

Interpersonal Exam 1 Interplay Chapters 1-4

There will be a mix of 12-13 multiple choice and T/F questions from each chapter. Good luck.

Chapter 1

1. An example of psychological noise is
2. Which of the following is not a valid reason for studying communication?
3. Technological changes have given us new options for communicating personally. What is the term used in your textbook to identify technologically enhanced communication?
4. Which of the following characterizes transactional communication?
5. The idea that it is often necessary to negotiate a shared meaning in order for satisfying communication to occur relates to which characteristic of the communication model?
6. Environments are also referred to as:
7. Which of the following are outlined in your text as important characteristics of communication?
8. The text suggests a “qualitative” definition of an interpersonal relationship. Which of the following is *not* one of the criteria for that definition?
9. Which of the following is an accurate statement about communication?
10. The idea that “nothing” never happens refers to which communication principle?
11. We gain an idea of who we are from the way others define us.
12. Most people can learn to communicate more effectively.

Chapter 2

13. Which factor(s) are leading us toward a “global village”
14. “The language, values, beliefs, traditions, and customs people share and learn.” Is known as
as
15. Teenagers may see the elderly as a(n):
16. Membership in a group that is part of an encompassing culture is known as a(n)
17. Low-context cultures tend to value and emphasize
18. High-context cultures tend to:
19. In which culture are people more likely to avoid saying “no?”
20. The degree to which members of a culture feel threatened by ambiguous situations and try to stay away from them is known as
21. Cultural differences in decoding messages occur because of differences in
22. Most scholars believe intercultural competence requires
23. Which of the following is *not* associated with intercultural competence?

Chapter 3

24. In the first years of the new millennium, white females, minorities, and immigrants constitute almost 85 percent of those entering the workforce.
25. "Power distance" describes the degree to which members of a society accept the unequal distribution of power among members.
26. The view that self-concept can be seen as a product of the messages you've received throughout your life is known as
27. Which of the following is supported by research related to how the self-concept develops?
28. For a reflected appraisal to be regarded as important it must be
29. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of self-concept?
30. The communication strategies people use to influence how others view them is called
31. Which of the following is *not* true about persons with positive self-esteem?
32. You can change your self-concept by having
33. The communication strategies people use to influence how others view them is called
34. Which of the following is (are) *not* characteristics of identity management?
35. People manage impressions to
36. Which of the following has the power to be a self-fulfilling prophecy?

Chapter 4

37. Positive self-esteem guarantees interpersonal success.
38. A child's earliest concept of self is almost exclusively psychological.
39. We attach meaning to our experiences using which of the following?
40. Which step of perception is based on the fact that we notice some messages and ignore others?
41. We notice extremely short or tall people because of which factor of attention?
42. We notice a dripping faucet because of which factor of attention?
43. A hungry person sees restaurants everywhere because of which factor of attention?
44. Perceptual schema include which constructs?
45. Which step of perception is involved when you wonder if the person who smiles at you across the room is interested in romance or just being polite?
46. Exaggerated beliefs associated with a categorizing system are known as
47. The process by which individuals influence each other's perceptions through communication is known as _____.
48. Snap judgments are described in your text as a skill our ancestors used to make quick judgments about a person or situation in order to survive. Snap judgments today may be
49. Motives determine how we perceive people.
50. People commonly imagine that others possess the same attitudes and motives that they do.