

Solved Journalism & Mass Communication MCQs

Here, you will have some important Solved Journalism & Mass Communication MCQs.

Mass Communication Journalism

MCQs

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Mass Communication Skill Solved MCQs

1. Communication is a non stop_____.

- A. paper programme **B. process** C.
D. plan

2. Communication is a part of _____ skills.

- A. soft** B. hard C.
rough D. short

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

- A. receiver B. driver C.
sender D. cleaner

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

- A. **receiver** B. driver C.
sender D. cleaner

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

- A. **receiver** B. driver C.
sender D. cleaner

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

- A. food bank B. **feedback** C. food
D. back

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

- A. **social** B. physical C. cultural
D. chronological

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

- A. physical B. social C.
chronological D. **cultural**

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

- A. nonsense B. **noise** C. nowhere
D. nobody

10. Environmental barriers are the same as _____ noise.

- A. physiological B. psychological C.
physical D. sociological

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



- A. verbal **B. nonverbal** C. written
D. spoken

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

- A. employer-father **B. employer-employer** C. mother-employer
D. mother-child

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

- A. non verbal** B. verbal C.
letter D. notice

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

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

- A. message B. feedback **C.**
channel D. encoding

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

- A. Five **B. Eight** C. Six
D. Seven

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



18. A _____ way be defined as the name of a person place or thing
- A. Verb **B. Noun** C. Pronoun
D. Adverb
19. According to hoben "communication is the _____ nituchange of thought or idea.
- A. Visual B. Audio **C. Verbal**
D. Written
20. The person who transmits the message is called the _____ or
- A. Sender** B. Gives C. Taker
D. Receiver
21. Proper nouns always begin with _____ letters
- A. Running **B. Capital** C. Small
D. Numerical
22. _____ nouns require capitalization only if they start the sentence or are part of a title
- A. Common** B. Proper C. Abstract
D. Collective
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
24. The nouns which cannot be felt, seen or heard are called _____
- A. Common B. Proper **C. Abstract**
D. Collective
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

26. All communication events have a _____.

- A. Resource **B. Source** C.
Start D. End

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

- A. masculine** B. Feminine C. common
D. Neuter

28. The message may be misinterpreted because of _____

- A. Barriers** B. Distortions C. Distractions
D. Noise

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

- A. Complex B. Competent C.
Complete **D. Compatible**

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

- A. Masculine B. Feminine C. Common
D. Neuter

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

- A. Masculine **B. Feminine** C. Common
D. Neuter

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

- A. Plus B. Minus C. Division
D. Cross



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

- A. Reaction
Refection
- B. Response**
- C.
- D. Reset

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

- A. Reaction**
- B. Response
- C.
- Rejection
- D. Reset

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

- A. ves
- B. es
- C. s
- D. ies**

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

- A. Written
audio
- B. Oral**
- C.
- D. visual

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

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

- A. Definite
- B. Indefinite**
- C. Particular
- D. Specified

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

- A. Acetate film transparent sheet**
- B. Paper
- sheets



C. Polythene sheet
paper

D. Butter

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

A. Adverb

B. Verb

C. Adjective

D. Noun

41. A _____ indicates the action done by the subject

A. Verb

B. Adverb

C. Noun

D. Pronoun

42. A _____ is a word which connects words phrases , clauses or sentences

A. Preposition

B. Conjunction

C. Interjection

D. Verb

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
disclosure

B. Zero

C. Negative disclosure

D.

Progressive disclosure

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

A. Chalk

B. Pencil

C.

