A PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL SPEECH & DEBATE ASSOCIATION

Kostrum

## **SPECIAL EDITION: EDUCATOR OF THE YEAR**

"TEACHING SPEECH AND DEBATE IS ONE OF THE BEST TREASURES IN MY LIFE. WHAT A PRIVILEDGE IT IS TO WORK WITH THE MINDS THAT WILL CONTROL THE FUTURE." - Christy Briggs, Reno High School, Nevada

# Tips & Tricks

Set up a Remind account & allow parents to join - it's always good for them to know what your communication with their students is & it will keep them up to date.

Convince your admin to send you to an NSDA education conference. The resources you gain there are invaluable.

Identify check-in students: these are the students who will gauge the climate in the classroom; they will let you know what adjustments might need to be made.

Get a mentor in the speech/debate community. It helps to know someone has been where you are & can share advice (or just listen) when things get stressful or overwhelming. Find ways to integrate into other areas of the school. (Can your students judge grad speech tryouts? Can they help student body officers with speeches before elections?) Let the students show you what they are capable of. Sometimes it's hard to not jump into the trench and start cutting cards with them or to tell them what script to pick, but when you empower them to make those decisions themselves, they WILL rise to the challenge and blow you away with their abilities.

Ask for PLC time with other speech & debate teachers in your area. We are usually the only person in the building who does this job- we need time with others who do it too.

Create a show-case event that students, parents, admin are invited to. Make sure all stakeholders get the chance to see what your students do all year- show them off! (use it as a fundraiser too)

Avoid putting too much focus on winning. Trophies and awards are great, but the life lessons they learn and the relationships they form are so much more important.

Don't re-create the wheel. Use the resources on the NSDA website. They have so many good resources available both for educators and for students. Seriously, go there now!

Enjoy the amazing opportunities speech/debate brings your way.

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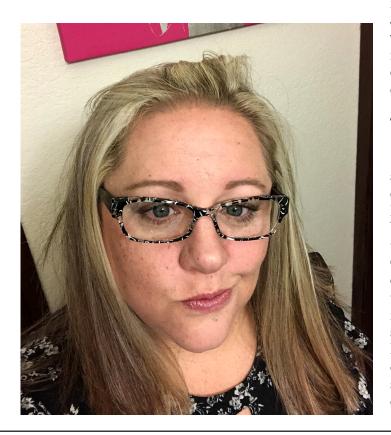
\*Disclaimer: This publication was created as a submission for the National Speech & Debate Association's Educator of the Year portfolio. It was intended to be a creative presentation of portfolio materials and is in no way meant to be a parody nor a plagiaristic interpretation of the NSDA's "Rostrum". It will not be produced, printed, or distributed for any cause other than submission to the Educator of the Year committee.

## Personal Statement

Teaching speech and debate is like leading a revolution. In a day and age where teenagers are being bombarded with social media, fake news, and a plethora of other things designed to distract them from actually developing their own thoughts, speech and debate is the weapon with which I can arm the future.

I came to teaching speech and debate in a roundabout way. The school needed someone to take over the class, for months they sent emails seeking someone to take it. I already knew that I'd be adding to my class load the next year by taking on the school newspaper. Somewhere along the line, I thought "how hard can it be? I'll already be after school with the journalism kids, it can't hurt to have two groups of students in my classroom after school at the same time." I could not have anticipated then just how much my life would change in the coming years.

Within hours of committing to take over the class, debate students started showing up in my classroom asking if



we could all meet to talk about how the next school year would go. Agreeing to that meeting set our future in motion.

#### Introduction to the cause:

The most pressing thing the students wanted me to know was that they were used to working in small groups that were mostly mentor lead & that major intervention by the teacher wasn't really their thing. Their experience with persuasive speaking was already serving them well. The negotiations about how the class would run commenced. That September, I experienced what is was like to facilitate a revolution; to operate a genuine flipped classroom.

#### Tools of empowerment:

I see my role as more of a facilitator; there to take care of and organize the logistics. I plan a calendar, but they plan the content that goes on the calendar. On the surface, the class is designed around tournament prep, students meet in alternating speech and debate groups. Digging deeper, leaders of those groups plan specific content for each of those days- in a speech

### "Teaching speech and debate means empowering students."

group that might mean a handful of days for cutting a script, some time for memorization, specific lessons designed to explore the characters in the script, lessons to develop blocking, small group presentation days with mentor critiques, etc. Alternately, in a debate group, lessons will focus on case research, case writing, case revisions, practice rounds, debate theory lessons, cross-x practice, etc.

I believe that putting agency into the hands of the students is what has led to the overwhelming success and popularity of the program on our campus.

In the speech and debate classroom, students feel valued as young adults and they feel in control of their environment. They are the true leaders of the revolution.

#### Belonging to the cause:

One of the things I frequently hear students say about the program is that it feels like a family. I attribute the strong bonds they form to the amount of time they spend actually listening to and learning from one another.

Showing students that you trust them breeds an environment where they also trust each other. While speech & debate has a reputation on our campus for being rigorous, it is also has a reputation for becoming a home to anyone who joins the group. The members of the speech & debate class/ team demonstrate more concentrated diversity than the school population does. This diversity has allowed many students to learn about people and groups of people they might not come into contact with otherwise. The debate classroom is a place where students of various religions, races, genders, sexual preferences, identities come together. Our shared space is a place for students to be open about who they are. In this place I have worked hard to make sure all students feel valued by me as well as by their classmates. More directly, it allows many myths or perpetuated assumptions to be dispelled and unlearned. These are essential lessons, and they are much more important anything else I

could possibly teach the students who enter my classroom.

#### Affirming our values:

It's not just about critical thinking and research- although those skills are equally important. By nature, speech and debate is an activity that causes us to examine things further; in most cases, it asks us to examine the multiple sides of a topic/position and, if one wants to be good at the event, to examine which of our own beliefs may be hindering us from understanding the topicsor more importantly, one another- more completely.

Something we address often in the speech and debate classroom is the

"One of the most beautiful things speech and debate does is give students a voice."

meaning of civil discourse. People are accepting with alarming ease the notion that they must abandon and eschew those with



whom they disagree, rather than learning that we can hold opposing ideologies and still be respectful, or even still be friends.

One of the most beautiful things speech and debate does is give students voice. Voice to profess their religious or philosophic beliefs more fully, voice to stand up for populations that are underrepresented or mistreated, voice to advocate for change in their world.

#### Results of the revolution:

If students walk away with nothing else from their time in my classroom, I hope that they walk away knowing how to advocate for what they believe in, because they have been given opportunities to explore those beliefs in a safe and encouraging environment. I hope that they will

know what integrity looks like and why it is a fundamental role in their advocacy, because they have seen me lead from the same place of integrity, and watched me advocate for them through this program. I hope that they will remember what it means to firmly assert their convictions while earnestly considering opposing viewpoints, because they have formed friendships with people they disagree with. I hope they will leave knowing they are creative, courageous, and capable of leading the charge to transform the future, because they've already begun to do so.

In the pages that follow, you will see a glimpse of what it's like to be a member of my team, you will see evidence of my belief that teaching speech and debate ought to be revolutionary.

#### **ABOUT THE APPLICANT**

# Questions Answers

The questions that follow were collected from speech & debate educators in my area.

How do you balance coaching such a large and successful team while also teaching English and Journalism?

I have no life. Hahah. Just kidding.

It definitely helps that I do not have children or a family at home waiting for my workday to end.

More specifically, I make a conscious effort to make sure I am putting equal effort into all three of those things. All of my students deserve equal attention.

I have worked hard to make sure that my debate students and newspaper students respect one another & understand that in order to lead both programs, I have to make sacrifices. For example, my debate students know that traveling to tournaments is difficult for us because I am already committed at least one other weekend a month to being at school for newspaper deadline. In the same way, my newspaper kids know that our deadline schedule will often be formed around the debate

schedule.

It helps that both groups have benefited from the other: the 13 computers in my room the debate kids rely on for research have been purchased by the journalism program- but the journalism kids are more than willing to share them with the debate kids. Having debate practice in the same place as the newspaper is put together give the journalism students an additional audience to pitch ideas to.

In terms of balancing English into all of that, English is my foundation; it is what got me into the other two activities.

I love the English content I teach and I try to find ways to work journalism & debate into my English units.

Perhaps the saving grace in all of it is colleagues. I love working with other teachers to create units and lessons that are crosscurricular and engaging. Since so many of the debate coaches in my area are also teachers, we spend a lot of time at tournaments talking about our classrooms and content area. I've shared lesson plans and ideas with several coaching friends- we have created unit together while waiting for rounds to end.

Have you ever had students in class that required special accommodations?

Absolutely. I think sometimes counselors shy away from putting students who need accommodations into speech & debate because the class requires tournament participationbut in the last several years, we've made a stronger push to change the impression that the class is only for Honors/AP students.

In fact, I think we thrive when we have more diversity among the students in the class.

Over the years, I've had several students who broke the mold- and the experiences were epic!

Adjustments are easy to make- exempting tournament participation is an easy fix...though I try to convince all students in my class to attend at least one tournament...because I think the students involved in speech & debate are some of the most accepting and loving students around. The more opportunity I have to expose students to those who they perceive as being unlike them, the better. I love watching attitudes change when students realize that others truly believe in them & their abilities.

