

1. The neurological process by which we become aware of our environment is:
 - *a) sensation
 - b) perception
 - c) culture
 - d) intercultural competence

2. Sensation:
 - a) is a three-step process
 - b) is not affected by culture
 - *c) is culturally-marked
 - d) is external rather than internal

3. Studies have showed that people living in rural areas can sense slanted lines more accurately than people living in urban areas. Thus is evidence for:
 - a) the effects of culture on communication
 - *b) the effects of culture on sensing
 - c) the effects of culture on perception
 - d) the fact that there is no connection between culture and perception

4. According to Nisbett (2003), Eastern cultures:
 - *a) are inclined to see the world as continuous masses of matter
 - b) have an analytic view of focusing on objects and their attributes
 - c) see a world of discrete, unconnected things
 - d) sense the world largely the same as other cultures do

5. Human perception can be thought of as the three-step process in the order of:
 - a) interpretation, organization, selection
 - b) organization, interpretation, selection
 - *c) selection, organization, interpretation
 - d) sensation, organization, interpretation

6. That speakers of English have difficulty hearing the difference between Japanese words that differ only in vowel length is an example of:
 - a) interpretation
 - b) organization
 - *c) selection
 - d) sensation

7. That languages categorize perceptions differently describes the perceptual step of:
 - a) interpretation
 - *b) organization
 - c) selection
 - d) sensation

8. That people in different cultures have different uses for dogs (such as pets, hunting animals, or food) is an example of:

- *a) interpretation
- b) organization
- c) selection
- d) sensation

9. A Saudi customs inspector rejecting the Johnson pump poster shown in Chapter 2 is an example of:

- *a) interpretation
- b) organization
- c) selection
- d) sensation

10. In China, cuisine is motivated by Confucianism and Taoism, resulting in:

- *a) balance
- b) excessive consumption
- c) use of spices
- d) fasting during religious holidays

11. Cultures in which more of the meaning of communication is determined by the environment are called:

- *a) high context
- b) individualistic
- c) low context
- d) low immediacy

12. High-context countries include:

- a) Germany
- *b) Korea
- c) Switzerland
- d) United States

13. Interpersonal disputes are likely to be settled by intermediaries:

- *a) in high-context cultures
- b) in individualistic cultures
- c) in low-context cultures
- d) in Germany and the United States

14. As studies have showed, Korean websites include more animation, streaming videos, and pop-up windows than U.S. websites; this is evidence that:

- *a) high context countries rely more on more ambiguous visual formats
- b) low context countries rely more on more ambiguous visual formats
- c) high context and low context countries rely equally on ambiguous visual formats
- d) high or low context does not impact use of ambiguous visual formats

15. Taoism:

- a) encourages an ordered, non-spontaneous life
- b) guides relationships in the family, community, and state
- *c) stresses living life in perfect accord with nature
- d) uses different language codes for ingroup and outgroup members

16. In contrast to Western individualism, which of the following stresses balance and harmony?

- *a) Confucian ethics
- b) Guangzhou
- c) SzuChuanese
- d) Taoism

17. Regarding food, which of the following stresses discovering life-giving elements?

- a) Confucian ethics
- b) Guangzhou
- c) SzuChuanese
- *d) Taoism

18. Communicative strategies used to enact self-face and to uphold, support, or challenge another person's face refer to:

- *a) facework
- b) face loss
- c) direct-face negotiation
- d) the fact that there is no single race-defining gene

19. Which of the following is NOT among the skill areas of intercultural communication competence identified by Chen (1990)?

- a) personality strength
- b) psychological adjustment
- c) cultural awareness
- *d) social skills

20. Which of the following is NOT among the communication skills identified by Chen (1990)?

- a) behavioral flexibility
- b) interaction management
- *c) psychological adjustment
- d) social skills

21. To say “the world is external to our minds” overlooks the idea that perception and thought are not independent of the environment.
*a) True
b) False
22. Ancient Greeks had a strong sense of individual identity.
*a) True
b) False
23. The Chinese counterpart to the Greek sense of harmony was a sense of personal agency.
*a) True
b) False
24. Field dependence is the degree to which perception of an object is influenced by the background or environment in which it appears.
*a) True
b) False
25. Studies show that when, prompted to discuss a scene, people in Japan discuss relationships between objects and people in the U.S. describe the largest object.
*a) True
b) False
26. Believing that humans eating corn on the cob is disgusting because corn on the cob is only fit for pigs is an example of perceptual interpretation.
*a) True
b) False
27. Feeding and rarely killing rats because of a belief that rats accompany Ganesh whenever he travels is an example of perceptual interpretation.
*a) True
b) False
28. Because rice is synonymous with life and the symbol of well-being in China, the worst of all insults is to take another's bowl of rice and empty it onto the ground.
*a) True
b) False
29. Switzerland is an example of a high-context culture.
a) True
*b) False
30. In high-context cultures, verbal messages are elaborate and highly specific.
a) True
*b) False

31. Conflict resolution in a high-context culture like China is less likely to use intermediaries and indirect-face negotiation.

