

Must Read, General Knowledge

- Iran was first to recognize Pakistan.
- Pakistan opened its first embassy in Iran.
- Egypt was first to open its embassy in Pakistan. (chk)
- First governor of State Bank Zahid Hussain.
- First Lady governor Rana Liaquat Ali (Sindh) 1973-1976.
- First lady federal minister Vikarun Nisa Noor (Tourism).
- First state to join Pakistan was Bahawalpur, 1954.
- Pak: cricket team first visited England.(chk: India)
- First captain of cricket team Abdul Hafeez Kardar.
- First century Nazar Mohammad against India in 1954 in Lucknow.
- First Woman University is located in Rawalpindi.
- First governor of Punjab=Francis Moody.
- First CM of Punjab=Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot.
- First Governor of Sindh=Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.
- First CM of Sindh=Ayub Khoro.
- First Governor of Baluchistan=Lt: General Riaz Hussain.
- First CM of Baluchistan=Attaullah Mengal.
- First Chief Justice of Pak: Sir Abdur Rasheed.
- First PM of Azad Kashmir=Abdul Hamid Khan.
- First President of AJK=Sardar Ibrahim Khan.
- First Commander-in-Chief of Pak: Army was Frank Miles.
- First chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee was General Mohd: Sahrif.
- First chief of Staff of armed forces was General Tikka Khan.
- First governor State Bank was Zahid Hussain.
- First daily newspaper is Amroz 1947.
- First lady pilot was Shukriya Khanum.
- First museum of Pak established in Karachi in 1950.
- First Bank was United Bank (7th August, 1947)
- First Agriculture Reforms in Pak: Jan: 24, 1959.
- First Chief Election Commissioner of Pak: Mr. Khan F.M.Khan (25th March, 1956)
- Election Commission was created on 23rd March, 1956 under Article 137 of 1956 constitution.
- First Muslim Commander in Chief of Pak: Ayub Khan.
- First Radio Station established was of Karachi.
- First T.V station was setup at Lahore on Nov: 26, 1964.
- First lady Major General in Pak: Dr. Shahida Malik.
- First Space satellite was launched by Pak: in 1990.
- First private TV Channel STN launched in 1990.
- First Chairman Senate was Habibullah Khan.
- First woman judge of High Court: Majida Rizvi.
- First constructed barrage of Pak: Sukkur Barrage.
- First Secretary General of Pak: Ch: Mohd: Ali.
- Agro museum is at Lailpur.
- First bio-gas plant was installed in 1974.

- First woman bank established on Dec: 1, 1989.
- Badshahi mosque built in 1670 A.D.
- Designation of GG changed into President on 23rd March, 1956.
- Largest Hockey stadium is National Hockey Stadium Lahore.
- First minority minister of Pak: Joginder Nath Mandal held the portfolio of law.
- First Atomic Reactor established in Islamabad in 1956. (chk).
- Largest railway tunnel is Khojak.
- Smallest dam of Pak: Warsak dam.
- Largest fort of Pak: "Rani Kot".
- City Bank is the largest bank in the country.(chk: Habib Bank)
- Nishan-e-Pak: is the highest civil award of Pak:
- Second highest civil award is Hilal-e-Pak:
- Ayub National Park (Rawalpindi) is the largest Park in Pakistan.
- Lahore Museum is the biggest in Pak: (chk)
- Largest Railway station is Lahore.
- Highest Pass is Muztag Pass which connects Gilgit to Xinkiyang.
- Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal or Sukkur Barrage or Lance Down Pull built in 1936.
- Largest Cement Plant is Lucky Cement Plant near Luki Marwat.
- Largest road is Shahrah-e-Pak:
- Shortest river is Ravi.
- Smallest division is Karachi.
- Largest division is Kalat.
- Largest division of Sindh is Therparkar.
- Habib Bank Plaza Karachi has 23 stories (345 ft)
- Minar-e-Pak: is 196 ft, 8 inches high.
- Pakistan has its longest boundary with Afghanistan.
- Pakistan is 34th largest country in the world, 6th population wise.
- Smallest civil award is Tamg-e-Khidmat.
- First census of Indo-Pak: 1881.
- Highest dam is Mangla dam.
- Pak: expedition to Antarctica reached on 5 Jan, 1991 established Jinnah Research Station
- Longest tenure as Governor General was Ghulam Mohammad.
- Longest tenure as President was Ayub Khan.
- Longest period of rule was of Zia.
- Longest tenure as PM was of Liaquat Ali
- Shortest tenure as PM of Ayub Khan (3 days) then Shujaat Hussain (47 days).
- Shortest tenure as President is of Bhutto.
- Shortest tenure as Governor General is of Quaid.
- Longest tenure as Governor General is of Ghulam Mohd:
- Largest library is Quaid-e-Azam library.
- Largest University is in Punjab.
- Oldest university is in Punjab.
- The only non-military shaheed to receive Nishan-e-Haider was Subaidar Lalik Jan he belonged to NLI.
- Highest peak of Sulaiman mountains is Takht-e-Sulaiman.

- Highest peak is K2 (Goodwin Austin 5,611 meters)
- 2nd largest glacier of Pak: is Batura.
- Largest Island of Pak: is Manora.
- Smallest city is Jhelum.
- Longest tunnel rail= Khojak (2.43 miles) (Baluchistan), road=Lowari Tunnel (5 miles), water=Warsak Dam Tunnel (3.5 miles).
- Rainiest city is Rawalpindi.
- Rainiest place is Murree.
- First Medical College was Nishtar Medical College.
- Smallest Dam is Warsak dam.
- Largest mountain range is Karakoram.
- First to receive Nishan-e-Hyder was Mohd: Sarwar Shaheed.
- First private airline of Pakistan is Hajvari.
- Pak's Second largest city is Lahore.
- Abdur Rasheed was the first chief Justice was the first chief justice of Pakistan.
- Zafarullah Khan was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
- Keenjhar is the largest man made lake in Pakistan.
- Manchar Lake is the biggest lake of Pakistan.
- Trich Mir is the highest peak of Hindu Kush.
- Largest coal mine is in Quetta.
- In Pakistan, first woman bank was established in the year 1989.
- Pakistan's first geo-scientific laboratory is functioning in Islamabad.
- The highest point of the Khyber Pass is Landhi Kotal.
- The first atomic power station of Pakistan was installed in Karachi.
- The First President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D. Eisenhower
- Largest airline is PIA.
- Largest airport is Quaid-e-Azam International Airport, Karachi.
- Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal.
- Largest dam is Terbela.
- Largest desert is Thar.
- Largest district is Khuzdar (Baluchistan).
- Largest industrial unit is Pak: Steel Mill.
- Largest industry is Textile.
- Largest island is Manora (Karachi)
- Largest Jungle is Changa Manga (Kasur).
- Largest lake (artificial) is Keenjhar.
- Largest lake (natural) is Manchar.
- Largest library is Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
- Largest mine is Salt Mines of Khewra.
- Largest motorway is Lahore-Islamabad.
- Largest museum is National Museum, Karachi.
- Largest circulated Urdu newspaper is Jang, English is The News.
- Largest nuclear reactor is KANUPP, Karachi.
- Largest oil field is Dhurnal Oil Field.