### What has been the hardest part of your job so far?

Honestly, making sure the school district sees the importance of speech & debate as part of the curriculum has been the hardest thing.

The admin teams I've had over the 11 years I've been teaching/coaching speech & debate have been incredible at listening to my defense of the program, and I've never felt like I was in danger of losing what we have at my school, however, in those same 11 years I've watched many schools in the area lose the class on their campuses. Some of those schools lost their teams entirely, others were then coached by nonteacher volunteers.

Working to get teacher coaches back on the scene, and being available to share course descriptions, content, class set-up, teaching strategies, has been a huge focus.

Not only do I believe in the program I lead, but I also believe that in order for my program to function at its best, we need as many other schools in the area to foster the same dynamic programs on their campuses.

## What advice would you give to first year teachers/ coaches?

Educate your admin! The most valuable thing you can do to keep your program afloat is make sure your administrators see value in your speech/debate program- especially if speech comm isn't a graduation requirement.

Whether your program competes in tournaments or not, speech& debate combines so many important skills to students: research, public speaking, collaboration, etc. Make sure the people deciding what courses will be offered on your campus see how impactful speech & debate is.

Invite admin to observe your classroom. Ask them to stay long enough to see past the chaos and to allow the structure that reveals itself.

### How do you recruit for your classes?

I don't. The students in the class tell their friends about it, and get them to join.

I have an open door policy- friends are allowed to hang out after school and watch practices. Many of them ask questions & the students are more than happy to answer/explain.

This had drawn in more kids that anything else. Occasionally, current students will plan a day to go to our feeder middle schools and tell incoming freshman about the class and encourage them to sign up for it.

### What are your top 5 student success stories from over the years?

It would take too much space to tell about my top 5, but one that stands out the most to me is a student I had named Ryan.

Ryan came into my class his sophomore year. He was very hesitant to attend the first tournament. After much coaxing and encouragement, I told him to at least participate Friday & if he absolutely hated it, he could drop from Sat & look at other class options.

Ryan had a very successful Friday & returned for debate on Sat. where he went on to take 1st place in his event.

The success isn't in the fact that he broke in both of his events, it's that attended the tournament at all. After that, he was hooked.

In his goodbye speech to the class, he told a story about how that tournament changed the course of his life. He was on the heels of some traumatic life events, and he credited my "forcing" him to attend the first in a chain of events that saved his life.



**H**ow do you manage such a large team successfully?

Something a former student said that has stuck with me is "It's not that you're mean, it's that you're fair- it doesn't matter if a leader breaks the rules or a novice does, the consequence is the same. You don't play favorites when it comes to meeting expectations or following the rules."

The students on this team know what my expectations are- they are printed in their syllabus each year, we go over them, and we talk about them for classroom behavior and for tournament behavior. I also model the bahavior I expect from them.

When conflict arises in the tab room between coaches, I share vague details with my students and explain how resolution was reached- I think it's important for them to know that their adults are called to act with integrity as often as the students are.

### What do you love most about coaching? Teaching?

I love watching students surprise themselves; I love seeing them overcome barriers and meet success where they thought they couldn't find it.

I love watching other adults react with awe as students gracefully tackle "adult" topics (politics, war, death) with composure, research, and enthusiasm.

I love that I am afforded the opportunity to play a small role in the lives of the people who will soon be running the world I live in.

Perhaps the thing I love the most about teaching/ coaching speech & debate, is the same thing my students mention to newcomers each year- this event creates a sense of family among its members. The relationships built through speech & debate are uplifting, fulfilling, and enduring.

## Using a Mentor Model

The success this class/ team has experienced is all credited to the mentor model we use. In 21st Century terms, this is truly a Flipped Classroom.

When I took over the class, I had zero experience with speech & debate. So, when students approached me and said "this is how we do it" I was (hesitantly) on board.

The class focuses a lot on teaching speech and debate through competition events. Our local league offers 10 speech events and 5 debate events. Students are in 2 speech events and one debate event each.

It would be nearly impossible for one person (me) to teach every single event to all of the students in the class at one time. Not only would they be so tired of listening to me talk, they would have nearly no time to prepare for the events, and even if they did, when entry limits are considered, I could not enter all of my students into the same event at tournaments.

To work around several of these issues, my classroom is flipped and the students lead specialized speech and debate groups the majority of the time.

Putting so much of the instruction time into the hands of students demands that I have a method in place to ensure that each group has quality leaders/mentors.

Throughout the school year, we hold leadership meetings/lunches to talk about struggles the leaders are having in their groups, what each leader or group needs from me, and to reaffirm expectations we have for each other while using this model.

While I see my students daily and could make a judgment call on leadership/mentors based on what I observe throughout the year in class and at tournaments, I like that the application/ interview process allows me one more opportunity to give my students experiences that will prepare them for life outside of high school.

The application and interview process also creates a time and space to really talk to students who express a desire to lead & for them to express thoughts or ideas that might not otherwise come into play during a regular class session.

#### From the students:

"It's a leading factor to why our team has stayed consistent over the years." Amanda W.

"We get to see what the mentors have accomplished and the hard stuff they had tO go through to get there. That's something you don't see with a teacher." Zoey K.

"There's a different type of motivation that comes with not wanting to disappoint an upperclassman that you look up to; it makes us closer." Lauren K.

"I like it because it allows experience and knowledge to be passed down." Chase D.

"What stands out to me is the respect we build for our leaders since the teacher puts so much trust in them." Mellonal T. "Teaching events and finding effective ways of improving others' performances has increased my knowledge and ability ten fold because it pushes me out of catering to myself and my opinions and makes me take an objective view on how to improve." Logan 5

"It allows for more one on one time with the leaders and consistent teacher intervention [is there] to correct mistakes and help clarify." Sophia W.

'The knowledge from past mentors to future mentors keeps the teachings of that group going for years upon years." Gabe M.

"It establishes the students as the backbone of the speech and debate class." Alden P

## Mentor Application

| Name   |  | Graduating class of  |
|--------|--|--|
| # year | s on debate team Position applying for   | ?  |
| 1.     | Why do you think you are the best candidate for this le<br>What makes you better than other potential candidates |  |
| 2.     | What has your success record looked like at this event   | A friend who used to coach<br>in Las Vegas shared the idea<br>of having students apply to<br>leadership positions. After<br>looking at his materials and<br>using materials l'd created<br>for my journalism students,<br>this document developed. |
| 3.     | What do you think are your areas of strength when it co event?   | omes to this<br>for my journalism students,<br>this document developed.  |

- 4. What do you think are your areas of weakness when it comes to this event? How will you improve upon them?
- 5. How will you deal with students in your group that refuse to do work, and constantly unprepared, and are often off-task while in class?
- 6. Think of a time when you displayed your dedication to prepping in a very brief time frame. Tell me about that situation. Include the answers to the following questions: Why was the deadline so short? How did you approach getting things done? Discuss anything else you feel is important to the situation.
- 7. What other responsibilities will you take on in the coming school year? List any clubs or organizations, jobs, family responsibilities, volunteering, etc. that will impact the number of hours you will be able to dedicate specifically to speech and debate. Will you have a problem with staying after school until 4pm two days a week?
- 8. What things worked well this year and what things would you want to change about this leadership position?

## Class set-up

On the next page, you can see a calendar of what a year in my speech & debate classroom usually looks like. Since competition is a required part of the class, we spend a lot of time prepping for tournaments, but those activities are mixed with whole group lessons, presentations, and other unit content.

Below is an explanation of each type of activity.

#### Whole group lessons

At the beginning of each year, there is a lot of whole group lesson content. Most of the time, these lessons focus on the basic elements of speech and debate events.

Whole group debate content includes how to flow, types of arguments, how to use prep time, how to educate judges in the middle of a round, etc.

Whole group speech content focuses on voice projection, eliminating filler words, knowing your timing, making eye contact with the audience, etc.

We also use whole group lessons to focus on trends students see in the league with regard to speech or debate; adding to our toolbox as needed, and correcting errors in interpretations of the rules being perpetuated as "institutional knowledge" among the students.

Speech groups

As expected, speech groups are just that; days when the class breaks into their specific speech events.

The mentors for each group lead

those groups for the entirety of the class period. Class activities on these days varies by group and is based on the needs of each individual group.

Leaders take time to evaluate ballots from previous tournaments, they ask their group what elements they'd like to focus on improving, and they critique one another's performances.

The vast majority of time in these groups is spent presenting to one another for practice and improvement.

À lot of responsibility is put into the hands of the leaders for each of these groups, however, I make rounds to each group offering assistance, clarification, and encouragement when needed.

#### Debate groups

It will come as no surprise that debate groups function rather similarly to speech groups. Time is divided in these groups between topic analysis, research, case writing/ improvement, and running practice rounds.

Since the period ranges from 43-50 minutes, practice rounds sometimes look quite different during class time. Groups have been creative in the way they address the time constraints; some groups focus just on opening speeches, others break the debate into three class periods- stopping for clarification, help, direction.

#### Presentations

While I know my students will

present their speeches time and time again at a tournament, what I like about having them present in class is that they get to show the rest of the team their progress.

Presenting in front of 30-60 students is hard, it is intimidating. However, it is also one of the most rewarding activities these students participate in while in class.

#### Projects

There are several projects I use to fill the time after districts & the end of the school year. Projects are designed to demonstrate the culmination of skills students have learned over the semester and to prepare those who will be returning the following year.

A student favorite is The Great Debate. I create a single elimination bracket of the class and all students participate in an Extemp Debate round in front of the class. This project gives students the opportunity to display their skills, and it gives me a chance to correct any bad habits that may have developed over the year.

Another project involves students prepping their speeches (writing outlines, selecting scripts, researching) for next year.

Perhaps my favorite unit is one that ties all of the components of the speech/debate class and of our district's 21sr Century Learning Competencies together. In short, it requires students to create an informed action plan using a relevant topic to the world they live in. More details about it are on p16-17.

### A Year of Speech & Debate

|    | August 2019 |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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January 2020

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|    | June 2020   |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| S  | M T W T F S |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|    | 1           | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7  | 8           | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 15          | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | 22          | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | 29          | 30 |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|    |             |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| April 2020 |             |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |
|------------|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|
| S          | M T W T F S |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |
|            |             | 3  | 4  |    |    |    |  |  |  |
| 5          | 6           | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 |  |  |  |
| 12         | 13          | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |  |  |  |
| 19         | 20          | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |  |  |  |
| 26         | 27          | 28 | 29 | 30 |    |    |  |  |  |
|            |             |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |

Speech groups Debate groups Whole group lessons Presentations Fourments Projects No School/Breaks

## Grading: the dirty word

Although I don't believe that most speech and debate educators put grading as the priority in their classrooms, it is something we have to address at some point.

At all of the NSDA Leadership Conferences and Education Conferences, the question eventually arises: How do you grade this thing we do?

The answers to this question are as varied and dynamic as the students who fill our rosters.

Regardless of our methods, one thing remains clear: in order to keep speech and debate curriculum in our schools and in our course offerings, we need to prove that we are evaluating our students in a fair and consistent manner.

To that end, after many tweaks and revisions, I have arrived at a method that works for me- it may not work everywhere, and each teacher/coach needs to find what works in their community/school.

I divide my grade book into 4 weighted categories: Participation, Tournaments, Performance, Final.

The category titles can sometimes be confusing, and I spend a great deal of time at the beginning of the semester reminding students what each category means.

#### Participation (45%):

Since we break into small groups so much of the time, I have a spreadsheet for each event broken down by day (see example below).

Mentors are given agency in this section; the mentor students track points for members of their group daily. If points are being deducted, mentors converse with me to keep me updated.

If an individual student is continuously losing points, I have a one-on-one conversation with that student about expectations, struggles, etc.

#### Tournaments (20%)

As a co-curricular class,

tournament participation is a requirement for the class. There are different requirements for beginning and advanced students, but all students must attend a certain number of speech days and a certain number of debate days each semester.

However, grading a student on their placement at a tournament is not something I can justify in my grade book nor to my administration (and it just seems kind of mean). Instead, as long as students attend the tournament, go to all required rounds, watch out-rounds, and follow team rules, they earn full points in the Tournaments category.

\*When unforeseen complications/ circumstances prevent students from participating, alternate assignments are arranged.

#### Performance (20%):

Presenting in front of class and participating in practice rounds constitute the performance grade. Rubrics are used to grade these performances, I do not use tournament ballots, since I want to be more specific with commentary & with grades.

#### Final (15%):

My school district requires that a final be administered in all courses. Usually there is an end of semester project that contributes to a grade in the final category, and there's always a classroom presentation on the day of the final that goes into this category.

| D  |              |              |            |             |           |            |        |       |
|--|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|--------|-------|
| -  | 28-Jan       | 31-Jan       | 5-Feb      | 6-Feb       | 10-Feb    | 11-Feb     | 21-Feb | TOTAL |
| Maya C   |              |              |            |             |           |            |        |       |
| Zoey K   |              |              |            |             |           |            |        |       |
| Elena L  |              |              |            |             |           |            |        |       |
| Garrison W   |              |              |            |             |           |            |        |       |
| Kevin W  |              |              |            |             |           |            |        |       |
| íohanny A  |              |              |            |             |           |            |        |       |
| Ailene B   |              |              |            |             |           |            |        |       |
| Greydon G  |              |              |            |             |           |            |        |       |
| Kathryn M  |              |              |            |             |           |            |        |       |
| Kaitlyn R  |              |              |            |             |           |            |        |       |
| Shae W   |              |              |            |             |           |            |        |       |
| 10-8 pts: prepared for da  | ily activiti | es, homew    | ork compl  | eted, on ta | sk throug | hout class |        |       |
| 7-6 pts: somewhat prepared for activities, homeowork completed, on task 80% of class |              |              |            |             |           |            |        |       |
| 5-4: not prepared, homework done- but incomplete, on task 70% of class               |              |              |            |             |           |            |        |       |
| 3-0: not prepared, home  | work not c   | lone, off ta | sk more th | nan 40% of  | fclass    |            |        |       |
|  |              |              |            |             |           |            |        |       |

The rubric below was created with the Lion's Club speech contest in mind. Every year, to encourage students to participate in outside speaking contests, we use the Lion's Club topic as the topic for the final. All students in the class develop a speech to present during the week of finals. Then, as a class, we vote for the top 3 speeches \*& those three students represent our school at the contest in January.

Previous topics have been: How can we solve the opioid crisis?/ The Internet: hero or villain?/Genetic engineering: good or bad?

