

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS XII

MODEL EXAMINATION PAPER 2023 AND ONWARDS

Education Paper I

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully.
2. Answer the questions on the separate answer sheet provided. DO NOT write your answers on the question paper.
3. There are 100 answer numbers on the answer sheet. Use answer numbers 1 to 50 only.
4. In each question there are four choices A, B, C, D. Choose ONE. On the answer grid black out the circle for your choice with a pencil as shown below.

Correct Way		Incorrect Ways	
1	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	1	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
		2	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
		3	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
		4	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D

Candidate's Signature

5. If you want to change your answer, ERASE the first answer completely with a rubber, before blacking out a new circle.
6. DO NOT write anything in the answer grid. The computer only records what is in the circles.

1. Which of the following statements is an indicator of a child's cognitive development?
 - A. Increase in height, weight and size
 - B. Improvement in running and walking
 - C. Increase in head size relative to the rest of the body
 - D. Improvement in problem solving and mathematical skills
2. An individual's height, weight, colour of eyes and hair along with the intellectual quotient is MAINLY determined by his/ her
 - A. age.
 - B. heredity.
 - C. nationality.
 - D. environment.
3. Which of the following principles of development exemplifies the process of language acquisition?
 - A. Development is gradual
 - B. Development is sequential
 - C. Development is continuous
 - D. Development varies person to person
4. At the age of fifteen, Alishba can think about issues scientifically and find various potential solutions to the problems she faces.

Which stage of intellectual development has Alishba reached at?

 - A. Sensory motor stage
 - B. Pre-operational stage
 - C. Concrete operation stage
 - D. Formal operation stage
5. Aliyan's physical growth has slowed down and now he is able to refine his motor skills. He has begun to learn about social relationships beyond the family through interaction with friends and fellow students.

According to Erikson, the stage of development that Aliyan has reached to is

 - A. infancy.
 - B. early childhood.
 - C. middle childhood.
 - D. adolescence.

6. Arham is a student of grade VIII. He is a famous football player in his school and can operate complex machines easily.

In light of the given scenario, the skills he has acquired are

- A. interpersonal skills.
 - B. psychomotor skills.
 - C. organisational skills.
 - D. communication skills.
7. In general, five-year-old children have great variances in their heights, weights, social behaviours, emotions and learning abilities.

The principle of human development that is highlighted in the given situation is the principle of

- A. continuity.
 - B. individual differences.
 - C. the uniformity of pattern.
 - D. general to specific responses.
8. Standardisation in an education system may have adverse effects on students because
- A. it allows fair assessment of students.
 - B. it does not cater to individual differences.
 - C. it allows grade-wise performance comparison.
 - D. it does not permit discrimination between students.
9. The MOST practical way to address students' learning styles in a classroom is by
- A. reducing the teacher-student ratio.
 - B. enforcing strict rules in the school.
 - C. making students wear uniform to school.
 - D. putting students with similar economic backgrounds in the same class.
10. "Permanent change in behaviour occurs as a result of prior experiences."

This definition of learning is given by

- A. Kimbl.
- B. Hilgard.
- C. Gardner.
- D. Woodworth.

11. When the teacher asks Saim to locate the position of Pakistan on the world map, he does this activity based on his previous knowledge and independently.

The learning method used by Saim is learning by

- A. insight.
- B. imitation.
- C. conditioning.
- D. trial and error.

12. A group of students performed repeated attempts to produce carbon dioxide in the school laboratory until they succeeded.

The type of learning method in the given scenario is learning by

- A. insight.
- B. imitation.
- C. observation.
- D. trial and error.

13. Hadiqa learnt a date of a historical event with reference to her father's birth date.

With reference to motivation, which of the following laws of learning helped Hadiqa to remember the historical date?

- A. Law of effect
- B. Law of integrity
- C. Law of readiness
- D. Law of association

14. Husnain is watching cartoons and making a tower with blocks. Simultaneously, he often gets distracted by cartoons and thus, blocks topple over each other every time he tries to build the tower. However, he is determined and continues the building the tower.

