

TEST BANK

for

HOGAN, ANDREWS, ANDREWS & WILLIAMS

PUBLIC SPEAKING AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

FOURTH EDITION

by

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CHAPTER 1: Democratic Citizenship and the Ethics of Public Speaking

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. What proportion of U.S. citizens vote, in comparison to voters in other of the world's democracies?

- A) U.S. citizens vote in far greater numbers than those in other democracies.
- B) U.S. citizens vote in slightly higher numbers than those in other democracies.
- C) U.S. citizens trail most of the world's other democracies.
- D) U.S. citizens trail all other democracies.

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss what it means to be a “good citizen.”

Topic: Public Speaking and Civic Engagement

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

2. Reading newspapers, voting in elections, and participating in voluntary and civic associations are all signs of _____.

- A) civic engagement
- B) widespread apathy
- C) deteriorating democracy
- D) government's dominance

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss what it means to be a “good citizen.”

Topic: Public Speaking and Civic Engagement

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

3. What recent historical event “interrupted” the downward trend in “political consciousness and engagement”?

- A) the attempted assassination of President Reagan
- B) the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001
- C) the success of unmanned missions to Mars
- D) the debate over the “Dream Act”

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss what it means to be a “good citizen.”

Topic: Public Speaking and Civic Engagement

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

4. A recent survey of incoming college freshmen revealed _____ level of political interest since the survey began in the 1960s.

- A) the lowest
- B) a slightly decreased
- C) an unchanged
- D) the highest

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss what it means to be a “good citizen.”

Topic: Public Speaking and Civic Engagement

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

5. The main reason that many citizens prefer community service over more “traditional” political activities, like circulating petitions or supporting political candidates, is because _____.

- A) as a community volunteer, we immediately see the tangible impact we have made
- B) the work of a petitioner often requires more hours than we wish to expend
- C) supporting a political candidate often requires more hours than we wish to expend
- D) as a community volunteer, we enjoy competing with other volunteers and causes

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss what it means to be a “good citizen.”

Topic: Public Speaking and Civic Engagement

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

6. “If you really hope to make a difference, you can’t ignore politics.” Why is this statement accurate?

- A) Many of the problems we face are, in the final analysis, *political* problems.
- B) Society’s problems are much harder to address than political problems.
- C) Since citizens have less power than politicians, they ultimately should seek office.
- D) Since citizens have less power than legislators, they should become lobbyists.

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss what it means to be a “good citizen.”

Topic: Public Speaking and Civic Engagement

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

7. To get involved in politics today and make a difference, one must _____.

- A) learn to talk in a loud, combative style in order to be heard and taken seriously
- B) learn to become completely certain that you are right and your opponent is wrong
- C) learn to speak in a manner that fosters respect and helps find solutions to problems
- D) learn to recognize and utilize “hot-button” issues to defeat political opponents

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss what it means to be a “good citizen.”

Topic: Public Speaking and Civic Engagement

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

8. When activists emerge who are highly passionate about a particular cause, a healthy response is to _____.

- A) criticize them for their radical view
- B) ask that they be made silent
- C) allow them to have their say
- D) communicate forcefully and proactively to drown out their voice

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss what it means to be a “good citizen.”

Topic: Public Speaking and Civic Engagement

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

9. _____ helps citizens recognize the difference between an informed opinion and one grounded in ignorance and prejudice, as well as to formulate a better opinion themselves.

- A) Listening to their favorite radio talk show personality for talking points
- B) Religiously viewing cable news shows that reflect their ideological view
- C) Keeping up with current events from multiple, credible sources and weighing all arguments
- D) Attending a political rally for the candidate of their choice during a political campaign

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss what it means to be a “good citizen.”

Topic: Public Speaking and Civic Engagement

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

10. During a question-and-answer session after a speech in which she had advocated school uniforms for students, Randi politely and open-mindedly listened as fellow citizens raised questions, suggested alternatives, and even disagreed with what she believed to be true. Randi’s behavior reveals her _____.

