# I. Exam Format

**1. Questions on the rhetorical strategies of the speaker**

4-5 questions on given extracts in multiple choice and/or matching format

**Examples of things you should know:**

1. What is the specific purpose of the speaker?

It could be to inform, to persuade, or to reinforce people’s feelings about something.

2. What is the audience of this speech?

They could be people all over the world, a particular association, classmates etc.

3. How does the speaker establish credibility (either in an extract or the whole speech)?

The speaker can do that by referring to sources (surveys, books particular names, dates etc to show that he/she is knowledgeable), personal experiences (to show how deeply involved or closely related he/she is to the topic), appearing honest, truthful and ethical (by acknowledging pitfalls, weaknesses, limitations). Also being a well-known or popular person or having a high post establishes his/her initial credibility.

4. What introductory or conclusive techniques are used in the speech?

Introductory techniques: sharing common experiences, arousing curiosity, asking rhetorical/true questions, using a provocative statement or a memorable quotation. After drawing the listeners’ attention the speaker usually gives a preview of the speech.

Conclusive techniques: summary of key points, reference to the future, wish for the future, some positive thinking, or addressing the audience directly.

5. Identify the rhetorical strategies in a given extract e.g. common ground

Usually by making a point that he/he and the audience have many things in common. For example, common interests, problems, fears, etc This is usually done through the use of “we” “our” etc.

6. Identify the strategies in a given extract: e.g. questions. What purpose do they serve?

Questions could be either rhetorical or true asking for answers. They are sometimes found in parallel structure for emphasis. They are used to draw attention, to involve the audience (rhetorical), to strengthen a point, or to introduce the next point

7. Identify the strategies in a given extract: e.g. contrasts and parallelism. What purpose do they serve?

For example: Rather than an old continent, the EU is a dynamic power. (contrast)

For example: let us think not only of a “Two-speed India” but a “Two-speed world” (parallelism + contrast) They usually serve to place emphasis on points.

8. Identify the strategies in a given extract: e.g. cohesion and intentional repetition of words or key phrases

Cohesion is achieved through cohesive devices (also, in addition, but…), repetition of key ideas or phrases, or announcement of the structure of his/her speech.

Intentional repetition of words/phrases achieves emphasis or cohesion

9. Identify the strategies in a given extract: e.g. short sentences/phrases. This is done mainly for emphasis.

10. What is the main rhetorical structure of the speech (narration, description, exemplification, classification/division, comparison/contrast)

Format of questions on rhetorical strategies: true/false, multiple choice, which of the following is NOT used.

**2. Questions on the theory section of the exam. (The following are only examples of the types of questions asked in the exam. They are not the actual questions that will be asked in the exam.)**

1. What are the main characteristics of public speaking?

2. What are the ethical responsibilities of a speaker?

3. What should be included in a rationale?

4. Write four introductory techniques used in speeches.

5. What are the different purposes/roles of presentational aids?

6. What are the 2 basic characteristics of an appropriate topic?

7. What should a good speaker do when delivering a speech (voice characteristics, flexibility, refrain from reading, have eye contact, the role of stress)

8. What are two ways of dealing with speech fear? What are 2 unfounded causes of speech fear?

Format: multiple choice &/or true or false

**Questions on the core ideas of speeches taught. (The following are only examples of the types of questions asked in the exam. They are not the actual questions that will be asked in the exam.)**

1. In “The rise of humans”, Harrari claims that …

2. How does power shift in “The global power shift”?

3. Who controls the world in “Who controls the world”?

4. What is the core argument in “The economics of enough” by Dan O’Neil?

5. What is the fictional story we all believe in “the way we work is broken”

6. What does Eric Lee argue about China’s communism and democracy?

7. Why democracy matters in “Why democracy matters”?

8. What education system is presented in “Barefoot revolution”?

9. How should education change in “Learning revolution”?

10. How are people motivated to work hard according to Dan Ariely?

**3. Exercise on vocabulary**

a) Match the words with their meanings and b) complete the correct derivative form of the words given

# II. Overall structure of the exam

1. Questions on the content and speech techniques of a speech extract (True/false &/ answer in your own words &/ multiple choice)
2. Questions on the theory of public speaking & the core ideas of speeches taught (True/false &/ answer in your own words &/ multiple choice)
3. Vocabulary exercise (match words with definitions)
4. Vocabulary – derivatives (write the derivatives of the words given)

