Quiz 1 topic 1-55 (Midterm MCQs)

4.

| 1. In the disciplinary stage a university or a conference encourages dialogue among approaches, an obvious method being to address the same event or phase in history? Topic 33 |
|--|
| a) Inter- |
| b) Multi- |
| c) single- |
| d) train- |
| 2. In gender equity issue is the disadvantaged group. Topic 10 |
| a) Males |
| b) Females |
| c) Senior citizens |
| d) Children |
| 3. As critical studies peace studies do the same as critics of |
| a) Human behavior |
| b) Inclusive education |
| c) Classroom mismanagement |
| d) Mixed education |
| 4. The status of net enrollment rate is Topic 12 |
| a) More males and less females |
| b) Equal net enrolment rate |
| c) More females and less males |
| d) None of these |
| |

| 5. Silent exclusion is Topic 6 |
|---|
| a) Children who come to school yet gain nothing |
| b) Children who do not come to school |
| c) Children who do not come come to school but gain a lot |
| d) children who neither come to Scholl nor again anything |
| 6philosophical ideas involved concepts of educating for peace. Topic 40 |
| a) Dewey's |
| b) Einstein's |
| c) Newton's |
| d) Jinnah's |
| 7. Ultimately success will be judged on the of basic education provided to all . Topic 19 a) Quality |
| b) Equality |
| c) Equity |
| d) Price |
| 8. Which of the following is not a source of conflict? Topic 53 |
| a) Empathy |
| b) Anger and Anger Management |
| c) Violence in the media |
| d) Communication |

| 9. We have to be non-exploitive, not only to relationships between human but also between relationships between humans and Topic 47 |
|---|
| a) Nature |
| b) Animals |
| c) Environment |
| d)atmosphere |
| 10. Possible outcome of the skill of peace education curricula |
| a) Conflicts over values |
| b) Students will demonstrate effective listening |
| c) Participation in the society |
| d)ability to live with change |
| Quiz 1 Topic 1-29 |
| 1. Free and accessible education is concerned with the identification and removal of |
| a) Poverty |
| b) Obesity |
| c) Slow learning |
| d) Barriers |
| 2. Teacher has to ensure that every student in the classroom |
| a) Does not participate |
| b) Participates |
| c) Talks |
| d) Attends |
| 3. Teacher education, the availability of support within the classroom, class |
| size and overall workload are all factors which influence |
| a) student's attitudes |
| b) Parents attitudes |
| c) Society attitudes |
| d) Teachers' attitudes. |

| 4. It is the classroomwho has the utmost responsibility for the pupils and their day to day learning. |
|---|
| a) environment |
| b) Teacher |
| c) infra-structure |
| d) Attendance 5. At a primary school in Durban, south Africa, teachers use |
| 5. At a primary school in Durban, south Africa, teachers use |
| resource to develop the reading abilities of the children. |
| a) mothers b) fothers |
| b) fathers |
| c) grand father |
| d) grand mothers |
| 6. April 2000 countries combined together, to ensure Education for All |
| (EFA). |
| a) 165 |
| b) 163 |
| c) 164 |
| d) 166 |
| 7. Ensure an adequate ratio to permit quality teaching in small class settings. |
| a) teacher-student |
| b) teacher-desk |
| c) student-desk |
| d) student-fee |
| 8. Literacy is defined as the ability to read a newspaper and writing a letter in Urdu |
| 9. Change processes and empowerment go hand in hand to move towards free and accessible education for all learners |
| 10. Curriculum must take into consideration the various needs of students to ensure access for all. |

11. The **cost** of education is a critical issue to all school systems

| 12. The implementation of more inclusive systems of education is possible if schools themselves are committed to becoming more inclusive |
|---|
| 13. If all children have all supplies, school equipment then there will be |
| a) Equality |
| b) Equity |
| c) Education |
| d) None of the above |
| 14. In rural areas the number of school for boys and girls are |
| a) Equal |
| b) Less for boys |
| c) Less for boys |
| d) None of the above |
| 15. Which of the following is Not a health issue? |
| a) Poor nutrition |
| b) Lack of iron |
| c) Obesity |
| d) Slow learning |
| 16. in teacher training we do not focus on |
| a) Content |
| b) Pedagogy |

c) How to deal with minorities

d) Professionalism

| 17. Universal declaration of human rights was passed in |
|--|
| a) 1989 |
| b) 1948 |
| c) 2000 |
| d) 1984 |
| 18. in the revised curriculum of 2006 which subject was offered |
| a) Islam |
| b) Philosophy |
| c) Peace |
| d) Ethics |
| 19. free and accessible education involves a particular emphasis on those groups of learners who may be at risk of |
| a) Marginalization, exclusion or underachievement |
| b) Poverty |
| c) Low income |
| d) Low income |
| 20. A minority in a society can be defined in terms of |
| a) Economic terms |
| b) Political terms |
| |
| c) Cultural terms |
| d) all of the above |

| 21. The white portion in our flag of pakistan shows |
|---|
| a) Muslims b) Majority |
| c) Minorities |
| d) Peace |
| 22. health has any effect on equally in education |
| a) Yes |
| b) No |
| c) It does not effect |
| d) May be |
| 23. The second goal of MDGs was |
| a) Promote gender equality and empower women b) Achieve universal primary education c) improve mental health d) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger |
| 24. which of the following is both a trend and an issue in education a) free education |
| b) accessible education |
| c)free and accessible education |
| d) peace education |
| 25a fundamental provider of education in future years |
| a) classrooms |
| b) books |
| c) Technology |
| d) teachers |

| Quiz no 2 |
|---|
| 1. Madaaris, plural for Madrassa, are at least ayears old. |
| a) Twenty |
| b) Hundred |
| c) thousand |
| D) fifty |
| 2. Literacy practices are used by us in the practices of our lives. |
| a) Everyday |
| b) fortnight |
| c) Monthly |
| d) annual |
| 3. The bare minimum to be considered literate is baseline literacy |
| a) Functional literacy |
| b) Multiple literacy |
| c) Baseline literacy |
| d) None of the above |
| 4. Righteousness, Not listening, Spreading to news are all of conflict. |

a) Escalationb) De-escalation

c) Managingd) Intervening

| 5. There aremadrassa boards or wafaqs in Pakistan |
|---|
| a) 4 |
| b) 3 |
| c) 6 |
| d) 5 |
| 6. The term 'Madrassa' originates from the Arabic word. |
| a) Mad |
| b) Rassa |
| c) Darasa |
| d) None of the above |
| 7. 'Might Makes Right' is according to which conflict style |
| a) Competing |
| b) Collaborating |
| c) Compromising |
| d) Avoiding |
| 8. The government position is also seen asby the Madrassa leaders |
| a) Clear |
| b) Visionary |
| c) Ambiguous |
| d) directional |
| 9. As a backup style when collaboration or competition fails style is |
| effective |
| a) Competing |
| b) Collaborating |
| c) Compromising |
| d) Accommodating |
| 10. Till 1971 the total number of Madaaris in Pakistan were |
| a) 137 |
| b) 245 |
| c) 908 |
| d) 2861 |
| 11. TheEducation has been prevalent since the time of Prophet |
| Muhammad PBUH in the Muslim world. |
| a) Madrassa |
| b) Convent |
| c) Mixed schools |
| d) Regular schooling |
| |

| 12. Which of the following is not among the three levels of literacy.a) Baseline literacy |
|---|
| b) Functional literacy |
| c) Multiple literacy |
| d) Literacy and education |
| 13. Pakistan's Madaaris are predominantlyinstitutions |
| a) Public |
| b) Private |
| c) social |
| d) Political |
| 14. In Pakistan, the Madaaris are based on sect, and every sect has its own madrassa network that is controlled by a board or |
| a) Darul aloom |
| b) Wafaq |
| c) Soba |
| d) Mohtasib |
| 15. In Government promulgated the Societies Registration (Amendment) Ordinance |
| a) 2006 |
| b) 2004 |
| c) 2005 |
| d) 2009 |
| |

