How a humidifier works

I. Relative humidity
Here's what happens in winter to make it feel so dry in our houses. Let's say that the outdoor temperature is 0 degrees C, or 32 degrees F. The maximum amount of water that a cubic meter of air can hold at this temperature is 5 grams. Now you bring this cubic meter of air inside and heat it to 25 degrees C or 77 degrees F. The relative humidity is only 23 percent:

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\frac{5 \text{ grams of water in the air}}{22 \text{ grams possible}} = 23 \text{ percent relative humidity}
\]

It gets worse as the temperature outside falls lower. This is why the air inside any heated building in the winter feels so dry. Any time the temperature outside is below freezing, relative humidity inside will be below 20 percent unless you do something to increase the humidity.

II. The evaporative humidifier
The most common type of humidifier is called an evaporative humidifier. This type of humidifier is actually quite simple and, for the most part, self-regulating.

A. A reservoir holds cold water and dispenses it into a basin.
B. A wicking filter absorbs the water from the basin.
C. A fan then blows air through the moistened filter.

As the air passes through the filter, it evaporates some of the water there. The higher the relative humidity, the harder it is to evaporate water from the filter, which is why a humidifier is self-regulating -- as humidity increases, the humidifier's water-vapor output naturally decreases.

Sometimes an evaporative humidifier will be hooked up to the heating and cooling system of a house or building. These systems work in a similar
way: A metal mesh or screen is located in the duct coming from the furnace and/or air conditioner; water from the building's pipes flows down the screen; as air coming from the duct blows across the screen, it picks up moisture.
Portfolio Project 2

due
Name: ______________________

For the second informative speech you may choose to talk about a person, a place, an event, or an object. The textbook includes additional information under topic categories.

Speaking about objects: Focus on one aspect of your subject. If you want to explore the dynamics of a baseball you could explain the lift, drag, and rotation of a fastball traveling on the air-stream.

Speaking about a person: Illustrate one particular accomplishment, experience, or action performed by the individual. You can draw on your personal experiences if you wish. If you want to talk about the melancholy of Abraham Lincoln, give us examples, anecdotes, etc. to illustrate that quality. Use only necessary biographical data or none at all.

Speaking about a place: Using descriptive language you can create an image of the place in the listener's mind. What it felt like to be there, any unusual sights, smells, sounds, etc. Avoid using abstractions, such as "it was a weird and scary place." If you have visuals, use the overhead projector, document camera, or show them on the VCR. Don’t hold up small pictures or ask the audience to pass around materials for them to look at.

If you choose to talk about an event use the guidelines about a place. Again, you may have to re-create the event or experience with accurate description and vivid imagery.

Support your key points sufficiently and choose an appropriate organizational structure.

General purpose: To inform

Specific purpose: I want to inform my class audience on alternative strategies of marketing rap music.
Unless you happen to be an authority on this subject, you need to have researched that rap music is marketed through the use of street teams, “mix tapes,” and club deejays.

After you have your supporting material in hand, you can work on your central idea and define your key points.
The first persuasive speech is a “commercial,” following the guidelines of Monroe’s Motivated Sequence in our textbook. You only have one minute and need to include all five steps of the sequence. For example, your choices are to sell a product (already on the market or a product idea of your own), to ask your audience to support a cause, to become involved in a public service, etc.

This presentation may be given “live” in class, or entirely on videotape (VHS or with a JVC adapter). **Connecting your video camera to a monitor is not acceptable.** Taping your presentation will allow you to be “on location” and have a supporting cast.

General purpose: To persuade

Specific purpose: I want to persuade my class audience to acquire a foreign language skill in college.
The second persuasive speech is a formal argument. You state your position for or against an idea or issue. You can state an argument either as a question of fact, value, or policy.

A claim of fact focuses on whether something is true or not. For example, an SUV emits 30% more hydrocarbons and 75% more nitrogen oxide than a passenger car.

A claim of value addresses issues of judgment. A speaker tries to show that something is right or wrong, worthy or unworthy. For example, the “three strikes and you’re out law is unfair.”

 Speakers use a claim of policy when recommending that a specific course of action be taken or approved. For example, “college athletes should be paid.”

This presentation will also require you to develop an audience questionnaire to determine your "target audience".

The most important part of this assignment is to collect evidence (examples, statistics, and testimony) to prove your claim. A conjecture is an opinion or point of view not founded on sufficient evidence. A proposal or recommendation, although debatable, also has to have proof.

In order for the audience to accept your argument, a connection between your claim and your evidence must be made clear to them. This process is called the warrant or proof.

1. You can establish this link by reasoning with the audience, to appeal to their beliefs about the reliability of any factual external evidence you might offer. Also, you may want to reaffirm their own attitudes, beliefs, and values, especially when making claims of value and policy. They key to using an audience’s knowledge and opinion, of course, is audience analysis.
2. With pathos you “tune in” on the needs, desires, or values of your audience as the basis for accepting some evidence. “For the price of one soft drink you can feed a child for a week.”

3. The authoritative warrant or ethos relies on using any credible authority, including your personal knowledge and expertise. The success or failure rests on how highly the audience regards the acceptability and credibility of you or your source.

An argument consists of the following three steps:

1. Your claim? In other words, what do you want your audience to do as a result of your speech? This is your objective.

2. You need evidence to prove your point. Of course the evidence has to be arranged in a certain logical order so that the audience can follow your reasoning. There is no "best way" to organize a persuasive speech.

   If your claim is to solve a problem you must present a solution, more than saying “that something has to be done or there is a better way.”