

Chapter 2 Your First Speech

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The purpose of a speech is your goal for the speech, or the _____.
a. main idea of the speech
b. basic point the audience should remember
c. response desired from the audience
d. information the audience should take away from the speech

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

2. Which of the following is an appropriate purpose statement?
a. Vegetarianism promotes better health.
b. Switching to vegetarianism reduces your food bills.
c. My audience should understand the benefits of a vegetarian diet.
d. There are many varieties of vegetarians.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

3. Which of the following is an appropriate thesis statement?
a. Cell phones have transformed our social lives.
b. I want to talk about cell phone etiquette.
c. I want you all to avoid using cell phones while driving.
d. Why do we rely so much on cell phones?

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

4. Two important goals for any speech are _____.
- a. a clear message and positive *ethos*
 - b. logical *logos* and positive *pathos*
 - c. knowledge of theory and effective practice
 - d. effective preparation and low anxiety

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

5. What are the two elements of a clear message?
- a. *ethos* and identification
 - b. introduction and conclusion
 - c. audience and occasion
 - d. purpose and thesis

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

6. Which term refers to the character that listeners attribute to a speaker based on what the speaker says and does in the speech?
- a. style
 - b. invention
 - c. *ethos*
 - d. memory

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

7. *Ethos* is the _____.

- a. speaker's innate character
- b. speaker's sense of identity
- c. listeners' perception of the speaker's character
- d. listeners' emotional reaction to the speaker

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

8. Listeners' judgments about a speaker's *ethos* _____.

- a. are durable
- b. are general
- c. are mainly based on appearance
- d. directly affect the speaker's *logos* and *pathos*

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

9. The most important goal for a speaker who hopes to have a positive effect on the audience is to _____.

- a. develop positive *ethos*
- b. dress well
- c. meet appropriate expectations
- d. read audience feedback

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

10. In a speech, *pathos* refers to the _____.
- a. emotional appeals in the speech
 - b. audience's judgments of the speaker's character
 - c. substance and structure of the speech's ideas
 - d. purpose and thesis of a speech

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

11. The speaker's ability to evoke emotions from the audience is known as _____.
- a. *pathos*
 - b. *logos*
 - c. *ethos*
 - d. *eros*

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

12. What are the three parts of every speech?
- a. *ethos*, *pathos*, and *logos*
 - b. the introduction, the body, and the conclusion
 - c. the speaker, the speech, and the audience
 - d. the preparation, the presentation, and the feedback

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

13. Sarah concluded her introduction by saying, “Today, we are going to first examine Oscar the Grouch and second explain how he has been a great role model for me.” Sarah was _____.

- a. gaining the audience’s attention
- b. previewing the development of the thesis
- c. stating the thesis
- d. favorably disposing the audience to the topic

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain the functions of the introduction, body, and conclusion of the speech and arrangement strategies for materials within the body.

Topic: Organizing Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

14. The final thing you should do in your speech’s introduction is to _____.

- a. introduce yourself
- b. preview the development of your ideas
- c. state your thesis
- d. state your purpose

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain the functions of the introduction, body, and conclusion of the speech and arrangement strategies for materials within the body.

Topic: Organizing Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

15. Miho begins her speech about Japan by saying, “Do you realize that in Tokyo, more than half a million people live in an area the size of the city of Huntington?” Which function of the introduction is she hoping to accomplish with these remarks?

- a. get the audience’s attention
- b. preview the development of her speech
- c. create a clear message
- d. state her thesis

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain the functions of the introduction, body, and conclusion of the speech and arrangement strategies for materials within the body.

Topic: Organizing Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

16. The introduction of a speech should _____.
- a. have a clear purpose and message
 - b. gain attention, state the thesis, and preview the main points
 - c. exhibit *ethos*, *pathos*, and *logos*
 - d. include an announcement of your name and topic.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain the functions of the introduction, body, and conclusion of the speech and arrangement strategies for materials within the body.

Topic: Organizing Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

17. When Kendra emphasized how rewarding it is to volunteer by describing her own experiences with *Big Brothers Big Sisters of America*, she was _____.
- a. providing supporting material
 - b. previewing her points
 - c. creating a sense of finality
 - d. answering the question, "So what?"

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain the functions of the introduction, body, and conclusion of the speech and arrangement strategies for materials within the body.

Topic: Organizing Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

18. When speaking to a culturally diverse audience, it is best to use supporting material that _____.
- a. includes a variety of types
 - b. is based on opinions from authoritative figures
 - c. emphasizes illustrations and narratives
 - d. is based entirely on objective data

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain the functions of the introduction, body, and conclusion of the speech and arrangement strategies for materials within the body.