- Largest park is Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi.
- Largest Radio Station is Islamabad.
- Largest university is Punjab University, Lahore.
- Longest coast is of Baluchistan (771 km)
- Largest railway platform is of Rohri.
- Longest railway track: Karachi to Landi Kotal.
- Longest road: Karachi to Peshawar.
- First TV station in Pakistan started at Lahore.
- Pakistan's first radio station was set up at Karachi

- 1=on 20th sep 2012;Supreme court verdict on dual nationality issue disqualified (11MPS)
- 2=When Malala Yousafzai,a youth activist was shots and injured?(oct 9,2012)
- 3=On oct 17,2012 senate passed which bill?(Drug Regulatory Authority Bill)
- 4=on NOV 6,2012 US court upheld conviction of (DR.Afia siddiqui)
- 5=on which date UNICEF launched Malala Fund for girls Education (Dec 10,2012)
- 6=which political party emerged winner in 2013 General Elections?(PML N)
- 7=On which Date,Nawaz sharif was elected PM for a third time?(june 5,2013)
- 8=who Becae the New Speaker National Assembly in june 2013 (Ayaz Sadiq)
- 9=Who Was Appointed new Attorney General of pakistan on june 7,2013 (Arfan Qadir)
- 10=on which date,the Fedral Budget 2013-2014 was unveiled?(june 12,2013)
- 11=When militants destroyed the Quaid.I.Azam Residency Ziarat?(jan 15,2013)
- 12=Whem PM Nawaz sharif announced to initiate building of Gadani Energy Corridor?(july 23,2013)
- 13=Who Was Elected the 12th president of pakistan on 30th july,2013?(Mamnoon Hussain)
- 14=When Pm Nawaz Sharif with saudi king Abdullah in Makkag? (Aug,2013)
- 15=When Hakimullah Mehsud was killed in US Drone strike?(Nov 1,2013)
- 16=When Gen.Raheel Sharif took over as Army Chief?(Nov 29,2013)
- 17=WHAT IS the Length of Tarbela dam?(1744km)
- 18=What is the hight of Tarbela Dam?(143M)
- 19=Tarbela Dam was Constructed in (1976)
- 20=Warsak Dam is located on?(River Kabul)
- 21=Chashma Barrage is constructed on(River indus)
- 22=Gudu Barrage was constructed on which river?(indus)
- 23=Total Number of Barrages made on the indus is(6)
- 24=on which river,Kalabagh Dam is supposed to be built?(indus)
- 25=From Where Jhelum River starts?(Occupied Kashmir)

Most important G.k/Curunt Affair For NTS Educators

- 1=President (Sadar Mamnoon)
- 2=Prime Minister (Nawaz Sharif)
- 3=Chief Of Army (Raheel Sharif)
- 4=Chief Of Naval Staf (Admiral Zaka Ullah)
- 5=Air Chief Marshal (M Sohail)
- 6=Chairman senat (Raza Rubani)
- 7=Leader of Oposition senate (Aitzaz Ahsan)

8=Deputy chairman Senat (Abdul ghafoor i think)
 9=SPEAKER national Assambly (Ayaz Sadaq)
 10=Deputy Speaker (Anasi shb i think)
 11=Oposition Leader in National Assambly (Khursheed Shah)
 12=Total number of Seats Minorities in senat (10) not confirm
 13=national Assambly Total No of Seats (342)
 14=governer Punjab (Rafiq Rajwana)
 15=Chief Minister punjab(Mian shahbaz sharif)
 16=Governer Stant Bank (Ashraf Mehmood waghra i thnk)
 17=Atorny Grnl pakistan (salman Aslam)
 18=Chairman PCB (Shehar yar khan i think)
 19=Chairman Wapda (Syed Raghil Abbas) not confirm
 20=Chairman of NAB (Ch Qamar u Zaman)
 21=Chairman Joint chief of staf (Gnral Rashid Mehmood i think)
 22=DgISI (Gnrl Rizwan akhtar)
 23=Seats of Senat (110)
 24=IMF kab bana (Dec 1945)
 25=UNO kab banai gai (24 oct 1945)
 26=America ka mojudoda President Barak ubama ka konsa num list mein?(44)
 27=pakistan Ko Nobal prize kab mila (1979)
 28=Pakistani First Chief Justice (Justice Sir Abdul Rasheed)
 29=2nd Governer Gnrl of pakistan (Khawaja Nazmu Din)
 30=Pakistan Biggest Dam (Tarbela Dam)

GENERAL INFORMATION OF PAKISTAN.READ FULL 30 MCQS

1=when Pakistan won the cricket world cup?(1992)
 2=The National language of pakistan is:(Urdu)
 3=The National Game of pakistan is:(Hockey)
 4=Pakistan,s National tree is (Deodar)
 5=Pakistan,s national juice is (Sugarcane juice)
 6=National Bird of pak (Chukor)
 7=NATIONAL Animal Of pak is (Markhor)
 8=Which is the oldest airline of pakistan?(oriented Airways)
 9=Who is the national poet of pak?(Allama iqbal)
 10=Who composed the verses of the National Anthem?(Hafeez Jallandhri)
 11=When pakistan conducted its first series of nuclear explosions?(may 1998)
 12=WHERE THE pakistan,s first radio station was setup?(Karachi)
 13=Which is the most densely populated province of pakistan?(punjab)
 14=Which is the thinly poplulated province of pakistan?(Baluchistan)
 15=Which is the Largest univrsty of pak?(PU Ihr)
 16=The new name of micro finance band is: (Khashali Bank)
 17=who composed the tune of National Anthem of pakistan?(Abdul karim chagla)
 18=The First Rocket launched by pakistan was(Rahbar)
 19=Which is the Largest jungle of pakistan?(Changa Manga)
 20=When was the first women bank established in pakstn (Dec 1,1989)
 21=What is the range of Ghauri 1 Missile?(1500Km)
 22=What is the total length of "Line of control;(720 km)
 23=When pakistans govt approved the national Anthem?(1954)
 24=Chief Election commissioner of pakistan is appointed for the term of:(3 years)
 25=The Number of Judges of Supreme court of pakistan is fixed at:(17)
 26=imp..the no of amendments in the pakistans constitution r(19)
 27=Picture printed of the Back of RS.5000 Note (Faisal Mosque)
 28=A Senator is Elected in pakstn for (6 years)
 29=When ,Jasmine, was selected as the national flower of pakistan?(1961)

30=Blind Dolphins r found in which river of pakistan(indus)

Topic=Pedagogy

(General Methods of Teaching) MCQS for NTs 9,14,16

1=Solo Taxonomy consists of levels (4)

2=Two Or More Aspects are understood in (Multistructural level)

3=SOLO Taxonomy was presented by (Biggs nd Collis)

4=SoLO Stands for?

