Communication Age Connecting and Engaging 2nd edition Edwards Test Bank

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is a process of being aware of and understanding the world?
   a. Realization
   b. Paradigm
   c. Personal view
   d. Perception

   ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
   REF: Perception and Communication
   OBJ: 2-1 Identify the ways in which we select information from the environment to form perceptions.
   COG: Knowledge

2. Perceptions do all of the following to our ideas, values, and beliefs except for which of the following?
   a. Challenge
   b. Release
   c. Form
   d. Reinforce

   ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
   REF: Perception and Communication
   OBJ: 2-1 Identify the ways in which we select information from the environment to form perceptions.
   COG: Analysis

3. Patricia is studying for her exam at night in her room and is annoyed by the sound of her neighbor's vacuum next door. Patricia's concentration is engaged in what process?
   a. Selective attention
   b. Aggravated response
   c. Preferred hearing
   d. Selective memory

   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Hard
   REF: Perception and Communication
   OBJ: 2-1 Identify the ways in which we select information from the environment to form perceptions.
   COG: Application

4. When Jason watches the news, he filters what he hears to suit his own needs, biases, and expectations. Which of the following is Jason using?
   a. Selective memory
   b. Selective exposure
   c. Selective attention
   d. Selective perception

   ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Hard
   REF: Perception and Communication
   OBJ: 2-1 Identify the ways in which we select information from the environment to form perceptions.
   COG: Application

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5. During the graduation ceremony, Stephen remembers all of the positive experiences he had with his classes and the fun he had with all the people he met. Stephen is using which type of selection?
   a. Selective concentration
   b. Selective attention
   c. Selective exposure
   d. Selective memory

   ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
   REF: Perception and Communication
   OBJ: 2-1 Identify the ways in which we select information from the environment to form perceptions.
   COG: Comprehension

6. Which of the following describes selective perception?
   a. Choosing to see and hear information based on personal relevance
   b. Concentrating on one part of the environment while not paying attention to the rest
   c. Exposing oneself to values and beliefs that are similar to one's own
   d. Retaining information from one's past

   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
   REF: Perception and Communication
   OBJ: 2-1 Identify the ways in which we select information from the environment to form perceptions.
   COG: Comprehension

7. Which of the following are the three qualities of memories?
   a. Static, creative, and social
   b. Static, creative, and independent
   c. Dynamic, creative, and social
   d. Dynamic, prescribed, and independent

   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
   REF: Perception and Communication
   OBJ: 2-1 Identify the ways in which we select information from the environment to form perceptions.
   COG: Comprehension

8. You have been invited to a social evening at your professor's home. There are many students there whom you have never met. As you meet them, you use bits of information from them and translate that information into general characteristics. This is an example of which important characteristic of cognitive complexity?
   a. Abstract
   b. Numerous
   c. Capable
   d. Organized

   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Interpersonal Constructs
   OBJ: 2-2 Describe how we organize and interpret information to make sense of the world.
   COG: Application

9. Which of the following is *not* a type of schema?
   a. Stereotypes
   b. Prototypes

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c. Scripts
d. Blueprints

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Organization
OBJ: 2-2 Describe how we organize and interpret information to make sense of the world.
COG: Analysis

10. In answering the question "What is it?" in our encounters, which of the following is considered an image of the best example of a particular category?
a. Stereotypes
b. Scripts
c. Blueprints
d. Prototypes

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Organization
OBJ: 2-2 Describe how we organize and interpret information to make sense of the world.
COG: Comprehension

11. Before going to class, Tricia expects that she will take a quiz, and the professor will lecture for 30 minutes and then give an assignment. Which type of schema is Tricia using?
a. Blueprints
b. Scripts
c. Stereotypes
d. Imagined experiences

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Organization
OBJ: 2-2 Describe how we organize and interpret information to make sense of the world.
COG: Application

12. Individuals with highly developed interpersonal construct systems have which of the following?
a. Increased perception
b. Cognitive complexity
c. Hyperselection
d. High cognition

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Organization
OBJ: 2-2 Describe how we organize and interpret information to make sense of the world.
COG: Knowledge

13. Which of the following includes stereotypes, prototypes, interpersonal constructs, and scripts?
a. Profiling
b. Interpersonal perception
c. Cognitive complexity
d. Schemas

