QUIZ #1 • COM-101 • PROFESSOR MARK GROSSMAN • NASSAU COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Note: Yellow highlight = official answer. Italic text = alternate accepted answer

1. If Maryam accepts your invitation to dinner, what communication purpose was proven?
   a. we communicate to meet social goals
   b. we communicate to share meaning
   c. we communicate to manage our personal identity
   d. we communicate to conduct jargon

2. Every day, you see the same acquaintance in the hall. You say, "Hello, how are you?" and your friend answers, "Fine, thank you." This is an example of
   a. message stimulation
   b. a script
   c. feedback
   d. internal noises

3. If you look around the classroom, you see desks, chairs, and windows, all of which make up the
   a. social context
   b. nonverbal prompters
   c. physical context
   d. perceptions

4. Maria is very impatient with her children because she had a bad day at work, and she is feeling stressed. Maria's reactions to her children are affected by
   a. physical context
   b. social image
   c. psychological context
   d. symmetrical relationships

5. If Marissa thinks about the events of last evening while she is listening to a classroom lecture, these thoughts would be considered
   a. encoding
   b. feedback
   c. noise
   d. channels

6. The mental libraries of scripts we use in specific situations are called
   a. monologues
   b. dialogues
   c. canned plans
   d. communication improvement plans

7. We often see what we expect to see even when it may not be there; this is because of our
   a. ability to avoid encoding
   b. expectations
   c. attention
   d. sensory stimulation

8. Since monetary success is valued in the North American culture, people with high salaries are more likely to have higher _____ than those with low salaries.
   a. filtering
   b. relational satisfaction
   c. self-esteem
   d. status images

9. If you believe you will do well on this test, and you talk yourself into doing well, some of that success can be attributed to
   a. Filtering
   b. self-fulfilling prophecy
   c. acculturation theory
   d. encoding

10. In individualistic cultures, the _____ is valued more than the
    a. individual/group
    b. individual/family
    c. social world/familial world
    d. concept/script

11. Jill thinks of Don as being very honest. When she discovers that some money is missing from her purse, she doesn't consider Don as a suspect but does consider Julie, who she heard had been caught stealing a few months ago. Jill's attitude is an example of
    a. halo effect
    b. self-fulfilling prophecy
    c. congruence effect
    d. jargon

12. Assuming that a young person would be more able to use computers than others could be described as a form of
    a. collectivism
    b. incongruence
    c. ageism
    d. none of the above

13. A culture that values the interests of the group over an individual's personal achievement is

    a. arbitrary
    b. denotative
    c. individualistic
    d. collectivist

14. In a high power distance culture

    a. power is distributed evenly
    b. power inequalities are downplayed
    c. democracy is valued
    d. power imbalances are seen as natural

15. A culture that values structure, formal rules, and predictable behaviors is

    a. a high uncertainty avoidance culture
    b. a low uncertainty avoidance culture
    c. both a and b
    d. none of the above

16. Believing that your culture is better than another is known as

    a. egocentrism
    b. ethnocentrism
    c. patriotism
    d. altruism

17. Kyle is always on time for meetings, follows plans, and meets his deadlines. What is his time orientation?

    a. Polychronic
    b. Platonic
    c. Monochronic
    d. Ginandtonic

18. The dictionary definition for a word reflects the _____ of that word.

    a. connotation
    b. context
    c. denotation
    d. language community

19. Saying, "I don't know what it's like now, but when I attended JFK High School ten years ago, it was one of the top schools in the state," is using

    a. indexing
    b. dating
    c. separating fact from inference
    d. ambiguity

20. The statement, "When a supervisor gives instructions, ***he*** should have a clear idea of what ***he*** wants to say," represents

    a. non-inclusive language
    b. jargon
    c. sensitivity
    d. unnecessary arbitration

21. Jeffrey tells Karin that it is "hot outside." Karin does not know from this message the exact temperature. This is an example of how language can be

    a. ambiguous
    b. arbitrary
    c. high in power distance
    d. denotative

22. The technical term for the study of body motions used in communication is

    a. proxemics
    b. kinesics
    c. emblems
    d. gestures

23. During her presentation, Kia often used "um," "er," and "like," which all are considered to be

    a. vocal pitches
    b. vocal characteristics
    c. vocal interferences
    d. adapters

24. The way your professor decorates his or her office is a function of the use of

    a. permanent structures
    b. artifacts
    c. personal space
    d. impersonal space

25. All of the following are types of paralanguage *except*

    a. pitch
    b. vocal quality
    c. acoustic space
    d. intonation

26. _____ is the study of space.

    a. Proxemics
    b. Kinesics
    c. Emblems
    d. Distancing