(Structure of the observed Learning output)

5=Symposium is a type of (Discussion method)

6=Arm strong was the exponent of (Heuristic method)

7=Activity involves (Physical and mental action)

8=We move from specific to general in (inductive method)

9=practice is made in (Drill method)

10=The Socratic method is known as (Question Answer method)

11=Duration of lessons in macro lesson plan is (35 to 45 min)

12=American approach emphasizes (Learning objectives)

13=which one is not the type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives (Micro lesson plan)

14=Drama or role play is useful for teaching (History)

15=Which is not the objective of drama/role play (Do make rehearsals)

16=The Number of students in cooperative Learning Groups are (3 to 4)

17=cooperative Learning is an alternative to (Competitive models)

18=the Students like to spend the most of the time with (peers)

19=peer culture constitutes (Socialization)

20=CAI stands for (Computer Assisted instruction)

21=Which is not the mode of CAI (Question Mode)

22=Example of Cognitive domain is:(Describe a topic)

23=At the highest level of hierarchy is (Evaluation)

24=The Hiest level of cognitive domain is (Evaluation)

25=Educational objctvs hv been divided into (3 domains)

26=Taxonomy of educational objctvs was presented in (1956)

27=The classification of cognitive domain was presented by (Benjamin S.Bloom)

28=Cognitive Domain hv (6 Subgroups)

29=The Lowest level of Learning in cognitive domain is (Knowledge)

30=Knowing/memorizing and recalling is concerned with (Knowledge)

Very Important Materiel about Education

Every system of education is based on ?

a. Ideology of nation b. Social development c. Intellectual development d. Skill development

Answer is = a

Word philosophy is derived from ?

a. Alpha and Amphia b. Phila and Sophia c. Sila and Sophia d. Neo and Latvia

Answer is = b

Expected life outcomes from education are referred as ?

a. Learning b. Evaluation c. Aims d. Pedagogy

Answer is = c

Being the science of wisdom philosophy aims at ?

a. Search for activity b. Search for reality c. Search for probability d. Search for utility

Answer is = b

The first head of the Deoband was ?

A. Maulana shah wali ullah B. Maulana M. Yaqub Nanautwi C. Maulana Mehmood ul Hassan
D. Shabir Ahmand Usmani Answer is = B

The Deoband academy was totally ?

A. Personal B. Government C. Non government D. Semi government Answer is = C

The Deoband movement used curriculum revision as ?

A. Motive B. Need C. Agreement D. Improvement Answer is = A

The Ulma of Deobond played a vital role in ?

A. Spreading English cultures B. Struggle for independence C. Awarding scholarship D. Science education Answer is =B

The Deoband was established in ?

A. 1857 B. 1867 C. 1885 D. 1866 Answer is = B

The salient features of Deoband movement was ?

A. English system of education B. Proliferation of science C. Revival of religious spirit
D. Literature Answer is = C

The Deoband movement ignored ?

A. Science B. Philosophy C. Logic D. Religion Answer is = A

M.A.O High school was established in ?

A. 1857 B. 1865 C. 1875 D. 1885

Answer is = C

M.A.O High school was given the rank of college in ?

A. 1864 B. 1877 C. 1889 D. 1842

Answer is = B

Scientific society was established by ?

A. Sir Allama Iqbal B. Sir syed Ahmad Khan C. Maulana Muhammad Ali johar D. Quad e Azam

Answer is = B

M.A.O colleghe was elevated to Aligarh university in ?

A. 1854 B. 1846 C. 1940 D. 1920 Answer is grin emoticon

The major impact of the Aligarh movement was ?

A. Political training B. Teaching of English C. Social activities D. Religious activities

Answer is = A

The major objective of Aligarh movement was to promote ?

A. Education B. Hatred for Hinds C. Scientific look D. Literacy Answer is = C

Which one was not among the purposes of Aligarh movement ?

A. To reduce hatred of British B. To prepose Muslims to learn English
C. To prepare Muslims against Hindus D. To prepare Muslims to learn science

Answer is = C

Jamia Millia Islamia was established on ?

A. 1900 B. 1930 C. 1974 D. 1962 Answer is = B

Jamia Millia Islamia was established by ?

A. Sir syed Ahmad khan B. Moulana shaukat ali johar C. Hakeem ajmal

D. Moulana M. Ali johar Answer is = D

In Jamia Millia, the medium of instruction was ?

A. English B. Arabic C. Son D. Urdu Answer is = D

In jamia millia , the translation of Holy Quran was taught as ?

A. Stage 1 B. Stage 2 C. Stage 3 D. Stage 4 Answer is = A

Jamia Millia could not become popular among Muslims due to its opposition to ?

A. Hindus B. British C. Two nation theory D. Tehrik e khilafat Answer is = C

Jamia Millia emphasized on ?

A. Religious education B. Science education C. Both a and b D. None of these

Answer is = C

Anjman Himayat e Islam was established in ?

A. Lahore B. Lucknow C. Dehli D. Calcuta Answer is = A

Anjman Himayat e Islam was established on ?

A. 1887 B. 1854 C. 1896 D. 1874 Answer is = A

The founder of Anjman Hamayat e Islam was ?

A. Sir syed Ahmad khan B. Caliph Hamid ud Din C. Molana shibli nomani

D. Allam iqbal Answer is = B

Nadva tul ulema was established on ?

A. 1894 B. 1852 C. 1864 D. 1879 Answer is = A

Nadva Tul Ulema was established in ?

A. Dehli B. Lucknow C. Deoban D. Aligar Answer is = B

Nadua Tul Ulema was established on the initiative of ?

A. Molana shibli nomani B. Sir syed Ahmad khan C. Caliph Hamid ud Din D. Molana Ali johar

Answer is = A

The first administrator of Nadva Tul Ulema was ?

A. Molana Shibli Nomani B. Sir syed Ahmad khan C. Molana Ali johar D. Molana M. Ali Mangheri

Answer is = D

Education conference 1947 was held in ?

A. Peshawar B. Lahore C. Quetta D. Karachi Answer is = D

Education conference 1947 was presided by ?

A. Quaid e Azam B. Fazal ur Rehman C. Liaqat ali khan D. Abdul Rub Nishtar Answer is = B

Objective of education under education conference 1947 were ?

A. Conformity with Ideology of life B. Economic development C. Character formation

D. All of above Answer is = D

According to the recommendations of Indian Education Commission, govt. took the responsibility of ?

A. Primary education B. Secondary education C. Religious education D. Higher education

Answer is = A

Council of Technical Education was recommended to establish under ?

A. Education conference 1947 B. National Education commission 1959

C. National education policy 1970 D. Natural education policy 1972 Answer is = A

National Education Commission 1959 was established under the headship of ?

