#### Part 2 : Organize to Maximize!

How to Organize Your Speech to Maximize Your REACH

#### Have you ever felt lost while listening to a presentation?

	Chances are, the presenter did not have a
	presentation.
	The measure of a speaker is in the minds of the listener  what they remember!
Wel	Il organized speeches are
Wel	Il organized speeches are easier to
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Wel	Il organized speeches give you more
	e Different methods to develop content: Use Topic Triggers
*	Free writing or "stream of consciousness" writing
* I	Mind Map: freemind.com (no-cost online mindmapping program)
* (	Generate a list of your ideas
* (	Gather data/conduct research
	Quotes     Statistics

• Props/visuals

• Interviews

• Video/audio clips

Online research sourcesActivities to illustrate a point

• Excerpts from books or magazines

• Facts

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Maximize your R.E. A. C. H.			
*	R:	What is your	for speaking?
*	E:	What is your	_ that summarizes your point?
*	A:	What is your	?
	1	. How long do you have to speak	?
	2	. You will construct	for each point
	3	Rule of thumb: Allow about 10 than 5 in one talk.	minutes per point (or module), and have no more
	4	. Isolate the points so you can ed	lit out or put together modules if you need
	5	Speaking says: "Most speakers	t: Darren LaCroix, 2001 World Champion of Public write aminute speech and give it in S write a minute speech and give it
	6	rate changes, laughter and note	ords per minute (on paper) to account for pauses, e taking.
	7	. Determine the number of	you need in your talk.

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	Every module needs these (although not necessarily in adding S. P. I. C. E.!!!
Add <b>S. P. I. C. E.</b> to yo	ur presentation with these <b>components:</b>
• S:	
• P:	
• I:	
+ C:	
• E:	
Let's unpack each of these	€

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*	<b>S</b> is for A story is the link for your audience to make the jump from the
	left brain side where they process the facts of your talk to the
	right brainside where they internalize the message of your talk.
*	P is for Summarize this with your expression
*	I is forExtra elements you uncovered in your research that can
	support your point. They may include quotes, props activities, video clips, songs, cartoon characters, metaphors, visual aids, photographs, interviews, facts, statistics
*	C is for Doesn't it make sense to ask? This is the
	clear
	You are telling them what they will if they do make the choice, and
	what they'll if they don't.
	• Examples of a strong call to action: They have clear direct
	Call. Contact. Change. Buy. Visit. Schedule. Attend. Clean.
	• The the call, the more likely your audience will do it.
*	<b>E</b> is for
	How does this apply to me? What's in it for me? Can I use this? Is this good for me? Will this change me?
	and change me:

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#### S.P.I.C.E. (continued)

As	the speaker, it's your job to	them on this process; you do it
wit	th focused	and
	focused	
*	To draw in your audience, try these questions:	
	"Have you ever?	
	"Don't you agree"	
	"Would you like to"	
	"Would it be valuable to you if"	
	"Do you know"	
	"Can you remember"	
	"What if you?"	
*	If you're telling a story, you can draw them in with q	uestions like:
	"Can you imagine how I felt?"	
	"Has that ever happened to you?"	
	"What do you think happened next?"	
*	To get them to reflect on your points, try these:	
	"Is this helpful to you?"	
	"Can you see how you can use this inform	nation today?"
	"Imagine if you could"	·
	"What would happen to you if?"	

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*	Н:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	or	The framework that holds it together
	Types of	Outlines:		
	1.	Chronological		
	2.	Alphabetical		
	3.	Spatial order		
	4.	Size or intensity		
	5.	List of items		
	6.	5 W's and H: Who	o, what, where, when, wh	ny and how.
	7.	Acrostic (eg: U. I	R. H. O. T.)	

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#### Types of Outlines: ( continued)

- 8. Rhyme (eg: Inspiration, Motivation, Perspiration)
- 9. Aspects or points
- 10. Parts of a whole (eg: fuel system, engine nozzle, mounting trunions)
- 11. Compare/contrast (eg: before/after, in/out, life words/death words)
- 12. Metaphor (eg: "Ladder of selling" with C.L.I.M. B. as acrostic)
- 13. Character traits/physical description (eg: Mickey's personality)
- 14. Alliteration (eg: perfect, pure, populated, purposeful, posh, playful)

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#### **Transitions between Modules**

- **★ Simple words**: In addition, furthermore, moreover, also, and
- ★ **Time transitions**: Later on we'll address that, but right now, let's talk about this.
- **★ Contrast words**: however, yet, nonetheless, instead of, meanwhile,
- **★ Examples:** For example, to illustrate, for instance
- **★ Signpost:** Tells the audience where you are heading.
- **★ Spotlight:** Alerts the audience something important is coming.
- **★ Bridge:** connects one point to another. "That's the C in Reach, let's move to the next, the letter H."