

PPSC Solved Mcqs Sample Paper of Headmaster Exam

1. In teaching experienced members guide the immature one's for

- (a) Spending time
- (b) Qualification
- (c) Quality of life
- (d) Adjustment of life

Answer is = d

2. Which is not the focal point of triangular process of teaching

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- (b) Teacher
- (c) Pupil
- (d) contents

Answer is = a

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- (b) To involve pupils in activities
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4. The rules of presenting the contents to make them easy are called

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- (a) System of the observed learning outcome
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25. Which one is not the type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives

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- (b) Cognitive lesson plan
- (c) Affective lesson plan
- (d) Psychomotor lesson plan

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- (b) Development of social skills
- (c) Development of skills of conversation
- (d) Do make rehearsals

Answer is = d

29. Drama or role play is useful for teaching

- (a) History
- (b) Science
- (c) Maths
- (d) Language

Answer is = a

30. The main types of teleconferencing identified are

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Answer is = b

31. Which is not the types of teleconferencing

- (a) Audio teleconferencing
- (b) Video teleconferencing

- (c) T.V teleconferencing
- (d) Computer teleconferencing

Answer is = c

32. Which one is accountable in cooperative learning

- (a) Individual
- (b) Group
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of a & b

Answer is = c

33. Cooperative learning is an alternative to

- (a) competitive models
- (b) Teaching models
- (c) lesson plans
- (d) Micro teaching

Answer is = a

34. The number of students in cooperative learning groups are

- (a) 3-4
- (b) 5-6
- (c) 8-10
- (d) 10-15

Answer is = a

35. The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is

- (a) Effective learning
- (b) Positive interdependence
- (c) Cooperation
- (d) Division of labour

Answer is = b

36. The students like to spend the most of the time with

- (a) Teachers
- (b) parents
- (c) Relatives
- (d) Peers

Answer is = d

37. Peer culture constitutes

- (a) Socialization
- (b) Individualization
- (c) Both a & b

(d) None of a & b

Answer is = a

38. Which is not the advantage of team teaching

(a) Better utilization of resources

(b) Better planning

(c) Better use of teaching techniques

(d) Better financial benefits of teachers

Answer is = d

39. The hypothesis underlying team teaching is

(a) Teachers feel bore while working alone

(b) Teachers are not competent

(c) The best teachers in schools are shared by more students

(d) The single teacher cannot control the class

Answer is = c

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40. CAI stands for

(a) Computer analyzed instruction

(b) Computer assisted instruction

(c) Computer assisted interview

(d) Computer analyzed interview

Answer is = b

41. Which is not the mode of CAI

(a) Tutorial mode

(b) Drill mode

(c) Simulation mode

(d) Question mode

Answer is = d

42. Example of psychomotor domain is that student

(a) Demonstrates awareness to environmental pollution

(b) Performs an experiment

(c) Can computer results of two experiments

(d) Can narrate a story

Answer is = b

43. Ability to develop a life style based upon the preferred value system is

(a) Responding

(b) Valuing

(c) Organizing

(d) Characterizing

Answer is = d

44. Example of cognitive domain is

(a) Describe a topic

(b) Develop an X-ray film

(c) Type a letter

(d) Take responsibility for tools

Answer is = a

45. At the highest level of hierarchy is

(a) Understanding

(b) Application

(c) Evaluation

(d) Analysis

Answer is = c

46. Student can design a laboratory according to certain specification in which category of objective?

(a) Analysis

(b) Synthesis

(c) Evaluation

(d) Knowledge

Answer is = b

47. The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objective is

(a) Two

(b) Three

(c) Five

(d) Six

Answer is = b

48. The highest level of cognitive domain is

(a) Synthesis

(b) Analysis

(c) Comprehension

(d) Evaluation

Answer is = d

49. The process of determining the value or worth of anything is

(a) Test

(b) Measurement

(c) Assessment

(d) Evaluation

Answer is = d

50. Educational objectives have been divide into

- (a) Two domains
- (b) Three domains
- (c) Four domains
- (d) Five domains

Answer is = b

51. Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented in

- (a) 1946
- (b) 1956
- (c) 1966
- (d) 1976

Answer is = b

52. The classification of cognitive domain was presented by

- (a) Benjamin S. Bloom
- (b) Skinner
- (c) Krathwhol
- (d) Simpson

Answer is = a

53. Cognitive domain have

- (a) Three subgroups
- (b) Four subgroups
- (c) Five subgroups
- (d) Six subgroups

Answer is = d

54. The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Synthesis

Answer is = c

55. The highest level of learning in cognitive domain is

- (a) Evaluation
- (b) Synthesis
- (c) analysis
- (d) Application

Answer is = a

56. The right sequence of subgroups cognitive domain is

- (a) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Synthesis, analysis, Evaluation

- (b) Knowledge, Comprehension, application, Evaluation, analysis, Synthesis
- (c) Knowledge, Comprehension, Evaluation, application, Analysis, Syntesis
- (d) Knowledge, Comprehension, application, analysis, Synthesis Evaluation

Answer is = d

57. Knowing/ memorizing and recalling is concerned with

- (a) Cpmprehension
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Evaluation

Answer is = c

58. To grasp the meaning of the material is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) Applicatin
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Synthesis

Answer is = a

59. To use previous learned material in new situation is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) analysis

Answer is = b

60. To break down material into component parts to know its organizational structure is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) application
- (c) Analysis
- (d) Synthesis

Answer is = c

61. To put ideas together to form a new whole is

- (a) Evaluation
- (b) Synthesis
- (c) Analysis
- (d) Application

Answer is = b

62. To know the worth or value of material is

- (a) Analysis
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge

(d) Evaluation

Answer is = d

63. The intellectual skills are reflected by

(a) Cognitive Domain

(b) affective domain

(c) Psychomotor

(d) None of above

Answer is = a

64. Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by

(a) Cognitive Domain

(b) Affective Domain

(c) Psychomotor Domain

(d) None of above

Answer is = b

65. Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?

(a) Cognitive Domain

(b) Affective Domain

(c) Psychomotor domain

(d) None of above

Answer is = c

66. The focus of cognitive domain is

(a) Physical and Motor skills

(b) Intellectual Skills

(c) Attitudes and Interests

(d) None of above

Answer is = b

67. The affective domain was classified by

(a) Benjamin S. Bloom

(b) Simpson

(c) Krathwhol

(d) Burner

Answer is =c

68. Affective domain is divided into

(a) four subgroups

(b) Five subgroups

(c) Six subgroups

(d) seven subgroups

Answer is = b

69. The lowest level of learning in affective domain is

- (a) Responding
- (b) Valuing
- (c) Attending
- (d) Organization

Answer is = c

70. Which is placed at the highest level of learning in affective domain

- (a) Attending
- (b) Responding
- (c) Organization
- (d) Characterization

Answer is = d

71. Right order of sub- groups of affective domain is

- (a) Attending, Responding, Valuing, characterization, Organization
- (b) attending, Responding, Characterization, Valuing, Organization
- (c) Attending, Valuing, Responding, Organization, Characterization
- (d) Attending, Responding, Valuing, Organization, Characterization

Answer is = d

72. Willingness to attend to particular phenomenon is

- (a) Attending/ Receiving
- (b) Responding
- (c) Valuing
- (d) Organization

Answer is = a

73. Which sub- group of affective domain focuses on active participation in

- (a) Attending/ Receiving
- (b) Responding
- (c) Valuing
- (d) Organization

Answer is = b

74. Bringing together different values into a consistent value system is

- (a) Attending/ Receiving
- (b) Responding
- (c) Valuing
- (d) Organization

Answer is = d

75. Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in

- (a) Responding

- (b) Valuing
- (c) Organization
- (d) Characterization

Answer is = d

76. Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in

- (a) 1962
- (b) 1972
- (c) 1982
- (d) 1992

Answer is = b

77. Affective domain was divided into subgroups by Krathwhol in

- (a) 1954
- (b) 1964
- (c) 1974
- (d) 1984

Answer is = b

78. Psychomotor domain was divided by Simpson in

- (a) Four subgroups
- (b) Five subgroups
- (c) Six subgroups
- (d) Seven subgroups

Answer is = d

79. The Characteristic of behavioral objective is

- (a) Observable and Immeasurable
- (b) Non- observable
- (c) Observable and measurable
- (d) None of above

Answer is = c

80. The right sequence of sub-groups of psychomotor domain is

- (a) Perception, Set, Guided response, Mechanism, Complex overt response, adaptation, Origination
- (b) Perception, Complex over response, Set, Guided, response, Mechanism, adaptation, Organization
- (c) Set, Origination, Guided response, Mechanism Complex overt response, Adaptation, perception
- (d) Guided response, Mechanism, perception, Set, Adaptation, Organization, Complex overt response

Answer is = a

81. Objective related to affective domain is

- (a) Student can paint a picture
- (b) Student can draw a graph
- (c) Student values honesty

