ADDITIONAL INFORMATIVE SPEECHES

ACTUAL STUDENT SPEECHES
ACTUAL STUDENT SPEECHES WITH ANALYSIS

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ACTUAL STUDENT SPEECH

Collins, Tommy
Speech/L. Joesting

Underwater Welding

Introduction
Imagine yourself in the Gulf of Mexico, fifty feet in pure darkness. No one is around but you and a school of fish passing by. You walk and walk until a twinkle of light shimmers that catches your eye; you shine your flashlight towards the object and realize that you have stumbled onto a four inch thick pipe that has been snapped into pieces. A couple more feet away are thousands and thousands of miles of pipeline that need to be replaced. The job I am talking about today is underwater welding. Underwater welding is not a job for the faint of heart, but a job for someone who has the love for welding and diving.

Thesis
There are two popular ways of welding underwater, they are dry welding and wet welding in which I will share with you today.

I. The first ever underwater welding was carried out by the British Admiralty, a dockyard for sealing leaking ship rivets below the water line (American Welding Society). Today, with the gas prices soaring into the record books more and more gas companies are building more offshore drilling rigs, oil rigs, and platforms. In the underwater welding field these platforms and ships need to be maintained daily from all the constant elements, accidents, and with the ever-changing future.

II. Dry welding is preformed in a hyperbaric (chamber). The chamber is sealed around the structure that will be welded. The chamber is pumped with breathable mixture of helium and oxygen.

III. Advantages to dry welding
A. The advantage to dry welding does not have to deal with ocean currents, and the animals of the sea.
B. Visibility is clear to see since you’re not in the open water.
C. Inside the chamber it is well illuminated, and the best of all it is a constant temperature.

IV. Disadvantage to dry welding
A. A disadvantage to dry welding is the cost for a hyperbaric chamber, it is so expensive that each weld could cost up to eighty thousand dollars. Usually, the dry welding process is used for nuclear pipelines welding stainless steel.
B. There is hardly and room to move around.
C. Another disadvantage to welding dry is not all jobs are the same, so you will need a couple of different sized chambers.

V. Wet welding is performed underwater exposed to the conditions of the sea. Because you are in the open water there is more room to maneuver around all the huge pipes.
A. When welding wet, the tools that are needed are a dive suit, oxygen tank, welding machine, waterproof electrode holder also know as a stinger, wire brush, chipping hammer, and the most important tool – waterproof insulated electrodes.

B. These electrodes are very critical to the welding process because if you don’t have any part of that electrode insulated from the elements you can end up getting shocked. That is why these electrodes don’t come cheap. The price for just one of the underwater electrodes usually costs around nine dollars.

VI. Disadvantage to wet welding
   A. Disadvantage to wet welding is constant water moving on the ocean floor, and around the weld area. The effect that water is constantly on the welded metal is the rapid cooling of the HAZ (heat affected zone). Because of this process the weld comes out poorly with undercut, and porosity. (Porosity is trapped gasses from the electrode caused by not cleaning the flux off the weld or from rapid cooling of the metal). The water cools so rapidly that the deposited metal becomes harder causing it to be brittle.
   B. Another disadvantage is poor visibility. Have you seen the Los Angels Harbor lately? You can’t even see five feet around you. And you don’t even want to know what the divers see in there everyday.

Conclusion
   In the end, underwater welding will always be around as long as there are oceans. This job is ever changing well in the future, with sager tools and robots that can weld at any depth. The underwater welding will stay as one of the most dangerous and the most paid jobs for years to come. So when the opportunity arrives, will you be ready?
Underwater Welding

Introduction
Imagine yourself in the Gulf of Mexico, fifty feet in pure darkness. No one is around but you and a school of fish passing by. You walk and walk until a twinkle of light shimmers that catches your eye; you shine your flashlight towards the object and realize that you have stumbled onto a four inch thick pipe that has been snapped into pieces. A couple more feet away are thousands and thousands of miles of pipeline that need to be replaced. The job I am talking about today is underwater welding. Underwater welding is not a job for the faint of heart, but a job for someone who has the love for welding and diving. **This is the type of Introduction everyone should strive for. Collins provides the audience with a wonderful mental image that sets the scene for his topic – underwater welding.**

