Appendix-II

INNOVATION AWARENESS TEST

Instruction

Dear Sir/Madam

This questionnaire is designed to assess the awareness of the teachers with respect to various innovations practiced in the school system. There are as many as 30 questions constituting both negative and positive items relating to the meaning, nature, limitations and purpose of the innovations. The questions are in statement form followed by four options viz. a, b, c, d. You are requested to choose the correct response for the statement and write the same against the serial number given in the separate answer sheet.

This is purely a research exercise. This has nothing to do with your promotion, demotion, good response or poor response. Neither you are required to put your signature anywhere in the questionnaire. Since you are the experts and entrusted with various responsibilities of the school system, your free and frank response may help the investigator to assess the innovations in a better way. Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

Thanking you in anticipation

Investigator
Innovation Awareness Test

1. Institutional Planning in the context of schools means:
   a) schedule of activities prepared by the principal for a particular session.
   b) work plans by the government for schools.
   c) list of activities prepared by a teacher for a particular session.
   d) work plans jointly prepared by the principal and the teachers for a particular session.

2. Institutional planning is an important innovation but it does not contribute to:
   a) improve the professional competency of the teachers.
   b) increase the revenue earned by the institution.
   c) make the administrative function easier.
   d) attain the objectives/goals of the institution effectively and timely.

3. In respect of cumulative record card point out the option that is not relevant.
   a) it keeps a track record of the physical and intellectual development of students.
   b) it provides better understanding of students' needs and problems.
   c) it enables to give special attention to overcome the learning as well as other deficiencies.
   d) it enables the teachers to maintain better discipline.

4. A co-operative store in the school premises exists to:
   a) store the play materials of the school.
   b) provide provisional and other materials to the teachers in reasonable prices.
   c) encourage the poor parents to send their wards to school.
   d) encourage better public participation in the school activities.

5. Educational Guidance Programme refers to:
   a) a programme for training of the teachers.
   b) a programme that provides opportunity to the teachers to interact with parents.
   c) a programme to guide the children to solve their problems related to their studies.
   d) a programme to guide the students to make a better choice of their career.

6. Hobby clubs in the schools are organized for:
   a) all round development of the children.
   b) breaking the monotony of the school atmosphere.
   c) the teachers and students to entertain themselves.
   d) engaging the children while the teachers can concentrate on administrative responsibilities.

7. Hobby clubs are essential for:
   a) inculcating values of patriotism among the students.
   b) encouraging better social interaction.
   c) developing sense of belongingness.
   d) strengthening the respective hobbies of the students.
8. Decentralization of administration is to operationalize in the form of:
   a) delegating powers to different teachers as per their seniority.
   b) delegating powers to the teachers who are close to the authorities.
   c) assessing the competence and dynamism of the teachers.
   d) distributing the responsibilities on the basis of the capabilities of the teachers.

9. The main reason for decentralizing the school administration is that:
   a) it strengthens better relationship in between school authority and school.
   b) it is a way of empowering the teachers.
   c) the principal is unable to shoulder entire administrative responsibilities.
   d) all teachers have equal level of administrative capabilities.

10. Health and physical education has been incorporated in the school curriculum to:
    a) develop the interest among the children for games and sports.
    b) inculcate a better competitive spirit.
    c) enrich the curriculum itself.
    d) promote their knowledge of health and hygiene

11. Objective type tests in the school system contribute mainly to:
    a) student’s understanding of the content.
    b) curriculum reform by providing feedback.
    c) changes in teacher training programme.
    d) teacher competence to develop testing programme.

12. Continuous assessment does not aim at:
    a) increasing instructional efficiency.
    b) rescheduling the time of examination.
    c) monitoring the student progress.
    d) reducing the course burden on the children.

13. Please point out which among the following does not match with others.
    a) purely objective type questions.
    b) short answer type questions.
    c) true - false type of questions.
    d) join 'A' column with 'B' column.

14. Special programmes for gifted children are expected to:
    a) nourish their talent and creativity.
    b) promote their performance.
    c) Sensitize them to social problems.
    d) make them more career oriented.
15. Remedial teaching is meant for the:
   a) students of poor family background.
   b) students coming from the rural and backward areas.
   c) students who are indisciplined and irresponsible.
   d) student who have poor academic record.

16. A remedial teaching programme can give successful result if:
   a) the teacher has a high level of motivation.
   b) the school is well equipped with appropriate teaching aids.
   c) the principal of the school is very particular about the routine of work.
   d) the local community is supportive.

17. Which among the following is not a purpose of parent teacher's association:
   a) promoting better community involvement/participation.
   b) making the parents aware about the school problems.
   c) apprising the parents about the progress of their children.
   d) solving the financial problems of the school.

18. The teachers benefit from the Parents Teachers Association as:
   a) the influential parents develop a soft corner for the teachers.
   b) teachers know the family problems of the children.
   c) teachers know about the academic status of the children.
   d) teachers get support from the local community to carry out the school task effectively.

19. A teacher must undergo in-service training because:
   a) it is a government decision.
   b) it helps them to fetch a promotion.
   c) it updates their knowledge and skills.
   d) it develops competition among the teachers.

20. Meeting of the staff members provide them opportunity to:
   a) share the problems and exchange views.
   b) involve in the activities of the school other than their independent responsibility.
   c) be aware of the problems of other colleagues.
   d) have a say in the decision making process.

21. The function of Book Bank in the school is:
   a) same as the library.
   b) to provide books to the students in reasonable prices.
   c) to buy the books from the outgoing students and lend it to the new students.
   d) to keep a record of the books issued to the teachers.
22. Point out the one that does not come under the general objectives of work experience:
   a) achieving educational transformation leading to national development.
   b) linking education to productivity.
   c) giving the future citizens a keen sense of personal worth, dignity and efficiency.
   d) giving instant monetary benefits.

23. The innovation like supervised study helps to:
   a) Cultivate good study habit among the children.
   b) make the teachers more sincere towards their duties and responsibilities.
   c) give space to the teachers from their busy and hectic school schedule.
   d) observe children while they study independently.

24. Supervised study can enhance the teachers professional skill by the way of:
   a) non-participant observation to the children.
   b) participant observation to the children.
   c) giving special attention to a particular child.
   d) assisting children while they face any problem in their independent study.

25. Education through TV and Radio has been introduced in the school as:
   a) it will acquaint the children with the technology.
   b) learning is easier and faster through the technology.
   c) it entertains the children.
   d) it is cost effective and makes learning interesting.

26. A science club in the school is a club for:
   a) relaxation of the teachers.
   b) students to get opportunity of informal interaction with the teachers.
   c) acquainting the children with the principles of science and their application in day to day life.
   d) encouraging students to develop a career in science education.

27. Which is not an objective of a science club in the school:
   a) inculcating scientific temper among the students.
   b) developing their interest for science.
   c) acquaint the students with the principles of nature.
   d) inculcate a spirit of collective functioning.

28. Science fairs do not encourage children to:
   a) enhance their competitiveness.
   b) culture a good study habit.
   c) interact with the children of other schools.
   d) develop problem-solving skills.
29. which of the options is not a principle of programme learning:
   a) proceeding from concrete to the abstract.
   b) breaking contents in to smaller units.
   c) providing regular feedback.
   d) Providing time according to student requirement.

30. To get effective result through programme learning a teacher does not need to:
   a) make a thorough preparation of the subject.
   b) distribute the lesson in small units.
   c) identify the terminal behavior by fixing the objectives.
   d) prepare a test to assess pre learning behavior of the students.