
Section 1 - Communication Skills Modes and Knowledge Dissemination

QLabel : Q1

Q3059495) Ideological codes shapes our---.....

- A) Creation
- B) Production
- C) Perception
- D) Exhaustion

QLabel : Q2

Q3059496) Communication in classroom should essentially be

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

QLabel : Q3

Q3059497) 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

QLabel : Q4

Q3059498) The competency that involves the ability to hear and utilise the sounds in spoken words while reading, is called.....

- A) Fluency
- B) Comprehension
- C) Phonemic awareness
- D) Phonics

QLabel : Q5

Q3059499) Explicit instruction implies

- 1.carefully planned sequential approach.
- 2.presentation and imparting of reading skills in a direct way.
- 3.clear objectives and exhaustive practice opportunities to master each new skill.

- A) 1 &2
 - B) 1 & 3
 - C) 2 only
 - D) 2 & 3
-

QLabel : Q6

Q3059500) The various purposes of reading are:

- 1.gaining knowledge.
- 2.developing a perspective.
- 3.deriving pleasure.

- A) 1 & 2
 - B) 2& 3
 - C) 1&3
 - D) 1,2 & 3
-

QLabel : Q7

Q3059501) Filters that affect the content of a message 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
-

QLabel : Q8

Q3059502) 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.
-

QLabel : Q9

Q3059503) 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
-

QLabel : Q10

Q3059504) Aspects of voice, other than the speech are known as_____.

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

QLabel : Q11

Q3059505) Classroom communication is the basis of-----

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

QLabel : Q12

Q3059506) Positive classroom communication leads to.....

- A) Confrontation
 - B) Persuasion
 - C) Submission
 - D) Coaction
-

QLabel : Q13

Q3059507) Plodding is.....

- A) the practice of reading in an impersonal manner
 - B) critical analysis of what one reads
 - C) slow and unenthusiastic reading
 - D) reading slowly when one is unfamiliar with the language
-

QLabel : Q14

Q3059508) The environment for effective communication must be _____ for transmitter and receiver.

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

QLabel : Q15

Q3059509) 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
-

QLabel : Q16

Q3059510) 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
-

QLabel : Q17

Q3059511) 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.
-

QLabel : Q18

Q3059512) ----- 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
-

QLabel : Q19

Q3059513) 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
-

QLabel : Q20

Q3059514) In day to day conversation, we do not pay attention to skills.

- A) Written
 - B) Audio
 - C) Visual
 - D) Oral
-

QLabel : Q21

Q3059515) Application and retention imply.....

- 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.
-

QLabel : Q22

Q3059516) The known strategies for reading are.....

- A) KWL charts and SQR3
 - B) SQR3 and mapping
 - C) mapping and KWL charts
 - D) mapping, KWL charts and SQR3
-

QLabel : Q23

Q3059517) KWL charts are.....

- A) using a map or a diagram to represent a text that has been read
 - B) defining specific goals from one's reading into three columns Knows, What, and Learn
 - C) strategy of reading wherein five steps are involved to ascertain the information gained during the process of reading
 - D) using a map or a diagram to represent a text that has been memorized earlier.
-

QLabel : Q24

Q3059518) SQR3 implies:

1. diagram to represent a text that has been read.
2. defining specific goals from one's reading into three columns Knows, What, and Learn.
3. strategy of reading wherein five steps are involved to ascertain the information gained during the process of reading using a map or a

- A) 3 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) 1 only
 - D) 2 & 3 only
-

QLabel : Q25

Q3059519) Mapping means

1. using a map or a diagram to represent a text that has been read.
2. defining specific goals from one's reading into three columns Knows, What, and Learn.
3. strategy of reading wherein five steps are involved to ascertain the information gained during the process of reading.

- A) 1 only
 - B) 1 & 2 only
 - C) 1 & 3 only
 - D) 2 & 3 only
-

QLabel : Q26

Q3059520) Which of the following practices encourages reading among students

1. making notes in the margins as they read a text.
2. keeping the text book clean without any marks.
3. reading the text only once and seeking clarification from peers or teachers.

- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) 2 & 3 only
 - D) 1 & 3 only
-

QLabel : Q27

Q3059521) Students become better readers when they

- 1.practice writing before they read.
- 2.use post-it flags and other means to acquire familiarity with the text.
- 3.plod through a piece of text.

- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) 3 only
 - D) 1 & 3 only
-

QLabel : Q28

Q3059522) A teacher should

- 1.not read text that is new and difficult.
- 2.let the students first read and understand a new piece of text on their own.
- 3.should read small blocks of a difficult or new text, highlighting new jargon and explaining it.

- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) 3 only
 - D) 1 & 2 only
-

QLabel : Q29

Q3059523) 'Schema' theory states that readers

- 1.do not use prior knowledge of a concept while reading a new piece of text.
- 2.first read from top to bottom and then from bottom to the top of the text.
- 3.apply prior knowledge of a concept to reading a new piece of text.

- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) 3 only
 - D) 1 & 2 only
-

QLabel : Q30

Q3059524) 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
-

QLabel : Q31

Q3059525) 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
-

QLabel : Q32

Q3059526) Teacher can give her/his response to the answer.....

- A) only orally in short while discussing the answer in the class
 - B) by following the 5W's and 1 H approach
 - C) by only giving the correct answer
 - D) By providing reference material to find out correct answer
-

QLabel : Q33

Q3059527) Mind-maps and concept maps are effective.....

- A) in the pre-writing stage
 - B) in writing stage
 - C) in feedback stage
 - D) In revision activity
-

QLabel : Q34

Q3059528) An important stage in the process of writing is.....

- A) Writing
 - B) research
 - C) pre-writing
 - D) reading
-

QLabel : Q35

Q3059529) Teaching or instruction on a topic can be considered complete by a teacher when.....

- A) she/he reads a text on the topic in the classroom.
 - B) students make a mind-map on the topic in the classroom.
 - C) she/he shows a video on the topic in the classroom.
 - D) a written exercise pertaining to the topic has been conducted in the classroom by the teacher.
-

QLabel : Q36

Q3059530) A dictionary should be used.....

- A) as a book to pick up new vocabulary.
 - B) Only to know the exact meaning.
 - C) as a reference book to know meanings of new words.
 - D) as rarely as possible
-

QLabel : Q37

Q3059531) Writing in a group:

- A) is not advisable in the classroom.
 - B) is detrimental to learning writing skills.
 - C) helps in overcoming the hesitation to write
 - D) is a wastage of time
-

QLabel : Q38

Q3059532) Writing a research paper/ article:

- A) is a smaller task compared to other type of writing by students.
 - B) does not follow a standard guideline or structure.
 - C) elaborates upon new research in the subject or area of study.
 - D) fulfilling the requirements as per policy.
-

QLabel : Q39

Q3059533) Writing skills.....

- A) have little use in daily life.
 - B) are of minor use in professional life
 - C) are only required during school days
 - D) are a mark of a well-developed personality
-

QLabel : Q40

Q3059534) The initial remarks of the teacher in the classroom need not be to ----- to establish communication latter.

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

QLabel : Q41

Q3059535) Verbosity can be avoided by

- 1.using adverbs and adjectives sparingly.
- 2.using correct and plain language.
- 3.avoiding prepositional phrases and idioms.

- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 & 3 only
 - C) 1 & 3 only
 - D) 1, 2 & 3
-

QLabel : Q42

Q3059536) For feedback to be effective, it must be?

- 1.Subjective and reliable
- 2.Immediate and frequent
- 3.Communicated in a judgemental and unambiguous way
- 4.As per essential requirement

- A) 1 , 3 & 4
 - B) 2,3 & 4
 - C) 1, 2 & 4
 - D) 1 only
-

QLabel : Q43

Q3059537) Written feedback is very effective way to?

- A) Influence the students
 - B) To pass the information
 - C) To provide clarity and focus
 - D) Judge the students
-

QLabel : Q44

Q3059538) Which of the following is not one of the major purposes of a teacher's while providing feedback to the students ?

- A) To provide corrective measures to students
 - B) To evaluate student achievement
 - C) To diagnose a student's prior knowledge
 - D) To assess a student's native intelligence
-

QLabel : Q45

Q3059539) Corrective feedback is most useful when it is

- A) timely given
 - B) subjective
 - C) communicated in a judgemental way
 - D) given to group of the students
-

QLabel : Q46

Q3059540) While designing feedback, the teacher needs not to consider

- A) Native of the feedback
 - B) How students' receives it
 - C) Timing of the feedback
 - D) No. of students in classroom
-

QLabel : Q47

Q3059541) It is important to consider proper_____to make use of power point presentation in classroom teaching

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

QLabel : Q48

Q3059542) Which instructional strategy do you think is best?' This question is an example of which dimension of cognitive processes in Bloom's revised Taxonomy ?

- A) Create
 - B) Understand
 - C) Evaluate
 - D) Apply
-

QLabel : Q49

Q3059543) Which seating pattern would be least appropriate for group discussions?

- A) Circle
 - B) Cluster
 - C) U-shape
 - D) Rows and columns
-

QLabel : Q50

Q3059544) In co-operative learning, teachers have responsibility for

- 1.Acquiring sufficient resource materials
- 2.Determining group composition
- 3.Facilitating appropriate seating arrangements

- A) 1 ,2,&3
 - B) 1 only
 - C) 2 only
 - D) 3 only
-

QLabel : Q51

Q3059545) Which of the following is not an outcome of cooperative learning ?