Topic: Organizing Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

19. Which type of speech is delivered without preparation?

- a. impromptu
- b. manuscript
- c. extemporaneous
- d. ineffective

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Explain and use outlines that will help in preparing and presenting a speech.

Topic: Outlining Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

20. Which style of delivery is used by most successful speakers?

- a. memorized
- b. spontaneous
- c. manuscript
- d. extemporaneous

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 2.3 Explain and use outlines that will help in preparing and presenting a speech.

Topic: Outlining Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

21. Which type of outline is the most complete?

- a. presentation
- b. preparation
- c. key word
- d. extemporaneous

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.3 Explain and use outlines that will help in preparing and presenting a speech.

Topic: Outlining Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

22. Which statement is true regarding extemporaneous speaking?

- a. You should practice your speech with the presentation outline until you can express your ideas naturally.
- b. Because the speech requires careful preparation, no practice is necessary.
- c. You should practice over and over until it sounds the same every time.
- d. You should limit your practice to two or three times so the speech will sound fresh when you deliver it.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.4 Use strategies to help you effectively practice and present your first speech.

Topic: Practicing and Presenting Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

23. When creating a presentation outline, you should _____.

- a. duplicate your preparation outline on note cards
- b. prepare written remarks to fill in any awkward pauses that occur when practicing
- c. develop exact wording for your introduction and conclusion
- d. write the speech entirely on note cards so you won't lose your place

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.4 Use strategies to help you effectively practice and present your first speech.

Topic: Practicing and Presenting Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

24. What is most Americans' greatest fear?

- a. public speaking
- b. heights
- c. death
- d. loss of *ethos*

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.5 Use strategies to manage nervousness to your advantage and overcome anxiety.

Topic: Strategies for Overcoming Speech Anxiety

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

25. Which is good advice for overcoming speech anxiety?

- a. Focus on your nonverbal behaviors; each gesture should be considered and deliberate.
- b. Think about the effect you want to have on your audience.
- c. If you feel apprehensive, say so; the audience will know if you are faking it.
- d. Skip past the introduction and get on to the “meat” of the speech as quickly as you can.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.5 Use strategies to manage nervousness to your advantage and overcome anxiety.

Topic: Strategies for Overcoming Speech Anxiety

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

True/False Questions

26. The purpose of a speech is the main idea that you want to get across about your topic.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

27. “I’m going to talk about computers” is an appropriate thesis statement for an informative speech.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Analyze It

28. When Kim Lee decided that she wanted to speak about the need for open borders between North Korea and South Korea, she was establishing the thesis of her speech.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

29. The development of the thesis is accomplished in the introduction of the speech.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain the functions of the introduction, body, and conclusion of the speech and arrangement strategies for materials within the body.

Topic: Organizing Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

30. Every speech has four parts: introduction, body, main ideas, and conclusion.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain the functions of the introduction, body, and conclusion of the speech and arrangement strategies for materials within the body.

Topic: Organizing Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

31. Speakers addressing a culturally diverse audience should use only the most concrete type of supporting materials.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain the functions of the introduction, body, and conclusion of the speech and arrangement strategies for materials within the body.

Topic: Organizing Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

32. When speaking to a diverse audience, it is best to use a variety of types of supporting material.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain the functions of the introduction, body, and conclusion of the speech and arrangement strategies for materials within the body.

Topic: Organizing Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

33. Speakers should prepare a brief presentation outline first and then develop the full preparation outline in more detail.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.3 Explain and use outlines that will help in preparing and presenting a speech.

Topic: Outlining Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

34. If you have a carefully prepared presentation outline, practicing your speech before delivering it is not necessary.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 2.4 Use strategies to help you effectively practice and present your speech.

Topic: Practicing and Presenting Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

35. Speech anxiety creates heightened physical reactions that many speakers use to their advantage.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 2.5 Use strategies to manage nervousness to your advantage and overcome anxiety.

Topic: Strategies for Overcoming Speech Anxiety

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

36. Public speaking requires more than learning knowledge; you need to put it into _____.

Answer: practice

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

37. _____ refers to the character attributed to a speaker by listeners on the basis of what the speaker says and does in the speech.

Answer: *Ethos*

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

38. The final thing the introduction should do is _____ the main ideas.

Answer: preview

Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain the functions of the introduction, body, and conclusion of the speech and arrangement strategies for materials within the body.

Topic: Organizing Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

39. _____ lend weight to the thesis by explaining, illustrating, or defending it.

