1. What was the message?
	1. Describe the Nonverbal and how it affected the message.
2. What was the message?
	1. Describe the Nonverbal and how it affected the message.
3. What was the message?
	1. Describe the Nonverbal and how it affected the message.
4. What was the message?
	1. Describe the Nonverbal and how it affected the message.
5. What was the message?
	1. Describe the Nonverbal and how it affected the message.
6. What was the message?
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7. What was the message?
	1. Describe the Nonverbal and how it affected the message.
8. What was the message?
	1. Describe the Nonverbal and how it affected the message.
9. What was the message?
	1. Describe the Nonverbal and how it affected the message.
10. What was the message?
	1. Describe the Nonverbal and how it affected the message.

*The Nonverbals you describe will fall under one of the following domains.*

1. **Facial Expressions**: Your facial expressions can convey a wide range of emotions, from happiness and surprise to anger and sadness.
2. **Eye Contact**: The amount and quality of eye contact can convey interest, attentiveness, or discomfort.
3. **Gestures**: Hand movements and other gestures can emphasize points, provide context, or indicate agreement or disagreement.
4. **Posture**: The way you hold your body can convey confidence, attentiveness, or even defensiveness.
5. **Body Language**: The overall movements and positioning of your body, including proximity to the other person, can influence the perception of your communication.
6. **Smiles**: Smiling can indicate friendliness, agreement, or a positive attitude.
7. **Proximity**: How close you stand or sit to someone can indicate comfort, intimacy, or personal boundaries.
8. **Touch**: Physical touch, such as a handshake or a pat on the back, can convey warmth, trust, and connection.
9. **Paralinguistics**: These include vocal cues like tone, pitch, and volume, which can convey emotions, sarcasm, or excitement.
10. **Head Nods**: Nodding your head during a conversation can signal agreement, understanding, or active listening.
11. **Mirroring**: Subtly mimicking the body language and gestures of the person you're communicating with can build rapport and connection.
12. **Dress and Appearance**: How you present yourself through clothing and grooming can communicate your personality, professionalism, and social status.