

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS XII

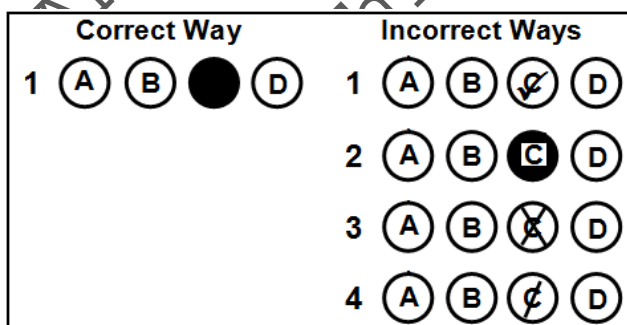
ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2022

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.



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. According to Ibn-e-Khaldun, the knowledge is useless if it does not develop the skills of
 - A. recall.
 - B. coordination.
 - C. communication.
 - D. problem solving.

2. For Ibn-e-Sina, the purpose of education was not only the development of mental faculties of human, but also includes the development of
 - A. social and moral faculties.
 - B. social and political faculties.
 - C. moral and physical faculties.
 - D. political and physical faculties.

3. Teaching should proceed from simple to complex, known to unknown and from concrete to abstract.
This principle forms the basis of the philosophy of
 - A. Al-Ghazali.
 - B. Ibn-e-Sina.
 - C. Ibn-e-Khaldun.
 - D. Allama Zarnozi.

4. The term, 'knowledge' is defined as the
 - A. sequence of planned activities experienced in schools.
 - B. acquisition of skills through vocational institutions.
 - C. formal process of receiving systematic instructions.
 - D. familiarity gained from the real-life experiences.

5. According to the Islamic perspective, the term, 'curriculum' is defined as to follow the principle of
 - A. faith.
 - B. logic.
 - C. nature.
 - D. prophethood.

6. According to Al-Ghazali's principles of education, children's attraction towards ornaments and fine clothing is the greatest
 - A. during infancy.
 - B. during adolescence.
 - C. after the age of 20.
 - D. around the age of 40.

7. The demerit of the curriculum followed under the Islamic Education System in the subcontinent was that it
- A. did not train the people for the warfare technique.
 - B. failed to make connections between religion and society.
 - C. did not expose the students to modern scientific knowledge.
 - D. failed to integrate the subject of logic and mathematics in curriculum.
8. In the perspective of Islam, the basis of knowledge is to
- A. learn the content of Qur'an by heart.
 - B. respect all different religions around us.
 - C. inculcate moral and social responsibilities.
 - D. think and ponder on phenomena around us.
9. Imam Ghazali considered students to be 'Tabula Rasa'
- Tabula Rasa means that students
- A. have their own essence and the environment is the best teacher to develop it.
 - B. are free to choose their direction of studies and teachers are merely facilitators.
 - C. are empty vessels and need to be filled by knowledge provided by the teachers.
 - D. have their own personality and teachers' responsibility is to refine these personalities.
10. According to Ibn-e-Sina, a child is born in its naturalistic disposition. The element that affects the nature of the child is MAINLY its
- A. essence.
 - B. environment.
 - C. genetic composition.
 - D. physical development.
11. The MAJOR difference between *maktab* and *madrassa* in its early set-up was that a
- A. *maktab* was for primary while a *madrassa* was for secondary education.
 - B. *maktab* was for female education while a *madrassa* was for male education.
 - C. *maktab* can be set without registration while a *madrassa* needs to be registered legally.
 - D. *maktab* was associated with scientific knowledge while a *madrassa* offered religious knowledge.
12. In Islamic culture, the institution that provides higher education on Islamic principles is known as
- A. *masjid*.
 - B. *maktab*.
 - C. *madrassa*.
 - D. *kutub khana*.

