

---

### Section 1 - Communication Skills Modes and Knowledge Dissemination

**QLabel : Q1**

Q3077139) In communication connotative words are-----

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

**QLabel : Q2**

Q3077140) A message beneath a message is labelled as-----

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

**QLabel : Q3**

Q3077141) In communication, a major barrier to reception of message is audience -----

- A) Attitude
  - B) Knowledge
  - C) Income
  - D) Education
- 

**QLabel : Q4**

Q3077142) In communication, the language is the -----

- A) Nonverbal code
  - B) Verbal code
  - C) Symbolic code
  - D) Iconic code
- 

**QLabel : Q5**

Q3077143) 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 : Q6**

Q3077144) Transforming thoughts, ideas and messages into verbal and nonverbal signs is referred as -----.

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

**QLabel : Q7**

Q3077145) Effective communication needs a supportive -----

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

**QLabel : Q8**

Q3077146) 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) Expectation
- 

**QLabel : Q9**

Q3077147) Institutionalized stereotypes become ----- when communicated

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

**QLabel : Q10**

Q3077148) 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 : Q11**

Q3077149) We all communicate with oneself. This type of communication is called-----.

- A) Interpersonal
  - B) Intrapersonal
  - C) Organisational
  - D) Grapevine
- 

**QLabel : Q12**

Q3077150) Communication in classroom can be described as-----.

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

**QLabel : Q13**

Q3077151) Users who use media for their own ends are identified as -----.

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

**QLabel : Q14**

Q3077152) Video conferencing comes under which type of Communication?

- A) Audio visual two way
  - B) Audio visual one way
  - C) Visual one way
  - D) Visual two way
- 

**QLabel : Q15**

Q3077153) Communication by using media such as computers, mobile is termed as

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

---

**QLabel : Q16**

Q3077154) Telephone is an example of -----.

- A) Linear communication
  - B) Nonlinear Communication
  - C) Circular
  - D) Mechanised
- 

**QLabel : Q17**

Q3077155) The communication knowledge in a classroom is considered as-----.

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

**QLabel : Q18**

Q3077156) Classroom communication is considered as -----.

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

**QLabel : Q19**

Q3077157) In Communication imprecise realities are considered as -----

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

**QLabel : Q20**

Q3077158) Organizational communication can also be equated with-----.

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

---

**QLabel : Q21**

Q3077159) Following are the barriers of effective classroom Communication

- A) Use of simple word
  - B) Summary
  - C) Self-review
  - D) Isolation
- 

**QLabel : Q22**

Q3077160) 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 : Q23**

Q3077161) Every communicator has to experience -----.

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

**QLabel : Q24**

Q3077162) Following are the basic factors of effective listening in classroom

- a. Asking open ended question
- b. Acknowledgement of thought
- c. Reflection

- A) a only
  - B) b and c only
  - C) a, b and c
  - D) c only
- 

**QLabel : Q25**

Q3077163) 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 : Q26**

Q3077164) Ideological codes shapes our-----.

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

**QLabel : Q27**

Q3077165) Communication in classroom should essentially be -----

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

**QLabel : Q28**

Q3077166) Communication in an organization should ideally flow.....

- A) From top to bottom.
  - B) From bottom to top.
  - C) Both ways.
  - D) Horizontally.
- 

**QLabel : Q29**

Q3077167) 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 : Q30**

Q3077168) 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.

- A) a & b
  - B) a & c
  - C) b only
  - D) b & c
- 

**QLabel : Q31**

Q3077169) The various purposes of reading are:

- a. gaining knowledge.
- b. developing a perspective.
- c. deriving pleasure.

- A) a & b
  - B) b & c
  - C) a & c
  - D) a, b & c
- 

**QLabel : Q32**

Q3077170) 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.

