Interactions: Speaking and Listening — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **What is meant by active listening?**

- **A** The people who will hear a talk and shape how it is given
- **B** Giving full attention and responding thoughtfully to a speaker
- **C** The reason for speaking, such as to inform or persuade
- **D** The level of formality suited to a situation and listeners

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2 Which definition best fits audience?

- A The reason for speaking, such as to inform or persuade
- B The people who will hear a talk and shape how it is given
- C The level of formality suited to a situation and listeners
- D A question that checks meaning before replying

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3 What does purpose mean?

- A The level of formality suited to a situation and listeners
- B A question that checks meaning before replying
- C The reason for speaking, such as to inform or persuade
- D Facts or examples that support a point in discussion

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4 **Choose the best meaning of register:**

- A A question that checks meaning before replying
- B Facts or examples that support a point in discussion
- C A brief restatement of main points already covered
- D The level of formality suited to a situation and listeners

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5 **What is meant by clarifying question?**

- A A question that checks meaning before replying
- B Facts or examples that support a point in discussion
- C A brief restatement of main points already covered
- D How pitch and pace show attitude in speech

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6

Which definition best fits evidence?

A A brief restatement of main points already covered

B Facts or examples that support a point in discussion

C How pitch and pace show attitude in speech

D Waiting for a fair chance to speak in discussion

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7

What does summary mean?

A How pitch and pace show attitude in speech

B Waiting for a fair chance to speak in discussion

C A brief restatement of main points already covered

D A helpful response naming what worked and what to improve

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8

Choose the best meaning of tone of voice:

A Waiting for a fair chance to speak in discussion

B A helpful response naming what worked and what to improve

C Giving full attention and responding thoughtfully to a speaker

D How pitch and pace show attitude in speech

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9

What is meant by turn taking?

A Waiting for a fair chance to speak in discussion

B A helpful response naming what worked and what to improve

C Giving full attention and responding thoughtfully to a speaker

D The people who will hear a talk and shape how it is given

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10 **Which definition best fits feedback?**

- **A** Giving full attention and responding thoughtfully to a speaker
- **B** A helpful response naming what worked and what to improve
- **C** The people who will hear a talk and shape how it is given
- **D** The reason for speaking, such as to inform or persuade

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11 **In a discussion, which reply best builds on another speaker idea?**

- **A** A repeat of the same point in louder words
- **B** A sudden change of subject
- **C** A related point that develops what was just said
- **D** A disagreement with no reason

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12 **What is the main purpose of a clarifying question?**

- A To prove the speaker is wrong
- B To end the discussion quickly
- C To ask about an unrelated topic
- D To make sure meaning is understood before replying

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13 **Which choice best shows active listening in a group?**

- A Restating the point briefly, then adding your own view
- B Waiting silently without ever responding
- C Interrupting to share your story first
- D Looking away while planning your reply

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14 **Which language is most appropriate with a principal in a formal meeting?**

A Slang used only with close friends

B Polite, complete sentences with respectful wording

C Shouted short phrases

D Whispered unfinished sentences

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15 **A student prepares a short talk about school recycling. Which step is most useful?**

A Memorizing unrelated facts

B Writing the talk only during the talk

C Planning main points and one example for each point

D Copying a talk on another topic

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16 **In a discussion about a class novel, which contribution moves it forward?**

- A A general statement with no example
- B A joke about another class
- C A claim that no one can check
- D A specific point supported by an example from the novel

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17 **What should a speaker do when listeners look confused?**

- A Pause, clarify the point, and check understanding
- B Speak faster and move on
- C Repeat the same words louder
- D Change to an unrelated story

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18 **Which opening best suits a talk to classmates about a school project?**

- A A long story about an unrelated holiday
- B A clear statement of the project and why it matters
- C A list of every mark earned this term
- D A joke only the speaker understands

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19 **During a debate, what is the strongest way to challenge a claim?**

- A Raise your voice until others stop
- B Repeat the claim as a question
- C Offer evidence and explain what it shows
- D Change the topic to a new claim

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20 **What makes a group discussion fair?**

- A One person speaks for the whole time
- B Only the loudest ideas are counted
- C Disagreement is banned completely
- D Each person gets time and ideas are heard with respect

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21 **A speaker reads every word from notes without looking up. What is the main weakness?**

- A Listeners lose connection and the talk feels flat
- B The talk is too short
- C The notes are too neat
- D The topic is too clear

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22 **Which question best invites a quiet classmate into discussion?**

A Why are you so quiet today?

B What do you think about this point, and why?

C Do you agree with everyone else?

D Can you repeat what I just said?

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23 **When giving feedback on a talk, what is most helpful?**

A Only praise with no suggestion

B Only criticism with no strength

C One strength and one clear suggestion for improvement

D A comment about the speaker appearance

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24 **What does eye contact mainly help a speaker do?**

A Read notes faster

B Speak in a lower voice

C Finish sooner than planned

D Connect with listeners and hold their attention

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25 **In a formal talk, why plan the order of points?**

A So ideas build clearly toward the main point

B So the talk sounds improvised

C So listeners cannot ask questions

D So notes are not needed

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. A

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