

Code: 83

Booklet Serial No.

Signature Invigilator

**Maulana Azad National Urdu University
M.Ed. Entrance Test May – 2026
Question Paper Booklet**

Hall Ticket No.

OMR Serial No.

Time: 2 Hours

Marks : 100

Instructions for Candidates

1. Candidate should write their Hall Ticket number and OMR number on the space provided above .Candidate should not write their Hall Ticket number, OMR number or name at any other place.
2. This booklet contains **(36)** pages. The Candidate should check the booklet before taking the Test. In case of any discrepancy, a new booklet may be provided by the Invigilator .
3. The question booklet contains 100 Multiple Choice Questions. For each question there are four options (A), (B) (C) (D) given. The candidate is required to choose the correct answer and darken the circle with blue / black ballpoint pen in the OMR sheet against the corresponding answer.
4. The candidate will get one mark each for each correct reply in the OMR sheet. If the candidate does not bubble the correct answer against the corresponding question number in the OMR sheet, they will not get marks.
5. If the candidate bubbles more than one circle in OMR Sheet for any question, marks shall not be awarded for the question.
6. There are no Negative marks .
7. At the end of Entrance Test, candidates are allowed to take their question booklet.

Pedagogy

1. The primary objective of diagnostic teaching is:
 - (A) To measure students' final academic achievement after instruction
 - (B) To identify specific learning difficulties and their underlying causes
 - (C) To classify learners based on their performance levels
 - (D) To provide immediate feedback during the teaching-learning
2. Formative assessment primarily aims to:
 - (A) Certify learner achievement at the end of instruction
 - (B) Diagnose deep-seated learning disabilities
 - (C) Provide continuous feedback to modify teaching-learning processes
 - (D) Rank learners based on comparative performance
3. The affective domain of learning is primarily concerned with:
 - (A) Intellectual abilities and reasoning processes
 - (B) Motor skills and physical coordination
 - (C) Linguistic and communicative competence
 - (D) Attitudes, values, and emotional dispositions
4. Which of the following best exemplifies cooperative learning?
 - (A) Individual task completion with teacher supervision
 - (B) Competitive performance-based classroom activities
 - (C) Structured group work with shared goals and interdependence
 - (D) Self-paced independent study
5. Remedial teaching is most appropriately designed to:
 - (A) Extend enrichment opportunities for advanced learners
 - (B) Address specific learning deficiencies through diagnostic evaluation
 - (C) Standardize instruction for uniform classroom achievement
 - (D) Accelerate syllabus completion for examination readiness
6. The concept of a spiral curriculum implies that:
 - (A) Key concepts are revisited and taught again by increasing levels of complexity
 - (B) Content is taught once in a linear progression
 - (C) Learning occurs only after cognitive maturity
 - (D) Curriculum design is strictly examination-oriented

7. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) seeks to:
- (A) Replace all forms of formal examinations
 - (B) Focus exclusively on cognitive achievement
 - (C) Assess holistic development across cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains
 - (D) Standardized testing procedures across institutions
8. An individualized instruction approach is primarily based on:
- (A) Uniform pacing for all learners
 - (B) Recognition of individual differences in abilities and learning styles
 - (C) Teacher-centered approach
 - (D) Standardized assessment
9. Which of the following represents a higher-order cognitive skill as per Bloom's taxonomy?
- (A) Recall of factual information
 - (B) Comprehension of concepts
 - (C) Analysis of relationships among variables
 - (D) Identification of key terms
10. Which of the following learning theory has more emphasis on concept of 'Reinforcement' ?
- (A) Trial and Error
 - (B) Insightful Learning
 - (C) Classical Conditioning
 - (D) Operant Conditioning

General English

11. Identify the meaning of the idiom "butterflies in the stomach"
- (A) Excited
 - (B) Depressed
 - (C) Nervous
 - (D) Hungry
12. Identify the grammatically wrong sentence among the following.
- (A) Virtue has its own reward.
 - (B) Twelve inches make a foot
 - (C) The only one who can make a perfect cake is you
 - (D) He is a honest person

13. Fill in the gap with appropriate question tag. The servants have not closed the doors,?
- (A) Haven't they (B) Have they
(C) Didn't they (D) Did they
14. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the word in Bold. His singing enthralled the entire audience.
- (A) captivated (B) surprised
(C) entertained (D) disappointed
15. Choose the appropriate antonym of the word in Bold. How can you cut an apple with this **blunt** knife?
- (A) filed (B) polished
(C) sharpened (D) pointed
16. It is dangerous to enter ____ the enemy's camp.
- (A) through (B) on
(C) in (D) into
17. Choose the correct synonym of the given word: Perpetual
- (A) Steady (B) Equable
(C) Firm (D) Everlasting
18. This is the girl _____ father is a scientist.
- (A) Whose (B) whom
(C) who (D) None of these
19. They should help _____.
- (A) the poor people (B) the poor
(C) the poor persons (D) None of these
20. The _____ made by him hardly _____ any concrete conclusion.
- (A) interrogation, yielded (B) advice, commented
(C) situation, convinced (D) report, lead

Contemporary Educational Problems

21. Which of the following is a major challenge in implementing inclusive education in developing countries?
- (A) Excessive technological infrastructure
 - (B) Lack of trained teachers and resources
 - (C) Over-standardization of curriculum
 - (D) High parental involvement
22. The term “digital divide” in education primarily refers to:
- (A) Differences in teaching methods
 - (B) Gap between traditional and modern schools
 - (C) Differences in curriculum design
 - (D) Inequality in access to technology and internet
23. Which educational problem is most closely associated with globalization?
- (A) Decline in local languages
 - (B) Increased teacher absenteeism
 - (C) Lack of school buildings
 - (D) Reduced enrollment rates
24. NEP 2020 in India emphasizes which of the following to address educational challenges?
- (A) Rote learning
 - (B) Exam-oriented teaching
 - (C) Multidisciplinary and holistic education
 - (D) Teacher-centered pedagogy
25. Learning loss during pandemic situations like COVID-19 is mainly due to:
- (A) Overcrowded classroom
 - (B) Lack of co-curricular activities
 - (C) Disruption of regular schooling and digital barriers
 - (D) Teacher strikes

26. Which of the following is a key issue in equity in education?
- (A) Uniform syllabus for all
 - (B) Equal distribution of marks
 - (C) Fair access to quality education for all learners
 - (D) Standardized teaching methods
27. Commercialization of education leads to:
- (A) Equal opportunities for all
 - (B) Improved moral values
 - (C) Reduction in private institutions
 - (D) Increased inequality and access issues
28. Which of the following best describes “brain drain” in education?
- (A) Students forgetting learned concepts
 - (B) Migration of skilled individuals to other countries
 - (C) Dropout of school students
 - (D) Decline in teacher motivation
29. The concept of “learning poverty” as discussed in global education reports refers to:
- (A) Lack of access to higher education
 - (B) Inability of children to read and understand basic texts by a certain age
 - (C) Absence of digital literacy skills
 - (D) Poor teacher qualifications
30. Which of the following is a major limitation of standardized testing in contemporary education?
- (A) Lack of objectivity
 - (B) Excessive focus on higher-order thinking
 - (C) Neglect of creativity and critical thinking
 - (D) Inability to measure factual knowledge

