

1. The neurological process by which we become aware of our environment is:
 - *a) sensation
 - b) perception
 - c) culture
 - d) intercultural competence

2. Sensation:
 - a) is a three-step process
 - b) is not affected by culture
 - *c) is culturally-marked
 - d) is external rather than internal

3. Studies have showed that people living in rural areas can sense slanted lines more accurately than people living in urban areas. Thus is evidence for:
 - a) the effects of culture on communication
 - *b) the effects of culture on sensing
 - c) the effects of culture on perception
 - d) the fact that there is no connection between culture and perception

4. According to Nisbett (2003), Eastern cultures:
 - *a) are inclined to see the world as continuous masses of matter
 - b) have an analytic view of focusing on objects and their attributes
 - c) see a world of discrete, unconnected things
 - d) sense the world largely the same as other cultures do

5. Human perception can be thought of as the three-step process in the order of:
 - a) interpretation, organization, selection
 - b) organization, interpretation, selection
 - *c) selection, organization, interpretation
 - d) sensation, organization, interpretation

6. That speakers of English have difficulty hearing the difference between Japanese words that differ only in vowel length is an example of:
 - a) interpretation
 - b) organization
 - *c) selection
 - d) sensation

7. That languages categorize perceptions differently describes the perceptual step of:
 - a) interpretation
 - *b) organization
 - c) selection
 - d) sensation

8. That people in different cultures have different uses for dogs (such as pets, hunting animals, or food) is an example of:

- *a) interpretation
- b) organization
- c) selection
- d) sensation

9. A Saudi customs inspector rejecting the Johnson pump poster shown in Chapter 2 is an example of:

- *a) interpretation
- b) organization
- c) selection
- d) sensation

10. In China, cuisine is motivated by Confucianism and Taoism, resulting in:

- *a) balance
- b) excessive consumption
- c) use of spices
- d) fasting during religious holidays

11. Cultures in which more of the meaning of communication is determined by the environment are called:

- *a) high context
- b) individualistic
- c) low context
- d) low immediacy

12. High-context countries include:

- a) Germany
- *b) Korea
- c) Switzerland
- d) United States

13. Interpersonal disputes are likely to be settled by intermediaries:

- *a) in high-context cultures
- b) in individualistic cultures
- c) in low-context cultures
- d) in Germany and the United States

14. As studies have showed, Korean websites include more animation, streaming videos, and pop-up windows than U.S. websites; this is evidence that:

- *a) high context countries rely more on more ambiguous visual formats
- b) low context countries rely more on more ambiguous visual formats
- c) high context and low context countries rely equally on ambiguous visual formats
- d) high or low context does not impact use of ambiguous visual formats

15. Taoism:

- a) encourages an ordered, non-spontaneous life
- b) guides relationships in the family, community, and state
- *c) stresses living life in perfect accord with nature
- d) uses different language codes for ingroup and outgroup members

16. In contrast to Western individualism, which of the following stresses balance and harmony?

- *a) Confucian ethics
- b) Guangzhou
- c) Szu Chuanese
- d) Taoism

17. Regarding food, which of the following stresses discovering life-giving elements?

- a) Confucian ethics
- b) Guangzhou
- c) Szu Chuanese
- *d) Taoism

18. Communicative strategies used to enact self-face and to uphold, support, or challenge another person's face refer to:

- *a) facework
- b) face loss
- c) direct-face negotiation
- d) the fact that there is no single race-defining gene

19. Which of the following is NOT among the skill areas of intercultural communication competence identified by Chen (1990)?

- a) personality strength
- b) psychological adjustment
- c) cultural awareness
- *d) social skills

20. Which of the following is NOT among the communication skills identified by Chen (1990)?

- a) behavioral flexibility
- b) interaction management
- *c) psychological adjustment
- d) social skills

21. To say “the world is external to our minds” overlooks the idea that perception and thought are not independent of the environment.
*a) True
b) False
22. Ancient Greeks had a strong sense of individual identity.
*a) True
b) False
23. The Chinese counterpart to the Greek sense of harmony was a sense of personal agency.
*a) True
b) False
24. Field dependence is the degree to which perception of an object is influenced by the background or environment in which it appears.
*a) True
b) False
25. Studies show that when, prompted to discuss a scene, people in Japan discuss relationships between objects and people in the U.S. describe the largest object.
*a) True
b) False
26. Believing that humans eating corn on the cob is disgusting because corn on the cob is only fit for pigs is an example of perceptual interpretation.
*a) True
b) False
27. Feeding and rarely killing rats because of a belief that rats accompany Ganesh whenever he travels is an example of perceptual interpretation.
*a) True
b) False
28. Because rice is synonymous with life and the symbol of well-being in China, the worst of all insults is to take another's bowl of rice and empty it onto the ground.
*a) True
b) False
29. Switzerland is an example of a high-context culture.
a) True
*b) False
30. In high-context cultures, verbal messages are elaborate and highly specific.
a) True
*b) False

31. Conflict resolution in a high-context culture like China is less likely to use intermediaries and indirect-face negotiation.

