

## Oral Communication in Context

### 1<sup>st</sup> Summative Test

- A. Answer the following questions. Write the letter of the correct answer.
1. Which of these mean the time or place where communication occurs?
    - a. Channel
    - b. task
    - c. context
    - d. message
  2. Which of these are the means used to transmit the message from sender to receiver?
    - a. Channel
    - b. task
    - c. context
    - d. message
  3. Which is an example of intrapersonal communication?
    - a. Interview
    - b. thinking before speaking
    - c. conversation with friend
    - d. lecture
  4. What subfield of linguistics is concerned with the element of time?
    - a. Haptics
    - b. Chronemics
    - c. Proxemics
    - d. Kinesics
  5. Which element in the process of communication is concerned with converting the message into words, actions or other forms?
    - a. Speaker
    - b. Encoding
    - c. decoding
    - d. Feedback
  6. What speech act is being employed if somebody tells you to clean up your own mess?
    - a. Locutionary Act
    - b. Illocutionary Act
    - c. Perlocutionary Act
    - d. Act
  7. Use of Jargons, noisy environment and lack of confidence are examples of?
    - a. Elements of Communication
    - c. Communication Process



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- b. Barriers to Communication                      d. Features of Communication
8. "Don't buy those shades. Only low-class people wear those"  
What kind of cultural bias is shown in the statement above?
- a. Gender    c. Social Status  
b. Age    d. Ethnicity
9. Students must wear their IDs at all times.  
This statement uses what function of communication?
- a. Emotional Expression                              c. Control/Regulation  
b. Motivation Dissemination                      d. Information
10. In communicating, timing, pacing and intonation are very important because it is not only the words but also the manner of delivery matters. What non-verbal communication skill is being described?
- a. Voice    c. eye contact  
b. Touch    d. facial expressions
11. An individual must develop the ability to understand intuitively what other people think and feel. What characteristic of an effective intercultural communicator is this?
- a. Respect for others                                      c. knowledge discovery  
b. Communicative awareness of ambiguity                      d. tolerance of ambiguity
12. A round-table meeting of an organization is an example of what speech context?
- a. Dyad    c. Mass  
b. Small group    d. Public
13. It is a non-verbal skill which is very useful in maintaining a good communication flow. It displays interest, attention, affection, attraction, etc.
- a. Facial expression                                      c. Eye Contact  
b. Voice    d. Gestures



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14. A model of communication which views communication as a two-way process in which both the speaker and listener have the chance to exchange roles.
- a. Linear
  - b. Transactional
  - c. Conversational/Interactive
  - d. Inverse
15. The foremost barrier to communication is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. noisy environment
  - b. concentration
  - c. active listening
  - d. constructed feedback
16. The term kinesics refers to;
- a. time cycles that affects our communication
  - b. all forms of body movement other than physical contact
  - c. touch behaviors that convey meaning during interactions
  - d. space and distance within communication
17. What features of effective communication implies the use of simple and specific words to express ideas?
- a. Completeness
  - b. Clearness
  - c. Correctness
  - d. Consideration
18. It is the process of converting the message into words, actions, or other forms that the speaker understands.
- a. Encoding
  - b. Decoding
  - c. channel
  - d. Feedback
19. An advantage of oral communication is that....
- a. it is very effective to address conflicts and problems
  - b. it is more personal and less formal than written communication
  - c. it is more flexible than written communication
  - d. all of the above
20. Communication comes from the Latin word *Communis* which means \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. to impart
  - b. to accept
  - c. to make common
  - d. to refuse



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21. Which of the following is not a nature of communication?
- a. it's a process
  - b. it occurs between two or more people
  - c. it's the byproduct of a speech
  - d. it can be expressed through written or oral form
22. Which of the following is NOT part of the Shannon and Weaver Mathematical Theory?
- a. designation
  - b. transmitter
  - c. signal
  - d. source
23. Anna shares her travel experiences to Maria by providing detailed descriptions of certain places. In this context, Anna serves which element of communication?
- a. sender
  - b. speaker
  - c. audience
  - d. receiver
24. Which sub-field of nonverbal communication is concerned with the element of time?
- a. haptics
  - b. chronemics
  - c. kinesics
  - d. proxemics
25. What is the primary purpose of communication?
- a. To send messages between senders and receivers
  - b. To establish contact between senders and receivers
  - c. To use technology
  - d. To sell your mixtape
26. The sender of a message is officially called:
- a. The sender
  - b. The originator
  - c. The inceptor
  - d. The receiver



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27. Which of these is the biggest hurdle to communications that exists before a message is even sent?
- a. Noise
  - b. Feedback
  - c. Coding
  - d. Decoding
28. Which of the following allows the communication process to continue?
- a. channel
  - b. participant
  - c. feedback
  - d. context
29. Which of the following is not a channel?
- a. phone call
  - b. letter
  - c. e-mail
  - d. environment
30. Maris has a habit of ignoring the messages of her classmates. Which of the following elements is usually missing from interactions with Maris?
- a. channel
  - b. context
  - c. participant
  - d. feedback
- B. Illustrate the Communication Process (10 points)
- c. Give the Types of Communication. Explain each type briefly. (10 points)

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