- A) commitment to respect the opinions of others
- B) inability to effectively debate her position when challenged
- C) willingness to pander to her listeners to maintain her image
- D) lack of conviction in her own position

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss what it means to be a “good citizen,” and **Learning Objective:** 1.3 Distinguish between ethical persuasion and demagoguery.

Topic: Public Speaking and Civic Engagement and Deliberation and Demagoguery in the Twenty-First Century

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts and Apply What You Know

11. In the mid-1990s, which issue prompted 85-year-old Doris Haddock to walk across the United States, addressing citizens along the way to rally their support?

- A) campaign finance reform
- B) prescription drug benefits for seniors
- C) Social Security reform
- D) Medicare and Medicaid reform

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.1 Discuss what it means to be a “good citizen.”

Topic: Public Speaking and Civic Engagement

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

12. _____ has long been considered an important part of democratic citizenship.

- A) The ability to contribute campaign dollars
- B) The ability to communicate in public
- C) The ability to hold a political office
- D) The ability to expose an opponent’s shortcomings

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: The Rhetorical Tradition and the Ethics of Speech

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

13. What are the implications of living in a diverse, multicultural society?

- A) We can no longer discuss important issues and find common ground.
- B) It is more important than ever that we rise above our own selfish interests.
- C) We no longer face the same problems but a different, more subtle set.
- D) We do not share the same dreams and aspirations as our fellow citizens.

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.4 Discuss the legal and ethical obligations of the responsible citizen-speaker.

Topic: The Responsible Citizen-Speaker

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts and Apply What You Know

14. If we hope to resolve the difficult problems we face, we must _____.

- A) *increase* the decibel level of American politics
- B) score enough political points to *defeat* opponents
- C) find a way to silence the highly *passionate* voices

D) learn to deliberate *together* and find common ground

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: The Rhetorical Tradition and the Ethics of Speech

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Know the Facts

15. Public speaking in a democratic society must be _____.

A) grounded in a strong code of ethics and a commitment to the public good

B) careful to avoid tough political issues that some might find offensive

C) loyal to the views of an established political party, even when controversial

D) effective in discouraging dissent and criticism in an attempt to achieve consensus

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement, and

Learning Objective: 1.3 Distinguish between ethical persuasion and demagoguery.

Topic: The Rhetorical Tradition and the Ethics of Speech and Deliberation and Demagoguery in the Twenty-First Century

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

16. What are the implications for us given that we reside in a “media-saturated world”?

A) We can take great confidence in knowing our society is more informed than ever.

B) We must rely on our government and religious leaders to interpret media content.

C) We can rely on consumer watchdogs to protect us against those who would deceive us.

D) We must learn to distinguish between a reasonable argument and an attempt to deceive.

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: The Rhetorical Tradition and the Ethics of Speech

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

17. Jerome took classes in public speaking and history, and he reads widely about current events from reputable news agencies. As a result, he honed his ability to evaluate claims, weigh all the evidence, and come to reasoned conclusions based on a careful examination of the arguments on all sides of an issue. Jerome has become _____.

A) a citizen-critic

B) a consumer watchdog

C) a proponent of competing claims

D) an advocate skilled in manipulation

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: The Rhetorical Tradition and the Ethics of Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

18. Bruce Cole, former chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, laments that Americans suffer from historical “amnesia,” which _____.

- A) clouds our vision of the future
- B) reduces our students’ competitive edge
- C) threatens our ability to excel in science and math
- D) requires that we convene a new Constitutional Convention

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: The Rhetorical Tradition and the Ethics of Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

19. To what extent do we profit from a study of history?

- A) We profit greatly, by better understanding various issues as well as our principles.
- B) We profit moderately, by better understanding our failures and others’ failures.
- C) We profit little, since all events are tied to a particular place and time.
- D) We profit none, since history is written from a viewpoint and can mislead.

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: The Rhetorical Tradition and the Ethics of Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

20. American history is, in large measure, a history of people who made a difference by _____.

- A) speaking out
- B) silencing their opponents
- C) following, without question, elected officials
- D) outspending their opponents during campaigns

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: The Rhetorical Tradition and the Ethics of Speech

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

21. When paraphrasing, what is one’s ethical responsibility with regard to citing sources?

- A) Cite the source only if doing so would bolster your own credibility.
- B) There is no need to cite a source since you are using your own words.
- C) Cite the source only if the audience would be familiar with the source.
- D) Cite a source any time you have used another person’s ideas or insights.

