

ORAL COMMUNICATION IN CONTEXT

DIRECTIONS: Read each statement carefully. In the answer sheet blacken the letter with the BEST answer.

1. The process of giving and receiving information between a human source and a human receiver using words, symbols or actions is called_____.
 - A. process
 - B. transmission
 - C. communication
 - D. telecommunication
2. An element of communication that convey messages by converting their thoughts into symbols or observable signal such as words.
 - A. Sender
 - B. Receiver
 - C. Channels
 - D. Messages
3. An element of communication which converts symbols into thoughts.
 - A. Conduit
 - B. Schema
 - C. Encoding
 - D. Decoding
4. They are observable signals transmitted from sender to receiver.
 - A. Verbal
 - B. Symbols
 - C. Nonverbal
 - D. Sign language
5. It refers to the field of experience where culture and experience work altogether.
 - A. Schema
 - B. Register
 - C. Feedback
 - D. Speech act
6. The symbol that usually comes in a form of spoken words or anything else out of the mouth of the speaker is known as _____.
 - A. Verbal
 - B. Nonverbal
 - C. Sign language
 - D. Printed symbols
7. An interruption at any form that reduces the quality of the signal sent by the sender through the channel.
 - A. Noise
 - B. Environment
 - C. Transmission
 - D. Communication breakdown

8. A type of communication which involves talking to people or limited number of people.
 - A. Public
 - B. Intercultural
 - C. Interpersonal
 - D. Intrapersonal
9. This is the type of communication which undertakes deliberation because you are talking to people of different culture.
 - A. cultural
 - B. Intercultural
 - C. Cross-cultural
 - D. Cultural speech
10. The type of communication in which the speaker is talking to "oneself", meditating and encouraging in making life's choices.
 - A. Self-talk
 - B. Intrapersonal
 - C. interpersonal
 - D. Self-motivation
11. Known as the mother of all communication model which also depicts communication as a linear or one-way process consisting of five elements.
 - A. Weaver's Model
 - B. Shannon's Model
 - C. Transaction Model
 - D. Shannon-Weaver Mode

Direction: Identify as to which element of communication model the following statements belongs to.

- A. Producer of the message
 - B. Signals adapted for transmission
 - C. Encoder of the message into signals
 - D. Decoder of the message from the signal
12. receiver -D
 13. channel -B
 14. transmitter -C
 15. source-A
16. Which of the following is NOT included in the process of communication?
 - A. The receiver gets the message.
 - B. The speaker generates an idea.
 - C. The receiver transcribes the message based on the context.
 - D. The speaker encodes an idea or converts the idea into words or actions.
 17. She tells him, "Rico, mahal kita bilang kaibigan." What process of communication defines the statement?
 - A. The receiver gets the message.
 - B. The receiver sends or provides feedback.

- C. The speaker transmits or sends out the message.
- D. The receiver decodes or interprets the message based on the context.

Direction. Determine the function of communication used in the statements below.

- A. Motivation
 - B. Regulation/control
 - C. Social interaction
 - D. Information (inquiring, sharing, giving)
18. "Let me say that, whatever may happen, I am here for you". C
19. "I need to understand how my bill was computed". D
20. "Did you know that some earphones can be used as microphones?" D
21. "I will always be your friend". C
22. "I want you to be happy". A
23. "That's not the right thing to do". B
24. "You are all required to follow the house rules". B
25. The actions that are done by just "saying them" is called _____.
- A. Spoken words
 - B. Speech acts
 - C. Speech style
 - D. Feedbacking
26. Which of the following is the act that implies the speaking part of the process?
- A. Constative act
 - B. Illocutionary act
 - C. Locutionary act
 - D. Perlocutionary act
27. The part of the speech acts that are not done by just saying them, but in need of evidence of action.
- A. Declarative
 - B. Performative
 - C. Locutionary
 - D. Illocutionary
28. Which of these types of communication requires a lot of caution since it involves race, beliefs, customs, and traditions?
- A. Public
 - B. Intercultural
 - C. Intrapersonal
 - D. Interpersonal
29. A speech style that is characterized by a very formal style, not really intended to give a particular message, but to allow the reader find meanings for oneself.
- A. Casual
 - B. Formal
 - C. Frozen

D. Consultative

Direction. Read the statement below and identify the DMIS development stage of the given experience. Choose the letter with the BEST answer.

- A. denial
- B. defense
- C. integration
- D. acceptance

30. "I can look at things from the perspective of various cultures." B

31. "These people and I have different values and experiences, and I think we can learn from one another." C

32. "Their ways are better than my own: I wish I were one of them." D

33. "All cities are the same, they have tall buildings, fast food chains, and coffee shops." A

34. An element of verbal communication in which the speaker will do well to repeat his or her utterances especially if the content of the utterance is difficult to understand.

