

EDU602 EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

GRAND QUIZ FILE

DEVELOPED WITH THE HELP OF

B.ED (1.5) VU SEMESTER 1

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AND ALL GROUP MEMBERS

Q.1: A leader cannot lead in a way that is not\_\_\_\_\_ Followers will see right through and will not find what they need in him as a leader.

- a) Durable
- b) Natural**
- c) Forthright
- d) Transparent

Q.2: The Neo-classical thought stressed upon\_\_\_\_\_ of jobs, processes and technologies to maximize economic yield.

- a) Administration
- b) Management
- c) Stabilization
- d) Standardization**

Q.3: Which type of school successfully achieves the targets set by the stakeholders by showing high grades and good results in exams?

- a) Good school**
- b) Effective school
- c) Private school
- d) Public school

Q.4: Which option from the following is the set of research based characteristics of a school's climate associated with improved and better student learning?

- a) Correlates**
- b) Effectiveness
- c) Efficiency
- d) Success

Q.5: Manager chooses the right goals to pursue, but does a poor job of using resources to achieve these goals.

- a) Low efficiency/high efficiency**
- b) High efficiency/ high effectiveness
- c) Low efficiency/ low effectiveness
- d) High efficiency/ low effectiveness

Q.6: The new leadership approach includes charismatic and \_\_\_\_\_ leadership.

- a) International
- b) Transformational**
- c) Professional
- d) Organization

Q.7: Leadership is strictly a \_\_\_\_\_ centered work. The role of a leader is to get others to achieve an objective willingly.

- a) People**
- b) Self
- c) Group

Q.8: The leader is an \_\_\_\_\_ and the manager is an administrator

- a) Creator**
- b) Visionary
- c) Designer
- d) Planner

Q.10: Students must feel \_\_\_\_\_ in their school community so that their energies can be applied to learning.

- a) Secure**
- b) Energized
- c) Pressurized
- d) Compelled

Q.11: A measure of how efficiently and effectively managers use available resources is organized

- a) Efficiency**
- b) Performance
- c) Effectiveness
- d) Achievement

Q.12: know that \_\_\_\_\_ is about today, and leadership about tomorrow

- a) Organization
- b) Process
- c) Progress
- d) Management**

Q.13: Modern school of management is about \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Process

- b) People
- c) Integrative
- d) Environment

Q.14: if anything goes wrong, then it will be the \_\_\_\_\_ who will ask the question in what and why as s/he has to answer the higher-ups

- a) Manager
- b) Leader
- c) Organizer
- d) Supervisor

Q.15: \_\_\_\_\_ theories imply that leaders can be trained

- a) Behavioral
- b) Scientific
- c) System
- d) Information

Q.16: In \_\_\_\_\_ approach, leadership effectiveness is to do with how the leader behaves,

- a) Contingency
- b) Style
- c) New leadership
- d) Trait

Q.17: \_\_\_\_\_ skills are frequently considered to be planning, controlling and monitoring

- a) Management
- b) Managerial
- c) Leadership
- d) Supervision

Q.18: \_\_\_\_\_ major theories have emerged from a range of views on leadership

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

Q.19: leaders who are people oriented will increase employee satisfaction and performance when \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: subordinates experience excessive pressure

Q.20: The ability to understand, alter, lead, and control the behavior of other individuals and groups

- a) Conceptual skills

- b) Human skills
- c) Technical skills
- d) Job-specified skills

Q.21: The principal can make a mission effective by being \_\_\_\_\_ and energetic in sharing her vision with faculty.

- a) Flexible
- b) Accommodative
- c) Persistent
- d) Correct

Q.22: Articulation and \_\_\_\_\_ of specific principles of management are the core ideas of the classical school of management.

- a) Circulation
- b) Publication
- c) Application
- d) Admiration

Q.23: The leader has to be practical and \_\_\_\_\_, yet must talk the language of the visionary.

- a) Realist
- b) Idealist
- c) Optimist
- d) Romantic

Q.24: Leaders give solutions while the \_\_\_\_\_ create action plans.