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: The Rhetorical Tradition and the Ethics of Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

22. Desari is uncertain whether she should cite a source regarding how survival rates have dramatically improved the past few decades for several types of cancer. She thinks the progress should be common knowledge and, hence, require no use of source material, but she is not sure. What would you advise her to do for her speech?

- A) Trust your instincts that such progress is, indeed, common knowledge.
- B) Know such progress *is* common knowledge and your classmates should know so.
- C) Ask for a show of hands during your speech to discern whether to cite a source.
- D) Verify what you believe in one or more reputable sources and cite one of them.

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: The Rhetorical Tradition and the Ethics of Speech

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

23. Roberto liked the senator's idea that legislators should not vote themselves another pay increase until they have raised the minimum wage. He used the idea in his speech, choosing to paraphrase rather than quote the senator verbatim. What is Roberto's ethical responsibility while presenting that idea?

- A) Using his own wording removes the need to acknowledge the senator.
- B) Even though he's using his own wording, he must give credit to the senator.
- C) He should cite the senator only if the senator is someone his listeners respect.
- D) He should quote the senator verbatim, rather than dare use other language.

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: The Rhetorical Tradition and the Ethics of Speech

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

24. Joe is trying to finish his speech about gun control. He reads on a blog that death rate due to gun violence has risen 12% in the last year but cannot figure out how the blogger arrived at the number. What is the best choice Joe can make?

- A) Cite the blogger, but not mention that she is a blogger and not an expert.
- B) Paraphrase the statistic in his own words instead of citing it directly.
- C) Keep searching for a better source on gun violence, rather than cite the blogger.
- D) Cite the blogger, but mention that she is a blogger and not an expert.

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: The Rhetorical Tradition and the Ethics of Speech

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

25. Jayson Blair is no longer a *New York Times* reporter. His blatant use of stolen and fabricated stories led not only to his own forced resignation, but also to the resignations of two high-ranking editors at the *Times*. What can we learn from this incident?

- A) We can no longer trust the mainstream news media to tell the truth.
- B) “If it bleeds, it leads” is what even reputable papers do to increase readership.
- C) Our society has become increasingly obsessed with punishing white collar crime.
- D) Penalties for plagiarism are severe and the consequences can be devastating.

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: The Rhetorical Tradition and the Ethics of Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

26. Jodhaa has carefully researched the factors contributing to why several labor unions have fewer members than before and is confident that his conclusions are thoughtful and fair. He is to speak on a panel with others who have analyzed the trends and may or may not agree with his analysis. What advice would you give Jodhaa and his fellow panelists?

- A) Recognize that the time to be open-minded is during preparation, not during speeches.
- B) If others have reached different conclusions, there must be a problem with their math.
- C) Given your confidence, hold steadfast to your opinion until others adopt your view.
- D) You may need to reevaluate your opinion in light of new information others present.

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.3 Distinguish between ethical persuasion and demagoguery.

Topic: Deliberation and Demagoguery in the Twenty-First Century

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

27. Robbi wants to persuade local business leaders to contribute to Toys for Tots. He asks you to critique his speech as he practices. In the speech, Robbi cites statistics, reminding listeners of how many jobs had recently been lost in the community, and how the number of those living below the poverty level had increased. He notes that many cannot afford the basic necessities, let alone gifts for Christmas. As he concludes, Robbi recalls how he had felt one Christmas, as a child, when all his parents could afford to get him was a new belt from the dollar store. He asks listeners to imagine children in their own community watching commercial after commercial of gifts going to good kids while they receive none. How would you evaluate Robbi’s use of emotional appeal as he ends the speech?

- A) He has made a self-interested appeal, traceable to his childhood.
- B) He has enlisted a demagogic tactic to try to influence listeners.
- C) His emotional appeal is ethical and could be a powerful motivator.
- D) His emotional appeal is ethical but should be avoided to establish objectivity.

