

# LAMDA Helpsheet

## Public Speaking Grade 6 (Bronze)

**Speech 1:** The Learner will deliver a prepared speech from memory examining a **contemporary issue** of their own choice.

**Speech 2:** The Learner will deliver a prepared speech from memory on a subject of their own choice.

### Exam questions:

- 1) The techniques required for voice production and projection
- 2) The techniques required for organising material for speeches (including those presented)
- 3) The techniques required for matching topics, presentation and vocabulary to audience

### Techniques required for voice production and projection:

- **Breathing:** You need breath to produce a sound and project your voice, so you want to make sure that you're taking nice deep breaths and getting as much air into the lungs as possible. You don't want to shallow breathe.
- **Diaphragm:** When you take a deep breath in, your diaphragm contracts and moves downwards, at the same time your ribcage and intercostal muscles expand and move upwards, creating more space for your lungs to fill with air. Your diaphragm helps to support and control the breath as it leaves your body.
- **Vocal Chords:** As you exhale, the air moves through your vocal chords causing them to vibrate together and produce a sound.
- **Mouth:** The sound will move into your mouth and you will use your tongue, teeth, lips, hard palate and soft palate to form words and speak with clear diction and enunciation. Clear diction can assist in projection
- **Posture:** You want to keep your head, neck and shoulders relaxed and aligned so that you can produce a clear and supported sound with no straining.
- **Resonators:** The resonators live in the mask of the face and the hollow spaces in your chest chest. If you put your hand on your chest and hum in a low tone, you can feel the sound resonating. These assist in voice projection.

### The techniques required for organising material for speeches (including those presented):

- Choose topic and imagined audience
- Brainstorm on that topic and organise your thoughts into groups to create a structure
- Research the topic
- Write your speech using a chosen structure (refer to your speeches here – ex. I used a simple structure starting with a hook sentence to capture my audiences attention, then I chose to focus on three main points and finish with a conclusion).
- Practice your speech outloud, edit it, and put it on to cue cards

### The techniques required for matching topics, presentation and vocabulary to audience

You always want to make sure that your topic, style of presentation, and the vocabulary you use is appropriate for your audience. For example, if you were asked to give a speech to a group of reception students, you would make sure to choose a topic that suited that age group, you would use simple language, and you might incorporate more than one visual aid to help hold their attention.