

Chapter 2: Communication and Sexuality

TRUE/FALSE

1. Today's college students rely on texting, e-mail, instant messaging, Facebook, and Twitter to communicate with friends and family on a daily basis.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.1 The Importance of Communication, Textbook
OBJ: LO1: Identify two ways that communication has changed over the last few years
MSC: TYPE: Easy

2. Good communication is one of the most important factors in a satisfying relationship.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
REF: 2.1 The Importance of Communication, Textbook
OBJ: LO3: Describe three positive results of good communication in relationships
MSC: TYPE: Easy

3. Communication fosters mutual understanding, increases emotional intimacy, and helps deepen feelings of love and intimacy.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.1 The Importance of Communication, Textbook
OBJ: LO3: Describe three positive results of good communication in relationships
MSC: TYPE: Easy

4. Research supports the fact that conversations between women and men are often less difficult than conversations that occur in same-sex groups.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Evaluate
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen
MSC: TYPE: Medium

5. Although tag questions are frequently used in English, they are not used as much in other languages.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Analyze
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen
MSC: TYPE: Medium

6. Men do more complaining than women and are more likely to commiserate with each other about their complaints.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Analyze
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook | Reading - Gossiping and Complaining, Online
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen
MSC: TYPE: Easy

7. Overall, men are more likely than women to value affectively oriented communication skills, whereas women are more likely to value instrumentally oriented skills.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Evaluate
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO7: Cite a major criticism of the assumption that men and women communicate differently
MSC: TYPE: Easy

8. Numerous studies on gender and communication have found that overall differences in many areas of communication are small.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO7: Cite a major criticism of the assumption that men and women communicate differently
MSC: TYPE: Easy

9. Many of the studies on gender differences in communication have studied only young, well-educated, middle-class Americans, and it is not known whether these findings are generalizable to different groups and cultures within and outside of the United States.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Evaluate
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO7: Cite a major criticism of the assumption that men and women communicate differently
MSC: TYPE: Medium

10. Boys learn to nod their head during conversations with other boys. This lets the talker know that he is being listened to.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Evaluate
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO8: Explain the influence of same-sex play groups on the differences in the rules and assumptions about communication learned by girls and boys MSC: TYPE: Easy

11. Cultures differ in many ways, but these differences do not affect communication patterns.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Analyze
REF: 2.3 Other Communication Differences and Similarities, Textbook | Video - Maid Cafes, Online
OBJ: LO9: Explain why persons from an individualistic and collectivist culture might have difficulty communicating MSC: TYPE: Easy

12. Collectivist cultures encourage their members to have individual goals and values, and an independent sense of self.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.3 Other Communication Differences and Similarities, Textbook
OBJ: LO9: Explain why persons from an individualistic and collectivist culture might have difficulty communicating MSC: TYPE: Easy

13. Persons from collectivistic cultures rarely disclose personal information to those outside of their immediate family because it is thought to be inappropriate to do so.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply
REF: 2.3 Other Communication Differences and Similarities, Textbook
OBJ: LO9: Explain why persons from an individualistic and collectivist culture might have difficulty

communicating MSC: TYPE: Easy

14. Like heterosexual couples, conversational styles in gay and lesbian relationships have been found to reflect power differences in the relationship more than the biological sex of the communicator.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.3 Other Communication Differences and Similarities, Textbook
OBJ: LO10: Identify two differences in the communication styles of heterosexual and same-sex couples
MSC: TYPE: Easy

15. Differences in same-sex communication may have to do with gender roles.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.3 Other Communication Differences and Similarities, Textbook
OBJ: LO10: Identify two differences in the communication styles of heterosexual and same-sex couples
MSC: TYPE: Easy

16. When compared with heterosexual men's speech, gay men's speech more commonly includes the use of "qualifying adjectives," a wider-than-usual pitch range, extended vowel length speech, a tendency to avoid reduced forms of speech, and a greater likelihood of arm and hand gestures.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
REF: 2.3 Other Communication Differences and Similarities, Textbook
OBJ: LO10: Identify two differences in the communication styles of heterosexual and same-sex couples
MSC: TYPE: Easy

17. The majority of our communication is done verbally.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Analyze
REF: 2.4 Nonverbal Communication, Textbook
OBJ: LO11: Define nonverbal communication and explain how it can change the meaning of verbal communication
MSC: TYPE: Easy

18. As adults grow older, their ability to correctly identify basic emotions in facial, vocal, and bodily expressions increases.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Evaluate
REF: 2.4 Nonverbal Communication, Textbook
OBJ: LO12: List the three variables that affect our use of nonverbal communication
MSC: TYPE: Easy

19. Research has found that many of the positive emotions can be recognized across cultures.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Analyze
REF: 2.4 Nonverbal Communication, Textbook
OBJ: LO12: List the three variables that affect our use of nonverbal communication
MSC: TYPE: Medium

20. Research into social networks has found that the shape of a network affects its usefulness to the member.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Analyze
REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook | Reading - Social Networks, Online
OBJ: LO14: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of computer-mediated communication in a

relationship

MSC: TYPE: Easy

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Upon first meeting someone at a party, one would most likely say ____.
- “Do you ever get acne?”
 - “What is your religion?”
 - “Do you get along with your parents?”
 - “I can’t believe how crowded it is!”

