***Year 7***

***Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

***Examples of a Persuasive speech***

**Find an example of each of the following features of *persuasion in both speeches and highlight them*:**

1. Attention grabber
2. First person perspective
3. Emotive words
4. Counter argument
5. Figurative language
6. Ethos statement ( moral fact)
7. Pathos statement (addressing feelings)
8. Logos statement (logical fact)

***Martin Luther King:'' I have a dream"***

 Even more unmissable, the speech of Martin Luther King, one of the most illustrious symbols of the civil rights movement in the United States, captivates by its lyrical power. Giving black Americans his future vision of an America finally freed from racist prejudice, he brings the immense hope of a reconciled humanity. His ''I have a dream'' is intended as a universal affirmation of harmony among the American people.

Here is the essential transcript of his speech:

I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification - one day right there in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, and every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together.

This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the South with. With this faith, we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith, we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith, we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.

Why School Should Start Later for Teens
 by Wendy Troxe

Ladies and gentlemen,

Good evening. Today, I stand before you to address a critical issue that affects the well-being and academic success of our teenagers: the starting time of school. As a concerned parent and educator, I strongly advocate for later school start times for teens, and I'm here to share my perspective on why this change is necessary.

First and foremost, let's acknowledge the biological reality: teenagers' bodies undergo significant changes during adolescence, including shifts in sleep patterns. Research has shown that adolescents naturally tend to stay up later at night and struggle to wake up early in the morning. This phenomenon is not merely a matter of laziness or poor discipline—it's rooted in the developmental biology of the teenage brain.

Now, consider the implications of our current school schedules. Many high schools across the country start classes as early as 7 or 8 in the morning. As a result, teenagers are forced to wake up well before their bodies are ready, leading to chronic sleep deprivation. This sleep deficit has profound consequences for their physical health, mental well-being, and academic performance.

Studies have consistently demonstrated the negative effects of sleep deprivation on teenagers. It impairs their cognitive function, memory retention, and problem-solving abilities. It increases the risk of mood disorders such as depression and anxiety. It compromises their immune system, making them more susceptible to illness. And it contributes to a host of other issues, including obesity, substance abuse, and even motor vehicle accidents.

By starting school later, we can mitigate these harmful effects and support the overall health and success of our teenagers. Giving them the opportunity to get sufficient sleep aligns with best practices in adolescent health and development. It allows them to wake up feeling rested and alert, ready to engage fully in their learning environment.

Moreover, delaying school start times has been shown to yield tangible benefits. Schools that have implemented later start times have reported improvements in attendance rates, academic performance, and overall student well-being. Students are more attentive in class, participate more actively, and demonstrate greater motivation to learn.

But let's not forget the broader societal impact of this change. By prioritizing the sleep needs of our teenagers, we're fostering a culture that values health and wellness. We're teaching them important life skills, such as time management and self-care. And we're setting them up for success not only in school but also in their future careers and relationships.

In conclusion, the evidence is clear: school should start later for teens. It's a simple yet significant adjustment that has the potential to transform the lives of our youth. As parents, educators, and community members, let's come together to prioritize the well-being of our teenagers and give them the support they need to thrive. Thank you.