SYBAMMC SEMIII REG. NOV/DEC 2020 SUBJECT: Media Studies

| | NOTE: Attempt any 40 out of 50 Each question carry 1.5 mark Total marks 60 Time 1hour Required |
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| 1. | Email * |
| 2. | Students Exam seat number * |
| 3. | Student ID * |
| 4. | Students Full Name (surname first) * |
| 5. | 1) Which of the following is an example of new media? Mark only one oval. |
| | Newspaper |
| | FM radio |
| | Blog |
| | Television |

| 6. | 2) Global village concept was put forward by |
|----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Robert Merton |
| | Seon McBride |
| | Marshall McLuhan |
| | Wilbur Scramm |
| | |
| 7. | 3) Who is considered the proponent of cultivation analysis? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Sean McBride |
| | Wilbur Schramm |
| | Marshall McLuhan |
| | George Gerbner |
| | Wilbur Schramm Marshall McLuhan George Gerbner |
| 8. | 1) which Fra is called Scientific Derenactives |
| ο. | 4) which Era is called Scientific Perspectives |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 2nd |
| | 1st |
| | 3rd |
| | 4th |
| | |

| 9. | 5) 4th Era of Media theory is called |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Limited Effect |
| | Cultural Criticism |
| | Mass society |
| | Scientific Perspective |
| 10. | 6) Mass-society theory suggests that: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | The content of the media is determined by market forces |
| | The subordinate classes are dominated by the ideology of the ruling class |
| | The media manipulate 'the masses' as vulnerable, passive consumers |
| | Audiences make selective interpretations of media messages |
| | 'O _x |
| | |
| 11. | 7) The print revolution of the nineteenth century resulted in: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Mass production, mass circulation, and the decline of serious content |
| | The public ownership of newspapers as a shared resource |
| | More people going to the cinema as a new leisure activity |
| | A reduction of 'virtual communities' on the Internet |
| | |

| 12. | 8) Mass media place a crucial role in forming and reflecting |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Self image |
| | Societies image |
| | Public opinion |
| | Journalistic idea |
| 13. | 9) Which among the following is not part of the Four Theories of Press? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Libertarian |
| | Social Responsibility |
| | Authoritarian |
| | Authoritarian Uses & Gratification |
| 14. | 10) Governments that are democratic often have a press which can be exemplified by which theory of the press. |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Social Responsibility |
| | Authoritarian |
| | Libertarian |
| | Soviet |
| | |

| 15. | 11) Who viewed media proponents as idealistic dreamers and themselves as practical realistic people |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Media Lover Media Critic Media Propagandist |
| | Media Proponents |
| 16. | 12) Which one of the following is Not included in the Freudianism? |
| | Mark only one oval. Audience Id Ego Super Ego |
| 17. | 13) What is the magic bullet theory? |
| | Mark only one oval. The idea that the media is manipulated into producing certain types of content The idea that an audience is manipulated by the message of the originator |
| | The notion that an audience cannot be unduly influenced by media messages |
| | The notion that an audience can only be impacted by a direct injection of content |

| 18. | 14) The words "bullet" and "needle" are used to convey the of the media. |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Power |
| | Imbalance |
| | Message |
| | Personality |
| 19. | 15) which Theory suggests that the more heavily people view television, the more |
| | susceptible they are to the messages and the more likely they are to believe that what they are hearing and seeing is real. |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Agenda Setting |
| | Cultivation |
| | Uses & Gratification |
| | Mark only one oval. Agenda Setting Cultivation Uses & Gratification Devlopment |
| 20. | 16) Watson's theory become known as |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Behaviorism |
| | Freudianism |
| | Magic Bullet |
| | Propaganda |
| | |

| 21. | 17) The egocentric pleasure-seeking part of the mind. Sometimes human behavior is under the control of darker part of the human mind is called |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | ☐ Id |
| | Ego |
| | Superego |
| | Freud |
| | |
| | |
| 22. | 18) The rational mind. is in control is called |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | ☐ Id |
| | Ego |
| | Superego |
| | Freud |
| | Mark only one oval. Id Ego Superego Freud |
| 23. | 19) This theory were derived in late 1930's era were mass media Is very strongly |
| | make its impacts on audience |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Two -Step- Flow |
| | Devlopment Theory |
| | Cultivation Theory |
| | Magic Bullet Theory |

| 24. | 20) who theorized that propaganda was not effective because the messages transmitted were appealing. |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Lazarsfeld |
| | Lasswell |
| | McLuhan |
| | Merton |
| 25. | 21) What are associated with strong emotions and possess the power to stimulate beneficial large scale mass action if they are used wisely. |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Audience |
| | Mass |
| | Master Symbol |
| | Symbol |
| | Mark only one oval. Audience Mass Master Symbol Symbol 22) Who started yellow Journalism |
| 26. | 22) Who started yellow Journalism |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Randolph Hearst |
| | Marshal Hearst |
| | Joseph Hearst |
| | George Hearst |
| | |

| 27. | 23) Randolph hearst was specialized in |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Buying Falling newspaper transforming into loss ventures |
| | Buying Falling newspaper transforming into profitable ventures |
| | Creating New Newspaper |
| | Buying rising newspaper transforming into profitable ventures |
| 28. | 24) is used for information, ideas, or rumors intentionally spread widely to help or harm a person, group, movement, institution, or nation. |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Audience |
| | Propaganda |
| | Mass society |
| | Message |
| | Mark only one oval. Audience Propaganda Mass society Message |
| 29. | 25) During 1930s the new media of provided propagandist with powerful |
| | new tools |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Radio & Newspaper |
| | Newspaper & Movies |
| | Radio & Movies |
| | Movies & Film |
| | |