(d) Student can write a letter

Answer is = c

82. Bring together scientific ideas to form a unique idea is

(a) Application

(b) analysis

(c) Synthesis

(d) Evaluation

Answer is = c

83. Which is vast in scope

(a) Teaching tactic

(b) Teaching Technique

(c) Teaching Strategy

(d) Teaching Method

Answer is = c

84. Students find/explore the in formations themselves in

(a) lecture method

(b) Discovery method

(c) Both

(d) none

Answer is = b

85. Teacher performs practically and explains in

(a) Lecture method

(b) discovery method

(c) demonstration method

(d) Problem solving method

Answer is = c

86. Role of student is active in

(a) Discover method

(b) Problem solved method

(c) Inquiry method

(d) All above

Answer is = d

87. Micro teacher is a

(a) Teacher method

(b) Teaching training technique

(c) Motivational technique

(d) none of above

Answer is = b

88. What is the tie of presentation in Micro teaching?

- (a) 1-5 min
- (b) 5-10 min
- (c) 10-15 min
- (d) 15-20 min

Answer is = b

89. What is the No of students in micro teaching?

- (a) 1-5
- (b) 5-10
- (c) 10-15
- (d) 15-20

Answer is = b

90. Micro teaching started in

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1960
- (c) 1970
- (d) 1980

Answer is = b

91 Micro teaching focuses on the competency over

- (a) Method
- (b) Skills
- (c) Contents
- (d) None of above

Answer is = b

92. Which is more suitable in teaching of science?

- (a) Lecture method
- (b) demonstration method
- (c) Discussion method
- (d) Project method

Answer is = d

93. Which one is exception?

- (a) Books
- (b) Magazine
- (c) Diagrams
- (d) T.V

Answer is = d

94. Which is not included in print media?

- (a) Books

(b) Magazine

(c) Diagrams

(d) T.V

Answer is = d

95. How many senses a person uses while observing film?

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

Answer is = b

96. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of seeing?

(a) 75%

(b) 13%

(c) 6%

(d) 3%

Answer is = a

97. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of listening?

(a) 75%

(b) 13%

(c) 6%

(d) 3%

Answer is = b

98. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of touch?

(a) 75%

(b) 13%

(c) 6%

(d) 3%

Answer is = c

99. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of smell?

(a) 75%

(b) 13%

(c) 6%

(d) 3%

Answer is = d

100. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of taste?

(a) 75%

(b) 13%

(c) 6%

(d) 3%

Answer is = d

101. According to W. Therber, types of Models are

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 5

Answer is = b

102. Mock up models are those which explain

(a) Principles or working of machine

(b) Internal structure

(c) External structure

(d) None of above

Answer is = a

103. A field trip is arranged for

(a) Making an excursion

(b) See other people doing things

(c) Note the meaning of action

(d) all of the above

Answer is = d

104. Interest can be created in students in specific topics of study by the use of

(a) Chalk board

(b) Fellalin

(c) Bulletin board

(d) All of above

Answer is = d

105. The most direct experience from the following is that of

(a) Motion pictures

(b) Visual symbol

(c) Demonstration

(d) field trip

Answer is = d

106. What is true about science Text Book?

(a) There is no difference between textbook and curriculum

(b) Our teachers take textbook as curriculum

(c) Our teacher do not take textbook as a part curriculum

(d) Textbook does not help in the selection of instructional activities

Answer is = b

107. Which one is a standard for demonstration method?

- (a) Student should observe the demonstration and teacher should not tell important finding
- (b) To keep accuracy of results the teacher should dictate the result
- (c) Demonstration should be pre- tested to remove the weakness in demonstration
- (d) all of the above

Answer is = c

108. Wragg has suggested how many numbers of students in a micro teaching class?

- (a) 33 to 40
- (b) 25 to 30
- (c) 15 to 20
- (d) 5 to 10

Answer is = d

109. What is the merits of microteaching?

- (a) Feedback helps in the improvement of method of teaching
- (b) Due to shortage of time you divide the lesson plan into small units and thus gain mastery over the content
- (c) It helps in self evaluation and teacher build up confidence in them
- (d) all of the above

Answer is = d

110. Method is based on the facts that students learn association, activity and cooperation is know as

- (a) Demonstration
- (b) Project
- (c) Problem- solving
- (d) discussion

Answer is = b

111. Exhibition of Science fairs promote students ability of

- (a) Knowledge order skills
- (b) Comprehension and application
- (c) Higher order skills
- (d) Lower order skills

Answer is = b

112. The ultimate focus of scientific method is on

- (a) Hypothesis formulation
- (b) Observation
- (c) Experimentation
- (d) Formulation of a law theory

Answer is = d

113. What is the first step in the project method of teaching

- (a) Determination of activities
- (b) Determination of objectives
- (c) Planning
- (d) distribution of work

Answer is = d

114. Which one is NOT the Psychological principle of teaching?

- (a) Proceed from concrete to abstract
- (b) Proceed from complex to simple
- (c) Proceed from known to unknown
- (d) Proceed from simple to difficult

Answer is = b

115. Which is the SECOND step in the problem solving method?

- (a) Testing hypothesis
- (b) Recognition and definition of problem
- (c) Conclusion
- (d) Formulation of hypothesis

Answer is = d

116. Which is the best method of teaching Science at school level?

- (a) Lecture
- (b) Analytical
- (c) direct
- (d) Demonstration

Answer is = d

117. Which is not the step of scientific method?

- (a) Observation
- (b) Experiment
- (c) Prediction
- (d) Interview

Answer is = d

118. The ultimate result of scientific method is

- (a) Development of knowledge
- (b) Development of senses
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of a & b

Answer is = a

119. Aims are

- (a) National expectations

- (b) Institution expectations
- (c) Learning expectations
- (d) None of the above

Answer is = a

120. Goals are at

- (a) National level
- (b) Subject level
- (c) Classroom level
- (d) All of the above

Answer is = b

121. Objectives are at

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Answer is = a

122. To promote science and technology is

- (a) Aim
- (b) Goals
- (c) Objective
- (d) All of the above

Answer is = a

123. To important computer education is

- (a) Aim
- (b) Goal
- (c) Objective
- (d) All of the above

Answer is = b

124. To identify the parts of the computer is

- (a) Aim
- (b) Goal
- (c) Objective
- (d) All of the above

Answer is = c

125. "State first law of motion" indicates

- (a) Knowledge
- (b) Comprehension
- (c) application

(d) Evaluation

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Posted by [Muneer Hayat](#) on [1 June 2013, 9:34 am](#)

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- (c) Development of skills of conversation
- (d) Do make rehearsals

Answer is = d

29. Drama or role play is useful for teaching

- (a) History
- (b) Science
- (c) Maths
- (d) Language

Answer is = a

30. The main types of teleconferencing identified are

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Answer is = b

31. Which is not the types of teleconferencing

- (a) Audio teleconferencing
- (b) Video teleconferencing
- (c) T.V teleconferencing
- (d) Computer teleconferencing

Answer is = c

32. Which one is accountable in cooperative learning

- (a) Individual
- (b) Group
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of a & b

Answer is = c

33. Cooperative learning is an alternative to

- (a) competitive models
- (b) Teaching models
- (c) lesson plans
- (d) Micro teaching

Answer is = a

34. The number of students in cooperative learning groups are

- (a) 3-4
- (b) 5-6
- (c) 8-10
- (d) 10-15

Answer is = a

35. The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is

- (a) Effective learning
- (b) Positive interdependence
- (c) Cooperation
- (d) Division of labour

Answer is = b

36. The students like to spend the most of the time with

- (a) Teachers
- (b) parents
- (c) Relatives
- (d) Peers

Answer is = d

37. Peer culture constitutes

- (a) Socialization
- (b) Individualization

- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of a & b

Answer is = a

38. Which is not the advantage of team teaching

- (a) Better utilization of resources
- (b) Better planning
- (c) Better use of teaching techniques
- (d) Better financial benefits of teachers

Answer is = d

39. The hypothesis underlying team teaching is

- (a) Teachers feel bore while working alone
- (b) Teachers are not competent
- (c) The best teachers in schools are shared by more students
- (d) The single teacher cannot control the class

Answer is = c

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40. CAI stands for

- (a) Computer analyzed instruction
- (b) Computer assisted instruction
- (c) Computer assisted interview
- (d) Computer analyzed interview

Answer is = b

41. Which is not the mode of CAI

- (a) Tutorial mode
- (b) Drill mode
- (c) Simulation mode
- (d) Question mode

Answer is = d

42. Example of psychomotor domain is that student

- (a) Demonstrates awareness to environmental pollution
- (b) Performs an experiment
- (c) Can computer results of two experiments
- (d) Can narrate a story

