Ignite

The Norwood School

Year 7
Independent Learning Project

What have you got to say?

Name:

Form:

Oracy Teacher:

Section One: Sixty-Second-Speech

Knowledge:
What do I know about?

Opinion:
What do I have a strong opinion about?

Beliefs:
What do I believe in?

Passion:
What am I passionate about?

Sixty-Second-Speech

Title:

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Section Two: Planning the Content

Ideas

Rhetoric Devices

Write down any examples from the video clips that you think are good.

How might you use some of these in your own speech?

Hooks

Write down any examples from the video clips that you think are good.

Which one might you use to start your own speech?
Try out some ideas.

Hooks

Ignite Speech Planning sheet

Hook: How will you grab your audience's attention? You could use three short, punchy sentences to introduce your topic. (e.g. 'Education. Education. Education. This is the most important thing in the world).	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
Develop impact: How will you build your audience's interest? You could use three repetitive sentences. (Think of Churchill: 'We shall fight them on the beaches. We shall fight them on the landing grounds. We will fight them in the fields and in the streets… ')	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____
Point or idea 1: The first thing I would like to say is … This is important because … For example …	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____
Point or idea 2: My second point is … Some people might think … but actually … For example …	_____ _____ _____ _____
Point or idea 3: Finally, … It is crucial to remember … If you do one thing today …	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Section Three: Structure

Layered Structure
A layered structure develops an argument by using facts, opinions and quotes to strengthen each point.

INSPIRE
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What's your hook? How are you going to grab your audience's attention?

1. Introduce your point

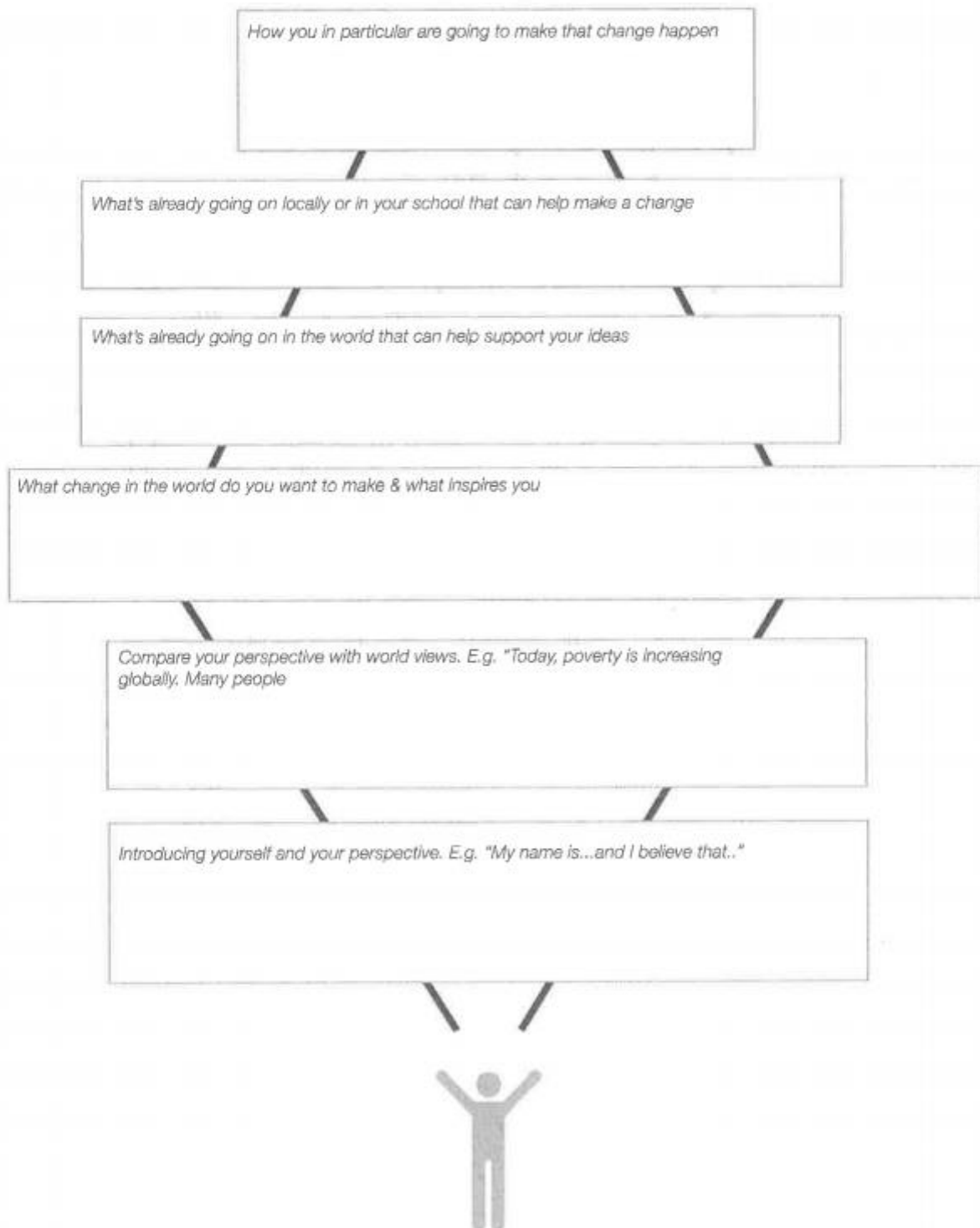Use facts, opinions or quotes to develop and strengthen your point