| priginality     Speaker approached the<br>inventive mamer.     Speaker presented an<br>interesting same on the<br>points.     Speaker reserved an<br>interesting same on the<br>points.     Speaker presented an<br>interesting same<br>on the points.     Speaker points on<br>and/or spiorts some<br>of mainue entities in<br>grapper presented an<br>indice speech from one<br>topic to the next in<br>logical draft.     Speaker points on<br>and/or spiorts some<br>of mainue entities in<br>grapper presented an<br>indice speech.     Speaker points some<br>of the speech.     Speaker points some<br>of the speech.     Speaker points some<br>of maint points.     Speaker points some<br>of maintersting spionts.     Speaker points some<br>of maintersting spionts.     Speaker points some<br>of maintersting spionts.     Speaker pointsome<br>or maintersting spiontsom<br>points.   |   | :0D Excellent<br>(A)      | :0) Good<br>(B)           | :0   Fair<br>(C)          | :0/ Inadequate<br>(D)     | :0( Yikes!<br>(F)       |  |
|---|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Inventive name     ppic.     Addressing the topic     originality     source information       adhering to the<br>subject title     Clearfy follows assigned<br>subject and subject market<br>per and subject market<br>market relation     Subject addressed, but<br>could have been more<br>topic and subject market<br>per and subject market<br>per and subject market<br>per and per and per and per and<br>per and per and per and per and<br>per and per and per and per and per and<br>per and per and per and per and per and per and per and<br>per and per and per and per and per and per and per and<br>per and per and  | originality   | Speaker approached the    | Speaker presented an      | Speaker took a somewhat   | Speech was somewhat       | Speech was primarily    |  |
| addreeming to fine<br>subject title     speaker reservices<br>analyser     abject<br>analyser     abject<br>analyser     bit it is clear that the<br>subject site is one what<br>he assigned route.     bit it is clear that the<br>subject site is one what<br>he assigned route.     bit it is clear that the<br>subject site is one<br>peaker is it is object.     bit it is clear that the<br>subject site is one<br>peaker is it is object.     bit it is clear that the<br>subject site is one<br>peaker is it is object.     bit it is clear that the<br>subject site is one<br>peaker is it is object.     bit it is clear that the<br>subject site is one<br>peaker is it is object.     bit it is clear that the<br>subject site is one<br>peaker is it is object.     bit it is clear that the<br>subject site is one<br>peaker is it is object.     bit it is clear that the<br>subject site is one<br>peaker is it is object.     bit is clear that the<br>subject site is one<br>peaker i   |   |                           | topic.                    | addressing the topic      | originality 2             | source information.     |  |
| subject title     Impediation and operation of the speech from set of the spee  | adhering to the   |                           | 1 2                       |                           |                           |                         |  |
| puality of<br>material     Speaker researched the<br>issue and used that<br>research as basis for the<br>speech offers multiple<br>solutions to the problem,<br>and/or reliders in the<br>solutions to the problem,<br>and/or reliders in the<br>solutions to the problem,<br>and/or reliders to the problem,<br>and/or reliders to the<br>problem, solutions to the problem,<br>and/or reliders to the<br>problem, solutions.     Speaker offers a couple<br>solutions to the problem<br>and completely solutions.     Speaker offers a couple<br>solutions.     Speaker offers a couple<br>solutions.     Speaker offers a couple<br>solution.     Speaker offers a couple<br>solution. <t< td=""><td>-</td><td>topic and subject matter</td><td>subject</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>   | -   | topic and subject matter  | subject                   |                           |                           |                         |  |
| unit of unitse     sear and used that<br>research as basis for the<br>speech     was completed, and most<br>research is from vas made<br>mearch is from vas made<br>and/or explores the roles.     completed as the torigy<br>and/or explores the roles.     completed as the torigy<br>and/or explores the roles.       well-<br>rounded eners of<br>the speech     Speech offs is used in<br>and/or explores the roles.     Speech offs is somewhat<br>and/or explores the roles.     Speech offs is a completed as the<br>rounded eners the<br>and/or explores the roles.     Speech offs is a completed as the<br>rounded eners the<br>and/or explores the roles.     Speech offs is a completed as the<br>rounded eners the<br>solutions.     Speech offs is a completed as the<br>rounded eners the<br>solutions.     Speech offs is a completed as the<br>rounded eners the<br>solutions.     Speech offs is a completed as the<br>rounded eners the<br>solutions.     Speech offs is a completed as the<br>rounded eners the<br>solutions.     Speech offs is a completed as the<br>rounded eners the<br>solutions.     Speech offs is a completed as the<br>rounded eners the<br>solutions.     Speech offs is a completed as the<br>rounded eners the<br>solutions.     Speech offs is a completed as the<br>rounded eners the<br>solutions.     Speech offs is a completed as the<br>rounded eners the<br>solutions.     Speech offs is a completed as the<br>rounded eners the<br>solutions.     Speech offs is a completed as the<br>rounded eners the<br>rounded eners the<br>solutions.     Speech offs is a completed as the<br>rounded eners the<br>rounded   | subject the   | 5                         | 4                         | 3.0                       | the subject really is     | 0-2                     |  |
| material   research is a basis for the research is from valid and credible sources of second not the problem, and/or induces the roles of the speech offers multiple solutions to the problem, and/or induces the roles of the speech is comevhat control to the problem, and/or induces the roles of the speech is comevhat control to the problem, and/or induces the roles of the speech is comevhat control to the problem, and/or induces the roles of the speech is comevhat controls of the problem, and/or induces the roles of the speech is comevhat controls of the problem, and/or induces the roles of the speech is comevhat controls of the problem, and/or induces the roles of the speech form one topic to the next in topic of the speech form one topic to the next in topic top  | quality of  |                           |                           |                           |                           |                         |  |
| speech     and credible sources     speaker offers one<br>solutions to the problem<br>advir includes the problem<br>correcting the crisis to<br>groups advires of those sprefective and<br>solutions.     Speaker offers one<br>solutions to the problem<br>of various entities in<br>arraying out the<br>solutions.     Speaker infers one<br>solutions to the problem<br>of various entities in<br>arraying out the<br>solutions.     Speaker is couples<br>solutions.     Speaker is couples<br>solutions.     Speaker is in to<br>make appropriate<br>and or problem<br>solutions.     Speaker is and<br>solutions.     Speaker is not<br>and or ganized<br>problem advires of the<br>solutions.     Speaker is not<br>problem advires of the<br>solutions.     Speaker is norearrowince<br>andefer of the<br>solutions.     Speaker is   | -   |                           |                           |                           |                           |                         |  |
| well-<br>roundedness of<br>the speech     Speech offers some<br>and/or includes the roles<br>of various entities in<br>groups/agencies in<br>correcting the crisis.     Speech entities in<br>groups/agencies in<br>correcting the crisis.     Speech entities in<br>groups/agencies in<br>control were solutions to the problem<br>and/or identifies the roles<br>of various entities in<br>correcting the crisis.     Speech is repetitive and<br>solutions to the problem<br>and/or identifies the roles<br>of various entities in<br>correcting the crisis.     Speech is repetitive and<br>solutions to the problem<br>and/or identifies the roles<br>of various entities in<br>correcting the crisis.     Speech is repetitive and<br>solutions to the problem<br>and/or identifies the roles<br>of various entities in<br>contentions move the<br>columnian move the<br>the ext flawlessity.     Speech is repetitive and<br>solutions to the problem<br>and/or identifies the roles<br>of the speech.     Speech is repetitive and<br>solutions to the problem<br>and/or identifies the roles<br>of the speech.     Speech is repetitive and<br>solutions the problem<br>and/or identifies the roles<br>of the speech.     Speech is repetitive and<br>solutions the problem<br>and/or identifies the roles<br>of the speech.     Speech is repetitive and<br>solutions the problem<br>and/or identifies the roles<br>of the speech.     Speech is repetitive and<br>solutions the problem<br>and/or identifies the roles<br>of the speech.       Speech field the is rough<br>the speech and flaw.     Speech is nontly light<br>and disea are logically<br>pate of the speech is<br>varied of order.     Speech is nontly light<br>and/or instructure and organization<br>and/or instructure and organizat  |   |                           |                           | 7                         | research needs to be from | 0-5                     |  |
| Solutions to the problem,<br>and/or includes the roles<br>of multiple     solutions to the problem,<br>and/or explores the roles<br>of multiple     solutions to the problem,<br>and/or explores the roles<br>of multiple     solutions to the problem,<br>and/or explores the roles<br>of these speech     singular. Speaker took<br>one and/or explores the roles<br>of those merving unit<br>the speech flows perfectly.<br>Transitions move the<br>speech from one<br>topic to the next in<br>logical draft.     solutions to the problem,<br>and/or explores the roles<br>of those merving.     solutions to the problem,<br>and/or explores the roles<br>of those merving.     solutions to the problem,<br>and/or explores the roles<br>of those merving.     solutions to the problem,<br>and/or explores the roles<br>of those merving.     solutions to the problem,<br>and/or explores the roles<br>of the speech.     solutions to the problem,<br>and/or explores the roles<br>of the speech is mostly logical.       togic &<br>organization off<br>the speech.     Speaker roword from one<br>topic to the next in<br>logical order. Speaker convinces,<br>audience that his/fer<br>solutions ar relatise,<br>water merving the date and reganized<br>audience that his/fer<br>solutions ar relatise,<br>speaker is somewhat<br>audience that his/fer<br>solutions ar relatise,<br>speaker is somewhat<br>audience that his/fer<br>solutions ar relatise,<br>speaker is solution<br>and det effectively to<br>make some points,<br>speaker is control of<br>the speech, emphasis is<br>make some points,<br>speaker logical and ence<br>with audience.     Speaker is control of<br>the speech, and attempt<br>audience that his/fer<br>solutions are relatise,<br>speaker logical and speaker<br>speaker logical and speaker<br>audience.     Speaker is cent none<br>the audience first<br>water merving and the points<br>speaker logical and speaker<br>audience first<br>water merving and the pointhis<br>speaker logical and speaker<br>audience.     Spea  | woll  | Speech offers multiple    | Speaker offers some       | Speaker offers a couple   |                           |                         |  |
| the speech   of multiple<br>correcting the crisis. IO<br>concerting the crisis. IO<br>speech flows wells.<br>Transitions more the<br>speech flows wells.<br>Transitions more the<br>speech flow and takes appropriate<br>the next flawfacely. In<br>the next flawfacel in<br>the next flawfa |   | solutions to the problem, |                           |                           |                           |                         |  |
| Inte speech   rroups/geneies in converting the crisis.   rroups/geneies in colutions.   rroups/geneies in colutions.   rroups/geneies in colutions.     cohesiveness of the speech   Speech flows perfectly. Transitions and to the speech from one topic the speech from one topic the speech is one that like it was constructed in the speech is one what longical and erganization of the speech is one heat in like it was constructed in the speech is one heat in like it was constructed in the speech is speech is somewhat material colutions are realistic, reasonable, and to speech is somewhat end to follow.   Speech is somewhat convincing, but does not speech is somewhat is convincing, but does not speech was dongen and to follow.   Speech is somewhat is convincing, but does not speech is somewhat is convincing, but does not speech was dongen and to follow.   Speech is somewhat is convincing, but does not speech is somewhat is speech is somewhat is speech is somewhat is speech is somewhat is convincing, but does not speech is somewhat is speech   |   |                           | 1                         |                           |                           |                         |  |
| contesting the crisis. More spretchspeech isonew latterSpeech isonew  | the speech  |                           |                           |                           |                           | DE                      |  |
| Concession   Concession   Speech from one topic in the next flaw lessly.   Timisitions move the consistences of the speech.   Chopy and disjointed.   In the next flaw lessly.   Forecome topic form one topic in the consistences of the speech.   Speech is mostly logical.   Speech is mostly logical. <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>solutions.</td><td>+</td><td></td><td>0</td></th<>   |   |                           | solutions.                | +                         |                           | 0                       |  |
| the speech   speech from one topic   speech is mostly logical, speech is somewhat   and the ir was one flowing joice   the ir was one flowing joice     logic & organization of the speech   Speaker moved from one logical order. Solutions are logically placed.   Speech is mostly logical. Most ideas are logically placed.   Speech is somewhat logical and organized. In the ir was one flowing joice or was chopy and and organized. Speech was chopy and and organized. Speech rest of the speech.   Speaker is not controler, ramistions were non-existent. Speech does not make in the speech.   Speaker is not controler, ramistions were non-existent. Speech does not make in the speech.   Speaker is not controler, ramistions were non-existent. Speech does not make in the speech.   Speaker is not controler, ramistions were non-existent. Speech does not make in the speech.   Speaker is not controler, ramistions were non-existent. Speaker is no control of his/her voice throughout the speech and added emphasis to make specific points. Speaker is no entrol or makes districtly expects and the speaker was specific points. Speaker is no entrol or makes districtly expects and the speaker was specific points. Speaker is clear, no more than 3 words are mispronounced.   Speaker is clear, no more mispronounced.   Speaker is no speaking and the addinger of  | cohesiveness of   |                           |                           |                           |                           |                         |  |
| the next flawlessly.   speech.   Speech is somewhat<br>logical and regarization of<br>topic to the next in<br>logical and er. Solutions<br>are offered and logical<br>plands follow.   Speech is somewhat<br>logical and organized.   Speech lacked<br>organization and logic.   Speech is somewhat<br>logical and organized.     persuasiveness<br>of the speech   Speaker convinces<br>techniques and<br>effectively convinces the<br>audience that his/her<br>solutions are realistic,<br>reasonable, and<br>attimable.   Speaker is somewhat<br>solutions presented are<br>vilid and reasonable.   Speaker is somewhat<br>logical and organized.   Speaker is not<br>convincing, persuasive<br>devices in the speech.   Speaker is convinces<br>the speech and tempt to<br>persented in a monotone<br>make specific points.<br>Speaker loot cong to<br>add emphasis. At times<br>in shard to hear what the<br>speaker is load enough to<br>be heard by all in the<br>audience.   Speaker is clear, no more<br>than 5 words are<br>mispronounced.   Speaker rould no the<br>speaker was<br>words are<br>mispronounced.   Speaker rould no the<br>speaker ro   | the speech  |                           |                           |                           |                           |                         |  |
| logic &<br>organization of<br>plane speechropic to the next in<br>in pice to the next in<br>plane in the speech in<br>plane in the speech in the<br>solutions are offered and logical<br>parsuasive<br>rechniques and<br>efferetively convinces the<br>addence that his/her<br>solutions are ratistic,<br>reasonable, and<br>attentions are ratistic,<br>reasonable, and<br>the speech, and attempt to persuasive<br>the speech in the<br>solutions are ratistic,<br>reasonable, and<br>adden phasis is<br>addeed effectively to<br>persuasis is<br>addeed fectively convinces the<br>addeed emphasis is<br>addeed fectively convinces the<br>addeed emphasis is<br>addeed fectively convinces the<br>solutions are ratistic,<br>reasonable, and<br>the speech, and attempt to persuasive<br>devices in the speech.Speaker is somewhat<br>the speaker is seven toned,<br>in the speaker is sing to bear why the<br>speaker is shared to hear why the<br>speaker is shared to hear why the<br>speaker is shared to hear why the<br>is speaker is clear, no more<br>than 3 words are<br>mispronounced.Speaker is clear, no more<br>than 3 words are<br>mispronounced.Speaker is clear, no more<br>than 3 words are<br>mispronounced.Speaker is clear, no more<br>than 3 words are<br>mispronounced.Student taked<br>serous are no more<br>than 3   | the specen  |                           | 4                         | 3.9                       | 2                         |                         |  |
| organization of<br>the speech<br>persuasiveness<br>of the speechtiple to intext in<br>parts follow.tiple to intext in<br>prost uncess are organized<br>persuasiveness<br>of the speechtiple to intext in<br>parts follow.speaker convinces<br>parts in convincing, but does not<br>use mough persuasive<br>definitively convincing, but does not<br>use mough persuasive<br>devices in the speech.Speaker convinces<br>persuasive<br>techniques and<br>effectively convincing, but does not<br>use mough persuasive<br>devices in the speech.Speaker convinces<br>persuasive<br>techniques and<br>effectively convincing, but does not<br>use mough persuasive<br>devices in the speech.Speaker is not<br>convincing, but does not<br>speaker is in control of<br>speaker is incorting.<br>Speaker is clear, no more<br>inspronounced<br>mispronounced.<br>speaker is clear, no more<br>inspronounced.<br>speaker i   | logic &   |                           |                           |                           |                           |                         |  |
| are offered and logical   4   3.5   hard to follow.   cistent. Speech does up     persuasiveness<br>of the speech   Speaker convinces<br>audience that his/her<br>estolutions are realistic,<br>reasonable, and<br>attainable.   Speaker is somewhat<br>convincing, but does not<br>audience that his/her<br>estolutions are realistic,<br>reasonable, and<br>attainable.   Speaker is somewhat<br>convincing, but does not<br>use enough persuasive<br>devices are not used<br>effectively.   Speaker is not<br>convincing, but does not<br>use enough persuasive<br>devices are not used<br>effectively.   No attempt to persuadive<br>devices are not used<br>effectively.     emphasis, voice<br>control &<br>volume   Speaker is in control of<br>make specific points.<br>Speaker loop and<br>added effectively to<br>be heard by all in the<br>audience.   Speaker is even toned,<br>mad added emphasis to<br>make specific points.<br>Speaker solud enough to<br>be heard by all in the<br>audience.   Speaker is even toned,<br>mad added emphasis to<br>make specific points.<br>Speaker loop and<br>add effectively.   Speaker is even toned,<br>mad added emphasis to<br>make specific points.<br>Speaker solud enough to<br>be heard by all in the<br>audience.   Speaker is clear, no more<br>mispronounced.   Speaker is clear, no more<br>mispronounced.   Speaker for anotone<br>movem ant bard to tell<br>speaker solud enough.   Speaker for anotone<br>mader maspronounced.   Speaker for anotone<br>mader mispronounced.   Speaker for the mapping<br>seriouspace none<br>mader maspronounced.   Speaker for the mapping<br>speaker and no the<br>the add por the time,<br>and dors not make any<br>speaking.     speaker do hot he<br>topic/assignment<br>speech.   Speaker stands up<br>straight a35% of the time.<br>85% of the time.   Speaker makes and   |   |                           |                           | logical and organized.    |                           |                         |  |
| Interpreture   plans follow.   product   product <th pro<="" td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>05</td><td></td><td></td></th>  | <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>05</td> <td></td> <td></td> |                           |                           |                           | 05                        |                         |  |
| persuasiveness<br>of the speech   operation<br>and ended the the<br>audience that his/her<br>solutions are realistic,<br>reasonable, and<br>control of<br>his/her voice throughout<br>the speech, emphasis is<br>added effectively to<br>make some points.<br>Speaks load enough to<br>be heard by all in the<br>audience.   Speaker is even toned,<br>the speech, and attempt to<br>and added effectively to<br>make some points.<br>Speaks load enough to<br>be heard by all in the<br>audience.   Speaker is even toned,<br>the speech, and attempt to<br>and added effectively to<br>make some points.<br>Speaks load enough to<br>be heard by all in the<br>audience.   Speaker is even toned,<br>the speech, and attempt to<br>and enough to<br>be heard by all in the<br>audience.   Speaker is aven<br>to added enough.   Speaker is aven<br>to adden enough.   Speaker is aven<br>to addeno  | the speech  |                           | 4                         | 3.0                       | 2                         |                         |  |
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| requirement 5 4 3.5 minutes 0-6   |   |                           | Speech is 6 minutes       | Speech is 5 minutes       | Speech is 4 minutes       |                         |  |
|   |   |                           | A                         | 25                        | 2                         | · · /                   |  |
| TOTALS  | requirement   | 9                         | 7                         | 2.0                       |                           | 00                      |  |
|   | TOTALS  |                           |                           |                           |                           |                         |  |

