Speech Craft 1st edition Gunn Test Bank

SKU: 9780312644888-TEST-BANK

1. Which form of noise would be the easiest to manage?
   A) A fire alarm going off
   B) Remembering a fight you had two days ago
   C) Disagreeing with the speaker's political views
   D) A chronic pain in your knee

2. How can you demonstrate respect in order to adhere to the West's moral expectations of a speaker?
   A) Consider if what you are about to say will hurt someone
   B) Rehearse your speech before delivering it
   C) Have an understanding of your topic
   D) Avoid stereotyping

3. What character trait are you trying to cultivate when expressing your concern for the audience's well-being as individuals?
   A) Goodwill
   B) Practical wisdom
   C) Expertise
   D) Response-ability

4. What is a technique of observing and responding to a speaker's verbal and nonverbal messages with the goal of mutual understanding?
   A) Active listening
   B) Defensive listening
   C) Metacognition
   D) Response-ability

5. A person giving a speech on the importance of childhood vaccinations introduces herself as a pediatrician. Which ethical concept is she trying to cultivate?
   A) Practical wisdom
   B) Understanding
   C) Expertise
   D) Goodwill

6. If a motivational speaker begins a speech by stating he cares about the audience's well-being, which ethical concept are you trying to cultivate?
   A) Practical wisdom
   B) Understanding
   C) Expertise
   D) Goodwill

Speech Craft 1st edition Gunn Test Bank

7. To whom or to what does the Proper Meaning Superstition shift the burden of misunderstanding?
   A) Internal noise
   B) Cultural differences
   C) Speaker
   D) Listener

8. What is the main concept of the Proper Meaning Superstition?
   A) Every word spoken has its own meaning that controls its use.
   B) Every person has a set of symbols that they must reflect to others.
   C) Every speaker has a desire to call for and respond to an audience.
   D) Every listener has the potential to accept or interrupt a message.

9. Which is a rule speakers should follow to meet audience expectations?
   A) Demonstrate empathy
   B) Quote experts
   C) Listen carefully
   D) Know your stuff

10. Which example indicates appropriate paraphrasing?
   A) "I disagree with what you say."
   B) "You are saying that baseball is America's pastime."
   C) "If I understand you correctly, you are advocating for a shorter work day."
   D) "I think you are correct to assume that school should start after 8 a.m."

11. Communication refers to the coordination of behaviors through
   A) listening.
   B) speaking.
   C) gestures.
   D) symbols.

12. In order to prepare to adapt to any audience as a speaker, it is helpful to consider your life as a
   A) listener.
   B) friend.
   C) student.
   D) employee.

Speech Craft 1st edition Gunn Test Bank

13. You are a native English speaker from the United States. While studying abroad in Italy, you give a speech in Italian to a class of native Italian speakers. After the speech, your peers note they could not identify the main points of your speech. Why did the class likely have trouble understanding you?
    A) External noise
    B) Cultural differences
    C) Pretend listening
    D) Selective exposure

14. Which listening barrier occurs if you do not listen to a speaker because you disagree with their political beliefs?
    A) External noise
    B) Cultural differences
    C) Defensive listening
    D) Selective exposure

15. According to Diane Davis, our self-identities are fundamentally based upon our
    A) treatment of others.
    B) perceived obligations to society.
    C) responses to the calls of others.
    D) remedies for misunderstandings.

16. Who created the concept of "response-ability?"
    A) Aristotle
    B) Diane Davis
    C) I. A. Richards
    D) Steven McCornack

17. During which step of active listening is feedback provided to the speaker?
    A) Receiving and attending
    B) Understanding
    C) Responding, paraphrasing, and clarifying
    D) Recalling and remembering

18. Which step of the active listening process involves metacognition?
    A) Understanding
    B) Receiving and attending
    C) Clarifying
    D) Recalling and remembering

Speech Craft 1st edition Gunn Test Bank

19. How can you show the audience you have expertise in a particular area?
    A) Tell them you care about them as people
    B) Share a story that involved you using common sense
    C) Explore the values you share with the audience
    D) Cite reputable, peer-reviewed resources to support your topic.

20. Which concerns the discernment of right and wrong or good and evil?
    A) Judgment
    B) Sincerity
    C) Ethics
    D) Common sense

21. What is anything in the environment that distracts you as a listener from attending to a message?
    A) External noise
    B) Internal noise
    C) Selective listening
    D) Pretend listening

22. If you cannot focus in class due to a lawn mower noise outside, you are distracted by
    A) external noise.
    B) internal noise.
    C) selective listening.
    D) defensive listening.

23. What are verbal or nonverbal responses to a speaker that indicate an understanding or misunderstanding of a message?
    A) Feedback
    B) Pact
    C) Noise
    D) Utterance

24. For something to be considered "speech" or "speaking," a speaker must
    A) assume a listener.
    B) vocalize an utterance.
    C) adhere to ethical guidelines.
    D) apply meaning to a message.

Speech Craft 1st edition Gunn Test Bank

25. Hearing is a
    A) physical event.
    B) conscious process.
    C) series of verbal cues.
    D) call for a response.

26. According to I. A. Richards, rhetoric should be the study of
    A) ethical speaking.
    B) persuasion.
    C) literature.
    D) misunderstanding.

27. If you cannot focus during class because you are thinking about a fight you had with your friend, you are distracted by
    A) external noise.
    B) internal noise.
    C) selective listening.
    D) defensive listening.

28. What are any thoughts or feelings that occur within you that distract you from attending to a message?
    A) External noise
    B) Internal noise
    C) Selective listening
    D) Pretend listening

29. What is an active response to the call of another?
    A) Attending
    B) Listening
    C) Receiving
    D) Feedback

30. What is the cognitive process through which we assign meaning to a message?
    A) Hearing
    B) Perceiving
    C) Receiving
    D) Listening

Speech Craft 1st edition Gunn Test Bank

31. Listening is a
    A) physical event.
    B) conscious process.
    C) series of verbal cues.
    D) call for a response.

32. What is it called when you are aware that you are thinking about something?
    A) Attending
    B) Receiving
    C) Metacognition
    D) Communication

33. What is it called when the message the speaker intends is NOT the same as the message the speaker is comprehending?
    A) Misunderstanding
    B) One-way communication
    C) Noise
    D) Rhetoric

34. The inability of one or more communicators to comprehend meanings or feelings is called
    A) noise.
    B) misunderstanding.
    C) cultural differences.
    D) selective listening.

35. During a sermon, a parishioner nods heartily and shouts "Amen!" Which step of active listening is the parishioner engaging in?
    A) Receiving and attending
    B) Understanding
    C) Responding, paraphrasing, and clarifying
    D) Recalling and remembering

36. What is noise?
    A) It is a stimuli that is easily removed.
    B) It is anything you think about or experience within yourself.
    C) It is anything you can sense or feel.
    D) It is anything that interferes with a message.

Speech Craft 1st edition Gunn Test Bank

37. How can you show you understand what a speaker is saying?
    A) Selectively listen
    B) Paraphrase
    C) Cooperate
    D) Actively participate

38. Paraphrasing is a form of
    A) metacognition.
    B) persuasion.
    C) attending.
    D) feedback.

39. Explaining a situation in which you applied great common sense is an example of what?
    A) Expertise
    B) Practical wisdom
    C) Attending
    D) Listening

40. What term refers to ways to simulate listening without actually listening at all.
    A) Pretend listening
    B) Selective listening
    C) Active listening
    D) Defensive listening

41. What is the last step of the active listening process?
    A) Understanding
    B) Receiving and attending
    C) Recalling and remembering
    D) Clarifying

42. Responding to "the call" of another is usually done
    A) without thinking.
    B) through a conscious process.
    C) through paraphrasing.
    D) before listening.

Speech Craft 1st edition Gunn Test Bank

43. What is the difference between response-ability and responsibility?
    A) Response-ability is tied to ethos; responsibility is associated with pathos.
    B) Response-ability is a tendency; responsibility is a set of rules.
    C) Response-ability assigns meaning to a message; responsibility is used when constructing a message.
    D) Response-ability refers to ethical orientation; responsibility refers to obligations.

44. Your mother, who is a proud supporter of the Democratic party, prefers to watch MSNBC rather than Fox News channel. This is an example of
    A) selective exposure.
    B) pretend listening.
    C) cultural differences.
    D) internal noise.

45. What term refers to the ways in which a person attends to some auditory information and ignores other information?
    A) Defensive listening
    B) Selective listening
    C) Understanding
    D) Paraphrasing

46. Seeing the world through our own sets of beliefs, attitudes, and values is known as
    A) external noise.
    B) listening.
    C) selective perception.
    D) speaking.

47. If you use an expert's words verbatim in your speech without stating the expert's name you have
    A) plagiarized their work.
    B) paraphrased an important point.
    C) established expertise.
    D) cultivated goodwill with the audience.

48. Some have argued that communication as pure or absolute understanding is
    A) possible by controlling sound.
    B) possible by coordinating thoughts with language.
    C) impossible because of noise.
    D) impossible because of dual messages.