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.3 Distinguish between ethical persuasion and demagoguery.

Topic: Deliberation and Demagoguery in the Twenty-First Century

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

28. The talk show host told his listeners that if they did not vote for a particular candidate, they would betray all things good and moral. He denounced the other candidate as morally inferior, given her upbringing by a single parent, and he cautioned that her “overly feminine build” would not allow anyone to take her seriously. In light of these pronouncements, we could consider the talk show host to be _____.

- A) a patriot
- B) a demagogue
- C) a citizen-critic
- D) a rhetorical critic

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.3 Distinguish between ethical persuasion and demagoguery.

Topic: Deliberation and Demagoguery in the Twenty-First Century

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

29. During a public debate over whether companies who use hydraulic fracturing to extract natural gas should disclose the chemicals they use, an advocate *against* requiring such disclosure referred to his opponent as a “tree-hugging liberal who would protect the livelihood of owls over humans.” By engaging in name-calling, the advocate _____.

- A) recognizes that due to the many special interest groups that exist, we must profile others with name-calling if we are to preserve liberty
- B) embraces his duty to talk loudly and with heightened passion so those with other views will be unable to drown out his voice
- C) reminds us all of the importance of labeling opponents in such a way as to undermine their credibility and distract from their argument
- D) fails to recognize or appreciate that demeaning those with different points of view can, in effect, silence them and undermine democratic debate

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.3 Distinguish between ethical persuasion and demagoguery.

Topic: Deliberation and Demagoguery in the Twenty-First Century

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

30. During a public debate over whether their public school should require student uniforms, an advocate *against* uniforms referred to her opponent as “a fascist who would strip students of their individuality and rob their creativity so to impose the values and control of a police state.” By engaging in name-calling, the advocate _____.

- A) recognizes that due to the many special interest groups that exist, we must profile others with name-calling if we are to preserve liberty
- B) embraces her duty to talk loudly and with heightened passion so those with other views will be unable to drown out her voice
- C) reminds us all of the importance of labeling opponents in such a way as to undermine their credibility and distract from their argument
- D) fails to recognize or appreciate that demeaning those with different points of view can, in effect, silence them and undermine democratic debate

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.3 Distinguish between ethical persuasion and demagoguery.

Topic: Deliberation and Demagoguery in the Twenty-First Century

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

True/False Questions

31. Quintilian's ideal orator was someone who could promote their own interest while convincing their audience that it was for the common good.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: Public Speaking and Civic Engagement

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

32. Most universities have grown more tolerant to plagiarism, due to widespread, "real world" instances of plagiarism.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: Public Speaking and Civic Engagement

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

33. When paying tribute to the astronauts of *Challenger*, whose crew perished during the shuttle's takeoff, President Reagan delivered a speech written predominately by Peggy Noonan, a professional speechwriter on his staff. In this instance, he is not required to cite her as the author of the speech unless directly asked.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: Public Speaking and Civic Engagement

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

34. Your most basic ethical obligation as a speaker is to avoid using emotional appeal when debating.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 1.3 Distinguish between ethical persuasion and demagoguery.

Topic: Deliberation and Demagoguery in the Twenty-First Century

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

35. Mandy liked an observation by Frederick Douglass that “it is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men.” She wants to use the idea in her speech, choosing to paraphrase rather than quote the famous author verbatim. By using her own wording, she removes the need to acknowledge Douglass.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: Public Speaking and Civic Engagement

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

36. When deliberating with others, you must be completely objective, ridding yourself of all bias.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 1.3 Distinguish between ethical persuasion and demagoguery.

Topic: Deliberation and Demagoguery in the Twenty-First Century

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

37. In the “real world,” you do not need to be as careful in your preparations because citizens in a public forum are less interested in where you got your information or how carefully you prepared.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 1.4 Discuss the legal and ethical obligations of the responsible citizen-speaker.

Topic: The Responsible Citizen-Speaker

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

38. Being a “good citizen” entails deliberating with others with a view toward arriving at sound collective decisions.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 1.3 Distinguish between ethical persuasion and demagoguery.

