

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic assumption of the normative theories is <input type="text"/>	The press always take on the colouration of the social and political structures within which it operates					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the democratic participant media system individuals and minorities have right of <input type="text"/> to the media	access					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	"Anything about the world which strikes us as odd or otherwise in need of explanation" is an example of theories solving <input type="text"/> problem	Empirical					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The social responsibility press theory came into existence in <input type="text"/>	20th century					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The decoder of message in communication process sometimes perform the same role as the <input type="text"/>	Receiver					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	'The medium is the message' is the postulation of McLuhan (1964). It is now associated with and is an underlying principle of <input type="text"/> theory	Medium theory					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Communication gives life meaning, it comes and ends with a person's life. This means that communication is <input type="text"/>	Continuous					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A love letter from a friend is so thrilling that you read and do not understand parts of the message as result of overwhelming joy. This an example of <input type="text"/> barrier to communication	Emotional						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Anything that interferes the process of communication or distorts the original meaning of communication intent is called <input type="text"/>	Noise						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The libertarian media system arose in reaction to harsh nature of <input type="text"/>	Authoritarian theory						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The relationship between the media and the government under the authoritarian media system is the <input type="text"/>	Top-down approach						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Communication through body movement is <input type="text"/>	Kinesis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The mass media are more likely to <input type="text"/> existing attitudes and lifestyles of members of the audience, than change them	Reinforce						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The mass media are more likely to <input type="text"/> existing attitudes and lifestyles of members of the audience, than change them	Reinforce						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Anonymity of the mass media audience means <input type="text"/>	Members of the mass communication audience generally are not known to one another						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An objective evaluation of identified data is <input type="text"/>	Analysis						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The media serve as watchman for societies. This media role is otherwise referred to as <input type="text"/>	Surveillance						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cell phones can be classified under <input type="text"/> type of media	Electronic media						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In mass communication, communication is mostly one way. TRUE OR FALSE <input type="text"/>	True						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The definition of mass communication as the spreading of a message to an extended mass audience through rapid means of reproduction and distribution at a relatively inexpensive cost to the customer is associated with <input type="text"/>	Barker (1981)						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	President Buhari yesterday received a letter from US president-elect, Donald Trump pledging support of America to Nigeria. Their exchange of letters exemplifies <input type="text"/>	International communication						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The often most controversial aspect of communication is the <input type="text"/>	Effects						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Communication process is an ADDITIVE process because <input type="text"/>	One thing leads to the other						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Communication effects can be permanent or <input type="text"/> immediate, delayed or <input type="text"/>	Transient , intermittent						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An objective evaluation of identified data is <input type="text"/>	Analysis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic assumption of the normative theories is <input type="text"/>	The press always take on the colouration of the social and political structures within which it operates						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	'The medium is the message' is the postulation of McLuhan (1964). It is now associated with and is an underlying principle of <input type="text"/> theory	Medium theory						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Theory guides and simulates research, while research <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> theory	Tests, stimulates						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Research and theory are closely related through <input type="text"/>	Scientific method						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A good theory should be able to generate new hypotheses which will expand the horizon of knowledge explains <input type="text"/> attribute of theory	Heuristic provocativeness						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A theory is a statement that purports to account for or characterize some phenomena is associated with <input type="text"/>	Kurt Lewin						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	"Anything about the world which strikes us as odd or otherwise in need of explanation" is an example of theories solving <input type="text"/> problem	Empirical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The dependency theory was originally proposed by <input type="text"/>	Sandra Ball-Rokeach and Melvin DeFleur 1976						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	People seek out and remember information that provides cognitive support for their pre-existing attitudes is the notion underlying <input type="text"/> theory	Reinforcement theory						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Framing and priming theories are good examples <input type="text"/> theories	Cumulative effects theories						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a veritable process of social influence by which a nation imposes on other countries its set of beliefs, values, knowledge and behavioural norms as well as its overall lifestyle	Cultural imperialism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> theory focuses on the Western media domination of global mass communication	Cultural imperialism theory					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The hypodermic needle theory is also known as <input type="text"/>	Bullet theory					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Hypodermic Needle theory states that mass media <input type="text"/>	Had a direct immediate and powerful effect on its audience					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The exponents of authoritarian theory are Hegel <input type="text"/> ,	Hobbes, Machiavelli					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The