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| **Multiple Choice** |

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| 1. Speaking effectively can enhance your career professionally, personally, and academically.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 2. Communication skills are one of the top job skills sought by most employers.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 3. Developing public speaking skills discourages civic engagement.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 4. The practice of oratory, or rhetoric, emerged in Greece around the fifth century B.C.E.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 5. Athenians routinely spoke publicly about personal quarrels in the agora in order to be more active citizens.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 6. *Delivery* includes the nonverbal behavior you use while making your case.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 7. The five canons of rhetoric are invention, adaptation, arrangement, timing, and delivery.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 8. The contemporary term for any one of a variety of places used for discussing issues of public interest is a *public forum*.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 9. Unlike many forms of communication, public speaking is a skill you are born with.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 10. Dyadic communication is between a speaker and a large, unknown audience.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 11. The source, or sender, is the person who receives the message.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 12. Creating, organizing, and producing the message is termed *encoding.*   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 13. The receiver decodes or interprets the message.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 14. The audience's responses to a message are primarily nonverbal.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 15. Interference with the message is known as *noise*.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 16. The channel is the content of the communication process.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 17. Shared meaning is the mutual understanding of a message between speaker and audience.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 18. Being an *audience-centered speaker* means keeping the needs and values of your audience in mind.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 19. Benefits of public speaking do NOT include   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | learning practical skills and knowledge. | |  | b. | finding new ways to be an engaged citizen. | |  | c. | improving hand-eye coordination. | |  | d. | accomplishing professional and personal goals. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 20. Which of the following is one of the five canons of rhetoric?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | argument | |  | b. | delivery | |  | c. | persuasion | |  | d. | adaptation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 21. *Invention* refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | discovering evidence and arguments you will use to make your case. | |  | b. | organizing your ideas to suit your audience. | |  | c. | practicing the speech until it can be artfully delivered. | |  | d. | coming up with original gestures as a form of persuasion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 22. Communication between two people is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mass communication. | |  | b. | small group communication. | |  | c. | dyadic communication. | |  | d. | public speaking. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 23. In this form of communication, the receiver is physically removed from the messenger, and there is little or no interaction between the speaker and the audience.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mass communication | |  | b. | small group communication | |  | c. | public speaking | |  | d. | dyadic communication |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 24. Which of the following involves delivering a specific message to an in-person audience?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mass communication | |  | b. | dyadic communication | |  | c. | electronic communication | |  | d. | public speaking |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 25. All communication events include all the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a source. | |  | b. | a message. | |  | c. | an electronic device. | |  | d. | a channel or medium. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 26. Which of the following is the process of interpreting a message?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | decoding | |  | b. | encoding | |  | c. | sending | |  | d. | channeling |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 27. Transforming ideas and thoughts into messages is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | encoding. | |  | b. | decoding. | |  | c. | receiving. | |  | d. | channeling. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 28. The recipient of the source's message is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the encoder. | |  | b. | the channel. | |  | c. | the receiver. | |  | d. | the orator. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 29. The audience's response to a message is referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | shared meaning. | |  | b. | feedback. | |  | c. | the medium. | |  | d. | decoding. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 30. When we refer to noise in the communication process, we are referring to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sounds that make it hard to hear the speaker. | |  | b. | any interference with the message. | |  | c. | the medium through which the message is sent. | |  | d. | speaking to a live audience rather than written communication. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 31. Keeping the needs, values, attitudes, and wants of your listeners clearly in focus is being   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | audience-centered. | |  | b. | a receiver. | |  | c. | contextually aware. | |  | d. | a decoder. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |