NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR ENGLISH 2201 · UNIT A · 25 QUESTIONS

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 term matches this description: listening closely to understand a speaker?**



A active listening

B restating a point in your own words

C shaping a talk for its listeners

D feeling carried by a voice

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2 **What is the main meaning of paraphrase?**



A audience awareness

B restating a point in your own words

C tone

D rhetoric

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3 **Which term matches this description: shaping a talk for its listeners?**

- A feeling carried by a voice
- B the art of persuasive speaking
- C audience awareness
- D an answer to an opposing argument

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4 **What is the main meaning of tone?**

- A rhetoric
- B rebuttal
- C concession
- D feeling carried by a voice

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5 **Which term matches this description: the art of persuasive speaking?**



A rhetoric

B an answer to an opposing argument

C admitting a point made by the other side

D facts used to support a claim

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6 **What is the main meaning of rebuttal?**

A concession

B an answer to an opposing argument

C evidence

D anecdote

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7 **Which term matches this description: admitting a point made by the other side?**

A facts used to support a claim

B a short personal story used as an example

C concession

D a one sided view of a topic

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8 **What is the main meaning of evidence?**



A anecdote

B bias

C feedback

D facts used to support a claim

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9 **Which term matches this description: a short personal story used as an example?**



A anecdote

B a one sided view of a topic

C a response to a speaker

D meaning shown by face and gesture

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10 **What is the main meaning of bias?**

A feedback

B a one sided view of a topic

C nonverbal cues

D presentation structure

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11 **Which term matches this description: a response to a speaker?**



A meaning shown by face and gesture

B the order of ideas in a talk

C feedback

D the main claim stated aloud

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12 **What is the main meaning of nonverbal cues?**

- A presentation structure
- B spoken thesis
- C debate
- D meaning shown by face and gesture

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13 **Which term matches this description: the order of ideas in a talk?**

- A presentation structure
- B the main claim stated aloud
- C a structured argument for a position
- D a group talk before listeners

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14 **What is the main meaning of spoken thesis?**

A debate

B the main claim stated aloud

C panel discussion

D interview

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15 **Which action best shows active listening during a class talk?**

A Restating the speaker main point in your own words

B Interrupting to share your own story

C Looking at your phone during the talk

D Repeating every word the speaker says

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16 **A speaker wants the audience to trust her claim. What should she do?**

- A Speak faster so no one can object
- B Give clear evidence that supports the claim
- C Hide the source of her facts
- D Repeat the claim louder each time

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17 **During a debate, what is the best use of a rebuttal?**

- A Ignore what the other side said
- B Change the topic completely
- C Answer the opposing argument with reasons
- D Ask the audience to vote at once

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18 **A student gives a talk that jumps between topics. What is missing?**

- A. A louder voice
- B. More slides
- C. A longer introduction
- D. Coherence in the order of ideas

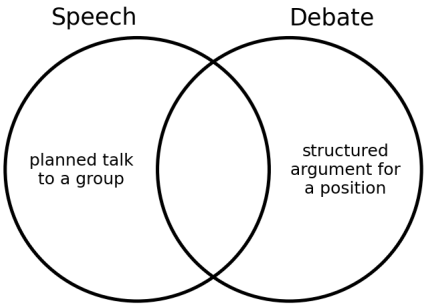
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19 **Which is the best example of a nonverbal cue?**

- A. Nodding to show agreement
- B. Reading a long list aloud
- C. Writing notes after class
- D. Asking a question at the end

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20 **In the diagram, which idea belongs in the overlapping middle region shared by both forms?**



A planned talk to a group

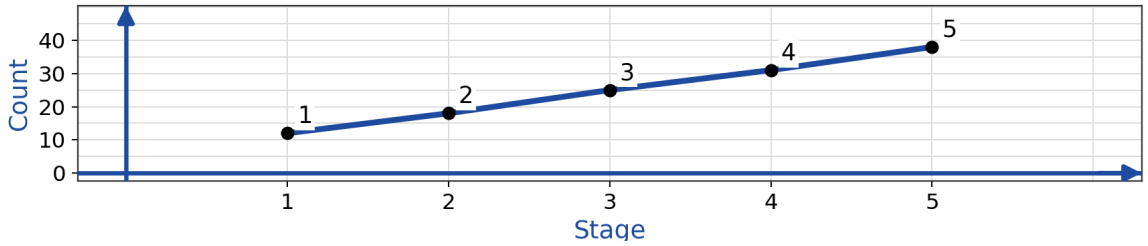
B structured argument for a position

C spoken for listeners

D listed steps in the order to follow

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21 **The diagram shows listeners to a student talk over five weeks. What does the diagram show?**



A the number of listeners fell steadily over the five weeks

B the number of listeners rose steadily over the five weeks

C the number of listeners stayed the same every week

D the number of listeners rose then fell to zero

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22 **A display holds 24 printed handouts and a second display holds 18 printed handouts. The total number of printed handouts is**

ANSWER _____

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23 **A collection has 46 audience seats. After 14 audience seats are removed, the number of audience seats left is**

ANSWER _____

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24 **60 cue cards are shared equally among 5 groups. Each group receives**

ANSWER _____

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25 **A project uses 6 groups with 9 discussion groups in each group. The total number of discussion groups is**

ANSWER _____

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
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. A
16. B
17. C
18. D
19. A
20. C
21. B
22. 42
23. 32
24. 12
25. 54

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