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Organization
OBJ: 2-2 Describe how we organize and interpret information to make sense of the world.
COG: Comprehension

14. Once information has been selected and organized, the next step is known as _____.
a. exposure
b. selection

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c. interpretation
d. cognition

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Interpretation
OBJ: 2-2 Describe how we organize and interpret information to make sense of the world.
COG: Comprehension

15. Important factors that influence perceptions include all of the following except for this one:
a. Media
b. Health
c. Language
d. Culture

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Influences on Perception
OBJ: 2-3 Describe the factors that lead to differences in perception, and how those differences influence communication. COG: Analysis

16. Portrayals of feminine beauty on television are examples of which type of influence on perception?
a. Relationships
b. Language
c. Culture
d. Media

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Influences on Perception
OBJ: 2-3 Describe the factors that lead to differences in perception, and how those differences influence communication. COG: Application

17. Which of the following can be viewed as our perceptual "baggage" that we have accumulated through years of living, learning, and interacting with others?
a. Culture
b. Language
c. Fields of experience
d. Mediated communication

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Influences on Perception
OBJ: 2-3 Describe the factors that lead to differences in perception, and how those differences influence communication. COG: Comprehension

18. Reggie meets a woman he is interested in at a fraternity party. When he finds out her name is Gennae, he decides not to pursue dating her because his ex-girlfriend, who he has negative feelings about, was also named Gennae. Reggie's association is part of which of the following?
a. Field of experience
b. Culture
c. Language
d. Stereotype

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Influences on Perception
OBJ: 2-3 Describe the factors that lead to differences in perception, and how those differences influence communication. COG: Application

19. Which of the following is not true of language's influence on perception?
a. Words carry meanings that structure what we are able to think, imagine, and

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express.
b. Language is neutral in its use.
c. New words and phrases emerge as a result of new perceptions.
d. Language can prevent us from perceiving and interpreting in certain ways.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Influences on Perception
OBJ: 2-3 Describe the factors that lead to differences in perception, and how those differences influence communication. COG: Analysis

20. When interpretation and observation are hindered, possibly causing poor communication between people, there is a _____.
a. perceptual barrier
b. road block
c. communication breakdown
d. stalled interpretation

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Influences on Perception
OBJ: 2-3 Describe the factors that lead to differences in perception, and how those differences influence communication. COG: Comprehension

21. Kevin sees himself as an athlete, a student, tall, a son, and a lead singer. These are characteristics of
Kevin's _____.
a. self-esteem
b. self-image
c. self-opinion
d. self-construction

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Self-Concept
OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
COG: Application

22. The notion that the self arises from interpersonal interactions and perceptions of other refers to _____.
a. self-reflection
b. image realities
c. the looking-glass self
d. the visionary self

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: The Development of Self
OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
COG: Knowledge

23. Michael sees himself as a good student but a bad friend. His feelings refer to his _____.
a. self-construction
b. self-opinion
c. self-esteem
d. self-image

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Self-Concept
OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
COG: Application

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24. Self-concept includes which of the following two components?
    a. Self-schema and self-image
    b. Self-esteem and self-worth
    c. Self-knowledge and self-worth
    d. Self-image and self-esteem

    ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Self and Communication
    OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
    COG: Comprehension

25. The looking-glass self can be described in which of the following ways?
    a. We have visions of what we might become, what we would like to become, and what we are afraid to become.
    b. We treat others as mirrors that reflect our own image back to us as we observe and internalize other people's reactions to us.
    c. We take the perspective of viewpoints of the entire society.
    d. Our points of view arise from the social groups we belong to and influence how we socially construct the world.

    ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Development of Self
    OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
    COG: Comprehension

26. In accordance with which theory is communication the primary means by which we internalize and use social values to guide how we see ourselves, how we see others, and how we interact?
    a. Standpoint
    b. Generalized other
    c. Symbolic interactionism
    d. Social construction

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: The Development of Self
    OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
    COG: Knowledge

27. _____ is considered the viewpoint of the entire society, whose perspective we learn to take.
    a. Self-concept
    b. Standpoint theory
    c. The generalized other
    d. Perceptual barrier

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Development of Self
    OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
    COG: Comprehension

28. Which of the following is true of the self?
    a. It only changes as a result of us wanting it to change.
    b. It can only be perceived from within.
    c. It disregards others' judgments of us.
    d. It involves both an "I" and a "me."

    ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Development of Self
    OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
    COG: Comprehension

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29. The process of forming and re-forming ourselves as a result of interactions with others is known as _____.
    a. self-awareness
    b. complete self
    c. blended self
    d. relational self

    ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Relational Self
    OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
    COG: Comprehension

30. Results of experiments have found that media users' communication and behavior both online and in the real world have been influenced by avatars due to what effect?
    a. Special effect
    b. Proteus effect
    c. Social-media effect
    d. Tethered effect

    ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Mediated Self
    OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
    COG: Comprehension

31. A positive result of the _____ is that we are able to expand ourselves by internalizing the perspectives of others in the best way possible.
    a. tethered self
    b. saturated self
    c. influenced self
    d. relational self

    ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Relational Self
    OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
    COG: Comprehension

32. When we are attuned to and accessing our connections online while we go about our daily lives, we maintain our _____.
    a. tethered self
    b. saturated self
    c. mediated self
    d. self-esteem

    ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Relational Self
    OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
    COG: Comprehension

33. In modern society, humans can be compared to _____, or beings that are a blend of mechanical innovation and biology.
    a. aliens
    b. robots
    c. cyborgs
    d. computers

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium

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REF: Perception, Self, Communication, and Convergence
OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
COG: Comprehension

34. Which of the following is true of the relational self?
    a. It is tethered between the real world and the online world.
    b. It stays constant despite others trying to influence it to re-form.
    c. It is a single, solitary entity located within the body.
    d. It is constantly forming and re-forming as a result of togetherness with others.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Relational Self
OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
COG: Comprehension

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

35. Which of the following are part of the process of selection? (check all that apply)
    a. Selective memory
    b. Selective hearing
    c. Selective communication
    d. Selective exposure
    e. Selective attention
    f. Selective cognition
    g. Selective perception

ANS: A, D, E, G PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: Perception and Communication
OBJ: 2-1 Identify the ways in which we select information from the environment to form perceptions.
COG: Comprehension

36. Which of the following are characteristics of cognitive complexity? (check all that apply)
    a. One-dimensional viewpoints
    b. Numerous constructs
    c. Abstract constructs
    d. Concrete constructs
    e. Changing viewpoint based on contradiction
    f. Capable of handling contradictions
    g. Organized constructs

ANS: B, C, F, G PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Organization
OBJ: 2-2 Describe how we organize and interpret information to make sense of the world.
COG: Analysis

37. Which of the following can be classified as cultural influences? (check all that apply)
    a. Religious communities
    b. Ethnic heritages
    c. Socioeconomic backgrounds
    d. Gender
    e. Nationalities
    f. Occupations

ANS: A, B, C, D, E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium

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REF: Influences on Perception
OBJ: 2-3 Describe the factors that lead to differences in perception, and how those differences influence communication. COG: Comprehension

38. Which of the following are components of the looking-glass self? (check all that apply)
    a. Perceiving ourselves from within, independent of others
    b. Imagining how we must appear to others
    c. Imagining how others judge our appearance
    d. Developing a sense of self through the judgment of others
    e. Developing a sense of self through our own internal lenses

    ANS: B, C, D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Development of Self
    OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
    COG: Comprehension

39. Which of the following activities can help us gain a better sense of the viewpoint of the generalized other? (check all that apply)
    a. Thinking by ourselves
    b. Interacting at school
    c. Attending religious gatherings
    d. Attending cultural events
    e. Viewing media

    ANS: B, C, D, E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Development of Self
    OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
    COG: Comprehension

40. Which of the following is an example of the convergence of our "real" worlds and our virtual worlds? (check all that apply)
    a. Seeing a rainbow and commenting on its beautiful colors
    b. Commenting on a friend's Facebook status update
    c. Clicking the "like" button on a friend's Instagram account
    d. Responding by saying "like" when a friend tells you at lunch that she got a good grade on her exam
    e. Seeing a beautiful scene in nature and saying, "This looks photoshopped"

    ANS: D, E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
    REF: Perception, Self, Communication, and Convergence
    OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
    COG: Comprehension

TRUE/FALSE

41. True or False: According to selective exposure, individuals prefer messages that support their own positions rather than messages supporting other positions.

    ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
    REF: Perception and Communication
    OBJ: 2-1 Identify the ways in which we select information from the environment to form perceptions.
    COG: Comprehension

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42. True or False: Kelly's (1955) construct theory says that interpersonal constructs are bipolar dimensions of judgment used to size up people or social situations.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Organization
OBJ: 2-2 Describe how we organize and interpret information to make sense of the world.
COG: Knowledge

43. True or False: Once stimuli have been selected and organized, they need not be interpreted.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Organization
OBJ: 2-2 Describe how we organize and interpret information to make sense of the world.
COG: Comprehension

44. True or False: One's cultural background has no influence on one's perception.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Influences on Perception
OBJ: 2-3 Describe the factors that lead to differences in perception, and how those differences influence communication. COG: Knowledge

45. True or False: According to symbolic interactionism, communication is the primary means by which we internalize and use social values to guide how we see ourselves, how we see others, and how we interact.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: The Development of Self
OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
COG: Knowledge

46. True or False: Self-esteem is an individual's assessment of his or her worth.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Self-Concept
OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
COG: Knowledge

47. True or False: A saturated self happens when an individual's identity is infused with the numerous—and sometimes incompatible—views of that individual.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: The Relational Self
OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
COG: Knowledge

48. True or False: An avatar is a digital representation of another person.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: The Mediated Self
OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
COG: Knowledge

49. True or False: According to the notion of the saturated self, viewing ourselves through multiple lenses can cloud our sense of a unified social world and a coherent identity.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Relational Self
OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
COG: Comprehension

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50. True or False: Your interactions shape both your own identity and that of the other person.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Relational Self
OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
COG: Comprehension

COMPLETION

51. Ironically, forgetfulness is a central part of selective _____.

ANS: memory

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Perception and Communication
OBJ: 2-1 Identify the ways in which we select information from the environment to form perceptions.
COG: Comprehension

52. _____ occurs when we expose ourselves only to beliefs, values, and ideas that are similar to our own.

ANS: Selective exposure

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Perception and Communication
OBJ: 2-1 Identify the ways in which we select information from the environment to form perceptions.
COG: Knowledge

53. When we create "pictures in our heads" of a variety of social groups, we are _____ those groups.

ANS: stereotyping

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Organization
OBJ: 2-2 Describe how we organize and interpret information to make sense of the world.
COG: Comprehension

54. _____ are organized sequences of action that define a well-known situation.

ANS: Scripts

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Organization
OBJ: 2-2 Describe how we organize and interpret information to make sense of the world.
COG: Knowledge

55. _____ theory asserts that our points of view arise from the social groups we belong to and influence how we socially construct the world.

ANS: Standpoint

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Influences on Perception
OBJ: 2-3 Describe the factors that lead to differences in perception, and how those differences influence communication. COG: Knowledge

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56. The _____ refers to the viewpoint of the entire society.

ANS: generalized other

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: The Development of Self
OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
COG: Knowledge

57. Being able to coexist and participate simultaneously in both a screen world and the real world is known as the _____.

ANS: tethered self

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Mediated Self
OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
COG: Comprehension

58. Your _____ may be the way you present yourself through social media or in an online game.

ANS: avatar

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Mediated Self
OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
COG: Comprehension

59. _____ are visions of what we might become, what we would like to become, and what we are afraid of becoming.

ANS: Possible selves

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Self-Concept
OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
COG: Knowledge

SHORT ANSWER

60. What is an advantage of selective exposure?

ANS:
It allows us to keep negative or upsetting content at bay while keeping positive or pleasing content around.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Perception and Communication
OBJ: 2-1 Identify the ways in which we select information from the environment to form perceptions.
COG: Analysis

61. What are the four categories of selection?

ANS:
Selective attention, selective exposure, selective perception, selective memory

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Perception and Communication

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OBJ: 2-1 Identify the ways in which we select information from the environment to form perceptions.
COG: Comprehension

62. In selective attention, when an individual concentrates on one part of his or her environment, what is he or she doing with the other stimuli?

