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
c) Optimist
b) Idealist
d) Romantic

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

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

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

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

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

a) Role
c) Activity
b) Procedure
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
c) Situation
b) Strategy
d) Planning

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q.31: Neo-classical school of management relates to_____

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

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

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

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

a) Management
c) Leadership
b) Managerial
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
c) Encourage
b) Influence
d) Force

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

a) Bass
c) Burns
b) Bennis
d) Byzel

BEST OF LUCK