Nonverbal Communication in Everyday Life 4th edition Remland Test Bank

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NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION IN EVERYDAY LIFE, 4th Edition
CHAPTER 2: The Development of Nonverbal Communication

Multiple Choice

1. What are the two simple nonverbal encoding skills?
a. deciphering signals and coordinating signaling
b. adapting to the situation and integrating signals
*c. deliberate signaling and spontaneous signaling
d. attunement and deliberate signaling

2. Todd and Carla lower their voices when entering the library. This illustrates which of the following skills?
a. integrating signals
b. contextualizing signaling
c. deciphering signals
*d. adapting to the situation

3. Attunement is one type of _____.
*a. simple decoding skill
b. simple encoding skill
c. complex decoding skill
d. complex encoding skill

4. Being able to tell a convincing lie demonstrates which of the following skills?
a. attunement
*b. coordinating signals
c. integrating signals
d. adapting to the situation

5. Being able to tell instantly how someone feels demonstrates which of the following skills?
*a. attunement
b. integrating signals
c. spontaneous signaling
d. adapting to the situation

6. Alan can tell when someone is "putting him on" or when that person is being serious. What skill does he have?
a. spontaneous signaling
b. attunement
c. deciphering signals
*d. integrating signals

7. Raising your voice in a public library demonstrates a *lack* of which nonverbal communication skill?
a. coordinating signals
*b. adapting to the situation

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c. attunement
d. deliberate signaling

8. When we use turn-taking signals, we are using nonverbal behavior to _____ speech.
a. substitute for
*b. regulate
c. complement
d. repeat

9. When a person uses sarcasm, what is the relationship between their verbal and nonverbal message?
a. repeating
*b. contradicting
c. regulating
d. emphasizing

10. What is the most common form of vocalization prior to speech?
a. giggling
b. crying
*c. babbling
d. burping

11. Preverbal infants can communicate with simple gestures. Direct, physical references to an object or person, usually by pointing, represent which type of gesture?
a. emblematic gesture
b. mimic gestures
*c. deictic gestures
d. triadic gestures

12. When do infants begin to gaze longer at the faces of their parents than they do at the faces of strangers?
*a. when they are a few days old
b. when they are around 3 to 4 weeks old
c. when they are around 2 to 4 months old
d. when they are at least 6 months old

13. For the most part, when do children start following the rules of nonverbal communication?
a. before age 2
b. between 2 and 4 years old
*c. after age 6
d. after age 10

14. Children generally do not begin labeling (interpreting) most facial expressions of emotion until they are
a. 6 to 12 months old
b. 1 to 3 years old
*c. 3 to 5 years old
d. 5 to 7 years old

15. Research suggests that babies generally begin to use and understand emblematic gestures when they are as young as _____.

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a. 1 to 2 months old
b. 3 to 5 months old
c. 6 to 8 months old
*d. 9 to 12 months old

16. When do children demonstrate the ability to tell convincing lies?
a. first grade
b. third grade
*c. fifth grade
d. seventh grade

17. Which of the following qualifications regarding the fact that females outperform males in both encoding and decoding tasks is true?
a. The female advantage over males is limited primarily to complex rather than simple skills.
b. The female advantage in decoding is significant primarily for spontaneous emotional expressions.
*c. Females are better able to recall nonverbal cues in a conversation than males are.
d. Females decode posed expressions of anger more accurately than males.

18. The ability to communicate emotions deliberately is related to which of the following personality traits?
a. extroversion
b. charisma
c. self-esteem
*d. self-monitoring

19. Skill deficits in the development of nonverbal communication skills represent a learning disability also known as
*a. dyssemia
b. dyslexia
c. hyperactivity
d. ADHD

20. Research on nonverbal communication skill and interpersonal successes and failures indicates all of the following *except* _____.
*a. Expressive people tend to be more intelligent than less expressive people.
b. Expressive people tend to be rated as more physically attractive than less expressive people.
c. Skilled decoders tend to be less lonely than unskilled decoders.
d. Skilled decoders tend to be more satisfied with their marriages than unskilled decoders.