Answer is = b

43. Ability to develop a life style based upon the preferred value system is

- (a) Responding
- (b) Valuing
- (c) Organizing

(d) Characterizing

Answer is = d

44. Example of cognitive domain is

(a) Describe a topic

(b) Develop an X-ray film

(c) Type a letter

(d) Take responsibility for tools

Answer is = a

45. At the highest level of hierarchy is

(a) Understanding

(b) Application

(c) Evaluation

(d) Analysis

Answer is = c

46. Student can design a laboratory according to certain specification in which category of objective?

(a) Analysis

(b) Synthesis

(c) Evaluation

(d) Knowledge

Answer is = b

47. The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objective is

(a) Two

(b) Three

(c) Five

(d) Six

Answer is = b

48. The highest level of cognitive domain is

(a) Synthesis

(b) Analysis

(c) Comprehension

(d) Evaluation

Answer is = d

49. The process of determining the value or worth of anything is

(a) Test

(b) Measurement

(c) Assessment

(d) Evaluation

Answer is = d

50. Educational objectives have been divide into

- (a) Two domains
- (b) Three domains
- (c) Four domains
- (d) Five domains

Answer is = b

51. Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented in

- (a) 1946
- (b) 1956
- (c) 1966
- (d) 1976

Answer is = b

52. The classification of cognitive domain was presented by

- (a) Benjamin S. Bloom
- (b) Skinner
- (c) Krathwhol
- (d) Simpson

Answer is = a

53. Cognitive domain have

- (a) Three subgroups
- (b) Four subgroups
- (c) Five subgroups
- (d) Six subgroups

Answer is = d

54. The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Synthesis

Answer is = c

55. The highest level of learning in cognitive domain is

- (a) Evaluation
- (b) Synthesis
- (c) analysis
- (d) Application

Answer is = a

56. The right sequence of subgroups cognitive domain is

- (a) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Synthesis, analysis, Evaluation

- (b) Knowledge, Comprehension, application, Evaluation, analysis, Synthesis
- (c) Knowledge, Comprehension, Evaluation, application, Analysis, Syntesis
- (d) Knowledge, Comprehension, application, analysis, Synthesis Evaluation

Answer is = d

57. Knowing/ memorizing and recalling is concerned with

- (a) Cpmprehension
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Evaluation

Answer is = c

58. To grasp the meaning of the material is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) Applicatin
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Synthesis

Answer is = a

59. To use previous learned material in new situation is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) analysis

Answer is = b

60. To break down material into component parts to know its organizational structure is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) application
- (c) Analysis
- (d) Synthesis

Answer is = c

61. To put ideas together to form a new whole is

- (a) Evaluation
- (b) Synthesis
- (c) Analysis
- (d) Application

Answer is = b

62. To know the worth or value of material is

- (a) Analysis
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge

(d) Evaluation

Answer is = d

63. The intellectual skills are reflected by

(a) Cognitive Domain

(b) affective domain

(c) Psychomotor

(d) None of above

Answer is = a

64. Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by

(a) Cognitive Domain

(b) Affective Domain

(c) Psychomotor Domain

(d) None of above

Answer is = b

65. Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?

(a) Cognitive Domain

(b) Affective Domain

(c) Psychomotor domain

(d) None of above

Answer is = c

66. The focus of cognitive domain is

(a) Physical and Motor skills

(b) Intellectual Skills

(c) Attitudes and Interests

(d) None of above

Answer is = b

67. The affective domain was classified by

(a) Benjamin S. Bloom

(b) Simpson

(c) Krathwhol

(d) Burner

Answer is =c

68. Affective domain is divided into

(a) four subgroups

(b) Five subgroups

(c) Six subgroups

(d) seven subgroups

Answer is = b

69. The lowest level of learning in affective domain is

- (a) Responding
- (b) Valuing
- (c) Attending
- (d) Organization

Answer is = c

70. Which is placed at the highest level of learning in affective domain

- (a) Attending
- (b) Responding
- (c) Organization
- (d) Characterization

Answer is = d

71. Right order of sub- groups of affective domain is

- (a) Attending, Responding, Valuing, characterization, Organization
- (b) attending, Responding, Characterization, Valuing, Organization
- (c) Attending, Valuing, Responding, Organization, Characterization
- (d) Attending, Responding, Valuing, Organization, Characterization

Answer is = d

72. Willingness to attend to particular phenomenon is

- (a) Attending/ Receiving
- (b) Responding
- (c) Valuing
- (d) Organization

Answer is = a

73. Which sub- group of affective domain focuses on active participation in

- (a) Attending/ Receiving
- (b) Responding
- (c) Valuing
- (d) Organization

Answer is = b

74. Bringing together different values into a consistent value system is

- (a) Attending/ Receiving
- (b) Responding
- (c) Valuing
- (d) Organization

Answer is = d

75. Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in

- (a) Responding

- (b) Valuing
- (c) Organization
- (d) Characterization

Answer is = d

76. Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in

- (a) 1962
- (b) 1972
- (c) 1982
- (d) 1992

Answer is = b

77. Affective domain was divided into subgroups by Krathwhol in

- (a) 1954
- (b) 1964
- (c) 1974
- (d) 1984

Answer is = b

78. Psychomotor domain was divided by Simpson in

- (a) Four subgroups
- (b) Five subgroups
- (c) Six subgroups
- (d) Seven subgroups

Answer is = d

79. The Characteristic of behavioral objective is

- (a) Observable and Immeasurable
- (b) Non- observable
- (c) Observable and measurable
- (d) None of above

Answer is = c

80. The right sequence of sub-groups of psychomotor domain is

- (a) Perception, Set, Guided response, Mechanism, Complex overt response, adaptation, Origination
- (b) Perception, Complex over response, Set, Guided, response, Mechanism, adaptation, Organization
- (c) Set, Origination, Guided response, Mechanism Complex overt response, Adaptation, perception
- (d) Guided response, Mechanism, perception, Set, Adaptation, Organization, Complex overt response

Answer is = a

81. Objective related to affective domain is

- (a) Student can paint a picture
- (b) Student can draw a graph
- (c) Student values honesty

(d) Student can write a letter

Answer is = c

82. Bring together scientific ideas to form a unique idea is

(a) Application

(b) analysis

(c) Synthesis

(d) Evaluation

Answer is = c

83. Which is vast in scope

(a) Teaching tactic

(b) Teaching Technique

(c) Teaching Strategy

(d) Teaching Method

Answer is = c

84. Students find/explore the in formations themselves in

(a) lecture method

(b) Discovery method

(c) Both

(d) none

Answer is = b

85. Teacher performs practically and explains in

(a) Lecture method

(b) discovery method

(c) demonstration method

(d) Problem solving method

Answer is = c

86. Role of student is active in

(a) Discover method

(b) Problem solved method

(c) Inquiry method

(d) All above

Answer is = d

87. Micro teacher is a

(a) Teacher method

(b) Teaching training technique

(c) Motivational technique

(d) none of above

Answer is = b

88. What is the tie of presentation in Micro teaching?

- (a) 1-5 min
- (b) 5-10 min
- (c) 10-15 min
- (d) 15-20 min

Answer is = b

89. What is the No of students in micro teaching?

- (a) 1-5
- (b) 5-10
- (c) 10-15
- (d) 15-20

Answer is = b

90. Micro teaching started in

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1960
- (c) 1970
- (d) 1980

Answer is = b

91 Micro teaching focuses on the competency over

- (a) Method
- (b) Skills
- (c) Contents
- (d) None of above

Answer is = b

92. Which is more suitable in teaching of science?

- (a) Lecture method
- (b) demonstration method
- (c) Discussion method
- (d) Project method

Answer is = d

93. Which one is exception?

- (a) Books
- (b) Magazine
- (c) Diagrams
- (d) T.V

Answer is = d

94. Which is not included in print media?

- (a) Books

(b) Magazine

(c) Diagrams

(d) T.V

Answer is = d

95. How many senses a person uses while observing film?

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

Answer is = b

96. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of seeing?

(a) 75%

(b) 13%

(c) 6%

(d) 3%

Answer is = a

97. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of listening?

(a) 75%

(b) 13%

(c) 6%

(d) 3%

Answer is = b

98. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of touch?

(a) 75%

(b) 13%

(c) 6%

(d) 3%

Answer is = c

99. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of smell?

(a) 75%

(b) 13%

(c) 6%

(d) 3%

Answer is = d

100. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of taste?

(a) 75%

(b) 13%

(c) 6%

(d) 3%

Answer is = d

Educational Assessment Mcqs for PSC Headmaster & Teaching Exams

Posted by [Muneer Hayat](#) on [31 May 2013, 3:39 am](#)

Educational Assessment Mcqs For PSC Headmaster & Teaching Exams

Assessment in Education

Instrument used for measuring sample of behavior is?

- A. Test
- B. Measurement
- C. Assessment
- D. Evaluation

Answer is = A

Limited to quantitative description of pupil's performance is?

- A. Test
- B. Measurement
- C. Assessment
- D. Evaluation

Answer is = B

The purpose of the evaluation is to make?

- A. Decision
- B. Prediction
- C. Judgment
- D. Opinion

Answer is = C

The purpose of evaluation is to make judgment about educational?

- A. Quantity
- B. Quality
- C. Time period
- D. Age

Answer is = B

Evaluation that monitors learning progress is?

- A. Placement evaluation
- B. Formative evaluation
- C. Diagnostic evaluation
- D. Summative evaluation

Answer is = B

A formal and systematic procedure of getting information is?

- A. Test
- B. Measurement
- C. Assessment
- D. Evaluation

Answer is = A

The process of obtaining numerical value is?

- A. Test
- B. Measurement

C. Assessment

D. Evaluation

Answer is = B

A sum of questions is?

A. Test

B. Measurement

C. Assessment

D. Evaluation

Answer is = A

The first step in measurement is?

A. Decision of what to measure

B. Development of the test

C. Administering the test

D. None

Answer is = A

The purpose of formative evaluation is?

A. Decision of what to measure

B. Development of the test

C. Administering the test

D. Monitoring progress of students

Answer is = D

To assess achievement at the end of instruction is?

- A. Placement Assessment
- B. Formative Assessment
- C. Summative Assessment
- D. Diagnostic Assessment

Answer is = C

Vast of all in scope?

- A. Test
- B. Measurement
- C. Assessment
- D. Evaluation

Answer is = D

The least in scope is?

- A. Test
- B. Measurement
- C. Assessment
- D. Evaluation

Answer is = A

Permanent difficulties in learning are investigated in?

- A. Placement Assessment
- B. Formative Assessment
- C. Summative Assessment

Answer is = D

Broader in meaning is?

A. Aims

B. Objectives

C. Instructional objectives

D. Specific Objectives

Answer is = A

Procedures used to determine person abilities is?

A. Maximum performance test

B. Typical performance test

C. Norm performance test

D. Criterion performance test

Answer is = A

In norm referenced test the comparison is between?

A. Groups

B. Individuals

C. Areas

D. Interest

Answer is = B

In which question marking will be more reliable?

- A. Completion
- B. Short answer
- C. Multiple choice question
- D. Essay

Answer is = C

Facility value of less than 0.20 means?

- A. Item is too easy
- B. Item is difficult
- C. Item is acceptable
- D. Item is easy

Answer is = B

Objective type question have advantage over essay type because such questions?

- A. Are easy to prepare
- B. Are easy to solve
- C. Are easy to mark
- D. None

Answer is = C

Discrimination value of more than 0.4 means

- A. Item is good
- B. Item is acceptable
- C. Item is weak
- D. None

Test involving the construction of certain patterns are called?

- A. Intelligence test
- B. Performance tests
- C. Scholastic test
- D. None

Answer is = B

In multiple choice items the stem of the items should be?

- A. Large
- B. Small
- C. Meaningful
- D. None

Answer is = C

Which appropriate verb will you use to make an objective behavioral?

- A. To know
- B. To appreciate
- C. To understand
- D. To construct

Answer is = D

Objectives representing the purposes of instruction of a teacher are called?

- A. Performance

- B. Instructional
- C. Attainment
- D. None

Answer is = B

Running description of active behavior of a student as observed by the teacher is?

- A. Anecdotal record
- B. Autobiography
- C. Interview
- D. None

Answer is = A

A test very popular with class room teacher is?

- A. True false test
- B. Multiple choices
- C. Matching
- D. Completion test

Answer is = B

Frequently used tools of summative evaluation are?

- A. Test
- B. Teacher observation
- C. Daily assignment
- D. None

Answer is = A

The most commonly used guessing correction formula to predict and control is?

- A. $S=R-W$
- B. $S=R-W/N-1$
- C. $S=R-w/2-1$
- D. None

Answer is = B

The summative evaluation is?

- A. Diagnostic
- B. Cerifying judgment
- C. Continous
- D. None

Answer is = B

The difference between maximum and minimum values is?

- A. Mean
- B. Mode
- C. Range
- D. None

Answer is = C

The number of score lying in a class interval is?

- A. Mid oint
- B. Quartiles

C. Class

D. Frequencies

Answer is = D

A multiple choice question is composed of question referred as?

A. Stem

B. Distracter

C. Foil

D. Response

Answer is = A

In a norm referenced test which item is best?

A. Item difficulty is near zero

B. Item difficulty is near 100

C. Item difficulty is near 70

D. Item difficulty is near 50

Answer is = D

Which question has increasing objectivity of marking?

A. Unstructured essay

B. Structured essay

C. Short answer

D. Multiple type questions

Answer is = D

The most widely used format on standardized test in USA is?

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- A. Unstructured essay
- B. Structured essay
- C. Short answer
- D. Multiple type questions

Answer is = D

Which questions are difficult to mark with reliability?

- A. Unstructured essay
- B. Structured essay
- C. Short answer
- D. Multiple type questions

Answer is = A

Projective techniques are used to measure?

- A. Aptitude
- B. Intelligence
- C. Knowledge
- D. Personality

Answer is = D

Test meant for prediction on a certain criterion are called?

- A. Aptitude test
- B. Intelligence
- C. Knowledge

D. Personality

Answer is = A

Kuder Richardson method is used to estimate?

A. Reliability

B. Validity

C. Objectivity

D. Usability

Answer is = A

Value that divides the data into two equal parts is?

A. Mean

B. Median

C. Mode

D. None

Answer is = B

The test measures what we intend to measure. This quality of the test is called?

A. Reliability

B. Validity

C. Objectivity

D. Usability

Answer is = B

The length of a test is an important factor in obtaining a representative?

- A. Mean
- B. Median
- C. Mode
- D. Sample

Answer is = D

Median of 1,2,4,5,2,3, is ?

- A. 2
- B. 5
- C. 3.5
- D. None

Answer is = C

The test made to compare the performance of student with the other students is called?

- A. Criterion reference
- B. Norm reference
- C. Achievement
- D. None

Answer is = B

The summative evaluation is used?

- A. At the end of the program
- B. At the middle of the program
- C. At the start of the program
- D. None

Answer is = A

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The appearance of normal curve resembles with?

- A. U
- B. Bell
- C. V
- D. None

Answer is = B

The alternative name of the “table of specification” is?

- A. Test Blue Print
- B. Test Construction
- C. Test Administration
- D. Test Scoring

Answer is = A

“table of specification” helps in?

- A. Test development
- B. Test Construction
- C. Test Administration
- D. Test Scoring

Answer is = A

The supply type test item is?

- A. True / False items

B. Matching items

C. M.C.Q items

D. Completion items

Answer is = D

Alternative response item is?

A. True / False items

B. Right / wrong

C. Correct / incorrect

D. All above

Answer is = D

How many columns matching items have?

A. One

B. Two

C. Four

D. Five

Answer is = B

The item in the column for which a match is sought is?

A. Premise

B. Response

C. Destructor

D. None

Answer is = A

Identifying relationship between two things is demonstrated by?

- A. True / False items
- B. Matching items
- C. M.C.Q items
- D. Completion items

Answer is = B

The statement of problem in M.C .Qs is?

- A. Premise
- B. Response
- C. Stem
- D. None

Answer is = C

The correct option in M.C.Q is?

- A. Answer
- B. Premise
- C. Response
- D. Destructor

Answer is = A

The incorrect options in M.C.Q are?

- A. Answer
- B. Premise

C. Response

D. Destructor

Answer is = D

The most widely applicable test item is?

A. True / False items

B. Matching items

C. M.C.Q items

D. Completion items

Answer is = C

The type of essay item in which contents are limited is?

A. Restricted Response Questions

B. Extended Response Questions

C. Matching items

D. M.C.Q items

Answer is = A

The ability to select organize, integrate and evaluate ideas is demonstrated by?

A. Restricted Response Questions

B. Extended Response Questions

C. Matching items

D. M.C.Q items

Answer is = B

The Analysis of items is necessary in?

- A. Standardized Test
- B. Essay Type Test
- C. Objective type test
- D. Norm referenced test

Answer is = A

Which one is not the type of test of test by purpose?

- A. Standardized Test
- B. Essay Type Test
- C. Objective type test
- D. Norm referenced test

Answer is = B

The type of the test by method is?

- A. Standardized Test
- B. Essay Type Test
- C. Objective type test
- D. Norm referenced test

Answer is = C

Student's performance is compared with other students in?

- A. Standardized Test
- B. Essay Type Test
- C. Objective type test

D. Norm referenced test

Answer is = D

Student performance is compared with clearly defined learning tasks in?

A. Standardized Test

B. Essay Type Test

C. Criterion reverenced test

D. Norm referenced test

Answer is = C

Test that measure learning outcome of students is

A. Achievement test

B. Aptitude test

C. Criterion reverenced test

D. Norm referenced test

Answer is =A

The tests designed to predict future performance is?

