

EXAM INFORMATION

The exam consists of two parts. The two parts should be taken in order. Students who do not complete both parts within six months will have their score invalidated and will need to retest. **Students must pass both parts of the exam in order to receive credit:**

Part 1 – Multiple-Choice: The exam contains 100 questions to be answered in 2 hours. Part 1 consists of multiple-choice questions covering audience analysis; purposes of speeches; structure/organization; content/supporting materials; research; language and style; delivery; communication apprehension; listening and feedback; and criticism and evaluation.

Part 2 – Speech Portion: Part 2 requires the test taker to record an impromptu persuasive speech that will be scored by human raters.

A faculty member who teaches a Public Speaking course at an accredited college or university will grade the speech using the five dimensions listed below. Raters are trained to apply a scoring rubric (guide) uniformly to all speeches.

Structure/Organization: 25%
Delivery: 25%
Content/Supporting Material: 20%
Effect/Persuasive: 20%
Language/Style: 10%

Test takers will have 20 minutes to complete Part 2 – Speech Portion (5 minutes to record)

Reasons for automatic failure:

Timing (speech is shorter than 3 minutes or longer than 5 minutes)

- Editing
- Topic not addressed
- Failure to take a position
- Took several positions

CREDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The American Council on Education's College Credit Recommendation Service (ACE CREDIT) has evaluated the DSST test development process and content of this exam. It has made the following recommendations:

Area or Course Equivalent: Principles of Public Speaking

Level: Lower-level baccalaureate

Amount of Credit: 3 Semester Hours

Minimum Score: 400

Source: www.acenet.edu

EXAM CONTENT OUTLINE

The following is an outline of the content areas covered in the examination. The approximate percentage of the examination devoted to each content area is also noted.

- I. Ethical, Social, and Theoretical Considerations of Public Speaking – 10%**
 - a. Free speech
- II. Audience Analysis, Adaptation and Effect - 19%**
 - a. Analyzing the audience before, during, and after the speech
- III. Topics and Purposes of Speeches – 9%**
 - a. Formulating appropriate speech topics for specific purposes
- IV. Structure/Organization – 17%**
 - a. Structuring introductions, bodies, and conclusions
- V. Content/Supporting Materials – 19%**
 - a. Recognizing/using and argument, reasoning and evidence
- VI. Research – 9%**
 - a. Using reference materials/ finding appropriate sources in the preparation of speech
- VII. Language and Style – 8%**
 - a. Using vivid language appropriate for a public speech
- VIII. Delivery – 9%**
 - a. Articulation, voice, pronunciation, and body action

REFERENCES

Below is a list of reference publications that were either used as a reference to create the exam, or were used as textbooks in college courses of the same or similar title at the time the test was developed. You may reference either the current edition of these titles or textbooks currently used at a local college or university for the same class title. It is recommended that you reference more than one textbook on the topics outlined in this fact sheet.

You should begin by checking textbook content against the content outline provided before selecting textbooks that cover the test content from which to study.

Sources for study material are suggested but not limited to the following:

1. Andrews, J., Hogan, J.M., Andrews, P., & Williams, G. (2008). *Public Speaking and Civic Engagement*. Pearson Custom Publishing, current edition.
2. DeVito, Joseph A. (2011). *The Essential Elements of Public Speaking*. New York, NY: Longman, current edition.
3. Griffin, Cindy L. (2005). *Invitation to Public Speaking*. Cengage Learning, current edition.
4. Hamilton, Cheryl (2011). *Essentials of Public Speaking*. Cengage Learning, current edition.

5. Jaffe, Ciella (2013). *Public Speaking*. Wadsworth Publishing, 5th Ed.
 6. O'Hair, Dan, & Wiemann, Mary (2011). *Real Communication: An Introduction*. Bedford/St. Martin's, 2nd Ed.
 7. Osborn, Suzanne, Osborn, Michael, & Osborn, Randall (2013), *Public Speaking Guidebook*. Allyn & Bacon, current edition.
 8. Verderber, R.F., Sellnow, D.D., & Verderber, K.S. (2012). *The Challenge of Effective Speaking*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, current edition.
-

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

All test questions are in a multiple-choice format, with one correct answer and three incorrect options. The following are samples of the types of questions that may appear on the exam.

1. In both classical and contemporary views of public speaking, primary attention is given to which of the following?
 - a. Style of the speech
 - b. Substance or content of the speech c.
 - c. Delivery of the speech
 - d. Organization of the speech
2. A speech divided into the three main divisions of animal, vegetable, and mineral would be best organized according to which of the following patterns?
 - a. Temporal
 - b. Cause-effect
 - c. Topical
 - d. Problem-solution
3. Speaker credibility refers most closely to which of the following?
 - a. Persuasiveness
 - b. Effectiveness
 - c. Emotional appeal
 - d. Believability
4. In his famous "Liberty or Death" speech, Patrick Henry said:

"For my own part, I consider it as nothing less than a question of freedom or slavery; and in proportion to the magnitude of the subject ought to be the freedom of the debate. It is only in this way that we can hope to arrive at truth, and fulfill the great responsibility, which we hold to God and our country. Should I keep back my opinions at such a time, through fear of giving offense, I should consider myself as guilty of treason towards my country and of an act of disloyalty toward the Majesty of Heaven, which I revere above all earthly kings."

This excerpt provides an example of Henry's attempt to do which of the following?

 - a. Establish the truth of his proposition
 - b. Establish his credibility
 - c. Present his opponents' arguments in a bad light
 - d. Provide the audience with arguments to use against the alternative views they would hear from other speakers
5. The assumption that a person who is competent in one field is also competent in another field is referred to as which of the following?
 - a. Halo effect

- b. Matching hypothesis
 - c. Social exchange hypothesis
 - d. Self-fulfilling prophecy
6. The predisposition to act for or against a person or position is referred to as which of the following?
- a. Attitude
 - b. Belief
 - c. Value
 - d. Opinion
7. Most speeches should be prepared for which of the following audiences?
- a. Hypothetical
 - b. General
 - c. Specific
 - d. Idealized
8. Which of the following terms is used for the argument that what a person hears last is remembered best and has the greatest effect?
- a. Primacy
 - b. Recency
 - c. Climax
 - d. Anticlimax
9. The degree to which the audience members have counterarguments ready to answer an attack on their beliefs, attitudes, and values is referred to as which of the following?
- a. Persuasive presumption
 - b. Inoculation
 - c. Selective exposure
 - d. Reinforcement
10. Which of the following patterns of organization would be most suitable for speeches such as "The events leading to World War II," "the development of language in the child," and "the major steps in learning to use a computer"?
- a. Spatial
 - b. Chronological
 - c. Problem-solution
 - d. Cause-effect

Topic: Some people believe that all states should be allowed to pass laws requiring the death penalty for certain crimes. Others feel that the death penalty is wrong and should be abolished. Try to persuade the audience of your position or point of view on the death penalty. Include supporting arguments to defend your position. Be sure to take the designated audience into consideration.

Audience: A college public speaking class composed of female and male students ranging in age from 18 to 30.

Answers to sample questions:

1-B; 2-C; 3-D; 4-B; 5-A; 6- A; 7-C; 8-B, 9-B, 10-B