

# Unit 4: Speech to Persuade

Content Area: **ELA**  
Course(s): **Public Speaking 2**  
Time Period: **FebMar**  
Length: **25 Days, Grades 11-12**  
Status: **Published**

## **Title Section**

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## **Department of Curriculum and Instruction**



**Belleville Public Schools**

**Curriculum Guide**

**Public Speaking 2, Grades 11-12**

**Unit 4: Speech to Persuade**

**Belleville Board of Education**

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Board Approved: September 23, 2019

## **Unit Overview**

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Students will understand and be able to identify methods of persuasion in real-world contexts (speeches, advertising, etc.). Students will be able to apply persuasive techniques in their own persuasive speech for a specific audience.

## **Enduring Understanding**

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- The objectives for a speech to persuade are to motivate, encourage, convince or support an ideas or behavior.
- Logical, emotional and ethical proof is necessary in order to convey the message of the speaker.
- The steps of the Monroe Motivated Sequence (attention, need, satisfaction, visualization and action) are tools to help the speaker reach his/her objective.
- A comprehensive and detailed outline and works cited page are integral to a speaker's success.
- Speakers must recognize and avoid the use of generalizations, stereotypes and other means of propaganda.

- Persuasive speeches need vivid language and connotative words in order to achieve lasting effect.
- The use of figurative language such as similes, metaphors, hyperbole, personification, irony, understatement and overstatement adds life to bland speeches.
- Content and delivery are critical importance in a speech to persuade.
- The audience reaction to a persuasive speech will result in a change in attitude, thinking and action.

## **Essential Questions**

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- What are the objectives and purposes for a persuasive speech?
- How can we use logical, emotional and ethical appeal in a speech to persuade?
- How do the steps of the Monroe Motivated Sequence affect the outcome of a persuasive speech?
- What are the most effective ways to organize a speech to persuade?
- How can we avoid faulty reasoning techniques?
- How can we use vivid language to persuade an audience?
- How does figurative language put spice into a persuasive speech?
- How can we maximize the impact of a speech to persuade?
- How does an audience evaluate a speech to persuade?

## **Exit Skills**

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- Evaluate the situation, purpose and audience for a speech to persuade.
- Apply the use of logical, emotional and ethical proof in their speeches.
- Organize their major ideas into focal points using details and supporting material based on research.
- Analyze the characteristics of a persuasive speech.
- Present a persuasive speech based on previously discussed rubrics of content and delivery.
- Recognize the techniques of propaganda.
- Apply the use of the Monroe Motivated Sequence as it pertains to the effectiveness of a speech to persuade.
- Evaluate a speech to persuade.

## **New Jersey Student Learning Standards (NJSL-S)**

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|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| LA.L.11-12.2        | Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.  |
| LA.L.11-12.3        | Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.   |
| LA.L.11-12.4        | Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 11–12 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.   |
| LA.L.11-12.5        | Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.   |
| LA.L.11-12.6        | Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression. |
| LA.W.11-12.10       | Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes.  |
| LA.SL.11-12.1       | Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.  |
| LA.SL.11-12.2       | Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.   |
| LA.SL.11-12.3       | Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.   |
| LA.SL.11-12.4       | Present information, findings and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.  |
| LA.SL.11-12.5       | Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.   |
| LA.SL.11-12.6       | Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.   |
| LA.11-12.SL.11-12.2 | Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.   |

## **Interdisciplinary Connections**

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|---------------|---|
| CRP.K-12.CRP1 | Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee. |
| CRP.K-12.CRP2 | Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.            |
| CRP.K-12.CRP3 | Attend to personal health and financial well-being.         |
| CRP.K-12.CRP4 | Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.        |
| CRP.K-12.CRP6 | Demonstrate creativity and innovation.                      |
| CRP.K-12.CRP7 | Employ valid and reliable research strategies.              |

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| CRP.K-12.CRP8  | Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. |
| CRP.K-12.CRP9  | Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.                      |
| CRP.K-12.CRP11 | Use technology to enhance productivity.  |
| CRP.K-12.CRP12 | Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.                 |

## Learning Objectives

- Evaluate the situation, purpose and audience for a speech to persuade.
- Apply the use of logical, emotional and ethical proof in their speeches.
- Organize their major ideas into focal points using details and supporting material based on research.
- Analyze the characteristics of a persuasive speech.
- Present a persuasive speech based on previously discussed rubrics of content and delivery.
- Recognize the techniques of propaganda.
- Apply the use of the Monroe Motivated Sequence as it pertains to the effectiveness of a speech to persuade.
- Evaluate a speech to persuade.

