



LONGFIELDS-DAVIDSON HEIGHTS SECONDARY SCHOOL

GRADE 8

ORAL COMMUNICATION

PERSUASIVE AND EXPOSITORY SPEECHES

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WHAT YOU ARE GOING TO LEARN



What makes a good speech.

How to pick the right topic.

How to write a great opener, or introduction.

How to get and hold your audience's attention.

How to support the body of your speech with facts, opinions or experiences.

How to construct your speech in a clear and logical order.

How to create a conclusion that will not only affirm what you have said, but will leave your audience thinking about it long after you have left the podium.

The importance of eye contact and body language to keep their attention.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD SPEECH?

Content

Whether you are developing a speech or taking in a presentation, here are a few questions to ask to determine how good a speech is:

Was the message (or intent) clear?

Did the speaker establish in the introduction the intent of the speech and outline the major points to be covered? If you don't know what the point of the speech is within the first few minutes of the speech, then the speech is in serious trouble.

Was the message concise?

I'm all for speeches that take into consideration the necessity to set the stage or to develop particular ideas in-depth, but is there a point to what is being said? If you here segments of a speech that seem like filler or that seems irrelevant to the point or topic, then the quality of the speech has diminished. You can begin to suspect that the speaker thinks that time spent is the mark of a good speech (which, of course, you now know better!).

Was the message helpful?

For an informative speech, did you actually learn something useful? For a persuasive speech, did it make you want to believe the speaker or do as the speaker urged? If not, then what was missing? Do you need more information? Better arguments for or against?

Delivery

Looking at the content tells us a lot about the preparation involved in the speech, but the second part of a speech is the delivery. And, yes, it's tempting to say a speech was terrible based on the "ums" and "you knows" and the stutters and the hand-wringing. But, is that entirely fair? Even if you are judging your own speech, don't you think you ought to give the speaker some credit for even getting up there?

Instead of counting the "ums" or how many times the speaker cleared his throat, let's focus on some more general impressions:

Did the speaker care about the message?

This is a judgment call. It may be a catch in the speaker's voice. It may be in the furrow of a brow. It may be the language of the speech or the intensity of the moment. It's difficult to determine, and it's often personal to each listener. But, if you feel like the speaker really cares, then there's something going right. And, that will make the speech a better one.

Did the speaker make me care about the message?

Maybe the speaker was too nervous to show a lot of emotion other than an ambient level of fear, but did the speech make you care a little more about the topic? Did you feel excited or at least mildly interested in the topic? If so, what was it that made it interesting? Again, this could be anything from the way the speaker spoke, the words chosen, the arguments presented, the gleam in the speaker's eye, or the context in which you heard the speech. Whatever it was, it worked.

<http://www.prettygoodspeech.com/?p=103>

WHAT IS A PERSUASIVE SPEECH?

What is persuasive speech? Persuasive Speech and Persuasive Public Speaking is the art of using words to influence an audience.

It involves directing, guiding, or appealing to the thinking, logic or emotions of an individual or an audience. The goal is to help the listeners to accept the idea, attitude, or action being presented by the speaker. It is accomplished by the use of argumentation, rationalization, symbolism, and presenting supportive information.

Learning What Persuasive Speech Is?

We started learning to use persuasion when we were born. We influenced the filling of our needs through our body language, crying or laughing. As we grew, we started using more sophisticated means to get what we wanted.

We tried whining. When it failed, we advanced to more socially acceptable forms of persuasive speech. We subconsciously sought the answer to "What is persuasive speech?"

We used it to be able to stay out late, buy our first car or other aspects of growth and development. Learning how to use the art of persuasion was part of our growth and development.

Whenever we get a ticket for violating a traffic law, we have the right to use the art of persuasive speech to reduce or eliminate the charges against us with both the officer (slim chance but possible) and in a court of law.

The necessity of persuasive speech can be seen in its use. Consider situations when natural disaster is eminent or compliance with directions could save a life. What is persuasive speech? A way to save lives.

Taken to its highest art form it becomes negotiation.

Failure to learn how to do it can lead to a life of constant capitulation and compromise. Not knowing how to use it could result in loss of freedoms. It can limit the ability to communicate helpful and beneficial information.

Modified from: <http://www.speechmastery.com/what-is-persuasive-speech.html>

EXAMPLE OF A PERSUASIVE SPEECH

Whatever happened to as long as it's healthy?

From today's home kits to the tedious fertility planning calendars of yesteryear, couples have tried for centuries to choose the genders of their children. Most couples, it seems, would pick the sex of their children if they had the option.

In countries like China, couples feel more pressure because of birth limits. One recent study has shown that more than forty percent of couples worldwide would choose the sex of their child if possible. Is the ability to select a child's gender really a good thing, though?

Proponents of gender selection have a strong argument and quite a bit of support from a number of different places. Dr. Ronald Ericsson, has been marketing a home test kit to help couples choose the gender of their child. As a result, he's quite familiar with both sides of the issue, and has been for the last thirty years. The critics, though, don't concern him. "It's none of their damn business," said Ericsson. "It's a human rights issue." Ericsson suggests that because the technology is available, people should be allowed to use it.

Strange, that after all the destructive things we've done with technology, someone would say that because it is available we should use it. Just because we can, doesn't mean we should.

The thing most proponents of gender selection procedures don't want you to know is that the gender selection process is still in the beginning stages of development, so scientists don't get it right 100% of the time. As a result, couples can spend thousands of dollars trying to create a baby of their choice, only to be disappointed several times. This can result in having to terminate the pregnancy because of a child with an unwanted gender. Terminating a child's life because you wanted a different gender - is that really acceptable?

Not only is gender selection dangerous, but it can create sex distortion ratios, particularly in countries where one sex is the preferred member of society.

Proponents of gender selection, though, have come up with an answer to this one as well. Dr. Suresh Nayak, an Indian Ob-Gyn, suggested that the fear that sex selection would change the natural ratios was unfounded because the practice is only used by a fraction of couples who can afford it. That fact, though, may soon change.

As the procedures get increasingly cheaper, more couples are taking advantage of them. Fertility clinics are literally swamped with couples trying to create a designer baby. By the end of 2004, more than 4000 cases of successful gender selected babies

were reported. Many schools are starting to study the procedure to make it more available to couples.

Huston's Baylor College of Medicine started a study of 200 couples in 2005 to examine the gender selection process. This procedure will, quite clearly, distort the natural gender ratios if enough people can afford the procedure, and if doctors and scientists have their way, everyone will soon be able to afford the procedure.

There is some light at the end of this tunnel. Gender selection has finally been banned in many countries on the continents of Europe and Asia. Perhaps they realize that this practice is not only unethical and dangerous, it will eventually lead to wanting to create designer babies by choosing hair and eye color, levels of intelligence, and even height in some cases, sound familiar?

If we continue to allow gender selection, serious, dangerous problems could occur in our society. Gender selection is a powerful tool that science does not yet fully understand how to use. If we do not draw the line between wants and needs early, there will be no stopping wealthy parents in the future who want to choose all of the characteristics of their babies, and this creates problems in the human race and promotes intolerance towards others.

By discouraging parents to choose the genders of their babies, we are encouraging our children to have fewer prejudices and accept others, regardless of sex and gender preferences. The only acceptable way to choose the gender of a child is through adoption. There are so many children in need of loving families that if you're adamant about having either a boy or a girl, then all you need do is adopt one!

<http://www.best-speech-topics.com/example-of-a-persuasive-speech.html>

Persuasive Speeches

HOW TO CHOOSE A TOPIC

Things to think about when choosing a topic

- Feel strongly about an issue?
- No Hot Buttons Here!
- Controversial (some say nay, some say yay)
- Current events (get out that newspaper)
- Pick a local issue (crazy stuff happens in Barrhaven!)
- Sweat the small stuff!

1. **Pick something you feel strongly about.** If you don't feel strongly about your topic, how are you going to persuade the audience to feel the same way? Students sometime say, "But I don't feel strongly about anything!" Yes you do. Sit down with a piece of paper and brainstorm. If you like baseball, give a speech for or against salary caps. If you like rap music, give a speech on why rap music is not as violent as many people think. You get the idea.
2. **Avoid your "hot button" topics.** Don't pick something you feel *too* strongly about. Hot button topics are issues you feel so strongly about that it's hard for you to understand where the other side is coming from. In order to give a good persuasive speech, you need to understand the other side's point of view, because how else will you change it?
3. **Pick something controversial.** It shouldn't be extremely controversial, but you do need to present a topic that not everyone agrees with. Otherwise there's no persuasion going on, and it's not a very good persuasive speech. For example, don't give a speech on why soda pop is bad for your health. Who's going to disagree with that? Instead, try giving a speech for or against a school-wide ban on soda pop. Now you have some controversy and a super topic.
4. **Pick a current event.** Having trouble thinking of a topic? Go read a newspaper. What's going on in the world? If there's an election, endorse a candidate.
5. **Pick a school or local issue.** Are there controversial issues around the school? Are there controversial issues in Barrhaven? These topics will be very relevant to your audience members.
6. **Pick an issue of interest to the audience.** Give a speech about cell phones in the classroom, or music downloads, or tuition hikes, or something the audience cares about. If they don't care about your issue, they won't be persuaded.
7. **Pick a smaller part of a big issue (Sweat the small stuff).** Don't try to change people's mind about a huge issue in your short speech, because you can't. Think you can change your classmates' mind about war in a 2 - 4 minute speech? Of course not. However, you *might* change their minds about a portion of this issue, like use of unmanned war vehicles.

Modified from: <http://www.suite101.com/content/persuasive-speaking-topics-a11699>

POSSIBLE PERSUASIVE SPEAKING TOPICS

- Do schools have the right to search students' lockers?
- Should schools require their students to wear a school uniform?
- Are beauty contests harmful?
- Should Physical Education in schools be compulsory?
- Should parents be held morally and legally responsible for the actions/needs of their children?
- Should young people be subjected to curfews as a way to reduce crime?
- Should governments be sending people into space?
- Should governments negotiate with terrorists?
- Should governments censor material on the world wide web?
- Should the government censor lyrics of songs that are violent or expletive, for example "gangsta" rap?
- Does television have a negative influence on society?
- Should 'factory farming' be banned?
- Is it morally acceptable to experiment on non-human animals to develop products and medicines that benefit human beings?
- Should we be trying to prevent species becoming extinct? If so, why?
- Should the international ban on the hunting of whales be lifted?
- Should we ban the keeping of animals in zoos?
- Should we ban the keeping of animals in circuses?
- Should acts of hate be criminalized?
- What acts should be considered hate crimes?
- Should examinations be replaced with other forms of assessment?
- Should school students face mandatory drug-tests?
- Should mothers stay at home to raise their children?
- Should cell phone use in cars be banned?
- Should the use of performance-enhancing drugs in sport be legalized?
- Is sport really good for us?



Modified from: <http://www.suite101.com/content/great-persuasive-speech-topics-a12084>

HOW TO WRITE A PERSUASIVE SPEECH

By Tara Hornor, eHow Contributor


Adapted by R. Douglas

Giving a persuasive speech can be an intimidating assignment. Convincing an audience in only a few minutes is much harder than giving an informational speech in the same amount of time. Knowing how to write a persuasive speech will help you to prepare fully and, therefore, successfully present a prevailing argument that will capture the attention of your audience.

