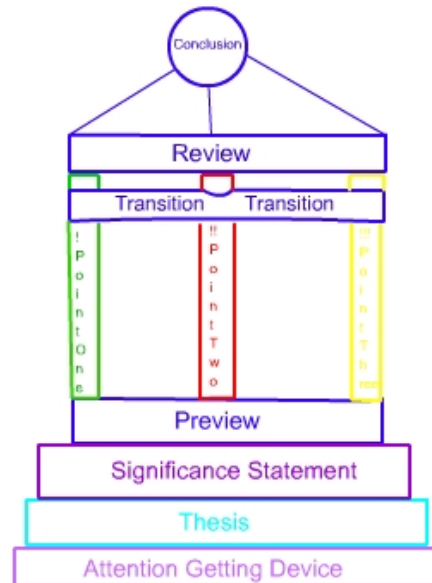


The Trophy Model

(from "The Art of Speech" by Kessler, Teo, Schneider, & Lee)

<http://library.thinkquest.org/C001146/index.php3>

The Trophy Model



The first part of the speech is the attention getting device or AGD. AGD is very important as it represents the "hand shake" with the audience. It is the first thing that the audience will hear from you and help set their impression of you.

The significance (sig.) statement is the reason your audience should listen to your speech. If you do not write a strong sig., there is no reason to give the speech.

Your significance is often derived from a newspaper or another source of evidence.

Example 1.

The July 15, 2000 *Los Angeles Tribune* reports that "last year 150 people died from alien invasions." For this reason, we must impact a strong policy toward alien invasion attacks.

Though, this example is not real, it would be a good reason for someone not paying attention to your speech, but also not want to hear your speech. The source you choose, for a statement is very important. Starting off with a poor source will taint your reputation for the whole speech.

You can also write significant statements, that do not have evidence, but these will not be as persuasive.

It is very important that you make certain that the audience can relate to the topic. You might not give a speech about baseball to basketball players. This statement needs to let the audience know how the topic relates to them. NEVER expect the audience to figure it out for themselves they usually do not.

The thesis statement is the third part of the speech. The thesis in an essay answers the question asked by the prompt the only difference is this time you are asking the questions.

Your thesis statement should be short and very clear.

Example 2.

We must take immediate steps to stop the number of deaths caused by an alien invasion.

Now it is time to give your preview. The preview or roadmap tells the speaker the direction that you will take the speech.

Example 3.

First we will look at the impact of an alien invasion, second we will examine the actions we are taking now, and finally the actions that are being proposed.

This external preview will match your external review, at the end of the speech. External previews can also be a summary, paragraphing longer speeches. At this point you start the body of the speech.

In between your points, you need to write transitions. Your transitions should be part of your vehicle. You will learn more about transitions, in unit 18 lesson 2.

Transitions should be smooth and needs to lead to internal previews. The internal preview is where you preview what you will cover in each point. The points that you make with in a point are called sub points. This step is not always necessary.

At the end of points it is often a good idea to review. Your review should restate what you covered in your preview, just using the past tense.

After you have finished your points of analysis, you need to give the external review. This tells the audience where they went and forces them to think about it, as a set, and not each on its own.

We have now reached the end of our speech, the conclusion. In a conclusion, you must drive it home. Make your final sell. In the conclusion you must accomplish four things.

The first is restating the thesis. When you restate your thesis you do not need to say it the same way but you must be certain to again answer the question.

Second, you must restate the significance. People easily forget, so do it to make sure they remember.

Third, you must make your final sell. This is part of restating your significance but making sure they know why they just listened to your speech and feel like they got something from it.

Finally, you need to finish your vehicle. Once you have completed these tasks your speech is done.

The only way you will grasp this is just to keep writing. Whenever you have something on your mind write about it. It works.