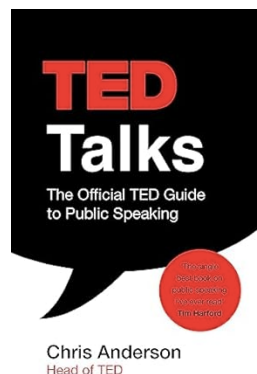
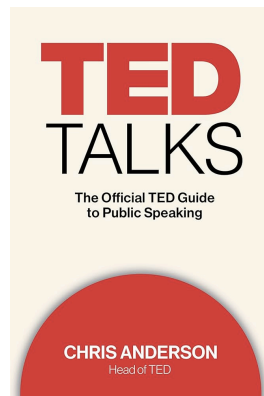


PUBLIC SPEAKING AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT_3

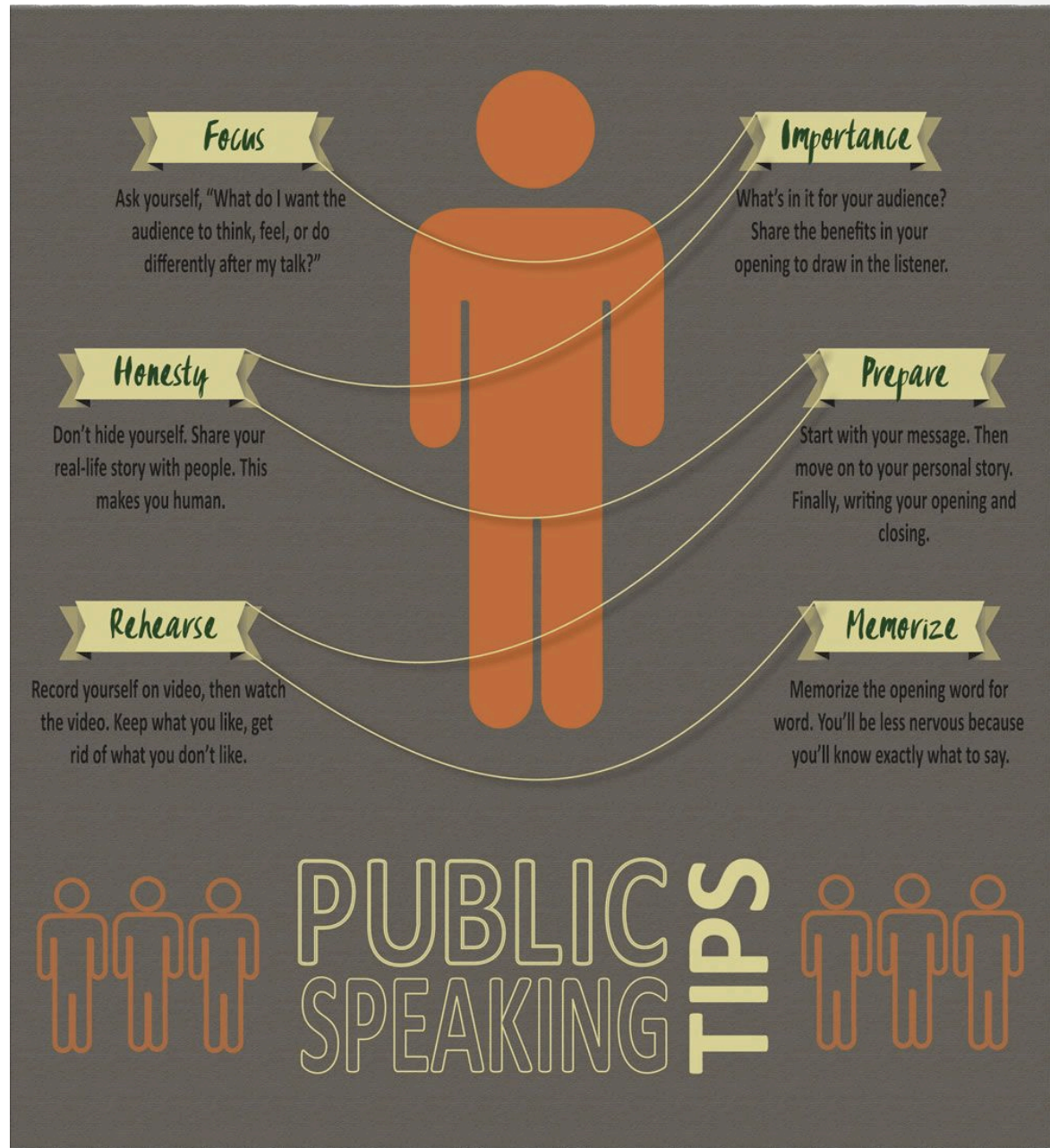
Rosita Deluigi

rosita.deluigi@unimc.it



Preparation Process

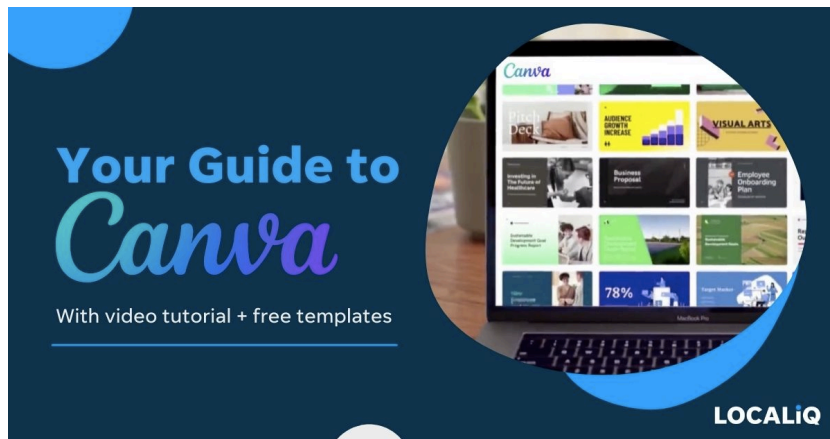
- Visuals
- Scripting
- Run Throughs
- Open & Close



VISUALS



<https://graphicmama.com/blog/powerpoint-tutorials-to-help-you-master-powerpoint/>



<https://localiq.com/blog/how-to-use-canva/>



<https://prezibase.com/free-prezi-templates/>

VISUALS

- Reveal!
- **Case study:**
 - Giant Squid filmed for the first time (TED talk by Edith Widder)
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=krDdv9KLmuM>



VISUALS

- Explain!
- Materials:

Seeing Data: What is data visualisation?

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_qrkhE4ADj0

The Value of Data Visualization | The Power of Visual Storytelling

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xekEXM0Vonc>



VISUALS

- Delight!
- Case study:

Lucy McRae: How can technology transform the human body?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O4g60zB4Un4>



SCRIPTING

STEPS TO SPEECH WRITING

STEP ONE

Fill out a planning sheet. Write the body of your speech first. Look at all of your brainstorming, notes, and research. Organize your notes into main points. Do you have too much information? If so, what's most important? Are you missing some information? You'll have to do more research.

STEP TWO

Write a rough copy. You should have 3 main points and two or three supporting details for each.

STEP THREE

Time your speech. Add more if needed. Get feedback. Edit and revise.

