

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS XI

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2022

Education

Time: 2 hours 10 minutes Marks: 65

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 65 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	(A) (B) ● (D)	1	(A) (B) (C) (D)
		2	(A) (B) (C) (D)
		3	(A) (B) (C) (D)
		4	(A) (B) (C) (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.
7. The marks obtained on the 65 MCQs will be equated to the total marks of 100 for the theory examination results.

1. “Education is the process of living through a continuous reconstruction of experiences.”

The modern educationist that proposed the given definition of education was

- A. T.S. Mill.
- B. T.P. Nunn.
- C. John Dewey.
- D. Bernard Russell.

2. If a student takes up the subject of education along with public administration, then the student would be MOST likely to take the career path of a

- A. psychological assessor.
- B. student counsellor.
- C. legal assistance.
- D. policy analyst.

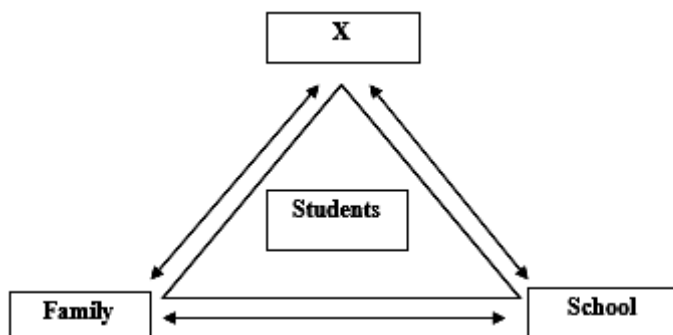
3. The study of Education helps an individual to understand his/ her

- A. progress in his/ her learning journey.
- B. physiological development.
- C. behavioural abnormalities.
- D. assessment practices.

4. The subject that assists to analyse the system and structure of teaching and learning process is

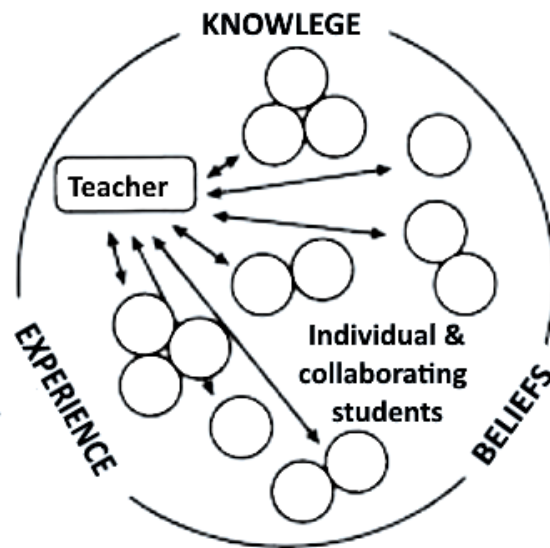
- A. Fine Arts.
- B. Education.
- C. Sociology.
- D. Psychology.

5. The element of education denoted as X in the given image is



- A. society.
- B. curriculum.
- C. assessment.
- D. infrastructure.

6. The element of education that acts as the building block of the educational process is
- A. textbook.
 - B. curriculum.
 - C. assessment.
 - D. teaching and learning.
7. The given image reflects the relationship of teaching and learning to be that of



- A. passive learning.
 - B. digitised learning.
 - C. child-centred learning.
 - D. teacher-centred learning.
8. Qasim lives in a neighbourhood where people from different cultural backgrounds live. He has heard complaints regarding other peoples' practices from his family members, but has been taught the value of tolerance and pluralism in school. This has led him to be more respectful towards other practices.

The values taught to Qasim by his school have developed him in the areas of

- A. social adjustment.
 - B. cognitive enhancement.
 - C. physiological development.
 - D. innate character development.
9. With reference to the Islamic perspective, the advocacy of acquiring education is based on the principle of
- A. life-long learning.
 - B. economic upliftment.
 - C. dynamic teaching and learning process.
 - D. transmission of rituals from one generation to another.

