Secondary School Teacher (SST) (BS-17) — 2024 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC) · **Post:** Secondary School Teacher (SST) (BS-17) · **Year:** 2024 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **100 solved and verified**, none excluded · **Price:** Free

> **How to use this paper:** each question shows the stem, the four options, and the correct answer. Click “Why each option?” under a question to see all four options explained — one question teaches four topics. General Knowledge answers are as of the 2024 sitting.

Source note: testpointpk.com reproduction, "FPSC Secondary School Teacher SST Solved Past Paper dated 30-12-2024" (100 numbered items Q1–Q100, all with four options and a printed key; accessed 9 Nov 2026). Every printed key was verified independently (own knowledge + web search for the doubtful items) under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 standard. 3 printed keys corrected openly (Q14 A to D; Q92 B to A; Q98 B to A), 1 PICK-ONE (Q37) and 0 DEFECTIVE-excluded, all decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 1 Pedagogy

Which teaching method focuses on students learning through direct experience?

- A. Experimental learning ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Lecture
- C. Inquiry based learning
- D. None of these

A. Learning through direct experience is experiential learning (printed as 'Experimental learning').

s listening, not learning through direct experience.

C. Inquiry-based learning is learning through questions, not through direct experience.

D. Option A is the intended answer, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 2 Pedagogy

Inquiry based learning encourages students to _____?

- A. Listen quietly
- B. Ask questions and explore answers ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Memorize facts
- D. None of these

A. Listening quietly is passive; inquiry-based learning is active.

B. Inquiry-based learning encourages students to ask questions and explore answers.

C. Memorizing facts is rote learning, not inquiry-based learning.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 3 Pedagogy

The highest level in Bloom's Taxonomy is _____?

- A. Create ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Apply
- C. Understand
- D. None of these

A. In Bloom's taxonomy the highest level is Create.

B. Apply is the third level, not the highest.

C. Understand is the second level, not the highest.

s correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 4 Pedagogy

In the constructivist approach, knowledge is built through _____?

- A. Personal experience and interactions ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Memorizing facts
- C. Strict instructions
- D. None of these

A. In the constructivist approach, knowledge is built through personal experience and interactions.

B. Memorizing facts is rote learning, not constructivism.

C. Strict instructions are the opposite of the constructivist approach.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 5 Pedagogy

A choice made between two or more alternatives is called _____?

- A. Decision ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Assumption
- C. Reporting
- D. None of these

A. A decision is a choice made between two or more alternatives.

B. An assumption is something taken for granted, not a choice.

C. Reporting is giving an account, not a choice.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

6 Everyday Science

Solution is a mixture of _____?

- A. Mixture and Compound
- B. Element and Mixture
- C. Solvent and Compound
- D. Solute and Solvent ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A mixture and a compound are two different things, not the parts of a solution.

B. An element and a mixture are not the parts of a solution.

C. A solvent and a compound are not the parts of a solution.

D. A solution is a mixture of a solute and a solvent.

Question 7 Pedagogy

The Null Curriculum refers to _____?

- A. Content intentionally excluded ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Uncovered syllabus content
- C. Only optional content
- D. None of these

A. The null curriculum is the content intentionally excluded from the curriculum.

B. Uncovered syllabus content is the hidden curriculum's gap, not the null curriculum.

C. Optional content is content offered as a choice, not the null curriculum.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

8 Pak Studies

Which article of the Constitution of Pakistan obligates the state to provide free and compulsory education to children of the age group 5 to 16 years?

- A. 52-B
- B. 25-A ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 27-B
- D. 29-B

A. Article 52-B does not concern free and compulsory education.

B. Article 25-A of the Constitution obligates the state to provide free and compulsory education to children aged 5 to 16 years.

C. Article 27-B does not concern free and compulsory education.

D. Article 29-B does not concern free and compulsory education.

Question 9 Pedagogy

At the lowest level of the affective domain, students initially respond by passively attending to stimuli. This stage is known as _____?

- A. Responding
- B. Valuing
- C. Receiving/Attending ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Organising

A. Responding is the second level of the affective domain, above receiving.

B. Valuing is the third level of the affective domain.

C. At the lowest level of the affective domain, students passively attend to stimuli — Receiving (Attending).

D. Organising is the fourth level of the affective domain.

10 Pedagogy

Position power of the principal is limited to _____?

- A. Teachers
- B. Students
- C. Both (A) and (B) ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Teachers alone do not bound the principal's position power.

B. Students alone do not bound the principal's position power.

C. The principal's position power is limited to both teachers and students.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 11 Pedagogy

The growth of organizational needs to be meshed with the _____ growth.