- A) a only.
  - B) b only.
  - C) a & b only.
  - D) a, b & c only.
-

**QLabel : Q33**

Q3077171) 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 : Q34**

Q3077172) The most important part of the letter is

- A) The heading.
  - B) Date.
  - C) Body of the letter.
  - D) Post script.
- 

**QLabel : Q35**

Q3077173) The main objective of communication is to:

- A) Provide information and persuasion
  - B) Develop skill and personality
  - C) To control and manage
  - D) To fulfil need
- 

**QLabel : Q36**

Q3077174) 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 : Q37**

Q3077175) 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 : Q38**

Q3077176) Plodding is.....

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

**QLabel : Q39**

Q3077177) A memo is an example for.....

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

**QLabel : Q40**

Q3077178) Physical barriers to communication are.....

- A) Time and distance
  - B) Interpretation of words
  - C) Denotations
  - D) Connotations
- 

**QLabel : Q41**

Q3077179) 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 : Q42**

Q3077180) Decoding means.....

- A) Analysis of the text that has been read as either being useful or useless.
  - B) Conversion of writer's words into meanings
  - C) Larger blocks of text to understand.
  - D) Retaining useful information.
-

---

**QLabel : Q43**

Q3077181) Comprehension implies.....

- A) Understanding larger blocks of text.
  - B) Analysis of the text that has been read as either being useful or useless.
  - C) Conversion of writer's words into meanings
  - D) Retaining useful information.
- 

**QLabel : Q44**

Q3077182) Evaluation in context of communication means.....

- A) Comprehending longer text passage.
  - B) Conversion of writer's words into meanings
  - C) Analysis of the text that has been read as either being useful or useless.
  - D) To retain useful information.
- 

**QLabel : Q45**

Q3077183) Circular in office is meant for.....

- A) Communication
  - B) Personal communication.
  - C) Secret communication.
  - D) Informal communication.
- 

**QLabel : Q46**

Q3077184) While writing an essay language must be.....

- A) Confidential
  - B) Simple
  - C) Difficult
  - D) Ambiguous
- 

**QLabel : Q47**

Q3077185) 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 : Q48**

Q3077186) 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 : Q49**

Q3077187) SQR3 implies:

- 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 using a map or a

- A) c only
  - B) b only
  - C) a only
  - D) b & c only
- 

**QLabel : Q50**

Q3077188) Mapping means

- 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.

- A) a only
  - B) a & b only
  - C) a & c only
  - D) b & c only
- 

**QLabel : Q51**

Q3077189) Words that have more than one meaning are called as.....

- A) Jargon
  - B) Trigger words
  - C) Equivocal terms
  - D) Biased language
-

---

**QLabel : Q52**

Q3077190) .....is an essential aspect of Communication

- A) Enclosure
  - B) Letter
  - C) Telephone
  - D) Feedback
- 

**QLabel : Q53**

Q3077191) 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.

- A) a only
  - B) b only
  - C) c only
  - D) a & b only
- 

**QLabel : Q54**

Q3077192) .....involves how we arrange personal space and what we arrange in it.

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

**QLabel : Q55**

Q3077193) 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 : Q56**

Q3077194) 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 : Q57**

Q3077195) 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 : Q58**

Q3077196) Mind-maps and concept maps are effective in .....

- A) Pre-writing stage
  - B) Writing stage
  - C) Feedback stage
  - D) Revision activity
- 

**QLabel : Q59**

Q3077197) An important stage in the process of writing is.....

- A) Writing.
  - B) Research
  - C) Pre-writing
  - D) Reading
- 

**QLabel : Q60**

Q3077198) 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 : Q61**

Q3077199) 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 : Q62**

Q3077200) 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 : Q63**

Q3077201) 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 : Q64**

Q3077202) 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 : Q65**

Q3077203) To become an proficient writer, one should.....

- A) Write as often as possible.
  - B) Include colloquial in writing for academics.
  - C) Practice grammar only when one gets the time
  - D) Write only if he/she is interested
- 

**QLabel : Q66**

Q3077204) Verbosity can be avoided by  
a. using adverbs and adjectives sparingly.

b. using correct and plain language.

c. voiding prepositional phrases and idioms.

