
Section 1 - Module 3 Communication Skills Modes and Knowledge Dissemination

No. of Questions: 100
Duration in Minutes: 180

QLabel : Q1

Q3012404) Classroom communication helps to developamong teacher and students.

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

QLabel : Q2

Q3012405) 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 : Q3

Q3012406) 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 : Q4

Q3012407) 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) 3 only
- D) 2 & 3 only

QLabel : Q5

Q3012408) A teacher in a classroom has immediate control over

- A) The feedback, the technology, and the audience experience
 - B) The audience, the noise and the reception
 - C) The self, the method of communication and the message
 - D) The communication channel, other communicator and external factors
-

QLabel : Q6

Q3012409) As an effective teacher with good communication skills, you are supposed to know

- A) Silence cues
 - B) Audience emotions
 - C) Artful pauses
 - D) Counter arguments
-

QLabel : Q7

Q3012410) Which of the following are psychological barriers of effective communication except-----

- A) Premature evaluation
 - B) Failure to Communicate
 - C) In attention
 - D) Faulty Translations
-

QLabel : Q8

Q3012411) 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 : Q9

Q3012412) 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

Q3012413) Aspects of voice, other than the speech are known as_____.

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

QLabel : Q11

Q3012414) Classroom communication is the basis of-----

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

QLabel : Q12

Q3012415) Positive classroom communication leads to

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

QLabel : Q13

Q3012416) In communication connotative words are-----

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

QLabel : Q14

Q3012417) The teacher who is not able to transmit the cognitive information is facing a major barrier as an individual due to his-----.

- A) Coding ability
 - B) Personality
 - C) Social status
 - D) Expectations
-

QLabel : Q15

Q3012418) The environment for effective communication must be _____ for transmitter and receiver.

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

QLabel : Q16

Q3012419) 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 : Q17

Q3012420) The communication knowledge in a classroom is considered as-----.

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

QLabel : Q18

Q3012421) ----- 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

Q3012422) In Communication imprecise realities are considered as -----

- A) barriers
 - B) insignificant.
 - C) myths
 - D) values
-

QLabel : Q20

Q3012423) 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 : Q21

Q3012424) 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 And 2 Only
 - B) 1 And 3 Only
 - C) 2 Only
 - D) 2 And 3 Only
-

QLabel : Q22

Q3012425) When presenting your organization to the external audiences (audiences not from the same organization), the speech must start from.

- A) Outcomes of the event
 - B) Background of your organization
 - C) Future vision of your organization
 - D) Your personal background
-

QLabel : Q23

Q3012426) 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 : Q24

Q3012427) The word that connects words, phrases, clauses or sentences is known as_____

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

D) Verb

QLabel : Q25

Q3012428) When the information is being progressively disclosed during presentation, it is _____

- A) Affective
 - B) Effective
 - C) Appropriate
 - D) Negative
-

QLabel : Q26

Q3012429) Reading comprehension means to understand a text in_____

- A) Oral form
 - B) Written form
 - C) Usual form
 - D) Audio form
-

QLabel : Q27

Q3012430) Reading is a _____ Process.

- A) Decoding
 - B) Talking
 - C) Listening
 - D) Encoding
-

QLabel : Q28

Q3012431) For specific details and information the research paper to be read slowly and with concentration, this is an example of_____ Reading.

- A) Detailed
 - B) Short
 - C) Extensive
 - D) Intensive
-

QLabel : Q29

Q3012432) The various purposes of reading are:

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

- A) 1 And 2 only
 - B) 2 And 3 Only
-

- C) 1 And 3 Only
 - D) 1, 2 And 3 Only
-

QLabel : Q30

Q3012433) Intensive 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) readers read a piece of text with specific tasks and goals in mind.
-

QLabel : Q31

Q3012434) Critical reading 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 : Q32

Q3012435) The vital part of the letter which to as good as wishing the person is known as_____

- A) Salutation
 - B) Subject
 - C) Reference
 - D) Enclosure
-

QLabel : Q33

Q3012436) 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 : Q34

Q3012437) The language of the agenda should always be-----.

- A) Casuals
 - B) Formality
 - C) Formal
 - D) Loose
-

QLabel : Q35

Q3012438) While writing an apology, the concentration must be on _____

- A) Problem
 - B) Rectification of problem
 - C) Compensation
 - D) Words
-

QLabel : Q36

Q3012439) Word by word reading 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 : Q37

Q3012440) The process of communication is not completed without -----

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

QLabel : Q38

Q3012441) As a process of sharing thoughts and ideas, communication suffers mainly from

- A) both physical and non-physical barriers
 - B) gender differences
 - C) physical barriers
 - D) non-physical barriers
-

QLabel : Q39

Q3012442) Analytical reading 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 : Q40

Q3012443) The list of points that needs to be discussed in a meeting is clear by providing ----- to the participants.