A. Achievement test

B. Aptitude test

C. Criterion reverenced test

D. Norm referenced test

Answer is =B

The founder of modern intelligent tests was?

- A. Alfred Binet
- B. Stern
- C. Gulford
- D. None

Answer is = A

The formula to determine I.Q was presented by?

- A. Alfred Binet
- B. Stern
- C. Gulford
- D. None

Answer is = B

I.Q of a student having same physical and mental age will be?

- A. 100
- B. 120
- C. 50
- D. 140

Answer is = A

The I.Q of a student having twelve years mental age and ten years physical age will be?

- A. 100
- B. 120
- C. 50
- D. 140

The quality of test that measures “what it claims to measure” is?

- A. Validity
- B. Differentiability
- C. Objectivity
- D. Reliability

Answer is = A

The characteristic of a test to discriminate between high achievers and low achievers is?

- A. Validity
- B. Differentiability
- C. Objectivity
- D. Reliability

Answer is = B

If the scoring of the test is not effected by any factor, quality of test is called?

- A. Validity
- B. Differentiability
- C. Objectivity
- D. Reliability

Answer is = C

The quality of test to give same scores when administered at different occasions is?

- A. Validity

B. Differentiability

C. Objectivity

D. Reliability

Answer is = D

If the sample of the question in the test is sufficiently large enough, the quality of test is?

A. Adequacy

B. Differentiability

C. Objectivity

D. Reliability

Answer is = A

The quality of test showing ease of time, cost, administration and interpretation is called?

A. Usability

B. Differentiability

C. Objectivity

D. Reliability

Answer is = A

Facility index of an item determines?

A. Ease or difficulty

B. Discrimination power

C. Objectivity

D. Reliability

Answer is = A

High and low achievers are sorted out by?

- A. Ease or difficulty
- B. Discrimination power
- C. Objectivity
- D. Reliability

Answer is = B

Test item is acceptable which its faculty index /difficulty level ranges from?

- A. 30-70 %
- B. 70 %
- C. 30%
- D. None

Answer is =A

Test item is very easy when value of faculty index/ difficulty level is higher than?

- A. 30-70 %
- B. 70 %
- C. 30%
- D. None

Answer is =B

Test item is very difficult when value of facility index/ difficulty level is less than?

- A. 30-70 %
- B. 70 %

C. 30%

D. None

Answer is =C

Discrimination power of an item is acceptable when its value ranges from?

A. 0.30 – 1

B. 1

C. 0.30

D. None

Answer is = A

Test item discriminates 100% when its value for discrimination is?

A. 0.30 – 1

B. 1

C. 0.30

D. None

Answer is = B

Test item cannot discriminate low achievers and high achievers when its value is lower than?

A. 0.30 – 1

B. 1

C. 0.30

D. None

Answer is = C

English language communication skills Mcqs for Headmaster & Other PSC Exams

English Language Communication Skills Mcqs For Headmaster & Other PSC Exams

1. communication is derived from Latin word

- (a) Community (b) Command
- (c) Communis (d) Committee

Answer is =2. Community means

- (a) Community (b) common
- (c) Command (d) Committee

Answer is =3. Communication involves

- (a) Telling (b) Listening
- (c) Under standing (d) All of the above

Answer is =

4. exchange of ideas between two or more persons is

- (a) Understanding (b) Telling
- (c) communication (d) listening

Answer is = C

5. if there is no receiver, there is no

- (a) communication (b) sender
- (c) Message (d) Media

Answer is = A

6. Effective communication is that in which

- (a) sender sends a complete message
- (b) Receiver understands the message of sender
- (c) Communication is oral
- (d) communicaton is in writing

Answer is =B

7. Which is not the type of communication channel

- (a) Speaking, listening
- (b) Writing, reading
- (c) Visualizing, observing
- (d) Thinking, acting

Answer is =D

8. Communicatio without words is called

- (a) Non- verbal communication
- (b) Verbal
- (c) Oral communication

(d) Written communication

Answer is =A

9. The number of English Language communication skills are

(a) 2 (b) 3

(c) 4 (d) 5

Answer is =C

10. English language communication skills are

(a) listening, thinking, speaking, reading

(b) listening, speaking, skimming, reading

(c) listening, speaking, reading, writing

(d) Thinking, skimming, reading, writing

Answer is =C

11. The first objective of teaching English is to develop

(a) Listening skill

(b) speaking skill

(c) Reading skill

(d) writing skill

Answer is =A

12. The numbers of kinds of sounds are

(a) 2 (b) 3

(c) 4 (d) 5

Answer is =A

13. The kinds of sounds are

(a) Consonant sounds, oral sounds

(b) Oral sounds, vowel sound

(c) Verbal sounds, consonant sounds

(d) consonant sounds, vowel sounds

Answer is =D

14. phoneme is the unit of sound

(a) Maximum (b) Minimum

(c) Medium (d) Large

Answer is =B

15. which one is not the articulator

(a) Face (b) Tongue

(c) Lips (d) Teeth

Answer is = a

16. Uttering with the force of breath is

- (a) Consonant (b) Vowel
- (c) phonemes (d) stress

Answer is = d

17. the number of branches of phonetics are

- (a) 2 (b) 3
- (c) 4 (d) 5

Answer is = b

18. phonology is the study of how sounds are

- (a) Produced (b) Transmitted
- (c) Organized (d) Distinguished

Answer is = c

19. The highest level in linguistics is

- (a) Phonology (b) phonetics
- (c) Morphology (d) Pragmatics

Answer is = b

20. The numbers of vowels in English are

- (a) 2 (b) 3
- (c) 4 (d) 5

Answer is = d

21. The number of consonants in English are

- (a) 15 (b) 21
- (c) 26 (d) 31

Answer is = b

22. The conversion of spoken words into written language is

- (a) Transplantation (b) Transmission
- (c) Transcription (d) Translation

Answer is = c

23. Transcription is also called as

- (a) Notation (b) Citation
- (c) Translation (d) Transmission

Answer is = a

24. Orthography means

- (a) Speaking system
- (b) Listening system
- (c) Writing system

(d) Reading system

Answer is = c

25. The number of vowel sound is

(a) 5 (b) 15

(c) 20 (d) 26

Answer is = c

26. The number of consonant sound is

(a) 15 (b) 21

(c) 24 (d) 26

Answer is = c

27. The number of phonemes in standard British English is

(a) 5 (b) 20

(c) 24 (d) 44

Answer is = d

28. The letter which are written but not spoken are

(a) Vowels (b) Consonants

(c) small (d) silent

Answer is = d

29. A phoneme is a

(a) symbol (b) letter

(c) sound (d) word

Answer is = c

30. Linguistic is the scientific study of

(a) language (b) sounds

(c) words (d) sentence

Answer is = b

31. Language is a vehicle for expression of feeling is

(a) formal view (b) structural view

(c) functional view (d) traditional view

Answer is = c

32. How language is structure is

(a) Functional view (b) structural view

(c) communicative view (d) traditional view

Answer is = b

33. Arbitrariness means

(a) chosen with reason

- (b) chosen without reason
- (c) random selection
- (d) rationale

Answer is = b

34. The spoken languages in the world are about

- (a) 3000 (b) 3500
- (c) 4000 (d) 4500

Answer is = a

35. According to david crystal, the total number of languages are

- (a) 4809 (b) 5809
- (c) 6809 (d) 7809

Answer is = c

36. According to david crystal, the number of language families is

- (a) 50 (b) 100
- (c) 150 (d) 200

Answer is = b

37. In listening, the following is involved

- (a) Ears (b) tongue
- (c) mind (d) ears and mind

Answer is = d

38. Listening means

- (a) lending ear
- (b) lending ear to spoken words
- (c) lending ear to spoken words to understand message
- (d) hearing the sounds around

Answer is = c

39. The first step in listening is

- (a) short term memory
- (b) long term memory
- (c) prediction
- (d) perception and decoding

Answer is = d

40. STM stand for

- (a) short time memory
- (b) short term memory
- (c) short time message
- (d) short term message

Answer is = b

41. LTM stands for
(a) long term memory
(b) long time memory
(c) long term message
(d) long time message

Answer is = a

42. According to rivers and temperley, time devoted to listening in communication activities is
(a) 9% (b) 16%
(c) 30% (d) 45%

Answer is = d

43. Time devoted to speaking in communication activities is
(a) 9% (b) 16%
(c) 30% (d) 45%

Answer is = c

44. Time devoted to reading in communication activities is
(a) 9% (b) 16%
(c) 30% (d) 45%

Answer is = b

45. Time devoted to writing in communication activities is
(a) 9% (b) 16%
(c) 30% (d) 45%

Answer is = a

46. Global listening is also called as
(a) intensive listening
(b) extensive listening
(c) discrete listening
(d) listening for detail

