

No. Question**1 Listening to a lecture is**

- A information Listening
C emphatic Listening
- B evaluative listening
D none of these

2 As a chairman of UPSC while selecting a teacher you should, be

- A fair and impartial
C encouraging to those appearing for interview.
- B able to judge the personality of candidates
D All of these

3 Teaching on TV is superior to class room instruction because

- A very large classes are made possible and thus, it is economically advantageous
C teaching materials can be filmed for reuse
- B experts for teaching a difficult topic can be arranged and others can be benefited from them
D All of these

4 Following are the experimental learning activities adopted by a teacher. Arrange them in cyclic order.**(i) Accommodation (ii) Converging (iii) Assimilation (iv) Diverging**

- A (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
C (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
- B (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
D (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)

5 Listening is badly affected by

- A message overload-excess of listened material
C a sizable hearing loss-physiological problem
- B high speed of speaking
D all of the above

6 All are the components of listening except

- A hearing
C answering
- B attending-being attentive
D understanding and remembering

7 All are the examples of the media of two way communication except

- A public meeting
C street plays
- B padyatra
D procession and rallies

8 Which of the following skills has the largest share in communication time in schools/colleges?

- A Listening
C Writing
- B Reading
D Speaking

9 The main purpose of evaluative listening is

- A to accept or reject an idea given to the listener
C both of above
- B to evaluate the speaker's credibility and personality
D none of these

10 The most important aspect of communication- listening, can be improved by

- A making the attention fully paid
C making voice effective and impressive
- B making the communicated material novel-interesting and need based.
D all of these

11 Which of the following can not be a good way of communication in promoting literacy among villagers?

- A Demonstration
C providing material on TV and film projector
- B Reading and writing
D Large group discussion

12 SITE stands for

- A System for International Technology and Engineering
C South Indian Trade Estate
- B Satellite Instructional Television Experiment
D None of these

13 Visualization in the instructional process can not increase

- A interest and motivation
C stress and boredom
- B retention and adaptation
D curiosity and concentration

14 Software computer can not be used

- A for demonstration
C as a systematic programmed learning
- B for reading and writing
D as a machine for evaluating students progress

15 All of the following are the limitations of televised instruction except

- A A televised lesson moves at a fixed speed and thus can not take the individual differences of students into account
- B it does not permit the exchange of ideas between the teachers and taught
- C It does not properly help the students in making the materials clearly understood.
- D experts consume much time in planning and preparation of the programme.

16 Which of the following is not a successful communicator?

- A One who presents material in a precise and clear way.
- B One who is able to adapt himself according to the language of the communicatee
- C One who knows a lot but is somewhat reserved in his attitude.
- D One who sometimes becomes informal before the receiver and develops rapport

17 Which of the following teachers will you like most?

- A a loving teacher
- B a teacher of highly idealist philosophy
- C a teacher who often amuses his students
- D a disciplined teacher

18 The chronological order of non-verbal communication is

- A Signs, symbols, codes, colours
- B Symbols, codes, signs, colours
- C Colours, signs, codes, symbols
- D Codes, colours, symbols, signs

19 Which of the following statements is not connected with communication ?

- A Medium is the message.
- B The world is an electronic cocoon.
- C Information is power.
- D Telepathy is technological.

20 Communication becomes circular when

- A the decoder becomes an encoder
- B the feedback is absent
- C the source is credible
- D the channel is clear

21 Assertion (A) : For an effective classroom communication at times it is desirable to use the projection technology.

Reason (R) : Using the projection technology facilitates extensive coverage of course contents.

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

22 Public communication tends to occur within a more

- A complex structure
- B political structure
- C convenient structure
- D formal structure

23 Transforming thoughts, ideas and messages into verbal and non-verbal signs is referred to as

- A channelisation
- B mediation
- C encoding
- D decoding

24 Effective communication needs a supportive

- A economic environment
- B political environment
- C social environment
- D multi-cultural environment

25 A major barrier in the transmission of cognitive data in the process of communication is an individual's

- A personality
- B expectation
- C social status
- D coding ability