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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. The interests, needs, and expectations of your audience have little or no bearing on your speech.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 2. Although storytelling used to be an essential skill for human communication and survival, modern audiences are no longer interested in listening to stories during speeches.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 3. The digital divide refers to the differences between online communication and personal communications technology.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 4. Clearly documenting reliable sources to support your speeches is not as important as it used to be.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 5. Although most people love to hear stories, telling a story in your speech will NOT ensure your speech is good or even great.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 6. According to more sophisticated communications models, the process of communication is impacted by noise.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 7. Transmission models of communication address the ways in which mass media content is transmitted to larger audiences.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 8. Mindfulness involves consciously focusing on a situation and maintaining awareness of what you say and how others respond.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 9. Aristotle emphasized the importance of adapting speeches to the specific situation and audience.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 10. Aristotle is credited with identifying three proofs: logos, ethos, and pathos.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 11. Memory, the fourth “art” of public speaking, refers to strategies that help audience members remember speech content for as long as possible.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 12. Early models of human communication suggest information moves in a singular direction, from sender to receiver.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 13. The most recent models of human communication take into account the pervasive communication environment in which the communication takes place.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 14. The channel refers to the mode or medium of communication.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 15. The message in audience-centered public speaking includes verbal but NOT nonverbal communication.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 16. In audience-centered public speaking, the speaker is considered the starting point and the audience is the end point.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 17. The Greek philosopher Aristotle described the proof referred to as "mythos" as the way speakers use stories to elicit support for their arguments.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 18. The term *ethos* refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the speaker's good character and credibility. | |  | b. | Greek mythology. | |  | c. | right and wrong. | |  | d. | a person's ethnic background. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 19. All of the following are "arts of public speaking" EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | style. | |  | b. | feedback. | |  | c. | arrangement. | |  | d. | delivery. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 20. Which historical age was noted for the development of mass media, such as newspapers and radio?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Industrial | |  | b. | Pre-historic | |  | c. | Classical | |  | d. | Information |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 21. Which of the five "arts of public speaking" refers to the way in which a speaker organizes his or her ideas?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | invention | |  | b. | arrangement | |  | c. | style | |  | d. | memory | |  | e. | delivery |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 22. All of the following are transferable life skills learned in a public speaking course EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | organizing ideas effectively. | |  | b. | building your credibility. | |  | c. | learning to listen reciprocally. | |  | d. | increasing your narrative thinking. | |  | e. | critically analyzing a topic or idea. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 23. Which of the following is the least interactive sphere of communication?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mass media | |  | b. | mediated personal communication | |  | c. | expressive technology | |  | d. | face-to-face |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 24. Technology is not available to everyone, particularly in developing countries. This lack of equitable technology distribution across age, race, education level, and Internet connection speed is called the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | need for information literacy. | |  | b. | distance-speaking convergence. | |  | c. | digital divide. | |  | d. | pervasive communications environment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 25. \_\_\_\_ occurs when an individual sends just one or two messages to people outside that individual’s social group.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Mass communication | |  | b. | Public communication | |  | c. | Organizational communication | |  | d. | Small-group communication |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 26. Public speaking in the time of the Greeks was called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | noise. | |  | b. | rhetoric. | |  | c. | mythos. | |  | d. | pathos. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 27. All of these are proofs or appeals used in public speaking identified by Aristotle EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ethos. | |  | b. | pathos. | |  | c. | mythos. | |  | d. | logos. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 28. Distance speaking involves   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a human source sending a message to a human audience. | |  | b. | transmitting a presentation to various locations online. | |  | c. | researching a topic. | |  | d. | presenting ideas and information effectively. | |  | e. | ​All of these answers are correct. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 29. According to Roman philosophers and scholars, you need this to form the groundwork for learning about public speaking.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | memory | |  | b. | delivery | |  | c. | invention | |  | d. | arrangement | |  | e. | All of these answers are correct. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 30. The linear or transmission model of communication consists of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | two-way communication. | |  | b. | communicators as both senders and receivers. | |  | c. | a group of people exchanging messages. | |  | d. | communication in a single direction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 31. Each of the following is one of the eight elements of audience-centered public speaking EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | storytelling. | |  | b. | speaker. | |  | c. | channel. | |  | d. | noise. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 32. Which of the following is NOT an example of noise?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a cell phone vibrating | |  | b. | daydreaming | |  | c. | other people talking | |  | d. | difficulty seeing the speaker | |  | e. | All of these are examples of noise. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 33. We use narrative thinking when we listen to and tell stories.  Which of the following is accomplished through narrative thinking?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | We connect our sense of self with the world. | |  | b. | We envision what could be. | |  | c. | We apply logic to identify patterns and causal connections. | |  | d. | We structure events in a logical order. | |  | e. | All of these answers are correct. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 34. *Rhetoric* was the major work of which philosopher or group?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Socrates | |  | b. | Aristotle | |  | c. | Plato | |  | d. | ​Roman philosophers | |  | e. | ​Greek Sophists |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 35. Which of the following is one of the "five arts of public speaking"?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | narrative thinking. | |  | b. | research. | |  | c. | mindfulness. | |  | d. | storytelling. | |  | e. | ​arrangement. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 36. Explain the concept of "audience-centered public speaking" and give an example.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Audience-centered public speaking involves adapting speeches to the specific situation and audience. Example: when attempting to get people more involved in recycling aluminum and other metals, stress the benefits to the environment and general economy when addressing high school students or a civic organization. Stress the ease of recycling and benefits to future generations when addressing a group of senior citizens. | |

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| 37. Explain the three proofs (types of support a speaker uses for a specific audience and occasion): logos, pathos, and ethos. Use examples if needed for clarification.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Logos refers to rational appeals based on logics, facts and analysis. Pathos refers to an appeal to our emotions. Ethos appeals rest on the speaker's credibility and character. | |

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| 38. List the five traditional categories of human communication and give an online example of each.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. | Interpersonal communication—instant messaging with a friend. | | 2. | Small-group communication—Skyping with group members about a class project. | | 3. | Organizational communication—sending email about a new policy to every employee in an organization. | | 4. | Mass communication—publishing an article on a newspaper website. | | 5. | Public communication—writing a review about a product on Amazon.com. |   ​ | |

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| 39. Transferable life skills can be carried over from one social context or occasion to another. Name at least five of the seven transferable skills you will learn in your public speaking class.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. | Being more confident and managing anxiety. | | 2. | Being a good listener. | | 3. | Adapting to different audiences and building your credibility. | | 4. | Finding and evaluating information. | | 5. | Critically analyzing topics or ideas. | | 6. | Organizing ideas. | | 7. | Presenting ideas effectively. | | |

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| 40. Name as many of the eight elements of audience-centered public speaking as you can and write a one-line explanation of each.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. | Audience—intended recipients of speaker's message. | | 2. | Speaker—person who assumes central role in a speech. | | 3. | Message—both verbal and nonverbal communication speaker uses. | | 4. | Channel—mode or medium of communication speaker uses. | | 5. | Noise—something that interferes with hearing or understanding the message. | | 6. | Feedback—responses from listeners picked up by the speaker. | | 7. | Context—circumstances or situation within which a speech occurs. | | 8. | Environment—all the external surroundings which influence a public speaking event. | | |