COMMUNICATION APPLICATIONS CBE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://communicationsapplicationscbe.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. In communication, which term is defined as providing information to others?

A. Informing

B. Intrinsic reward

C. Expressing imagination

D. Reconstructive listening

2. Which term describes a negotiation strategy that focuses on defeating or outshining another person rather than resolving the problem (win-lose approach)?

A. Competition

B. Connotation

C. Critical Listening

D. Debate

3. Copying or imitating the ideas of another and presenting them as one's own original work is called what?

A. Plagiarism

B. Citation

C. Paraphrase

D. Original work

4. Which term describes the linking of parts in a speech using words or phrases?

A. A Statement Defining or Expressing the Purpose of the Speech.

B. Visual Aids Reinforce Ideas Presented Verbally or Provide Information.

C. Transition

D. Hearing

5. Which term refers to the basic dictionary meaning of a word?

A. Connotation

B. Denotation

C. Compendium

D. Debate

SAMPLE

6. Expressing feelings to get an emotion across is the purpose of communication described by which term?

A. Informing

B. Reconstructive listening

C. Expressing feelings

D. Expressing imagination

7. Which term is defined as a figure of speech that compares things without using like or as?

A. Metaphor

B. Monotone

C. Interview

D. Jargon

8. What pattern of organization arranges elements in a 'because this happened, this resulted' sequence?

A. Climatic pattern

B. Circumstantial evidence

C. Cause-effect pattern

D. Clique

9. Which term is the act of countering an opponent's attack to one's argument and thereby rebuilding the argument?

A. Rebuttal

B. Resume

C. Public Lecture

D. Receiver

10. Which speech type allows for flexibility and a natural feel due to not being fully memorized?

A. Impromptu

B. Manuscripted

C. Extemporaneous

D. Memorized

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. C

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In communication, which term is defined as providing information to others?

A. Informing

B. Intrinsic reward

C. Expressing imagination

D. Reconstructive listening

Providing information to others is informing. It's the act of sharing facts, data, or explanations to increase someone's knowledge or understanding. This is the core purpose of informing in many communication situations, like giving instructions, presenting evidence, or teaching a concept. The other options don't fit because intrinsic reward describes personal satisfaction from doing something, not the act of conveying information; expressing imagination is about creativity and sharing imaginative ideas; and reconstructive listening is a listening approach focused on interpreting and reconstructing a message, not on delivering information to others.

2. Which term describes a negotiation strategy that focuses on defeating or outshining another person rather than resolving the problem (win-lose approach)?

A. Competition

B. Connotation

C. Critical Listening

D. Debate

The idea being tested is a win-lose mindset in negotiation, where one party aims to defeat the other rather than solve the problem together. This is described by competition. In a competitive approach, the negotiation is seen as a zero-sum contest with a clear winner and loser, focusing on outperforming the other person and securing the best outcome for oneself, often at the expense of finding a joint solution. The other terms don't fit this specific dynamic: connotation is about implied meanings of words, critical listening is a skill for understanding and evaluating what is heard, and debate is a formal, adversarial argument about positions rather than a negotiation mindset focused on defeating the other.

3. Copying or imitating the ideas of another and presenting them as one's own original work is called what?

A. Plagiarism

B. Citation

C. Paraphrase

D. Original work

Plagiarism is the act of copying or imitating someone else's ideas and presenting them as your own original work. It involves using another person's words, ideas, or creations without proper attribution, which makes it look like you created them yourself. This undermines honesty and academic integrity. In contrast, citing sources gives credit to the original author, and paraphrasing means restating the idea in your own words with a citation. Original work refers to content you create yourself. So the term that best fits the description is plagiarism.

SAMPLE

4. Which term describes the linking of parts in a speech using words or phrases?

A. A Statement Defining or Expressing the Purpose of the Speech.

B. Visual Aids Reinforce Ideas Presented Verbally or Provide Information.

C. Transition

D. Hearing

Transitions link parts of a speech with words or phrases to guide the audience through the progression of ideas. They act as signposts that show relationships—whether you're adding information, showing sequence, contrasting points, or drawing a conclusion—so the flow stays clear and logical. Phrases like "first," "next," "in addition," "however," and "therefore" signal where you are in the argument and what relation the next idea has to the previous one. Without these linking cues, ideas can feel disjointed even if each point is solid. The other options refer to different functions: stating the purpose sets the aim of the talk, visual aids reinforce verbal content, and hearing is simply the listener's ability to perceive sound.