A. Fazal ur Rhman B. Liaqat ali khan C. S.M Sharif D. Abdul rub nishtar Answer is = C

Objectives of education under National Education Commission 1959 were ?

A. Spritual values B. Ideology of Pakistan C. Development of individuality D. All of the above

Answer is = D

Text Book Board was recommended to establish under ?

A. Education conference 1947 B. National Education commission 1959

C. National education policy 1970 D. Natural education policy 1972 Answer is = B

National Education Policy 1970 was headed by ?

A. Fazal ur Rehman B. S.M Sharif C. Noor khan D. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada Answer is = D

Private educational institutions were nationalized under ?

A. Education conference 1947 B. National Education commission 1959

C. National education policy 1970 D. Natural education policy 1972 Answer is = C

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

A. 5 B. 12 C. 10 D. 18 Answer is = C

Open University was established under the policy ?

A. 1972 B. 1985 C. 1964 D. 1932 Answer is = A

The focus of national education policy 1978 was on ?

A. Islamic values B. Ideology of Pakistan C. Both a and b D. None Answer is = C

Charter Act was presented in ?

A. 1800 B. 1813 C. 1800 D. 1820 Answer is = B

According to charter Act 1813, education is the responsibility of ?

A. Governor B. East India company C. Madarus D. Local Govt Answer is = B

The amount set apart by East India Company for educational purpose will be RS. ?

A. 100000 B. 15000 C. 1400 D. 12000 Answer is = A

The objective of education according to charter act was ?

A. Islamic education B. Technical education C. Preaching Christianity

D. Preaching Hinduism Answer is = C

The medium of instruction for promotion of scientific knowledge according to charter Act will be ?

A. Urdu B. Hindi C. English D. Sansikrit Answer is = C

The charter Act of East India Company was renewed in ?

A. 1833 B. 1844 C. 1855 D. 1952 Answer is = A

East India Company could not implement charter Act for ?

A. 5 years B. 10 years C. 8 years D. 4 years Answer is = B

Lord Macaulay/Bentick Resolution was passed in?

A. 1852 B. 1835 C. 1946 D. 1742 Answer is = B

Which is not the characteristic of Lord Macaulay Report ?

A. Revival of eastern knowledge B. Proliferation of western knowledge

C. English a instruction medium D. All of above Answer is = A

According to Lord Macaulay one purpose of education was ?

A. To develop moral values B. To produce clerks C. Intelectual development

D. Physical development Answer is = B

Charles wood Dispatch was presented in ?

A. 1854 B. 1833 C. 1854 D. 1920 Answer is = C

Under wood Dispatch in 1857, three universities established were ?

A. Bombay , Calcutta , Madras B. Karachi C. Peshawar D. Lahore Answer is = A

Punjab University was established in ?

A. 1887 B. 1892 C. 1854 D. 1974 Answer is = A

Indian education commission was established under headship of ?

A. Sir Cahasles wood B. Lord Maculay C. Sir William Hunter D. Sir Thomas Answer is = C

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 grin emoticon

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 grin emoticon

Benefits A.V Aids are that they?

A. Create interest B. Reduce verbalization C. Stimulate self activity D. All of above

Answer is grin emoticon

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 grin emoticon

An outline of the topics of a subject to the 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. Programme 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

Mathematics MCQS

$\frac{5}{8}$ % is equal to what?

- A. $\frac{0.5}{8}$ B. $\frac{1}{160}$ C. $\frac{1}{200}$ D. $\frac{1}{800}$

0.036 in terms of percent is:

- A. 36% B. 6.36% C. 3.60% D. 360%

45% of 600 is equal to:

- A. 300 B. 270 C. 350 D. 250

What is $\frac{1}{5}$ % of 6000?

- A. 120 B. 12 C. 1200 D. 500

What percent of $\frac{3}{5}$ is $\frac{3}{10}$?

- A. 25% B. 20% C. 60% D. 50%

What is 5% of 20%?

- A. 1% B. 10% C. 100% D. 0.10%

What percent of 3.5 kg is 70 gram?

A. 20% B. 2% C. 0.20% D. 200%

What will be 60% of a number whose 80% is 320?

A. 240 B. 450 C. 500 D. 600

550 after a decrease of 70% is:

A. 400 B. 385 C. 450 D. 165

After an increase of 28% 825 is equal to what?

A. 956 B. 1056 C. 1200 D. 960

If y% of x is 29 then value of y is.

A. 2900 B. $\frac{xy}{100}$ C. $\frac{2900}{x}$ D. 29y E. $\frac{xy}{2900}$

If x% of y is 29x then value of y is:

A. 29y B. 2900 C. $\frac{29x}{100}$ D. $\frac{xy}{100}$ E. $\frac{2900}{xy}$

If 28 out of 40 seats on a table were occupied what percents of the seats were not occupied?

A. 15% B. 20% C. 30% D. 42.80% E. 70%

If 40% of M equals 20% of A what percent of A is M?

A. 12% B. 200% C. 33 1/3% D. 50% E. 120%

What is the percent discount on a trouser marked down from \$160 to \$120?

A. 10% B. 20% C. 22 D. 25% E. 33 1/3%

70% of 14 is 14% of what number?

A. 30 B. 45 C. 50 D. 65 E. 70

If 80% of Z is 200. What is 70% of Z?

A. 175 B. 200 C. 900 D. 1400 E. 1750

18. If Rabias average rose from 62 to 82 by what percent did her average increase?

A. 33.33% B. 32.80% C. 33% D. 35.00% E. 40%

The price of a bundle of pens rose from 10 cents to 15 cents. What is the percent increase in price?

A. 30% B. 30.50% C. 33.33% D. 35% E. 50%

A small shop contains 25 pairs of shoes. If 20% are joggers how many are not joggers?

A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20 E. 25

Islamiat Mcqs Test

i. Who advised Abu Bakr (R.A) to compile the Quran:

a. Hazrat Umar (R.A) b. Hazrat Uthman (R.A) c. Hazrat Ali (R.A) d. Hazrat Zaid (R.A)

ii. The Nisab of Zakat in Silver is:

a. 40 Tolas b. 50 Tolas c. 50 1/2 Tolas d. 52 1/2 Tolas

iii. The Prophet made Hazrat Muaaz bin Jabal the Governor of:

a. Kufa b. Makkah c. Medina d. Yaman

iv. Who are the "Sahibain"?

