

Dr. Sharron Greaves

Public Speaking

Spring Semester Jan 29, 2022

Chapter 1 Questions

1. What is the nature and purpose of public speaking as a liberal art?
 - A. The nature and purpose of public speaking as a liberal art is that public speaking is a civil right essential for citizens to participate in a democracy and live freely.
2. What are five ethical responsibilities of public speakers?
 - A. Five ethical responsibilities of public speakers are that they are honest, they act with integrity, they behave fairly, they demonstrate respect, and they are responsible.
3. What is communication and public speaking as a form of it?
 - A. Public speaking is a specialized form of communication being is the process of creating shared meaning, which means creating and sharing messages to gain mutual understanding or to incite action.
4. What is the rhetorical situation and how can it help you determine an appropriate speech goal?
 - A. The rhetorical situation is the composite of the speaker, audience, and occasion. The exigence hopes to determine the goal by perceiving the need that warns the occasion.
5. What are the components of an effective audience-centered public speech?
 - A. The components of an effective audience-centered public speech are content, structure, and delivery, which contain ethos, pathos, and logos.

Chapter 2 Questions

1. What is public speaking apprehension, its symptoms, and its causes?
 - A. Public speaking apprehension is the level of fear a person experiences when anticipating or actually speaking to an audience. Symptoms for public speaking apprehension varies from person to person but these symptoms are cognitive, physical, or emotional. The causes of public speaking apprehension or biologically-based temperament, previous experience, and level of skills.
2. Why is the goal of effective public speakers to manage apprehension rather than eliminated?
 - A. The goal of effective public speakers is to manage apprehension rather than eliminate it is because the feelings of fear are a sign of the adrenaline boost that helps us perform, meaning at least some tension is constructive.
3. What are some methods and techniques you can use to manage public speaking apprehension effectively?
 - A. Some methods you can use to manage public speaking apprehension effectively or communication orientation motivation methods, visualization, relaxation exercises, systematic desensitization, in cognitive restructuring. Techniques you can use to manage public speaking apprehension effectively or allow yourself sufficient time to prepare, use presentational aids, practice your speech aloud, dress up, choose an appropriate time to speak, use positive self-talk, face the audience, and to focus on sharing your message.
4. What are the six steps in an effective speech plan?
 - A. The six steps in an affective speech plan are selecting a specific speech goal that is appropriate to the rhetorical situation, understanding your audience and adapting to it, gathering and evaluating information, organizing ideas into a well-structured outline, choosing, preparing, and using appropriate presentational aids, and practicing oral language and delivery style.

Chapter 3 Questions

1. What is listening and why study it in a public speaking course?
 - A. Listening is the process of receiving, attending to, constructing meaning from, and responding to spoken or nonverbal messages. Listening is important to study in a public speaking course because of the different types of effective hearing that can be used such as discriminative listening, which is when we listen on what more a speaker might mean beyond the actual words being spoken, comprehensive listening, which is when our goal of listening is to understand remember and recall information, and critical listening, which is when we want to really understand and critically evaluating the worth of a message.
2. Why is effective listening challenging and what makes it most challenging for you?
 - A. Effective listening is challenging because of our listening apprehension, our preferred listening style, and our approach to processing what we here. What makes effective listening most challenging for me would be my approach to processing what I want to hear. What I mean is when I only want to hear any good coming towards me while blocking any sort of criticism or constructive words to me that I perceive as harmful. Things such as that are what makes effective listening hard for me to fully understand, but in this class, I'll learn to overcome it.
3. What are some specific strategies you will employ to improve your listening skills?
 - A. Specific strategies I can employ to improve my listening skills are attending to speech, understanding/remembering speech information, and evaluating in responding.
4. What makes an effective and ethical constructive critique statement?
 - A. An effective and ethical constructive critique statement is made up because by it being specific, it begins with observations about what was effective or done well, it explains how and why the observed behavior affected the speech, and it is phrased as a personal perception.
5. What elements should be addressed in an effective constructive speech critique?
 - A. Elements that should be addressed in an effective constructive speech critique are content statements that focus on the goal, main points, and supporting material used to develop them, structure statements that focus on macrostructure and microstructure, and delivery statements that focus on use of voice and body.