The condition of learning missing in the given situation is

- A. attention.
- B. readiness.
- C. awareness.
- D. motivation.

15. "Every modification of behaviour to meet environmental requirements."

The given definition of learning was given by one of the following psychologists

- A. Kimble.
- B. Hilgard.
- C. Woodworth.
- D. Gardner Murphy.

16. Any behaviour that is followed by pleasant consequences is likely to be repeated and any behaviour followed by unpleasant consequences is likely to be stopped.

This statement refers to the law of

- A. effect.
- B. exercise.
- C. readiness.
- D. trial and error.

17. Asif was praised by his teachers for his efficient performance in Class VIII final exams. Due to the encouragement, he will be motivated and will aim to do better in Class IX.

As per Thorndike's theory, the law of learning employed in the given scenario is/ are

- A. the law of effect only.
- B. the law of readiness only.
- C. the law of exercise and effect.
- D. the law of exercise and readiness.

18. Hafsa, a thirteen-year-old girl, completed her assignment without taking help from her teacher.

With respect to the theory of operant conditioning, Hafsa's teacher should

- A. point out the flaws in the task performed.
- B. advise her not to do the assignment alone.
- C. praise her on the accomplishment of the assignment.
- D. instruct her to take guidance from other students next time.

19. One of the BASIC characteristics of making a curriculum is that it should be

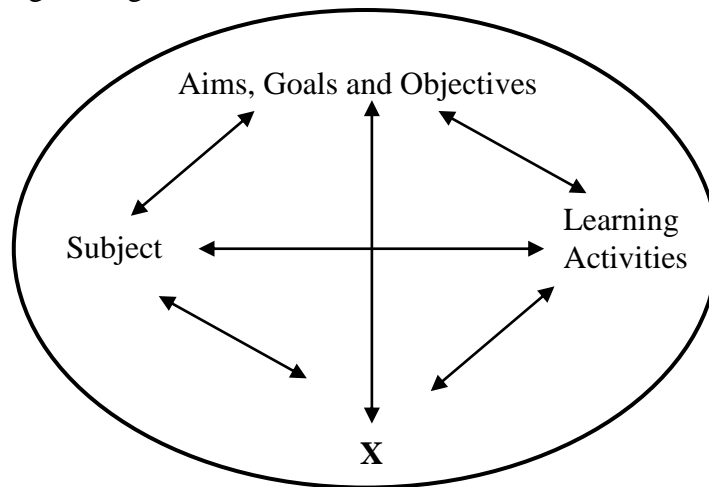
- A. made available to the students.
- B. governed by making a comparison.
- C. extensive for a particular discipline.
- D. tested and improved through research.

20. Aleena is a teacher who has to work on three language competencies in a class i.e, reading, writing and listening as per the national education policy. She holds discussions about the competencies in her class which has resulted in the development of speaking skills in her students.

In the given example, the development of speaking skills would be classified as a part of the

- A. syllabus.
- B. evaluation.
- C. hidden curriculum.
- D. teaching and learning.

