

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## When the Mic Stares Back: Conquering the 7th Grade Podium Quiz

Beyond simple memorization—analyze audience demographics and structural transitions to turn pre-presentation jitters into classroom-shaking confidence.

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**1. Which of the following is the most effective way to use a 'hook' during the introduction of a persuasive presentation?**

- A. Starting with a long list of dictionary definitions to ensure clarity.
- B. Reading directly from your note cards to maintain flow.
- C. Sharing a surprising statistic or a relevant personal anecdote.
- D. Thanking every member of the audience individually for their time.

**2. When presenting to a group of experts on a topic, how should a speaker adjust their 'rhetorical situation' compared to presenting to beginners?**

- A. Use simpler vocabulary and avoid all technical terms.
- B. Incorporate more complex data and specialized industry terminology.
- C. Speak much faster to show they have mastered the material.
- D. Only use visual aids and skip the verbal explanation.

**3. An ELA student is using transitional phrases between two main points in a speech. Which phrase best indicates a 'contrast' relationship?**

- A. Furthermore, this evidence shows...
- B. In the same way, we see that...
- C. On the other hand, some argue...
- D. Consequently, the result was...

**4. During a Q&A session after a presentation, a student is asked a question they do not know the answer to. Which response demonstrates the best professionalism?**

- A. Making up a plausible answer so the audience doesn't lose trust.
- B. Ignoring the person who asked and moving to the next question.
- C. Admitting they don't know but offering to research it and follow up.
- D. Telling the audience member that the question is not relevant.

**5. What is the primary purpose of maintaining consistent eye contact with different sections of the room during a presentation?**

- A. To spot students who are not paying attention and call them out.
- B. To establish rapport and make the audience feel included in the conversation.
- C. To help the speaker remember the next line of their script.
- D. To ensure the speaker is standing perfectly still at the podium.