21. Nonverbal turn-taking signals fall into which category of communication skills?
a. simple decoding skills
b. simple encoding skills
c. complex decoding skills
*d. complex encoding skills

22. Research has confirmed that soon after birth, babies will cry in response to a tape recording of a crying baby. This is an example of _____.
a. an innate need to communicate
b. language imitation development
*c. emotional contagion

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d. socialization behavior

23. Research shows that males learn to be less expressive in facial expressions compared to females as early as _____.
*a. preschool
b. elementary school
c. middle school
d. high school

24. Research shows the emergence of protogestures at _____.
*a. 3 to 6 months
b. 0 to 3 months
c. 18 to 24 months
d. 6 to 9 months

True/False

1. Being able to say something so that everyone knows you are kidding and not serious demonstrates an ability to integrate nonverbal signals.
a. true
*b. false

2. Coordinating signals is a complex encoding skill.
*a. true
b. false

3. A baby's first cries probably signal pain, discomfort, or hunger.
*a. true
b. false

4. By the end of the first year, most infants have begun to develop some sense of personal space and privacy.
*a. true
b. false

5. Indiscriminate smiling—little more than a reflex action—doesn't stop until a baby is close to a year old.
a. true
*b. false

6. By the time a baby is nearing his or her first birthday, he or she has expressed most, if not all, of the primary emotions.
*a. true
b. false

7. Research indicates that infants prefer lower pitched voices to higher pitched voices.
a. true
*b. false

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8. Studies confirm that 5-year-old children recognize facial expressions of disgust more accurately than they do facial expressions of happiness.
a. true
*b. false

9. Numerous studies suggest that if speakers' words contradict their facial or vocal expressions, very young children will believe the speakers' words.
*a. true
b. false

10. In general, people who are good at expressing emotions spontaneously tend to be poor at expressing emotions deliberately.
a. true
*b. false

11. One study reported in the text showed that children with high social anxiety were less likely to see emotions in "expressionless" faces than were children with little or no social anxiety.
a. true
*b. false

12. Nearly all studies confirm that introverts are less able to decode nonverbal cues than extroverts are.
a. true
*b. false

13. Some research shows that school children who are the best liars are also the most popular.
*a. true
b. false

14. Research suggests that abused children are more likely to see anger in faces than nonabused children.
*a. true
b. false

15. Asperger's syndrome is a form of autism that interferes with the development of all nonverbal communication skills.
*a. true
b. false

16. Before age 2, most children can pretend to feel an emotion.
a. true
*b. false

17. Research shows that infants are unable to understand gestures until they are at least a year old.
a. true
*b. false

18. Among children, research shows that the ability to lie improves with age.
*a. true
b. false

19. Studies fail to support the claim that nonverbal communication training programs work.

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a. true
*b. false

20. Research reported in the text shows that, without exception, older adults are less able to recognize facial expressions of emotion than younger adults.
a. true
*b. false

21. Research shows the beginning of communicative sounds in infants at age 6 to 9 months.
*a. true
b. false

22. For the most part, children abide by emotional display rules during the preschool years.
a. true
*b. false

23. Research shows that men can recall the nonverbal cues that occur in a conversation better than women can.
a. true
*b. false

24. Studies confirm that persons who are better able to express emotions are also better able to interpret the emotions of others.
a. true
*b. false

Short Answer

1. Explain each of the complex nonverbal decoding skills. Illustrate each one with two examples.
*a. answers vary

2. What does the research say about the development of complex decoding skills in children?
*a. answers vary

3. Explain how one's environment influences the development of nonverbal communication skills.
*a. answers vary

4. What evidence exists that education and training in nonverbal communication skills can make a difference?
*a. answers vary

5. What nonverbal communication abilities seem to show up during the first 6 months of life? Be specific.
*a. answers vary

6. List and explain the six ways that we coordinate nonverbal communication with verbal (i.e., speech) communication. Give an example of each.
*a. answers vary

7. What is the difference between a deceptive message and a nonliteral message? What does research tell us about the ability to interpret nonliteral messages?

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*a. answers vary

8. Identify five different conclusions that have been reached based on various assessments of nonverbal communication skills.
*a. answers vary

9. What is the meaning and significance of deictic gestures in early development?
*a. answers vary

10. What is the "female advantage" in nonverbal communication? Be specific.
*a. answers vary

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