ANS:
He or she is not paying attention to the other stimuli.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Perception and Communication
OBJ: 2-1 Identify the ways in which we select information from the environment to form perceptions.
COG: Analysis

63. What is an example of an interpersonal construct one might use to size up a person to potentially date?

ANS:
Attractive versus unattractive (or a variety of other traits one looks for in a significant other)

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Organization
OBJ: 2-2 Describe how we organize and interpret information to make sense of the world.
COG: Application

64. Kelsey notices her favorite professor isn't as talkative as usual, and Kelsey figures this must be due to having a frustrating drive to class due to the snowstorm. She expects her professor will probably show her usual enthusiasm at the next class session. How has Kelsey used cognitive complexity to make this judgment?

ANS:
Kelsey has the ability to handle contradictions about other person and knows this is not reflective of her professor's usual personality. It is an exception.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Organization
OBJ: 2-2 Describe how we organize and interpret information to make sense of the world.
COG: Application

65. List three aspects of our world that might be influenced via mediated portrayals.

ANS:
(any three) beauty, gender roles, family life, workplace interactions, culture and ethnicity, socioeconomic class, or consumerism

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Influences on Perception
OBJ: 2-3 Describe the factors that lead to differences in perception, and how those differences influence communication. COG: Analysis

66. According to Katz (1999), what has been the real-world result of the portrayal of masculinity and manhood through media?

ANS:
Violence among men has increased.

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PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Influences on Perception
OBJ: 2-3 Describe the factors that lead to differences in perception, and how those differences influence communication. COG: Application

67. What is there a difference between self-image and self-esteem?

ANS:
While both make up self-concept, self-image is a person's mental picture of himself or herself and is purely descriptive, whereas self-esteem is a person's assessment of his or her worth and involves judgment.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Self-Concept
OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
COG: Analysis

68. Name four aspects of yourself that you consider self-image.

ANS:
(any not involving judgment) a student, a daughter or son, an athlete, a musician, a citizen

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Self-Concept
OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
COG: Application

69. How does the self emerge via the looking-glass self?

ANS:
The self arises from interpersonal interactions and the perceptions of others. A person gradually gains an identity by viewing himself or herself through the eyes of others.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Development of Self
OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
COG: Analysis

70. Give an example of the result of the Proteus effect.

ANS:
A female starts wearing nonprescription glasses because her avatar wears them.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: The Mediated Self
OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
COG: Application

ESSAY

71. What is the role of perception in communication, and why is it important?

ANS:

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The role of perception in communication is to help form, challenge, and reinforce our ideas, values, and beliefs. The role of perception is important because we receive a lot of information every day that must be received and then interpreted to fit our individual views of the world. We encounter a massive amount of stimuli, or bits of sensory information from the environment, that we must select, organize, interpret, and remember.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Perception and Communication
OBJ: 2-1 Identify the ways in which we select information from the environment to form perceptions.
COG: Analysis

72. According to the book, how might parents influence our childhood memories?

ANS:
We may develop our childhood memories based on suggestions from others. There are many early childhood memories that one may think one recalls living through, however, the recollections are merely based on descriptions from parents and other family members. You might believe your childhood memories are accurate because they seem vivid, but the memories may have been "implanted" by another person close to you. This phenomenon demonstrates memory is dynamic (evolving), reconstructive (creative), and social.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Perception and Communication
OBJ: 2-1 Identify the ways in which we select information from the environment to form perceptions.
COG: Analysis

73. What are some strategies one might use to accurately interpret a message? Provide an example.

ANS:
Interpretation is giving meaning to information. In order to accurately interpret a message, one has to carefully examine and consider the context in which the message was relayed. For example, if one sees a Facebook status that says, "This is the worst day of my life," from an individual who often enjoys being dramatic, the interpretation might be that the situation isn't as dire as the words might reflect. However, if a person who normally is introverted states on Facebook, "This is the worst day of my life," one might interpret this more seriously and immediately follow up to find out what happened.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Interpretation
OBJ: 2-2 Describe how we organize and interpret information to make sense of the world.
COG: Application

74. What are the dilemmas caused by having a saturated self?

ANS:
In a saturated self, an individual's identity is infused with the numerous—and sometimes incompatible—views of others. This can cause the dilemma of being influenced by opposing perceptions about our choices and decisions. Advances in communication have multiplied our opportunities for interaction (face to face, virtual, and imagined), thus increasing the viewpoints we internalize.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Relational Self
OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
COG: Analysis

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75. Jason is taking his wife out for an anniversary dinner at their favorite restaurant. Which types of schemas would allow him to imagine the outing before leaving that evening? Describe the schemas.