Thesis
There are two popular ways of welding underwater, they are dry welding and wet welding in which I will share with you today. **This thesis is structurally awkward, but the point is still clear. How could you make this a stronger statement? Read the rest of the speech and then come back to this statement and give it a try.**

V. The first ever underwater welding was carried out by the British Admiralty, a dockyard for sealing leaking ship rivets below the water line (American Welding Society). Today, with the gas prices soaring into the record books more and more gas companies are building more offshore drilling rigs, oil rigs, and platforms. In the underwater welding field these platforms and ships need to be maintained daily from all the constant elements, accidents, and with the ever-changing future. **It is very important to give some background about your topic, especially if your topic has a “history”. Collins did a great job of connecting the past to the present. You don’t need a lot of background information, just a taste. Your focus should be on your main points, rather than, a history lesson. The only thing that is wrong with this paragraph is the parenthetical citation (American Welding Society). Depending on what type of resource material it is, it should be in quotes or underlined. If you’re not sure how you should site a source, look it up in your “Writer’s Handbook”, or go to the Adult Learning Resource Center on either campus for assistance.**

VI. Dry welding is preformed in a hyperbaric (chamber). The chamber is sealed around the structure that will be welded. The chamber is pumped with breathable mixture of helium and oxygen.

VII. Advantages to dry welding
A. The advantage to dry welding does not have to deal with ocean currents, and the animals of the sea.
B. Visibility is clear to see since you’re not in the open water.
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VIII. Disadvantage to dry welding
   A. A disadvantage to dry welding is the cost for a hyperbaric chamber, it is so expensive that each weld could cost up to eighty thousand dollars. Usually, the dry welding process is used for nuclear pipelines welding stainless steel.
   B. There is hardly room to move around.
   C. Another disadvantage to welding dry is not all jobs are the same, so you will need a couple of different sized chambers.

Did you notice that the author of this speech is taking one type of Underwater Welding at a time? He has covered dry welding without getting too wordy and he’s not using an exorbitant amount of “specialized terminology”.

VII. Wet welding is performed underwater exposed to the conditions of the sea. Because you are in the open water there is more room to maneuver around all the huge pipes.
   A. When welding wet, the tools that are needed are a dive suit, oxygen tank, welding machine, waterproof electrode holder also know as a stinger, wire brush, chipping hammer, and the most important tool – waterproof insulated electrodes.
   B. These electrodes are very critical to the welding process because if you don’t have any part of that electrode insulated from the elements you can end up getting shocked. That is why these electrodes don’t come cheap. The price for just one of the underwater electrodes usually costs around nine dollars.

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   A. Disadvantage to wet welding is constant water moving on the ocean floor, and around the weld area. The effect that water is constantly on the welded metal is the rapid cooling of the HAZ (heat affected zone). Because of this process the weld comes out poorly with undercut, and porosity. (Porosity is trapped gasses from the electrode caused by not cleaning the flux off the weld or from rapid cooling of the metal). The water cools so rapidly that the deposited metal becomes harder causing it to be brittle.
   B. Another disadvantage is poor visibility. Have you seen the Los Angels Harbor lately? You can’t even see five feet around you. And you don’t even want to know what the divers see in there everyday.

Once again, the author is methodical with the organization of his information. He has defined the “specialized terminology” so his audience can understand what he is talking about.

Conclusion
In the end, underwater welding will always be around as long as there are oceans. This job is ever changing well in the future, with sager tools and robots that can weld at any depth. The underwater welding will stay as one of the most dangerous and one of the highest paid jobs for years to come. So when the opportunity arrives, will you be ready?

