

LAMDA Knowledge Helpsheet

Public Speaking Grade 8 (Gold)

Exam Questions:

- 1)The Effective use of rhetorical questions, variation of tone, inflection, pace and volume
- 2)The effective use of visual aids
- 3)The steps taken in the preparation and delivery of the impromptu speech
- 4)The variety of styles of speech (The examiner will choose three to discuss)

The Effective use of:

- **Rhetorical questions** – help to engage the listener and can be used to grab the audiences attention. They can also be used to make the listener examine their own thoughts and feelings on a particular subject.
- **Variation of tone** – is used to keep the interest of your listener (you don't want to speak in a monotone voice). It can also be used to emphasise a point, bring across a feeling and create drama.
- **Inflection** – is used to indicate punctuation to the listener. For example, when you ask a question or make a statement. Inflection reflects your personality your thoughts and your feelings and helps to keep the audience engaged.
- **Pace** – can be used to create drama and show emotion. A slower pace will allow your audience to take in the meaning and can be used when talking about emotional or meaningful subjects. A faster pace can be used in the same way and can help to create atmosphere and drama.
- **Volume** – You always want to be speaking loud enough for the audience to hear every single word. The size of the room and whether or not you have a microphone will affect how loud or quiet you speak. You can also use volume to tell your story. For example, if you were trying to build suspense you might speak a bit quieter and a bit quicker.

The Effective use of:

- **Visual Aids** - Should supply good support for the speech by highlighting key points in a unique way. They should help to make your meaning clear and also hold your audience's interest.

The steps taken in preparation and delivery of the impromptu speech:

- Explore the potential of each topic offered, and select the one that best suits you and your relevant knowledge and experience or interests. Choose an imagined audience.
- Write your ideas in note form and choose a structure
- A Clear structure is important
- Allow time to practice and work on matching your tone, style and content to your imagined audience.

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Styles of speech:

Persuasive:

- Convince the audience that your point of view is correct – you need to give a valid argument which is structured using key facts linked to logical progression
- State your facts, illustrate them, argue from the facts and finally appeal for action.
- Support your logical journey with indisputable scientific facts and use positive arguments for your case.

Informative:

- Educate the audience with useful and interesting information
- It should be relevant to the audience so the starting point is audience research
- The speech must be supported by clear presentation
- This is the most common type of speech you will have to make

Hallmarks of an informative speech are:

- Facts must be presented in a logical manner and must not be concerned with controversial topics
- There should be no provocation or argument in the content
- The speaker should present the facts without bias.

Political:

Motivate the audience to take your side on an issue of public interest. As the issue is probably controversial and often emotive, you will need to be certain of your facts and base them on current research.

Humorous:

- Entertain the audience while leading them on a journey to make a point.
- The Speech must have an underlying purpose or it will lack impact
- Humour works well when it is relevant to the audience, based on an experience they can relate to.

Vote of Thanks: Address the audience with a short conclusion to the main speaker's address

T: Title contrast-Try to express the original title of the speech in another way. Ex: Flower Arrangement
Contrasting title could be How Can Flowers Grace Your Home?

H: Highlight – Select something from the speech that has particular relevance – reference this briefly

A: Add – Enhance the highlight with something from your own experience, making sure you're still supporting the speaker

N:Nice – Say something nice about the speaker

K: Closing Words – Do not use phrases like “I think” or “I feel”; be positive, say “I know you will join me” followed by a personal thanks: “I enjoyed your speech immensely and look forward to having you back to speak after your next adventure”