

Advanced Public Speaking Principles

Public Speaking · Answer Key · 20 Questions

1. In the classical Five Canons of Rhetoric, which term refers to the process of organizing the arguments and material of a speech?

- A) Inventio
- B) Dispositio**
- C) Elocutio
- D) Memoria

2. What is the 'primacy-recency effect' in the context of a speech presentation?

- A) The tendency to remember the first and last parts of a speech better than the middle**
- B) The need to speak louder at the start and end of a sentence
- C) The requirement to use visual aids only at the beginning and end
- D) The psychological urge to prioritize personal stories over data

3. Which rhetorical device involves the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses?

- A) Epistrophe
- B) Anadiplosis
- C) Anaphora**
- D) Antithesis

4. In vocal delivery, what is the technical definition of 'inflection'?

- A) The speed at which a speaker talks
- B) The modulation of pitch or tone in the voice**
- C) The projection of sound from the diaphragm
- D) The intentional use of silence for emphasis

5. Who is credited with defining the three modes of persuasion: Ethos, Pathos, and Logos?

- A) Cicero
- B) Quintilian
- C) Plato
- D) Aristotle**

6. What does the 'Monroe's Motivated Sequence' structure begin with?

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

7. Which element of non-verbal communication is defined as the study of body movement, gesture, and facial expression?

- A) Proxemics
- B) Kinesics**
- C) Haptics
- D) Chronemics

8. In public speaking, what is 'extemporaneous' delivery?

- A) Reading a speech verbatim from a manuscript
- B) Speaking without any preparation or notes
- C) Speaking from brief notes or an outline with preparation**
- D) Memorizing the entire speech for perfect delivery

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

- A) To signal the physical location of the speaker
- B) To provide a clear verbal transition between main points**
- C) To dictate the speaker's posture on stage
- D) To signal the end of a question and answer session

10. Which term describes the 'filling' of silent pauses with sounds like 'um' or 'ah'?

- A) Vocalized fillers**
- B) Articulation errors
- C) Enunciation lapses
- D) Prosodic interference

11. What is the 'Golden Mean' as applied to speaker credibility?

- A) The perfect middle volume for an audience of 100
- B) The balance between aggressive and passive delivery styles
- C) The moderate path between the vices of deficiency and excess**
- D) The midpoint of the presentation time

12. What is 'paralanguage' in the study of speech delivery?

- A) The written transcript of the speech
- B) The components of speech other than the actual words, such as tone and pitch**
- C) The use of slides and multimedia during a talk
- D) The psychological anxiety felt before speaking

13. In rhetoric, what is 'Kairos'?

- A) The logical consistency of an argument
- B) The emotional resonance of a speech
- C) The qualitative nature of time, or the 'opportune moment'**
- D) The physical presence of the speaker

14. Which aspect of delivery refers to the clarity and distinctness of individual sounds produced by the speaker?

A) Articulation

- B) Pitch
- C) Volume
- D) Rate

15. What is the 'dyadic effect' in communication?

A) The tendency for individuals to disclose information at similar levels

- B) The impact of two speakers on an audience
- C) The psychological stress of a one-on-one conversation
- D) The feedback loop between a speaker and a listener

16. Which of the following is considered an 'informative' speech objective?

A) To persuade an audience to vote for a specific law

B) To explain the historical causes of the Industrial Revolution

- C) To challenge the audience's moral beliefs
- D) To motivate the audience to join a charity

17. What is the function of the 'exordium' in classical oratory?

- A) To provide the main conclusion
- B) To state the facts of the case

C) To capture the audience's attention and prepare them to listen

- D) To refute the arguments of the opponent

18. In the context of visual aids, what is the 'Rule of Six'?

- A) No more than six colors on a slide
- B) No more than six slides in a presentation

C) No more than six words per line and six lines per slide

- D) No more than six images per presentation

19. What is the definition of 'syntax' in language delivery?

A) The study of word meaning

B) The arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences

- C) The regional accent of the speaker
- D) The speed at which a speaker articulates sounds

20. Which form of logical fallacy involves attacking the character of the person rather than the argument itself?

A) Post hoc ergo propter hoc

B) Ad hominem

C) Straw man

D) False dilemma