- A) Academic achievement
 - B) Individualistic self-reliance
 - C) Social skills
 - D) Acceptance of diversity
-

QLabel : Q52

Q3059546) The collaborative learning strategy, which recognise both individual and group effort is

- A) Think pair share
 - B) Fish bowl method of discussion
 - C) List pros and cons
 - D) Role play
-

QLabel : Q53

Q3059547) The strategies used to teach content that is interesting and appropriately challenging to students are.....

- A) Cooperative strategies
 - B) Collaborative strategies
 - C) Individual active learning strategies
 - D) Lecture method only
-

QLabel : Q54

Q3059548) There is no need to provides a high degree of structure in forming groups and defining procedures.....

- A) Cooperative learning
 - B) Collaborative learning
 - C) Individual active learning strategies
 - D) Traditional lecture method
-

QLabel : Q55

Q3059549) The primary purpose of a document that is written to convince readers to change their opinions is to.....

- A) answer a question
 - B) building goodwill
 - C) Persuade
 - D) Inform
-

QLabel : Q56

Q3059550) How is good technical writing achieved?

- A) Naturally
 - B) By practice
 - C) Listening
 - D) Speaking
-

QLabel : Q57

Q3059551) To reduce the likelihood of squeaking while writing with chalk?

- 1.Always break the chalk
- 2.Use small chalk
- 3.Clean the board

- A) 1 Only
 - B) 2 Only
 - C) 3 Only
 - D) 1 & 2 only
-

QLabel : Q58

Q3059552) Which of these is the study and classification of speech sounds?

- A) Gestures
 - B) Speech style
 - C) Phonetics
 - D) Spoof
-

QLabel : Q59

Q3059553) Which of these is not an element of the speaking technique?

- A) Voice quality
 - B) Word stress
 - C) Appearance
 - D) Correct tones
-

QLabel : Q60

Q3059554) Which of these means giving emphasis to a syllable?

- A) Voice quality
 - B) Word stress
 - C) Tone
 - D) Message
-

QLabel : Q61

Q3059555) Which of these factors is not involved in the determination of correct tone?

- A) Pitch
 - B) Dressing style
 - C) Quality
 - D) Strength
-

QLabel : Q62

Q3059556) The.....body of the presentation should be broken into short and clear units

- A) Main
 - B) Middle
 - C) Upper
 - D) Lower
-

QLabel : Q63

Q3059557) The word that connects words, phrases, clauses or sentences is known as.....

- A) Conjunction
 - B) Interjection
 - C) Proposition
 - D) Verb
-

QLabel : Q64

Q3059558) Which of these should be avoided in the message of a speech?

- A) Clarity
 - B) Confusion
 - C) Loudness
 - D) Politeness
-

QLabel : Q65

Q3059559) Which of these is the most important element of the speech process?

- A) Message
 - B) Audience
 - C) Feedback
 - D) Speech style
-

QLabel : Q66

Q3059560) Which of these factors need not be considered while preparing speech for the audience?

- A) Number of people
 - B) Age of audience
 - C) Appearance of audience
 - D) Nature of purpose
-

QLabel : Q67

Q3059561) Which of these factors distinguish one speaker from the other speakers?

- A) Audience
 - B) Message
 - C) Speech style
 - D) Feedback
-

QLabel : Q68

Q3059562) Which of these is used as a basis for improvement?

- A) Speech style
 - B) Feedback
 - C) Oral skill
 - D) Conversation skills
-

QLabel : Q69

Q3059563) Which of these factors are not used for feedback by audience?

- A) Pronunciation
 - B) Content
 - C) Hairstyle
 - D) Speech delivery
-

QLabel : Q70

Q3059564) Which of these factors do not make the oral discourse effective?

- A) Dullness
 - B) Fluency
 - C) Self-expression
 - D) Phonetics
-

QLabel : Q71

Q3059565) Which of these is not a step in speech decoding?

- A) Listening
 - B) Writing
 - C) Translating
 - D) Understanding
-

QLabel : Q72

Q3059566) In oral communication there is a possibility of immediate

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

QLabel : Q73

Q3059567) In oral communication the speaker can observe the listener..... to what is being elated.

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

QLabel : Q74

Q3059568) A student helps a teacher to solve the problem while the teacher was delivering the lecture. He was.....

- A) A realistic listener
 - B) An empathetic listener
 - C) An appreciative listener
 - D) An informational listener
-

QLabel : Q75

Q3059569) Which of the following skills has the largest share in communication time in universities/colleges?