- A. Managerial
- B. Profit
- C. Individual ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Managerial growth is part of the organisation, not what its needs are meshed with.

B. Profit is not what organisational needs are meshed with.

C. The growth of organisational needs has to be meshed with the individual's growth.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 12 Pedagogy

_____ improves the productive contribution of people.

- B. Physiology
- C. Leadership ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Personnel management administers staff; it is not what improves their productive contribution.

B. Physiology is the study of the body, not of productive contribution.

C. Leadership improves the productive contribution of people.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 13 Pedagogy

_____ is an activity that not only evaluates how people perform but also how activities have been done.

- A. Appraisal ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Placement
- C. Orientation
- D. None of these

A. Appraisal is the activity that evaluates both how people perform and how activities have been done.

B. Placement is assigning a person to a post, not evaluating performance.

C. Orientation is introducing a newcomer, not evaluating performance.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 14 Pedagogy

What is meant by the term “interference”?

- B. People achieving via merit
- C. Fraud
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Nepotism is favouring relatives; it is not what 'interference' means.

B. People achieving via merit is the opposite of favouritism, not interference.

C. Fraud is deception for gain; it is not what 'interference' means.

D. 'Interference' means meddling or intervening, which is not among options A-C, so 'None of these' is correct.

Note: Note: PRINTED-KEY CORRECTION — the printed key (A) Nepotism is wrong: 'interference' means meddling or intervening, not favouring relatives. No named option defines it, so the answer is (D) None of these.

Question 15 Pedagogy

The achievement gained during the career is called _____?

- A. Award
- B. Success
- C. Accomplishment ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. An award is a prize given, not the achievement itself.

B. Success is a general outcome, not the achievement gained during a career.

C. The achievement gained during a career is called an accomplishment.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

16 Pedagogy

The sum of knowledge, disposition, and expertise of the people in an organization is known as _____?

- A. Power
- B. Human potential
- C. Human capital ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Power is the ability to influence, not the sum of people's knowledge and expertise.

B. Human potential is capacity, not the sum of knowledge, disposition and expertise.

C. Human capital is the sum of the knowledge, disposition and expertise of the people in an organisation.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 17 Pedagogy

Job shadowing is normally conducted on _____?

- A. Receiving a degree
- B. Site ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Both (A) and (B)
- D. None of these

A. Job shadowing is not conducted on receiving a degree.

B. Job shadowing is normally conducted on site — observing a worker at the workplace.

C. Only the site is correct; the degree is not.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

18 Pedagogy

Career may be defined as a _____ that involves a sequence of work.

- A. Job
- B. Life style concept ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Internship
- D. None of these

A. A job is a single post, not a career.

B. A career is defined as a life style concept involving a sequence of work (Super).

C. An internship is a short training placement, not a career.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 19 Pedagogy

Characteristics of information used to investigate an event are called _____?

- A. Traits
- B. Attributes ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Quality
- D. None of these

A. Traits are personal qualities, not characteristics of information.

B. Attributes are the characteristics of information used to investigate an event.

C. Quality is a general property, not the named characteristics of information.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 20 Pedagogy

A prolonged tension causes _____?

ss ✓ Correct answer

- B. Fever
- C. Strain
- D. None of these

A. A prolonged tension causes stress.

B. Fever is a rise in body temperature, not the result of prolonged tension.

C. Strain is the effect of stress on the body, not the first result of prolonged tension.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 21 Pedagogy

Frustration and anxiety produce _____ in an individual.

- A. Diffusion
- B. Stress
- C. Tension ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Diffusion is spreading out, not what frustration and anxiety produce.

B. Stress is the body's response; the immediate product of frustration and anxiety is tension.

C. Frustration and anxiety produce tension in an individual.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 22 Pedagogy

A value which is constantly described and desirable in a subject is called _____?

- A. Conventional ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Preparatory

- D. None of these

A. A conventional value is one constantly described and desirable in a subject.

B. A preparatory value prepares for something else; it is not the definition given.

C. An introductory value introduces a subject; it is not the definition given.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 23 Pedagogy

What is called education acquired without any specific purpose, fixed period and place?

- A. Formal Education
- B. Informal Education ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Indirect Education
- D. Individual Education

A. Formal education has a fixed purpose, period and place.

B. Informal education is acquired without any specific purpose, fixed period or place.

C. Indirect education is learning through the environment, but the standard term for the definition given is informal education.

D. Individual education is one-to-one instruction, not the definition given.

Question 24 Pedagogy

Which among the following does not fit into the scheme of educational goals of the Idealists?

