

Name

Key

Date _____

Period _____

CHAPTER

1

Speech Vocabulary

DIRECTIONS: In the blank to the left, write the letter of the definition for each term.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| <u>N</u> | 1. feedback | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n. | anything that stands for an idea |
| <u>O</u> | 2. ethics | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> o. | an inner dialogue with yourself |
| <u>T</u> | 3. logical appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> t. | a person who uses words effectively |
| <u>I</u> | 4. dialogue | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> i. | a person's sense of right or wrong |
| <u>Q</u> | 5. sender | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> q. | labeling every person in a group |
| <u>O</u> | 6. oral communication | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> o. | communication with others |
| <u>A</u> | 7. symbol | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. | something that causes one to act |
| <u>B</u> | 8. intrapersonal communication | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. | the person who receives a message and then interprets it |
| <u>J</u> | 9. message | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> j. | conversation |
| <u>K</u> | 10. communication | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> k. | that which is sent or said |
| <u>H</u> | 11. receiver | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> h. | sender, receiver, message and feedback |
| <u>S</u> | 12. ethical appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> s. | "striking a chord" with the audience |
| <u>C</u> | 13. orator | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. | facial expressions or body movement |
| <u>P</u> | 14. oratory/rhetoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> p. | receiver's reaction to the message |
| <u>B</u> | 15. written communication | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. | spoken messages |
| <u>G</u> | 16. motivation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> g. | art or study of public speaking |
| <u>M</u> | 17. nonverbal communication | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> m. | one who transmits a message |
| <u>L</u> | 18. emotional appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> l. | messages that must be read |
| <u>E</u> | 19. stereotyping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> e. | the attraction of honesty and values |
| <u>F</u> | 20. interpersonal communication | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> f. | attraction stemming from sequence, analysis, and evidence to prove a point |
| <u>U</u> | 21. communication barrier | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> u. | any obstacle that gets in the way of effective communication |

CHAPTER

1

Academic Vocabulary

DIRECTIONS: In the blank, write the letter of the word that completes each sentence.

- B 1. The magician's skills _____ the viewers, who sat in rapt attention.
- a) epitomized
 - b) mesmerized
 - c) navigated
 - d) disrupted
- A 2. When the speaker and the audience pay attention to each other, there is _____ respect.
- a) reciprocal
 - b) epitome
 - c) flippancy
 - d) navigation
- A 3. You may appear _____ if you toss your hair as you approach the podium.
- a) flippant
 - b) dolorous
 - c) credible
 - d) navigable
- C 4. Her honesty _____ her entire character.
- a) mesmerized
 - b) appealed
 - c) epitomized
 - d) rebuked
- C 5. When you are _____, you are accountable for your actions.
- a) flippant
 - b) careless

CHAPTER

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Things to Remember

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blank with the best word or phrase.

1. The communication process consists of the sender, the message, the receiver, and the feedback.
2. Nonverbal communication expresses your attitudes or moods about a person, situation, or idea.
3. A Symbol stands for something by association.
4. Building a strong "value structure foundation" consists of working to be a good person, communicating effectively, and caring about your audience.
5. Interpersonal communication takes place any time messages are transmitted between two people.
6. Oratory, or rhetoric, is the art or study of public speaking.
7. An orator delivers oratory and uses words effectively.
8. Aristotle defined three major methods for appealing to an audience: ethical (ethos), emotional (pathos), and logical (logos).
9. Stereotyping means labeling every person in a group based on preconceived ideas about what that group represents.

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Important Concepts

DIRECTIONS: Write responses to the following.

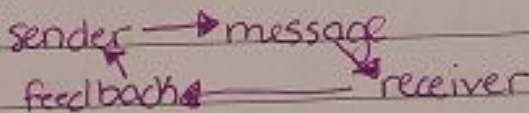
1. Why does a successful communicator need to be responsible?

Those who speak have a responsibility to make the world a better place, and to care about the audience.

2. Why would a good communicator combine ethics with responsibility?

Ethics and responsibility build the value "foundation" upon which to build effective communication.

3. What is communication?



4. What phrase means the same as "body language"?

Nonverbal communication

5. What is a symbol?

Anything that stands for an idea and is used for communication.

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6. Why is intrapersonal communication often the most important communication?

Thoughtful, effective actions begin with honest but ~~affirming~~ positive communication.

7. Why must a good communicator care about the audience?

The speaker must respect the audience to communicate with those in it.

8. What audience-related factors should a speaker consider when preparing to speak?

Age, gender, background, education, and socio-economic standing

9. What two forces should motivate words?

(1) The desire to treat both people & situations fairly and to avoid stereotyping others.

(2) The desire to set a good example for others.