

Perspectives of Education in Pakistan

Practice Test 9

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 consistent with idealism?

- (A) The mind and its ideas are more real than physical objects
- (B) Education should develop moral character and reason
- (C) Great thinkers and their ideas deserve serious study
- (D) Values and ideas have no importance, and only matter exists

Q2. Behaviourists define learning most simply as:

- (A) A relatively lasting change in behaviour that results from experience
- (B) A sudden flash of insight with no practice
- (C) The growth of the soul independent of the body
- (D) The memorisation of holy texts alone

Q3. A child's first language, earliest manners and first ideas of right and wrong are normally learned in:

- (A) The university
- (B) The workplace
- (C) The family, the primary group of early childhood
- (D) The examination hall

Q4. The famous Orientalist-Anglicist controversy in colonial India concerned whether public funds for education should support:

- (A) Only military academies
- (B) Eastern classical learning or English education, a debate settled in favour of English by Macaulay's Minute
- (C) Only girls' schools
- (D) Only medical colleges

Q5. The moral aim of education emphasises that schooling should above all:

- (A) Produce high scorers in examinations
- (B) Build character, honesty, self-discipline and respect for others
- (C) Train workers for factories
- (D) Teach pupils to avoid all social contact

Q6. Under the 1979 education policy, mosque schools (masjid maktab schools) were promoted to:

- (A) Replace universities
- (B) Train army officers
- (C) Provide primary education in villages using mosques as school premises
- (D) Teach only foreign languages

Q7. India's Right to Education Act of 2009 is often compared with Pakistan's Article 25-A because both:

- (A) Guarantee free and compulsory education for children of school age, in India's case ages 6 to 14
- (B) Abolish all private schools
- (C) Apply only to university students
- (D) Remove the state from schooling

Q8. Floods in Sindh and Punjab have repeatedly damaged schooling in Pakistan. Their main educational effect is that they:

- (A) Improve examination results
- (B) Build new schools automatically
- (C) Increase teacher salaries
- (D) Destroy buildings and materials, displace families, and interrupt schooling for months

Q9. The project method, in which pupils plan and complete a whole piece of work such as building a model village, is associated with:

- (A) Essentialism
- (B) Perennialism
- (C) Pragmatism, through Kilpatrick's development of Dewey's learning-by-doing
- (D) Behaviourism

Q10. A pupil performs best when she is alert and interested, but her performance falls when she is either bored or extremely anxious. This pattern matches:

- (A) The idea that anxiety always helps
- (B) The Yerkes-Dodson principle, that moderate arousal supports performance while very low or very high arousal harms it
- (C) The law of effect
- (D) Classical conditioning

Q11. Education empowers women in a society partly because schooling tends to:

- (A) Keep women out of public life
- (B) Reduce their knowledge of health
- (C) Lower their incomes
- (D) Delay marriage, improve health knowledge, raise incomes and increase participation in decisions

Q12. In ancient Buddhist education, viharas served as:

- (A) Residential monasteries where monks and students lived, studied and debated together
- (B) Military forts only
- (C) Trading markets
- (D) Courts of law

Q13. When examinations sort pupils into science, arts or vocational streams and later into jobs, education is performing its:

- (A) Selection function, allocating people to roles on the basis of assessed ability and achievement
- (B) Childcare function
- (C) Building function
- (D) Sports function

Q14. After the 18th Amendment, the practical effect for Article 25-A has been that:

- (A) The federal government alone runs all schools
- (B) Private schools became illegal
- (C) Examinations were abolished
- (D) Provinces must pass their own laws and plans to deliver free compulsory education for ages 5 to 16

Q15. In small rural schools of Pakistan, one teacher often handles several classes at once. This arrangement is called:

- (A) Streaming
- (B) Multi-grade teaching, which demands special organisation, materials and training
- (C) University lecturing
- (D) Private coaching

Q16. Ausubel's most famous claim about learning is that the single most important factor is:

- (A) The colour of the classroom walls
- (B) The number of pupils in the class
- (C) What the learner already knows, so teaching should find out and build on prior knowledge
- (D) The cost of the textbook

Q17. A realist teacher would most likely organise the curriculum so that:

- (A) Pupils study only their own feelings
- (B) No subject has any order or sequence
- (C) Play replaces all academic work
- (D) Subjects are arranged logically and taught by a teacher expert in the subject matter

Q18. When a society adopts mobile phones and the internet quickly, but schools still teach and examine exactly as they did fifty years ago, sociologists speak of:

- (A) Cultural lag, where one part of culture changes faster than another
- (B) Social mobility
- (C) Perfect modernization
- (D) The hidden curriculum

Q19. In the early years of Pakistan, technical and vocational education was emphasised because the new country needed:

- (A) Fewer skilled workers
- (B) Technicians, craftsmen and engineers to build industry, agriculture and infrastructure
- (C) Only poets and philosophers
- (D) No new institutions at all

Q20. A recurring feature of Pakistan's five-year plans for education is that:

- (A) Every target was fully met on time
- (B) Education was never mentioned
- (C) Ambitious enrolment and literacy targets were set but often missed for want of funds, teachers and follow-through
- (D) Plans applied only to foreign countries

Q21. Sri Lanka's education system is contrasted with Pakistan's partly because Sri Lanka provides:

- (A) No free schooling at all
- (B) Free education with free textbooks and uniforms in state schools, supporting very high participation
- (C) Schooling only in cities
- (D) No teachers in rural areas

Q22. Reformers of assessment in Pakistan argue that assessment should include formative methods because formative assessment:

- (A) Replaces teachers entirely
- (B) Happens only once at the end of school
- (C) Gives feedback during learning, so pupils and teachers can correct weaknesses before final examinations
- (D) Abolishes all marking

Q23. In the thought of Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas, education (ta'dib) means primarily:

- (A) Collecting certificates
- (B) Learning to earn money
- (C) Memorising without understanding
- (D) The formation of the good person (insan adabi), disciplined in knowledge, conduct and character

Q24. During adolescence, peer influence typically:

- (A) Grows stronger, as friends become a major reference group for behaviour, dress and attitudes
- (B) Disappears completely
- (C) Matters only for adults
- (D) Replaces all family influence forever

Q25. Gender stereotypes in some Pakistani textbooks are criticised because they:

- (A) Show women only as homemakers and men only as breadwinners, narrowing children's ideas of what each sex can do
- (B) Show too many women scientists
- (C) Use too many pictures
- (D) Are printed in colour

Q26. The Sadler Commission of 1917 is best known for its recommendations on:

- (A) Primary schools in villages
- (B) University reform, especially the University of Calcutta, including the separation of school from university stages
- (C) Military training
- (D) The abolition of examinations

Q27. Education for democracy aims to develop citizens who show:

- (A) Blind obedience to every ruler
- (B) Refusal to vote
- (C) Tolerance, respect for dissent, participation and respect for the rule of law
- (D) Hatred of all other communities

Q28. The National Education Policy 2009 strengthened the measurement of learning by supporting:

- (A) The closure of all assessment bodies
- (B) Cheating in examinations
- (C) The removal of all tests
- (D) The National Education Assessment System (NEAS), which samples pupil achievement across provinces

Q29. Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU) has played a large role in Pakistani education because it:

- (A) Admits only foreign students
- (B) Teaches only medicine
- (C) Runs no teacher-training programmes
- (D) Trains large numbers of teachers and other learners through distance education across the country

Q30. Emotional intelligence, as described by Daniel Goleman, helps learning because a pupil who can manage emotions will be better able to:

- (A) Recognise and regulate feelings, persist through difficulty, and relate well to others
- (B) Memorise dates instantly
- (C) Avoid all friendships
- (D) Score full marks without study

Q31. Mortimer Adler and Robert Hutchins are names most associated with which philosophy of education?

- (A) Pragmatism
- (B) Perennialism, through their defence of the great books and liberal learning
- (C) Behaviourism
- (D) Reconstructionism

Q32. Thorndike's Law of Effect states that:

- (A) Practice never matters
- (B) Punishment always strengthens behaviour
- (C) Responses followed by satisfying consequences are more likely to recur, while those followed by discomfort weaken
- (D) Learning happens only through insight

Q33. The idea of education as an escalator of meritocracy means that, in principle:

- (A) Jobs should go only to the wealthy
- (B) Birth should decide every career
- (C) Qualifications and ability, rather than family background, should decide who rises
- (D) Examinations should be abolished

Q34. During the Muslim period in the subcontinent, higher learning was chiefly provided by:

- (A) Colonial universities
- (B) Village primary schools alone
- (C) British cantonment schools
- (D) Madrassahs, which taught Arabic, Persian, theology, law, logic and literature

Q35. In the Islamic view, the God-consciousness (taqwa) that education should nurture is best described as:

- (A) A living awareness of Allah that shapes a person's choices, honesty and conduct
- (B) Fear of examinations
- (C) Knowledge of trade alone
- (D) Skill in debate only

Q36. A persistent criticism of Pakistan's education commissions is that they:

- (A) Never wrote any reports
- (B) Produced sound recommendations that were then weakly implemented, with too little funding and follow-through
- (C) Recommended closing all schools
- (D) Were staffed only by foreigners

Q37. In the English school system, pupils normally take GCSE examinations at around age 16 and A-level examinations at around age:

- (A) 12
- (B) 18, after two further years of study
- (C) 25
- (D) 10

Q38. During the COVID-19 school closures, Pakistan's Teleschool broadcasts on television were intended to:

- (A) Reach children without internet access with daily lessons at home
- (B) Replace all teachers permanently
- (C) Entertain adults in the evening
- (D) Close rural schools

Q39. William Bagley, who gave essentialism its name, argued that schools had weakened because they:

- (A) Taught too much science
- (B) Employed too many teachers
- (C) Drifted from disciplined teaching of essential subjects toward vague activities and electives
- (D) Built too many classrooms

Q40. The popular idea of fixed "learning styles" (for example, that some pupils can only learn visually) is treated cautiously by researchers because:

- (A) All pupils are identical
- (B) Teachers dislike variety
- (C) Textbooks forbid pictures
- (D) Evidence for matching teaching to a single style is weak, though varied, well-structured teaching helps everyone

Q41. The rural-urban gap in Pakistani education is visible in the fact that urban schools generally have:

- (A) Better buildings, more teachers, and easier access to books and facilities than rural schools
- (B) No pupils at all
- (C) Worse results in every subject
- (D) No examinations

Q42. The Hartog Committee of 1929 drew attention to which problem of primary education in India?

- (A) Too many universities
- (B) Excessive spending on schools
- (C) A shortage of English teachers only
- (D) Wastage and stagnation: many pupils dropping out or repeating years without progress

Q43. After devolution, textbooks in Pakistan are produced mainly by:

- (A) Foreign publishers alone
- (B) Provincial textbook boards and curriculum authorities working under provincial governments
- (C) Individual pupils
- (D) The armed forces

Q44. The Single National Curriculum (SNC), introduced in Pakistan from 2020, aimed to:

- (A) Abolish all schools
- (B) Give each province a completely different syllabus
- (C) Provide one common curriculum across public schools, private schools and madrassahs to reduce inequality
- (D) Remove science from primary classes

Q45. According to Weiner's attribution theory, a pupil who fails a test but believes the failure was due to low effort is more likely to:

- (A) Give up permanently
- (B) Blame fate and stop studying
- (C) Try harder next time, because effort is within her control
- (D) Leave school at once

Q46. Rousseau's "Emile" influenced child-centred education by arguing that education should follow:

- (A) The natural growth and interests of the child rather than forcing adult knowledge too early
- (B) Strict memorisation from age three
- (C) Only religious instruction
- (D) The demands of factory owners

Q47. A new army recruit is given a uniform, a new routine, and a new set of rules that replace his civilian habits. Sociologists call this process:

- (A) Primary socialization
- (B) Anticipatory socialization
- (C) Cultural transmission
- (D) Resocialization, the deliberate replacement of old norms with new ones

Q48. The 1947 National Education Conference in Karachi was convened under the guidance of:

- (A) The British viceroy
- (B) Fazlur Rahman, Pakistan's first education minister, with an opening message from the Quaid-e-Azam
- (C) A foreign university
- (D) The United Nations

Q49. The National Education Policy 2017-2025 gives priority to science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) because:

- (A) Arts subjects are banned
- (B) STEM skills are seen as vital for jobs, innovation and national development in a changing economy
- (C) Pupils dislike all other subjects
- (D) Teachers demanded fewer subjects

Q50. A frequent criticism of low-fee private schools in Pakistan is that many of them:

- (A) Pay teachers more than any other schools
- (B) Refuse to admit any pupils
- (C) Follow no curriculum at all
- (D) Hire untrained teachers at low wages, which can depress teaching quality despite low fees

Q51. Schools perform an innovation function when they:

- (A) Forbid all new ideas
- (B) Teach only ancient history
- (C) Spread new practices, such as health, farming or hygiene knowledge, into the wider community through pupils
- (D) Close during harvest season

Q52. Bangladesh's BRAC non-formal primary schools are cited in comparative education because they:

- (A) Reached out-of-school and dropout children, especially girls, with flexible, small, community-based classes
- (B) Served only university students
- (C) Charged very high fees
- (D) Operated only in the capital city

Q53. A pupil who plans how to study, checks her own understanding as she reads, and changes strategy when confused is using:

- (A) Rote memorisation alone
- (B) Punishment avoidance
- (C) Classical conditioning
- (D) Metacognition, thinking about and managing one's own learning

Q54. Paulo Freire's critical pedagogy, influential on reconstructionist thinking, argues that education should:

- (A) Keep learners passive and silent
- (B) Teach only obedience
- (C) Help oppressed people recognise injustice and act to change it, rather than merely accept the world as it is
- (D) Ban all discussion of society

Q55. One pupil inherits a family business and social standing at birth, while another must earn a position through examination results and effort. Sociologists describe status gained by birth or family position, rather than by personal achievement, as:

- (A) Ascription, where status is assigned at birth or through family background rather than earned
- (B) Achievement, where status is earned through effort, ability and qualifications
- (C) Social mobility, where a person moves between social positions during life
- (D) Cultural lag, where institutions change more slowly than technology

Q56. Harsh corporal punishment in schools contributes to dropout because it:

- (A) Makes pupils love school more
- (B) Creates fear and humiliation that drive children, especially younger ones, away from school
- (C) Raises examination scores for everyone
- (D) Improves teacher training

Q57. The Principles of Policy in Pakistan's Constitution, including provisions on education, are best described as:

- (A) Guidelines for the state that are not directly enforceable in courts, but that should direct legislation and policy
- (B) Fundamental rights enforceable like Article 25-A
- (C) Rules for foreign governments
- (D) Laws that apply only to universities

Q58. Wood's Despatch of 1854 also recommended the creation of:

- (A) A single university for the whole world
- (B) Departments of Public Instruction in each province to administer education systematically
- (C) The abolition of primary schools
- (D) Schools only for the British

Q59. In Quranic imagery, knowledge is often likened to light (nur) and ignorance to darkness, teaching that knowledge:

- (A) Is useful only for examinations
- (B) Belongs to one nation
- (C) Should be hidden from the people
- (D) Guides human beings out of confusion toward truth and right action

Q60. UNESCO and other bodies support mother-tongue teaching in the early grades on the ground that:

- (A) Children should never learn a second language
- (B) Textbooks are cheaper in local languages
- (C) Children learn reading, understanding and confidence best when first taught in the language they speak at home
- (D) Teachers prefer not to learn new languages

Answer Key

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

Worked explanations for all 60 questions:

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