

## Module 5: Stretching Limits in the Age of Reason

### Topic 5 Application: Speech Analysis Rubric

It is time to take what you have learned about rhetoric and apply it to analyzing speeches. Using the SOAPStone Chart Template, select a pair of speeches and complete a SOAPStone chart for each of your selected speeches. Once you have analyzed each speech, draft a well-organized response that compares and contrasts the two speeches. Clearly explain which speech is more persuasive and why. You will need to search out the text, audio, or video clip of each speech on your own. If you need help, contact your instructor.

Before you begin the assignment, review the Speech Analysis Rubric to help you complete your assignment and understand how your work will be graded.

Once you have completed your SOAPStone charts and speech analysis, please submit your work to the dropbox.

### Speech Analysis Rubric

Before you begin the assignment, review the Speech Analysis Rubric to help you complete your assignment and understand how your work will be graded.

|                                       | <b>25 Points</b>   | <b>20 Points</b>  | <b>15 Points</b>  | <b>10 Points</b>  |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| <b>Purpose and Supporting Details</b> | The paper compares and contrasts two speeches and clearly makes the case that one is more persuasive. It clearly points to specific examples to illustrate the comparison. The paper includes only the information relevant to the comparison. | The paper compares and contrasts items clearly, but the supporting information is general. The paper includes only the information relevant to the comparison.  | The paper compares and contrasts items clearly, but the supporting information is incomplete. The paper may include information that is not relevant to the comparison.   | The paper compares or contrasts, but does not include ideas about both speeches. There is no supporting information or support is incomplete. |
| <b>Organization and Structure</b>     | The paper organizes the information in a logical structure, such as whole-to-whole, similarities-to-differences, or point-by-point. It follows a consistent order when discussing the comparison.  | The paper organizes the information in a logical structure, such as whole-to-whole, similarities-to-differences, or point-by-point but does not follow a consistent order when discussing the comparison. | The paper organizes the information in a logical structure, such as whole-to-whole, similarities-to-differences, or point-by-point, but some information is in the wrong section. Some details are not in a logical or expected order, and this distracts the reader. | Many details are not in a logical or expected order. There is little sense that the writing is organized.                                     |

**Module 5: Stretching Limits in the Age of Reason**  
**Topic 5 Application: Speech Analysis Rubric**

|                             |  |   |   |   |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| <b>Transitions</b>          | The paper moves smoothly from one idea to the next. The paper uses compare-and-contrast transition words to show relationships between ideas. The paper uses a variety of sentence structures and transitions. | The paper moves from one idea to the next, but there is little variety. The paper uses compare-and-contrast transition words to show relationships between ideas. | Some transitions work well; but connections between other ideas are unclear.                  | The transitions between ideas are unclear or nonexistent.   |
| <b>Grammar and Spelling</b> | The writer makes no errors in grammar or spelling that distract the reader from the content.   | The writer makes 1–2 errors in grammar or spelling that distract the reader from the content.   | The writer makes 3–4 errors in grammar or spelling that distract the reader from the content. | The writer makes more than 4 errors in grammar or spelling that distract the reader from the content. |