Comprehension

موجودہ دور میں تعلیم کا نظام تیزی سے تبدیلیوں سے گزر رہا ہے۔ ٹیکنالوجی کی ترقی نے جہاں تدریسی طریقوں کو جدید بنایا ہے، وہیں اس نے کئی نئے مسائل کو بھی جنم دیا ہے۔ آن لائن تعلیم کے فروغ نے طلبہ کو سیکھنے کے نئے مواقع فراہم کیے ہیں، لیکن اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ڈیجیٹل عدم مساوات بھی ایک اہم مسئلہ بن کر سامنے آئی ہے۔ ایسے طلبہ جو انٹرنیٹ اور جدید آلات تک رسائی نہیں رکھتے، وہ تعلیمی میدان میں پیچھے رہ جاتے ہیں۔ مزید برآں، تعلیم کی تجارتی حیثیت بھی ایک سنجیدہ مسئلہ ہے۔ نجی تعلیمی اداروں کی بڑھتی ہوئی تعداد نے تعلیم کو ایک کاروبار کی شکل دے دی ہے، جس کے نتیجے میں معیاری تعلیم صرف مخصوص طبقے تک محدود ہو رہی ہے۔ اس کے برعکس، سرکاری تعلیمی ادارے وسائل کی کمی اور انتظامی مسائل کا شکار ہیں۔ اساتذہ کی تربیت اور پیشہ ورانہ ترقی بھی ایک اہم پہلو ہے۔ جدید دور کے تقاضوں کے مطابق اساتذہ کو نئی مہارتوں سے آراستہ کرنا ضروری ہے تاکہ وہ طلبہ کی ضروریات کو بہتر طور پر پورا کر سکیں۔ تاہم، اکثر تربیتی پروگرام رسمی نوعیت کے ہوتے ہیں اور ان کا عملی فائدہ محدود رہتا ہے۔ علاوہ ازیں، نصاب کی فرسودگی بھی تعلیمی مسائل میں شامل ہے۔ بہت سے تعلیمی نصابات موجودہ دور کے تقاضوں سے ہم آہنگ نہیں ہیں، جس کی وجہ سے طلبہ عملی زندگی کے لیے تیار نہیں ہو پاتے۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ، امتحانی نظام بھی تنقید کی زد میں ہے کیونکہ یہ زیادہ تر ٹرنے پر مبنی ہوتا ہے اور تخلیقی صلاحیتوں کو فروغ نہیں دیتا۔ آخر میں، یہ کہنا بجا ہو گا کہ تعلیمی نظام میں اصلاحات کے لیے جامع منصوبہ بندی، وسائل کی منصفانہ تقسیم، اور جدید تقاضوں سے ہم آہنگ پالیسیوں کی ضرورت ہے تاکہ تعلیم کو زیادہ مؤثر اور سب کے لیے قابل رسائی بنایا جاسکے۔

31. اس عبارت کا مرکزی خیال کیا ہے؟

- (A) آن لائن تعلیم کے فوائد
(B) تعلیمی نظام کے معاصر مسائل
(C) اساتذہ کی اہمیت
(D) نصاب کی تشکیل

32. ڈیجیٹل عدم مساوات سے کیا مراد ہے؟

- (A) طلبہ کی ذہنی صلاحیتوں میں فرق
(B) انٹرنیٹ اور ٹیکنالوجی تک غیر مساوی رسائی
(C) نصاب میں فرق
(D) امتحانی نظام کی خامیاں

33. نجی تعلیمی اداروں کے بارے میں کیا مسئلہ بیان کیا گیا ہے؟

- (A) نجی تعلیمی اداروں کی کمی
(B) تعلیمی معیار کی کمی
(C) تعلیم کا کاروبار بن جانا
(D) ان اداروں کا دیہی علاقوں میں نہ ہونا

34. سرکاری تعلیمی ادارے کن مسائل کا شکار ہیں؟

- (A) طلبہ کی کمی
(B) نصاب کی زیادتی
(C) جدید ٹیکنالوجی کی زیادتی
(D) وسائل اور انتظامی مسائل

35. اساتذہ کی تربیت کے بارے میں کیا کہا گیا ہے؟

- (A) اکثر رسمی اور کم موثر ہوتی ہے
(B) یہ غیر ضروری ہے
(C) یہ بہت موثر ہے
(D) یہ صرف آن لائن ہوتی ہے