Instructions

- **1** Choose a topic that can be thoroughly covered in the amount of time assigned. You won't be able to cover all of the points if the topic is too broad, resulting in a poor argument. For instance, a topic on global warming would be too large, but convincing the audience of the effects of global warming on the local economy is more plausible. Your topic should be important to you, otherwise you will never be able to present it with the emotion necessary for persuasion.
- **2** Your *introduction* should include an attention grabber. You are trying to convince your audience of something, so you'd better get their attention first. Start off with an interesting anecdote (story) or a shocking fact that most people do not know. Link your attention grabber to your topic. You also need to introduce yourself during the introduction, and state why you are speaking about your topic. Next, tell your audience what you believe the right side of the issue is. If you can sell the audience on why the topic is important, you will get their attention. Finally, make sure you state your 3 main ideas of your body paragraphs in an interesting way, transitioning to your first body paragraph.
- **3** Make your argument relevant to the audience. Do not bore listeners with a topic that could never involve them. You cannot persuade someone if there is no common ground. Floridians would not care about the dangers of swimming in an Arkansan lake. Also take into account the type of audience. Tailor your argument to the age or world views of the

listeners.

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- 4 Use lots of evidences, examples, statistics, quotes, or true stories throughout the speech. Be sure they come from credible sources. The more backup you include, the more convincing your argument will be. Don't forget to cite your sources. Simply state the author and the location (book title, web page, article and journal name) before the evidence. You may also want to include the author's credentials.
 - 5 A good argument will present the other side and thoroughly dispel it point-by-point. Avoid derisive comments as this could offend the audience and make your argument appear overly emotional. Instead, present the other side generously with an understanding of why others choose that stance.
 - 6 Make sure your **body paragraphs** each have their own distinct main idea. Each first sentence of each body paragraph of your speech should include the main idea of that body paragraph. This should be followed by details, evidence, facts or reasons that back up your belief. A good speech will tell the audience that these facts mean to humanity in general, and also how it applies directly to their audience. A concluding sentence in each body paragraph restates the importance of the main idea of that paragraph.
 - 7 Science has shown that when people listen to speeches, the audience often remembers the first things said, and the last things said most easily. It is therefore just as important to create excellent closing statements (**conclusion**) as it is a great introduction. It is a good idea to begin your conclusion by saying, "In conclusion [...]" to tell your audience that you are wrapping up your speech. During your conclusion, restate your thesis statement (what you believe is right). Briefly summarize the main ideas from each of your three body paragraphs. Give the audience something to reflect on, and offer your final thoughts.

Modified from: http://www.ehow.com/how_4471562_write-persuasive-speech.html

CREATING A PERSUASIVE SPEECH OUTLINE

Preparing a **persuasive speech outline** should be done once you have decided on your topic for a persuasive speech. As with any speech outline, the elements include an introduction, a body with main points and sub points, and a conclusion.

A persuasive speech can be organized in a number of ways. The most common way to organize a persuasive speech outline is by "statement of logical reasons".

In this form you introduce the topic and state the thesis in the introduction, put the reasons and supporting material in the body, and a call to action in the conclusion. For example, if you were trying to persuade your audience to donate blood at American Red Cross Blood Drives your outline might look something like this:

Persuasive speech outline purpose: To persuade my audience to donate blood through Canada Blood Services.

Introduction:

1. A blood transfusion saved my life.
2. Approximately every minute of every day, someone in Canada needs blood?
3. Did you know that blood donated to Canadian Blood Services saves thousands of people every year?
4. My name is John Jacob. I'm a blood donor, and I think you should be too.
5. People should give blood because it is easy and though there might be a little pain involved, it is worth it because it saves so many lives, and you get great snacks.

Body:

- I. Giving blood is easy
 - a. It only takes about an hour
 - b. You just lay back and let the nurses do the work
 - c. It generally doesn't hurt much at all
- II. The blood you give saves lives
 - a. People in accidents, people with cancer, people having surgery and women having babies are saved
 - b. Tell story of Linda K. whose life was saved when she started hemorrhaging after the birth of her twins.
- III. If that isn't enough reason, you get great snacks
 - a. You are not allowed to leave until you have had something to eat and drink like crackers, cookies and juice
 - b. At some blood drives restaurants donate food

[For Each Detail, add what it means in general and to the audience. Don't forget to conclude each body paragraph with that paragraph's main idea.]

Conclusion:

1. There is a blood drive this Friday at the fire station from 10 to 3. Please start your habit of blood donation right away.
2. If you cannot donate this Friday I urge you to donate blood through the American Red Cross at another time because it is easy, you will get great snacks and, most importantly, you will save lives!

This may appear to be an oversimplified view of the skeleton of a persuasive speech, but you get the idea.

You can see how in this persuasive speech outline the topic and thesis are stated in the introduction, the reasons for giving blood are the main points in the body of the outline and the conclusion contains the call to action.

Other ways of organizing a persuasive speech outline are "problem--solution", comparative advantages, criteria satisfaction, and motivational sequence.

Creating an effective persuasive speech outline is a critical element of preparing and delivering a persuasive speech that truly fulfills its purpose of persuading the audience to share your belief or take a particular action.

The persuasive speech outline will keep you on track. You will introduce your topic and your thesis effectively in the beginning of the speech.

You will provide the supportive material you need to build your case in the body of the speech.

