

Solved MCQ Booklet

Secondary School Teacher (SST) Male — BS-17

Case No: F.4-194/2018-R (Batch-2)

Total Questions: 100 (Part I: English, Part II: Education)

Marks: 100 | **Time Allowed:** 100 Minutes

Format: Every question solved, correct option ticked & highlighted, with a short explanation

- ☒ Highlighted green option = Correct Answer (✓)
- ☐ Amber box below each question = Explanation

Compiled and solved for exam preparation purposes

PART I — ENGLISH (Q1–20)

Q1 We need a computer ____ a huge memory.

A having

B with ✓

C of

D None of these

Explanation: The correct preposition to describe a computer's feature is 'with' — 'a computer with a huge memory'.

Q2 As soon as I saw her, I knew that I had met her ____ .

A ago

B earlier

C before ✓

D None of these

Explanation: 'Before' is used with the past perfect tense to indicate a prior meeting; 'ago' and 'earlier' need a specific time reference.

Q3 Two boys are ____ in looks, but not in personality.

A like

B same

C alike ✓

D None of these

Explanation: 'Alike' means similar/resembling and fits after 'are'; 'like' would need a different sentence structure.

Q4 She lives ____ Albert street.

A in

B at

C on ✓

D None of these

Explanation: The standard preposition used with street names is 'on' — 'lives on Albert Street'.

Q5 Amir is ____ like a father to me.

A nearly

B almost ✓

C all most

D None of these

Explanation: 'Almost' correctly modifies 'like a father', meaning very close to being a father figure.

Q6 I like to be ____ for short periods.

A lone

B lonely

C alone ✓

D None of these

Explanation: 'Alone' means being by oneself without negative connotation, fitting the neutral context of the sentence.

Q7 I was wondering if you ____ be interested in a game of tennis.

A might

B could

C would ✓

D None of these

Explanation: 'Would' is used in polite questions/offers with 'wondering if' to ask about willingness or interest.

Q8 I wish today ____ Sunday.

A could be

B was

C would be ✓

D None of these

Explanation: 'Wish' expressing a hypothetical desire about the present/future commonly takes 'would be' in this construction.

Q9 I waited for her ____ six o'clock, but she did not come.

A till

B until ✓

C to

D None of these

Explanation: 'Until' indicates the point in time up to which the waiting continued.

Q10 She ____ be here tomorrow.

A mays

B might

C may ✓

D None of these

Explanation: 'May' expresses possibility about a future event; 'mays' is not a valid word.

Q11 All ____ you say is certainly true.

A which

B that ✓

C what

D None of these

Explanation: After 'all', the restrictive relative pronoun 'that' is used — 'All that you say'.

Q12 Barnard developed a new ____ in heart surgery.

A technology

B technique ✓

C method

D None of these

Explanation: 'Technique' refers to a specific skillful procedure, which fits a surgical development best.

Q13 I ____ be rich one day.

A will

B shall

C may ✓

D None of these

Explanation: 'May' expresses a possibility about becoming rich in the future, not a certainty.

Q14 I have known her ____ three days.

A from

B since

C for ✓

D None of these

Explanation: 'For' is used with a duration of time (three days), while 'since' is used with a starting point.

Q15 I can ____ somebody is coming.

A listen

B hear ✓

C heard

D None of these

Explanation: 'Hear' is the correct present-tense verb for perceiving sound involuntarily.

Q16 The repairs are ____ to cost more than you think.

A sure

B certain

C expected ✓

D None of these

Explanation: 'Expected to cost' is the natural collocation used for anticipated costs.

Q17 He is enjoying his ____ job.

A latest ✓

B last

C previous

D None of these

Explanation: 'Latest' means the most recent/current job, matching the present continuous 'is enjoying'.

Q18 ____ handwriting cannot be easily read.

A Legible

B Lucid

C Illegible ✓

D None of these

Explanation: 'Illegible' means unable to be read clearly, directly matching the sentence's meaning.

Q19 A white elephant means something:

A very beautiful

B useless and costly ✓

C looks ugly

D None of these

Explanation: The idiom 'white elephant' refers to a possession that is costly to maintain but of little use or value.

Q20 Normally an individual thunderstorm ____ about 45 minutes.

A ends

B lasts ✓

C remains

D None of these

Explanation: 'Lasts' correctly describes the duration of an event such as a thunderstorm.

PART II — SUBJECT: EDUCATION (Q21–100)

Q21

The article 25-A of the Constitution obliges State to provide free and compulsory education up to class:

A 3

B 5

C 8 ✓

D None of these

Explanation: Article 25-A of the Constitution of Pakistan mandates free and compulsory education, generally interpreted as covering children up to class 8 (elementary level) in standard references.

Q22 ____ theory of personality puts emphasis on studying the whole human being.

A Trait

B Behaviorist

C Humanistic ✓

D None of these

Explanation: Humanistic theories (e.g., Maslow, Rogers) focus on the whole person, growth, and self-actualization.

Q23 Who said that "Learning includes both acquisition and retention"?

A Guilford (1967)

B Gates (1968) ✓

C Skinner (1969)

D None of these

Explanation: This definition of learning is attributed to Gates (1968), emphasizing both gaining and retaining knowledge.

Q24 The way knowledge is created in the mind of learner is called:

A Realism

B Behaviorism

C Constructivism ✓

D None of these

Explanation: Constructivism is the theory that learners actively construct their own knowledge and understanding.

Q25 Going from specific to general is called:

A Deductive

B Inductive ✓

C Indirect

D None of these

Explanation: Inductive reasoning moves from specific observations/examples to general conclusions.

Q26 The term "Philosophy" means:

A Love of Wisdom ✓

B Love of Matter

C Fear of Wisdom

D None of these

Explanation: The word 'Philosophy' comes from Greek 'philo' (love) and 'sophia' (wisdom) — literally 'love of wisdom'.

Q27 ____ is the ability to use knowledge.

A Learning

B Intelligence ✓

C Flexibility

D None of these

Explanation: Intelligence is generally defined as the ability to acquire, understand, and apply knowledge effectively.

Q28

The major objective of Aligarh movement was to promote:

A Education ✓

B Hatred for Hindus

C Scientific look

D None of these

Explanation: The Aligarh Movement, led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, primarily aimed at promoting modern education among Muslims.

Q29

Education conference 1947 was held in:

A Peshawar

B Lahore

C Quetta

D None of these ✓

Explanation: The First All Pakistan Education Conference (1947) was actually held in Karachi, so none of the listed cities is correct.

Q30

Educational administration is primarily a ____ enterprise.

A Psychological

B Basic

C Social ✓

D None of these

Explanation: Educational administration involves coordinating people and processes, making it fundamentally a social enterprise.

Q31

____ is the basic function of administration.

A Recruitment

B Supervision

C Planning ✓

D None of these

Explanation: Planning is considered the foundational function of administration, as all other functions follow from it.

Q32 Role personality theory was presented by:

A Getzels and Gauba ✓

B Stogdill

C F.W. Taylor

D None of these

Explanation: The Getzels-Guba social systems model, also called the role-personality theory, was developed by Getzels and Guba.

Q33 ____ function of administration involves delegation of responsibility to employees.

A Planning

B Organizing ✓

C Budgeting

D None of these

Explanation: Organizing involves distributing tasks and delegating responsibilities among staff members.

Q34 Step two in clinical supervision is:

A Analysis

B Observation ✓

C Supervisory conference

D None of these

Explanation: The clinical supervision cycle typically follows: pre-conference, classroom observation, analysis, and feedback conference — observation is step two.

Q35 Hawthorne studies were conducted between:

A 1927-1932 ✓

B 1985-1987

C 1970-1980

D None of these

Explanation: The famous Hawthorne studies on worker productivity were conducted mainly from 1927 to 1932.

Q36

_____ is a regulatory process directing the activities of an organization to achieve specific goals.

A Controlling ✓

B Staffing

C Planning

D None of these

Explanation: Controlling is the management function that regulates and directs activities toward achieving organizational goals.

Q37

Educational Supervision Means:

A Assistance in development of teaching learning process ✓

B That discipline through which we control affairs of others

C Both A&B

D None of these

Explanation: Modern educational supervision is viewed as supportive assistance to improve teaching and learning, not as controlling others.

Q38 Top management works on:

A Strategic plan ✓

B Corporate plan

C Budgeting

D None of these

Explanation: Top management is responsible for long-range, strategic planning and overall organizational direction.

Q39 A "Strategic plan" is also called:

A Long term plan ✓

B Short term plan

C Both A&B

D None of these

Explanation: Strategic plans are long-range plans, typically covering several years into the future.

Q40 First step in planning process is to:

A Set an objective ✓

B Evaluate alternatives

C Determine strength and weaknesses

D None of these

Explanation: Every planning process begins with setting clear objectives/goals before proceeding to alternatives and evaluation.

Q41 Short term plans in education are generally of ____ years.

A One to three ✓

B Three to five

C Five to ten

D None of these

Explanation: Short-term educational plans usually span a period of one to three years.

Q42

Who said this "Educational planning in its broadest sense, is the application of rational systematic analysis to the process of educational development"?

A Zeigler

B Adam Curl

C P.H. Coombs



D None of these

Explanation: This widely cited definition of educational planning was given by Philip H. Coombs.

Q43

Planning aims at creating an adequate ____ situation.

A Past

B Present

C Future



D None of these

Explanation: Planning is a forward-looking process aimed at preparing for and shaping a desirable future.

Q44 Systematic change in mental processes that underlie all learning and performance is referred to as:

- A Moral development
- B Cognitive development** ✓
- C Social emotional development
- D None of these

Explanation: Cognitive development refers to the systematic growth and change in mental processes such as thinking, reasoning, and understanding.

Q45 The primary aim of Educational Psychology is:

- A To contribute to an understanding of sound educational practices** ✓
- B To provide the academic background essential for effective teaching
- C To provide a theoretical framework for educational research
- D None of these

Explanation: Educational psychology primarily aims to help educators understand sound, evidence-based teaching and learning practices.

Q46 Curriculum is:

- ☐ A Course
- ☐ B Syllabus
- ☐ C Co-curricular Activities
- ☒ D All the learning experiences ✓

Explanation: Modern curriculum theory defines curriculum broadly as all the learning experiences a student has under a school's guidance.

Q47 The thinking process involved in producing an idea or concept that is new, original and useful is termed as:

- ☒ A Creativity ✓
- ☐ B Innovation
- ☐ C Intelligence
- ☐ D None of these

Explanation: Creativity is defined as the mental process of generating new, original, and useful ideas.

Q48

Which one of theories of intelligence advocates the presence of general intelligence 'g' and specific intelligence 's'?

A Spearman's two factor theory ✓

B Vernon's hierarchical theory

C Guilford's theory of Intellect

D None of these

Explanation: Charles Spearman's Two-Factor Theory proposes a general factor 'g' common to all tasks and specific factors 's' unique to each task.

Q49

Moods are formed during:

A Infancy

B Adolescence ✓

C Adulthood

D None of these

Explanation: Moods, as more complex and lasting emotional states, are largely formed and stabilized during adolescence.

Q50 Which is the Master Emotion?

A Happiness

B Worry

C Fear ✓

D None of these

Explanation: Fear is often referred to as the 'master emotion' because of its powerful, primal influence on behavior and survival.

Q51 A ___ is the organized pattern of behavior which the child develops when he is engaged in any activity.

A Scheme ✓

B Adaptation

C Accommodation

D None of these

Explanation: In Piaget's theory, a 'scheme' (or schema) is an organized pattern of behavior/thought used to interact with the environment.

Q52 Trial and error theory of learning was presented by:

A Tolman

B Thorndike ✓

C B.F. Skinner

D None of these

Explanation: Edward Thorndike proposed the Trial and Error theory of learning, also known as the Law of Effect.