| 16. Civil society and academic institutions should act as aBetween various segments by promoting dialogue between them a) river b) Gap c) Bridge d) Underpass 17. in 2010 the total number of Madaaris in Pakistan were |
|--|
| a) 6761 b) 19104 c) 21404 d) 20104 18. Madaaris registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 as a) Religious organization b) Political organization c) Social organization d) Charity organization 19of Madaaris is a major problem which is debated across the board |
| a) Registration b) Learning c) Copyright d) Building 20. The majority of wafaqs or madrassa boards associations of madaaris with any political parties. a) Like b) Own c) Awesome d) Distilled |
| d) Dislike |
| 21. As an alternate track to Western style of education, religious seminariesand religious education have played a vital role in the history of Islam |
| a) Convents b) Religious school c) Madaaris d) Constitutional school |
| |

| 22. Literacy rate of Pakistan is |
|--|
| a) 57% 54% |
| b) 75% |
| c) 69% |
| d) 45% |
| 23. Literacy is helpful to studentsin education institution. |
| a) Success |
| b) Failure |
| c) Friendship |
| d) attendance |
| 24. The government should take measures to enhance, rationalize theavailable to the people of Madaaris and religious scholars. |
| a) Personal growth |
| b) Economic benefit |
| c) Social religion |
| d) Jobs |
| 25. Some experts have also challenged the role of Madaaris in |
| a) Peace |
| b) Politics |
| c) Militancy |
| d) Religion |

| 26. Listening act as an indicator of |
|--|
| a) Escalation conflict b) De-escalation conflict c) Managing conflict d) Intervening conflict |
| 27. The madrassa needs to be reformed to highlight pluralistic traditions in Islam, particularly in dealing with differences of opinion between faith and traditions |
| a) curriculum |
| b) Pedagogy |
| c) Teachers |
| d) Students |
| 28. which of the following is not main subject in Madaaris |
| a) Quaran |
| b) Hadith |
| c) Science |
| d) Fiqa |
| 29. The issue of funding from is heavily debated |
| a) Government |
| b) People |
| c) Foreign countries |
| d) terrorist |
| |

| 30. According to a PIPS survey (2008), a majority of madaaris haveaffiliations. |
|--|
| a) social |
| b) International |
| c) political |
| d) criminal |
| 31. personal style owl is used for |
| a) Facing |
| b) Smoothing |
| c) Compromising |
| d) Confronting |
| 32. Literacy will give you the ability to read a book is when you, at least, understand what the author is trying to convey. |
| a) literacy |
| b) education |
| c) learning |
| d) teaching |
| 33. In Pakistan, madaaris are established on the basis of |
| a) politics |
| b) society |
| c) sect |
| d) caste |
| |

| 34. Therole of the madrassa has been the main focus and concern of policymakers, analysts and the media. |
|--|
| a) social |
| b) philosophical |
| c) religious |
| d) political |
| 35. Despite passing of the 18th amendment, the madaaris prefer to remain part of the government. |
| a) provisional |
| b) union counsil |
| c) federal |
| d) international |
| 36. Students of more than countries including the US, UK, Africa, India, China, and Russia are getting education from the Pakistani seminaries |
| a) 46 |
| b) 64 |
| c) 65 |
| d) 56 |
| 37 model for education can also be comprehensively applied to our madrassa education system |
| a) Cuban b) pakistani |
| c) sri lanka |
| d) Indonesian |

