Public Speaking 5th edition Coopman Test Bank

SKU: 9780357656754-TEST-BANK

Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: The Evolving Art of Public Speaking

1. Good analytical thinking about the credibility of available information will help you give excellent speeches.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Introduction
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO11.2.1 - Define credible as it applies to sources of information.

2. Audiences don't respond favorably to speakers who take a personal, conversational approach in their presentations.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Craft of Public Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.5 - Define participants in the context of a communication model.

3. Setting a friendly and respectful tone for your conversation encourages your audience to respond.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Craft of Public Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.5 - Define participants in the context of a communication model.

4. Effective public speaking is limited to delivery techniques.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Foundations of Public Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.4 - Describe a model for communication.

5. The Greek philosopher Aristotle described the proof referred to as "mythos" as the way speakers use stories to elicit support for their arguments.
   a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Foundations of Public Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.1.1 - Explain the earliest origins of human communication.

6. The following are transferable life skills learned in a public speaking course EXCEPT:
   a. Critically analyzing a topic or idea
   b. Organizing ideas and information effectively
   c. Building your credibility
   d. Increasing your narrative thinking

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Storytelling
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.5.1 - Explain why public speaking is considered to be a life skill.

7. Which of the following is the least interactive sphere of communication?
   a. Mediated personal communication
   b. Mass media
   c. Expressive technology
   d. Face to face

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Storytelling
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.5 - Define participants in the context of a communication model.

8. Face-to-face speaking in the classroom requires the following EXCEPT:
   a. Researching a topic
   b. Organizing the content
   c. Knowing how to come up with good ideas
   d. Delivering a less effective message

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Distance Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.5 - Define participants in the context of a communication model.

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Chapter 01: The Evolving Art of Public Speaking

9. Information literacy involves:
   a. The ability to access, select, and use information
   b. The ability to select and evaluate information
   c. The ability to access, select, evaluate, and use information effectively and responsibly
   d. The ability to select, evaluate, and use information

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Distance Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO11.2.1 - Define credible as it applies to sources of information.

10. All the following are proofs or appeals used in public speaking identified by Aristotle EXCEPT:
   a. Ethos
   b. Pathos
   c. Mythos
   d. Logos

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Foundations of Public Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.1.1 - Explain the earliest origins of human communication.

11. According to Roman philosophers and scholars, all of the following form the broad foundation for learning about public speaking EXCEPT:
   a. Memory
   b. Delivery
   c. Invention
   d. Relevance

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Five Arts of Public Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.1.1 - Explain the earliest origins of human communication.

12. A communication skill that can benefit you in countless academic, professional, and social situations is:
   a. Combining the appeal of storytelling with well-supported arguments
   b. Organizing information in a nonlogical way
   c. Being disconnected from the audience
   d. Conveying an unclear message through your speech

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ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Storytelling
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.5.1 - Explain why public speaking is considered to be a life skill.

13. We use narrative thinking when we listen to and tell stories. Which of the following is accomplished through narrative thinking?
    a. We connect our sense of self with the world.
    b. We envision what could be.
    c. We structure events in a logical order.
    d. All these choices are correct.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Storytelling
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.4 - Describe a model for communication.

14. Which of the following is one of the "five arts of public speaking"?
    a. Research
    b. Mindfulness
    c. Memory
    d. Storytelling

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Foundations of Public Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.1.1 - Explain the earliest origins of human communication.

15. Distance speaking involves:
    a. A human source sending a message to a human audience
    b. Transmitting a presentation to various locations online
    c. Knowing how to come up with good ideas
    d. All these choices are correct.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Speaking Effectively in "Public"
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.4 - Describe a model for communication.

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Chapter 01: The Evolving Art of Public Speaking

16. Which of the following is NOT one of the eight elements of audience-centered public speaking?
    a. Storytelling
    b. Speaker
    c. Channel
    d. Environment

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Craft of Public Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.5 - Define participants in the context of a communication model.

