

Chapter Two Test Bank

2-1 Multiple Choice Questions

<p>2-1.1</p> <p>Page Ref: 30 Topic: Introduction Answer: A</p>	<p>_____ is the creative process of topic development, audience analysis, and research to build the content of your speech.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Invention Arrangement Public speaking All of the above
<p>2-1.2</p> <p>Page Ref: 30 Topic: Introduction Answer: B</p>	<p>_____ is the process of organizing your ideas and appeals strategically to help you accomplish your purpose.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Invention Arrangement Public speaking All of the above
<p>2-1.3</p> <p>Page Ref: 30 Topic: Introduction Answer: A</p>	<p>_____ refers to the generation of ideas, strategies, and appeals for a speech.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Invention Arrangement Public speaking All of the above
<p>2-1.4</p> <p>Page Ref: 30 Topic: Inventions Answer: D</p>	<p>When inventing your speech, which of following steps would take place last?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> establish the general purpose establish the specific purpose form the central idea establish the organizational pattern for your topic
<p>2-1.5</p> <p>Page Ref: 32 Topic: Thinking about Your Topic Answer: C</p>	<p>_____ is generating many ideas rapidly without criticizing, analyzing, or discarding any of them.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Invention Arrangement Brainstorming All of the above
<p>2-1.6</p> <p>Page Ref: 32 Topic: Thinking about Your Topic Answer: A</p>	<p>Using a set of categories to guide thinking about your own experiences, knowledge, and interests is _____.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> taking a personal inventory brainstorming invention all of the above
<p>2-1.7</p> <p>Page Ref: 32–34 Topic: Thinking about</p>	<p>When inventing your topic for your speech in a class, you should</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> speak on a topic that is familiar to you. make your topic concrete rather than abstract.

<p>Your Topic Answer: D</p>	<p>c. limit the scope of your topic so that you can speak about it adequately in the time available. d. all of these.</p>
<p>2-1.8 Page Ref: 32 Topic: Thinking about Your Topic Answer: A</p>	<p>___ words and topics refer to specific, tangible things. a. Concrete b. Abstract c. Tangible d. Limiting</p>
<p>2-1.9 Page Ref: 32 Topic: Thinking about Your Topic Answer: B</p>	<p>___ words and topics direct our attention to ideas or concepts. a. Concrete b. Abstract c. Tangible d. Limiting</p>
<p>2-1.10 Page Ref: 34 Topic: Thinking about Your Audience and the Occasion Answer: C</p>	<p>When inventing your topic, which of the following is NOT a question to address about your audience? a. How can you make this topic relevant to your audience? b. What is the knowledge level of your audience? c. What do I know about this topic? d. What purpose does the audience expect on this occasion?</p>
<p>2-1.11 Page Ref: 36 Topic: Determining your Purpose and Central Idea Answer: A</p>	<p>The overall goal or the desired effect of your speech is the ____. a. general purpose b. specific purpose c. central idea d. thesis statement</p>
<p>2-1.12 Page Ref: 36 Topic: Determining your Purpose and Central Idea Answer: B</p>	<p>Your ____ identifies your desired effect on this particular audience with this particular topic. a. general purpose b. specific purpose c. central idea d. thesis statement</p>
<p>2-1.13 Page Ref: 36 Topic: Determining your Purpose and Central Idea Answer: C</p>	<p>A one-sentence statement that you want your audience to accept by the end of the speech is the ____. a. general purpose b. specific purpose c. central idea d. thesis statement</p>
<p>2-1.14 Page Ref: 36 Topic: Determining Your</p>	<p>“To inform my audience about changes in bicycle lanes on city streets” is an example of ____. a. general purpose b. specific purpose</p>

Purpose and Central Idea Answer: B	c. central idea d. thesis statement
2-1.15 Page Ref: 36 Topic: Determining Your Purpose and Central Idea Answer: A	When inventing your speech, which of following steps would take place first? a. establish the general purpose b. establish the specific purpose c. form the central idea d. establish the organizational pattern for your topic
2-1.16 Page Ref: 37 Topic: Providing Support for Your Central Idea Answer: D	Effective ways to provide support for your central idea when using outside research are a. testimonies. b. statistics. c. example. d. all of the above.
2-1.17 Page Ref: 37 Topic: Providing Support for Your Central Idea Answer: A	Words of others that back up your central idea is a. testimonies. b. statistics. c. example. d. All of the above.
2-1.18 Page Ref: 37 Topic: Providing Support for Your Central Idea Answer: A	___ are numbers that summarize specific instances or express relationships. a. Statistics b. Testimony c. Examples d. None of the above
2-1.19 Page Ref: 38 Topic: Providing Support for Your Central Idea Answer: A	The use of another person's words or ideas without citing the source is a. plagiarism. b. testimony. c. examples. d. none of the above.
2-1.20 Page Ref: 38 Topic: Providing Support for Your Central Idea Answer: D	A good citation includes three pieces of information: author, date, and ____. a. year b. quotation c. both a and b d. publication
2-1.21 Page Ref: 38 Topic: Tips on the Introduction Answer: D	In a short speech, the speech introduction should ____. a. arouse the audience's attention b. prepare the audience for the rest of the speech c. give your support for your ideas d. both a and b

<p>2-1.22</p> <p>Page Ref: 38 Topic: Tips on the Introduction Answer: A</p>	<p>Create a virtual experience for your audience that leads directly to your central idea to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> arouse the audience’s attention. prepare the audience for the rest of the speech. give your support for your ideas. both a and b
<p>2-1.23</p> <p>Page Ref: 39 Topic: Tips on the Introduction Answer: A</p>	<p>For most speeches, preparing the audience for the rest of your speech involves ____ in the introduction.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> stating the central idea give your support for your ideas both a and b none of the above
<p>2-1.24</p> <p>Page Ref: 39 Topic: Tips on the Introduction Answer: A</p>	<p>At the end of your introduction, you should ____ to set that part of the speech apart from the body that will follow.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> briefly pause preview state the central idea none of the above
<p>2-1.25</p> <p>Page Ref: 39 Topic: Tips on the Body Answer: A</p>	<p>In which part of the basic speech model do you apply organizational patterns, such as chronological order and topical order?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> body introduction conclusion preview
<p>2-1.26</p> <p>Page Ref: 39 Topic: Tips on the Body Answer: A</p>	<p>When using ____, you present ideas and events in the order in which they actually happened.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> chronological order topical order stream of conscious none of the above
<p>2-1.27</p> <p>Page Ref: 39 Topic: Tips on the Body Answer: A</p>	<p>In his presentation, Sidney noted, decade by decade over the last 50 years, how deforestation, coupled with emissions from burning fossil fuels, correlate with measurable changes in the Earth’s atmosphere and the increased temperature of the Earth’s surface. Which pattern of organization did Sidney use?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> chronological order topical order stream of conscious organizational markers
<p>2-1.28</p> <p>Page Ref: 41 Topic: Tips on the Body Answer: B</p>	<p>When ____, you simply divide your material into a series of topics or main points; some subjects have natural divisions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> using chronological order using topical order using stream of conscious

	d. none of the above
2-1.29 Page Ref: 41 Topic: Tips on the Body Answer: D	____ are phrases and sentences that connect your main points and signal organizational shifts in your speech. a. Chronological order b. Topical order c. Stream of conscious d. Organizational markers
2-1.30 Page Ref: 41 Topic: Tips on the Body Answer: A	A ____ is a simple word used at the beginning of a sentence to mark a series of related points. (For example, first, second, third, etc.) a. signpost b. internal preview c. internal summary d. none of the above
2-1.31 Page Ref: 41–42 Topic: Tips on the Conclusion Answer: D	The content of your conclusion should a. remind the audience of your central idea. b. restate your central idea exactly as you stated it earlier in your speech. c. try to leave your audience with a memorable quotation, dramatic statement, or call to action that you want your audience to associate with your speech. d. all of these.
2-1.32 Page Ref: 42 Topic: Building Your Confidence Answer: B	____ is the unpleasant physical and psychological responses to public speaking situations. a. Nerves b. Speech anxiety c. Excitement d. None of the above
2-1.33 Page Ref: 42 Topic: Building Your Confidence Answer: A	Increased heart rate, noticeable sweating, the sense of butterflies in your stomach, trembling hands, and/or a dry mouth are ____ of speech anxiety. a. physical symptoms b. psychological symptoms c. excitement d. all of the above
2-1.34 Page Ref: 42 Topic: Building Your Confidence Answer: A	Physical symptoms are triggered by the flow of ____, signaling to your body that something important is about to happen. a. adrenaline b. anger c. communication d. all of the above
2-1.35 Page Ref: 42	Worry, fear, denial, or irritability are ____ of speech anxiety. a. physical symptoms b. excitement

Topic: Building Your Confidence Answer: C	c. psychological symptoms d. all of the above
2-1.36 Page Ref: 42 Topic: Building Your Confidence Answer: A	When experiencing speech anxiety, which symptoms surface first? a. physical symptoms b. psychological symptoms c. excitement d. all of the above
2-1.37 Page Ref: 43 Topic: Building Your Confidence Answer: B	If you experience concerns about your speech performance, such as <i>"I'm going to look weird, sound funny, and screw up."</i> You are experiencing ____. a. physical symptoms b. psychological symptoms c. excitement d. all of the above
2-1.38 Page Ref: 44 Topic: Building your Confidence Answer: A	Speech anxiety is really a matter of ____, or anxiety that is felt before speech performance. a. anticipatory anxiety b. excitement c. communication d. none of the above
2-1.39 Page Ref: 44 Topic: Building Your Confidence Answer: A	Research among college students shows that the typical student feels most nervous during the ____ the speech. a. minute immediately before b. minute immediately after c. first minute of d. day before
2-1.40 Page Ref: 44 Topic: Building Your Confidence Answer: C	The best thing you can do to minimize nervousness and enhance the quality of your presentation is to a. ignore it. b. not look at your audience. c. prepare your speech well ahead of your performance. d. all of the above.

2-2 True/False Questions

2-2.1 Page Ref: 32 Topic: Thinking about Your Topic Answer: F	For a first speech, it will be easier and more interesting if you talk about something abstract.
2-2.2	Limit the scope of your topic so that you can speak about it

Page Ref: 34 Topic: Thinking about Your Topic Answer: T	adequately in the time available.
2-2.3 Page Ref: 35 Topic: Thinking about Your Audience and the Occasion Answer: F	Speakers try to follow cultural norms and fulfill audience expectations and never violate these expectations to shock the audience or to call attention to the situation itself.
2-2.4 Page Ref: 38 Topic: Providing Support for Your Central Idea Answer: T	Supporting material from outside sources must be acknowledged.
2-2.5 Page Ref: 44 Topic: Building Your Confidence Answer: F	Research among college students shows that the typical student feels most nervous during the first minute of the speech.
2-2.6 Page Ref: 45 Topic: Managing Nervousness on the Day of Your Speech Answer: T	Nervous energy surrounding public speaking is normal.
2-2.7 Page Ref: 50 Topic: Pauses Answer: T	During preparation, note places in your speech where pause would be appropriate, and mark them on your outline or note cards by writing PAUSE.
2-2.8 Page Ref: 51 Topic: Articulation and Pronunciation Answer: F	Personal, regional, and cultural differences will NOT affect what an audience perceives as the accepted way to say a word.
2-2.9 Page Ref: 52 Topic: Vocal Variety Answer: T	Vocal variety should be your overarching goal as you work on using your voice effectively.

<p>2-2.10</p> <p>Page Ref: 55</p> <p>Topic: Movement</p> <p>Answer: T</p>	<p>To establish credibility at the beginning of the speech, move with quiet confidence with the audience before you speak a single word.</p>
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2-3 Completion (fill-in-the-blank) Questions

<p>2-3.1</p> <p>Page Ref: 39</p> <p>Topic: Tips on the Body</p> <p>Answer: body</p>	<p>The middle and largest portion of the speech is called the ____.</p>
<p>2-3.2</p> <p>Page Ref: 39</p> <p>Topic: Organizing Your Speech</p> <p>Answer: chronological order</p>	<p>When using ____, you present ideas and events in the order in which they actually happened.</p>
<p>2-3.3</p> <p>Page Ref: 41</p> <p>Topic: Organizing Your Speech</p> <p>Answer: topical order</p>	<p>When using ____, you simply divide your material into a series of topics or main points; some subjects have natural divisions.</p>
<p>2-3.4</p> <p>Page Ref: 41</p> <p>Topic: Organizational Markers</p> <p>Answer: Organizational markers</p>	<p>____ are phrases and sentences that connect your main points and signal organizational shifts in your speech.</p>
<p>2-3.5</p> <p>Page Ref: 41</p> <p>Topic: Tips on the Conclusion</p> <p>Answer: conclusion</p>	<p>Your ____ should reinforce your central idea and indicate the end of your speech.</p>
<p>2-3.6</p> <p>Page Ref: 42</p> <p>Topic: Building Your</p>	<p>____ is the unpleasant physical and psychological responses to public speaking situations.</p>

Confidence Answer: Speech anxiety	
2-3.7 Page Ref: 45 Topic: Building Your Confidence Answer: Cognitive restructuring	_____ is mentally reframing your thoughts and perceptions to improve your performance and/or decrease nervousness.
2-3.8 Page Ref: 49 Topic: Volume Answer: Volume	_____ is the relative loudness of the speaker's voice and should be your first consideration when preparing for your speech.
2-3.9 Page Ref: 49 Topic: Rate Answer: Rate	_____ is the speed at which a person speaks and can be affected by the anxiety he/she feels in a situation.
2-3.10 Page Ref: 50 Topic: Pitch Answer: Pitch	_____ designates where a sound lies on the musical spectrum.
2-3.11 Page Ref: 50 Topic: Pauses Answer: Pauses	_____ should be used to signal a change of idea, to create rhythm or suspense, or to let the audience dwell on an important point in your speech.
2-3.12 Page Ref: 50 Topic: Pauses Answer: pauses	Like written punctuation marks, _____ can add structure and meaning to your actual words.
2-3.13 Page Ref: 51 Topic: Pauses Answer: vocalized pauses	Meaningless sounds such as "uh" or "umm" that fill moments that would be appropriate for a pause are called _____.
2-3.14 Page Ref: 51 Topic: Articulation and Pronunciation Answer: pronunciation	Rehearsing with a listener who comes from a different region or cultural background is an effective strategy for improving _____.

and/or articulation	
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2-4 Essay Questions

2-4.1 Page Ref: 34 Topic: Thinking about Your Audience and the Occasion	What are the two things you should adapt while deciding on a topic?
Answer: Deciding on your topic requires you to consider your particular audience and the specific occasion of the speech.	
2-4.2 Page Ref: 36 Topic: Determining Your Purpose and Central Idea	What is the difference between your specific purpose and your central idea?
Answer: Your specific purpose identifies your desired effect on this particular audience with this particular topic. In other words, it helps you to connect your general purpose to the particular speaking event. The central idea of your speech is the one-sentence statement that you want your audience to accept by the end of the speech. This statement expands on the specific purpose and is what you will actually say in your speech.	
2-4.3 Page Ref: 37 Topic: Providing Support for Your Central Idea	Name the four types of supporting material.
Answer: Personal experience, Statistics, Testimony and Examples	
2-4.4 Page Ref: 38 Topic: Providing Support for Your Central Idea	Identify and define the term for failing to cite the source of words or ideas that are not your own?
Answer: Plagiarism: <i>Supporting material from outside sources must be acknowledged.</i> Plagiarism , the use of another person's words or ideas without citing the source, is a significant violation of academic ethics. It might seem like extra work to acknowledge your sources, but doing so can enhance your credibility as a speaker (Reynolds and Reynolds).	
2-4.5 Page Ref: 38 Topic: Tips on the	What are the two important functions of an introduction?

Introduction	
<p>Answer: An introduction, the opening sentences of a speech, serves many functions. For a short speech, focus on two functions in particular: <i>arousing the audience's attention and preparing them for the rest of the speech.</i></p>	
<p>2-4.6</p> <p>Page Ref: 42</p> <p>Topic: Understanding Your Nervousness</p>	<p>Give three examples for the physical symptoms of speech anxiety.</p>
<p>Answer: <i>Physical symptoms</i>, such as an increased heart rate, noticeable sweating, the sense of butterflies in your stomach, trembling hands, a dry mouth</p>	
<p>2-4.7</p> <p>Page Ref: 44</p> <p>Topic: Building Your Confidence</p>	<p>In what ways, can advance preparation help you to reduce anticipatory speech anxiety?</p>
<p>Answer: Advance preparation allows you to do the following: <i>Select your topic and purpose wisely. Increase your familiarity with the content and organization of your speech. Learn about your audience. Focus attention on your introduction.</i></p>	
<p>2-4.8</p> <p>Page Ref: 52</p> <p>Topic: Vocal Variety</p>	<p>Why is vocal variety important for effective delivery?</p>
<p>Answer: Even if you speak with an adequate volume or a moderate rate, you can improve your speaking by varying the volume or rate to fit the content of the speech and keep the audience's attention. For example, during a persuasive speech on stem cell research, you might speak slowly if you are trying to clarify the technical differences between different types of research and more quickly when you are trying to convey the sense of accomplishment that could come from the outcomes of that research.</p>	
<p>2-4.9</p> <p>Page Ref: 53</p> <p>Topic: Eye Contact</p>	<p>What are the three principles for effective eye contact?</p>
<p>Answer: <i>Establish eye contact immediately. Make eye contact directly. Distribute eye contact evenly.</i></p>	
<p>2-4.10</p> <p>Page Ref: 52-55</p> <p>Topic: Using Your Body Effectively</p>	<p>Explain what the bodily dimension includes and why you should focus on it during public speaking?</p>

Answer: The bodily dimension—including physical appearance, eye contact, gestures, and movement—is an inescapable part of public speaking.