- a) True
- *b) False

32. In low-context cultures the message is explicit, detailed, and redundant.

- *a) True
- b) False

33. According to Ting-Toomey (1985), low-context cultures with a greater concern for privacy and autonomy tend to use direct-face negotiation and express more self-face maintenance.

- *a) True
- b) False

34. According to Cohen (1997), face loss may happen, among other reasons, because of exposure to personal insult.

- *a) True
- b) False

35. Competent intercultural communicators interact effectively to achieve their own goals regardless of the effect on those with whom they interact.

- a) True
- *b) False

36. Psychological adjustment refers to the understanding of the social system and customs of the host culture by competent intercultural communicators.

- a) True
- *b) False

37. Third culture refers to a new culture that two or more individuals from different cultures can share.

- *a) True
- b) False

38. Postethnic culture refers to how each of us lives in many diverse groups.

- *a) True
- b) False

39. There are no global fundamental human values which can provide an ethical basis to guide intercultural interactions.

- a) True
- *b) False

40. Ethical communicators encourage people of other cultures to express themselves.

- *a) True
- b) False

TYPE: F

41. _____ is the neurological process by which we become aware of our environment.

*a. Sensation

TYPE: F

42. According to Nisbet (2003), humans sense and perceive the world in ways unique to their _____.

*a. Upbringing

TYPE: F

43. Some people are less likely than others to separate an object from its surrounding _____.

*a. Environment

TYPE: F

44. _____ has a great effect on all three steps of the perception process.

*a. Culture

TYPE: F

45. If in the airport terminal an announcement is made asking you by name to report to the ticketing counter, you will probably hear your name even in that environment of competing stimuli. This is evidence for the _____ step of the perception process.

*a. Selection

TYPE: F

46. People in Western cultures tend to group objects based on their attributes, people in Eastern cultures tend to group objects based on their _____.

*a. Relationships

TYPE: F

47. As part of the _____ step of perception, we attach meaning to sense data and, as we make judgments regarding meanings within our culture, these might not hold out of our culture.

*a. interpretation

TYPE: F

48. According to the Chinese culture impacted by Confucianism and Taoism, a diet out of _____ can result in illness.

*a. balance

TYPE: F

49. In terms of yin and yang, oily and fried foods and pepper-hot flavoring are _____ foods.

*a. Yang

TYPE: F

50. While many Westerners categorize dogs as pets, some Chinese categorize dogs as

_____.
*a. food

TYPE: F

51. China and Korea are _____ context cultures.

*a. high

TYPE: F

52. The Nordic European states and Switzerland are _____ context cultures.

*a. low

TYPE: F

53. _____ are cultures in which little of the meaning is determined by context because the message is explicit, detailed, and redundant.

*a. Low context

TYPE: F

54. _____ are cultures in which less has to be said or written because more of the meaning is in the physical environment or already shared by people.

*a. High context

TYPE: F

55. Low-context cultures such as the U.S. use _____ negotiation.

*a. direct-face

TYPE: F

56. High-context cultures such as China express more mutual face or _____ maintenance.

*a. other-face

TYPE: F

57. _____ person is one who respects cultures and has tolerance for differences.

*a. multicultural

TYPE: F

58. _____ theories tend to reflect the culture in which they were produced, so they present challenges in intercultural communication.

*a. Ethical

TYPE: F

59. Kale (1997) developed four ethical _____ to guide intercultural interactions.

*a. Principles

TYPE: F

60. According to Kale (1997), ethical _____ address people of other cultures with the same respect that they would like to receive themselves.

*a. Communicators

TYPE: E

61. Discuss the implications for intercultural communication the phrase “Our brain both is shaped by the external world and shapes our perception of the external world.”

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

62. Contrast how Eastern and Western cultures sense and perceive the world.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

63. Discuss the effects of culture on sensing.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

64. Describe the three steps of the perception process.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

65. Discuss the effect of culture on the selection step of the perception process.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

66. Discuss the effect of culture on the organization step of the perception process.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

67. Discuss the effect of culture on the interpretation step of the perception process.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

68. Give examples of how culture affects each step of the perception process.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

69. Discuss the interrelationships between perception and food.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

70. Using the example of food, explain how Confucianism is reflected in Chinese culture.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

71. Using the example of food, explain how Taoism is reflected in Chinese culture.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

72. Explain the yin–yang concept in Chinese thought.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

73. Compare and contrast low-context and high-context culture.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

74. Discuss why the U.S. is considered a low-context culture.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

75. Discuss and exemplify direct-face negotiation and indirect-face negotiation.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

76. Discuss and exemplify three reasons for face loss.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

77. Discuss one skill area in intercultural communication competence.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

78. Discuss issues related to multiple identities and intercultural communication competence.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

79. Discuss and provide examples of third culture.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

80. Discuss how peace is a fundamental value, as outlined by Kale (1997).
*a. Answers Vary

1. The neurological process by which we become aware of our environment is:
 - *a) sensation
 - b) perception
 - c) culture
 - d) intercultural competence

