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Professor Gail Ruble-Crawford, April 30, 2013

### Persuasive Speech Preparation Outline

General Purpose: To Persuade

Specific Purpose: At the end of my speech my audience will think twice before killing a spider that is outdoors.

Central Idea: Spiders are a benefit to humans.

Proposition Type: fact

I. Why are people so scared of spiders? Why are you scared of them?

- A. Often it is the spider's appearance which frightens people.
- B. Eight eyes and hairy legs can cause people to react negatively to them.
- C. Is it because spiders have a habit of sitting still and then moving very suddenly?
- D. I believe that fear of spiders results from misinformation.
- E. If people knew more about their anatomy and benefits, they would learn some appreciation.

II. There are over 34,000 species of named spiders in the world. (Anderson 54)

- A. there are two types of spider, those who spin a web and those who don't.
- B. Northern Indiana is home to a few basic species of spider ex. garden, wolf, crab, and jumping spiders.
- C. These spiders are not dangerous.
- D. They don't attack unless provoked and would rather run or hide from humans. (Bishop 34)

III. The spider's anatomy is ideal for their insectivorous lifestyle.

- A. They have eight legs, eight eyes, fangs, pedipalps a cephalothorax and abdomen.
- B. All spiders possess spinnerets which allow them to manipulate silk that they produce.
- C. there are seven different kinds of silk however there isn't a spider that has all of them at once. (Millidge 15)
- D. Silk is composed of many fine threads that are approximately 1/millionth in diameter (Preston-Mafham 39)
- E. Orb weavers use silk to spin a sticky web, however not all of the web is sticky.
- F. some spiders weave a net with their silk and cast it onto their intended prey.
- G. The Bolas spider swings a silk strand with a ball on one end to ensnare its prey. (Preston-Mafham 134)
- H. some young spiders use silk to balloon, spiders are highest altitude land animal that has been discovered. (Anderson 63)
- I. Jumping spiders use a silk safety line when in pursuit of prey.

IV. The Spider is such an amazing creature, but is there a downside to them?

- A. some species of spiders such as the Black widow has venom which is harmful to humans.
- B. spiders sometimes consume beneficial insects, but most often they eat the pests.
- C. They have been made scary by movies and books in our culture.

V. Spiders may look creepy and ugly but they are useful.

- A. Small spiders even tarantulas provide food for birds, wasps or lizards. (Bishop 34)
- B. Spider venom is being studied for application in the field of medicine (Daniel)
- C. Web and silk are studied by engineers.
- D. Spiders save human life by eating disease carrying mosquitoes.
- E. They also maintain control of pests that just annoy humans.

F. Spiders eat more creatures than all other insectivores combined (Preston-Mafham 12)

VI. Spring is here and summer is approaching, so spiders begin to emerge.

- A. These spiders are well suited for their purpose in life.
- B. They may seem bad but they are more beneficial than you might think.
- C. Whenever possible refrain from squish the life from them.
- D. This year we are probably going to have more mosquitoes than usual so keep the spiders alive.
- E. Next time you see a spider sitting quietly or running like they do, Remember it is doing it's job so you do yours and don't kill it.

### Works Cited

Anderson, Robert et al. *Discovery Channel: Insects & Spiders*. New York: Discovery Communications inc, 2000.

Bishop, Nic. *Spiders*. New York: Scholastic Inc, 2007.

Daniel, Harri. "Benefits of Spiders". 12 April, 2011. <<http://benefitof.net/benefit-of-spiders/>>. 25 April, 2013.

Millidge, Judith ed. *Spiders*. A pocket companion series. NJ: Chartwell Books. 1999.

Preston-Mafham, Ken and Rod Preston-Mafham. *Spiders of the World*. New York: Blanford Press Ltd. 1988.

Simon, Seymour. *Animals Nobody Loves*. New York: SeaStar Books, 2002.

My Speech Class. Public Speaking Tips & Speech Topics. Selecting Your Topic. A preparation outline is typically full sentences and is used to help write your speech. A speaking outline uses keywords and phrases, generally on note cards, and is designed to jog your memory during your speech, keeping you on track, without distracting you from delivering your message. Persuasive Speech Outline. Persuasive speeches and essays are presentations with a specific purpose to convince the audience to adopt a certain point of view and/or compel them to take concrete action. In order to properly organize the ideas and research for your presentation, you need to create an outline. Aristotle talked about three speech purposes: deliberative (political speech), forensic (courtroom speech), and epideictic (speech of praise or blame). Cicero also talked about three purposes: judicial (courtroom speech), deliberative (political speech), and demonstrative (ceremonial speech—similar to Aristotle's epideictic). A little more recently, St. Augustine of Hippo also wrote about three specific speech purposes: to teach (provide people with information), to delight (entertain people or show people false ideas), and to sway (persuade people to a religious ideology). Modern public speaking scholars typically use a classification system of three general purposes: to inform, to persuade, and to entertain.

8 Introduction Example: General Purpose: To inform Specific Purpose: By the end of my speech, my audience will know how to manage their school, work, and personal time effectively. Attention grabber: How many people in here have a hard time balancing school work, working, family, and personal time? Thesis: "For many of you in here, time management can be a major struggle, but it doesn't have to be."

9 Introduction Example: General Purpose: To inform Specific Purpose: I plan to inform about a man that was influential throughout the entire world; no matter where you are from." Attention Grabber