

Natural Oratory and Animal Communication

Public Speaking · Practice Test · 18 Questions

1. Which animal species is known for using complex 'songs' to communicate over vast distances in the ocean?

- A) Blue whale
- B) Great white shark
- C) Bottlenose dolphin
- D) Green sea turtle

2. Honeybees perform a specific 'dance' to communicate the location of food to the colony. What is this movement called?

- A) Waltz
- B) Waggle dance
- C) Twist
- D) Jig

3. What physical feature do male peacocks use to signal fitness and attract mates during a display?

- A) Their talons
- B) Their tail feathers
- C) Their beak shape
- D) Their wing span

4. Elephants produce low-frequency sounds called infrasound that can travel through which medium?

- A) The vacuum of space
- B) The ground
- C) Only thin air
- D) Only water

5. Wolves use howling as a form of long-distance communication. What is the primary purpose of a pack howl?

- A) To scare humans
- B) To claim territory and locate pack members
- C) To practice breathing
- D) To warn of falling leaves

6. Which primates use loud vocalizations called 'whoops' and 'pant-hoots' to communicate across dense forest canopies?

- A) Chimpanzees
- B) Lemurs
- C) Gorillas
- D) Gibbons

7. What is the primary method used by cicadas to create loud 'songs' to attract mates?

- A) Rubbing their legs together
- B) Vibrating membranes called tymbals
- C) Forcing air through their nose
- D) Clicking their wings

8. Frogs use a specialized throat structure to amplify their croaks. What is this sac called?

- A) Vocal sac
- B) Air bladder
- C) Resonator lung
- D) Sound pouch

9. Which bird species is famous for its ability to mimic human speech and complex environmental sounds?

- A) African Grey Parrot
- B) Hummingbird
- C) Ostrich
- D) Penguin

10. How do fireflies communicate their location and attract mates in the dark?

- A) By making high-pitched whistles
- B) By clicking their mandibles
- C) By emitting flashes of bioluminescent light
- D) By releasing floral scents

11. Sea lions are known for their loud barking. What is the main social function of these vocalizations?

- A) To coordinate hunting
- B) To defend territory and recognize individuals
- C) To regulate body temperature
- D) To attract migratory birds

12. What do crickets rub together to produce their characteristic chirping sound?

- A) Their antennae
- B) Their wings
- C) Their back legs
- D) Their abdomen

13. Which of the following animals uses scent marking to 'speak' to others about territory boundaries?

- A) Tiger
- B) Goldfish
- C) Blue Jay
- D) Starfish

14. In the desert, what is the primary sound-based warning system used by rattlesnakes?

- A) Hissing loudly
- B) Vibrating their tail rattle
- C) Clicking their teeth
- D) Stomping their feet

15. What physical action do gorillas use to signal strength and intimidate rivals?

- A) Roaring at the sky
- B) Chest beating
- C) Chasing in circles
- D) Throwing rocks

16. How do ants primarily exchange information about food sources?

- A) Using pheromone trails
- B) Shouting
- C) Vibrating the ground
- D) Visual gestures

17. Which animal uses 'clicks' for echolocation to navigate and communicate in dark underwater environments?

- A) Dolphin
- B) Goldfish
- C) Seahorse
- D) Crab

18. What is the primary way that plants 'communicate' with insects to encourage pollination?

- A) By making audible sounds
- B) By emitting specific colors and chemical scents
- C) By moving their leaves rapidly
- D) By dropping their seeds