

4. Which one of the following is not one of the principles of communication?
  - a. Communication is a process.
  - b. Communication is learned.
  - c. Communication is easy to decipher.
  - d. Communication is reversible.
  
5. Which of the following is not a characteristic of interpersonal communication?
  - a. You treat the other person with disregard.
  - b. You treat the other person with respect.
  - c. You treat the other person with caring.
  - d. You treat the other person with authenticity.

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1. Discuss the importance of nonverbal communication in your daily life.
  2. Discuss the difference between impersonal and interpersonal communication.
  3. Explain how you demonstrate the three qualities of an effective interpersonal communicator.

## Chapter 2. PERCEPTION: Seeing the Best In Others

- T 1. Sensing, organizing, and interpreting are the three stages of perception.
- T 2. Your past experiences can influence your perception.
- F 3. The compliments of others are examples of social comparison.
- T 4. Perception checking is one way to increase the accuracy of your perceptions.
- T 5. It's healthy to take a respite from your cell phone occasionally.
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1. Which factor does not influence your perception?
  - a. Position in space.
  - b. Physical differences.
  - c. Your expectations.
  - d. None of the above.
  
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ stage of perception is a physical activity.
  - a. sensing
  - b. organizing
  - c. interpreting
  - d. theater
  
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ stage of perception is when you make sense of what you perceived.
  - a. sensing
  - b. organizing
  - c. interpreting
  - d. theater

4. "I saw two people kissing" is a statement of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. observation.  
b. inference.  
c. exaggeration.  
d. regret.
5. "The two people who were kissing were undoubtedly not married" is a statement of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. observation.  
b. inference.  
c. exaggeration.  
d. regret.
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1. Discuss the three stages of perception in an example from your life.
2. Explain and give examples of four factors that can influence your perception.
3. Explain three ways your self-concept can be formed.

### Chapter 3. VERBAL COMMUNICATION: Saying the Best To Others

T 1. Verbal communication is all communication that is spoken or written.

T 2. Language is subjective.

T 3. Language varies in levels of abstraction.

F 4. Surface talk reports facts and expresses feelings.

F 5. Self-disclosure does not require reciprocity.

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ expresses right and wrong, good and bad.

- a. Surface talk
- b. Reporting facts
- c. Giving opinions
- d. Sharing feelings

2. \_\_\_\_\_ requires the least amount of self-disclosure.

- a. Surface talk
- b. Reporting facts
- c. Giving opinions
- d. Sharing feelings

3. That two people interpret the same word in different ways shows that

- a. language is symbolic.
- b. language is rule-governed.
- c. language is subjective.
- d. language varies in levels of abstraction.

4. The word cat is more specific and less abstract than the term animal shows that

- a. language is symbolic.
- b. language is rule-governed.

- c. language is subjective.
  - d. language varies in levels of abstraction
5. Which of the following is not a characteristic of self-disclosure?
- a. Does not involve risk.
  - b. Should be a reciprocal process.
  - c. Requires a level of trust.
  - d. Can lead to deeper understanding.
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1. Explain the four levels of communication and gives examples for each.
2. Explain the importance of using I-language and interpersonal communication.
3. Discuss three principles of verbal communication and give examples for each.