

NTA UGC NET JRF 2022

PAPER-1

30+ COMMUNICATION

MAHA
MARATHON



TAZ P48 +
RA expected 2022
alternate 2020

LIVE

SUBSCRIBE



DAILY 4-5PM | 7-8PM

By Rashmi Ma'am



A	B	C
June 1st - 15th Schedule	Marathon Session + Practice Ques	
youTube Free Class	PAPER-1 Practice Ques.	PAPER-2 CS Practice Ques.
Way to JRF 2022	4:30 pm - 5:30 pm	9-10 pm
Monday		
Tuesday, 31st May 2022	Practice MCQ Teaching	Practice PYQ AI
Wednesday, 1st June 2022	Practice MCQ Research	Practice Expected MCQ AI
Thursday, 2nd June 2022	Practice MCQ Communication	Practice PYQ SE
Friday, 3rd June 2022	Practice MCQ ICT	Practice Expected MCQ SE
Saturday, 4th June 2022	Practice MCQ LR	Practice PYQ DBMS
Sunday, 5th June 2022	Practice MCQ HE	Practice Expected Bigdata + NoSQL
Monday, 6th June 2022	Practice MCQ PDE	Practice Expected Data Mining
Tuesday, 7th June 2022	Practice MCQ Indian Logic	Practice SQL
Wednesday, 8th June 2022	Practice PYQ TOC + Compiler	Practice PYQ TOC + Compiler
Thursday, 9th June 2022	Practice PYQ CN	Practice PYQ CN
Friday, 10th June 2022	Practice PYQ OS	Practice PYQ OS
Saturday, 11th June 2022	Practice PYQ Discrete Math	Practice PYQ Discrete Math
Sunday, 12th June 2022	Practice DSA	Practice DSA
Monday, 13th June 2022	Practice COA	Practice COA
Tuesday, 14th June 2022	Practice CG	Practice CG
Wednesday, 15th June 2022	Practice Cloud Computing	Practice Web Programming

Free





**CHAMPIONS KEEP PLAYING
UNTIL THEY GET IT RIGHT.**

Winston Churchill

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easy
moderate
tough

Q1) What is a blog?

1. Internet ✂
2. Search Engine ✂
3. Personal Website in the form of a journal ✂
4. Online Journal ✂



2020

2021

Q1) What is a blog?

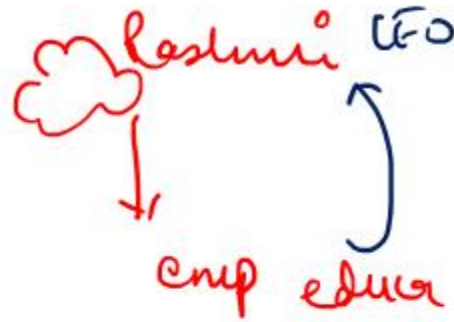
1. Internet
2. Search Engine
3. **Personal Website in the form of a journal**
4. Online Journal





Q2) A general code of conduct circulated among the employees of an institution is an example of:

1. Downward Communication
2. Lateral Communication
3. Horizontal Communication
4. Upward Communication



Q2) A general code of conduct circulated among the employees of an institution is an example of:

- ✓ 1. **Downward Communication**
2. **Lateral Communication**
3. **Horizontal Communication**
4. **Upward Communication**



LATERAL COMMUNICATION

“Communication that takes place among any employees on the same organizational level.”



Q3.

P4Q C3

When there is an animated discussion between a teacher and his or her students in the classroom, it can be classified as :

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Horizontal communication | (2) Mechanical communication |
| (3) Linear communication | (4) Categorical communication |



Types of Commⁿ

Q3.

When there is an animated discussion between a teacher and his or her students in the classroom, it can be classified as :

- (1) ✓ Horizontal communication
- (3) Linear communication

- (2) ✗ Mechanical communication
- (4) ✗ Categorical communication



27 Barriers of Commⁿ

Q4) Keeping quiet because of fear of punishment in communication is an _____ barrier.

1. Institutional
2. Interactional
3. Incentive
4. Individual

QT
K T I
P
fear

Q4) Keeping quiet because of fear of punishment in communication is an _____ barrier.

1. Institutional
2. Interactional
3. Incentive
- ✓ 4. Individual

doubt

Q5) In communication, entropy refers to:

Neural network

Research

1. Predictable message
2. Unpredictable message
3. Oratory
4. Defensive speech



CombineCS
The Extra Step

Q5) In communication^{std.}, entropy refers to:

low.

1. Predictable message
- ✓ 2. Unpredictable message
3. Oratory P48
4. Defensive speech

Ans: 2

- entropy: refers to messages which convey highly unpredictable information to the receiver
- redundancy: refers to messages which convey highly predictable information to the receiver

speech

Oratory skill is an art of public speaking, especially formally and eloquently. It is the process of or act of performing a speech to a live audience which is commonly understood as formal, face-to-face speaking of a single person to a group of listeners.



CombineCS
The Extra Step

9L tough

2022 ↑ tough

2021 CS →

Communication	2021
x <u>Easy</u>	4/5,6 //



CombineCS
The Extra Step

Q6.

latest

Q6

Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Those who receive the message and get themselves influenced by them in the process, are designated as audience.

Reasons (R) : An individual or many, who listen, watch or read the messages are called audience.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Q6.

Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Those who receive the message and get themselves influenced by them in the process, are designated as audience.

Reasons (R) : An individual or many, who listen, watch or read the messages are called audience.

audience



because

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Ans: 1

30+ (1hr)

Q7) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: Teachers should accept students as they are and with whatever cognitive level they have,

Reason R: Moralizing, being judgemental, exposing ignorance are barriers to successful communication.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
2. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
3. A is true but R is false
4. A is false but R is true

Assertion
meaning justify
Reason
Teaching
Aptitude

Q7) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: Teachers should accept students as they are and with whatever cognitive level they have. *True*

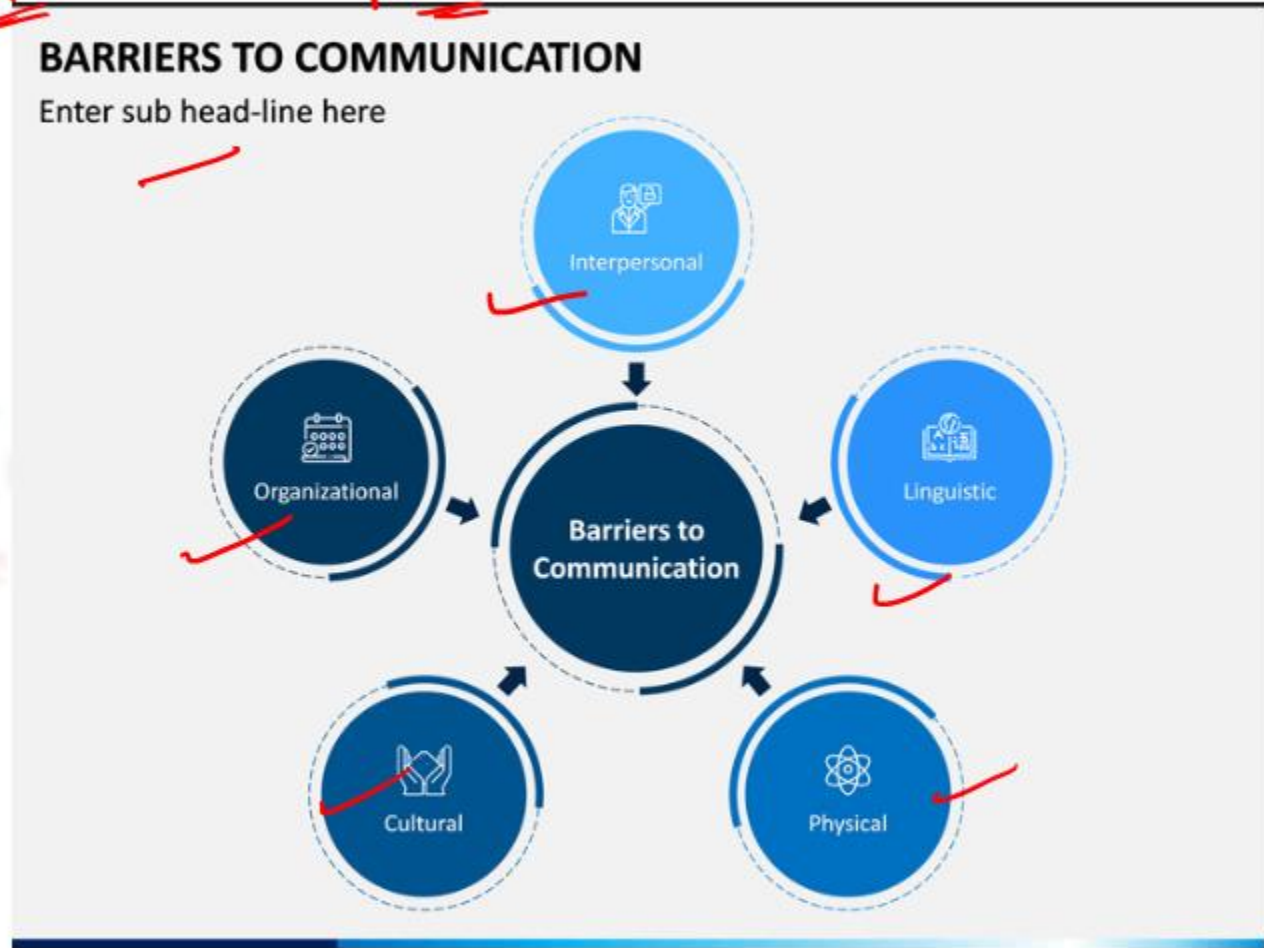
False Reason R: Moralizing, being judgemental, exposing ignorance are barriers to successful communication.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**
- Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true

** Factors

2022

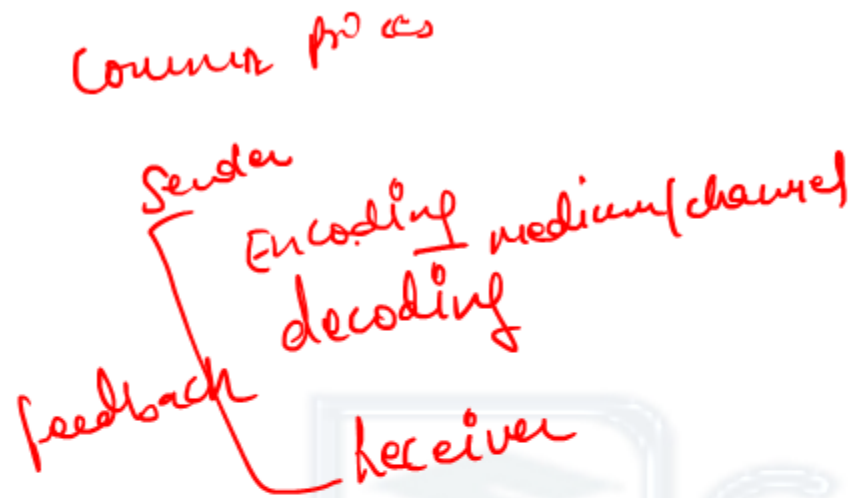


Q8) Identify the barriers to communication from the list given below :
Syllabus

- (A) Time and distance
- (B) By-passed instructions
- (C) Encoding of thoughts and ideas
- (D) Decoding of thoughts and ideas
- (E) Logical sequence

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) and (B) only
- (2) (B) and (C) only
- (3) (C) and (D) only
- (4) (D) and (E) only



Syllabus

Q8) Identify the barriers to communication from the list given below :

- (A) Time and distance
- (B) By-passed instructions
- (C) Encoding of thoughts and ideas
- (D) Decoding of thoughts and ideas
- (E) Logical sequence

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) and (B) only
- (2) (B) and (C) only
- (3) (C) and (D) only
- (4) (D) and (E) only

Ans: 3

Q9) Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion (A) : In the context of communication, the perceptual process creates, semantic-noise also called word-noise. T/F

Reason (R) : The various meanings either connotative or denotative are sources of semantic noise.

