



**NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA
14-16 AHMADU BELLO WAY, VICTORIA ISLAND, LAGOS
SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
JUNE/JULY 2013 EXAMINATION**

COURSE CODE: ENG 414

COURSE TITLE: SPEECH WRITING

TIME ALLOWED: 3HRS

**INSTRUCTIONS: INSTRUCTION: ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN
ALL. QUESTION FIVE (5) IS COMPULSORY.**

1. You are running for the post of class president.
 - a. Develop an outline for your campaign speech.
 - b. Write the speech in not more than 4 paragraphs.
 2. You have been invited to speak to a group of young school leavers on 'Entrepreneurship and the value of vocational skills'.
 - a. Discuss in detail the steps you will take in preparing the speech.
 - b. Develop a draft outline for the speech.
 3. Read the speech below and do the following:
 - a. Summarise the speech in an outline format.
 - b. Make sure you list the main points.
- OR**
4. Read the speech below and provide answers to the following questions:
 - a. Evaluate the speech in terms of type and features of a good speech.
 - b. Identify one strategy that the speaker has used.

Imagine yourself leaving for a trip that you have been looking forward to. You are all packed, on the plane, and then finally at your destination. After settling in you go explore the area. At this point, you are kidnapped. You cannot do anything to protect yourself or to escape. You end up being forced to strip your clothes and have your body sold. You are now an object, not a person.

What is Human Trafficking? "It is the slavery of our time." (Lagon)

Another explanation that is more technical is: "The element of gross exploitation and control over an individual" (Lagon)

Human Trafficking has been going on for over one hundred years, even though slavery was abolished two hundred years ago. Yet, brothels and trades for the human body are everywhere.

Human Trafficking happens all over the world, this includes the United States. Brothels have been found all over, disguised at strip clubs or massage parlors. All of which are closer to home than you may think. The young women that make these trades thrive mostly come from

other countries such as Hungary, Russia, Thailand, Mexico and so on. Most of these girls come to the States to study and have a good job until they return home. All of these girls are either kidnapped or tricked into working as sex slaves.

Reasons for Human Trafficking are incredibly simple, and inhumane. The main reason is for Sex Trade, and Money. Every year thousands of girls in the United States have to endure exploitation, abuse, and fear simply because selling people makes more money, "According to the United Nations, human trafficking is the third most lucrative criminal enterprise in the world after weapons and narcotics." (Kahl). Another reason, says Lagon, is because "...[there is] a weak enforcement of laws...and a fundamental lack of understanding about human trafficking."

People who are trafficked for sex feel completely hopeless, and the true horror they have to go through is not fully acknowledged most of the time. Then what exactly does happen to these people after the terror of being kidnapped, or tricked into a forced job? All of the girls are abused, obviously used to make money with their bodies. They are raped and treated as if they were a rag doll that could be replaced. Others have had stories of being beaten so badly with sticks or whips that they developed gangrene and had to get their fingers and feet amputated once they finally escaped. Brainwashing is another tactic used in this business. The men scare the girls so badly, they will listen to almost anything they say, just so that they or their families do not get hurt. Lastly any documents that the girls have on them are taken away, so that the slaves cannot run off back to their homes.

One woman tells her story about trying to find a simple job beyond her own country:
" Win tried to escape with two other women. But factory guards caught them and dragged them back to the camp. They were punished as an example to others, tied to poles in the middle of the courtyard, and refused food or water. Win told me how her now beautiful hair was shaved off as another form of punishment to stigmatize her".

If Human Sex Trafficking is so bad, why is it so rarely talked about? What is being done about this issue? There are two things being done about this issue today. The U.S. government has made laws against slavery as well as developing a list of goods that the U.S. department of Labour has reason to think are produced through forced labour. Police officers also look around their areas for any signs of prostitution or slavery. Unfortunately even if they think they have found something, they have to find a good amount of evidence to prove it. The massage parlours and strip clubs are legal, until proven illegal.

