UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

CERTIFICATE IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR II

FINAL EXAMINATION - MAY 2009

TITLE OF PAPER

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATION

COURSE CODE

CAE 204

TIME ALLOWED

THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A

AND THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN SECTION B

Section A

Answer all questions in this section

Answer the questions below by writing in your answer book the letter corresponding to your response

- 1. Every counsellor needs to
 - A. Show sympathy to counselled person
 - B. Show empathy to that being counselled
 - C. Demonstrate confidence on subject at hand
 - D. Tell his/her client what to do for their good
- 2. From the list of examples of verbal (oral/spoken) communication, indicate that which is indirect communication:
 - A. Personal letter
 - B. Advertisement
 - C. Two-day seminar
 - D. Newspaper report
- 3. The person who puts forward s a motion at a meeting is called
 - A. A Proxy
 - B. Secretary
 - C. Treasurer
 - D. Proposer.
- 4. To inform the chairperson that a rule has been transgressed (i.e. violated)
 - A. Motion
 - B. Resolution
 - C. Constitution
 - D. Point of order
- 5. Failure to listen is a barrier particularly to
 - A. Mass communication
 - B. Group communication
 - C. Dyadic communication
 - D. Statements (A) and (B) only
- 6. Group work is important in adult education settings because
 - A. The listening span of certain adults can be short
 - B. Adults bring rich experiences to the learning encounter
 - C. Both statements (A) and (B) are correct
 - D. None of the above statements is correct.

- 7. Communication is personal because
 - A. it makes sure there is feedback
 - B. It is from 'person' to 'person'
 - C. it involves urgent messages &
 - D. It stems from expert sources
- 8. Competence is an important dimension of source credibility for
 - A. Public communication
 - B. Dyadic communication
 - C. Small group communication
 - D. All of the above statements
- 9. Listening and learning can never happen simultaneously because
 - A. Managers have no time to listen to subordinates
 - B. Listening and learning are not the same process
 - C. Generally, hearing is easy; listening is difficult
 - D. None of the above statements is correct
- 10. A research interview is conducted by
 - A. UNISWA second year students
 - B. UNISWA final year students
 - C. Graduating class participants
 - D. None of these options is correct
- 11. Planning and rehearing a presentation is necessary
 - A. If presenter is nervous
 - B. To rid it of irritating errors
 - C. To make sure presentation works
 - D. Statements (B) and (C) only correct
- 12. Visuals play an important role in public communication as
 - A. Rural adults cannot read and write
 - B. Visuals keep them awake
 - C. Visuals use more than one sense
 - D. All of these statements are correct
- 13. The following are examples of electronic media but one:
 - A. Television
 - B. Cellular phones
 - C. Transistor radio
 - D. ASDL Internet

14. Counselling may be advised
A. When a marriage is about to fail
B. For a student who is unable to cope
C. For someone traumatised by an accident
D. To a youth dejected by their partner and
E. All of these alternatives but (C) – correct
15. The subject-matter for team-briefing includes all but one
A. People (matters around)
B. Points for action
C. Progressives
D. Policy
16. One of the following is not a possible problem with team-briefing:
A. It may be impressed from above
B. There may be insufficient preparation
C. Team-briefing can become too flexible
D. Failure to answer or follow-up questions
17. Types of appeals and message structures learned in this course include all but one:
A. Appeals based on humour B. appeals based on fear of ancestors
C. Appeals based on evidence D. appeals based on 'strong' language
18. The first step towards solving a problem in organisations is:
A. to check it in an English Dictionary B. to identify trouble-makers within it
C. to ask for resources from EU donors D. none of these statements - is correct.
19. Much of what managers of instruction do is problems and make decisions
A. anticipate B. where possible, avoid C. resolve D. make worse
20. One of the following is not a problem-solving technique:
A. Brain-storming; B. trial-and-error; C. hill-descending; D. research [20 x 2 = 40 marks]
Section B
Answer three (3) questions from this section
Answer tiree (3) questions from tins section
Question 1
a) Explain what the chairperson needs to do before, during and after the meeting

b) What role (if any) does the secretary play in the meeting?

 $[3 \times 5 = 15 \text{ marks}]$

[5 marks]

Question 2

It is always advisable to make a member of the community the leader of his or her group. Would it be advisable to elect the chief of the area the leader? Explain $[2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ marks}]$

Question 3

Why do you think listening is a necessary element in communication? Give typical examples of what would go wrong if people did not listen $[2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ marks}]$

Question 4

Explain why you think this course (CAE 204) is suitable for you as change agent. As a rule, begin your essay by stating the type of job you do as 'change agent' $[10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ marks}]$

End of Question Paper