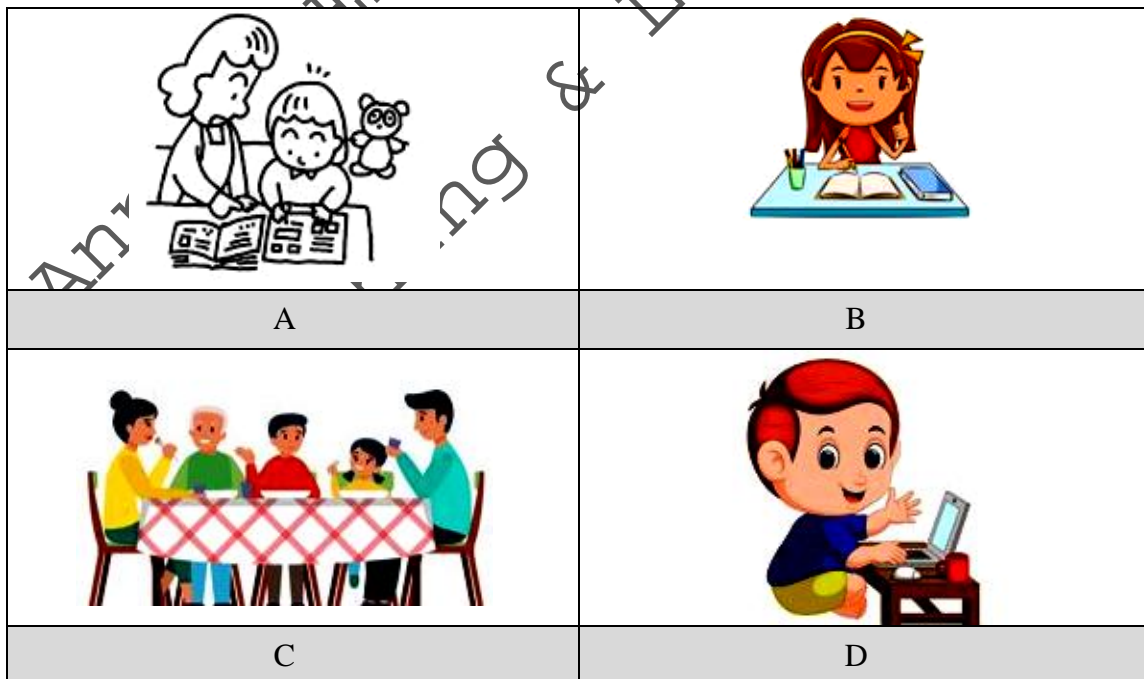
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10. In many educational institutions, multiple cultural festivals are celebrated. This is MAINLY done to
- A. develop innate potential of students.
 - B. preserve values and customs.
 - C. reconstruct social life.
 - D. fulfil basic needs.

11. Khalid lives in a village where people do not send their girls to school because of the co-education system. In this regard, he has convinced all the educated females of the village to give private tuitions to the girls of the village.

The impact of this initiative would be that

- A. people will start sending their girls to schools.
 - B. girls' schools will be developed in the village.
 - C. female employment rate will increase in the area.
 - D. parents will move to other villages for the education.
12. The function of education which CANNOT be achieved by non-formal education is
- A. social mobility.
 - B. learning of skills.
 - C. social interaction.
 - D. understanding of technologies.
13. From the given illustrations, an example of informal education is



14. Kishwar has taken an online certificate course on Teaching and Learning Pedagogies that allows her to learn on her own schedule and within a certain time frame (asynchronous).

The given example of learning can be classified as

- A. formal.
- B. informal.
- C. non-formal.
- D. semi-formal.

15. Hiba wants to do Bachelors of Arts (BA). She has opted to take the degree through an online platform due to cultural and financial constraints.

Many of her teachers tried to discourage her from doing so as it will impact her

- A. social skills.
- B. learning ability.
- C. retention ability.
- D. management skills.

16. During a history class, two students had a disagreement due to different perspectives. The teacher called both of them outside and explained to them that it is fine to have a difference of opinion, but the key thing is to value the other's opinion. One can present one's point of view but cannot force others to accept it.

The lesson taught can be classified as informal education because

- A. it happened in a school environment.
- B. the conversation was outside the routine classroom.
- C. the learning was from the interaction between peers.
- D. the concept was related to something that happened in the past.

17. The MAJOR difference between formal and informal education is based on the

- A. environment where the teaching and learning takes place.
- B. predetermination of aims and objectives.
- C. presence of a teacher and learner.
- D. time taken to learn something.

18. Which of the following concepts can be BEST taught if the mode of education used is informal?

- A. Kinematics
- B. Electroplating
- C. Civic and citizenship
- D. Growth and development of a civilisation

19. Sonam did not get a chance to complete her Masters in Chemistry as she got married and then had a child. Now, her daughter has turned ten years old. This led Sonam to consider completing her education. She has planned to manage her studies during the school hours of her daughter.