2.

3.

Conclusion Remind the audience of your main points and any significant facts, quotes or opinions that stood out from your speech

Diamond Structure

A diamond structured speech zooms out from your indivudual perspective to a wider world view before coming back to your perspective to conclude the speech.

How you in particular are going to make that change happen

What's already going on locally or in your school that can help make a change

What's already going on in the world that can help support your ideas

What change in the world do you want to make & what inspires you

Compare your perspective with world views. E.g. "Today, poverty is increasing globally. Many people

Introducing yourself and your perspective. E.g. "My name is...and I believe that.."

Circular Structure

A circular structure starts and ends with the same point, anecdote or fact.

1. You'll begin and end repeating the same point, story or fact. Think about how you'll start your speech and hook your audience in with: a question, a story or an image.

2.

3.

4.

Conclusion What message do you want your audience to take away?
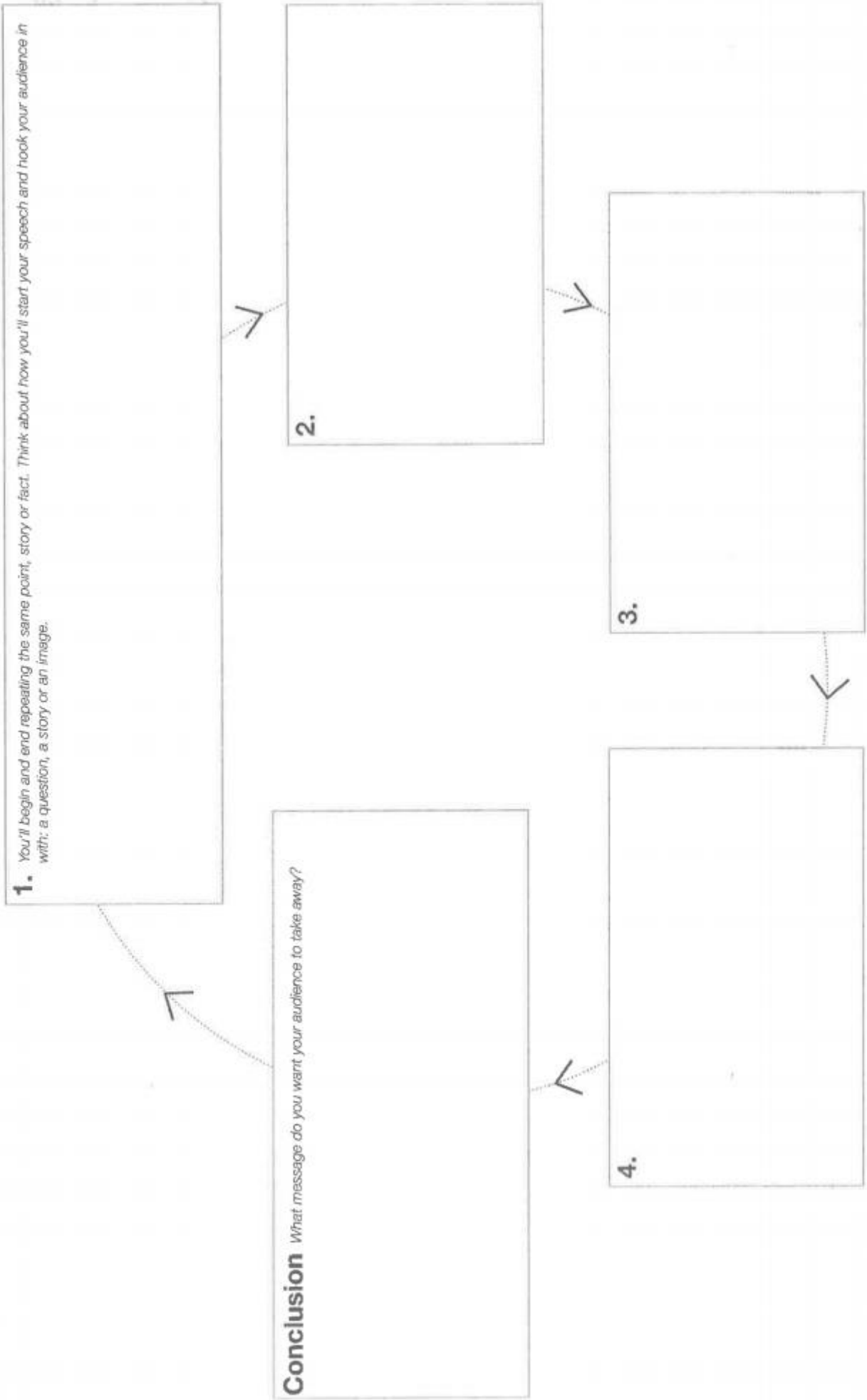
A Megaphone Structure

A megaphone structured speech helps to convince your audience of why your opinion is important and how you can make a change