2. Sensation:
 - a) is a three-step process
 - b) is not affected by culture
 - *c) is culturally-marked
 - d) is external rather than internal

3. Studies have showed that people living in rural areas can sense slanted lines more accurately than people living in urban areas. Thus is evidence for:
 - a) the effects of culture on communication
 - *b) the effects of culture on sensing
 - c) the effects of culture on perception
 - d) the fact that there is no connection between culture and perception

4. According to Nisbett (2003), Eastern cultures:
 - *a) are inclined to see the world as continuous masses of matter
 - b) have an analytic view of focusing on objects and their attributes
 - c) see a world of discrete, unconnected things
 - d) sense the world largely the same as other cultures do

5. Human perception can be thought of as the three-step process in the order of:
 - a) interpretation, organization, selection
 - b) organization, interpretation, selection
 - *c) selection, organization, interpretation
 - d) sensation, organization, interpretation

6. That speakers of English have difficulty hearing the difference between Japanese words that differ only in vowel length is an example of:
 - a) interpretation
 - b) organization
 - *c) selection
 - d) sensation

7. That languages categorize perceptions differently describes the perceptual step of:
 - a) interpretation
 - *b) organization
 - c) selection
 - d) sensation

8. That people in different cultures have different uses for dogs (such as pets, hunting animals, or food) is an example of:

- *a) interpretation
- b) organization
- c) selection
- d) sensation

9. A Saudi customs inspector rejecting the Johnson pump poster shown in Chapter 2 is an example of:

- *a) interpretation
- b) organization
- c) selection
- d) sensation

10. In China, cuisine is motivated by Confucianism and Taoism, resulting in:

- *a) balance
- b) excessive consumption
- c) use of spices
- d) fasting during religious holidays

11. Cultures in which more of the meaning of communication is determined by the environment are called:

- *a) high context
- b) individualistic
- c) low context
- d) low immediacy

12. High-context countries include:

- a) Germany
- *b) Korea
- c) Switzerland
- d) United States

13. Interpersonal disputes are likely to be settled by intermediaries:

- *a) in high-context cultures
- b) in individualistic cultures
- c) in low-context cultures
- d) in Germany and the United States

14. As studies have showed, Korean websites include more animation, streaming videos, and pop-up windows than U.S. websites; this is evidence that:

- *a) high context countries rely more on more ambiguous visual formats
- b) low context countries rely more on more ambiguous visual formats
- c) high context and low context countries rely equally on ambiguous visual formats
- d) high or low context does not impact use of ambiguous visual formats

15. Taoism:

- a) encourages an ordered, non-spontaneous life
- b) guides relationships in the family, community, and state
- *c) stresses living life in perfect accord with nature
- d) uses different language codes for ingroup and outgroup members

16. In contrast to Western individualism, which of the following stresses balance and harmony?

- *a) Confucian ethics
- b) Guangzhou
- c) Szu Chuanese
- d) Taoism

17. Regarding food, which of the following stresses discovering life-giving elements?

- a) Confucian ethics
- b) Guangzhou
- c) Szu Chuanese
- *d) Taoism

18. Communicative strategies used to enact self-face and to uphold, support, or challenge another person's face refer to:

- *a) facework
- b) face loss
- c) direct-face negotiation
- d) the fact that there is no single race-defining gene

19. Which of the following is NOT among the skill areas of intercultural communication competence identified by Chen (1990)?

- a) personality strength
- b) psychological adjustment
- c) cultural awareness
- *d) social skills

20. Which of the following is NOT among the communication skills identified by Chen (1990)?

- a) behavioral flexibility
- b) interaction management
- *c) psychological adjustment
- d) social skills

21. To say “the world is external to our minds” overlooks the idea that perception and thought are not independent of the environment.
*a) True
b) False
22. Ancient Greeks had a strong sense of individual identity.
*a) True
b) False
23. The Chinese counterpart to the Greek sense of harmony was a sense of personal agency.
*a) True
b) False
24. Field dependence is the degree to which perception of an object is influenced by the background or environment in which it appears.
*a) True
b) False
25. Studies show that when, prompted to discuss a scene, people in Japan discuss relationships between objects and people in the U.S. describe the largest object.
*a) True
b) False
26. Believing that humans eating corn on the cob is disgusting because corn on the cob is only fit for pigs is an example of perceptual interpretation.
*a) True
b) False
27. Feeding and rarely killing rats because of a belief that rats accompany Ganesh whenever he travels is an example of perceptual interpretation.
*a) True
b) False
28. Because rice is synonymous with life and the symbol of well-being in China, the worst of all insults is to take another's bowl of rice and empty it onto the ground.
*a) True
b) False
29. Switzerland is an example of a high-context culture.
a) True
*b) False
30. In high-context cultures, verbal messages are elaborate and highly specific.
a) True
*b) False

31. Conflict resolution in a high-context culture like China is less likely to use intermediaries and indirect-face negotiation.