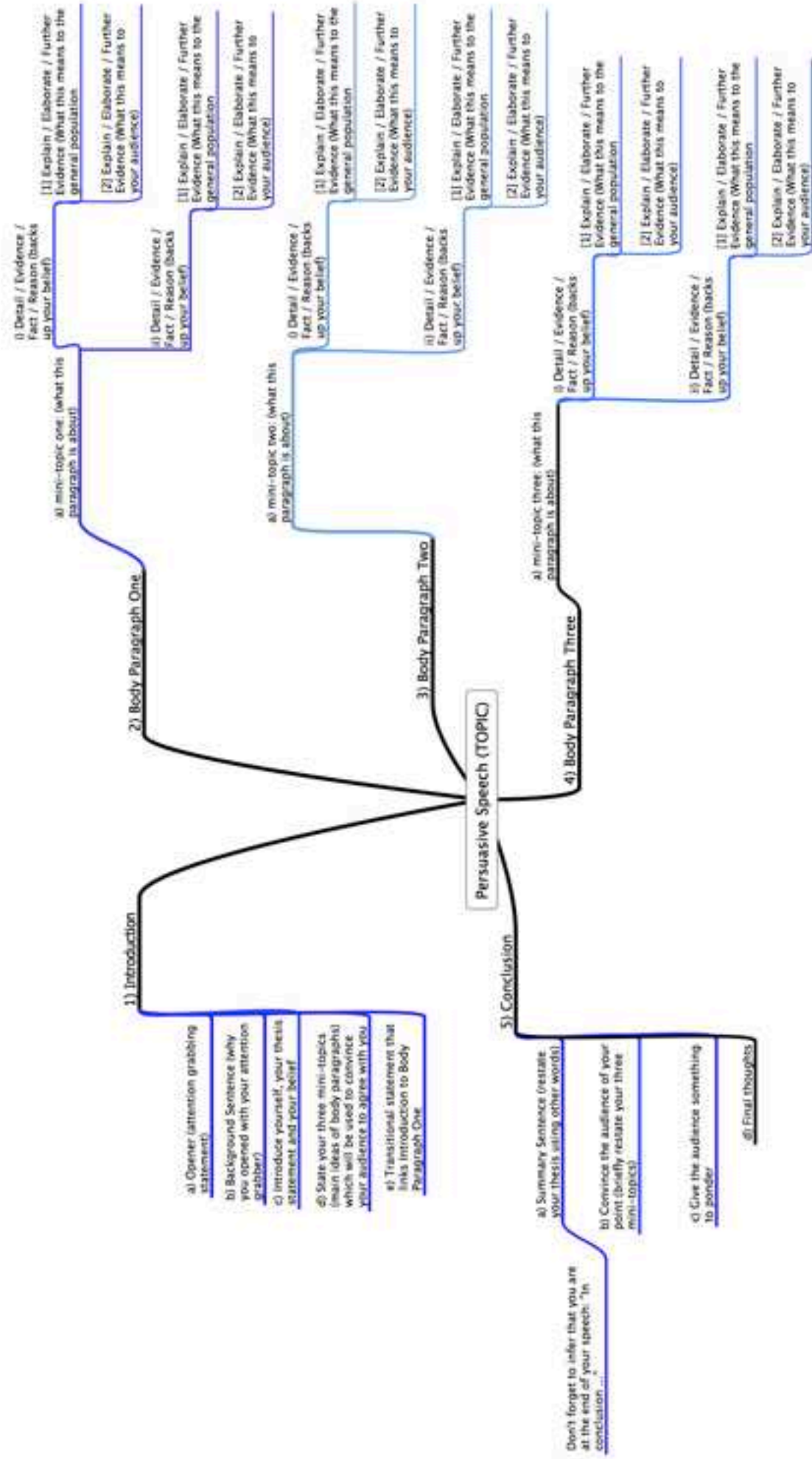
The evidence that you use in the form of statistics, quotes, expert testimony and examples will support each of the main points.

Finally you will make your powerful call to action in the conclusion of your speech.

Now, go forth and be persuasive!

Modified from: <http://www.best-speech-topics.com/persuasive-speech-outline.html>

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER: MIND MAP OF PERSUASIVE SPEECH EXPOSITORY



WHAT IS AN EXPOSITORY SPEECH?

An expository speech is one that presents or explains. This is used when you want to convey information to an audience with a like or similar view to your own. Keynote speakers at a convention almost always convey their message with an expository speech.

Expository speeches can be used in presenting something new. An expository speech may be about a new technology, for example. Commercials, attempting to persuade, are still expository speeches.

Audience analysis is important when giving an expository speech, as you want to give it in a way, that they will be receptive. Business speeches are often expository.

When your teacher speaks to the class, this is an expository speech. The teacher is trying to inform you, of things you need to know, to be in this world. When the owner of a company informs his/her employees about the current state of the company, this is an expository speech. When an astronomer speaks to his/her colleagues about the new asteroid they discovered, this speech is expository. When a King addresses his subjects to tell them of the coming invasion, and how he plans to thwart them, this is expository (and if he's begging the peasants to raise arms, well, it's also persuasive - "Please oh peasants, Fight for Me!")

Expository Speech - It is giving the facts, informing the public.

Modified from: http://library.thinkquest.org/C001146/curriculum.php3?action=item_view&item_id=123

EXAMPLE OF AN EXPOSITORY SPEECH

Childhood Obesity

Obesity has been called the new American epidemic by many doctors. It is estimated that fifty eight million Americans living in the United States are obese, and that eight out of ten people who are over twenty-five are overweight.

Obesity is, easily, America's fastest growing health concern. This condition, though, is not limited to American adults. Doctors have recently found that nearly thirteen percent of all American children suffer from this problem and that statistic seems to go up each year.

Understanding the jump in childhood obesity rates is directly linked to understanding obesity itself. The American Academy of Pediatricians defines childhood obesity as occurring in kids who have a BMI of more than 30. Other institutions, though, suggest that a child whose body weight is at least 20% higher than a child of a similar height is obese. No matter what the exact definition, obesity is, simply, excess body fat.

Why, though, is obesity such a concern? I mean, hey, an extra twinkie or two can't really harm a kid, can it? Actually, yes, it can.

Obesity cannot only increase the risk of psychological problems in kids, like eating disorders, depression, and anxiety problems, it can also put them at risk for all sorts of physiological problems including heart disease, high blood pressure and diabetes. In fact, forty-five percent of all new cases of juvenile type-II diabetes are obesity linked.

Childhood obesity increases the risk of orthopedic problems. Because kids are forced to carry extra weight that their bone structures simply cannot handle, bowed legs and arthritis are increasingly present. Obese kids also have more skin disorders than children of a healthy weight. Obesity increases the skin area subject to folds, which, in turn, increases problems like heat rash and dermatitis. All of this can create serious problems for the child and for our health care system. In 1979, hospital costs associated with childhood obesity were \$35 million. At the end of the decade, they had risen to \$127 million.