36. نصاب کی فرسودگی کا کیا نتیجہ نکلتا ہے؟

- (A) طلبہ زیادہ کامیاب ہوتے ہیں۔ طلبہ کی کامیابی کی شرح بڑھ جاتی ہیں۔
(B) طلبہ عملی زندگی کے لیے تیار نہیں ہوتے
(C) امتحانات آسان ہو جاتے ہیں
(D) اساتذہ کی تعداد بڑھ جاتی ہے

37. امتحانی نظام پر کیا تنقید کی گئی ہے؟

- (A) یہ بہت مشکل ہے
(B) یہ مہنگا ہے
(C) یہ رٹنے پر مبنی ہے
(D) یہ بہت مختصر ہے

38. آن لائن تعلیم کا ایک منفی پہلو کیا بتایا گیا ہے؟

- (A) وقت کی بچت
(B) ڈیجیٹل عدم مساوات
(C) زیادہ اساتذہ کی دستیابی
(D) مفت تعلیم

39. تعلیمی اصلاحات کے لیے کیا ضروری ہے؟

- (A) صرف نصاب کی تبدیلی
(B) صرف اساتذہ کی تربیت
(C) صرف امتحانی نظام کی تبدیلی
(D) جامع منصوبہ بندی اور وسائل کی منصفانہ تقسیم

40. عبارت کے مطابق معیاری تعلیم کس تک محدود ہو رہی ہے؟

- (A) دیہی طلبہ
(B) تمام طلبہ
(C) مخصوص طبقہ
(D) اساتذہ

Urdu Writing Ability

41. اردو تحریر میں "اسلوب" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
- (A) الفاظ کا انتخاب (B) جملوں کی ترتیب
(C) اظہار کا مخصوص انداز (D) املا کی درستگی
42. تحریر میں ربط (coherence) پیدا کرنے کے لیے کیا ضروری ہے؟
- (A) مشکل الفاظ کا استعمال (B) جملوں میں تسلسل
(C) زیادہ طوالت (D) محاوروں کا کثرت سے استعمال
43. "انشا پر دازی" کا بنیادی مقصد کیا ہے؟
- (A) معلومات فراہم کرنا (B) قواعد سکھانا
(C) ترجمہ کرنا (D) خیالات کا خوبصورت اظہار
44. اردو تحریر میں "مرکب جملہ" کیا ہوتا ہے؟
- (A) ایک خیال پر مشتمل جملہ (B) دو یا زیادہ جملوں کا مجموعہ
(C) صرف فعل پر مشتمل جملہ (D) مختصر جملہ
45. اردو ادب میں "مرثیہ" کا تعلق کس سے ہے؟
- (A) خوشی (B) جنگ
(C) غم و ماتم (D) محبت
46. "رباعی" میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟
- (A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5
47. درست املا کا انتخاب کریں:
- (A) ضروریات (B) زروریات
(C) ظروریات (D) ضروریات

48. مبالغہ "کیا ہے؟

- (A) سادہ بیان
(B) حقیقت پر مبنی بیان
(C) بڑھا چڑھا کر بیان کرنا
(D) سوالیہ جملہ

49. "مثنوی" کی خاصیت کیا ہے؟

- (A) مختصر ہوتی ہے
(B) صرف دو اشعار
(C) قافیہ نہیں ہوتا
(D) کہانی بیان کرتی ہے

50. "تشبیہ" کیا ہے؟

- (A) کسی چیز کو بڑھا چڑھا کر بیان کرنا
(B) دو چیزوں کا موازنہ کرنا
(C) چھپا ہوا مطلب
(D) سوال کرنا

Philosophical Foundations of Education

51. "Education is the manifestation of divine perfection already existing in man" is stated by:

- (A) Rabindranath Tagore
(B) Swami Vivekananda
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Sri Aurobindo

52. Realism believes that reality exists:

- (A) In mind
(B) In ideas
(C) Independent of mind
(D) In imagination

53. In Existentialism, the teacher's role is best described as:

- (A) Facilitator of self-discovery
(B) Authority figure
(C) Moral instructor
(D) Content transmitter

54. The idea of "Integral Education" is primarily associated with:

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Sami Vivekananda
(C) Rabindranath Tagore
(D) Sri Aurobindo

55. According to John Dewey, education is:

- (A) Preparation for life
(B) Life itself
(C) Social control
(D) Moral training

56. According to Karl Marx, education in a capitalist society:
(A) Promotes equality (B) Reinforces class inequality
(C) Eliminates poverty (D) Encourages spirituality
57. Paulo Freire is associated with:
(A) Banking model of education (B) Naturalism
(C) Idealism (D) Critical pedagogy
58. Which sociological perspective views education as maintaining social order?
(A) Functionalism (B) Conflict theory
(C) Symbolic interactionism (D) Postmodernism
59. Social stratification in education refers to:
(A) Equal opportunities (B) Division based on merit
(C) Inequality among social groups (D) Uniform curriculum
60. The theory of “Deschooling Society” was proposed by:
(A) Ivan Illich (B) Paulo Freire
(C) Emile Durkheim (D) Talcott Parsons

Psychological Foundations of Education

61. The concept of “Zone of Proximal Development” was proposed by:
(A) Jean Piaget (B) Lev Vygotsky
(C) Jerome Bruner (D) Erik Erikson
62. In Gestalt Psychology, learning is viewed as:
(A) Trial and error (B) Conditioning
(C) Insight (D) Imitation
63. Who proposed the theory of “Multiple Intelligences”?
(A) Howard Gardner (B) Charles Spearman
(C) Louis Thurstone (D) Alfred Binet

64. The “g-factor” theory of intelligence was proposed by:
(A) Charles Spearman (B) Louis Thurstone
(C) Howard Gardner (D) J.P. Guilford
65. According to Erik Erikson, adolescence is characterized by:
(A) Trust vs mistrust (B) superiority vs inferiority
(C) Identity vs role confusion (D) Intimacy vs isolation
66. The concept of “Reinforcement” is central to:
(A) Cognitive theory (B) Behaviorism
(C) Humanism (D) Psychoanalysis
67. According to Sigmund Freud, the “Id” operates on:
(A) Reality principle (B) Pleasure principle
(C) Moral principle (D) Cognitive principle
68. Transfer of learning occurs when:
(A) Learning is forgotten (B) Learning is ignored
(C) Learning is memorized (D) Previous learning affects new learning
69. Which type of memory has the shortest duration?
(A) Long-term memory (B) Short-term memory
(C) Sensory memory (D) Working memory
70. Albert Bandura emphasized that learning occurs through:
(A) Classical conditioning (B) Operant conditioning
(C) Observation and imitation (D) Insight alone

ICT in Education

71. The term ‘Digital Divide’ refers to:
A) Gap between those who have access to ICT and those who do not
B) Gap between digital devices
C) Difference between rural and urban education
D) Difference between online and offline learning

72. Which of the following best represents Web 2.0 technologies in education?

- A) Static web pages
- B) Interactive and user-generated content platforms
- C) Printed digital books
- D) Offline software tools

73. SCORM standards are related to:

- A) Online communication
- B) Social media learning
- C) Video editing
- D) Content packaging standards

74. In e-learning, 'asynchronous interaction' allows learners to:

- A) Participate in real-time discussions
- B) Learn at their own pace without time constraints
- C) Attend live classes only
- D) Avoid interaction completely

75. The 'TPACK' framework emphasizes integration of:

- A) Technology, Pedagogy, and Content Knowledge
- B) Teaching, Practice, and Curriculum Knowledge
- C) Theory, Practice, and Assessment Knowledge
- D) Technology, Practice, and Communication Knowledge

76. Which of the following best explains 'digital literacy'?

- A) Ability to operate hardware only
- B) Ability to read digital texts
- C) Ability to effectively use, evaluate, and create digital information
- D) Ability to use social media only

77. In ICT, 'bandwidth' refers to:

- A) Storage capacity
- B) Data transfer rate
- C) Software compatibility
- D) Screen resolution

