Oral Communications
DRAMATIC READING
Mrs. Hawke :: English

Due Date: _____ Class: _____

Student: _____

Piece Presented: _____

1. You must turn in this rubric in order to present on speech day.
2. You must have two neatly written or typed copies of your piece (one to submit to me and one for you to use). Staple this rubric on top of my copy.
3. Late-work policy will apply in both instances.

		Possible	*Earned*
Piece	• Equivalent of at least two paragraphs in length • Chosen with verbal/nonverbal techniques in mind	**15**	
Presentation	Verbal techniques: • Expression • Pitch • Volume • Articulation • Rate • Pronunciation	**20**	
	Nonverbal techniques: • Facial expression • Eye contact • Posture • Gestures	**20**	
	Peer evaluation(s)	**10**	
	Impact evaluation	**10**	
	TOTAL POINTS	**75**	

Verbal techniques
– **Expression** refers to the emotions that surround the words you are saying. Don't just read it; feel it and express it!
– Your **volume** should be on the midpoint between too quiet and too loud. The perfect level depends on the room, the audience, and any distracting noises.
– The **rate** of your speech is how fast you present the words you are saying. It should vary throughout your speech, sometimes faster and sometimes slower, depending on your piece and expression. *Pauses* can add a lot of effect, but avoid vocalized pauses (like "um" and "uh.")
– **Pitch** is the relative highness or lowness of the sounds you make. Aim for variety, but makes sure your pitch corresponds with the meaning of your words.
– **Articulation** refers to how clear and strong the sounds are made, regardless of whether they are pronounced correctly.
– **Pronunciation** is the correct formation of word sounds.

Nonverbal techniques
– Your **facial expression** should correspond with the content and expression of your speech.
– **Gestures** are hand movements. These should not be a distraction from your speech, but rather add emphasis to the words you are saying.
– **Eye contact** is an essential element to any speech because it is a major point of connection between the speaker and the audience. You should always make eye contact before you begin speaking.
– Your **posture** is an important tone-setting tool. In formal speeches and presentations, you should always stand up straight (but not rigid) and avoid leaning on anything. Keep your hands out of your pockets and avoid swaying back and forth, moving from one foot to the other, or any other such distracting postures.

Peer evaluation(s)
You will be given an evaluation rubric on which you will score one or more of your classmates when they give their speeches. *Be sure to make specific comments on the form, rather than just writing down numbers. Focus on what could be improved on for next time!*

Impact evaluation
After you present your speech, you will evaluate the impact you had on your audience.
– Think about the facial expressions and behaviors of your classmates as you were speaking. Were they looking at you or looking down? Were they leaning forward or seeming to think about what you were saying? Did they clap, smile, or say anything to you afterward?
– What was it about your speech and the way you presented it that caused them to react the way they did?
– If you could go back and give your speech again, what could you do differently to make a greater impact on your audience?
Your impact evaluation should be at least one fully developed and detailed paragraph. Label it.