**Material to study for the exam**

**Speeches taught**

“The next Outbreak? We’re not ready” by Bill Gates (eclass)

“The rise of humans” by Yuval Noah Harrari (eclass)

“The global power shift” by Paddy Ashdown (book)

“Who controls the world” by Glattfelder (book)

“The economics of enough” by Dan O’Neil (eclass)

“The way we work is broken” by Barry Sshwartz

“A tale of two political systems” by Eric Lee (book)

“Why democracy matters” by Rory Steward (book)

“Learning from the Barefoot movement” by Bunker Roy (book)

“Learning revolution” by Sir Ken Robinson (book)

“What makes us work hard” by Dan Ariely (eclass)

“The birth of Wikipedia” (book)

“How technology can help fight extremism and online harassment” By Yasmin Green (eclass)

**Theory**

Principles of public speaking (unit 1A, B, C)

Preparing a speech: topic, rationale (unit 2A, D)

Composing the speech: introduction, conclusion, appropriate oral style (unit 3D, E, F)

Presenting the speech: presentational aids, voice characteristics, body lang, PPT (unit 4A, B)

Speech apprehension: causes & ways of dealing with it & effective elistening (unit 5A, B)

**Vocabulary revision**

**The following exercises are intended for revision and they are not in the exact format of the final exam.**

**A. Match the words with their definitions**. **(20 pts)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Tap (into)
 | 1. To spend
 |
| 1. Impediment
 | 1. System of courts that interprets and applies the law in the name of the state
 |
| 1. Advent
 | 1. The degree to which an investor utilizes borrowed money
 |
| 1. Judiciary
 | 1. Old, outdated, out of use
 |
| 1. Fiscal
 | 1. Economic
 |
| 1. Leverage
 | 1. To grant (especially as appropriate)
 |
| 1. Incentive
 | 1. A system in which advancement in based on individual ability or achievement
 |
| 1. To consume
 | 1. Uncontrolled, widespread
 |
| 1. To accord
 | 1. Full of energy and activity
 |
| 1. Obsolete
 | 1. Dogmatic, partisan, narrow-minded
 |
| 1. Rampant
 | 1. Motive
 |
| 1. Augmentation
 | 1. The arrival of someone/something important
 |
| 1. Sectarian (e. g. violence)
 | 1. Increase, making sth larger
 |
| 1. Vibrant (e. g. economy)
 | 1. Gain access to, take advantage of
 |
| 1. Meritocracy
 | 1. Obstacle, problem
 |
| 1. Intervention
 | 1. Indirect consequences
 |
| 1. Implications
 | 1. Legally obligated, responsible
 |
| 1. Liable
 | 1. Asking people questions by means of a questionnaire about their opinion
 |
| 1. Survey
 | 1. Interference
 |
| 1. Retaliation
 | 1. Revenge
 |

**B. Put the words in brackets into their appropriate derivative form. (20pts)**

A. India is central to global 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stable), peace and economic 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (prosper).

B. Greece already serves as a pool of legal 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (know), 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (legislation) initiatives, 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (administration) services and technology transfers.

C. Apart from the demoralizing 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (affect) on the world at large and the possibilities of 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (disturb) arising as a result of people’s desperation, the consequences to the economy of the US should be 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (appear) to all.

D. There are clouds in the horizon; continuing 9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (geography) uncertainty, 10\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pay) imbalances, 11\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not-comfort) high-energy prices. Still last year’s growth performance was 12\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (impress) by any standard.

E. If our times are characterized by globalization of power, then where power resides, 13\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (govern) must follow. Please notice I’m not talking about government. I'm not talking about setting up some global democratic institution. I’m referring to a means to legitimize global space.

F. Modern assumptions about China’s one party-system being operationally rigid, 14\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (politics) closed and morally 15\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not-legitimate) are wrong. Instead, the opposites of 16\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (merit) and legitimacy are true.

G. If democracy is to be rebuilt, if it is to become 17\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (vigor) and 18\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (vibrate), then it is necessary not just for the public to learn to trust their 19\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(politics) but for their 19\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to trust their public. In this way the 20\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (honest) in the language, the local democracy can really work.