13. The subjects that were taught to children of the subcontinent in a *maktab* were
- A. Arabic, Astrology and Persian.
 - B. Arithmetic, Persian and Arabic.
 - C. Astrology, Arithmetic and Arabic.
 - D. Persian, Arithmetic and Astrology.
14. The statement that BEST describes the educational objectives of Al-Ghazali is to
- A. develop creativity in students.
 - B. train children to fulfil the needs of the society.
 - C. engage students in various community projects.
 - D. nurture man so that he abides by the religious teachings.
15. According to Al-Ghazali, one of the fundamental principles of education is to develop youngsters'
- A. mental health.
 - B. cognition.
 - C. physique.
 - D. virtue.
16. According to Al-Ghazali, the BASIC role of a student is to
- A. filter his/ her bad habits from life.
 - B. spend his/ her time with the loved ones.
 - C. focus more on extracurricular activities.
 - D. build relations with the influential personalities.
17. According to Ibn-e-Khaldun, the third stage of learning is to
- A. master the consolidated concepts.
 - B. give emphasis on taught notions.
 - C. memorise taught perceptions.
 - D. study the concepts in detail.
18. According to Ibn-e-Sina, education does not only develop children intellectually, but it also MAJORLY aims to
- A. form an individual's complete personality.
 - B. prepare an individual as a religious scholar.
 - C. focus on the physical appearance of an individual.
 - D. train an individual to take the responsibility of others.
19. Ibn-e-Sina wrote an encyclopedia named as 'The Book of Healing' in which he discussed about
- A. the mending of soul.
 - B. arithmetical concepts.
 - C. the coordinates of a star.
 - D. the inventions in medical science.

20. According to the cognitive aims of education in Islam, an individual can enhance his/ her intellectual capabilities by
- A. interacting with people.
 - B. applying relevant logics.
 - C. participating in sports activities.
 - D. sharing his/ her spiritual experiences.
21. The nature of the indigenous system of education that existed in the subcontinent was MAINLY based on
- A. classical and spiritual experiences.
 - B. constructivism and exploration.
 - C. discourse and discussion.
 - D. religion and science.
22. The purpose of East India Company to initiate the set-up of education in the subcontinent was to
- A. prepare people for administrative work.
 - B. gain popularity amongst the masses.
 - C. spread Christianity in the region.
 - D. propagate Western education.
23. During the colonial rule of British in India, the educational institution that was eligible to get fund from the government was
- A. *gurukulas*.
 - B. *madrassas*.
 - C. local schools.
 - D. missionary schools.
24. During the colonial rule, the MAIN purpose of missionary schools in the subcontinent was to
- A. spread Christianity.
 - B. provide Eastern values.
 - C. promote basic life skills.
 - D. uplift students emotionally.
25. One of the salient features of the Charter Act, 1813 was that it
- A. provided financial grant to support recreational activities in the subcontinent.
 - B. offered more powers to the schools in India over missionary schools.
 - C. promoted secondary and higher education in the subcontinent.
 - D. encouraged vocational education in the subcontinent.

26. One of the objectives of Charter Act, 1813 was to
- A. revive Indian literature in the subcontinent.
 - B. enhance Indian traditional educational system.
 - C. suspend the role of missionary schools in the subcontinent.
 - D. support the non-governmental institutions to open up schools and colleges.
27. The MAJOR impact of Charter Act, 1813 was the
- A. regularisation of *patshala* and *madrassa*.
 - B. advancement of science and technology.
 - C. promotion of Arabic and Sanskrit languages.
 - D. increased influence of the missionary institutions.
28. The Charter Act, 1813 was a corner stone in the reforms of education in the subcontinent because it
- A. made the government responsible for the education of its people.
 - B. made education compulsory for all the citizens of the subcontinent.
 - C. proclaimed the involvement of religion in education as inappropriate.
 - D. proclaimed education as the basic right along with food, clothing and shelter.
29. The Charter Act, 1813 is regarded as a turning point in the history of Indian education for all of the following reasons EXCEPT that it
- A. recognised the importance of educating the Indians.
 - B. made the vocational training mandatory for Indian women.
 - C. opened many schools and colleges under direct British control.
 - D. laid the foundation of the English system of education in India.
30. One of the aims of Wood's Dispatch, 1854 was to
- A. supply the East India Company with reliable and capable servants.
 - B. increase the scope of British merchants in private trading.
 - C. promote Christianity as a religion in the subcontinent.
 - D. assert the Crown's sovereignty over British India.
31. Which of the following recommendations was suggested by Wood's Dispatch, 1854?
- A. Students will be provided with Western education rather than traditional.
 - B. The theory of downward filtration will be enforced in the subcontinent.
 - C. Education will be the responsibility of the British government.
 - D. Office of the director of public instructions will be abolished.
32. According to Wood's Dispatch 1854, the provision of mass education in the subcontinent was made possible because the British government
- A. established indigenous schools.
 - B. included religious teachings in the curriculum.
 - C. made regional language as the medium of instructions.
 - D. provided incentives to the students to acquire education.

