

Section 1 - Module 3 Communication Skills Modes and Knowledge Dissemination

1) _____ communication includes tone of voice, body language, facial expressions etc.

- A) Non verbal
 - B) Verbal
 - C) Letter
 - D) Notice
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2) The reported speech is also known as _____

- A) Indirect speech
 - B) Direct speech
 - C) Indefinite speech
 - D) Definite speech
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3) Lack of subject knowledge is a

- A) Teacher related factor
 - B) Student related factor
 - C) Message related factor
 - D) Media related factor
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4) Reading skills should be-----

- A) practiced in isolation.
 - B) can be acquired easily if no outcome is attached to reading.
 - C) practiced only when a reader has time.
 - D) none of the above
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5) Which of the following are psychological barriers of effective communication except-----

- A) Premature evaluation
 - B) Failure to Communicate
 - C) In attention
 - D) Faulty Translations
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6) What are the different facial expressions from which the teacher can gauge that a student is lying?

- A) Crooked smile
- B) Facial shift
- C) Failure to look in the eye
- D) All of the above

7) Review on a written composition, such as, report or thesis, can be sought from

- A) only teachers.
 - B) only peers.
 - C) only experts on the matter.
 - D) peers, experts on the matter and ignorant readers who know nothing or little about the concept
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8) Ideological codes shapes our-----

- A) Creation
 - B) Production
 - C) Perception
 - D) Exhaustion
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9) The message that is most important need to be conveyed by the use of -----.

- A) Verbal communication
 - B) Nonverbal communication
 - C) Written communication
 - D) All of the above
-

10) Evaluation means-----

- A) understanding larger blocks of text.
 - B) acquiring comfort and proficiency in reading.
 - C) analysis of the text that has been read as either being useful or useless
 - D) retaining useful information.
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11) The teacher who is not able to transmit the cognitive data is facing a major barrier as an individual due to his-----
-----.

- A) Coding ability
 - B) Personality
 - C) Social status
 - D) Expectation
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12) Teacher can promote habit of active listening among student by

- A) Answering their questions
- B) Using voice modulation while delivering instructions
- C) Asking questions
- D) All of the above.

13) The content of a message affected by the filters that are in -----

- A) the minds of both the speaker and the listener
 - B) the mind of the speaker
 - C) the mind of the listener
 - D) the medium of communication
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14) Following are the barrier/s of effective classroom Communication

- A) Use of simple word
 - B) Summery
 - C) Self-review
 - D) isolation
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15) The speaker presents questions or issues that both speaker and audience have agreed on in advance. This is characteristic of a(n)

- A) Powerpoint presentation
 - B) Guided presentation
 - C) Interactive presentation
 - D) Monologue presentation
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16) Teachers actions and appearance in the context of classroom communication are considered as

- A) Non-verbal
 - B) Verbal
 - C) Impersonal
 - D) Irrational
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17) ----- context is considered as the similarity of background between the sender and the receiver such as age, language, nationality, religion, gender .

- A) Social
 - B) Cultural
 - C) Physical
 - D) Dynamic
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18) When two persons are interacting face to face with each other, the type of communication is

- A) Interpersonal communication
- B) Intra Personal communication
- C) Self-Communication
- D) Group Communication

19) Teacher communicating with other teacher of same status, the method of communication is:

- A) Horizontal communication
 - B) Vertical communication
 - C) Cooperate communication
 - D) Cross communication
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20) In Classroom the communication can be effective if the teacher

- A) Defines the learning outcomes
 - B) Plan for formative assessment only
 - C) Select the channel of communication
 - D) Provide print media in advance
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21) The teacher can enhance the students ability of reception for messages in a classroom by

- A) Using high audio
 - B) Establishing a view point
 - C) Increasing cognitive load
 - D) Exposing the ignorance of students
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22) The purpose of communication in classroom situation is to

- A) Enable students achieve the learning outcomes
 - B) Establish rapport with students
 - C) Facilitate the understanding of the subject matter
 - D) All of the above
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23) A teacher should

- A) not read text that is new and difficult.
 - B) let the students first read and understand a new piece of text on their own.
 - C) should read small blocks of a difficult or new text, highlighting new jargon and explaining it.
 - D) none of the above.
-