In the light of the above statements, Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

Apple
meaning

NTA

Q9) Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

- T Assertion (A) : In the context of communication, the perceptual process creates, semantic-noise also called word-noise. ^{noise}
- T Reason (R) : The various meanings either connotative or denotative are sources of semantic noise. _{= barrier} _{culture} _{dictionary}

In the light of the above statements, Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

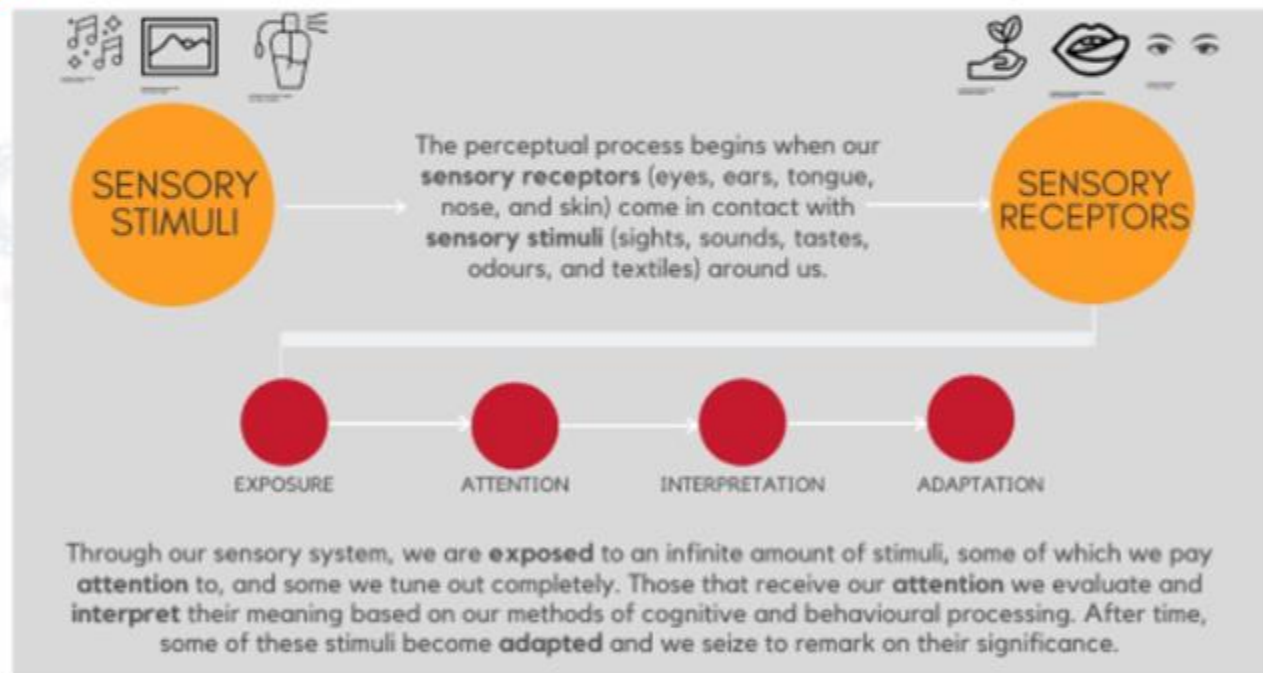
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- ✓ (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A). ^X
- ~~(3)~~ (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- ~~(4)~~ (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

