

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓↑	Question ↓↑	A ↓↑	B ↓↑	C ↓↑	D ↓↑	Answer ↓↑	Remark ↓↑
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Man's ability to feel and empathize with others makes it possible for him/her to behave <input type="text"/>	Harmoniously					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Theory states that it is the result or consequence of actions that determine the rightness or wrongness of such action	Teleological					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Teleological theory of ethics is also called <input type="text"/>	Consequentialism					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to <input type="text"/> _, an action is justified if the intentions of the doer are good, regardless of the consequences that ensue from the action	Emmanuel Kant					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	As a reporter, some of your morally correct principles and standards could be compromised in certain circumstances. This is the position of <input type="text"/>	Situational ethics					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Absolutist theory of ethics is based on the <input type="text"/> _of ethics	Absolutism					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An action is either good or bad depending on the context in which it was made. This is the position of <input type="text"/>	Relativist theory					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Objectivist theory holds that ethics is <input type="text"/> rather than emotional	Rational					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	With regards to the ethics of news writing and reporting, the <input type="text"/> journalist acts according to his/her whims and caprices	Antinomian					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Antinomian theory is closely related to <input type="text"/>	Subjectivist ethical theory					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The abuse of freedom by the press in the 20th Century led to the calls for a <input type="text"/>	Responsible press					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Journalistic ethics is ultimately concerned with <input type="text"/> for journalistic actions	Moral principles					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Journalistic ethics as a branch of philosophy helps journalists' in determining what is <input type="text"/>	Publishable					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> theory believes that the press have certain obligations to society which must be accepted and fulfilled	Social Responsibility					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The excesses of <input type="text"/> necessitated the need for the society to demand a high moral standard from journalists	The Libertarian theory					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Journalistic professional ethical norms first began to be codified in <input type="text"/>	Early 1920s					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The International principles of Professional Ethics in journalism emerged in <input type="text"/>	1983					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first code of ethics for journalists in Nigeria was established in <input type="text"/>	1979					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Umbrella Code for journalists in Nigeria is <input type="text"/>	Nigeria Press Organization	NPO				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first code of ethics for journalists in Nigeria was established in <input type="text"/>	1979						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> codes reflect an organization's commitment to certain standards of conduct	Institutional codes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the body expected to interpret the code while acting as a judicator when any of the provisions of the code is breached	Nigerian Press Council	(NPC)					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Generally, abbreviations should be used in broadcast copy. True or False? <input type="text"/>	False						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> helps stories move in a smooth, logical order from field to the next	Transitions						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first and last keepers in the news gathering business are reporter and <input type="text"/> respectively	Editor						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Reporters' area of specialization is often called <input type="text"/>	Beat						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Reporters who cover specialized beats in both the print and electronic media have the same functions. True or False? <input type="text"/>	True						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cut line is also called <input type="text"/>	Caption						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> naturally makes the first decision on what constitutes news	Reporter						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A beat reporter could be regarded as a <input type="text"/>	Specialist						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most used lead in Nigerian national newspapers is <input type="text"/>	Summary lead						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Specialist reporters could also be regarded as <input type="text"/>	Bureau Chiefs						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Special reporter could be assigned to report crime, sport or business. True or false? <input type="text"/>	True						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Objectivist theory holds that ethics is <input type="text"/> rather than emotional	Rational						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Surveillance of the environment has to do with <input type="text"/>	Information gathering and distribution						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Transmission of the social heritage from one generation to the next is <input type="text"/>	Socialization						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> lead is almost like a headline. It is usually a short sentence but if deployed effectively, can have great effect.	