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INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR APPLIED SCIENCES

(Manipal University)

III SEMESTER B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – OCT. / NOV. 2017

SUBJECT: SPEECH (EN231)
(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Thursday, 02 November 2017

Time: 9.30-11.00

Max. Marks: 50

- ✓ Answer ANY FIVE full Questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks of 10 each.

1. Core of human existence. Essence of humanness. Tool to understand ourselves and the world around us. Channel to interact with oneself and others. Builds relationships, organizations, brings changes, creates ideas, systems, knowledge. A disturbance or noise that prevents the proper effect of a message is known as barrier to communication. Can be psychological, physical, or linguistic. Can be differences in perception and reality. Mistrust or inattention.

2) Argument means thoughtful profound, deliberate way of asserting a position on a particular issue by giving sufficient reasons and support. Depends on giving reasons rather than raising your voice or getting angry. An argument consists of three parts. Claim or assertion which is the main point that you want to argue, support which consists of facts, statistics, expert opinions, examples, results of experiments, personal experiences, and reasoning. Its purpose would be to take a position, present a reasoned argument by explaining and justifying one's position, and influencing others thinking and making them take a course of action.

3) Sender, receiver, people—process of sending and receiving messages are constantly reversed. Messages—verbal and nonverbal messages. Channels—senses, language, voice, body language, signs and symbols, time, space, objects. Noise—can be internal or external noise. Context—purpose and setting. Feedback—verbal and non-verbal cues the speaker gets in reaction. Effect—what communication ultimately achieves.

4) It is a speech praising someone who has died. Usually delivered by the deceased's close friends or relatives during a memorial service. Kind words to be spoken but should not be too lengthy.Write a speech.

5) a) It sets the tone for the speech which is to be delivered. It gives a broad outline and a mental map of the speech which is to follow. It catches the attention of the audience and creates an interest among them. It builds a rapport between the speaker and the audience while giving an overall view of the subject

b) Stating an unusual fact, or making a surprising statement. Stating startling facts or statistics that shocks the audience. Using humour and anecdotes or giving stories from your personal life. Asking rhetorical questions or using quotations. Can also pick up where a previous speaker left off.

6) a) It is an error or failure in reasoning. It is an argument where speakers or writers fail to give support or evidence for the claims they are making in their argument. The causes of the flawed argument could be ignorance regarding the subject, egos, prejudices and bias, personal assumptions. The speaker or writer himself may not be convinced of the argument.

b) Attacking the opponent for the views he does not hold. Misrepresenting the opponents position so that he can be easily attacked. In the past human shaped straw dummies were used in military training. The soldier could then practice on this dummy which could not retaliate.

7) A Roast is a short speech that pokes fun at someone. It is usually directed at the guest of honour at a particular event. eg. birthday boy or girl, retiring employee, bride or groom. It can also be a formal event where people gather to make fun of a prominent personality. This could serve as a fund raiser for a non profit organization. One should not be mean or vicious on such an occasion. A Toast is proposed at weddings, anniversary celebrations, dinners and other types of special events. Highlight the good qualities of a person and wish him happiness and success.

8) Impromptu Speeches are given when there is little or no time for preparation. They may be informal or casual in nature. One should determine the purpose of the speech and what the audience to know. Decide on the main points and stick to them, enumerate them and review them. They are spontaneous, timely. They are less polished, have less supporting material and are less organized. Manuscript

Speeches are read out to an audience and are useful during formal occasions and when time is a constraint eg. political speeches, legal announcements or graduation ceremony speech. Wording can be properly planned. Has to be practiced so that it can be read fluently and with feeling.

Marks to be awarded according to the points mentioned with examples if any.

Excellent 9-10

Good- 7-8

Average – 5-6

Below average – 4 and below