- a) True
- *b) False

32. In low-context cultures the message is explicit, detailed, and redundant.

- *a) True
- b) False

33. According to Ting-Toomey (1985), low-context cultures with a greater concern for privacy and autonomy tend to use direct-face negotiation and express more self-face maintenance.

- *a) True
- b) False

34. According to Cohen (1997), face loss may happen, among other reasons, because of exposure to personal insult.

- *a) True
- b) False

35. Competent intercultural communicators interact effectively to achieve their own goals regardless of the effect on those with whom they interact.

- a) True
- *b) False

36. Psychological adjustment refers to the understanding of the social system and customs of the host culture by competent intercultural communicators.

- a) True
- *b) False

37. Third culture refers to a new culture that two or more individuals from different cultures can share.

- *a) True
- b) False

38. Postethnic culture refers to how each of us lives in many diverse groups.

- *a) True
- b) False

39. There are no global fundamental human values which can provide an ethical basis to guide intercultural interactions.

- a) True
- *b) False

40. Ethical communicators encourage people of other cultures to express themselves.

- *a) True
- b) False

TYPE: F

41. _____ is the neurological process by which we become aware of our environment.

*a. Sensation

TYPE: F

42. According to Nisbet (2003), humans sense and perceive the world in ways unique to their _____.

*a. Upbringing

TYPE: F

43. Some people are less likely than others to separate an object from its surrounding _____.

*a. Environment

TYPE: F

44. _____ has a great effect on all three steps of the perception process.

*a. Culture

TYPE: F

45. If in the airport terminal an announcement is made asking you by name to report to the ticketing counter, you will probably hear your name even in that environment of competing stimuli. This is evidence for the _____ step of the perception process.

*a. Selection

TYPE: F

46. People in Western cultures tend to group objects based on their attributes, people in Eastern cultures tend to group objects based on their _____.

*a. Relationships

TYPE: F

47. As part of the _____ step of perception, we attach meaning to sense data and, as we make judgments regarding meanings within our culture, these might not hold out of our culture.

*a. interpretation

TYPE: F

48. According to the Chinese culture impacted by Confucianism and Taoism, a diet out of _____ can result in illness.

*a. balance

TYPE: F

49. In terms of yin and yang, oily and fried foods and pepper-hot flavoring are _____ foods.

*a. Yang

TYPE: F

50. While many Westerners categorize dogs as pets, some Chinese categorize dogs as

_____.
*a. food

TYPE: F

51. China and Korea are _____ context cultures.

*a. high

TYPE: F

52. The Nordic European states and Switzerland are _____ context cultures.

*a. low

TYPE: F

53. _____ are cultures in which little of the meaning is determined by context because the message is explicit, detailed, and redundant.

*a. Low context

TYPE: F

54. _____ are cultures in which less has to be said or written because more of the meaning is in the physical environment or already shared by people.

*a. High context

TYPE: F

55. Low-context cultures such as the U.S. use _____ negotiation.

*a. direct-face

TYPE: F

56. High-context cultures such as China express more mutual face or _____ maintenance.

*a. other-face

TYPE: F

57. _____ person is one who respects cultures and has tolerance for differences.

*a. multicultural

TYPE: F

58. _____ theories tend to reflect the culture in which they were produced, so they present challenges in intercultural communication.

*a. Ethical

TYPE: F

59. Kale (1997) developed four ethical _____ to guide intercultural interactions.
*a. Principles

TYPE: F

60. According to Kale (1997), ethical _____ address people of other cultures with the same respect that they would like to receive themselves.
*a. Communicators

TYPE: E

61. Discuss the implications for intercultural communication the phrase “Our brain both is shaped by the external world and shapes our perception of the external world.”
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

62. Contrast how Eastern and Western cultures sense and perceive the world.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

63. Discuss the effects of culture on sensing.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

64. Describe the three steps of the perception process.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

65. Discuss the effect of culture on the selection step of the perception process.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

66. Discuss the effect of culture on the organization step of the perception process.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

67. Discuss the effect of culture on the interpretation step of the perception process.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

68. Give examples of how culture affects each step of the perception process.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

69. Discuss the interrelationships between perception and food.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

70. Using the example of food, explain how Confucianism is reflected in Chinese culture.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

71. Using the example of food, explain how Taoism is reflected in Chinese culture.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

72. Explain the yin–yang concept in Chinese thought.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

73. Compare and contrast low-context and high-context culture.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

74. Discuss why the U.S. is considered a low-context culture.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

75. Discuss and exemplify direct-face negotiation and indirect-face negotiation.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

76. Discuss and exemplify three reasons for face loss.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

77. Discuss one skill area in intercultural communication competence.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

78. Discuss issues related to multiple identities and intercultural communication competence.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

79. Discuss and provide examples of third culture.
*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

80. Discuss how peace is a fundamental value, as outlined by Kale (1997).
*a. Answers Vary

1. Research on genetic material has evidenced that:
 - a) humans alive today have different groups from different continents as ancestors
 - *b) all humans alive today share ancestry from one group in Africa
 - c) all humans alive today share ancestry from one group in Europe
 - d) the ancestry of humans cannot be studied