social responsibility media theory is an out-growth of libertarian tradition , which tries to reconcile media independence with <input type="text"/> to the societies	Obligation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The last two press theories espoused by the developing are <input type="text"/> ,	Development media theory, democratic participant theory					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	"There is nothing as practical as a good theory." This statement is credited to <input type="text"/> and which year <input type="text"/>	Kurt Lewin, 1958					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Bernard Cohen (1994) proposes that the central function of theory is to <input type="text"/>	Solve problems					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In communication process <input type="text"/> invariably controls communication	The source						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Both source and receiver are purposive communicators because both of them have some <input type="text"/>	Intensions						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Communication theories try to <input type="text"/> what happens in communication process	Explain						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are the signs and symbols that give expression to content	codes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	" Says what" in Lasswell's paradigm refers to <input type="text"/>	The message						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of communication in which information flows from UPPER level of management to the LOWER level is known as <input type="text"/>	Downward communication						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Bran G. Wilson divided barriers to effective communication into <input type="text"/> parts	FOUR (4)						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Communication is complex. This implies that communication is <input type="text"/>	Occurs in many forms and at different levels						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Communication is dynamic. This means Communication is evolving, it improves with time and <input type="text"/>	experience and age						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The codes used to package information, the content and the treatment of such information refers to <input type="text"/>	The message						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Communication is said to be complete when <input type="text"/>	There is feedback from the receiver						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>"The process of exchanging mutually understood symbols" is the definition of communication according to</p> <input type="text"/>	Steinfatt						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>A breakdown in communication as a result of message not being adapted to its receiver is</p> <input type="text"/>	Insensitivity to receiver						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>The period in time in which focus was based on the idea that mass media have corrupting influences that undermine the social order that 'average' people are defenceless against influence of mass media is</p> <input type="text"/>	The era of mass society						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>"There is nothing as practical as a good theory." This statement is associated with</p> <input type="text"/>	Kurt Lewin 1958						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>In which media system is the press regarded as the 'fourth estate of the realm'</p> <input type="text"/>	The soviet communist system						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>Henri Tajfel and John Turner in 1970s and 1980s developed</p> <input type="text"/> <p>behavioural theory</p>	Social identity theory						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>Cognitive Dissonance Theory and social identity theory are good examples of</p> <input type="text"/> <p>theories</p>	Behavioural theories						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>The first proponents of the media richness theory were made by</p> <input type="text"/> <p>in</p> <input type="text"/>	Daft and Lengel, 1984						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>McLuhan views every new form of 'media innovation' to be an extension of some</p> <input type="text"/>	Human faculty						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The medium is the message' is the postulation of McLuhan (1964). It is now associated with and is an underlying principle of <input type="text"/> theory	Medium theory						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> theory views the mass media as the 'mirror' of the society	Reflective projective theory						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic assumption of the play theory is <input type="text"/>	That people are divided into work and play						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Three examples of SENSE THEORIES are Medium theory <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>	Reflective projective theory, Play theory						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Presupposes that television shapes concepts of social reality	Cultural theory						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Innovation decisions as a five process according to Rogers include knowledge, persuasion, decision, confirmation and <input type="text"/>	Implementation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Gratification theory is an example of <input type="text"/> theories	Media effect theory						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The diffusion of innovation theory is otherwise called <input type="text"/>	Multiple Step Flow Theory						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Katz, Blumler and Gurevitch summaries the uses and gratification theory in <input type="text"/> component models	Five (5)						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Theory presupposes that audience members actively seek out the mass media to satisfy individual needs	Uses and gratification						eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic assumption of the normative theories is <input type="text"/>	The press always take on the colouration of the social and political structures within which it operates						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ model of communication finds relevance in the believe that the mass media have the capacity to influence people's thought, behaviour and action	Powerful effect	Agenda setting	Attitude and behavioural	A &C	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The period in time in which focus was based on the idea that mass media have corrupting influences that undermine the social order that 'average' people are defenceless against influence of mass media is _____	The era of mass society	The era of limited effect theory	The era of scientific perspective	The era of cultural theory	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The use of eye contact in discussion is _____	Haptics	Occulesics	Proxemics	Eye communication	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The long-term effect of communication on the audience is _____	Delayed effect	Permanent effect	Intermittent effect	Social effect	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The decoder of message in communication process sometimes perform the same role as the _____	Receiver	transmitter	sources	All of the options	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A psychographic study undertakes the study of all but one item in the list _____	