This speech is very clear and concise. The author leaves nothing for the audience to interpret – he defines what might not be common knowledge. It is clear that he selected the “specialized terminology” that he used. There is a lot of technical terms that could have been thrown out during the speech that would have left the audience’s minds swirling, but the author stayed true to the purpose of his speech – Get the Audience to UNDERSTAND WHY Underwater Welding is important.
ACTUAL STUDENT SPEECH

ASTHMA

INFORMATIVE SPEECH

By Toya Robinson

Have you every felt like you were out of breath. Would you like to feel like that all the time? According to the www.nbhlbi.nih.gov asthma affect an estimated 20 million people in the United State.

Today I’m going to inform you about asthma, what is asthma, what causes asthma. And what are the sign and symptoms of asthma also who is at risk for asthma and the treatment for asthma.

I. What is asthma?
   A. According to www.knowattacks.org asthma is a chronic disease that affects your airways. The airways are the tubes that carry air in and out of your lung.
   B. If you have asthma, the inside walls of your of your airways are inflamed (swollen).
   C. The inflammation makes the airways very sensitive, and they tend to react strongly to things that you to allergic to or find irritating. When the airways react, they get narrower, and less air flows through to your lung tissue.

II. What Causes asthma?
   A. According to the http://asthma.health.net there are things in the environment that bring on asthma symptoms and lead to asthma attacks.
   B. Some of the more common things include exercise, allergens, irritants, and viral infections.
   C. Some people have asthma only when they exercise or have a viral infection. Here are few examples of things that can bring on asthma symptoms.
      Allergens
      - Animal dander (from the skin, or feathers of animals)
      - Dust mites (contained in house dust)
      - Cockroaches
      - Pollen from trees and grass
      - Mold (indoor and outdoor)
      Irritants
      - Cigarette smoke
      - Air pollution
      - Cold air or changes in weather
      - Strong odors from painting or cooking
      - Scented products
      - Strong emotional expression (including crying or laughing hard) and stress.

III. What are the sign and symptoms of asthma?
   A. Common asthma symptoms includes
• Coughing, coughing from asthma is often worse at night or early in the morning making it hard to sleep.
• Wheezing. Wheezing is a whistling or squeaky sound when you breathe.
• Chest tightness. This can feel like something is squeezing or sitting on your chest.
• Shortness of breath, some people say they can’t catch their breath, or they feel breathless or out of breath.
• You may feel like you can’t get enough air in or out of your lungs
• Faster breathing or noisy breathing.
B. According to http://asthma-answers.info Not all people how these symptoms, and symptoms may vary from one asthma person to another.
C. Symptoms can differ in how severe they are: sometime symptoms can be mildly annoying, other time they can be serious enough to make
D. You stop what you are doing, and sometimes symptoms can be so serious that they are life threatening.
E. Symptoms also differ in how often they occur, some people with asthma have symptoms only once every few months, others have them every week. And still other people have symptoms every day, with proper treatment, however most people with asthma can expect to have few or no symptoms,

IV. Treatment
A. The first step in control your asthma is using a peak flow meter this is a hand held devices that measures how well your lungs are working is devices can help detect early changes in your condition, especially if you change your medicines, and warn you of possible attack even before you feel symptoms.
B. Asthma is treated with two kinds of medicines: quick relief medicines to stop asthma symptoms and long term control medicines to prevent symptoms.
C. Short-acting inhaled beta-agonists are the preferred quick relief medicine. The most effective, long-term control is an inhaled corticosteroid which reduces inflammation in the lungs, most long term control medicines must be taken daily, even when you do not have symptoms.
D. Most asthma medicines are inhaled as a result they go straight to your lungs where they are needed. It is important to learn how to use your inhalers correctly.

