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| 1. According to Aristotle, a speech dealing with matters of fact, such as legal courtroom address, would be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | epideictic | |  | b. | forensic | |  | c. | deliberative | |  | d. | mythic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 2. Speeches that PRIMARILY lend a sense of distinction to an event are usually   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | persuasive speeches. | |  | b. | entertaining speeches. | |  | c. | informative speeches. | |  | d. | special occasion speeches. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 3. The process of choosing language or nonverbal behaviors to convey your message is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | motivating | |  | b. | stimulating | |  | c. | encoding | |  | d. | decoding |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 4. As a speaker, you encode messages using your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while your listener decodes messages using their own.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | stimulus | |  | b. | motivation | |  | c. | frame of reference | |  | d. | feedback |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 5. Emoticons were developed by e-mail, blog, and chat-room users to take the place of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | verbal and visual codes | |  | b. | visual and vocal codes. | |  | c. | verbal and vocal codes. | |  | d. | all three codes but equally. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 6. A listener's verbal, visual, and vocal responses to a speaker's message are known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the listener's frame of reference. | |  | b. | the speaker's frame of reference. | |  | c. | noise. | |  | d. | feedback. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 7. The process by which people share thoughts, ideas, and feelings in understandable ways is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | communication. | |  | b. | environment. | |  | c. | speaking. | |  | d. | listening. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 8. When the speaker or listener is distracted by something in their environment, such as people talking, they are experiencing   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | internal noise. | |  | b. | contextual noise. | |  | c. | external noise. | |  | d. | decoding. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 9. Which of the following types of speeches involves the speaker talking about an item that, if found years from now by an archaeologist, would accurately highlight your life?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | personal paper bag | |  | b. | artifact | |  | c. | humorous incident | |  | d. | one point |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 10. A listener who is distracted by a headache, or preoccupation with other thoughts, is being impacted by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | internal noise. | |  | b. | feedback. | |  | c. | encoding. | |  | d. | the speaking environment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 11. If the intent of your speech is presenting new information or making listeners aware of new ideas or information, your speech is persuasive.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 12. A speech on increasing the size of campus parking lots would be an example of a persuasive speech.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 13. A public speaker sends and receives messages simultaneously.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 14. Motivation triggers and directs audience attention to your topic.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 15. A vocal code includes pitch, tone of voice, and rate of speaking.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 16. Discuss the role that public speaking can play in your life, focusing on the three ways it can benefit you and others. Use specific examples to illustrate.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | |

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| 17. Explain how informative and persuasive speeches differ. Provide two topic ideas for each type of speech.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | |

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| 18. What are three of the five ways that the text discusses successful speakers can reduce the interference of noise in their audiences? Give an example of how you might use one in your classroom speaking situation.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | |

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| 19. What is a "frame of reference?" Discuss how a person's frame of reference affects the way messages are encoded and decoded. Give specific examples.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | |

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| 20. Which of the 11 types of beginning speeches would you most like to give? Why? Which would you least like to give? Why?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | |

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| 21. The Greeks and Romans studied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the art of persuasive public speaking.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | rhetoric | |

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| 22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speeches can demonstrate how to do or make something.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Informative | |

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| 23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provides a personal benefit that ensures continued audience attention.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Motivation | |

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| 24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is verbal, visual, and vocal responses to messages.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Feedback | |

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| 25. The time, place, and physical and social surroundings within which you give a speech is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | context | |