

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. An informative presentation is primarily designed to inspire listeners to adopt a particular stance.
A) True
B) False

2. The definition technique of informative speaking breaks something down into its parts and explains how those parts add up to identify the topic.
A) True
B) False

3. During presentations, speakers can address processes from both the micro and the macro levels.
A) True
B) False

4. When speakers set out to develop informative speeches, they should start by selecting an organizational pattern.
A) True
B) False

5. In informative speech development, audience analysis informs a speaker's choice of technique.
A) True
B) False

6. A small audience in a cramped space would be best served with the aid of a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation.
A) True
B) False

7. When analyzing audiences, speakers should focus primarily on their listeners' cultural background and age to develop the most effective informative speeches.
A) True
B) False

8. Delivery from a script often occurs during press conferences when speakers must choose their words carefully.
- A) True
 - B) False
9. If the audience is unfamiliar with an informative speech topic, a speaker should add more content to the presentation.
- A) True
 - B) False
10. Repetition is the same thing as reiteration.
- A) True
 - B) False
11. Which of the following is not a technique for delivering an informative speech?
- A) definition
 - B) demonstration
 - C) explanation
 - D) narrative
 - E) technical
12. When giving an informative speech, the explanation technique works well when:
- A) breaking a whole into its parts
 - B) defining a complex term
 - C) discussing a process or event
 - D) evoking the sense of touch
 - E) physically modeling an action
13. In an informative speech about NASCAR accidents, which of the following would be an example of a narrative?
- A) comparison of NASCAR safety rules in the 1950s and today
 - B) expert testimony about accident prevention
 - C) picture of an accident
 - D) story about an accident
 - E) video clip of an accident

14. All of the following are types of informative speech topics except:
- A) event
 - B) idea
 - C) object
 - D) process
 - E) sensory
15. A speech on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy is an example of which type of informative speech topic?
- A) event
 - B) idea
 - C) individual
 - D) object
 - E) process
16. A speech about the Temptations (the first Motown artists to win a Grammy Award) would be an example of an informative presentation about a(n):
- A) anecdote
 - B) group
 - C) idea
 - D) object
 - E) process
17. Occupation, sexual orientation, religious affiliation, and family status are all elements of:
- A) analogies
 - B) anecdotes
 - C) demographics
 - D) generalities
 - E) jargon
18. Of the patterns for organizing an informative speech, which moves from the beginning to the end by referencing points in time?
- A) categorical
 - B) causal
 - C) narrative
 - D) spatial
 - E) temporal

19. A speaker who is interested in making the content of an informative speech familiar to listeners should do which of the following?
- A) add technical information
 - B) draw analogies between ideas
 - C) ignore difficult terms
 - D) rely on industry jargon
 - E) start polling listeners
20. In an informative speech on police arrest procedures, a speaker who plays an audio recording of a call to dispatch clarifies the message by:
- A) applying jargon
 - B) making content familiar
 - C) starting with the general
 - D) using presentation aids
 - E) waiting for listener response
21. In an informative speech, an explanation that comes from a person or an organization that is a credible source of information on the speech's topic is considered a(n) _____ definition.
22. Speakers who can paint mental pictures for their listeners, evoking those listeners' senses of sight, sound, smell, touch, and taste, are adept at the _____ technique of informing.
23. _____ objects—such as jackets, necklaces, and ice skates—are topics for informative speeches that do not include human subjects.
24. A(n) _____ —a notable or exceptional occurrence, such as a commemoration of a tomb of the unknown soldier—is one type of topic for informative speeches.
25. The most abstract type of informative speech is based on a(n) _____, such as fairness or family values, and can be difficult for an audience to comprehend.
26. Audience _____ are a critical part of informative speech development because they tell the speaker such things as their listeners' group membership, race, ethnicity, and income.

27. A presentation to explain running a marathon that breaks race preparation into sections of information—such as training, nutrition, and relaxation techniques—follows the _____ pattern for organizing an informative speech because its main points serve as separate topics that support the speech's thesis.
28. Speech instructors recommend avoiding _____, or technical or insider terminology, in informative speeches because such verbiage tends to be difficult for listeners to understand.
29. Topics such as “Who are the Hutus?” and “What is an optical computer?” follow the _____ technique of informing an audience because they explain the essence, meaning, purpose, or identity of something.
30. A presentation focused on how to saddle a horse qualifies as a(n) _____ because it pairs physical modeling and verbal elements with the use of props and visual aids.

Answer Key

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. B
11. E
12. C
13. D
14. E
15. A
16. B
17. C
18. E
19. B
20. D
21. expert
22. description
23. Personal
24. event
25. idea
26. demographics
27. categorical
28. jargon
29. definition
30. demonstration