NOVA SCOTIA ADVANCED ENGLISH 11 · 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 **What is meant by rhetorical appeal?**

- **A** A method of persuasion that uses logic, feeling, or credibility to convince listeners
- **B** A way to shorten a speech by cutting out the evidence and keeping only the conclusion and the closing line
- **C** A type of microphone
- **D** A rule for seating an audience

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2 **A speaker cites a respected study to support a claim. Which appeal is mainly used?**

- A Humour only
- B Credibility
- C Volume only
- D Speed only

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3 **What is meant by seminar discussion?**

- A A solo performance
- B A lecture delivered to a large audience in the hall with no questions or discussion from the listeners at all
- C A structured group discussion where participants explore ideas with evidence and questions
- D A written test

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4 **In a seminar, a student links a new point to a classmate's point with a quotation. What is this doing?**

- A Ending the seminar, closing the discussion before anyone else can speak
- B Ending the seminar
- C Changing the subject
- D Repeating the same words

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5 **What is meant by abstract argument?**

- A An argument about general ideas rather than one concrete example alone
- B A speech read aloud from a script, with no examples and no reference to real life at all
- C A story with no ending
- D A list of dates

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6 **A student argues that fairness should guide all school rules, not just one case. What kind of argument is this?**

- A A recipe
- B An abstract argument
- C A personal anecdote only
- D A timetable

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7 **What is meant by counterargument?**

- A A louder repeat of a claim, said with more force but with no new reasons added
- B A question with no answer
- C An opposing view that a speaker states fairly and then answers
- D A speech with no opposing view

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8 **A debater states the other side's case clearly, then shows why it fails. What has the debater used?**

- A A summary only
- B A greeting
- C A joke
- D A counterargument

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9 **What is meant by logical fallacy?**

- A An error in reasoning that makes an argument weak even if it sounds convincing
- B A strong piece of evidence, such as a study or an expert view, that proves a claim beyond any doubt
- C A pause in a speech
- D A type of applause

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10 **A speaker claims a plan must be bad because one person dislikes it. What error is this?**

- A Sound reasoning
- B A logical fallacy
- C A fact
- D A quotation

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11 **What is meant by tone in speech?**

- A The room size
- B The length of a speech, measured in minutes from the first word to the last
- C The attitude a speaker conveys through word choice, pitch, and pace
- D The number of listeners

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12 **A speaker slows down and speaks softly when describing a loss. What is the speaker using?**

- A A timer
- B A visual aid
- C A handout
- D Tone

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13 **What is meant by audience analysis?**

- A Thinking about what listeners already know, value, and need before speaking
- B Reading notes without looking up, so the audience hears the words but never sees the speaker
- C Counting chairs in a room
- D Choosing a speech title at random

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14 **Before a talk to younger students, a speaker replaces technical terms with plain examples. What did the speaker do?**

- A Timekeeping
- B Audience analysis
- C Memorisation
- D Improvisation only

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15 **What is meant by evidence in debate?**

- A Applause from listeners, loud and long, which shows the speaker has won the debate
- B The order of speakers
- C Facts, examples, or expert views offered to support a claim
- D Opinions with no support

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16 **A debater gives survey results to back a claim about study habits. What is offered?**

- A A greeting
- B A pause
- C A costume
- D Evidence

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17 **What is meant by rebuttal?**

- A A reply that answers an opposing argument directly with reasons
- B An opening greeting that welcomes the audience and introduces the speaker by name
- C A closing thank you only
- D A repeat of the first speech

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18 **In round two, a speaker directly answers the claim made in round one. What is this?**

- A An introduction
- B A rebuttal
- C A summary
- D A question from the audience

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19 **What is meant by persuasive structure?**

- A A seating plan
- B Any order of random ideas, with no plan at all, as long as every idea gets mentioned somewhere
- C An order of ideas that moves listeners from a problem to a proposed solution
- D A list of speakers

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20 **A speech opens with a problem, gives causes, then proposes a plan. What structure is used?**

- **A** A timetable
- **B** A diary entry
- **C** A song
- **D** Persuasive structure

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21 **What is meant by critical listening?**

- **A** Listening that judges whether claims are supported, fair, and logical
- **B** Waiting to speak without listening, while planning the next point instead of hearing the speaker
- **C** Listening while doing other work
- **D** Hearing only the loudest voice

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22 **A listener notes that a claim has no evidence and asks for a source. What is this listener doing?**

- A Daydreaming
- B Critical listening
- C Ignoring the speaker
- D Interrupting

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23 **What is meant by thesis in a speech?**

- A The list of sources at the end, set out in full so readers can check every claim
- B The time limit for a speech
- C The central claim a speech sets out to prove
- D The first joke in a speech

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24 **A speaker states one clear claim at the start and returns to it throughout. What is stated?**

- A A footnote
- B A title
- C A timer
- D A thesis

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25 **What is meant by rhetorical question?**

- A A question asked for effect, not to get an answer
- B A question on a test, written down so the student can answer it for marks
- C A question the speaker cannot answer
- D A question asked by mistake

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ANSWER KEY

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

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