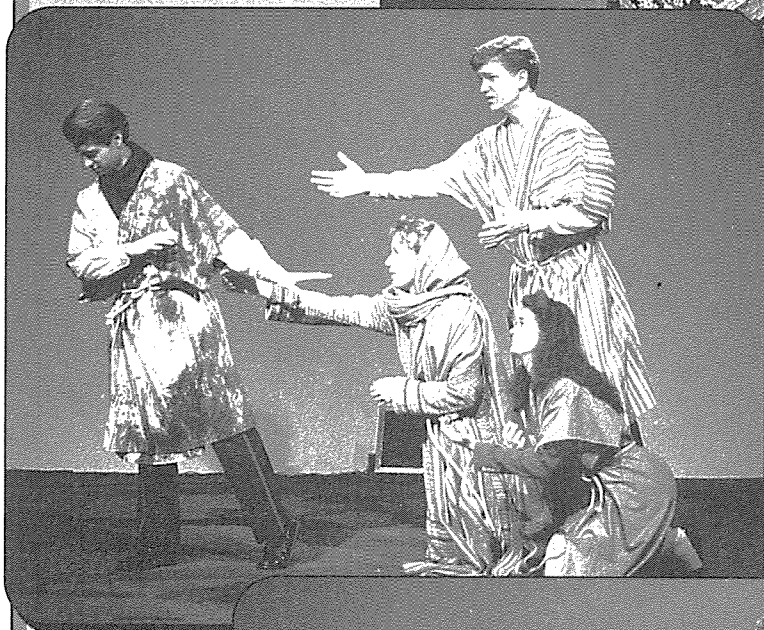


STEECH

HIGH SCHOOL ELECTIVE



2

Name _____

Date Issued _____

Test Score _____

SCHOOL OF TOMORROW®

I. VOCAL QUALITY

The main quality of your voice reveals many characteristics about you. It lets others know if you are happy or sad, confident or insecure, relaxed or tense, enthusiastic or boring, sincere or hypocritical, capable or inexperienced. A confident individual may tend to make his statements as commands. An insecure person tends to end his sentences with rising inflections as though he were requesting approval.

Learn to listen to yourself as others hear you. Each person in your audience will form an initial impression of you before you get one minute into your speech. Most of their impressions will be formed by the quality of your voice. Do you know what they are hearing while listening to you? Find out. Listen again to the recording you made while reading I Corinthians 13. Attempt to disassociate yourself from it and be your own critic.

FILL IN THE BLANK WITH THE CORRECT ANSWER.

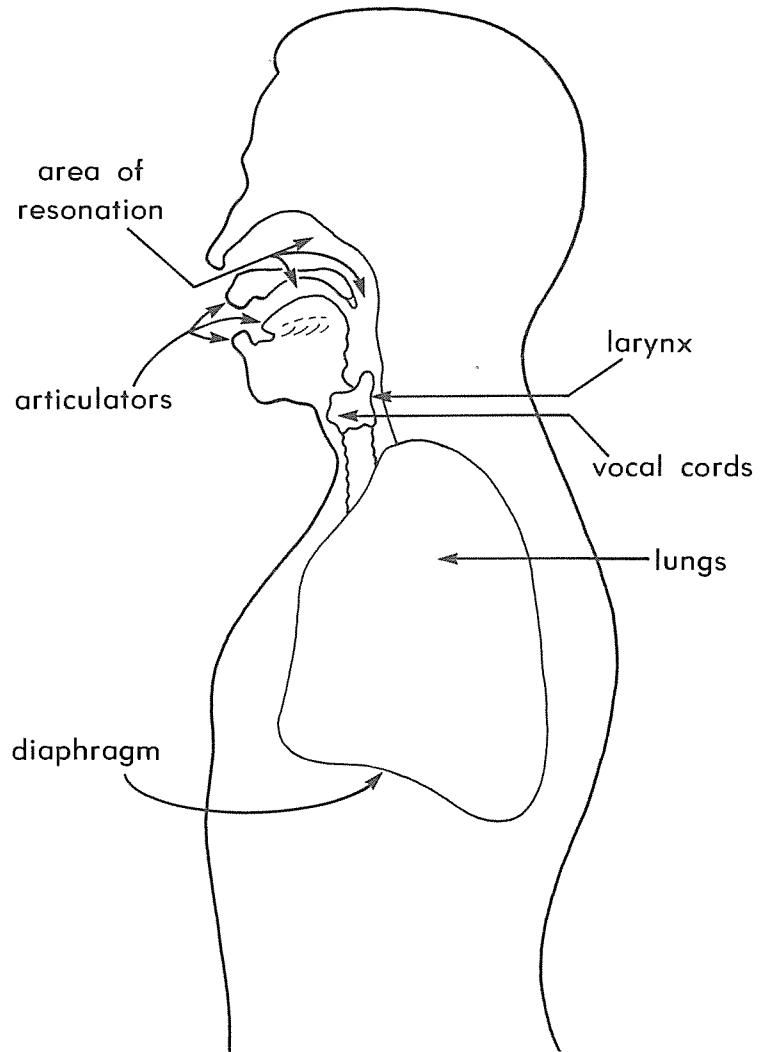
- (1) The quality of your _____ reveals many characteristics about you.
- (2) It lets others know if you are (a) _____ or insecure, (b) _____ or tense, and (c) _____ or inexperienced.
- (3) A confident speaker may make his statements as _____.
- (4) An insecure speaker may end his sentences with rising _____.
- (5) Sentences ending with rising inflection indicate that the speaker is asking a _____.
- (6) Most people form their impression of a speaker by the _____ of his voice.
- (7) A good speaker will learn to listen to himself as _____ hear him.
- (8) A good speaker will be his own _____.

