

### JROTC Virtual Learning

# Creating Better Speeches LET 3 [U3C6L2] Part 2

May 5, 2020



## Lesson: 5 May 2020 Part 1 Objective/Learning Target

#### Why this lesson is important:

Have you ever presented a speech for an event other than a class assignment? How did you feel before, during, and after the speech? Throughout your life you will be asked to give speeches. These speeches may be formal presentations or just a few words at an informal occasion. Preparing and practicing your speech can lead to a positive speaking experience. In this learning plan, you will explore strategies to prepare speeches for specific purposes.

#### What you will learn in this lesson:

- Identify ways to create interesting speech introductions
- Compare different types of speeches and different occasions for which speeches are used
  - Describe how to organize effective speeches
- Define key words: articulate, commemorative, demographics, descriptive, dramatic statement, eye contact, impromptu, logical, modulation, operational, persuasive, statement, tone, vocal qualities, volume

### Student Learning Plan

## Unit 3: Foundations for Success Creating Better Speeches [U3C6L2]



#### What you will accomplish in this lesson:

Write a speech for a specific purpose



#### Why this lesson is important:

Have you ever presented a speech for an event other than a class assignment? How did you feel before, during, and after the speech? Throughout your life you will be asked to give speeches. These speeches may be formal presentations or just a few words at an informal occasion. Preparing and practicing your speech can lead to a positive speaking experience. In this learning plan, you will explore strategies to prepare speeches for specific purposes.



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#### You will have successfully met this lesson's purpose:

- by writing a speech for a specific purpose
- when your speech is clearly directed to a specific audience
- when your speech uses a style that is either informative, persuasive, actuating, argumentative, entertaining, or impromptu
- when your speech introduction includes an attention-getting strategy appropriate for the audience and purpose
- when your speech includes evidence of research and supporting information
- when your speech includes support of your ideas
- when your speech is organized



#### Learning Activities:

These learning activities are designed to help you learn the target skills and knowledge for this lesson. Your instructor may assign additional or alternative learning activities.

#### INQUIRE PHASE: What do you already know?

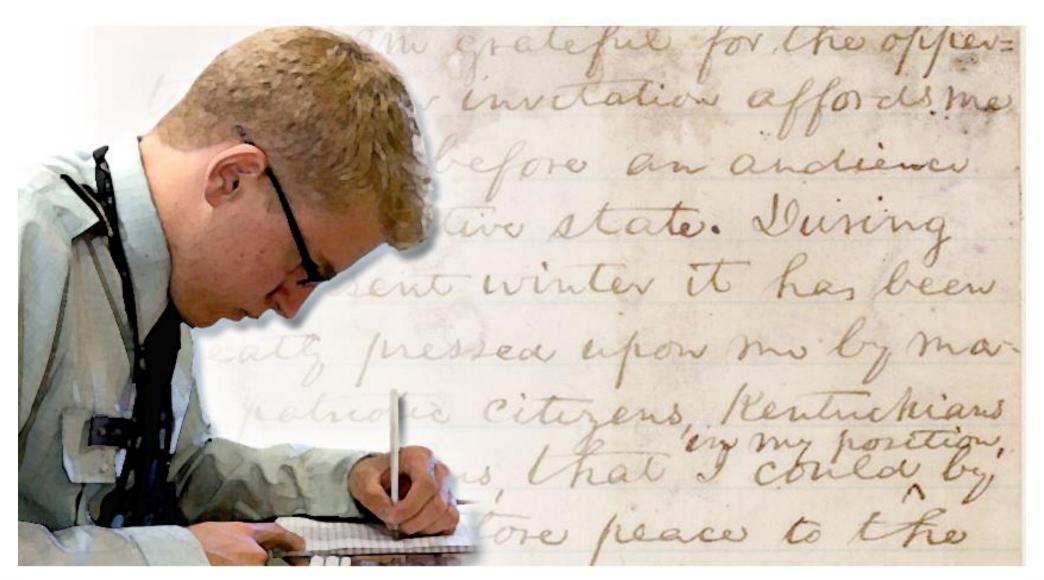


- 1. THINK ABOUT situations when you have delivered or listened to speeches. PREPARE for this lesson by discussing What you will accomplish in this lesson; What you will learn in this lesson; Why this lesson is important, and When you will have successfully met this lesson's purpose.
- 2. CREATE a multi-column Tree Map to list and classify situations that involve speaking to groups of people.
- \_\_\_\_\_3. PARTICIPATE in a discussion and SHARE the situations listed on the maps.

1	REFLECT on what made speeches memorable. ANSWER the reflection questions presented by your instructor.  HASE: So, what else do you need to know or learn?  LISTEN to a briefing about writing speeches for special occasions.
1. 2.	
2.	LISTEN to a briefing about writing speeches for special occasions.
3.	READ your student text.
	LISTEN to two speeches. After hearing each speech, RESPOND to questions for Exercise #1: Famous Speeches. DECIDE which speech you prefer and EXPLAIN why.
	REFLECT on the speeches you heard. ANSWER the reflection questions presented by your instructor.
OCESS P	PHASE: Now what can you do with this new information you've learned?
	WRITE an introduction to a speech on a topic of your choice for a specific audience. INCORPORATE all six tips for effective speech writing. INCLUDE an attention-getter and a thesis statement in the introduction.
	REFLECT on how you used the six tips. ANSWER the reflection questions presented by your instructor.
_	SE: What else can you do with what you've learned today?
	DELIVER your speech introduction to your team. Peer EDIT each others' speeches using the Creating Better Speeches Performance Assessment Task scoring guide. REVISE your speech introduction after considering feedback from your peers.
	COMPLETE the Creating Better Speeches Performance Assessment Task. SUBMIT your
	completed performance assessment task to your instructor for feedback and a grade.
	REVIEW the key words of this lesson.
3.	
3. 4.	REVIEW the key words of this lesson.
3. 4. Self	REVIEW the key words of this lesson.  REFLECT on what you have learned in this lesson and how you might use it in the future.
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Self- ndependenti Inquire I	REVIEW the key words of this lesson.  REFLECT on what you have learned in this lesson and how you might use it in the future.  -Paced Learning and Assessment Activities:  lly complete the activities outlined below:  Phase: Complete the Learning Activities 1 – 4 or as modified by your instructor.