#### **LESSONS & MATERIALS**

| Your Name:   |                 |                  |                   |   |
|--|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|---|
| Tournament Location:   |                 | Tournamer        | nt Date:          |   |
| Please circle your individual<br>Informative<br>HI<br>Storytelling | Oratory<br>DI   | US Extemp<br>DUO | Interna<br>POI    | ational Extemp  |
| Division: Novice   | Senio           | r                |                   |   |
| Number of competitors:   |                 | Number of cor    | npetitors in Fina | l Round:  |
| Competition rankings per rour                                      | 1 <sup>st</sup> | 2 <sup>nd</sup>  | 3 <sup>rd</sup>   |   |
| Final Round Rankings:  |                 |                  |                   | This ballot analysis is<br>completed by all students the<br>Mon. following a tournament   |
| Final Round Placement:   |                 |                  |                   | completed by the tournament Mon. following a tournament   |
| Speech/Piece Performed:  |                 |                  |                   | The idea of ballot analysis   |
| Your comments about your per                                       |                 |                  |                   | The idea of ballot analy<br>was handed down to my by<br>my predecessor and has been<br>my predecessor and has been<br>altered over time to fit needs. |
| Please circle your debate eve                                      |                 |                  | Forum             | Congress  |
| Division: Novice   | Senio           | r                |                   |   |
| Number of rounds actually del                                      | bated:          |                  |                   |   |
| Number of wins:  | Numl            | per of losses:   |                   |   |
| Speaker points per round: S/R                                      | 1 S/F           | .2 S/R           | 3 S/I             |   |
| Speaker point placement overa                                      | ıll:            |                  |                   | (congress only)   |
| Number of competitors in you                                       | r event:        |                  |                   | Ballot analysis helps me to   |
| Placement in Out-Rounds:   |                 |                  |                   | together in one spot I an u   |
| Your comments about your pe  |                 |                  |                   | negative comments from  |

#### **RHS Forensics Record**

| Name: | Events: | Tournament: |
|-------|---------|-------------|
|       |         |             |

#### Self-Evaluation and Ballot Analysis for Speech Events

| 1. Look carefully at the ratings you received. Identify the categories for ratings, and list the ratings you received in each round. |         |         |         |        |        |        |  |  |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--|--|
| Ratings Categories:  | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 3 | Finals | Finals | Finals |  |  |
|  |         |         |         |        |        |        |  |  |
|  |         |         |         |        |        |        |  |  |
|  |         |         |         |        |        |        |  |  |
|  |         |         |         |        |        |        |  |  |

2. Look at the comments you received. List any areas for improvement or compliments your judges gave.

3. Think about the best speech in each of your rounds. What made it the best speech? What did that speech or speaker have that you/ yours does/did not? For extempers- what was the best speech you gave? What made it the best? R1-

R2-

R3-

4. In your opinion, what are the strengths of your speech and speaking style? What are the weaknesses?

5. What changes will you make in your speech or your speaking style prior to the next tournament? List **at least three** specific changes and as much detail as possible.

- 2-
- 3-

#### Self-Evaluation and Ballot Analysis for Non-Attenders

1. If you did not go to the tournament, explain why you were not there.

2. How did you prepare for your speech event this tournament? Be specific.

3. How do you plan to prepare for your speech event at the next tournament? Be specific.

4. How did you prepare for your debate event this tournament? Be specific.

5. How do you plan to prepare for your debate event at the next tournament? Be specific.

Without the ballot analysis assignment, I couldn't remember certain rounds and what my thought process was and how to make changes for the future. -Garrison W.

#### Self-Evaluation and Ballot Analysis for Debate Events

1. Look carefully at the speaker ratings and/or the comments regarding speaking/delivery style. What did your judges view as your strengths <u>and</u> weaknesses?

2. Look carefully at the comments regarding decision. What did the judge view as the most important issue(s) in the round?

3. Do you agree or disagree with the decision made in the round? Why or why not? Remember, we don't blame judges for the decisions they make- think about what you did or did not do to persuade the judge.

4. Think about the best round you had during the day. What made it your best round? What qualities of debate were present?

5. Think about the toughest opponent you competed with during the day. What made this person your toughest opponent? What qualities could you emulate to make yourself the toughest competition in the room?

#### Self-Evaluation and Ballot Analysis for Congress

1. What was the piece of legislation you wrote for this tournament cycle about? Why did you select that topic?

2. Explain how you researched information regarding the legislation packet. (say more than "I went online")

3. What were the point scores you earned for each speech card you gave up? Explain why you think you earned each score.

4. How many speech cards did you give up? What did you speak about? Did you use evidence? Why or why not?

5. Think about the toughest opponent you competed with during the day or the strongest speaker in the House in which you competed. What made this person your toughest opponent? What qualities could you emulate to make yourself the toughest competition in the room?

#### **LESSONS & MATERIALS**



## Putting it all together

#### End of the Year Ballot Portfolio

Arrange your ballots in event, round, and tournament order. Then answer the following questions. Your analysis for each event should appear on separate sheets of paper. Your responses need to be typed. All responses & ballots need to be collected in a notebook and turned in together.

Repeat this process 3x (Panel A Speech Event / Panel B Speech Event/ Debate Event)

1.Do your ballots show growth over the course of the year? How? Or why not? (Make specific reference to specific ballots & comments that span the entire season).

2.What round or tournament are you most proud of? Why? What made this round/tournament stand out? (Specifically reference comments made by judges on your ballots that indicate the success of the round/tournament).

3.Based on what the judges indicated on ballots, what is your greatest strength in this event? Explain what you have done to hone your skills at this strength.

4.What are the areas that judges consistently mentioned that you needed to improve? Even if you don't do speech/ debate again, how can you make improvements in these areas?

5.What is one suggestion you have regarding how to improve the teaching/leading of this event? Explain in detail.

## Making an impact

This lesson plan is the result of wanting something more to do with my students once our tournament cycle concludes for the year.

So many of the students who walk through our doors go on to be successful and powerful members of society. Rather than waiting to see what they are capable of once they leave the high school hallways, I created this unit to show them how impactful their voices are right now, even as students. The components of the lesson were inspired by a 21st Century Leaders class I took a few years ago.

I believe this lesson addresses the topics of equity and inclusion in a unique way. By nature of the topics each gorup explores, the students learn how to be more inclusive of people in groups they may not have otherwise encountered.

The unit is also designed in such a way that in each of the student groups, members have to work cooperatively to produce a cohesive end product. In the microcosm of our classroom, students will be coming together from different groups to combine their collective skill sets and expertise. In some cases, students will be placed in groups with students they have not worked with yet during the school yearpushing them to learn even more about one another.

This project also causes students to consider their audience and cater to the unique characteristics of each type of audience their project might reach.

#### Objective:

Students will be able to use the skills they have learned in their speech & debate events and collaborate with peers in the class to create a multi-media project focused on a current controversial issue.

#### Standards:

Washoe County School District 21st Century Competencies

- collaborate with others ... to discuss an issue, solve a problem, or create a product, rather than conduct the majority of their learning alone;
- construct their own knowledge ... by applying critical thinking to generate ideas an understandings that are new to them, rather than reproduce and repeat established procedures;
- define and develop solutions to problems ... that are new to them, or complete tasks they have not been instructed how to do, or design complex products that satisfies a set of requirements;
- use appropriate technologies ... in ways that are organic to the learning process—such as to construct knowledge or design products—rather than learn to use specific technologies;
- regulate their own behaviors ... by engaging in long-term activities in which they are required to plan the process of their own work and improve it over multiple iterations using feedback from multiple sources, rather than merely complete assigned tasks
- communicate skillfully ... using multiple modes to communicate a coherent message to a particular audience.

#### Procedures:

- 1. Divide the class into groups of 6-8 students. Try to establish speech/debate event diversity within each group.
- 2. Once groups have been created, have those group select a topic for their project.
- 3. Show groups public awareness campaign videos and posters. Explain what a public awareness campaign is.
- 4. Groups will meet for 40-50min daily for 15 class periods.

<u>Topic Options:</u> Drug/Opioid Crisis Suicide Awareness/Prevention Increased Education Funds Gun Control

LGBTQ Rights Homelessness Sex Trafficking Vape Use by Teens Mental Health Awareness Effects of Social Media on Teens

\*or clear a topic with teacher

#### Products:

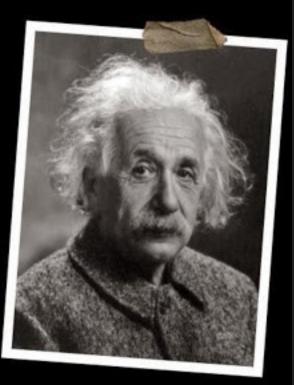
All groups need to produce

- a memorized interp (HI, DI, Duo or POI) include original pages & memorized cutting
- a memorized OO or Info include typed speech w/ highlighted quotes, and MLA citation a resolution or bill about the selected topic
- a pro & con case for important issues surrounding the selected topic OR about optional paths to "solve" the issue
- a product to reach the intended audience (video, TedTalk, PowerPoint, letter campaign, news coverage, etc) This needs to be an informed action plan that each group creates. The intent is that they reach out to the community & work for change.

#### Assessment:

Students will be graded based on their individual contributions/performances to the group projects. Rubrics for each product will be used for this part of the grade. Groups will also be graded on the cohesiveness of the products they created.

## "Education is not the learning of facts, but the training of the mind to think." -Albert Einstein



## Using Your Voice for Change

## "It is not enough to simply listen to student voice. Educators have an ethical imperative to do something with students, and that is why meaningful student involvement is vital to school improvement."

Adam Fletcher, Meaningful Student Involvement Guide to Students as Partners

Over the next two months, you will be working with a group to show how powerful your voices are, and to bring about some kind of change in your world. Ms. Briggs will give you a series of topics your group may choose from, OR as a group, you may present an alternate topic.

Your group will be made up of students from a variety of speech and debate events. Collectively, you will need to complete the tasks listed below. In some cases, some of you may end up using the products of this project for your speech events next year, but that's just a bonus- it is not required. In fact, just because a group member belonged to s particular speech group does not mean they are required to complete that portion of this project- be flexible- work as a group to decide who will do each part.

All groups need to produce

- a memorized interp (HI, DI, Duo or POI) include original pages & memorized cutting
- a memorized OO or Info include typed speech w/ highlighted quotes, and MLA citation
- a resolution or bill about the selected topic
- a pro & con case for important issues surrounding the selected topic OR about optional paths to "solve" the issue (unless otherwise approved, use Extemp Debate format)
- a product to reach the intended audience (video, TedTalk, PowerPoint, letter campaign, news coverage, etc)

\*This needs to be an informed action plan that each group creates/does. The intent is that they reach out to the community & work for change. Consider what local organizations we have that might allow you to present your complete package at their location or at an event they have planned. Is your project something we could advertise for the Freshman Seminar classes to come see in the theater? [see Briggs to work on scheduling details for events]

| Group Members: | <br>Topic: |
|----------------|------------|
|                |            |
|                |            |
|                | <br>-      |
|                | _          |

Due date for project components/class presentations: May 8

\*Event dates to showcase your project to an outside audience may take place after this date.

