

Chapter One – *A Connection of Brains*

True-False Questions

1-1

All human communications are **intended**.

1-2

Humans are born with the capacity to use language, but the capacity is realized differently in people according to the specific languages to which they are exposed.

1-3

All languages organize words into grammatical sentences according to the same rules.

1-4

Speech can exist in the absence of language, and language can exist in the absence of speech.

1-5

The example of the articulatory adjustments in the production of the word, *statistics*, demonstrates the simplicity of speech production.

1-6

Among the members of the animal kingdom, only humans communicate.

1-7

Interchangeability means that any human being can say anything that is said by any other human being.

1-8

The term indexicality describes the more detailed use of semanticity in human communication.

1-9

Recursion refers to the ability of humans to use language to talk about language.

1-10

Each human language is limited to a finite number of speech sounds that can be combined in an infinite variety of patterns.

1-11

The design feature, **traditional transmission**, suggests that language is a strictly environmental phenomenon.

1-12

The first step of the **speech chain** occurs in the speaker's articulatory mechanism.

Multiple Choice Questions

1-13

_____ is an imitation of words, phrases, and even whole sentences in the absence of an understanding of what is being said.

- A. Babbling
- B. Jargon
- C. Echolalia
- D. Apraxia

1-14

Children who are born deaf _____.

- A. always learn to speak
- B. never learn to speak
- C. usually learn to speak even though their language is always inadequate
- D. may never learn to speak, but their deafness does not preclude language

1-15

In speech production, _____.

- A. all movements occur simultaneously
- B. all movements occur in a successive manner
- C. some movements are simultaneous and others are successive, but synchronization of these movements is critical
- D. some movements are simultaneous and others are successive, and synchronization does not matter

1-16

_____ is concerned with how we use language to get things done.

- A. Pragmatics
- B. Syntax
- C. Semantics
- D. Morphology

1-17

The primary advantage of the **vocal-auditory channel** is that it _____.

- A. is the only possible channel humans can use to communicate
- B. is the only channel by which specific messages can be sent
- C. leaves the speaker's hands free to do other things while communicating
- D. is the only channel that can be used to refer to people and things that are remote in time and/or space

1-18

Which of the following forms of human communication is characterized by **broadcast transmission and directional reception**?

- A. body language
- B. speech
- C. deaf sign language
- D. writing

1-19

_____ means that speech signals are transitory.

- A. Rapid fading
- B. Broadcast transmission
- C. Directional reception
- D. Duality of patterning

1-20

_____ means that human beings have the capacity to monitor what they say and how they say it.

- A. Rapid fading
- B. Directional reception
- C. Total feedback
- D. Arbitrariness

1-21

_____ suggests that speech is specifically designed for communication and serves no other purpose.

- A. Specificity
- B. Specialization
- C. Semanticity
- D. Arbitrariness

1-22

_____ suggests that human beings can talk about things that are remote in time and/or space.

- A. Discreteness
- B. Productivity
- C. Displacement
- D. Duality of Patterning

1-23

The process of sending and receiving information, ideas, feelings or messages is known as _____.

- A. speech
- B. language
- C. communication
- D. operant behavior

1-24

Our capacity to generate utterances that have never been produced before is a design-feature known as _____

- A. traditional transmission
- B. productivity
- C. displacement
- D. specialization

1-25

Which of the following design-features is universally accepted as being representative of a unique characteristic of human language?

- A. Total feedback
- B. Discreteness
- C. Specialization
- D. Semanticity

1-26

_____ refers to the ability of humans to intentionally deceive others in their communications.

- A. Learnability
- B. Prevarication
- C. Duality of Patterning
- D. Displacement

Essay Questions

1-27

What does the title of this chapter, **A Connection of Brains**, suggest about the nature of human communication?

1-28

Define **communication**, **language**, and **speech**.

1-29

How are speech and language *separate but related* aspects of communication?

1-30

Which of Hockett's design features most effectively separate human communication from animal communication? Justify your selections.

1-31

Trace the six steps in the **speech chain** that transforms the speaker's thoughts into the listener's understanding.