Answer: Supporting materials

Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain the functions of the introduction, body, and conclusion of the speech and arrangement strategies for materials within the body.

Topic: Organizing Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

40. Most successful speakers use the _____ mode of delivery, planning and organizing their ideas but not preparing the speech word for word.

Answer: extemporaneous

Learning Objective: 2.3 Explain and use outlines that will help in preparing and presenting a speech.

Topic: Outlining Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

41. The _____ outline is a thorough outline of your main ideas, stated in complete sentences, and the supporting material you plan to cover to support each main idea.

Answer: preparation

Learning Objective: 2.3 Explain and use outlines that will help in preparing and presenting a speech.

Topic: Outlining Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

42. When delivering a speech, your speech rate should be a little _____ than you think it normally is.

Answer: slower

Learning Objective: 2.4 Use strategies to help you effectively practice and present your first speech.

Topic: Practicing and Presenting Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

43. Keep your body relaxed and comfortable, and make a special effort not to “lock” your _____.

Answer: knees

Learning Objective: 2.4 Use strategies to help you effectively practice and present your first speech.

Topic: Practicing and Presenting Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

44. The term _____ refers to fears and worries people have about communicating with others.

Answer: communication apprehension

Difficulty Level: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.5 Use strategies to manage nervousness to your advantage and overcome anxiety.

Topic: Strategies for Overcoming Speech Anxiety

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

45. Simple steps will turn nervousness into a(n) _____ for most speakers.

Answer: advantage

Learning Objective: 2.5 Use strategies to manage nervousness to your advantage and overcome anxiety.

Topic: Strategies for Overcoming Speech Anxiety

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Essay

46. What are the two most important goals for any speech, and what are two ways of accomplishing each goal? Identify differences between the goals.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Create a clear message by defining your purpose and clearly stating your thesis. This goal is achieved when the audience understands your main idea.
2. Establish positive *ethos* by conveying confidence, maintaining eye contact, and using a variety of evidence. This goal is achieved when the audience displays a positive reaction to you.

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

47. What three conclusions does the textbook draw about positive *ethos*? Discuss how important *ethos* is to the audience forming a positive impression of a speaker.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. An audience's judgments about a speaker's character can be quite detailed.
2. Judgments about character are made quickly.
3. Assessments of *ethos* are durable.
4. The creation of positive *ethos* is just as important as having a clear statement of purpose.

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain the relationship between understanding theory and gaining practical experience in learning how to speak while identifying the principal goals of your first speech.

Topic: Goals and Strategies for Your First Speech

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

48. Identify the three basic parts of a speech, and describe two functions that should be performed in each part.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Beginning/Introduction: gain attention, state thesis, preview
2. Middle/Body: develop the thesis, offer support
3. End/Conclusion: draw ideas together, create a sense of finality

Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain the functions of the introduction, body, and conclusion of the speech and arrangement strategies for materials within the body.

Topic: Organizing Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

49. Identify and explain the four steps for effectively practicing your speech. Discuss what each step accomplishes that the others do not.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Develop and talk through the preparation outline: this compiles all the relevant information for your speech.
2. Reduce the preparation outline to a presentation outline: this focuses on the things you need reminders about during the speech.
3. Develop exact wording for the introduction and the conclusion: this helps you relax and make a good impression.
4. Simulate the conditions under which you will speak: this reduces how threatening the environment will seem.

Learning Objective: 2.4 Use strategies to help you effectively practice and present your first speech.

Topic: Practicing and Presenting Your Speech

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

50. Explain the typical reasons for speech anxiety and discuss the strategies for overcoming anxiety. What is an advantage of nervousness for speakers? Explain why the techniques for reducing speech anxiety are likely to be effective.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Reasons: the speaker sees his or her ideas as important; the speaker values listeners' judgment; the speaker wants to make a good impression; the speaker worries about making mistakes
2. Although a speaker may be nervous about making a mistake while speaking, nervousness may actually be an advantage; it can bring some people to a higher state of readiness and confidence.
3. Anxiety reduction strategies: A speaker should (1) acknowledge fears and recognize that he or she can overcome them; (2) concentrate on what to say and the effect he or she wants it to have on listeners; (3) act confident, even if he or she feels apprehensive; (4) visualize what it will be like to be a successful speaker; (5) prepare a strong introduction; and (6) end the speech on a strong note and pause before returning to his or her seat.
4. These steps can help a speaker properly channel nervous energy and put that speaker in a position to do well.

Learning Objective: 2.5 Use strategies to manage nervousness to your advantage and overcome anxiety.

Topic: Strategies for Overcoming Speech Anxiety

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It