1. In interpersonal communication, proxemics primarily refers to  
   (A) the study of sound patterns in a language  
   (B) the use of space and physical distance in interactions  
   (C) the interpretation of facial expressions  
   (D) the universal meaning of gestures
2. Edward T. Hall’s theory of proxemics categorized space into  
   (A) fixed, variable, and symbolic zones  
   (B) intimate, personal, social, and public zones  
   (C) linguistic, cultural, and psychological zones  
   (D) universal, restricted, and exclusive zones
3. In high-contact cultures, reduced physical distance during communication is often interpreted as  
   (A) warmth and openness  
   (B) rudeness and intrusion  
   (C) formality and detachment  
   (D) universal neutrality
4. Territorial behavior in communication contexts involves  
   (A) marking and defending personal or group space  
   (B) dismissing boundaries in all situations  
   (C) universal sharing of individual zones  
   (D) completely ignoring social context
5. In intercultural encounters, differing perceptions of personal space often  
   (A) lead to miscommunication or discomfort  
   (B) guarantee identical interpretations  
   (C) prevent any possibility of misunderstanding  
   (D) remain culturally irrelevant
6. The concept of “primary territory” refers to  
   (A) spaces controlled and privately owned by an individual  
   (B) universally accessible spaces with no ownership  
   (C) areas reserved only for ceremonial gatherings  
   (D) symbolic regions with shared access
7. In professional contexts, seating arrangements in meetings influence  
   (A) perceptions of authority and power relations  
   (B) language competence of participants  
   (C) universal harmony across groups  
   (D) ability to ignore hierarchical structures
8. In crowded urban environments, the notion of personal space  
   (A) adapts and becomes narrower due to necessity  
   (B) always equals universal human distance standards  
   (C) remains identical across societies  
   (D) has no relation to cultural norms
9. Secondary territory in proxemic theory refers to  
   (A) permanent possession of a space by one person  
   (B) recurring but not exclusive usage rights over a place  
   (C) universally shared symbolic zones  
   (D) state-owned fixed boundary regions
10. The violation of personal space in communication may  
    (A) cause anxiety, resistance, or discomfort depending on cultural norms  
    (B) universally be welcomed as intimacy  
    (C) guarantee the same interpretation worldwide  
    (D) never affect the quality of interaction