| 30. | 26) propagandist believes that the justifies the means |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Truth |
| | Lie |
| | Start |
| | End |
| | |
| 31. | 27) This is a technique use to promote positive information or ideas to distract attention from problematic events |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | White |
| | Black |
| | Gray |
| | Mark only one oval. White Black Gray Red |
| | |
| 32. | 28) Which propaganda is the transmission of information and ideas that might or might not be false. |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Black |
| | Gray |
| | Red |
| | White |
| | |

| 33. | 29) Media is acting as a stimuli that trigger the responses in public. |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Outer |
| | Internal |
| | External |
| | Inner |
| | |
| 34. | 30)theories describes an ideal way for a media system to be controlled |
| | and operated by the government, authority, leader and public. |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Soviet |
| | Liberatarian |
| | Authoritarian |
| | Normative |
| | Mark only one oval. Soviet Liberatarian Authoritarian Normative |
| 35. | 31) The government have all right to restrict any sensitive issues from press to |
| | maintain peace and security in the nation. |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Liberatarian |
| | Authoritarian |
| | Normative |
| | Social Responsiblity |
| | |

| 36. | 32) A form of censorship where freedom of expression is controlled or limited using religious authority or on the basis of the teachings of the religion. |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Religious |
| | Political |
| | Economical |
| | Cultural |
| 07 | |
| 37. | 33) Rise to libertarian theory, principle based on declaration of independence signed by Thomas Jefferson |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Bills of Socialist |
| | Bills of Liberty |
| | Bills of Democracy |
| | Mark only one oval. Bills of Socialist Bills of Liberty Bills of Democracy Bills of Rights |
| 38. | 34) The theory lies between both authoritarian theory and libertarian theory because it gives total media freedom in one hand but the external controls in other hand |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Spcial Responsibility |
| | Agenda setting |
| | Uses & gratification |
| | Two step Flow |

| 39. | 35) Theory is imitative of Leninist principles which based on the Karl Marx and Engel's ideology |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Liberatarian |
| | Soviet Media Theory |
| | Normative |
| | Social Responsiblity |
| | |
| 40. | 36) This theory advocates media support for an existing political regime and its efforts to bring about national economic development. |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Normative |
| | Liberatarian |
| | Development |
| | Mark only one oval. Normative Liberatarian Development Authoritarian |
| 41. | 37) Theory of communication that proposes that interpersonal interaction has a far |
| | stronger effect on shaping public opinion than mass media outlets. |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Magic Bullet |
| | Attitude Change |
| | Agenda Setting |
| | Two step Flow |
| | |

| 42. | 38) The Two Step Flow Communication Theory of Mass Communication was developed by |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Paul Lazarsfeld |
| | Harold Lasswell |
| | Randolph Herast |
| | Marshal McLuhan |
| 43. | 39) In the first step, a mass-media message is sent to those who pay close |
| | attention to it. |
| | These avid media audiences are the |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Mark only one oval. Opinion Follower Opinion Leader Opinion Creator |
| | Opinion Leader |
| | Opinion Creator |
| | Opinion Proponent |
| 44. | 40) Pioneering experiments on opinion change by |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Berned Cohen |
| | Paul Lazarsfeld |
| | Carl Hovland |
| | Goerge Gerbner |
| | |

| 45. | 41) what is a part of our everyday condition. |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Cognition |
| | Perception |
| | Selection |
| | Dissonance |
| 46. | 42) A method for reducing dissonance by interpreting ambiguous information that |
| | becomes consistent with current beliefs and actions is called |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Selective Interpretation |
| | Selective Retention |
| | Selective Attention |
| | Selective Retention Selective Attention Dissonance |
| 47. | 43) where electronic media ties up the entire world into one big socio-political and cultural system is called |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Opinon Leader |
| | Global Village |
| | Opinion Follower |
| | Selective Interpretation |
| | |

| 48. | 44) The Birmingham School of Cultural Studies refers to |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Centre for Cultural Studies |
| | Centre for Medai Studies |
| | Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies (CCCS) |
| | Centre for Critical Studies |
| | |
| 49. | 45) is characterized by the creation of cultural studies in Britain. |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Era of Mass Society |
| | Era of Scientific Perspective |
| | Era of Limited Effect |
| | Era of cultural criticism |
| | Ox |
| 50. | 46) Which theory argues what people do with media rather than what media does |
| | to people. |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Uses & Gratification |
| | Agenda Setting |
| | Attitude Change |
| | Magic Bullet Theory |
| | |

| 51. | 47) This is the self-esteem need. People use media to reassure their status, gain credibility and stabilize |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Affective Needs |
| | Personal Integrative Needs |
| | Group Needs |
| | Cognitive Needs |
| | |
| 52. | 48) There is a need of to mediate between state and society as it gives platform for discussion and opinion formation for the public |
| | Mark only one oval. Public Attention Public Gatherings Public Sphere |
| | Public Attention |
| | Public Gatherings |
| | Public Sphere |
| | Public Stage |
| 53. | 49) Jurgen Habermas theorized this space where public meets private in which |
| | year |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 1981 |
| | <u> </u> |
| | 1961 |
| | 1991 |

| 54. | 50) can be defined as interactive forms of communication that use the |
|-----|---|
| | Internet, including podcasts, blogs, vlogs, social networks, text messaging, wikis, |
| | virtual worlds and all other computer aided communication formats available |
| | online. |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | New Media |
| | Newspaper |
| | Radio |
| | Movies |
| | |
| | |

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