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Chapter 1 building responsibility answer key

Learning Objectives: After completing this chapter, you will be able to do the following. Identify and analyze the moral and social responsibilities of communicators. Identify the components of the communication process and their actions explain the importance of effective communication skills in personal, professional and social contexts. Identify your audience as an important element in building responsible communication skills. Realize the importance and impact of both verbal and non-verbal communication. Chapter Outline:1. What is communication? -Section 12 proper foundation-laying section 23. Build Proper Inspiration - Section 3 Speech Chapter 1 Key Words Flashcard Chapter 1 Test Review Practice How to Deliver a Good Speech PPT Academic Vocabulary: Define responsible, symbol, mesmerising, petty, interpersonal- on page 1 of classflow notebook. (Practice sets and sample test speech can be found above on chapter 1 main period flashcard links.) Ethics Communications Written Communication Noverbal Communicable Appellate (Personal) Appellate Defined 1: Assessment Questions Some things can help a person more than be responsible for him, and to tell him that you trust him. - Booker T. Washington 1. There are five major parts of the communication process: 1.2.3.4.5. Intervention-(We discussed it in the classroom. The book lists just the first four.) 2. A responsible communicator works to eliminate communication barriers. A communication barrier is attitudinal. The name of the other four, as given in your text. 3. Another name of verbal communication. _ 4. Critical ThinkingNonverbal communication often refers to the attitude given to others. What are the five positive nonverbal features? What are the five negative nonverbal features? Section 2: Evaluation Question 1. This section talked about the Value Structure Foundation. What are the three essential elements that make up this foundation? 2) What kind of communication involves interacting with you? What kind of one is on one with someone else? 3. What is the name of the art or study of public speaking? 4. Which appeal of Aristotle draws an audience because of sound logic and logic? Critical Thinking5. University of Minnesota professor James Norwood wants to teach his theatre survey course by email. However, university officials frowned on their plans, saying that students should be taught by an instructor giving live live instruction. What could be the loss of teaching by email? Teaching is entirely when what part of the communication process is lost Viewers can often make things harder for a speaker. How is it that an audience can often create or break a person's ability to be a responsible speaker? What can you do (as speaker) to get off to a good start with your audience? Section 3: Evaluation Question 1. What is the meaning of the word which means desire that causes a person to act? 2) When you label people without first knowing them, you're _____ing them incorrectly. In the Communications Breakdown section, Michael B. Green learned that a red rag or a _critical thinkingstioting is a problem that affects all of society. Describe some examples in which people may incorrectly stereotype others. What is the answer to the problem of stereotyping? On the contrary, are there stereotypes that can prove beneficial for individual(s) to be stereotyped? To explain. Chapter 1: Building Responsibilities: Identify and analyze the moral and social responsibilities of communicators. Identify the components of the communication process and their functions. Explain the importance of effective communication skills in personal, professional and social contexts. Identify your audience as an important element in building responsible communication skills. Realize the importance and impact of both verbal and non-verbal communication. Section 2 3 in this chapter: What is Communication? Proper foundation building laying proper inspiration 3 speech Vocab swap seems someone that did the opposite column from you and swap papers. Copy what he wrote for the Vocab behind his vocab sheet. Turn the basket to a grade. 4 Discussion: What does morality mean? Define it. What does this mean to you? What does it look like? Who do you know (either in real life or society) has a high moral responsibility? 5 Communication Processes Message Receiver Feedback 6 Sender conveys the message. Typically, the sender uses words or symbols to express ideas. Your words should communicate to your listener exactly what you are trying to express. 7 The receiver decodes the person who intercepts the message. Decode = interpret what the sender is saying and how it relates to them. 8 Feedback includes the response that the receiver gives to the message offered by the sender. 9 When does this process occur? Can you think of someone? 10 When does this process occur? Talk on the phone listening to music watching TV 11 What is a communication barrier? Define communication constraint. What are some examples? 12 What is the communication barrier? Define communication constraint. What are some examples? Attitudinal Social Educational Cultural Environment 13 Before speaking three action words for SenderTHINK. Articulate your words. See the receiver of your words to make sure you're found Correct non-tribal signs. Three action words for 14 receivers' questions, make polite requests. Learn more about issues and people. They can both make you smarter. Are related to backgrounds and experiences. 15 Class Reading page Read 9 paragraphs and answer the three questions below. You don't have to write questions. 16 Section 2: To be a good person for laying the proper foundation there are good-natured speakers: - Martin Luther King, Jr., president There are evil-natured speakers: - Hitler, Jim Jones 17 Intrapersonal Communication What is intrapersonal communication? 18 What is Mutual Communication Mutual Communication? Oratory (rhetoric) - Studying the arts or public speaking 19 caring about your audience can only give you a good speech if you care about your audience. Before speaking, consider: Is this content suitable for this group? How would I feel if I was asked for this information? Am I giving my audience new information? Is my content too difficult or too easy for my audience? 20 mutual respect show respect to the speaker. If you're not interested, don't show it extraordinary or disrespectfully. Appealing to 21 viewers – provide viewers both sequence and analysis and factual evidence emotional appeal in their organization – strike a chord with your audience and appeal to their sense of patriotism, family or justice, etc... Moral (personal) appeal – show the audience a natural honesty about you, a strong constitution about right and wrong, and a compromised approach to values. 22 Section 3: Creating the proper inspirations for setting an example: Think of the people you communicate on a daily basis and are giving an impression. Read page 17 and answered questions. Thank you for your participation! Transcript Chapter 1 Building Responsibility • What is Communication? - The process of sending and receiving messages. - Communication catch is like playing: Communication process • The sender encodes and transmits messages through a given channel (how to send messages). • A message is words, body language and symbols that communicate ideas or ideas. • The receiver stops the message and then transmits the response • The response is the word, body language and symbols that respond to the sender's message. Communication model communication constraints • Any obstacle that gets into the communication barrier. There are five communication barriers: - Social = they are not part of my group (these are social, economical, peer or professional groups). - Cultural = we don't have the same background, religion, family type, or don't speak the same language - educational = I'm very smart for them or they're too smart for me (either perceived or real differences) - environment = some physical blocking From the occurrence - Attitudinal = someone who is speaking (bad attitude) does not like 5 levels of communication • Intrapersonal - Communication within yourself • Reciprocal - Communication with you and another person (you + 1) • small group - at least 3-7 people • public - classroom or assembly size audience • Mass - Global communications (radio, TV, web worldwide, etc.) etc.