1. What is included in nonverbal communication?

- Vocalized words
- nonword vocalisations and non vocalized cues
- only vocalized cues
- only nonvocalized cues

5. Nonverbal codes work together with vocalized words to…

- generalize and broaden
- analyze and synthesise
- confuse and distinguish
- contradict and substitute

3. Bodily movement, facial expressions, use of time and vocal cues are examples of:

- kinesics
- nonverbal cues
- adaptors
- complementation

4. One of the difficulties of interpreting nonverbal codes is

- one code may communicate several different meanings.
- no two verbal codes communicate the same meaning
- each nonverbal cue has only one perceived meaning
- observers can easily distinguish meaning from specific nonverbal cues

5. When interpreting nonverbal communication, it is important to consider

- 'reading' people
- only observed behaviour
- context
- gut instinct

6. Pointing to your wrist when asking for the time is an example of a(an)

- emblem
- adaptor
- illustrator
- regulator

8. Compared with those who are unattractive, physically attractive people

- do not learn how to work well with others
- are more likely to marry later
- tend to be snobbish
- are treated differently as children

7. With regard to chronemics, Americans of high status

- are granted opportunity of arriving late
- work on several tasks at a time
- are always on time
- view privacy as important

9. Which of the following provide physical and psychological protection, permit personal expression, and communicate age, gender and personality?

- vocal cues
- affect displays
- illustrators
- artifacts

10. In relation to gender, which of the following is true?

- women are touched more than men
- females and their daughters touch each other the least
- females touch other more often than males touch others
- men value touch more than women do

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