Informative Speech Guidelines

Basic requirements:

To develop and present to the class an original informative 5- to 8-minute presentation about a notable person.

The subject may be notable for either positive or negative reasons and may be from history, business, arts/entertainment, science, technology, politics, medicine, etc.

A minimum of six sources and one visual aid is required, using presentation software with backups. **No videos**.

A typed outline using our class outline format is required.

Speech is to be delivered in the extemporaneous delivery style using only keyword note cards.

Practice video must be recorded **directly into CONNECT and self-assessment completed** by the due date in your syllabus.

Informative Speech Evaluation Form

excellent (5)	above expectations (4)	acceptable (3)	somewhat deficient (2)	severely deficient (1)
A checkmark	indicates full credit.			
INTRODUCT	ION (10 points possible)			
	aker had an effective atte aker clearly previewed the		established credibility	
BODY (15 po	ints possible)			
Eacl	h main point (Roman num h main point was well-dev nsitions were effective		asy to identify adequate support materia	l with proper citation
CONCLUSIO	N (10 points possible)			
	aker restated the main po aker brought speech to ar		e speech	
DELIVERY (2	25 points possible)			
Use Spe	aker used physical action aker used note cards effe	and appropriate v s effectively ctively	volume; few errors in pron	
OUTLINE (25	points)			
Follo	_ Followed class format			
VIDEO RECO	ORDING (15 points)			
Info	rmative speech practice v	ideo recorded into	CONNECT and self-asse	essment completed
Spee	ech grade (total possible	points: 100)		

Informative Speech Example Outline

Student:

Course section number: COMM 2200-XX

Date:

Title: Inside India

Specific Purpose: to inform my audience about the diversity of India's geography and languages.

Central Idea: India is a country of great geographical and linguistic diversity.

Introduction

Attention: "Namaste." Do you know what I just said? The word Namaste is also used when saying

"Goodbye." The same word may have two entirely different meanings.

Topic: This is just one example of the diversity of life in India.

Credibility: As a first-generation Indian-American, I have had firsthand experience with Indian life and culture.

Preview: Today I would like to give you a glimpse of India's diversity by looking at its geography and

languages.

Transition:

Let's start by examining India's diverse geography.

Body:

- I. India is a land of great geographical diversity.
 - A. The northernmost part of India consists of the Himalayan Mountains.
 - 1. The highest mountain system in the world, the Himalayas separate India from China.
 - 2. The Indian Himalayas have many mountains over 20,000 feet high (Keay 100).
 - B. The central part of India consists of the Northern Plains.
 - 1. About 200 miles wide, these plains stretch across India from the Arabian Sea on the west to the Bay of Bengal on the east (Arnett 24).
 - 2. Within the Northern Plains, there is considerable diversity.
 - a. There is fertile farmland.
 - b. There are major cities such as Delhi and Calcutta.
 - c. There is the great Indian Desert.
 - C. The southern part of India consists of the Deccan plateau.
 - 1. Extending from the edge of the Northern Plains to the southern tip of India, the Deccan plateau is more than 1200 miles long.
 - 2. The Deccan Plateau includes many geographical features.
 - a. It contains farming and grazing lands.
 - b. It contains tropical forests.
 - c. It contains most of India's seacoast.

Transition:

Now that you know something about the geographical diversity of India, let's look at its linguistic diversity.

Informative Speech Example Outline, cont'd.

- II. India is also a land of great linguistic diversity.
 - A. The official language is Hindi.
 - 1. Hindi is spoken by 40 percent of the people ("Major" n.p.).
 - 2. The opening word of my speech, "Namaste," is Hindi.
 - B. In addition to Hindi, there are 17 regional languages recognized in the Indian constitution.
 - 1. Their languages are as distinct from each other as English is from French.
 - a. Each has its own grammar and pronunciation.
 - b. Some have their own alphabets.
 - 2. Many of these languages have literary traditions that are two thousand years old (Dassgupat 33).
 - C. India also has more than a thousand minor languages and dialects.
 - 1. These can change entirely from village to village (United n.p.)
 - 2. This often makes communication very difficult.
 - D. Most educated Indians also speak English.
 - 1. The use of English comes from 300 years of British rule.
 - 2. English is spoken by two percent of the population.
 - 3. It is widely used in colleges and universities (Dassgupat 34).
 - 4. As linguist Kamala Singh has stated, the diversity of India's languages is unrivaled by any other nation (O'Sullivan 23).

Transition:

In conclusion...

Summary: You can see from India's geography and languages why it is such a diverse and

fascinating country.

Close: Thank you and "Namaste."

Works Cited

Arnett, Robert. India Unveiled, 3rd ed., Columbus, GA; Atman, 2002.

Dassgupat, Swapan. "What India Thinks: Divided We Stand." India Today, 26 August 2002: 32-34.

Keay, John. India: A History. NY: Grove P., 2001.

"Major Indian Languages. " 4 July 2000. 9 May2003 theory.tirfr.res.in/Bombay/history/people/language

O'Sullivan, John. "Multicultural India facing Identity Crisis. "Chicago Sun-Times, 5March2002, 23.

United States. Central Intelligence Agency. "India." World Factbook 2002. 1 January 2002. 9 May 2003. <u>Cia.gov/cia.publications/factbook/geos/in.html</u>