78. In ICT-based assessment, 'e-portfolio' is used to:
- A) Store hardware data
 - B) Replace exams completely
 - C) Record students' learning progress over time
 - D) Conduct live tests
79. The term 'Open Source Software' implies:
- A) Software with publicly accessible source code
 - B) Free of cost only
 - C) Paid licensed software
 - D) Proprietary software
80. Which of the following is an example of adaptive learning technology?
- A) Digitized PDF textbooks with hyperlinks
 - B) Recorded video
 - C) Learning Management Systems (LMS) providing content to all learners
 - D) AI-based personalized learning systems

School Management

81. The concept of decentralization in school management implies:
- A) Concentration of authority at the top
 - B) Delegation of authority to lower levels
 - C) Elimination of leadership roles
 - D) Central government control
82. Which theory emphasizes hierarchy of authority and clear rules in administration?
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| A) Bureaucratic Theory | B) Systems Theory |
| C) Human Relations Theory | D) Contingency Theory |
83. Which leadership style is most suitable for fostering innovation in schools?
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A) Autocratic | B) Laissez-faire |
| C) Democratic | D) Authoritarian |

84. Which of the following is a limitation of Trait Theory of Leadership?
- A) Focuses on behavior
 - B) Ignores individual differences
 - C) Fails to consider situational factors
 - D) Promotes flexibility
85. Who is most closely associated with the concept of transformational leadership?
- A) Frederick Taylor
 - B) James MacGregor Burns
 - C) Henri Fayol
 - D) Elton Mayo
86. The SWOT analysis in school management is used for:
- A) Strategic planning
 - B) Financial auditing
 - C) Student grading
 - D) Classroom teaching
87. The contingency approach to management suggests that:
- A) One best way exists for all situations
 - B) Management practices depend on situation
 - C) Rules must always be rigid
 - D) Leadership is unnecessary
88. In school management, PERT/CPM techniques are mainly used for:
- A) Curriculum development
 - B) Student assessment
 - C) Teacher evaluation
 - D) Project planning and scheduling
89. Six Sigma is most closely associated with which management approach?
- A) Scientific management
 - B) Quality management
 - C) Human relations approach
 - D) Bureaucratic approach
90. Which of the following best describes cost-effectiveness analysis?
- A) Comparing costs with monetary benefits
 - B) Ignoring costs
 - C) Comparing costs with outcomes without monetizing benefits
 - D) Focusing only on profits

Environmental Education

91. The concept of environmental education was strongly emphasized in the:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Stockholm Conference | (B) French Revolution |
| (C) World War II | (D) Green Revolution |

92. Which conference is associated with the development of principles of Environmental education?

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Tbilisi Conference | (B) Kyoto Protocol |
| (C) Rio Summit | (D) Paris Agreement |

93. Sustainable development means:

- (A) Economic growth
- (B) Development without harming future generations
- (C) Industrial expansion
- (D) Resource exploitation

94. Which of the following is a renewable resource?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Coal | (B) Petroleum |
| (C) Solar energy | (D) Natural gas |

95. The term “ecosystem” was introduced by:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (A) A.G. Tansley | (B) Charles Darwin |
| (C) Thomas Malthus | (D) Rachel Carson |

96. Which gas is primarily responsible for global warming?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| (A) Oxygen | (B) Nitrogen |
| (C) Carbon dioxide | (D) Hydrogen |

97. The Chipko Movement is associated with:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Wildlife protection | (B) Forest conservation |
| (C) Water conservation | (D) Air pollution |

98. Biodiversity refers to:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Variety of climates | (B) Types of industries |
| (C) Types of soil | (D) Variety of life forms |

99. The Kyoto Protocol is related to:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Water pollution | (B) Climate change |
| (C) Wildlife conservation | (D) Soil erosion |

100. The term “ecology” was coined by:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Ernst Haeckel | (B) Charles Darwin |
| (C) Gregor Mendel | (D) Linnaeus |
