***Test Bank Chapter 1: Introduction to Public Speaking***

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

TB\_Q1.1 \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of presenting a message to an audience, small or large.

1. Conversation
2. Public speaking
3. Audience engagement
4. Argumentation

LO 1.1: Compare and contrast public speaking and conversation.

Topic: What is Public Speaking?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: b

TB\_Q1.2 Church services that encourage call-and-response speaker-audience interaction are an exception to which norm regarding public speaking and conversation?

1. Public speaking is more prepared than conversation.
2. Public speaking is more formal than conservation.
3. Public speaking involves more clearly defined roles for the speaker and audience.
4. Public speaking is more informal than conversation.

LO 1.1: Compare and contrast public speaking and conversation.

Topic: What is Public Speaking?

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: c

TB\_Q1.3 When Sam got up to give his speech in public speaking class, he walked around the audience, high-fiving his classmates and began his speech by saying, "Hey! What up Dawgs?" Which norm regarding the difference between public speaking and conversation did Sam fail to realize?

1. Public speaking is more formal than conversation.
2. Public speaking requires planning.
3. The roles of the audience and speaker are clearly defined in public speaking.
4. None; Sam’s behavior was just fine.

LO 1.1: Compare and contrast public speaking and conversation.

Topic: What is Public Speaking?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: a

TB\_Q1.4 How does the nonverbal communication of public speakers compare to that of people in ordinary conversation?

|  |
| --- |
| 1. It is more spontaneous.
 |
| 1. It is more formal.
 |
| 1. It is less choreographed.
 |
| 1. It is less formal.
 |

LO 1.1: Compare and contrast public speaking and conversation.

Topic: What is Public Speaking?

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: b

TB\_Q1.5 Having the resources, information, and attitudes that lead to action in achieving a desired goal is

|  |
| --- |
| 1. an action plan.
 |
| 1. empowerment.
 |
| 1. self-confidence.
 |
| 1. organization.
 |

LO 1.2: Explain why it is important to study public speaking.

Topic: Why Study Public Speaking?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: b

TB\_Q1.6 One of the empowering resources that you develop by studying public speaking is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or the ability to listen and analyze information you hear so that you can judge its accuracy and relevance.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. critical thinking
 |
| 1. adaptation
 |
| 1. comprehension
 |
| 1. empowerment
 |

LO 1.2: Explain why it is important to study public speaking.

Topic: Why Study Public Speaking?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: a

TB\_Q1.7 According to a recent study quoted in your text, the most important skills employers are seeking in college graduates are

|  |
| --- |
| 1. enthusiasm and work experience.
 |
| 1. good speaking and presentation skills.
 |
| 1. technical skills and professional competence.
 |
| 1. an attractive appearance and poise.
 |

LO 1.2: Explain why it is important to study public speaking.

Topic: Why Study Public Speaking?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: b

TB\_Q1.8 The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in public speaking is the speech itself—both what is said and how it is said.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. context
 |
| 1. feedback
 |
| 1. message
 |
| 1. source
 |

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: c

TB\_Q1.9 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ models of communication are linear, suggesting a simple transfer of meaning from a sender to a receiver.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. “Communication as reaction”
 |
| 1. “Communication as transaction”
 |
| 1. “Communication as action”
 |
| 1. “Communication as interaction”
 |

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: c

TB\_Q1.10 A speaker’s ability to translate the ideas and images in his or her mind into verbal or nonverbal messages that an audience can understand is termed

|  |
| --- |
| 1. feedback.
 |
| 1. decoding.
 |
| 1. encoding.
 |
| 1. listening.
 |

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: c

TB\_Q1.11 A crying baby that interferes with your ability to listen to a speech is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noise.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. internal
 |
| 1. psychological
 |
| 1. external
 |
| 1. physiological
 |

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: c

TB\_Q1.12 An audience member is worried about an upcoming exam and is unlikely to remember much of what the speaker says. This is a type of

|  |
| --- |
| 1. external noise.
 |
| 1. internal noise.
 |
| 1. physical noise.
 |
| 1. educational noise.
 |

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: b

TB\_Q1.13 During the first day of speeches in your public speaking class you had a bad sinus infection and your ears were plugged so you could not hear the speakers. You were experiencing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noise.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. physical
 |
| 1. physiological
 |
| 1. psychological
 |
| 1. pseudo
 |

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: b

TB\_Q1.14 The environment or situation in which a speech occurs is known as

|  |
| --- |
| 1. feedback.
 |
| 1. a channel.
 |
| 1. communication.
 |
| 1. context.
 |

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: d

TB\_Q1.15 A speaker transmits a message through two channels:

|  |
| --- |
| 1. verbal and nonverbal.
 |
| 1. voice and inflection.
 |
| 1. visual and auditory.
 |
| 1. passive and interactive.
 |

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: c

TB\_Q1.16 Smiles, head nods, eye contact, and clapping from audience members are all forms of

1. encoding.
2. decoding.
3. internal noise.
4. feedback.

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: d

TB\_Q1.17 Which of the communication models depicts communication as a simultaneous process where speakers and listeners send and receive messages at the same time?

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Communication as action
 |
| 1. Communication as reaction
 |
| 1. Communication as transaction
 |
| 1. Communication as interaction
 |

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: c

TB\_Q1.18 While Fred is telling a story to his co-worker Sally at lunch time, he notices that as she listens, she makes facial expressions that indicate how she feels about the story he is sharing. This is an example of

|  |
| --- |
| 1. internal noise.
 |
| 1. external noise.
 |
| 1. feedback.
 |
| 1. a transaction.
 |

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: c

TB\_Q1.19 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is another term for the use of words and symbols to achieve a goal.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Transaction
 |
| 1. Declamation
 |
| 1. Interaction
 |
| 1. Rhetoric
 |

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: d

TB\_Q1.20 If you delivered an already famous address of the British orator Edmund Burke, you would be practicing the art of

|  |
| --- |
| 1. declamation.
 |
| 1. interpretation.
 |
| 1. oration.
 |
| 1. elocution.
 |

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: a

TB\_Q1.21 Which of the following is an example of declamation?

|  |
| --- |
| 1. someone reciting the Gettysburg Address
 |
| 1. someone getting up and talking about Abraham Lincoln's life
 |
| 1. someone giving a public response to Barack Obama's inauguration speech
 |
| 1. someone singing the national anthem
 |

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: a

TB\_Q1.22 \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the expression of emotion through posture, movement, gestures, facial expression, and voice.

1. Declamation
2. Elocution
3. Rhetoric
4. Transaction

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: b

TB\_Q1.23 Which of the following examples best demonstrates the new era of public speaking that has come to fruition in the 21st century?

|  |
| --- |
| 1. listening to a speaker at a town meeting
 |
| 1. a soldier watching her son’s graduation address via Skype
 |
| 1. someone re-enacting the “I have a Dream” speech
 |
| 1. the president giving the “State of the Union” address
 |

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Answer: b

TB\_Q1.24 According to the text, one unchanging truth of public speaking is that the core of all you do in public speaking is a focus on

|  |
| --- |
| 1. your audience.
 |
| 1. your delivery.
 |
| 1. your manuscript.
 |
| 1. the speech context.
 |

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: a

TB\_Q1.25 The ancient Romans identified five classical canons, or elements of preparing and presenting a speech. Which of the following is one of them?

|  |
| --- |
| 1. charisma
 |
| 1. audience
 |
| 1. memory
 |
| 1. context
 |

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: c

**True/False Questions**

TB\_Q1.26 Public speaking is more formal than conversation.

LO 1.1: Compare and contrast public speaking and conversation.

Topic: What is Public Speaking?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: True

TB\_Q1.27 People in conversation may alternately talk and listen, and refrain from interrupting one another, but in public speaking the roles of speaker and audience are not as clearly defined.

LO 1.1: Compare and contrast public speaking and conversation.

Topic: What is Public Speaking?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: False

TB\_Q1.28 Conversation has more clearly defined roles of speaker and listener than public speaking.

LO 1.1: Compare and contrast public speaking and conversation.

Topic: What is Public Speaking?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: False

TB\_Q1.29 A public speaker is a *channel* of information and ideas for an audience.

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: False

TB\_Q1.30 The “communication as interaction” model includes the element of feedback.

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: True

TB\_Q1.31 In the “communication as transaction model,” the roles of receiver and source occur simultaneously.

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: True

TB\_Q1.32 Transactive models focus on communication as a simultaneous process.

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: True

TB\_Q1.33 Noise can only be physical.

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: False

TB\_Q1.34 Elocution is the expression of emotion through posture, movement, gestures, facial expression, and voice.

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: True

TB\_Q1.35 Elocution is the delivery of an already famous speech.

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: False

TB\_Q1.36 Public speaking in the 21st century does not draw on the traditions of public speaking in any way.

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: False

TB\_Q1.37 The audience should be the last thing a speaker considers when planning a speech.

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: False

TB\_Q1.38 Elocution is the use of words and symbols to achieve a goal.

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: False

TB\_Q1.39 Declamation is the performance of an already famous speech.

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: True

TB\_Q1.40 According to the ancient Romans, invention is the creative process of developing your ideas.

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: True

**Fill-in-the-Blank Questions**

TB\_Q1.41 The ability to speak with competence and confidence will provide \_\_\_\_\_\_.

LO 1.2: Explain why it is important to study public speaking.

Topic: Why Study Public Speaking?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: empowerment

TB\_Q1.42 A person who practices \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ listens and analyzes information he or she hears in order to judge its accuracy and relevance.

LO 1.2: Explain why it is important to study public speaking.

Topic: Why Study Public Speaking?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: critical thinking

TB\_Q1.43 The \_\_\_\_\_\_ of a public-speaking experience is the environment or situation in which the speech occurs.

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: context

TB\_Q1.44 Anything that interferes with the communication of a message is called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: noise

TB\_Q1.45 The ancient Romans identified \_\_\_\_\_ classical canons, or elements of preparing and presenting a speech.

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Answer: five

**Essay Questions**

TB\_Q1.46 List and explain the three key differences between conversation and public speaking.

LO 1.1: Compare and contrast public speaking and conversation.

Topic: What is Public Speaking?

Skill: Analyze It

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

Answer:

• *Public speaking is more prepared than conversation.* Although there may be times when you are asked to speak on the spur of the moment, you will usually know in advance if you will be expected to give a talk on a specific occasion. A public speaker may spend hours or even days planning and practicing his or her speech.

• *Public speaking is more formal than conversation.* The slang or casual language that we often use in conversation is not appropriate for most public speaking. Audiences expect speakers to use standard English grammar and vocabulary. The nonverbal communication of public speakers is also more formal than nonverbal behavior in ordinary conversation.

• *Public speaking involves more clearly defined roles for the speaker and audience than conversation.* During a conversation, there is typically interaction between speaker and listener. But in public speaking, the roles of speaker and audience are more clearly defined and remain stable. Although in some cultures, a call-and-response speaker–audience interaction occurs, audience members rarely interrupt or talk back to speakers during most speeches.

TB\_Q1.47 What does it mean to be "empowered" in public speaking?

LO 1.2: Explain why it is important to study public speaking.

Topic: Why Study Public Speaking?

Skill: Analyze It

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

Answer: In public speaking, being empowered means having the resources, information, and attitudes that allow you to take action to achieve a desired goal.

TB\_Q1.48 List and briefly define the five factors in the “communication as action” process.

LO 1.3: Sketch and explain a model that illustrates the components and the process of communication.

Topic: Public Speaking as a Communication Process

Skill: Analyze It

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

Answer: 1) Source—the public speaker 2) Message—the speech itself—both what is said and how it is said 3) Channels—visual & auditory—words, vocal cues, nonverbal symbols, and visual aids 4) Receiver—the individual audience member 5) Noise—anything that interferes with the communication transaction.

TB\_Q1.49 Explain how has technology impacted public speaking in the twenty-first century.

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Analyze It

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

Answer: Today, you may be more likely to hear a speech after it has been recorded as a YouTube video or a podcast and delivered on your smartphone or other digital device than you are a live-and-in-person presentation. In fact, you may take a public speaking course in an online format and may present your speeches to your classmates and instructor as video recordings. The electronic context of the message influences both how the message may be prepared and received.

TB\_Q1.50 List and explain the five classical canons, or elements of preparing and presenting a speech, identified by the ancient Romans.

LO 1.4: Discuss in brief the history of public speaking.

Topic: The Rich Heritage of Public Speaking

Skill: Analyze It

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

Answer:

• Invention: the creative process of developing your ideas

• Arrangement: how the speech is organized

• Style: your choice of words

• Memory: the extent to which you use notes or rely on your memory to share your ideas

• Delivery: the nonverbal expression of your message