2. Diverse cultures developed due to:
 - a) migrations out of Africa
 - b) development of diverse social network regulators
 - c) development of diverse sets of beliefs
 - *d) all of the above

3. The totality of a group's thought, experiences, and patterns of behavior developed over the course of generations is part of a definition of:
 - a) cultural identity
 - *b) culture
 - c) religion
 - d) race

4. One's identification with and perceived acceptance into a group that has a shared system of symbols, meanings, and norms is a definition of:
 - *a) cultural identity
 - b) culture
 - c) religion
 - d) race

5. In Hofstede's categorization of elements of culture, a country's Independence Day parades would be an example of:
 - a) hero
 - *b) ritual
 - c) symbol
 - d) value

6. Someone born and raised in Spain who works for the Swedish technology company Ericsson at its service center in India most likely self identifies as:
 - *a) Spanish
 - b) Swedish
 - c) Indian
 - d) all of the above

7. Catalan demands for independence from Spain demonstrate that:
 - a) a population large enough is self-sustaining
 - *b) arbitrarily-drawn political boundaries do not reflect people's identities
 - c) some feelings are not open for discussion within a culture
 - d) thoughts and behaviors are transmitted from generation to generation

8. Number 8 is considered the most fortuitous of numbers in:
- a) Mexico
 - b) Germany
 - *c) China and Hong Kong
 - d) Sweden
9. Considering in Japan that the “beckoning cat” figurine, with its front paw raised, brings good luck in the home is an example of:
- a) religious belief
 - b) the impact of class on culture
 - c) the impact of race on culture
 - *d) superstition
10. India’s caste system is an example of:
- a) a class system based on relationship to the means of production
 - b) a class system based on economic position in society
 - *c) a hereditary class system
 - d) a society without a class system
11. The biological perspective on race:
- a) shows that skin color alone does not define race
 - *b) led to ordering races from most primitive to most advanced
 - c) explains how racial categories have varied across time, between cultures
 - d) demonstrated that there is no single race-defining gene
12. Michael Omi's statement that “You can be born one race and die another” is consistent with which perspective on race?
- a) biological
 - b) cultural
 - c) scientific
 - *d) sociohistorical
13. Indicating which race and ethnic category people preferred to be identified with, the most frequently selected term in a 1995 U.S. Labor Department survey of people not identifying as Asian-American, American Indian, Black, Hispanic or multiracial was:”
- a) Anglo
 - b) Caucasian
 - c) European-American
 - *d) White
14. To vote on the Māori roll in New Zealand today, a person must:
- a) be a “pure-blooded” Māori
 - *b) trace heritage back to the 1848 census
 - c) be able to speak Māori
 - d) elect to be considered Māori

15. Within the territorial limits of the United States:

- a) there is only one homogeneous culture
- *b) 567 distinct nations exist by treaty
- c) there are over 1,000 partially sovereign nations
- d) there are no partially sovereign nations

16. Confucius taught that society is made up of five relationships. These include all those below EXCEPT which one?

- a) elder brother and younger brother
- b) father and son
- c) husband and wife
- *d) mother and daughter

17. As an example of how the definition of communication reflects cultural beliefs, Berlo's model of communication stresses the importance of:

- a) the channel
- b) the message
- c) the receiver
- *d) the source

18. In 2013, the use of English for Internet content was at approximately:

- a) 95%
- b) 75%
- *c) 55%
- d) 35%

19. Google Translate provides text translations for:

- a) 32 languages but not Chinese characters
- *b) 57 languages including Chinese characters
- c) only English and Spanish
- d) only English, Spanish, and Japanese

20. Schmid-Isler compared Western and Chinese Internet news sites and found a difference in layout which is attributed to:

- *a) culturally influenced perceptions of information storage and display
- b) language symbol differences
- c) the Internet browser used
- d) values of what is considered to be socially polite

21. Neuroscientist Antonio Damasio contends that our world is so complex that cultures developed to regulate life so that we could survive.

- *a) True
- b) False

22. While Western cultures, beginning with ancient Greece, believed that their own way of life was superior, imperial China did not.

- a) True
- *b) False

23. In Hofstede's categorization of elements of culture, symbols refer to the socially essential activities within a culture.

- a) True
- *b) False

24. Cultural identity refers to the identification with and perceived acceptance into a group that has a shared system of symbols and means as well as norms for conduct.

- *a) True
- b) False

25. Superstitions are part of one's cultural identification.

- *a) True
- b) False

26. Because the Treaty of Waitangi was recorded in both Māori and in English, there have been few misunderstandings about governance and sovereignty in New Zealand.

- a) True
- *b) False

27. One study of English and French speakers in Quebec found that interethnic communicators limited their interaction to superficial encounters.

- *a) True
- b) False

28. The term "co-culture" is used to emphasize that we are all members of multiple groups.

- a) True
- *b) False

29. The *Employment Division of Oregon v. Smith* decision has been used to limit religious expression in the United States.