Q53 Jung (1933) classified the unconscious in two types: Primary or racial unconscious and ____ unconscious.

A Secondary

B Personal ✓

C Opposite

D None of these

Explanation: Carl Jung distinguished between the collective (racial) unconscious and the personal unconscious.

Q54 Effectiveness of curriculum is determined by:

A Design

B Evaluation ✓

C Curriculum design

D None of these

Explanation: Evaluation is the process used to determine whether a curriculum is achieving its intended objectives effectively.

Q55 Curriculum organization used for different concepts at the same class is:

A Horizontal ✓

B Vertical

C Logical

D None of these

Explanation: Horizontal organization refers to arranging different but related concepts/subjects at the same grade level.

Q56

"Curriculum is interpreted to mean all the organized courses, activities and experiences which students have under the directions of the school, whether in the classroom or not" is said by:

A Hilda Taba

B Jhon Ross

C H. Rugg ✓

D None of these

Explanation: This broad definition of curriculum, encompassing all school-directed experiences, is attributed to H. Rugg.

Q57

Intelligence level of gifted students is:

A 90 and above

B 110 and above

C 140 and above ✓

D None of these

Explanation: Gifted students are typically classified as those with an IQ of 140 and above on standardized intelligence scales.

Q58

If two or more methods are mixed up for teaching, the teaching method will be known as:

A Mixed method

B Combined method

C Eclectic method ✓

D None of these

Explanation: When multiple teaching methods are combined and used together, it is called the Eclectic method.

Q59

Summative evaluation takes place:

A In the beginning

B In the middle

C After regular interval

D None of these ✓

Explanation: Summative evaluation actually takes place at the END of an instructional unit/course, which is not among the listed options.

Q60

During demonstration, the topic should be presented in:

A Suspending style

B Problematic style ✓

C Debatable style

D None of these

Explanation: A demonstration should present the topic in a problematic style so learners engage with solving a real issue.

Q61

"In discovery methods of teaching, the students are generally forced to work as scientists." This statement is propounded by:

A Theodore Bit

B John Dewey

C Armstrong ✓

D None of these

Explanation: Armstrong's Heuristic Method requires students to discover knowledge themselves, working like scientists.

Q62 The central principle of Heuristic method is:

A Learning by doing ✓

B Learning from past

C Learning through others

D None of these

Explanation: The Heuristic method is centered on 'learning by doing' — students discover facts through their own effort.

Q63 Percentage of knowledge gained through observation is:

A 75 % ✓

B 50 %

C 34 %

D None of these

Explanation: Educational research commonly cites that around 75% of what we learn is gained through visual observation.

Q64

Keeping in view the types of students in a class are generally grouped as:

- A** Average
- B** Below average
- C** Above average

D All of these ✓

Explanation: Classrooms typically contain a mix of average, below-average, and above-average students — hence 'all of these'.

Q65

Rote learning is a demerit of:

A Subject centered curriculum ✓

B Learner centered curriculum

C Activity centered curriculum

D None of these

Explanation: Subject-centered curricula, which emphasize content memorization, are commonly criticized for promoting rote learning.

Q66 The most important component of lesson plan is:

A Curriculum evaluation

B Objectives ✓

C I.Q.

D None of these

Explanation: Clear objectives form the foundation of a lesson plan, guiding all subsequent teaching activities and assessment.

Q67 Classroom management creates a set of ____ used in an organized classroom environment.

A Expectations ✓

B Past learning

C Sequence

D None of these

Explanation: Classroom management establishes clear expectations that guide behavior in an organized learning environment.

Q68

Classroom management revolves around teachers' and students' ____ and actions that influence students' behaviors in the classroom.

A Attitudes ✓

B Aptitude

C Creativity

D None of these

Explanation: Classroom management centers on the attitudes and actions of both teachers and students that shape classroom behavior.

Q69

Teachers with no structured classroom ____ skills contributed to negative student outcomes.

A Weak ✓

B Reprimand

C Warning

D None of these

Explanation: Weak classroom management skills, without clear structure, are linked to poorer student behavioral and academic outcomes.

