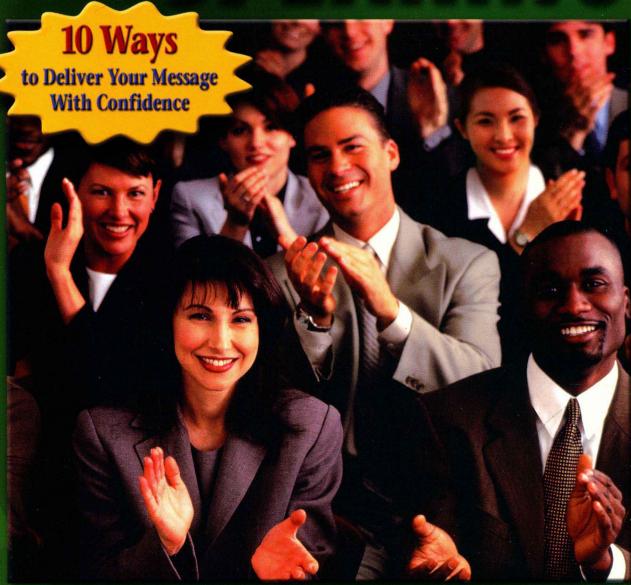
Glencoe Professional Communication Series

PUBLIC SPEAKING





Glencoe

Glencoe **Professional Communication Series**

10 Ways to Deliver Your Message With Confidence

江苏工业学院图书馆 藏 书 章



Library of Congress Cataloguing-in-Publication Data is available for this book.

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Printed in the United States of America

Send all inquiries to: Glencoe/McGraw-Hill 21600 Oxnard Street, Suite 500 Woodland Hills, CA 91367

ISBN 0-07-829081-3

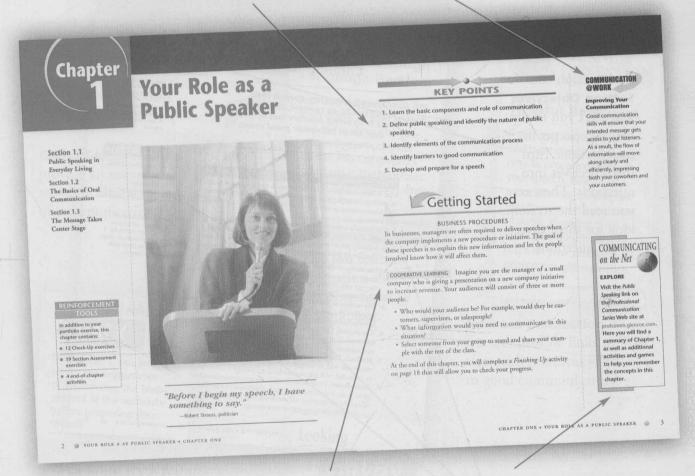
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This book was specifically designed with you in mind. It uses educational principles proven to help you learn faster and with greater retention.

Beginning the Chapter

Key Points draw to your attention important concepts that you should be aware of while reading the chapter.

Communication@Work features illustrate how beneficial effective communication is in the real world.



The **Getting Started** activities begin each chapter with a group activity to set the stage for what you will learn as you progress through the instruction.

Communicating on the Net features provide activities and links on the Internet that reinforce the concepts you learned about in each chapter.

Previewing Chapter Concepts

Chapter sections group the material into brief, related

concepts. Each chapter includes three or four sections. SECTION 1.2 Section Objectives: The Basics of Oral ▶ Define and explain the six components to the communication process Communication Each section contains "Speech is power: speech is to **Section Objectives** persuade, to convert, to compel. It is to bring another out of his Explain how nonverbal communication is part of the communication process that alert you to the bad sense into your good sense." major concepts in —Ralph Waldo Emerson, author NEY TERMS each section. Turn ▶ oral communication the objectives into **barriers Oral communication** is a process in which you use spoken words to etchange feelings, ideas, and information with another person. For communication to take place, you must have a sender, a receiver, The Communication Process > nonverbal communication questions. Then as you read the section, oral communication process in which you use spoken words to exchange feelings, ideas, and information with another person nd a message. Oral communication is described as a process because it involves a Oral communication is described as a process because it involves and exchange of messages. Whether you are addressing one person or a large audience, you are looking for feedback—a response to the message. There are six basic components to the communication process: look for the answers to the questions. The sender or speaker. The sender decides on message. The
 The sender or speaker, a speaker, or a person who sends a message with physical movement.

The message. The message may be gral, written, or nonverbal.

