

Chapter 01

Introduction to Human Communication

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

Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

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.

Bloom's level: Apply

3. Write an essay in which you explain the importance of feeling confident in voicing your opinion, particularly as it relates to the democratic process.

Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Apply

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

Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

5. Explain what it means to say that “you cannot look at any particular communication behavior as a snapshot.”

Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

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

Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

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

Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

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

Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

9. Explain the concept of *noise* and analyze how various types of noise could affect the communication process.

Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

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

Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

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

Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

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

Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Apply

13. Write an essay in which you explain the seven principles of communication discussed in this chapter.

Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

14. Describe the functions of *encoding* and *decoding* in the communication process.

Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

15. Describe the concept of *media convergence* and explain how it affects the ways we consume mass communication.
Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

16. Describe and provide examples of synchronous and asynchronous communication.
Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

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

Bloom's level: Remember

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

Bloom's level: Remember

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

Bloom's level: Remember

20. Communication scholars believe that people are the product of messages others send to them.
TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

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

Bloom's level: Remember

22. The process of using messages to generate meaning within the self is called *interpersonal communication*.
TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

23. One strategy for improving your creativity is to develop rituals.
TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

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

Bloom's level: Remember

25. Learning about communication will diminish your self-perception.
FALSE

Bloom's level: Remember

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

Bloom's level: Remember

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

Bloom's level: Remember

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

Bloom's level: Remember

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

Bloom's level: Remember

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

TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

31. Communication is best understood as a dialogic process.

TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

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

FALSE

Bloom's level: Remember

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

FALSE

Bloom's level: Remember

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

FALSE

Bloom's level: Understand

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

TRUE

Bloom's level: Understand

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."

Bloom's level: Remember

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

A. continuous

B. ongoing

C. dynamic

D. static

Bloom's level: Remember

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

A. process

B. signs

C. meaning

D. messages

Bloom's level: Remember

39. Communication begins with the

A. self.

B. other.

C. dyad.

D. group.

Bloom's level: Remember

40. Dialogic communication is best described as

A. persuasion.

B. discussion.

C. transmission.

D. failure.

Bloom's level: Understand

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

A. intrapersonal

B. interpersonal

C. group

D. organizational

Bloom's level: Remember

42. Which of the following is NOT a component of communication?

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

Bloom's level: Remember

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

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

Bloom's level: Remember

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

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

Bloom's level: Remember

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

Bloom's level: Understand

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

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

Bloom's level: Remember

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.**

Bloom's level: Remember

48. The “systematic arrangement of symbols to create meaning in the mind of another” is known as

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

Bloom's level: Remember

49. Which term refers to communication between two people?

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

Bloom's level: Remember

50. Saying “uh huh” to indicate you understand is using what is classified as a

- A. verbal code.
- B. nonverbal code.**
- C. language code.

D. linguistic code.

Bloom's level: Understand

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.**

Bloom's level: Remember

52. Carmella and Jesús 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

Bloom's level: Understand

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.**

Bloom's level: Remember

54. The integration of e-mail, calendars, Internet, and voice communication into devices like smartphones is called
- A. technological convergence.**
 - B. organizational convergence.
 - C. inherent convergence.
 - D. media convergence.

Bloom's level: Remember

55. Li, Sarena, and Elini 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

Bloom's level: Understand

56. James is at home watching a politically oriented discussion show on cable TV. One of the commentators is making arguments that are faulty, which makes James very angry. But James cannot express that to the commentator on TV. James is feeling the frustrations of which context of communication?
- A. intrapersonal context
 - B. interpersonal context
 - C. public context
 - D. mass context**

Bloom's level: Understand

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Bloom's level: Apply	3
Bloom's level: Remember	32
Bloom's level: Understand	21