ANS: D

PTS: 1

DIF: Bloom's: Apply

REF: 2.1 The Importance of Communication, Textbook

OBJ: LO2: Explain the onion theory of communication

MSC: TYPE: Easy

2. The first unwritten rule about communication early in a relationship is that you talk about something ____.
- relevant but impersonal
 - irrelevant and impersonal
 - irrelevant but personal
 - relevant and personal

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Bloom's: Remember

REF: 2.1 The Importance of Communication, Textbook

OBJ: LO2: Explain the onion theory of communication

MSC: TYPE: Medium

3. When we communicate with other people, we have three goals: (1) communicate a message, (2) maintain the relationship and not hurt or offend the person with our message, and (3) ____.
- share personal information
 - project a certain image of ourselves
 - foster mutual understanding
 - learn what is socially acceptable in conversation

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Bloom's: Remember

REF: 2.1 The Importance of Communication, Textbook | Reading - Goals of Communication, Online

OBJ: LO4: Identify three goals that people have when communicating with others

MSC: TYPE: Medium

4. The process of learning to achieve the three goals of communications begins with ____.
- family
 - lovers
 - friends
 - teachers

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Bloom's: Understand

REF: 2.1 The Importance of Communication, Textbook | Reading - Goals of Communication, Online

OBJ: LO4: Identify three goals that people have when communicating with others

MSC: TYPE: Easy

5. Our ability to communicate, and the strategies we use to do so, are often learned through our interactions within ____.
- the school system
 - our family of origin
 - romantic relationships
 - platonic relationships

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Bloom's: Understand

REF: 2.1 The Importance of Communication, Textbook | Video - Perspectives on Communications, Online

OBJ: LO5: Identify two or three positive and negative communication strategies that children may learn from their families of origin

MSC: TYPE: Medium

6. Linguist Deborah Tannen has termed the fundamental differences between the way men and women communicate as ____.
- a. sexual terminology
 - b. sexual vocabulary
 - c. hedge words
 - d. genderlects

ANS: D

PTS: 1

DIF: Bloom's: Remember

REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook

OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen

MSC: TYPE: Easy

7. Women have been found to use more rapport-talk, which ____
- a. opens the way for judgment
 - b. reduces constraining gender roles
 - c. imparts knowledge
 - d. establishes relationships and connections

ANS: D

PTS: 1

DIF: Bloom's: Understand

REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook

OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen

MSC: TYPE: Medium

8. Men use more report-talk, which ____.
- a. imparts knowledge
 - b. establishes relationships and connections
 - c. opens the way for judgment
 - d. reduces constraining gender roles

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Bloom's: Understand

REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook | Video - Why Does My Girlfriend Get Angry...?, Online

OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen

MSC: TYPE: Medium

9. Tannen asserts that women use conversations to ____.
- a. maximize disagreements
 - b. learn more about a particular topic
 - c. establish and maintain intimacy
 - d. establish status

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Bloom's: Analyze

REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook

OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen

MSC: TYPE: Medium

10. Tannen asserts that men use conversations to ____.
- a. establish intimacy
 - b. establish status
 - c. maintain intimacy
 - d. minimize disagreements

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Bloom's: Analyze

REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook

OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen

MSC: TYPE: Medium

11. A way of speaking in which speakers renounce or deny the validity of what they are saying by adding a questioning statement at the end of their statement is known as a ____.
- a. hedge word
 - b. question statement
 - c. disclaimer
 - d. tag question

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen
MSC: TYPE: Easy

12. A way of speaking in which speakers renounce or deny the validity of what they are saying by including a negative statement is known as a ____.
- a. hedge word
 - b. question statement
 - c. tag question
 - d. disclaimer

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen
MSC: TYPE: Medium

13. A way of speaking in which speakers renounce or deny the validity of what they are saying by adding a question at the end of their statement is known as a ____.
- a. hedge word
 - b. question statement
 - c. disclaimer
 - d. tag question

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen
MSC: TYPE: Medium

14. A way of speaking in which speakers renounce or deny the validity of what they are saying by using certain words to decrease their perceived assertiveness is known as a ____.
- a. hedge word
 - b. question statement
 - c. tag question
 - d. disclaimer

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen
MSC: TYPE: Medium

15. When stating an opinion, women often end their statement with ____.
- a. disclaimers
 - b. tag questions
 - c. hedge words
 - d. question statements

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Evaluate
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen
MSC: TYPE: Medium

16. "It's really cold in here, isn't it?" is an example of a ____.
- a. hedge word
 - b. question statement
 - c. disclaimer
 - d. tag question

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen
MSC: TYPE: Medium

17. "That's an interesting idea, isn't it?" is an example of a ____.
- a. disclaimer
 - c. hedge word

- ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen MSC: TYPE: Medium

- ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply
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- ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen MSC: TYPE: Medium

- ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Analyze
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen MSC: TYPE: Medium

- ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen MSC: TYPE: Medium

- a. uncertainty reduction
- b. "bitching"
- c. self-disclosure
- d. sexual communication

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook | Reading - Gossiping and Complaining, Online
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen MSC: TYPE: Medium

24. An absent target is the focus of ____.
- a. uncertainty reduction
 - b. gossip
 - c. "troubles talk"
 - d. complaining

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook | Reading - Gossiping and Complaining, Online
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen MSC: TYPE: Medium

25. Complaining is usually ____.
- a. meant to hurt or harm a particular relationship
 - b. an in-depth account of events
 - c. aggressive
 - d. brief and to the point

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook | Reading - Gossiping and Complaining, Online
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen MSC: TYPE: Medium

26. In "troubles talk," the focus of the conversation stays on ____.
- a. same-sex friends
 - b. an absent target
 - c. a distressed couple
 - d. the teller the entire length of the conversation

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook | Reading - Gossiping and Complaining, Online
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen MSC: TYPE: Medium

27. Men are more likely to gossip to a ____.
- a. romantic partner
 - b. same-sex friend
 - c. co-worker
 - d. relative

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Analyze
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook | Reading - Gossiping and Complaining, Online
OBJ: LO6: Identify the difference between male and female styles of communication as described by linguist Deborah Tannen MSC: TYPE: Medium

28. To Tannen, gender is based on ____.
- a. biological sex
 - c. environmental factors

- ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO7: Cite a major criticism of the assumption that men and women communicate differently
MSC: TYPE: Medium

- affectively oriented skills
- instrumentally oriented skills
- overkill skills
- overgeneralization skills

- ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Analyze
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO7: Cite a major criticism of the assumption that men and women communicate differently
MSC: TYPE: Medium

- overkill skills
- overgeneralization skills
- instrumentally oriented skills
- affectively oriented skills

- ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Analyze
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO7: Cite a major criticism of the assumption that men and women communicate differently
MSC: TYPE: Difficult

- a. social development
- b. personality
- c. hormones during fetal development
- d. neural development

- ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO7: Cite a major criticism of the assumption that men and women communicate differently
MSC: TYPE: Medium

- men used 16,000 words per day, whereas women used only 7,000
- men used 20,000 words per day, whereas women used only 7,000
- men and women both used about 16,000 words a day
- men and women both used about 26,000 words a day

- ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO7: Cite a major criticism of the assumption that men and women communicate differently
MSC: TYPE: Medium

- a. sociological experiment c. biological experiment
b. cross-cultural communication d. cultural communication

- ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook

OBJ: LO8: Explain the influence of same-sex play groups on the differences in the rules and assumptions about communication learned by girls and boys MSC: TYPE: Medium

34. According to Maltz and Borker (1982), the influence of gender on learning to communicate begins when ____.
- a. children divide into same-sex groups to play
 - b. adolescents begin to communicate in mixed-sex groups
 - c. children learn positive ways of communicating
 - d. children learn negative ways of communicating

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand

REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook

OBJ: LO8: Explain the influence of same-sex play groups on the differences in the rules and assumptions about communication learned by girls and boys MSC: TYPE: Medium

35. One of the more individualistic countries is ____.
- a. Peru
 - b. Indonesia
 - c. Australia
 - d. China

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply

REF: 2.3 Other Communication Differences and Similarities, Textbook

OBJ: LO9: Explain why persons from an individualistic and collectivist culture might have difficulty communicating MSC: TYPE: Medium

36. One of the more collectivist countries is ____.
- a. United States
 - b. Canada
 - c. Great Britain
 - d. Japan

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply

REF: 2.3 Other Communication Differences and Similarities, Textbook | Video - Maid Cafes, Online

OBJ: LO9: Explain why persons from an individualistic and collectivist culture might have difficulty communicating MSC: TYPE: Medium

37. Lesbian women have been found to use a narrower pitch range and ____.
- a. more disclaimers than gay men
 - b. more tag questions than gay men
 - c. more question statements than gay men
 - d. more hedge words than gay men

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember

REF: 2.3 Other Communication Differences and Similarities, Textbook

OBJ: LO10: Identify two differences in the communication styles of heterosexual and same-sex couples MSC: TYPE: Medium

38. Facial expressions, hand and arm gestures, postures, body positioning, and movements make up ____.
- a. computer-mediated communication
 - b. nonverbal communication
 - c. cross-cultural communication
 - d. sexual communication

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember

REF: 2.4 Nonverbal Communication, Textbook

OBJ: LO11: Define nonverbal communication and explain how it can change the meaning of verbal communication MSC: TYPE: Medium

39. Young children can identify emotional expressions of anger, fear, happiness, and ____.
- a. sadness
 - c. acceptance

OBJ: LO11: Define nonverbal communication and explain how it can change the meaning of verbal communication
MSC: TYPE: Medium