In the given scenario, the type of education which is BEST suited for Sonam would be

- A. formal only.
 - B. non-formal only.
 - C. formal and non-formal.
 - D. non-formal and informal.
20. The intellectual aim of education is
- A. economic progression.
 - B. understanding of religion.
 - C. developing earning hands.
 - D. knowing educational concepts.

21. Following are the characteristics of education:

- I. Teaching etiquette and manners
- II. Creating an environment for interaction
- III. Encouraging to ponder on the universe
- IV. Understanding the changes in matter

Which of the given characteristics of education would help to fulfil the social aim of education?

- A. I and II
 - B. IV and I
 - C. II and III
 - D. III and IV
22. The educational institutions are also responsible for imparting the historical knowledge of one's country's achievements.

Based on the given statement, the action of educational institutions falls under the aim of education to be

- A. intellectual.
 - B. vocational.
 - C. spiritual.
 - D. cultural.
23. Many middle schools fulfil the vocational aims of education by providing
- A. extracurricular activities.
 - B. experience-based learning.
 - C. specific professional skills.
 - D. options of distant education.

24. A person working in a marketing firm starts a graphic designing course to become eligible for his/ her promotion.

The aim of education in the given situation is

- A. economical.
- B. intellectual.
- C. spiritual.
- D. moral.

25. “Are those who have knowledge equal to those who do not have knowledge?” (Quran, 39:9)

The given verse of the Holy Qur’an indicates the importance of education for individuals’

- A. ethics.
- B. mental health.
- C. peace of mind.
- D. social development.

26. The relationship between philosophy and education is that

- A. education is the practical implication of philosophy.
- B. education is the basis on which philosophy is designed.
- C. philosophy guides education in developing career orientations.
- D. philosophy helps in achieving the main objectives of education.

27. Plato’s philosophy of idealism is based on the principle that

- A. knowledge is not created by man but is discovered.
- B. human beings are empty vessels that need to be filled by the teacher.
- C. teaching and learning can only take place through the questioning technique.
- D. knowledge is an abstract concept and cannot be materialised in the real world.

28. Aliya lives in a village where girls are not allowed to pursue education. Aliya was the first female who stood up and fought with the villagers to let her study in school. During the process, she had to confront the thoughts of many people but she remained determined. Finally, Aliya said that she would take the responsibility of the consequences as a result of her decision.

According to Aristotle’s philosophical approach, the given scenario shows that reality is

- A. sacred.
- B. non-existent.
- C. opinion based.
- D. self-constructed.

29. Ahmed was invited to a wedding during the days when he had his examinations. His decision to go to the wedding depends on the exam paper he has the next day. He decides that since the exam paper is of a subject that he finds easy, he would go to the wedding.

The foundation of education reflected in the given scenario is

- A. ideological foundation.
- B. sociological foundation.
- C. philosophical foundation.
- D. psychological foundation.

30. A child has been provided with wooden pieces and has been asked to build a tower out of them. The child has to ensure that it is durable and does not fall as it is raised higher.

According to psychological foundation, the theory that will work in the given situation is the

- A. theory of trial and error.
- B. theory of pragmatism.
- C. theory of motivation.
- D. theory of realism.

31. A school has started multiple projects to ensure that students remain motivated throughout their academic year.

According to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, which of the following projects will address the need of sense of belonging?

- A. Sports competition
- B. High Achievers' Awards
- C. Food distribution activity
- D. Big Brother and Big Sister Programme

32. The institutions that play an important role in maintaining the state of economic equilibrium in the society through moral values are

- A. cultural institutions.
- B. political institutions.
- C. financial institutions.
- D. educational institutions.

33. According to Emile Durkhiem, sociology as a discipline helps in establishing a system of education based on

- A. shared social values.
- B. social mobility of students.
- C. uniform structure of assessment.
- D. contextual approaches of individuals.

34. The part of philosophy of education propagated by Ibn-e-Khuldoon that differentiates it from other philosophies is that the
- A. student and teacher relationship should be based on respect.
 - B. progression in teaching and learning should be observed.
 - C. curriculum should be appropriate for the grade level.
 - D. travelling should be included as a part of education.