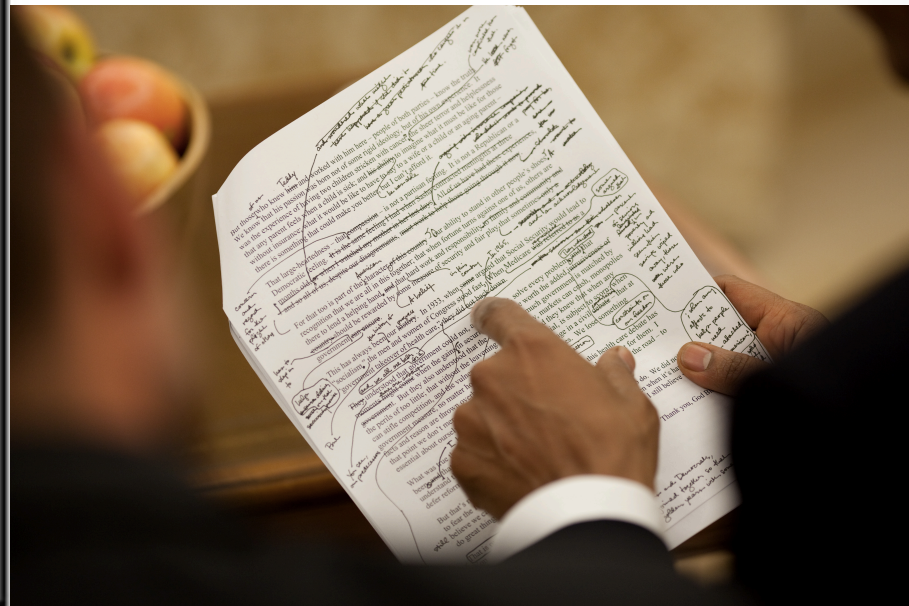
STEP FOUR

Write a good copy.

STEP FIVE

Make cue cards. You will just include the most important parts to help you remember as you speak.

c. Fun in Fourth



Scripted Talks

- An introduction should encourage an audience to listen. There should be a clear connection between the introduction material and the speech topic. The introduction provides the audience with a specific thesis statement. It also presents a preview of the major areas that will be discussed.
- Every introduction needs an attention grabber.

Scripted Talks

- The first words that you say to an audience must make them want to listen to you.
- There are several options for speakers. They can :tell a joke or funny story, ask a question, make a reference, make a startling statement, give a quote, or tell a story.
- Quotation- when you deliver the exact words that someone else has said.
- Narrative- personal story
- Rhetorical question- no need for a verbal response

Scripted Talks

- The link serves two purposes. It serves as a link between the attention grabber and the thesis statement and logically connects the two. It should also build a bridge between the audience and the topic.
- Links should show the audience how the topic has real significance and relevance to their lives.
- While the attention grabber is the hook, the link keeps the audience's attention by convincing the audience of WHY they should listen.

Scripted Talks

- The thesis statement is the third part of the introduction. It tells the audience exactly what you will be talking about.
- A thesis statement should both clarify the overall goal of the speech (to inform, persuade, or entertain) and state your specific topic.
- Don't be vague. Instead of saying "I'm here to tell you about bugs." say "In today's speech I will explain the life cycle of the West Indian Tree Beetle, which goes by *IthinkusStefmadethisupus* scientifically."

Scripted Talks

- * The preview statement is usually one sentence at the end of the introduction that gives the audience an overview of the major areas that will be discussed in the body of the speech.
- A preview statement is like a movie trailer, or when a show says “Next week on Walking Dead” and then shows a couple of short clips of the upcoming show.
- Introductions: Attention grabber. Link. Thesis Statement. Preview Statement.

Scripted Talks

- The body of your speech should contain all the facts, data, and research you have gathered on the topic.
- If you are presenting a persuasive speech, it should have logical, emotional, and ethical appeals.
- Use details to break down supporting materials. Details, illustrations, and analogies can give life to your speech. They can add personality to your speech and draw the audience in.

Scripted Talks

Relationship intended	Possible transitional words
To add ideas	Beyond that, in addition, likewise, besides, also, moreover
To demonstrate	For example, in other words, even though, as proof
To yield a point	Granted, of course, since this is so, although true
To show contrast	Conversely, however, nevertheless, on the other hand
To emphasize a point	Above all, indeed, more important, in fact, surely
To compare	At the same time, likewise, similarly
To show order	First, second, finally, in conclusion, last, next
To repeat or restate	In other words, this is to say that, in short, in any case
To summarize	For these reasons, in conclusion, all in all, overall

Scripted Talks

- Chronological - This puts things in order of time sequence or in order in which an event happened, from beginning to end.
- Climatic – organized in order of importance, saving the most important for last.
- Spatial- dividing the speech on the basis of space relationships.
- Cause and Effect- “because of that, this happened.”
- Problem solving- presents a problems and then possible solutions

Scripted Talks

- The first part of a conclusion is usually a summary. The summary should remind your audience of the main points and repeat the thesis.
- Make a final impression and make a big impact. The thesis statements and final statements of a speech are very important.
- A final impression should: fit the mood of the speech, make sense, and bring some finality to your speech so your audience knows you're done.

Unscripted Talks

- Case study:
- **How sampling transformed music | Mark Ronson**
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H3TF-hI7zKc>