Ans: 2

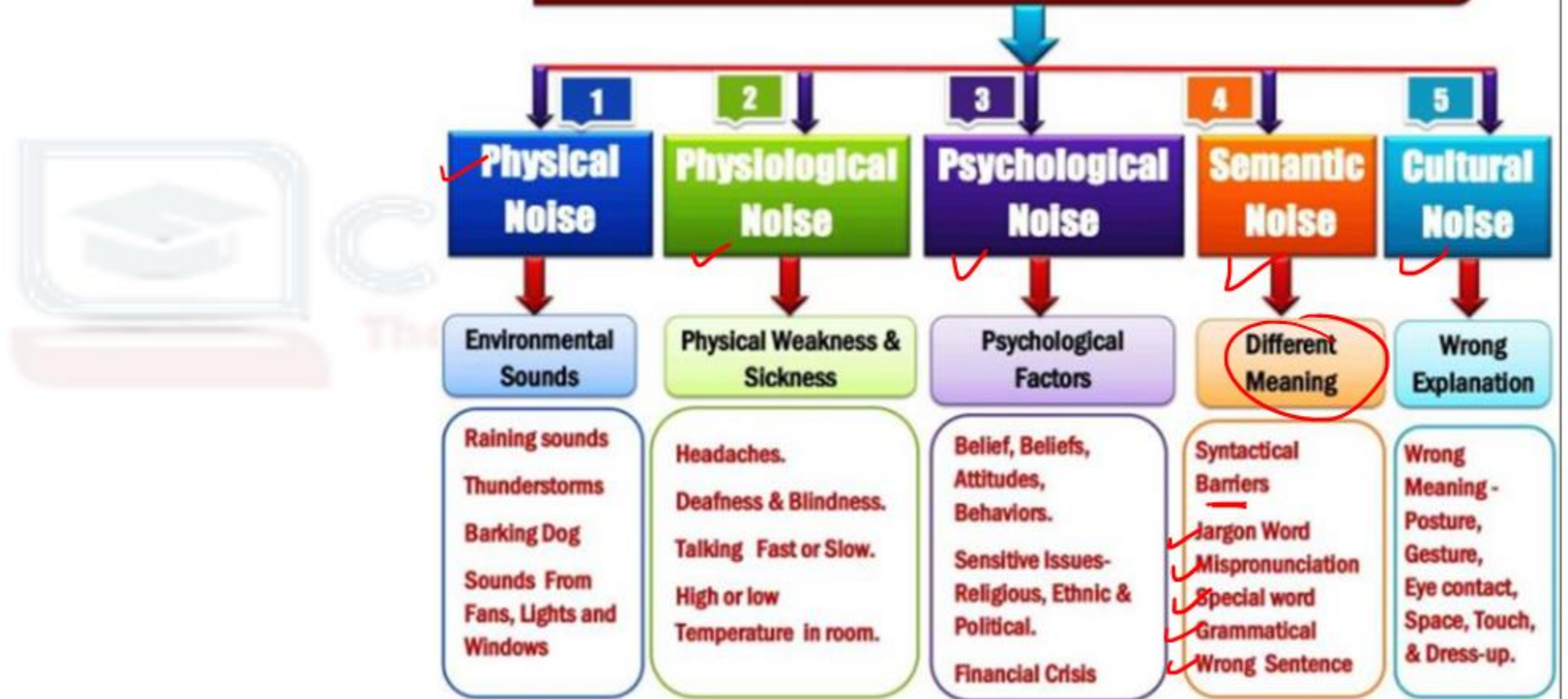


The Perceptual Process

SENSATION & PERCEPTION



5 Types of Noise in Communication



easy

Q10) Which of the following is an exclusive example of Non-verbal cue that includes the pitch, rate, volume and use of pauses?

- (1) Linear Model of Communication
- (2) Interactional Model
- (3) Non-Verbal Cues
- (4) Para-Language

Q10) Which of the following is an exclusive example of Non-verbal cue that includes the pitch, rate, volume and use of pauses?

- ✓ (1) Linear Model of Communication *g model*
- ✓ (2) Interactional Model
- (3) Non-Verbal Cues ✗
- ✓ (4) Para-Language

Ans: 4

PARA LANGUAGE

The term para language is combination of two words-"para" means like and "language" means mode of communication. Thus, para language literally means "like language".

In the words of **Prof. Barker and Gaut**, "A language alongside of language and includes vocal characteristics such as pitch, range, resonance, tempo and quality and various vocal sounds such as grunts, groans and clearing the throat."



2021

15) Match List I with List II :

List I List II

Q11.

Types of Communication Main features

(A) Downward Communication (I) Grows primarily to meet organizational/member's need for communication

(B) Upward Communication (II) It forms a useful link in decision making for task coordination

(C) Horizontal Communication (III) Provides management with feedback about current issues and problems

(D) Grapevine Communication (IV) It is the most common communication system in an organization

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III) (2) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(3) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II) (4) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)



Q11.

15) Match List I with List II :

List I List II

Types of Communication Main features

- (A) Downward Communication (I) Grows primarily to meet organizational/member's need for communication
- (B) Upward Communication (II) It forms a useful link in decision making for task coordination
- (C) Horizontal Communication (III) Provides management with feedback about current issues and problems
- (D) Grapevine Communication (IV) It is the most common communication system in an organization

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III) (2) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (3) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II) (4) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

The Extra Step

Ans: 4

formal comm
w / o

Q12.

Efficacy of written communication depends upon

- A. Lengthy presentation
- B. Complex sentence structure
- C. Editing after writing
- D. Brevity in sentences
- E. Use of strong words
- F. Effective use of words

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- ~~1.~~ A, B and C only
- ~~2.~~ B, C and D only
- 3. C, D and F only
- 4. D, E and F only

Q12. Efficacy of written communication depends upon

- ~~A.~~ Lengthy presentation
- ~~B.~~ Complex sentence structure
- C. Editing after writing
- D. Brevity in sentences
- E. Use of strong words *depend situation*
- F. Effective use of words

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. A, B and C only
2. B, C and D only
3. C, D and F only
4. D, E and F only

Ans: 3

Q13.

T+C+ICT
R+ICT T

Given below are two statements, one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**

Assertion A: It is the responsibility of the teacher to make students active listeners with the help of different interactive techniques T =



Reason R: In teacher-centric communication, students tend to become passive listeners T

active

In light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. Both **A** and **R** are true and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**
2. Both **A** and **R** are true but **R** is **NOT** the correct explanation of **A**
- ~~3. **A** is true but **R** is false~~
- ~~4. **A** is false but **R** is true~~

Q13.

Given below are two statements, one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**

Assertion A: It is the responsibility of the teacher to make students active listeners with the help of different interactive techniques

Reason R: In teacher-centric communication, students tend to become passive listeners

In light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. Both **A** and **R** are true and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**
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3. **A** is true but **R** is false
4. **A** is false but **R** is true

Ans: 1

Q14.
=

Match **List I** with **List II**

List I	List II
Type of communication	Characteristics
A. Intra-personal	I. Between persons
B. Inter-personal	II. within a small organisation
C. Group	III. Large number of unknown audience
D. Mass	IV. Within oneself

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
2. A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I
3. A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II
4. A - IV, B - I, C - II, **D - III**

Q14. Match **List I** with **List II**

10-15 sec

List I	List II
Type of communication	Characteristics
A. Intra-personal	I. Between persons
B. Inter-personal	II. within a small organisation
C. Group	III. Large number of <u>unknown</u> audience
D. Mass	IV. Within oneself

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV

2. A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I

3. A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II

4. ~~A - IV, B - I, C - II, D - III~~**Ans: 4**

Q15.

