Chapter 6 Study Guide	
1.	What are the four basic elements included in the communication process?
2.	What type of communication is used when you make facial expressions, gestures, and posture to send a message?
3.	Explain how the timing of a conversation affects true communications.
4.	When you are communicating with a child do you want to be level with the child or looking down on them? Why?
5.	How does the use of space in a conversation determine its quality?
6.	How do the participants affect the quality of communication?
7.	The two types of listening skills are:
8.	Define each type of the above listening skills and give an example of the response that goes with each type.
9.	List four techniques that can be used in learning to be a good listener.
10.	When explaining speaking skills, what is the difference between an I-message and a You-message? Give an example of each. (You-messages are not explained, but based on what the text tells you about I-messages, what do you think You-messages are?)

Date:

Name:

11.	When someone is upset and angry with someone else, which is the best option to use: "You" messages
	or "I" messages and why?
12.	When you're assertive, you communicate ideas firmly and positively. Why is this important?
13.	What is feedback and how does feedback help communication to come across more clearly?
14.	What are the 6 problems in communication? Name and explain each one.
	a.
	b.
	C.
	d.
	e.
	f.
15.	What are two examples of difficult subjects, $\underline{\textbf{and}}$ what is a specific example of a time when may they be
	inappropriate to bring up?
16.	List three reasons for silence in a conversation.
17.	Why is tact an important quality in a conversation?
18.	Explain the phrase, "Actions speak louder than words," as it applies to conversation.
19.	Why is it important to consider someone's point of view when communicating with him or her?
20.	What is one advantage and disadvantage to written communication?
21.	How does sight affect communication? Explain your answer