

Homework Chap 1 – 3

- 1) Public speaking as a liberal art consists in the understanding of how public speaking makes you develop a better critical thinking process and allows you to be a politically active citizen. Public speaking enables people to learn how to properly think. The main purpose for public speaking is to make viable for people to impact the world with their ideas by enabling them to correctly convey those ideas, and this can be applied in all of the areas of someone's life.
- 2) The first ethical responsibility is that the public speaker needs to be honest because compromise his reputation and the trust that the audience has in them by trying to convey a lie. The second ethical responsibility is that ethical communicators act with integrity because if the speaker does not follow what he preaches, then he has no credibility. Third responsibility is that ethical communicators behave fairly. In other words, communicators need to at least try to be impartial and acknowledge that in some matters they won't manage to stay impartial. The fourth is that an ethical communicator demonstrate respect because behaving respectfully shows that you actually consider what other perspectives have to say, and I would even say that it conveys the image that you are extremely confident in where you stand in a particular topic because only someone that is sure that he is right will allow the other side to speak their mind freely. The last is that ethical communicators are responsible, and they know what power words have, therefore will act accordingly.

- 3) Communication is the process of creating and sharing meaning. Public speaking as a form of communication is the form that one speaker conveys a message to group of multiple people, usually a group above ten people.
- 4) The Rhetorical situation is the perfect situation where a public speech can achieve its full potential. The Rhetorical situation is where the speaker, audience, and occasion overlap, and they all meet with each other. In other words, is the situation where you have a speaker and an audience, in the right occasion for that speech.
- 5) The components for an effective Public speech are the content that will relate to the audience, the structure that will be convey better the content, and the delivery that is most adequate to that specific audience.

Chapter 2

- 1) Public speaking apprehension is when someone is afraid of speaking to an audience. The symptoms of public speaking apprehension can vary from person to person, and they can be cognitive, physical, or emotional. Negative self-talk is an example of a cognitive symptom. Sweating is an example of a physical symptom. Lastly, feeling anxious or worried about it is an emotional symptom. There are virtually three causes for this to happen. First, biologically bases temperament, this refers to people that are introverts and will suffer a high level of public speaking apprehension. Second, previous experiences are one of the scariest ones because it means that you already had a bad experience before, and it did not go as good as you thought it would. Thirdly, levels of skills are when someone might not think that they are ready because they do not have enough ability to do it.

- 2) Because apprehension is not something that can be completely eliminated, and a speaker demonstrate integrity by managing nervousness.
- 3) There are two different categories of methods that can be used to help managing the public speaking apprehension, General methods and specific methods. In the general methods we have Communication orientation motivation, visualization, Relaxation exercises, systematic desensitization, and cognitive restructuring. Within the specific methods there is allow 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 focus on sharing your message.
- 4) The six speech plan steps are first, select a specific goal that is appropriate to the rhetorical situation, second, understand your audience and adapt to it, third, gather and evaluate information, organize ideas into a well-structured outline, choose, prepare, and use appropriate presentational aids, and finally practice oral language and delivery style.

Chapter 3

- 1) Listening is the process of receiving and processing the information that has been given to you. Listening is really important not only for you to understand how a possible audience for your speech might understand view things, but also to understand how people will process the information that you will be conveying one day.
- 2) Because during the process we will face some challenges that will demand resilience from us. Listening involves all the three aspects that can come with

public speaking apprehension but now about listening, and it also involves other challenges. For me the one that makes it most challenging is to adapt to be the best type of listener that the situation demands me to be because I am very inclined to be a content-oriented listener.

- 3) Some strategies that I will definitely apply are Adjusting listening behavior to the specific requirements of the situation and asking myself questions to help identify keys aspects of the speech.
- 4) First constructive critique statements are specific, they objectively help you to improve in a certain area. They begin with observations about what was well done in first place. They also explain how and what a certain behavior affected the speech. And one of the most important is that they are phrased as personal perceptions.
- 5) The Constructive critique statement needs to have what the main goal is to make them and what are the main points are and what support this claim. It also needs to be specific about the macrostructure of the speech and also the microstructure of the same. It also needs to focus on how you are going to use your voice and body language.