

Public Speaking Essentials

Public Speaking · Answer Key · 20 Questions

1. Which classical rhetorical term refers to the speaker's credibility or character?

- A) Logos
- B) Pathos
- C) Ethos**
- D) Kairos

2. In the context of the Monroe's Motivated Sequence, which stage immediately follows the 'Need' step?

- A) Satisfaction**
- B) Visualization
- C) Attention
- D) Action

3. What is the primary function of an 'extemporaneous' delivery style?

- A) Reading from a pre-written script
- B) Speaking entirely without preparation
- C) Using prepared notes while maintaining conversational delivery**
- D) Memorizing the speech word-for-word

4. According to Aristotle's Rhetoric, which element focuses on the logical appeal of a speech?

- A) Ethos
- B) Logos**
- C) Pathos
- D) Mythos

5. What is the 'primacy effect' in the context of a speech structure?

- A) The tendency to remember the last point
- B) The tendency to remember the first point**
- C) The need for visual aids
- D) The impact of physical gestures

6. What does the rhetorical concept of 'Kairos' refer to?

- A) The emotional intensity of the speaker
- B) The physical space of the venue
- C) The opportune or 'right' moment for an argument**
- D) The structure of the introduction

7. Which vocal element refers to the highness or lowness of a speaker's voice?

- A) Rate
- B) Pitch**
- C) Volume
- D) Timbre

8. In public speaking, what is the 'recency effect'?

- A) Recall of the first items in a series
- B) Recall of the final items in a series**
- C) The use of current events
- D) The speed of speech delivery

9. Which of the following is considered a 'kinetic' element of public speaking?

- A) Vocal inflection
- B) Gestures and body movement**
- C) Visual aids
- D) Word choice

10. What is the primary purpose of a 'signpost' in a speech?

- A) To establish credibility
- B) To create emotional distance
- C) To indicate where the speaker is in the speech structure**
- D) To increase the speaker's volume

11. Which rhetorical device is defined as the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses?

- A) Anaphora**
- B) Epistrophe
- C) Alliteration
- D) Chiasmus

12. What does the term 'enunciation' specifically refer to in speech delivery?

- A) The volume of the voice
- B) The clarity and precision of pronunciation**
- C) The speed at which words are spoken
- D) The posture of the speaker

13. Which of the following is a key component of 'non-verbal' communication in public speaking?

- A) Script writing
- B) Eye contact**
- C) Data research
- D) Topic selection

14. In speech preparation, what does the term 'audience analysis' primarily involve?

- A) Assessing the audience's knowledge and demographics**
- B) Writing the conclusion first
- C) Choosing the venue
- D) Practicing gestures

15. What is a 'transition' in a formal speech?

- A) A summary of the introduction
- B) A bridge between two distinct ideas**
- C) A change in the speaker's clothing
- D) A pause for dramatic effect

16. Which delivery style involves reciting a speech that has been learned by heart without notes?

- A) Impromptu
- B) Manuscript
- C) Memorized**
- D) Extemporaneous

17. What is the definition of an 'impromptu' speech?

- A) A speech delivered with no prior preparation**
- B) A speech using a teleprompter
- C) A speech delivered from extensive notes
- D) A speech practiced for weeks

18. Which component of speech delivery refers to the variety in loudness and softness of a voice?

- A) Projection
- B) Dynamics**
- C) Articulation
- D) Cadence

19. What is the purpose of 'signaling' in an introduction?

A) To state the thesis and preview the main points

B) To thank the audience for attending

C) To adjust the microphone

D) To end the presentation

20. In classical rhetoric, what is 'dispositio'?

A) The choice of words

B) The arrangement or structure of a speech

C) The style of delivery

D) The memory of the speaker