

Final Exam
SPCH 101
Fall, 2019

First and Last name:

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This is your first exam, no notes or other sources are permitted. Record all answers on the included answer sheet.

Question 1 Which part of the introduction establishes your expertise on the subject?

- ☐ A Thesis statement
- ☐ B Attention getter
- ☒ C Credibility statement
- ☐ D Relevance statement
- ☐ E Overview of the main points

Question 2 What is the minimum number of main points that can be used in a One-sided persuasive presentation?

- ☐ A Five
- ☐ B Three
- ☐ C Four
- ☒ D Two
- ☐ E Seven

Question 3 What should you do during the Visualization step of Monroe's Motivated Sequence?

- ☐ A Show the audience how the need really does affect them.
- ☐ B Show the audience how easy the satisfaction really is.
- ☐ C Show the audience what steps they can take to satisfy the need.
- ☐ D Show the audience a video that makes the same argument you are making.
- ☒ E Show the audience how their life would be better if they follow the call to action.

Question 4 Which of the following is NOT an example of a mnemonic gimmick?

- ☐ A A brief rhyme.
- ☐ B Using an acronym to organize your main points.
- ☐ C Using the lyrics to a song as your main points.
- ☐ D Starting each main point with the same letter.
- ☒ E Using numbers for your main points. ("First...")

Question 5 How can you receive extra credit in this course?

- ☐ A Helping out on presentation days, such as by volunteering to keep time
- ☒ B Participating in debate team practice sessions
- ☐ C Being very supportive of other presenters
- ☐ D Attending every scheduled class meeting
- ☐ E Writing a short reflection paper

Question 6 Which of the following is NOT protected by Fair Use

- ☐ A Criticism and Comment
- ☐ B News reporting
- ☐ C Teaching
- ☐ D Research
- ☒ E Charitable causes

Question 7 What are “adapters” in public speaking?

- ☐ A A digital technology that assists the audience, often by displaying text from your speech.
- ☐ B A way of planning a speech where you can pick from two or more endings depending on how the presentation is going.
- ☒ C A type of nonverbal behavior that is used by speakers to release tension. They are usually distracting.
- ☐ D A type of verbal behavior where you adjust your speech rate and accent to the audience. This make you easier to understand.
- ☐ E A way of converting one type of visual aid to another type of visual aid. This helps you prepare for different rooms.

Question 8 Approximately how many people have some form of colorblindness?

- ☐ A 3 in 17
- ☐ B 1 in 50
- ☐ C 1 in 200
- ☒ D 1 in 20
- ☐ E 1 in 12

Question 9 Which of the following is a major difference between the public speaking classroom and the “real world”?

- ☐ A Outside the classroom you won’t need to worry about time.
- ☐ B Outside the classroom audiences tend to be less engaged.
- ☐ C Outside the classroom there will be fewer distractions when presenting.
- ☒ D Outside the classroom you are often presenting to much more diverse audiences.
- ☐ E Outside the classroom the presenter is usually the “boss” and has the most power.

Question 10 Why should you pick an image that is at the correct resolution for your presentation?

- ☐ A Low-resolution images are better for colorblind audience members.
- ☒ B Images that are too high-resolution make file sizes very large.
- ☐ C Images that don’t have a good result are less useful.
- ☐ D Your audience might have difficulty hearing them.
- ☐ E Very high resolution images are much more professional-looking.

Question 11 Which of the following are the three parts of an assertion-evidence visual aid?

- ☐ A A compelling picture, a good layout, and the right font.
- ☐ B A strong claim, a related image, and a URL for the website the picture came from.
- ☒ C A full-sentence that makes a claim, visual evidence, and a citation for that evidence.
- ☐ D A topic heading, a bullet-point list, and a source.
- ☐ E A sentence that it at least two lines long, a complete APA reference, and an artifact.

Question 12 Research shows that using the assertion-evidence structure results in:

- ☐ A Slides that are more stylish and visually interesting.
- ☐ B Larger font sizes on the screen.
- ☐ C Increased audience expectations for success.
- ☐ D Shorter preparation time for the presenter.
- ☒ E Increased presenter understanding of the subject matter.

Question 13 What is an aspect ratio?

- ☐ A The contrast between the dark and light colors in the image.
- ☒ B The relationship between the height and width of an image.
- ☐ C Whether the image has a transparent background or not.
- ☐ D The number of aspects that are included in the image.
- ☐ E How high the quality of the image is.

Question 14 When giving a presentation, which of the following is the best advice for how to adjust your facial expressions?

