

1. What are the 4 areas of the performing arts?

a.

b.

c.

d.

2. Draw the communication process model below.

3. Name and explain each of the types of communication barriers below.

4. What is the difference between interpersonal and intrapersonal communication?

5. Explain Aristotle's 3 major methods of appealing to an audience:

a. Ethos (character/credibility):

i. Should ethos be established in the introduction, body, or conclusion of a speech?

b. Pathos (emotion):

c. Logos (logic/reason):

- 6. Explain and/or give examples of each of the types of listening:
  - a. Appreciative:
  - b. Critical:
  - c. Discriminative:
  - d. Empathetic:
  
- 7. What does it mean to ask an open, unbiased question? Are open, unbiased questions good or bad to ask in an interview?
  
- 8. What does it mean to ask a leading question? Are leading questions good or bad to ask in an interview?
  
- 9. Name and describe the 4 methods of speech delivery

Delivery Type	Explanation

- 10. Name and describe 4 methods of organizing a speech and/or outline:

Method/Type	Description/Explanation

11. What is the goal of each of the following types of speeches? (What is the speaker hoping to accomplish?)

Type of Speech	Goal
Informative speech	
Persuasive speech	
Demonstration speech	

12. An introduction should consist of:

\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ +  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

13. List the types of common attention getters (“hooks”):

12. What is the best way to reduce stage fright?

13. What are 2 guidelines for using a visual aid?

Answer 14-20 using terms from the word bank below. Not all words will be used.

voice approach facial seat movement pacing set-up energy focus manuscript body language inflection monotone
--

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is the key to a successful performance. Make your presentation start the minute you leave your \_\_\_\_\_.

15. \_\_\_\_\_ expressions should complement the mood of the performance/presentation in order to engage the audience.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ includes projection, quality, rate, and pitch. Appropriate use of this can make or break a performance or presentation.

17. An actor should have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_. It creates their "presence" on stage and engages the audience.

18. An actor or speaker must stay \_\_\_\_\_, i.e., completely involved in the scene or speech.

19. Pacing means making sure all scenes follow the basic \_\_\_\_\_ diagram.

20. Presenters should speak with \_\_\_\_\_ and avoid speaking in \_\_\_\_\_.