

Chapter 02 Test Bank

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

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Understand

2. How do identity factors affect perception?

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

3. Explain how past experiences are influenced by perception constancy.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Understand

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

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Apply

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

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Understand

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

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Understand

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

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Apply

9. How can current social and political events influence perception?

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Understand

10. Explain the difference between *stereotypes* and *prejudice*.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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 someone from a different culture have perceived the same instance?

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Apply

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

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Apply

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

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

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

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Understand

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

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

16. Our physical characteristics are unrelated to our perceptions.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

17. Temporary conditions such as fatigue, hunger, or a headache can affect your perceptions.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

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

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

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

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

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

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Understand

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

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

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

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

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

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

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

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

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

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

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

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Understand

29. Interpretive perception involves only internal stimuli.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

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

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

31. Prejudices interfere with our accurate perceptions of others.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

32. Stereotypes are initially based on classifications of people.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

33. Prejudices and stereotypes are unrelated.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember*

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

TRUE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember*

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

TRUE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember*

40. Which of the following activities does NOT occur in perception?

- A.** exploration
- B. interpretation
- C. organization
- D. selection

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Understand*

42. When you remember how wonderful your first supervisor 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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. its proximity to the other faces
 - B. it is figure and the rest of the class is ground**
 - C. it is the image that allows closure
 - D. it is ground and the rest of the class is figure

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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 dating, then I am illustrating the concept of perception called
- A. closure.**
 - B. figure and ground.
 - C. proximity.
 - D. filtering.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

48. The process of development of the self through the messages and feedback received from others is called
- A. personal identity
 - B. symbolic interactionism**
 - C. perceptual constancy
 - D. impression management

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Understand

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 97 pounds

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's level: Remember

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation	52
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