- A. Skills
- B. Care of body ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Moral values

A. Skills fit the idealist scheme — the idealist values the development of the mind's skills.

B. Care of the body does not fit the idealist scheme: idealism puts the mind and spirit first and de-emphasises the body.

C. Moral values are central to the idealist scheme of educational goals.

D. Self-expression fits the idealist scheme — the development of the self.

Question 25 Pedagogy

Which branch of philosophy deals with knowledge, its structure, method and validity?

- A. Logic
- B. Aesthetics
- C. Metaphysics
- D. Epistemology ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Logic deals with reasoning, not with knowledge itself.

B. Aesthetics deals with beauty and art, not with knowledge.

C. Metaphysics deals with the nature of reality, not with knowledge.

D. Epistemology is the branch of philosophy that deals with knowledge, its structure, method and validity.

Question 26 Pedagogy

Who raised the slogan “Back to Nature”?

- A. Realism
- B. Naturalism ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Pragmatism
- D. Existentialism

...resses the real world, not a return to nature.

B. Naturalism (Rousseau) raised the slogan 'Back to Nature'.

C. Pragmatism stresses practical consequences, not a return to nature.

D. Existentialism stresses individual existence, not a return to nature.

Question 27 Pedagogy

Religious education is strongly advocated by _____?

- A. Realist
- B. Idealists ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Pragmatists
- D. Existentialists

A. Realists stress the real world, not religious education.

B. Idealists strongly advocate religious education — idealism puts spiritual and moral values first.

C. Pragmatists stress practical outcomes, not religious education.

D. Existentialists stress individual choice, not religious education.

Question 28 Pedagogy

The most important person in the curriculum implementation process is _____?

- A. Teacher ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Principal
- C. Student
- D. None of these

A. The teacher is the most important person in curriculum implementation — he delivers it in the classroom.

par supervises implementation but does not deliver the curriculum.

C. The student receives the curriculum; he does not implement it.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 29 Pedagogy

Curriculum could not be built without which things?

- A. Psychology
- B. Ideology
- C. Philosophy
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Psychology alone is not enough to build a curriculum.

B. Ideology alone is not enough to build a curriculum.

C. Philosophy alone is not enough to build a curriculum.

D. A curriculum could not be built without psychology, ideology and philosophy — all of these.

Question 30 Pedagogy

The effectiveness of the curriculum depends on the interest of the _____?

- A. Students
- B. Teachers ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Learners
- D. None of these

A. Students' interest matters, but the textbook answer is the teachers' interest.

B. The effectiveness of the curriculum depends on the interest of the teachers who implement it.

are the students, the textbook answer names the teachers.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 31 Pedagogy

A sound curriculum must be based on the needs and aspiration of _____?

- A. People
- B. Society ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. School
- D. None of these

A. People in general is too vague; the curriculum serves society.

B. A sound curriculum must be based on the needs and aspirations of society.

C. The school delivers the curriculum; it is based on society's needs.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 32 Pedagogy

Willingness to attend to phenomenon is _____?

- A. Attending/Receiving ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Responding
- C. Valuing
- D. Organising

A. Willingness to attend to a phenomenon is Attending/Receiving — the first level of the affective domain.

B. Responding is the second level — actively participating, not merely being willing to attend.

C. Valuing is the third level — attaching worth, not willingness to attend.

g is the fourth level — bringing values together, not willingness to attend.

Question 33 English (Grammar)

Cannon had _____ unique qualities _____ it was used widely in ancient times.

- A. Such, that ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Such, so
- C. That, since
- D. That, that

A. 'Cannon had such unique qualities that it was used widely in ancient times' — the 'such...that' construction is correct.

B. 'Such, so' is not the correct correlative pair.

C. 'That, since' does not fit the sentence.

D. 'That, that' is not the correct construction.

Question 34 English (Grammar)

On leaving the shopping plaza, Sania was robbed _____ purse.

- A. By her
- B. Of her ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Of hers
- D. By hers

A. 'Robbed by her purse' is wrong — the purse is what was taken, not the robber.

B. 'Sania was robbed of her purse' — 'robbed of' is the correct collocation.

C. 'Of hers' is ungrammatical after 'robbed'.

D. 'By hers' is ungrammatical.

35 Mathematics

Mean of 9, 0, 5, 1, 0 is _____?

- A. 3 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. None of these

A. Mean = (9 + 0 + 5 + 1 + 0) divided by 5 = 15 divided by 5 = 3.

B. 2 is not the mean of the five numbers.

C. 1 is not the mean of the five numbers.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 36 English (Grammar)

Nuclear energy is _____ dangerous to be used widely.

- A. So
- B. Much
- C. Too ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. That

A. 'So dangerous' needs a 'that' clause to complete it.

B. 'Much dangerous' is ungrammatical.

C. 'Nuclear energy is too dangerous to be used widely' — 'too...to' is the correct construction.

D. 'That dangerous' does not fit the sentence.

37 English (Grammar)

I enjoy _____ tennis.

- A. Playing ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. To play
- C. Playing
- D. To playing

A. 'I enjoy playing tennis' — 'enjoy' takes the gerund.

B. 'Enjoy to play' is ungrammatical.

C. 'Playing' is also correct — options (A) and (C) are identical, so this item is recorded as PICK-ONE.

D. 'To playing' is ungrammatical. PICK-ONE (decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): options (A) and (C) both read 'Playing'; both are the same correct answer after 'enjoy'. The printed key marks (A). Recorded as PICK-ONE rather than VERIFIED.

Question 38 English (Grammar)

Anna and Tania went shopping but _____ couldn't find anything _____ liked.

- A. They, those
- B. They, them
- C. They, they ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Those, they

A. 'They, those' — 'those liked' is ungrammatical.

B. 'They, them' — 'them liked' is ungrammatical.

C. 'Anna and Tania went shopping but they couldn't find anything they liked' — both pronouns fit.

ey — those couldn't find" is wrong for two named people.

Question 39 English (Grammar)

While UK has earned record revenue this year, _____ well behind in exports.

- A. It still lag
- B. It still lags ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. It lag still
- D. It lags still

A. 'It still lag' disagrees with the singular subject 'it'.

B. 'It still lags well behind in exports' — correct word order and agreement.

C. 'It lag still' is wrong word order.

D. 'It lags still' is wrong word order.

Question 40 Pedagogy

Affective domain focuses on adaptation of value system as a part of life style in _____?

- A. Attending/Receiving
- B. Characterising ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Valuing
- D. Organization

A. Attending/Receiving is the lowest affective level, not the adaptation of a value system.

B. Characterising is the highest affective level — the adaptation of a value system as part of a life style.

C. Valuing is the third level — attaching worth to a value, not yet living by it.

D. Organization is the fourth level — organising values, not yet characterising by them.

41 Pedagogy

Bloom's Taxonomy was revised in the year _____?

- A. 2001 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 2000
- C. 2002
- D. None of these

A. Bloom's taxonomy was revised by Anderson and Krathwohl in 2001.

B. 2000 is not the year of the revision.

C. 2002 is not the year of the revision.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 42 Pedagogy

The lowest level in Bloom's Taxonomy is _____?

- A. Remember ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Apply
- C. Comprehension
- D. None of these

A. In the revised Bloom's taxonomy the lowest level is Remember.

B. Apply is the third level, not the lowest.

C. Comprehension is the old name for the second level (Understand), not the lowest.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 43 Pedagogy

Complex level in Dave's psychomotor domain is _____?

uralization ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Limitation
- C. Precision
- D. None of these

A. In Dave's psychomotor domain the most complex level is Naturalization — the skill performed naturally.

B. Limitation is not a level in Dave's psychomotor domain.

C. Precision is the third level, not the most complex.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 44 Pedagogy

Simplest level in Dave's psychomotor domain is _____?

- A. Naturalization
- B. Manipulation
- C. Imitation ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Naturalization is the most complex level, not the simplest.

B. Manipulation is the second level, not the simplest.

C. Imitation is the simplest level in Dave's psychomotor domain.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 45 Pedagogy

_____ is the best judge in our living life.

- A. Time ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Employee

- D. None of these

A. Time is the best judge in our living life.

B. An employee is not the best judge of life.

C. Humanity is a value, not the best judge of life.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 46 Pedagogy

A teacher tends to do better in _____?

- A. Pressure
- B. Tension
- C. Time limits ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Pressure alone does not make a teacher do better.

B. Tension alone does not make a teacher do better.

C. A teacher tends to do better under time limits.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 47 Pedagogy

Work is never done successfully when one is in _____?

- A. Trouble
- B. Fear
- C. Tension ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

a difficulty, not the state named in the textbook answer.

B. Fear is an emotion, not the state named in the textbook answer.

C. Work is never done successfully when one is in tension.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 48 Pedagogy

A dominant principal is always a good _____?

- A. Coordinator ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Commander
- C. Teacher
- D. None of these

A. A dominant principal is always a good coordinator — he keeps all parts of the school working together.

B. A commander gives orders; the textbook answer is coordinator.

C. A teacher teaches; the principal's role here is coordination.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 49 Pedagogy

_____ must be core element of our syllabus.

- A. Prose
- B. Poetry
- C. Both A and B ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Prose alone is not the whole answer.

ne is not the whole answer.

C. Both prose and poetry must be core elements of our syllabus.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 50 Pedagogy

The syllabus must show its application in our _____?

- A. Daily Life ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Industries
- C. Society
- D. None of these

A. The syllabus must show its application in our daily life.

B. Industries are one application, not the textbook answer.

C. Society is broader than the textbook answer of daily life.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 51 Pedagogy

Prolonged fear leads to _____?

- A. Failure
- B. Stress
- C. Both A and B ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Failure alone is not the whole answer.

B. Stress alone is not the whole answer.

C. Prolonged fear leads to both failure and stress.

s correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 52 Pedagogy

Homework must be imposed and _____ on daily basis?

- A. Checked ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Overlooked
- C. Ignored
- D. None of these

A. Homework must be imposed and checked on a daily basis.

B. Homework must not be overlooked.

C. Homework must not be ignored.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 53 Pedagogy

The term “inductive method of teaching” refers?

- A. From general to specific
- B. From specific to general ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. From macro to micro
- D. From easy to difficult

A. From general to specific is the deductive method.

B. The inductive method of teaching moves from specific examples to general rules.

C. From macro to micro is not the inductive method.

D. From easy to difficult is a maxim of teaching, not the inductive method.

54 Pedagogy

Pre-testing the instrument to detect weakness is called _____?

- A. Sampling
- B. Pilot Testing ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sociomatric Technique
- D. Inventory

A. Sampling is selecting respondents, not pre-testing an instrument.

B. Pilot testing is pre-testing the instrument to detect its weaknesses.

C. The sociometric technique studies social relationships, not instrument pre-testing.

D. An inventory is a list or test, not the pre-testing of an instrument.

Question 55 Pedagogy

What is the midpoint of scores called?

- A. Mean
- B. Mode
- C. Median ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. The mean is the arithmetic average, not the midpoint.

B. The mode is the most frequent score, not the midpoint.

C. The median is the midpoint of the scores.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 56 Pedagogy

The arithmetic average of the scores is called?

an ✓ Correct answer

- B. Mode
- C. Median
- D. None of these

A. The mean is the arithmetic average of the scores.

B. The mode is the most frequent score, not the average.

C. The median is the middle score, not the average.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 57 Mathematics

50% of 200% is _____?

- A. 50
- B. 20
- C. 100 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 50 is 50% of 100, not of 200%.

B. 20 is 10% of 200, not 50%.

C. 50% of 200% is 100%.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 58 Pedagogy

Control group is a characteristic of _____ Research.

- A. Descriptive
- B. Action
- C. Experimental ✓ **Correct answer**

ne of these

A. Descriptive research describes; it does not use a control group.

B. Action research solves classroom problems; it does not use a control group.

C. A control group is a characteristic of experimental research.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 59 Pedagogy

Qualitative research bears better _____ in education.

- A. Relations
- B. Findings ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Conclusions
- D. None of these

A. Relations are not what qualitative research bears better.

B. Qualitative research bears better findings in education — rich, detailed descriptions.

C. Conclusions follow findings; the textbook answer is findings.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 60 Pedagogy

The practice of using different assessments to achieve various competencies is known as ____?

- A. Triangulation ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Standardized testing
- C. Simple assessment
- D. None of these

tion is the practice of using different assessments to achieve various competencies.

B. Standardized testing is one uniform test, not different assessments.

C. Simple assessment is a single assessment, not different assessments.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 61 Pedagogy

A reliable test is one that _____?

- A. Yields consistent results across administrations ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Is challenging
- C. Covers many topics
- D. None of these

A. A reliable test is one that yields consistent results across administrations.

B. Being challenging is not what makes a test reliable.

C. Covering many topics is about content, not reliability.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 62 Pedagogy

Which type of evaluation focuses on judging the overall quality of a program or curriculum?

- A. Diagnostic evaluation
- B. Summative evaluation ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Formative evaluation
- D. None of these

A. Diagnostic evaluation finds learning difficulties; it does not judge a whole programme.

e evaluation judges the overall quality of a programme or curriculum at its end.

C. Formative evaluation improves learning during the programme; it does not judge its overall quality.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 63 Pedagogy

Which of the following best defines validity in testing?

- A. Test difficulty
- B. Test accuracy in measuring intended outcomes ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Test consistency
- D. None of these

A. Test difficulty is not validity.

B. Validity is the test's accuracy in measuring the intended outcomes.

C. Test consistency is reliability, not validity.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 64 Pedagogy

Objective tests primarily measure _____?

- A. General behavior
- B. Emotional intelligence
- C. Knowledge and specific skills ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. General behaviour is not what objective tests primarily measure.

B. Emotional intelligence is not what objective tests primarily measure.

tests primarily measure knowledge and specific skills.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 65 Pedagogy

A standardized test is designed to be _____?

- A. Specific to one school
- B. Unregulated
- C. Consistent across different administrations ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. A standardized test is not specific to one school.

B. A standardized test is regulated, not unregulated.

C. A standardized test is designed to be consistent across different administrations.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 66 Pedagogy

The purpose of evaluation in education is to _____?

- A. Encourage competition
- B. Determine the extent of student learning ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Increase teacher workload
- D. None of these

A. Encouraging competition is not the purpose of evaluation.

B. The purpose of evaluation in education is to determine the extent of student learning.

C. Increasing teacher workload is not the purpose of evaluation.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

67 Pedagogy

Educational measurement is primarily need to _____?

- A. Set school budgets
- B. Evaluate facilities
- C. Access students performance ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Setting school budgets is administration, not measurement.

B. Evaluating facilities is administration, not measurement.

C. Educational measurement is primarily needed to assess students' performance (printed as 'Access').

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 68 Pedagogy

In class management, "fair and firm" means _____?

- A. Being consistent with rules and consequences ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Being NOT consistent with rules and consequences
- C. Being lenient
- D. None of these

A. 'Fair and firm' in class management means being consistent with rules and consequences.

B. Being NOT consistent is the opposite of 'fair and firm'.

C. Being lenient is not what 'fair and firm' means.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

69 Pedagogy

Positive behavior support focuses on _____?

- A. Reinforcing good behavior ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Punishing students
- C. Ignoring students actions
- D. None of these

A. Positive behaviour support focuses on reinforcing good behaviour.

B. Punishing students is the opposite of positive behaviour support.

C. Ignoring students' actions is not positive behaviour support.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 70 Pedagogy

Restorative justice in classroom management aims to _____?

- A. Ignore students
- B. Repair harm and rebuild relationships ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Exclude misbehaving students
- D. None of these

A. Restorative justice does not ignore students.

B. Restorative justice in classroom management aims to repair harm and rebuild relationships.

C. Excluding misbehaving students is punitive, not restorative.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

71 Pedagogy

Which of the following is an example of verbal cue?

- A. Making eye contact
- B. Raining hand
- C. Giving verbal reminders about behavior ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Making eye contact is a non-verbal cue, not a verbal cue.

B. Raising a hand (printed as 'Raining hand') is a non-verbal cue, not a verbal cue.

C. Giving verbal reminders about behaviour is an example of a verbal cue.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 72 Pedagogy

Which of these is a proactive classroom management strategy?

- A. Ignoring students actions
- B. Waiting to set rules later in the year
- C. Establishing routines from the start ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Ignoring students' actions is reactive, not proactive.

B. Waiting to set rules later in the year is reactive, not proactive.

C. Establishing routines from the start is a proactive classroom management strategy.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 73 Pedagogy

Setting clear expectations helps students by ____?

wing misbehavior

- B. Providing structure and understanding ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Creating confusion
- D. None of these

A. Clear expectations prevent misbehaviour; they do not allow it.

B. Setting clear expectations helps students by providing structure and understanding.

C. Clear expectations remove confusion; they do not create it.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 74 Pedagogy

The main goal of classroom management is to _____?

- A. Maintain silence at all times
- B. Increase workload for students
- C. Facilitate effective learning ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Maintaining silence at all times is not the goal of classroom management.

B. Increasing workload for students is not the goal of classroom management.

C. The main goal of classroom management is to facilitate effective learning.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 75 Pedagogy

Classroom management primarily refers to _____?

- A. Organizing extracurricular activities
- B. Creating a structured learning environment ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Teaching only new material

A. Organising extracurricular activities is a small part of school life, not classroom management.

B. Classroom management primarily refers to creating a structured learning environment.

C. Teaching only new material is instruction, not classroom management.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 76 Pedagogy

In differentiated instruction, teachers _____?

- A. Ignore student preferences
- B. Teach all students the same way
- C. Adapt teaching methods based on students needs ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Ignoring student preferences is the opposite of differentiated instruction.

B. Teaching all students the same way is the opposite of differentiated instruction.

C. In differentiated instruction, teachers adapt teaching methods based on students' needs.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 77 Pedagogy

Which of the following involves students working together to achieve shared learning goals?

- A. Cooperative testing
- B. Cooperative learning ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Individual study

A. Cooperative testing is not the standard term for working together to learn.

B. Cooperative learning involves students working together to achieve shared learning goals.

C. Individual study is working alone, not together.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 78 Pedagogy

Which method requires students to research a topic and present it to the class?

- A. Experimentation
- B. Lecture method
- C. Presentation method ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Experimentation is testing a hypothesis, not researching and presenting a topic.

B. The lecture method is the teacher speaking, not students researching and presenting.

C. The presentation method requires students to research a topic and present it to the class.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 79 Pedagogy

The primary goal using visual aids in teaching is to _____?

- A. Enhance understanding ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Lengthen time
- C. Increase homework completion
- D. None of these

ry goal of using visual aids in teaching is to enhance understanding.

B. Lengthening time is not a goal of visual aids.

C. Increasing homework completion is not a goal of visual aids.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 80 Pedagogy

In which method does the teacher provide information in a structured and direct way?

- A. Project based learning
- B. Inquiry method
- C. Direct instruction ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Project-based learning has students work on projects, not the teacher giving direct information.

B. The inquiry method has students investigate, not the teacher giving direct information.

C. In direct instruction the teacher provides information in a structured and direct way.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 81 Pedagogy

Which of the following is NOT an example of Formative assessment?

- A. Journal entries
- B. Quizzes
- C. Final exams ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Journal entries are formative — they monitor learning during the course.

C. Final exams are summative, not formative — they judge learning at the end.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 82 Pedagogy

Which curriculum model views curriculum as an evolving set of learning experiences?

- A. Linear model
- B. Process model ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Tyler's model
- D. None of these

A. The linear model follows fixed steps; it does not view curriculum as evolving.

B. The process model views curriculum as an evolving set of learning experiences.

C. Tyler's model is the linear objectives model, not the evolving-experiences model.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 83 Pedagogy

Which model is primarily linear and focuses on objectives, content, methods and assessment in curriculum design?

- A. Tyler's model ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Taba's model
- C. Wheeler's model
- D. None of these

A. Tyler's model is primarily linear and focuses on objectives, content, methods and assessment.

B. Taba's model is inductive and grass-roots, not the linear objectives model.

model is cyclical, not linear.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 84 Pedagogy

Which is NOT an example of Summative assessment?

- A. Term papers
- B. Final exams
- C. Projects
- D. Quizzes ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Term papers are summative — they judge learning at the end.

B. Final exams are summative — they judge learning at the end.

C. Projects are summative when they judge learning at the end.

D. Quizzes are formative, not summative — they monitor learning during the course.

Question 85 Pedagogy

In Bloom's Taxonomy, which of the following is considered the highest level of learning?

- A. Understanding
- B. Applying
- C. Evaluating ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Understanding is the second level, not the highest.

B. Applying is the third level, not the highest.

C. Of the levels given, Evaluating is the highest (in the original Bloom's taxonomy it is the highest level; in the revised taxonomy Creating, which is not among the options, stands above it).

s the highest level among those given, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 86 Pedagogy

Curriculum development usually begins with _____?

- A. Assigning grades
- B. Choosing textbooks
- C. Defining learning objectives ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Assigning grades comes at the end, not the beginning.

B. Choosing textbooks comes after objectives are defined.

C. Curriculum development usually begins with defining learning objectives.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 87 Pedagogy

Which of the following is NOT a component of curriculum development?

- A. Assessment strategies
- B. School policies ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Learning objectives
- D. None of these

A. Assessment strategies are a component of curriculum development.

B. School policies are administrative rules, not a component of curriculum development.

C. Learning objectives are a component of curriculum development.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Which province in Pakistan implemented Article 25-A first?

- A. Punjab
- B. Sindh ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Balochistan
- D. KPK

A. Punjab legislated on free and compulsory education after Sindh.

B. Sindh was the first province to implement Article 25-A, passing the Sindh Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act in 2013.

C. Balochistan legislated after Sindh.

D. KPK legislated after Sindh.

Question 89 English (Grammar)

Choose the sentence with correct use of a relative pronoun? The study that aims to improve health, were conducted in multiple cities.

- A. The study that aims to improve health, were conducted in multiple cities.
- B. The manuscript, which was reviewed thoroughly, were published last month.
- C. The journal, which is renowned for its impact factor, accepts papers from various disciplines. ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'The study that aims to improve health, were conducted' — 'were' disagrees with the singular 'study'.

B. 'The manuscript, which was reviewed thoroughly, were published' — 'were' disagrees with the singular 'manuscript'.

C. 'The journal, which is renowned for its impact factor, accepts papers from various

– the relative pronoun and the verb both agree.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 90 English (Grammar)

They will arrive _____ 5 PM.

- A. At ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. On
- C. In
- D. None of these

A. 'They will arrive at 5 PM' — 'at' is used with a clock time.

B. 'On' is used with days and dates, not clock times.

C. 'In' is used with months and years, not clock times.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 91 English (Grammar)

The cat jumped _____ the sofa.

- A. In
- B. On
- C. Over ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'Jumped in the sofa' is not the natural preposition for jumping over an object.

B. 'Jumped on the sofa' would mean landing on it, not clearing it.

C. 'The cat jumped over the sofa' — 'over' is the preposition for clearing an object by jumping.

s correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 92 English (Grammar)

He was born ____ December 12, 1990.

- A. On ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. In
- C. At
- D. None of these

A. 'He was born on December 12, 1990' — 'on' is used with a specific date.

B. 'Born in December 12, 1990' is wrong — 'in' goes with a month or year alone, not with a full date.

C. 'At' is used with clock times, not dates.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Note: Note: PRINTED-KEY CORRECTION — the printed key (B) 'In' is wrong: 'in' goes with a month or year alone ('in December 1990'), but a specific date takes 'on' ('on December 12, 1990'). The answer is (A) On.

Question 93 English (Grammar)

The shop is located ____ the park.

- A. Between
- B. Near ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. By
- D. None of these

A. 'Between' needs two points of reference, which are not given.

B. 'The shop is located near the park' — 'near' is the natural preposition.

rk is possible but 'near' is the intended answer.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 94 English (Grammar)

He was absent ____ the meeting yesterday.

- A. In
- B. For
- C. From ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'Absent in the meeting' is not the correct collocation.

B. 'Absent for the meeting' is not the correct collocation.

C. 'He was absent from the meeting yesterday' — 'absent from' is the correct collocation.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 95 English (Grammar)

They went to Paris _____ vacations.

- A. Between
- B. By
- C. For ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'Between vacations' is not the correct preposition here.

B. 'By vacations' is not the correct preposition here.

C. 'They went to Paris for vacations' — 'for' expresses the purpose of the trip.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

96 English (Grammar)

If I had money, I _____ it now.

- A. Will purchase
- B. Would purchase ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Would have
- D. Would have purchased

A. 'Will purchase' is the first conditional, not the second conditional used here.

B. 'If I had money, I would purchase it now' — the second conditional takes 'would'.

C. 'Would have' is incomplete — it needs a past participle.

D. 'Would have purchased' is the third conditional, for a past that did not happen.

Question 97 English (Grammar)

The departmental store is open _____ eight to seven.

- A. From ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. On
- C. Between
- D. During

A. 'The departmental store is open from eight to seven' — 'from...to' gives the opening hours.

B. 'On eight to seven' is ungrammatical.

C. 'Between eight to seven' is ungrammatical.

D. 'During eight to seven' is ungrammatical.

98 English (Grammar)

Which sentence uses correct punctuation for a Complex sentence?The researchers, who are experts in the field, presented findings at the conference.

- A. The researchers, who are experts in the field, presented findings at the conference. ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. The researchers who are experts in the field, presented findings at the conference.
- C. The researchers, who are experts in the field, they presented findings at the conference.
- D. None of these

A. 'The researchers, who are experts in the field, presented findings at the conference' — the non-restrictive clause is correctly set off by commas.

B. 'The researchers who are experts in the field, presented findings' — the comma after 'field' is misplaced.

C. 'The researchers, who are experts in the field, they presented findings' — 'they' is redundant after the subject.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 99 English (Grammar)

Katherine made her children _____ chores on Sunday.

- A. Make some
- B. Take some
- C. Do some ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Does some

A. 'Made her children make some chores' is ungrammatical.

B. 'Made her children take some chores' is ungrammatical.

made her children do some chores on Sunday' — 'do chores' is the correct collocation.

D. 'Does some' disagrees with the plural 'children'.

Question 100 English (Grammar)

If I have money, I _____ it tomorrow.

- A. Will purchase ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Have purchase
- C. Would purchase
- D. Have purchased

A. 'If I have money, I will purchase it tomorrow' — the first conditional takes 'will'.

B. 'Have purchase' is ungrammatical.

C. 'Would purchase' belongs to the second conditional, not the first.

D. 'Have purchased' is the wrong tense for a future purchase.

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