Given below are two statements

Statement I: Personality conflicts in a classroom situation are a barrier to effective interaction .

Statement II: Impersonal communication is invariably considered the best solution in a classroom environment .

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
3. Statement I is correct but Statement II is false
4. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is true

Tips -2

2,3

Organization
Boss

Personal
loose

Q15.

easy

A & R

Given below are two statements

T

Statement I: Personality conflicts in a classroom situation are a barrier to effective interaction

-ve

Statement II: Impersonal communication is invariably considered the best solution in a classroom environment

T

In light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
3. Statement I is correct but Statement II is false
4. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is true

classroom communication?



Ans: 3

Q16.

Which of the following is considered as an effective form of verbal communication?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| (1) Story-telling | (2) Sloganeering |
| (3) Use of high pitch of voice | (4) Monologues |



Q16.

CS

Which of the following is considered as an effective form of verbal communication?

- (1) ✓ Story-telling
- (2) ✗ Sloganeering
- (3) ✗ Use of high pitch of voice
- (4) ✗ Monologues

Ans: 1



30

Q17.

easy

Given below are two Statements – One is labelled as Assertion (A) and other is labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Use of slang in formal teaching makes communication lively and interesting.

technical word

Reasons (R) : Academic decency demands the avoidance of slang in the classroom environment.



school

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct option :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Q17.

Given below are two Statements – One is labelled as Assertion (A) and other is labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Use of slang in formal teaching makes communication lively and interesting.

Reasons (R) : Academic decency demands the avoidance of slang in the classroom environment.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct option :

- (1) ~~X~~ Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) ~~X~~ Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) ~~X~~ (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (4) ~~X~~ (A) is false, but (R) is true

Ans: 4

IIT

NN, FL

slang - T
Stoony
hard

Q18. The concept 'fraction of selection' in classroom communication is determined by the expectation of reward related to

1. Efforts needed
2. Reviews needed
3. Peer pressure needed
4. Time-lag needed

day-to-day

Boys

The extra step

Q18. The concept 'fraction of selection' in classroom communication is determined by the expectation of reward related to

1. Efforts needed
2. Reviews needed
3. Peer pressure needed
4. Time-lag needed

new concept

$$\text{activity} = \frac{\text{reward}}{\text{effort}}$$

Ans: 1

effort

$$\text{Activity} = \frac{\text{reward}}{\text{effort}}$$

- The formula of '**fraction of selection**' has developed by Wilbur Schramm the godfather of communication studies and research, in 1954
- At the first stage of development of 'Uses and Gratification Theory', a number of communication theories developed. 'Fraction of Selection' is one of them.
- This formula helps to determine which form of mass media an individual would select.
- The formula helped to decide the amount of gratification an individual would expect to gain from the medium over how much effort they had to make to achieve gratification. //
- The method is, Frequency of Activity = The expectation of reward / Effort required
- The main question is "How do readers decide what to read?"
- In the case of classroom communication, an individual has to select which offers he/she has needed.

Q19.

Which of the following are useful in positive components of classroom communication?

- (A) Restrictive actions ✗
- (B) Empathy
- (C) Punctuality
- (D) Follow-up
- (E) Scattered reflections ✗

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

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

Q19. Which of the following are useful in positive components of classroom communication?

negative
A, E only

(A) Restrictive actions *X*

✓ (B) Empathy

✓ (C) Punctuality

✓ (D) Follow-up

(E) Scattered reflections *X*

negative

correct
incorrect

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

(1) (A), (B), (C) only

✓ (2) (B), (C), (D) only

(3) (C), (D), (E) only

(4) (A), (D), (E) only

Ans: 2

Concept
+
Applicative
Q20.

Match List I with List II :

List I

(Medium)

CD
/ Channel

List II

(Example for description)

(A) Newspaper

(B) Radio and television

(C) Social Media

(D) Multi-media

(I) Networking

(II) Audio, Video and graphics

(III) Broadsheet

(IV) Broadcasting



Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)


(2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)

(3) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(4) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

Q21.

Match List I with List II :



easy

List I (Medium)	List II (Example for description)
(A) Newspaper	(I) Networking
(B) Radio and television	(II) Audio, Video and graphics
(C) <u>Social Media</u>	(III) Broadsheet
(D) <u>Multi-media</u>	(IV) Broadcasting

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- ✓ (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
- (2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
- (3) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (4) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

Ans: 1



Q22.

easy

Information overload in a classroom envinronment by a teacher will lead to

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| (1) High level <u>participation</u> | (2) Semantic <u>precision</u> |
| (3) <u>Effective</u> <u>impression</u> | (4) <u>Delayed</u> <u>feedback</u> |



Q22.