IV. Who is at risk for asthma?
A. Asthma is closely linked to allergies. Most but not all people with asthma have allergies. Children with a family history of allergy and asthma are more likely to have asthma.
B. Although asthma affects people of all ages, it most often starts in childhood, more boys have asthma than girls. But in adulthood, more women have asthma than men.
C. Asthma affects people of all races. African Americans are more likely than Caucasians to be hospitalized for asthma attacks and to die from asthma.

According to http://infoforyourhealth.co asthma cannot be cured, but most people with asthma can control it so that they have few and infrequent symptoms and can live normal, active lives. But when asthma symptoms become worse than usual; it is called an asthma episode or attack. In a severe asthma attack, the airways can close so much that not enough oxygen can get to vital organs. People can die from severe asthma attacks.
STUDENT SPEECH WITH EVALUATION

ASTHMA

INFORMATIVE SPEECH

By Toya Robinson

Have you ever felt like you were out of breath. Would you like to feel like that all the time? According to the www.nbhlbi.nih.gov asthma affect an estimated 20 million people in the United State.

- These are great hooks. However, there are some technical issues that you should watch out for when you present your final draft. 1. Did you check your spelling? 2. Did you look for grammatical errors?
- Even though this is not an English paper, you still need to use proper grammar.
- HINT: Double – check for errors yourself and then have someone else look your paper. If you put all of your trust in the computer’s spellchecker, you are going to find yourself flush in the face at some point.
  - The computer’s spellchecker will correct or warn you that you have a misspelled word – IF the word is misspelled. If you don’t believe me, try out the following exercise.
    - Type the following:
      - I would like to go.
      - I wood like to go.
      - If I wood go would you go with me?

Did your spellchecker go crazy telling you that your word choice was wrong? It didn’t even tell you a word was misspelled!

- If you are going to quote a website in your hook, you should break down the initials for your audience. This will reinforce your credibility and the credibility of your information.

Today I’m going to inform you about asthma, what is asthma, what causes asthma. And what are the sign and symptoms of asthma also who is at risk for asthma and the treatment for asthma.

- Grammatical errors can weaken a great topic. Your thesis statement needs to be clear and concise. You will find corrections to all grammatical errors on FINAL SPEECH EXAMPLE.
• This thesis statement does not narrow its focus to any particular group or nation. In other words, this topic is capable of “floating” in any direction. There is a strong possibility that the speech itself will go off topic or end up too broad.
• It is imperative that you think about your thesis statement, write your thesis statement, find more information, re-write your thesis statement, and most importantly, make sure you have some order to how you plan to present the information.

V. What is asthma?
A. According to www.knowattacks.org asthma is a chronic disease that affects your airways. The airways are the tubes that carry air in and out of your lung.
B. If you have asthma, the inside walls of your of your airways are inflamed (swollen).
C. The inflammation makes the airways very sensitive, and they tend to react strongly to things that you are allergic to or find irritating. When the airways react, they get narrower, and less air flows through to your lung tissue.
• It is really important that you double check what you type when you quote someone else’s work. You should also make sure that you are using “quotation marks” for quoted information. However, these marks are not necessary if you are paraphrasing.

VI. What Causes asthma?
A. According to the http://asthma.health.net there are things in the environment that bring on asthma symptoms and lead to asthma attacks.
B. Some of the more common things include exercise, allergens, irritants, and viral infections.
C. Some people have asthma only when they exercise or have a viral infection. Here are other things that can bring on asthma symptoms as well.
   Allergens
   ■ Animal dander (from the skin, or feathers of animals)
   ■ Dust mites (contained in house dust)
   ■ Cockroaches
   ■ Pollen from trees and grass
   ■ Mold (indoor and outdoor)
   Irritants
   ■ Cigarette smoke
   ■ Air pollution
   ■ Cold air or changes in weather
   ■ Strong odors from painting or cooking
   ■ Scented products
   ■ Strong emotional expression (including crying or laughing hard) and stress.
• It is important that you indicate that there are OTHER “things” that can bring on “asthma symptoms” as well as “exercise or …viral infection” because “Allergens” and “Irritants” are not associated with “exercise” or “viral infection”. If you don’t indicate that there is a difference, you may leave your audience confused or questioning your knowledge on your subject. In other words, do you know the difference between what you have stated and what you are listing?
What are the sign and symptoms of asthma?