24) The communication can be made effective by -----

- A) Authority
- B) Non alignment
- C) Understanding
- D) Enthusiasm

25) The main purpose of evaluative listening is

- A) to accept or reject an idea given to the listener
 - B) to evaluate the speaker's credibility and personality
 - C) Both A & B
 - D) none of the above
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26) Asynchronous media is -----

- A) Radio
 - B) Television
 - C) Film
 - D) Newspaper
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27) Effective paraphrasing avoid the risk of _____

- A) Noting
 - B) Copying
 - C) Plagiarism
 - D) Changing
-

28) Physical Noise is same as _____

- A) Physiological barrier
 - B) Psychological barrier
 - C) Environment barrier
 - D) Physical barrier
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29) Word act as _____ in verbal communication

- A) Fillers
 - B) Symbols
 - C) Decorative
 - D) Barriers
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30) Selective perception in case of mass communication is dependent on the receivers' -----.

- A) Receptivity
- B) Pre-deposition
- C) Ethnicity
- D) Competence

31) Positive classroom communication leads to

- A) Confrontation
 - B) Persuasion
 - C) Submission
 - D) Coaction
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32) Concept-maps are

- A) graphic representation of all knowledge on a concept possessed by an individual.
 - B) maps for mind.
 - C) not useful for writing.
 - D) are graphic representation of all knowledge on a concept.
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33) Focusing of ideas and writing involves

- A) slow composition of text.
 - B) proper attention to grammar and syntax while writing.
 - C) writing quickly without proper attention to grammar and syntax.
 - D) none of the above
-

34) In Communication imprecise realities are considered as -----

- A) Barriers
 - B) Insignificant
 - C) Myths
 - D) Valued
-

35) Scanning is the practice in which-----

- A) a reader quickly reads a piece.
 - B) one reads a composition quickly to find a specific information.
 - C) a reader reading a wide variety of books.
 - D) readers read a piece of text with specific tasks and goals in mind.
-

36) 'Schema' theory states that-----

- A) readers do not use prior knowledge of a concept while reading a new piece of text.
- B) readers first read from top to bottom and then from bottom to the top of the text.
- C) readers apply prior knowledge of a concept to reading a new piece of text.
- D) none of the above.

37) The classroom communication must always involve

- A) Empathetic listening
 - B) Abstract dialogues
 - C) Non-description
 - D) Confusion
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38) Talking to oneself is

- A) Mass communication
 - B) Group communication
 - C) Intra personal communication
 - D) Interpersonal communication
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39) The different sounds can be identified with the help of-----Listening.

- A) Discrimination
 - B) Evaluation
 - C) Dialogic
 - D) Appreciate
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40) Fluency means-----

- A) understanding larger blocks of text.
 - B) acquiring comfort and proficiency in reading.
 - C) analysis of the text that has been read as either being useful or useless
 - D) retaining useful information
-

41) The message may be misinterpreted because of_____

- A) Distractions
 - B) Distortions
 - C) Barriers
 - D) Noise
-

42) The barriers to effective classroom communication are

- A) Summary & Self review
- B) Use of Simple Vocabulary
- C) Biased & Judgement
- D) Proper Eye Contact

43) Breakdown in verbal communication is described as-----.

- A) Unevenness
 - B) Contradiction
 - C) Short circuit
 - D) Entropy
-

44) Classroom communication will be considered effective

- A) If it is delivered slowly and clearly
 - B) If it reaches the receiver completely
 - C) If it is delivered as desired
 - D) If it reaches the receiver as intended by the sender
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45) Following is/are examples of verbal communication

- A) Teaching posting a message on social media
 - B) Teacher delivering a lecture
 - C) Teacher assigning a project via email
 - D) Teacher displaying sign a safety in laboratory
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46) Decoding means-----

- A) understanding larger blocks of text.
 - B) conversion of writer's words into meanings.
 - C) analysis of the text that has been read as either being useful or useless.
 - D) retaining useful information.
-

47) The process of encoding refers to _____.

- A) Selection of media
 - B) Selection of symbols
 - C) Selection of message
 - D) Selection of sources of information
-

48) Evaluative listening is also called_____

- A) Critical listening
- B) Sympathetic listening
- C) Appreciative listening
- D) Empathetic listening

49) The science of body language is

- A) Proximics
 - B) Chronemics
 - C) Kinesics
 - D) Linex
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50) Effective----- is a technique that involves changing a text matter so that it is similar to the main source.

- A) Paraphrasing
 - B) Summarizing
 - C) Note taking
 - D) Precis writing
-

51) In Shannon and weaver's model of communication, level C deals with problems of

- A) Entropy
 - B) Correction
 - C) Efficiency
 - D) Decoding
-

52) Aspects of voice, other than the speech are known as_____.

- A) Physical language
 - B) Personal Language
 - C) Para language
 - D) Delivery language
-

53) It is said that most people believe in _____, when verbal and non-verbal message are contradictory.

- A) Verbal message
 - B) Nonverbal message
 - C) Written message
 - D) Intermediate message
-

54) While delivering information in front of audiences by the use of power point presentation the teacher need not to----

- A) Correct grammatical error
 - B) Remove/add references
 - C) Insert image using internet
 - D) None of the above
-

55) Effective communication presupposes

- A) Understanding
 - B) Passivation
 - C) Dominance
 - D) Non-alignment
-

56) Institutionalized stereotypes become ----- when communicated.

- A) Myths
 - B) Reasons
 - C) Experiences
 - D) Beliefs
-

57) The communication knowledge in a classroom is considered as-----.

- A) judgement
 - B) Independent choice
 - C) Cultural wealth
 - D) Non prevalent treasure
-

58) Which of the following practices encourages reading among students?

- A) making notes in the margins as they read a text.
 - B) keeping the text book clean without any marks.
 - C) reading the text only once and seeking clarification from peers or teachers
 - D) none of the above
-

59) Skimming is a reading technique in which-----

- A) a reader quickly reads a piece.
 - B) one reads a composition quickly to find a specific information.
 - C) a reader reading a wide variety of books.
 - D) a reader reads a piece of text with specific tasks and goals in mind.
-

60) The factors that disrupt the communication process and affect the overall understanding and interpretation of what is communicated are-----

- A) Status / role
- B) Choice and length of communication channel
- C) Individual perceptions / attitudes / personalities
- D) All of the above

61) Students become better readers when

- A) they practice writing before they read.
 - B) they use post-it flags and other means to acquire familiarity with the text.
 - C) they plod through a piece of text
 - D) all of the above
-

62) When the teacher is obtaining oral feedback from the students there is a possibility of immediate ____

- A) Reaction
 - B) Response
 - C) Reset
 - D) Reflection
-

63) After having written the first draft of an answer/report:

- A) students must immediately edit it.
 - B) students should take time from editing and reviewing the composition.
 - C) students should submit it for evaluation.
 - D) none of the above.
-

64) Most often the teacher student communication is-----.

- A) Utilitarian
 - B) Critical
 - C) Confrontational
 - D) Spurious
-

65) The handshake that convey confidence is.

- A) Firm
 - B) Limp
 - C) Loose
 - D) Double
-

66) Organizational communication can also be equated with-----.

- A) Interpersonal Communication
- B) Intrapersonal Communication
- C) Mass communication
- D) Group Communication

67) It is possible for the teacher to develop curiosity for content in the..... phase of his/her Lecture (oral Presentation).

- A) Introduction
 - B) Question
 - C) Discussion
 - D) Background
-

68) Letter, e-mail telephone are examples of _____

- A) Message
 - B) Feedback
 - C) Channel
 - D) Encoding
-

69) Teacher's review of the composition:

- A) should not include reasons for modifications.
 - B) should mark answers or responses as only correct or incorrect.
 - C) is not an essential part of classroom learning.
 - D) none of the above
-

70) When the teacher is providing oral feedback in the classroom, it is possible that he/she can observe students'-----
-----.

- A) Reaction
 - B) Response
 - C) Rejection
 - D) Reset
-

71) Classroom communication helps to develop among teacher and students.

- A) Gossip
 - B) Friendship
 - C) Trust
 - D) Arguments
-

72) Explicit instruction implies

- A) carefully planned sequential approach.
- B) presentation and imparting of reading skills in a direct way.
- C) clear objectives and exhaustive practice opportunities to master each new skill.
- D) Both (B) & (C).

73) Comprehension implies-----

- A) understanding larger blocks of text.
 - B) conversion of writer's words into meanings.
 - C) analysis of the text that has been read as either being useful or useless.
 - D) retaining useful information
-

74) What is the full form of OHP?