- *a) True
- b) False

30. Subgroups are like cultures in that they provide norms that guide individuals' behaviors.

- *a) True
- b) False

31. New research has identified a single race-defining gene.
a) True
*b) False
32. Most scientists have abandoned the concept of biological race as a meaningful concept.
*a) True
b) False
33. According to Michael Omi, an ethnic studies expert at UC Berkeley, “you can be born one race and die another.”
*a) True
b) False
34. Communication and culture should be studied separately.
*a) True
b) False
35. Culture is a code we learn and share, and learning and sharing require communication.
*a) True
b) False
36. Among the five effects June Yum describes that Confucianism has on interpersonal communication is the use of intermediaries or third parties to avoid direct confrontation.
*a) True
b) False
37. Korean has special vocabularies for each sex, for different degrees of social status and degrees of intimacy, and for formal occasions.
*a) True
b) False
38. The Chinese concept of *guanxi* is best translated as the “connections” one has.
*a) True
b) False
39. In all communication models, the role of the communication receiver is passive.
a) True
*b) False
40. Cyworld, a Korea-based social media site, employed more than a third of the entire Korean population in 2009.
*a) True
b) False

TYPE: F

41. According to Sir David Cannadine (2013), there are six main forms of regulators of social networks, of human life: religion, nation, class, gender, race, and _____.

*a. civilization

TYPE: F

42. _____ is the oldest source of human identity and conflict.

*a. Religion

TYPE: F

43. The Crusades of the 11th to 13th centuries of the Christians against the Muslims, the 16th century Wars of Succession between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and the 1990s war in former Yugoslavia, divided along Orthodox, Catholic, and Muslim lines are examples of _____.

*a. religious wars

TYPE: F

44. The _____ may be the most significant political creation of modern times.

*a. nation-state

TYPE: F

45. _____ are an element of culture referring to verbal and nonverbal language.

*a. Symbols

TYPE: F

46. _____ are real or imaginary people who serve as behavior models within a culture.

*a. Heroes

TYPE: F

47. _____ has been traditionally defined as a position in a society's hierarchy based on income, education, occupation, or neighborhood.

*a. Social class

TYPE: F

48. Hart and Risley (1995) demonstrated a relationship between social class and exposure to _____.

*a. language

TYPE: F

49. _____ is considered by many notable feminists as more significant in shaping identity than religion, nation, or class.

*a. Gender

TYPE: F

50. _____ has been defined from two perspectives: biological and sociohistorical.

*a. Race

TYPE: F

51. _____ describes how a dominant culture empowers some.

*a. White Privilege

TYPE: F

52. Subcultures exist within dominant cultures and are often based on geographic region, _____, or economic or social class.

*a. Ethnicity

TYPE: F

53. _____ suggests that no one culture is inherently superior to the other coexisting culture; however, mutuality may not be easily established.

*a. Co-culture

TYPE: F

54. _____ exist within a dominant culture and are dependent on that culture.

*a. Subgroups

TYPE: F

55. In a Western perspective, _____ is one-way, top-down, and suited for the transmission media.

*a. Communication

TYPE: F

56. The country with both the most landline users and cell phone users is _____.

*a. China

TYPE: F

57. The country with the second largest number of cell phone users is _____.

*a. India

TYPE: F

58. If a telephone is answered with the phrase “Moshi moshi,” the person is most likely in _____.

*a. Japan

TYPE: F

59. What is most commonly called text messaging in the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Philippines is more likely to be known as _____ elsewhere.

*a. Short Message Service (SMS)

TYPE: F

60. The country with the most Internet users is _____.

*a. China

TYPE: E

61. Discuss how diverse cultures have developed in spite of a common human ancestry.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

62. Discuss the statement by Damasio Antonio (2010) that our world, our environment is so complex and so varied on the planet that diverse social networks developed to regulate life so that we could survive.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

63. Discuss how religion can be a regulator of how we live our lives.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

64. Discuss how the nation-state can be a regulator of human life.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

65. Discuss how class can be a regulator of human life.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

66. Discuss how gender can be a regulator of human life.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

67. Discuss how race and skin color have operated as regulators of human life.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

68. Discuss how civilization has operated as a regulator of human life.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

69. Discuss the concept of cultures within cultures.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

70. Discuss how definitions of communication are cultural.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

71. Discuss the implications of the change in the use of the term “culture” from a synonym for Western civilization to a recognition of multiple cultures.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

72. Give examples of your country's heroes, rituals, symbols, and values.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

73. What are the implications of the different ways of determining who is Māori?

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

74. Compare and contrast the following terms: culture, subculture, co-culture, and subgroup.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

75. Discuss the implications of changing definitions of the terms “race” and “ethnicity.”

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

76. Give examples of White privilege.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

77. Describe the effects of Confucian thought on communication.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

78. Discuss how the telephone has served as a medium of intercultural communication.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

79. Discuss how the Internet serves as a medium of intercultural communication.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

80. Discuss how social media serve as a medium of intercultural communication.

*a. Answers Vary

1. Research on genetic material has evidenced that:
 - a) humans alive today have different groups from different continents as ancestors
 - *b) all humans alive today share ancestry from one group in Africa
 - c) all humans alive today share ancestry from one group in Europe
 - d) the ancestry of humans cannot be studied

