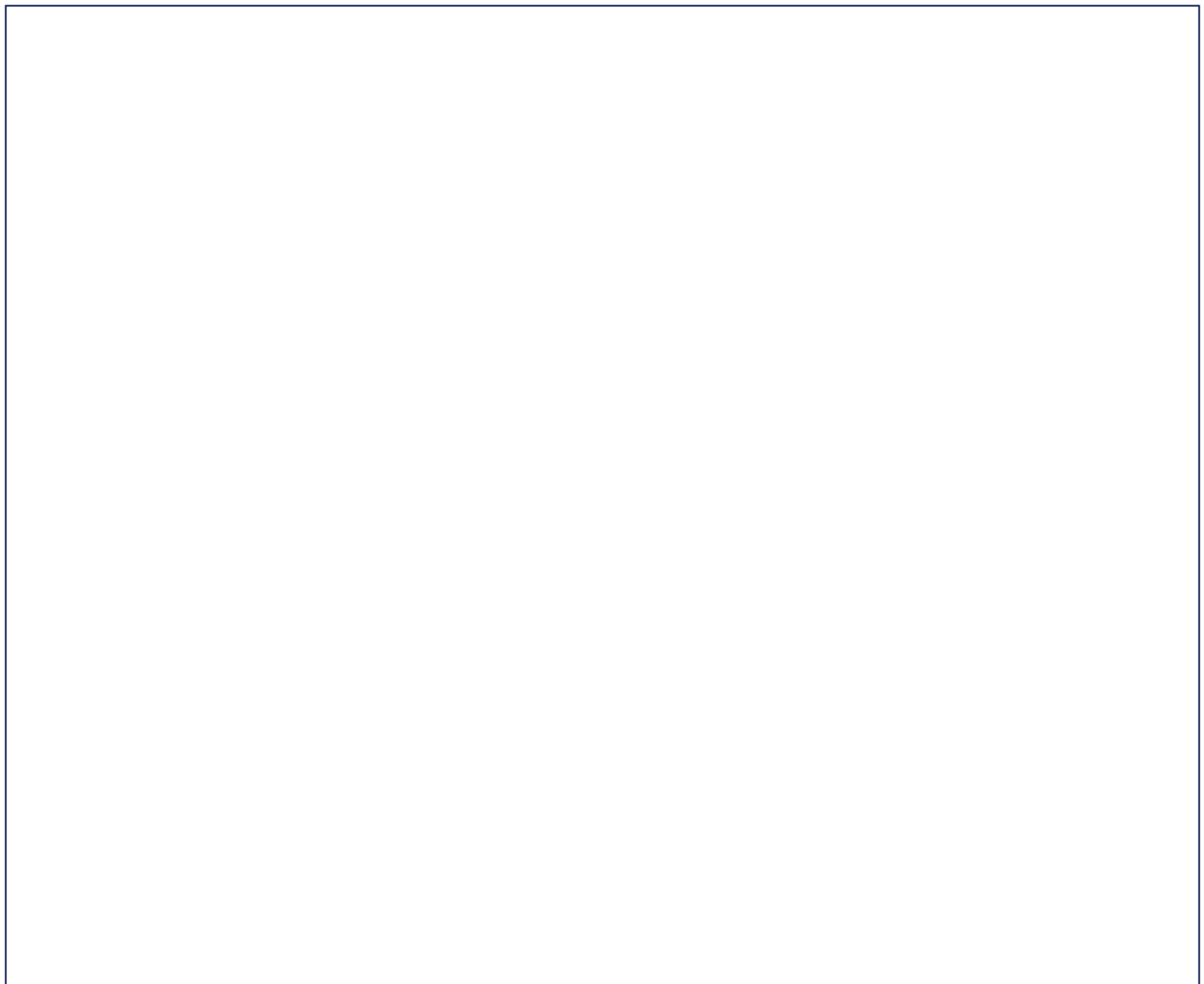


The Great Forest Debate: Speech Writing Workshop

Learning objective: To identify and illustrate the key components of a persuasive speech, including rhetorical devices and non-verbal cues.

Leo the Lion is preparing to deliver a speech to the forest animals about protecting their habitat. Your task is to design his 'Speech Station' and label the features that make a speech powerful. Use the drawing prompt to guide your layout.

Draw: Draw Leo the Lion standing on a wooden podium in a clearing. Sketch him with an open, friendly posture, using his paws for emphasis. In the foreground, draw a small group of animals (like Bea the Bee and Nova the Owl) looking up at him. In the 'empty space' of the drawing, add speech bubbles or floating text labels to identify where Leo is using emotive language or rhetorical questions. Use a clear, illustrative style suitable for a storyboard.



Label words: Rhetorical Question · Emotive Language · Body Language · Podium · Audience · Notes · Tone of Voice · Repetition

Steps:

1. Identify three pieces of body language Leo might use to show he is confident. Explain how these gestures influence his audience.

2. Compare and contrast a written essay with a spoken speech. Why might a speech require more emotive language than a formal report?
3. Justify why using a rhetorical question at the start of a speech is more effective than starting with a simple fact.
4. Label the drawing: Point to the area where Leo keeps his 'notes' and explain why these should be bullet points rather than full paragraphs.
5. Explain why repetition is a powerful tool in speech writing. Give an example of a short phrase Leo could repeat to emphasise his message about the forest.
6. What might happen to the audience's engagement if the speaker ignores their body language and reads only from a script? Elaborate.