

Question Bank

Sem III

Course: L1-2

1. ___ means communication without words.
 - A.Object communication
 - B.Written communication
 - C.Oral communication
 - D.Non-verbal communication
2. The origin of the word communication is _____
 - A) Communicate
 - B) Comunicare
 - C) Compute
 - D) Computer
3. Types of words used for verbal communication?
 - A) Acronyms
 - B) Simple
 - C) Technical
 - D) Jargons
4. The first language which we learn or speak as a child _____
 - A) Jargon
 - B) Dialect
 - C) Mother Tongue
 - D) Vernacular
5. Which of the following shows a positive facial expression?
 - A) Frowning while concentrating
 - B) Maintaining eye contact
 - C) Smiling continuously
 - D) Rolling up your eyes
6. By what method we can know what the receiver understood or got the message
 - A) transmitting
 - B) feedback
 - C) message
 - D) listening
7. What is a sentence?
 - A) A group of ideas.

B) A group of words that communicate a complete thought.

C) A set of rules to write correctly.

D) A set of words that is grammatically correct.

8. Which type of word is generally not used in verbal communication.

A) Technical

B) Simple

C) Easy

D) Local Language

9. _____ can be presented by face

A) Gestures

B) Body Language

C) Para Language

D) Expressions

10. _____ are a group of words that together act as a grammatical units.

A) Imperative

B) Interrogative

C) Phrase

D) Exclamatory

11. Using abbreviations in communication leads to which type of communication barrier

A) Language/ Linguistic

B) Physical

C) Cultural

D) Organisational

12. which can be used to overcome the communication barrier

A) Using a translator

B) By writing a letter

C) Not communicating at all

D) Using your own language

13. Which of the following is NOT a communication barrier?

A) Linguistic barrier

B) Interpersonal barrier

C) Financial barrier

D) Organisational barrier

14. Straight body posture shows what?

- A) Pride
- B) Professionalism
- C) Confidence
- D) Humility

15. Which of the following is a positive facial expression?

- A) Staring hard
- B) Wrinkled forehead
- C) Looking somewhere else
- D) Nodding while listening

16. Which of the following is not an element of the communication cycle?

- A) Channel
- B) Receiver
- C) Time
- D) Sender

17. is not a communication barrier?

- A) Language
- B) Culture
- C) Habits
- D) Physical

18. Which of the following is quick and clear method of communication

- A) e-mail
- B) notices/posters
- C) face-to-face informal communication
- D) business meetings

19. Visual communication are dependent on what factors?

- A) Signs, symbols and pictures
- B) Text messages
- C) Posture
- D) Body language

20. Which part of the sentence contains two independent clauses joined by conjunction? A)

- Compound Sentences
- B) Simple Sentences
- C) Complex Sentences
- D)Compound-ComplexSentences

21. If there is the absence of feedback then it will lead to

- A) Mistrust
- B) Communication Barrier
- C) Interference
- D) None of the above

22. is an instance of non-verbal communication.

- A) A speech
- B) Proximity
- C) A notice
- D) An e-mail

23. ___ describes all forms of human communication that are not verbal.

- A) prosody
- B) vocalics
- C) haptics
- D) para language

24. Normally communication is ___, wherein the information or message is transferred from one person to another.

- A) impersonal
- B) interpersonal
- C) personal
- D) important

25. A ___ connects the sender to the receiver.

- A) Channel
- B) Noise
- C) Communication
- D) feedback

26. The ___ in the usage of words may be a serious barrier to effective communication.

- A) disturbance
- B) discrimination
- C) disorder
- D) distortion

27. Dialogic listening is also known as ___.

- A) therapeutic
- B) appreciative

C) relational

D) evaluative

28. Unclear assumptions in communication can lead to ___ and ___.

A) premature evaluation, poor listening

B) lack of planning, physical barriers

C) information overload, selective perception

D) confusion, misunderstanding 29. Communication helps managers utilize ___ and ___ in the most effective and efficient manner.

