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 **Which definition best fits audience analysis?**



A. A subtle difference in meaning or position

B. Studying listeners needs before speaking

C. A person affected by a decision

D General agreement reached by a group

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2 Which fallacy appeals to popularity?



A Straw man

B Ad hominem

C Bandwagon: claiming something is true because many believe it

D False dilemma

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3 **What is a false dilemma?**

A Using two examples

B Asking two questions

C Giving two reasons

D Presenting only two options when more exist

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4 **What is the best response to a fallacy in debate?**

A Name the flaw calmly and return to evidence

B Use a bigger fallacy

C Shout over the speaker

D Leave the debate

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5

Why use concession in a persuasive talk?

A It weakens every argument

B It builds trust by showing you considered objections

C It ends persuasion

D It pleases opponents only

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6

What is a stakeholder in a school policy debate?

A Only the principal

B Only the speaker

C Anyone affected by the policy, such as students

D Only outside experts

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7 **In mediation, what is the mediator role?**

A To decide the winner

B To argue one side

C To ban disagreement

D To guide discussion neutrally toward agreement

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8 **What makes a rhetorical question effective?**

A It prompts listeners to think, not just answer

B It confuses listeners

C It replaces evidence

D It ends discussion

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9

How can a speaker signal a shift in argument?

- A By speaking faster
- B With a clear transition and a signposted point
- C By repeating the opening
- D By changing volume only

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10

What is nuance in a position?

- A A vague statement
- B A contradiction
- C A careful distinction that avoids oversimplification
- D A slogan

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. C

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