Level: 2eme MC	**final exam**	**Instructor: Bouali Hichem**
Module: Expression and Communication Techniques		**2024/2025**

Part I: Direct Questions (5 points)

1. What is an **abstract** in a scientific article, and what is its purpose?
2. What is the difference between **interpersonal communication** and **group communication**?
3. Name three key elements of the **communication process**.
4. Give two advantages of **face-to-face communication** in a professional setting.
5. List two **digital tools** used to search for scientific information.

Part II: Present Using a Figure (6 points)

For each question, draw a diagram or structured figure to clearly present your answer.

1. **Draw and label the communication process**
   Create a schematic diagram showing the main elements of the communication process: sender, message, channel, receiver, noise, and feedback.
2. **Illustrate the structure of a scientific article**
   Use a pyramid, flowchart, or diagram to represent the main parts of a scientific paper (e.g., Title, Abstract, Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, References).

First and last name:

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PART III: Multiple Choice Questions (09 points)

Circle the correct answer for each question.

1. What is the main purpose of the "Abstract" in a scientific paper?
   A. To provide a list of references
   B. To give a detailed explanation of methods
   C. To summarize the objectives, methods, results, and conclusions
   D. To introduce the authors
2. Which of the following is a key principle of active listening?
   A. Interrupting to correct the speaker
   B. Avoiding eye contact
   C. Nodding and paraphrasing
   D. Changing the subject quickly
3. In technical writing, clarity is achieved through:
   A. Using long and complex sentences
   B. Repeating ideas in different words
   C. Using simple, precise vocabulary
   D. Adding many images
4. Which software is typically used for organizing collected research information?
   A. Photoshop
   B. Excel
   C. Zotero
   D. AutoCAD
5. Which of the following is **not** part of the communication process diagram?
   A. Sender
   B. Receiver
   C. Engineer
   D. Feedback
6. In a face-to-face conversation, which element strengthens trust?
   A. Turning away from the speaker
   B. Eye contact
   C. Speaking louder
   D. Using technical jargon
7. Which type of communication uses both images and narration to deliver content?
   A. Memo
   B. Visual-audio communication
   C. Oral report
   D. Spreadsheet
8. Group communication in engineering is important because it:
   A. Reduces productivity
   B. Prevents all conflicts
   C. Enables collaborative problem-solving
   D. Allows individual decision-making
9. What is the final section in a scientific article called?
   A. Abstract
   B. Introduction
   C. Discussion
   D. References

Final exam correction

Corrected Part I: Direct Questions

1. **What is an abstract in a scientific article, and what is its purpose?**
   → It summarizes the key points of the article: objectives, methodology, results, and conclusion (see "Scientific Article Structure" figure).
2. **What is the difference between interpersonal communication and group communication?**
   → Interpersonal communication is one-to-one, while group communication involves multiple individuals sharing ideas to solve problems (Section III).
3. **Name three key elements of the communication process.**
   → Sender, message, receiver (as shown in Figure II-2: Communication Process Diagram).
4. **Give two advantages of face-to-face communication in a professional setting.**
   → Enables immediate feedback and uses non-verbal cues like eye contact and body language (Section III.2).
5. **List two digital tools used to search for scientific information.**
   → Google Scholar, ScienceDirect (see Figure I-1 and Section I.1).

Part II: Present Using a Figure (4 points)

1. **Draw and label the communication process**

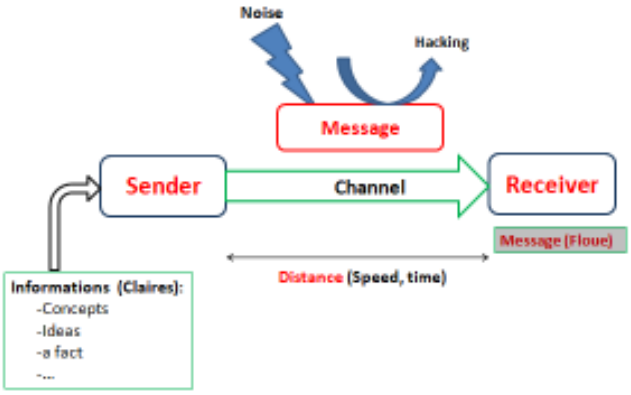
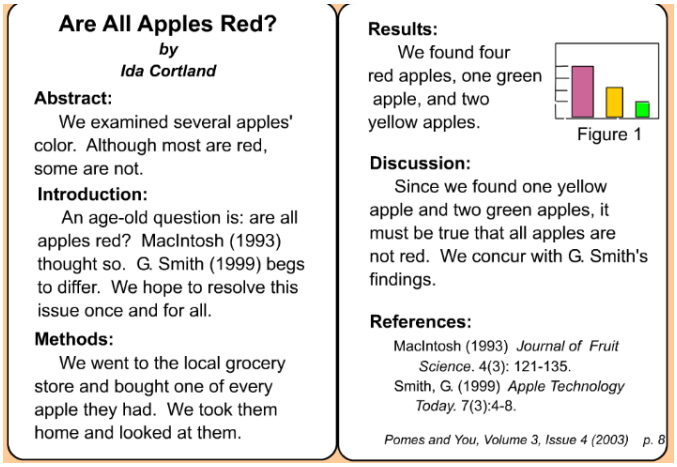


Figure II-2 : Simplified diagram of a communication process

2. **Illustrate the structure of a scientific article**



Are All Apples Red?

by
Ida Cortland

Abstract:
We examined several apples' color. Although most are red, some are not.

Introduction:
An age-old question is: are all apples red? MacIntosh (1993) thought so. G. Smith (1999) begs to differ. We hope to resolve this issue once and for all.

Methods:
We went to the local grocery store and bought one of every apple they had. We took them home and looked at them.

Results:
We found four red apples, one green apple, and two yellow apples.

Figure 1

Discussion:
Since we found one yellow apple and two green apples, it must be true that all apples are not red. We concur with G. Smith's findings.

References:
MacIntosh (1993) *Journal of Fruit Science*. 4(3): 121-135.
Smith, G. (1999) *Apple Technology Today*. 7(3):4-8.

Corrected Part II: MCQs

1. **What is the purpose of the abstract in a scientific article?**
   C. To summarize objectives, methods, results, and conclusions (Fig I-4)
2. **Which is a principle of active listening?**
   C. Nodding and paraphrasing (Section III.1 and III.2)
3. **What ensures clarity in technical writing?**
   C. Using precise vocabulary (Section II.2)
4. **Which tool helps organize research information?**
   C. Zotero (Section I.1)
5. **Which is not part of the communication process in Figure II-2?**
   C. Engineer (the real elements: sender, message, receiver, channel, etc.)
6. **What helps build trust in face-to-face communication?**
   B. Eye contact (Section III.2)
7. **A video presentation with visuals and narration is an example of:**
   B. Visual-audio communication (Section II.4)
8. **Group communication is important because it:**
   C. Enables collaborative problem-solving (Section III.3)
9. **The final section of a scientific paper is:**
   D. References (Figure I-4)