

WHAT IS YOUR STORY?

For this assignment, I want to take you back to the beginning of public speaking and have you do what the ancient Greeks did: **orate**. The Greeks were known as the fathers of rhetoric. They studied rhetoric first not in its written form but as a basis for oration (speech). For this assignment, you will be speaking, creating your own Ted Talk.

STEP 1: WATCH at least 5 TED TALKS and fill out 5 TED TALK WORKSHEETS

Go to LeonTheatre.com, click on Ted Talks and browse some of the talks that I have selected as my favorites. But if you don't want to see my favorites, there are 54 pages and almost 2,000 talks, on the Ted Talk website. Go to that website (click on the link from the LeonTheatre.com Ted Talk page) and choose any to watch. They are presented by all kinds of folk, famous and not, and they cover a HUGE range of topics. Some of the presenters are professionals and some are just like you.

You can listen to as many as you like, and you can listen to parts of as many as you like, but for this assignment you need to select **FIVE to report on**. Some are longer than others, so you may wish to factor time into the equation. For each of the FIVE talks you select, please fill out a TED TALK WORKSHEET. For each worksheet you turn in, you will receive 25 points. So 5 worksheets is 125 points!!!

Once you have an idea of how a casual yet well-prepared presentation can be delivered, it's time for you to create one yourself. Some of these talks are very long, but yours will only be a minimum of two minutes and a maximum of three minutes.

STEP 2: CREATE YOUR OWN TED TALK

What in the world should you talk about? The one thing all Ted Talks have in common is that they are delivered by people who are passionate about and believe in what they are saying. So find something you are passionate about. It could be a particular belief you hold, a political event, an experience you had, a person in your life, a pet, dietary choices, a class you took, a place you visited, a hobby, music you enjoy, an expectation you have for people, etc. You do not have to persuade someone to do something; you may simply present something beautiful.

STEP 3: PREPARE YOUR PLANNING SHEET & A VISUAL

You will not be handing in an essay. You may write your talk out as if it was an essay, but you will not be able to read it word for word. So outline your talk on the PREPARATION sheet, and hand that in. What you do to elaborate upon your outline is up to you. If necessary, you may use note cards during your talk. You will also prepare a visual to go with your talk. This could be a PowerPoint presentation, a poster, a photo, a prop, a chart/graph, whatever visual you think works best with your talk.

STEP 4: PRACTICE, PRACTICE, PRACTICE

Even if you are a practiced orator, you must practice, practice, practice. You will be graded on the quality of your content and also the quality of your talk. What makes a good speech? Well, beyond the obvious (content), it's presentation. You must speak at an even pace (not too fast and not too slow), you must speak clearly, you must use inflection, you must rid your speech of "like," "um," "ya know," etc. The only way to make sure you are addressing all of these elements is to practice. You also need to be attentive to body language and posture: what you do with your face, your hands, and posture—they all speak volumes (pun intended). Watch yourself perform in a mirror, record yourself with your phone and that will help you to get it ready for evaluation and performance!

STEP 5: THREE PEER EVALUATIONS

You will need **3 peer evaluations**. These will come from 3 of your group members. You will do your speech for them and they will evaluate you. You must also do 3 peer evaluations. So if they watch yours and evaluate you, then you watch theirs and evaluate them!

STEP 6: PERFORM

Performances will be May 21st-25th. Once all performances are done, WE ARE FINISHED FOR THE YEAR!!!

DIRECTIONS

1

TITLE OF TED TALK:

NAME OF SPEAKER:

DATE OF TED TALK:

HOW MANY VIEWS?

2

What was the speaker's THESIS (main point) of this talk? What is their INTENTION?

View a T.E.D. Talk and complete the following grid. If you run out of space on the grid for any of your answers, feel free to continue writing on the back of this sheet.

YOUR NAME:

CLASS PERIOD: DATE:

3

Circle any adjectives that describe this TED talk:
INTERESTING CONFUSING REPETITIVE

HUMOROUS INSPIRING DULL
PERSUASIVE FUN

ETHOS is a speaker's ability to build credibility, establish himself/herself as an expert, and/or convince the audience members that the speaker has their best interests at heart. How does this speaker build ethos?

