

COMMUNICATION SKILL

Multiple Choice Questions with Answers:-

1. Communication is a non-stop_____.

- (A) Paper
- (B) process
- (C) programme
- (D) plan

Answer:B

2. Communication is a part of _____ skills.

- (A) Soft
- (B) hard
- (C) rough
- (D) short

Answer:A

3. The _____ is the person who transmits the message.

- (A) Receiver
- (B) driver
- (C) sender
- (D) cleaner

Answer:C

4. _____ is the person who notices and decodes and attaches some meaning to a message.

- (A) Receiver
- (B) driver
- (C) sender
- (D) cleaner

Answer:A

5. Message is any signal that triggers the response of a _____

- (A) Receiver
- (B) driver
- (C) sender
- (D) cleaner

Answer:A

6. The response to a sender's message is called _____

- (A) Food bank
- (B) feedback
- (C) food
- (D) back

Answer:B

7. _____ context refers to the relationship between the sender and the receiver

- (A) Social
- (B) physical
- (C) cultural
- (D) chronological

Answer:A

8. _____ context refers to the similarity of backgrounds between the sender and the receiver.

- (A) Physical
- (B) social
- (C) chronological
- (D) cultural

Answer:D

9. _____ refers to all these factors that disrupt the communication.

- (A) Nonsense
- (B) noise
- (C) nowhere
- (D) nobody

Answer:B

10. Environmental barriers are the same as _____ noise.

- (A) Physiological
- (B) psychological
- (C) physical
- (D) sociological

Answer:C

11. Our dress code is an example of _____ communication.

- (A) Verbal
- (B) nonverbal
- (C) written
- (D) spoken

Answer:B

12. Communication strengthens _____ & _____ relationship is an organization.

- (A) employer-father
- (B) employer-employer
- (C) mother-employer
- (D) mother-child

Answer:B

13. _____ communication includes tone of voice body language, facial expressions etc.

- (A) Nonverbal
- (B) verbal
- (C) letter
- (D) notice

Answer:A

14. When there is similarity of background between the sender and the receives such as age, language nationality, religion, gender then this is

called _____ context.

- (A) social
- (B) cultural
- (C) physical
- (D) dynamic

Answer:B

15. Letter, e-mail telephone are examples of _____

- (A) message
- (B) feedback
- (C) channel
- (D) encoding

Answer:C

16. Understanding _____ different parts of speech forms the base of leaning grammar

- (A) Five
- (B) Eight
- (C) Six
- (D) Seven

Answer:B

17. It is of paramount importance that one need to construct a _____ sentence in the day to day affairs

- (A) Wrong
- (B) Correct
- (C) Incorrect
- (D) Night

Answer:B

18. A _____ way be defined as the name of a person place or thing

- (A) Verb
- (B) Noun
- (C) Pronoun

(D) Adverb

Answer : B

19. According to hoben æœcommunication is the _____ nituchange of thought or idea.

- (A) Visual
- (B) Audio
- (C) Verbal
- (D) Written

Answer: C

20. The person who transmits the message is called the _____ or

- (A) Sender
- (B) Gives
- (C) Taker
- (D) Receiver

Answer: A

21. Proper nouns always begin with _____ letters

- (A) Running
- (B) Capital
- (C) Small
- (D) Numerical

Answer: B

22. _____ nouns require capitalization only if they start the sentence or are part of a title

- (A) Common
- (B) Proper
- (C) Abstract
- (D) Collective

Answer: A

23. Once the message is encoded in a desired format it is transferred through a medium called _____

- (A) Channel

- (B) Medium
- (C) Media
- (D) Way

Answer:A

24.The nouns which cannot be felt, seen or heard are called _____

- (A) Common
- (B) Proper
- (C) Abstract
- (D) Collective

Answer:C

25.The information which is transferred to the receiver has to be interpreted this process is called _____

- (A) Encoding
- (B) Decoding
- (C) Opening
- (D) Closing

Answer:B

26.All communication events have a _____.

