

LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION – ENGLISH LITERATURE

FIRST SEMESTER – APRIL 2010

EL 1806 - SPEECH EVENT MANAGEMENT

Date & Time: 30/04/2010 / 1:00 - 4:00

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

PART A

I. Answer any FIVE of the following in about 50 words each: 5 x 3 = 15 marks

1. Highlight the different dimensions of personality.
2. What is an attitude?
3. What is a team? Mention the difference between a group and a team.
4. Describe various types of motivation.
5. Describe the positive and negative coping mechanisms.
6. Enumerate different types of communication.
7. Describe the two types of conflict

II. Write short essay on any TWO of the following in 100 words each 2 x 5 = 10

8. Guidelines for Public Speaking (10 points)
9. Sketch the personality of a good leader.
10. Characteristics of good and effective communication

III. Attempt any TWO of the following in 400 words each: 2 x 12 ½ = 25

11. Language has a social milieu and environment. Explain.
12. Evaluate yourself as a communicator with strengths and weaknesses.
13. Discuss different types of leadership.
14. Speech Event Management has made me a good communicator. Explain.

PART B

IV. Write short notes on any FIVE of the following in about 50 words each 5 x 3 = 15

15. Eye contact in public speaking
16. Proximics
17. Use of technology in effective communication
18. Consensus
19. Coherence
20. Functions of speech
21. Script

V. Attempt any THREE of the following in about 200 words each 3 x 10 = 30

22. Sum up the guidelines for effective Small Group Discursion
23. Discuss the importance of non verbal communication
24. The interview tips to the candidates
25. Do a SWOT analysis and highlight your strengths.

VI. Identify the Discourse features in the following passage

(1 x 5 = 5 marks)

Within the face-to-face encounter of speech, communication is not limited to words. Speakers use a wide variety of extra-verbal devices, from emphasis and dramatic pauses to changes in tone or tempo. Speakers also use a broad range of non-verbal clues. They “talk” with their eyes and their bodies. They use hand gestures and facial expressions to convey ideas. And speakers respond to similar cues from their listeners—the nods and grunts that say, in effect, “I hear you,” or the quizzical looks that say, “I don’t understand.”

As we learn a language, we also learn the non-verbal conventions of that language—the meaning of a shrug, a pout, or a smile. Speech thus often includes not only a face-to-face meeting, but also a meeting of the minds. “Conversation,” Steven Pinker notes, “requires cooperation.”

Listeners assume speakers are conveying information relevant to what they already know and what they want to know. That allows them to hear between the lines in order to pin down the meanings of vague and ambiguous words and to fill in the unsaid logical steps.

Speaker and listener are aware of each other's knowledge, interests, and biases. They can interpret remarks within the common social setting in which they find themselves. This mutual understanding, being “on the same page” as it were, is frequently absent with written communication. Information an author would like to assume the reader knows must be included with a text. Writers must make their biases explicit to assure full understanding by the critical reader, and readers, unable to read body language, must subject texts to close scrutiny to “read” attitudes or biases underlying a text.