35. In the Mughal era, education was imparted through the following methods:

- I. Mosques
- II. Houses of the teachers
- III. Houses of the female students
- IV. Girls' *maktabs* and *madressas*

Which of the following methods were used to impart education to females during the period of Emperor Akber and Emperor Jehangir?

- A. I and II
 - B. II and III
 - C. I, II and IV
 - D. II, III and IV
36. In the Mughal era, the PRIMARY aim of Islamic education was to strengthen
- A. faith.
 - B. norms.
 - C. rationality.
 - D. scientific approach.

37. In the subcontinent, *Maktab* was MAINLY used for

- A. tertiary education.
- B. secondary education.
- C. vocational education.
- D. elementary education.

38. During the Mughal era, till the rule of Emperor Shah Jehan, curriculum was designed by the

- A. Emperor in consultation with the court advisors.
- B. collaboration of students and teachers.
- C. education minister of the court.
- D. religious and tribal leaders.

39. The Mughal system of education was set up MAINLY with the help of

- A. administrative budgets.
- B. donations from the patrons.
- C. education policies around the world.
- D. Mughal Emperors' personal funding.

40. The step of Charter Act 1813, which gave a negative impression to the Western education was that it
- A. advocated the setup of Calcutta College.
 - B. allowed Christian missionaries to enter the subcontinent.
 - C. reserved an amount of Rs 100,000 annually for education.
 - D. brought curriculum under the administration of the East India Company.
41. The MAJOR objective of the Wood Dispatch 1854 was to introduce a system of education which would produce people who are
- A. trained to fight wars for Britain.
 - B. economically skilled for the market.
 - C. free to condemn orientalist education.
 - D. trained to hold office under the British.
42. The treatment of missionaries by the East India Company was that they
- A. remained neutral towards them.
 - B. provided them with reserved areas for education.
 - C. inculcated Christian education in all spheres of the company.
 - D. reserved the entire amount of education to finance their operation.
43. Sargent Report 1944 was MAINLY targeted to the establishment of
- A. elementary education.
 - B. secondary education.
 - C. higher secondary education.
 - D. tertiary education.
44. The reason for the British involvement in the education of the subcontinent was to
- A. civilise the nation.
 - B. strengthen their hold.
 - C. initiate industrialisation.
 - D. introduce Western philosophies.

45. Education in the Muslim era was not a concerted and planned activity, but a voluntary and spontaneous growth. There was no separate administration of education, and state aid was sporadic and unsteady. Education was supported by charitable endowments and by lavish provision for the students in a *madressa* or in a monastery.

One constant theme of the British policies seems to have been an attempt to divide their Indian subjects by religion, ethnicity and language in order to rule them more efficiently. The purpose was to prepare a workforce with the same mindset of people who were ready to serve and expand on British thoughts and ideals.

The given descriptions reflect that the purpose of education shifted from Mughals to British was from

- A. self-learning to administrative skills.
B. education for all to education to the elites.
C. literature appreciation to scientific knowledge.
D. teacher-centred approach to student-centred approach.
46. The process of guidance is described to be a
- A. way forward provided by a certified individual.
B. set of instructions for the given task.
C. piece of advice from the elders.
D. goal suitable for an individual.
47. The example that can be CORRECTLY classified as vocational guidance is the guidance for
- A. stress related to examinations.
B. personality changes due to hormonal imbalance.
C. additional skills to meet the demand of the market.
D. fields of study for moving from one level of education to the other.
48. It is usually assumed that in higher education only educational guidance pertaining to career is necessary for the students
- Along with educational guidance, the area that needs to be addressed at this stage is
- A. psychological disorders.
B. individual differences.
C. social relationships.
D. voluntary services.
49. One of the importance of the provision of guidance at the school level is MAINLY to
- A. shape students' behaviours.
B. understand the global market trends.
C. develop cognitive skills of the students.
D. create an interdisciplinary approach to teaching.

