



*First semester exam
Master two students*



Read the following statements and choose the correct option for each statement by checking the right answer.

Q1. Why the beginning of a speech important?

- A. it summerizes the entire message.
- B. It sets the tone and captures the audience attention. (1.25)**
- C. It helps you and your speech effectively.
- D. It ensures the audience remembers your name.

Q2. What does the saying “well begun is half done” imply about public speaking?

- A. A good opening is unnecessary for success.
- B. Starting well can make the rest easier. (1.25)**
- C. The middle of the speech is most important.
- D. Closing strong is the only thing that matters.

Q3. What’s the role of someone introducing the speaker?

- A. To establish credibility and build anticipation. (1.25)**
- B. To critique the speaker’s message.
- C. To summerize the entire speech.
- D. To entertain the audience.

Q4. When is it best to reveal the speaker’s name in an introduction?

- A. At the very start.
- B. In the middle of the introduction.
- C. At the end of the introduction. (1.25)**
- D. It doesn’t matter when.

Q5. What is a key characteristic of a well-structured introduction?

- A. it summerizes the speech.
- B. It highlights the speaker’s achievements and build interest. (1.25)**
- C. It discusses the speaker’s past experience.
- D. It leaves the audience guessing about the topic.

Q6. How should the speaker approach the stage?

- A. By running quickly.
- B. Standing tall, smiling, and making eye contact. (1.25)**
- C. Avoiding the audience’s gaze.
- D. Slowly shuffling to the front.

Q7. Why might a brief moment of silence be useful at the start of a speech?

- A. To show that you forget your opening.
- B. To allow you to check your notes.
- C. To focus the audience attention on you. (1.25)**
- D. To prepare the stage for someone else.

Q8. Why is dressing professionally important in public speaking?

- A. It demonstrates respect for the audience and your topic. (1.25)**
- B. It ensures you look better than your audience.
- C. It helps you blend in with the setting.
- D. It distracts from any nervousness.

Q9. What is suggested regarding attire in academic settings?

A. Wear casual clothing.

B. Dress in a neat and professional way, slightly above student attire. (1.25)

C. Wear a formal suit.

D. Focus only on your words, not your appearance.

Q10. What is the primary goal of engaging the audience attention the start?

A. To intimidate them with your knowledge.

B. To get their attention and spark curiosity. (1.25)

C. To explain your entire presentation.

D. To finish your speech as quickly as possible.

Q11. How can you take charge of the room effectively?

A. Speak softly to seem mysterious.

B. Stand still and avoid moving.

C. Use a clear voice, make eye contact, and move with purpose. (1.25)

D. Wait for the audience to initiate contact.

Q12. What is one effective way to start a presentation?

A. Dive into technical details immediately.

B. Ask a thought provoking question. (1.25)

C. Avoid speaking for the first minute.

D. Provide your full credentials right away.

Q13. Which of the following is a surprising fact mentioned in the lesson?

A. Alan turing cracked the enigma code, saving millions of lives. (1.25)

B. The first computer weighted less than 10 pounds.

C. Ada lovelace created modern computer software in 1990.

D. Bill gates invented the internet.

Q14. How can storytelling be used to begin a speech?

A. Share an anecdote related to your topic. (1.25)

B. Talk about unrelated personal experiences.

C. Avoid stories to save time.

D. Explain the history of public speaking.

Q15. How can you highlight a real-life problem in your opening?

A. Discuss a current issue relevant to your topic. (1.25)

B. Talk about the importance of public speaking.

C. Introduce unrelated problems for contrast.

D. Avoid problems to maintain a positive tone.

Q16. Why use a famous quote in your opening?

A. To add credibility and tie it into your topic. (1.25)

B. To avoid writing your own opening m.

C. To make the audience memorize the quote.

D. To fill time during your speech.