| 38. There are no universal of | definition and | of literac | ey. |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Standards | | | |
| b) Rates | | | |
| c) Explanations | | | |
| d) Usages | | | |
| 39. in the battle of | we can se | e the importance | of literacy in Islam |
| a) Ohad | | | (0) |
| b) Ahzab | | | 26.50 |
| c) Bad'r | | | |
| d) khandaq | | .69 | |
| | | W. | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | 1/20 | | |
| | 11/2. | | |
| Quiz 3 rd (Final term | n McQ) | | |
| According to Beckett and I | Jagor (2002) Practice | hasad informal laarn | ing is |
| a) Holistic | b) small | c) parts | d) segments |
| 2. Who says there is no such t | • | • • | ., |
| a) Billet | b) living stone | c) Eraut | d) Beckett and Hager |
| 3. All people are population | | | |
| a) Destructors | b) agents | c) actors | d) leaders |
| 4. Developing nations average | annual growth rates | ofper ce | ent. |
| a) 2 | b) 2.5 | c) 3 | d) 3.5 |
| 5. It is difficult to make a clear of | distinction between fo | ormal and informal lea | arning as there is often a |
| crossover between the two | | | |
| a) Eraut | b) living stone | c) McGivney | d) none of these |
| 6. In informal learning the conte | | al amasifi | ا مرانید |
| a) General 7. For formal learning there | b) global timeframe. | c) specific as per Colley. Hokin | d) natural Ison and Malcom. |

| a) Flexible b | o) no | c) fixed | d) all of the above |
|---|--|--|---|
| 8. growth is not the sole reason for | or the world's fo | od problem. | |
| a) Population | b) industrial | c) urbar | n d) rural |
| 9. There is no such thing as inf | ormal learning. | All learning take | es place within social organizations |
| or communities that have forr | nalized structui | es is according t | to? |
| a) Billet (2001) | b) Beckett ar | nd Hager (2002) | c) Eraut (2000) d) none |
| 10learning may be in | | | |
| random). | | | |
| a) Formal b) Infor i | mal c |) non-formal | d) none of the above |
| 11. Model Starting in the mother | tongue, and con | tinuing to nationa | I language immersion |
| a) Assimilation | b) immersion | c) pluralist | ic d) national language |
| 12. Programs of education | can contribute to | solve either the | population or the educational |
| problems faced by individuals an | d nations. | | |
| a) Population | b) political | • | d) human right |
| 13 is influenced by the | | | |
| significance of population matter | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |
| · - | | | demographic d) variable |
| _ | - | | ore effective than formal learning. |
| • | • | • • • | c) Eraut (2000) d) none |
| 15. many of the earlier f | | ms emphasized w | |
| a) curricula | b) sports | c) news | d) channels |
| 16. has strong objections to the organizations a) Billet (2001) b) live strong objections to the organizations a) Billet (2001) b) live strong objections to the organizations a) Educational 18. One of the goals of is to | vingstone c) Er programs are infl b) population | aut (2000) d) Beo uenced by politica c) economic | ckett and Hager (2002 al and ideological orientations d) social |
| demography. | , assist learners t | o lacitally, chairill | ie and directioning their folk |
| a) Population education | b) educa | ation c) populati | on d) social education |
| 19. The sum of their decisions sh | | | 2, 222.2. 24434.0 |
| a) actors | b) agents | | d) forces |
| 20. Planners of population educa | | • | |
| . 55 | b) depression | | on d) deprivation |
| 21. growth is not the sole reason | | | |
| | b) industrial c) | • | |
| 22. Educational institutions in all | | l be encouraged to | o expand their to include a |
| study of population dynamics an | • | | |
| | | political system | |
| | ever, death rate | s have rapio | dly only in the last few decades of this |
| century | | | |
| | | d) none of the ab | |
| 23. Colley, Hodkinson and Malco | | | _ |
| a) no authority b) author | - | | |
| 24. Implementing mother tongue | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |
| a) Heterogeneous b) hom | | • |) scattered |
| 25. Today most people associa | ite the word po | pulation with | |

