

**COM1501** ( 471912)

May/June 2018

**Fundamentals of Communication**

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

**EXAMINERS**

FIRST

SECOND

MS MPN BVUMA

MRS MM VAN HEERDEN

**Closed book examination.****This examination question paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination venue****This examination paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination room.****This paper consists of 13 pages and consists only of multiple-choice questions. The mark you obtain will be converted to a percentage and the semester mark will be added to calculate your final mark (if you meet the minimum requirements)****Please complete the attendance register on the back page, tear it off and hand it to the invigilator.****IMPORTANT**

- (1) This examination paper consists of **50** multiple-choice questions (MCQs)
- (2) Answer all 50 MCQs by completing **ONE** mark-reading sheet. Select **ONE** correct answer to each question or select the **ONE** option which is more acceptable when compared with the other options for each question
- (3) Make sure that your student number, the code of the paper (**COM1501**) and the unique paper number (**471912**) appear on the **mark-reading sheet**
- (4) Instructions for the completion of the mark-reading sheet appear at the back of this paper
- (5) The mark-reading sheet has to be completed by using a pencil **ONLY**
- (6) After answering this examination paper you **HAVE TO hand in the following**
  - ONE** mark-reading sheet
  - ONE** examination paper

**[TURN OVER]**

**QUESTIONS**

Q1 We cannot **NOT** communicate.

This statement means that

- (1) it takes real effort to avoid communication
- (2) we can choose **not** to communicate
- (3) our silences do **not** communicate messages
- (4) every aspect of our behaviour communicates messages

Q2 Which two types of mass media would you use explain to illiterate people that free medical treatment is available for children under six years and for pregnant women?

- (1) Radio and television
- (2) Newspapers and film
- (3) Newspapers and radio
- (4) Magazines and television

Q3 People who share the same interest on a particular topic can communicate with other people sharing similar interests on the topic by means of .

- (1) newsgroups and the world wide web
- (2) newsgroups and chatrooms
- (3) world wide web and film
- (4) chatrooms and world wide web

Q4–7 Match the stage in the development of human communication in Column A with the information in Column B that best describes the particular stage Each question has only one correct option

	<b>Column A</b>		<b>Column B</b>
Q4	Speech and language	1	Hieroglyphics, clay tablets, papyrus and wood pulp was used
Q5	Age of writing	2	Books, newspapers, electricity and the telegraph were invented
Q6	Age of print	3	A worldwide network of communication exists
Q7	Electronic mass media	4	People could think, plan, hunt, and made cave paintings

**[TURN OVER]**

Q8 Communication problems can be solved by

- (1) teaching people to master technology
- (2) giving people insight into the communication phenomenon
- (3) making contact and sharing meaning with others
- (4) recovering and disseminating information

**Read the scenario below and answer question 9**

You are unsure of whether you should continue with your Communication Science studies at UNISA or whether you should enrol at a local University of Technology. You visit both institutions and discuss different job opportunities that will become available once you complete your studies. The counsellor at the University of Technology provides you with a brochure setting out the contents of the course, advantages of studying at that University of Technology and the sort of jobs you will be able to apply for once you have completed your studies. The counsellor at UNISA questions you about your interests, financial position and the amount of time you have for your studies.

Q9 Which purposes of communication are illustrated in this scenario?

- (a) decision-making
  - (b) information
  - (c) persuasion
  - (d) social
- (1) (a) and (b) and (c)
  - (2) (a) and (b) and (d)
  - (3) (a) and (b) and (c) and (d)
  - (4) (a) and (c) and (d)

Q10 Communication theories can be defined as

- (1) a prediction of research results
- (2) tools to identify and recognise communication problems
- (3) the different ways of looking at communication
- (4) the process of communication between two people

**[TURN OVER]**

**Read the extract below and answer question 11**

At a Social Development meeting, it is stated that the programme aims at providing food, water and shelter for the homeless. Recreational facilities will also be provided to keep children off the streets.

Q11 Which of Maslow's needs are addressed in the above extract?

- (a) safety needs
- (b) survival needs
- (c) social needs
- (d) esteem needs

- (1) (a) and (b) and (c)
- (2) (a) and (c) and (d)
- (3) (a) and (d)
- (4) (a) and (c)

Q12 With reference to the extract in question 11 above, in which type of listening would you primarily be engaged at this meeting?