A. Common asthma symptoms includes
   • Coughing, coughing from asthma is often worse at night or early in the morning making it hard to sleep.
   • Wheezing. Wheezing is a whistling or squeaky sound when you breathe.
   • Chest tightness. This can feel like something is squeezing or sitting on your chest.
   • Shortness of breath, some people say they can’t catch their breath, or they feel breathless or out of breath.
   • You may feel like you can’t get enough air in or out of your lungs
   • Faster breathing or noisy breathing.

B. According to http://asthma-answers.info Not all people how these symptoms, and symptoms may vary from one asthma person to another.

C. Symptoms can differ in how severe they are: sometime symptoms can be mildly annoying, other time they can be serious enough to make

D. You stop what you are doing, and sometimes symptoms can be so serious that they are life threatening.

E. Symptoms also differ in how often they occur, some people with asthma have symptoms only once every few months, others have them every week. And still other people have symptoms every day, with proper treatment, however most people with asthma can expect to have few or no symptoms,

• Points B through E should be together. If you notice point C runs into point D. When you read these final 4 points you will also notice that these points are talking about the same thing – “Symptoms”. I’ll talk about formatting at the end of this speech.

Treatment

F. The first step in control your asthma is using a peak flow meter this is a hand held devices that measures how well your lungs are working is devices can help detect early changes in your condition, especially if you change your medicines, and warn you of possible attack even before you feel symptoms.

G. Asthma is treated with two kinds of medicines: quick relief medicines to stop asthma symptoms and long term control medicines to prevent symptoms.

H. Short-acting inhaled beta-agonists are the preferred quick relief medicine. The most effective, long-term control is an inhaled corticosteroid which reduces inflammation in the lungs, most long term control medicines must be taken daily, even when you do not have symptoms.

I. Most asthma medicines are inhaled as a result they go straight to your lungs where they are needed. It is important to learn how to use your inhalers correctly.
Who is at risk for asthma?

D. Asthma is closely linked to allergies. Most but not all people with asthma have allergies. Children with a family history of allergy and asthma are more likely to have asthma.

E. Although asthma affects people of all ages, it most often starts in childhood, more boys have asthma than girls. But in adulthood, more women have asthma than men.

F. Asthma affects people of all races. African Americans are more likely than Caucasians to be hospitalized for asthma attacks and to die from asthma.

According to http://infoforyourhealth.co asthma cannot be cured, but most people with asthma can control it so that they have few and infrequent symptoms and can live normal, active lives. But when asthma symptoms become worse than usual; it is called an asthma episode or attack. In a severe asthma attack, the airways can close so much that not enough oxygen can get to vital organs. People can die from severe asthma attacks.

- This final paragraph should be your conclusion. You should NEVER introduce new information, or use quotes in your conclusion. The conclusion is where you will wrap-up your speech. It is VITAL that you “remind” your audience what was talked about in your speech.

A note about formatting:

- When you are typing your paper, it is important to follow the type/style of formatting your instructor requires. If your instructor does not say what style of formatting is preferred, you should ASK.

- What is really important is that you make sure you are consistent with your formatting. If you have inconsistent formatting, your instructor might look for inconsistencies within your speech.

- YES, it is that important!