Probably the first observation you will make is that your voice does not sound as low-pitched, resonant, or dignified as you thought. Voice quality varies and is the result of several different influences. A person's geographic location affects his articulation, pronunciation, projection, tonal patterns, enthusiasm, and rate of speech. A quick comparison of the presentation of a speaker from New York City and a speaker from the hills of Kentucky will confirm this fact. A student's domestic

II. VOICE PRODUCTION

The voice is produced by vibrations of the vocal cords as they are stimulated by air flow and pressure. As the diaphragm is relaxed, pressure from abdominal organs forces the lungs to deflate. Air is then forced through the larynx which houses the two muscular bands, or more accurately "folds," often called the vocal cords. These folds respond to the air pressure by vibration, which in turn produces sound waves. These tones proceed through the upper throat and mouth and are amplified and enriched by resonators and articulators. This process is called phonation.

Voice sounds are produced by muscles; thus they are as weak or strong as the muscles which produce them. The voice cannot be developed without exercising these muscles. While speaking, these muscles must be strong and controlled but not tense. Harshness, raspiness, and many impurities of tone will override the qualities in your voice if you unnaturally restrict the flow of air as it passes through the larynx and voice box. If this area of the throat is relaxed, the tones produced will have the quality you and your audience desire. The goal in voice production is the tonal quality of a relaxed throat called vocal purity.



FILL IN THE BLANK WITH THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- (15) Voice production is achieved by _____ of the vocal cords.
- (16) The vocal cords vibrate because of the air flow and _____.
- (17) The _____ should produce the pressure to the lungs.

PRACTICE RECORD

EXERCISES

1. Stand erect in front of a mirror with back straight but neck and facial muscles relaxed.
2. Drop your head slightly forward and yawn two or three times to get the "feel" of an open throat.
3. With throat still open, open mouth wide enough to insert two fingers in the vertical position.
4. Maintaining the positions of steps 1—3, quote Psalm 24.
Exaggerate vocal quality.

CHECKLIST

Student Initials _____	RELAXED	_____
Parent Initials _____	OPEN THROAT	_____
Supervisor Initials _____	OPEN MOUTH	_____
	EXAGGERATE	_____

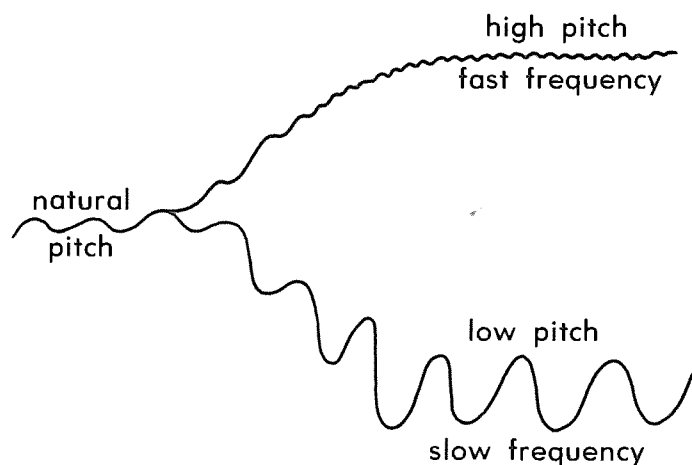


*"Lord, make my words gracious and tender,
for tomorrow I may have to eat them!"*

Anonymous

IV. PITCH

The frequency of a sound wave is called pitch. The greater the frequency of the sound wave, the higher the pitch. Pitch is to the speaker as keys are to a pianist. The speaker's message must be conveyed with a beautiful variety in pitch.



A. NATURAL PITCH

Although the speaker must not remain on one pitch level when speaking, each person has his own natural pitch which is stronger and more dominant than any other pitch. Your natural pitch is the tone level which is heard most often. It is the pitch to which your voice naturally returns after rising or falling inflection (variation in pitch).

FILL IN THE BLANK WITH THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- (1) The frequency of a sound wave is called _____.
- (2) The slower the frequency of the sound wave, the _____ the pitch.
- (3) The speaker should strive to convey his message with a _____ in pitch.
- (4) A speaker should not remain on one _____ of pitch when speaking.
- (5) Each person has his own _____ pitch.
- (6) The natural pitch is the tone level which is heard most _____.
- (7) Your voice naturally returns to its natural pitch after a rising or falling _____.

INSTRUCTOR: As the student completes this PACE, he is required to memorize, practice, and perform Psalm 24. Please evaluate his rehearsals on the given charts. Provide comments which will help him in preparing for the next rehearsal. Evaluations should be based upon the instruction presented in this course.

FIRST REHEARSAL CHART

Date	One Hour Practice Verification Signature
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Diaphragmatic Breathing Comments

Projection

Enthusiasm

Appropriate Rate

Dramatic Pause

Vocal Quality

Resonance

Varying Pitch
