MCQs FY BC Sem I and SY BC Sem III

1 The word communication is derived from the	word 'Communicare'.
Latin	
English	
American	
Indian	
2 The word is derived from the Latin word	'Communicare'.
Community	
Communal	
Communication	
Compliment	
3 The word communication is derived from the Latin wor	rd
Community	
Communal	
Continent	
Communicare	
4 The word communicare means to	
make common	
reserve	
deserve	
commence	
5 Communication begins when the feels a nemind.	eed to share an idea or thought in his
the sender	
the receiver	
the listener	

the decoder
6 is the first component in the process of communication.
The receiver
The decoder
Channel
The sender
7 and are the two important pillars of the process of communication.
Sender and receiver
Encoding and decoding
Receiver and feedback
None of these
8 The process of communication begins with the
Sender
Receiver
Encoding
Decoding
9 is the source of the communication process.
Sender
Receiver
Feedback
Decoding
10 means transferring the ideas into a series of symbols.
Decoding
Encoding
Receiving
Getting
11 While encoding the sender must establish the mutuality of meaning with the

Sender
Source
Receiver
Himself
12 A person who receives the message is called
Sender
Encoder
Receiver
Originator
13 When the receiver converts the words, signs, symbols to get the meaning of the message, it is called
Encoding
Decoding
Both
meeting
14 is the response given by the receiver to the sender.
Encoding
Decoding
Feedback
Message
15 Feedback is the link in the process of communication.
First
Second
Third
Last

16 Communication process is also called communication
Cycle
Car
Both
Meaning
17 Feedback may be positive or
negative
yes
only yes
Only No
18 Signs and were used when language did not exist.
Telephones
Telegrams
Symbols
Letters
19 Message arises in the mind of the
Sender
Receiver
Listener
Community
20 Sender needs a to send out a message.
Medium
Feedback
Vehicle
Fee
21 is a measure of the success of the message communicated.

Encoding
Feedback
Symbols
Decoding
22 Communication between two individuals is called
Interpersonal communication
Intrapersonal communication
International communication
Mass communication
23 Message can make use of both verbal and non-verbal symbols.
True
False
Untrue
None
24 Sender encodes a message while receiver decodes the message.
True
False
Untrue
Reverse Idea
25 Technology enabled communication refers to
E-communication
Offline communication
Postal communication
Easy Communication
26 WWW stands for
World Wide Web
Word Wine Web

World Work Web
Watch With Win
27 E-mail stands for
Election mail
Elected mail
Element mail
Electronic mail
28 'Blog' is a shortened form of the words "".
Weblog
Block
Luck
Black
29 A person who owns or runs a blog or a person who maintains the blog is called a
Blogger
Logger
Blacker
Locker
30 Moodle is an tool.
e-learning
offline
outline
downloding
31 is the acronym for modular object-oriented dynamic learning environment.
Moodle
Doodle
Noodle
Voodle

32 Facebook is an social networking.
Online
Offline
Hardline
Software
33 Headquarter of Facebook is in
United States
India
Africa
Afghanistan
34 Facebook was launched on
February 4, 2004
February 4, 2017
February 4, 2018
February 4, 2022
35 Facebook was launched by
Mark Zuckerberg
Mark Zen
Mark Zenex
Mark Zender
36 In 2014 WhatsApp was acquired by
Facebook
Twitter
Email
Telegram
37 Social media creates communities using a computer.
Virtual

Real
Fact
Fake
38 Types of communication
Formal and Informal
Formal and Official
Informal and Personal
Personal only
39 communication takes place within the line of authority.
Formal
Informal
Personal
Grapevine
40 Vertical communication and horizontal communication are types of communication.
Formal
Informal
Personal
Grapevine
41 Downward communication and upward communication are the parts of communication.
Vertical
Horizontal
Diagonal
Grapevine
42 Downward communication flows from superiors to
Seniors
Boss