- A) a only.
  - B) b & c only
  - C) a & c only
  - D) a , b & c
-

**QLabel : Q67**

Q3077205) For feedback to be effective, it must be?

- a. Subjective and reliable
- b. Immediate and frequent
- c. Communicated in a judgemental and unambiguous way
- d. s per essential requirement

- A) a, c & d
  - B) b, c & d
  - C) a, b & d
  - D) a only
- 

**QLabel : Q68**

Q3077206) 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 : Q69**

Q3077207) Which of the following is not one of the major purposes of a teacher 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 : Q70**

Q3077208) 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 : Q71**

Q3077209) 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 : Q72**

Q3077210) .....is also referred to as critical/judgemental listening.

- A) Discriminative listening
  - B) Biased listening
  - C) Evaluative listening
  - D) Appreciative listening
- 

**QLabel : Q73**

Q3077211) 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 : Q74**

Q3077212) Which seating pattern would be least appropriate for group discussions?

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

**QLabel : Q75**

Q3077213) In co-operative learning, teachers have responsibility for .....

- a. Acquiring sufficient resource materials
- b. Determining group composition
- c. Facilitating appropriate seating arrangements

- A) a, b, & c
  - B) a only
  - C) b only
-



---

D) c only

---

**QLabel : Q76**

Q3077214) 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 : Q77**

Q3077215) The collaborative learning strategy, which recognize 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 : Q78**

Q3077216) 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 : Q79**

Q3077217) There is no need to provide a high degree of structure in forming groups and defining procedures, in case of .....

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

**QLabel : Q80**

Q3077218) The strategy that proceed only in social environment is.....

- A) Direct Instruction
  - B) Project work
  - C) Muddiest point
  - D) One minute paper
-

**QLabel : Q81**

Q3077219) How is good technical writing achieved?

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

**QLabel : Q82**

Q3077220) To reduce the likelihood of squeaking while writing with chalk?

- a. Always break the chalk
- b. Use small chalk
- c. Clean the board

- A) a Only
  - B) b Only
  - C) c Only
  - D) a & b only
- 

**QLabel : Q83**

Q3077221) Which one of these is the study and classification of speech sounds?

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

**QLabel : Q84**

Q3077222) Which one of these is not an element of the speaking technique?

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

**QLabel : Q85**

Q3077223) Which one of these means giving emphasis to a syllable?

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

---

D) Message

---

**QLabel : Q86**

Q3077224) Which one of these factors is not involved in the determination of correct tone?

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

**QLabel : Q87**

Q3077225) The \_\_\_\_\_ body of the presentation should be broken into short and clear units

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

**QLabel : Q88**

Q3077226) Which one of these is not an ingredient of the speech process?

- A) Message
  - B) Audience
  - C) Feedback
  - D) Reading comprehension
- 

**QLabel : Q89**

Q3077227) Which one of these should be avoided in the message of a speech?

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

**QLabel : Q90**

Q3077228) Which one of these is the most important element of the speech process?

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

---

**QLabel : Q91**

Q3077229) Which one of these factors need not be considered while preparing speech for the audience?

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

**QLabel : Q92**

Q3077230) Which one of these factors distinguish one speaker from the other speakers?

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

**QLabel : Q93**

Q3077231) Which one of these is used as a basis for improvement?

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

**QLabel : Q94**

Q3077232) Which one of these factors are not used for feedback by audience?

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

**QLabel : Q95**

Q3077233) Which one of these factors do not make the oral discourse effective?

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

---

**QLabel : Q96**

Q3077234) Which one of these is not a step in speech decoding?

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

**QLabel : Q97**

Q3077235) In oral communication there is a possibility of immediate.....

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

**QLabel : Q98**

Q3077236) The teacher who is effective communicator can.....

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

**QLabel : Q99**

Q3077237) 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 : Q100**

Q3077238) The barriers of communication can be overcome if.....

- A) The listener is in the state of motivation
  - B) The listener has some extra incentive
  - C) The listener has all the desirable competencies
  - D) The listener has some fear
-