| a) Growth b) development c) devastation d) garbage |
|---|
| 26. Learning that is not provided by an education or training institution and typically does not lead to certification |
| a) Formal b) informal c) non-formal d) none of the above |
| 27. According to billet learning is more common and also more effective than formal |
| learning |
| a) Informal b) formal c) non-formal d) none of the above |
| 28. As a result of external production, the have not been able to prepare even basic |
| elementary readers in any of the mother tongues |
| a) Governments b) Textbook Boards c) curriculum d) society |
| 29. In the sixteenth century in England it was used as synonym for |
| a) production b) devastation c) human race d) demographic |
| 30. Which of following is not learning type? |
| a) Formal b) non-formal c) informal d) unformal |
| 31. Which of the following is not among the five feature of formal learning of Eraut |
| a) Prescribed learning framework b) an organized learning event or package |
| c) The presence of a designated teacher or trainer d) high load knowledge |
| 32population shifts place an extra burden both on the area receiving inhabitants |
| a) Migratory b) actual c) inhabitant d) reluctant |
| 33. According to colley, Hodkinson and Malcom learning is low status. |
| a) formal b) informal c) unformal d) nonformal 34. Formal learning is always |
| a) Organic b) evolving c) planned d) unplanned |
| 35. nations wrestle with agrarian reforms |
| a) Developing b) OECD c) developed d) european |
| 36. Family, kin, peers and community play a dominant role in acquisition of ademography |
| a) folk b) personal c) community d) freedom |
| 37. There are models of education |
| a) one b) two c) three d) four |
| 38 education occurs when a teacher has the authority to determine that people designated as |
| requiring knowledge effectively learn a curriculum taken from a pre-established body of knowledge a) Formal b) informal c) non-formal d) all of the above |
| a) Formal b) informal c) non-formal a) an of the above |
| a) Natural b) ubiquitous c) limited d) negative |
| 39. the present situation of thecountries originates in the unequal processes of socio economic |
| development |
| a) developing b) developed c) OECD d) oic |
| 40. The consideration of population problems cannot be reduced to the analysis oftrends only |
| a) population b) death c) birth d) health |
| 41. Learning typically provided by an education or training institution, structured (in terms of objectives, learning time or learning support) and leading to certification. |
| a) formal b) informal c) non-formal d) none of the above |
| 42. is any activity involving the pursuit of understanding knowledge or skill which occurs without |
| the presence of externally imposed curricular criteria |
| a) Informal learning b) formal learning c) non-formal learning d) negative learning |
| 43. EU's definitions are related with the context ofpolicy |

| | | ning c) Life-Long Learning | d) no learning |
|--|--|---|--|
| 44. Colley, Hodkinson and I | | | |
| a) all | b) a few c) none | d) females | |
| a) 3 | b) 4 c) 5 | ate at present of percent d)2 | is misleading |
| | nd girls is a subject of par | ticular concern today within | the general area of |
| social | | | |
| a) justice b |) context c) injustice d) | equality | |
| 11. grants to local govern | | · · · = | d) recearch |
| a) Developm 12. Literacy is helpful to s | • | c) educational | d) research |
| a) Success | b) failure | | ttendance |
| 13. 13. | b) failule | c) menusinp u) a | ttenuarice |
| | has worked to ensure | that literacy remains a pr | iority on national and |
| international agendas | as worked to ensure | that interacy remains a pr | ione, on hacionarana |
| _ | B) IMF C) UN | ESCO D) World B | ank |
| • | | ot to acquire further know | |
| by studying voluntarily w | | | J |
| a) formal b) info | ormal c) Non-form | al d) all of the | above |
| 16. "One who can read a | clear print in any langu | lage". is literacy definition | according to the |
| census of | | | |
| | | | |
| a) 1998 | b) 1981 c) 196 | 1 d) 1951 | |
| a) 1998 17. Literacy practices are | | • | |
| 17. Literacy practices are a)ever | used by us in the pract | tices of our lives. night c) monthly | d) annual |
| 17. Literacy practices are a) ever 18. Every year UNESCO o | used by us in the pract yday b) fort ffers a for the act | tices of ourlives. night c) monthly ivities of outstanding indiv | viduals, governments |
| 17. Literacy practices are a) ever 18. Every year UNESCO o or governmental agencie | used by us in the pract yday b) fort ffers a for the act | tices of our lives. night c) monthly | viduals, governments |
| 17. Literacy practices are a) ever 18. Every year UNESCO o or governmental agencie women and girls. | used by us in the pract yday b) fort ffers a for the act | tices of ourlives. night c) monthly ivities of outstanding indiv | viduals, governments |
| 17. Literacy practices are a) ever 18. Every year UNESCO o or governmental agencie women and girls. a) prize | used by us in the pract ryday b) fort ffers a for the act s and NGOs whose wo | tices of ourlives. Enight c) monthly ivities of outstanding indiv rk in literacy serves rural a | viduals, governments dults particularly |
| 17. Literacy practices are a) ever 18. Every year UNESCO o or governmental agencie women and girls. a) prize 19. govt should create | used by us in the pract ryday b) fort ffers a for the act s and NGOs whose wo amongst people abo | tices of our lives. Inight c) monthly Ivities of outstanding indiving indivin | viduals, governments dults particularly |
| 17. Literacy practices are a) ever 18. Every year UNESCO o or governmental agencie women and girls. a) prize | used by us in the pract ryday b) fort ffers a for the act s and NGOs whose wo amongst people abo | tices of ourlives. Enight c) monthly ivities of outstanding indiv rk in literacy serves rural a | viduals, governments dults particularly |
| 17. Literacy practices are a) ever 18. Every year UNESCO o or governmental agencie women and girls. a) prize 19. govt should create | used by us in the pract ryday b) fort ffers a for the act s and NGOs whose wo amongst people abo | tices of our lives. Inight c) monthly Ivities of outstanding indiving indivin | viduals, governments dults particularly |
| 17. Literacy practices are a) ever 18. Every year UNESCO o or governmental agencie women and girls. a) prize 19. govt should create | used by us in the pract ryday b) fort ffers a for the act s and NGOs whose wo amongst people abo | tices of our lives. Inight c) monthly Ivities of outstanding indivities of outstanding indivities of outstanding indivities of education. | viduals, governments dults particularly |
| 17. Literacy practices are a) ever 18. Every year UNESCO or governmental agencie women and girls. a) prize 19. govt should create a) awareness | used by us in the pract ryday b) fort ffers a for the act s and NGOs whose wo amongst people abo | tices of our lives. Inight c) monthly Ivities of outstanding indivities of outstanding indivities of outstanding indivities of education. | viduals, governments dults particularly |
| 17. Literacy practices are a) ever 18. Every year UNESCO or governmental agencie women and girls. a) prize 19. govt should create a) awareness Quiz 4th | wsed by us in the pract ryday b) fort ffers a for the act s and NGOs whose wor amongst people abo b) school | tices of our lives. Enight c) monthly Evities of outstanding indivities of outstanding indivities of education in the importance of education in the | viduals, governments dults particularly cation d) seminars |
| 17. Literacy practices are a) ever 18. Every year UNESCO or governmental agencie women and girls. a) prize 19. govt should create a) awareness Quiz 4th | wsed by us in the pract ryday b) fort ffers a for the act s and NGOs whose wor amongst people abo b) school | tices of our lives. Inight c) monthly Ivities of outstanding indivities of outstanding indivities of outstanding indivities of education. | viduals, governments dults particularly cation d) seminars |
| 17. Literacy practices are a) ever 18. Every year UNESCO or governmental agencie women and girls. a) prize 19. govt should create a) awareness Quiz 4th | wsed by us in the pract ryday b) fort ffers a for the act s and NGOs whose wor amongst people abo b) school | tices of our lives. Enight c) monthly Evities of outstanding indivities of outstanding indivities of education in the importance of education in the | viduals, governments dults particularly cation d) seminars |
| 17. Literacy practices are a) ever 18. Every year UNESCO of or governmental agencies women and girls. a) prize 19. govt should create a) awareness Quiz 4th 1 criteria refers | wsed by us in the pract ryday b) fort ffers a for the act s and NGOs whose wor amongst people abo b) school | tices of our lives. Enight c) monthly Evities of outstanding indivities of outstanding indivities of education in the importance of education in the | viduals, governments dults particularly cation d) seminars |
| 17. Literacy practices are a) ever 18. Every year UNESCO of or governmental agencies women and girls. a) prize 19. govt should create a) awareness Quiz 4th 1 | wsed by us in the pract ryday b) fort ffers a for the act s and NGOs whose wor amongst people abo b) school | tices of our lives. Enight c) monthly Evities of outstanding indivities of outstanding indivities of education in the importance of education in the | viduals, governments dults particularly cation d) seminars |

| 2. Quality of teaching and learning is a main factor in the rapid growth of educational institutions . |
|---|
| a) private |
| b) public |
| c)mixed |
| d) English medium |
| 3. broader research agenda needs to be initiated forso that future programs can be planned more rationally and systematically |
| a) program development |
| b) theory |
| c) problem |
| d) mistake |
| 4. Privatization trends are as education policies across each of the three sectors of primary, secondary and tertiary education |
| a) decreasing |
| b) increasing |
| c) developing |
| d) static |
| 5. No education system, anywhere in world is free from some degree ofand prescription. |
| a) persuasion |
| b) attraction |
| c) population |
| d) none of the above |
| 6. Excess demand has grown because education has become more important for social andbetterment |
| a) cultural |
| b) religional |
| c) economic |

| d) historic |
|---|
| 7. In particular, most although not all information and motivation activities have been aimed at supportingactivities |
| a) family-planning |
| b) morality |
| c) funeral |
| d) death-birth rate |
| 8. If it is decided that a prescriptive approach is necessary the efficacy of prescription is, in certain circumstances, |
| a) Questionable |
| b) Answerable |
| c) Difficult |
| d) Easy |
| 9. international reviews of the demand-side and supply-side policies show that many countries have implemented some form of |
| a) privatization |
| b) publication |
| c) Attorney |
| d) home tuition |
| 10. population education in acontext |
| a) lifelong |
| b) one time |
| c) multiple |
| d) regional |
| 11. One way to foster competition between public and private schools is to give or assistance |
| a) subsidies |
| b) taxes |

| c) revenues |
|--|
| d) expensive |
| 12. Assessments of learning and studentshape an idea of overall level of quality of education |
| a) achievements |
| b) behaviour |
| c) attitude |
| d) score |
| 13. There are many experiences across different countries at different stages in the process of |
| a) privatization |
| b) localization |
| c) publicizing |
| d) evolution |
| 14. A comprehensive framework for evaluation hascriteria |
| a) four |
| b) five |
| c) three |
| d) six |
| 15. Before passing on to the question of, it seems necessary to indicate briefly the goals of both population education and other educational programs |
| a) Contribution |
| b) Integration |
| c) Disintegration |
| d) Population |
| 16is the third type of privatization |
| a) Private regulation |
| b) Private individual |

| c) Private entity |
|---|
| d) Private body |
| 17. Regarding financing of education, a question arises how does the fee structurewith quality of education in private schools? a) Correlate b) Regress c) Differ d) None of the above 18. Differences in goals and objectives give population education a separateat the present stage of its development a) identity b) entity c) unit d) unity 19. The challenge facing |
| learners, their families, communities and societies. |
| a) Population educators* b) Educators |
| |
| c) population |
| d) Relevance |
| 20. The aim of population decision making is to increase understanding of the between macro and micro units of the society . |
| a) Inter-relationships |
| b) Inter-discipline |
| c) Inter-dependence |
| d) intra-relationship |
| 21. In systems already using less formal and learner-centered approaches population education is bound to reinforce the towards innovation and renovations |
| a) Issues |
| b) Trends |
| c) Problems |
| d) Solution |
| |

