

Chapter 1--Communication and Culture: The Challenge of the Future 2 copy

Student: _____

1. The common theme of "connectedness" is most closely associated with which of the following terms?
 - A. homogenization
 - B. globalization
 - C. internationalization
 - D. technological advances
 - E. socio-political advances

2. The continued expansion of global mega-corporations means that there will be a greater need for:
 - A. individuals who can work in a multicultural environment
 - B. cooperation among governments and nonprofit organizations to establish effective regulations and controls on the movement of goods and services
 - C. increased flexibility and decreased transparency
 - D. A and B
 - E. A, B, and C

3. "Interaction between people whose cultural perceptions and symbol systems are distinct enough to alter the communication event" is part of the definition of:
- A. translative communication
 - B. dual procession
 - C. intercultural communication
 - D. multi-modal processing
 - E. interpretive communication
4. A co-culture exhibits communication characteristics, perceptions, values, beliefs, and practices that are:
- A. sufficiently similar so that they are indistinguishable from other groups
 - B. sufficiently distinct so that they are distinguishable from other groups
 - C. enforced upon them by the dominant culture
 - D. A and C
 - E. B and C
5. The functions of communication include:
- A. fulfill interpersonal needs
 - B. establish personal identity
 - C. influence others
 - D. A and C
 - E. A, B, and C

6. The principles of communication describe communication as:

- A. a dynamic process
- B. symbolic
- C. contextual
- D. self-reflective
- E. all of the above

7. Which of the following is not a principle of communication described in the text?

- A. communication is learned
- B. communication has a consequence
- C. communication is goal-directed
- D. communication is self-reflective
- E. all of above are principles described in the text

8. If how you interact with someone in an office is different from how you would interact with the same person in a restaurant, what contextual factor is most directly affecting you?

- A. time
- B. environmental
- C. occasion
- D. cultural
- E. gender

9. Hofstede argues that "culture is to the human collective what ____ is to an individual?"

- A. personality
- B. food and water
- C. the soul
- D. a wardrobe
- E. self-expression

10. What are the essential features of the definition of culture, according to the text?

- A. it is concerned with non-biological aspects of human life
- B. it includes subjective elements
- C. it emphasizes the importance of language as a symbol system that allows it to be transmitted and shared
- D. B and C
- E. A, B, and C.

11. According to the text, institutions such as the family, government, schools, and tribes, are:

- A. social organizations
- B. elements of culture
- C. hierarchical
- D. A and B
- E. A, B, and C.

12. Which of the following is not an element of culture described in the text?

- A. language
- B. values
- C. music
- D. history
- E. Religion

13. Although proverbs go by many names, they are all intended to:

- A. teach appropriate behavior
- B. carry truths and insights of the culture
- C. present life thematically
- D. support the status quo
- E. deny alternate perspectives

14. "Strike while the iron is hot" implies what cultural value?

- A. action
- B. caution
- C. prioritization
- D. active orientation
- E. passive orientation

15. The authors discuss how culture is learned through:

- A. folktales, legends, and myths
- B. art
- C. mass media
- D. A and B
- E. A, B, and C

16. "You cannot step twice into the same river, for other waters are continually flowing in" is a metaphor for of which characteristic of culture?

- A. culture is shared
- B. culture is learned
- C. culture is dynamic
- D. culture is unique
- E. culture cannot be understood outside the context of itself

17. Which of the following is/are not true about culture?

- A. because much of culture is habitual and deeply rooted in tradition, change is not welcomed and even greeted with hostility
- B. because cultures seek to endure, they often adopt outside elements that are compatible with existing values and beliefs
- C. deep structures of culture resist major alterations
- D. culture seems to be more mechanistic than organic
- E. many aspects of culture are subject to change

18. The consequence(s) of introducing characteristics and attributes of culture in the text and in class as unique concepts is that:

- A. it tends to de-emphasize the idea that culture itself is an integrated system
- B. it helps to highlight the mechanistic nature of culture
- C. it gives the illusion of discrete units, a direct effect of language
- D. A and C
- E. B and C.