The receiver or listener. The recriver decodes or takes in the message. The receiver's knowledge and experience will affect how the message is interpreted.

The channel. The channel is the mode of delivery. The communication may be delivered via airwaves in the classroom, over television ables, or take place on the mersage. It can be goal, with an utterance. Ammun'; verbal, with words; or upwerbal, with gestures of facial expressions.

The victorium of the chastroom, a courthouse, or a medical office. The privionment will sometimes help you predict the receiver of listener's response to your message. sender may be a writer, a speaker, or a person message with physical movement. SECTION 1.2 4 THE BASICS OF ORAL COMMUNICATION

Key Terms are in boldface and explained when introduced. They are also defined in the margin.



The Tone of **Your Voice**

When you are speaking in front of a specific cultural group, you should remember that your tone of voice might cause confusion. For example, while Russians speak in a flat, even tone of voice, Middle Easterners speak in a loud tone, and the Japanese speak in a quiet tone. It's important for speakers to understand cultural differences to avoid misunderstandings.

Going Global features provide an introduction to multicultural aspects of communication.

Looking

In Chapter 1, you learned about the importance of discovering the background of the audience before preparing your speech.

> **Looking Back** features link concepts currently being studied to content that you have studied earlier in the text.

Special Tips

Special tips in the margin reinforce chapter concepts and provide useful real-world insights.



Crashing Through Language Barriers

Pass out handouts with the main points of your speech outlined in the native language of your audience. You can also use graphics and charts in the handouts to help your listeners follow your presentation.

Tech On The Job features provide information about various types of technology used in the workplace.



In Chapter 9, you will learn more about nonverbal communication.



Helpful Resources

If you're giving a speech and have questions about how to prepare or deliver your speech, how to be a more effective speaker, or how to overcome your fear of public speaking, then the Speakers Platform can help you with your problems. Visit profcomm.glencoe.com.

Internet Connection

features provide links to Web sites with resources valuable to good communicators.

Looking Ahead features indicate that you will study related concepts in future chapters of the text.

Reviewing Section Material

Thinking Critically questions found with exhibits require you to apply your real-world knowledge to what you are studying in the text. GOING GLOBAL Check-Ups provide questions The Tone of Your Voice to aid you with the retention of concepts presented in each The Communication Process . Using the elements of the communication process indicated on page 7, describe a recent communication occurrence: section of the text. Assessment SECTION 1.2 Communication Journal Section Assessments check your comprehension of instruction covered in the chapter before you proceed to the next section.

Reviewing and Applying **Chapter Concepts**

Review of Key Points sums up the major points of the chapter.

Finishing Up activities check your progress on the Getting Started activities at the beginning of the chapter.

Internet Connection activities allow you to expand upon the concepts you have learned in a chapter using the information on the Internet.

Chapter 1 Review and Application

Chapter

Review of Key Points

Review and Application

Finishing Up

With the other members of your Getting Started group, discuss your example of a workplace situation in which you might need to speak to a group of three or more people. How would you prepare to give this speech? What communication barriers might you face in this situation? What tools could you use to help you communicate more effectively?

Communication

Assessing Nonverbal Communication

- Go to a live lecture or presentation of your choice. Analyze the speaker's non-verbal communication. Additionally, answer the following questions regarding the communication experience you observed:
 - a. Was the communicator effective? Why or why not? Give examples to support your observation
- plans for the day.

 Public speaking is a type
 of speaking is a type
 of speaking in which
 one person address,
 a group for a specific
 purpose the speaking in
 a group for a specific
 purpose the the speaking
 the speaking in
 and information.

 The communication
 recess includes six
 selements: the sender or
 the channel or mode of
 delivery, the receiver or
 listener, feedback, and
 the environment. All can
 contribute to or detract
 from the goal of effecthe communication.

 § Barriers to communication. l, Barriers to communica-tion include physical and emotional distractions, and language and cultural differences.
- To develop your speech, you must first decide on a topic that interests you then determine your purpose for speaking.

b. How could the communicator improve his or her presentation? Be specific in your suggestions

a. What is the best way to reduce speech anxiety?

