

1. List two specific examples of each type of public speaking.

a. Prepared

i. .

ii. .

b. Impromptu

i. .

ii. .

c. Extemporaneous

i. .

ii. .

d. Informative

i. .

ii. .

e. Persuasive

i. .

ii. .

f. Entertaining

i. .

ii. .

2. What is it called when we choose the appropriate word for the sentence and pronounce it correctly?

3. What do we call the person who is talking?

4. What do we call the person who is hearing?

5. What do we call the words that are being spoken?

6. If a train goes by while I am trying to speak, communication is interrupted because of _____.

7. Put events in the order that they occurred is an example of _____ order.

8. When an idea is complex or difficult to visualize, a good speaker will use a _____ to reinforce the point.

9. When moving from one point to another it is best to use a(n) _____ so the listener is not lost.

10. Audiences feel more connected to the speaker when he/she makes good _____.

11. A(n) _____ speaker is very boring to listen to and can put many people to sleep.

12. When a person clearly makes all the sounds in a word, we say they have good _____.

13. A _____ should mention all the points a speech is going to make and contain a hook.

14. Most people have great _____ over speaking, which causes them to avoid the task.

15. A good _____ will tie the speech together at the end and refocus the listener on the main points of the speech.
16. When a listener stops listening to the speaker because of fatigue, frustration, or boredom, we call that...
17. _____ is the physical process of sound going into your ear, but _____ is when you interpret and understand those sounds.
18. List three transition words that could be used together in a speech.
19. List three things that could be considered interference to the communication process.
20. Name three strategies for better listening.