2. Diverse cultures developed due to:
 - a) migrations out of Africa
 - b) development of diverse social network regulators
 - c) development of diverse sets of beliefs
 - *d) all of the above

3. The totality of a group's thought, experiences, and patterns of behavior developed over the course of generations is part of a definition of:
 - a) cultural identity
 - *b) culture
 - c) religion
 - d) race

4. One's identification with and perceived acceptance into a group that has a shared system of symbols, meanings, and norms is a definition of:
 - *a) cultural identity
 - b) culture
 - c) religion
 - d) race

5. In Hofstede's categorization of elements of culture, a country's Independence Day parades would be an example of:
 - a) hero
 - *b) ritual
 - c) symbol
 - d) value

6. Someone born and raised in Spain who works for the Swedish technology company Ericsson at its service center in India most likely self identifies as:
 - *a) Spanish
 - b) Swedish
 - c) Indian
 - d) all of the above

7. Catalan demands for independence from Spain demonstrate that:
 - a) a population large enough is self-sustaining
 - *b) arbitrarily-drawn political boundaries do not reflect people's identities
 - c) some feelings are not open for discussion within a culture
 - d) thoughts and behaviors are transmitted from generation to generation

8. Number 8 is considered the most fortuitous of numbers in:
- a) Mexico
 - b) Germany
 - *c) China and Hong Kong
 - d) Sweden
9. Considering in Japan that the “beckoning cat” figurine, with its front paw raised, brings good luck in the home is an example of:
- a) religious belief
 - b) the impact of class on culture
 - c) the impact of race on culture
 - *d) superstition
10. India’s caste system is an example of:
- a) a class system based on relationship to the means of production
 - b) a class system based on economic position in society
 - *c) a hereditary class system
 - d) a society without a class system
11. The biological perspective on race:
- a) shows that skin color alone does not define race
 - *b) led to ordering races from most primitive to most advanced
 - c) explains how racial categories have varied across time, between cultures
 - d) demonstrated that there is no single race-defining gene
12. Michael Omi's statement that “You can be born one race and die another” is consistent with which perspective on race?
- a) biological
 - b) cultural
 - c) scientific
 - *d) sociohistorical
13. Indicating which race and ethnic category people preferred to be identified with, the most frequently selected term in a 1995 U.S. Labor Department survey of people not identifying as Asian-American, American Indian, Black, Hispanic or multiracial was:”
- a) Anglo
 - b) Caucasian
 - c) European-American
 - *d) White
14. To vote on the Māori roll in New Zealand today, a person must:
- a) be a “pure-blooded” Māori
 - *b) trace heritage back to the 1848 census
 - c) be able to speak Māori
 - d) elect to be considered Māori

15. Within the territorial limits of the United States:

- a) there is only one homogeneous culture
- *b) 567 distinct nations exist by treaty
- c) there are over 1,000 partially sovereign nations
- d) there are no partially sovereign nations

16. Confucius taught that society is made up of five relationships. These include all those below EXCEPT which one?

- a) elder brother and younger brother
- b) father and son
- c) husband and wife
- *d) mother and daughter

17. As an example of how the definition of communication reflects cultural beliefs, Berlo's model of communication stresses the importance of:

- a) the channel
- b) the message
- c) the receiver
- *d) the source

18. In 2013, the use of English for Internet content was at approximately:

- a) 95%
- b) 75%
- *c) 55%
- d) 35%

19. Google Translate provides text translations for:

- a) 32 languages but not Chinese characters
- *b) 57 languages including Chinese characters
- c) only English and Spanish
- d) only English, Spanish, and Japanese

20. Schmid-Isler compared Western and Chinese Internet news sites and found a difference in layout which is attributed to:

- *a) culturally influenced perceptions of information storage and display
- b) language symbol differences
- c) the Internet browser used
- d) values of what is considered to be socially polite

21. Neuroscientist Antonio Damasio contends that our world is so complex that cultures developed to regulate life so that we could survive.

- *a) True
- b) False

22. While Western cultures, beginning with ancient Greece, believed that their own way of life was superior, imperial China did not.

- a) True
- *b) False

23. In Hofstede's categorization of elements of culture, symbols refer to the socially essential activities within a culture.

- a) True
- *b) False

24. Cultural identity refers to the identification with and perceived acceptance into a group that has a shared system of symbols and means as well as norms for conduct.

- *a) True
- b) False

25. Superstitions are part of one's cultural identification.

- *a) True
- b) False

26. Because the Treaty of Waitangi was recorded in both Māori and in English, there have been few misunderstandings about governance and sovereignty in New Zealand.

- a) True
- *b) False

27. One study of English and French speakers in Quebec found that interethnic communicators limited their interaction to superficial encounters.

- *a) True
- b) False

28. The term “co-culture” is used to emphasize that we are all members of multiple groups.

- a) True
- *b) False

29. The *Employment Division of Oregon v. Smith* decision has been used to limit religious expression in the United States.