- A) Reading
 - B) Writing
 - C) Listening
 - D) Speaking
-

QLabel : Q76

Q3059570) Which of the following is not a principle of effective communication?

- A) Strategic use of grapevine
 - B) Participation of the audience
 - C) One-way transfer of information
 - D) Persuasive and convincing dialogue
-

QLabel : Q77

Q3059571) In communication myths have power but are.....

- A) imprecise
 - B) uncultural
 - C) unprefered
 - D) insignificant
-

QLabel : Q78

Q3059572) A good communicator is the one who offers to his audience:

- A) concise proof
 - B) repetition of facts
 - C) plentiful of information
 - D) a good amount of statistics
-

QLabel : Q79

Q3059573) Which of the following is an example of verbal communication?

- A) Prof. Dutt delivered the lecture in the class room
 - B) Signal at the cross-road changed from green to orange
 - C) The child was crying to attract the attention of the mother
 - D) Mr. Sandeep wrote a letter for leave application
-

QLabel : Q80

Q3059574) Communication in an organization should ideally flow.....

- A) from top to bottom
 - B) from bottom to top
 - C) both ways
 - D) Horizontally
-

QLabel : Q81

Q3059575) The most important part of the letter is.....

- A) the heading
 - B) Date
 - C) body of the letter
 - D) post script
-

QLabel : Q82

Q3059576) The main objective of communication is to:

- A) Provide information and persuasion
 - B) Develop skill and personality
 - C) Control and manage
 - D) Fulfil need
-

QLabel : Q83

Q3059577) A memo is an example for

- A) internal communication
 - B) external communication
 - C) lateral communication
 - D) Written communication
-

QLabel : Q84

Q3059578) Physical barriers to communication are.....

- A) time and distance
 - B) interpretation of words
 - C) Denotations
 - D) Connotations
-

QLabel : Q85

Q3059579) Circular in office is meant for.....

- A) Communication
 - B) personal communication.
 - C) secret communication.
 - D) Informal communication.
-

QLabel : Q86

Q3059580) While writing an essay language must be

- A) Confidential
 - B) Simple
 - C) difficult
 - D) ambiguous
-

QLabel : Q87

Q3059581) Words that have more than one meaning are called as.....

- A) Jargon
 - B) trigger words
 - C) equivocal terms
 - D) biased language
-

QLabel : Q88

Q3059582) -----communication is the most popular means of transmitting message.

- A) Written
 - B) Oral
 - C) Visual
 - D) face-to-face
-

QLabel : Q89

Q3059583) -----is an essential aspect of Communication.

- A) Enclosure
 - B) letter
 - C) telephone
 - D) Feedback
-

QLabel : Q90

Q3059584) -----involves how we arrange personal space and what we arrange in it.

- A) Kinesics
 - B) Proxemics
 - C) Time language
 - D) Paralanguage
-

QLabel : Q91

Q3059585) Mr. Agam, you scored 17 marks out of 20. Which type of feedback it is ?

- A) Evaluative
 - B) Symbolic
 - C) Corrective
 - D) Non verbal
-

QLabel : Q92

Q3059586) Which of these is not a type of tone?

- A) Urgent tone
 - B) Serious tone
 - C) Restrained tone
 - D) Jumping tone
-

QLabel : Q93

Q3059587) Which of these tones represent thoughtfulness?

- A) Serious tone
 - B) Urgent tone
 - C) Happy tone
 - D) Outraged tone
-

QLabel : Q94

Q3059588) Which of the following is NOT the element in the process of communication?

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

QLabel : Q95

Q3059589) The process of encoding refers to:

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

QLabel : Q96

Q3059590) Which of the following elements help the sender to adapt and modify subsequent messages?

- A) Feedback
 - B) Message
 - C) Medium
 - D) Noise
-

QLabel : Q97

Q3059591) Which is NOT the principle of sequencing content of communication?

- A) Concrete to abstract
 - B) Easy to difficult
 - C) Known to unknown
 - D) Simple to complex
-

QLabel : Q98

Q3059592) Teacher can cater to individual differences in class by use of:

- A) Audio aids
 - B) Audio-visual aids
 - C) Verbal aids
 - D) Multiplicity of aids
-

QLabel : Q99

Q3059593) When a student is unable to respond to the question a teacher has posed, which one of the following modes of communication should be preferred by the teacher?

- A) Conversational
 - B) Soft
 - C) Whispering
 - D) Yelling
-

QLabel : Q100

Q3059594) Which of the following modes of communication need to be avoided in social situation?

- A) Loud and conversational
- B) Soft and Loud
- C) Soft and conversational
- D) Whispering & yelling