Some may suggest that the rise in childhood obesity rates are due to naturally occurring medical conditions like hypothyroidism and Cushing's Syndrome. Each child who demonstrates symptoms of obesity should be carefully evaluated by a medical professional for these conditions, although most doctors suggest that the occurrence

of these problems in children is quite low, and the obesity epidemic is linked to more serious societal problems like low physical activity levels and poor eating habits.

There is little doubt that childhood obesity rates are on the rise, and treatments for the problem may be simpler than you think. The best treatment for the problem, on a societal level, is prevention.

This can be accomplished by increasing the number of mothers who breastfeed their babies, thereby delaying the introduction of solid foods to six months of age, limiting the television and video game intake of toddlers and older kids alike, providing healthy, low-fat nutritious snacks and meals for kids of all ages, and creating family exercise plans.

If obesity has already occurred, treatment should include a manageable weight loss plan, behavior modification therapies, nutrition counseling, and an exercise plan.

Childhood obesity is on the rise, and clearly, everyone is at risk from the effects of this devastating condition. This "unknown" problem in America needs attention. The children are our future, and thus, it is unacceptable to put them at risk for obesity and the health problems associated with being overweight.

By advocating healthy diets, exercise, and education, the fast increase in childhood obesity throughout the country can be ended.

<http://www.best-speech-topics.com/free-informative-speech.html>

HOW TO CHOOSE A TOPIC

First decide on the *Type* of Expository Speech you will do

- idea or process
- past or current events
- definitions

How will you organize your speech?

- chronological order
- emotional order
- spatial order

How to Choose a Topic: Expository speech topics are some of the easiest topics to speak on, as there is such a vast array of information that can be converted into the perfect topic area for you.

Before you decide on the right topic for your next expository speech, though, there are a few things you might want to keep in mind as you get started on your topic brainstorming process.

Any good expository speech is able to involve listeners by allowing them to visualize your topic. The goal of expository speech topics is to offer audience members details that are precise and specific in a clear, logical order.

You must also help to give the audience a clear idea about your topic by offering details that not only enlighten them, but also motivate and interest them.

Choosing the perfect expository speech topics to meet the requirements of your next class assignment means thinking about the categories that expository speeches might fall into.

Types of Expository Speeches

1. Some expository speeches are best classified as speeches that inform audiences about an **idea or a process**. Expository speech topics that fit into this category might include those that explain how a problem was solved. You would help your audience to either understand the process or actually perform the process.

2. The second category of expository speeches encompass those that discuss a **past or current events**. In this type of speech, you would offer audience members a clear idea of the main circumstances that occurred during the event you are speaking

about. For example, perhaps you have chosen to speak on a famous war battle. You might talk about the movements of each army during the battle.

3. The final category of speech topics is the **definition speech** topic. With this type of expository speech, you would talk about the principal parts of a subject. This speech could be about anything that is either tangible, alive or visible, such as locations, animals, things or people. For example, you could choose to discuss the major features of a hurricane.

How to organize your Expository Speech

With any of these categories, you must decide how to organize the details of your speech. For some of the categories, a **chronological order** might work best. For others, you may need to work through the details in **emotional order**. Still, with other expository speech topics, choosing to show the details in terms of a **spatial order** might be your perfect option.

Once you have examined the requirements of your expository speech, you are ready to start choosing a list of speech topics that meets your needs.

After compiling a list of [good expository speech topics](#), you can begin to zero in on the perfect topic area for you. There are lots of topic ideas within the realm of expository speeches, but staying close to your own interests is the best way to find your ideal topic.

If you choose a topic that you are not interested in, your lack of enthusiasm will show. You can begin making your list by simply thinking about the topics you know about.

Are you proficient in any particular areas? Can you think of issues that have caught your attention recently? For example, maybe you served as an EMT on the streets of a major city for a few years before you decided on college.

There are probably thousands of things you could create an expository speech topic on just based on your experiences. On the other hand, maybe you are a history major studying international business relations. Again, there are many expository speech topics just waiting to be taken from your other courses.

Choosing the perfect *expository speech topics* to meet the needs of your next class assignment is just a matter of self-examination.

Adapted from: <http://www.best-speech-topics.com/expository-speech-topics.html>

POSSIBLE EXPOSITORY SPEAKING TOPICS

- What is podcasting?
- How a plane stays in the air
- What is Wicca and what are some of its ceremonies?
- Different meanings of gestures in different cultures (handshakes, hugs, kissing, etc.)
- Chemical and biological warfare - when did it begin? (some say in 425 B.C.)
- Phobias - Logo-phobia- Fear of words, do you have it?
- Bermuda Triangle
- History of ligers (no, it's not a spelling mistake)
- The foods of an area (i.e.. Montreal, Quebec, Canada - poutines, smoked meat, bagels)
- The emotional aspects of going blind/deaf
- Similarities/differences of body piercing in different cultures and eras
- Lost city of atlantis
- Similarities between karate and ballet
- Explain the characteristics of a Greek God/Goddess.
- A day at the beach
- Seven deadly sins
- Compare/contrast dogs and men
- Impact of acid rain
- problem/solution of beach and coastal erosion
- The effect of the Crises in Japan on the future of Nuclear Power
- The effect of the red hot housing market is having on affordable housing
- Compare/contrast dogs and cats

Modified from: <http://www.best-speech-topics.com/good-expository-speech-topics.html>

HOW TO WRITE AN EXPOSITORY SPEECH

By Tara Hornor, eHow Contributor

Adapted by R. Douglas

Much of the success of a speech relies on careful preparation. Writing the speech is a vital step, which should continue to be perfected throughout the planning stage. An expository speech is simply an explanation of how something works or the steps of how to do something. Both styles of an expository speech should follow certain guidelines to be both informative and interesting.

"How It Works" Expository Speech

- **1** The introduction of an informational speech should capture the attention of the audience. To do this, tell a humorous or emotional story, a joke, a quote, or give an interesting statistic. No matter the "attention-getter," this introduction should be related to the topic and be able to transition into the main part of the speech easily. After the attention-getter, list the points of the speech in a logical order. Create at least three points, more if the speech is long or the topic complicated. The points should cover the topic, dividing it into logical areas of discussion.
- **2** Start talking about the first point by using a transition sentence such as, "First of all. . ." and then stating your first point. When ending, restate the first point and then transition into the second point by saying, "The next part. . ." or "Next, I will talk about. . ." or any other cue that lets the audience know a new point has begun. Be sure to use ending and beginning cues between each point for clarity. Repetition is necessary for the audience to retain the information.
- **3** Begin the conclusion by repeating the points. End with an poignant statement that creates a "full circle" by referring to the same idea presented in the introduction. For instance, finish the story or explain the quote. Just be sure the conclusion feels complete.

"How To" Expository Speech

- 1 Use an attention-getter to begin a how-to speech. As with any other speech, the quote, statistic, or other introductory device should support the topic. Present the points next. These should be the actual steps to the project stated in a logical order.
- 2 The body of the speech contains the points, or steps, of the topic. State the first step, explain, then end by repeating the point again. Begin the next section by stating the second point. Be sure to use these transitions between points so that the audience will clearly recognize the new section. As opposed to essay writing in which too much repetition bores a reader, a speech should repeat key ideas since the audience cannot review previous sections as in a paper.
- 3 In the conclusion, first repeat the points again and then end by "coming full circle," which means referring to the introduction. If the attention-getter in the introduction was a statistic, maybe end with "Follow these steps and maybe you can avoid becoming another statistic. . . ." Word the conclusion to give the feeling of finality.

Tips

- Because a speech is auditory, repeating key points and information is necessary for the audience to both hear and retain the message. Using visuals such as a marker board with key points listed, an overhead of pictures or a PowerPoint, or physical props will also enhance the impact of the speech. Include examples, metaphors, statistics, quotes, or stories to further support the points.

Modified from: http://www.ehow.com/how_4471376_write-expository-speech.html

CREATING AN EXPOSITORY SPEECH OUTLINE

Writing an **informative or expository speech outline** is simple and easy if you remember the basic elements of any good presentation. Every good speech has an introduction, a body with logically organized main points and sub points, and a conclusion. An outline includes the same elements. To create an informative speech outline determine your topic and decide what the focus of your presentation will be. For example, you may want to talk about dogs as a general topic.

Choose whether you will talk about different breeds of dogs, training dogs, proper feeding and care of dogs or any other aspect of dogs that you choose. Narrow down your topic according to the amount of time you have for the speech you are giving.

Determine how you will open your speech. Asking a question or making a bold statement are two possible ways to get the attention of your audience. In the introduction you will also let the audience know what you are going to talk about in the body of the speech.

Then decide what the main point and sub points will be for your speech. The body of your informative speech outline will be made up of the main points and sub points.

Make sure your points are distinct and carry equal weight in terms of importance. Determine the logical order of your main points depending on the type of organization you will use.

Your informative speech outline can be organized topically, chronologically or spatially.

- Topical speech organization means that the main points are different parts of the whole or different categories.
- In a chronological organization the points are presented in the order of events.
- Points in a spatially organized speech are presented by how they are placed in relation to each other, for example, left to right, east to west or north to south.

Finally, create a conclusion for your speech that summarizes your main points and leaves the audience with a positive impression.

Let's imagine you have chosen to speak about the characteristics of three different breeds of dogs. Your informative speech outline might look something like this:

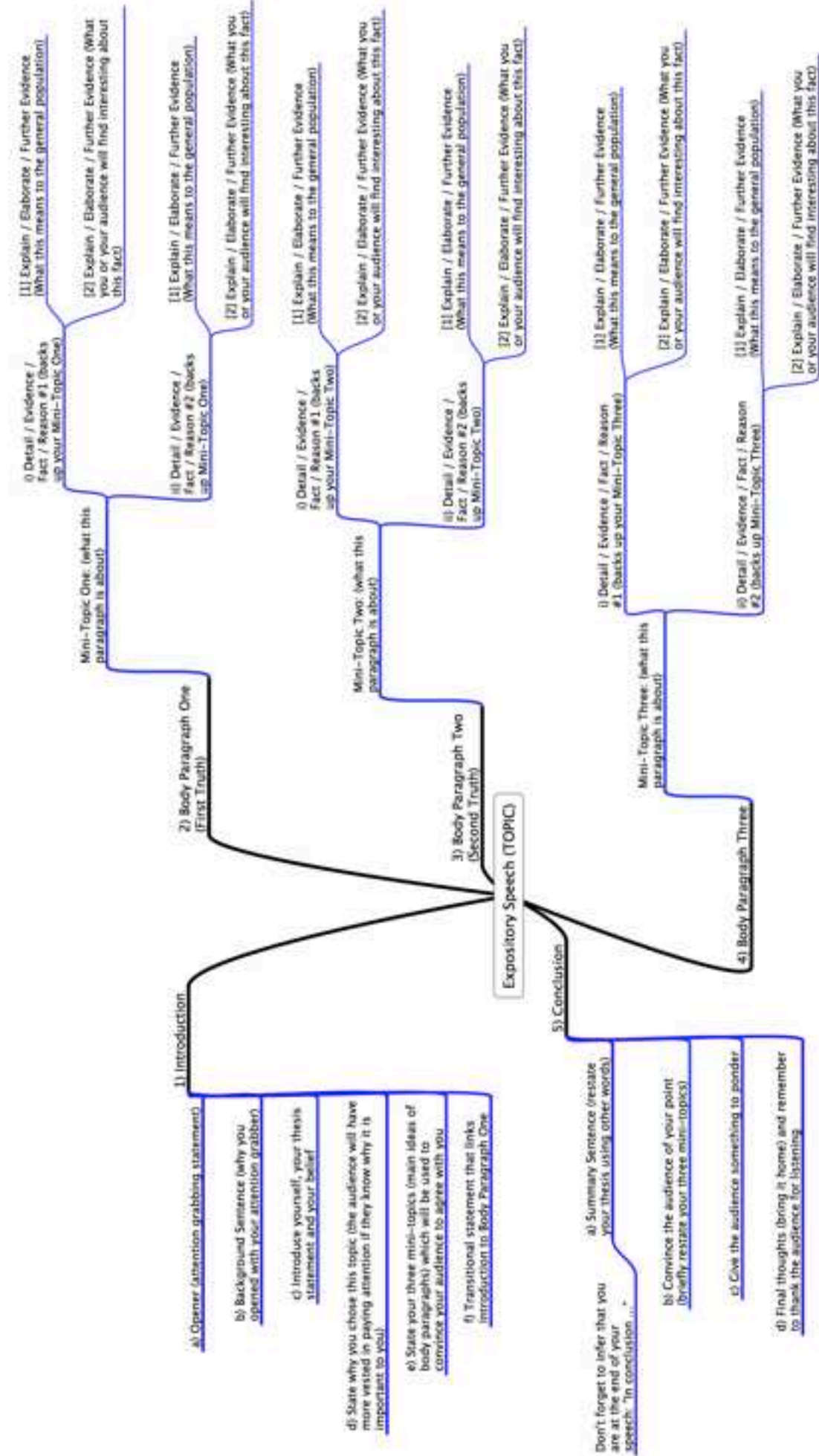
This informative speech outline is an example of a very simple topically organized speech. In a more focused speech presenting a detailed history of the Great Dane, a chronological order might be used and the main points would be specific events that are important in the history of the Great Dane.