- A) Over hand projection
 - B) On hand projection
 - C) Over head projector
 - D) On head projector
-

75) It is most important to consider proper _____ to make use of power point presentation in classroom teaching.

- A) Lightening
 - B) Lighting
 - C) Ventilation
 - D) Cleanliness
-

76) The various purposes of reading are

- A) gaining knowledge.
 - B) developing a perspective.
 - C) deriving pleasure.
 - D) all of the above
-

77) Teacher who is an effective communicator would help students internalize

- A) Non-responses
 - B) Subject matter
 - C) Biases
 - D) Resistance
-

78) The initial remarks of the teacher in the classroom need not be to ----- to establish communication latter.

- A) Simple
- B) Polite
- C) Critical
- D) Non judgemental

79) A technical student must possess strong reading skills to be able to-----.

- A) conduct literature review.
 - B) read and understand the review of her/his work.
 - C) keep herself/himself up to date with the latest knowledge.
 - D) all of the above.
-

80) The knowledge is imparted in a classroom-----

- A) only through the written medium.
 - B) only through the oral medium.
 - C) both through the oral and written medium.
 - D) none of the above
-

81) Teacher can be an effective communicator, if he/she

- A) Know his/her subject matter only
 - B) Use variety of media in teaching along with subject knowledge
 - C) Complete as syllabus as per old question papers
 - D) Develop curiosity among student only
-

82) Communication in classroom should essentially be -----

- A) Non descriptive
 - B) Abstract
 - C) Unspontaneous
 - D) Empathetic
-

83) The competency that involves the ability to hear and utilize the sounds in spoken words while reading, is called-----

- A) fluency
 - B) comprehension
 - C) phonemic awareness
 - D) phonics
-

84) The stages of reading are-----

- A) decoding, comprehension, evaluation and application.
 - B) decoding, comprehension, application and retention.
 - C) decoding, evaluation, fluency.
 - D) decoding, comprehension, evaluation, application and retention, fluency
-

85) The environment for effective communication must be _____ for transmitter and receiver.

- A) Competent
 - B) Compatible
 - C) Complex
 - D) Complete
-

86) Incorrect perception of world adversely affects the

- A) Ability to understand
 - B) Ability to remember
 - C) Ability to recall
 - D) Enthusiasm and zeal
-

87) Spatial audio reproduction can reduce the students'-----.

- A) Cognitive load
 - B) Motivation level
 - C) Orientation towards technology
 - D) Respect towards teacher
-

88) Channels of communication are _____

- A) Telephonic
 - B) Letter
 - C) E-mail
 - D) All of the above
-

89) Media comes from a _____ word meaning medium

- A) Greek
 - B) Latin
 - C) Spanish
 - D) German
-

90) Which of the following behaviours in classroom are part of active listening?

- A) Maintain eye contact
- B) Taking notes
- C) Asking for clarification
- D) All of the above

91) In communication connotative words are-----

- A) Explicit
 - B) Abstract
 - C) Simple
 - D) Cultural
-

92) Feedback is possible to provide immediately by the use of-----

- A) Oral communication
 - B) Written communication
 - C) Ask students to observe
 - D) None of the above
-

93) A message beneath a message is labelled as-----

- A) Embedded text
 - B) Internal text
 - C) Inter text
 - D) Sub text
-

94) Classroom communication is the basis of-----

- A) Social identity
 - B) External inanities
 - C) Biased passivity
 - D) Group aggression
-

95) Essential Part of Communication is

- A) Message
 - B) Sender
 - C) Receiver
 - D) Feedback
-

96) Extensive reading is the practice in which-----

- A) a reader quickly reads a piece.
- B) one reads a composition quickly to find a specific information.
- C) a reader reading a wide variety of books.
- D) readers read a piece of text with specific tasks and goals in mind.

97) Classroom communication is considered as -----.

- A) Effective
 - B) Affective
 - C) Non selective
 - D) Cognitive
-

98) Mind-maps and concept maps are effective

- A) in the pre-writing stage.
 - B) in writing stage.
 - C) in feedback stage.
 - D) none of the above.
-

99) Communication is the exchange of-----

- A) Facts
 - B) Opinions
 - C) Emotions
 - D) All of the above
-

100) Effective communication needs a supportive -----

- A) Economic environment
- B) Social environment
- C) Political environment
- D) Multicultural environment