- (1) Reflective listening
- (2) Critical listening
- (3) Conversational listening
- (4) Discriminative listening

Q13 Which need from Packard's theory of needs, is reflected through the 'empty nest syndrome'?

- (1) the need for a sense of power
- (2) the need for creative outlets
- (3) the need for ego gratification
- (4) the need for love objects

Q14 Experimental research is when

- (1) the researcher uses two similar groups of people and exposes them to the same variable
- (2) the research is conducted at the place where the phenomenon occurs
- (3) information is collected from a selected group of people
- (4) mass media is analysed to gather information

[TURN OVER]

Q15 Which of the following options is best illustrated by the principles that all the parts are interdependent and interact to result in success and stability?

- (1) Communication model of Lasswell
- (2) Communication model of Shannon and Weaver
- (3) Communication model of Schramm
- (4) System theory

Q16 Patrick's manager comes into his office early on Monday morning and presents him with a list of tasks to be performed on that day. As the manager leaves Patrick's office, he says "I'll be out for the rest of the day?"

The scenario above illustrates a linear communication encounter between the manager and Patrick. Which of the following statements could the manager have used to encourage Patrick to become an active participant in the communication process?

- (a) "Bring me the work before you leave this afternoon"
- (b) "Do you understand the instructions I have given?"
- (c) "Do you anticipate any problems as I will be out of the office for the rest of the day?"
- (d) "I hope you do a better job than the last time"

- (1) (b) and (c)
- (2) (b) and (c) and (d)
- (3) (a) and (b) and (c)
- (4) (a) and (b)

Q17 The ideal number of people in an effective small group comprises of \_\_\_\_\_ people. These members of the group can interact in such a way that each person influences and is influenced by another person.

- (1) 2-4
- (2) 3-6
- (3) 8-12
- (4) 3-12

[TURN OVER]

Q18 *Cognition refers to a process in which information is taken to the brain and made sense of*

Which ONE of the following terms also describes cognition?

- (1) Encoding
- (2) Feedback
- (3) Memory
- (4) Decoding

Q19 Consider the list below and identify the encoder of messages

- (1) Listener
- (2) Reader
- (3) Writer
- (4) Viewers

Q20 *A system of signs that conveys meaning (which derives from agreement among its users) describes*

- (1) a code
- (2) mass communication
- (3) a model
- (4) interpersonal communication

Q21 *A graphic presentation of a set of concepts that guides understanding of a complex issue describes a*

- (1) code
- (2) sign
- (3) model
- (4) symbol

Q22 *Communication is a process that involves the expression, interpretation and exchange of meaning between two people*

This definition of communication describes the \_\_\_\_\_ view of communication

- (1) technical
- (2) persuasive
- (3) linear
- (4) process

**[TURN OVER]**

Q23 Which of the following options is/are regarded as a major limitation of Lasswell's model of communication? It

- (a) does **not** make provision for feedback
- (b) assumes that the recipient is passive
- (c) sees communication as a persuasive process
- (d) depicts communication as a linear process

- (1) (a) and (c)
- (2) (b) and (c) and (d)
- (3) (a) and (b) and (d)
- (4) (a)

Q24 How many of the following statements is/are true?

- (a) The same sign can have different meanings in different settings
- (b) A sign can represent a feeling or an emotion
- (c) The same sign can have different meanings for different people
- (d) The meanings of signs are **not** socially determined

- (1) Three
- (2) Four
- (3) One
- (4) Two

Q25 Which of the options below are correct?

According to the technical view of communication, theorists are mainly concerned with the

- (a) how accurately and efficiently messages can be transferred along a channel
- (b) sending and receiving messages
- (c) interpretation and meaning
- (d) the relationship between people when they communicate

- (1) (c) and (b)
- (2) (a) and (d)
- (3) (a) and (b)
- (4) (c) and (a)

[TURN OVER]

Read the scenario below and answer the question 26.

You are an overworked lecturer suffering from a throbbing headache. A student phones to ask for help about an assignment. You respond by saying "Take the prescribed book and study guide, sit somewhere and look for the answers." On any other day you would have been willing to assist the student but your headache has resulted in your not being able to assist as expected.