A final note on grammar:

- A great speech can become a marginal speech if grammar is not given a top priority. Take the time to make an appointment at the Writing Center on campus to have your paper reviewed and get some suggestions. This is a great speech that has suffered due to grammar mistakes!
INTRODUCTION

Hook

Imagine if the “BIG ONE” WOULD HIT IN California today. Yes, I mean the 8 or greater earthquake that seismologist’s predict will hit the West Coast at any time in the near future. The United State’s Geological Survey states that California alone averages almost 5000 weak to feelable quakes a year. Have you asked yourself what might happened to you, your family and your community, if an earthquake were to happen today? Would you be prepared? the American Red Cross had a survey done in July 21, 2004 and found that only two in ten Americans feel “very prepared” for a catastrophic disaster if it occurred today, or in the future. Only half of parents polled knew a disaster plan of their child’s school, and one in ten Americans has a family emergency plan, a disaster kit, and training in first aid. Would you know what to do in case of such disaster, or would you be another American unprepared?

Thesis and Preview

Today, I am going to inform you on how to be prepared in case an earthquake would strike us in the near future, the answer is by being earthquake prepared. First I will discuss with you the basic planning. Second I will discuss the emergency supplies needed and the basic food supplies for at least 3 days. Third, I will inform you on how to have a back up plan for you and your family.

BODY

I. First let me tell you how to plan ahead for 72 hours or more in case there is an emergency.
   A. The American Red Cross indicated that planning ahead assures better protection, and it enable a person to rest easy, knowing that if disaster strikes people are better prepared.
      1. TALK: Assure family members and children that chances for survival are excellent. Prepare them and discuss the disasters that can happen where you live.
      2. Make your plan easy to understand for you, your family, and friends so they will know what to do.
      3. give each member responsibilities on what he or she needs to do in case of an emergency. (turn of utilities, emergency kit, first aide, food, etc.)
   B. PLAN: Choose two locations to meet after disaster, know phone numbers of family in surrounding cities and know where to meet outside of your city.
      1. Have out of state contact address and phone numbers.
      2. Check supplies – review and check supplies medicine of all family members, tell all family members where supplies are at, and make them accessible to reach.
3. Make copies of I.D. cards with persons, name, blood type, birth, and any health problem they might have. Have an out of state number.
4. Keep everything updated. Have enough cash for at 72 hours or more.
5. Know your local Emergency, Federal agencies. Know where to go, and who to call.
6. Practice with your family on how to evacuate your home, have escape routes, plan alternates route in neighborhood.
7. Practice the Drop Cover and Hold, at least twice a year at home, know what drill are done at school and at work.

II. Secondly I am going to explain how to build a an Emergency Kit with all the needed supplies for the recommended 72 hours.
A. Knowing first aid will greatly will help you and your family to be self-reliant. It also is useful for everyday emergencies.
   1. Keep a First Aid kit that will have enough supplies for your whole family members. The kit should be stored were all family members have easy access to get it.
   2. Keep drugs, antibiotics, aspirins, diarrhea medicine handy
   3. Prepare emergency kits for home, school, or work. Keep disaster kit in car with other necessary supplies in case person gets stranded in car.
   4. Have cell phone handy in case other phones does not work.
B. Water and food supplies are essential for our survival during an earthquake. Have at least one gallon per person per day. Food, pack non perishable, high protein items including energy bars, ready to eat soups, peanut butter and other foods you desire. Select food that do not have no refrigeration, they are easy to prepare with little or no water.
C. Other necessary supplies that are necessary for 72 hours or more.
   1. First Aid Booklet
   2. Flash lights, batteries for 2 to 3 members
   3. Battery operated radio
   4. Fire extinguisher, tools, pipe wrench to turn of gas and directions.
   5. Clothing deep enough clothes for each member of family (shoes, blankets,)
   6. Personal items, glasses, copies of important papers insurance, social security, and birth records.
   7. Also keep supplies for pets.
   8. Mark escape routes on maps for each family member to know.

III. Third I am going to guide you on how to have a back up plan, just in case the first plan does not go well.
A. Establish a place to go after a disaster.
   1. Keep emergency supplies/food supplies at other location in case can’t go to the first plan.
   2. Teach family members and practice emergency drill often.
   3. Know were your fire and police stations are around your community.
   4. Give each family member emergency card phone numbers of local family members or out of state family.
5. get to know your neighbors and community on how and what to do in case of a disaster.
6. Lastly leave messages, where you and your family members are going to be after the disaster in case others can’t reach you.

IV. Finally let me point out why being prepared is so important, the Greek storyteller Aesop indicates in one of his fable “It is best to prepare for the days of necessity”
   A. Being prepared is caring for yourself and your loved ones.
   B. Preparedness is not complete without having supplies, you also need to be self sufficient.
   C. Making the right preparations as well as a backup plan will encourage you and your family members to feel safe and secure.

CONCLUSION

Toady I have given you some background information on Earthquake Preparedness. I have covered on how to prepare, how to have a emergency kit and necessary food supplies as well as a back up plan in case of a disaster. We do not want to become victims of any disaster, we all have witness what the recent hurricanes, earthquakes have done to our friends around the world. By being prepared it will give us an advantage over such disasters and how to go about them if they do come in the near future.
INTRODUCTION

Hook

Imagine if the “BIG ONE” WOULD HIT IN California today. Yes, I mean the 8 or greater earthquake that seismologist’s predict will hit the West Coast at any time in the near future. The United State’s Geological Survey states that California alone averages almost 5000 weak to feelable quakes a year. Have you asked yourself what might happened to you, your family and your community, if an earthquake were to happen today? Would you be prepared? the American Red Cross had a survey done in July 21, 2004 and found that only two in ten Americans feel “very prepared” for a catastrophic disaster if it occurred today, or in the future. Only half of parents polled knew a disaster plan of their child’s school, and one in ten Americans has a family emergency plan, a disaster kit, and training in first aid. Would you know what to do in case of such disaster, or would you be another American unprepared?

The first thing that should be pointed out here is the extra spaces between a word and its comma, and the last word of the sentence and the end punctuation. There should be no extra spaces in between this punctuation and the word that Precedes it. These types of errors will be highlighted so that it is easier to see what we’re talking about. Some of the grammatical errors will be highlighted so that those can also be seen.

Watch out for run-on sentences. If you’re not sure what a run-on sentence is, ASK! You can ask your instructor, or you can go to the Adult Learning Center located in the libraries on either campus.

Thesis and Preview

Today, I am going to inform you on how to be prepared in case an earthquake would strike us in the near future, the answer is by being earthquake prepared. First I will discuss with you the basic planning. Second I will discuss the emergency supplies needed and the basic food supplies for at least 3 days. Third, I will inform you on how to have a back up plan for you and your family.

Grammar! Again, you can go to the Adult Learning Center, ask one of your teachers, or ask a friend who has completed English 105 (minimum).

You should keep in mind that your Thesis and Preview is just that! If you look at the first sentence in this section you will notice that not only does the author state that she is going “to inform you on how to be prepared in case an earthquake…, the answer is by being earthquake prepared”. Don’t give the “answer” in this section. You should be building up to this point and then wrapping it up in your conclusion. The First, Second and Third points are fine as they are.

BODY
V. First let me tell you how to plan ahead for 72 hours or more in case there is an emergency.

A. The American Red Cross indicated that planning ahead assures better protection, and it enables a person to rest easy, knowing that if disaster strikes people are better prepared.

1. TALK: Assure family members and children that chances for survival are excellent. Prepare them and discuss the disasters that can happen where you live.
2. Make your plan easy to understand for you, your family, and friends so they will know what to do.
3. Give each member responsibilities on what he or she needs to do in case of an emergency. (Turn of utilities, emergency kit, first aide, food, etc.)

B. PLAN: Choose two locations to meet after disaster, know phone numbers of family in surrounding cities and know where to meet outside of your city.

