

Chapter 1: Foundations of Public Speaking

Multiple Choice

1. According to your textbook, public speaking is a(n) _____ process.

- a. situation-centered
- b. audience-centered
- c. speaker-centered
- d. message-centered

ANSWER: b

2. The effectiveness of your words is irrelevant if the words are not heard by, understood by, or has no effect on your _____.

- a. situation
- b. purpose
- c. audience
- d. content

ANSWER: c

3. Plagiarism which results from the failure of a speaker to reference material they find on the Internet is called:

- a. unethical communicators
- b. electronic messages
- c. online plagiarism
- d. cyberplagiarism

ANSWER: d

John decides to add some background material for his informative speech on current trends in Internet usage after discovering that the majority of the audience members do not own computers. What concept does John's decision illustrate?

4. John decides to add some background material for his informative speech on current trends in Internet usage...

- a. plagiarism
- b. speaker credibility
- c. feedback
- d. audience analysis

ANSWER: d

5. Public speaking has been revered as a(n) _____ in democratic civilizations since ancient times.

- a. civil right
- b. ethical right
- c. specific right
- d. honest right

ANSWER: a

6. We send and receive messages primarily through which two channels?

- a. physical and psychological
- b. speaking and hearing
- c. auditory and visual
- d. coding and encoding

ANSWER: c

7. _____ communication occurs with approximately three to ten people.

- a. mass communication
- b. context communication
- c. public communication
- d. small group communication

ANSWER: d

8. The reason why a course devoted in part or entirely to public speaking is often required in a general education curriculum is that _____.

- a. all people communicate
- b. public speaking helps people reach career goals
- c. sending and receiving messages have ethical components
- d. public speaking teaches general knowledge to help people participate as engaged citizens in democracy

ANSWER: c

9. Statements alerting listeners about how a main point or subpoint is relevant to them are called:

- a. concern links
- b. listener relevance links
- c. content links
- d. information links

ANSWER: b

10. As preparation for her informative speech on the importance of vaccination, Alana asked her classmates if they had been vaccinated as a child and if they have any children. Alana is conducting the _____ of her speech.

- a. expectation management
- b. audience analysis
- c. attitudinal adjustment
- d. audience survey

ANSWER: b

11. The _____ encompasses the expected purpose and setting for a speech.

- a. analysis

- b. culture
- c. venue
- d. occasion

ANSWER: d

12. Dressing professionally, being poised as you speak, and citing credible evidence all convey _____

- a. logos
- b. pathos
- c. ethos
- d. professionalism

ANSWER: c

13. After Eva's speech about the harmful effects of not recycling, you noticed that she discarded her empty water bottle in the nearest trashcan. Which ethical principle has Eva violated?

- a. fairness
- b. integrity
- c. honesty
- d. respect

ANSWER: b

14. The _____ is the overall framework of your speech and includes the introduction, body, conclusion, and transitions..

- a. macrostructure
- b. microstructure
- c. speaking effectiveness process model
- d. content

ANSWER: a

15. Which of the following is NOT one of the elements of a rhetorical situation?

- a. audience
- b. occasion
- c. speaker
- d. transition

ANSWER: b

16. Some real or perceived need that a speech might help to address is known as _____.

- a. rhetorical
- b. exigence
- c. constraint
- d. occasion

ANSWER: b

17. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of an ethical speaker?

- a. honesty
- b. integrity
- c. fairness
- d. intelligence

ANSWER: d

18. Presenting the ideas, words, or created works of another as one's own by failing to credit the source is called:_____.

- a. attribution
- b. plagiarism
- c. licentiousness
- d. paraphrasing

ANSWER: b

19. The process of tailoring the message to address exigence in terms of the audience's unique interests, needs, and expectations is called:

- a. audience analysis
- b. exigence
- c. audience adaptation
- d. tailoring

ANSWER: c

Gabriel received a poor grade for his informative speech because his instructor noticed that he only gathered information from the first or second paragraph of the sources he cited during his speech. The _____ of his research was poor because he did not provide enough details from his evidence.

20. Gabriel received a poor grade for his informative speech because his instructor noticed that he only gathered information from the first or second paragraph....

- a. breadth
- b. depth
- c. scope
- d. analysis

ANSWER: b

True / False

21. Public speaking is NOT a specialized type of communication because everyone engages in public speaking during his/her lifetime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

22. Speaking expressively is important during public speaking so that you sound a bit more dramatic than you would in casual conversation.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

23. Psychological noise is any external sight or sound that distracts us from the message of a speech.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

24. The formal study of public speaking teaches us what to think.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

25. Intelligible speakers use a rate, volume, and pitch that are easily understood by audiences.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

26. Good feedback is always expressed verbally.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

27. As a public speaker, what you discuss, and how well you do so will depend on your interests, beliefs, background, and public speaking skills.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

28. Public speaking can occur in online environments.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

29. One form of plagiarizing is paraphrasing the unique ideas of another person and not crediting that person.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

30. As technology and media become increasingly accessible, the lines between mass communication and public speaking are blurring.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True