

Perspectives of Education in Pakistan

Practice Test 8

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. "The world we truly know is the world of ideas; the material world is only a shadow of it." This claim belongs most clearly to:

- (A) Idealism, which gives primacy to mind, ideas and spirit over matter
- (B) Behaviourism, which studies observable responses
- (C) Pragmatism, which tests ideas by results
- (D) Essentialism, which defends a fixed core curriculum

Q2. A teacher who carefully arranges rewards and punishments to increase desired classroom behaviour is applying the work of:

- (A) Piaget, who studied stages of cognitive growth
- (B) Vygotsky, who studied social learning
- (C) Skinner, whose operant conditioning explains behaviour through its consequences
- (D) Maslow, who studied human needs

Q3. Which of the following statements about socialization through schooling is NOT correct?

- (A) Schools teach children to follow rules, schedules and authority
- (B) Schools expose children to people beyond their family and community
- (C) Schools pass on the norms and values of the wider society
- (D) Schools socialize children only through the printed syllabus and through nothing else

Q4. The establishment of universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857 followed directly from:

- (A) The Wardha Scheme
- (B) The recommendations of Wood's Despatch of 1854
- (C) The Sargent Report
- (D) The 1972 education policy

Q5. The social aim of education is best stated as education that:

- (A) Develops the individual in isolation from society
- (B) Prepares individuals to live usefully in society, serve others and promote social welfare
- (C) Trains pupils for one job only
- (D) Measures worth solely by examination rank

Q6. Under the education policy of 1972, privately managed schools and colleges in Pakistan were:

- (A) Given complete freedom from state control
- (B) Closed permanently across the country
- (C) Converted into foreign institutions
- (D) Nationalized and brought under government management

Q7. Compared with Pakistan, Japan's school system is noted for:

- (A) Very high dropout at primary level
- (B) Teachers with low social status
- (C) Near-universal enrolment, respected teachers, and strong emphasis on moral education and group responsibility
- (D) The absence of any national curriculum

Q8. A school building exists on paper in a village, but in reality it has no roof, no drinking water and no teacher. This is an example of:

- (A) Missing facilities and so-called ghost provision, which deny children real access despite official enrolment figures
- (B) An over-supply of elite schools
- (C) A successful literacy campaign
- (D) A well-managed private school

Q9. For a pragmatist, an idea or a teaching method is true or good mainly when:

- (A) It is very old
- (B) It appears in a holy book
- (C) It is approved by tradition alone
- (D) It works in practice and produces useful consequences

Q10. A pupil practises the piano daily because she enjoys music itself, while her brother practises only to avoid being scolded. The brother's motivation is:

- (A) Intrinsic, like his sister's
- (B) Extrinsic, driven by the wish to avoid an unpleasant consequence
- (C) A sign of high self-efficacy
- (D) An example of insight learning

Q11. Youth culture in a city - its music, dress and slang - differs from the culture of older generations. Sociologists would call this a:

- (A) Subculture, a distinct set of norms within the larger culture
- (B) Counter-school movement
- (C) Form of illiteracy
- (D) National curriculum

Q12. The ancient region of Gandhara, in what is now northern Pakistan, is remembered in educational history for:

- (A) Introducing the printing press
- (B) Founding the first railway schools
- (C) Its centres of Buddhist learning and art, linked with Taxila and the wider scholarly world of Asia
- (D) Banning all forms of schooling

Q13. Which of the following is a latent (unintended) function of schooling?

- (A) Teaching the prescribed science syllabus
- (B) Awarding certificates for completed courses
- (C) Providing a setting where young people meet future friends and spouses
- (D) Setting the national examination timetable

Q14. Before the 18th Amendment of 2010, education in Pakistan was placed on which legislative list?