Bullet						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Inverted Pyramid Format of writing means the story begins with <input type="text"/>	The climax						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Embargoed news materials are termed HFR. This means <input type="text"/>	Hold for Release						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A broadcast to a station to be recorded or sent to another station or other stations is called <input type="text"/>	A feed						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The name of the city or town and date, which are placed at the beginning of stories that do not have local origin is called <input type="text"/>	Dateline						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All radio and television scripts beside commercials is called <input type="text"/>	Continuity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A radio spectrum frequency assigned to a radio or television station(s) is called <input type="text"/>	Channel						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cut line is also called <input type="text"/>	Caption						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The standard radio broadcasting - AM means <input type="text"/>	Amplitude Moderation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Information that may be used by a reporter on his/her own responsibility and cannot be attributed even to a "reliable source" is called <input type="text"/>	Background						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A telephone conversation or interview recorded for later playback on air is called <input type="text"/>	Beeper						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The instrument most professions, including the media profession uses to regulate the professional conduct of their members is codified as <input type="text"/>	Ethics						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> attributes of a journalist requires that he/she develops the ability to be impartial, impersonal and dispassionate	Objectivity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Programmes broadcast seven days a week at the same time is called <input type="text"/>	Across the board						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A reporter who has a natural instinct for news, could easily identify news, is said to have <input type="text"/>	A nose for news						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Journalism is sometimes metaphorically regarded as <input type="text"/> in a hurry	History						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Reporters' area of specialization or coverage is journalistically referred to as <input type="text"/>	Beat						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Because the reporter helps chronicle events as they happen, he/she is fondly regarded as <input type="text"/>	Unknown historian						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	From the perspective of Lasswell and Wright (1948), when the press collects and distributes information, it is engaging in <input type="text"/>	Surveillance of the environment						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The media function that concerns interpretation and analysis is regarded by Lasswell & Wright as <input type="text"/>	Correlation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the main theme of the story which provides the spine of the story.	The newspoint						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When events that depart from everyday experiences make news, it is because of the <input type="text"/> involved.	Oddity or unusual						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> involves crediting a story to a source.	Attribution						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> theory consists mainly of guidelines, techniques, traditions and conventions that guide the work of media production	Working theory						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The former Editor of The Times, Herold Evans, says News is <input type="text"/>	People						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Theory states that it is the result or consequence of actions that determine the rightness or wrongness of such action	Teleological						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The four theories of the press could also be aptly describes as <input type="text"/>	Normative						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> theory calls for decentralization and localization of mass media structures and control in order to ensure community participation in media activities	Democratic-Participant media theory						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If your job is to make inquiries rather than attend a function, the _____ section of the library should be your first port of call	Cuttings						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The four theories of the press is associated with Siebert, Peterson and _____	Schramm						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The head of the newsroom operations is _____	News Editor						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the Newsroom, the head holds his/her regular briefings over the _____	News desk						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	VDU screens means _____	Visual Display Unit						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Restore the cancelled version written in a copy is designated as _____	stet						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Information given to a reporter in complete confidence and should not be printed under any circumstances is called _____	Off-the-record						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word(s) placed on a copy to designate the story is called _____	Slug						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Newspaper library, where published stories, photographs and resource materials are stored for reference purposes is called _____	Morgue						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The heading on the editorial page that gives information about the Newspaper is called _____	The masthead	Masthead					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a radio or TV station, the schedule of broadcasting is called _____	A log	Log					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Man's ability to feel and empathize with others makes it possible for him/her to behave _____	Harmoniously	Harmoniously	Morally	Religiously	A		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____ Theory states that it is the result or consequence of actions that determine the rightness or wrongness of such action	Teleological	Dominant	Deontological	Radical moralist	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Teleological theory of ethics is also called _____	Homonology	Consequentialism	Absolutism	Cynicism	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to _____, an action is justified if the intentions of the doer are good, regardless of the consequences that ensue from the action	Socrates	Merrill	Aristotle	Emmanuel Kant	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	As a reporter, some of your morally correct principles and standards could be compromised in certain circumstances. This is the position of _____	Teleological theory	Deontological theory	Consequentialism	Situational ethics	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Absolutist