PATHOS is an appeal to emotions (everything from humor to horror) in order to sway an audience. What was your emotional reaction to this talk? Did you laugh, feel frightened, sad, disgusted, or any other emotions? How does the speaker use PATHOS?

LOGOS is the use of data/evidence to prove one's case. What data/evidence was used to support the speaker's thesis in this talk? Was the LOGOS persuasive?

4

T.E.D. Talk presenters are known as effective public speakers. Describe two things this speaker does well in terms of engaging the audience. Be sure to include the minute:second mark (ex: 8:49) to denote the two specific moments you discuss here.

- 1.
- 2.

5

Write two specific things you learned from this presentation.

- 1.
- 2.

8

Give one piece of constructive criticism that would improve the presentation.

10

What group of people would benefit the most from hearing this T.E.D. talk?

9

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TED TALK

ETHOS

Ethos is the credibility of the speaker or writer. In order to engage an audience on a particular topic, the person presenting the information must first establish him or herself as someone that can be trusted, or as someone who has a lot of experience with the topic. This is also known as ethics.

THINK ETHICAL APPEAL (It's the right thing, trust me, I'm an expert...)

Ethos appeals to:

- Intelligence
- Virtue
- Morals
- Perception of trustworthiness

PATHOS

Pathos accesses the emotions and deeply held beliefs of the audience to draw them into the subject matter. Pathos often makes audiences feel like they have a personal stake in the information being provided and is often the catalyst that drives them into action. THINK EMOTIONAL (It will make you happy, popular, safe, full, awesome...)

Pathos appeals to:

- Emotions and feelings
- Biases and prejudices
- Senses
- Motivations

LOGOS

Logos uses logic, reasoning, evidence, and facts to support an argument. Logos appeals to the more rational side of the audience's minds, and provides support for the subject matter. Logos strategies can often be used to strengthen the impact pathos has on the audience. THINK LOGICAL (It's smart to choose this because...)

Logos utilizes:

- Evidence
- Testimony
- Statistics and Data
- Universal truths

TED Talk Planning Sheet

- The main presentation should be 2-3 min long.
- Requires an effective, refined script/notecards and PRACTICED delivery/presentation.
- Be prepared for audience questions regarding your project.

Title	Think up a descriptive title. Try to be creative if it fits.
Speaker	Your name here
Purpose	What is the purpose or intention behind your presentation? What do you want the audience to take away from your talk? Why is it important for your audience to hear this talk? Why are you passionate about this topic?
Hook Opening	Something interesting/funny/special that makes us want to listen to the rest of your talk.
ETHOS	Why are you an expert in this topic? How will it help us to know these things?
PATHOS	What emotions should you evoke in us to make us care?
LOGOS	What data can you show us? Examples? Testimonial? What reasoning, evidence, facts exist about this subject?
Motivation	Talk about your purpose or what the audience should learn from your project. Inspire your audience with your passion and excitement about this topic.
Conclusion	Include a meaningful "take-away"/reflection for the audience.
Visual	

PEER EVALUATION

	Description	4 Excellent	3 Good	2 Progressing	1 Not Yet
Eye Contact with Audience	Holds attention of entire audience with the use of direct eye contact, rarely looking at notes.				
Volume, Articulation, Clarity	Speaks with variations in volume and inflection to maintain audience interest and emphasize key points.				
Body Language	"Works" the room without fidgeting or swaying. Gestures are helpful in delivering content information.				
Information was well Organized	Provides clear purpose and subject; important examples, facts; demonstrates full knowledge by answering all audience questions with explanations and elaboration (if applicable).				
Visuals	Visual information is interesting and useful.				
ETHOS	The presenter establishes a persuasive reason why they have chosen this topic and why you should listen to them speaking.				
PATHOS	The presentation has an emotional tone that engages the audience in some way.				
LOGOS	There is logical information delivered in the speech.				
Hook Opening and Solid Conclusion	Presentation opens in a creative and interesting way and is wrapped up with a strong summary.				
Evidence of Rehearsal	The student, not the visuals, drives the talk. It is evident that this speech has been well rehearsed.				
Time Frame	The presentation was properly timed, 2-3 minutes.				

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