The important elements of writing an informative speech outline are having an introduction, a body with main points and sub points, and a conclusion. Be sure to put your main points in a logical order according to a topical, chronological or spatial organization and you'll have a great informative speech outline!

<http://www.best-speech-topics.com/informative-speech-outline.html>



PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER: MIND MAP OF AN EXPOSITORY SPEECH



DON'T FORGET THE DELIVERY!



VERBAL

Pause - Try pausing before, during or after important ideas. Pauses when used infrequently can cause the audience to sit up and take notice. This is a clue to them that something important is about to be revealed.

Cadence - The rhythm and flow of your speech. Practice will make sure that your flow is easy. Your speech should sound as natural as a normal (non-excited) chat with a buddy in the school yard or at the mall.

Inflection - Choose the right words to stress while speaking to convey the right message.

Projection - Nothing says confidence like a person who can project their voice to the back of the room while maintaining the inflection and cadence.

Pronunciation - Like projection, correct pronunciation really builds listener confidence in the speaker. Practice makes perfect here.

NON-VERBAL

Body Language - Body language can tell the audience how you feel about a topic even when your words say different. Make sure your body language matches your meaning, or your audience may grow confused or disinterested.

Posture - A strong posture with back straight and shoulders back, head held high really gives the impression of confidence to the audience. It says, "I know that what I want to say, I know what I am talking about and I know that you are listening to me."

Gestures - Don't over plan gestures. They should only be natural during a speech. Infrequent hand gestures to convey meaning as you would while talking to someone, or pounding a fist once during a speech is alright. If you make too many gestures, the audience may grow concerned for your well being, drawing attention away from your words.

Facial Expression - Show that you care about what you are saying. Appearing bored, as though you'd rather be playing Xbox will not engage your audience. A bored presenter is a bored audience.

Eye Contact - Try to engage the audience by looking at them as you speak. Eye contact keeps the audience interested and you appear more confident.



WRITTEN COMPONENT CHECKLIST

Criteria	Details	Yes ✓	No ✗
Five Paragraphs	Introduction Paragraph		
	3 Body Paragraphs		
	Concluding Paragraph		
Introduction Paragraph	Speech had 'Attention Grabber'		
	Introduce Topic (persuasive: offer opinion/belief)		
	Explain why chose topic		
	State 3 main opinions or facts that are covered in body paragraphs		
Body Paragraphs	3 well developed paragraphs that all back up main topic from a different 'angle'		
	Each paragraph is backed up by two reasons / facts / evidences or details		
	Applies contents of details / reasons etc to audience - Audience can relate to opinions, or facts		
Concluding Paragraph	Restates topic		
	Briefly summarizes the three main points using different words		
	Leaves audience with something to ponder		
Editing	Proper sentences (complete thoughts and no run-on sentences)		
	Proper grammar used / slang only used (if necessary) to make a point		
	Spelling		
	Punctuation		



Longfields-Davidson Heights Secondary School
Grade 8 Language Arts
Speech Unit - Written Component