Aspirations	Needs	Individual differences	Backgrounds	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are what a researcher can research on under media analysis except _____	The kinds of media communications that exists	Characteristics of the media	How media organisations operate	The role of government in mass media function	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Gratification theory is an example of _____ theories	Audience theory	Media effect theory	Normative press theory	All of the above	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Schiller (1976), the second weave of modernization theory is a part of critical theory that was popular in the _____ and _____	1960s, 1940s	1950s, 1930s	1970s, 1980s	1990s, 2000	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ explains the changing ways of communication and media use in traditional and modern societies	Modernization theory	Media dependence theory	Media change theory	None of the options	A		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The collective impact of mass media contents on individual members of the society together defines the development of society_____	True	False	False to some extent	True some ways	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following countries practice the soviet communist media system except_____	China	North Korea	India	Cuba	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Libertarian media theory in _____in the _____ century	Europe, 15th century	England, 17th century	Canada ,18th century	Africa, 19th century	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Authoritarian system controls the media through the following means_____	Repressive laws and decrees	Heavy taxation	Subtle influence on the content of media organisations	Direct appointment of media workers	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Democratic participant and the Development media theories were adopted by _____	Dennis McQuail	UNESCO	Developing countries	The developed nations	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The original four press theories include all but one in the list_____	Democratic participant theory	Soviet theory	Authoritarian theory	Libertarian theory	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Nigeria media system operates _____ type of normative theory of the press	Authoritarian media theory	Some combination of the theories	Social responsibility theory	Libertarian media theory	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The mass information society was based on all the following assumptions except_____	The media are dangerous and powerful	Average people can be powerfully influenced by media	Modern mass media isolated ordinary people from socio-cultural institutions	The media can build or destroy the society	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The period in time in which focus was based on the idea that mass media have corrupting influences that undermine the social order that 'average' people are defenceless against influence of mass media is _____	The era of mass society	The era of limited effect theory	The era of scientific perspective	The era of cultural theory	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The selective theory of media effect include all but one of these_____	Selective attention	Selective retention	Selective memory	Selective perception	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ theory of the media views that individual audience as capable of either to accept or reject mass media messages or information	Dissonance theory	Selective effect theory	Individual difference theory	Selective perception theory	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Anonymity of the mass media audience means _____	Members of the mass communication audience generally are not known to one another	The communicator knows only few of the audience	The communicator knows only few of the audience	All of the options	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are characteristics of mass communication audience except _____	Active audience	Scattered audience	Passive audience	Anonymous audience	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ model of communication finds relevance in the believe that the mass media have the capacity to influence people's thought, behaviour and action	Powerful effect	Agenda setting	Attitude and behavioural	A & C	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An objective evaluation of identified data is _____	Testing	Reporting	Analysis	Generalisation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first stage in the formulation of theory is _____	operationalization	Conceptualization	Generalisation	Observation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Theory guilds and simulates research, while research _____ and _____ theory	Disproves, disowns	Supports, directs	Tests, stimulates	Keeps, sustains	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Research and theory are closely related through _____	Evidence	Scientific method	Meaning	All of the options	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All except one in list is not an approach to the study of mass communication theory	Media effects	Information distribution	Influence media on practitioners	Impact of messages	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"There is nothing as practical as a good theory." This statement is associated with _____	Okenwa, 2002	Kurt Lewin, 1958	Osgood, 1979	Kerlinger, 1964	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Okenwa (2002) explains that communication theories have the following natures _____	No theory is totally independent	No theory is not acceptable in communication	No theory presents a complete picture of the realities in communication situations	No theory is an end in itself	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Phenomenon simply put is _____	An activity	A thing	An event	An element of theory	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Communication scholars often use theory to confront applied issues such as _____	Save government policies and actions	How to improve the provision of health care	How to spread development in the society	None of the options	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Theories can be used to address these type of problems except one_____	Practical	Social	conceptual	Empirical	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Bernard Cohen (1994) proposes that the central function of theory is to _____	Assist in mass communication	Solve problems	Create and solve problems	All of the option	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"Anything about the world which strikes us as odd or otherwise in need of explanation" is an example of theories solving _____ problem	Conceptual	Empirical	Social	practical	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Theories perform all but one of these functions _____	Provide a systematic way of viewing random or chaotic experiences	Enable us distinguish among phenomena	Gives a structure with which to look at the experiences	Allows to impose order on naturally unordered experiences	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A good theory should be able to generate new hypotheses which will expand the horizon of knowledge explains _____ attribute of theory	Heuristic provocativeness	Parsimony	Predictive power	Explanatory power	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A good theory should have the following attributes except_____	Systematic approach	Heuristic provocativeness	Internal consistence	Durability	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A