A) employees, organization

B) control, evaluation of performance

C) plans, goals

D) manpower, resources

30. Which one of the following is correct: the process of communication.

A) encoding, receiver, message, response, feedback, the sender B) sender, encoding, message, decoding, receiver, response, feedback

C) sender, response encoding, message, decoding, receiver, feedback

D) sender, decoding, message, encoding, receiver, response, feedback

31. What is a dialect?

A) Dialects are mutually unintelligible forms of a language that differs in systematic ways.

B) Dialects are intelligible forms of a language that differs in systematic ways.

C) Dialects are mutually intelligible forms of a language that differs in systematic ways. D) Dialects are unintelligible forms of a language that differs in systematic ways.

32. What factors contribute to language variation?

A) Geographical and social

B) Social and psychological

C) Physical and geographical

D) Geographical, Social, physical and psychological

33. What constitute a speech community?

A) A regionally or socially defined social group where the members share a language variety

B) A group that share the different language, speech characteristics and identity

C) Persons who know about language

D) A group that does not share a language, speech characteristics and identity

34. What is the Creole Continuum?

A) A spectrum of speech samples

B) A continuous spectrum of speech varieties ranging from the Creole to the standard language
C) A broken spectrum of speech varieties ranging from the Creole to the Standard language D) A continuous spectrum of Creole speech varieties

35. Language variation according to the users is called... A) register

- B) dialect
- C) lingua franca
- D) pidgin

36. Language variation according to the situations is called....

- A) register
- B) dialect
- C) lingua franca
- D) pidgin

37. Language vary from one place to another called.....

- A) Geographical variation
- B) Contextual variation
- C) Social variations
- D) All of these

38. Which of the following is not the rule of language?

- A) Socialization
- B) Linguistics
- C) Contextualization
- D) Lexicalization

39. A defining features of language is

- A) Its symbol are arbitrary
- B) Has grammar generically determined
- C) Easily learned by children
- D) All of these

40. here is no natural connection between the word or sound and thing it denotes.

- A) Arbitrariness
- B) Cultural transition
- C) Displacement
- D) Quality

41. In register (informal language that may cause offence) is.....

- A) Humorous

- B) Archaic
- C) Vulgar slang
- D) Rare

42. Depending on the relations between participants in register is.....

- A) Tenor
- B) Mode
- C) Field
- D) All of these

43. When did the term register originated

- A) 1953
- B) 1954
- C) 1955
- D) 1956

44. Who originated the term register

- A) Halliday
- B) Thomas Bertram Reid
- C) Dell Hymens
- D) None of these

45. What is isogloss?

- A) A group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words.
- B) The language or dialect spoken by the ordinary people in a particular country or region.
- C) A line on a dialect map marking the boundary between linguistic features.
- D) an individual's distinctive and unique use of language, including speech.

46. Where do you need to use formal language?

- A) Home
- B) With relatives
- C) Work
- D) With your friends

47. According to Tomasello, there is one important difference between animal and human communication. It is:

- A) humans can communicate emotions
- B) animals can communicate emotions
- C) animals communicate to ensure their own welfare

D) humans communicate to ensure their own welfare

48. Animal communication often uses visual, auditory, chemical, electrical means to convey information. These are examples of:

A) a symbol

B) a signal

C) a non-verbal gesture

D) nonverbal communication 49. Our body posture, gestures, and eye gaze are examples of:

A. signals

B. nonverbal communication

C. verbal communication

D. computer mediated communication

50. Language variation according to the users' position in society is...

A) register

B) dialect

C) sociolect

D) idiolect

51. It is the study of language in social contexts.

A) Pragmatics

B) Semantics

C) Sociolinguistics

D) Psycholinguistics

52. What are the two categories of most of the words in the English language?

A) standard and nonstandard

B) ordinary and slang

C) standard and substandard

D) slang and nonstandard

53. _____ does not follow all the rules of grammar and often includes slang.

A) Nonstandard English

B) Regular English

C) Standard English

D) None of the above

54. _____ is the language of college, business, and the media.

A) Standard English

B) Nonstandard English

C) Ordinary English

D) Slang

55. Why do many people think that nonstandard terms are acceptable in writing?

A) because nonstandard terms are shorter than standard English terms

B) because standard terms sound impersonal

C) because they are often used in speech

D) none of the above.