- b. hormones d. activity

MSC: TYPE: Medium

- cultural communication
- cross-cultural communication
- sexual communication
- computer-mediated communication

OBJ: LO14: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of computer-mediated communication in a relationship
MSC: TYPE: Medium

- lower rates of self-disclosure and direct questioning than those who meet face-to-face
- a higher rate of self-disclosure but a lower rate of direct questioning than those who meet face-to-face
- a lower rate of self-disclosure but a higher rate of direct questioning than those who meet face-to-face
- higher rates of self-disclosure and direct questioning than those who meet face-to-face

OBJ: LO14: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of computer-mediated communication in a relationship
MSC: TYPE: Medium

- take it slow and really get to know your partner as much as you can
- immediately talk about something relevant and personal
- discuss relationship issues and sexuality as soon as possible
- use conversations to establish status

OBJ: LO14: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of computer-mediated communication in a relationship
MSC: TYPE: Medium

- avatars
- emoticons
- computer-mediated communication tools
- “ties”

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook | Reading - Social Networks, Online
OBJ: LO14: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of computer-mediated communication in a relationship
MSC: TYPE: Medium

45. On college campuses, the most popular networking site is ____.
- a. MySpace
 - b. Xanga
 - c. Friendster
 - d. Facebook

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook | Reading - Social Networks, Online | Video - Do you think it's cheating when I walk in and see my boyfriend's checking out another girl's Facebook page?, Online
OBJ: LO14: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of computer-mediated communication in a relationship
MSC: TYPE: Medium

46. Since 2006, Facebook has been open to anyone over age ____.
- a. 11
 - b. 12
 - c. 13
 - d. 14

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook | Reading - Social Networks, Online
OBJ: LO14: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of computer-mediated communication in a relationship
MSC: TYPE: Medium

47. The most popular website for uploading photos is ____.
- a. Xanga
 - b. Friendster
 - c. MySpace
 - d. Facebook

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook | Reading - Social Networks, Online
OBJ: LO14: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of computer-mediated communication in a relationship
MSC: TYPE: Medium

48. "Dunbar's number" proposed that the typical size of a social network is ____.
- a. 100 members
 - b. 150 members
 - c. 200 members
 - d. 250 members

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook | Reading - Social Networks, Online
OBJ: LO14: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of computer-mediated communication in a relationship
MSC: TYPE: Medium

49. The "small-world phenomenon" claims that through social networks, ____.
- a. it would be possible to meet a partner online
 - b. it is possible to have a meaningful conversation about sexuality with your partner
 - c. it is possible to develop deep and meaningful relationships
 - d. one random person can connect with another random person anywhere in the world

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook | Reading - Social Networks, Online
OBJ: LO14: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of computer-mediated communication in a relationship
MSC: TYPE: Medium

50. A study in 1967 by Stanley Milgram found that there were ____.

- a. four degrees of separation between people
- b. five degrees of separation between people
- c. six degrees of separation between people
- d. seven degrees of separation between people

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
 REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook | Reading - Social Networks, Online
 OBJ: LO14: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of computer-mediated communication in a relationship
 MSC: TYPE: Medium

51. A study at Columbia University found that there are about five to seven degrees of separation for connecting any two people through ____.
- a. Twitter
 - b. Xanga
 - c. Facebook
 - d. e-mail

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
 REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook | Reading - Social Networks, Online
 OBJ: LO14: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of computer-mediated communication in a relationship
 MSC: TYPE: Medium

52. Communication produced when people interact with one another by transmitting messages via networked computers is known as ____.
- a. cross-cultural communication
 - b. sexual communication
 - c. computer-mediated communication
 - d. nonverbal communication

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
 REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook
 OBJ: LO14: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of computer-mediated communication in a relationship
 MSC: TYPE: Medium

53. Facial symbols used when sending electronic messages online are known as ____.
- a. emoticons
 - b. avatars
 - c. sexual terminologies
 - d. genderlects

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
 REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook
 OBJ: LO15: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of using emoticons and avatars in computer-mediated communication
 MSC: TYPE: Medium

54. “:-)” is an example of a(n) ____.
- a. avatar
 - b. emoticon
 - c. sexual vocabulary
 - d. genderlect

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply
 REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook
 OBJ: LO15: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of using emoticons and avatars in computer-mediated communication
 MSC: TYPE: Medium

55. A computer user's online representation of himself or herself presented in two- or three-dimensional art is known as a(n) ____.
- a. emoticon
 - b. avatar
 - c. overkill
 - d. genderlect

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
 REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook
 OBJ: LO15: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of using emoticons and avatars in

computer-mediated communication MSC: TYPE: Medium

56. Emoticons can be compared with ____.
- a. disclaimers during face-to-face conversations
 - b. question statements during face-to-face conversations
 - c. hedge words during face-to-face conversations
 - d. tag questions during face-to-face conversations

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand

REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook

OBJ: LO15: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of using emoticons and avatars in computer-mediated communication MSC: TYPE: Medium

57. Avatars, which are often used in online communication, can be used to ____.
- a. shine light on a couple's relationship happiness
 - b. focusing your attention on what your partner is saying without being defensive
 - c. validate your partner's statement
 - d. help users express certain emotions or feelings

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand

REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook

OBJ: LO15: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of using emoticons and avatars in computer-mediated communication MSC: TYPE: Medium

58. Emoticons often serve to express emotion but may ____.
- a. deflect from the seriousness of women's statements
 - b. lead to a downward spiral in which communication becomes less and less effective
 - c. foster negative ways of communicating
 - d. maximize disagreements

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Evaluate

REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook

OBJ: LO15: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of using emoticons and avatars in computer-mediated communication MSC: TYPE: Medium

59. Thomson and Murachver (2001) found that by using linguistic gender markers, including references to emotion, insults, and compliments, it was possible to identify the gender of anonymous CMCs with ____.
- a. 71.4% accuracy
 - b. 81.4% accuracy
 - c. 91.4% accuracy
 - d. 98.4% accuracy

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember

REF: 2.5 Computer-Mediated Communication, Textbook

OBJ: LO15: Identify the advantages and disadvantages of using emoticons and avatars in computer-mediated communication MSC: TYPE: Medium

60. Communicating with our intimate partners is often more challenging because ____.
- a. men and women have different styles or ways of communicating
 - b. poor communication skills can contribute to many serious relationship problems
 - c. sexuality tends to magnify all the communication problems that exist in any close relationship
 - d. it is embarrassing to use sexual slang

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Analyze

REF: 2.6 Sexual Communication, Textbook

OBJ: LO16: Identify and define the key components of healthy sexual communication
MSC: TYPE: Difficult

61. A number of important components contribute to healthy sexual communication: a positive self-image, self-disclosure, and ____.
- a. trust
 - b. love
 - c. compassion
 - d. empathy

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
REF: 2.6 Sexual Communication, Textbook | Video - How can I overcome my fear of talking about sex?, Online | Reading - Obstacles to Sexual Communication, Online
OBJ: LO16: Identify and define the key components of healthy sexual communication
MSC: TYPE: Medium

62. Opening up, talking with your partner, and sharing feelings is known as ____.
- a. nondefensive listening
 - b. self-disclosure
 - c. nonverbal communication
 - d. active listening

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.6 Sexual Communication, Textbook | Reading - Obstacles to Sexual Communication, Online
OBJ: LO16: Identify and define the key components of healthy sexual communication
MSC: TYPE: Medium

63. Self-disclosure lets your partner know ____.
- a. what is wrong and how you feel about it, and it enables you to ask for specific change
 - b. you can summarize what your partner has told
 - c. you are not being defensive
 - d. you are attentive and present in the conversation

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.6 Sexual Communication, Textbook | Reading - Obstacles to Sexual Communication, Online
OBJ: LO16: Identify and define the key components of healthy sexual communication
MSC: TYPE: Medium

64. Building trust takes time, and it is typically a process of ____.
- a. uncertainty reduction
 - b. interpreting the message
 - c. summarizing
 - d. validating

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.6 Sexual Communication, Textbook | Video - How can I overcome my fear of talking about sex?, Online
OBJ: LO16: Identify and define the key components of healthy sexual communication
MSC: TYPE: Medium

65. With regards to their attitude toward each other during conflicts, men and women who report being more trusting of their partners also tend to be more optimistic about the relationship ____.
- a. but often avoid communicating about certain issues
 - b. but often ignore problems
 - c. but are inundated with negative thoughts about each other during arguments
 - d. and think more positive thoughts about their partner's negative behaviors

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Analyze
REF: 2.6 Sexual Communication, Textbook
OBJ: LO16: Identify and define the key components of healthy sexual communication
MSC: TYPE: Difficult

66. To have a meaningful conversation about sexuality with your partner, you need to know the correct terminology and have a(n) ____.
- a. emoticon
 - b. sexual vocabulary
 - c. avatar
 - d. defensive technique

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Bloom's: Remember

REF: 2.6 Sexual Communication, Textbook | Video - How can I overcome my fear of talking about sex?, Online | Reading - Obstacles to Sexual Communication, Online

OBJ: LO16: Identify and define the key components of healthy sexual communication

MSC: TYPE: Medium

67. Several factors can interfere with our ability to talk about sex with our partners, such as embarrassment and ____.
- a. rapid thoughts
 - b. concerns about sexual terminology
 - c. constructive communication
 - d. information overload

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Bloom's: Understand

REF: 2.6 Sexual Communication, Textbook | Reading - Obstacles to Sexual Communication, Online

OBJ: LO17: Identify and describe two key obstacles to sexual communication

MSC: TYPE: Medium

68. Adults spend nearly 70% of their waking time communicating and ____.
- a. 25% of this time listening
 - b. 35% of this time listening
 - c. 45% of this time listening
 - d. 55% of this time listening

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Bloom's: Remember

REF: 2.7 Listening, Textbook

OBJ: LO18: Define active listening and explain its value in healthy communication