- a) True
- *b) False

32. In low-context cultures the message is explicit, detailed, and redundant.

- *a) True
- b) False

33. According to Ting-Toomey (1985), low-context cultures with a greater concern for privacy and autonomy tend to use direct-face negotiation and express more self-face maintenance.

- *a) True
- b) False

34. According to Cohen (1997), face loss may happen, among other reasons, because of exposure to personal insult.

- *a) True
- b) False

35. Competent intercultural communicators interact effectively to achieve their own goals regardless of the effect on those with whom they interact.

- a) True
- *b) False

36. Psychological adjustment refers to the understanding of the social system and customs of the host culture by competent intercultural communicators.

- a) True
- *b) False

37. Third culture refers to a new culture that two or more individuals from different cultures can share.

- *a) True
- b) False

38. Postethnic culture refers to how each of us lives in many diverse groups.

- *a) True
- b) False

39. There are no global fundamental human values which can provide an ethical basis to guide intercultural interactions.

- a) True
- *b) False

40. Ethical communicators encourage people of other cultures to express themselves.

- *a) True
- b) False

TYPE: F

41. _____ is the neurological process by which we become aware of our environment.

*a. Sensation

TYPE: F

42. According to Nisbet (2003), humans sense and perceive the world in ways unique to their _____.

*a. Upbringing

TYPE: F

43. Some people are less likely than others to separate an object from its surrounding _____.

*a. Environment

TYPE: F

44. _____ has a great effect on all three steps of the perception process.

*a. Culture

TYPE: F

45. If in the airport terminal an announcement is made asking you by name to report to the ticketing counter, you will probably hear your name even in that environment of competing stimuli. This is evidence for the _____ step of the perception process.

*a. Selection

TYPE: F

46. People in Western cultures tend to group objects based on their attributes, people in Eastern cultures tend to group objects based on their _____.

*a. Relationships

TYPE: F

47. As part of the _____ step of perception, we attach meaning to sense data and, as we make judgments regarding meanings within our culture, these might not hold out of our culture.

*a. interpretation

TYPE: F

48. According to the Chinese culture impacted by Confucianism and Taoism, a diet out of _____ can result in illness.

*a. balance

TYPE: F

49. In terms of yin and yang, oily and fried foods and pepper-hot flavoring are _____ foods.

*a. Yang

TYPE: F

50. While many Westerners categorize dogs as pets, some Chinese categorize dogs as _____.

*a. food

TYPE: F

51. China and Korea are _____ context cultures.

*a. high

TYPE: F

52. The Nordic European states and Switzerland are _____ context cultures.

*a. low

TYPE: F

53. _____ are cultures in which little of the meaning is determined by context because the message is explicit, detailed, and redundant.

*a. Low context

TYPE: F

54. _____ are cultures in which less has to be said or written because more of the meaning is in the physical environment or already shared by people.

*a. High context

TYPE: F

55. Low-context cultures such as the U.S. use _____ negotiation.

*a. direct-face

TYPE: F

56. High-context cultures such as China express more mutual face or _____ maintenance.

*a. other-face

TYPE: F

57. _____ person is one who respects cultures and has tolerance for differences.

*a. multicultural

TYPE: F

58. _____ theories tend to reflect the culture in which they were produced, so they present challenges in intercultural communication.

*a. Ethical

TYPE: F

59. Kale (1997) developed four ethical _____ to guide intercultural interactions.

*a. Principles

TYPE: F

60. According to Kale (1997), ethical _____ address people of other cultures with the same respect that they would like to receive themselves.

*a. Communicators

TYPE: E

61. Discuss the implications for intercultural communication the phrase “Our brain both is shaped by the external world and shapes our perception of the external world.”

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

62. Contrast how Eastern and Western cultures sense and perceive the world.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

63. Discuss the effects of culture on sensing.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

64. Describe the three steps of the perception process.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

65. Discuss the effect of culture on the selection step of the perception process.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

66. Discuss the effect of culture on the organization step of the perception process.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

67. Discuss the effect of culture on the interpretation step of the perception process.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

68. Give examples of how culture affects each step of the perception process.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

69. Discuss the interrelationships between perception and food.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

70. Using the example of food, explain how Confucianism is reflected in Chinese culture.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

71. Using the example of food, explain how Taoism is reflected in Chinese culture.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

72. Explain the yin–yang concept in Chinese thought.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

73. Compare and contrast low-context and high-context culture.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

74. Discuss why the U.S. is considered a low-context culture.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

75. Discuss and exemplify direct-face negotiation and indirect-face negotiation.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

76. Discuss and exemplify three reasons for face loss.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

77. Discuss one skill area in intercultural communication competence.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

78. Discuss issues related to multiple identities and intercultural communication competence.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

79. Discuss and provide examples of third culture.

*a. Answers Vary

TYPE: E

80. Discuss how peace is a fundamental value, as outlined by Kale (1997).

*a. Answers Vary