a. Abu Hanifah and Abu Yusuf b. Abu Hanifah and Imam Shaibani

c. Abu Yusuf and Imam Shaibani d. Abu Hanifah and Imam Shafi

- v. Hajj is not completed unless you go to:
a. Makkah b. Medina c. Mina d. Arafat
- vi. "Kitab-al-Umm" is written by:
a. Abu Hanifa b. Imam Malik c. Imam Shafi d. Ahmad bin Hambal
- vii. The foundation of Bait Ul-Hikmah was laid down during:
a. Abbasid Period b. Ummayad Dynasty c. Fatmid d. Sub-Continent
- viii. What is the number of month "Rajab" in Islamic Calendar?
a. First b. 7th c. 5th d. Eleventh
- ix. First Mujadid was Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz. Who was the second one?
a. Ibn-e-Taimya b. Imam Ghizali c. Ahmad Sirhindi d. Shah Waliullah
- x. Sahifa Hammam bin Munabih was found by:
a. Mufti M. Abduhu b. Rasheed Ahmad Raza c. Dr. Hamidullah d. Dr. Zakir Naik
- xi. In which Surat of Quran there is mention of Zulqarnain?
a. A'ssuff b. Alkahaf c. Al Mujadala
- xii. Muslims are the best of all due to:
a. Justice b. Moderation c. Truthfulness
- xiii. Sahib Us-Ser is the nickname of:
a. Hazrat Khuzaifa (R.A) b. Hazrat Uqba (R.A) c. Hazrat Saad (R.A)
- xiv. Masjide Khief is located in:
a. Muzdilifa b. Arafaat c. Minna
- xv. Ghaseel ul Malaika is the title of:
a. Hazrat Abu Talha (R.A) b. Hazrat Abu Dahana (R.A) c. Hazrat Hanzala (R.A)
d. Hazrat Saad (R.A)
- xvi. Who was appointed as usher for Hijrat-e-Madinah?
a. Hazrat Saad bin Ubada (R.A) b. Hazrat Utab bin Usaid (R.A) c. Hazrat Abdullah bin Ariqat (R.A)
- xvii. Who was a historian jurist, philosopher, as well as a politician?
a. Shams uddin Ibni Khalkan b. Abdur Rehman Ibni Khaldoon c. Abu Bakar Muhammad Ibni Yahya
- xviii. When law of inheritance was revealed?
a. Three Hijre b. Four Hijree c. Five Hijree
- xix. Who was the last Commander in Chief for Ghazwa-e-Mautah?
a. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) b. Abdur Rehman bin Auf (R.A) c. Abdullah bin Rawaha (R.A)
- xx. Imam Dar ul Hijrat is the title of:
a. Imam Ahmad bin Hunbal b. Imam Malik c. Imam Shafee

Sample Paper of Elementary School Educator (BPS-9)

ENGLISH

Complete the sentences by choosing the most appropriate option, from the given choices (A to E) below each.

1. The training session has been changed from 8:30 _____ 9:00.

A. at B. to C. in D. by E. and

Five options (A to E) follow a related pair of words given in capitals. Select the option that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

2. DOLPHIN: MAMMAL::

A. larva: insect B. penguin: bird C. sonnet: stanza D. computer: keyboard E. peninsula: island

Choose the option or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

3. REVENGE: A. vengeance B. retribution C. pardon D. payback E. reprisal

Change the voice of the following. (Active & passive voice)

4. Najma is washing her clothes.

A. Her clothes are being washed by Najma B. Her clothes were being washed by Najma
C. Her clothes has been washed by Najma D. Her clothes is being washed by Najma
E. Her clothes had been washed by Najma

Change the narration of the following (Direct & indirect speech)

5. Salma said, "Knowledge is power".

A. Salma said that knowledge was power B. Salma said that knowledge had power
C. Salma said that knowledge is power D. Salma announced about power of knowledge
E. Salam exclaimed that knowledge was power

Choose the word most similar in meaning to the capitalized ones.

6. VICTORY:

A. progress B. success C. defeat D. fortune E. overcome

Read the passage to answer questions 7-8

Among the chief sources of education available to Tahir was a quiet garden adjoining his family house. Here he used to spend much of his time, absorbing the peace and beauty of nature. It was through this early contact with nature that he acquired that serenity of mood that distinguished him all his life. It was in this garden too that he came to understand that the principle of harmony was at work throughout the Universe. At the same time, he formed the habit of observing and reflecting on things.

7. How did Tahir spend much of his time in the garden adjoining his family house?

A. reading literary books B. plucking flowers and enjoying their fragrance C. enjoying natural peace and beauty D. sleeping in natural air and thinking in poetry E. playing with the neighbors' kids

8. How did the garden near Tahir's house serve him?

A. as a means of peace B. as a means of education C. as a source of entertainment
D. as a source of social activity E. a good passing time to relax in natural beauty

MATH

9. If Rs.160 is percent of the value of a house, the worth of the house is:

A. Rs.25000 B. Rs.400 C. Rs.40,000 D. Rs.4000 E. Rs.5500

10. If A and B are any two sets then means:

- A. Common elements of set A and set B B. All elements of set A and set B
C. Elements of set A only D. Elements of set B only E. Null set

IT SKILLS

11. You have computerized your office. What Software will you suggest to Account Department for Calculating monthly salary and other expenditures?

- A. Oracle B. Sql Server C. Microsoft Excel D. Microsoft Access E. Power point

12. In internet explorer, the function key F5 is used to:

- A. Close the browser B. Refresh the browser C. Go to the history of the browser
D. Minimize the browser E. Maximize the browser

PEDAGOGY

13. In a lecture a teacher should present the students with examples of:

- A. foreign cultures B. familiar daily life experiences C. imaginary scenarios
D. unfamiliar objects and ideas E. remote areas

14. In Testing, 'Feedback to Students' refers to:

- A. Help students in studies B. Help students in preparing for examination
C. Let students know about test-pattern D. Do not let students know about test-result
E. Let students know about test-results

SCIENCE

15. Soda water contains:

- A. Carbon dioxide B. Nitrous acid C. Acetic acid D. Sulphuric acid E. Sulphur dioxide

16. Orange is a rich source of:

- A. Vitamin A B. Vitamin B C. Vitamin C D. Vitamin D E. Vitamin K

SOCIAL STUDIES / ISLAMIYAT

17. Quaid-e-Azam died on _____.

- A. 11th September 1948 B. 9th September 1948 C. 7th September 1948
D. 2nd September 1948 E. 1st September 1948

18. Siddique was the title of:

- A. Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A) B. Hazrat Umer (R.A) C. Hazrat Usman (R.A)
D. Hazrat Ali (R.A) E. Hazrat Hamza (R.A)

CURRENT AFFAIRS / GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

19. Which of the following Pakistani women was appointed as SAARC guided Ambassador for HIV Aids on February 21 2013?

- A. Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy B. Malala Yousaf Zai C. Shereen Mizari D. Hina Rabbani Khar
E. Firdous Ashiq Awan

20. Athens is the new name of:

- A. Greece B. Athinai C. Cyprus D. Rome E. Germany

M.Ed MCQs

Education is life itself not a preparation for life according to ? Progressivism

According to which philosophy permanence is more real than change ? Perennialism

Perennialism is an educational philosophy of ? Old values

The objective of education comes from ? Philosophy

The application of philosophy in education may be ? Selection of objectives

Philosophy and education are two sides of a coin according to ? Ross

An important question of philosophy is ? What is universe

To seek truth and reality is the subject of ? Philosophy

Every system of education is based on ? Ideology of nation

Word philosophy is derived from ? Phila and Sophia

Expected life outcomes from education are referred as ? Aims

Being the science of wisdom philosophy aims at ? Search for reality

The first head of the Deoband was ? Maulana M. Yaqub Nanautwi

The Deoband academy was totally ? Non government

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. Administrator 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 grin emoticon