- (A) Resource
- (B) Source
- (C) Start
- (D) End

Answer:B

27.Personifications of strength and violence are considered as _____ gender.

- (A) masculine
- (B) Feminine
- (C) common
- (D) Neuter

Answer:A

28.The message may be misinterpreted because of _____

- (A) Barriers
- (B) Distortions
- (C) Distractions
- (D) Noise

Answer:A

29.The environment in which the transmitter or receiver are should be ____

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

Answer:D

30.A noun that dandies neither a male or a female is _____gender

- (A) Masculine
- (B) Feminine
- (C) Common
- (D) Neuter

Answer:D

31.Countries when referred to by names are also considered _____

- (A) Masculine
- (B) Feminine
- (C) Common
- (D) Neuter

Answer:B

32.The Christian sign of the ____ is a gesture pertaining to religion and spirituality.

- (A) Plus
- (B) Minus
- (C) Division
- (D) Cross

Answer:D

33.In oral communication there is a possibility of immediate _____

- (A) Reaction
- (B) Response
- (C) Refection
- (D) Reset

Answer:B

34.In oral communication the speaker can observe the listener's _____ to what is being elated.

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

Answer:A

35.Nouns that end in "e" but have a constant before "e" form their plural by dropping "e" and adding ____

- (A) ves
- (B) es
- (C) s
- (D) ies

Answer:D

36.While talking to friends you do not pay attention to the skills of _____ Communication.

- (A) Written
- (B) Oral
- (C) audio
- (D) visual

Answer:B

37.In oral presentation outside your organisation you must first give the audience a _____ of your organization.

- (A) Flash back
- (B) Background
- (C) Front view
- (D) Forword view

Answer:B

38. "A" and "an" are the _____--articles

- (A) Definite
- (B) Indefinite
- (C) Particular
- (D) Specified

Answer:B

39.The _____ are used to present using overhead projectors.

- (A) Acetate film transparent sheet
- (B) Paper sheets
- (C) Polythene sheet
- (D) Butter paper

Answer:A

40.Any word that adds more meaning to the noun is called an_____

- (A) Adverb
- (B) Verb
- (C) Adjective
- (D) Noun

Answer:C

41.A_____indicates the action done by the subject

- (A) Verb
- (B) Adverb
- (C) Noun
- (D) Pronoun

Answer:B

42.A_____is a word which connects words phrases , clauses or sentences

- (A) Preposition
- (B) Conjunction
- (C) Interjection
- (D) Verb

Answer:B

43. During presentation using an OHP. One can read information line by line using an opaque sheet to cover the transparency with a view to minimize distraction. This technology is called _____

- (A) Positive disclosure
- (B) Zero disclosure
- (C) Negative disclosure
- (D) Progressive disclosure

Answer: D

44. Another thing that you have to avoid is adding to OHPs with a _____ during a talk.

- (A) Chalk
- (B) Pencil
- (C) Pen
- (D) Marker

Answer: C

45. It is important to consider proper _____ room where you are giving your presentation.

- (A) Darkness
- (B) lighting
- (C) Lightning
- (D) ventilation

Answer: B

46. _____ Listening means learning through conversation

- (A) Evaluative
- (B) Appreciative
- (C) Dialogic
- (D) Empathetic

Answer: C

47. In _____ Listening the difference between the sounds is identified

- (A) Discriminative
- (B) Comprehension
- (C) Dialogic
- (D) Empathetic

Answer:A

48.The _____ is an exclamation mark

- (A) ?
- (B) .
- (C) ,
- (D) !

Answer:D

49.Evaluative listening is also called _____

- (A) Therapeutic
- (B) Evaluative
- (C) Dialogic
- (D) Impathetic

Answer:A

50.The _____ is the action or description that occur in the sentence

- (A) Predicate
- (B) Subject
- (C) Object
- (D) Complement

Answer:A

51.The _____ speech is also called as reported speech

- (A) Direct
- (B) Indirect
- (C) Indefinite
- (D) Definite

Answer:B