

Chapter 2: Perception of Self and Others

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The three stages of the perception process are _____.
 - A. action and selection, expectation of stimuli, and impression
 - B. attention and selection, organization of stimuli, and impression
 - C. attention and selection, organization of stimuli, and interpretation
 - D. action and selection, expectation of stimuli, and interpretation

ANS: C PTS: 1

2. Failure to recognize a misspelling in a word used in a newspaper illustrates perception that is limited because of _____.
 - A. interest
 - B. need
 - C. expectations
 - D. all of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1

3. Layla and Luke are twins in the U.S. Even though they grew up in the same family at the same time, Layla grows up thinking that being successful depends a lot on being pretty and nice, while Luke believes being successful means making a lot of money and being independent. These differences are likely the result of _____.
 - A. gendered cultural expectations
 - B. Layla's low self-esteem
 - C. Luke's effective message filtering
 - D. different self-talk

ANS: A PTS: 1

4. As they were walking to the corner store, Samantha and Meagan passed by a large bush. Suddenly, from out of nowhere, a large dog lunged at them. Meagan gasped and dropped her books, but Samantha laughed and said, "Oh, that dumb dog always hides behind that bush." Samantha's reaction was a good example of which step of the perception process?
 - A. patterns
 - B. interpretation
 - C. organization
 - D. expectation

ANS: D PTS: 1

5. Tonya believes that she is not good at sports, so much so that when she takes part in athletic activities she is timid and performs poorly, and usually finds a way to sideline herself from the game. This is an example of _____.
 - A. stereotype
 - B. self-fulfilling prophecy
 - C. role
 - D. halo effect

ANS: B PTS: 1

6. According to your text, the self-concept can best be defined as _____.

- A. a pattern of behavior that characterizes a person's place in a context
- B. a mental image a person has about his or her skills, abilities, and knowledge
- C. a set of assumptions developed about physical characteristics and popularity
- D. a combination of your original ideas and theories about life

ANS: B PTS: 1

7. Amy was traumatized as a child when she had a bad experience jumping from a diving board. To this day, she considers herself a poor swimmer. That experience as a child has affected her.
- A. self-perception
 - B. self-monitoring
 - C. self-esteem
 - D. role

ANS: A PTS: 1

8. Deon and Janet, who do not know each other, are assigned to work on a project together at work. Deon suggests that the two have a lunch meeting together to get to know one another before beginning the official work. Deon's suggestion is an effort to _____.
- A. evaluate an implicit personality theory
 - B. use stereotypes
 - C. make attributions
 - D. reduce uncertainty

ANS: D PTS: 1

9. According to the text, our "evaluation of competence and worthiness" defines _____.
- A. self-esteem
 - B. self-concept
 - C. self-attribution
 - D. self-consideration

ANS: A PTS: 1

10. You find your roommate Marcus singing to himself in the kitchen, and you are impressed. "Man, Marcus, you've got a great voice!" Marcus looks embarrassed. "No way, you don't need to try to make me feel better. I know I'm terrible. I've never been able to sing." And no matter how hard you try to convince him otherwise, Marcus continues to feel worse about his singing ability. This gap between different perceptions is known as _____.
- A. implicit personality adjustment
 - B. incongruence
 - C. scripted differences
 - D. behavioral adjustment

ANS: B PTS: 1

11. Individuals with low self-esteem _____.
- A. are more attentive to situations than people with high self-esteem
 - B. find it easier to dwell on criticism than accept praise
 - C. cannot gain higher self-esteem, even with practice
 - D. are unlikely to have self-fulfilling prophecies

ANS: B PTS: 1

12. Lila and Sherin are sitting in their dorm room while Sherin flips through her notes. "I'm totally going to fail this math test tomorrow," Sherin says. The next day, Sherin takes her test and learns that she failed it. Her performance on the test is an example of _____.
A. incongruence
B. filtering messages
C. halo effect
D. self-fulfilling prophecy

ANS: D PTS: 1

13. After your first speech, four people tell you that you did a good job, and one tells you that you looked nervous. If you focus on the comment from the person who told you that you looked nervous and ignore the positive comments from others, this is called _____.
A. perceptual defense
B. filtering messages
C. halo effect
D. self-fulfilling prophecy

ANS: B PTS: 1

14. According to your text, what three things affect what we select to pay attention to?
A. needs, interests, and expectations
B. interests, expectations, and values
C. values, beliefs, and stereotypes
D. needs, values, and expectations

ANS: A PTS: 1

15. Racism, ethnocentrism, sexism, heterosexism, ageism, and able-ism are examples of _____.
A. discrimination
B. attributions
C. prejudice
D. assumed similarity

ANS: C PTS: 1

16. Imagine that you are saying these messages to yourself: "Oh, I have that interpersonal test in the morning. I really haven't studied, so maybe I'll skip it. But maybe I won't be able to take a make-up test. I'd better go after all and take my chances." This is an example of which self-perceptions?
A. filters others' statements
B. moderate self-talk
C. predicts behavior
D. influences tone of voice