| 22. The term privatization is the transfer of activities and from government organizations to private individuals. |
|--|
| a) assets |
| b) equity |
| c) liabilities |
| d) problems |
| 23. Few individuals makerelated decisions outside a group context |
| a) population |
| b) Human |
| c) management |
| d) health |
| 24. The Census 1999-2000 showed that annual investment by the private sector was Rsbillion |
| a) 2.0 |
| b) 2.5 |
| c) 3.0 |
| d) 3.5 |
| 25. Where a school has a captive market or monopoly, it is less likely that it will respond to students' |
| a) needs. |
| b) desires |
| c) differences |
| d) similarities |
| 26. Training for citizenship and developing the sense of being part of a nation usually involves elements of |
| a) Conditioning |
| b) Behaviorism |
| c) Cognitivist |

| d) Humanism |
|---|
| 27. in 1947, the state promised universal primary education as well as sought |
| a) other actors |
| b) secondary |
| c) tertiary education |
| d) significant other |
| 28. A motivation for greater freedom of choice is to make the education system more |
| a) accountable. |
| b) adjustable |
| c) transparent |
| d) flexible |
| 29. In school programs, many of the population related decisions likely to be considered are those that will be made in the |
| a) present |
| b) past |
| c) future |
| d) never |
| 30. Part of the perceived decline in quality may be a consequence of a fall in funding. |
| a) per-student |
| b) Teacher |
| c) School |
| d) Community 31. the goal of is to improve learners' and nations' abilities to deal effectively with population issues |
| a) Relevance |
| b) poplution |

| c) participation |
|--|
| d) education |
| 32. Global economic andchange is also an other factor towards privatization of education |
| a) Social |
| b) Cultural |
| c) Technological |
| d) Historical |
| 33. Methodological issues also concern of different ways of adding population education to the school curriculum |
| a) effectiveness |
| b) efficiency |
| c) objectivity |
| d) subjectivity |
| 34. An important goal often suggested for population education concerns the contribution it might make to educational |
| a) renovation |
| b) re-structure |
| c) reconciliation |
| d) recovery |
| 35. Liberalization would involve reducing the |
| a) 'red tape' |
| b) lesser work |
| c) official work |
| d)college practices |
| 36. Although form the core of knowledge needed for population education, they do not cover the whole range of issues involved. |

a) Demography

| b) Folk |
|---|
| c) Population |
| d) Index |
| 37. The growth of private schools received a serious setback due to government's drive for nationalization in |
| a)1965 |
| b)1971 |
| c)1956 |
| d)1972 |
| 38. According to the Census 1999-2000, the largest chunk of private sector's investment went to |
| a) teaching staff |
| b) Admistritive staff |
| c) School infrastructure |
| d) Boundary walls |
| 39. Formal education systems in the developing world and in most industrialized nations are financedand directed largely from the |
| a) national center |
| b) international centre |
| c) private centre |
| d) NGO's |
| 40. demand- side is the first factor for |
| a) privatization b) publishing |
| c) localization |
| d) globalization |
| 41. some scholars argue that the goals and objectives of population education should reflect these |
| |

| a) broader frame works |
|---|
| b) narrow frame works |
| c) larger frame works |
| d) smaller frame works |
| 42. some advocates of privatization are motivated by ancommitment to individual rights |
| a) ideological |
| b) philosophical |
| c) cultural |
| d) relioginal |
| 43. The emphasis on relevance, decision-making and future orientation raises questions concerning theto be used in population education activities: |
| a) methods |
| b) procedures |
| c) pattern |
| d) population |
| 44. 'Privatization' is also thought of as a ' |
| a) liberalization |
| b) secularism |
| c) pragmatism |
| d) idealism |
| 45. In terms of health care, developing nations continue to concentrate oninfant mortality |
| a) decreasing |
| b) increasing |
| c) balncing |
| d) managing |

| 46 may therefore mean that parents pay for schooling rather than the government | ent |
|---|-----|
| a) Privatization | |
| b) urbanization | |
| c) publication d) none of the above | |
| 47. social goods are created through communal activities this is called as | |
| a) common schooling | 4 |
| b) special schooling | |
| c) normal schooling | |
| d) formal schooling | |
| 48. | |
| House House | |

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