Information and communication technologies

Multimedia is characterized by:
 : r1 merging audiovisual media with computers and other devices.
 : r2 use of audiovisual means.
 : r3 computer usage
 : r4 using the latest technology in education
: r1 ok 2
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What is a multimedia system?
 : r1 all answers correct
 : r2 a combination of text, image, sound and movie data
 : r3 summary of technical means
 : r4 Combined audiovisual media with computers and other devices
: r1 ok 2
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Typical features of multimedia do not include:
 : r1 include all the mentioned characters
 : r2 text
 : r3 interactivity
 : r4 picture and audio
: r1 ok 2
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What does LMS stand for?
 : r1 study management systems
 : r2 learning system
 r3 means of audiovisual technology
 : r4 lecturer / client communication tools
: r1 ok 2

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What is hypermedia?
 : r1 digital resource containing active links to texts, tables, animations, sound
 : r2 text composed of blocks of words or symbols electronically linked in an unfinished structure.
 : r3 a means of visual technology
 : r4 digital device containing hypertext and hypermedia elements
: r1 ok 2
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"A digital networking device linking the main line of text to the media elements enabling learning to progress in a unique and individual way" is the definition
 : r1 hypertext and hypermedial didactic means
 : r2 hypermedia
 : r3 LMS
 : r4 Moodle
: r1 ok 2
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Trainers are among the
 : r1 dynamic models
 : r2 static models
 : r3 virtual models
 : r4 does not belong to any of the categories
: r1 ok 2
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What function do the models of technical means do not fulfill?
 : r1 verification
 : r2 information
 : r3 motivational and simulation
 : r4 ergonomic
: r1 ok 2
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The epiprojector is among the
 : r1 static projection means
 : r2 means for dynamic projection
 : r3 non-projection aids
 : r4 audio technology
: r1 ok 2

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The main approaches to the media do not include
 : r1 constructivism.
 : r2 media optimism.
 : r3 media pessimism
 : r4 mediacism
: r1 ok 2

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Mediacism is a term denoting
 : r1 too much reliance on media.
 : r2 negative aspects of technological and media development.
 : r3 A negative approach to the fusion of man and technology
 : r4 media as the driving force of society
: r1 ok 2
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The unidirectional flow of information from one or more communicators to many communicators is referred to as
 : r1 mass communication.
 : r2 intrapersonal communication
 : r3 interpersonal communication
 : r4 group communication
: r1 ok 2

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The basic functions of communication according to Vybíral are:
 : r1 inform, instruct, convince, negotiate, entertain
 : r2 inform, instruct, convince, react, instruct
 : r3 inform, instruct, negotiate, entertain, evaluate
 : r4 inform, instruct, respond, instruct, evaluate
 : r1 ok 2
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The source of communication is a:
 : r1 communicator
 : r2 channel (space)
 : r3 message
 : r4 recipient
 : r1 ok 2

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A set of competences that help the user to search, analyze, evaluate and transmit information is referred to as:
 : r1 media literacy
 : r2 communication capability
 : r3 media education
 : r4 extropism
 : r1 ok 2
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Media features do not include
 : r1 Self-evaluation function
 : r2 information function
 : r3 fun function
 : r4 educational function
 : r1 ok 2

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What did the early 1990s mean for media development?
 : r1 media transformation period
 : r2 the beginning of personal computer development
 : r3 opening censorship, end of freedom of expression
 : r4 the use of media to spread ideology
 : r1 ok 2
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When was the first Internet browser introduced?
 : r1 1991

: r2 1981
 : r3 1985
 : r4 1996
: r1 ok 2

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Communication agents do not include
 : r1 feedback
 : r2 channel
 : r3 message
 : r4 source
: r1 ok 2

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The main feature of constructivist teaching is
 : r1 transition from transmissive teaching to self-initiation
 : r2 transition from self-management to evaluation
 : r3 transition from self-learning to "you-learning"
 : r4 the role of lecturer as the organizer of the learning process
: r1 ok 2