ANS: B PTS: 1

17. Jared wants to be a professional singer/songwriter. He performs at open-mike nights, competes in karaoke competitions, and spends the majority of his free time writing and rehearsing. Jared is responding to his _____.
A. self-esteem
B. self-perception
C. ideal self-concept
D. self-talk

ANS: C PTS: 1

18. People from collectivist cultures tend to have higher self-esteem when they view themselves as being _____.
A. interdependent
B. unique
C. independent
D. self-sufficiency

ANS: A PTS: 1

19. When we encounter people for the first time, we often try to gain more information about them to help make ourselves feel more comfortable. This process is called _____.
A. implicit personality theories
B. halo effects
C. discrimination
D. uncertainty reduction

ANS: D PTS: 1

20. Most people only reveal parts of our self-perceptions depending on what we deem appropriate to the situation. This phenomenon is called _____.
A. incongruence
B. self-talk
C. discrimination
D. social construction

ANS: D PTS: 1

21. Because Dawson is a muscular, attractive male, Emily perceives him as being popular, an average student, and a superb athlete. This best exemplifies the idea of _____.
A. stereotyping
B. implicit personality theories
C. self-esteem
D. attributions

ANS: B PTS: 1

22. Mary, who always gets good grades on her speeches, writes a paper for the same class. Even though her paper is mediocre, her teacher gives her an A. This grade may be best explained by the concept of _____.
A. halo effect
B. selective perception
C. stereotyping
D. self-fulfilling prophecy
E. assumed similarity

ANS: A PTS: 1

23. How does self-concept affect communication?
A. Self-concept affects who we become friends with.
B. Self-concept affects how we interact with others.
C. Self-concept affects how comfortable we are in communication interactions.
D. All of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

24. Moussa has preconceived beliefs about people who belong to fraternities and sororities. When he finds out that Mike belongs to a fraternity, he believes he understands Mike because he has a pretty good idea of what frat guys tend to be like. His “understanding” is best explained by _____.
A. selective perception
B. stereotyping
C. self-fulfilling prophecy
D. assumed similarity

ANS: B PTS: 1

25. When Paul, who is Jewish, finds out that his friend is Muslim, he develops a negative attitude toward his friend. This behavior is best labeled as _____.
A. halo effect
B. selective perception
C. stereotyping
D. self-fulfilling prophecy
E. prejudice

ANS: E PTS: 1

26. Which of these statements accurately reflects stereotypes?
A. Stereotypes are always negative.
B. Stereotypes are generalizations based on ideas about a group, not specific aspects of an individual.
C. Stereotypes are negative actions towards others.
D. Stereotypes are usually not harmful.

ANS: B PTS: 1

27. When something is a negative action toward a social group, not just a rigid or negative attitude, then it this is _____.
A. prejudice
B. stereotype
C. racism
D. discrimination

ANS: D PTS: 1

28. Chet asked Drew if he could borrow a book. Drew agrees and says that he will bring it to Chet’s room by 7 p.m. that night. When Drew has not arrived by 7:30, Chet says, “I knew I couldn’t count on him to follow through on a promise—he’s so irresponsible.” Chet’s comment about Drew’s behavior is _____.
A. prejudice
B. an attribution
C. a stereotype
D. halo effect

ANS: B PTS: 1

29. To improve perception, we should _____.
A. seek out more information
B. realize that we’ll be stuck with the same perception for a while
C. trust first impressions
D. keep your perceptions to yourself

ANS: A PTS: 1

30. A perception check is a skill that is used to _____.
A. see whether your hearing is normal
B. check to make sure that you really understand who someone is
C. test the accuracy of your understanding of a person's behavior
D. test the accuracy of your understanding of a person's wording

ANS: C PTS: 1

TRUE/FALSE

1. The perception process involves attention and selection, organization of stimuli, and interpretation of stimuli.
A. True
B. False

ANS: T PTS: 1

2. When using conscious processing we utilized short-cut *rules of thumb*.
A. True
B. False

ANS: F PTS: 1

3. The terms *prejudice* and *discrimination* both involve action and can be used interchangeably.
A. True
B. False

ANS: F PTS: 1

4. We are more apt to self-monitor when we are familiar with the situation.
A. True
B. False

ANS: F PTS: 1

5. Our brains attempt to simplify complex information so that we can process it quicker and easier.
A. True
B. False

ANS: T PTS: 1

ESSAY

1. Identify and describe the factors that play a role in the formation of self-concept.

ANS:
No answer provided.

PTS: 1

2. Compare and contrast stereotyping, discrimination, and prejudice.

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ANS:

No answer provided.

PTS: 1

3. Give an example of a time when you used a stereotype and it turned out to be incorrect. Why did you believe what you did? How did it affect your communication towards that person? How did your communication change after you realized the stereotype was incorrect? Use at least 2 terms from the chapter in your essay.

ANS:

No answer provided.

PTS: 1

4. Describe your communication in at least two different social situations (school, home, online, etc.) and how your communication varies in those situations. How do these variations play in to the 'self' you are constructing in each situation?

ANS:

No answer provided.

PTS: 1