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| **Multiple Choice** |

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| 1. Speaking effectively can enhance your career professionally, personally, and academically.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 2. Communication skills are one of the top job skills sought by most employers.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 3. Developing public speaking skills discourages civic engagement.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 4. The practice of oratory, or rhetoric, emerged in Greece around the fifth century B.C.E.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 5. Athenians routinely spoke publicly about personal quarrels in the agora in order to be more active citizens.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 6. *Delivery* includes the nonverbal behavior you use while making your case.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 7. The five canons of rhetoric are invention, adaptation, arrangement, timing, and delivery.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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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*.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 9. Unlike many forms of communication, public speaking is a skill you are born with.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 10. Dyadic communication is between a speaker and a large, unknown audience.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 11. The source, or sender, is the person who receives the message.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 12. Creating, organizing, and producing the message is termed *encoding.*

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 13. The receiver decodes or interprets the message.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 14. The audience's responses to a message are primarily nonverbal.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 15. Interference with the message is known as *noise*.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 16. The channel is the content of the communication process.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 17. Shared meaning is the mutual understanding of a message between speaker and audience.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 18. Being an *audience-centered speaker* means keeping the needs and values of your audience in mind.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 19. Benefits of public speaking do NOT include

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|   | 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. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 20. Which of the following is one of the five canons of rhetoric?

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|   | a.  | argument |
|   | b.  | delivery |
|   | c.  | persuasion |
|   | d.  | adaptation |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 21. *Invention* refers to

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|   | 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. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 22. Communication between two people is called

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|   | a.  | mass communication. |
|   | b.  | small group communication. |
|   | c.  | dyadic communication. |
|   | d.  | public speaking. |

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| *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.

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|   | a.  | mass communication |
|   | b.  | small group communication |
|   | c.  | public speaking |
|   | d.  | dyadic communication |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 24. Which of the following involves delivering a specific message to an in-person audience?

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|   | a.  | mass communication |
|   | b.  | dyadic communication |
|   | c.  | electronic communication |
|   | d.  | public speaking |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 25. All communication events include all the following EXCEPT

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|   | a.  | a source. |
|   | b.  | a message. |
|   | c.  | an electronic device. |
|   | d.  | a channel or medium. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 26. Which of the following is the process of interpreting a message?

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|   | a.  | decoding |
|   | b.  | encoding |
|   | c.  | sending |
|   | d.  | channeling |

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| 27. Transforming ideas and thoughts into messages is called

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | encoding. |
|   | b.  | decoding. |
|   | c.  | receiving. |
|   | d.  | channeling. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 28. The recipient of the source's message is

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|   | a.  | the encoder. |
|   | b.  | the channel. |
|   | c.  | the receiver. |
|   | d.  | the orator. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 29. The audience's response to a message is referred to as

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | shared meaning. |
|   | b.  | feedback. |
|   | c.  | the medium. |
|   | d.  | decoding. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 30. When we refer to noise in the communication process, we are referring to

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|   | 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. |

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| *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. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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