**Action Verbs:** Below are examples of action verbs associated with each level of the Revised Bloom's Taxonomy.

| Remember  | Understand    | Apply       | Analyze       | Evaluate  | Create      |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| Choose    | Classify      | Choose      | Categorize    | Appraise  | Combine     |
| Describe  | Defend        | Dramatize   | Classify      | Judge     | Compose     |
| Define    | Demonstrate   | Explain     | Compare       | Criticize | Construct   |
| Label     | Distinguish   | Generalize  | Differentiate | Defend    | Design      |
| List      | Explain       | Judge       | Distinguish   | Compare   | Develop     |
| Locate    | Express       | Organize    | Identify      | Assess    | Formulate   |
| Match     | Extend        | Paint       | Infer         | Conclude  | Hypothesize |
| Memorize  | Give Examples | Prepare     | Point out     | Contrast  | Invent      |
| Name      | Illustrate    | Produce     | Select        | Critique  | Make        |
| Omit      | Indicate      | Select      | Subdivide     | Determine | Originate   |
| Recite    | Interrelate   | Show        | Survey        | Grade     | Organize    |
| Select    | Interpret     | Sketch      | Arrange       | Justify   | Plan        |
| State     | Infer         | Solve       | Breakdown     | Measure   | Produce     |
| Count     | Match         | Use         | Combine       | Rank      | Role Play   |
| Draw      | Paraphrase    | Add         | Detect        | Rate      | Drive       |
| Outline   | Represent     | Calculate   | Diagram       | Support   | Devise      |
| Point     | Restate       | Change      | Discriminate  | Test      | Generate    |
| Quote     | Rewrite       | Classify    | Illustrate    |           | Integrate   |
| Recall    | Select        | Complete    | Outline       |           | Prescribe   |
| Recognize | Show          | Compute     | Point out     |           | Propose     |
| Repeat    | Summarize     | Discover    | Separate      |           | Reconstruct |
| Reproduce | Tell          | Divide      |               |           | Revise      |
|           | Translate     | Examine     |               |           | Rewrite     |
|           | Associate     | Graph       |               |           | Transform   |
|           | Compute       | Interpolate |               |           |             |
|           | Convert       | Manipulate  |               |           |             |
|           | Discuss       | Modify      |               |           |             |
|           | Estimate      | Operate     |               |           |             |
|           | Extrapolate   | Subtract    |               |           |             |
|           | Generalize    |             |               |           |             |
|           | Predict       |             |               |           |             |



### **Suggested Activities & Best Practices**

- Students will view two to three YouTube videos or videos of previous student speeches. They will discuss whether or not the speech was one of Fact, Value, or Policy. They will discuss in small groups what each speech was and what made it a speech of Fact, Value, or Policy. They will then present the information to the class. The final step in the process would be the ability to identify what their topic fits under for their persuasive speech.
- Students will be working with Infomercials/ Commercials to identify Ethos, Pathos, and Logos. The teacher may choose to show YouTube videos of real Infomercials or could also choose to use past student examples of infomercials. Before looking at the commercials for Ethos, Pathos, Logos, the teacher will lecture and give notes on the three elements of persuasion. Students will then take that information and apply it toward the infomercial they are viewing. How does the salesman or company establish/show Ethos (credibility) with their product? How does the salesman, company, or product establish/ show Pathos (Emotion/Passion) for their product? How does the salesman, company, or product establish/show Logos (Logic) for their product or company?

