

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. At some points in their lives, most people will speak at special occasions.
A) True
B) False

2. To avoid confusing listeners, only one type of special-occasion speech should be delivered at an event.
A) True
B) False

3. Because they tend to be creative affairs, most special occasion commemorations are not planned carefully.
A) True
B) False

4. Someone giving a speech of presentation need not spend time discussing the significance of the award because listeners already understand its importance.
A) True
B) False

5. People giving speeches of acceptance should aim for brevity to avoid giving the impression of self-absorption.
A) True
B) False

6. Unlike speeches of acceptance, brevity is unimportant in speeches to celebrate because listeners are happy and willing to listen for longer.
A) True
B) False

7. Effective after-dinner speakers assume the role of entertainers.
A) True
B) False

8. A speech of presentation gives credentials for the main speaker or performer.
A) True
B) False

9. In a special-occasion speech, the speaker is responsible for signaling when it is time for listeners' emotions to surface.
- A) True
 - B) False
10. During a speech of introduction, one of a speaker's main goals is to encourage interaction among audience members.
- A) True
 - B) False
11. A speech about the Fourth of July that praises American values would be considered:
- A) acceptance
 - B) epideictic
 - C) eulogistic
 - D) introductory
 - E) self-serving
12. A speaker who delivers a “speech before the speech” to prepare an audience for the main event gives the special-occasion speech known as:
- A) acceptance
 - B) after-dinner
 - C) celebration
 - D) eulogy
 - E) introduction
13. A speaker would be most likely to express gratitude for an award and acknowledge others' support and contributions for that award during which type of special-occasion speech?
- A) acceptance
 - B) after-dinner
 - C) eulogy
 - D) memorial
 - E) presentation

14. A speaker who uses humor and good storytelling to lighten the mood of an audience and set the stage for a fund-raising event after a meal delivers the special-occasion speech known as:
- A) after-dinner
 - B) celebration
 - C) eulogy
 - D) introduction
 - E) memorial
15. Which of the following speaker statements is an example of appealing to listeners' emotions during a special-occasion speech?
- A) "Anke's joy for life hasn't died, it lives on in the smiles of her grandchildren."
 - B) "Be kind to your neighbors and yourself."
 - C) "Marc's favorite pastime was hunting."
 - D) "Sanita earned this award with high grades."
 - E) "You should hear the joke about the elephant."
16. At a wedding, a best man who uses his toast to the couple to focus on the couple's most notorious fights fails to follow which guideline for special-occasion speaking?
- A) add evidence to support the claim
 - B) appeal to the audience's needs
 - C) help the audience grieve
 - D) match delivery to the mood of the occasion
 - E) use presentation aids to develop the message
17. During a speech of introduction, which of the following is not one of a speaker's main goals?
- A) build anticipation and excitement in audience members
 - B) focus listeners' attention on the upcoming event
 - C) get audience members to interact more with one another
 - D) introduce the upcoming person, performance, or event
 - E) shift focus to the subject of the upcoming main presentation
18. A speaker who connects a recipient's background to an award's criteria follows a guideline set up for which type of special-occasion speech?
- A) acceptance
 - B) after-dinner
 - C) celebration
 - D) memorial
 - E) presentation

19. An effective eulogist or memorialist does which of the following?
- A) avoids showing emotion
 - B) balances discussion of good and bad memories
 - C) consoles audience members
 - D) limits discussion of familiar information
 - E) uses humor heavily
20. A speaker giving a speech of celebration who starts to bore listeners so much that they start to yawn fails to follow which guideline for effective delivery?
- A) aim for brevity
 - B) celebrate a person's life
 - C) focus on narrative delivery
 - D) show personal emotions
 - E) use humor appropriately
21. _____ rhetoric—speaking that praises or blames—was one of the three genres of oratory identified by fourth-century B.C.E. Greek philosopher Aristotle.
22. When awards, honors, and special designations are conferred, _____ speeches explain those awards' backgrounds and significance.
23. As a special-occasion speech, a(n) _____ comments on the passing of an individual, celebrates that individual's life, and often shares personal reflections about the deceased.
24. A speech to _____ is designed to honor, reflect on, and celebrate a group of people, such as the Navajo Wind Talkers, whose unbreakable code was a key to U.S. Marines' success during World War II.
25. A speaker who allows tears to fall or a voice to crack while presenting at a special occasion appeals to listeners' _____ .
26. To help keep tightly scheduled special occasions on track, speakers can honor time _____ by knowing and adhering to event logistics when presenting.
27. During a presentation speech, a speaker should adopt the _____ , or personality, of a presenter, which involves demonstrating authority as a presenter by speaking respectfully and knowledgeably about the subject.

28. To overcome the communication challenges strong emotions present during speeches of acceptance, speakers should strive to speak with sufficient volume and clarity, which is achieved through clear, crisp pronunciation, or _____ .
29. To avoid making listeners tired, bored, or distracted, especially during speeches to celebrate, speakers should aim for _____ .
30. Sometimes called “the speech before the speech,” the speech of _____ is a brief presentation designed to prepare an audience for a main event.

Answer Key

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. B
11. B
12. E
13. A
14. A
15. A
16. D
17. C
18. E
19. C
20. A
21. Epideictic
22. presentation
23. eulogy
24. memorialize
25. emotions
26. constraints
27. persona
28. articulation
29. brevity
30. introduction