- Q26 How would the noise which you experienced have been regarded by the communication model of Shannon and Weaver?
- (1) A distortion of the communication process
  - (2) It could have caused ineffective listening
  - (3) It would have had an impact on the receipt and interpretation of the message
  - (4) Irrelevant because the noise did not originate in the channel
- Q27 This scenario illustrates \_\_\_\_\_ in the process of listening
- (1) selective exposure
  - (2) selective attention
  - (3) perceptual organisation
  - (4) the halo effect
- Q28 Your best friend phones and says "I want to tell you about the argument I had with my boss yesterday." In this situation, your friend most probably expects you to be a/an \_\_\_\_\_ listener.
- (1) critical
  - (2) active
  - (3) evaluative
  - (4) reflective
- Q29 Identify the option with the most comprehensive list that illustrates methods that help with the retention of information
- (1) Focus attention, listen to retain information, forming associations, take notes
  - (2) Listen to retain information, forming associations, take notes, anticipate what is coming
  - (3) Show that you are listening, take notes, listen to retain information, forming associations
  - (4) Listen to analyse content, listen reflectively, show that you are listening, listening to understand ideas

[TURN OVER]

- Q30 Which option contains the most comprehensive list of communication components?
- (1) Intentional communication, people; message, channel
  - (2) Unintentional communication, semantic noise, sign, code
  - (3) Decoding, meaning, interpretation, noise
  - (4) Concept; decoding, medium, channel
- Q31 All but ONE of the following statements about perception is correct. Select the **incorrect** option.
- Perception
- (1) is a personal, subjective and unique view of others
  - (2) always provides us with an accurate representation of others
  - (3) can cause a distortion and misunderstanding of many situations
  - (4) is based on information processed in your brain and stored in your memory
- Q32 Perception can be defined as
- (1) expectations of an event
  - (2) sensing, organising and interpreting stimuli
  - (3) a way of seeing from the other person's point of view
  - (4) an external rather than internal process
- Q33 Which ONE of the following options could you use to increase the accuracy of your perception of others?
- (1) Stereotyping
  - (2) Relying on first impressions
  - (3) Observing and interacting with people
  - (4) Trusting the pictures in your mind
- Q34 Which of the following advanced communication theories highlights the use of symbols (language) to negotiate meaning in interaction with other people?
- (1) Hermeneutics
  - (2) Phenomenology
  - (3) Symbolic interaction
  - (4) Cultural studies

[TURN OVER]

Q35 Which of the following options are correct?

Gombrich's theory of perception in art explains

- (a) why two people may interpret a painting in different ways
- (b) that the artist's culture influences his/her painting style
- (c) that perception is a physical or mechanical act
- (d) how art satisfies the need for creativity

- (1) (a) and (b)
- (2) (a) and (c) and (d)
- (3) (a) and (b) and (c)
- (4) (a) and (b) and (c)

Q36 The peace sign is a form of nonverbal communication, and it is called a/an

- (1) illustrator
- (2) emblem
- (3) adaptor
- (4) regulator

**Read the statement below and answer question 37**

Students who study for more than three hours without taking a break tend to be more distracted by background sounds than those students who take a ten-minute break every hour

Q37 This description supports the view that perception involves

- (1) organisation
- (2) interpretation
- (3) selective exposure
- (4) selective attention

Q38 *Italians are noisy and excitable, so I do not have Italian friends*

This statement is an example of ?

- (1) internal noise
- (2) external noise
- (3) semantic noise
- (4) Stereotyping

[TURN OVER]

Q39 Identify the ONE type of nonverbal communication being illustrated in the statement below

In a small-group discussion, people who sit at the “head” and “foot” of the table assume more of a leadership role than those people who sit along the sides of the table

- (1) Haptics
- (2) Proxemics
- (3) Chronemics
- (4) Kinesics

**Read the story below and answer questions 40, 41 and 42.**

Julius was rushing off to the discussion class for Communication 1 when he noticed a well-built lady in a very short red skirt (1) “Wow! I hope she’s also attending the same discussion class”, he thought to himself (2) He settled down in the back row of the lecture hall and looked around to see if the lady in the red skirt could be spotted (3) A few minutes later the lecturer arrived and raised her eyebrows in surprise when she saw how full the lecture hall was (4). She cleared her throat and said, “Good morning, ladies and gentlemen” (5)

Q40 Which nonverbal code is illustrated in sentence (1)?