1. *Introducing yourself and your opinion. E.g. "My name is...and I believe that.."*
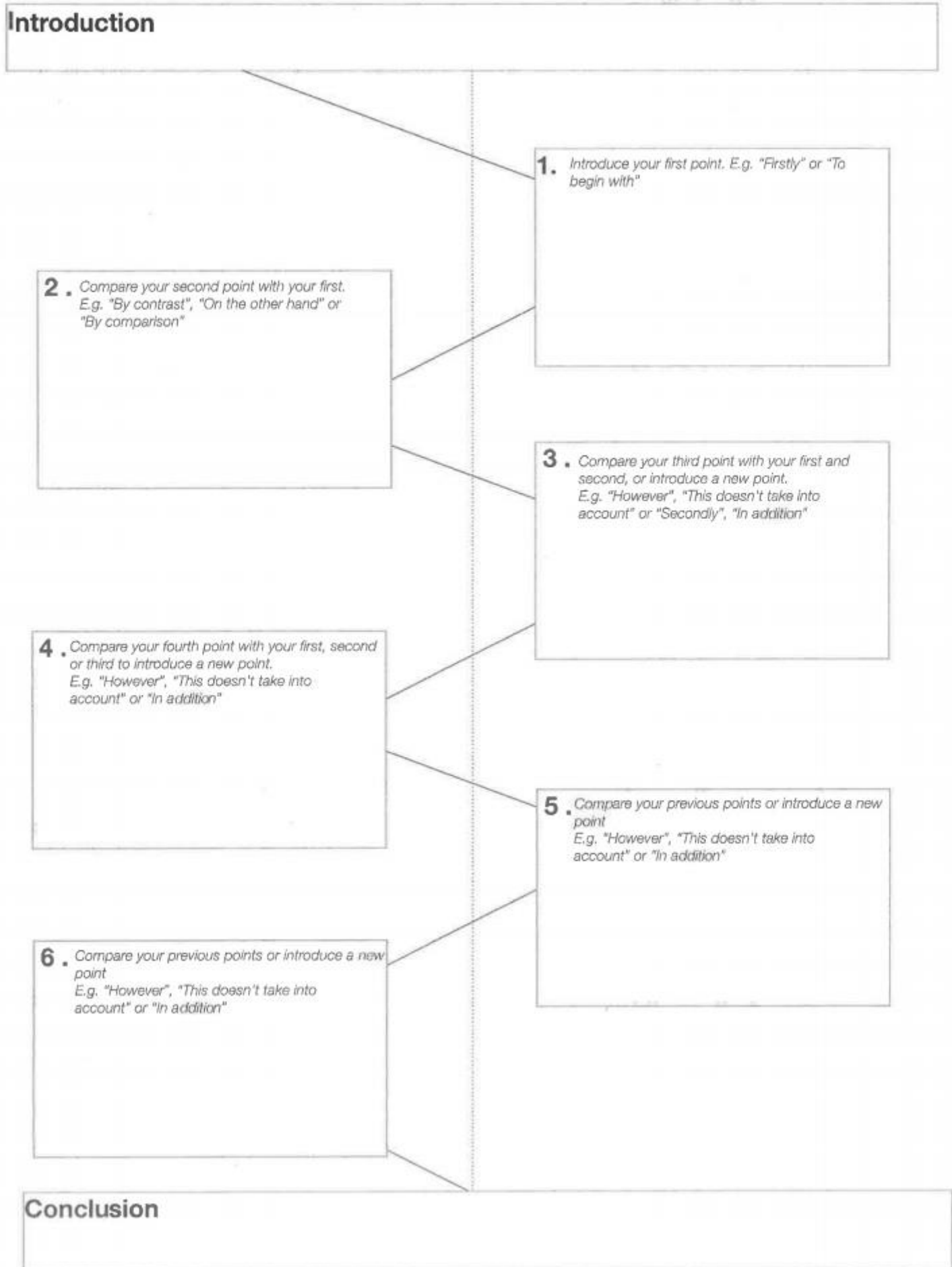
2. *Tell your audience about the problem or issue. E.g. "Although there are more millionnaires today than*

3. *Explain how the problem could be changed. E.g. "It doesn't have to be this way..."*

Conclusion *What you and your audience can do to make a change*

Zig-Zag Structure

A zig-zag structure allows you to compare different scenarios, people, or times.

Introduction

1. Introduce your first point. E.g. "Firstly" or "To begin with"

2. Compare your second point with your first. E.g. "By contrast", "On the other hand" or "By comparison"

3. Compare your third point with your first and second, or introduce a new point. E.g. "However", "This doesn't take into account" or "Secondly", "In addition"

4. Compare your fourth point with your first, second or third to introduce a new point. E.g. "However", "This doesn't take into account" or "In addition"

5. Compare your previous points or introduce a new point E.g. "However", "This doesn't take into account" or "In addition"

6. Compare your previous points or introduce a new point E.g. "However", "This doesn't take into account" or "In addition"

Conclusion

Section Four:
First Draft

Ignite Speech First Draft

This draft should:

- Follow the structure that you have planned for in Section Three
- Have a running time of 2-3 minutes (approximately one page per minute)
- Open with a Hook
- Include at least three Rhetoric Devices (please refer to the checklist on the back page of this booklet)
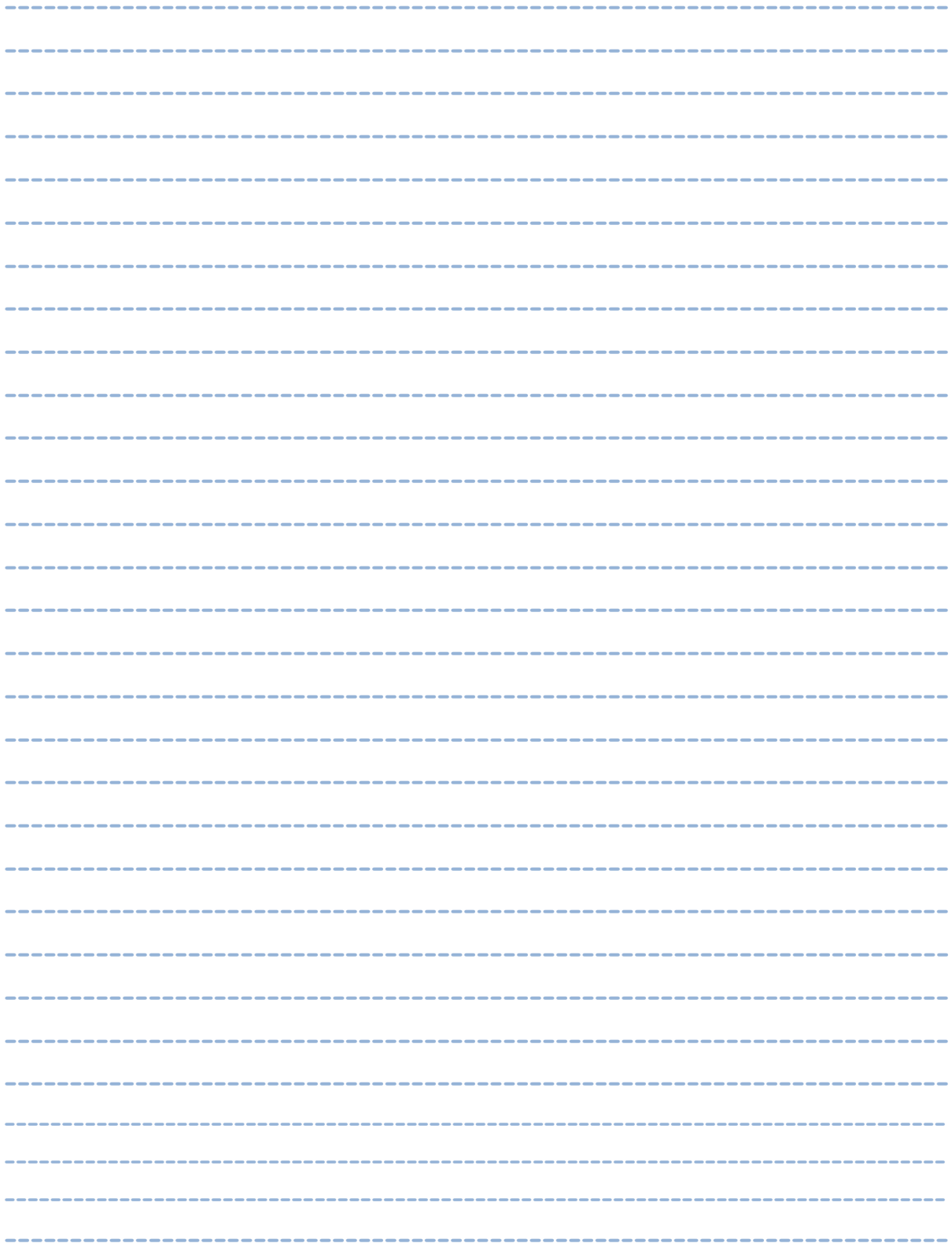
Section Five:
Final Draft

