

## ORAL COMMUNICATION IN CONTEXT

**Directions:** Read the given statements comprehensively, then encircle and shade (●) the letter with the BEST answer.

1. Which is NOT an element of the communication process?  
A. Message      B. Sender      **C. Technology**      D. Receiver
2. In the communication process, decoding takes place  
A. by the sender      C. when replying  
B. within the message      **D. by the receiver**
3. An error or mistake in a document due to encoding is a sample of a barrier.  
**A. True**      B. Maybe      C. False      D. It doesn't tell
4. This is the process by which one exchanges ideas, facts, opinions, or emotions with another person.  
A. Talking      **C. Communication**  
B. Reporting      D. Conversation
5. This is the element of communication which refers to the one initiating the conversation.  
A. Receiver      C. Channel  
**B. Sender**      D. Context
6. This is the means or tool by which a message is transmitted.  
A. Noise      **C. Channel**  
B. Context      D. Sender
7. Johnny has a habit of ignoring the message of his mother. Which element is referring to Johnny's response to the message?  
A. Channel      **B. Participation**      C. Context      D. Feedback
8. When we convert a message into actions, it is called\_\_\_\_\_  
A. decoding      **B. encoding**      C. listening      D. feedback loop
9. This is the response of the decoder once the message conveyed reaches him/her. This can be a frown, a smile, or a verbal comment.  
A. Message      C. Noise  
B. Medium      **D. Feedback**
10. Communication skills are helpful in  
A. teaching      B. asking questions      C. listening      **D. all of the above**
11. Margie names four ingredients for Kyla to buy at the grocery store. Who is the sender of the message?  
A. Kyla      **B. Margie**      C. grocery store      D. ingredients
12. The School Principal gives his speech during the first School Recognition program. Who is the receiver of the message?  
A. recognition program      C. Principal  
B. the parents      **D. the students**
13. It is an example of an audience feedback?  
A. Laughter      C. Half-closed eyelids  
B. Silence      **D. all of the above**

14. . One function of communication is to exercise restraint or direction formally or informally.
- A. Control** C. Motivation  
B. Social interaction D. Information dissemination
15. It is that type of talk that refers to the tactful use of power to get results and may be used to motivate people.
- A. Straight Talk **C. Light Control Talk**  
B. Heavy - Control Talk D. Search Talk
16. It is another nonthreatening approach when you want to gather data or the consensus of others to be able to provide information.
- A. Small Talk C. Light control Talk  
**B. Search Talk** D. Heavy - Control Talk
17. This talk is designed to place blame and to control or regulate people. This creates defensiveness on the part of the receiver and is rarely, if ever, appropriate.
- A. Heavy – Control Talk** C. Search Talk  
B. Light Control Talk D. Small Talk
18. The city mayor presents her strategies to execute the plans in a public forum.
- A. Emotional Expression C. Control  
**B. Information dissemination** D. Social Interaction
19. The President delivers his State of the Nation Address.
- A. Emotional Expression C. Information dissemination  
**B. Control** D. Social Interaction
20. James greets May; then, they start talking about their plans for the holidays.
- A. Motivation **C. Social Interaction**  
B. Information dissemination D. Control
21. Mona shares her personal frustrations with Chona.
- A. Emotional Expression** C. Control  
B. Information dissemination D. Social Interaction
22. Which proponent of the communication model says that communication is linear?
- A. Schramm Model **C. Shannon-Weaver**  
B. Charles Osgood's Model D. Dance
23. This theorist refers transmission model of communication as that involves signal.
- A. Shannon-Weaver** C. Schramm  
B. Charles Osgood's D. Dance
24. He showed communication as a dynamic or two-way process in which there is interactive relationship between the source and the receiver of the message.
- A. Osgood** C. Shannon  
B. Schramm D. Weaver
25. The following elements are added to the Transactional Model, EXCEPT:
- A. nonverbal communication **C. context**  
B. feedback D. meaning

26. Which of the following is NOT true of the Shannon Weaver Model of Communication?

- A. Message does not consist of written and spoken words.
- B. The model does not introduce the concept of noise.

