







9. Write an essay that explains the concepts of *encoding* and *decoding* as they function in communication.

10. Write an essay in which you define and provide examples of the four contexts of communication.

11. Discuss reasons why studying communication can improve the way you see yourself.



15. Explain and provide at least one example of media convergence.

16. Describe at least one way in which technological convergence has directly influenced your life.

17. The term *dyadic communication* refers to the context in which people in a group communicate with each other.

True False

18. The mode by which a message moves from source to receiver is called *feedback*.

True False

19. A systematic arrangement of symbols, letters, or words is called *nonverbal communication*.

True False

20. Your perceptions shape your speaking and your listening.

True False

21. *Encoding* is assigning meaning to an idea or thought.

True False

22. The process of understanding and sharing meaning within the self is called *interpersonal communication*.

True False

23. Communication changes in different contexts.

True False

24. The message that is sent to another person or group of people can be both verbal and nonverbal.

True False

25. The word *communication* comes from a Latin term meaning "to speak with understanding."

True False

26. Communication is the process of using messages to generate meaning.

True False

27. Communication plays a minor role in fulfilling the purposes of a democratic society.

True False

28. The context of communication requires the most prestructuring of the message in *public* communication.

True False

29. According to the book, the most intimate context of human communication is *interpersonal communication*.

True False

30. There are more opportunities for *feedback* in the *dyadic context* than in the *small group context*.

True False

31. Communication is best understood as a dialogic process.

True False

32. Communication is the simple transmission of information from one person to another.

True False

33. An increased quantity of communication promotes more harmony and understanding.

True False



34. Using your computer to check the voice mail for your office telephone is an example of media convergence.

True False

35. Having a local newspaper start placing video about news events on its website is an example of media convergence.

True False

36. The word *communication* comes from the Latin "communicare," which means

- A. "to speak with understanding."
- B. "to make common."
- C. "to form a community of believers."
- D. "to care for others."

37. Which of the following does *not* relate to the term *process*?

- A. continuous
- B. ongoing
- C. dynamic
- D. static

38. Which of the following terms is *not* part of the definition of communication?

- A. process
- B. signs
- C. meaning
- D. codes

39. Communication begins with

- A. the self.
- B. the other.
- C. the dyad.
- D. the group.

40. Dialogic communication is best described as

- A. persuasion.
- B. discussion.
- C. transmission.
- D. failure.

41. Which of the following is the least public form of communication?

- A. intrapersonal
- B. interpersonal
- C. group
- D. organizational

42. Which of the following is *not* a component of communication?

- A. feedback
- B. message
- C. code
- D. action

43. When you do not listen well because you are daydreaming, it is because of

- A. encoding.
- B. semantic distractions.
- C. noise.
- D. channeling.

44. Which of the following is *not* a *context* of communication?

- A. feedback
- B. intrapersonal
- C. interpersonal
- D. public

45. When you look at yourself in the mirror and decide that you need to comb your hair, you are using what *context* of communication?

- A. intrapersonal communication
- B. interpersonal communication
- C. dyadic communication
- D. public communication

46. Which of the following does *not* relate to the term *public communication*?

- A. formality
- B. structure
- C. planning
- D. spontaneity

47. Of the contexts that include two or more people, the one that permits the *least* opportunity for *feedback* is

- A. intrapersonal context.
- B. interpersonal context.
- C. public context.
- D. mass context.

48. The term that includes the use of symbols to create meaning is known as

- A. feedback.
- B. code.
- C. meaning.
- D. context.

49. Which term refers to communication between two people?

- A. dyadic communication
- B. intrapersonal communication
- C. small-group communication
- D. synthetic communication

50. Saying "uh huh" to indicate you understand is classified as a

- A. verbal code.
- B. nonverbal code.
- C. language code.
- D. linguistic code.

51. The component of communication that consists of facial expressions, words, and phrases is the

- A. channel.
- B. nonverbal code.
- C. verbal code.
- D. message.

52. Jennifer and Lisa are sitting in a coffee shop having a friendly conversation. What descriptor of their communication interaction is most accurate?

- A. group communication
- B. intrapersonal communication
- C. dyadic communication
- D. linguistic communication

53. The accumulation of various types of mass communication (radio, television, newspapers, internet, etc.) into one medium is called
- A. technological convergence.
  - B. organizational convergence.
  - C. inherent convergence.
  - D. media convergence.
54. The integration of email, calendars, internet, and voice communication into devices like smart phones (e.g., iPhones, Blackberries) is called
- A. technological convergence.
  - B. organizational convergence.
  - C. inherent convergence.
  - D. media convergence.
55. Jennifer, Lisa, and Christina are having an in-depth conversation about a previous relationship that was abusive. Each of the women is participating equally. What type of descriptor most accurately describes this conversation?
- A. persuasive
  - B. dialogic
  - C. transmission
  - D. failure

56. Paul is at home watching a politically oriented discussion show on cable TV. One of the commentators is making arguments that are faulty, which makes Paul very angry. But Paul cannot express that to the commentator on TV. Paul is feeling the frustrations of which context of communication?

- A. intrapersonal context
- B. interpersonal context
- C. public context
- D. mass context

# Chapter 1 Key

1. Write an essay in which you define communication and the eight components of communication. Explain how those components function together in the communication process.

Answers will vary.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #1*

2. Write an essay in which you answer the question "Why should I study communication?" You may use answers based on the book, but you should also think of some of your own reasons for studying communication.

Answers will vary.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #2*

3. Write an essay in which you explain why our society might especially need to improve communication between and among people.