Subordinates
Helpers
43 Downward communication is also called as communication.
Downstream
Upstream
Upward
Grapevine
44 Upward communication flows from subordinates to
Juniors
Inferior
Superiors
Friends
45 Upward communication is also called as communication.
Upstream
Downward
Downstream
Consensus
46 Communication between the people of same level in position in an organisation is called
Downward communication
Upward communication
Horizontal communication
Diagonal communication
47 Combination of vertical communication and horizontal communication is known as
Diagonal communication
Chain communication
Cluster communication

Wheel communic	ation
48	communication is also called as consensus.
Diagonal	
Chain	
Cluster	
Wheel	
49	communication is also called as participative management.
Diagonal	
Chain	
Cluster	
Wheel	
50 Grapevine is th	ne communication.
Formal	
Vertical	
Horizontal	
Informal	
51 The informal of authority is called	communication which spreads secretly generally without the knowledge of as
Grapevine commu	unication
Formal	
Vertical	
Horizontal	
52 In gray to another person	rapevine, the information passes from one person to another person and then and so on.
Chain	
Cluster	
Wheel	
Gossip	

53 In grapevine, one person informs to a few selected persons who in turn may pass on the information to other selected persons.
Chain
Cluster
Wheel
Gossip
54 communication cannot be trusted fully.
Vertical
Horizontal
Diagonal
Grapevine
55 The fastest means of communication is
Vertical
Horizontal
Diagonal
Grapevine
56 There are two types of method of communication: Verbal and
Non-verbal
Oral
Written
Spoken
57 Oral and Written are the types of communication.
Non-verbal
Verbal
Body language
Proxemics
58 Communication in which words are used to convey a message is

Non-verbal communication
Silence
Paralanguage
Verbal communication
59 Communication that takes place using spoken words is called
Written communication
Non-verbal communication
Oral communication
Speech
60 There is a problem of retention of lengthy messages in
Written communication
Oral communication
Typed communication
Formal Communication
61 There is a possibility in diversion of subject in
Written communication
Oral communication
Typed communication
None of these
62 A telephonic conversation is an example of
Oral communication
Written communication
Proxemics
None of these
63 A formal meeting is an example of
Oral communication
Written communication

Proxemics
None of these
64 Interview is an example of
Oral communication
Written communication
Proxemics
None of these
65 Newspaper is an example of
Oral communication
Written communication
Proxemics
None of these
66 Question paper is an example of
Oral communication
Written communication
Proxemics
None of these
67 Letters are the examples of
Oral communication
Written communication
Proxemics
None of these
68 Permanent record is a feature of
Oral communication
Written communication
Proxemics
None of these

69	_ is suitable for lengthy messages.
Oral communication	
Written communication	on
Proxemics	
None of these	
70 There is a problem	of instant clarification in
Oral communication	
Written communication	on
Proxemics	
None of these	
71	_ communication is indirect, without words or without verbal messages.
Verbal	
Oral	
Written	
Non-verbal	
72 Body language is a	a form of
Verbal	
Oral	
Written	
Non-verbal	
73 The study of the be	ody movements is called
Kinesics	
Paralanguage	
Proxemics	
Silence	
74 Smiling, frowning examples of	g, widening the eyes, raising the eyebrows, pursing the lips are the

Proxemics
Paralanguage
Dress and grooming
Facial expressions
75 The movements of the body, head, hands, shoulders, arms, legs and feet are termed
Posture
Gesture
Facial expressions
Dress and appearance
76 'Para' in 'paralanguage' means
Oppose
Object
Support
None of these
77 includes tone, stress, accent, pitch and register.
Paralanguage
Proxemics
Kinesics
Silence
78 is the study of space and how we use it in communication.
Paralanguage
Proxemics
Kinesics
Silence
79 American anthropologist Edward Hall has categorised zones of space according to the distance between the communicators.
Four

Fourteen
Twenty-four
Thirty-four
80 Silence is a form of
Verbal
Oral
Written
Non-verbal
81 Auditory signals are the examples of
Verbal
Oral
Written
Non-verbal
82 Visuals are the examples of
Verbal
Oral
Written
Non-verbal
83 Posters are the examples of
Verbal
Oral
Written
Non-verbal
84 Colours are the examples of
Verbal
Oral
Written