- (1) Proxemics
- (2) Personal appearance
- (3) Paralanguage
- (4) Chronemics

Q41 Which nonverbal code is illustrated in sentence (3)?

- (1) Proxemics
- (2) Facial expression and eye contact
- (3) Paralanguage
- (4) Personal appearance

Q42 Which nonverbal code is illustrated in sentence (5)?

- (1) Facial expression and eye contact
- (2) Chronemics
- (3) Paralanguage
- (4) Proxemics

**[TURN OVER]**

Q43 While driving on the highway, a car travelling at a high speed swerves out of the right-hand lane and cuts dangerously in front of you, almost smashing into the front of your car. You are furious and you show the driver a rude hand sign.

Which ONE of the following functions of nonverbal communication is illustrated by your use of the rude hand sign?

- (1) Reinforce
- (2) Replace
- (3) Complement
- (4) Regulate

Q44 A well-known sports commentator on television has the habit of using "U know" in every sentence he says. The constant use of "I mean" is known as . . . and is not only irritating, but interrupts the concentration of some viewers.

- (1) paralanguage
- (2) vocal interferences
- (3) artefacts
- (4) haptics

Q45 The clenching of a fist can mean different things to different people. Which option describes the type of meaning we attach to this gesture (clenching of a fist)?

- (1) Shared
- (2) Denotative
- (3) Connotative
- (4) Objective

Q46 How many of the following non-verbal cues communicate a message?

- (a) Smoke from a chimney
- (b) The smell of popcorn
- (c) The South African anthem
- (d) The British flag

- (1) One
- (2) Two
- (3) Three
- (4) Four

[TURN OVER]

- Q47 Which ONE of the following sentences is the most **concrete** sentence?
- (1) The heart, kidneys and lungs are all organs
  - (2) The body consists of several organs
  - (3) The body cannot function without its organs
  - (4) All the organs of the body are important
- Q48 How many of the following statements are correct?
- (a) A non-verbal message that performs the function of regulation contains instructions and rules
  - (b) A non-verbal message that complements the verbal message communicates admiration for your partner
  - (c) We communicate up to about 65 percent of our meanings non-verbally
  - (d) The duration of eye contact with another person is culturally influenced
- (1) One
  - (2) Two
  - (3) Three
  - (4) Four
- Q49 You enter the office and greet a colleague by saying "*Hey there Great day, is it not?*" This is an illustration of the \_\_\_\_\_ function of communication
- (1) conative
  - (2) phatic
  - (3) poetic
  - (4) expressive
- Q50 The relation between the word "house" and the building which it represents, is
- (1) direct
  - (2) visual
  - (3) personal
  - (4) arbitrary

PART 1: (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1

STUDY UNIT: (e.g. PSY100-X)  
STUDIE EENHEID: (bv. PSY100-X)

1

INITIALS AND SURNAME  
VOORLETTERS EN VAN

3

DATE OF EXAMINATION  
DATUM VAN EKSAMEN

4

PAPER NUMBER  
VRAESTELNOMMER

2

EXAMINATION CENTRE (E.G. PRETORIA)  
EKSAMENSENTRUM (BV. PRETORIA)

5

STUDENT NUMBER  
STUDENTENOMMER

6

UNIQUE PAPER NO.  
UNIEKE VRAESTEL NR.

8

7

9

For use by examination invigilator  
Vir gebruik deur eksamenopsiener

IMPORTANT

1. USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE THIS SHEET
2. MARK LIKE THIS
3. CHECK THAT YOUR INITIALS AND SURNAME HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
4. ENTER YOUR STUDENT NUMBER FROM LEFT TO RIGHT
5. CHECK THAT YOUR STUDENT NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
6. CHECK THAT THE UNIQUE NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
7. CHECK THAT ONLY ONE ANSWER PER QUESTION HAS BEEN MARKED
8. DO NOT FOLD