MSC: TYPE: Medium

69. A communication and listening technique in which the listener uses nonverbal communication to signal that he or she is attentive to the speaker is known as ____.
- a. defensive listening
 - b. poor listening
 - c. active listening
 - d. nondefensive listening

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Bloom's: Remember

REF: 2.7 Listening, Textbook

OBJ: LO18: Define active listening and explain its value in healthy communication

MSC: TYPE: Medium

70. Alex maintains eye contact as his partner talks. He exercises the listening pattern called ____.
- a. active listening
 - b. nondefensive listening
 - c. defensive listening
 - d. poor listening

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Bloom's: Apply

REF: 2.7 Listening, Textbook | Animation - Are You Listening?, Online

OBJ: LO18: Define active listening and explain its value in healthy communication

MSC: TYPE: Medium

71. Sandra nods as her partner talks. She exercises the listening pattern called ____.
- a. nondefensive listening
 - b. defensive listening
 - c. active listening
 - d. poor listening

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Bloom's: Apply

REF: 2.7 Listening, Textbook | Animation - Are You Listening?, Online

OBJ: LO18: Define active listening and explain its value in healthy communication
MSC: TYPE: Medium

72. Macy says “um-hum” as her partner talks. She exercises the listening pattern called ____.
- a. defensive listening
 - b. poor listening
 - c. nondefensive listening
 - d. active listening

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply
REF: 2.7 Listening, Textbook | Animation - Are You Listening?, Online
OBJ: LO18: Define active listening and explain its value in healthy communication
MSC: TYPE: Medium

73. A listening strategy in which the listener focuses attention on what his or her partner is saying without being defensive is known as ____.
- a. active listening
 - b. defensive listening
 - c. poor listening
 - d. nondefensive listening

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
REF: 2.7 Listening, Textbook
OBJ: LO19: Explain the difference between defensive and nondefensive listening
MSC: TYPE: Medium

74. Nathaniel focuses on reducing his inclination to interrupt his partner. He exercises the listening pattern called ____.
- a. poor listening
 - b. defensive listening
 - c. nondefensive listening
 - d. active listening

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply
REF: 2.7 Listening, Textbook | Animation - Are You Listening?, Online
OBJ: LO19: Explain the difference between defensive and nondefensive listening
MSC: TYPE: Medium

75. Alfonso relies on self-restraint when communicating with his partner. He exercises the listening pattern called ____.
- a. active listening
 - b. nondefensive listening
 - c. poor listening
 - d. compliant listening

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply
REF: 2.7 Listening, Textbook | Animation - Are You Listening?, Online
OBJ: LO19: Explain the difference between defensive and nondefensive listening
MSC: TYPE: Medium

76. Charlene thinks that she understands what her partner is trying to say when she doesn't. This is called ____.
- a. poor listening
 - b. active listening
 - c. defensive listening
 - d. nondefensive listening

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply
REF: 2.7 Listening, Textbook | Animation - Are You Listening?, Online
OBJ: LO19: Explain the difference between defensive and nondefensive listening
MSC: TYPE: Medium

77. Eric tries to find a way to circumvent the discussion with his partner and talk about something else. This is called ____.
- a. poor listening
 - c. nondefensive listening

- ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply
REF: 2.7 Listening, Textbook | Animation - Are You Listening?, Online
OBJ: LO19: Explain the difference between defensive and nondefensive listening
MSC: TYPE: Medium

- ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.7 Listening, Textbook
OBJ: LO20: Identify three factors that interfere with the ability to be an effective listener
MSC: TYPE: Difficult

- ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.7 Listening, Textbook
OBJ: LO20: Identify three factors that interfere with the ability to be an effective listener
MSC: TYPE: Medium

- ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
REF: 2.7 Listening, Textbook
OBJ: LO20: Identify three factors that interfere with the ability to be an effective listener
MSC: TYPE: Medium

- ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember
REF: 2.7 Listening, Textbook
OBJ: LO20: Identify three factors that interfere with the ability to be an effective listener
MSC: TYPE: Medium

- ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply
REF: 2.7 Listening, Textbook

OBJ: LO21: Identify two ways to show your partner that you are listening
MSC: TYPE: Medium

83. John Gottman, a relationship expert, found that happy couples experienced ____.
- a. 5 positive interactions for every negative one
 - b. 10 positive interactions for every negative one
 - c. 15 positive interactions for every negative one
 - d. 20 positive interactions for every negative one

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Reading - Healthy and Unhealthy Approaches to Disagreements, Online

OBJ: LO22: Cite two constructive contributions to communication, and explain why they are not always easy to practice in a relationship MSC: TYPE: Medium

84. John Gottman, a relationship expert, found that couples who were in conflict experienced ____.
- a. three positive interactions for every negative one
 - b. four positive interactions for every negative one
 - c. five positive interactions for every negative one
 - d. six positive interactions for every negative one

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Reading - Healthy and Unhealthy Approaches to Disagreements, Online