Q70

_____ is defined as the practice of teaching others to obey rules or norms by using punishment to correct unwanted behaviors.

A Discipline ✓

B Learning

C Procedure

D None of these

Explanation: Discipline is defined as teaching adherence to rules or norms, often using corrective measures for unwanted behavior.

Q71

_____ management is defined as those events and procedures involved in the decision to initiate a specific activity for an individual student.

A Classroom

B Instructional ✓

C School

D None of these

Explanation: Instructional management refers to the decisions and procedures involved in planning specific learning activities for students.

Q72

Rules create clear ____ for the children and need to define what an acceptable behavior is.

A Vision

B Picture

C Expectations ✓

D None of these

Explanation: Clear rules establish expectations that define acceptable behavior for children in the classroom.

Q73

____ help to minimize behavioral challenges in the classroom and are key to a well-managed and organized classroom.

A Teachers

B Learners

C Routines ✓

D None of these

Explanation: Established routines reduce uncertainty and behavioral challenges, supporting a well-managed classroom.

Q74

To be effective, ____ need to be something to which the children aspire to and want.

A Rewards ✓

B Rules

C Instructions

D None of these

Explanation: Effective rewards must be desirable and something children genuinely aspire to receive.

Q75

____ provides a systematic process for categorizing and quantifying attributes and characteristics of the thing that we observe, experience and report.

A Evaluation

B Measurement ✓

C Validity

D None of these

Explanation: Measurement is the systematic process of assigning categories or numerical values to observed attributes and characteristics.

Q76

The relationship between and among the values in a set is referred to as:

A Level of measurement ✓

B Objectives of measurement

C Outcomes of measurement

D None of these

Explanation: The 'level of measurement' describes how values in a data set relate to and compare with one another (nominal, ordinal, interval, ratio).

Q77

At the ____ level of measurement, values can be placed into categories that are rank ordered or rated along a continuum, such as from high to low.

A Interval

B Ordinal ✓

C Ratio

D None of these

Explanation: The ordinal level of measurement allows values to be ranked or ordered along a continuum, such as low to high.

Q78

_____ describes the extent to which we measure what we purport to measure.

A Reliability

B Validity ✓

C Adaptability

D None of these

Explanation: Validity refers to how accurately a test or tool measures what it is intended to measure.

Q79

_____ validity involves making a comparison between a measure and an external standard.

A Content

B Construct

C Face

D None of these ✓

Explanation: Comparing a measure against an external standard describes criterion-related validity, which is not listed among the given options.

Q80

_____ reliability involves administering two equivalent forms of questionnaire to the same group on two separate occasions.

A Intrarater

B Test retest

C Internal consistency

D None of these



Explanation: This describes parallel/alternate-forms reliability (two equivalent forms), which differs from test-retest (same form twice) — so none of the given options is exactly correct.

Q81

"___ is the collection, analysis, and interpretation of information about any aspect of a programme of education or training as part of a recognized process of judging its effectiveness, its efficiency and any other outcomes it may have."

A Evaluation ✓

B Summarization

C Standardization

D None of these

Explanation: This is the standard definition of Evaluation in educational and training contexts.

Q82

___ validity is the extent to which a tool appears to measure what it is supposed to measure.

A Construct

B Face ✓

C Internal

D None of these

Explanation: Face validity refers to whether a test appears, on the surface, to measure what it claims to measure.

Q83

What are the characteristics of a good measuring technique?

A Objectivity

B Reliability

C Usability

D None of these



Explanation: A good measuring technique requires a fuller set of characteristics (including validity) beyond just these three individually listed traits, so none of these alone is complete.

Q84

Which is the technique of investigation involving face to face conversation?

A Questionnaire

B Interview



C Observation

D None of these

Explanation: An interview is a research technique that involves direct, face-to-face conversation between researcher and respondent.

Q85 ____ type of educational research does not make accurate predictions.

A Associational

B Descriptive ✓

C Intervention

D None of these

Explanation: Descriptive research describes existing conditions but does not establish cause-effect relationships needed for accurate predictions.

