

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Persuasive Speech Graphic Organizer

Fill in each box with the required information. By completing this organizer, you will have the majority of your speech finished and ready to present.

# Introduction

## **Hook/Lead-In Statement - Introduction of Topic:**

The Hook or Lead-in might (1) provide an anecdote or example that helps to illustrate your topic, (2) use an interesting detail, statistic or quote or (3) ask a provocative question. Regardless of your approach, you will need to lead the audience know about the broad subject of your speech.

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*Your introduction should start on a general level with a hook to draw the audience in and gradually focus in on the specific topic of the speech. In the introduction, the listener should find the main idea of the speech expressed in a thesis statement. Also in the introduction, the reader should be able to tell what specific points supporting the thesis will be discussed and in what order they will be developed.*

**Three Main Points:** The three points of your speech that back up your thesis statement. You should introduce them in your introduction.

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**Thesis Statement:** What you are trying to prove in your speech.

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Now to move on to your first point...

# First Point

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

*The three main points provide evidence from your research and discuss how it supports/proves your thesis. Primary support sentences are general statements which support the topic sentence. The secondary support sentences which support the primary support sentences, provide specific details, quotes, statistics or real-life examples.*

**First Point:** After a transitional phrase, the first thing you should give is your point.

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**Evidence:** Provide several specific details/facts that help prove or support your thesis. Keep in mind the three types of appeals we discussed. Be sure to tell where this information comes from (title/author, name, etc). Consider using quotes as well as specific paraphrasing.

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**Discussion:** How does the evidence support the thesis statement. NOTE: Be sure to discuss each quote you provide in your speech!

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Now to move on to your next point...



# Second Point

*The three main points provide evidence from your research and discuss how it supports/proves your thesis. Primary support sentences are general statements which support the topic sentence. The secondary support sentences which support the primary support sentences, provide specific details, quotes, statistics or real-life examples.*

**Second Point:** After a transitional phrase, the first thing you should give is your point.

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**Evidence:** Provide several specific details/facts that help prove or support your thesis. Keep in mind the three types of appeals we discussed. Be sure to tell where this information comes from (title/author, name, etc). Consider using quotes as well as specific paraphrasing.

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**Discussion:** How does the evidence support the thesis statement. NOTE: Be sure to discuss each quote you provide in your speech!

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Now to move on to your next point...

# Third Point

*The three main points provide evidence from your research and discuss how it supports/proves your thesis. Primary support sentences are general statements which support the topic sentence. The secondary support sentences which support the primary support sentences, provide specific details, quotes, statistics or real-life examples.*

**Third Point:** After a transitional phrase, the first thing you should give is your point.

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**Evidence:** Provide several specific details/facts that help prove or support your thesis. Keep in mind the three types of appeals we discussed. Be sure to tell where this information comes from (title/author, name, etc). Consider using quotes as well as specific paraphrasing.

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**Discussion:** How does the evidence support the thesis statement. NOTE: Be sure to discuss each quote you provide in your speech!

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Now to move on to your conclusion...

# Conclusion

*The conclusion should include a general summary statement that recaps the thesis, a restatement of the major points of argument and a wrap-up statement. The conclusion could also contain the end of a split anecdote that would finish a possible story begun in the introduction. The wrap-up statement could contain insights of the speaker, encourage the listener to take action, emphasise the importance of one of the points or create a solid sense of finality.*

## **Restatement of thesis:**

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**Restatement of main points/arguments:** These were presented in the beginning of each point.

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**Wrap-up/extension:** The “So what?” section of your speech - sometimes referred to as the “kicker” statement. You may discuss ideas beyond what has been stated in the speech: draw a further conclusion or give an opinion. However, you **should not** include new evidence in your conclusion.

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