Final 30-Minute Lecture

Monday, April 11
1. Gay Smith - Lores on Introduction (Disposition)
2. 
3. 

Wednesday, April 13
1. Carol Sue arrangement
2. 

2:30 - 4:30

Monday, April 18, Meet 3:30 - 5:15
1. Nancy Smith - Lagow (Gallon) -
2. Linda Martin - 
3. Jan Jackson - Duerg activated mechanism

Wednesday, April 20, 3:30 - 5:15
1. Jack Surrency - Listening
2. Carol Brown - 
3. 

1. 

2. 

3. 
Listening

Sensory Channel: 20-40

1. accounts for 50% of our communicative time. Most time then deals with speech.

Listening is a physiological process:
- sound waves travel thru air make impact on the drum
- it is affected by laws of nature
- it is neurophysiological of the brain
- listening is a process based on the numerous controls such as volume and distance sounds.

Listening is primarily a psychological process wherein people attach meaning to aural inputs.
- once sound reaches the brain, listening begins with
- the interpretation process - enunciating meaningful content and combination design.

One reason we are poor listeners: We listen at 25% perfect comprehension rate.
We are poor listeners:
- we can comprehend more words per minute than speakers can produce
- as listeners more than 400 words per minute
- the average speaker produces 25 - 175 words per minute
- listeners needs 15 seconds every minute to comprehend speaker.
The time you create problems. In the other time, the listener thinks of other things (virtual perceptual fields).

A second reason we are poor listeners is we bring our past—our feelings, values, and attitudes—into the communication setting. A speaker's word can change a thought or word that begins a memory.

A third problem is finishing listening—we are too busy—listener takes energy when we leave a movie. He missed.

A fourth problem can be the physical setting (your mental perceptual field).

A fifth problem is today listeners own needs may compete with speaker's ideas. Perhaps did not sleep well.

Sixth: since it takes mental and physical energy to deal with words or concepts, we don't know—long ago, we may not be willing to expend this energy.

And finally, punch ideas or attitudes with listener. Every effort is wasted. So think is what can you do? You can make adjustments as a speaker.
The speaker can help this listener
1. Activity or movement — two TV's are nice.
2. Reality — be specific not abstract.
3. Phrasing — Breaks Breaths Wrap Fee
4. Simplicity — compare with what we know.
5. Novelty — 30,000 cars
6. Suspense — I'll clarify that later.
7. Conflict — soaps — wars.
8. Emotion
Arrangement: Refer back to original lecture on arrangement then move to the usual types.