17. External noise includes all the following EXCEPT:
    a. People talking or moving around
    b. Traffic sounds
    c. A phone going off
    d. Proper lighting

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Elements of Audience-Centered Public Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.5 - Define participants in the context of a communication model.

18. Internal noise includes:
    a. Traffic sounds that prevent listeners from hearing
    b. Difficulty seeing the speaker
    c. Being hungry or feeling tired
    d. Cluttered digital slides

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Elements of Audience-Centered Public Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.5 - Define participants in the context of a communication model.

19. Receiving feedback from listeners that tells you how well you are succeeding as a speaker includes:
    a. Nods and smiles
    b. Asking questions
    c. Listening with interest
    d. All these choices are correct.

ANSWER: d

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Chapter 01: The Evolving Art of Public Speaking

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Elements of Audience-Centered Public Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.5 - Define participants in the context of a communication model.

20. All of the following will make an interview successful EXCEPT:
    a. Asking questions that give your specific information
    b. Taking a deep breath before speaking
    c. Speaking with a low voice
    d. Smiling during the interview

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Interview
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.5 - Define participants in the context of a communication model.

21. The four spheres of communication that emerged in the modern era are:
    a. The mass media, expressive technology, mediated interpersonal communication, and face-to-face interaction
    b. The mass media, expressive technology, mediated interpersonal communication, and a good environment
    c. Expressive technology, mediated interpersonal communication, and a good environment
    d. The mass media, expressive technology, and mediated interpersonal communication

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Interview
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.4 - Describe a model for communication.

22. Good presentational skills will give you the confidence to speak up at:
    a. Graduations
    b. Receptions
    c. Parties
    d. All these choices are correct.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: In the Workplace
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.5.1 - Explain why public speaking is considered to be a life skill.

23. _____ skills are ranked at the top of the list of desirable workplace skills by employers and managers.

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a. Presentation
b. Interpersonal
c. Communication
d. Technical

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Interview
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.5.1 - Explain why public speaking is considered to be a life skill.

24. Which of the five "arts of public speaking" refers to the way in which a speaker organizes their ideas?
a. Invention
b. Arrangement
c. Style
d. Memory

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Foundations of Public Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.1.1 - Explain the earliest origins of human communication.

25. The term "ethos" refers to:
a. Greek mythology
b. Right and wrong
c. The speaker's good character and credibility
d. A person's ethnic background

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Foundations of Public Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO11.2.1 - Define credible as it applies to sources of information.

26. Public speaking in the time of the Greeks was called:
a. Ethos
b. Rhetoric
c. Mythos
d. Pathos

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Foundations of Public Speaking

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QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.1.1 - Explain the earliest origins of human communication.

27. In a pervasive communication environment information can be accessed and shared:
    a. in multiple forms from multiple locations
    b. in one form from multiple locations
    c. in one form from one location
    d. in multiple forms from one location

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Contemporary Communication Models
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.4 - Describe a model for communication.

28. Contributing to a more informed society and feeling a greater sense of belonging is achieved by using your _____ skills.
    a. Presentation
    b. Speaking
    c. Interpersonal
    d. Technical

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: In Communities
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.5.1 - Explain why public speaking is considered to be a life skill.

29. The most important professional skill set for college graduates is:
    a. Technical knowledge
    b. Computer skills
    c. Communication ability
    d. Creative skills

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Your First Speech
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.5.1 - Explain why public speaking is considered to be a life skill.

30. Which of the following is the most important element in the public speaking model?
    a. The message

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b. The speaker
c. The audience
d. The channel

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Elements of Audience-Centered Public Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.4 - Describe a model for communication.

31. The factors that influence how the audience receives the message are:
a. Gestures of the speaker
b. Speaker's voice
c. Speaker's moves
d. All these choices are correct.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Message
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.4 - Describe a model for communication.

32. The physical setting for a speech can be:
a. An auditorium
b. A classroom
c. A conference room
d. All these choices are correct.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Context
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.5 - Define participants in the context of a communication model.

