**THE PROCESS COMPONENT: Informative SPEECH—600 words**

After you have written your E3, you will give a brief, informal speech that details your process. Although this is the part you’ll write last, you’ll prepare for it by taking notes about your research process as you go along, what you learned, what you found surprising, what you learned from HW #10. **What should you include in the speech? The speech is the story of how you went about this project & should be chronological. What information will you include? You’ll include information on what you expected to find and what you found; your successes and frustrations; the efficient methods you discovered; your reflection on your strengths & weaknesses as a learner in the research process; the changes you want to implement to your carbon footprint.**

How should you, specifically, prepare for and organize your speech?

**I. How** do I give a presentation? **Write an outline.**

**A.** The first step is to do an outline, **which will be handed in for credit**. You can use the following example about fast food as an example of how to organize your own speech. Do you see how it is organized?

**1.** The main parts get numbered I, II, III.

**2.** Supporting parts get capital letters A, B, C.

**3.** Subpoints get numbers, 1, 2, 3.

**4.** You don’t need to include everything in your outline. Just put the major sections of your paper.

**II What** should I talk about?

**A.** We are interested to hear about what you discovered **so you need to communicate your findings to the audience**:

1. Begin your talk by telling usabout your topic and how you got **interested** in it. What was your research question? Did it change as you did your research? How? What questions did you end up with? Why is this topic relevant to your readers (us)?

**2**. How did you decide to **organize** your research? What is your first section about? What information did you find to support your first section? What is your second section about? Third? And so on.

**3.** How will you **introduce** your paper? Will you use a personal example? A shocking statistic? An anecdote? How will you draw the reader into your paper?

**4.** After you have presented your research, what **conclusions** did you come to? **What did you learn ABOUT YOUR CARBON FOOTPRINT?** What **big message** or **recommendations** would you like to leave your reader with? How are you going to change youR HABITS? Why is it important that your audience be informed of what you have discovered?

**5**. What was the most **interesting** or **surprising** thing you learned from your research?

**B. Then what**?

**1.** After you present your research, ask the audience (us) if we have any questions about your topic.

**2.** Also, think about any remaining questions your would like you audience to answer. Is section X clear? Should I put section Y first? Can you give me any ideas for resources?

Here is an example of an outline from the Fast Food essay in your packet. This outline is taken from a finished paper and your content will be slightly different since you’re also reflecting on your process of learning about this topic.

Your outline may not be this detailed, but it gives you an idea of how a paper might be organized. Your paper could be organized differently, but your organization should be clear.

**I. Introduction:** Explanation and background of the fast food industry.

 A. Details about McDonalds to show how popular fast food has become.

 B. History of McDonalds to show how the fast food industry has grown.

 C. Definition of fast food so we know what types of food and restaurants will be discussed.

 D. How fast food makes people gain weight.

 1. Explanation of the impact of fast food on dopamine.

 2. Explanation of the impact of fast food on hormones.

 3. Explanation of the impact of fast food on insulin.

 E. How the smell of fast food appeals to children.

 1. Psychological effects.

 2. Physical effects.

**II. Health effects of eating fast food.**

 A. The first nutritionally related disease in relation to fast food is obesity.

 1. Explanation of “Supersize Me” experiment.

 2. Examples of Bradley and Pellman.

 B. The second effect fast food has on human health is type-two diabetes.

 1. Statistics to show problem.

 2. Explanation of increasing problem in children.

 C. The third nutritionally related disease is heart disease.

 1. Explanation of how fatty deposits attach to artery walls.

 2. Example of Bert Baskett.

**III Arguments about for and against fast food.**

 A. Arguments for fast food

 1. There are six ways to responsibly enjoy fast food.

 2. Fast food fills a niche in hectic lifestyles.

 B. Arguments against fast food corporations

 1. It’s the corporations responsibility to provide healthy food.

 2. Fast food restaurants are dishonest about what is in their food.

 3. Fast food corporations use ads and supersize promotions to increase sales without concern for their customers’ health.

# IV Thesis/Conclusion Proposals/WHAT YOU LEARNED ABOUT YOUR CARBON FOOTPRINT

 A. Educate young people about the effects of food on health.

 B. Force fast food companies to include nutritional values on each item.

 C. Banish fast food establishments from schools or universities.

 D. Don’t patronize fast food restaurants that offer no healthy alternatives.