Pen

D. Marker

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

A. Darkness

B. lighting

C. Lightning

D. ventilation



46. ____ Listening means learning through conversation
- A. Evaluative B. Appreciative C.
D. Dialogic D. Empathetic
47. In ____ Listening the difference between the sounds is identified
- A. Discriminative** B. Comprehension C. Dialogic
D. Empathetic
48. The ____ is an exclamation mark
- A. ? B. . C. ,
D. !
49. Evaluative listening is also called ____
- A. Therapeutic** B. Evaluative C.
Dialogic D. Impathetic
50. The ____ is the action or description that occur in the sentence
- A. Predicate** B. Subject C. Object
D. Complement
51. The ____ speech is also called as reported speech
- A. Direct **B. Indirect** C. Indefinite
D. Definite
52. A positive statement in a question tag. takes a ____ tag
- A. Negative** B. Positive C. Question
D. Answer
53. Hearing is only an important component of ____
- A. Hearing **B. Listening** C.
Talking D. Speaking



54. In ____ Listening the main intention is to seek certain information which will be appreciated

- A. Empathetic **B. Appreciative** C. Evaluative
D. Dialogic

55. ____ Is an aggressive behavior and will most likely bring a negative response from the speaker.

- A. Interrupting** B. Yawning C. Slapping
D. Dancing

56. It is important to choose the right environment because it will help the listener focus & avoid ____

- A. Attrition **B. Distractions** C.
Disturbances D. Noise

57. Semantic market are the links between two ____

- A. Words B. Phrases C.
Clauses **D. Sentences**

58. ____ Customer not only returns to your organization for a second time but also tells about his satisfaction others.

- A. Unsatisfied B. Impatient **C.**
Satisfied D. Patient

59. Always ____ the customer for calling

- A. Slap B. Reprimand **C.**
Thank D. Never thank

60. The technique of ____ should be mastered to handle displeased customers.

- A. BLAST** B. BLSAT C.
BALST D. None

61. In _____ verb the action passes from the subject an object

- A. **Transitive** B. Un transitive C. Modal
D.Main

62. _____ refers to the time of action

- A. **Tense** B. Transitive C.
Intransitive D. Main verb

63. Reading comprehension means understanding a ____ text.

- A. Oral **B. Written** C.
Usual D. Audio

64. Reading is a _____ process.

- A. Encoding B. Listening C.
Decoding D. Talking

65. While making a slide, the number of words should be limited to a maximum of _____ per slide.

- A. 8 B. 9 C.
10 D. 11

66. A group of related words that contain both a subject and predicate and that functions as part of a sentence is

- A. Sentence B. Phrase C.
Clause D. Compound

67. When we read shorter texts like research papers for specific detailed information we read slowly & with a lot of concentration ,this is called _____ reading.

- A. **Intensive** B. Extensive C.
Detailed D Short

68. Most of our day-to-day reading is done ____
- A. Loudly B. Extensively C.
Intensively **D. Silently**
69. ____ is to relate the content to that previous and future learning of the subject
- A. Review B. Reading C.
Recalling D. All
70. ____ Is nothing but checking whether we have followed the earlier stages promptly and efficiently
- A. Review** B. Reading C. Recalling
D. All
71. Different types of letters used for printing are called ____.
- A. Fonts** B. Fronts C.
Both D. None
72. ____ is a technique that involves changing a text-matter so that it is similar to the main source.
- A. Note - taking **B. Paraphrasing** C.
Summarizing D. Precs writer
73. Effective paraphrasing avoids the risk of ____
- A. Changing B. Noting C. Copying
D. Plagiarism
74. ____ Means linking words and phrases together so that the whole text is clear and readable.
- A. Cohesion** B. Joining C.
Conjunctions D. Junctions



75. In the structure of the business letter what comes first.
- A. Reference Salutation B. Date C.
D. Heading
76. In the writing of an apology letter, concentrate on
- A. Problem Compensation B.
C. Rectification of problem D. Words
77. is the vital part of the letter which to as good as wishing the person.
- A. Salutation** B. Enclosure C. Subject
D. Reference
78. People cannot interact with each other without ____
- A. Communication** B. Transport C.
Voice D. Loudspeaker
79. The language of the report should be ____
- A. Formality Casual **B. Formal** C.
D. Loose
80. A circular or notice may be issued by only ____ designated for the purpose
- A. Peon Typist B. Clerk C.
D. Officer

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