- a) Managers
- b) Teachers
- c) Administrators
- d) Supervisors

Q.25: The effective school allocates and protects a significant amount of \_\_\_\_\_ for instruction of the essential curricular areas

- a) Space
- b) Money
- c) Time
- d) Personnel

Q.26: leadership is a process by which a person influences others to accomplish \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Role
- b) Procedure

- c) Activity
- d) Objectives

Q.27: understanding what is needed, in terms of human and others resources, to achieve success and developing the plan to achieves

- a) Position
- b) Strategy
- c) Situation
- d) Planning

Q.28: the basic components of an effective school include

- a) Peaceful and quite corridors
- b) Collegial & collaborative staff
- c) Clean & committed environment
- d) All of the above

Q.29: \_\_\_\_ management theory is also known as the human relations movement.

- a) Behavioral
- b) Classical
- c) Bureaucratic
- d) Scientific

Q.30: Modern, Classical, Neo-classical are schools of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Drama
- b) Language
- c) Management
- d) Literature

Q.31: Neo-classical school of management relates to \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Process
- b) People
- c) Integrative
- d) Environment

Q.32: The effective school practices that the principal is the \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Leader of followers
- b) Leader of leaders
- c) Follower of leaders
- d) Follower of followers

Q.33: \_\_\_\_\_ skills are defined as providing vision and strategy, as well as leading transformational change

- a) Management
- b) Managerial
- c) Leadership**
- d) Supervision

Q.34: the person responsible for supervising the use of an organization's resources in fulfillment of the organized.

- a) Management
- b) Leader
- c) Manager**
- d) Organizer

Q.35: when individuals do not have the knowledge or skills to do the job, the leaders have to be \_\_\_\_\_ oriented

- a) People
- b) Task
- c) Power
- d) Production**

Q.36: Teachers at effective schools genuinely believe that every kid has the raw materials to be a successful

- a) Teacher
- b) Student**
- c) Businessman
- d) Parent

Q.37: job-specific skills required to perform a particular type of work or occupation at a high level

- a) Conceptual skills
- b) Human skills
- c) Technical skills**

Q.38: The managers at different levels are given specific \_\_\_\_\_ which are properly coordinated

- a) Resources
- b) Locations
- c) Functions**
- d) Instructions

Q.39: results are used to improve both individual student performance and \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Grades
- b) School
- c) Instruction
- d) System

Q.40: The core ideas of \_\_\_\_\_ school of management include application of science to practice of management

- a) Classical
- b) Neo-classical
- c) Modern
- d) Neo-modern

Q.41: Those organizations will survive and flourish which have \_\_\_\_\_

- a) More money
- b) Change leaders
- c) Large buildings
- d) Large student body

Q.42: A leader must understand his own \_\_\_\_\_ as he also brings unique gifts to his role as leader.

- a) Strengths
- b) Shortcomings
- c) Weaknesses
- d) limitations

Q.43: According to Fayol \_\_\_\_\_ need specific roles in order to manage work and workers.

- a) Administrators
- b) Leaders
- c) Government
- d) Managers

Q.44: Every \_\_\_\_\_ must understand that when an organizational goal is achieved it leads to fulfillment of their personal needs

- a) Managers
- b) Leader
- c) Employer
- d) Worker

Q.45: Those you are leading bring their own unique gifts to the situation, and are called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Traders
- b) Sellers

- c) Leaders
- d) Followers

Q.46: The \_\_\_\_\_ creates a “community of shared values”.

- a) Leader
- b) Community
- c) Society
- d) Government

Q.47: The system school of management was put forward by \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Wiliam Du Bois
- b) Auguste Comte
- c) Ludwig von Bertalanffy
- d) James Carismath

Q.48: according to Burke and \_\_\_\_\_ (2004) management is now based around knowledge workers

- a) Kotter
- b) Buckingham
- c) Bloom
- d) Cooper

Q.49: Bryman (1992) splits leadership research into \_\_\_\_\_ decades.

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

Q.50: in which theory we transform inputs into outputs and receive feedback?

- a) Scientific management
- b) Operations management
- c) Behavior management
- d) System management

Q.51: In the level of management, the supervisors belong to the

- a) Top level
- b) Middle level
- c) Lower level
- d) No level

Q.52: collegial and collaborative staff; clean and committed environment are the basic components of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Good
- b) Effective
- c) Independent
- d) Grammar

Q.53: choosing to “lead from \_\_\_\_\_” is the only way to create the optional chance for leadership success.