11ps for Speech Anxiety Reisel
3. Feding some nervousness before giving a speech is perfectly natural.
It shows that you care about doing well. But you do not want your
nervousness to get in the way of delivering your message. To calm
and control your fears about public speaking, take advantage of the
speech tips offered at profcomm.glencoe.com. After you have read
each speech tip, answer the following questions:

b. What advice would you give someone with greater speech

Real-Life ETHICS Introducing an Ethical Dilemma

Tips for Speech Anxlety Relief

- 1. A competent communicator makes sure his or her message is ethical in terms of content, delivery, and preparation. Imagine this? You and your best friend are taking speech class rogether. Your first assignment is to give a speech of introduction. You work for a week to prepare your speech, you polish your delivery, and you even gave the speech to a couple of classmates to get their input. Your friend, on the other hand, finds a speech his sister gave last year and uses it. You get a 'B', while your friend gets an'H. What do you do? Should you:
 - a. Inform your instructor of your friend's recycled speech?
 - b. Mention to your friend that you know the speech was reused?
 - c. Do nothing?

Give justifications for your answers.

18 @ CHAPTER ONE « CHAPTER REVIEW

Communication Challenge

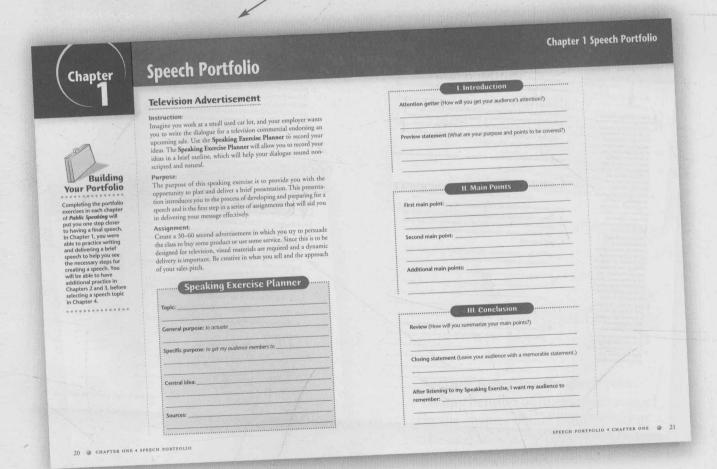
exercises challenges your criticalthinking skills based on what you have learned in the chapter.

Real-Life Ethics are scenarios that tie the content of each chapter to real-world ethical concepts.

CHAPTER REVIEW 4 CHAPTER ONE @ 19

Working With the Portfolio Exercises

Unique to this program is the **Portfolio Exercise** consisting of ten real-world activities in which you will master elements of a speech in a step-by-step guided approach. At the end of the book all activities will become a portfolio of everything that you have learned in the class.



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Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the following educators for their invaluable comments and feedback for this series.

Dr. Arnold Abrams ECPI College of Technology Newport News, VA

Amy Beitel
Cambria-Rowe Business College
Indiana, PA

Larry Bortniker
Drake School of the Bronx
Bronx, NY

Jane Flesher Chippewa Valley Tech College Eau Claire, WI

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John Taormina, MBA Duff's Business Institute Pittsburgh, PA

Chapter 1

Your Role as a Public Speaker

Section 1.1

Public Speaking in Everyday Living

Section 1.2

The Basics of Oral Communication

Section 1.3

The Message Takes Center Stage

REINFORCEMENT TOOLS

In addition to your portfolio exercise, this chapter contains:

- 12 Check-Up exercises
- 19 Section Assessment exercises
- 4 end-of-chapter activities



"Before I begin my speech, I have something to say."

-Robert Strauss, politician

KEY POINTS

- 1. Learn the basic components and role of communication
- 2. Define public speaking and identify the nature of public speaking
- 3. Identify elements of the communication process
- 4. Identify barriers to good communication
- 5. Develop and prepare for a speech

Getting Started

BUSINESS PROCEDURES

In businesses, managers are often required to deliver speeches when the company implements a new procedure or initiative. The goal of these speeches is to explain this new information and let the people involved know how it will affect them.

COOPERATIVE LEARNING Imagine you are the manager of a small company who is giving a presentation on a new company initiative to increase revenue. Your audience will consist of three or more people.

- Who would your audience be? For example, would they be customers, supervisors, or salespeople?
- What information would you need to communicate in this situation?
- Select someone from your group to stand and share your example with the rest of the class.

At the end of this chapter, you will complete a *Finishing Up* activity on page 18 that will allow you to check your progress.

COMMUNICATION @WORK

Improving Your Communication

Good communication skills will ensure that your intended message gets across to your listeners. As a result, the flow of information will move along clearly and efficiently, impressing both your coworkers and your customers.

COMMUNICATING on the Net

EXPLORE

Visit the Public
Speaking link on
the Professional
Communication
Series Web site at
profcomm.glencoe.com.
Here you will find a
summary of Chapter 1,
as well as additional
activities and games
to help you remember
the concepts in this
chapter.

