



RCM Examinations

Speech Arts Technical Theory Level 1 Sample Exam

Answer all questions directly on the examination paper, in the spaces provided.

Confirmation Number

Maximum Marks

10

1. a. Give the phonetic symbol and complete classification for the consonant sound underlined in **FIVE** of the words below.

Example:

build

IPA Symbol

[b]

Classification

voiced bilabial stop-plosive

flip

IPA Symbol

Classification

toad

IPA Symbol

Classification

chewy

IPA Symbol

Classification

never

IPA Symbol

Classification

love

IPA Symbol

Classification

thirst

IPA Symbol

Classification

mop

IPA Symbol

Classification

continued....

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Question 1 continued

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b. Define **FIVE** of the following terms.

IPA _____

fricative consonant _____

glottis _____

alveolar ridge _____

nasal consonant _____

voiceless sounds _____

articulation _____

continued.....

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Question 1 continued

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c. Name and describe **TWO** characteristics of a good speaking voice.

Characteristic _____

Description _____

Characteristic _____

Description _____

10

2. a. Mark each of the following statements about public speaking as either True (T) or False (F).

_____ A speech's conclusion should provide a summary of the main ideas.

_____ Speakers should choose speech topics related to their own interests and talents.

_____ The roles of speaker and listener alternate in a public speaking situation.

_____ Eye contact is essential to effective public speaking.

_____ The introduction should be written before the body of the speech.

_____ An example of adapting to an audience is boosting energy and humour if they appear bored.

_____ Good vocabulary and grammar are necessary for an effective public speech.

_____ Supporting materials that are descriptive or appeal to the senses are more effective.

_____ Public speaking requires more formal choices of body language than conversation.

_____ "Noise" is a term that describes anything that interferes with the transmission of a message.

continued.....

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Question 2 continued

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b. Answer **EACH** of the following questions.

(4)

Effective delivery of a speech

Name and describe **TWO** suggestions for effective delivery of a speech.

Suggestion _____

Suggestion _____

(4)

Methods of delivery

Give a definition, and an advantage and disadvantage for **ONE** of the following methods of delivery.

memorized
impromptu
extemporaneous

Method of delivery _____

Definition _____

Advantage _____

Disadvantage _____

continued.....

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Question 2 continued

(4)

Stress and Emphasis

Definition _____

Explain how volume and pace can be used to emphasize an idea.

(4)

Pause

Definition _____

Give two reasons why a speaker would use a pause when speaking.

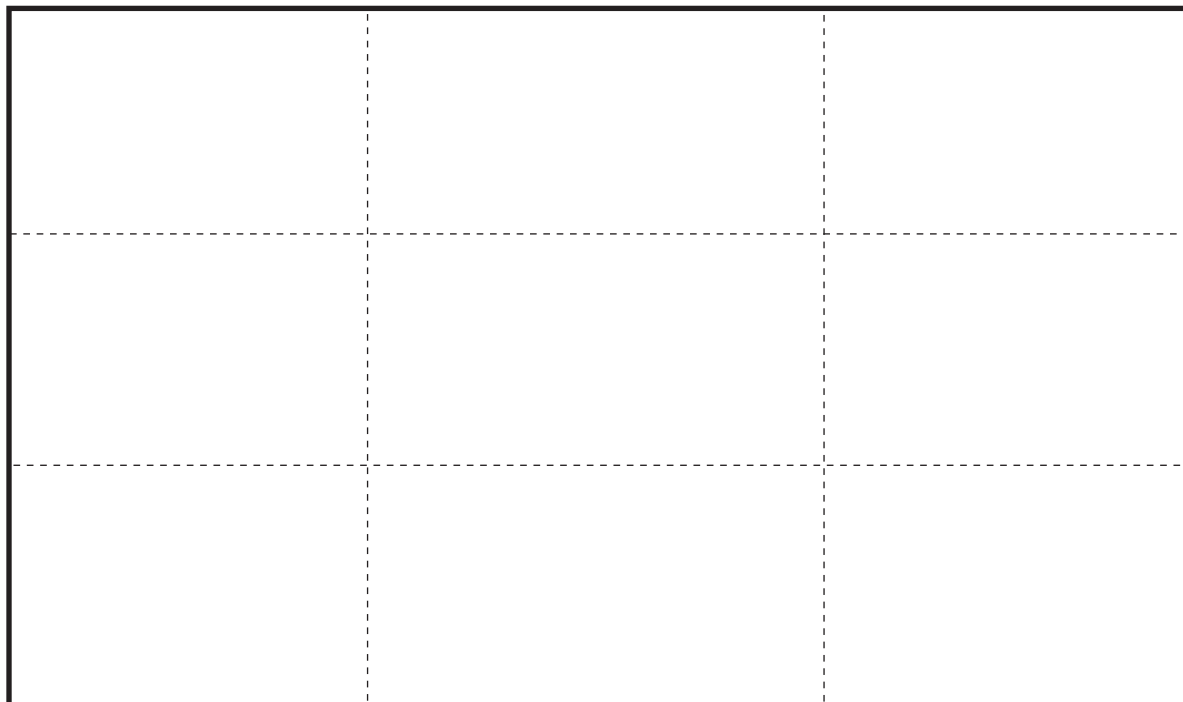
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Question 2 continued