Q86 The case study is the study of a:

A Single group

B Single individual ✓

C Single community or family

D None of these

Explanation: A case study is most commonly defined as an in-depth study of a single individual (though it can extend to groups).

Q87

A set of questions asked and filled in by the interviewer in a face-to-face situation with another person is called:

A A schedule ✓

B A checklist

C A questionnaire

D None of these

Explanation: A 'schedule' is filled in by the interviewer during a face-to-face interaction, unlike a questionnaire which is self-administered.

Q88

What type of statistical data are used in educational research?

A Descriptive statistical analysis

B Inferential statistical analysis

C Both A&B ✓

D None of these

Explanation: Educational research commonly uses both descriptive statistics (summarizing data) and inferential statistics (drawing conclusions).

Q89

What is the meaning of Null Hypothesis?

- ☐ A Difference between two parametric mean is zero
- ☐ B The difference is due to error in sampling
- ☒ C Both A&B ✓
- ☐ D None of these

Explanation: The null hypothesis states there is no real difference between population means, and any observed difference is attributable to sampling error.

Q90

National Education Commission 1959 was established under the headship of:

- ☐ A Fazal ur Rhman
- ☐ B Liaqat Ali khan
- ☒ C S.M. Sharif ✓
- ☐ D None of these

Explanation: The National Education Commission of 1959 was headed by S.M. Sharif, and is commonly known as the Sharif Commission.

Q91 ____ is responsible for the accreditation of teachers' education in Pakistan.

A NECTA

B FAPUASA

C NACTE ✓

D None of these

Explanation: NACTE (National Accreditation Council for Teacher Education) is responsible for accrediting teacher education programs in Pakistan.

Q92 National Education Policy 1970 was headed by:

A Fazal ur Rehman

B S.M. Sharif

C Noor Khan ✓

D None of these

Explanation: The Education Policy of 1970 was formulated under Air Marshal Nur Khan.

Q93

Private educational institutions were nationalized under:

- ☐ A Education Conference 1947
- ☐ B National Education Commission 1959
- ☒ C **National Education Policy 1972** ✓
- ☐ D None of these

Explanation: Private educational institutions in Pakistan were nationalized under the National Education Policy of 1972.

Q94

Under National Education Policy 1972, free education was recommended upto class:

- ☐ A 5
- ☒ B **10** ✓
- ☐ C 12
- ☐ D None of these

Explanation: The 1972 Education Policy recommended free education up to class 10 (Matriculation level).

Q95 Open University was established under the policy:

A 1972 ✓

B 1985

C 1964

D None of these

Explanation: Allama Iqbal Open University was established following the recommendations of the Education Policy of 1972.

Q96 The focus of National Education Policy 1978 was on:

A Islamic values

B Ideology of Pakistan

C Both A&B ✓

D None of these

Explanation: The 1978 Education Policy placed strong emphasis on both Islamic values and the ideology of Pakistan.

Q97

If counseling service is to gain understanding of oneself: Follow-up is to:

A Keep in constant touch with former student ✓

B Indicate what program may be improved

C Help the student in achieving particular placement he desires

D None of these

Explanation: Follow-up in counseling involves maintaining ongoing contact with former students to assess long-term outcomes.

Q98

In a class, there are children who usually get out of the social circle. How do you describe these children?

A Sociable type

B Friendly type

C Welcoming type

D None of these ✓

Explanation: Children who withdraw from the social circle are typically described as isolates/asocial, a term not listed among the given options.

Q99

For the counseling service to be effective, the school administrator should:

A Check the facilities of the guidance office

B Hire a complete counselor

C Familiarize himself with the nature, goals and principles of guidance ✓

D None of these

Explanation: An effective administrator must understand the nature, goals, and principles of guidance to properly support the counseling service.

Q100

What is the ultimate aim of counseling for the individuals to attain?

A Resentment

B Self Pity

C Self Destruction

D None of these ✓

Explanation: The true ultimate aim of counseling is self-understanding/ self-actualization — none of the negative outcomes listed is correct.