- (A) The Concurrent Legislative List, shared between the federation and the provinces
- (B) The Federal List alone
- (C) No list at all
- (D) The exclusive list of district governments

Q15. "Learning poverty" in Pakistan refers to the situation where:

- (A) Schools have no playgrounds
- (B) Many children attend school yet cannot read or understand a simple text by age ten
- (C) Teachers are paid too much
- (D) Textbooks are too colourful

Q16. A teacher gives pupils materials and a guiding question, then lets them discover the rule of reflection for themselves instead of stating it. This approach is closest to:

- (A) Rote drilling
- (B) Direct lecturing without questions
- (C) Punishment-based training
- (D) Discovery learning, in which learners construct understanding through guided exploration

Q17. Realism as a philosophy is historically associated most closely with:

- (A) Aristotle, who stressed observation of the natural world and knowledge gained through the senses and reason
- (B) Rousseau, who stressed the natural goodness of the child
- (C) Dewey, who stressed learning by doing
- (D) Freud, who stressed unconscious motives

Q18. Education contributes to modernization when it:

- (A) Keeps all old practices unchanged forever
- (B) Prevents contact with new technology
- (C) Spreads scientific attitudes, new skills and openness to change in health, work and civic life
- (D) Limits schooling to religious instruction alone

Q19. In the first years after independence, adult literacy was treated as an urgent task because:

- (A) Adults already had universal schooling
- (B) A largely illiterate adult population could not fully take part in building the new state, its economy or its democracy
- (C) Children refused to attend school
- (D) Universities had too many students

Q20. The National Education Policy of 1992 is notable for:

- (A) Banning all private schools
- (B) Ending teacher training
- (C) Removing science from schools
- (D) Encouraging private-sector participation in education alongside public provision

Q21. South Korea's rise in educational achievement is most often explained by:

- (A) Very low public spending on schools
- (B) Universal schooling, strong teacher status, and heavy investment in secondary and technical education
- (C) The absence of any examinations
- (D) Closing rural schools

Q22. The frequent reports of cheating and leaked papers in board examinations point to which deeper problem?

- (A) Pupils are too honest
- (B) Textbooks are too short
- (C) Schools have too many teachers
- (D) An examination culture that values marks above learning, weakening the credibility of assessment

Q23. The first revealed word of the Quran, "Iqra" (Read), is cited in Islamic educational thought to show that:

- (A) Seeking knowledge stands at the very heart of the Islamic worldview
- (B) Only traders need education
- (C) Learning should stop after childhood
- (D) Knowledge belongs to one class alone

Q24. Kohlberg's theory of moral development describes children moving from:

- (A) Abstract philosophy straight to adult reasoning
- (B) Religious study to scientific study
- (C) Obedience based on punishment and reward, toward reasoning based on social rules and then on universal principles
- (D) Silence to memorisation

Q25. In conservative rural communities, the provision of single-sex girls' schools with women teachers tends to:

- (A) Reduce girls' enrolment
- (B) Have no effect on parental decisions
- (C) Raise girls' enrolment, because it answers parental concerns about modesty, safety and supervision
- (D) Increase dropout among boys

Q26. Lord Curzon's Indian Universities Act of 1904 aimed mainly to:

- (A) Close all universities in India
- (B) Raise university standards through stricter affiliation rules and greater official oversight
- (C) Introduce free primary education
- (D) Ban English from higher education

Q27. The vocational aim of education is fulfilled when schooling:

- (A) Teaches only poetry
- (B) Trains pupils to pass time pleasantly
- (C) Ignores the world of work entirely
- (D) Equips learners with the skills and attitudes needed to earn a living and contribute to the economy

Q28. The National Education Policy 2009 gave new attention to early childhood education because:

- (A) Research shows the early years shape later learning, language and social development
- (B) Primary schools had too many pupils
- (C) Universities demanded younger students
- (D) Textbooks for older classes were finished

Q29. Teacher absenteeism in rural schools harms learning most directly because:

- (A) It wastes instructional time and breaks the continuity of teaching
- (B) Pupils enjoy unexpected holidays
- (C) School buildings look empty to visitors
- (D) Examination dates have to change

Q30. Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence includes which three parts?

- (A) Reading, writing and arithmetic only
- (B) Memory, height and weight
- (C) Analytical, creative and practical intelligence
- (D) Speed, strength and stamina

Q31. A school head insists that, whatever the latest fashion in teaching, pupils must study the great works of literature, philosophy and history because their wisdom does not age. This stance is:

- (A) Pragmatist, because it follows current trends
- (B) Perennialist, because it trusts permanent studies and enduring ideas
- (C) Behaviourist, because it uses rewards
- (D) Reconstructionist, because it seeks social reform

Q32. A teacher runs a token economy: pupils earn tokens for good work and exchange them for privileges at the end of the week. This system rests on:

- (A) Pure insight learning
- (B) Unconscious dream analysis
- (C) The study of ancient texts
- (D) Behaviourist principles, since tokens act as conditioned reinforcers for desired behaviour