## **Assessment Evidence - Checking for Understanding (CFU)**

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Rhetorical Modes in Infomercials assignment - summative assessment

Fact, Value, or Policy assignment - alternative assessment

Persuasive Speech - summative assessment

Class Discussions - formative assessment

Public Speaking Graphic Organizers - alternative assessment

Other CFUs used at the teacher's discretion

- Admit Tickets
- Anticipation Guide
- Common Benchmarks
- Compare & Contrast
- Create a Multimedia Poster
- DBQ's
- Define
- Describe
- Evaluate
- Evaluation rubrics
- Exit Tickets
- Explaining
- Fist- to-Five or Thumb-Ometer
- Illustration
- Journals
- KWL Chart
- Learning Center Activities
- Multimedia Reports
- Newspaper Headline

- Outline
- Question Stems
- Quickwrite
- Quizzes
- Red Light, Green Light
- Self- assessments
- Socratic Seminar
- Study Guide
- Surveys
- Teacher Observation Checklist
- Think, Pair, Share
- Think, Write, Pair, Share
- Top 10 List
- Unit review/Test prep
- Unit tests
- Web-Based Assessments
- Written Reports

## **Primary Resources & Materials**

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Speech for effective Communication by Robert F. Verderber (Holt, Rinehart and Winston)

Projects in Effective Communication, Editorial Director Carol Francis (Pearson Hall)

## **Ancillary Resources**

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<http://www.thinkinfinity.org>

<http://www.csus.edu/indiv/k/kiddv/comsites/speeches.html/>

<http://www.abolngman.com/ab/publicspeaking-2>

<http://www.newyorktimes.com>

## **Technology Infusion**

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Google Classroom



Google Website

Blogger

Google Docs

Google Slides

Screencastify

Other technology infusions are used at the teacher's discretion.

# Win 8.1 Apps/Tools Pedagogy Wheel

Podcasts  
 Photostory 3  
 Kid Story Builder  
 Music Maker Jam  
 Paint A Story  
 Office 365  
 MS PowerPoint  
 Stack 'Em Up  
 NqSquared Numbers  
 Physamajig  
 Xylophone 8

Wikipedia  
 Skydrive  
 Lync  
 SkyMap  
 Skype  
 Office 365  
 Puzzle Touch  
 Easy QR  
 Memorylage  
 Life Moments  
 Word Cloud Maker

Where's Waldo?  
 MS Excel  
 Flipboard  
 Office 365  
 Nova Mindmapping

Ted Talks  
 Record Voice Pen



Originally taken from <http://www.coetail.com/vzimmer/files/2013/02/1Padagogy-Wheel.001.jpg>  
 And adapted for Windows 8.1 devices by Charlotte Beckhurst @CharBeckhurst

## **Alignment to 21st Century Skills & Technology**

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21st Century Skills & Technology:

- English Language Arts;
- Social Studies, including American History, World History, Geography, Government and Civics, and Economics;
- World languages;
- Technology;
- Visual and Performing Arts.

## **21st Century Skills/Interdisciplinary Themes**

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- Communication and Collaboration
- Creativity and Innovation
- Critical thinking and Problem Solving
- ICT (Information, Communications and Technology) Literacy
- Information Literacy
- Life and Career Skills
- Media Literacy

## **21st Century Skills**

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- Civic Literacy
- Environmental Literacy
- Financial, Economic, Business and Entrepreneurial Literacy
- Global Awareness
- Health Literacy

## **Differentiation**

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Differentiations:

- Extra time to complete assignments

-Repeat directions in class and on teacher website

-Preview vocabulary and notes on teacher website

#### Hi-Prep Differentiations:

-Leveled rubric (student made)

-Literature Circles/Socratic Seminar

#### Lo-Prep Differentiations

-Flexible grouping/seating among classmates

-Think-Pair-Share Online Blog entries

### **Special Education Learning (IEP's & 504's)**

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-Provide modifications in workload and extended time as specified in the student's IEP/504 plan

-Allow extra time for online blog submissions

-Allow student to preview the material via teacher website

-Use of computer or electronic device during class to follow lesson, take notes, refer to HW for discussion

-Modeled techniques and speeches with discussions for student retention.

- printed copy of board work/notes provided
- additional time for skill mastery
- assistive technology
- behavior management plan
- Center-Based Instruction
- check work frequently for understanding
- computer or electronic device utilizes
- extended time on tests/ quizzes
- have student repeat directions to check for understanding
- highlighted text visual presentation
- modified assignment format
- modified test content
- modified test format
- modified test length
- multiple test sessions

- multi-sensory presentation
- preferential seating
- preview of content, concepts, and vocabulary
- Provide modifications as dictated in the student's IEP/504 plan
- reduced/shortened reading assignments
- Reduced/shortened written assignments
- secure attention before giving instruction/directions
- shortened assignments
- student working with an assigned partner
- teacher initiated weekly assignment sheet
- Use open book, study guides, test prototypes

## **English Language Learning (ELL)**

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-Allow for shorter blog and homework responses

-Use of Youtube videos and Screencasts of lessons for student retention and clarification of material located on teacher's website.

- teaching key aspects of a topic. Eliminate nonessential information
- using videos, illustrations, pictures, and drawings to explain or clarify
- allowing products (projects, timelines, demonstrations, models, drawings, dioramas, poster boards, charts, graphs, slide shows, videos, etc.) to demonstrate student's learning;
- allowing students to correct errors (looking for understanding)
- allowing the use of note cards or open-book during testing
- decreasing the amount of work presented or required
- having peers take notes or providing a copy of the teacher's notes
- modifying tests to reflect selected objectives
- providing study guides
- reducing or omitting lengthy outside reading assignments
- reducing the number of answer choices on a multiple choice test
- tutoring by peers
- using computer word processing spell check and grammar check features
- using true/false, matching, or fill in the blank tests in lieu of essay tests

## **At Risk**

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-Reduce multiple choice options and build the options back into the lessons so students get a feel for true AP questions

-Provide a copy of the teacher's notes on the class website

-Screencast a lesson/discussion.

- allowing students to correct errors (looking for understanding)
- teaching key aspects of a topic. Eliminate nonessential information
- allowing products (projects, timelines, demonstrations, models, drawings, dioramas, poster boards, charts, graphs, slide shows, videos, etc.) to demonstrate student's learning
- allowing students to select from given choices
- allowing the use of note cards or open-book during testing
- collaborating (general education teacher and specialist) to modify vocabulary, omit or modify items to reflect objectives for the student, eliminate sections of the test, and determine how the grade will be determined prior to giving the test.
- decreasing the amount of work presented or required
- having peers take notes or providing a copy of the teacher's notes
- marking students' correct and acceptable work, not the mistakes
- modifying tests to reflect selected objectives
- providing study guides
- reducing or omitting lengthy outside reading assignments
- reducing the number of answer choices on a multiple choice test
- tutoring by peers
- using authentic assessments with real-life problem-solving
- using true/false, matching, or fill in the blank tests in lieu of essay tests
- using videos, illustrations, pictures, and drawings to explain or clarify

## **Talented and Gifted Learning (T&G)**

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-Create two blogs about the unit (before and after)

-Allow students to work at a faster pace by having material assessable two weeks prior.

-Allow students to make more than one required speech to practice techniques.

- Above grade level placement option for qualified students
- Advanced problem-solving
- Allow students to work at a faster pace
- Cluster grouping
- Complete activities aligned with above grade level text using Benchmark results
- Create a blog or social media page about their unit
- Create a plan to solve an issue presented in the class or in a text

- Debate issues with research to support arguments
- Flexible skill grouping within a class or across grade level for rigor
- Higher order, critical & creative thinking skills, and discovery
- Multi-disciplinary unit and/or project
- Teacher-selected instructional strategies that are focused to provide challenge, engagement, and growth opportunities
- Utilize exploratory connections to higher-grade concepts
- Utilize project-based learning for greater depth of knowledge

## **Sample Lesson**

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Sample Lesson is located in Unit 1