TEST BANK

SECOND EDITION

TECHNICAL COMMUNICATION

IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY



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MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. 1) A document's purpose may include 1) _____ A) To define B) To propose C) To inform D) All of the above 2) If a reader is using a document to make a decision, the writer should 2) _____ A) Remain neutral B) Clearly explain the choices C) Always advocate one choice over others D) Provide lengthy background explanations 3) Rhetorical problems are problems that 3) _____ A) Are hypothetical in nature and rarely occur B) Have little to do with the real problem C) Relate to the composition of documents necessary to help solve workplace problems D) Arise in the workplace and require written documents to solve 4) A writer gains credibility by 4) _____ A) Showing expertise B) Wearing expensive clothes C) Visiting the client D) Using technical jargon 5) When writers explain what they or their company can do for an 5) _____ audience, they are A) Strengthening the company's stock B) Establishing goodwill C) Gaining a client for the company D) Gaining recognition 6) When writers use appropriate genres, conventions, and grammar, they 6) _____ are demonstrating B) Similarity A) Correctness D) Goodwill C) Experience 7) When a writer shows an audience that they share common ground, they are demonstrating A) Goodwill B) Identification C) Experience D) Correctness 8) When writers identify the reason for writing and establish the purpose 8) _____ of a document, they are A) Revising B) Planning D) Drafting C) Researching

9) Rhetoric provides writers with tools to understand

B) Documents

A) Audiences

9) ____

| C) Contexts | D) All of the above | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 10) The impetus that requires some kind of writing or communication to solve a problem is | | 10) |
| A) Expertise | B) Experience | |
| C) Exigency | D) Explanation | |
| TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is | s two and 'E' if the statement is false | |
| 11) Rhetoric relates to how words work and affect audiences. | | 11) |
| 12) An audience must be able to recei | ve, understand, and use a document. | 12) |
| 13) A document must always serve or | nly one purpose. | 13) |
| 14) Documents are often intended for | multiple audiences. | 14) |
| 15) When writing to audiences with a negative attitude, writers should | | 15) |
| approach the subject matter as if i | - | |
| 16) Perceived problems can differ wid | dely from the real problem. | 16) |
| 17) Understanding context does not h solutions. | nelp with workplace problems or | 17) |
| 18) Rhetorical thinking is limited to co | onsideration of documents only. | 18) |
| 19) Writers must consider both the expectations and attitudes of audiences. | | 19) |
| 20) Audiences read documents in onl | y one way. | 20) |
| SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrate the question. | rase that best completes each statemen | t or answers |
| 21) Explain one way that the problem rhetorical thinking. | a-solving approach be used in 21) | |
| 22) Identify three characteristics that understand their audiences. | workplace writers may use to 22) | |
| 23) Name three common constraints and solutions. | related to workplace problems 23) _ | |

- 1) D
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) A
- 7) B
- 8) B
- 9) D
- 10) C
- 11) TRUE
- 12) TRUE
- 13) FALSE
- 14) TRUE
- 15) FALSE
- 16) TRUE
- 17) TRUE
- 18) FALSE
- 19) TRUE
- 20) FALSE
- 21) Students should identify and explain one of the components (planning, researching, drafting, revising, distributing).
- 22) Possible answers include attitudes, expectations, expertise, language, religion, knowledge of technology, and social customs.
- 23) Location, time, and money.