



# Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST – I (2024 - 2025)

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

**SUBJECT: MASS MEDIA STUDIES (Code 835)**  
**Class- XI**

Time: 3Hours

Maximum Marks : 60

**General Instructions:**

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consists of 24 questions in two sections – Section A & Section B.
3. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

**6. SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):**

- i. This section has 06 questions.
- ii. There is no negative marking.
- iii. Do as per the instructions given.
- iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

**7. SECTION B – SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):**

- i. This section contains 18 questions.
- ii. A candidate has to do 11 questions.
- iii. Do as per the instructions given.
- iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

**SECTION A : OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

Q. 1	Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x4=4 marks)	
i.	What kind of words should we use when we communicate verbally? A. Use complicated words B. Use simple words C. Use precise words D. Use wrong words	1
ii.	By which action can a sender send his or her messages? A. Listening B. Speaking C. Sleeping D. None of the above	1
iii.	Find out the statement which is not applicable to active listening. A. Active listening involves attentively seeking to understand a speaker's message. B. Active listening provides only verbal response in the form of feedback. C. Active listening can help building trust within a conversation. D. Active listening helps a speaker to open up to their surroundings.	1
iv.	Which of these is a positive (good) facial expression? A. Staring hard B. Nodding while listening C. Wrinkled forehead D. Looking away from the speaker	1

v.	Which is not an example of Verbal communication? A. Face-to-face conversation with a teacher B. Writing a letter C. Pointing your finger in anger D. Using email to send a letter to your boss	1
vi.	What is 'M' in the 'SMART' goal setting method? A. Must B. Measurable C. Motivation D. Master	1

<b>Q. 2</b>	<b>Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions (1x5= 5 marks)</b>	
i.	What is the primary difference between architecture and sculpture? A. Architecture is three-dimensional, while sculpture is two-dimensional. B. Architecture is functional, while sculpture is purely aesthetic. C. Architecture is viewed from multiple perspectives, while sculpture is viewed from a single perspective. D. Architecture serves a specific purpose, while sculpture is often created for artistic expression.	1
ii.	It is the discipline of collecting and analyzing information. It also includes verifying of information. It also helps in presenting information regarding current events, trends, issues and people. What do the above lines refer to? A. Journalist B. Advocacy C. Journalism D. Public service announcements	1
iii.	What is the primary characteristic of music? A. It is visual in nature. B. It is temporal and time-bound. C. It is primarily used in sculpture. D. It is a static art form.	1
iv.	Which of these is not a commandment of effective communication? A. Clarity in language B. Listen poorly C. Good communication skills D. Adequate medium	1
v.	How is music usually used in films? A. As visual effects. B. As a background score. C. As a static element. D. As a narrative tool.	1
vi.	What is emphasized as the defining feature of theatre? A. The use of technology. B. The quality of the performance. C. The presence of actors in life-size reality. D. The fixed point of view of the spectator.	1

vii.	Cinematells stories on screen by means of the _____ and _____ technique. A. Audio, music B. Music, visuals C. Visual, audio D. None of the above	1
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Q. 3	<b>Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions (1x6= 6 marks)</b>	
i.	How does the spectator's point of view differ between theatre and cinema? A. The spectator's point of view remains constant in cinema due to editing and camera movements. B. Each spectator has a different point of view in cinema. C. The spectator's point of view is the same in both theatre and cinema. D. The spectator's point of view is fixed in theatre	1
ii.	How can one improve their perception of films? A. By watching them passively B. By watching them consciously and knowledgeably C. By watching only one genre of films D. By ignoring the technical aspects of filmmaking	1
iii.	Painting is a medium of expression, which creates aesthetic experience by means of _____. 1. Lines 2. Shapes 3. Tines 4. Colour A. Only 1 B. Both 1 and 3 C. 1, 2, 3 & 4 D. 2, 3 & 4	1
iv.	What is the significance of watching films actively? A. It enhances one's understanding and appreciation of cinema B. It makes one lose interest in films C. It makes one unaware of the technical aspects of filmmaking D. It limits one's perception of films to just the story and acting.	1
v.	While watching a play – Point of view of the spectator is fixed depending upon where he is sitting in the auditorium. A. Always true B. Partially true C. False D. Depends on the perspective	1
vi.	What is the role of macro-structure in filmmaking? A. It determines the budget of the film. B. It shapes the overall visual style of the film. C. It structures the time order of the story as linear or nonlinear. D. It focuses on the dialogue delivery of the actors.	1
vii.	Shots, composition of the sound track, pace of editing fall under _____ . A. Micro structure B. Macro structure C. Audio aspect D. Visual aspect	1

