**Speech Events**

**Interpretation Events**

**Duo Interpretation (DUO)**

This event involves two performers presenting a 10-minute segment of a play. Like Humor and Drama above, they may perform one or several roles. Performers may not look at or interact directly with one another. Acting is expected, but the performers must synchronize their movements.

**Dramatic Interpretation (DI)**

This event involves memorization and performance of a ten-minute dramatic "cutting" from a play, novel, or movie script. The performer may play one or more characters and will be judged on how well they interpret them.

**Humorous Interpretation (HI)**

This event is quite similar to Dramatic Interp, with two major distinctions. The first is that the ten-minute cutting should be humorous by nature, and the second is that monologues are frowned upon in this event. The student is judged based on the character distinctions and creative interpretation.

**Oratorical Interpretation (OI) (Declamation)**

Participants must memorize and present a ten-minute speech written by someone other than the presenter. This could range from famous speeches or the Original Oratory piece of a previous participant.

**Original Prose and Poetry (OPP)**

This is a speech the author writes to tell a story. It can be in the form of a poem, play or prose. Better OPPs have several characters and a plot that keeps the audience engaged. This can require acting and can be serious or humorous in nature.

**Thematic Interpretation (TI)**

In ‘Original’ events speakers write the whole speech themselves; in ‘Interpretive’ events they perform a script published by someone else – in TI you can do both. Most interpretive events focus on one selection with one tone throughout, but in TI you can mix together comedy and tragedy, fiction and nonfiction into a program of your own. You create a piece examining a theme. A theme is not just a topic – a theme should contain a claim or idea.You choose at least 3 different selections on your theme, which are linked and explained by your own words. Thematic Interpretation programs must be performed with a script binder in hand

**Speaking Events**

**Original Oratory (OO)**

Students write and memorize a ten-minute non-fictional speech on any topic or issue, and then deliver it, keeping in mind the aspects of quality public speaking. It is chosen on any topic and is persuasive. The speech is a mix between narratives that provide illustrations or light hearted relief and factual information from reliable sources.

**Original Advocacy (OA)**

This speech informs the audience of a particular social problem and calls for legislative action to solve the problem. It is more factual as it needs to prove the relevance and significance of the problem and advocates what should be done and how the proposed solution will benefit society. Near the end of your speech you will need an “I advocate” statement.

**National Extemporaneous Speaking (NX)**

Involves the selection, preparation, and presentation of a seven minute speech on a topic relating to United States domestic and foreign policy, domestic commerce, politics, economy, and the like. During the speech, both the oratorical and persuasive aspects of the presentation are emphasized-and the speech is to be delivered entirely from memory. During the thirty-minute preparation, references may be made to magazine and newspaper articles retrieved from files compiled during the season.

**International Extemporaneous Speaking (IX)**

Follows much the same style as US Extemp, but it deals with the analysis of foreign politics, economics, and the like.

**Expository (EXPOS)**

This is an informative speech on topics more interesting and tangible. It informs the audience and is almost conversational in nature. It is like giving a presentation about a topic. Participants make professional and interesting posters to display on an easel throughout the performance

**Impromptu Speaking (IMP) (DOES NOT COUNT FOR CLASS CREDIT)**

Speakers will receive two quotations from a judge. They must select one and have a total of 7 minutes to both prepare a speech and to present it. Students analyze the quotation and provide examples to support their view.

**Debate Events**

**Lincoln-Douglas Debate**

Individual debate on the moral issues of the day. The topics changes every other month.

**Public-Forum Debate**

Debate with a partner on a different current event every month. Cross-fire cross examination is a crucial part of the round.

**Policy Debate**

Debate with a partner to advocate for and against a resolution that typically calls for policy change by the United States federal government or security discourse. Affirmative teams generally present a plan as a proposal for implementation of the resolution. The negative will generally prove that it would be better not to do the plan or that the opportunity costs to the plan are so great that it should not be implemented. Policy also includes a period of cross examination.

**Student Congress**

Learn to be a mock senator or congress person by writing legislation and then trying to pass them in a debated session of “Congress.” These students will also be competing in other events to strengthen speaking and preparation skills as well as maximize their talents.