

# 14 Extemporaneous Speech Topics

Extemporaneous speech topics tutorial including extemporaneous preparation in 3 steps and 14 examples. Prepare speech topics quick and properly in a minimum of preparation time for school and college assignments, tournaments or business public speaking occasions.

The goal of extemporaneous speaking - also called Extemp - is to persuade or inform an audience briefly. This is the common general definition of extemporaneous speaking. If you are asking yourself: What should I do in the extemp speech? Then keep this rule of thumb in mind: the speech must answer the question in a school assignment or tournament. Simple and easy. The best extemporaneous speaker can speak almost without any notes. But don't do that if you feel not confident enough.

There are three types of extemporaneous speeches:

- High School And College Assignments - Always do what your teacher asks you to do! Often you have to pick out topics in the form of informative, analytical, international, domestic or economic questions about current events. Your extemporaneous speech topics should answer the question exactly. Check if some written notes are permitted in class room extemps.
- Tournaments - An event where speakers receive their topics in the form of questions. Check the tournament entry to see which format and which rules will be used. Successful extempers don't use cards. However, if you are allowed to use notes, then use a card for each element in the form below. Just use keywords.
- Business Presentations - Considered as difficult by those who must give presentations in business. Here I limit myself to extemporaneous speech topics for school, college and tournaments.

## Extemporaneous Speech Preparation In 3 Steps

These three steps for preparing extemporaneous speech topics will help you to do what you have to do: answering the question in case of school assignments or tournaments.

The First Step - Analyze what extemporaneous question you have to answer:

- Questions of fact. Characterized by *is* and *are*, or *will* or *would*.
- Questions of value. Characterized by *should*.
- Questions of policy. Characterized by *can* and *could*. Often used for an political speech topic.

The Second Step - Determine if the extemporaneous speech topic is informative or persuasive. The words *what*, *which* and *who* indicate that it is an informative issue. The words *should* and *why* indicate that it is a persuasive issue.

The Third Step - Always stay with your extemp subject. In other words: never change the extemporaneous speech topics. Now, organize your ideas and points effectively. You can use the speech topics outline below. Focus on your speech topic and think about the various angles. Now write those first thoughts quickly down. Catch them in keywords.