Information overload in a classroom environment by a teacher will lead to

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| (1) High level participation | (2) Semantic precision |
| (3) Effective impression | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (4) Delayed feedback |



Ans: 4

Teaching
Learner

Classroom communication is based on seven key elements:

Synchronous
↳ Time



- I. **Teacher:** In a classroom, teachers act as transmitters of information. Instruction must be presented in a manner that can be easily grasped by the learner.
- II. **Encoding:** It refers to preparing the subject of communication (idea, fact, information, etc.) in a suitable language, devoid of any semantic barrier, that can be easily understood by the students.
- III. **Content:** The concept that the teacher intends to teach must be transmitted by appropriate means. It may be in verbal or written form depending on the purpose.
- IV. **Medium:** In a traditional classroom teaching, the medium of communication usually can be **face-to-face verbal interaction**. In the case of online classes, the medium could be **synchronous (live classrooms) or asynchronous (emails)**.
- V. **Decoding:** In a classroom teaching, students act as receivers of information. The student's response depends upon his/her grasping ability or understanding of the content.
- VI. **Student:** For a communication to be effective, it must be **student-centred**, for it is the student and his ability to comprehend the content which contributes to a positive response from the student to the teacher.
- VII. **Feedback:**
 - The **actual response of the students to the lesson communicated** to him/her is known as 'feedback'.
 - As the teacher delivers the lesson, he/she constantly observe whether his students understand what is being conveyed to them. Students may ask questions for clarification, nod their heads in agreement or express confusion in their faces or eyes.
 - If the communication is overloaded with information, it may affect the entire communication process negatively as **an excessive amount of information conveyed might make it difficult for the students to grasp the content completely which might, in turn, result in delayed feedback from the students.**

new ↑

offline

+ve

Q23.

An important element in classroom communication is

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Physical <u>infrastructure</u> | (2) Fields <u>of</u> experience |
| (3) Conditioned feedback | (4) Linearity <u>of</u> Message |



Q23.

An important element in classroom communication is

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Physical infrastructure | (2) Fields of experience |
| (3) Conditioned feedback | (4) Linearity of Message |



Ans: 2

Q24.

easy

A verbal communication technique used in teaching is

- (1) Slow expression of words
- (2) Varying the speed of voice and tone
- (3) ~~X~~ Presentation without pause
- (4) Resorting to semantic jugglery

-ve
+ve



The Extra Step

Q24.

Oral / written

A verbal communication technique used in teaching is

- (1) Slow expression of words
- ✓ (2) Varying the speed of voice and tone
- (3) Presentation without pause
- (4) Resorting to semantic jugglery



The Extra Step

Ans: 2

Q25.

effective Teaching

Which of the following modes of communication can be employed in a classroom for effective teaching?

- (a) Top-down ✓
- (b) Iconic ✓
- (c) Associational
- (d) Dissociational
- (e) Symbolic
- (f) Abstract



Choose the most appropriate option from the following :

- (1) (a), (b) and (f)
- (2) (c), (e) and (f)
- (3) (b), (c) and (e)
- (4) (a), (c) and (d)

Q25.

Which of the following modes of communication can be employed in a classroom for effective teaching?

(a) Top-down

(b) Iconic

(c) Associational T

(d) Dissociational

(e) Symbolic

~~(f) Abstract - Summarised~~

CS 2019

elimination
Ans: 3

P48
concept
website
satisfied

Choose the most appropriate option from the following :

~~(1) (a), (b) and (f)~~


(3) (b), (c) and (e)

(2) (c), (e) and ~~(f)~~

~~(4) (a), (c) and (d)~~

The classroom is an excellent example of a place of communication in group situations where teachers spend hours communicating with students to share information and knowledge.

Important elements of communication include:

- 
- ✓ Sender
 - ✓ receiver
 - ✓ message
 - ✓ encoding
 - ✓ decoding
 - ✓ channel of feedback
 - ✓ fields of experience, etc. (without these conducting a communication becomes difficult or not possible)

Field of experience:

- This includes cultural habits, attitudes, beliefs, values, experiences, etc. one possesses and uses them (consciously and sub-consciously) while having interaction/communication.
- It can affect the mode, tone, and quality of the communication.
- The speaker and listener communicate better if they have common fields of experience which overlap.

Conclusion: Hence, we can conclude that field of experience is an important element of classroom communication.

Q26.

Repeat

14) Match List I with List II

List I

Types of communication

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

List II

Function served

- (I) Corridor discussion
- (II) Classroom Teaching
- (III) For communicates with oneself
- (IV) For mechanical message transmission

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

(3) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

~~(2)~~ (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

~~(4)~~ (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)

Q26.

14) Match List I with List II

List I

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- (3) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

- (2) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)

Ans: 1

easy

10 20 sec

Concept

Q27) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

- Assertion A: Teachers should strive to avoid discussing complex issues.
- Reason R: Classroom communication should facilitate a movement from exploring simple issues to complex issues.
- In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 2. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
 3. A is true but R is false
 4. A is false but R is true

Q27) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

- Assertion A: Teachers should strive to avoid discussing complex issues. *student*
- Reason R: Classroom communication should facilitate a movement from exploring simple issues to complex issues. *True*
- In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 2. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
 3. A is true but R is false
 - ✓ 4. A is false but R is true

Ans: 4

Q28) Why do we communicate?

Responsibility =

(A) For social interaction.

(B) For happiness sake. X

(C) For messages to be understood. -T

(D) For sharing of experience.

(E) For protection of traditions. X

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A), (C), (E) only

(2) (B), (C), (D) only

(3) (A), (C), (D) only

~~(4) (A), (B), (E) only~~

Q28) Why do we communicate?

- (A) For social interaction.
- (B) For happiness sake.
- (C) For messages to be understood.
- (D) For sharing of experience.
- (E) For protection of traditions.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Ans: 3

Q29) Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion (A) : A man pulls a loaded truck by his hair which becomes news.

Reasons (R) : Unusual things make news called odddity and generate public interest.

In the light of the above statements,

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
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- (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

Ans: 1

Given below are two statements : Q30.

Statement I : Society plays a key part in the shaping of communication process.

Statement II : Communication is concerned with the production, distribution and formation of public knowledge in society.

Open-ended



In light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
3. Statement I is correct but Statement II is false
4. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is true

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- 3. Statement I is correct but Statement II is false
- 4. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is true

Ans: 1

Q31.

