***Using and Labeling Reasoning and Credibility in an Outline***

***(This is a partial outline from student Cindy Chan)***

***This is a sample only and not for use as a template for Speech 3/Parliamentary Debate.***

***Note: The four components of credibility are: competence, concern, dynamism, and trustworthiness. You can insert these components anywhere in your speech. They don’t have to be used in the introduction.***

***The four types of reasoning are: inductive, deductive, casual, and analogical. You can insert and label them anywhere in the body of your speech.***

***Thesis: The federal government should enact harsher laws regarding smoking in public places due to the dangers of second-hand smoke.***

***Introduction:***

Something as small as my finger is causing so much trouble in our country today. It is something we’ve all seen before. We may know the dangers of smoking and that it affects all of us---not just smokers. Through extensive research, I am amazed to see how serious this legal drug actually is. (Credibility: Competence) I know firsthand what cigarettes can do to people because I’ve observed my great- grandma who has been smoking for over 60 years. I know the effects on the smoker him/herself and what it is like to partake as a passive smoker. (Credibility: Concerned)

***Problem:***

1. Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable illness and death in the U.S.

This claim is another form of credibility: concern

1. Dr. R.T. Ravenholt, the director of the World Health Surveys, Inc. says 485,000 Americans died in 1980 of cigarette related causes (Smoke-Free Workplace, 1985).
2. Smokers lose about 5 minutes of life expectancy for each cigarette they smoke.
3. Smoking 2 packs a day decreases life expectancy more than 8 years.
4. Smoking 1 pack a day decreases life expectancy by 6 years (Smoke-Free Workplace, 1985). (Reasoning: Causal)
5. Nicotine in smoke raises the heart rate and contributes to high blood pressure.
6. The incidence of heart attacks is increased (Active and Passive Smoking Hazards in the Workplace, 1990).
7. Women who smoke and use birth control pills are more than 10 times as likely to suffer a heart attack and 20 more times likely to suffer a stroke by brain hemorrhage (Active and Passive Smoking Hazards in the Workplace, 1990). This is also a form of inductive reasoning.

***Solution***

1. The federal government should take more action to create or enforce harsher laws on smokers. This claim is also a form of credibility: competence.
2. Just last week Palo Alto has enforced a law against smoking according to an April 4, 1994 report on Fox News. (Reasoning: Analogical)

1. This law is defined as no smoking allowed in indoor public places.

2. There is no smoking in parks, playgrounds, or around playground equipment.

3. If a person is going to smoke, he or she cannot smoke within 20 feet from an

 entrance or public place or else be fined $100.

4. Police will only enforce this law if there are complaints (*paloalto.gov*).