theory of ethics is based on the _____ of ethics	Relativism	Universality	Context	Absolutism	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An action is either good or bad depending on the context in which it was made. This is the position of _____	Situational ethics	Teleological theory	Relativist theory	Dominant theory	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Objectivist theory holds that ethics is _____ rather than emotional	Rational	Objective	Moral	Subjective	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	With regards to the ethics of news writing and reporting, the _____ journalist acts according to his/her whims and caprices	Lazy	Objective	Antinomian	Situation	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Antinomian theory is closely related to _____	Situational ethical theory	Subjectivist ethical theory	Objectivist ethical theory	Antinomian ethical theory	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The abuse of freedom by the press in the 20th Century led to the calls for a _____	Responsible press	Objective press	Free press	Dedicated press	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Journalistic ethics is ultimately concerned with _____ for journalistic actions	Objective principles	Journalism values	Moral principles	Journalism principles	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Journalistic ethics as a branch of philosophy helps journalists' in determining what is _____	Appropriate to do	Right to do	Moral to do	Objective to do	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ theory believes that the press have certain obligations to society which must be accepted and fulfilled	Libertarian	Democratic Participant	Social Responsibility	Social Responsibility	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The excesses of ____ necessitated the need for the society to demand a high moral standard from journalists	Social Responsibility	The Libertarian theory	Freedom of the press	The first Amendment of US Constitution	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Journalistic professional ethical norms first began to be codified in ____	1920	Late 1920s	Early 1920s	Mid – 1920s	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The International principles of Professional Ethics in journalism emerged in	1987	1980	1983	1985	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of this is not a principle of the International Code of Ethics for journalists	People's right to know	The journalist's professional integrity	The journalists right to freedom	Respect for public interest	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Umbrella Code for journalists in Nigeria is ____	Nigerian Union of Journalists	Nigeria Press Organization	National Broadcasting Code	Nigerian Press Council	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first code of ethics for journalists in Nigeria was established in ____	1970	1980	1979	1973	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____ codes reflect an organization's commitment to certain standards of conduct	Institutional codes	Organizational codes	Company codes (Laws)	Institutional regulations	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____ is the body expected to interpret the code while acting as a judicator when any of the provisions of the code is breached	Nigerian Union of Journalists (NUJ)	Nigerian Press Organization (NPO)	Nigerian Institute of Journalism (NIJ)	Nigerian Press Council (NPC)	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these provisions is not contained in the codes for Nigerian Journalists	Privacy	Editorial Independence	Children and minor	Right to union and association	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Between 1979 and 1983, many journalists sold their souls and craft to the highest political bidder or indeed to anyone who puts up the bid. This is a vivid picture of an _____ ethical crisis	Pressure	White envelop	Sycophancy	Moonlighting	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Reporter must write and shape the writing to the following except	The Listener	The Reader	The viewer	The browser	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The function of the press does not include	To inform	To instruct	To merchandise	To invade people's privacy	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Attribute of a reporter does not include	Nose for news	Inability to establish contact	Speed & Accuracy	Objectivity	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	VDU refers to	Vision Display Unit	Volatile Display Unity	Visual Display Unit	Video Display Unit	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Materials meant for a newspaper story are still referred to as	Story line	Copy	Line up	Script	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The heart of news gathering operation is the	Control Room	The Studio	The Editor's desk	The Newsroom	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which regulatory body's code of conduct reads thus, "in obtaining news or pictures, reporters and press photographers should do nothing that will cause pain or humiliation to innocent, bereaved or otherwise distressed persons"	NIPAN	NPE	NUJ	NPO	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The well known four theories of the press include all except	Authoritarian	Libertarian	Development media theory	Soviet-communist theory	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The authoritarian theory dates back to the	16th	17th	18th	15th	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Soviet-communist media theory was prevalent in	Developing African natives like Nigeria, Ghana	Developing western nation like North America	Asian countries like Russia, China	Western capitalist nations like USA	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Referring to the press as the "Fourth Estate" of the realm became common in the	17th century	16th century	18th century	19th century	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A good constitutional representation of the libertarian press is found in the	Amended Nigerian Constitution	Amended EU Constitution	Amended American Constitution	AU constitution	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The media theory that calls for grassroots participation in the control of the media is the	Development media theory	Libertarian media theory	Social responsibility media theory	Democratic-participant media theory	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A Cub refers to	A middle aged reporter	A beginning reporter	An old time reporter	A veteran	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Add means:	Additional sport to be added to a script	Additional entertainment to be used to make the bulletin	Additional news to be added to a news story	Additional