Non-verbal
85 Maps, graphs and charts are the examples of
Verbal
Oral
Written
Non-verbal
86 One of the greatest advantages of communication is that it leads to accountability.
Oral
Non-verbal
Written
None of these
87 means the manner in which one conducts oneself within the office environment among people.
Office etiquette
Handshake etiquette
Phone etiquette
None of these
88 Internet etiquette is also known as
Netiquette
Webiquette
Tweetiquette
Instaquette
89 is a set of corporate values and codes of principles, which may be written or unwritten, by which a company evaluates its actions and business related decisions.
Business ethics
Communication
Gestures

Grooming
90 create customer loyalty and maximise profit.
Business ethics
Malpractices
Unethical behaviour
None of these
91 create goodwill in the market.
Business ethics
Malpractice
Unethical practices
None of these
92 help to create healthy competition in the market.
Business ethics
Malpractices
Unethical practices
None of these
93 is a term used to refer to ethical cases related to computers and computer networks.
Computer ethics
Malpractices
Unethical practices
None of these
94 CSR stands for
Corporate Special Reservation
Corporate Situational Rest
Corporate Saturday Rest
Corporate Social Responsibility

95 is	s a result of self-discipline	, inner trust, and a decision to be relentlessly honest
in all situations.		
Exercise		
Integrity		
Work		
None of these		
96 is	s a physical barrier to com	munication
Noise		
Register		
Closed mind		
Jargon		
97 are	physical barriers to comm	unication.
Time and distan	ice	
Register		
Closed mind		
Jargon		
98 b		ences in meaning attached to words or signs used in
Semantic		
Physical		
Social		
Psychological		
99 Misinterpreta	ation of words is a	barrier.
Physical		
Language		
Social		
Psychological		
100 Faulty trans	elation is a	harrier

Physical
Language
Social
Psychological
101 refers to specialised or technical language which is limited to a group of persons doing the same work or profession.
Jargon
Marathi
English
Hindi
102 Multiplicity of meaning is a barrier.
Physical
Language
Social
Psychological
103 Different views of time is a barrier.
Physical
Language
Socio-cultural
Psychological
104 Different views of space is a barrier.
Physical
Language
Socio-cultural
Psychological
105 Different perceptions is a barrier.
Physical

Language
Socio-cultural
Psychological
106 Closed mind is a barrier.
Physical
Language
Socio-cultural
Psychological
107 Wrong assumption is a barrier.
Physical
Language
Socio-cultural
Psychological
108 Resistance to change is a barrier.
Physical
Language
Socio-cultural
Psychological
109 A barrier refers to
An iron rod
An obstacle
A bar carrier
A gymnast
110 Self-image is
Image of the self in our mind
Image of the self in other's mind
Imagination

Magical image
111 Ego is created due to
Physical barrier
Language barrier
Socio-cultural barrier
Psychological barrier
112 Incorrect usage of words is due to
Physical barrier
Language barrier
Socio-cultural barrier
Psychological barrier
113 Semantic barrier is also called
Physical barrier
Language barrier
All of these
None of these
114 Personal attitude and opinion can act as barrier to communication.
Psychological
Socio-cultural
Physical
Semantic
115 is a natural and effortless activity.
Hearing
Listening
Writing
Typing
116 is a conscious effort by the receiver to perceive and understand the message.

Hearing
Listening
Writing
Typing
117 is a conscious, positive act requiring will power.
Hearing
Listening
Writing
Typing
118 Dislike of the speaker is an obstacle in effective
Hearing
Listening
Writing
Typing
119 Preconceived notion about the subject or topic is an obstacle in effective
Hearing
Listening
Walking
Running
120 Effective speakers for a moment before an important point.
Pause
Smile
Frown
Scream
121 Listening is a effort by the receiver.
Unconscious
Conscious

Universal
Passive
122 is undesirable when a speaker is talking.
Silence
Distraction
Attentiveness
Feedback
123 Listening with eyes closed is
Intellectual listening
Fake listening
Marginal listening
None of these
124 Letter head or sender's address is a part of a business letter.
Compulsory
Optional
Unimportant
Unwanted
125 contains the name and postal address of the organisation, e-mail, web-site telephone number, fax number and logo of the business.
Letterhead
Salutation
Complimentary close
Subject line
126 line has the day, month and year.
Dateline
Subject line
Salutation