**C. It is a two-way process.**

- D. all of the above

27. The following are the main elements of Wilbur Schramm's simplified communication model (1954), EXCEPT;

- A. **barrier**
- B. speaker / source
- C. channel
- D. receiver

28. Frank Dance introduced the Helical model under this model of communication.

- A. **Linear**
- B. Transactional
- C. Transmission
- D. Interactive

29. The characteristic of the communication model such as "communication evolves from the very first day until the existing moment is high:"

- A. Linear
- B. **Transactional**
- C. Transmission
- D. Interactive

30. This Transactional Model that shows the development of communication on how the knowledge-base of a person deepens and expands throughout life is introduced by:

- A. Wilbur Schramm
- B. **Shannon-Weaver**
- C. Frank Dance
- D. Wilbert Schindler

31. Which functions of communication was described in this situation:

**Doctors' Prescription**

**"Take your medicine 3 times a day."**

**Parents' Instruction to their child**

**"Wash the dishes now, or else I won't allow you to go to the party later."**

**Friends giving advice on what to do**

**"Move on. He doesn't love you anymore"**

- A. Control
- B. Motivation
- C. Emotional expression
- D. **Information dissemination**

32. Which functions of communication was described in this situation:

**"Did you know that there's a secret apartment at the top of the Eiffel tower?"**

- A. Social interaction
- B. **Motivation**
- C. Emotional expression
- D. Information dissemination

33. Which functions of communication was described in this situation:

**"I'm so glad that you came into my life."**

**"I like you so much!"**

**"Are you false teeth? It's because I can't smile without you."**

**Expressing one's ambition**

**"I want to finish up my studies with good grades to be accepted in a good university."**

**Expressing a need**

**"I need you in my life."**

**Expressing prayers**

**"We pray for those who suffered a broken heart from their crush."**

**A. Social interaction**

B. Motivation

C. Emotional expression

D. Information dissemination

34. In the communication process, decoding takes place\_\_\_\_\_.

A. by the sender

C. when dealing effectively with the element of noise

B. within the message

**D. by the receiver**

35. In communication, negative motivation can lead into the following conditions, EXCEPT for:

A. social anxiety

C. communication apprehension

**B. feeling upset stomach**

D. public speaking anxiety

36. Communication anxiety happens when a person becomes fearful of communicating with another person or a group. Signs of apprehension include

A. Uncomfortable feeling when speaking to a small group or people

B. Sweaty palms or feeling upset stomach also known as butterflies in the stomach

C. A person hesitates or avoids speaking in front of a large group or large audience

**D. A person feels threatened and scared of what other people say or think about them**

37. This is when a person hesitates or avoids speaking in front of a large group or large audience. This communication anxiety refers to:

A. shyness

C. social anxiety

**B. public speaking**

D. context apprehension

38. Heavy- Control Talk is designed to place blame and to control or regulate people. Its purpose includes the following, EXCEPT for:

**A. to blame**

C. to attack

B. to demand

D. to center on an issue

39. Which is NOT an element of the communication process?

A. Message

C. Sender

**B. Technology**

D. Receiver

40. Communication is
- A. a process**
  - B. form ONLY one to many
  - C. verbal only
  - D. transmission of information with passive recipients
41. These characteristics emphasize the lack of feedback in the Linear Model of Communication, EXCEPT:
- A. It has one-way communication.
  - B. It is a simple communication act.
  - C. It values psychological more than social effects.
  - D. It focuses on persuasion rather than on mutual understanding.**
42. When a communication is affected by the society, culture, situations, psychological or sociological events or experiences of the sender and receiver, this element is known as:
- A. Channel
  - B. Context
  - C. Feedback
  - D. Field of Experience**
43. The linear model was the first kind of model that experts have made to understand the process of communication. The following are the remarkable characteristics of the linear model, EXCEPT:
- A. complex**
  - B. unidirectional
  - C. persuasion not mutual understanding
  - D. values psychological over social effects
44. The Shannon-Weaver model (1949), also known as the transmission model and the mother of all communication models is one best example of a one-way or linear process of communication consisting of five elements which have been criticized for missing one element in the communication process, what is that missing element?
- A. Source**
  - B. Decoder
  - C. Encoder
  - D. Feedback
45. Nonverbal cues impact the communication process in a variety of ways. Which one is not one of the appropriate ways?
- A. Eliciting
  - B. Confirming
  - C. Replacing**
  - D. Contradicting
46. In which of the following situation is a verbal communication necessary?
- A. Running to a track meet
  - B. Hurrying to your classroom
  - C. Listening to a radio program
  - D. Calling someone on the phone**
47. The following are forms of non- verbal communication, EXCEPT:
- A. clapping
  - B. reciting in class**
  - C. frowning
  - D. hugging a friend

48. Nana Delia would like to ask Rico about an upcoming event on Monday. In the communication process, Nana Delia is in the step of \_\_\_\_.
- A. giving feedback
  - B. activating the stimulus**
  - C. decoding the message
  - D. ending the conversation
49. Which of the following is NOT a channel?
- A. Letter
  - B. Phone Call
  - C. E-mail
  - D. Environment**
50. Maria has a habit of ignoring the messages of her classmates. Which of the following elements is usually missing from interactions with Maria?
- A. Channel
  - B. Feedback
  - C. Context
  - D. Participation**