vel 1 / 2022		Confirmation Number
1. Answer the	following questions about phoneti	ics.
	he phonetic symbol and complete the following words.	classification for the consonant sound underli
wig	IPA symbol: w Classification: voiced	bilabial glide
<u>v</u> oice		
zipper		
<u>ch</u> eat		
song		
<u>c</u> lick		
<u>y</u> ellow		

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[2]	b.	Describe how consonant sounds are produced.
[5]	c.	Define the following terms as they relate to consonant sounds.
		manner of articulation
		place of articulation
		fricative
		glide
[1]	d.	Name the alphabet used in the study of speech sounds.
[2]	e.	Name the articulators most involved in producing the consonant sounds underlined in the following words.
		<u>th</u> ink

15	2. I	Read the poem The First Bit and answer the following questions.
		<i>The First Bit</i> Coral Rumble
		l love the first bit of the morning, Γhe bit of the day that no one has used yet, Γhe part that is so clean You must wipe your feet before you walk out into it. Γhe bit that smells like rose petals and cut grass And dampens your clothes with dew.
	J	f you go out you will bump into secrets, Discover miracles usually covered by bus fumes. You will hear pure echoes, whispers and scuttling.
		love the first bit of the morning When the sun has only one eye open And the day is like a clean shirt, Uncreased and ready to put on; The part that gets your attention By being so quiet.
[2]	ć	. Define <i>simile</i> and provide <i>one</i> example from the poem.
[2]	ł	Define <i>personification</i> and provide <i>one</i> example from the poem.
[2]	(e. Define <i>onomatopoeia</i> and provide <i>one</i> example from the poem.

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[2]	d.	Define <i>refrain</i> and explain how it is used in the poem.
[2]	e.	Define <i>alliteration</i> and provide <i>one</i> example from the poem.
[5]	f.	Define <i>imagery</i> and provide <i>three</i> images from the poem, explaining their particular impact on the reader or listener.

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15	3. Ar	nswer the following questions about prosody.
[5]	a.	Define each of the following terms.
		run-on line
		rhyme
		consonance
		denotative meaning
		lyric poetry
[3]	ь.	Explain why poetry should be read aloud and provide <i>two</i> guidelines for reading poetry aloud. Answer this question based on your reading of <i>Sound and Sense</i> .
[2]	c.	Explain the difference between practical and literary language. Answer this question based on your reading of <i>Sound and Sense</i> .

- [5] d. Mark each of the following statements as either True (T) or False (F).
 - _____ The purpose of a poem is to communicate information.
 - _____ Refrain is the hidden meaning of a poem.
 - _____ A strong, steady beat should be used when reading poetry aloud.
 - _____ Literature can broaden a reader's experience.
 - _____ A caesura pause is connected to the rhythm and meaning of the line.

30	4. Answer the following questions about performance and presentation.
[15]	a. Mark each of the following statements as either True (T) or False (F).
	A general purpose statement states what the audience should know or do at the end of the speech.
	In communication, the source is the speaker.
	——— Words such as <i>thunder</i> and <i>love</i> are more likely to be emphasized than words such as <i>it</i> or <i>the</i> .
	Worrying about an upcoming exam is an example of external noise.
	A phrase can include multiple sentences.
	Public speakers should adapt to audience feedback while presenting.
	The note "XDR" in an actor's script indicates a cross to downstage right.
	——— Nonverbal communication and visual aids are part of the visual communication channel.
	The introduction of a speech should provide the audience with a reason to listen.
	The second syllable of <i>public</i> is stressed.
	Upstage is a stage area closest to the audience.
	In a speech outline, Roman numerals are used to identify main ideas.
	Extemporaneous speaking requires very little preparation.
	Stage positions are from the point of view of the actor.
	The conclusion of a speech provides new information.
[4]	b. i. Explain how rate of speech is measured.
	ii. Provide a situation or type of material that would suit a slower speaking rate and explain your choice.

	iii. Define <i>duration</i> and explain how it affects rate of speech.
c.	Provide <i>two</i> similarities and <i>two</i> differences between conversation and public speaking Similarities:
	Differences:
d.	
d.	Describe <i>two</i> of the following public speaking delivery styles and provide a suggestion effective use of each one.
d.	effective use of each one. impromptu memorized
d.	effective use of each one. impromptu
d.	effective use of each one. impromptu memorized manuscript

		Del	ivery style:
		Sug	gestion:
[3]	e	Pro	vide three reasons for using pause in speech performance.
[-]			
		ii.	
		iii.	

20	5.	An	swer the following questions about body and voice.
[3]		a.	Describe <i>three</i> benefits of good posture.
[6]		Ь.	Describe the ideal position of each of the following elements of posture.
			shoulders
			spine
			abdomen
			knees
			feet

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C	c. Explain why some tension is useful to a speaker. Provide an example of unnecessary tension and describe its effect on the body and voice.
C	I. Describe <i>two</i> desirable and <i>two</i> undesirable qualities of the speaking voice.
¢	e. Name <i>four</i> speech articulators and describe effective articulation for speech.