Answer is = b

47. Discrete listening is also known as
(a) intensive listening (b) extensive listening
(c) global listening (d) listening for gist

Answer is = a

48. Listening amusing radio programme is
(a) discrete listening (b) listening for detail
(c) intensive listening (d) extensive listening

Answer is = d

49. Listening public announcements at railway station is

- (a) global (b) listening for gist
- (c) intensive listening (d) extensive listening

Answer is = c

50. Dictation means

- (a) test for writing (b) test for memory
- (c) oral test (d) objective type test

Answer is = a

51. Cloze means

- (a) close (b) missing part
- (c) filled part (d) associated part

Answer is = b

52. Which one is the authentic material

- (a) books (b) library
- (c) real life (d) magazine

Answer is = c

53. Reading means

- (a) recognition
- (b) observing text
- (c) comprehension
- (d) recognition and comprehension

Answer is = d

54. Intonation is the use of

- (a) words (b) sentences
- (c) tunes (d) syllables

Answer is = c

55. Skimming is a type of

- (a) writing (b) reading
- (c) speaking (d) listening

Answer is = b

56. Skimming means reading quickly to know

- (a) what is it about
- (b) specific piece of information
- (c) full understanding of text
- (d) none of the above

Answer is = a

57. Scanning means reading quickly to know

- (a) what is about
- (b) specific piece of information
- (c) full understanding of the text
- (d) all of the above

Answer is = b

58. Which of the titles fits the text best is the example of

- (a) skimming (b) scanning
- (c) intensive reading (d) extensive reading

Answer is = a

59. See the time table and tell the break time is the example of

- (a) skimming (b) scanning
- (c) intensive reading (d) extensive reading

Answer is = b

60. Reading the question paper in the examination hall is the example of

- (a) intensive reading (b) extensive reading
- (c) scanning (d) skimming

Answer is = a

61. Novel reading is an example of

- (a) intensive reading (b) extensive reading
- (c) scanning (d) skimming

Answer is = b

62. 3 Rs stand for

- (a) read. Recall. revise (b) read, revise, review
- (c) read, recall, review (d) read, recall, write

Answer is = c

63. in SQ 3R, Q stands for

- (a) study (b) student
- (c) summary (d) survey

Answer is = d

64. in SQ 3R, Q stands for

- (a) quotation (b) quarter
- (c) question (d) quota

Answer is = c

65. punctuation means

- (a) marks (b) regularity

(c) sound (d) alphabets

Answer is = a

66. which one is correct spelling

(a) forgetting (b) forgeting

(c) foregetting (d) foregeting

Answer is = c

67. which one is correct spelling

(a) Supredent (b) suprident

(c) superentendent (d) superintendent

Answer is = d

68. "college" is a

(a) Noun (b) pronoun

(c) Abjective (d) verb

Answer is = a

69. "you" is a

(a) Noun (b) pronoun

(c) Abjective (d) verb

Answer is = b

70 "strong" is a

(a) Noun (b) pronoun

(c) Abjective (d) verb

Answer is = c

71. "read" is a

(a) Noun (b) pronoun

(c) Abjective (d) verb

Answer is = d

72. and is a

(a) Adverb (b) preposition

(c) conjunction (d) pronoun

Answer is = c

73. what a fine day it is!

(a) Assertive sentence

(b) imperative sentence

(c) optative sentence

(d) Exclamatory sentence

Answer is = d

74. "may you live long" is a

- (a) Assertive sentence
- (b) imperative sentence
- (c) optative sentence
- (d) Exclamatory sentence

Answer is = c

75. "Ahmad is going to school" is a

- (a) Assertive sentence
- (b) imperative sentence
- (c) optative sentence
- (d) Exclamatory sentence

Answer is = a

Educational Curriculum Mcqs for Headmaster Exams

Posted by [Muneer Hayat](#) on [29 May 2013, 3:14 am](#)

Educational Curriculum Mcqs For Headmaster Exams

What is Curriculum?

- A. Overall activities of an Institution
- B. Objectivity
- C. Classroom
- D. Affective

Answer is = A

Important factor of curriculum is to help to achieve the?

- A. Objectivity
- B. Classroom
- C. Affective
- D. Students

Answer is = A

Responsible for the curriculum planning and development in Pakistani is?

- A. Objectivity
- B. Curriculum wing
- C. Affective
- D. Students

Answer is = B

Which domain of objectives is not being evaluated through our present system of examination?

- A. Objectivity
- B. Classroom

C. Affective

D. Students

Answer is = C

Which of the following is the nature of curriculum?

A. Conservative

B. Critical

C. Creative

D. All of these

Answer is =D

curriculum provides guidance for?

A. Student

B. School

C. Parents

D. Teacher

Answer is =A

Syllabus is a part of?

A. Student

B. School

C. Parents

D. Curriculum

Answer is =D

Benefits A.V Aids are that they?

A. Create interest

B. Reduce verbalization

C. Stimulate self activity

D. All of above

Answer is =D

Curriculum presents instructional material is stated by

A. Smith

B. Wheller

C. Jack kerr

D. None

Answer is =A

Relationship of subjects at different level is called?

A. Centralization

B. De centralization

C. Horizontal organization

D. Vertical organization

Answer is =D

An outline of the topics of a subject to be covered in specific time is called?

A. Curriculum

B. Course

C. Syllabus

D. None

Answer is = C

Curriculum organization used for different concepts at the same class is?

A. Vertical

B. Horizontal

C. Logical

D. None

Answer is = B

The category of Audio Visual Aids is?

A. Radio

B. Television

C. Tape recorder

D. All of these

Answer is = D

Major concern of curriculum is?

A. Personal satisfaction

B. Change in individuals behavior

C. Preparation for service

D. None

Answer is = B

The importance of curriculum in the system of education is just like a?

A. Constitution in a country

B. Provision of latest knowledge

C. Preparation of students for service

D. None

Answer is = A

Curriculum is supposed to?

A. Achieve the objectives

B. Be organized by the school

C. Both

D. None

Answer is = C

Curriculum reflects the culture of?

- A. Society
- B. Home
- C. School
- D. Area

Answer is = A

A. Learning means?

- B. Change in behavior
- C. Teaching process
- D. Curriculum
- E. None

Answer is = A

The outline of the contents is?

- A. Course
- B. Syllabus
- C. Programe
- D. All above

Answer is = B

Component of curriculum is?

- A. Evaluation
- B. Objectives
- C. Teaching strategies
- D. All

Answer is = D

Models of curriculum presently being used at any stage in Pakistan is?

- A. Activity
- B. Subject
- C. Integrated
- D. All of above

Answer is = D

The selection of the particular design is influenced by?

- A. Types
- B. Elements
- C. Foundation
- D. Principle

Answer is = C

Intelligence level of gifted student is?

- A. 140 and above

B. 110

C. 90

D. None

Answer is = A

The scope of curriculum include

A. Programme of studies

B. Programme of Activities

C. Programme of Guidance

D. All

Answer is = D

The concise Oxford Dictionary defines curriculum as a?

A. Course of learning

B. Chariot race course

C. Course of study

D. None

Answer is = B

The model of curriculum could not move above elementary stage is?

A. Core curriculum

B. Activity curriculum

C. Subject curriculum

D. None

Answer is = B

Detailed contents of the subjects for a class are called?

A. Course

B. Behavior

C. Design

D. Logical sequence

Answer is =A

A curriculum is the sum total of a school efforts to influence a child?

A. Course

B. Behavior

C. Design

D. Logical sequence

Answer is = B

Percentage of knowledge gained through observation is?

A. 75 %

B. 50 %

C. 34%

D. None

Answer is = A

The base on which the subject activities and experience are planned is called?

A. Course

B. Behavior

C. Design

D. Logical sequence

Answer is = C

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

A. Average

B. Below average

C. Above average

D. All

Answer is = D

Logical order of content organization is to arrange the content according to?

A. Course

B. Behavior

C. Design

D. Logical sequence

Answer is = D

Summative evaluation takes place?

A. In the beginning

B. At the end

C. In the middle

D. None

Answer is = B

Without suitable curriculum, aims of education

A. Can be achieved

B. Cannot be achieved

C. Can be changed

D. None

Answer is = B

How many basic components of curriculum have?

A. 2

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8

Answer is = B

Curriculum development refers to the total process of curriculum?

- A. Designing
- B. Implementing
- C. Evaluating
- D. All

Answer is = D

Which one is not the component of the curriculum?

- A. Design
- B. Evaluation
- C. Curriculum design
- D. Abilities

Answer is = A

Effectiveness of curriculum is determined by?

- A. Design
- B. Evaluation
- C. Curriculum design
- D. Abilities

Answer is = B

The arrangement of the elements of curriculum can be defined as?

- A. Design
- B. Evaluation
- C. Curriculum design
- D. Abilities

Answer is = C

The term "core curriculum" is sometimes simply called?

