescence is the formation of:

- (A) Basic trust in caregivers
- (B) Industry through schoolwork
- (C) A stable identity, answering the question of who one is
- (D) Generativity through raising a family

Q25. Which policy measure has the strongest evidence for raising girls' enrolment in rural Pakistan?

- (A) Raising school fees for girls
- (B) Moving girls' schools farther from villages
- (C) Stipends, safe transport, nearby schools and women teachers, which together lower the cost and risk of attendance
- (D) Shortening the school day to one hour

Q26. The Sargent Report of 1944 (the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education) recommended:

- (A) Universal, free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14, with a national system from nursery to university
- (B) The closure of primary schools in villages
- (C) English as the only medium at all levels
- (D) The abolition of teacher training

Q27. The individual aim of education is best expressed as:

- (A) Producing identical citizens with identical views
- (B) Developing each person's personality, talents and character to their fullest
- (C) Filling every job vacancy in industry
- (D) Ranking pupils for selection alone

Q28. The National Education Policy 2009 is best summarised as an attempt to:

- (A) End public schooling
- (B) Ban private schools entirely
- (C) Remove all examinations
- (D) Widen access, improve quality and strengthen governance across the whole system

Q29. In-service teacher training matters because it:

- (A) Gives teachers a holiday from school
- (B) Replaces the need for textbooks
- (C) Raises teachers' salaries automatically
- (D) Updates practising teachers' subject knowledge, methods and use of assessment

Q30. A sound understanding of intelligence in modern psychology holds that:

- (A) A single test score measures a person's entire worth
- (B) Intelligence is fixed at birth and never changes
- (C) Intelligence has many facets, and a test score captures only part of a learner's abilities
- (D) Only mathematical skill counts as intelligence

Q31. A teacher who builds her literature course entirely around great books of the past, believing their ideas never grow old, is following:

- (A) Perennialism, which trusts enduring truths carried by classic works
- (B) Pragmatism, which tests every idea by immediate results
- (C) Behaviourism, which studies only observable responses
- (D) Reconstructionism, which seeks to transform society

Q32. Pavlov's famous experiment, in which a dog learned to salivate at the sound of a bell, illustrates:

- (A) Operant conditioning through rewards
- (B) Classical conditioning, in which a neutral stimulus becomes associated with a natural response
- (C) Insight learning after sudden reflection
- (D) Observational learning from a model

Q33. A girl from a poor household wins a scholarship, completes medical college, and becomes a doctor in a city hospital. This life story best illustrates:

- (A) Social exclusion
- (B) Social mobility through education
- (C) Cultural stagnation
- (D) The hidden curriculum

Q34. In ancient times, education in the region that is now Pakistan was most closely tied to:

- (A) Modern factories and offices
- (B) Colonial civil service examinations
- (C) Television and the internet
- (D) Religious institutions such as temples, monasteries and later mosques, which housed teachers and students

Q35. When school textbook boards in Pakistan revise textbooks in line with the ideology of Pakistan, they are expected to:

- (A) Remove all references to religion, culture and national history from every chapter
- (B) Replace local examples with material drawn only from foreign textbooks
- (C) Include Islamic teachings and content that fosters national unity, such as shared history, common national heroes and respect for diversity
- (D) Print separate textbooks for each province with no shared national content at all

Q36. The Sharif Commission of 1959 proposed a new structure of education consisting of:

- (A) Reorganised primary, secondary and higher stages with revised durations and a stronger place for science and technical subjects
- (B) A single stage of schooling ending at age ten
- (C) The abolition of secondary schools
- (D) Universities without any entry requirements

Q37. In the United Kingdom, a feature often contrasted with Pakistan's system is that schooling is:

- (A) Free and compulsory in state schools up to age 16, with a national curriculum and inspection system
- (B) Entirely fee-charging at every level
- (C) Limited to children of wealthy families
- (D) Without any national standards

Q38. Educational television and radio lessons can help remote learners in Pakistan, but their main limitation is that:

- (A) They are always too entertaining
- (B) They require every pupil to own a cinema
- (C) They offer little interaction, feedback or follow-up, so learning stays shallow without teacher support
- (D) They work only for university students

Q39. An essentialist teacher would most strongly defend:

- (A) Letting pupils choose everything they study each day
- (B) A teacher-directed core of reading, writing, mathematics, science and history taught with discipline and effort
- (C) Replacing all subjects with games
- (D) Ignoring basic skills in favour of self-expression alone

Q40. Individual differences among learners mean that in one class pupils will differ in:

- (A) Nothing at all, since all children are identical
- (B) Only their names
- (C) Only their uniforms
- (D) Pace of learning, interests, aptitudes, backgrounds and preferred ways of learning

Q41. Which measure best promotes equity in education?

- (A) Giving the same large grant to rich and poor schools alike
- (B) Charging higher fees to poor families
- (C) Scholarships, free books and remedial help targeted at disadvantaged pupils so they can compete fairly
- (D) Closing schools in poor areas

Q42. The Indian Education Commission of 1882 is better known as:

- (A) Wood's Despatch
- (B) Macaulay's Minute
- (C) The Sargent Report
- (D) The Hunter Commission, which reviewed primary and indigenous education

Q43. The education policy of 1972 made education free up to which level?