## IE Presentation Rubric

This is the rubric I use for class presentations of Individual Speech Events prior to tournaments. It is general so that I can use it for all speech events- even though the particulars in each event vary quite a bit. I accommodate for those differences with the individual comments I make as each student presents. Individual groups also occasionally use these rubrics when they present to one another during speech days. In those cases, leaders usually complete the rubric & comments section.

### From the students:

"The benefit of presenting to the whole class is that you get to see how a variety of people react to your speech, rather than just the people in your group or the people you're competing against at a tournament." • Zion D.

"Parts of the rubric such as blocking and tone are super beneficial because sometimes I'm not aware of what I'm doing and the feedback is helpful." •Elena L

"Seeing my mentors present first helped me learn what a strong presentation looks like." • Amanda W.

"The presentation rubric is good because it is personalized to our performance."

• Elizabeth S.

| EGOR' | Student is<br>completely<br>prepared any<br>has obvious | Student seem<br>pretty prepara<br>but might ha<br>needed a co<br>more rehea   | ouple clear that  | t it is prepared to<br>present.<br>as<br>(4-15.5)  | (0-13) SCIVE  | a does male    | character ne                        | eds a thus                    |
|-------|---|---|---|--|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 50    | )   |   |   |  | Name:   | Jackso         |                                     | score: 50                     |
| 5     | CATEGORY  | Excellent   | Good  | Needs<br>Improvement   | Poor  |                | Comments                            |                               |
|       | Preparedness<br>20pts                                   | Student is<br>completely<br>prepared and<br>has obviously<br>rehearsed.   | Student seems<br>pretty prepared<br>but might have<br>needed a couple<br>more rehearsals.                               | The student is<br>somewhat<br>prepared, but it is<br>clear that<br>rehearsal was<br>lacking                        | Student does<br>not seem at all<br>prepared to<br>present.        | Good<br>For a  | blocking - es<br>story?             | pecally-                      |
| X     |   |   |   | 1,22,00,00   | Name:   | NIXS           | 2<br>Comments                       | score: 20                     |
| 1/2.  |   | Excellent   | Good  | Needs<br>Improvement   | Poor  |                | man and a second                    | UDIN Marde                    |
|       |   | Student is<br>completely<br>prepared and<br>has obviously<br>rehearsed.<br>(18-20   |   | lacking.   | Pitch was not   | 0.0.           | Pics droppe                         | NT peque & the "              |
|       | Pitch/Character<br>Tone<br>10pts                        | Pitch was often<br>used and it<br>conveyed<br>emotions<br>appropriately.<br>(9-1  | Pitch was often<br>used but the<br>emotion it<br>conveyed<br>sometimes did<br>not fit the<br>content.<br>0) (8-8.       | used OR the<br>emotion it<br>conveyed often<br>did not fit the<br>content.<br>5) (7-7.                             | used to convey<br>emotion.  | 5) DIVM        | use of voice<br>e to undursci<br>s. | magain                        |
|       | Volume<br>5pts  | 1 and the second  | 90% of the time   | (4)  | too soft to be<br>heard by all<br>audience<br>members.<br>3.5) (0 | +0 St<br>board | and in-front<br>as to claim i       | of your<br>pour speaking      |
|       | Posture and<br>Eye Contact/<br>Blocking<br>15pts        | Stands up<br>straight, looks<br>relaxed and<br>confident.<br>Establishes e<br>contact with<br>everyone in t<br>room during t<br>presentation.<br>Blocking mal | establishes eye<br>contact with<br>everyone in th<br>room during t<br>presentation.<br>Blocking is fa<br>but still need | stands up strai<br>e and establishe<br>eye contact.<br>Blocking is<br>inconsistent a<br>needs a lot of<br>ir work. | presentation  | n a be         | In : I'm so pr<br>aress you'r       | therwise be<br>them.<br>made. |

"The most helpful part is the comments because they let me know what I need to work on. And. compliments from the teacher really boost my confidence." •Shelby H.

"The benefit of the rubric is that it's not a ballot. You can get a high score on a rubric even if your piece isn't the best in the class." • Mya D.

"The comments section of the rubric is the best because we get feedback on what we need to change, but also on what we did well." •Jenna A. "There's a different type of motivation that comes with not wanting to disappoint an upperclassman that you look up to. It makes us closer & the class more fun. We all want each other to do well when we present in front of the class." • Lauren K

#### **LESSONS & MATERIALS**

# Extending beyond the speech & debate class

Integrating Speaking & Listening Standards into the English classroom is not that difficult, but doing so in a creative way and with a grade sometimes is. This unit project came together using congressional debate as a template.

In the real-world, we know that there are many factors that contributed to the hardships of the 1930's Depression, but for this assignment, I ask the students to ignore the culpability of the group to which they are assigned, and place blame on two other specific actors. The result is a class discussion/organized debate full of throwing shade and blind defenses.

One of the greatest things that comes from this activity is the near universal conclusion that it's unfair to view any group as completely blameless in this mess.

#### Objective:

-Using the events described in "The Grapes of Wrath" examine what factors contributed to the hardships experienced by Americans during the Dustbowl & Great Depression.

-Participate in an organized class discussion/debate to blame and defend actions of a specific group identified in "The Grapes of Wrath"

#### Nevada Academic Content Standards for English Language Arts:

- Reading Literature 11.1 Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
- Reading Informational Text 11.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem.
- Speaking & Listening 11.1 Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (oneon-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11-12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
- Speaking & Listening 11.4 Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.

#### Procedures:

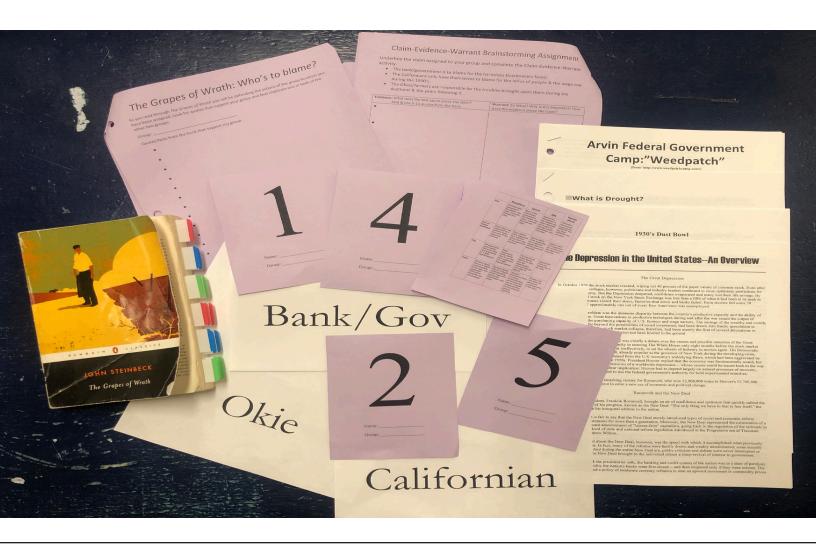
- 1. On Day 1 of the novel unit, divide students into 3 groups: Californians, Oklahomans, Banks/ Government.
- 2. Explain the "Who's to Blame" quote tracker. (Throughout the unit, students need to track quotes that blame the other 2 groups for the chaos/hardships that plague American's during this time period. They also need to record quotes that work to defend their group for poor/instigative behavior during the time period.) Quotes may come from the textbook, classroom presentations/videos, and non-fiction articles assigned in class during this unit.

- 3. Periodically throughout the unit, plan days for groups to meet and trade quotes, discuss their progress.
- 4. Once the class has finished reading the novel, plan several days for groups to meet and discuss. In those groups, students will claim specific quotes as theirs (so that there are not repeats during the whole class discussion/debate). Once quotes have been distributed among group members, each student will individually write reasoning to accompany each quotes (about 5 to blame group A, 5 to blame group B, and 5 to defend their group).
- 5. On the day of the discussion, put all desks into a giant circle. Create nameplates for each group. (I choose to seat them randomly- as opposed to seating them in clumps by group- mainly so that when I walk around to grab speaker cards, there is diversity in my selection)
- 6. While students are speaking I write notes on their speaker cards & complete the rubric on the back. I also guide students to keep the slow of the discussion going. It's usually clunky for the first 10min, but then finds it's groove.

#### Assessment:

The project grade portion of the assignment will be assessed using a speaking rubric (see next page). The base system will be used to determine how many times students will have needed to speak during the discussion/ debate, and how many points they end up with overall. As a bonus, the most convincing team during the discussion/debate will collectively earn extra credit points.

Points will also go into a separate category for the written work that goes with the discussion: the quote tracker & the evidence/reasoning pages.



#### COMMUNITY

## <u>Giving Back</u>

NSDA Ed Conference Presenter 2018

Sagebrush District Chair 2011-present

Northern IN Forensic League President 2010- present NSDA Leadership Conference Presenter 2016

NSDA Internet Rules Committee, 2018

Northern NV Forensic League Congress Chair 2009–2010

### New Voices; students promote speech laws

In 2017 I was working with other journalism teachers in the state to pass a law that would restore the state to the Tinker standard in terms of student press freedom (opposed to forcing students to adhere to the more restricted policies established by the Hazelwood Standard). The effort is known nationally as New Voices.

As part of the effort to get the law passed, we needed student voices to support the need for the legislation. Seeing a direct connection between the content of both journalism and speech/debate, I enlisted the help of my speech students.