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. Output D. Production Answer is = B

All transaction should be entered in which register

A. Fee B. Cash C. Funds D. Withdrawal 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 staff performance is

A. Teacher B. Head teacher C. Student D. Clerk Answer is =B

Informal education is ?

a. Just schooling b. Time bound c. Life long d. Preplanned Answer is = c

What is the most important element of non formal education ?

a. Teacher b. Student c. Media d. School Answer is = c

Which one is not the source of formal education ?

a. School b. Museum c. Library d. Home Answer is = d

Informal education is ?

a. Planned b. Incidental c. Systematic d. Arranged Answer is = b

Formal education has well defined ?

a. Curriculum b. System c. Method d. Approach Answer is = a

Which is not the element of educational process?

a. Aims b. Curriculum c. Evaluation d. Motivation Answer is = d

The sum of curricular and co-curricular activities is?

a. Aim b. Curriculum c. Pedagogy d. Summative evaluation Answer is = b

Pedagogy is concerned with ?

a. Aims b. Content c. Teaching Methods d. Evaluation Answer is = c

To determine the value or worth of anything is?

a. Aim b. Content c. Teaching Methods d. Evaluation Answer is = c

In education process which one is evaluated ?

a. Aim b. Content c. Methods d. All of the above Answer is = d

The literal meaning of philosophy is ?

a. Love of knowledge b. Love of truth c. Love of values d. Love of wisdom Answer is = d

Axiology in philosophy deals with ?

a. Knowledge b. Reality c. Values d. Culture Answer is = c

Epistemology deals with ?

a. Knowledge b. Reality c. Values d. Culture Answer is = a

Ontology deals with ?

a. Knowledge b. Reality c. Values d. Culture Answer is = b

Ontology is also called as ?

a. Metaphysics b. Axiology c. Ontology d. Morphology Answer is = a

Metaphysics deals with the nature of ?

a. Values b. Knowledge c. Universe d. Reality Answer is = d

Eclecticism means borrowing beliefs from ?

a. One philosophy b. Two philosophies c. Three philosophy d. Different philosophies

Answer is = d

“Everlasting reality” is focused in ?

a. Perennialism b. Essentialism c. Progressivism d. Reconstructionism Answer is = a

Useful culture and skill is emphasized in ?

a. Perennialism b. Essentialism c. Progressivism d. Reconstructionism Answer is = b

Life is continuous changing process is the best ?

a. Perennialism b. Essentialism c. Progressivism d. Reconstructionism Answer is = c

“Reforms are necessary in all walks of life” is focused in ?

a. Perennialism b. Essentialism c. Progressivism d. Reconstructionism Answer is = d

Study of great books is at the core of ?

a. Perennialism b. Essentialism c. Progressivism d. Reconstructionism Answer is = b

Who is not among major exponent of perennialism ?

a. Bentock b. Adler c. Hutchins d. John dewey Answer is = d

School should be run on democratic lines is held by ?

a. Perennialism b. Essentialism c. Progressivism d. Reconstructionism Answer is = c

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

Educational objectives have been divide into

(a) Two domains (b) Three domains (c) Four domains (d) Five domains Answer is = b

81. Objective related to affective domain is

Student values honesty

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

Synthesis

83. Which is vast in scope Teaching Strategy

84. Students find/explore the in formations themselves in

Discovery method

85. Teacher performs practically and explains in

demonstration method

87. Micro teacher is a

Teaching training technique

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

5-10 min

89. What is the No of students in micro teaching?	5-10
90. Micro teaching started in	1960
91 Micro teaching focuses on the competency over	Skills
92. Which is more suitable in teaching of science?	Project method
93. Which one is exception?	T.V
94. Which is not included in print media?	T.V
95. How many senses a person uses while observing film?	2
96. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of seeing?	75%
97. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of listening?	13%
98. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of touch?	6%
99. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of smell?	3%
100. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of taste?	3%
The elementary school teachers are directly responsible to the	Headmaster
The history of administration goes back to	5000 BC
Administration means	To look after
The main types of administration are	3
Authoritative administration is based on	Dictatorship
Democratic administration is based on	Mutual sharing
Respect of opinion is the feature of	Democratic administration
Literal meaning of supervision is	Superior knowledge and power
“Supervision is not to control the teacher but to work cooperatively” is the saying of Hoy and Forsyth	
In teaching learning process supervision is usually carried out by	Principal
Assessment of how well a school is performing is	Inspection
According to Fayol, elements of administration are	5
According to Gulick and Urwick, elements of administration are	7
BM stands for	Budget Manual
Who is called father of scientific management theory	Fredrick Tylor
All Govt. grants and expenditures are maintained in	Cash Register
In case of GPF advance , the number of installments for refunding is	24
How funds in a given period will be obtained and spent is	Budget
Who advocated bureaucratic theory	Max Weber
In case of new recruitment the probation period is	3 Years

The father of modern theory of management is

Hery Fayol

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

Superannuation

General Knowledge

First Educational Conference of Pakistan held in Karachi from 27 Nov to 1 Dec 1947

Education Minister during first educational conference was Mr. Fazlul Rehman

First Educational conference decided to promote Two nation theory, Urdu Language and to establish an Inter University Board

Gen.Ayub Khan government establish a 11 members national educational commission on 30 Dec 1958

S.M Shareef was Chairmain of this commission. This commission started its work fro Jan 1959.

Mr.Sharif was a Secretary of education

Sharif Commission presented his report to President in Aug 1959 consisting of 346 pages

According to Sharif Commission report School educational year was consist of 40 weeks with 2 month summer, 10days winter and 14 days spring vacations

University Educational Year consists of 36 weeks

Noor Khan Report was another National Education Policy by Yahya Govt in 1970.

University Grants Commission was established according to this policy.

Zulifqar Bhutto announce a National Education Policy on 29 March 1972.

According to National Education Policy on 29 March 1972, all private institutions were nationalized on 1 october 1972.

First Peoples Open University established in Islamabad According to National Education Policy on 29 March 1972.

National Research Fellowship was established According to National Education Policy on 29 March 1972

NSC was established According to National Education Policy on 29 March 1972.

Zia Ul Haq Govt issued National Education Policy 1978

Islamiat,Pak Studies,Arabic were mad compulsory subjects in National Education Policy 1978.

National Educational Council was established in National Education Policy 1978.

National Centre was established for science according to National Education Policy 1978.

National Technical Teachers Training College established in National Education Policy 1978.

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 comsistent 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
- 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 =

Curriculum :-

The sum of all curricular & co-curricular activities of an educational institution is called curriculum.

Importance :- it has the same importance in education as a constitution has for a country.