50. Which of the following contexts is BEST suited for vocational guidance?
- A. Mujtaba wants to decide on subjects that will help him to become an engineer.
 - B. Meher is looking for IT skills to get a better placement in the market.
 - C. Misbah is struggling with conformity to the norms.
 - D. Madiha wants to understand her innate potential.
51. Jay, a high school student, belongs to a broken family. He is not able to concentrate in the classroom activities and has been reported to the principal for various disciplinary actions.
- The type of guidance that would be effective for Jay is
- A. personal only.
 - B. educational only.
 - C. personal and educational.
 - D. vocational and educational.
52. Counselling MAINLY helps in the provision of
- A. insights regarding mental health.
 - B. tools for excelling in examinations.
 - C. opportunities to form social relationships.
 - D. resources regarding physical development.
53. The exam result expectations of our society puts undue pressure on the students.
- In this regard, a counsellor will PRIMARILY help the students to
- A. prepare them in learning concepts for the upcoming examinations.
 - B. learn about the working mechanism of the examination system.
 - C. manage their stress and work effectively.
 - D. ignore societal pressure.
54. Azhar has been seeing a counsellor. The counsellor is very friendly and cooperative and conducts multiple sessions to understand his problem. He encourages Azhar to come up with a solution. However, during sessions the counsellor shares a lot of his other patients' history with Azhar.
- With reference to the given situation, Azhar should change the counsellor because he
- A. is very friendly.
 - B. shares other patients' history.
 - C. does not give solutions to Azhar.
 - D. follows a long process for diagnosis.
55. Which of the following qualities of a counsellor if possessed should lead to an IMMEDIATE change of the counsellor by the counsellee?
- A. Overconfident
 - B. Judgemental
 - C. Insensitive
 - D. Lenient

56. Many counsellors say that their childhood trauma has motivated them to enter the field of counselling.

In this case, if a student approaches a counsellor who has faced a similar trauma, then the step that the counsellor should AVOID is to

- A. empathise with the student.
 - B. reflect on one's own personal experience.
 - C. share the experience and tell the student what to do.
 - D. show solidarity with the student that he/ she is not alone.
57. Eclectic counselling is considered as vague because it
- A. fails in drawing a line between the expectation of the counsellor and counslee.
 - B. does not provide any kind of solution to the clients at any point of counselling.
 - C. does not work on any set psychological principles and theories.
 - D. deals with abstract concepts of the society.
58. Ali approached a counsellor for his problem. The counsellor listened to his problem and asked several questions to collect enough material for diagnosis. With the help of the data received, the counsellor came to a conclusion and prescribed a solution to Ali. Ali was called again for a follow up on the consequences of his solution.
- The process of counselling in the given situation is identified as
- A. eclectic.
 - B. directive.
 - C. integrative.
 - D. non-directive.
59. The MAJOR difference in directive and non-directive counselling is that directive counselling
- A. looks at the intellectual aspect, whereas non-directive considers the emotional aspect.
 - B. would require more involvement of the client than the non-directive counselling.
 - C. targets young audiences, whereas non-directive is for mature adults.
 - D. requires more advanced training than the non-directive approach.
60. Which of the following questions indicates that the client is at the preparation stage in non-directive counselling?
- A. What changes have you been thinking about?
 - B. What obstacles are you facing?
 - C. What can I do to help you?
 - D. How will you do it?

61. Following are the types of counselling:

- I. Directive
- II. Non-directive
- III. Eclectic

As a student, if you are suffering from exam stress during examinations then the BEST type of counselling for you will be

- A. I only.
- B. II only.
- C. III only.
- D. I and II.

62. Ahmer, a 19-year-old boy, approaches a counsellor as he realises that there is instability in his family due to his parents' relationship. Thus, he is not able to connect with people effectively. In this regard, he is ready to explore different options as well as analyse himself to ensure that he is able to deal with the situation effectively.

The type of counselling that will be appropriate in this situation is

- A. directive, as the client is too young to understand the situation.
- B. non-directive, as he is young and has a lot of time to solve his issue.
- C. non-directive, as he realises his problem and is ready to explore options.
- D. directive, as the problem is identified and requires a standardised solution.

63. Which of the following cases IDEALLY requires a directive counselling technique?

- A. Improvement in job performance
- B. Dealing with physical abuse
- C. Stress management
- D. Trauma disorders

64. In Pakistan, there is a lack of trained counsellors in the field of education because

- A. there is no growth in the area of counselling.
- B. counsellors are not appreciated to work in the education sector.
- C. mental health is not considered an important aspect of education.
- D. there are not enough institutions for the training of the counsellors.

65. Which of the following options CORRECTLY differentiates between guidance and counselling?

	Guidance	Counselling
A	Tends to change the perspective of the client	Assists the person in choosing the best alternative
B	Is open and less private	Is done one to one and is highly confidential
C	Provided by a highly trained individual	Provided by an elder or expert
D	Approach is in-depth and introverted	Approach is comprehensive and extroverted

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