- ☐ A Avoid making any strong facial expressions, that way your audience will know you are confident.
- ☐ B You should always smile when presenting.
- ☐ C You shouldn't change your facial expressions at all, just use the ones that come naturally.
- ☒ D Use your normal facial expressions, but exaggerate them slightly to project over a distance.
- ☐ E Don't think about your facial expressions at all, the rest of your nonverbal delivery is much more important.

Question 15 Which of the five steps of Monroe's Motivated Sequence should go in your introduction?

- ☐ A Call to Action
- ☐ B Need
- ☐ C Satisfaction
- ☐ D Visualization
- ☒ E Attention

Question 16 Which of the following forms of evidence include pictures and recordings?

- ☐ A Facts
- ☐ B Numbers
- ☐ C Words
- ☐ D Stories
- ☒ E Things

Question 17 Is plagiarism illegal?

- ☐ A No, because if it is in public you can use it
- ☒ B No, but you might be stealing intellectual property, which is illegal
- ☐ C Yes, because you are stealing someone's ideas
- ☐ D No, because of free speech protections
- ☐ E Yes, but it might be ok as long as you are covered by fair use

Question 18 Topic choice should always be influenced by:

- ☒ A The audience and the environment
- ☐ B The news and current events
- ☐ C The previous speaker and the next speaker
- ☐ D The time of year and the season
- ☐ E The professor and the textbook

Question 19 Which part of the introduction should be the first thing you say?

- ☐ A Overview of the main points
- ☐ B Thesis statement
- ☐ C Relevance statement
- ☐ D Credibility statement
- ☒ E Attention getter

Question 20 Which of the following is the least reliable type of evidence used in presentations?

- ☒ A Analogical evidence
- ☐ B Empirical evidence
- ☐ C Forensic evidence
- ☐ D Testimonial evidence
- ☐ E Anecdotal evidence

Question 21 When speaking in a debate, should you address the arguments that your opponent makes?

- ☐ A Yes, because you have to according to the rules.
- ☐ B No, because that will just remind the audience of the other side's arguments.
- ☐ C No, because your time should be devoted to your side of the issue.
- ☐ D Yes, because it makes you look more confident.
- ☒ E Yes, because it is important to "play defense" on those issues.

Question 22 What is the minimum number of main points a presentation can have if it uses Monroe's Motivated Sequence?

- ☐ A Four
- ☐ B Seven
- ☐ C Two
- ☒ D Three
- ☐ E Five

Question 23 How can you change the size of an image in PowerPoint without changing the aspect ratio?

- ☒ A Click and drag on one of the corner handles.
- ☐ B Download a higher-quality version of the image.
- ☐ C Save the presentation as a pdf.
- ☐ D Zoom in on the slide.
- ☐ E Crop the image into a different shape.

Question 24 Which of the following is a verbal filler?

- ☒ A All of these are verbal fillers
- ☐ B "So"
- ☐ C "Um"
- ☐ D "Uh"
- ☐ E "Like"

Question 25 When giving a presentation, most presenters speak faster during the presentation than during practice. How much extra time should you plan for to compensate?

- ☐ A You should plan for your speech to be about 30 seconds longer in practice.
- ☐ B You should plan for the speech to be the same length in practice.
- ☒ C You should plan for your speech to be about 10% longer in practice.
- ☐ D You should plan for your speech to be about 25% longer in practice.
- ☐ E You should plan for your speech to be about 1 minute longer in practice.

Question 26 How many topics should you consider when brainstorming?

- ☒ A 100 topics
- ☐ B It doesn't matter as long as you end up choosing a good one
- ☐ C 15 topics
- ☐ D 10 topics
- ☐ E 3 strong topics

Question 27 Why should you avoid using verbal fillers during a presentation?

- ☒ All of these are correct.
- ☐ Fillers make you sound unprepared for your presentation.
- ☐ Fillers are used when you're trying to come up with what you want to say, but you should already know for a speech.
- ☐ Fillers are used to keep your turn in interpersonal interactions, but you don't need to worry about being interrupted.
- ☐ Audiences judge silent pauses as more positive than filled pauses.

Question 28 When preparing a persuasive presentation, what aspect of the audience should you consider?

- ☐ What room the presentation will be given in
- ☐ How many people are in the audience
- ☐ What resources will be available for you when you present
- ☐ What time of day the presentation will be given
- ☒ Whether they agree with the position you are taking or not

Question 29 Presentations may be turned in late by:

- ☐ Presentations are not accepted late unless there are significant, documented extenuating circumstances
- ☐ Giving the presentation at the end of the next class meeting
- ☐ Giving the presentation during the designated make-up day at the end of the semester
- ☐ Giving the presentation to the professor during office hours
- ☒ Following the instructions for video submission

Question 30 Which organizational pattern involves explaining an opposing position and the reasons why that position is wrong?

- ☐ Problem-Cause-Solution
- ☐ Oppositional Speech Pattern
- ☐ Two-sided
- ☐ Monroe's Motivated Sequence
- ☒ Two-sided Refutative

Question 31 What does the principle of Coordination require in an outline?

- ☐ That entries in the outline have a similar grammatical structure.
- ☐ That entries at the same level are numbered in order.
- ☐ That entries in the outline are written in a complete sentence that makes a claim.
- ☒ That entries at the same level have the same level of importance.
- ☐ That entries at the same level have the same type of label.

Question 32 When giving a presentation, which of the following mistakes is actually recommended?

- ☐ A Looking at only one audience member rather than most.
- ☒ B Speaking too loudly rather than too quietly.
- ☐ C Reading from your visual aid rather than using notes.
- ☐ D Speaking too quickly rather than too slowly.
- ☐ E Looking over the audience rather than looking at them.

Question 33 When presenting as part of a group, where should you place the strongest presenters?

- ☒ A At the beginning and end of the presentation.
- ☐ B You should present in order from the weakest presenter to the strongest presenter.
- ☐ C You should present in order from the strongest presenter to the weakest presenter.
- ☐ D You should ignore how good people are at presenting and have them present the part they prepared.
- ☐ E The strongest presenters should cover the body of the presentation.

Question 34 Why would you choose the problem-cause-solution organizational format over the problem-solution format?

- ☒ A The relationship between the problem and the solution will not be clear to your audience.
- ☐ B The audience may not be able to identify with the problem.
- ☐ C The problem will not be obvious unless you explain the cause.
- ☐ D You do not have enough content for the length of speech you are supposed to give.
- ☐ E The solution is very simple.

Question 35 Which of the following cues is NOT a cue that you are speaking loudly enough.

- ☐ A Audience members are nodding as you speak.
- ☒ B Audience members are squinting at you.
- ☐ C Audience members do not look confused.
- ☐ D You can hear your own voice off the back wall of the room.

Question 36 Employers typically list communication skills as...

- ☐ A Something that is “nice to have” in new hires, but not essential.
- ☐ B An area that most of their current employees do well.
- ☐ C The most important skill for new graduates.
- ☒ D One of the top skills that new graduates need.
- ☐ E A waste of time.

Question 37 When giving a presentation, which of the following is the best advice for how to establish eye contact with your audience?

- ☐ A People can't tell if you aren't looking at them when they are in the audience, so you only need to look nearby.
- ☐ B You should mostly look at your notes and slides, only glancing at the audience occasionally.
- ☐ C Avoid making direct eye contact with any of the audience members, because it might make them nervous.
- ☒ D Divide the audience into zones, then make eye contact with a different person in each zone while alternating zones.
- ☐ E Look at the first person in line for a little bit, then look at the next person in line.

Question 38 A public address (PA) system is an example of what aspect of the presentation environment?

- ☒ A A resource
- ☐ B The time available
- ☐ C Lighting
- ☐ D Noise
- ☐ E Having a speaking plan

Question 39 Which of the following is true of your restated thesis?

- ☐ A Your restated thesis should include all of your main points
- ☐ B Your restated thesis should be the last thing you say
- ☐ C Your restated thesis is a good transition to the conclusion
- ☐ D Your restated thesis is optional
- ☒ E Your restated thesis can be word-for-word the same as in your introduction

Question 40 When speaking in a debate, how much time should you use?

- ☐ A You should stop speaking when you have stated each of your main points, so it doesn't get repetitive.
- ☐ B You should keep speaking until the moderator stops you.
- ☐ C You should speak for no more than 10 minutes, because that is the average attention span for adults.
- ☒ D You should "play offense" for as much time as you are permitted.
- ☐ E You should stop speaking as soon as someone else on your side wants to add their own comments.

Question 41 Which of the following situations are examples of presentations that are common in business contexts?

- ☐ A Sales meetings
- ☒ B All of these
- ☐ C Progress reports
- ☐ D Staff reports
- ☐ E Crisis response presentations

Question 42 Which part of the usual persuasive speech structure do you leave out when speaking in a debate?

- ☐ A The overview of the main points
- ☐ B The summary of the main points
- ☐ C The call to action
- ☒ D None. Debates should have the same parts as other persuasive speeches.
- ☐ E Transitions between the main points

Question 43 What does the principle of Subordination require in an outline?

- ☒ A That higher entries are more general and lower items are more specific.
- ☐ B That higher entries are more specific and lower items are more general.
- ☐ C That the introduction and conclusion support your thesis.
- ☐ D That the introduction and conclusion support your main points.
- ☐ E That the content of the outline supports your goals.

Question 44 Which of the five steps of Monroe's Motivated Sequence should go in your conclusion?

- ☐ A Need
- ☒ B Call to Action
- ☐ C Visualization
- ☐ D Attention
- ☐ E Satisfaction

Question 45 Where should transitions be included?

- ☐ A After each of your main points
- ☐ B At natural break-points in the presentation
- ☐ C Between every presenter
- ☒ D After the introduction, before the conclusion, and between main points
- ☐ E Before each of your main points

Question 46 When speaking in a debate, what should you always do at the end of your speech?

- ☐ A End by yielding the remainder of your time.
- ☐ B End by thanking the audience and any judges for attending.
- ☒ C End by making a call to action to vote for your side.
- ☐ D End by thanking the audience for their time.
- ☐ E End by summarizing your opponent's arguments.

Question 47 When giving persuasive presentations, what should be different about your introduction in comparison to informative presentations?

- ☒ Your introduction shouldn't be different. It should have the same 5 parts as an informative presentation.
- ☐ You should also tell your audience about the history of your own perspective on the issue.
- ☐ You shouldn't include a credibility statement, because you don't want your audience to think you are biased.
- ☐ You should add additional explanation to your thesis statement, to avoid any confusion.
- ☐ You shouldn't include a relevance statement, because that should be covered in your first main point.

Question 48 Which Fair Use protection has covered you while doing school work?

- ☒ Scholarship
- ☐ News reporting
- ☐ Criticism
- ☐ Teaching
- ☐ Research

Question 49 When speaking in a debate, who is your audience?

- ☐ A The people who agree with you
- ☒ B The people who are undecided on the topic
- ☐ C The moderator, if there is one
- ☐ D The people who agree with your opponent
- ☐ E Your opponent

Question 50 Which of the four forms of evidence work well in visual aids?

- ☐ A Lists, Quotes, and the Supporting Points from your outline.
- ☐ B Thesis and main points.
- ☒ C Things, Numbers, and Other People's Words.
- ☐ D Photographs and Numbers.
- ☐ E Pie graphs, Bar Charts, and Photographs.

Question 51 When presenting as part of a group, what should you do when you are not presenting.

- ☐ A Wiggle and shake to get your nerves out before it is your turn.
- ☐ B Whatever you want, the audience isn't paying attention to you.
- ☐ C Try to maintain a blank expression.
- ☒ D Give full attention to the person who is speaking.
- ☐ E Review what you are going to say when it is your turn.

Question 52 What is a danger of the topical organizational pattern?

- ☐ A People forget to have main points that are on topic.
- ☐ B A topical outline would not be written in full sentences.
- ☒ C People often choose it without considering other organizational patterns.
- ☐ D Audiences might have trouble understanding what the topics are.
- ☐ E People do not choose it very often, so audiences may not be familiar with it.

Question 53 Why is boring delivery worse than over-enthusiastic delivery?

- ☐ A Boring delivery is the reason your audience came to see you.
- ☒ B Over-enthusiastic delivery maintains your audiences attention.
- ☐ C Boring delivery is safe, so people won't make fun of you.
- ☐ D Over-enthusiastic delivery might end up on social media.
- ☐ E Boring delivery is easier to understand.

Question 54 During the debate, what should you be doing?

- ☐ A Stare down the opposing speakers to try to throw them off their game.
- ☒ B Take notes on what your team and your opponents are saying and adjust your plan accordingly.
- ☐ C Whatever you want, the audience isn't paying attention to you.
- ☐ D Review what you are going to say when it is your turn.
- ☐ E Look up more evidence to support your point.

Question 55 Which of the following is true about the content of your speech when speaking in a debate?

- ☐ A You should present your own arguments, which should be different from others who agree with you.
- ☒ B It should echo the main points of others who agree with you.
- ☐ C You should plan your speech on your own, to avoid accidental plagiarism.
- ☐ D You shouldn't waste time citing sources when speaking in a debate.
- ☐ E You shouldn't address the arguments that your opponent makes in your speech.

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Answer sheet:

First and Last name:

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Answers must be given exclusively on this sheet: answers given on the other sheets will be ignored. Ensure that you clearly mark your answer sheet to receive credit.

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