Speech Craft 1st edition Gunn Test Bank

49. You become very upset during a fight with your friend. You know you aren't listening to his point of view, but you continue to nod your head. Which barrier has occurred?
    A) External noise
    B) Cultural differences
    C) Pretend listening
    D) Selective exposure

50. At the end of your speech, you repeat your main points to encourage which active listening step?
    A) Receiving and attending
    B) Understanding
    C) Responding, paraphrasing, and clarifying
    D) Recalling and remembering

51. Which is the first step of active listening?
    A) Understanding
    B) Receiving and attending
    C) Clarifying
    D) Recalling and remembering

52. For many centuries, who or what was thought to be primarily responsible for miscommunication?
    A) Listener
    B) Speaker
    C) Feedback
    D) Noise

53. A speaker rehearsing their speech beforehand is adhering to which Western moral expectation of speakers?
    A) Do no harm
    B) Demonstrate respect
    C) Know your stuff
    D) Be prepared

Speech Craft 1st edition Gunn Test Bank

54. In Western cultures, audiences expect speakers to adhere to certain moral rules. Thinking about whether your speech will hurt someone's feelings is part of which moral guideline?
    A) Demonstrate respect
    B) Do no harm
    C) Be prepared
    D) Know your stuff

55. What is the primary task of an ethical listener?
    A) Interpret the meaning of the message.
    B) Listen for the main points.
    C) Determine how the speech is organized.
    D) Reflect the goodwill of the speaker.

56. The Proper Meaning Superstition ignores the
    A) power of persuasion in speech.
    B) importance of establishing ethos.
    C) responsibility of a speaker to his or her audience.
    D) implied relational information of speech.

57. Which is a step of active listening?
    A) Hearing and concentrating
    B) Evaluating and responding
    C) Quoting and paraphrasing
    D) Receiving and attending

58. Which is one of the three elements of ethos?
    A) Response-ability
    B) Receiving
    C) Expertise
    D) Understanding

59. Your friend Celeste, who is about to have a baby, says what sounds like, "I'm going to birthing stool next weekend to learn the Lamaze technique." Which active listening stage are you engaged in when you try to decide if she meant to say "birthing school?"
    A) Receiving and attending
    B) Understanding
    C) Responding, paraphrasing, and clarifying
    D) Recalling and remembering

Speech Craft 1st edition Gunn Test Bank

60. Which determines how one responds to another?
    A) Response-ability
    B) An unspoken pact
    C) Context
    D) Practical wisdom

61. As a speaker, how can you prepare to adapt to any audience?
    A) Research the topic thoroughly.
    B) Practice speaking in front of a mirror.
    C) Remember that you should attempt to do no harm.
    D) Think about your life as a listener.

62. How can you be a more ethical speaker?
    A) Adhere to the rules of ethical speaking.
    B) Use appropriate visual aids.
    C) Respond to others.
    D) Understand moral principles.

63. Active listening is an acknowledgement of the unspoken _____between the speaker and listener.
    A) call
    B) utterance
    C) pact
    D) response-ability

64. What is the speaker expected to do within an implied speech pact?
    A) Speak in an engaging manner.
    B) Express sincerity or genuineness of emotion.
    C) Use popular culture references.
    D) Eliminate internal and external noise.

65. When you speak publicly, you ask your audience to
    A) call.
    B) respond.
    C) cooperate.
    D) commit.

Speech Craft 1st edition Gunn Test Bank

66. Which form of noise would be the hardest to manage?
    A) An audience member clapping loudly
    B) An audience member's cell phone ringing
    C) Your own hiccups
    D) Your beliefs about a speech topic

67. There are five steps in Steven McCornack's active listening.
    A) True
    B) False

68. When speaking in Western cultures, the audience expects that you will be prepared.
    A) True
    B) False

69. In a conversational setting, you are much more likely to remember the word-based content of a message rather than relational information.
    A) True
    B) False

70. Internal noise is the easiest type of noise to anticipate and control.
    A) True
    B) False

71. Attending is an active response to the call of another.
    A) True
    B) False

72. Listening and hearing are the same thing.
    A) True
    B) False

73. Listening comes before speaking.
    A) True
    B) False

Speech Craft 1st edition Gunn Test Bank

74. We tend to listen and speak at the same time.
    A) True
    B) False

75. The word "noise" is derived from the word "noxious."
    A) True
    B) False

76. There are specific guidelines to follow in order to cultivate goodwill.
    A) True
    B) False

77. There are always two messages when communicating.
    A) True
    B) False

Speech Craft 1st edition Gunn Test Bank

Answer Key

1. A
2. D
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. D
7. C
8. A
9. D
10. C
11. D
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. C
16. B
17. C
18. A
19. D
20. C
21. A
22. A
23. A
24. A
25. A
26. D
27. B
28. B
29. B
30. D
31. B
32. C
33. A
34. B
35. C
36. D
37. B
38. D
39. B
40. A
41. C
42. A
43. B
44. A

Speech Craft 1st edition Gunn Test Bank

45. B
46. C
47. A
48. C
49. C
50. D
51. B
52. B
53. D
54. B
55. A
56. D
57. D
58. C
59. B
60. C
61. D
62. D
63. C
64. B
65. B
66. D
67. B
68. A
69. B
70. B
71. B
72. B
73. A
74. A
75. B
76. B
77. A

Speech Craft 1st edition Gunn Test Bank