5. Which term refers to the basic dictionary meaning of a word?

A. Connotation

B. Denotation

C. Compendium

D. Debate

Denotation is the basic dictionary meaning of a word—the literal, explicit definition you'd find in a dictionary. It's the straightforward sense of the word without emotional overtones or associations. For example, the denotation of "home" is the place where one lives. Connotation, by contrast, involves the feelings and ideas a word evokes beyond its literal meaning. A compendium is simply a large collection or summary of information, not related to how a word is defined. A debate is a formal discussion or argument, not a word's meaning.

6. Expressing feelings to get an emotion across is the purpose of communication described by which term?

A. Informing

B. Reconstructive listening

C. Expressing feelings

D. Expressing imagination

Expressing feelings as a purpose of communication means you aim to convey your emotional state to others. It focuses on sharing how you feel—anger, joy, frustration, excitement—so others can sense your emotions. This is different from informing, which is about giving factual information, or reconstructive listening, which centers on understanding and restating what the speaker meant, and from expressing imagination, which involves sharing creative ideas or hypothetical scenarios. When you express feelings, you're transmitting the emotional message behind your words, which is exactly what this term describes.

SAMPLE

7. Which term is defined as a figure of speech that compares things without using like or as?

A. Metaphor

B. Monotone

C. Interview

D. Jargon

Metaphor is a figure of speech that makes a direct comparison between two unlike things by saying one thing is the other. It creates a vivid image by equating qualities of the two things, without using like or as. For example, saying "time is a thief" suggests that time steals moments, not that time is literally a thief. This is different from a simile, which would use like or as, such as "time is like a thief." The other terms refer to unrelated language ideas: monotone describes a flat, unvarying voice; an interview is a method of gathering information; jargon means specialized language used by a group. So the term defined is metaphor.

8. What pattern of organization arranges elements in a 'because this happened, this resulted' sequence?

A. Climatic pattern

B. Circumstantial evidence

C. Cause-effect pattern

D. Clique

Cause-and-effect is the pattern that arranges information by showing how one thing leads to another. When you say "because this happened, this resulted," you're mapping a chain of causation: the cause produces the effect. This helps explain why something occurred or what result follows from a specific action. For example, heavy rainfall caused flooding, so residents were evacuated. The climactic pattern builds toward a peak rather than linking cause to effect, circumstantial evidence refers to a type of proof rather than a sequencing method, and a clique is a social group, not a way to organize information.

9. Which term is the act of countering an opponent's attack to one's argument and thereby rebuilding the argument?

A. Rebuttal

B. Resume

C. Public Lecture

D. Receiver

Countering an opponent's attack and rebuilding your argument is called a rebuttal. In argumentation, a rebuttal is the part where you address objections directly, weaken or refute the opposing point with evidence or reasoning, and then restate or strengthen your own position. This keeps the discussion focused and shows how your argument stands up to challenges. The other terms don't fit this idea: a resume is just a summary of qualifications, a public lecture is a formal talk, and a receiver is the person who gets the message.

SAMPLE

10. Which speech type allows for flexibility and a natural feel due to not being fully memorized?

A. Impromptu

B. Manuscripted

C. Extemporaneous

D. Memorized

Extemporaneous speaking relies on a well-prepared outline or notes rather than memorizing the exact words. This allows a speaker to be flexible and speak more naturally, adjusting phrasing, pace, and emphasis to fit the moment and the audience while still staying organized around the main points. A key benefit is eye contact and a conversational tone since you're not reading from a script. In contrast, impromptu speech is even less prepared and tends to be rough around the edges; manuscripted delivery involves reading from a full script, which can feel stiff; memorized delivery pins you to exact lines and can make you sound robotic or anxious if you forget a part. So, the style that best fits flexibility and a natural feel because you aren't fully memorized is extemporaneous.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://communicationsapplicationscbe.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE