

JUNIOR ELOCUTION.

MARCH 8TH, 1899.

I. INTRODUCTION.

- (1) Define Elocution, and state what it involves.
- (2) Name the three important things it teaches.

2. GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

- (1) What is speech, and what qualities are combined in the instrument of speech?
- (2) In what is the speaking instrument characteristically distinct from all instruments of music?
- (3) What principles does delivery comprehend?

3. RESPIRATION.

- (1) Give the general principles of Respiration, and name the organs of the body employed in breathing, voice production, vowel moulding, and articulation.
- (3) Define "an active chest" and mention some of the prevailing errors in breathing.

4. VOCALIZATION.

- (1) What is Voice? State the principles on which vowel sound is formed, and explain how the variations of pitch in the voice are produced.
- (2) What is the cause of Huskiness? How may it be overcome?
- (3) How is the voice modified, and when may it be said to be Gutturally, Dentally, or Labially depraved?

5. VOWEL FORMATION.

- (1) How are vowels formed?
- (2) Name the chief agents in vowel formation.
- (3) State the defects to which some of the vowels are liable, and the means of correction.

6. ARTICULATION.

- (1) Explain the distinction between vowels and articulations.
- (2) Into what two classes are articulations primarily divided?
- (3) What is meant by Complete, Partial, and Approximate Contact?
- (4) Upon what does distinct articulation depend?

7. GENERAL.

State how we may correct the following faults :- (a) Feeble voice, indistinct and provincial pronunciation; (b) Unvaried tones; (c) The reading is governed by sentences; (d) The reading is uniform and pointless.

SENIOR ELOCUTION.

MARCH 8TH, 1899.

I. SENTENTIAL INTONATION.

- (1) State the general principles to be attended to in reading, from the above standpoint.
- (2) Why cannot rules for reading be founded upon grammatical forms of periods, or complete sentences?