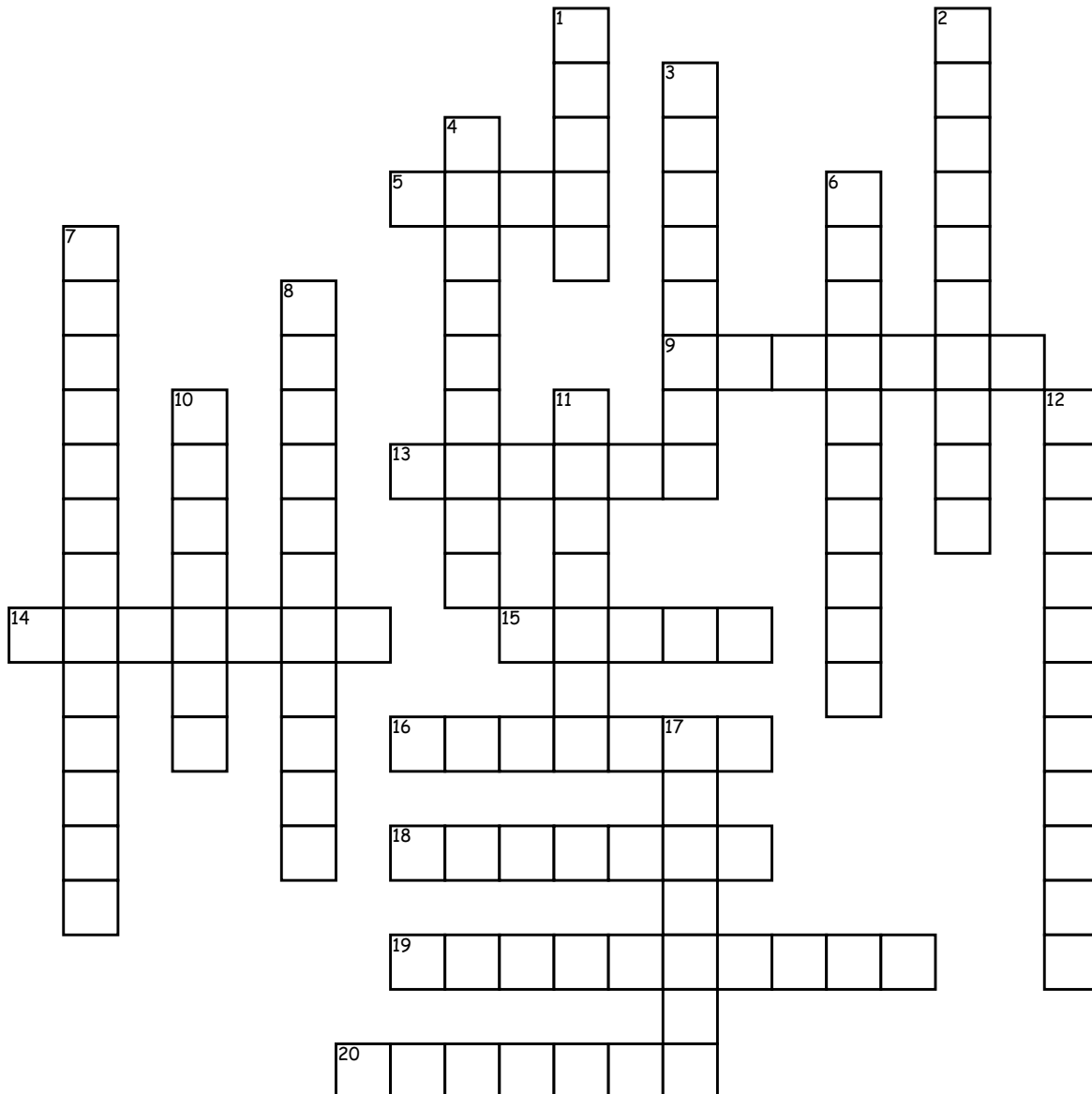


The Fundamentals of Public Speaking



Across

5. All sources have _____ which means they come from a certain perspective

9. Audience that take issue with you or your topic

13. Three part model of communication including the sender, channel, and receiver

14. This speech has the main points developed separately and are generally connected together in the introduction and conclusion

15. A digital presentation software that breaks away from the standard slide deck presentation

16. What is the word for comparing something the audience already knows and understands with something new and different

18. Another word for a textual arrangement

19. What is it called when you are prepared to discuss an issue intelligently?

20. What is the means through which a message travels?

Down

1. Also known as irrelevant information

2. A word for how well and correctly we form our vowels and consonants using our lips, jaw, tongue, and palate to form the sounds of speech

3. Comparison made by speaking of one thing in terms of another

4. What is it called when we interpret sound waves our ear takes in

6. What kind of questions are designed to allow the speaker to get the audience to think about the topic without actually speaking the answer to the question?

7. Which speech has the main points delivered according to when they happened and could be traced on a clock or calendar?

8. Type of characteristics that focus on the audience's age, gender, education, occupation, language, culture, needs and interests, etc

10. This speech arranges the main points according to their physical and geographic relationships

11. What kind of audiences do most persuasive speakers address

12. Audience's perception that speaker is well prepared and qualified to speak on a topic

17. There are three _____ purposes for speeches: to inform, to persuade, and to entertain.