Other than the government doing what they are doing and the support groups and anti-trafficking bloggers not much else is going on to stop this growing problem. There are no other means of helping unless there was a lucky break.

In regards to Human Trafficking, I hope you have gained some knowledge about this rising problem. With the tens of thousands of people having to experience the horrors of being exploited, abused and dehumanized, in the United States yearly, it is important to know what Human Trafficking really looks like. Luckily, some of the people manage to escape and tell us their stories of what happened so that this issue can start being dealt with. But until that time comes, we will keep hearing the stories of people being used as merchandise and brainwashed on a scale that is unimaginable.
<http://dianadzi.wordpress.com>

5. The speech below was presented on 4th February 2013 by Goodluck Ebele Jonathan President, Federal Republic of Nigeria at the flag off of activities marking the celebration of Nigeria's Centenary Anniversary.

Read the speech and answer the questions that follow:

On January 1, 1914, the British Empire, the foremost world power at the time, took the historic and momentous step of uniting the colonies and protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria, to create a country that became known as Nigeria. This singular action brought together people from different communities, kingdoms, emirates, city states, ethnic nationalities, traditions, cultures, languages, ethos and aspirations - all linked together by geography and a common destiny.

Come January 1, 2014, it will be exactly 100 years since that historic journey began. It is a significant moment in our history as a nation and as a people. To acknowledge this moment of national birth, is to acknowledge the beginning of Nigeria's integration and existence as a single entity, a journey on the path of nationhood that led up to our independence fifty-two (52) years ago when we officially became a sovereign state and later, a federal constitutional republic.

As a collective, we as Nigerians have an extensive history, and indeed archaeological evidence shows that human habitation of the area known as Nigeria dates back to several millennia. The country has come a long way from 1914 achieving great feats in social, academic, political and economic spheres and though still confronted with issues and challenges not uncommon with a multi-cultural society, Nigeria is considered a significant player in the comity of nations.

We owe it to ourselves, to past generations and to the future generations to tell our own story, the story of our experience, our challenges and most certainly, our strides within the continent and the world. We must do this. To ignore the significant milestones along the path to this date, will be to ignore the essence of our statehood – and most importantly, our most critical responsibility for the generations to whom we will entrust the management of our nation.

We owe them a duty to renew their commitment to the vision which seeks to respond to every citizen's prayer that this land of ours will live up to her great potential and unite us more than it divides us. I therefore feel a special sense of history and humility in welcoming you all to this unique event, to flag off activities to mark the celebration of Nigeria's centenary.

I am particularly pleased with the large turn-out tonight, and the interest that this programme is generating among our people at home and abroad, and the widespread support that it has attracted. I am also thankful to our former Heads of State and former Presidents who have not only agreed to attend but also to participate fully in this event.

Let me extend my personal appreciation to the patriotic Nigerians and corporate organizations who have taken ownership of our call for private sector participation in the centenary anniversary programme. I want to reassure you that every item earmarked as part of the programme has been carefully selected to inspire national consciousness and patriotism.

I wish to encourage all people of goodwill and corporate organizations to partner with the organizers of the Centenary Celebrations, and to take their pride of place in our nation's success story. I urge all Nigerians to participate in every aspect of the celebrations.

I am aware that many Nigerians still have mixed feelings about the amalgamation. What has come to light, for me, as I reflect on the history of the amalgamation, is not the mistakes that certain persons and groups dwell upon, but the God-inspired greatness of our country. The amalgamation created a unique entity in the world; a country that stretches from the Atlantic ocean to the Sahara desert: a beautiful country, a richly blessed people, who have turned out to be some of the most resourceful and innovative people in the world in all fields of human endeavour.

What makes our country great is not the rich natural resources that we are blessed with, but our diversity and the inner strength that is reflected by the people at all times - in good times, in times of challenge; the beauty of our land, the purity of our souls, and the incandescence of our hopes.

Most importantly, what makes us great is the unique collection of people that God has placed here – and every day, I see this through their cross cutting interactions and exchanges, their industry and their dedication to be the anchor of Nigerian nation-building and the carriers of Nigerian nationhood.