- (A) Class 10 (matriculation), as part of its push toward universal schooling
- (B) Class 2 only
- (C) Doctoral study for all citizens
- (D) No level, since it introduced fees everywhere

Q44. A review finds that many school textbooks in Pakistan contain factual errors and material that is years out of date. The most serious consequence is that:

- (A) Pupils enjoy colourful pictures more
- (B) Pupils learn incorrect or stale content and teachers must work around the book instead of with it
- (C) Schools save money on printing
- (D) Examinations become easier

Q45. A pupil who studies hard mainly to win a cash prize and a trophy is showing:

- (A) Intrinsic motivation
- (B) Extrinsic motivation, driven by external rewards rather than interest in learning itself
- (C) Self-actualization
- (D) Learned helplessness

Q46. A reconstructionist teacher asks her class to investigate why their neighbourhood lacks clean drinking water and to present proposals to the local council. This lesson reflects reconstructionism because it:

- (A) Avoids all contact with real life
- (B) Focuses only on ancient poetry
- (C) Uses schooling to analyse a social problem and prepare learners to improve society
- (D) Trains pupils for a single factory job

Q47. Which of the following has become a powerful agent of socialization for children in modern Pakistan?

- (A) Only the village well
- (B) Only the post office
- (C) Only the railway station
- (D) Television, social media and the internet, which expose children to values and lifestyles far beyond their neighbourhood

Q48. The National Commission on Education (Sharif Commission) reported in which year?

- (A) 1959
- (B) 1947
- (C) 1979
- (D) 2009

Q49. The National Education Policy 2017-2025 links Pakistan's education goals most closely with:

- (A) The Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 4 on inclusive and quality education for all
- (B) The abolition of all schooling targets
- (C) A ban on international comparisons
- (D) The removal of literacy from national aims

Q50. Unregulated fee increases in private schools most directly harm:

- (A) Wealthy families, who can easily pay any amount
- (B) School owners, who lose all income
- (C) Foreign universities
- (D) Low- and middle-income parents, who may be forced to withdraw children or accept debt to keep them enrolled

Q51. The economic function of education is best illustrated when schooling:

- (A) Teaches children to sing folk songs
- (B) Provides the skilled, literate workforce on which farming, industry and services depend
- (C) Organises school sports days
- (D) Decorates classrooms for festivals

Q52. China is often cited in comparative education because it:

- (A) Never attempted mass schooling
- (B) Relies on a single school for the whole country
- (C) Achieved near-universal primary education and mass literacy through sustained state investment and compulsory schooling laws
- (D) Abolished teacher training in the 1990s

Q53. In cognitivist terms, rehearsal helps learning because it:

- (A) Punishes wrong answers
- (B) Removes the need for understanding
- (C) Works only for physical skills
- (D) Keeps information active in working memory and supports its transfer to long-term memory

- Q54. In Islamic educational thought, the teacher is ideally regarded as a murabbi, which means:**
- (A) A clerk who keeps attendance records
 - (B) A nurturer and guide who cares for the learner's intellectual, moral and spiritual growth
 - (C) A trader who sells textbooks
 - (D) An examiner who only sets tests
- Q55. In a society where status is traditionally inherited, a low-status child who becomes a civil servant through schooling demonstrates that education can:**
- (A) Strengthen inherited privilege only
 - (B) Prevent all social change
 - (C) Weaken ascription, letting achievement matter more than birth
 - (D) Abolish examinations
- Q56. Early marriage is recognised as a cause of school dropout for girls in Pakistan because it typically:**
- (A) Ends a girl's schooling and shifts her into domestic responsibilities before she completes secondary education
 - (B) Improves examination results
 - (C) Increases the number of women teachers
 - (D) Builds new schools in villages
- Q57. The Higher Education Commission of Pakistan, established in 2002, was created mainly to:**
- (A) Run primary schools in villages
 - (B) Collect school fees
 - (C) Promote, fund and assure the quality of university education and research
 - (D) Fix the cost of textbooks
- Q58. The "Downward Filtration Theory" of colonial education held that:**
- (A) Educating a small upper class in English would gradually filter knowledge down to the masses below
 - (B) Education should begin with the poorest villages
 - (C) Only primary schools were needed
 - (D) All classes should be educated simultaneously
- Q59. A classroom where pupils choose their own project, work in groups, and learn by solving a problem in their town is best described as:**
- (A) Essentialist, because the teacher dictates every fact
 - (B) Perennialist, because only ancient texts are read
 - (C) Behaviourist, because only rewards are used
 - (D) Progressivist, because learning is child-centred, active and rooted in experience
- Q60. The medium-of-instruction debate in Pakistan is complicated by the fact that:**
- (A) Every child speaks the same language at home
 - (B) Urdu is the national language, English dominates higher education and jobs, and many children speak a regional language at home, creating competing pressures on schools
 - (C) No school uses any language at all
 - (D) All textbooks are written in a single language
-

Answer Key

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

Worked explanations for all 60 questions:

quaidianpoint.com/pedagogy-perspectives-of-education-in-pakistan-practice-test-7/