Answers will vary.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #3*



4. Explain in an essay why the concept of *process* is important in understanding how communication works.

Answers will vary.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #4*

5. Write an essay in which you explain what is meant by the idea of "understanding and sharing meaning."

Answers will vary.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #5*

6. Explain in an essay the idea that communication begins with the self.

Answers will vary.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #6*

7. Write an essay explaining the role of "others" in communication.

Answers will vary.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #7*

8. Explain in an essay the difference between the content and the relational elements of communication.

Answers will vary.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #8*

9. Write an essay that explains the concepts of *encoding* and *decoding* as they function in communication.

Answers will vary.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #9*

10. Write an essay in which you define and provide examples of the four contexts of communication.

Answers will vary.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #10*

11. Discuss reasons why studying communication can improve the way you see yourself.

Answers will vary.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #11*

12. Explain reasons why the study of communication can help you succeed in your professional career.

Answers will vary.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #12*

13. Write an essay in which you explain the eight principles of communication discussed in chapter 1.

Answers will vary.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #13*

14. Write an essay in which you explain how studying communication helps you exercise your constitutionally guaranteed freedom of speech.

Answers will vary.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #14*

15. Explain and provide at least one example of media convergence.

Answers will vary.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #15*

16. Describe at least one way in which technological convergence has directly influenced your life.

Answers will vary.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #16*

17. The term *dyadic communication* refers to the context in which people in a group communicate with each other.

**FALSE**

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #17*

18. The mode by which a message moves from source to receiver is called *feedback*.

**FALSE**

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #18*

19. A systematic arrangement of symbols, letters, or words is called *nonverbal communication*.

**FALSE**

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #19*

20. Your perceptions shape your speaking and your listening.

**TRUE**

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #20*

21. *Encoding* is assigning meaning to an idea or thought.

**FALSE**

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #21*

22. The process of understanding and sharing meaning within the self is called *interpersonal communication*.

**FALSE**

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #22*

23. Communication changes in different contexts.

**TRUE**

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #23*

24. The message that is sent to another person or group of people can be both verbal and nonverbal.

**TRUE**

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #24*

25. The word *communication* comes from a Latin term meaning "to speak with understanding."

**FALSE**

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #25*

26. Communication is the process of using messages to generate meaning.

TRUE

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #26*

27. Communication plays a minor role in fulfilling the purposes of a democratic society.

FALSE

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #27*

28. The context of communication requires the most prestructuring of the message in *public* communication.

TRUE

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #28*

29. According to the book, the most intimate context of human communication is *interpersonal communication*.

FALSE

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #29*

30. There are more opportunities for *feedback* in the *dyadic context* than in the *small group context*.

TRUE

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #30*

31. Communication is best understood as a dialogic process.

TRUE

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #31*

32. Communication is the simple transmission of information from one person to another.

FALSE

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #32*

33. An increased quantity of communication promotes more harmony and understanding.

FALSE

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #33*

34. Using your computer to check the voice mail for your office telephone is an example of media convergence.

FALSE

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #34*

35. Having a local newspaper start placing video about news events on its website is an example of media convergence.

TRUE

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #35*

36. The word *communication* comes from the Latin "communicare," which means
- A. "to speak with understanding."
  - B. "to make common."
  - C. "to form a community of believers."
  - D. "to care for others."

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #36*

37. Which of the following does *not* relate to the term *process*?
- A. continuous
  - B. ongoing
  - C. dynamic
  - D. static

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #37*

38. Which of the following terms is *not* part of the definition of communication?
- A. process
  - B. signs
  - C. meaning
  - D. codes

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #38*



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- A. the self.
- B. the other.
- C. the dyad.
- D. the group.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #39*

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*Pearson - Chapter 01 #40*

41. Which of the following is the least public form of communication?

- A. intrapersonal
- B. interpersonal
- C. group
- D. organizational

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #41*

42. Which of the following is *not* a component of communication?

- A. feedback
- B. message
- C. code
- D. action

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #42*

43. When you do not listen well because you are daydreaming, it is because of

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- C. noise.
- D. channeling.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #43*

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- A. feedback
- B. intrapersonal
- C. interpersonal
- D. public

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #44*

45. When you look at yourself in the mirror and decide that you need to comb your hair, you are using what *context* of communication?

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- B. interpersonal communication
- C. dyadic communication
- D. public communication

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #45*

46. Which of the following does *not* relate to the term *public communication*?

- A. formality
- B. structure
- C. planning
- D. spontaneity

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #46*

47. Of the contexts that include two or more people, the one that permits the *least* opportunity for *feedback* is

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- B. interpersonal context.
- C. public context.
- D. mass context.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #47*

48. The term that includes the use of symbols to create meaning is known as

A. feedback.

**B.** code.

C. meaning.

D. context.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #48*

49. Which term refers to communication between two people?

**A.** dyadic communication

B. intrapersonal communication

C. small-group communication

D. synthetic communication

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #49*

50. Saying "uh huh" to indicate you understand is classified as a

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**B.** nonverbal code.

C. language code.

D. linguistic code.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #50*

51. The component of communication that consists of facial expressions, words, and phrases is the
- A. channel.
  - B. nonverbal code.
  - C. verbal code.
  - D. message.

*Pearson - Chapter 01 #51*

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  - B. intrapersonal communication
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*Pearson - Chapter 01 #52*

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*Pearson - Chapter 01 #53*

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  - C. transmission
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*Pearson - Chapter 01 #55*

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# Chapter 1 Summary

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