21. Consider the given figure:

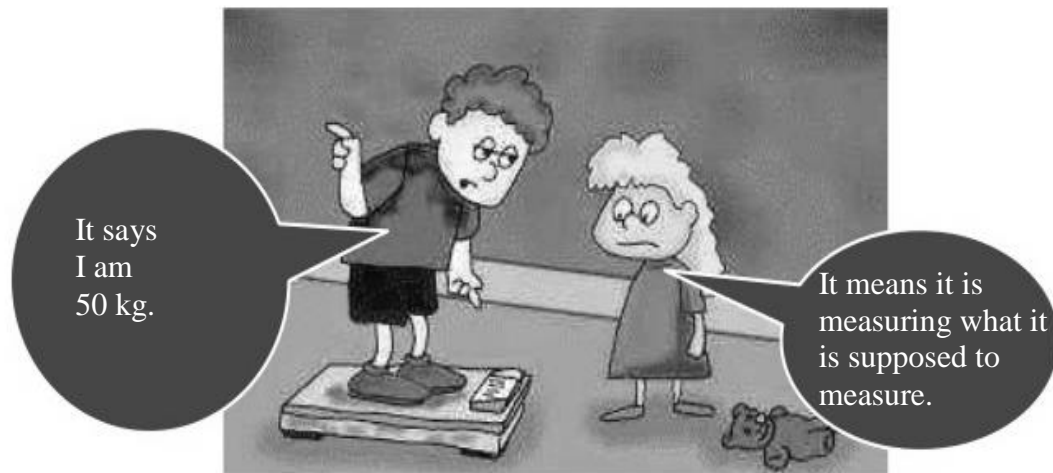


The part labeled **X** in the given figure of curriculum components represents the process of

- A. teaching.
 - B. evaluation.
 - C. assembling.
 - D. consultation.
22. All of the following are the components of curriculum EXCEPT
- A. content.
 - B. learning.
 - C. evaluation.
 - D. teaching methods.
23. Salman, a 9-year-old boy, has a textbook used to teach a foreign language. The book has only 100 pages comprising of difficult vocabulary and practice activities, but there are no pictures in the book to help him associate the language with real life.
- The MAJOR flaw in the textbook is the
- A. lack of activities.
 - B. absence of pictures.
 - C. less number of pages.
 - D. presence of difficult vocabulary

24. Hadiya's grade VIII science textbook is of good quality in terms of printing, binding and paper. There are plenty of pictures, but little text. However, it does include research. The language also seems to be moderately difficult for an average pupil of her age.
- Hadiya's science textbook covers all of the characteristics of a good textbook EXCEPT that it
- A. has empirical data.
 - B. is visually attractive.
 - C. is detailed in its explanations.
 - D. has an appropriate level of language.
25. A MAJOR objective of a textbook board is to
- A. provide trainings to the teachers.
 - B. prepare manuals for the teachers.
 - C. stimulate the learning of the students.
 - D. provide career counselling to the students.
26. The BASIC difference between syllabus and curriculum is that a curriculum is
- A. more detailed.
 - B. wider in scope.
 - C. set for a subject.
 - D. prepared by the teachers.
27. All of the following statements are true regarding the importance of assessment in education EXCEPT that it
- A. helps measure the learning progress of the students.
 - B. helps identify areas of improvement for teachers and students.
 - C. helps explain how much time students spend studying in a year.
 - D. explains how students are performing in relation to one another.
28. Which of the following characteristics is an identifying feature of summative assessments?
- A. Foster improvement
 - B. Considered high stake
 - C. Focuses on the process
 - D. Provides ongoing feedback
29. The following are the benefits of assessments in education EXCEPT
- A. improving performance.
 - B. guaranteeing job placement.
 - C. providing diagnostic feedback.
 - D. helping educators set standards.

30. Consider the given image.



The factor of assessment that needs to be kept into consideration, depicted by this picture is

- A. impact.
 - B. validity.
 - C. reliability.
 - D. efficiency.
31. "There is no doubt that the future of our state will and must greatly depend upon the type of education we give to our children, and the way in which we bring them up as future citizens of Pakistan. Education does not merely mean academic education, it is to see that our people join science, commerce, trade and particularly well-planned industries."

Adapted from the message of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, for the Education Conference 1947.

The given message reflects that the essential components of education should be

- A. spiritual and political values.
 - B. cultural and historical values.
 - C. moral and citizenship education.
 - D. technical and scientific education.
32. In the Shariff Commission Report 1959, the examination system was proposed to be reorganised and comprise of 75% external assessment and 25% internal assessment.

The given recommendation was not implemented due to the lack of

- A. schools.
- B. teachers.
- C. good governance.
- D. budget allocation.