Section Objectives:

- Describe the role of a public speaker
- Explain how public speaking is important in social and professional settings

▶ KEY TERMS

- public speaking
- speech anxiety

public speaking type of speaking in which one person addresses a group for a specific purpose

Public Speaking in Everyday Living

"When I read great literature, great drama, speeches, or sermons, I feel that the human mind has not achieved anything greater than the ability to share feelings and thoughts through language."

-James Earl Jones, actor

Communication: A Lifetime Experience

Whether you realize it or not, you have been communicating your entire life. Before you were able to speak, you cried to show displeasure and smiled to express satisfaction. As you grew older, you learned to speak, and your communication became more complex. Simply put, you use oral communication to interact with people. By learning how to cope with your anxiety, as well as understanding how to write and prepare for a speech, you will become a confident and effective speaker. You may have intense anxiety when speaking to a group of strangers. Now is your chance to put those fears to rest and learn how to become a successful speaker. **Public speaking** is one of the many ways to communicate.



CHECK-UP 1.1

Experience, Experience, Experience

1. Give three examples of presentations you have given in the past. These can include an in-class book report, an introduction at an awards ceremony, or an opinion you offered in class.

The Nature of Public Speaking

Public speaking is a type of speaking in which you address a group of people for a specific purpose. Instead of casually exchanging ideas in an informal setting, your goal as a public speaker is to communicate information and share your interests with a group of people in a setting that is usually formal. A speech requires you to share ideas, thoughts, and information.

You as an Expert When you become a public speaker, the audience is focused on you and your message—in fact, they will assume (and expect) that you know what you are talking about. Remember that you are responsible for knowing your subject matter and stating your thoughts as clearly as possible. Public speaking is more formal than an interpersonal interaction; you will usually speak without the verbal comments of your audience. You will only be able to rely on their nonverbal communication (such as body language and facial expressions) to help you decide how well the message is being received.



CHECK-UP 1.2

The Audience and You

	indicate your preparation and comfort level while delivering your presentation.		
	Valk with them.		
	17.1 mily to avoid talled a mond stand in an engliment true to the stand of the stand true to the stand to th		
2.	Find out about the people in your class. Interview two people to discover:		
	a. How they feel about speaking in public.		
	b. What their public speaking experiences include.		
	c. Why they are taking this course.		
3.	Once you have interviewed your partners, share your answers with		

another classmate. You may be surprised to discover that many of

you feel the same way about giving public presentations.

1. For each of the three presentations you listed in Check-Up 1.1,



Helpful Resources

If you're giving a speech and have questions about how to prepare or deliver your speech, how to be a more effective speaker, or how to overcome your fear of public speaking, then the Speakers Platform can help you with your problems. Visit profcomm.glencoe.com.



Presentation and Speaking Skills

Take advantage of online resources that can help you develop your presentation and speaking skills. The Internet offers a variety of training courses, selfteaching programs, and helpful Web sites to improve speaking and presentation skills.



Using Technology to Help You Communicate

Using visual aids can improve the impact of your speech and help your audience to better understand and remember the important points of your speech. You can use the technology that is available to you to create visual aids such as overhead projections, photographs, slide shows, charts, maps, videos, etc.

SCORING

If you answered Yes to:

0–5 questions, you are a strong communicator.

6–10 questions, focus on what areas you need to improve. Are you answering *Yes* to similar questions?

11–15 questions, what ways can you improve your communication skills?

Communication Skills Checklist

Use this checklist to study your own speech communication strengths, weaknesses, and attitudes. Read each statement and decide which do or do not apply to you.

1. When I am introduced to people, I immediately forget their names.	Yes	No
2. I stumble over my words when I give an oral presentation.	Yes	No
3. I freely voice my opinions when working in a group.	Yes	No
4. I do not stay calm and poised during interviews.	Yes	No
5. I have trouble persuading others to share my views.	Yes	No
6. I have trouble carrying on a conversation with a person I have just met.	Yes	No
7. I am uncomfortable and ineffective doing business on the telephone.	Yes	No
8. I find myself thinking about what I am going to say instead of listening to other people.	Yes	No
9. I am afraid to join group or class discussions because I might say something foolish.	Yes	No
10. I avoid making eye contact with people when I talk with them.	Yes	No
11. I tend to avoid taking a strong stand in an argument.	Yes	No
12. I need to improve my vocabulary.	Yes	No
13. I become uncomfortable when I have to relate to people from a cultural background different from mine.	V	
	Yes	No
14. I do not welcome constructive criticism about my communication skills.	Yes	No
15. I feel that my communication skills are not improving.	Yes	No