

Sub Unit 1

1. The method, used to communicate information to far off places instantly is termed
 - A. Electromagnetic communication.
 - B. Trans- personal communication.
 - C. **Telecommunication.**
 - D. None of the above.

2. Educational institution, hospital, libraries transmit information through the
 - A. Information system.
 - B. **Data management.**
 - C. Word processing.
 - D. None of the above

3. The whole process of communication runs through
 - A. Sender.
 - B. Receiver.
 - C. Channel.
 - D. **All of the above.**

4. According to the directional flow, communication can be classified into the following categories
 - A. Upward.
 - B. Downward.
 - C. Horizontal.
 - D. **All of the above.**

5. Interpersonal communication occurs only when
 - A. An individual interacts with himself/herself.
 - B. **An individual interacts with another person as an individual.**
 - C. Three or more people interacting with each other about a serious issues
 - D. None of the above.

6. Which among the following is/are the components of effective communication?

1. Appropriate channel.
2. Power of perception of the decoder.
3. Too much ornamentation.
4. Avoidance of jargons.

A. **1 and 2 only.**
B. 2 and 3 only.
C. 3 and 4 only.
D. 1,2,3, and 4.

7. A message can only be deemed as the effective when it is

- A. Decoded with too much ornamentation.
- B. Delivered with quickens.
- C. **Decoded properly.**
- D. None of the above.

8. The study of communication through the touch is termed as

- A. Semantics.
- B. Proxemics.
- C. Ideograms.
- D. **Haptics.**

9. Which among the following is called didactic communication?

- A. Intra-personal communication.
- B. **Interpersonal communication.**
- C. Mass communication.
- D. None of the above.

10. Which among the following is/are the example/examples of non-verbal communication?

- A. Facial expression.
- B. Posture.
- C. Appearance.
- D. **All of the above.**

11. Which among the following is not an essential criteria for effective classroom communication?

- A. Median.
- B. Voice modulation.
- C. Good appearance.
- D. **Mind mapping.**

12. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Entropy | A. Deliberately serve the purpose of reiterating the message. |
| 2. Redundancy | B. Measurement of amount of uncertainty in the message. |
| 3. Noise | C. Disruptive of effective transmission of message. |

- | A | B | C |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| A. 3 | 2 | 1 |
| B. 3 | 1 | 2 |
| C. 2 | 1 | 3 |
| D. 1 | 2 | 3 |

13. Which of the following set of statements is/are correct for describing the noise in the process of communication?

- 1. Noise is anything disruptive of effective communication.
 - 2. Noise can be physical, psychological, physiological and semantic.
 - 3. Physiological noise are the preconceived bias and assumption.
 - 4. Semantic noise is word choices that are confusing and may have effect of distorting the meaning.
- A. 1,2,3,4.
 - B. 1,2,3 only.
 - C. **1,2,4 only.**
 - D. 2,3,4 only.

14. Which of the following statement/statements is/are true regarding “Cybernetics”?

- 1. The term was coined by Nobert Wiener.
 - 2. The idea suggests that the goal of h8man communication is to be familiarized with certain environment while simultaneously influencing aspects of it.
 - 3. The purpose of “Cybernetics” is to develop a language and technique that enable us to attack the problem of control and communication in general and find proper repertory ideas.
- A. Only 1 and 2 are correct.
 - B. Only 3 correct.
 - C. Only 2 and 3 are correct.
 - D. **All are correct.**

15. Which among the following is/are the features of effective communication?

1. Passing of correct and desired information.
 2. Targeted recipients.
 3. Short span of time for encoding and decoding process.
 4. Minimum misunderstanding and conflict.
- A. 1 and 2 are correct.
B. 2,3, and 4 are correct.
C. 1,3, and 4 are correct.
D. **All are correct.**

16. Assertion(A): The initial message to the student in the classroom by a teacher need to be critical to established interaction later.

Reason(R): More control over the communication means more control over what the students are learning.

- A. A is true, but R is false.
B. A is false, but R is true.
C. **Both A and R are true, but R is the correct explanation of the A.**
D. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the A.

17. Assertion(A): To converse and communicate well in the classroom is the innate quality of the teacher all the time.

Reason(R): Effective classroom teaching is devoid of knowledge of effective communication.

- A. A is true and R is false.
B. **Both A and R are wrong.**
C. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
D. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

18. The receptive capacity of the students in a classroom can be enhanced by

- A. Highlighting drawbacks of the students.
B. Accumulation of huge information.
C. **Analysing the point of view.**
D. None of the above.

19. Informal communication is called “grapevine’ because

- A. Definite route of communication for sharing information and data.
B. **Non-existence of definite route of communication for sharing information.**
C. Too much dependence of printed and audio-video media.
D. None of the above.

20. Which among the following is not the feature of communication

- A. Sharing, interchange and providing information, data and idea.
- B. **This is essentially one way process.**
- C. Communication involves proper feedback.
- D. All of the above.

21. Dyadic communication is also known as-

- A. Intra-personal communication.
- B. **Inter personal communication.**
- C. Virtual communication.
- D. Group communication

22. Effective communication, in a classroom is based on the following principles;

- 1. Principle of Clarity.
 - 2. Principle of Adequacy.
 - 3. Principle of Timelessness.
 - 4. Principle of Feedback.
- A. 1,2,3,4.
 - B. 1,2,3.
 - C. 4,2,3.
 - D. **4,2,1.**

23. Find out the components of non-verbal communication in the classroom

- A. Speed of utterance, feel good factor and acoustics.
- B. Facial expression, cultural space and seating arrangement.
- C. **Facial expression, kinetics and personal space.**
- D. High sound, physical ambience and acoustics.

24. Horizontal communication takes place in a business form between

- A. Superior authority to subordinates.
- B. Subordinates to higher authority.
- C. **Employees of equal status and rank.**
- D. All of the above.

25. Waving is what type of communication?

- A. Sign language.
- B. Tactile signing.
- C. **Gesture.**
- D. None of the above.

Sub Unit 2

1. Mind Mapping of the student by a teacher in the classroom is an example of

A. Verbal Technique.

B. Non-verbal Technique.

C. Balancing Technique.

D. All of the above.

2. In the digital communication, stories are

A. Static.

B. Receptive.

C. Interactive.

D. Exploratory.

3. A smart classroom is the place which equipped with

1. Projector and Screen.

2. Programmed Software.

3. Laptop or PC connection.

4. Teaching Aide.

A. 1,2,3,4.

B. 2,3,4.

C. 1,2,4.

D. 1,2,3.

4. Ability to effectively communicate encompasses a Variety of skills such as

1. Question making power.

2. Delivering speech.

3. Reception of feedback.

4. Suggestion making power.

Choose the correct option:

A. 1,2,3.

B. 2,3.

C. 1,3,4.

D. 1,2,3,4.

5. Assertion (A): With the advancement of technology, the concept of effective classroom teaching gradually changes its course from primitive era.

Reason: “Students are impatient of learning from the verbal intinctions”.

- A. Both A and R are true.
B. A is true but R is not true.
C. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
D. None of A and R are true.

6. “Feedback is an essential element in the teaching learning process”- select the possible person behind it

1. Helps the instructor constantly modulate his instructional method.
 2. Not make the instructional method more enjoyable.
 3. Enhance receptive quality of the learner.
 4. Accessing the mental capacity of the learner.
- A. 1,2,3,4.
B. 1,3,4.
C. 1,4,2.
D. 2,3,4.

7. Find out the features of Intra-Personal communication

1. Individual reflection.
 2. Meditation.
 3. Contemplation.
- A. 1,2,3.**
B. 2,3.
C. 1,2.
D. 1,3.

8. _____ are the symbols that represent an idea.

- A. Petroglyphs.
B. Ideogram.
C. Scripts.
D. All of the above.

9. Which of the following requirement must be satisfied to have a good communication system?

- A. Economy.
- B. Human factor.
- C. Feedback.
- D. All of the above.**

10. The Phrase _____ was coined in the 1890s to describe the tactics employed in following competition between New York city newspaper, The World and Journal

- A. Blue Journalism.
- B. Yellow Journalism.**
- C. Red Journalism.
- D. None of the above.

11. J. L. Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, described _____ as the watch dog of democracy.

- A. Mass Media.**
- B. Social Media.
- C. Print Media.
- D. Digital Media.

12. Which among the following is Berlo's Linear Model of Communication?

- A. S-M-R-C.
- B. S-R-M-C.**
- C. S-M-C-R.
- D. S-R-C-M.

13. Which among the following are belonged to the 7's of communication?

1. Clear.
 2. Concise.
 3. Concrete.
 4. Correct.
 5. Coherent.
 6. Concentration.
 7. Credit.
- A. All of the above.
B. 1,2,3,4,5.
C. 3,4,5,6,7.
D. 1,4,5,6,7.

14. The media that does not require the audience to assemble at a given time in order to use it is called

- A. Surveillance.
B. Time shift.
C. Asynchronous media.
D. Synchronous media.

15. The recording of video or audio event, usually by the audience, to be watched later at a time other than when it was originally broadcasted is called

- A. Synchronous media.
B. Time shifting.
C. Both A and B.
D. None of these.

16. Which among the following is/are the quality/qualities of an effective classroom communicator?

1. Knowledge about Pedagogy and Andragogy.
 2. Flexible approach.
 3. Realistic Self-concept and Perception.
 4. Being objective and biased.
- A. 1,2,3,4.
B. 1,2,4.
C. 2,3,4.
D. 1,2,3.

17. Which among the following are the objective of message design in effective communication?

1. Specific.
2. Realistic.
3. Measurable.
4. Achievable.
5. Time frame.

Choose the correct option:

- A. 1,2,3,4.
- B. 2,3,4,5.
- C. 1,3,4,5.
- D. 1,2,3,4,5.**

18. Which among the following are the characteristics of communication?

1. Communication is a dynamic process.
2. Communication is all-pervasive.
3. Communication always has no context.
4. Communication can't conducted through gesture.

Choose the correct option:

- A. 1,2,3.
- B. 1,2.**
- C. 2,3,4.
- D. 1,2,3,4.

19. Pitch and Volume, Rate and Clarity in the oral communication can be termed as

- A. Paralanguage.**
- B. Cybernetics.
- C. Noise.
- D. None of the above.

20. Choose the correct components of “Kinestics”

1. Appearance.
 2. Body language.
 3. Voice tone.
 4. Intellectual ability.
 5. Religious belief.
- A. **1,2,3,4.**
B. 2,3,4,5.
C. 1,2,4,5.
D. 2,1,5,3.

21. Choose the right characteristic of Interpersonal communication

1. It is also termed as dyadic communication.
 2. It has a learner scope of grapevine.
 3. It may be formed or informed, verbal or non-verbal.
 4. It has greater chance of getting immediate feedback.
- A. 1,2,3.
B. 2,3,4.
C. **1,3,4.**
D. 1 and 4 only.

22. Evaluative listening is successful when we

- A. Accurately distinguish stimuli in a message.
- B. Inter the meaning of a message.
- C. Critically access the accuracy of the facts stated in a message.
- D. **None of the above.**

23. Which among the following is an important receptive skill in the effective communication process?

- A. **Paraphrasing.**
- B. Biasness.
- C. Understanding.
- D. None of the above.

24. The interpretation of message in the non-verbal communication is largely depends on

- A. **Cultural context.**
- B. Physical context.
- C. Upon noise level.
- D. Various from person to person.

25. In the context of classroom communication, the actions, attitude and appearances are designed as;

- A. Rational.
- B. Impersonal.
- C. **Non-verbal.**
- D. All of the above

Sub Unit 3

1. Scenario: you ask your co-workers if they can help you with a client, they cross their arm and roll their eyes but do not say anything. Have they communicated?
 - A. No, at this stage it is one ways communication.
 - B. No, when they answer you, they will have communicated back, completing two ways communication.
 - C. **Yes, they have used non-verbal communication.**
 - D. None of the above.

2. What can create a barrier to the free flow of horizontal communication?
 - A. Lack of trust among the co-workers.
 - B. Concerns about job security.
 - C. Completion for scarce resources.
 - D. **All of these.**

3. Which among the following are the different types of barriers for oral communication?
 - A. Stereotyping.
 - B. False attention.
 - C. Huge number of jargons.
 - D. **All of the above.**

4. Which among the following does not come under the barriers of personal communication?
 - A. Limited vocabulary.
 - B. Listening skill.
 - C. **Chain of command.**
 - D. None of these.

5. Most number of miscommunication take place due to
 - A. Good oral communication.
 - B. Misinterpretation.
 - C. **Poor listening.**
 - D. Semantics.

6. Which among the following does not designate as the barrier to communication?

- A. Ambiguity.
- B. Jargons.
- C. **Feedback.**
- D. None of the above.

7. If a student is not prompted to the upper class as he belongs to different ethnic group, this is called

- A. Paralanguage.
- B. Religious bics.
- C. **Stereotyping.**
- D. Jargoan.

8. Which among the following is/are the proper barrier barriers of communication?

- 1. Incorrect choice of medium.
- 2. Trust level.
- 3. System hazard.
- 4. Feedback.

- A. **1 2 3.**
- B. 2 3 4.
- C. 4 3 1.
- D. 1 2 4.

9. Which among the following is a communication barrier in which a message is differently interpreted as the different people?

- A. Organizational barrier.
- B. Personal barrier.
- C. Structural barrier.
- D. **Semantic barrier.**

10. While communicating, the communicator thinking about the status of the encoder, is a type of

- A. Psychological barrier.
- B. Personal barriers.
- C. **Organizational barriers.**
- D. Semantic barriers.

11. Fear or anxiety for authority is an integral part of which type of communication barrier?

- A. Structural barrier.
- B. Psychological barrier.
- C. Linguistic barrier.
- D. **Personal barrier.**

12. Which among the following represents physical barriers to communication?

- A. Poor linguistic skill.
- B. Connotations.
- C. **Time and distance.**
- D. None of the above

13. Which among the following will not be considered as the noise in business communication?

- A. Someone suffering from fever.
- B. Telephone being cut off.
- C. Email account is hacked.
- D. **Rumours.**

14. Which among the following is a barrier off communication due to different state of mind of sender and receiver?

- A. Semantic barrier.
- B. Organizational barrier.
- C. **Psychological barriers.**
- D. Behavioural barriers.

15. The channel capacity is exactly equal to which of the following?

- A. Bandwidth demand.
- B. Noise rate in the channel.
- C. **Amount of information per second.**
- D. All of the above.

16. Which system is free from noise?

- A. AM.
- B. **FM.**
- C. Both FM & AM.
- D. None of the above.

17. Which among the following provides hindrance in the way of effective communication?

- A. Channel.
- B. Noise.**
- C. Encoder.
- D. Decoder.

18. Filtering is a type of

- A. Language barrier.**
- B. Psychological barrier.
- C. Semantic barrier.
- D. None of the above.

19. When a person feels that nothing would be gained by listening or reading carefully, then communication will definitely turn out to be ineffective. This type of behavioural barrier of communication is called

- A. Filtering.
- B. Snap reaction.**
- C. Transmission loss.
- D. None of the above.

20. Barriers to the effective communication may arise

- A. At the sender's level.
- B. At the transmission level.
- C. At the receiver's level.
- D. All of the above.**

21. "Lack of chain of command" is specifically seen in

- A. Semantic barrier.
- B. Technical barrier.
- C. Structural organizational barrier.**
- D. Psychological barrier.

22. In the communication process, major barrier in decoding level is

- A. Audience knowledge.
- B. Audience attitude.**
- C. Audience income.
- D. Audience education.

23. A major barrier in the transmission of cognitive data in the process of communication is an individual's coding ability?
- A. Social status.
 - B. Personality.
 - C. **Coding disability.**
 - D. None of the above.

Sub Unit 4

1. World's first television channel dedicated to human rights was launched in London by
 - A. **International Observatory of Human Right (IOHR).**
 - B. International Human Right Organization (IHRO).
 - C. Amnesty International (AI).
 - D. International Labour Organization (ILO).

2. Google launched ____ app to help children in India with reading, comprehension and communication skills
 - A. ATHENA.
 - B. HELINA.
 - C. **BOLO.**
 - D. None of these.

3. Which among the following, was the first advertising agency of India?
 - A. Poasar Bharati Advertising Agency.
 - B. National Advertising Agency of India.
 - C. D.P. Khaitan Advertising Company.
 - D. **Indian Advertising Company.**

4. The first newspaper of India named "The Bengal Gazette" was first published in
 - A. **1780.**
 - B. 1781.
 - C. 1782.
 - D. 1783.

5. Film and Television Institute of India is situated in
 - A. Mumbai.
 - B. Kolkata.
 - C. **Pune.**
 - D. Hyderabad.

6. The film "Do Bigha Zameen" was directed by
 - A. **Bimal Roy.**
 - B. Sakti Samanta.
 - C. Guru Dutta.
 - D. Mausad Hasmi.

7. The famous newspaper “Forward” was started by
- A. Jawahar Lal Neheru.
 - B. Subhas Chandra Bose.**
 - C. Mahatma Gandhi.
 - D. Motilal Neheru.
8. India has done first successful experiment of SITE(Satellite Instructional Television Experiment) in the year
- A. 1974-75.
 - B. 1975-76.**
 - C. 1977-78.
 - D. 1978-79.
9. Which among the following is the oldest?
- A. The statesman.
 - B. The Hindu.
 - C. Hindustan Times.
 - D. The Times of India.**
10. In cell phone, radio and Television, information and data are sent through space in the form of
- A. Anode Ray.
 - B. Light.
 - C. Microphone.
 - D. Electromagnetic Wave.**
11. Find out the name of the committee which was set up to re-examine the Prasar Bharati Act.
- A. Mukherjee Committee.
 - B. Lodha Committee.
 - C. Sengupta Committee.**
 - D. D.K. Kedia Committee.
12. The Right to Information(RTI) Act was first enacted in India
- A. 2005.**
 - B. 2006.
 - C. 2009.
 - D. 2010.

13. Who repealed the Vernacular Press Act?

- A. Lord Lyton.
- B. Lord Ripon.**
- C. Lord Canning.
- D. Lord Curzon.

14. Who is the present chairman of Press Trust of India(PTI)?

- A. Vijay Joshi.
- B. Venky Venkatesh.
- C. D. Prasad.
- D. N. Ravi.**

15. Which is the first online Radio Station in India?

- A. Radio- Umang.**
- B. Radio-Asha.
- C. Radio-Umid.
- D. None of the above.

16. Radio broadcasting in India started from

- A. 1925.
- B. 1926.
- C. 1927.**
- D. 1928.

17. The first newspaper of India, named “The Bengal Gazette” was published by

- A. James Augustus Hickey.**
- B. Paul Robinson.
- C. Bob Luxenberg.
- D. None of the above.

18. India Space Research Organization(ISRO) launched a student satellite from Satish Dhawan Space Centre on January 14,2019, named

- A. Edwast-36.
- B. Dhawan Sat.
- C. Kalam Sat.**
- D. RIASAR-1A.

19. Who is the present chairman of National Film Development Corporation(NFDC)?
- A. N. Ravi.
 - B. Sharmila Thakur.
 - C. Prasunjoshi.
 - D. **Ramesh Sippy.**
20. Recently Govt. of India has announced that a new branch of Film and Television Institute of India will be open in
- A. Assam.
 - B. Nagaland.
 - C. **Arunachal Pradesh.**
 - D. Tripura.
21. Which is the first Indian longest running hindi soap opera?
- A. **Hum Log.**
 - B. Janani.
 - C. Abhishekam.
 - D. Char Divas.
22. India successfully launches its latest communication satellite from French Guiana in Feb,2019. What is the name of this satellite?
- A. **GSAT-31.**
 - B. GSAT-31A.
 - C. GSAT-31B.
 - D. GSAT-32.
23. In which year, BBC started its operation in India?
- A. 1990.
 - B. **1991.**
 - C. 1992
 - D. 1993.
24. "Journalism of courage" s the tagline which famous newspaper in India?
- A. **The times of India.**
 - B. The Hindu.
 - C. The Statesmen.
 - D. The Economic Times.

25. "Power of knowledge " is the tagline of which of the following newspaper in India?

- A. The Times of India.
- B. The Hindu.
- C. Business Today.
- D. **The Economic Times.**