33. The primary objective of National Education Policy 1972 was universal education. This was not successfully implemented due to aa lack of
- A. planning.
 - B. administrative capacity.
 - C. trained teaching faculty.
 - D. law and order condition of the country.
34. Which of the following features was introduced for the first time in the National Education Policy 1979?
- A. Urdu was chosen as the medium of instruction
 - B. Nationalisation of all the schools in the country
 - C. Compulsory education for children from the age of 5 till 10
 - D. Merging of madrassa education with the traditional education
35. Which of the following education policies is aimed at nationalisation of privately managed educational institutions in Pakistan?
- A. New Education Policy 1970
 - B. The Education Policy 1972-80
 - C. National Literacy Plan 1984-86
 - D. National Education Policy 1998–2010
36. The only difference between the National Education Policies of 1970 and 1972 is that the 1972 policy initiated
- A. teaching in the national language.
 - B. compulsory primary education for all.
 - C. nationalisation of educational institutions.
 - D. implementation of vocational training at the secondary level.
37. For the first time in Pakistan, the National Education Policy 1970 gave importance to
- A. national language.
 - B. vocational education.
 - C. ideological orientation.
 - D. eradication of illiteracy.
38. In order to meet the demands of the modern world and achieve the objectives of the National Education Policy 1998-2010, the government introduced the concept of
- A. virtual learning.
 - B. exchange programmes.
 - C. using multiple textbooks.
 - D. training pre-primary teachers.

39. According to the objectives of the educational policy 2009, one of the ways to improve teaching is to
- A. hire new teachers in schools.
 - B. provide in-service training to teachers.
 - C. hire more administrative staff in schools.
 - D. provide admissions to bright students in schools.
40. Kamran is studying in grade VII and bullies his peers in school. When his teacher asked him the reason behind his action, he replied that he has witnessed the same at his home.
- In light of the given situation, which of the following factors is the cause of Kamran's behaviour?
- A. Peer pressure
 - B. Media influence
 - C. Environmental factor
 - D. Physiological inclination
41. Dawar is the eldest son of a family of 10 people. He lives in a village where there are two functional government schools for primary and secondary near his home. He started his education, but was unable to continue and dropped out of primary school.
- The MAJOR reason that could have contributed in his drop out was the
- A. cultural constraint.
 - B. expense of education.
 - C. distance from school.
 - D. need of earning hands at home.
42. The MAJOR reason behind the population growth in the lower class of Pakistan is the
- A. high infant mortality rate.
 - B. mass urban to rural migration.
 - C. requirement of more earning hands.
 - D. availability of the family planning medicines.
43. If a school has adequate infrastructural facilities, then the effect on the students will be that they will
- A. show low attendance rates.
 - B. be motivated towards learning.
 - C. show less interest in extra-curricular activities.
 - D. have greater acquisition of marks in examinations.
44. One of the important outcomes of female education is that educated women will
- A. raise their children in a strict way.
 - B. spend more time with their children.
 - C. support the idea of having more children.
 - D. ensure better learning environment for their children.

45. The MAJOR and the FOREMOST characteristic of an organisation is its
- A. objectives.
 - B. technology.
 - C. infrastructure.
 - D. division of labour.
46. Tahira has been recently appointed as a school principal. She is familiarising herself with the school policies so that procedures, rules and regulations are properly implemented.
- With reference to the given situation, Tahira is PRIMARILY preparing herself for the school's
- A. restoration.
 - B. reformation.
 - C. organisation.
 - D. management.
47. In terms of education, before the 18th Amendment in the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, the provincial government was responsible for all of the following responsibilities EXCEPT
- A. hiring of the teachers.
 - B. formulation of the curriculum.
 - C. conduct of high-stake examinations.
 - D. continuous professional development of teachers.
48. The basic responsibility of the Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (FBISE) is to
- A. build purposeful and quality institutions.
 - B. promote social well-being of the students.
 - C. provide financial assistance to the institutions.
 - D. conduct examinations for the affiliated schools.
49. The privatisation of educational institutions MAINLY began during the time period of
- A. General Ayub Khan.
 - B. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
 - C. General Zia-ul-Haq.
 - D. Nawaz Sharif.
50. One of the MAJOR causes that led to the establishment of private schools in Pakistan is that public schools
- A. lacked trained teachers.
 - B. did not have appropriate space.
 - C. did not monitor teacher's activities.
 - D. lacked the ownership of students' learning.

Please use this page for rough work

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