

Rhetoric and persuasive speech assignment

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Is more challenging than Informative because there are different points of view on the topic you're discussing since it touches on your listeners' basic attitudes, values, and beliefs, therefore making it harder. . What does it mean to say that audiences engage in a mental dialogue with the speaker as they listen to a speech? What implications does this mental give-and-take hold for effective persuasive speaking? It means that the audience is engaged in what the speaker is trying to convince them to stay or change their idea. The audience understands what the speaker is talking about. 3. What is the target audience for a persuasive speech? The target audience is the portion of the whole audience that the speaker most wants to persuade. 4. What are the questions of fact?

How does a persuasive speech on a question of fact differ from an Informative speech? Give an example of a specific purpose statement for a persuasive speech on a question of fact? The question of facts is a question(s) about the truth or falsity of an assertion. The speaker acts as an advocate, not aiming to be impartial, but to present one view of the facts as persuasively as possible. The speaker may mention competing views of the facts, but only to refute them. Whereas an informative speech acts as a teacher or structure, not arguing for a particular part 5.

What are questions of value? Give an example of a specific purpose statement for a persuasive speech on a question of value. The question of value is about the worth, rightness, morality, and so forth of an idea or action. An example would be bicycle riding is the ideal form of land transportation. The purpose is to persuade the audience that it is ideal, not mentioning why he likes it personally. 6. What are questions of policy? Give <https://assignbuster.com/rhetoric-and-persuasive-speech-assignment/>

an example of a specific purpose statement for a persuasive speech on a question of value.

Question of policy are about whether a specific course of action should or should not be taken. An example would be about airport security, rather or not to promote economic growth. For persuasive speeches on questions of policy. The difference from passive agreement to immediate action is that the speaker using passive agreement is trying to convince the audience that a given policy is desirable without encouraging the audience to take action in support of the policy whereas immediate action's goal is to convince the audience to take action in support of the given policy. . What are the three basic issues you must deal with when discussing a question of policy? What will determine the amount of attention you give to each of these issues in any particular speech? The three basic issues you must deal with when you are discussing COP is the need, burden of proof, and plan. What will determine the amount of attention is to provide enough information and to make sure your audience is aware and knows. 9. What four methods of organization are used most often in persuasive speeches on questions of policy?

The four methods or organization used most often in recursive speeches are problem-solution order, problem-cause solution order, comparative advantages order, and Monomer's motivated sequence. 10. What are the five steps of Monomer's motivated sequence? Why is the motivated sequence especially useful in speeches that seek immediate action from listeners? The five steps of MS are the Attention, need, satisfaction, visualization, and action. MS is useful in speeches because is it more detailed

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than problem solution order. It follows the process of human thinking and leads the listener step by step to the desired action.