- a) Strength
- b) Success
- c) Chance
- d) Front

Q.54: A mnemonic for leadership is person, people and \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Purpose
- b) Property
- c) Parents
- d) Planning

Q.55: Leaders carry out this process by applying their leadership knowledge and skills

This is called \_\_\_\_\_ leadership

- a) Trait
- b) Process
- c) Quality
- d) Reliable

Q.56: Rather than focus on production, situations, or technology, the neoclassical theory was concerned with the \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Employer
- b) Manager
- c) Follower
- d) Employee

Q.57: An effective mission emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_ and improvement in providing learning for all

- a) Innovation
- b) Expansion
- c) Elaboration
- d) Motivation

Q.58: In \_\_\_\_\_ style the leader does not take the advice of his employees

- a) Paternalistic
- b) Democratic
- c) Laissez-fair
- d) Autocratic

Q.59: In \_\_\_\_\_ style the leader allows free region to the employees and let them make decisions

- a) Autocratic
- b) Laissez-fair
- c) Paternalistic
- d) Democratic

Q.60: Great leaders were often from the-----, as few \_\_\_\_\_ had the opportunity to lead.

- a) Lower class, aristocracy
- b) Commoners, masses
- c) Aristocracy, lower class
- d) Masses, aristocracy

Q.61: The Hawthorne Effect states that \_\_\_\_\_ care about self-fulfillment, autonomy empowerment, social status and personal relationships with co-workers.

- a) Administrations
- b) Leaders
- c) Workers
- d) Managers

Q.62: A leader who is bossy and uses fair and threats to get the job done is using\_\_\_\_\_ style

- a) Paternalistic
- b) Laissez-fair
- c) Democratic
- d) Autocratic

Q.63: Classical school of management is concerned with\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Process
- b) People
- c) Integrative
- d) Environment

Q.64: \_\_\_\_\_ is an exercise in logic applied to situations in modern management theory

ANS: Management

Q.65: Leadership directs the organization in a way that makes it more\_\_\_\_\_ coherent.

**ANS: cohesive**

Q.66: The students and staff are deeply concerned about the \_\_\_\_\_ and precisely focused on how to get to that.

**ANS: future**

Q.67: According to Maslow, human \_\_\_\_\_ can be arranged in a hierarchy of importance, from the lowest to highest.

**ANS: needs**

Q.68: To be a leader, a person must have a deep-rooted \_\_\_\_\_ to the goal that he will strives to achieve it even if nobody follows him!

**ANS: commitment**

Q.69: The seminal “bureaucracy” theory, a formalized and idealized view of organization is based on \_\_\_\_\_ major principles.

**ANS: 6**

Q.70: “Principles of scientific management” was put forward by\_\_\_\_\_

**ANS: Fredrick Taylor**

Q.71: In \_\_\_\_\_ we determine alternatives & evaluate for best option

OUTPUT

- a) Processing phase
- b) Creativity
- c) Problem solving
- d) Critical thinking**

Q.72: The individual’s thinking patterns based on his/her observations and conclusions that may sometimes lead to false assumption, wrong judgment, and faulty reasoning are called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Cognitive biases**
- b) Fast experiences
- c) Contingent decision
- d) None of the above

Q.73: group decisions are also known as\_\_\_\_\_

**a) Consensus**

- b) Planning
- c) Authority
- d) All of the above

Q.74: Good-to-great leaders confront the most \_\_\_\_ of their current reality. with absolute faith that day will succeed in the end

- a) Prominent truths
- b) Brutal facts
- c) Practical aspects
- d) Immediate features

Q.75: transcendent leadership identifies \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Need to act openly
- b) Potential future leader
- c) Workforce dynamics
- d) Elements of motivations

Q.76: \_\_\_\_ can be achieved through transformational leadership.

- a) Organization's expansion
- b) Educational reforms
- c) Multiple objectives
- d) Effective budgeting

Q.77: process of generating new ideas, views and systems to solve problem and arrive at decision efficiently is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Processing phase
- b) Problem solving
- c) Creativity
- d) Critical thinking

Q.78: Transformational leaders realize that nothing significant happens unless they \_\_\_\_ their people.

- a) Accommodate
- b) Influence
- c) Encourage
- d) Force

Q.79: The concept of transformational leadership was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1978.

- a) Bass
- b) Bennis
- c) Burns

d) byzel