33. Mindfulness applies to all the following EXCEPT:
a. Planning and preparing your speech
b. Digital integration in every speaking situation
c. Delivering your speech
d. Media presentation

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Presenting Ideas and Information Mindfully
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

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HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.4 - Describe a model for communication.

34. The following qualities will increase the speaker's credibility:
    a. Competency
    b. Trustworthiness
    c. Friendliness
    d. All choices are correct
ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Aristotle's Rhetoric
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO11.2.1 - Define credible as it applies to sources of information.

35. As our _____ landscape continues to evolve, speakers and audiences constantly face new challenges.
    a. professional
    b. technical
    c. communication
    d. environmental
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Distance Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.2.6 - Describe how advances in technology have affected the way people speak in public.

36. Name five of the eight elements of audience-centered public speaking and write a one-line explanation of each.
ANSWER:
1. Audience—intended recipients of the speaker's message
2. Speaker—person who assumes the central role in a speech
3. Message—both verbal and nonverbal communication the speaker uses
4. Channel—mode or medium of communication the speaker uses
5. Noise—something that interferes with hearing or understanding the message
6. Feedback—responses from listeners picked up by the speaker
7. Context—circumstances or situations within which a speech occurs
8. Environment—all the external surroundings that influence a public speaking event

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Aristotle's Rhetoric
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.5 - Define participants in the context of a communication model.

37. List and give a brief explanation of the four principal spheres of communication.

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ANSWER: 1. Mass media is the least interactive sphere of communication.
2. Mediated interpersonal communication gives you the ability to connect instantly with others by voice, text, and image. Distance speaking and other forms of online interaction fall into this category.
3. Expressive technology. Digital technology provides endless ways for you to gather information and creatively express yourself, fulfilling a basic human need.
4. Face-to-face. This type of communication encompasses all forms of unmediated contact with other people, including in-person public speaking situations.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Contemporary Communication Models
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.4 - Describe a model for communication.

38. What is noise? Give examples of external and internal sources of noise.
ANSWER: Noise is any distraction that interferes with the audience's ability to receive and understand a speaker's message. Noise may be internal to the listener, such as daydreaming, being hungry, or feeling tired. External noise includes sounds or actions that prevent listeners from easily hearing what the speaker has to say. External noise includes other people talking or moving around, traffic sounds, or a phone going off. Poor lighting, difficulty seeing the speaker, and cluttered digital slides are other sources of unwanted external noise.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Elements of Audience-Centered Public Speaking
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.4 - Describe a model for communication.

39. Explain the concept of "audience-centered public speaking" and give an example.
ANSWER: Audience-centered public speaking involves adapting speeches to the specific situation and audience. For example, when attempting to get people more involved in recycling aluminum and other metals, stress the benefits to the environment and general economy when addressing high school students or a civic organization. Stress the ease of recycling and benefits to future generations when addressing a group of senior citizens.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Contemporary Communication Models
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.5 - Define participants in the context of a communication model.

40. Briefly explain the pervasive communication environment.
ANSWER: A pervasive communication environment is the ability to access and share information in multiple forms from multiple locations in ways that transcend conventional ways of thinking about time and space.

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: The Evolving Art of Public Speaking

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Contemporary Communication Models
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PBSP LO1.3.4 - Describe a model for communication.

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: The Evolving Art of Public Speaking

1. Good analytical thinking about the credibility of available information will help you give excellent speeches.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

2. Audiences don't respond favorably to speakers who take a personal, conversational approach in their presentations.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

3. Setting a friendly and respectful tone for your conversation encourages your audience to respond.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

4. Effective public speaking is limited to delivery techniques.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

5. The Greek philosopher Aristotle described the proof referred to as "mythos" as the way speakers use stories to elicit support for their arguments.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

6. The following are transferable life skills learned in a public speaking course EXCEPT:
   a. Critically analyzing a topic or idea
   b. Organizing ideas and information effectively
   c. Building your credibility
   d. Increasing your narrative thinking

