Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Grade & Section: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_

Part I. Exercise II (Individual-Pair), p. 22

Read each statement. If it displays bias or insensitivity, write the group/element being

misrepresented (gender, social status, age, religion, culture). If not, write “OK.”

Gender 1. “Each employee must wear his ID at all times.”Age 2. “You won’t understand if I explain; you’re too young.”Culture 3. “Japanese people are so rigid and stoic!”

Social status 4. “Don’t buy those shades; only low-class people wear those.”

Age 5. “Lolo, this is an iPhone. ‘i-Phone.’ It is a very complicated device, but I’ll explain it

to you simply. It is used to talk to people from other places.”OK 6. “All staff members have to submit their leave requests before the day ends.”Religion 7. “My belief is the absolute truth. Other religions simply got it wrong.”Social status 8. “Manang, let’s go, I’ll treat you. I bet you haven’t eaten sushi in your entire life.”OK 9. “Catholics and Protestants do have big differences, but we must respect each other’s beliefs.”OK 10. “You’re the youngest person in the family, but I trust that you can handle the situation well.”

Part II. Multiple Choice. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

11. Which of the following elements of communication refers to the information or ideas conveyed by the speaker?

a. receiver b. channel c. context **d. message**

12. Which model depicts communication as linear?a. Transaction Model b. Inventive model **c. Shannon-Weaver Model** d. Schramm Model13. Which function of communication is served when people’s feelings are being invoked?

a. information dissemination b. control c. social interaction **d. emotional expression1**4. Which barrier is characterized by a set of vocabulary in a certain field?

a. international profession **b. jargon** c. emotional barrier d. specialized field of expertise15. Which of the following refers to the use of simple yet precise and powerful words?

a. vividness b. clarity **c. brevity** d. appropriateness

16. Which of the following statements shows positive regard to cultural differences?

a. I share relevant information about my culture, and make sure it is more than what

others share about theirs.

**b. I do not think that my own culture is better than others’.**

c. I communicate for others to understand and appreciate my own culture.

d. I do not exert effort in learning about others’ cultures.17. Which of the following best defines intercultural communication?

a**. It happens when individuals negotiate, interact, and create meanings while**

**bringing in their varied cultural backgrounds.**

b. It is a competition among people set to make their cultures known.

c. It is an organized procedure where everyone speaks of his/her culture.

d. It happens when a specific culture is regarded as the best among the rest.

18. Which DMIS stage is shown in the statement, “People of different cultures are not

really unique. They are categorically the same.”

a. acceptance b. defense c. denial **d. minimization**19. Which of the following cannot be considered a characteristic of a competent intercultural

communicator?

a. inclusive b. polite c. open-minded **d. idealistic**

20. Which of the following statements best shows INTEGRATION as a DMIS stage?

a**. “I hear you and I want to see how I can benefit from what you said.”**

b. “I can see nothing new in what we all presented.”

c. “I don’t think your suggestions will work. They don’t serve any of our interests

here.”

d. “Maybe I can make necessary adjustments in order to meet our objectives.”Part III. Exercise III, p. 35

Identify the type of speech style such as Consultative, Formal, Casual, Intimate, Frozen which is appropriate for the following situations. Write your answer before the number.

Consultative 21. talking to a counselor or psychiatristConsultative 22. giving last-minute instructions to playersFormal 23. delivering campaign speechesFormal 24. delivering a speech at the UN Summit

Formal 25. delivering news reportsCasual 26. talking and laughing about memorable experiences Casual 27. communicating while playing sports

Intimate 28. having a one-on-one conversation with a loved oneFormal 29. delivering an oratorical speechFrozen 30. leading a prayer before mealPart IV. Exercise I (Individual), p. 53 Identify the type of communicative strategy such as Turn-Taking, Termination, Nomination, and Repair in each statement.31. Turn-taking “Do you have anything to say?”32. Termination “One of the essential lessons I gained from the discussion is the

importance of sports and wellness to a healthy lifestyle.” 33. Turn-taking “Excuse me? I think we should speak one at a time, so we can clearly

understand what we want to say about the issue.” 34. Turn-taking “Go on with your ideas. I’ll let you finish first before I say something.”35. Nomination “Have you heard the news about the latest achievement of our

government?”36. Nomination “Hey, how are you? I missed you!”37. Termination “Best regards to your parents! See you around!”

38. Repair “Good to see you. Anyway, I came to visit you because I want to personally

offer apologies for what I did yesterday.”39. Termination “Sorry, I can’t decide on that now. I am still focused on my writing

assignment. Let’s talk next time, okay?”40. Turn-taking “Now, it’s your turn to ask questions.”Part V. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

41. In which speech style are jargon, lingo, and street slang usually used?

a. intimate b. formal **c. casual** d. covert

42. An indirect speech act occurs when…

**a. there is no direct connection between the form of the utterance and the intended**

**meaning.**

b. there is a direct connection between the form of the utterance and the intended

meaning.

c. there is no direct connection between the intention and the intended meaning.

d. there is a direct connection between the intention and the intended meaning.43. This refers to the ability of a speaker to use linguistic knowledge to effectively

communicate with others.

a. Interpersonal communication **b. Communicative competence**

c. Social interaction d. Communicative strategy

44. Which of the following statements shows a commissive speech act?

a. “I want to eat some cake.” b. “She went out!”

**c. “I’ll be here tomorrow at 6pm.”** d. “I’m sorry I was so angry at you yesterday.”

45. Which of the following is NOT a speech context?

a. Intrapersonal communication b. Dyad communication

**c. Long distance communication** d. Mass communication46. Restriction in communication refers to any you may have as a speaker.

**a. limitation** b. ideasc. noisesd. internal conflict47. Which of the following is an example of a frozen speech style?

**a. Panatang Makabayan** b. The President’s SONA

c. A commencement speech d. Opening remarks

48. Who proposed the classification of illocutionary acts?

a. John Austin **b. John Searle** c. John Cena d. Martin Joos

49. Which statement reflects termination?

**a. “Well then, I think we’re good. See you!”** b. “I didn’t know about that.”

c. “So, have you heard about the forest fire in Davao?” d. “You’re hired!”

50. An intrapersonal communication involves…

**a. One speaker** b. Two speakersc. A small groupd. A speaker and an audience

The sets of questions are adapted from the teacher’s guide of Sipacio, Philippe John Fresnillo & Balgos, Anne Richie Garcia. (2016). Oral Communication in Context For Senior High School. C & E Publishing Inc.