LESSON 2: CREATING BETTER SPEECHES





LESSON 2: CREATING BETTER SPEECHES

### **Learning Objectives**

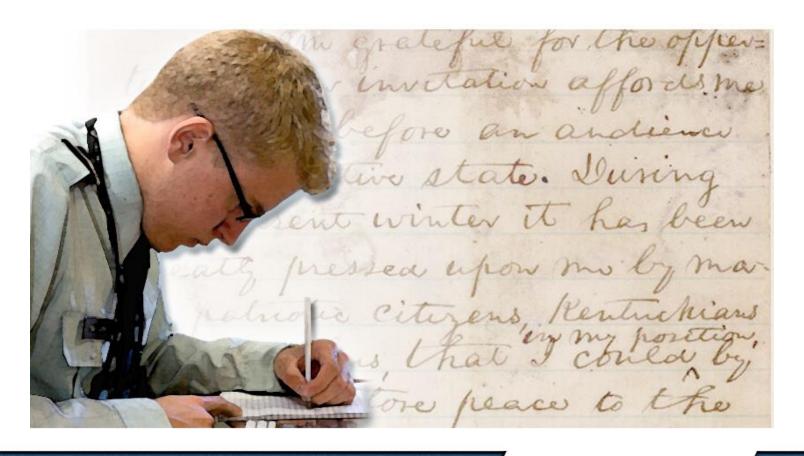
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LESSON 2: CREATING BETTER SPEECHES Think about what they would say in a speech for a special occasion.

Process - Now what can you do with this new information you've learned?





LESSON 2: CREATING BETTER SPEECHES



- Select a special occasion topic that interests you.
- Consider the audience for that speech.
- Create a Brace Map to organize and outline a speech for that occasion and an audience.
- Write the introduction of the speech.



**Click Next to fill out the Brace Map** 



LESSON 2: CREATING BETTER SPEECHES



#### (U3C6L2:G1)

Explain the differences between an impromptu speech and a commemorative speech.

- A) An impromptu speech is ineffective, while a commemorative speech is effective
- B) An impromptu speech is given by professionals, while a commemorative speech is given by amateurs
- An impromptu speech is given without planning or rehearsal, while a commemorative speech honors a person's memory and is usually planned
- D) None of the above

Click to see the correct answer



LESSON 2: CREATING BETTER SPEECHES



(U3C6L2:Q1)

You have determined the general and specific purposes of your speech, and have some information on your topic, but you haven't started to conduct your research.

What should you do next?

- A) Write the introduction for your speech.
- B) Write a thesis statement for your speech.
- Write an outline to help write your speech.
- D) Prepare your visual aids for your speech.

Click to see the correct answer



LESSON 2: CREATING BETTER SPEECHES



(U3C6L2:Q3)

Peggy gave a speech at the convention, and it got absolutely no response from the audience, because she wasn't able to conduct an audience analysis.

Which type of speech did she most likely give?

- A) Persuasive speech
- B) Commemorative speech
- 🌃 Impromptu speech
- D) Humorous speech

Click to see the correct answer

LESSON 2: CREATING BETTER SPEECHES



#### Reflection:

- Which strategies do you favor to get the attention of your audience?
- How can you apply any of these strategies in everyday speaking interactions?

### Performance Assessment Task

## Unit 3: Foundations for Success Creating Better Speeches [U3C6L2]

This performance assessment task gives you an opportunity to document your achievement of the lesson's competency:

#### Write a speech for a specific purpose



#### Directions

For this performance assessment task you will write a speech for a specific purpose. For this assessment you will:

- 1. Self-assess your work using scoring guide. Ask another Cadet to peer edit your work using the scoring guide.
- 2. Revise your work as needed.
- 3. Submit your completed performance assessment task and scoring guide to your instructor for evaluation and a grade.

**RECOMMENDATION**: It is recommended that you add this performance assessment task to your Cadet Portfolio.

#### Creating Better Speeches Performance Assessment Task Scoring Guide

Criteria		Ratings	
Your speech is clearly directed to a specific audience	met	not met	
Your speech uses a style that is either informative, persuasive, actuating, argumentative, entertaining, or impromptu	met	not met	
Your speech introduction includes an attention-getting strategy appropriate for the audience and purpose	met	not met	
4. Your speech includes evidence of research and supporting information	met	not met	
5. Your speech includes support of your ideas	met	not met	
6. Your speech is organized	met	not met	
Name: Date:_		<del></del>	
Evaluator's Signature: Date:_	<del></del>	<del></del>	

#### **Exercise 1: Famous Speeches**

**Directions:** Read, listen to, and/or watch the video of two famous speeches, then answer the questions below.

Speech 1

Speaker:
Topic:
What makes this speech memorable/historical/famous?
What type of speech is it?
Who was the intended audience for this speech?
Which of the tips did the speaker use effectively?
What did the speaker do well?
What suggestions would you offer to improve the speech?
Speech 2
Speaker:
Topic:
What makes this speech memorable/historical/famous?
What type of speech is it?
Who was the intended audience for this speech?
Which of the tips did the speaker use effectively?
What did the speaker do well?