BELANGRIK

1. GEBUIK SLEGS 'N HB POTLOOD OM HIERDIE BLAD TE VOLTOOI
2. MERK AS VOLG
3. KONTROLEER DAT U VOORLETTERS EN VAN REG INGEVUL IS
4. VUL U STUDENTENOMMER VAN LINKS NA REGS IN
5. KONTROLEER DAT U DIF KORREKTE STUDENTENOMMER VERSTREK HET
6. KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NOMMER REG INGEVUL IS
7. MAAK SEKER DAT NET EEN ALTERNATIEF PER VRAAG GEMERK IS
8. MOENIE VOU NIE

PART 2: (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE) DEEL 2

10

1	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	36	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	71	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	106	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
2	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	37	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	72	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	107	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
3	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	38	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	73	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	108	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
4	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	39	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	74	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	109	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
5	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	40	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	75	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	110	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
6	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	41	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	76	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	111	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
7	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	42	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	77	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	112	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
8	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	43	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	78	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	113	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
9	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	44	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	79	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	114	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
10	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	45	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	80	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	115	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
11	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	46	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	81	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	116	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
12	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	47	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	82	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	117	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
13	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	48	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	83	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	118	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
14	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	49	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	84	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	119	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
15	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	50	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	85	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	120	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
16	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	51	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	86	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	121	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
17	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	52	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	87	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	122	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
18	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	53	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	88	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	123	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
19	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	54	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	89	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	124	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
20	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	55	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	90	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	125	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
21	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	56	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	91	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	126	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
22	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	57	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	92	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	127	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
23	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	58	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	93	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	128	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
24	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	59	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	94	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	129	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
25	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	60	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	95	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	130	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
26	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	61	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	96	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	131	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
27	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	62	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	97	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	132	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
28	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	63	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	98	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	133	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
29	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	64	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	99	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	134	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
30	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	65	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	100	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	135	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
31	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	66	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	101	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	136	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
32	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	67	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	102	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	137	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
33	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	68	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	103	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	138	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
34	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	69	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	104	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	139	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
35	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	70	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	105	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	140	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Specimen only

## MARK READING SHEET INSTRUCTIONS

Your mark reading sheet is marked by computer and should therefore be filled in thoroughly and correctly

### USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE YOUR MARK READING SHEET

*PLEASE DO NOT FOLD OR DAMAGE YOUR MARK READING SHEET*

Consult the illustration of a mark reading sheet on the reverse of this page and follow the instructions step by step when working on your sheet

Instruction numbers ① to ⑩ refer to spaces on your mark reading sheet which you should fill in as follows

- ① Write your paper code in these eight squares, for instance

P	S	Y	1	0	0	-	X
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- ② The paper number pertains only to first-level courses consisting of two papers

WRITE 

0	1
---	---

 for the first paper and 

0	2
---	---

 for the second. If only one paper, then leave blank

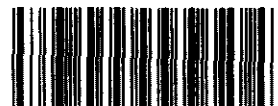
- ③ Fill in your initials and surname
- ④ Fill in the date of the examination
- ⑤ Fill in the name of the examination centre
- ⑥ WRITE the digits of your student number HORIZONTALLY (from left to right). Begin by filling in the first digit of your student number in the first square on the left, then fill in the other digits, each one in a separate square
- ⑦ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit in your student number as follows [-]
- ⑧ WRITE your unique paper number HORIZONTALLY  
NB Your unique paper number appears at the top of your examination paper and consists only of digits (e.g. 403326)
- ⑨ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit number in your unique paper number as follows [-]
- ⑩ Question numbers 1 to 140 indicate corresponding question numbers in your examination paper. The five spaces with digits 1 to 5 next to each question number indicate an alternative answer to each question. The spaces of which the number correspond to the answer you have chosen for each question and should be marked as follows [-]

◆ For official use by the invigilator. Do not fill in any information here

Tear

attendance register  
(university copy) UNISA

Fill-in/MCQ



Examination period

Student number

Surname

First Names

Subject

Code of paper

Number of paper

Centre

Date

This is to certify that I have read the rules governing the examinations as set out on the inside cover of this examination answer book and in the examination instructions  
That the information supplied by me in this answer book is correct and valid  
I undertake to adhere to the procedures, rules and regulations of the University of South Africa as published in the official brochures

Signature of candidate

Batch No  
28092015MCQ

ID Number

Signature of invigilator

UNISA invigilator's personnel number

NOTE Not a valid document if not completed by the Invigilator

Tear

attendance register  
(student copy) UNISA

Fill-in/MCQ



Examination period

Student number

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