- A) Notice
 - B) Circular
 - C) Agenda
 - D) Memo
-

QLabel : Q41

Q3012444) Application and retention imply-----

- 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.
-

QLabel : Q42

Q3012445) 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
-

QLabel : Q43

Q3012446) Which one of the following is an example of external noise?

- A) Anxiety among students
 - B) Students talking to each other
 - C) Tiredness of teacher
 - D) Fear among students
-

QLabel : Q44

Q3012447) For developing social skills among students, the best teaching method is.....

- A) Demonstration method
 - B) Lecture method
 - C) Think pair share
 - D) Notes sharing
-

QLabel : Q45

Q3012448) To remove barriers to effective communication using media in classroom, the teacher must not consider the following factor?

- A) Dismantling media with ease
 - B) Level of curiosity it creates
 - C) Nature of content
 - D) Readiness of students
-

QLabel : Q46

Q3012449) Teacher can cater to individual differences in class by use of.....

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

QLabel : Q47

Q3012450) The rate of delivery in classroom should be between

- A) 70-90 w.p.m
 - B) 90-110 w.p.m
 - C) 110-120 w.p.m
 - D) 120-140 w.p.m
-

QLabel : Q48

Q3012451) Unrealistic self-concept is a.....

- A) Message related barrier
 - B) Teacher related barrier
 - C) Student related barrier
 - D) Both B and C
-

QLabel : Q49

Q3012452) Which of these is not an element of the speaking technique?

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

QLabel : Q50

Q3012453) Feedback in terms of summative evaluation takes place

- A) In the beginning
 - B) In the middle
 - C) At regular interval
 - D) At the end
-

QLabel : Q51

Q3012454) Teacher do summative evaluation

- A) To gather data
 - B) To fill API score
 - C) To improve students' performance
 - D) To measure the change in behavior
-

QLabel : Q52

Q3012455) Teacher communicate day to day progress to the students with the help of

- A) Co- curricular activities
 - B) Formative evaluation
 - C) Summative evaluation
 - D) Final evaluation
-

QLabel : Q53

Q3012456) The teacher who is effective communicator can-----

- A) Do better lecturing
 - B) Judge the students
 - C) Unplanned activity
 - D) Stimulate learning
-

QLabel : Q54

Q3012457) The chances to generate communication is maximum by teaching through-----.

- A) Lecture method
 - B) Audio visual method
 - C) Textbook method
 - D) Discussion method
-

QLabel : Q55

Q3012458) To communicate your research work to others, the digital platform that is available in India is.....

- A) Swayam
 - B) Sakshat
 - C) Sodhganga
 - D) Saksham
-

QLabel : Q56

Q3012459) 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 : Q57

Q3012460) If somebody is not able to follow the foreign language, the communication of message can be carried out through

- A) Symbolic language
 - B) Speaking loudly or screaming
 - C) Learning his language
 - D) Cannot say
-

QLabel : Q58

Q3012461) While communicating in classroom the teachers provide hints and ideas helps to

- A) Impart knowledge only
 - B) Inculcating ideas in the mind of students
 - C) Delivery of ideas
 - D) Continuing the teacher process
-

QLabel : Q59

Q3012462) To promote two way communication the teacher must follow ----- of leadership

- A) Autocratic style
 - B) Democratic style
 - C) Intellectual style
 - D) Laissez faire manner
-

QLabel : Q60

Q3012463) 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 : Q61

Q3012464) Which of the following is NOT an example of audio-visual medium?

- A) Book
 - B) Video film
 - C) Television
 - D) Motion picture
-

QLabel : Q62

Q3012465) Identify the important element that teacher has to take cognizance of while addressing students in classroom

- A) Avoidance of proximation
 - B) Voice modulation
 - C) Repetitive pause
 - D) Fixed posture
-

QLabel : Q63

Q3012466) In classroom dynamic ideas can be created by-----.

- A) Systemization
 - B) Problem orientation
 - C) Idea protocol
 - D) Mind mapping
-

QLabel : Q64

Q3012467) Every type of communication is affected by its-----.

- A) Reception
 - B) Transmission
 - C) Non regulation
 - D) Context
-

QLabel : Q65

Q3012468) In context of classroom communication attitude, action and appearance are considered as.....

- A) Verbal
 - B) Nonverbal
 - C) Impersonal
 - D) Irrational
-

QLabel : Q66

Q3012469) In communication, a major barrier to reception of message is -----

- A) Audience attitude
 - B) Audience knowledge
 - C) Audience income
 - D) Audience education
-

QLabel : Q67

Q3012470) Didactic communication -----

- A) Intra personal
 - B) Inter personal
 - C) Organizational
 - D) Relational
-

QLabel : Q68

Q3012471) In communication, the language is -----

- A) The nonverbal code
 - B) The verbal code
 - C) The symbolic code
 - D) The iconic code
-

QLabel : Q69

Q3012472) Identify the correct sequence of the following?

- A) Source, Channel, Message and receiver
 - B) Channel, Message, receiver and Source
 - C) Source, Channel, receiver and Message
 - D) Source, Message, receiver and Channel
-

QLabel : Q70

Q3012473) Transforming thoughts, ideas and messages into verbal and nonverbal sign is referred as -----.

- A) Channelization
 - B) Mediation
 - C) Encoding
 - D) Decoding
-

QLabel : Q71

Q3012474) Communication in classroom can be described as-----.

- A) Exploration
 - B) Institutionalization
 - C) Discourse
 - D) Vague narration
-

QLabel : Q72

Q3012475) Users who use media for their own ends are identified as -----.

- A) Passive audience
 - B) Active audience
 - C) Positive audience
 - D) Negative audience
-

QLabel : Q73

Q3012476) 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. the 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 And 2 Only
 - D) 1 And 3 Only
-

QLabel : Q74

Q3012477) Communication by using media such as computers, mobile is termed as-----

- A) Entertainment
 - B) Device based Communitarian
 - C) Interactive communication
 - D) Developmental Communication
-

QLabel : Q75

Q3012478) 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 : Q76

Q3012479) A memo is an example for

- A) internal communication.
 - B) External communication.
 - C) Lateral communication.
 - D) A and B
-

QLabel : Q77

Q3012480) Every communicator has to experience -----.

- A) Manipulated emotions
 - B) Anticipatory excitement
 - C) Status dislocation
 - D) Phobia
-

QLabel : Q78

Q3012481) Physical barriers to communication are

- A) time and distance.
 - B) interpretation of words.
 - C) denotations.
 - D) All of the above options
-

QLabel : Q79

Q3012482) Effective communication pre supposes-----.

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

QLabel : Q80

Q3012483) Ideological codes shapes our-----.

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

QLabel : Q81

Q3012484) 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) neither through the written nor through the oral medium.
-

QLabel : Q82

Q3012485) Words that have more than one meaning are called as.....

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

QLabel : Q83

Q3012486) 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 : Q84

Q3012487) 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.
-

QLabel : Q85

Q3012488) 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.
-

QLabel : Q86

Q3012489) 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 : Q87

Q3012490) 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 : Q88

Q3012491) 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
-

QLabel : Q89

Q3012492) Evaluative reading 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.
-

QLabel : Q90

Q3012493) 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.
-

QLabel : Q91

Q3012494) -----involves how we arrange personal space and what we arrange in it.

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

QLabel : Q92

Q3012495) 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 options.
-

QLabel : Q93

Q3012496) 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 of a concept.
-

QLabel : Q94

Q3012497) '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) readers read random sections.
-

QLabel : Q95

Q3012498) 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 : Q96

Q3012499) Which of these means giving emphasis to a syllable?

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

QLabel : Q97

Q3012500) 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) fast composition of text.
-

QLabel : Q98

Q3012501) 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) students must immediately submit it.
-

QLabel : Q99

Q3012502) 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 : Q100

Q3012503) Which of these factors is not involved in the determination of correct tone?

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

Question ID/Code	PDF Q. Sequence	Answer Key
Q3012404	1	C
Q3012405	2	A
Q3012406	3	A
Q3012407	4	A
Q3012408	5	C
Q3012409	6	C
Q3012410	7	D
Q3012411	8	B
Q3012412	9	A
Q3012413	10	C
Q3012414	11	A
Q3012415	12	B
Q3012416	13	D
Q3012417	14	A
Q3012418	15	B
Q3012419	16	A
Q3012420	17	C
Q3012421	18	B
Q3012422	19	C
Q3012423	20	B
Q3012424	21	D
Q3012425	22	B
Q3012426	23	C
Q3012427	24	A
Q3012428	25	B
Q3012429	26	B
Q3012430	27	A
Q3012431	28	D
Q3012432	29	D
Q3012433	30	D
Q3012434	31	B
Q3012435	32	A
Q3012436	33	C
Q3012437	34	C
Q3012438	35	B
Q3012439	36	D
Q3012440	37	A
Q3012441	38	D
Q3012442	39	A

Q3012443	40	C
Q3012444	41	D
Q3012445	42	C
Q3012446	43	B
Q3012447	44	C
Q3012448	45	A
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Q3012471	68	B
Q3012472	69	A
Q3012473	70	A
Q3012474	71	C
Q3012475	72	B
Q3012476	73	A
Q3012477	74	C
Q3012478	75	A
Q3012479	76	A
Q3012480	77	B
Q3012481	78	A
Q3012482	79	B
Q3012483	80	C

Q3012484	81	C
Q3012485	82	C
Q3012486	83	A
Q3012487	84	B
Q3012488	85	C
Q3012489	86	D
Q3012490	87	B
Q3012491	88	A
Q3012492	89	C
Q3012493	90	B
Q3012494	91	B
Q3012495	92	B
Q3012496	93	D
Q3012497	94	C
Q3012498	95	D
Q3012499	96	B
Q3012500	97	C
Q3012501	98	B
Q3012502	99	D
Q3012503	100	B