In the linear model of communication, the expected result is

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Psychological disruption | (2) Removal of physical noise |
| (3) High level of obstruction | (4) Semantic accuracy |



7 more

valuable feedback
down

CombineCS
The Extra Step

Q31.

In the linear model of communication, the expected result is

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (1) ✗ Psychological <u>disruption</u> | (2) Removal of physical noise |
| (3) ✗ High level of <u>obstruction</u> | (4) ✓ Semantic accuracy |



Ans: 4

Q32.

In which of the following Communication Model, there is optimum scope for encoding and decoding messages ?

38

more 10-15 sec.



1. International Model based on learner participation
2. Distance Learning Model based on use of Information and Communication technology support
3. Discussion-cum-Lecture session model conducted by the teacher
4. Transactional model based on collaborative projects

Q32.

In which of the following Communication Model, there is optimum scope for encoding and decoding messages ?



1. International Model based on learner participation
2. Distance Learning Model based on use of Information and Communication technology support
3. Discussion-cum-Lecture session model conducted by the teacher
4. Transactional model based on collaborative projects

Ans: 4

Q33) Which of the following is an example of physical barrier to communication?

- (1) Cultural disparity ^{social}
(2) Inattention
(3) Verbalism ^{formal}
(4) Ill health



CombineCS
The Extra Step

Q33) Which of the following is an example of physical barrier to communication?

(1) Cultural disparity ~~x~~

(2) Inattention ~~x~~

(3) Verbalism ~~x~~

(4) Ill health ~~x~~



CombineCS
The Extra Step

Ans: 2

Q34) When in a classroom communication, a teacher shows ability of creativity, correlation and analysis, it belongs to which category of skills?

- (1) Thinking skills
- (2) Expression skills
- (3) Media utilization skills
- (4) Human skills



CombineCS
The Extra Step

Q34) When in a classroom communication, a teacher shows ability of creativity, correlation and analysis, it belongs to which category of skills?

(1) Thinking skills

(2) Expression skills

(3) Media utilization skills

(4) Human skills



CombineCS
The Extra Step

Ans: 1

Q35.

When the attitude of the communication towards self is positive but towards others it is negative, the communicator is said to be

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| (1) <u>Self confident</u> | (2) Lacking in self confidence and authenticity |
| (3) <u>Self-conceited</u> | (4) Communicating without confidence and without optimism |



Q35.

When the attitude of the communication towards self is positive but towards others it is negative, the communicator is said to be

(1) Self confident ~~x~~

(2) Lacking in self confidence and authenticity

✓ (3) Self-conceited

(4) Communicating without confidence and without optimism



Ans: 3

Q36.

new type

If the action desired in the message is satisfactorily performed or the information is faithfully received, it is said that.

- (1) Communication loop has been closed (2) ~~Communication has just begun~~
- (3) Communication is successful (4) ~~Communication process is smooth~~



Q36.

If the action desired in the message is satisfactorily performed or the information is faithfully received, it is said that,

start is received
↑
feedback

- (1) Communication loop has been closed
- (2) Communication has just begun
- (3) Communication is successful
- (4) Communication process is smooth

ambiguous

circle

continuous
2-way

Ans: 1

Q37.

Recent

Revise

Immediate

cue } hint

Immediacy of cues in communication is dependent upon one's own

1. Economic preferences
2. Cultural background
3. Physical fitness
4. Social expectations

Q37.

Immediacy of cues in communication is dependent upon one's own

1. Economic preferences

2. Cultural background X

3. Physical fitness X

4. Social expectations X

Ans: 1

Q38.

easy

TU

Television transmission is an example of which of the following?

1. Simplex Communication



2. Half-duplex Communication



weathering

3. Full-duplex Communication



4. None of the above



Q38.

Repetitive

Television transmission is an example of which of the following?

1. Simplex Communication

feedback

2. Half-duplex Communication

YT

3. Full-duplex Communication

live online

4. None of the above



Ans: 1

Simplex Communication

- Simplex communication is a communication channel that sends information in one direction only.
- Only one of the two devices on a link can transmit, the other can only receive.
- It can use the entire capacity of the channel to send data in one direction.
- Examples of simplex include radio broadcasting, **television broadcasting**, computer to printer communication, and keyboard to computer connections.