- A. Core
- B. Code
- C. Cope
- D. None

Answer is = A

The method used to evaluate the curriculum is?

- A. Formative Evaluation
- B. Summative Evaluation
- C. Diagnostic Evaluation
- D. A B C

Answer is = D

On way of finding out, what is going on in a class room is?

- A. Observation

- B. Education psychology
- C. Foundation of curriculum
- D. Is the purpose of life?

Answer is = A

When, what, why and How, to teach is the main task of?

- A. Observation
- B. Education psychology
- C. Foundation of curriculum
- D. Is the purpose of life?

Answer is = B

The forces that effect the development of curriculum are called?

- A. Observation
- B. Education psychology
- C. Foundation of curriculum
- D. Is the purpose of life?

Answer is = C

Philosophy and curriculum are concerned with the question of what?

- A. Observation
- B. Education psychology
- C. Foundation of curriculum
- D. Is the purpose of life?

Answer is = D

Philosophical foundation of curriculum is concerned with?

- A. Ideas
- B. Psychological foundation
- C. Society
- D. Content

Answer is = A

Student needs and interests are important in?

- A. Ideas
- B. Psychological foundation
- C. Society
- D. Content

Answer is =B

Sociological foundations are concerned with?

- A. Ideas
- B. Psychological foundation
- C. Society

D. Content

Answer is = C

Subject centered designs revolve around?

A. Ideas

B. Psychological foundation

C. Society

D. Content

Answer is = D

Nature of elements of curriculum and pattern of their organization is?

A. Curriculum design

B. Foundation of curriculum

C. Curriculum evaluation

D. Elements of curriculum

Answer is = A

A frame work of action for preparing a curriculum is?

A. Curriculum design

B. Foundation of curriculum

C. Curriculum evaluation

D. Elements of curriculum

Answer is = A

Knowledge is compartmentalized in?

A. Subject centered curriculum

B. Learner centered curriculum

C. Activity centered curriculum

D. None

Answer is = A

Prior planning is characteristic of?

A. Subject centered curriculum

B. Learner centered curriculum

C. Activity centered curriculum

D. None

Answer is =A

Explanatory methods are used in?

A. Subject centered curriculum

B. Learner centered curriculum

C. Activity centered curriculum

D. None

Answer is =A

Broad field curriculum is a modification of?

- A. Subject centered curriculum
- B. Learner centered curriculum
- C. Activity centered curriculum
- D. None

Answer is =A

Rote learning is a demerit of?

- A. Subject centered curriculum
- B. Learner centered curriculum
- C. Activity centered curriculum
- D. None

Answer is =A

Teacher training is less emphasized in?

- A. Subject centered curriculum
- B. Learner centered curriculum
- C. Activity centered curriculum
- D. None

Answer is =A

Curriculum based on thinking of John Dewey is?

- A. Subject centered curriculum
- B. Learner centered curriculum
- C. Activity centered curriculum
- D. None

Answer is =C

Prior planning is not possible in?

- A. Activity centered curriculum
- B. Integrated curriculum
- C. Decrease in number of books
- D. Horizontal organization

Answer is = A

Curriculum emphasized for primary classes is?

- A. Activity centered curriculum
- B. Integrated curriculum
- C. Decrease in number of books
- D. Horizontal organization

Answer is = B

The purpose of integrated curriculum is?

- A. Activity centered curriculum

- B. Integrated curriculum
- C. Decrease in number of books
- D. Horizontal organization

Answer is = C

The relationship of different concepts at one level is?

- A. Activity centered curriculum
- B. Integrated curriculum
- C. Decrease in number of books
- D. Horizontal organization

Answer is = D

Which is not concerned with teacher training?

- A. BISE
- B. University of Education
- C. IER
- D. DSD

Answer is = A

Examinations are conducted by?

- A. BISE
- B. University of Education
- C. IER
- D. DSD

Answer is = A

University of Education was established in?

- A. 2002
- B. 2000
- C. 1998
- D. 1992

Answer is = A

Allama Iqbal Open University was established in?

- A. 2002
- B. 1974
- C. 1998
- D. 1992

Answer is = B

The system of distance education is observed in?

- A. BISE
- B. University of Education
- C. Allama Iqbal Open University

D. None

Answer is = C

The major function of Punjab text Book Board

A. Printing books

B. Examination

C. Evaluation

D. None

Answer is = A

Making value judgment about curriculum is?

A. Curriculum evaluation

B. Objectives

C. I.Q

D. Educational institution

Answer is = A

The most important component of lesson plan is?

A. Curriculum evaluation

B. Objectives

C. I.Q

D. Educational institution

Answer is = B

To select subject matter, one should consider student?

A. Curriculum evaluation

B. Objectives

C. I.Q

D. Educational institution

Answer is = C

The implementer for curriculum is?

A. Curriculum evaluation

B. Objectives

C. I.Q

D. Educational institution

Answer is = D

The source of achieving on objectives is?

A. Curriculum evaluation

B. Objectives

C. I.Q

D. Action

Answer is = D

Posted by Muneer Hayat on [29 May 2013, 3:10 am](#)

School And Class Room Management MCQs For Headmaster Exam

The main purpose of the supervision of teaching should be the

- A. Advancement of pupil welfare
- B. Proper utilization of school facilities
- C. Carrying out of the curriculum
- D. Achievement of success in examination

Answer is = A

Supervision should be primarily

- A. Preventive and critical
- B. Preventive and corrective
- C. Constructive and creative
- D. Construction and critical

Answer is = C

The basic purpose of supervision is to help

- A. Teachers in improving methods
- B. Teachers in understanding pupil
- C. Children learn more effectively
- D. Teachers in dealing pupils

Answer is = C

The elementary school teachers are directly responsible to the

- A. Headmaster
- B. Deo
- C. Parents
- D. Students

Answer is = A

The criticism most frequently leveled at school administration is that:

- A. They like praise
- B. They are too lazy
- C. They fail to provide leadership
- D. They do not know teacher

Answer is = C

The school headmaster are expected to

- A. Put into operation the course of study
- B. Hold daily meetings

C. Prepare the budget

D. All of the above

Answer is = A

A supervisor is one who

A. Provides friendly help

B. Inspects classrooms

C. Gives directions

D. Criticizes the teaching method

Answer is = A

The effective supervision is indicated by

A. Good relations between teacher and supervisors

B. Helping teacher in their teaching

C. Helping teachers becoming more self sufficient

D. Criticizing teacher's lessons

Answer is = C

The school policy should be determined by:

A. The professional educators

B. Headmasters

C. Citizens d

D. Citizens and educators

Answer is =D

The chief responsibility of the principal is

A. Organize and administer the guidance programmed

B. Provide leadership in instructional plan

C. Maintain school records

D. Handle discipline problems

Answer is =B

Indication of democratic attitude is

A. Equal rights

B. Participation

C. Cooperation

D. All of the above

Answer is =D

The history of administration goes back to

A. 5000 BC

B. 4000BC

C. 800BC

D. 1000BC

Answer is =A

Administration means

A. To look after

B. To protect

C. To run

D. To establish

Answer is =A

The function of educational administration and management is

A. Instructional tasks

B. Non instructional tasks

C. Both a and b

D. None

Answer is =C

Provision of good educational environment is

A. Instructional tasks

B. Non instructional tasks

C. Both a and b

D. None

Answer is =A

Arrangement of physical resources is

A. Instructional tasks

B. Non instructional tasks

C. Both

D. None

Answer is =B

The main types of administration are

A. 2

B. 3

C. 6

D. 9

Answer is =B

Which is not the type of administration

A. Instructional administration

B. Authoritarian administration

C. Democratic administration

D. Laissez Faire administration

Answer is = A

Which is not the characteristic of authoritative administration

- A. Rudeness
- B. Suppression the subordinates
- C. Strict discipline
- D. Sharing

Answer is = D

Authoritative administration is based on

- A. Dictatorship
- B. Mutual sharing
- C. Non interference
- D. None

Answer is =A

Democratic administration is based on

- A. Dictatorship
- B. Mutual sharing
- C. Non interference
- D. None

Answer is =B

Laissez Faire administration is based on

- A. Dictatorship
- B. Mutual sharing
- C. Non interference
- D. None

Answer is =C

Boss is right is the feature of

- A. Instructional administration
- B. Authoritarian administration
- C. Democratic administration
- D. Laissez Faire administration

Answer is =B

Respect of opinion is the feature of

- A. Instructional administration
- B. Authoritarian administration
- C. Democratic administration
- D. Laissez Faire administration

Answer is =C

Sense of responsibility is not cared in

- A. Instructional administration

- B. Authoritarian administration
- C. Democratic administration
- D. Laissez Faire administration

Answer is =D

Literal meaning of supervision is

- A. Superior knowledge and power
- B. Superior knowledge and service
- C. Superior efforts and services
- D. None of these

Answer is =A

“Supervision is not to control the teacher but to work cooperatively” is the saying of

- A. Glatthorn
- B. Hoy and Forsyth
- C. Harris
- D. Glickman

Answer is = B

In teaching learning process supervision is usually carried out by

- A. Principal
- B. Teacher
- C. Parents
- D. Society

Answer is = A

Assessment of how well a school is performing is

- A. Administration
- B. Supervision
- C. Inspection
- D. All of the above

Answer is =C

According to Fayol, elements of administration are

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 5
- D. 2

Answer is = B

According to Gulick and Urwick, elements of administration are

- A. 7
- B. 5
- C. 8

D. 9

Answer is = A

In "POSDCORB" CO stands for

- A. Cooperation
- B. Collection
- C. Coordinating
- D. Correlation

Answer is =C

To make arrangements is the part of

- A. Planning
- B. Organizing
- C. Commanding
- D. Coordinating

Answer is = B

Execution of plans and decisions is the part of

- A. Planning
- B. Organizing
- C. Commanding
- D. Coordinating

Answer is =C

To bring harmony among all the elements of programme is

- A. Planning
- B. Organizing
- C. Commanding
- D. Coordinating

Answer is =D

School Budget includes

- A. Development expenditure
- B. Non development expenditure
- C. Both an and b
- D. None of a and b

Answer is =C

BM stands for

- A. Budget Money
- B. Budget Monitoring
- C. Budget Materials
- D. Budget Manual

Answer is = D

Non development budget includes

- A. Salaries
- B. Running expenditures
- C. Maintenance of building
- D. All of the above

Answer is = D

New Libraries laboratories etc are constructed under

- A. Development Budget
- B. Non development budget
- C. Both a and b
- D. None

Answer is = A

Leadership is the ability

- A. To influence
- B. To motivate
- C. To achieve organizational goals
- D. All of the above

Answer is =

Munir Hayat development means

- A. Recruiting Munir Hayat
- B. Training Munir Hayat
- C. Increasing Munir Hayat
- D. Decreasing Munir Hayat

Answer is = B

Selecting one course of action among various alternatives is

- A. Planning
- B. Organizing
- C. Decision making
- D. Coordinating

Answer is = C

Who is called father of scientific management theory

- A. Fredrick Tylor
- B. Henry Fayol
- C. Terry and Franklin
- D. Elton Mayo

Answer is = A

Who is the father of operational management theory

- A. Fredrick Tylor

- B. Henry Fayol
- C. Terry and Franklin
- D. Elton Meo

Answer is = B

All Govt. grants and expenditures are maintained in

- A. Cash Register
- B. Acquittance Roll
- C. Stock Register
- D. Contingent Register

Answer is = A

In case of GPF advance , the number of installments for refunding is

- A. 24
- B. 32
- C. 65
- D. 41

Answer is = A

Developing alternatives is a step of

- A. Organization
- B. Planning
- C. Direction
- D. Control

Answer is = B

How funds in a given period will be obtained and spent is

- A. Allocation
- B. Expenditure
- C. Budget
- D. Reciept

Answer is = C

Types of supervision encouraging variety , originality and independent experimentation is

- A. Preventive
- B. Corrective
- C. Creative
- D. Construction

Answer is = C

Who advocated bureaucratic theory

- A. Campbell
- B. Herzberg
- C. Henry Fayol

D. Max Weber

Answer is = D

Directing must be consistent with

A. Organizational policies

B. Procedures

C. Job descriptions

D. All of the above

Answer is = D

In case of new recruitment the probation period is

A. 3 Years

B. 5 Years

C. 8 Years

D. 9 Years

Answer is = A

The power delegated throughout an organization is

A. Control

B. Command

C. Decentralization

D. Centralization

Answer is = C

The father of modern theory of management is

A. Tyler

B. Henry Fayol

C. Max Weber

D. Gullick

Answer is = B

The smallest interacting parts of a system are

A. Input

B. Component

C. Structure

D. Feedback

Answer is = B

Which pension is granted to civil servant who retires in the age of sixty

A. Superannuation

B. Invalid

C. Retiring

D. Compensation

Answer is = A

All financial transaction of the school occurring from day to day is entered

- A. Cash Book
- B. Stock Register
- C. Service Book
- D. Log Book

Answer is = A

The process of directing others, towards the accomplishment of some objectives is

- A. Communication
- B. Managing
- C. Leadership
- D. None

Answer is = B

Micro planning is done in

- A. Top Management
- B. Middle Management
- C. Lower Management
- D. Middle and Lower Management

Answer is =D

The ACR cannot be initiated for the period of less than

- A. Two months
- B. Three months
- C. Five months
- D. Four months

Answer is = B

The individual in the group given the task of directing and coordinating is

- A. Leader
- B. Supervisor
- C. Instructor
- D. Guide

Answer is = B

A choice made between two or more alternative is called

- A. Assumption
- B. Decision
- C. Reporting
- D. None

Answer is = B

The cash book is maintained by

- A. DDO

B. EDO

C. DEO

D. Dy.DEO

Answer is = A

Authoritarian model is more suitable for

A. Confidence

B. Improvement

C. Achievement

D. Discipline

Answer is = D

Teacher salaries and allowances collectively are written in

A. Cash Register

B. Acquaintance Roll

C. Contingent Register

Answer is = A

To motivate the other to achieve certain goals is

A. Planning

B. Leading

C. Controlling

D. Organizing

Answer is =B

A programme of activities which is designed to attain educational ends is

A. Learning

B. Curriculum

C. Instruction

D. Syllabi

Answer is = B

Superannuation retirement age in Pakistan is

A. 60 Years

B. 65 Years

C. 75 Years

D. 80 Years

Answer is = A

Pension is given if the retirement is after service of

A. 25 years

B. 30 years

C. 45 years

D. 50 years

Answer is = A

Person who possesses qualities of leadership is

A. Leader

B. Manager

C. Muneer Hayat

D. Officer

Answer is = A

The process of making judgment is called

A. Budgeting

B. Evaluation

C. Demonstration

D. Documentation

Answer is = B

The characteristics of good planner are

A. Optimistic

B. Motivator

C. Producer

D. All of them

Answer is = D

What does E and D Rules mean

A. Efficiency and duty rules

B. Efficiency and department rules

C. Efficiency and discipline rules

D. Efficiency and discipline rules

Answer is = C

A.D.P is an abbreviation of

A. Annual development programme

B. Annual duty programme

C. Annual division of performance

D. Annual debating programme

Answer is =A

The power is concentrated in the hands of one or few people in

A. Control

B. Command

C. Decentralization

D. Centralization

Answer is =D

What is central to administration

- A. Organization
- B. Communication
- C. Decision making
- D. Coordination

Answer is =C

In POSDIR, R stands for

- A. Reporting
- B. Response reply
- C. Representing
- D. Directing

Answer is =A

S.N.E is an abbreviation of

- A. Schedule of new experience
- B. Schedule of new entry
- C. Schedule of new expenditure
- D. System of new entry

Answer is =B

The level of school administration can best be judged through

- A. Head teacher
- B. Beautiful building
- C. Learning outcomes
- D. Teachers students relations

Answer is = C

Acquittance roll is used for

- A. Salary disbursement
- B. Stock
- C. Govt . grants
- D. Expenditures

Answer is =A

The degree to which organizational resources contribute to productivity is

- A. Effectiveness
- B. Efficiency
- C. Out put
- D. Production

Answer is = B

All transaction should be entered in which register

- A. Fee

- B. Cash
- C. Funds
- D. With drawl

Answer is = B

Coordinating , stimulating and directing the growth of teacher is the purpose of

- A. Administration
- B. Inspection
- C. Supervision
- D. Management

Answer is =B

The concept of inspection was first introduced in

- A. Pakistan
- B. India
- C. England
- D. China

Answer is = C

Budgeting is an estimation of

- A. Income and investment
- B. Investment
- C. Income and expenditure
- D. All of the above

Answer is = C

The authorized person of Muneer Hayat performance is

- A. Teacher
- B. Head teacher
- C. Student
- D. Clerk

Answer is =B

Topics For Headmaster Headmistress posts,

Meanings of education

Scope of education

Types of education

Formal

Non-formal

Informal

Elements of Educational Process

Aims

Curriculum

Pedagogy
Evaluation

Foundations of Education

Philosophical

Meaning and Scope of Educational Philosophy

Areas of Educational Philosophy

Epistemology

Ontology

Axiology

Educational Philosophies

Perennialism

Essentialism

Progressivism

Islamic

Psychological

Meaning and Scope of Educational Psychology

Role of Psychology in:

Curriculum

Pedagogy

Evaluation

B.ED MCQS FOR HEADMASTER EXAM

Education in Pakistan

First Education Conference 1947

Commission on National Education 1959

The New Education Policy 1969-70

The Educational Policy 1972-80

National Educational Policy 1979

National Education Policy 1992

National Education Policy 1998-2010