Proper Outline Format

I.   Introduction
       A. Attention getter – hook
       B. Credibility (I statement)
       C. Thesis statement
       D. Preview of main ideas

(Transition from intro to point1)

II.   Body
     A. Main point one
       1. Supporting detail/evidence
       2. Supporting detail/evidence
       3. Supporting detail/evidence

(Transition from 1st point to 2nd)

     B. Main idea two
       1.Supporting detail/evidence
       2.Supporting detail/evidence
       3.Supporting detail/evidence

(Transition from 2nd point to 3rd)

     C. Main idea three
       1.Supporting detail/evidence
       3.Supporting detail/evidence
       4.Supporting detail/evidence

(Transition from 3rd point into conclusion)

III.   Conclusion
       A. Restate thesis (purpose)
       B. Restate key points (main ideas)
       C. Clincher or final thought

* Please note that your speech may have more than 3 main ideas, or more than 3 supporting details . Adjust the outline accordingly in that case. The example that follows DOES have sub-points and how to correctly label them.

Tornadoes

I.   Introduction
    A.   Show clip from twister
    B.   I have lived through a tornado
    C.   Many different aspect of a tornado
    D.   Causes, when/where, types/severity, warning signs

II.   Body
    A.   What causes a tornado?
        1.   thunderstorms and rain
            a.   less than 1% of storms breed tornadoes
            b.   moisture, wind, and temp affects conditions
        2.   How tornadoes form
            a.   warm humid air = updraft
            b.   cool dry air = downdraft
            c.   when collide funnel cloud forms
            d.   a tornado when funnel cloud touches ground
            e.   can include: rain, hail, lightning

    B.   When and where can they occur?
        1.   Occur anytime of year
            a.   northern US = summer
            b.   southern US = May – March
            c.   usually between 3 PM to 9 PM
        2.   can occur in rivers, lakes, or mountains
            a.   waterspouts = tornadoes on water
            b.   usually in coastal areas
        3.   Tornado Alley
            a.   Texas to Iowa, lower Mississippi Valley
            b.   warm moist air – Gulf of Mexico
            c.   cool dry air of Great Plains
        4.   Deadly example of anytime and anywhere
            a.   Last week – February tornadoes are rare
               1)   third deadliest in history
               2)   hit 9 states = Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas
               3)   record high temps in south collide with cold front from west
               4)   34 confirmed twisters, 80+ reported
               5)   54 deaths so far, 150 injured
               6)   100 warnings issued
               7)   hit between 4 PM and 12 midnight

    C.   Severity and types of tornadoes
        1.   Typical tornado
            a.   15 min
            b.   15 miles long
            c.   300 yd wide
        2.   Fujita Scale – complex
            a.   speed, damage, level, and strength = rating
            b.   F0 – F5 weakest to strongest
               1)   weak–69% of tornadoes = 5% deaths, 1-10 mins, 110 mph
               2)   strong-29% of tornadoes = 30% deaths, 20+ mins,
           110-205mph
            c. violent-2% of tornadoes = 70% deaths, 1 hr+, 205+ mph
        3.   shapes
            a.   irregular and wide
            b.   thin and ropelike
        4.   colors
            a.   gray/dark from dirt and debris
            b.   dark sky tornado looks white
            c.   white sky tornado looks dark

    D.   Warning Signs
        1.   green/dark sky, hail, load roar
        2.   Watch vs Warning
            a.   watch = favorable conditions be prepared
            b.   warning = tornado sighted on radar take shelter
               1)   basement away from windows, cover head

III.   Conclusion
    A.   Many different aspect of a tornado
    B.   Causes, when/where, types/severity, warning signs
    C.   Clip from Twister may be fictional, but the effects of tornadoes are real, so you should always take precautions when the situation arises.