



## Spring Speech Assignment

**Value: 100 points**

The second speech is intended to be more creative and flexible than your first speech. Thus, the topic you speak on is up to you. You may do an informative speech, a persuasive speech, an inspirational speech, or a humorous one. You may base the entire speech on your observations and ideas, but if the content of your speech needs facts to be meaningful, then you will need to do some research. However, everybody will need to research and include a published quotation that enhances the speech's message.

### Requirements

1. Must be 3-5 minutes long.
2. Must make topic clear in introduction and conclusion.
3. Must include a published quotation.
4. Must prepare speech note cards to use in delivery of speech.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
4/28 <b>Introduce Assignment</b>	4/29  <b>Assign Dates</b>	4/30	5/1  MINIMUM DAY	5/2  All Classes Meet
5/5  <b>Signed Speech Contract Due</b>	5/6	5/7	5/8  Open House -- all classes / min. day	5/9  All Classes Meet
5/12  <b>SPEECHES BEGIN</b>	5/13	5/14	5/15	5/16
				
5/19 music assembly	5/20	5/21	5/22	5/23
				
5/26	5/27	5/28	5/29	5/30

Semifinals Competition – May 28<sup>th</sup> and May 29<sup>th</sup>  
Speech Finals Assembly – Monday, June 2<sup>nd</sup>

## Topics

For this speech, you may choose a topic of your choice. Perhaps you have a passion for dance, baseball, Harry Potter magic or fighting inequality; or maybe you want to explore a topic you are curious about. The choice is up to you! Keep in mind that **you must mention your selected topic in the introduction and conclusion of your speech**. If you are passionate about the topic of your speech, you will most likely perform better. Have fun and be creative with your selection!

## Note Card Requirements

Remember that the purpose of the note cards is to help you during your speech. It is not to give you something to read. Your goal is to maintain eye contact with your audience most of the time and to refer to your note cards only rarely.

- Type or write on your note cards neatly (use 14-16 point font)
- Give yourself room; don't crowd the margins.
- Double space
- Bold, underline, or highlight essential points
- Use index cards, **not** cut-up pieces of paper
- Don't have little pieces of paper flopping off the end of the cards
- Number your cards
- Write delivery notes to yourself (*slow, breathe, louder, softer, hand gesture, movement, etc.*)

*Note cards will be collected after you deliver your speech and are worth 10 points.*

## GENERAL OUTLINE FORMAT FOR SPRING SPEECH

### I. Introduction (about 30 seconds) -- include topic somewhere in introduction

- A. Attention getting device: startling fact or statistic; a short story; reference to the situation; a rhetorical question (one that does not expect an answer); a well-known quote.
- B. Thesis---statement of purpose; what you plan to accomplish in your speech.
- C. Transition---Preview your points and transition smoothly from the introduction to the body. (*Tell the audience what you will tell them in the speech.*)

### II. Body of Speech (*Tell them what you want to tell them.*)

- A. Major body point (**about 1 minute**)
  1. Supporting details (facts, stories, examples, authorities' quotes, personal experience, statistics, etc.)
  2. Supporting details
  3. Wrap up and transition to next body point.
- B. Major body point (**about 1 minute**)
  1. Supporting details (facts, stories, examples, authorities' quotes, personal experience, statistics, etc.)
  2. Supporting details
  3. Wrap up and transition to next body point.
- C. Major body point (**about 1 minute**)
  1. Supporting details (facts, stories, examples, authorities' quotes, personal experience, statistics, etc.)
  2. Supporting details
  3. Wrap up

### III. Conclusion (about 30 seconds) -- include topic somewhere in conclusion

- A. Transition from body to conclusion and review the major points of the speech. (*Tell audience what you told them.*)
- B. Restate thesis in different words.
- C. Final wrap-up---connect back to the attention getter or to your introduction.
- D. Concluding sentence---something memorable that wraps up your speech and gives it a feeling of completion (an "oomph" statement or a "zinger"). These are your final words to your audience, so make them good.

#### Important points to remember:

\*\*\* You must mention your topic once in the introduction and once in the conclusion.

\*\*\* You must use at least one quotation from a published, outside source. You must properly attribute the quotation (tell us who said it, who that person was, when it was said, etc.). The quotation can be placed wherever you think it will be most effective in your speech.

#### A few words about speech transitions:

Transitions help your listeners follow your ideas. They link the main idea already covered with the new idea about to be presented. Transitions reinforce the points you make by reminding the audience of what has been covered and then previewing what is to come. In other words, transitions help the brains of your audience move on (*Now that we've examined \_\_\_\_\_ let's look at \_\_\_\_\_, first we'll look at ..., next let's dig more deeply into ..., lastly I'd like you to consider ..., to add onto this idea ..., to explore this idea further ..., in contrast to \_\_\_\_\_, etc.*)