- *a) True
- b) False

30. Subgroups are like cultures in that they provide norms that guide individuals' behaviors.

- *a) True
- b) False

31. New research has identified a single race-defining gene.
a) True
*b) False
32. Most scientists have abandoned the concept of biological race as a meaningful concept.
*a) True
b) False
33. According to Michael Omi, an ethnic studies expert at UC Berkeley, “you can be born one race and die another.”
*a) True
b) False
34. Communication and culture should be studied separately.
*a) True
b) False
35. Culture is a code we learn and share, and learning and sharing require communication.
*a) True
b) False
36. Among the five effects June Yum describes that Confucianism has on interpersonal communication is the use of intermediaries or third parties to avoid direct confrontation.
*a) True
b) False
37. Korean has special vocabularies for each sex, for different degrees of social status and degrees of intimacy, and for formal occasions.
*a) True
b) False
38. The Chinese concept of *guanxi* is best translated as the “connections” one has.
*a) True
b) False
39. In all communication models, the role of the communication receiver is passive.
a) True
*b) False
40. Cyworld, a Korea-based social media site, employed more than a third of the entire Korean population in 2009.
*a) True
b) False

TYPE: F

41. According to Sir David Cannadine (2013), there are six main forms of regulators of social networks, of human life: religion, nation, class, gender, race, and _____.

*a. civilization

TYPE: F

42. _____ is the oldest source of human identity and conflict.

*a. Religion

TYPE: F

43. The Crusades of the 11th to 13th centuries of the Christians against the Muslims, the 16th century Wars of Succession between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and the 1990s war in former Yugoslavia, divided along Orthodox, Catholic, and Muslim lines are examples of _____.

*a. religious wars

TYPE: F

44. The _____ may be the most significant political creation of modern times.

*a. nation-state

TYPE: F

45. _____ are an element of culture referring to verbal and nonverbal language.

*a. Symbols

TYPE: F

46. _____ are real or imaginary people who serve as behavior models within a culture.

*a. Heroes

TYPE: F

47. _____ has been traditionally defined as a position in a society's hierarchy based on income, education, occupation, or neighborhood.

*a. Social class

TYPE: F

48. Hart and Risley (1995) demonstrated a relationship between social class and exposure to _____.

*a. language

TYPE: F

49. _____ is considered by many notable feminists as more significant in shaping identity than religion, nation, or class.

*a. Gender

TYPE: F

50. _____ has been defined from two perspectives: biological and sociohistorical.

*a. Race

TYPE: F

51. _____ describes how a dominant culture empowers some.

*a. White Privilege

TYPE: F

52. Subcultures exist within dominant cultures and are often based on geographic region, _____, or economic or social class.

*a. Ethnicity

TYPE: F

53. _____ suggests that no one culture is inherently superior to the other coexisting culture; however, mutuality may not be easily established.

*a. Co-culture

TYPE: F

54. _____ exist within a dominant culture and are dependent on that culture.

*a. Subgroups

TYPE: F

55. In a Western perspective, _____ is one-way, top-down, and suited for the transmission media.

*a. Communication

TYPE: F

56. The country with both the most landline users and cell phone users is _____.

*a. China

TYPE: F

57. The country with the second largest number of cell phone users is _____.

*a. India

TYPE: F

58. If a telephone is answered with the phrase “Moshi moshi,” the person is most likely in _____.

*a. Japan

TYPE: F

59. What is most commonly called text messaging in the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Philippines is more likely to be known as _____ elsewhere.

*a. Short Message Service (SMS)

TYPE: F

60. The country with the most Internet users is _____.

*a. China

TYPE: E

61. Discuss how diverse cultures have developed in spite of a common human ancestry.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

62. Discuss the statement by Damasio Antonio (2010) that our world, our environment is so complex and so varied on the planet that diverse social networks developed to regulate life so that we could survive.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

63. Discuss how religion can be a regulator of how we live our lives.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

64. Discuss how the nation-state can be a regulator of human life.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

65. Discuss how class can be a regulator of human life.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

66. Discuss how gender can be a regulator of human life.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

67. Discuss how race and skin color have operated as regulators of human life.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

68. Discuss how civilization has operated as a regulator of human life.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

69. Discuss the concept of cultures within cultures.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

70. Discuss how definitions of communication are cultural.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

71. Discuss the implications of the change in the use of the term “culture” from a synonym for Western civilization to a recognition of multiple cultures.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

72. Give examples of your country's heroes, rituals, symbols, and values.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

73. What are the implications of the different ways of determining who is Māori?

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

74. Compare and contrast the following terms: culture, subculture, co-culture, and subgroup.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

75. Discuss the implications of changing definitions of the terms “race” and “ethnicity.”

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

76. Give examples of White privilege.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

77. Describe the effects of Confucian thought on communication.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

78. Discuss how the telephone has served as a medium of intercultural communication.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

79. Discuss how the Internet serves as a medium of intercultural communication.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

80. Discuss how social media serve as a medium of intercultural communication.

*a. Answers Vary