Ignite Speech Final Draft
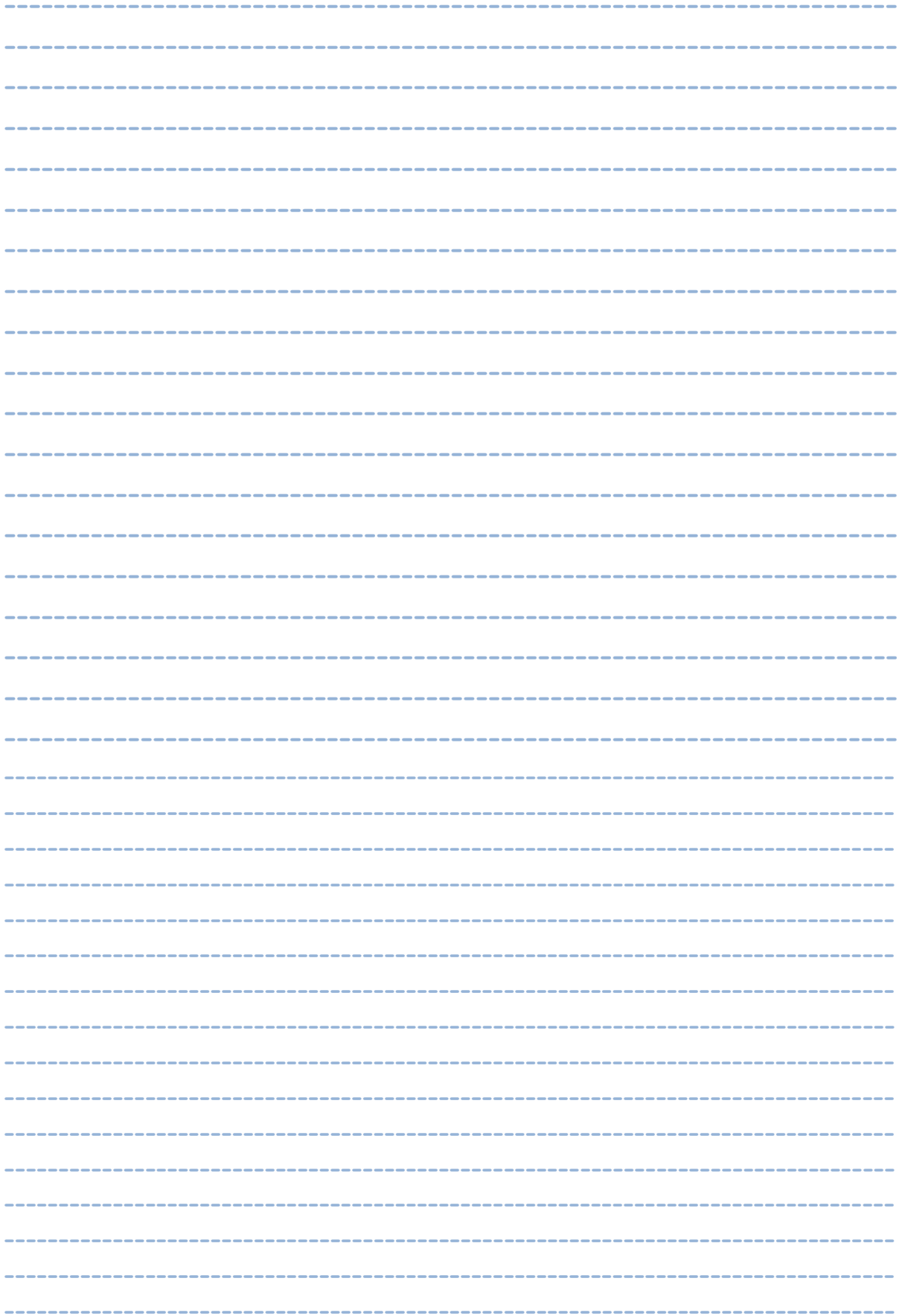
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Checklist

- You must use one Rhetoric Device as your Hook (please label with H)
- You must use at least <u>three</u> Rhetoric Devices in your speech (please tick)

○ **Anecdote** (telling an amusing or interesting story of something that happened to you once)

○ **Bold Statement** (one sentence that has an impact or is controversial)

○ **Dialogue** (re-enacting a conversation you once had)

○ **Facts** (backing your ideas up with true information)

○ **Gestures** (using hand actions whilst you are speaking)

○ **Humour** (using comedy to make the audience laugh)

○ **Melodrama** (over-exaggerated acting)

○ **Metaphor** (using one thing to represent something else e.g. "he is a shining star")

○ **Mimicry** (impersonating somebody else with your body and/or voice)

○ **One word** (saying just one word for impact or emphasis)

○ **Power of Three** (listing things in threes)

○ **Prop** (use of an object)

○ **Quotation** (using a phrase from somebody else – often famous)

○ **Relate to Target Audience** (use of dialect or reference points)

○ **Rhetorical Question** (asking the audience something without expecting an answer)

○ **Role-play** (acting)

○ **Setting the Scene** (creating an image in the audience's mind)

○ **Simile** (comparing one thing to something representative e.g. "as brave as a lion")

○ **Statistics** (backing your ideas up with figures e.g. numbers or percentages)