ANSWER: d

7. Which of the following is the least interactive sphere of communication?
   a. Mediated personal communication
   b. Mass media
   c. Expressive technology
   d. Face to face

ANSWER: b

8. Face-to-face speaking in the classroom requires the following EXCEPT:
   a. Researching a topic
   b. Organizing the content
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   d. Delivering a less effective message

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ANSWER: d

9. Information literacy involves:
   a. The ability to access, select, and use information
   b. The ability to select and evaluate information
   c. The ability to access, select, evaluate, and use information effectively and responsibly
   d. The ability to select, evaluate, and use information

ANSWER: c

10. All the following are proofs or appeals used in public speaking identified by Aristotle EXCEPT:
   a. Ethos
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   c. Mythos
   d. Logos

ANSWER: c

11. According to Roman philosophers and scholars, all of the following form the broad foundation for learning about public speaking EXCEPT:
   a. Memory
   b. Delivery
   c. Invention
   d. Relevance

ANSWER: d

12. A communication skill that can benefit you in countless academic, professional, and social situations is:
   a. Combining the appeal of storytelling with well-supported arguments
   b. Organizing information in a nonlogical way
   c. Being disconnected from the audience
   d. Conveying an unclear message through your speech

ANSWER: a

13. We use narrative thinking when we listen to and tell stories. Which of the following is accomplished through narrative thinking?
   a. We connect our sense of self with the world.
   b. We envision what could be.
   c. We structure events in a logical order.
   d. All these choices are correct.

ANSWER: d

14. Which of the following is one of the "five arts of public speaking"?
   a. Research
   b. Mindfulness
   c. Memory
   d. Storytelling

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ANSWER: c

15. Distance speaking involves:
    a. A human source sending a message to a human audience
    b. Transmitting a presentation to various locations online
    c. Knowing how to come up with good ideas
    d. All these choices are correct.

ANSWER: d

16. Which of the following is NOT one of the eight elements of audience-centered public speaking?
    a. Storytelling
    b. Speaker
    c. Channel
    d. Environment

ANSWER: a

17. External noise includes all the following EXCEPT:
    a. People talking or moving around
    b. Traffic sounds
    c. A phone going off
    d. Proper lighting

ANSWER: d

18. Internal noise includes:
    a. Traffic sounds that prevent listeners from hearing
    b. Difficulty seeing the speaker
    c. Being hungry or feeling tired
    d. Cluttered digital slides

ANSWER: c

19. Receiving feedback from listeners that tells you how well you are succeeding as a speaker includes:
    a. Nods and smiles
    b. Asking questions
    c. Listening with interest
    d. All these choices are correct.

ANSWER: d

20. All of the following will make an interview successful EXCEPT:
    a. Asking questions that give your specific information
    b. Taking a deep breath before speaking
    c. Speaking with a low voice
    d. Smiling during the interview

ANSWER: c

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Chapter 01: The Evolving Art of Public Speaking

21. The four spheres of communication that emerged in the modern era are:
    a. The mass media, expressive technology, mediated interpersonal communication, and face-to-face interaction
    b. The mass media, expressive technology, mediated interpersonal communication, and a good environment
    c. Expressive technology, mediated interpersonal communication, and a good environment
    d. The mass media, expressive technology, and mediated interpersonal communication

ANSWER: a

22. Good presentational skills will give you the confidence to speak up at:
    a. Graduations
    b. Receptions
    c. Parties
    d. All these choices are correct.