Topic: Deliberation and Demagoguery in the Twenty-First Century

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

39. When it comes to free speech, as with any civil liberty, we all generally recognize there must be some limits to free speech.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 1.4 Discuss the legal and ethical obligations of the responsible citizen-speaker.

Topic: The Responsible Citizen-Speaker

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

40. A political ad that features a candidate calling her opponent a “lazy, stupid, incompetent bureaucrat” is an example of an *ad hominem* attack.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 1.3 Distinguish between ethical persuasion and demagoguery.

Topic: Deliberation and Demagoguery in the Twenty-First Century

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

41. You are ethically obligated to give credit where credit is due for ideas or language that you borrow from others.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain how the rhetorical tradition relates to civic engagement.

Topic: The Rhetorical Tradition and the Ethics of Speech

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

42. One of the major themes of Hillary Clinton’s 2010 address to the 58th National Prayer Breakfast was the need for more civility and cooperation among people of differing views.

Answer: True

Learning Objective:

Topic:

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

43. A truly successful citizen-speaker prioritizes his or her ideas over being a responsible, ethical person.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 1.4 Discuss the legal and ethical obligations of the responsible citizen-speaker.

Topic: The Responsible Citizen-Speaker

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Essay Questions

44. The right to free speech in a democratic society carries with it certain responsibilities. What are those responsibilities, and how do those responsibilities affect speakers’ ability to advocate for their ideas?

The best answers will identify:

1. “ethical speech” as the primary responsibility of constitutionally protected free speech, including examples like “accountability” and “good faith.” Exceptional answers will note the forms of speech not protected by the Constitution (that is, libel, slander, and hate speech).
2. the constraints on speakers to abide by ethics in speech, such as avoiding manipulation of facts, speaking truthfully, and listening with an open mind, among other examples.
3. that the most responsible, ethical speakers allow for flexibility of opinion, in light of new and persuasive information.
4. that the most responsible, ethical speakers respect their fellow interlocutors’ opinions and backgrounds, working with them to find a solution that benefits the greatest good.

Learning Objective: 1.4 Discuss the legal and ethical obligations of the responsible citizen-speaker.

Topic: The Responsible Citizen-Speaker

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts and Apply What You Know

45. The goal of citizenship within a democracy is democratic deliberation. What do we mean by “democratic deliberation,” and what does “deliberate in good faith” entail?

The best answers will identify:

1. the goal of democratic deliberation as joining with other citizens to find solutions to our common problems through rigorous discussion and debate.
2. the qualities of deliberating in good faith, such as listening with open minds and providing evidence to support our opinions, among other examples.
3. that difference can never be *eradicated*, but that true good-faith deliberation requires us to air differences respectfully and put them to the side when necessary for the deliberation to progress.

Learning Objective: 1.3 Distinguish between ethical persuasion and demagoguery.

Topic: Deliberation and Demagoguery in the Twenty-First Century

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts and Understand the Concepts

46. Explain the differences between a demagogue and a responsible speaker. Whom would you identify as an example of present-day demagogue and as an example of a present-day responsible speaker? Why do you think each deserves that label? How we can safeguard our democracy against the influence of demagogic voices?

The best answers will:

1. identify the definitions of demagogue and responsible speakers, noting that the biggest differences lie in intentions and in practices. For answers to be acceptable, the definition of each term should include characteristics of each speaker (such as demagogues being manipulative and self-serving).
2. provide an example of a present-day demagogue and a present-day responsible speakers. Examples of demagogues include such personages as Ann Coulter and

Donald Trump. Examples of ethical speakers include such personages as Nicholas Kristof. For answers to be acceptable, the student must provide their reasoning process for assigning that label to the person they identify.

3. note that the only way to protect democracy from demagogues is to learn to recognize them, speak out against them, and commit ourselves to engage only in responsible speech. Exceptional answers will provide real-world examples of when citizens have done this, such as the social media response to Ann Coulter using the slur, “retard,” against President Obama, calling out her disrespect for the president and for persons with special needs disparaged by this term.

Learning Objective: 1.3 Distinguish between ethical persuasion and demagoguery.

Topic: Deliberation and Demagoguery in the Twenty-First Century

Difficulty Level: Difficult