- A. word rhythm
- B. word pauses
- C. proof reading
- D. repetition rephrasing

35. The following are traits that define a competent intercultural communicator, EXCEPT:

- A. Politeness
- B. Stereotype
- C. Open-mindedness
- D. Reflectiveness or mindfulness

36. In verbal communication, the use of language is depending on the formality of the communication setting, participants, and topic also known as _____.

- A. Appropriate form of language
- B. Appropriateness of the setting
- C. Appropriateness of the occasion
- D. Appropriateness of the audience

37. While delivering a message, in what manner the speaker shows his/her attitude toward the listener?

- A. Through his/her tone
- B. Through his/her mood
- C. Through his/her rhythm
- D. Through his/her loud/soft voice

38. In the process of delivering a speech, when is the time where the speaker allows the listener to process what he/she said?

- A. During pauses
- B. During breathing
- C. During end of the rhythms
- D. During paragraph shifting's

39. The element that implies on the importance of emphasis which can be achieved by both speaking loudly or softly to emphasize a point.
- A. Loudness and tone
 - B. Softness and rhymes
 - C. Loudness and softness
 - D. Softness and vividness
40. In non-verbal communication, the lack of this element on the part of the speaker can mean several things and to maintain it will give an impression of being serious.
- A. Posture
 - B. Gesture
 - C. Eye contact
 - D. Facial expression
41. Whether in verbal or non-verbal communication, we use this element of space and distance to indicate the closeness of the speaker to his/her listener, this refers to:
- A. Premix
 - B. Promix
 - C. Proxemics
 - D. Proxemical
42. Non-verbal communication includes element that develops the physical aspect of the speaker, thus, this is beneficial not only for health but also for relating others while speaking.
- This refers to:
- A. Poise
 - B. Gesture
 - C. Posture
 - D. Body structure
43. The speaker's message can be visualized through it and also helps the speaker express his/her point very well. It refers to:
- A. Body posture
 - B. Facial gestures
 - C. Facial expression
 - D. Hand and Body gestures
44. "You won't understand if I explain; you're too young." What is the element being misrepresented by the bias or insensitivity?
- A. age
 - B. culture
 - C. religion
 - D. social status
45. Which of the following statements has the element of religion being misrepresented by the bias or insensitivity?
- A. "Japanese people are rigid and stoic!".
 - B. "Don't buy those shades; only low-class people wear those."
 - C. "Do not bother on things that only old people can understand."

- D. "Catholic and Protestants do have big differences, but we must respect each other's beliefs."
46. Which of the following statement uses nomination as communicative strategy?
- A. "Now, it's your turn to ask questions".
 - B. "Go on with your ideas. I'll let you finish first before I say something."
 - C. "Have you heard the news about the latest achievement of our school?"
 - D. "Excuse me? I think we should speak one at a time, so we can clearly understand what we want to say about the issue."
47. The president delivers his last State of the Nation address. What function of communication is used in the situation?
- A. Control
 - B. Motivation
 - C. Emotional expression
 - D. Information dissemination
48. The situations below are using the function of motivation in communication, EXCEPT:
- A. Sheena delivers her valedictory address.
 - B. Phoebe share her insights on how to live peacefully despite a complicated life.
 - C. A successful entrepreneur with disabilities shares his challenges and struggles in life.
 - D. A tourist guide orients a group of tourists on safety measures and precautions in the heritage site.
49. Which of the following situation is NOT a consultative speech style?
- A. Asking advice for a research paper
 - B. Talking to a counselor or psychiatrist
 - C. Consulting a doctor about your health issues
 - D. Having a one-on-one conversation with a loved one
50. Below are statements that explain intercultural communication. All of them are correct, but only one is accurate.
- A. It pertains to communication among people from different nationalities.
 - B. It is the sending and receiving of messages across language and cultures.
 - C. It can flow smoothly and become very interesting for a cross-cultural group.
 - D. It happens when individuals interact, negotiate, and create meanings while bringing in their varied cultural backgrounds.

KEY ANSWERS

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. B
11. D
12. D
13. B
14. C
15. A
16. C
17. C
18. C
19. D
20. D
21. C
22. A
23. B
24. B

25. B
26. C
27. B
28. B
29. C
30. B
31. C
32. D
33. A
34. D
35. B
36. A
37. A
38. A
39. D
40. C
41. C
42. A
43. D
44. A
45. D
46. C
47. B
48. D
49. D
50. B

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I am a Cabadbaranon; I Care.