As I saw it, giving students voice anywhere in education extends to the speech/debate classroom in that students regularly select interp pieces, speech topics, and take their own stances on debate topics. If we agree to allow student voices to be limited, we take away the very thing speech classes are designed to promote- civic discourse, expansion of view points, development of thoughts.

Several of the students from my speech & debate class joined my journalism students and spoke in front of the House Education Committee and in front of the Senate Education Committee.

In an incredible display of cross-curricular education, the students from my speech class were able to coach the journalism students on their public speaking, and the journalism students



were able to explain the extension of how the new law would protect their choices to perform more "risky" interps or to write speeches criticizing the school, district, community, etc.

The law passed, and is now known as Nevada

Revised Statute 388.077. I cannot underscore the influence the students who testified had on the decision. Several of the Senators made special comment regarding impact the student testimonies had in their support and eventual votes for the law.

## Colleague Commentary

"You've helped me be able to actually become a coach, which was awesome. You're fair and have acted as a mentor to me with patience and acceptance. When I was insecure about joining this group, you made me feel welcome and free to make my own name for myself." -Jill Schufelt, Pioneer High School, NV

"You have given me parent letters, reflection materials, and advice about the rules and regulations needed to be a successful coach/teacher. You truly desire for schools across the district to strengthen their teams for the betterment of the league/community, and it shows by how you share and support fellow coaches." -Anna Santoro, Spanish Springs High School. NV.

"You have helped me with each step of establishing a class/team. You explained how to sign students up for the [NSDA}, and how to get materials about different events.

You helped me establish a class by providing the course description to submit to admin. As well as syllabus and class materials.

You made your star students available to coach my kids on how to debate as if they were coaching their own team. I have been able to use the program you taught at the [NSDA] conference to establish peer teaching allowing my team/ class to grow." -Don Speth,

Wooster High School, NV.

"You are the master of answering tough questions! You have helped me navigate many difficult situations. One of the things I admire about you most, is your ability to see through a situation and quickly determine the fairest and most reasonable solution.

Through the years, these situations have included navigating difficulties with a colleague, disciplinary issues with students, and how to respond appropriately to a parent.

Also, when a question about a rule arises at a tournament, you are able to quickly answer (or look up the answer) and act in a way that is fair to all students involved." -Joy Shelver, Spring Creek High School, NV

## Parent Perspectives

"In addition to how she interacts with her students, she is equally as great at keeping patents in the loop at all times. We were just as aware as the students of what was going on in the class/on the team. Large projects to promotes the program are a priority of hers. Ms. Briggs invites the parents to share feedback and ideas so that we are a part of the events. She listened to our thoughts and as a "team" we all worked together. I think that's part of why Reno has done so well for all these years; she cares about the stakeholders,

and doesn't try to do it all by herself. She makes parents feel like we matter as much as our children matter." -Lisa Taitel

"In Ms. Briggs' class my daughter has learned what it truly means to be part of a community. One way this was demonstrated was when a young man in class didn't have the appropriate attire to wear to a tournament. Ms. Briggs purchased him clothes for that weekend, but also reached out to parents and friends and asked for gently worn donations so he would have options for future events. The response was overwhelming and her class room quickly filled up with donations. I think the impact of this was immeasurable, not only for this young man, but all of the students in her class." -Kristie Kinder

"Her rigorous speech and debate class is sought after by many students, and most students continue to participate each year of high school. It is evident that Christy values the rapport between students and the strong reputation that her class holds. I see through my children, the pride and respect they have for the team and the process. The encouragement of peer mentoring and collaboration creates a strong community.

We all have teachers who affect us beyond high school and whose lessons are the foundation of our character. Christy Briggs is one of those teachers and I am so fortunate to have seen my children grow in her care." -Virginia Briggs

### Kabriel Hoover

The most impactful teachers push you, and Ms. Briggs certainly did.

She let me expand my horizons and drove me to do my best in each event. My senior year, she put me in charge of events I had no experience with, and I know that sounds like a bad decision. But it worked. I don't know how she knew, but she must have had a hunch that I would be a good fit for those events in terms of teaching and performing.

Just generally speaking, she had an eye for spotting students' strengths and weaknesses. Building off of their strengths, she would place individuals in the best event for them.

The skills and knowledge I obtained during my time in Ms. Briggs' Speech & Debate class proves itself to be relevant today. As an entertainment journalist, no one needed to teach me to cite my sources or craft an editorial argument – Ms. Briggs already did. As a substitute teacher, I can speak eloquently in front of hundreds of students every day. In fact, thanks to the trust Ms. Briggs placed in me, I got my start teaching in those groups from Speech & Debate.

Ms. Briggs drove me to be my best self, to constantly look for improvement, and to view the world critically. These skills I can attribute no



amount of value to – they are simply invaluable.

### Heather Foster

More than any other high school activity, speech and debate defined my high school experience and inspired the passions that I carry with me as a college student. In debate, I learned to critically reflect on my opinions and values, appreciate and respect opposing opinions, and develop a deep appreciation for classic philosophy as it relates to modern global conflicts. In speech, I learned to think on my feet, be unapologetically creative, and consider the simplest of words, phrases, or objects from novel perspectives. Guiding me through this entire experience was Ms. Briggs.

In class and after school, Ms. Briggs brought an incredible balance of guidance and restraint, offering advice and assistance when needed while also allowing students to strengthen their own skills through teaching on another.

In addition to being a committed, intelligent, and engaging coach, Ms. Briggs also created a diverse community of students; from freshman to senior, introvert to extravert. From the three time national tournament qualifier who couldn't imagine a more wonderful place to be during fourth period to the shy and silent student whose parents forced him into debate in hopes that he may "come out of his shell." Ms. Briggs created a home for all these students to freely express themselves and explore their many often undiscovered talents in communication. Many achieved local honors, a few were national competitors, but all students that walked into GB-4 left with a new sense of self-confidence and pride in what they are able to intellectually produce and how well they are able to communicate it.

Today, I continue to utilize the research and communication skills I developed under Ms. Briggs guidance as a political science and history double major at Yale University. I continue to pursue my love of politics, which I developed in speech and debate, as the current junior class president and as an environmental activist on campus and in New Haven.



Most importantly, I've carried Ms. Briggs' commitment to creating a safe and supportive environment to grow and discover in every class and club I enter. This is just a small survey of how speech and debate and Ms. Briggs changed my life and helped me grow into the woman I am today, and for those lessons and so many more, I am forever grateful.

### Taylor Pittman

This might seem like a hyperbole, but the reality is Ms. Briggs is one of my biggest role models and is someone who helped shape the person I am today.

While learning how to write and take notes are important things, Ms. Briggs taught me much more than



that. When I was a freshman, I was competing at a tournament, and despite spending hours on cases, I did not break to semi-finals. I was upset as I thought all of my hard work was for nothing. I was crying in the hall when Ms. Briggs came up to me. I asked her why I didn't break and if this whole debate thing was going to be worth it if I continued to lose.

She said, "sometimes we lose; but winning or losing is not what matters, it is about whether or not you are proud of the work you have done."

She told me that so long as I pushed myself to keep learning, then the results of the round didn't matter. That advice has stuck me beyond my debate years. I understand that winning is not my goal, but rather becoming a better writer, speaker, or whatever else, is more important.

This is just one story out of countless others. I could tell you about the time she taught me how to deal with my peers who were not doing their part, or the time she told me to hold my chin up high when others want to tear me down, or maybe even the time when she gave me the biggest hug and told me she was proud of me when I qualified for Nationals.

All of these moments helped build my confidence, reassure me in my abilities, and teach me to be a strong woman. Yes, I learned how to better my writing under the guidance of Ms. Briggs, I also learned how to become a better person.

### Nathaniel Haas

Ms. Briggs saw potential in me as a young debater, and did everything she could to support me. She personally advocated for the school district to allow my partner and I to attend more out of town tournaments, made arrangements for us to hold more weekend practices at the school, and took extra weekends where there were not regional tournaments to chaperone us at out of town tournaments. A true mark of an outstanding educator is someone who goes above and beyond the call of duty to support gifted students and allow their talents to grow, and I know I am not the only student who has benefited

from this generosity over the years. As a direct result of this support, I went on to debate for my University, where I received a substantial scholarship and subsequently attended law school. Frequently, sitting in law school classes, and currently, when I litigate cases as a practicing attorney, I remember developing the written and oral skills I have used every day of my life in Ms. Briggs' speech and debate classroom. I know that without her extra dedication and attention to my love for speech and debate, I would not have become the person I am today.

Ms. Briggs runs the most successful debate

team in Northern Nevada because she has designed a program where older students become mentors to younger ones. Students in the class receive a wealth of instruction from her, but what makes the program special is the bonds forged between the senior students, who Ms. Briggs encourages to hear practice speeches, give feedback, and become lifelong friends to the novices. To this day, I count among my closest friends one of the senior students who first taught me policy debate. These lifelong connections are not accidental, they are a direct result of the culture Ms. Briggs fosters that transcends the classroom,



and sends graduates out into their respective career fields with an appreciation for the value of mentorship in whatever they do. As a result, Ms. Briggs' former students have gone on to become not only successful in whatever careers they have chosen, but committed to encouraging the success of others, too.