<b>Q. 4</b>	<b>Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1x5= 5 marks)</b>	
i.	Who is the author of The Anniversary? A. Alfred Hitchcock B. Martin Scorsese C. Anton Chekov D. Mani Ratnam	1
ii.	Why is macro-structure considered important in scripting? A. It helps in selecting the shooting locations. B. It guides the actors in their performance. C. It provides a framework for the overall story. D. It focuses on the technical aspects of filmmaking.	1
iii.	How is a dissolve different from a cut? A. A dissolve is a visual transition, while a cut is a sound transition. B. A dissolve is a sound transition, while a cut is a visual transition. C. A dissolve is a gradual scene transition, while a cut is an instantaneous replacement of shots. D. A dissolve is an adjustment of the lighting, while a cut is a change in focus	1
iv.	What can a Close-Up shot show clearly? A. The character's full figure B. The character's facial expressions or physical and emotional nuances C. The character's relation to the environment D. The character's relation to proximate things.	1
v.	What are the three main image sizes? A. Long Shot, Medium Shot, Extreme Close-Up B. Long Shot, Medium Shot, Close-Up C. Long Shot, Medium Close-Up, Close-Up D. Extreme Long Shot, Medium Shot, Close-Up	1
vi.	What happens during a dissolve? A. The end of one shot overlaps with the beginning of the next shot. B. The editor cuts out a portion of the shot. C. The editor adjusts the colors of the shot. D. The editor adds a special effect to the shot.	1

<b>Q. 5</b>	<b>Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1x5= 5 marks)</b>	
i.	How has painting influenced cinema? A. By introducing color to films. B. By developing before the advent of cinema. C. By creating aesthetic experiences through lines, shapes, tones, and color. D. By using frames to tell stories	1
ii.	What does the term "Phatic Stage" refer to? A. The concluding stage of a conversation B. The formal stage of conversation C. The stage where personal information is shared D. The stage where arguments are presented	1

iii.	How does the painting "Dance at Le Moulin de la Galette" by Pierre-Auguste Renoir relate to cinema? A. It inspired the use of music in films. B. It resembles a famous scene from the film "Godfather Part 1." C. It influenced the use of light in film cinematography. D. It reflects the theme of family in films.	1
iv.	What is the psychological barrier of communication? A. The physical distance between communicators B. The influence of the psychological state of communicators on effective communication C. The language used in communication D. The medium of communication	1
v.	What is a key element of painting that cinema borrows to tell a story on screen? A. Lines B. Shapes C. Frames D. Colour	1
vi.	How does literature differ from cinema in terms of imagery? A. Literature uses images, while cinema does not. B. Literature allows for individual interpretation of images, while cinema presents the same image to all viewers. C. Literature and cinema both present images in the same way. D. Literature and cinema use the same images.	1

<b>Q. 6</b>	<b>Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1x5= 5 marks)</b>	
i.	What is the process of forming mental images while reading literature? A. Assimilating words and then forming mental pictures. B. Forming mental pictures and then reading the words. C. Reading the words and then forgetting them. D. Reading the words and then watching a film.	1
ii.	How does cinema present images to viewers? A. Indirectly, through words. B. Directly, on screen. C. Abstractly, through concepts. D. Verbally, through narration.	1
iii.	What is the Phatic Stage of interpersonal communication characterized by? A. Formal conversation and usual salutations B. Opening up about personal feelings and thoughts C. Sharing anxieties and ambitions D. Reciprocal response and sharing of personal information	1
iv.	How does cinema differ from other storytelling forms? A. It incorporates many qualities of other arts. B. It is purely pictorial. C. It is based solely on technology. D. It does not involve performing arts.	1

v.	What is the key aspect of the Personal Stage? A. Mutual understanding B. Reciprocal response C. Formal salutations D. Opening up about personal feeling	1
vi.	When is the Intimate Stage of interpersonal communication typically reserved for? A. Strangers and new acquaintances B. Friends and relatives whom we trust C. Colleagues and acquaintances D. Public and formal setting	1

### SECTION B : SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

**Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills within 20–30 words. (2 x 3 = 6 marks)**

<b>Q. 7</b>	Define verbal communication.	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 8</b>	What is the passive-aggressive style of speaking?	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 9</b>	Assertive Communication is a healthy communication style. Comment.	<b>2</b>
<b>Q.10</b>	Provide two examples of different ways of saying 'no'to someone.	<b>2</b>
<b>Q.11</b>	When can communication take place smoothly?	<b>2</b>

**Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 – 30 words each: (2 x3 =6marks)**

<b>Q.12</b>	Write two differences between theatre and cinema.	<b>2</b>
<b>Q.13</b>	Why has music been considered important and essential in Indian films?	<b>2</b>
<b>Q.14</b>	Do you think music is necessary in films? Give 2 reasons why.	<b>2</b>
<b>Q.15</b>	Why does the quality of performance in a theatre vary?	<b>2</b>
<b>Q.16</b>	Define title sequence.	<b>2</b>

**Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30–50 words each: (3 x2= 6marks)**

<b>Q.17</b>	Why does communication encounter obstacles and inconsistencies, leading to what are commonly known as communication barriers?	<b>3</b>
<b>Q.18</b>	How is cinema intimately related to literature, visual arts and performing arts, but still has its own identity and is different from them?	<b>3</b>
<b>Q.19</b>	State 3 importance of music in films.	<b>3</b>

**Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50 – 80 words each: (4x3=12 marks)**

<b>Q.20</b>	Communication is not always smooth and clear. Validate.	<b>4</b>
<b>Q.21</b>	What are the various editing techniques employed in filmmaking to enhance the narrative and visual appeal of a movie?	<b>4</b>
<b>Q.22</b>	How does Satyajit Ray introduce his character Charulata?	<b>4</b>
<b>Q.23</b>	Write a small dialogue where any one barrier to communication is evident.	<b>4</b>
<b>Q.24</b>	Each spectator has the same point of view as the other at all time in case of a cinema. Validate.	<b>4</b>