ANS:
The types of schemas that Jason might use are scripts and prototypes. A script is a process in which expected behaviors or actions are used to assume the type of environment. These actions are assumed based on the social norms of that environment, so he might imagine what the interaction with the staff at the restaurant would be like when he is greeted, learns the specials, orders from the menu, pays, etc. He might use prototype to identify what makes a good restaurant—the best example of something.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Organization
OBJ: 2-2 Describe how we organize and interpret information to make sense of the world.
COG: Application

76. What are the factors that influence perception? Give a brief example for each.

ANS:
There are four important influences on perception. The first is cultural differences. An example of cultural differences can be seen in the religious beliefs of Catholics and atheists. The second influence is media. An example for media is the difference in the perception of ethnicity on television. A third influence is fields of experiences. An example would be hesitating to take a public-speaking class because you failed that class in high school. The final influence is language. An example would be the way people communicate on Twitter with shorthand language like "LOL" or "RT."

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Influences on Perception
OBJ: 2-3 Describe the factors that lead to differences in perception, and how those differences influence communication. COG: Application

77. How can we use standpoint theory to analyze the perception of a woman's burqa?

ANS:
Standpoint theory asserts that our points of view arise from the social groups we belong to and influence how we socially construct the world. A young, white Protestant woman raised in the U.S. may perceive a burqa as a marker of strangeness and a symbol of women's oppression. She may react to a burqa with confusion, pity, or fear. A devout Muslim of Arab heritage, on the other hand, may have the standpoint of respecting the burqa's role in modesty and tradition and the importance of privacy.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Influences on Perception
OBJ: 2-3 Describe the factors that lead to differences in perception, and how those differences influence communication. COG: Application

78. How might an entering freshman apply fields of experience in anticipating the atmosphere in his or her first college class?

ANS:

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Fields of experience are collections of attitudes, perceptions, and personal backgrounds. One will enter the college experience only knowing what classes were like in high school and might expect the class to have a similar appearance and workload and the professor to have traits similar to high school teachers. It is important for a freshman to maintain openness in this new situation and to consider how the past might lead to a perceptual barrier.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Influences on Perception
OBJ: 2-3 Describe the factors that lead to differences in perception, and how those differences influence communication. COG: Application

79. What is meant by the idea that the self involves both an "I" and a "me"?

ANS:
The "I" is the part of the self that is creative, spontaneous, and individual. "I" is the doer, actor, or performer. The actions of the "I" occur in the moment and give us our uniqueness. The "me," however, reflects and analyzes the actions of the "I" from a social perspective. It considers how the "I" will be viewed by others.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Development of Self
OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
COG: Analysis

80. Describe and give an example of self-image and self-esteem.

ANS:
Self-image is a person's mental picture of himself or herself. Aspects of your self-image include the various roles you occupy, such as a friend, a daughter or son, a student, or a musician, among many others. Self-esteem is the individual's assessment or judgment of his or her self-worth. Examples include, "I am *only* on the JV team," and, "I weigh *too* much."

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The Development of Self
OBJ: 2-4 Explain the nature of the self and its relationship to communication.
COG: Analysis

81. Describe how a day in the life of a friendship might work from a tethered-self perspective.

ANS:
You interact with your friend online, via Facebook message, to ask when to meet up for lunch. Later, your friend sends you a Snapchat with a photo of what outfits she might wear. When you meet in person, you comment on how the outfit she chose was the best of the choices. Over lunch, you pull out your phones and compare Instagram photos while discussing the recent tweets of your other friends.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: The Mediated Self
OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
COG: Application

82. Describe the cyborg model as it relates to convergence.

ANS:

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“Although individuals are not physically imbued with performance-enhancing technology, they resemble cyborgs in that their behavior in face-to-face interactions is practically guided by procedural knowledge acquired by their participation in computer-mediated communication. . . . New technologies . . . may, over time, alter in a fundamental way the nature of face-to-face interactions” (Berger, 2005, p. 435). Mediated interaction can and does transform everyday life.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: Perception, Self, Communication, and Convergence
OBJ: 2-5 Explain how communication continuously creates and influences identity.
COG: Analysis

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