TEST QUESTIONS

### CHAPTER ONE: Public Speaking: LET’S START SPEAKING NOW

Multiple Choice

1. According to Aristotle, a speech dealing with matters of fact, such as legal courtroom address, would be:
2. epideictic

b. forensic

c. deliberative

1. mythic

ANS: b

REF: p. 2

1. Speeches that primarily lend a sense of distinction to an event are usually:

a. persuasive speeches

b. entertaining speeches

c. informative speeches

d. special occasion speeches

ANS: d

REF: p. 12

1. The process of choosing language or nonverbal behaviors to convey your message is known as:
2. motivating
3. stimulating
4. encoding
5. decoding

ANS: c

REF: p. 17

1. As a speaker, you encode messages using your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while your listener decodes messages using their own.
2. stimulus
3. motivation
4. frame of reference
5. feedback

ANS: d

REF: p. 17

5. Emoticons were developed by e-mail, blog, and chat-room users to take the place of:

1. verbal and visual codes
2. visual and vocal codes
3. verbal and vocal codes
4. all three codes about equally

ANS: b

REF: p. 18

6. A listener’s verbal, visual, and vocal responses to a speaker’s message are known as:

a. the listener’s frame of reference

b. the speaker’s frame of reference

c. noise

d. feedback

ANS: d

REF: p. 19

7. The process by which people share thoughts, ideas, and feelings in understandable ways is called:

a. communication

b. environment

c. speaking

d. listening

ANS: a

REF: p. 15

8. When the speaker or listener is distracted by something in their environment, such as people talking, they are experiencing:

a. internal noise

b. contextual noise

c. external noise

d. decoding

ANS: c

REF: p. 19

9. Which of the following types of speeches involves the speaking talking about an item that, if found years from now by an archeologist, would accurately highlight your life?

a. personal paper bag

b. artifact

c. humorous incident

d. one point

ANS: b

REF: p. 4

10. A listener who is distracted by a headache, or preoccupation with other thoughts, is being impacted by:

a. internal noise

b. feedback

c. encoding

1. the speaking environment

ANS: a

REF: p. 19

True/False

11. If the intent of your speech is presenting new information or making listeners aware of new ideas or information, your speech is persuasive.

REF: p. 12 ANS: F

12. A speech on increasing the size of campus parking lots would be an example of a persuasive speech.

REF: p. 12 ANS: T

13. A public speaker sends and receives messages simultaneously.

REF: p. 16 ANS: T

14. Motivation triggers and directs audience attention to your topic.

REF: p. 16 ANS: F

1. A vocal code includes pitch, tone of voice, and rate of speaking.

REF: p. 18 ANS: T

Short Answer/Essay

16. Discuss the role that public speaking can play in your life, focusing on the three ways it can benefit you and others. Use specific examples to illustrate.

REF: pp. 8-11

17. Explain how informative and persuasive speeches differ. Provide two topic ideas for each type of speech.

REF: p. 12

18. What are three of the five ways that the text discusses successful speakers can reduce the interference of noise in their audiences? Give an example of how you might use one in your classroom speaking situation.

REF: pp. 20

19. What is a "frame of reference?" Discuss how a person's frame of reference affects the way messages are encoded and decoded. Give specific examples.

REF: pp. 17-18

20. Which of the 11 types of beginning speeches would you most like to give? Why? Which would you least like to give? Why?

REF: pp. 4-5

Fill in the Blank

21. The Greeks and Romans studied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the art of persuasive public speaking.

ANS: rhetoric

REF: p. 2

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speeches can demonstrate how to do or make something.

ANS: Informative

REF: p. 12

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provides a personal benefit that ensures continued audience attention.

ANS: Motivation

REF: p. 16

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is verbal, visual, and vocal responses to messages.

ANS: Feedback

REF: p. 19

25. The time, place, and physical and social surroundings within which you give a speech is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: context

REF: p. 19