

TOOLS

ANSWER RATIONALE

QUESTION ATTACHMENT

Question 120

After reading the scenario, answer the question that follows. Juan is preparing to graduate from college and has started looking for a job. He goes to his college career centre, and they recommend that Juan prepare a list that articulates his strengths. His career counsellor also suggests that Juan needs to develop a personal network, which can help him as he searches for a job. Juan also gets advice on preparing cover letters and a résumé from the career centre. His career counsellor recommends that Juan prepares a **1** ~~skills-resume~~ **self-inventory** that articulates his strengths.

Rationale

Correct Answer: self-inventory. Rationale: Juan's career counsellor recommends that he prepares a self-inventory. A self-inventory is a list that helps individuals identify and articulate their strengths, skills, and experiences. This is useful for job searching and preparing application materials. The other options do not specifically refer to the process of assessing personal strengths for career purposes. A self-study generally refers to an examination of one's learning or knowledge, while personal study and personal inventory are less commonly used terms in this context.

Answers 1 - 1

1. ~~skills-resume~~ self-inventory.

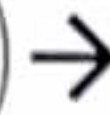


Synonymous with contentiousness or combativeness.



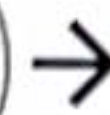
Argumentativeness

To select our friends from people who demonstrate positive interest in us.



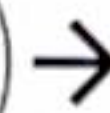
Attractiveness Responsiveness

Relationships in which participants mirror each other or are highly similar.



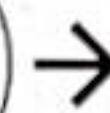
Symmetrical relationships

Attempts made by a source of messages to influence a target.



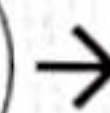
Compliance-gaining

Associations between at least two people who are interdependent



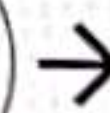
Interpersonal relationships

The process of making intentional revelations about yourself that others would not know.



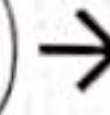
Self-disclosure

The practice of deliberately making someone believe things that are not true.



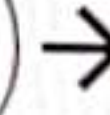
Deceptive communication

The assertion of one's rights at the expense of others.



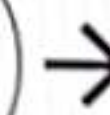
Aggressiveness

How much "social value" the person has for others.



Responsiveness Attractiveness

The response that occurs when a person feels attacked.

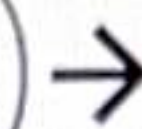


Defensiveness

Unique forms of expression and language understood

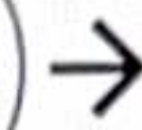


Unique forms of expression and language understood only by individual couples.



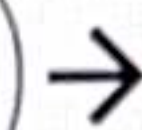
**Personal idioms**

The ability to alter behavior to adapt to new situations.



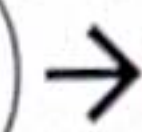
**Behavioural flexibility**

Formalized patterns of actions or words followed regularly.



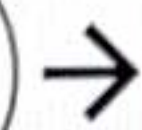
**Rituals**

People who like the same things we do



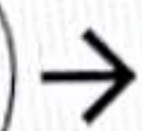
**Similarity**

The process of keeping the relationship together.



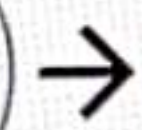
**Relational maintainance**

The refusal of targets of influence messages to comply with requests.



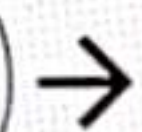
**Compliance-resisting**

Relationships in which each person supplies something the other person or persons lack.



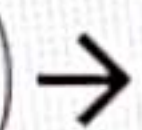
**Complementary relationships**

The stage in a relationship in which the prior bond disintegrates.



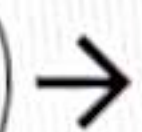
**Relational deterioration**

The location, distance, or range between persons and things.



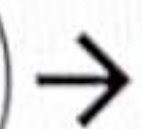
**Proximity**

The idea that we sometimes bond with people whose strengths are our weaknesses.



**Complementarity**

Two or more parties attempt to reach an agreement on what each should give and receive.



**Bargaining**



#### Question 4

What is one way to overcome challenges in cross-cultural relationships?

Currently Selected: D

**A** Ignoring each other's interests



**B** Avoiding personal topics



**C** Talking only about work



**D** Overcoming language barriers





Question 5

Which of the following does NOT form part of a definition of *interpersonal relationships*.

Currently Selected: B

A Interdependence.



B Can include interactions with salespersons/strangers.



C Consistent patterns of interaction.



D Formed between at least two people.





Question 6

What do emerging adults tend to base their friendships on?

Currently Selected: B

A Family connections



B Self-disclosure



C Idealized self-presentation



D Shared activities



1

2

3



4



5



6



7



8





### Question 7

In which stage of friendship development do individuals start to think of themselves as friends?

Currently Selected: D

**A** Stabilized friendship



**B** Friendly relations



**C** Role-limited interaction



**D** Nascent friendship





Question 8

Jordan and Alex live in the same dormitory and often study together. They share meals, attend events, and frequently talk about their hobbies. What motivation for initiating their relationship is primarily at play here?

Currently Selected: A

A Proximity



B Responsiveness



C Similarity



D Attractiveness





Question 9

Maria has been friends with Lisa for several years. They feel secure enough to share personal stories and support each other through tough times. What stage of friendship development best describes their relationship?

Currently Selected: A

A Stabilized friendship

B Nascent friendship

C Moving towards friendship

D Waning

3

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10



Question 10

Nora and Sara just met in a college debate club. They are polite and careful with their words. What stage of friendship development are they in?

Currently Selected: B

A Nascent friendship



B Friendly relations



C Stabilized friendship



D Role-limited interaction



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Rationale

Role-limited interaction: This initial stage involves polite and cautious encounters, where individuals engage in minimal self-disclosure, focusing on surface-level interactions. Friendly relations: People explore mutual interests and common ground, developing a more casual friendship characterized by pleasant interactions. Moving towards friendship: Introducing personal topics and spending time together. Nascent friendship: In this stage, individuals begin to identify themselves as friends and establish their own private ways of interacting, moving beyond initial acquaintance. Stabilized friendship: Friends feel secure and established in each other's lives, characterized by deep emotional connections, trust, and ongoing support. Waning: This final stage occurs when the friendship begins to decline, characterized by

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Question 11

Sally and Jennifer met in a cooking class. While Jennifer is an expert chef, Sally is still learning but is enthusiastic. Jennifer shares her experience with Sally, while Sally shares novel recipes that Jennifer is keen to know more about. They enjoy each other's strengths and find that they balance each other well. What concept best describes their motivation for initiating a friendship?

Currently Selected: A

A Complementarity

B Similarity

C Attractiveness

D Responsiveness

Rationale

One is less experienced than the other when it comes to cooking, so they do not have something similar in their skills. But they both have strengths. Proximity: The location, distance, or range between persons and things, influencing relationship formation. Attractiveness: How desirable a person is to work with and the social value they hold for others. Responsiveness: The tendency to select friends from those who demonstrate positive interest in us. Similarity: Shared values, ideologies, or preferences that foster connections between individuals. Complementarity: Bonds formed with those whose strengths complement our weaknesses. Predictability: The evolution of initial attraction into a reliable and consistent relationship, as relational partners seek additional personal information.

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Question 12

How do secure attachment styles affect friendships?

Currently Selected: B

A They cause higher conflict and higher companionship.



B They result in lower conflict and higher companionship.



C They lead to lower companionship and lower conflict.



D They have no effect.



Rationale

Securely attached individuals experience lower conflict leading to healthier relationships and therefore more of them.

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### Question 13

What is one common feature of friendships among young adolescents?

Currently Selected: B

**A** Self-disclosure



**B** Shared activities



**C** Family involvement



**D** Online interactions





Question 14

In an interpersonal communication context, what type of **defensive** statement does this represent?

"Your work is consistently failing; you're not meeting the expectations of the course." **1** evaluation

Answers 1 - 1

1. evaluation ✓

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Rationale

This statement critiques the other person's performance rather than offering constructive feedback, which leads to defensiveness. The opposite of constructive statement is an evaluative one.

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### Question 15

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ANSWER RATIONALE

QUESTION  
ATTACHMENT

In an interpersonal communication context, what type of **defensive** statement does this represent?

"You need to do things my way; your methods are inefficient."

**1** ~~superiority~~ ~~certantiy~~ control

### Rationale

This reflects an authoritarian approach that prioritizes the speaker's perspective, potentially stifling collaboration.

### Answers 1 - 1

1. ~~superiority~~ ~~certantiy~~ control





### Question 16

In an interpersonal relationship, people who use unique forms of expression and language understood only by individual couples, are known to be using what? **1** ~~personal idioms~~ personal idioms

### Answers 1 - 1

1. ~~personal idioms~~ personal idioms





Question 17

In an interpersonal communication context, what type of behaviour reduces defensiveness by being open to other people's perspective?

1. ~~provisionism~~ provisionalism

Answers 1 - 1

1. ~~provisionism~~ provisionalism

Rationale

Provisionalism suggests that the communicator does not communicate certainty or a total conviction but is open to other ideas.

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Question 18

In an interpersonal communication context, what type of essential communication behaviour describes a person's refusal to comply with requests? **1** compliance-resisting

Answers 1 - 1

1. compliance-resisting

Rationale

Compliance-resisting is important in an interpersonal relationship so that people can maintain their autonomy. People sometimes resist following requests from their friends because they want to keep their freedom in a relationship, think the requests are unfair, or believe doing what is asked could cause harm or lead to bad results. Many people do not like to be controlled by others in a friendship, as excessive control can be a red flag that the relationship is unhealthy.

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Question 19

Lena often feels uncomfortable sharing her feelings with friends and avoids discussing personal issues. Her friends feel distant from her, and she notices that conflicts come up more frequently than in her other friendships. What term best describes Lena's friendship pattern, based on her attachment style? Answer:

1. ~~avoident~~ Avoidant attachment style

Answers 1 - 1

1. ~~avoident~~ Avoidant attachment style

Rationale

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Question 21

Ava is excellent at planning events but often feels anxious when it comes to public speaking. Her friend Mia, who is a confident speaker but struggles with organization, frequently teams up with Ava for class presentations. They have a relationship of **1** ~~complementary relationship~~ **Complementary** since they bond by **balancing** each other's **strengths** and **weaknesses**.

Answers 1 - 1

1. ~~complementary relationship~~ **Complementary**

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Rationale

Complementary Relationships. This type of relationship occurs when individuals bond by balancing each other's strengths and weaknesses, as seen with Ava and Mia. Other relationships do not reflect this dynamic.

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Question 22

In a team-building exercise, Olivia shares personal stories about her childhood and experiences that **she hadn't disclosed** to her coworkers before that **they did not know about**. Olivia's communication preference falls within the **1** hidden area are of Johari Window.

Answers 1 - 1

1. hidden area





### Question 23

Jordan and Alex, who are college friends, often share similar opinions, use the same phrases in conversations, and support each other's ideas in group discussions. A **1** ~~symetrical~~ Symmetrical relationship is the type of relationship that Jordan and Alex are demonstrating in terms of their *interpersonal needs*.

### Answers 1 - 1

1.

~~symetrical~~ Symmetrical





## Question 24

Jenna is an introverted designer who often feels nervous in social settings, while her friend Carla is outgoing and always encourages her to join social events. Carla supports Jenna by helping her meet new people, while Jenna helps Carla with creative design ideas. Their friendship can be described as being a **1** **complementary** relationship.

## Answers 1 - 1

1.

**complementary**



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ANSWER RATIONALE

## Rationale

Answer: Complementary Rationale  
Complementarity best describes Jenna and Carlos's friendship because their relationship benefits from each person's unique traits, compensating for the other's weaknesses. Jenna's introversion is balanced by Carlos's outgoing personality, while Jenna's design skills help Carlos, showing that their complementary traits support one another effectively.



## Question 25

Conflict can be a constructive and creative aspect of relationships, and not always detrimental in interpersonal relationships.

Currently Selected: A

A True



B False



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ANSWER RATIONALE

QUESTION  
ATTACHMENT**Rationale**

This statement is true. Conflict can help people share their thoughts and feelings, leading to better understanding. When managed well, it can bring positive changes, make relationships stronger, and help people grow together. Conflict can be constructive by clearing misunderstandings, but it becomes dysfunctional when criticism feels like a personal attack.

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