Y7 Speech Planning/Writing Template

1.Different ways of starting your speech:

- Question
- Story
- Quote
- Surprising statement
- Personal anecdote or experience
- Humor

Source:
https://www.genardmethod.com/blog/bid/142073/how-to-start-a-speech-12-foolproof-ways-to-grab-your-audience

2. Here are a few language techniques/literary devices which can be used to keep listeners engaged during a speech and make points memorable.

http://7thgradehumanities.weebly.com/literary-devices.html

Repetition - try repeating a keyword or phrase to reinforce a point.

For example, 'We have seen what we need to do. Now we need to do it and do it together.'

Quote an expert or use a statistic - these details can make your speech more convincing and give authority to your arguments.

For example, '70 per cent of young people say being online helps them understand what's happening in the world.'

Alliteration - repeating a sound in your speech could give your point more impact.

For example, repeating an 's' sound, 'This situation should send shock waves across our society.'

Simile - when an author compares two things using the construction "like" or "as _____ as."

For example:

- Her eyes were as blue as the ocean.
- He felt like there were butterflies in his stomach.

Metaphor - when an author compares two things saying that one thing IS something else.

For example:

- Her eyes were sparkling stars in the night.
- The pillow was a light feather.

Personification - when an non-living/inanimate object takes on human qualities.

For example:

- The alarm screamed at me to wake up.
- The silence crept into the room.

Persuasive Techniques:

Claim – States the main point or stance.
Example: I am going to try to convince you that chocolate is a healthy snack.

Big Names – Mentions experts and important people to support the argument. Important people or experts can make your argument seem more convincing.

Example: Former U.S. president Bill Clinton thinks that junk food should be taken out of vending machines.

Logos – Uses logic, numbers, or facts to support the argument. Facts, numbers, and information can be very convincing.

Example: A Snickers bar has 280 calories and 30 grams of sugar. That's not very healthy.

Pathos – Appeals to the audience's emotions. Getting people to feel happy, sad, or angry can help your argument.

Example: Your donation might just get this puppy off the street and into a good home.

Ethos – Tries to build trust and credibility. If people believe and trust in you, you're more likely to persuade them.

Example: Believe me! I've been there before. I'm just like you.

Kairos – Builds a sense of urgency for the cause. Try to convince your audience that this issue is so important they must act now.

Example: This is a one-time offer. You can't get this price after today.

Research – Uses studies and information to make the argument seem more convincing; this can be in the form of words, graphs, tables, or illustrations. Using reliable research can help your argument seem convincing.

Example: A recent study found that students who watch TV during the week don't do as well in school.

https://www.readwritethink.org/sites/default/files/resources/lesson_images/lesson56/homework2.pdf

Vocabulary resources on MHOL.

MY SPEECH

MY TOPIC:

INTRODUCTION:

MY FIRST BEST IDEA FOR MY SPEECH:

WHAT EXAMPLES WILL SUPPORT MY FIRST IDEA:

MY SECOND BEST IDEA FOR MY SPEECH:

WHAT EXAMPLES WILL SUPPORT MY SECOND IDEA:

MY THIRD BEST IDEA FOR MY SPEECH (IF ANY):

WHAT EXAMPLES WILL SUPPORT MY THIRD IDEA:

HOW WILL I CONCLUDE MY SPEECH?

MY FULL SPEECH IS HERE......

MY REFERENCES: