ONTARIO ENGLISH, GRADE 11, UNIVERSITY PREPARATION (ENG3U) · UNIT A

Oral Communication — Practice Test

Ontario English, Grade 11, University Preparation (ENG3U) • 25 questions

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 **Active listening in a discussion means**

- A waiting silently until it is your turn to speak
- B listening for the main ideas and noting points to respond to
- C writing down every word the speaker says
- D agreeing with the speaker at all times

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2 **A speaker who faces the audience and speaks clearly is showing**

- **A** a wish to finish as quickly as possible
- **B** that the topic is unimportant
- **C** that notes are not needed
- **D** confidence and respect for listeners

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3 **The best way to begin a short speech is to**

- **A** apologize for being nervous
- **B** ask the audience to guess the topic
- **C** state the main point in a clear opening sentence
- **D** read the title slide word for word

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4 **When a listener asks a clarifying question, the speaker should**

- **A** tell the listener to read the handout
- **B** answer the question directly and briefly
- **C** repeat the whole speech from the start
- **D** change the subject at once

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5 **Good eye contact during a presentation helps the speaker to**

- **A** connect with listeners and hold their attention
- **B** avoid looking at the notes at all
- **C** speak faster than usual
- **D** make the talk much longer

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6 **A discussion leader who invites quiet members to speak is**

- A slowing the discussion down on purpose
- B showing favour to certain students
- C avoiding difficult questions
- D making sure more voices are heard

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7 **Speaking too quickly in a presentation often causes**

- A the talk to feel more formal
- B the audience to ask fewer questions
- C listeners to miss key ideas
- D listeners to remember more detail

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8 **The main purpose of a debate opening statement is to**

- A summarize the judges decision in advance
- B present the side position and its main reasons
- C list every fact the team knows
- D ask the other team for help

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9 **A rebuttal in a debate should**

- A respond directly to a point made by the other side
- B repeat the opening statement word for word
- C introduce a completely new topic
- D praise the other team and concede

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10 **When giving feedback on a classmate speech, the most useful comment**

- A says only that the speech was good
- B focuses on the speaker clothing
- C repeats the speech back in full
- D names one strength and one specific thing to improve

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11 **A speaker who uses notes well will**

- A hide the notes behind the back
- B memorize the notes and never look up
- C glance at them briefly and speak mainly to the audience
- D read every word from the page

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12 **The tone of voice a speaker uses should match**

- A the number of slides used
- B the purpose and feeling of the message
- C the length of the speech only
- D the size of the room only

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13 **In a group discussion, building on another person idea means**

- A adding a reason or example that extends that idea
- B repeating the same idea in louder words
- C changing the topic to a new idea
- D disagreeing without giving a reason

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14 **A listener who takes brief notes during a talk is most likely**

A planning to copy the talk later

B showing that the talk is boring

C preparing to interrupt the speaker

D recording key points to recall later

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15 **Pausing briefly before an important point helps listeners to**

A leave the room quietly

B ask questions at once

C notice the point and think about it

D forget what came before it

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16 **The best volume for a classroom presentation is**

- A changing every few seconds
- B loud enough for the back row to hear comfortably
- C as quiet as possible to seem calm
- D loud enough to echo off the walls

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17 **A speaker who explains an unfamiliar word for the audience is**

- A helping listeners follow the argument
- B wasting time on unimportant detail
- C showing the audience is uninformed
- D avoiding the main topic

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18 **In a seminar discussion, a good question to ask is one that**

- A can be answered with yes or no only
- B has already been answered in full
- C is about the speaker personal life
- D invites others to explain their reasoning

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19 **When a speaker is interrupted by a question, a polite response is to**

- A start the speech over again
- B tell the questioner to wait until the end always
- C answer briefly and then return to the main point
- D ignore the question completely

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20 **Body language that supports a speech includes**

A pacing quickly back and forth

B standing upright and using natural gestures

C crossing the arms for the whole talk

D turning away from the audience

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21 **The main idea of a listening task is usually found by**

A noting what the speaker returns to and stresses

B counting how many words the speaker uses

C listening only to the first sentence

D writing down the speaker name only

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22 **A group that plans a presentation together should first**

A choose slides before choosing ideas

B assign the longest part to one person

C decide who will speak last only

D agree on the main message and divide the parts

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23 **An effective conclusion to a speech**

A apologizes for the length of the talk

B asks the audience to forget the talk

C restates the main point and leaves a clear final thought

D introduces three new arguments

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24 **When a speaker gives an example, its purpose is usually to**

- A replace the need for evidence
- B make an idea clear and concrete for listeners
- C fill time before the next slide
- D prove the speaker is an expert

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25 **A listener who summarizes a speaker point before replying shows**

- A that the point was understood before it is answered
- B that the listener disagrees with it
- C that the listener was not listening
- D that the reply will be long

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ANSWER KEY

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

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