19. Which of the following best reflects the "individual uniqueness" as it was introduced in chapter 1?

- A. "there never were, since the creation of the world, two cases exactly parallel"
- B. "there is an objective reality even if the perception is subjective"
- C. individual uniqueness denies the integrated nature of reality
- D. individual uniqueness is an illusion
- E. individual uniqueness is systematically produced by culture

20. What precautions can you take to prevent stereotyping?

- A. recognize cultural generalizations as approximations, not absolute representations
- B. when generalizations are made, they should deal with "core values"
- C. conclusions about generalizations should be qualified
- D. statements about generalizations should be qualified
- E. all of the above

21. The belief that one's own culture is superior to all others is referred to as:

- A. bigotry
- B. egocentrism
- C. ethnocentrism
- D. orientating
- E. centering

22. The state of being objective, just, unbiased, and not influenced by emotions or personal prejudices:

- A. is easier to talk about than attain
- B. requires suspension of personal judgments, which may or may not be possible
- C. requires the elimination of both overt and subtle hostility
- D. is complicated when intercultural interactions are involved
- E. all of the above

23. Situations in your life where no amount of talk could have erased the hard feelings or clarified the misunderstandings support the notion that communication:

- A. is not always consequential
- B. is not a cure all
- C. can cause irreparable harm and unanticipated joy
- D. is always intentional
- E. is a double-edged sword

24. Despite the fact that there are thousands of cultural groups and languages in the world today, nearly every person on Earth is interconnected with everyone else.

True False

25. Most significant values, beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors are rooted in culture.

True False

26. The common theme of globalization is "disconnectedness."

True False

27. The current U.S. population of 300 million could reach 438 million by 2050, primarily due to increased birth rates.

True False

28. Dominant culture is the preferred term for concepts such as umbrella culture or mainstream culture because it emphasizes the power relationship.

True False

29. Communication does not play a role in determining or defining one's identity.

True False

30. The definition of communication used by the authors is: "Communication is a dynamic process in which people attempt to share their internal states with other people through the use of symbols.

True False

31. According to Hofstede, "Culture is to a human collective what personality is to an individual."

True False

32. Culture is not learned.

True False

33. Proverbs offer an important set of values and beliefs for members of a culture.

True False

34. Folktales help language and cultural memories to endure while supporting the socialization process of children.

True False

35. Mass media carries images and stories that contribute to a sense of identity, but it does not influence values or beliefs.

True False

36. Cultures resist outside elements that are compatible with existing values and beliefs.

True False

37. Every society has stereotypes concerning members of other societies and of ethnic and racial groups.

True False

38. Communication can solve all problems.

True False

39. What are some of the consequences, both positive and negative, of globalization on issues such as world trade, technology and travel, and competition for natural resources?

40. Explain the relationship between dominant culture and co-culture using definitions and examples.

41. What are the functions of communication?

42. What is your definition of communication? How does it relate to the principles of communication highlighted in the text? Be specific.

43. What is meant by the statement: "communication is contextual?" Provide one example from each of the following contextual influences on communication: cultural, environmental, occasion, time, and number of people.

44. What does it mean to say that communication is self-reflective? How does it affect our interactions with one another?

45. Provide evidence to support the statement: "All of our messages, to one degree or another, do something to someone else (as well as to us)."

46. How is communication related to culture? Provide examples from the text.

47. List and define the basic functions of culture. Provide an example for each.

48. What are the elements of culture? Provide a definition and an example for each.

49. Explain what is meant by formal and informal learning of a culture. Compare and contrast these concepts and provide an example for each.

50. Give an example of a proverb and explain how it helps "teach" culture.

51. Discuss some of the folktales, legends, and myths of a culture different from your own and how they reflect the values and beliefs of that culture.

52. What are symbols and how do they relate to culture? Provide at least three examples that highlight the relationship between these concepts.

53. What is objectivity and how does it relate to intercultural communication?

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see p. 2-11

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see p. 43-44