33. According to Sergeant Report 1944, the BASIC purpose of giving education at pre-primary level was to
- A. give them social exposure.
 - B. provide them civil awareness.
 - C. enhance their critical thinking.
 - D. groom their professional skills.
34. Sergeant Report, 1944 was considered to be a comprehensive report on education ever presented by the British Government.
- The report, for the first time, mentioned the provision on education for
- A. elders.
 - B. youth.
 - C. females.
 - D. handicapped.
35. The BASIC aim to initiate Deoband Movement in the subcontinent was to
- A. encourage Muslims to get Western education.
 - B. reawake Muslims to fight for their political rights.
 - C. regenerate Muslim communities morally and religiously.
 - D. motivate Muslim families to send their daughters to school.
36. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established scientific society at Ghazipur to
- A. teach *hadith*, *Quran* and *tafsir* along with scientific subjects.
 - B. remove the hostility of the British rulers towards the Muslims.
 - C. encourage Muslims to return to the original Islamic principles.
 - D. translate Western books into Urdu, Persian and other languages.
37. Graduates of Aligarh University were able to play an important role in the subcontinent by
- A. building good relations with Hindus.
 - B. taking active part in Pakistan movement.
 - C. promoting brotherhood in the subcontinent.
 - D. implementing Islamic teachings in their lives.
38. The educational institutes under Aligarh Movement contributed towards
- A. giving emphasis on theology and religion.
 - B. the promotion of Muslim rights in the subcontinent.
 - C. teaching English to the Muslims of the subcontinent.
 - D. the formation of government in early years of independence.

39. According to the recommendations of Wood's Despatch 1854, the purpose of education was to
- A. diffuse European knowledge.
 - B. facilitate missionary activities.
 - C. create political awareness amongst masses.
 - D. protect the indigenous methods of education.
40. The MAJOR reason behind initiation of Aligarh Movement by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was to equip the Muslims of the subcontinent with
- A. scientific education and social etiquettes.
 - B. scientific education and English language.
 - C. political maneuvering and social etiquettes.
 - D. English language and political maneuvering.
41. Cases of indiscipline in schools have increased in Pakistan in the last few years. The MOST likely cause behind it, is the
- A. low status of teacher in our society.
 - B. class distinction amongst the students.
 - C. increasing number of bungalow schools.
 - D. unavailability of diversity in the subjects taught.
42. All of the following are the major reasons for the increase in the rate of unemployment in Pakistan EXCEPT
- A. the growth of agricultural sector.
 - B. the lack of investment in private sector.
 - C. poor educational system in the country.
 - D. rapid increase in the population of the country.
43. The MAIN cause of low literacy rate in Pakistan is the
- A. lack of economic value in education.
 - B. lack of professional teachers in schools.
 - C. principal right of education in the constitution.
 - D. availability of schools within the radius of two kilometres.
44. The possible solution to overcome the problem of policy implementation in the education sector of Pakistan is that
- A. all stakeholders should be involved in policy making.
 - B. all stakeholders should work on their personal interest.
 - C. policy implementation should be audited as per the international standards.
 - D. the implementation should be the responsibility of a group of people other than the policy formulators.

45. Which of the following examples reflects the social reason of the population increase in Pakistan?
- A. More children mean a country has more labour readily available.
 - B. I have two daughters, but I want a son who can bring prestige to the family.
 - C. As a country, it is our duty to provide refuge to our brethren from Afghanistan.
 - D. I already have four children and I want more so that I can have more hands to earn.
46. An increase in the number of people that live in a country or city is termed as
- A. census.
 - B. demography.
 - C. mortality rate.
 - D. population growth.
47. All of the following are the reasons for the population explosion in Pakistan EXCEPT the
- A. illiteracy rate.
 - B. desire for a male child.
 - C. lack of family planning.
 - D. availability of food and water.
48. The MAIN reason due to which there is a high dropout ratio of students in Pakistan from secondary to higher secondary schools is
- A. untrained teachers.
 - B. double school shifts.
 - C. multigrade teaching.
 - D. family's financial status.
49. A school administration asks students to follow the school rules by all means possible. This attitude of the school administration will make students
- A. insincere.
 - B. impatient.
 - C. rebellious.
 - D. untrustworthy.
50. All of the following reasons highlight the importance of educating women in a country EXCEPT to
- A. keep her children safe from wrong doings.
 - B. teach her children the art of healthy living.
 - C. groom herself to work in a family.
 - D. make herself egoistic and critical.