Q33. A clerk in a government office transfers to an equal post in another city, keeping the same rank and pay. Sociologists call this:

- (A) Upward mobility
- (B) Downward mobility
- (C) Intergenerational mobility
- (D) Horizontal mobility, movement without a change in status

Q34. In the ancient Hindu-Buddhist tradition of the subcontinent, education was typically imparted in:

- (A) Gurukuls and ashrams, where pupils lived with a teacher and learned scripture, philosophy and practical arts
- (B) Modern factories
- (C) Railway stations
- (D) Colonial offices

Q35. The Objectives Resolution of 1949, a foundational document for Pakistan, is relevant to education because it declares that:

- (A) Education should be free of all values
- (B) Only one province should have schools
- (C) Sovereignty belongs to Allah, and the state should order life, including education, by Islamic principles of democracy, freedom, equality and justice
- (D) Private schools should be banned forever

Q36. Which commission first proposed a complete national system of education for Pakistan after independence?

- (A) The Hunter Commission
- (B) The Sharif Commission (National Commission on Education) of 1959
- (C) The Sargent Committee
- (D) The Wardha Committee

Q37. Compared with Pakistan's centralised examination boards, schooling in the United States is distinctive because:

- (A) The federal government runs every classroom
- (B) Control is largely decentralised to states and local districts, which shape curricula and funding
- (C) There are no schools at all
- (D) Only private schools exist

Q38. A common weakness of technology programmes in Pakistani schools is that equipment is supplied but:

- (A) Pupils refuse to touch computers
- (B) Electricity is always perfect
- (C) Teachers receive little training in using it for teaching, so devices sit unused or are used only for display
- (D) Parents demand more computers every day

Q39. The "back to basics" movement in education, stressing reading, writing and arithmetic with firm discipline, reflects:

- (A) Progressivism
- (B) Reconstructionism
- (C) Constructivism
- (D) Essentialism, which defends the core subjects against fads

Q40. Two pupils of the same age differ sharply: one solves number problems quickly but struggles to write, while the other writes beautifully but finds numbers hard. This difference best illustrates:

- (A) Differences in aptitude, the natural pattern of strengths across abilities
- (B) Identical intelligence
- (C) The effect of school uniforms
- (D) A failure of the timetable

Q41. Equality of opportunity differs from equality of outcome in that equality of opportunity means:

- (A) Every pupil must score the same marks
- (B) Only rich pupils may attend school
- (C) Every child gets a fair chance to learn and compete, even though results will still differ
- (D) Schools must abolish all examinations

Q42. Macaulay's Minute of 1835 famously aimed to create a class of persons who would be:

- (A) Interpreters between the British rulers and the millions they governed, Indian in blood but English in taste and intellect
- (B) Farmers with no schooling
- (C) Soldiers only
- (D) Traders with no knowledge of English

Q43. The denationalization of private educational institutions in Pakistan began under which policy period?

- (A) The 1947 conference
- (B) The 1979 policy period, which began returning nationalized institutions to private management
- (C) The 2017 policy
- (D) The Sargent Report

Q44. When textbooks are rewritten after every change of government to suit the ruling party's views, the main danger for education is that:

- (A) Pupils learn to print books
- (B) Schools become richer
- (C) Teachers get more holidays
- (D) The curriculum becomes politicised, and pupils receive shifting, partisan versions of history and society

Q45. A pupil sets herself the goal of scoring 80 percent in mathematics, breaks the syllabus into weekly targets, and tracks her progress. Research on goal-setting suggests this will most likely:

- (A) Make her forget everything
- (B) Reduce her interest in mathematics
- (C) Guarantee failure
- (D) Improve her performance, because clear, specific goals focus effort and persistence

Q46. Dewey described the school as a miniature society because in it pupils should:

- (A) Copy notes all day in silence
- (B) Meet only children from their own street
- (C) Practise cooperation, shared work and democratic living through real group life
- (D) Avoid all contact with adults

Q47. A student teacher begins dressing formally, using a teacher's diary, and speaking carefully in class even before her first job. This is an example of:

- (A) Anticipatory socialization, adopting the ways of a group one hopes to join
- (B) Dropping out of training
- (C) Cheating in examinations
- (D) Refusing all professional norms

Q48. In the first decade after independence, Pakistan's school expansion was held back most by:

- (A) An excess of trained teachers
- (B) A severe shortage of trained teachers, buildings and funds, despite rising demand for schooling
- (C) Too many universities
- (D) A refusal by parents to send children to school

Q49. The National Education Policy 2017-2025 sets its direction through targets covering:

- (A) Only university research
- (B) Universal enrolment, literacy, quality benchmarks and equity across provinces and groups
- (C) The abolition of primary schools
- (D) A single textbook for the whole country

Q50. Public-private partnerships in schooling, such as foundations that support low-cost private schools in Punjab and Sindh, aim to:

- (A) Extend schooling to underserved children by using private providers with public funding and oversight
- (B) Close all government schools
- (C) Charge fees to every pupil
- (D) End teacher training

Q51. Schools perform their political function most clearly when they:

- (A) Organise cricket matches
- (B) Paint their walls
- (C) Serve meals at lunch
- (D) Create informed citizens who understand rights, duties and democratic processes

Q52. Iran's Literacy Movement Organization is cited in comparative studies because it:

- (A) Closed all schools in 1979
- (B) Taught only university students
- (C) Ran a mass adult literacy campaign that sharply raised literacy, including among rural women
- (D) Banned women from education

Q53. In the information-processing view of learning, new information passes in order through:

- (A) Sensory memory, short-term (working) memory, and long-term memory
- (B) Long-term memory first, then the senses
- (C) Punishment, then reward
- (D) The textbook, then the examination hall

Q54. Reconstructionism is associated with thinkers such as George Counts and Theodore Brameld, who argued that:

- (A) Schools should ignore poverty and injustice
- (B) Only classical languages matter
- (C) Teachers should never discuss politics
- (D) Education should deliberately help build a new, more just social order

Q55. A labourer's son becomes a bank officer while his father remains a labourer. This difference between the two generations is called:

- (A) Horizontal mobility
- (B) Social exclusion
- (C) Intergenerational mobility, movement between the status of parents and children
- (D) Cultural transmission

Q56. Pupils who repeat grades and become much older than their classmates are more likely to drop out because:

- (A) Older pupils always score higher
- (B) Over-age pupils feel out of place, lose motivation, and face pressure to earn rather than stay in a lower class
- (C) Teachers give them extra prizes
- (D) Schools pay them to attend

Q57. The 18th Amendment of 2010 changed Pakistan's education governance by:

- (A) Moving education to the Federal List
- (B) Giving district courts control of schools
- (C) Abolishing the Concurrent Legislative List and devolving education to the provinces
- (D) Banning provincial textbooks

Q58. Wood's Despatch of 1854 recommended grants-in-aid for private schools on the condition that they:

- (A) Refused all inspections
- (B) Accepted inspection, employed qualified teachers and followed approved standards
- (C) Taught only in English
- (D) Charged no fees at all

Q59. In Islamic educational thought, knowledge (ilm) is incomplete unless it leads to:

- (A) Right action and good character, joining knowing with doing
- (B) Wealth alone
- (C) Fame on social media
- (D) Memorisation without understanding

Q60. The divide between English-medium and Urdu-medium schooling in Pakistan creates a two-tier system because:

- (A) Both streams produce identical opportunities
- (B) All pupils speak English at home
- (C) Examinations are the same for everyone
- (D) English-medium pupils gain easier access to higher education and better-paid jobs, while others face a language barrier

Answer Key

Q1: A	Q11: A	Q21: B	Q31: B	Q41: C	Q51: D
Q2: C	Q12: C	Q22: D	Q32: D	Q42: A	Q52: C
Q3: D	Q13: C	Q23: A	Q33: D	Q43: B	Q53: A
Q4: B	Q14: A	Q24: C	Q34: A	Q44: D	Q54: D

Q5: B	Q15: B	Q25: C	Q35: C	Q45: D	Q55: C
Q6: D	Q16: D	Q26: B	Q36: B	Q46: C	Q56: B
Q7: C	Q17: A	Q27: D	Q37: B	Q47: A	Q57: C
Q8: A	Q18: C	Q28: A	Q38: C	Q48: B	Q58: B
Q9: D	Q19: B	Q29: A	Q39: D	Q49: B	Q59: A
Q10: B	Q20: D	Q30: C	Q40: A	Q50: A	Q60: D

Worked explanations for all 60 questions:

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