Nigerians who left home for various reasons and who today make up the Nigerian Diaspora are making major contributions to the global community in various parts of the world where they are. They can be found as doctors, lawyers, scientists, engineers, ICT experts, administrators, professors and nurses, and various other callings. In all of these areas they show their Nigerian attributes of hard work, drive, resilience and success orientation. As they connect from the global to the local, they demonstrate the same Nigerianness and connect with the larger community of Nigerians at home.

As we reflect on the fact of amalgamation, I am also immediately reminded of the victory against all odds that our football team the Super Eagles achieved yesterday; demonstrating that our pride in the national colours runs deep. In those tense moments, yesterday, no one called out or recalled the ethnic background of the player – local or Diaspora – that wore the green and white jersey.

This is the Nigeria we have all worked to create and the Nigeria we should work hard to sustain. There is certainly no question that certain affirmative characteristics like drive, ambition, hard work, resilience, entrepreneurial spirit and organizational acumen are distinctive traits commonly found among Nigerians of all ethnic groups. These are partly inheritances from our evolved and distinguished ancient cultures and partly the results of our common interaction in contemporary Nigeria.

I am convinced that the story of amalgamation contains many lessons for our benefit. In spite of our diversity, the founding fathers of our nation found cause to work together and promote a sense of unity. We have seen a country buffeted by domination, even a civil war, and other challenges, but 100 years later, it remains one country.

The One Nigeria consciousness which has kept us together is what we must safeguard. The question we must devote time and effort to is: how do we build the foundations for the Nigeria we seek in the next 100 years? I urge all of us, as Nigerians to rededicated ourselves to a Nigeria where our abundant talents, ideas, competencies and values drive the change that will shape an emergent Africa in the new world. Our belief as a people as we prepare for the next 100 years, must be that the unity of Nigeria is indivisible, non-negotiable, sacred and sacrosanct. No one should insist on reversing history; those who seek a return to pre-1914 Nigeria only seek to diminish our collective heritage; we must remain the forward-looking people that we are.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, the journey of our country since independence has been directed at a destination of unquestionable greatness. We have no choice but to continue to work hard at building a powerful, cohesive, inclusive and progressive country that will remain the pride of all Nigerians and the black race in general.

We are emerging as a strong, politically stable and democratic country. We have held four successive elections since 1999, democratic principles and ideals are progressively becoming part of our political culture. During the 2011 elections, I promised free and fair elections, and one man one vote, one woman one vote, one youth, one vote.

I kept my word and the election was adjudged nationally and internationally as free and fair. We are encouraging greater social participation through the enactment of the Freedom of Information law which I signed. This encourages all Nigerians to freely express their views and dissent on all matters.

We should encourage all those Nigerians from all walks of life who demonstrate boundless faith and hope in the country to continue their emotional and practical investments in the worthy and glorious Great Nigeria project. We shall sustain and advance our country's emergence as a politically powerful, socially stable and democratic society; a technologically advanced industrial economy, a prosperous and equitable society and a powerful player in the global system.

On balance, despite all the challenges, we have recorded great strides in building and welding a new Nigeria; our current Transformation Programme will take the process to even greater heights.

As we keep our hopes alive and let our passion for development burn we will build the Nigeria of our dreams. I believe that Nigeria is destined for greatness. I see a united, peaceful and prosperous nation in the horizon. This greater Nigeria, will make generations yet unborn very proud. To this greater Nigeria, we fully commit ourselves. Arise we shall, and prosper, we will.

Thank you. God bless you all and God bless the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Source: <http://www.reubenabati.com.ng>

- a. Identify the major parts of the speech (introduction, body and conclusion) and the features that characterise each part.
- b. According to the speaker, what is the purpose of the speech?
- c. Mention one strategy with examples that the speaker uses to identify with the audience.
- d. List the main points addressed in the speech

- e. Identify 2 strategies with examples that the speaker uses to highlight his points.
- f. Comment on the language and style (e.g. sentence patterns used, how easy it is to understand).