theory is a statement that purports to account for or characterize some phenomena is associated with _____	Barnum, 1990	Floarin, 2005	Marx, 1976	Homans, 1964	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are criticisms against the media of mass communication except_____	Conceal more than they reveal	Damage cultural and family traditions	Tend to mislead people	Disrespect to the laws of the land	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	With the help of the mass media, a child soon learns the norms, values, rules and habits of his society. In this case the media is said to perform _____ function	Transmission of culture	Value/status conferral	correlation	Socialization	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The media serve as watchman for societies. This media role is otherwise referred to as _____	Surveillance	Correlation	socialization	mobilization	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cell phones can be classified under _____ type of media	Electronic media	Social media	Print media	None of the above	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A major disadvantage of the print media over the electronic media according to Okunna (1994 ) is _____	Illiteracy and poverty	Language barrier	Lack of immediacy	None of the option	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The traditional functions of mass communication include all but one _____	Socialization	Education	Information	Entertainment	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In mass communication, communication is mostly one way _____	True	False	True to some extent	False to some extent	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The definition of mass communication as the spreading of a message to an extended mass audience through rapid means of reproduction and distribution at a relatively inexpensive cost to the customer is associated with _____	Barker (1981)	Mehta (1979)	Okunna (1999)	Ault and Emery (1979)	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sydney Head (1976) suggest that the term mass communication must imply all but one in the list _____	Instruments such as radio, television, newspapers and magazines	Relatively large audience	Some form of message reproduction	Low unit cost to the customers	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All but one in the list is not context of communication _____	Nature of source	The place	Number of participants	Time	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are roles of communication _____	Self –expression	Self -actualisation	Socio-political and economic mobilization	Liberation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____is communication through use of space	proxemics	Chronemics	Vocalic	Paralinguistic	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	President Buhari yesterday received a letter from US president-elect, Donald Trump pledging support of America to Nigeria. Their exchange of letters typifies _____	International communication	President to president communication	Interpersonal communication	Letter communication	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Communication between National Open University of Nigeria and ministry of education can be classified under _____	Institutional communication	Group communication	Organizational communication	University-ministry communication	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The three general categories of communication include all but one in the list _____	Mass communication	Human communication	Animal communication	Machine communication	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The often most controversial aspect of communication is the _____	Process	Message	Source	Effects	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Communication process is an ADDITIVE process because_____	It helps the receiver recollect what he/she has forgotten	It enables the sources to share his ideas	Any break in the chain affects communication	One thing leads to the other	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Osgood's communication model has how many elements_____	6	5	3	4	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Both source and receiver are purposive communicators because both of them have some _____	ideas	messages	Experiences	Intensions	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Communication theorists try to _____ what happens in communication process	Predict	Describe	Proscribe	Explain	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The audience analysis of a researcher under 'demographics' include all except one_____	Educational background	Sex	Age	Aspirations	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The codes used to package information, the content and the treatment of such information refers to _____	The sender's idea	The medium of communication	Elements of communication	The message	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ are the signs and symbols that give expression to content	Messages	Communications	Ideas	Codes	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In communication process _____ invariably controls communication	The decoder	The receiver	The message	The source	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"to whom" in Lasswell's paradigm refers to _____	The person being talked about	Message source	The medium	The message receiver	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pick the odd item from the list_____	Information overload	Insensitivity to the receiver	Conflicting messages	Emotional interference	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following according to Folarin (2002) are attributes of communication except_____	Dynamic process	Intentional and unintentional	systematic	Continuous process	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The type of communication in which information flows from lower level of management to the upper level is known as _____	Upward communication	Horizontal communication	Downward communication	Vertical communication	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A breakdown in communication as a result of message not being adapted to its receiver is _____	Insensitivity to receiver	Lack of basic communication skill	Insufficient knowledge of the receiver	Insufficient knowledge of the subject	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Bran G. Wilson divided barriers to effective communication into _____ parts	6	3	2	4	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Communication is complex. This implies that communication is _____	Difficult to understand	Has long processes	Occurs in many forms and at different levels	Very difficult and at the same time rewarding	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Communication is dynamic. This means _____	Communication is everywhere	Communication is part and parcel of man	Communication is evolving, it improves with time, experience and age	Communication does not change with time , experience and age	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Communication is said to be complete when _____	The message has been transmitted	The message is received	There is feedback from the receiver	The source agree to resend the message	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Every communication involve all but one of these _____	Encoding	Transmitting	Deciding	Deciding	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"The process of exchanging mutually understood symbols" is the definition of communication according to _____	Steinfatt	Cooley	Hovland	Chacter	A	eExam

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