OBJ: LO22: Cite two constructive contributions to communication, and explain why they are not always easy to practice in a relationship MSC: TYPE: Medium

85. John Gottman, a relationship expert, found that couples soon to split up experienced only ____.
- a. 0.6 positive interactions for every negative one
 - b. 0.8 positive interactions for every negative one
 - c. 1.0 positive interactions for every negative one
 - d. 1.2 positive interactions for every negative one

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Reading - Healthy and Unhealthy Approaches to Disagreements, Online

OBJ: LO22: Cite two constructive contributions to communication, and explain why they are not always easy to practice in a relationship MSC: TYPE: Medium

86. Two of the most positive contributions to effective communication in a relationship are for each partner to control his or her temper and ____.
- a. summarize what your partner has said as accurately as possible
 - b. allow the partner the opportunity to correct any misunderstandings
 - c. accept criticism graciously
 - d. validate the partner's statement

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Reading - Healthy and Unhealthy Approaches to Disagreements, Online

OBJ: LO22: Cite two constructive contributions to communication, and explain why they are not always easy to practice in a relationship MSC: TYPE: Difficult

87. "That is just not TRUE!" is a defensive statement that ____.
- a. deflects responsibility
 - b. denies the criticism

- c. makes excuses without taking any responsibility
- d. conveys righteous indignation

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Reading - Healthy and Unhealthy Approaches to Disagreements, Online

OBJ: LO22: Cite two constructive contributions to communication, and explain why they are not always easy to practice in a relationship MSC: TYPE: Medium

88. "I was just exhausted!" is a defensive statement that ____.
- a. conveys righteous indignation
 - b. deflects responsibility
 - c. denies the criticism
 - d. makes excuses without taking any responsibility

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Reading - Healthy and Unhealthy Approaches to Disagreements, Online

OBJ: LO22: Cite two constructive contributions to communication, and explain why they are not always easy to practice in a relationship MSC: TYPE: Medium

89. "Me? What about your behavior?" is a defensive statement that ____.
- a. denies the criticism
 - b. deflects responsibility
 - c. conveys righteous indignation
 - d. makes excuses without taking any responsibility

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Reading - Healthy and Unhealthy Approaches to Disagreements, Online

OBJ: LO22: Cite two constructive contributions to communication, and explain why they are not always easy to practice in a relationship MSC: TYPE: Medium

90. "How could you possibly say such a hurtful thing?" is a defensive statement that ____.
- a. conveys righteous indignation
 - b. deflects responsibility
 - c. makes excuses without taking any responsibility
 - d. denies the criticism

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Reading - Healthy and Unhealthy Approaches to Disagreements, Online

OBJ: LO22: Cite two constructive contributions to communication, and explain why they are not always easy to practice in a relationship MSC: TYPE: Medium

91. "Why do you always . . . ?" is an example of ____.
- a. name-calling
 - b. a hedge word
 - c. overkill
 - d. overgeneralization

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Reading - Healthy and Unhealthy Approaches to Disagreements, Online

OBJ: LO23: Describe three types of communication patterns that can lead to conflicts in relationships MSC: TYPE: Medium

92. "You never . . ." is an example of ____.

- a. overgeneralization
- b. overkill
- c. a hedge word
- d. name-calling

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Reading - Healthy and Unhealthy Approaches to Disagreements, Online

OBJ: LO23: Describe three types of communication patterns that can lead to conflicts in relationships

MSC: TYPE: Medium

93. "If you even speak to another woman tonight, I will leave you," is an example of ____.

- a. overkill
- b. name-calling
- c. a hedge word
- d. overgeneralization

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Reading - Healthy and Unhealthy Approaches to Disagreements, Online

OBJ: LO23: Describe three types of communication patterns that can lead to conflicts in relationships

MSC: TYPE: Medium

94. Calling your partner a "selfish bastard" or a "nag" is a form of ____.

- a. sexual communication
- b. overkill
- c. overgeneralization
- d. name-calling

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Reading - Healthy and Unhealthy Approaches to Disagreements, Online

OBJ: LO23: Describe three types of communication patterns that can lead to conflicts in relationships

MSC: TYPE: Medium

95. Making statements that tend to exaggerate a particular issue is known as ____.

- a. sexual communication
- b. name-calling
- c. overkill
- d. overgeneralization

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Animation - Key Terms Exercise, Online

OBJ: LO23: Describe three types of communication patterns that can lead to conflicts in relationships

MSC: TYPE: Medium

96. A common mistake that couples make during arguments, in which one person threatens the worst but does not mean what he or she says, is known as ____.

- a. name-calling
- b. overkill
- c. overgeneralization
- d. sexual communication

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Animation - Key Terms Exercise, Online

OBJ: LO23: Describe three types of communication patterns that can lead to conflicts in relationships

MSC: TYPE: Medium

97. Using negative or stereotyping words when in disagreement is known as ____.

- a. overkill
- b. sexual communication
- c. overgeneralization
- d. name-calling

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Remember

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Animation - Key Terms Exercise, Online

OBJ: LO23: Describe three types of communication patterns that can lead to conflicts in relationships

MSC: TYPE: Medium

98. Broadening the scope of the discussion, for example, by bringing up past arguments or other current issues, is ____.
- overgeneralization
 - a nonconstructive communication pattern
 - overkill
 - name-calling

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Reading - Healthy and Unhealthy Approaches to Disagreements, Online

OBJ: LO23: Describe three types of communication patterns that can lead to conflicts in relationships

MSC: TYPE: Medium

99. Happy couples tend to approach disagreements ____.
- with a positive attitude
 - by ignoring problems
 - by avoiding communicating about certain issues
 - by believing their partner hurt them intentionally

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Reading - Healthy and Unhealthy Approaches to Disagreements, Online

OBJ: LO24: List three characteristics that a happy couple exhibits during communication that would not be found in an unhappy couple

MSC: TYPE: Medium

100. Happy couples are more likely to ____.
- believe their partner hurt them intentionally
 - be inundated with negative thoughts about each other during arguments
 - forgive their partners for transgressions
 - withhold forgiveness

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Apply

REF: 2.8 Constructive and Nonconstructive Communication, Textbook | Reading - Healthy and Unhealthy Approaches to Disagreements, Online

OBJ: LO24: List three characteristics that a happy couple exhibits during communication that would not be found in an unhappy couple

MSC: TYPE: Medium

SHORT ANSWER

1. Explain the onion theory of communication.

ANS:

We all are onions with many, many layers, and when we first meet someone, we are careful about what we say—our onion layers stay in place. However, as time goes by, we begin to peel back our layers. At first we might talk about the weather and then progress to certain classes or professors. These comments are low risk and really don't involve sharing too much personal information. However, the next layer may include information about politics or family relationships, and the information gets more personal. As you begin to reveal your layers, so, too, does your partner. If you share something personal about yourself, your partner will probably do the same.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Evaluate
REF: 2.1 The Importance of Communication, Textbook
OBJ: LO2: Explain the onion theory of communication MSC: TYPE: Difficult

2. Cite a major criticism of the assumption that men and women communicate differently.

ANS:

One of the biggest criticisms has been in Tannen's unidimensional approach of studying gender differences in communication. To Tannen, gender is based on biological sex. Therefore, all women communicate one way and all men another way. However, it could be that differences in communication skills, rather than differences in gender, could contribute to communication differences.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Analyze
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO7: Cite a major criticism of the assumption that men and women communicate differently
MSC: TYPE: Difficult

3. Explain the influence of same-sex play groups on the differences in the rules and assumptions about communication learned by girls and boys.

ANS:

During same-sex conversations, girls and boys learn the rules and assumptions about communication, and these rules follow them through life. As adolescents, they begin to communicate in mixed-sex groups with the rules they learned from same-sex communication, which can cause problems. For example, girls learn to nod their head during conversations with other girls. This lets the talker know that she is being listened to. When a woman nods her head during a conversation with a man, she may simply be showing him that she is listening, but he thinks she agrees with him. When a man doesn't nod his head when a woman is talking to him, she may think he isn't listening to her.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Evaluate
REF: 2.2 Gender Differences in Communication Styles, Textbook
OBJ: LO8: Explain the influence of same-sex play groups on the differences in the rules and assumptions about communication learned by girls and boys MSC: TYPE: Difficult

4. Discuss how culture affects our use of nonverbal communication.

ANS:

Nonverbal communication differs widely from culture to culture. Research has found that many of the primarily negative emotions, such as anger or disgust, can be recognized across cultures, but that many of the positive emotions, such as joy and happiness, are communicated with culture-specific signals.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.4 Nonverbal Communication, Textbook
OBJ: LO12: List the three variables that affect our use of nonverbal communication
MSC: TYPE: Difficult

5. Elaborate on how gender affects our use of nonverbal communication.

ANS:

Overall, women are better than men at decoding and translating nonverbal communication (deLange, 1995). Women's nonverbal techniques include more eye contact, head nods, and minimal "encouragers" (nonverbal cues signaling that they are listening) than men's techniques (J. C. Pearson et al., 1991). Women also smile, lean forward, and touch more often than men in conversation (Wood, 1999).

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Evaluate
REF: 2.4 Nonverbal Communication, Textbook
OBJ: LO12: List the three variables that affect our use of nonverbal communication
MSC: TYPE: Difficult

6. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of verbal and nonverbal communication during sex.

ANS:

When it comes to sex, verbal communication about your likes and needs is far better than nonverbal communication, but nonverbal communication can be much less threatening than verbal communication. For example, if you would like your partner to touch your breasts more during foreplay, you can moan, or even move more, to communicate your pleasure when your partner does it. You might also try performing the behavior on your partner that you wish she or he would do to you, but be aware that this approach can sometimes backfire.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's: Understand
REF: 2.4 Nonverbal Communication, Textbook
OBJ: LO13: Compare the advantages and disadvantages of verbal and nonverbal communication during sex
MSC: TYPE: Difficult