**Educational Management, Administration, Supervision and Inspection**

**1.** The main purpose of the supervision of teaching should be the-

***A. Advancement of pupil welfare* *B****.* Proper utilization of school facilities ***C.*** Carrying out of the Curriculum ***D.*** Achievement of success in exam.

**2.** Supervision should be primarily-

***A.*** Preventive and Critical ***B.*** Preventive and Corrective ***C. Constructive and Creative*** ***D.*** Constructive and Critical.

**3.** The basic purpose of Supervision is to help-

***A.*** Teachers in improving methods ***B.*** Teachers in understanding pupil ***C. Children learn* *more******effectively*** ***D.*** Teachers in dealing pupils.

**4.** The criticism most frequently leveled at school administration is that-

***A.*** They like praise ***B.*** They are so lazy ***C. They failed to provide leadership*** D. They do not know teacher.

**5.** The effective supervision is indicated by-

***A. Good relations between teacher and supervisors*** ***B.*** Helping teachers in their teaching ***C.*** Helping teacher becoming more self-sufficient ***D.*** Criticizing teacher’s lesson.

***6.*** The school policy should be determined by-

***A.*** The professional and educators ***B.*** Headmasters ***C.*** Citizens ***D. Citizens and Educators.***

**7.** Indication of democratic attitude is-

***A.*** Equal rights ***B.*** Participation ***C.*** Co operation ***D. All of the above.***

**8.** Administration means-

***A. To look after*** ***B.*** To protect ***C.*** To run ***D.*** To establish.

**9.** The function of educational administration and management is-

***A.*** Instructional tasks ***B.*** Non-Instructional tasks ***C. Both of these.***

**10.** The main types of administration are-

***A.*** 2 ***B. 3* C.** 6 ***D.*** 9

**11.** Which is not the type of administration?

***A. Instructional administration***  ***B.*** Authoritarian administration ***C.*** Democratic administration

***D.*** Laissez Faire administration.

**12.** Which is not the characteristics of Authoritative administration?

***A.*** Rudeness ***B.*** Suppressing the sub ordinates ***C.*** Strict discipline ***D. Sharing.***

**13.** Democratic administration is based on-

***A.*** Dictatorship ***B. Mutual sharing***  ***C.*** Non-Interference ***D.*** None of these.

**14.** Lai*ssez*- faire administration is based on-

***A.*** Dictatorship ***B.*** Mutual sharing ***C. Non-Interference***  ***D.*** None of these.

**15.** Boss is always right is the feature of-

***A.*** Instructional administration ***B. Authoritarian administration*** ***C.*** Democratic administration ***D.*** Laissez

Faire administration.

**16.** Respect of he opinion is the feature of-

***A.*** Instructional administration ***B.*** Authoritarian administration ***C. Democratic administration*** ***D.*** Laissez

Faire administration.

**17.** Sense of responsibility is not cared in-

***A.*** Instructional administration ***B.*** Authoritarian administration ***C.*** Democratic administration ***D. Laissez***

***Faire administration.***

**18. “** Supervision is not to control the teacher but to work co operatively**”-** is the saying of-

***A.*** Glatthorn ***B. Hay and Forsyth*** ***C.*** Harris ***D.*** Glickman.

**19.** In teaching learning process supervision is usually carried out by-

***A. Principal*** ***B.*** Teacher ***C.*** Parent ***D.*** Society.

**20.** Assessment of how well a school is performing is-

***A.*** Administration ***B.*** Supervision ***C. Inspection*** ***D.*** All of these.

**21.** According to Gulick and Urwick elements of administration are-

***A. 7***  ***B.*** 5 ***C.*** 8 ***D.*** 9

**22.** In ‘POSDCORB’ , CO stands for-

***A.*** Co operation ***B.*** Collection ***C. Coordinating*** ***D.*** Correlation.

**23.** To bring harmony among all the elements of programme is-

***A.*** Planning ***B.*** Organizing ***C.*** Commanding ***D. Coordinating.***

**24.** School Budget includes-

***A.*** Development ***B.*** Expenditure ***C.*** Non-development expenditure ***D. Both of these.***

**25.** BM stands for-

***A.*** Budget money ***B.*** Budget Monitoring ***C.*** Budget Materials ***D. Budget Manuals.***

**26.** Leadership is the ability-

***A.*** To influence ***B.*** To motivate ***C.*** To achieve organizational goals ***D. All of these.***

**27.** Selecting one course of action among various alternatives is-

***A.*** Planning ***B.*** Organizing ***C. Decision making*** ***D.*** Coordinating.

**28.** Who is called the father of Scientific management theory ?

***A.*** Fredrick Tylor ***B.*** Henry Fayol ***C. Terry and Franklin*** ***D.*** Elton Meo.

**29.** Who is called the father of Operational management theory ?

***A.*** Fredrick Tylor ***B.*** Henry Fayol ***C.*** Terry and Franklin ***D. Elton Meo.***

**30.** Types of supervision encouraging variety, originality and independent experimentation is-

***A.*** Preventive ***B.*** Corrective ***C.*** Constructive ***D. Creative.***

**31.** Who advocated bureaucratic theory-

***A.*** Campbell ***B.*** Herzberg ***C.*** Henry Fayol ***D. Max Weber.***

**32.**The power delegated throughout an organization is-

***A.*** Control ***B.*** Command ***C. Decentralization*** ***D.*** Centralization.

**33.** The father of modern theory of management is-

***A.*** Tyler ***B. Henry Fayol*** ***C.*** Max Weber ***D.*** Gullick.

**34.** The process of directing others towards the accomplishment of some objective is-

***A.*** Communication ***B. Managing*** ***C.*** Leadership ***D.*** None of these.

**35.** Micro planning done in –

***A.*** Top management ***B.*** Middle management ***C.*** Lower management ***D. Middle and Lower management.***

**36.** The individual in the group given the task of directing and coordinating is-

***A.*** Leader ***B. Supervisor*** ***C.*** Instructor ***D.*** Guide.

**37.** Authoritarian model is more suitable for-

***A.*** Confidence ***B.*** Improvement ***C.*** Achievement ***D. Discipline.***

**38.** To motivate the others to achieve certain goals is-

***A.*** Planning ***B. Leading*** ***C.*** Controlling ***D.*** Organizing.

**39.** A programme of activities which is designed to attain educational ends is-

***A.*** Learning ***B.*** Curriculum ***C.*** Instruction ***D. Syllabi.***

**40.** Person who possesses qualities of leadership is-

***A. Leader*** ***B.*** Manager ***C.*** Administrator ***D.*** Officer.

**41.** The characteristics of a good planner are-

***A.*** Optimistic ***B.*** Motivator ***C.*** Producer ***D. All of them.***

**42.** The level of school administration can best be judged by-

***A.*** Head teacher ***B.*** Beautiful building ***C. Learning outcomes*** ***D.*** Teacher student relations.

**43.** Coordinating, stimulating and directing the growth of teacher is the purpose of-

***A.*** Administration **B. Inspection** ***C.*** Supervision ***D.*** Management.

**44.** The concept of inspection was first introduced in-

***A.*** India ***B.*** Pakistan ***C. England*** ***D.*** China.

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**Educational and Curriculum**

**1.** A curriculum is blue print or pip pf the school that includes experiences for the-

***A.*** Teacher ***B.* *Learner***  ***C.*** Curriculum planner ***D.*** Experts.

**2.** If two or more methods are mixed up for teaching, the teaching method will be known as-

***A.*** Combined method ***B.*** Mixed method ***C.* *Eclectic method*** ***D.*** None of these.

**3.** The model of curriculum could not move above elementary stage is-

***A.*** Core curriculum ***B. Activity curriculum*** ***C.*** Subject curriculum ***D.*** None of these.

**4.** A curriculum is the sum total of a school’s that influence a child’s-

***A.*** Personality ***B.*** Attitude ***C. Behaviours*** ***D.*** Action.

**5.** Summative evaluation take place-

***A.*** In the beginning ***B.*** In the middle ***C. At the end*** ***D.*** After regular end.

**6.** In planning and implementing curricula, school makes its selection from-

***A. Culture*** ***B.*** Region ***C.*** Nation ***D.*** Mass communication.

**7.** Curriculum development refers to the total process of curriculum-

***A.*** Designing ***B.*** Implementing ***C.*** Evaluating ***D. All of the above.***

**8.** Which one is not the component of the curriculum?

***A. Design*** ***B.*** Contents ***C.*** Objectives ***D.*** Evaluation.

**9.** Effectiveness of curriculum is determined by-

***A.*** Objective ***B.*** Design ***C.*** Method ***D. Evaluation.***

**10.** The arrangements of the elements of curriculum can be-

***A.*** Curriculum foundation ***B. Curriculum design*** ***C.*** Curriculum development ***D.*** Curriculum construction.

**11.** The model of behavioral objectives of curriculum evaluation was presented by-

***A. Tyler*** ***B.*** Stuffle Beam ***C.*** Hilda Taba ***D.*** John Dewey.

**12.** The method used to evaluate the curriculum is-

***A.*** Formative evaluation ***B.*** Summative evaluation ***C.*** Diagnostic evaluation ***D. All of these.***

**13.** The forces that effect the development of curriculum are called-

***A. Foundation of curriculum*** ***B.*** Curriculum design ***C.*** Curriculum evaluation ***D.*** Elements of curriculum.

**14.** Philosophical foundation of curriculum is concerned with-

***A. Ideas*** ***B.*** History ***C.*** Economy ***D.*** Contents.

**15.** Psychological foundations of curriculum developers to understand the nature of-

***A.*** Teacher ***B.*** Content ***C. Learner*** ***D.*** Ideas.

**16.** Subject Centered designs revolve around-

***A.*** Learner ***B.*** Social problems ***C. Content*** ***D.*** Social values.

**17.** What is Curriculum?

***A. Overall activities of an institution*** ***B.*** Objectivity ***C.*** Classroom ***D.*** Affective.

**18.** Important factor of curriculum is help to achieve the-

***A. Objectivity***  ***B.*** Classroom ***C.*** Affective ***D.*** Students.

**19.** Which of the following is the nature of curriculum?

***A.*** Conservative ***B.***Critical ***C.***Creative ***D. All of these.***

**20.** Curriculum provides guidance for-

***A. Student*** ***B.*** School ***C.*** Parents ***D.***Teacher.

**21.** Which domain of objectives is not being evaluated through our present system of examination?

***A.*** Cognitive ***B. Affective*** ***C.*** Psychomotor ***D.*** Conative.

**22.** Syllabus is the part of –

***A.*** Student ***B.*** School ***C.*** Parents ***D. Curriculum.***

**23.** An outline of the topics of a subject to be covered in specific time is called-

***A.*** Curriculum ***B.*** Course ***C. Syllabus*** ***D.*** None.

**24.** Major concern of curriculum is-

***A.*** Personal ***B. Change in individuals behavior*** ***C.*** Preparation of students for services ***D.*** None.

**25.** Curriculum reflects the culture of-

***A. Society*** ***B.*** Home ***C.*** School ***D.*** Area.

**26.** The outline of the content is-

***A.*** Course ***B. Syllabus*** ***C.*** Program ***D.*** All of the above.

**27.** Components of curriculum*-*

***A.*** Evaluation ***B.*** Objectives ***C.*** Teaching strategies ***D. All of the above.***

**28.** The concise Oxford Dictionary defines curriculum as a-

***A.*** Course of learning ***B. Chariot race course*** ***C.*** Course of study ***D.*** None of the above.

**29.** The model of curriculum could not move above elementary stage is-

***A.*** Core curriculum ***B. Activity curriculum*** ***C.*** Subject curriculum ***D.*** None of the above.

**30.** Detail contents of the subject for class are called?

***A. Course*** ***B.*** Behavior ***C.*** Design ***D.*** Logical sequence.

**31.** A curriculum is the sum total of a school efforts to influence a child?

***A.*** Course ***B. Behavior*** ***C.*** Design ***D.*** Logical sequence.

**32.** Knowledge is compartmentalized in-

***A. Subject centered curriculum*** ***B.*** Learner centered curriculum ***C.*** Activity centered curriculum

***D.*** None.

**33.** Prior planning is the characteristics of-

***A. Subject centered curriculum*** ***B.*** Learner centered curriculum ***C.*** Activity centered curriculum

***D.*** None.

**34.** Explanatory methods are used in-

***A. Subject centered curriculum*** ***B.*** Learner centered curriculum ***C.*** Activity centered curriculum

***D.*** None.

**35.** Broad field curriculum is a modification of-

***A. Subject centered curriculum*** ***B.*** Learner centered curriculum ***C.*** Activity centered curriculum

***D.*** None.

**36.** Rote learning is the demerits of-

***A. Subject centered curriculum*** ***B.*** Learner centered curriculum ***C.*** Activity centered curriculum

***D.*** None.

**37.** Teacher training is less emphasized on-

***A. Subject centered curriculum*** ***B.*** Learner centered curriculum ***C.*** Activity centered curriculum

***D.*** None.

**38.** Curriculum based on thinking of John Dewey is-

***A.*** Subject centered curriculum ***B.*** Learner centered curriculum ***C. Activity centered curriculum***

***D.*** None.

**39.** Prior planning is not possible in-

***A.*** Subject centered curriculum ***B.*** Learner centered curriculum ***C. Activity centered curriculum***

**40.** The purpose of integrated curriculum is-

***A.*** Activity centered curriculum ***B.*** Integrated curriculum ***C. Decrease in number of books***

***D.*** Horizontal organization.

**41.** Making value judgment about curriculum is-

***A. Curriculum evaluation***  ***B.*** Objectives ***C.*** I. Q. ***D.*** Education institutions.

**42.** The implementer of curriculum is-

***A.*** Curriculum evaluation ***B.*** Objectives ***C.*** I. Q. ***D. Education institutions.***