МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ КОНТРОЛЯ ЗНАНИЙ СТУДЕНТОВ

Перечень экзаменационных вопросов

1. The importance of intercultural communication
2. Imperatives for studying intercultural communication
3. Points of contact in intercultural communication
4. Communication and culture
5. Principles and elements of communication
6. Perception and culture
7. G. Hofstede’s value dimensions
8. E. Hall’s high-context and low-context orientation
9. Three approaches to studying intercultural communication (social science, interpretive, critical)
10. A dialectical approach to identity.
11. Types of identity.
12. Developing cultural identity by minority and majority cultures
13. Communication problems caused by stereotypes
14. Prejudice and its negative impact
15. Overcoming stereotypes and prejudice
16. The components of language
17. Language and meaning
18. Language and perception (nominalist and relativist positions)
19. Variations in communication styles
20. Cultural variations in language
21. Discourse: language and power
22. Equivalence and accuracy in translation and interpretation
23. Verbal vs. nonverbal communication
24. Classification of nonverbal communication by body behavior
25. Classification of nonverbal communication by space and distance
26. Classification of nonverbal communication by time and silence
27. Intercultural transitions
28. Types of migrant groups
29. Migrant-host relationships
30. Models of cultural adaptation
31. Stages and cultural differences in intercultural relationships
32. Communicating in intercultural relationships. Permanent relationships.
33. Culture, communication and conflict. General overview.
34. Interpretive and critical approaches to social conflict
35. Three approaches to understanding conflict
36. Characteristics of intercultural conflict
37. Conflict as opportunity vs. conflict as destructive
38. Styles of managing conflict with regard to intercultural communication
39. Gender, ethnicity and conflict
40. Dealing with conflict
41. International business context
42. Culture specific business practices
43. Cultural differences in education
44. Different styles in multicultural education
45. Multicultural teaching competencies
46. Ethical consideration and intercultural ethic
47. Ethical considerations in intercultural business relations
48. The outlook for intercultural communication
49. The impact of religion, family and history on culture and communication
50. Folk and popular cultures in the context of intercultural communication

ОБРАЗЦЫ ТЕСТОВ

Комплексная контрольная работа по дисциплине

«Теория межкультурной коммуникации»

для студентов 2-го курса ФМБК БГЭУ

**Вариант 1**

Choose the right variant of the answer (A, B, C, D) to the following questions on the course “Theory of Intercultural Communication.”

1. Acculturation is a type of cultural change which occurs under the influence of …

 A) a culture of the neigbouring country (countries).

 B) a co-cultural group of a certain country.

 C) representatives of non-dominant groups existing in a national culture.

 D) a more dominant culture and society with which it has contacts.

2. What are the forms of intercultural communication?

 A) Interlingual, international and contextual.

 B) Interdisciplinary, formal and informal.

 C) Interracial, interethnic and co-cultural.

 D) Past-oriented, future-oriented and present-oriented.

3. How do we make sense of our physical and social world?

 A) By means of communication.

 B) By means of perception.

 C) By means of ageing.

 D) By means of self-identity.

4. What does the power distance index measure, according to G. Hofstede?

 A) The degree of inequality in the society.

 B) The preference for a certain management style.

 C) The preference for the boss’s decision making style.

 D) The importance attached to the power in the country.

5. What kind of cultures believe that silence often sends a better message than words?

 A) Low context cultures.

 B) High context cultures.

 C) Short-term oriented cultures.

 D) Western civilizations.

6. What does the dialectical approach to intercultural communication research and practice emphasize?

A) The processual, relational and contradictory nature of intercultural communication.

B) The importance of studying the context in which communication occurs.

C) The subjective nature of human experience.

D) The role of culture in the communication process.

7. What are identities created by?

 A) By the society the person lives in.

 B) By the people living next to the person.

 C) By self and by others in relation to group membership.

 D) By the person’s family and community he or she belongs to.

8. Which of the nonverbal communication functions adds more information to messages?

 A) Repeating.

 B) Complementing.

 C) Substituting.

 D) Regulating.

9. What stages of cultural adaptation does the U-curve theory describe?

A) Excitement and anticipation, culture shock and disorientation, gradual adaptation.

B) Uncertainty reduction, anxiety reduction, interaction with the new community.

C) Going away to college, getting married, moving from one part of the country to another.

D) Stress, adjustment, growth.

10. A conflict of interest describes a situation in which partners …

 A) become incompatible.

 B) differ in ideologies on specific issues.

 C) disagree about a preferred outcome of their activities.

 D) have incompatible preferences for a course of action or plan to pursue.

Комплексная контрольная работа по дисциплине

«Теория межкультурной коммуникации»

для студентов 2-го курса ФМБК БГЭУ

**Вариант 2**

Choose the right variant of the answer (A, B, C, D) to the following questions on the course “Theory of Intercultural Communication.”

1. What are identities created by?

 A) By the society the person lives in.

 B) By the people living next to the person.

 C) By self and by others in relation to group membership.

 D) By the person’s family and community he or she belongs to.

2. A conflict of interest describes a situation in which partners …

 A) become incompatible.

 B) differ in ideologies on specific issues.

 C) disagree about a preferred outcome of their activities.

 D) have incompatible preferences for a course of action or plan to pursue.

3. Which of the nonverbal communication functions adds more information to messages?

 A) Repeating.

 B) Complementing.

 C) Substituting.

 D) Regulating.

4. What does the dialectical approach to intercultural communication research and practice emphasize?

A) The processual, relational and contradictory nature of intercultural communication.

B) The importance of studying the context in which communication occurs.

C) The subjective nature of human experience.

D) The role of culture in the communication process.

5. Acculturation is a type of cultural change which occurs under the influence of …

 A) a culture of the neigbouring country (countries).

 B) a co-cultural group of a certain country.

 C) representatives of non-dominant groups existing in a national culture.

 D) a more dominant culture and society with which it has contacts.

6. What stages of cultural adaptation does the U-curve theory describe?

A) Excitement and anticipation, culture shock and disorientation, gradual adaptation.

B) Uncertainty reduction, anxiety reduction, interaction with the new community.

C) Going away to college, getting married, moving from one part of the country to another.

D) Stress, adjustment, growth.

7. What kind of cultures believe that silence often sends a better message than words?

 A) Low context cultures.

 B) High context cultures.

 C) Short-term oriented cultures.

 D) Western civilizations.

8. What are the forms of intercultural communication?

 A) Interlingual, international and contextual.

 B) Interdisciplinary, formal and informal.

 C) Interracial, interethnic and co-cultural.

 D) Past-oriented, future-oriented and present-oriented.

9. What does the power distance index measure, according to G. Hofstede?

 A) The degree of inequality in the society.

 B) The preference for a certain management style.

 C) The preference for the boss’s decision making style.

 D) The importance attached to the power in the country.

10. How do we make sense of our physical and social world?

 A) By means of communication.

 B) By means of perception.

 C) By means of ageing.

 D) By means of self-identity.