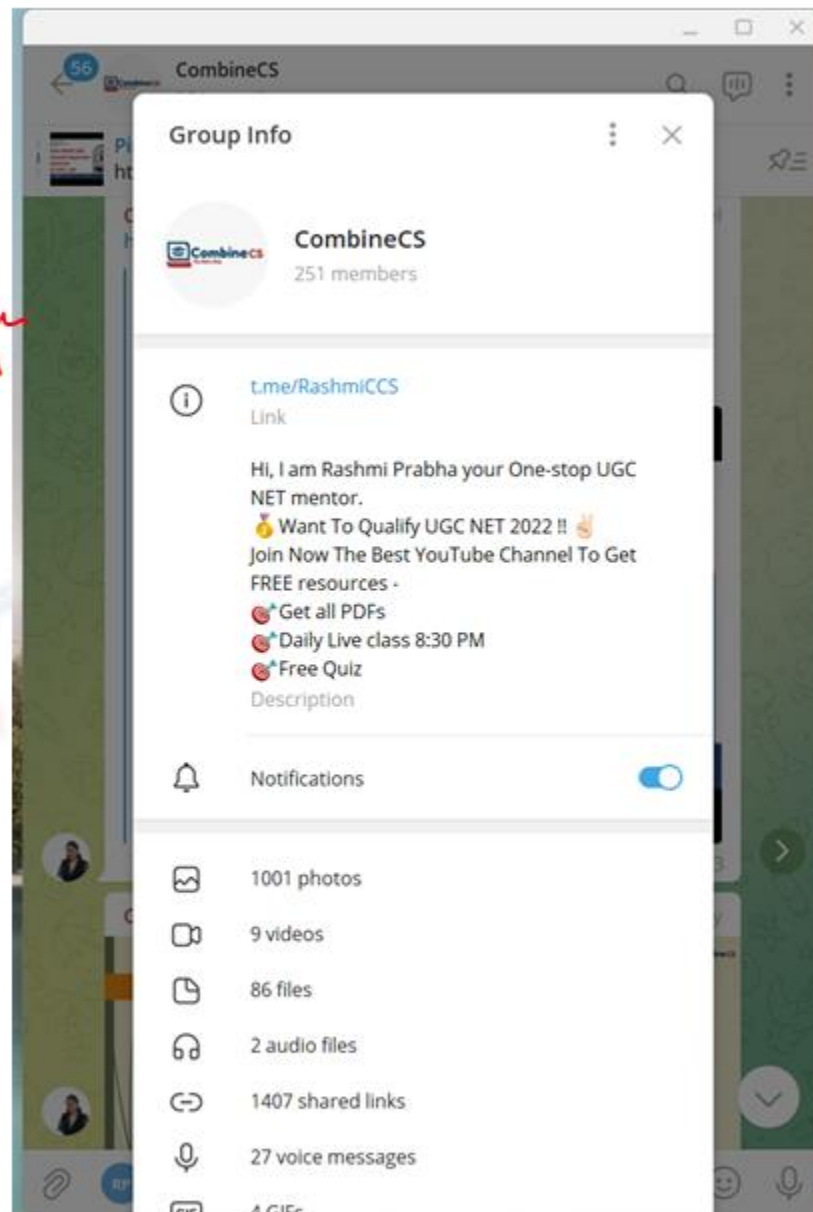
Half-duplex Communication

- The direction can be reversed, i.e., the station can transmit and receive the data as well.
- Messages flow in both directions, but not at the same time.
- The entire bandwidth of the communication channel is utilized in one direction at a time.
- Example: Walkie-talkie

Full-duplex Communication

- The communication is bi-directional, i.e., the data flow in both directions.
- Both the stations can send and receive the message simultaneously.
- It is the fastest mode of communication between devices.
- Example: Telephone network

2021
easy = communication
↓
2022 → notes - 1 hr
moderate model
classroom comm
A & R = ICT
S - MCS T R
Applicative



15
 35+
 9 pm
 Concept - SE

A	B	C
June 1st - 15th Schedule	Marathon Session + Practice Ques	
youTube Free Class	PAPER-1 Practice Ques.	PAPER-2 CS Practice Ques.
Way to JRF 2022	4:30 pm - 5:30 pm	9-10 pm
Monday		
Tuesday, 31st May 2022	Practice MCQ Teaching	Practice PYQ AI
Wednesday, 1st June 2022	Practice MCQ Research	Practice Expected MCQ AI
Thursday, 2nd June 2022	Practice MCQ Communication	Practice PYQ SE
Friday, 3rd June 2022	Practice MCQ ICT	Practice Expected MCQ SE
Saturday, 4th June 2022	Practice MCQ LR	Practice PYQ DBMS
Sunday, 5th June 2022	Practice MCQ HE	Practice Expected Bigdata + NoSQL
Monday, 6th June 2022	Practice MCQ PDE	Practice Expected Data Mining
Tuesday, 7th June 2022	Practice MCQ Indian Logic	Practice SQL
Wednesday, 8th June 2022	Practice PYQ TOC + Compiler	Practice PYQ TOC + Compiler
Thursday, 9th June 2022	Practice PYQ CN	Practice PYQ CN
Friday, 10th June 2022	Practice PYQ OS	Practice PYQ OS
Saturday, 11th June 2022	Practice PYQ Discrete Math	Practice PYQ Discrete Math
Sunday, 12th June 2022	Practice DSA	Practice DSA
Monday, 13th June 2022	Practice COA	Practice COA
Tuesday, 14th June 2022	Practice CG	Practice CG
Wednesday, 15th June 2022	Practice Cloud Computing	Practice Web Programming

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comment

15 June

Thank you



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Q) Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Appropriate word choice is an essential of effective oral communication.

Statement II : Facial expression and postures fall under visual communication.

In the light of the above statements, Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
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Ans: 3

- In communication, connotative words have
 1. Literal meaning
 2. Cultural meaning
 3. Common meaning
 4. Clear meaning



- In communication, connotative words have
 1. Literal meaning
 2. Cultural meaning
 3. Common meaning
 4. Clear meaning



Ans: 2

- In communication, a major barrier to reception of a message is
 1. Attitude of listeners
 2. Knowledge of listeners
 3. Education of listeners
 4. Income of listeners



- In communication, a major barrier to reception of a message is
 1. Attitude of listeners
 2. Knowledge of listeners
 3. Education of listeners
 4. Income of listeners



Ans: 1

- A notice about the auction of a car in a newspaper is an example of
 1. Group Communication
 2. Downward Communication
 3. Interpersonal Communication
 4. Mass Communication

- A notice about the auction of a car in a newspaper is an example of
 1. Group Communication
 2. Downward Communication
 3. Interpersonal Communication
 4. Mass Communication

Ans: 4

- The emergence of consumers who can control and even create media of their own and of producers who can easily track consumer responses, is made possible by
 1. Television
 2. Radio
 3. Internet
 4. Telephone



- The emergence of consumers who can control and even create media of their own and of producers who can easily track consumer responses, is made possible by
 1. Television
 2. Radio
 3. Internet
 4. Telephone



Ans: 3