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c. Mark the following stage areas on the diagram below.

centre
stage right
upstage right
downstage centre



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3. Read the poem below and use it to answer the questions that follow.

Leaves
by J.M. Westrup

Leaves are always beautiful, I think.
At first they part their baby lips to drink
The rain in Spring, then open wider still,
Hungry for sweet winds and the sun, until
They lift their faces to the Summer rain,
Whose heavy drops pit-patter loud and plain.
The Autumn comes upon them and they change,
Decked out in glorious colours, rich and strange.
Then in the Winter they come flying down
Light as a breath, and crisp, and brown.
They fly before the wind like elves,
And oh, I know they must enjoy themselves.

(3) a. Define simile, and give two examples. Write the full phrase in which the similes appear.

continued....

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Question 3 continued

- (4) b. Define personification, and explain how it is used in the poem, giving **TWO** examples.

- (2) c. Give the rhyme scheme of the poem.

- (2) d. Define onomatopoeia, and give an example from the poem.

- (2) e. Define caesura pause, and give an example from the poem.

continued.....

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Question 3 continued

(7) f. Define imagery, and describe the images of the poem.

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4. Mark each of the following statements about poetry and reading poetry as either True (T) or False (F).
- _____ Poetry is meant to be read aloud.
 - _____ Poetry is language used to communicate experience.
 - _____ Poetry gets some of its power from figurative language and poetic devices.
 - _____ Moral lessons occur in all great poems.
 - _____ The full meaning of a poem will be released upon a single reading.
 - _____ The rhythmic pattern of poetry should be exaggerated when a poem is read aloud.
 - _____ Studying poetry is a good way to increase vocabulary.
 - _____ It is useful to ask, "Who is the speaker?" when working to understand a poem.
 - _____ The phrase, "It is Tuesday," is an example of the practical use of language.
 - _____ Poetry has been regarded as important since ancient times.

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5. a. Describe the recommended position for **FIVE** of the following elements of posture, and explain their importance to the voice.

head _____

jaw _____

throat/neck _____

shoulders _____

upper chest _____

spine _____

abdomen _____

knees _____

feet _____

continued.....

Speech Arts Technical Theory Level 1 Sample Exam

Question 5 continued

10

b. Mark each of the following statements about body and voice as either True (T) or False (F).

- _____ Useless tensions hinder voice work.
- _____ Clarity of speech is an essential element of a good speaking voice.
- _____ Eliminating useless tension is an essential step in voice work.
- _____ Changes in pitch and rate help boost expression in the voice.
- _____ Stridency is a pleasant vocal quality.
- _____ Lifting the shoulders up and back helps project the voice.
- _____ Relaxation for speech is balanced with energy.
- _____ Hoarseness is an undesirable vocal quality.
- _____ Jaw tension can trap or muffle the voice.
- _____ Good posture includes a feeling of balance.