

ELOCUTION—JUNIOR CLASS.

1. INTRODUCTORY.
 - (1) Give a brief statement of the Laws of Sound bearing upon the human voice.
 - (2) How are the vibrations of the sounding body communicated to the air?
 - (3) Upon what does the force and pitch of a tone depend?
 - (4) What do we mean by, (a) the quality of a tone, (b) Timber, (c) Resonance?
2. PHYSIOLOGY OF VOICE.
 - (1) What organs of the body are engaged in the production of, (a) Breath, (b) Tone, (c) Speech?
 - (2) In what does the "Instrument of Speech" resemble other instruments, and in what is it characteristically distinct?
3. RESPIRATION.
 - (1) Define Respiration, and explain the relation of Breath to Speech.
 - (2) Describe the methods of executing deep, effusive, expulsive, explosive and abrupt breathing.
4. VOCALIZATION.
 - (1) Define Voice. Upon what principle is it formed, and how is it modified in quality?
 - (2) What is its relation to Breath and Speech?
5. VOWEL FORMATION.
 - (1) Give the principles of Vowel Formation.
 - (2) Name the chief agents of Vowel Modification.
 - (3) Explain the distinction between Vowels and Articulations.
6. ARTICULATION.
 - (1) Define Articulation, and explain what is meant by the terms, Obstructive and Continuous.
 - (2) Explain Complete, Partial and Approximate Contact.
 - (3) State the chief cause of defective Enunciation, and give the relative position of the organs in correct Articulation.
7. GENERAL.

How are the following defects to be corrected?

 - (1) The voice is feeble, and the muscles of the throat and chest rendered sore during speaking.
 - (2) The Pronunciation is faulty, and Enunciation indistinct.
 - (3) The Tones are unvaried, and the general style dull, harsh, and unsympathetic.