1. Have out of state contact address and phone numbers.
2. Check supplies – review and check supplies medicine of all family members, tell all family members where supplies are at, and make them accessible to reach.
3. Make copies of I.D. cards with persons, name, blood type, birth, and any health problem they might have. Have an out of state number.
4. Keep everything updated. Have enough cash for at 72 hours or more.
5. Know your local Emergency, Federal agencies. Know where to go, and who to call.
6. Practice with your family on how to evacuate your home, have escape routes, plan alternates route in neighborhood.
7. Practice the Drop Cover and Hold, at least twice a year at home, know what drill are done at school and at work.

Do you get the idea about the spaces? Again, not all of the grammatical errors will be highlighted.

VI. Secondly I am going to explain how to build a an Emergency Kit with all the needed supplies for the recommended 72 hours.

Rules for “A” and “An”: “An” if the initial sound of the word that follows is a vowel sound. You would use “A” if the initial sound of the following word has a consonant sound. For example, “an hour”, “a bird”. Notice that the “h” in “hour” is a consonant, but it sounds like a vowel.
A. Knowing first aid will greatly help you and your family to be self-reliant. It also is useful for everyday emergencies.
   1. Keep a First Aid kit that will have enough supplies for your whole family members. The kit should be stored were all family members have easy access to get it.
   2. Keep drugs, antibiotics, aspirins, diarrhea medicine handy
   3. Prepare emergency kits for home, school, or work. Keep disaster kit in car with other necessary supplies in case person gets stranded in car.
   4. Have cell phone handy in case other phones does not work.

B. Water and food supplies are essential for our survival during an earthquake. Have at least one gallon per person per day. Food, pack non perishable, high protein items including energy bars, ready to eat soups, peanut butter and other foods you desire. Select food that do not have no refrigeration, they are easy to prepare with little or no water.

This is great information. It should, however, be in list form like you see in “C” below.

C. Other necessary supplies that are necessary for 72 hours or more.
   1. First Aid Booklet
   2. Flash lights, batteries for 2 to 3 members
   3. Battery operated radio
   4. Fire extinguisher, tools, pipe wrench to turn of gas and directions.
   5. Clothing deep enough clothes for each member of family (shoes, blankets,)
   6. Personal items, glasses, copies of important papers insurance, social security, and birth records.
   7. Also keep supplies for pets.
   8. Mark escape routes on maps for each family member to know.

Watch out for redundancy in your speech. For example, “Other necessary supplies...necessary for...”. It could have been simply stated, “Other supplies that are necessary for 72 hours or more are:” (then the list 1-8).

VII. Third I am going to guide you on how to have a back up plan, just in case the first plan does not go well.
   A. Establish a place to go after a disaster.
      1. Keep emergency supplies/food supplies at other location in case can’t go to the first plan.
      2. Teach family members and practice emergency drill often.
      3. Know were your fire and police stations are around your community.
      4. Give each family member emergency card phone numbers of local family members or out of state family.
      5. get to know your neighbors and community on how and what to do in case of a disaster.
      6. Lastly leave messages, where you and your family members are going to be after the disaster in case others can’t reach you.
Finally let me point out why being prepared is so important, the Greek storyteller Aesop indicates in one of his fables, “It is best to prepare for the days of necessity.”

A. Being prepared is caring for yourself and your loved ones.
B. Preparedness is not complete without having (the) supplies you also need to be self-sufficient.
C. Making the right preparations as well as a backup plan will encourage you and your family members to feel safe and secure.

Overall, this is a well organized speech. The author has followed the order she set out in her Thesis and she has given some really good advice.

CONCLUSION

Toady I have given you some background information on Earthquake Preparedness. I have covered on how to prepare, how to have an emergency kit and necessary food supplies as well as a back up plan in case of a disaster. We do not want to become victims of any disaster, we all have witnessed what the recent hurricanes, earthquakes have done to our friends around the world. By being prepared it will give us an advantage over such disasters and how to go about them if they do come in the near future.

Aside from the punctuation and grammatical issues in this speech, the author does cover the points well. Her conclusion does EXACTLY what it’s supposed to do – Tell them what you’re going to tell them, Tell them, and the Tell them What you Told them!