The objectives of education can not be achieved without curriculum.

Nature of curriculum :- Critical Conservative Creative

Foundation of curriculum :-

The forces that effect the development of curriculum is called foundations of curriculum these are following :

Psychological Foundation :

This type of curriculum keeps in mind the students interest needs & students capability in development of curriculum .

Sociological Foundation :

Is concerned with society

Philosophical Foundation

Concerned with ideas

Historical foundation

Keeping in view socio economic background of students

Types of Curriculum

1 : Child Centered Curriculum

It is child centered, teacher is the only facilitator in this type of curriculum . Emphasis on promotion & growth of a child or learner . Individual growth is kept in mind in child centered curriculum

2: Subject Centered curriculum :

Most widely used curriculum in secondary level.

Emphasis upon subject matter .

This type of curriculum ignores individuals difference.

Core Curriculum :

Focus of learning upon fundamental human activities.

Deals with problems of personal & social concern common to all individuals

Teacher Centered curriculum :

It is tally teacher centred curriculum

1. From 1858 upto about 1870 nearly all British Politicians, authors blamed the Muslims for:
a. Disloyalty b. Independence c. Leadership d. None of these
2. Indo-Muslim culture in details is overwhelmingly:
a. Central Asian b. Arabian c. Iranian d. None of these
3. "The Millat and Menace of Indianism" is written by:
a. Muhammad Ali b. Ch. Rehmat Ali c. Shaukat Ali d. None of these
4. Indian Khilafat Deputation visited England to put their views before Llyod George in:
a. 1940 b. 1930 c. 1920 d. None of these
5. The Lucknow Pact was conceived by:
a. Lord Chemsford b. John Simon c. Edward Cadogan d. None of these
6. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan was leader of:
a. Muslim League b. Unionist Party c. Congress d. None of these
7. In 1917 Kheiri Brothers suggested a plan of partition of India in conference of the Socialist International held in:
a. London b. Oslo c. Stockholm d. None of these
8. In 1928 Agha Khan III advocated independence of each province at the meeting of all parties' convention in:
a. Patna b. Hyderabad c. Calcutta d. None of these
9. Founder of Pakistan M.A. Jinnah declared unequivocally that "it is impossible to work a democratic parliamentary government in India" in press interview given to:
a. The Hindustan Times b. Manchester Guardian c. The Financial Times d. None of these
10. Kazi Saeed-ud-Din Ahmad, an Aligarh geographer clearly demarcated areas to substantiate the two nation theory were in all:
a. Four b. Six c. Eight d. None of these
11. On 7th August, Muhammad Ali Jinnah left India for the last time and flew to:
a. Quetta b. Lahore c. Karachi d. None of these
12. Junagadh was a small maritime sate and had an area of:
a. 4500 Sq Km b. 9000 Sq Km c. 10000 Sq Km d. None of these
13. Tethys's deposits finally turned to be:
a. Western Ghats b. Himalayas c. Karakoram d. None of these
14. The Salt Range lies in the large accumulation of pure salt at Khewra and:
a. Attock b. Jhelum c. Kalabagh d. None of these
15. Land holdings in Pakistan are characterized by:
a. Huge farms b. Very big farms c. Large farms d. None of these
16. The Pakistan Forest Institute, a national organization was established in:
a. 1957 b. 1947 c. 1967 d. None of these
17. Relics of stone tools found in caves and terraces that date back to Pleistocene period have been discovered in:
a. Sind b. Punjab c. Balochistan d. None of these
18. National Highway Authority receipts to the tune of 1850 million rupees have been reported by May:
a. 2002 b. 2003 c. 2004 d. None of these
19. Recent earthquake of October, 2005 was result of:
a. Volcanic activity b. Tectonic dislocation c. Severe flooding d. None of these
20. Pakistan foreign policy is the safe-guarding of its sovereignty, security and:
a. International Relations b. External Trade c. Territorial integrity d. None of these

- (1) The first Muslim general entered Victorious in the sub-continent Indo-Pak in the year:
 (a) 612 AD (b) 712 AD (c) 812 AD (d) None of these
- (2) On the execution of Muhammad Bin Qasim, the rule of Caliph ended and Arab princes in Mansura (Sindh) and Multan (Punjab) established their independent dynasties in Sub-continent in the year:
 (a) 861 AD (b) 871 AD (c) 881 AD (d) None of these
- (3) Who became the first Sultan of newly established Muslim Sultanate of Delhi in 1207?
 (a) Shahabudin Ghuri (b) Qatub-din Aibek (c) Zaheer-u-din Babar (d) None of these
- (4) Who has written the book entitled "The Making of Pakistan"
 (a) Qurashi I.H. (b) Muhammad Ali Ch. (c) Waheed-uz-Zaman (d) None of these (K.K.Aziz)
- (5) Who was first appointed Nazim of Nadva-ul-ulema in 1883:
 (a) Maulana Shibli (b) Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor (c) Maulana Syed Muhammad Ali (d) None of these
- (6) Pakistan's ideology is based on the ideals of:
 (a) Democracy (b) Theocracy (c) Islam (d) None of ths

Islamic and General Knowledge Important Quiz

- Q1. Hazoor sy 7th asman pr kis prophet sy mulaqat hui (Hazrat Ibrahim A.S)
- Q2 . Quran pr erab kis ny lagway (hajaj bin yousf ny)
- Q3 . Kafoon sy brat ka zikr kis sorat mein hai (surah kafiroon main)
- Q4 . Kamzoor treen ghr kis janwar ka hai (makri spider ka)
- Q5. Konsi sorah k darmean m bismillah hai (surah namal)
- Q6 . Konsi sorah m bismillah ni hai(surah toba)
- Q7 . Education is a highest good kis ka qool hai(HAZRAT ALI R.A)
- Q8 . Hazoor ny kis amal ko highest amal kha (astaghfar ko)
- Q9 . Jang e jamal kin k darmean hui (Hazrat AISHA R.A AND HAZRAT ALI R.A)
- Q10 . Quaid e azam ka tomb khan hai (KARACHI)
- Q11 . Mal e ghanimat k zikar kis sorah m hai (SURAH INFAL)
- Q12. Haji haj ka din khan guzarty hn (IRFAT MAIN)
- Q13 . Khalq quran ka nazria kis ka hai (MAUTAZILA KA)
- Q14. Kis sahabi ka zikr quran m hai (HAZRAT ZAID R.A)
- Q15. Fateh miser kon hai (HAZRAT UMER BIN AAS R.A)
- Q16. Hazrat khadija k bad hazoor ka nikah kiss y hua (HAZRAT SOODA R.A)
- Q17. Waqia ufk kis sorah m aya hai (SURAH NOOR MAIN)
- Q18. Hazoor k akhri lashkar ka sipah salar kon tha (HAZRAT USAMA BIN ZAID R.A)
- Q19. Alraheq ulmakhtoom kis topic pr hai (SEERAT NABVI PER)
- Q20 . Hazoor ka last ghazwa konsa hai (GAZWA TABOOK)
- Q21. Almashkawtumsbah kis pr mabni hai (AHADEES PER)
- Q22. Hazoor ny kis ghazwa m muthy bhr k mati phenki (GAZWA BADAR MAIN)
- Q23 . Alfoz ul kabir kis topic pr hai (TAFSEERUL QURAN K TOPIC PER)
- Q24. Jaloot ko kis ny qatal kia (HAZRAT DAOOD A.S NY)
- Q25 . Bani israeel k total tribes kitny thy (12)
- Q26 . Kis masjid m 2 rakat parhna umry k swab hai (MASJID QUBA)
- Q27 . Ahsan ul qisas kis sorah ko kehty hn (SURAH YOUSF KO)
- Q28 . Agr mehr muqarer na ho to konsa mehr dia jata hai (MAHER MISSAL)
- Q29. Kis qasam pr kufara hai (JO PORI NA KI JAY)
- Q30 . Agr khawand urat pr ilzam lagay ur gawah nah un to kia wajib hota hai

Q31 . 325 m kis anjeel pr papandi lagai gai ti (ANJEEL BARNABAS PR)

Q32 . Abu jahil ka asal nam kia tha (ABUL HAKAM)

Q33 . Akhri mughal badshah kon tha (BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR)

Q34 . Salat ul khoof kb parhi jati hai (JANG MAIN)

Longest Largest Shortest Coldest Hottest and Tallest in Pakistan

The Highest Radio Station: Gilgit Radio Station in Northern Areas.

The Highest Pass: Muztagh Pass in Northern Areas, at an elevation of 19,030 feet.

The Highest Railway Station: Khan Mehtarazai Railway Station, Baluchistan, at an elevation of about 2,221 feet.

The Highest Civil Award: Nishan-e-Pakistan.

The Highest Military Award: Nishan-e-Haider.

The Highest Peak: K-2, in Skardu (Northern Areas), with a height of 28,250 feet (8,610 metres). It is the second highest peak in the world behind Mount Everest.

The Tallest tower and Monument: Minar e Pakistan in Lahore, with a height of about 196 feet 8 inches.

The Tallest Minaret: The Four Minarets of Shah Faisal Mosque, Islamabad, with a height of 286 feet each.

The Tallest Building: the Habib Bank Plaza in Karachi, Sindh, with a height of 345 feet. It consists of 23 stories.

The Largest Commercial Bank: National Bank of Pakistan, with deposits worth Rs.208.2 billion at 31st, December 1995.

The Largest Railway Station: The Lahore Railway Station.

The Largest Lake: Manchar Lake in Dadu District, Sindh. It is also the largest lake of Asia.

The Largest Man-Made Lake: Keenjhar Lake in Sindh, with a length of 32 km (20 miles) and width of 10 km (6 miles). It is about 25 kilometres from Thatta.

The Largest Railway Workshop: the Mughalpura Railway Workshop in Lahore.

The Largest Library: The Punjab Public Library in Lahore, Punjab.

The Largest Museum: The Lahore Museum, Lahore.

The Largest and Oldest University: The Punjab University, Lahore.

The Largest Mosque: Shah Faisal Mosque, Islamabad.

The Largest Industry: cotton Textiles industry, Faisalabad is its main centre.

The Largest Industrial Plant: Pakistan steel mills Karachi (Sindh).

The Largest Oil Field : Mazari field, with a production of 3724 barrels per day in the first 9 months of 1995-96 (July-March).

The Largest Natural Gas Field: Sui in Baluchistan. Its share to the country's total natural gas production was 36.62 percent in the first 9 months of (July- March).

The Largest Province: Baluchistan, with an area of 347,190 sq km.

The Largest City: Karachi, Sindh, Lahore (the Punjab) and Hyderabad (Sindh) are the second and third largest cities of Pakistan respectively.

The Largest Dam: The Tarbela dam, NWFP, with a volume of 148,000,000 cubic meters.

The Largest River: The Indus River.

The Largest Shipping Company: The Pakistan National shipping Corporation (PNSC) Karachi.

The Largest Desert: The Thar Desert, Sindh. It is the 9th largest desert in the World.

Largest Park: Ayun National Park in Rawalpindi (Punjab), with an area of 2,300 acres.

The Largest Seaport: Karachi.

The Largest District in the Punjab: the Bahawalpur District in Bahawalpur Division, area: 24830 sq km.

The Largest Cement Plant: Lucky cement plant at Pizu in district Lakki Marwat, NWFP. It was commissioned in August 1996.

The Longest Platform: The platform of Rohri Railway Station (Sindh) with length of about 1,894 feet.

The platform of Sahiwal Railway Station (Punjab) is also believed to be the longest platform in Pakistan.

The Longest Railroad: From Karachi to Peshawar, with a length of 1,045 miles (1,681 kilometers).

The Longest Tunnel: The lowari Tunnel, with a length of 5 miles. It is 30 feet wide, and connects Chitral with Northern Areas.

The Longest Railway Tunnel: the Khojak Tunnel, Baluchistan, with a length of 2.43.

The Longest Road: The sharah-e-Karakoram, Northern area, at an elevation of 1,200 feet. This 965 km long road connects Pakistan with China through Khunjrab Pass. It is also called the Silk Route.

The Longest River: The Indus River, with a length of about 2,880 km (1,790 miles).

The Shortest River: The Ravi River, with a length of about 710 km.

The Most Beautiful Lake: Lake Saiful Maluk in Kaghan Valley, NWFP.

The Coldest Place: Skardu, in Northern Areas, where a record -26 degree recorded on January 6, 1995. The previous lowest temperature in Skardu was -21 centigrade recorded on 11 January in 1986.

The Coldest City: Ziarat, Baluchista.

The Rainiest City: Rawalpindi, Punjab.

The Hottest Place: Jacobabad in Sindh, temperature rising up to 128 Fahrenheit in summer. In Sibbi, Baluchistan, temperature also raises up to 128 Fahrenheit heights in summer.

The Most Published and Circulated Newspaper: The daily Jung (Urdu)

The Place of Highest Snowfall: Skardu in Gilgit district, Northern Areas.

The Rainiest Place: Murree in Rawalpindi district (Punjab), with mean annual rainfall of about 1,484 millimetres.

The Rainiest Place: Murree in Rawalpindi district (Punjab), with mean annual rainfall of about 1,484 millimeters (mm), 164 centimeters (cm).

The Most Populous Province: The Punjab.

The Least Populous Province: Baluchistan

The Smallest Provinces: NWFP, with an area of 74521 sq km.

The Most Modern City: Islamabad (Capital of Pakistan).

Educators and AEOs Preparation

ECE= Early Child Education, CM= Curriculum Models, SLO= Student Learning Objects

NSB= Non-salary Budget, ID= Item Development, QD= Quality Drive

LAN= Literacy and Numeracy, CFS= Child-Friendly Schools