ANSWER: d

23. _____ skills are ranked at the top of the list of desirable workplace skills by employers and managers.
    a. Presentation
    b. Interpersonal
    c. Communication
    d. Technical

ANSWER: c

24. Which of the five "arts of public speaking" refers to the way in which a speaker organizes their ideas?
    a. Invention
    b. Arrangement
    c. Style
    d. Memory

ANSWER: b

25. The term "ethos" refers to:
    a. Greek mythology
    b. Right and wrong
    c. The speaker's good character and credibility
    d. A person's ethnic background

ANSWER: c

26. Public speaking in the time of the Greeks was called:
    a. Ethos
    b. Rhetoric
    c. Mythos
    d. Pathos

ANSWER: b

27. In a pervasive communication environment information can be accessed and shared:
    a. in multiple forms from multiple locations

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b. in one form from multiple locations
c. in one form from one location
d. in multiple forms from one location

ANSWER: a

28. Contributing to a more informed society and feeling a greater sense of belonging is achieved by using your _____ skills.
a. Presentation
b. Speaking
c. Interpersonal
d. Technical

ANSWER: b

29. The most important professional skill set for college graduates is:
a. Technical knowledge
b. Computer skills
c. Communication ability
d. Creative skills

ANSWER: c

30. Which of the following is the most important element in the public speaking model?
a. The message
b. The speaker
c. The audience
d. The channel

ANSWER: c

31. The factors that influence how the audience receives the message are:
a. Gestures of the speaker
b. Speaker's voice
c. Speaker's moves
d. All these choices are correct.

ANSWER: d

32. The physical setting for a speech can be:
a. An auditorium
b. A classroom
c. A conference room
d. All these choices are correct.

ANSWER: d

33. Mindfulness applies to all the following EXCEPT:
a. Planning and preparing your speech
b. Digital integration in every speaking situation

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c. Delivering your speech
d. Media presentation

ANSWER: b

34. The following qualities will increase the speaker's credibility:
a. Competency
b. Trustworthiness
c. Friendliness
d. All choices are correct

ANSWER: d

35. As our _____ landscape continues to evolve, speakers and audiences constantly face new challenges.
a. professional
b. technical
c. communication
d. environmental

ANSWER: c

36. Name five of the eight elements of audience-centered public speaking and write a one-line explanation of each.

ANSWER: 1. Audience—intended recipients of the speaker's message
2. Speaker—person who assumes the central role in a speech
3. Message—both verbal and nonverbal communication the speaker uses
4. Channel—mode or medium of communication the speaker uses
5. Noise—something that interferes with hearing or understanding the message
6. Feedback—responses from listeners picked up by the speaker
7. Context—circumstances or situations within which a speech occurs
8. Environment—all the external surroundings that influence a public speaking event

37. List and give a brief explanation of the four principal spheres of communication.

ANSWER: 1. Mass media is the least interactive sphere of communication.
2. Mediated interpersonal communication gives you the ability to connect instantly with others by voice, text, and image. Distance speaking and other forms of online interaction fall into this category.
3. Expressive technology. Digital technology provides endless ways for you to gather information and creatively express yourself, fulfilling a basic human need.
4. Face-to-face. This type of communication encompasses all forms of unmediated contact with other people, including in-person public speaking situations.

38. What is noise? Give examples of external and internal sources of noise.

ANSWER: Noise is any distraction that interferes with the audience's ability to receive and understand a speaker's message. Noise may be internal to the listener, such as daydreaming, being hungry, or feeling tired. External noise includes sounds or actions that prevent listeners from easily hearing what the speaker has to say. External noise includes other people talking or moving around, traffic sounds, or a phone going off. Poor lighting, difficulty seeing the speaker, and cluttered digital slides are other sources of unwanted external noise.

39. Explain the concept of "audience-centered public speaking" and give an example.

ANSWER: Audience-centered public speaking involves adapting speeches to the specific situation and audience. For example, when attempting to get people more involved in recycling aluminum and other metals, stress the

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benefits to the environment and general economy when addressing high school students or a civic organization. Stress the ease of recycling and benefits to future generations when addressing a group of senior citizens.

40. Briefly explain the pervasive communication environment.

ANSWER: A pervasive communication environment is the ability to access and share information in multiple forms from multiple locations in ways that transcend conventional ways of thinking about time and space.

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