Chapter 13: Delivery and Visual Resources

True/False Questions

15. The mode of delivery that allows ample eye contact, movement, and gesture but discourages the speaker from responding to feedback is the **memorized mode**.

16. A memorized mode of speaking is considered easier than extemporaneous speaking because you can read a copy of your speech.

17. Speakers with poor delivery are fidgety, nervous, monotonous, and they maintain little eye contact and little animation or facial expression.

18. Besides making a speech sound more pleasing, changes in *pitch* can help an audience remember information.

19. Changing your pitch very frequently in a singsong manner is an effective use of one’s voice.

20. A *normal rate* of speaking for Americans is just over 200 words per minute.

21. A *vocalized pause* is a positive feature of delivery because Americans dislike breaks and silence.

22. *Volume* in delivery is defined as the quantity or number of words in your speech.

23. *Enunciation* is the pronunciation and articulation of words in your speech.

24. Saying “goin,” “comin,” and “leavin” is an example of an *articulation* problem.

25. A person who is highly fluent is someone who uses a large vocabulary without mispronunciations.

26. Audiences perceive a speaker’s fluency as a sign of effectiveness.

27. An early research study found that the audiences retained more information when there were large variations in rate, pitch, and voice quality.

28. Using vocal variety can help you sound convincing and passionate during your presentation.

29. A *gesture* in delivery is something that is said insincerely; for example, “It was only a gesture, not the real thing.”

30. Linking your feelings to your behavior will help you gesture more naturally.

31. *Eye contact* is a term in delivery that refers to sustained and meaningful looking at the eyes and faces of audience members.

32. American audiences tend to appreciate eye contact, and eye contact tends to improve source credibility.

33. Audience retention is approximately the same whether we tell, show, or show and tell our message.

34. Visual resources do not require documentation.

35. One disadvantage of a handout is that audiences can be trying to read it while the speaker is talking.

36. A problem with visual aids is that they have to be large enough for everyone in the audience to see them.

37. A *vocalized pause* is just another name for silence.

38. The term *delivery* means the presentation of the speech by using your voice and body.

39. The best speakers are identified by their voices and by the physical aspects of their delivery, but poor speakers are identified by the content of their speeches.

40. Experiencing fear when presenting is rare.
Multiple Choice Questions

41. Two researchers who compared *extemporaneous* and *memorized* modes of delivery concluded that the mode is not what makes the speaker effective; instead, it is the
   a. ability of the speaker that is more important.
   b. type of audience that is more important.
   c. occasion of the speech that is more important.
   d. number of practice sessions that is more important.

42. Which of the following statements about delivery is *false*?
   a. Research indicates that effective delivery contributes to the credibility of the speaker.
   b. Poor speakers use little eye contact, show little animation, and display little facial expression.
   c. Good delivery decreases the audience’s capacity for handling complex information.
   d. Research indicates that vocal and bodily aspects of delivery allow for the presentation of more difficult content.

43. Which of the following does *pitch* *not* do?
   a. changes the meaning of a word or expression
   b. affects what audiences perceive as good voices
   c. alters the way an audience will respond to words
   d. breaks the fluency of a speech

44. The normal *rate* of speaking for Americans is between
   a. 60 and 100 words per minute.
   b. 125 and 190 words per minute.
   c. 150 and 200 words per minute.
   d. 175 and 225 words per minute.

45. A *vocalized pause* is
   a. always seen as a negative characteristic of delivery.
   b. mostly seen as a positive avoidance of silence.
   c. usually present when the speaker is highly fluent.
   d. always present in extemporaneous speeches.

46. *Enunciation* is a delivery term that means
   a. pitch and pronunciation.
   b. pronunciation and articulation.
   c. articulation and pitch.
   d. pitch and pauses.

47. Dropping the “g” on words like “goin,” “comin,” and “leavin” is an example of what vocal aspect of delivery?
   a. pronunciation
   b. articulation
   c. pitch
   d. vocalization

48. The term *fluency* is a delivery term that means
   a. smoothness of delivery, a flowing of words, and the absence of vocalized pauses.
   b. the use of a large vocabulary without errors in pronunciation.
   c. delivery without articulation errors.
   d. the use of projection so that all of the audience can hear the message.

49. Which of the following is *not* an aspect of the delivery concept *vocal variety*?
   a. voice quality
   b. intonation patterns
   c. pitch inflections
   d. correct articulation

50. Which of the following is *not* one of the four bodily aspects of speech delivery?
   a. gestures
   b. eye contact
   c. movement
   d. vocal variety

51. Which statement about *eye contact* is *incorrect*?
   a. Eye contact refers to meaningful attention to the eyes and faces of the audience members.
   b. Good eye contact can improve the speaker’s perceived source credibility.
   c. The value of eye contact with audiences and individuals is culturally determined.
   d. There is no such thing as too much eye contact.
52. Which of the following affects retention most positively?
   a. showing and telling an audience the message
   b. telling an audience the message
   c. showing an audience the message through visual aids
   d. having the audience visualize the message

53. The mode of delivery that is used most often in the public speaking classroom is the
   a. memorized speech.
   b. impromptu speech.
   c. extemporaneous speech.
   d. manuscript speech.

54. When you answer a question in class, you are using which mode of delivery?
   a. manuscript speech
   b. impromptu speech
   c. extemporaneous speech
   d. memorized speech

55. A mode that requires practice; allows ample eye contact, movement, and gestures; and discourages responding to audience feedback is the
   a. memorized mode.
   b. impromptu mode.
   c. extemporaneous mode.
   d. manuscript mode.

56. When reducing communication apprehension, this approach trains you to associate public speaking with positive thoughts.
   a. visualization
   b. relaxation
   c. skills
   d. self-managed

57. Which approach to reducing anxiety would be best implemented through taking a public speaking course?
   a. visualization approach
   b. negative thinking approach
   c. skills approach
   d. positive thinking approach

58. Which approach to reducing anxiety would be best implemented through intrapersonal communication?
   a. visualization approach
   b. mediation approach
   c. skills approach
   d. positive thinking approach

59. Good movement is
   a. any movement.
   b. appropriate and purposeful.
   c. movement during the main points only.
   d. pacing like a “caged lion.”

60. Which of the following regarding using people and other living things as a visual resource is not true?
   a. They can gain and maintain attention.
   b. They may detract from the presentation.
   c. They are easy to control.
   d. They can provide good examples for the presentation.

61. Opaque and overhead projectors
   a. shrink objects on the screen.
   b. work best with dim light, which increases eye contact with the audience.
   c. cannot show text or images for all to see.
   d. require a backup plan in case of equipment failure.

62. When using gestures in a presentation, you should
   a. keep your hands in your pockets so the audience doesn’t see them shaking.
   b. make your gestures big and broad.
   c. gesture with the hand holding your notes.
   d. avoid practicing with them so that they are spontaneous.