51. The MAIN reason due to which the curriculum in Pakistan is unable to meet the current trend of collecting empirical data is that
- A. teachers are more focused towards completion of their syllabi.
 - B. students are trained to just memorise and pass the examinations.
 - C. there is a lack of follow-up of actual curriculum implementation.
 - D. there is a lack of conduction of academic research in the country.
52. Asif is a writer of a Textbook Board. He has compiled a textbook to be published. In light of the given statement, the option that will help Asif publish his book is that he should
- A. refer to at least two subject experts.
 - B. select and approve the material himself.
 - C. send it to another writer for verification.
 - D. directly transform the material into book.
53. All of the following are the features of a private sector organisation EXCEPT that it
- A. is created by forming a new enterprise.
 - B. adheres to government's regulations with flexibility.
 - C. offers more career choices and greater opportunities for promotions.
 - D. provides comprehensive retirement benefit plans and more job security.
54. The school headmistress has empowered teachers to plan their lessons according to the need of their students.
- The element of organisation depicted in the given situation is
- A. formalisation.
 - B. decentralisation.
 - C. work specialisation.
 - D. coordination of activities.
55. In a school, the principal has assigned different tasks to different teachers to organise an upcoming event.
- This action of the principal highlights all of the following characteristics of an organisation EXCEPT
- A. coordination.
 - B. centralisation.
 - C. division of labour.
 - D. achievement of common goals.

56. In a school, all teachers have to submit the attendance record of students by the end of each month to their coordinator; so that, she verifies the attendance data of the students.

One of the elements of organisation highlighted in the given situation is

- A. decentralisation.
 - B. chain of command.
 - C. work specialisation.
 - D. departmentalisation.
57. In a school, principal is the sole authority to take every decision.
- The BEST advantage of this type of authority is that the school will
- A. have uniformity in actions.
 - B. reduce the burden on senior leadership.
 - C. have efficient communication with the staff.
 - D. motivate its subordinates to complete the tasks.
58. All of the following are the disadvantages of centralisation that can be faced by any school administration EXCEPT that
- A. standards of the curriculum will be maintained.
 - B. teachers will not pay heed to principal's instructions.
 - C. all the burden of work will be on the head's shoulders.
 - D. all the staff members of the school will be demotivated.
59. After 18th amendment in the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, which of the following key areas have NOT been transferred to the provincial government?
- A. Islamic education
 - B. Higher Education
 - C. Research institutes
 - D. Area Study Centres
60. District Education Authorities have been established in Pakistan to
- A. ensure the implementation of Islamic education in all schools.
 - B. oversee formal, non-formal and special education.
 - C. plan educational policies of the country.
 - D. make textbooks available for all.
61. One of the MAJOR roles of private schools in Pakistan is to
- A. increase accessibility.
 - B. follow their own curriculum.
 - C. promote co-education system.
 - D. pay high salaries to the teachers.

62. In a school, concepts are taught by teachers with the help of hands-on activities.

The principle of curriculum that the school follows is

- A. joint venture.
- B. practical work.
- C. interdisciplinary study.
- D. community centeredness.

63. The curriculum expects teachers to teach students how to face challenges by studying the real aspects of life.

The principle of curriculum depicted in this situation is

- A. integration.
- B. consultation.
- C. conservation.
- D. forward looking.

64. The BASIC role of the National Bureau of Curriculum in Pakistan is to

- A. exchange information with the board members.
- B. maintain curriculum standards from primary to higher levels.
- C. promote inter-board curricular and extra-curricular activities.
- D. approve manuscripts of textbooks produced by other agencies.

65. According to Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (FBISE) Act 1975, the MAIN responsibility of FBISE is to

- A. promote mental well-being of students.
- B. hold exams, appoint examiners and supervisory staff.
- C. recommend courses for Secondary and Higher Secondary School Certificate.
- D. affiliate institutions of Secondary and Higher Secondary School Certificate education within Pakistan and abroad.

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