Complimentary close
127 Date is a part of a business letter.
Compulsory
Optional
Unimportant
Unwanted
128 The line is necessary for future reference and legal validity.
Date
Subject
Salutation
Complimentary close
129 Receiver's address is also called
Inside address
Sender's address
Writer's address
All of these
130 Receiver's address is a part of a business letter.
Compulsory
Optional
Unimportant
Unwanted
131 is the greeting to the receiver.
Salutation
Date
Reference
None of these
is a polite way to end or say good bye.

Salutation
Date
Reference
Complimentary close
133 Every business letter must contain the of the sender.
Photo
Video
Audio
Signature
134 has legal validity in the business letter.
Subject
Salutation
Signature
Complimentary close
reveals the identity of the sender of the letter.
Subject
Signature
Reference
Postscript
136 If a person is signing on behalf of someone, then should be used before the signature.
Into
То
In
For
137 indicates letter number and department from where the letter is being sent and the year.
Reference number

Subject
Salutation
Dear sir/madam
138 Any document if sent with the letter has to be mentioned under the title
Enclosure
Date
Salutation
All of these
139 P. S. in letter stands for
Post Script
Past Simple
Present Sender
Perfect Seen
140 Post Script is an part of a letter.
Optional
Compulsory
Basic
All of these
141 must be avoided as it shows carelessness of the writer.
Signature
Salutation
Date
Post script
142 When the letter is dictated by one person and typed by another, then this notation is used
Identification line
Subject line
Date line

All of these		
143 Every part	of the letter begins from the left hand margin in	
Full block form	at	
Semi-block for	mat	
Modified block format		
None of these		
144	is one of the seven C's of letter writing.	
Completeness		
Continuous		
Compulsory		
Campus		
145	is one of the seven C's of letter writing.	
Conciseness		
Continuous		
Compulsory		
Campus		
146	is one of the seven C's of letter writing.	
Consideration		
Continuous		
Compulsory		
Campus		
147	is one of the seven C's of letter writing.	
Concreteness		
Continuous		
Compulsory		
Campus		
148	is one of the seven C's of letter writing.	

Clarity
Continuous
Compulsory
Campus
is one of the seven C's of letter writing.
Courtesy
Continuous
Compulsory
Campus
150 is one of the seven C's of letter writing.
Correctness
Continuous
Compulsory
Campus
151 is a style of writing that places the writer in the reader's position, allowing a clear view of the situation from the reader's standpoint.
She Attitude
He Attitude
They Attitude
You Attitude
announces purpose of the letter.
Subject line
Salutation
Complimentary close
Date
153 SOP stands for
Statement of Purpose

Sample of Paper
Simple of Person
Six of Present
154 You have to submit along with your application.
Statement of Purpose
Sample of Paper
Simple of Person
Six of Present
155 When a letter of application is written in reply to an advertisement, it is called
Solicited letter
Unsolicited letter
Post letter
None of these
156 CV stands for
Curriculum Vitae
Course Verification
Code Validity
Cancelled Visit
157 A letter is a letter which expresses the personal opinion of a referee.
Recommendation
Complaint
Termination
None of these
158 letter appreciates employee professionalism.
Appreciation
Complaint
Termination

None of these
159 A resume is accompanied by letter.
Appointment
Covering
Complaint
None of these
160 When a receiver receives a message and then sends a meaningful feedback to the sender, there is a way communication.
One
Two
Three
Four
161 A is a group of related sentences that elaborate, analyse and illustrate a short subject and essentially deals with one idea.
Paragraph
Book
Register
Notebook
162 is a characteristic of a paragraph.
Unity
Diversion
Digression
None of these
163 is a characteristic of a paragraph.
Coherence
Cooperation
Operation
Compulsory

means the sentences should be arranged in a logical manner and should follow
a definite plan for development.
Coherence
Cooperation
Operation
Compulsory