Date: _____

Name of Student: _____

Title of Speech: _____

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Introduction [4] (Organization)	There is no clear introduction of the main topic or structure of the speech.	The introduction states the main topic, but does not adequately preview the structure of the speech nor is it particularly inviting to the audience.	The introduction clearly states the main topic and previews the structure of the speech, but it is not particularly inviting to the audience.	The introduction is inviting, states the main topic, and previews the structure of the speech.
Body [12] Focus on Topic (content)	The main idea is not clear. There is a seemingly random collection of information.	Main idea is somewhat clear, but there is a need for more supporting information.	Main idea is clear, but the supporting information is general.	There is one clear, well-focused topic. Main idea stands out and is supported by detailed information.
Flow and Rhythm (sentence fluency)	The sentences are difficult to read aloud because they sound awkward, are distractingly repetitive, or difficult to understand.	Most sentences sound natural and are easy-on-the-ear when read aloud, but several are awkward or difficult to understand.	Almost all sentences sound natural and are easy-on-the-ear when read aloud, but 1 or 2 are awkward or difficult to understand.	All sentences sound natural and are easy-on-the-ear when read aloud. Each sentence is clear and has an obvious emphasis.
Word Choice	Writer uses a limited vocabulary, which does not communicate strongly or capture the reader's interest. Jargon or clichés may be present and detract from the meaning.	Writer uses words that communicate clearly, but the writing lacks variety, punch, or flair.	Writer uses vivid words and phrases that linger or draw pictures in the reader's mind, but occasionally the words are used inaccurately or seem overdone.	Writer uses vivid words and phrases that linger or draw pictures in the reader's mind, and the choice and placement of the words seems accurate, natural, and not forced.
Conclusion [4] Organization	The conclusion is not thought provoking and the main idea dropped from the conclusion. There is no impact on the audience.	The conclusion is not very thought provoking and / or the main idea is not reiterated. There is little impact on the audience.	The conclusion is somewhat thought provoking and / or restates most of the main ideas. There is an impact on the audience.	The conclusion is thought provoking, and restates the main ideas. There is a strong impact on the audience.
Requirements [8] Checklist Followed	None of the requirements from checklist were met. [x2]	Some of the requirements from checklist were met. [x2]	All of the requirements from checklist were met. [x2]	All of the requirements from checklist were met and exceeded. [x2]

Teacher: Mr. Douglas

Total

/ 28

Longfields-Davidson Heights Secondary School

Grade 8 Language Arts

SPEECH PEER-EDIT FORM



NAME OF SPEAKER: _____

NAME OF REVIEWER: _____

TITLE OF SPEECH: _____

Aspect	Comments (3 strong and 3 things that need improvement in each category)	Marks
Introduction Effectiveness Grabs Attention		1 2 3
Content Ideas Generated Organization of Facts Suitability of Purpose Persuasive <i>(reaches broad audience)</i> or Expository <i>(research backs up facts)</i>		Choose One Number in this Box Excellent: 8 9 10 Good: 4 5 6 7 Weak: 1 2 3
Voice and Body Language Voice Quality <i>(pitch, pace, pronunciation)</i> Use of Gestures Eye Contact with Audience		1 2 3 4
Conclusion Main Idea Reiterated Impact Felt by Audience Provokes Consideration		1 2 3

Teacher: Mr. Douglas

Total

/20



Longfields-Davidson Heights Secondary School
Grade 8 Language Arts
Speech Unit - Oral Communication Component

Date: _____

Name of Speaker: _____

Title of Speech: _____

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Presentation •posture •body language •facial expressions •eye contact •connection with audience	Poor posture (slouch) Little use of facial expressions or body language Minimal eye contact Did not connect with audience	Decent posture Some use of facial expressions and body language Some eye contact Small connection with audience	Good posture Appropriate facial expressions with body language that conveys meaning Good use of eye contact Creates connection with audience	Excellent posture - standing tall Excellent use of facial expressions and body language to convey meaning Excellent use of eye contact Creates strong connection
Vocal expression •pronunciation •tone •pace •pitch •volume •fluency	Poor pronunciation Pitch not used to convey emotion Volume too low or high Pauses at inappropriate times or not used at all	Decent pronunciation Some emotion conveyed in pitch of voice Volume decent at times but not varied Pauses are used at times, but ineffective	Good pronunciation Pitch often used to convey emotion Volume appropriate and adds emphasis and interest Pauses are used to create appropriate effect	Excellent pronunciation Pitch consistently used to create meaning Volume always perfect to add emphasis and interest Excellent use of pauses and pace used for positive effect
Clarity and Coherence •organization of thoughts •sequence of content •relevance of ideas	Speech lacks organization Speech strays off topic Order of thought process not clear Ideas loosely connected or disjointed and lack transition	Speech is somewhat organized Speech seldom strays off topic Order of thought process unclear at times Parts of speech are disconnected with few transitional words used	Speech is organized Speech stays on topic with relevant information Thought process clear Speech flows well using good transition	Extremely well organized Speech only offers thought provoking and relevant info Speech is organized logically Speech flows very well using strong transitions

Teacher: Mr. Douglas

Total

/48

2011 LDHSS Intermediate Public Speaking Competition RULES

Grades 7-8: Wed May 4 10:45 AM– 1:05 PM (Per 3/4) Auditorium

Rules and scoring adapted from Concours d'art oratoire



1. Speeches must be an original work by the student, created this year at school, not a recitation of another person's work.
2. Speeches should be memorized, but cue-cards with key points will be allowed.
3. Only the top student from each class will compete.
4. Students must not identify themselves in any way, by name, school or school board. Speech content must be appropriate for school.
5. No display materials, costumes, or props are allowed.
6. This is a speech arts competition as opposed to dramatic arts. Poems, songs and dramatic pieces are not appropriate. Speeches can be persuasive or expositive (informative.)
7. Gestures must be kept to a minimum. It is not necessary for the head and hands to remain completely motionless, but gestures must be natural and spontaneous as opposed to dramatic. Examples of unacceptable gesturing: wild arm movements (flapping wings), pirouettes, kneeling, turning one's back to the audience.
8. **NEW:** Speeches must be **2-4 minutes** long.
 - The time is clocked from when the student begins to speak.
 - There is NO question period (unlike the French competition.)
 - A time keeper will be sitting in the front row. They will raise their hand at 2 minutes, stand up at 3 minutes, and sit down at 3 minutes 30 seconds. At 4 minutes, the speaker will be cut off.
9. Examples of last year's speeches can be found at **PublicSpeaking.LDHSS.ca**
10. 2011 Competitors must agree to publish their speech online.
11. **Prizes (Chapters Gift Certificate)**
 - **Gr 7 - 1st Place (\$40), 2nd Place (\$25) and 3rd Place (\$15)**
 - **Gr 8 - 1st Place (\$40), 2nd Place (\$25) and 3rd Place (\$15)**
 - **Student's Choice (\$40)**
 - Last year, a Grade Seven student walked away with the 1st Place prize as well as the Student's Choice award. Good luck.

