



Name: _____
Date Started: _____ Date Completed: _____ Score: _____

Learning Activity Sheet Speaking in Public

A. Read the statements carefully. Choose your answer inside the box and write it on the space provided.

quotes	personal anecdote	public speaking
historical anecdote	discourse markers	surprising statements
attention-getting devices	anecdotes	hypothetical anecdote
questions		

- _____ 1. Statements addressed explicitly to the audience.
- _____ 2. An example of anecdote that shows a historical event.
- _____ 3. Short stories that present the main points of the speech.
- _____ 4. Asking the audience to think of a scenario as if it were happening to them.
- _____ 5. An example of anecdote that describes your personal experience with the topic.
- _____ 6. These will not only sustain the audience but also add credibility to the speaker.
- _____ 7. Words or phrases used to connect, organize, and manage what we say or write, as well as to convey our feelings.
- _____ 8. Avoid facts or figures that may or may not be accurate, or that are written by a questionable or unreliable source.
- _____ 9. Irrelevant, inappropriate, immoral, or deceptive quotes should be avoided, and you should always reference your sources.
- _____ 10. It is communicating with the audience directly to create ideas in the mind of others with the use of facial expressions and movements.

B. TRUE OR FALSE. Write T if the statement is true and F if false. Write your answer on the space provided.

- _____ 1. Discourse markers help show attitude.
- _____ 2. Discourse markers cannot keep track of what we mean.
- _____ 3. Discourse markers can also present a less straightforward tone.
- _____ 4. Discourse markers using interjections can also be used as responses.
- _____ 5. Discourse markers help us organize what we mean. This marker are used to introduce new subjects or to switch between them.