



Comm Skills Virtual Learning

9-12/ Public Speaking

Attention!

April 13, 2020



9-12/Public Speaking/Speech 110

Lesson: [April 13th, 2020]

Objective/Learning Target: Students will use effective verbal strategies in presentations.

Bell Ringer/Let's Get Started

Mark Twain once remarked: “It usually takes more than three weeks to prepare a good impromptu speech.”

Explain what that quote means.

Lesson/Activity

Choose five or six of the special occasion speeches listed below. Brainstorm definitions of the different types of speeches.

Speech of presentation

Testimonial speech

Speech of acceptance

Eulogy

After-dinner speech

Original oratory

Commencement address

Dramatic interpretation

Commemorative speech

Humorous interpretation

Lesson/Activity

Expanding your general vocabulary will help you become a more effective communicator. Listed below are some words that you could make part of your everyday vocabulary.

Choose two of the terms to use in sentences. If possible, grab a partner and share your sentences. Does your partner think you used your words correctly? Why or why not?

reiterate eloquent transformation procession dignitary converse evoking suffice

combustion refrain

Practice

Today we will continue developing the Recommendation Speech.

Last week we developed working thesis statements and ideas for main points.

Today, let's workshop out introduction.

ATTENTION GETTERS:

The first words that you say to an audience must make them want to listen to you. You must grab their attention.

Let's review the five types of attention-getters.

Asking Questions

This method gains the audience's attention by getting them directly involved. They may become curious about your topic. Most of the time, you will use rhetorical questions.

Example from a speech on shifting the blame:

Have you ever heard someone say, "The devil made me do it"? Have you ever heard the expression, "Don't blame me, it's not my fault"? If you answered yes to one or both of these questions then you would probably agree with me that many people today find it all too easy to make excuses.

Making References

Like making questions, making references can allow you to build rapport with your audience. You might refer to people in the audience, your physical surroundings, or the significance of the occasion.

Here is an example: Watson and Audrey are in the audience. When we first started this class over two months ago, they were the ones who provided the leadership, enthusiasm, and guidance that the rest of us needed. The concept of leadership is exactly what I wish to talk about...

Making a Startling Statement

Sometimes your best attention getter is one that jolts your audience into paying attention.

For example, if your research indicated that one in ten families will be the victims of a drunk driving accident, or that one in five people will be the victim of a violent crime, you may be able to shock your audience into the reality of these social problems. Use the numbers to quantify the extent of the issue in our lives and to grab the audience's attention.

Giving a Quotation

You deliver a quotation each time you repeat the exact words that someone else has said. Giving a quotation is a popular attention-getter.

Choose quotations that are clear and appropriate for your speech. Select authors who are reliable and can be trusted.

“You can fool all of the people some of the time and you can fool some of the people all of the time, but you can’t fool all of the people all of the time. “ Abraham Lincoln might have added “except in America,” because Americans are often easy prey for those wishing to make a quick buck. Let’s examine why Americans are so gullible and take a look...

Telling a Story

One of the most popular attention getters is the narrative (the telling of a story). Narratives show your personality.

However, you want to keep them short and to the point. The best stories hold the interest of the audience yet lead clearly into your speech topic.

Stories can be insightful, and they can be fun for you to deliver and your audience to hear. They don't have to be personal. They can be interesting accounts of other people, places, events, and so-on.

Intro work

Today, think about what attention-getting device would work best for your Recommendation speech.

Craft a few ideas. Try out more than one concept.

Additional Resources

[Attention Getters](#)

[Attention Getters II](#)

[Tips on Making an Outline](#)