Chapter 02
Perception, Self, and Communication

1. Define *perception* and explain in an essay the differences between the *active* and *subjective* views of perception.
Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

2. How do identity factors affect perception?
Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Remember

3. Explain how past experiences are influenced by perception constancy.
Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

4. Write an essay in which you state how *selection, organization*, and *interpretation* function in perception.
Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

5. Provide an example that is not in the book of how *figure* and *ground* operate to organize our perceptions.
Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Apply

6. Define and provide an example of how proximity might be used to organize perception.
Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

7. Compare and contrast *closure* and *similarity* as they help us organize perceptions.
Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

8. A car accident occurs, and the two witnesses tell rather different stories about what they saw. Use what you know about perception to explain the differences.
Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Apply

9. How does self-perception influence communication?
Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

10. Explain the difference between *stereotypes* and *prejudice*.
Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Understand

11. Write an essay describing an example from your own life where culture affected your perception. Clearly explain how culture impacted your view of the situation. How might have someone from a different culture perceived the same instance?
Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Apply

12. Discuss an example of how you have used interpretive perception.
Answers will vary.

Bloom's level: Apply

13. *Perception* is the process of using the senses to acquire information about the surrounding environment or situation.
TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

14. "No matter who sees a chair, they all see the same chair" illustrates the idea of *active perception.*
FALSE

Bloom's level: Understand

15. The position adopted in the book is that everyone sees everything in his or her own unique way.
TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

16. Our physical characteristics are unrelated to our perceptions.
FALSE

Bloom's level: Remember

17. Temporary conditions like fatigue, hunger, or a headache can affect your perceptions.
TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

18. *Perceptual constancy* means that past experience has little effect on our perceptions.
FALSE

Bloom's level: Remember

19. People of different cultures tend to perceive things in the same way.
FALSE

Bloom's level: Remember

20. The process of perception includes *selection*, *organization*, and *interpretation.*
TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

21. Noticing the women in the room more than the men in the room is an example of *selective attention*.
TRUE

Bloom's level: Understand

22. *Proximity* is when we organize stimuli based on their likeness or similarity.
FALSE

Bloom's level: Remember

23. A speech of self-introduction initially requires intrapersonal communication.
TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

24. We use similarity to engage in the organization of stimuli.
TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

25. *Ground* is what you focus on the most; *figure* is the context in which you see the ground.
FALSE

Bloom's level: Remember

26. *Closure* is related to how we organize stimuli.
TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

27. "Birds of a feather flock together" is an expression that illustrates the concept of *closure*.
FALSE

Bloom's level: Understand

28. When you perceive nine lines as three groups rather than as nine unconnected lines, you are illustrating the concept of *proximity*.
TRUE

Bloom's level: Understand

29. Interpretive perception involves only internal stimuli.
FALSE

Bloom's level: Remember

30. Prejudices can be positive where you pre-judge that another person is "good" without any evidence.

TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

31. Prejudices interfere with our accurate perceptions of others.
TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

32. Stereotypes are initially based on classifications of people.
TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

33. Prejudices and stereotypes are unrelated.
FALSE

Bloom's level: Remember

34. Personal identity is the perception of what makes an individual unique with regard to various personality characteristics, interests, and values.
TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

35. Impression management is sharing personal details in order to present an idealized self.
TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

36. How you perceive yourself plays a central role in communication.
TRUE

Bloom's level: Remember

37. The idea that our past experiences lead us to see the world in a particular way that is difficult to change is called
A. perceptual constancy.
B. selective retention.
C. cultural selection.
D. stubbornness.

Bloom's level: Remember

38. Which of the following is the best example of how role affects perception?
A. I am a Cuban American whose parents fled Havana in 1906.
B. I am an honor student and president of the student body.
C. I am a biracial person.
D. Although few know it, I am a former Baptist.

Bloom's level: Understand

39. Which statement about stereotyping is true?
A. Stereotyping occurs when we have had a long time to form an informed opinion about someone.
B. Some stereotypes are positive.
C. Our stereotypes of people from different groups are often positive.
D. We try to find similarities between ourselves and the people we stereotype.

Bloom's level: Remember

40. Which of the following activities does NOT occur in perception?
A. exploration
B. interpretation
C. organization
D. selection

Bloom's level: Remember

41. Which of the following is the best example of selective attention?
A. She immediately spotted the guy with the earring who looked so much like someone she had known before.
B. They agreed with each other because they both liked the idea of government ownership of basic industry.
C. He was an expert "body man" in a chop shop; she was a hair stylist in the low-rent district.
D. They fought constantly over how the children should be disciplined.

Bloom's level: Understand

42. When you remember how wonderful your mother was but forget how often she made you feel inadequate, then you are exhibiting the perception concept called
A. selective retention.
B. stereotyping.
C. sexual discrimination.
D. selective attention.

Bloom's level: Understand

43. Which of the following would be the reason an individual looking at a class picture might see his or her own face first?
A. because of its proximity to the other faces
B. because it is figure and the rest of the class is ground
C. because it is the image that allows closure
D. because it is ground and the rest of the class is figure

Bloom's level: Understand

44. If I notice that Heng and Yolanda are often together and I "fill in" my inference that they are now lovers, then I am illustrating the concept of perception called
A. closure.
B. figure and ground.
C. proximity.
D. filtering.

Bloom's level: Understand

45. Which of the following is NOT cited in the book as one of the three reasons differences in perception occur?
A. identity factors
B. past experience
C. present feelings and circumstances
D. present eating habits

Bloom's level: Remember

46. Perception checking is a skill that helps us
A. understand another person and his or her message more accurately.
B. view everyone as equals.
C. compare our behaviors with others' behaviors.
D. ignore damaging or harmful information.

Bloom's level: Remember

47. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of active perception?
A. subjective
B. interpretive
C. active
D. simple

Bloom's level: Remember

48. Erving Goffman's theory of self-presentation is based on what type of perspective?
A. psychology
B. dramaturgy
C. statistics
D. definitional

Bloom's level: Remember

49. According to the textbook, first impressions
A. are based on comparisons to ourselves.
B. provide accuracy in our perceptions of others.
C. involve group communication among different groups.
D. occur independent of the communication context.

Bloom's level: Remember

50. If Anu was unable to control his communication in a way that presented an "idealized" version of himself, he would be lacking in
A. self-accrual.
B. impression management.
C. interaction control.
D. symbolic portrayal.

51. Which of the following would NOT be an example of an identity factor that affects perception?
A. mental distractions such as daydreaming
B. a transgender identity
C. a background in Roman Catholicism
D. a woman who weighs ninety-seven pounds

Bloom's level: Understand

52. A person groups stimuli into meaningful units during which part of perception?
A. selection
B. interpretation
C. organization
D. interactionism

Bloom's level: Remember

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Bloom's level: Apply	4
Bloom's level: Remember	30
Bloom's level: Understand	18