script left over	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Continuity means	All Radio and TV script besides commercial	All newspaper commercial script	All commercial script	It features newspaper script	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All Radio and TV script besides commercial refers to	All commercial script	scripting	continuity	All Radio script	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Dateline refers to	The Date of an event	The beginning of stories not of local origin	The name of the city and date which are placed at the end of stories not local origin	The name of city and date which are placed at the beginning of stories not of local origin	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Credit line means	The story with leftover facts	The line indicating the source of a story	Debtor line	A slot meant strictly for business creditor	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mast head:	The newspaper logo	The newspaper slogan	The Newspaper address	The Newspaper channel	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	HFR refers to	Hide for Relieve	Hide for Release	Hope for Release	Hold for release	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Determinants of news include all except @	Proximity	Timelines	Development	Prominence	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Morgue is	The Newspaper editing suite	The newsroom where paper are kept	The newspaper library where published stories, photographs and resource materials are stored for reference	The newspaper library where only unpublished stories, photograph and resource materials are stored for reference	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	SOF means	Sound OFF	Slide of film	Sound on film with pix	Sound on film recorded simultaneously without the pix	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following abbreviation except one are allowed in a broadcast	UN	FBI	MR	\$	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are not types of lead except	Answer lead	Introduction Lead	Multiple Element Lead	Indirect lead	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A lead provides answer to all except	What, who and where	When, why and with	How, what and when	When who and where	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The 5 key principles of radio programme include all except	It is spoken	It is immediate	It is many to one person	It is sound only	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which date is appropriate for Broadcast copy	First of 09/09	08/09/2009 00:00:00	August 1st 09	October 1st	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	CAR refers to	Computer Accelerated Reporting	Computer Assisted Reporting	Communication Association Reporting	Communication Assisted Reporting	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The practice of working as a Journalist for a Newspaper and at the same time a Press Secretary to a Governor amounts to	Self-Sponsorship	Moonlighting	Sensationalism	Advertorial	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Law of Defamation applies to	Only newspapers	To all internet publication	To only broadcast copies	To all media of communication	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A situation whereby a journalist believes that writing or publishing certain stories would be offensive to his or her employer is known	Advertorial	Moonlighting	Sensationalism	Self Censorship	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When a newspaper or any other mass medium presents news in a way designed to arouse a quick and excited reaction, this is amounts to	Sensationalism	Advertorial	Moonlight	Self sponsorship	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Writing news stories from tips gotten from cocktail parties could be regarded as	Party Journalism	Sensationalism	Gipsy Reporting	Cocktail Journalism	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The media function that concerns interpretation and analysis is regarded by Lasswell & Wright as	Correlation	Supervision	Information	Education	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Because reporters are able to recount events and happenings in a society per time, they are often referred to as	Statisticians	unknown historians	Key personality	Specialist professional	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Quotations give a sense that readers have talked directly with the sources.	True	False	Not Sure	All of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Reporters' area of specialization is often called ____	Domain	Speciality	Bureau	Beat	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Reporters who cover specialized beats in both the print and electronic media have the same functions	True	False	Not Sure	All of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Reporters primarily write for the following reasons ____	To suit the needs of Editorial Board and the Owner/Proprietor	To suit the needs of Government for information	To suit the needs of readers, listeners and viewers	All of the Above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Reporters discover and publish information that is based on rumour and speculation.	True	False	Not Sure	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A beat reporter could be regarded as a_____	Cub	Specialist	Line	All of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Every reporter must have an area of specialization in media organization	True	False	Not Sure	All of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Specialist reporters could also be regarded as_____	Correspondents	Bureau Chiefs	Bureau Reporters	All of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Special reporter could be assigned to report_____	Crime	Sports	Business	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When your sources are anonymous, your readers congratulate you for upholding the confidentiality of sources.	True	False	Not Sure	None of the above	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Surveillance of the environment has to do with_____	Information gathering and distribution	Transmission of cultural heritage	Correlation of different parts of society	All of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Transmission of the social heritage from one generation to the next is_____	Entertaining	Transmitting	Socialization	Correlation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A reporter could function without ethical issues but cannot function without legal issues	True	False	Not Sure	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The functions of print media reporters and editors are the same with that of electronic media reporters and editors.	True	False	Not Sure	None of the above	B	eExam

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