Presenting Ideas

Lesson 1

Lesson 1: Overview

- Introduce the course goals, structure, and grading

- Access the online course

- Learn about information maps

Course goals

The goal of this course is to gain knowledge, skills, and practice in the use of English to present ideas to an audience via reports and presentations.

レポートやプレゼンテーションで自分のアイディア（物事の考え方）を英語で伝えるための知識・技術を身につけ、繰り返し練習を行うことはこの授業の目的です。

Course goals

- gain knowledge
- gain skills
- gain practice

to an audience — use English to present ideas — via reports and presentations

Course structure

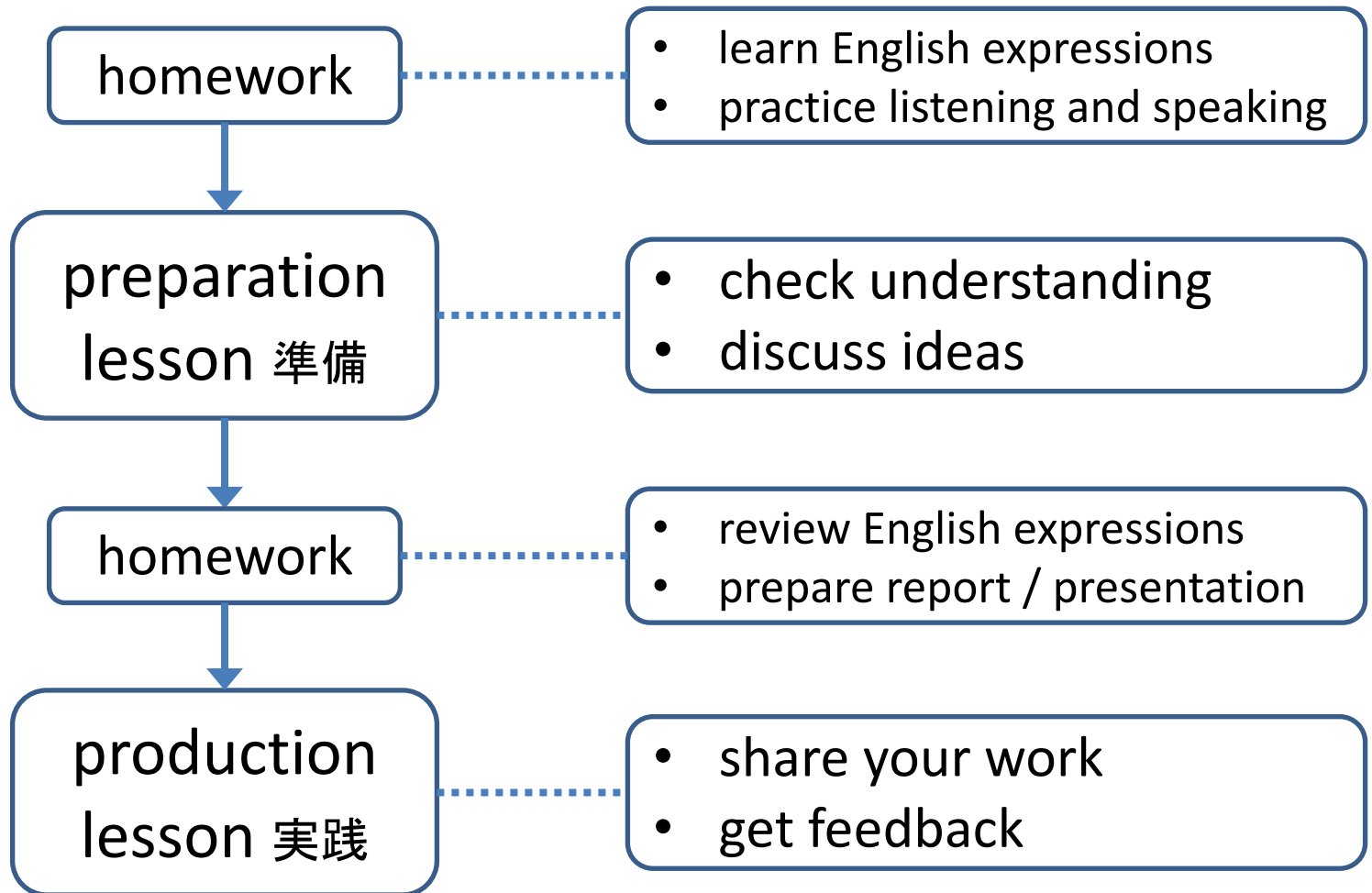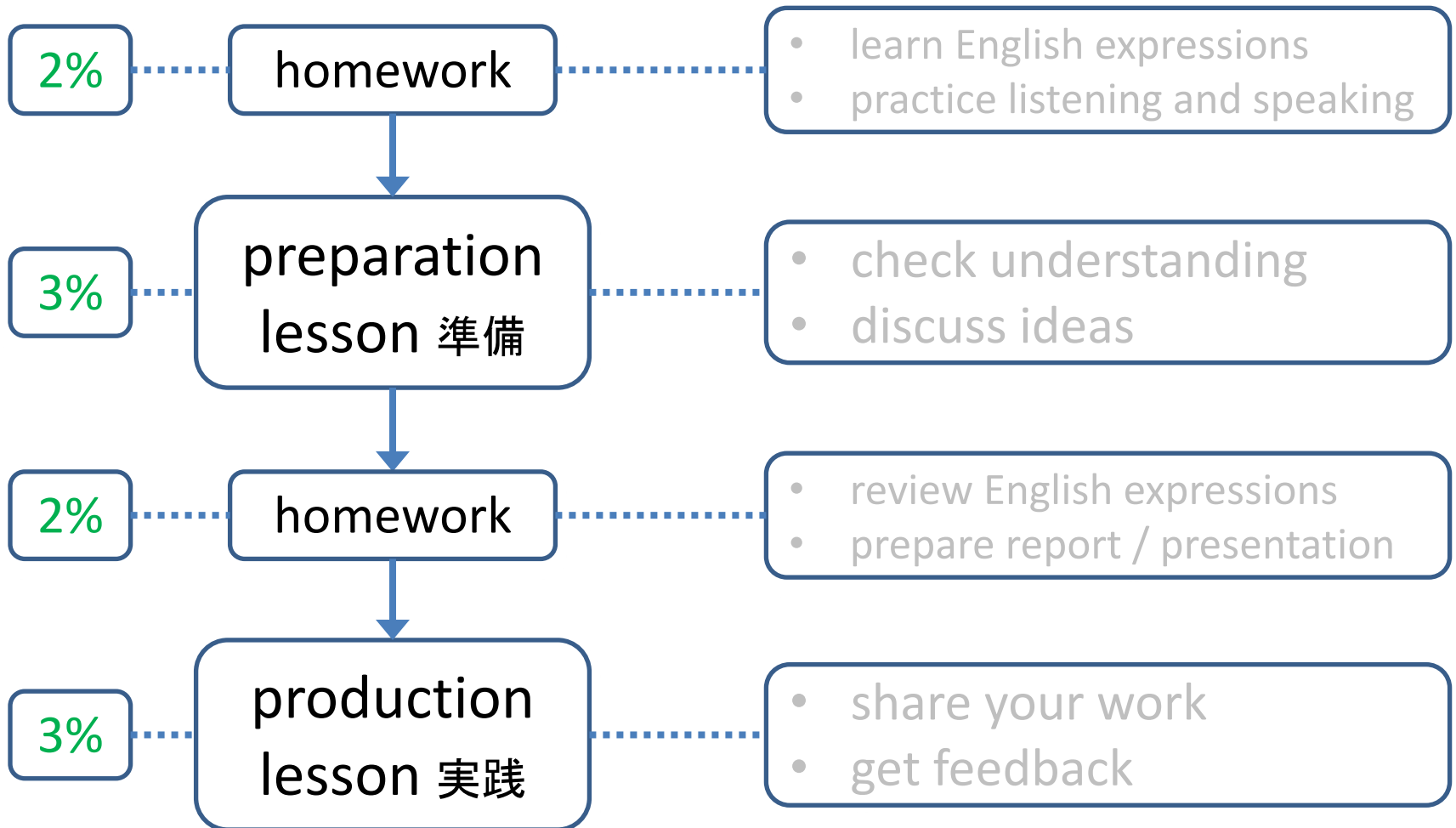| Two lessons per unit | Seven units (= 14 lessons) | 1. Description |
homework		2. Sequence
preparation lesson	Final test	3. Cause and Effect
homework		4. Inference
production lesson	Reflect and review	5. Comparison
		6. Graphs and Data
		7. Pros and Cons
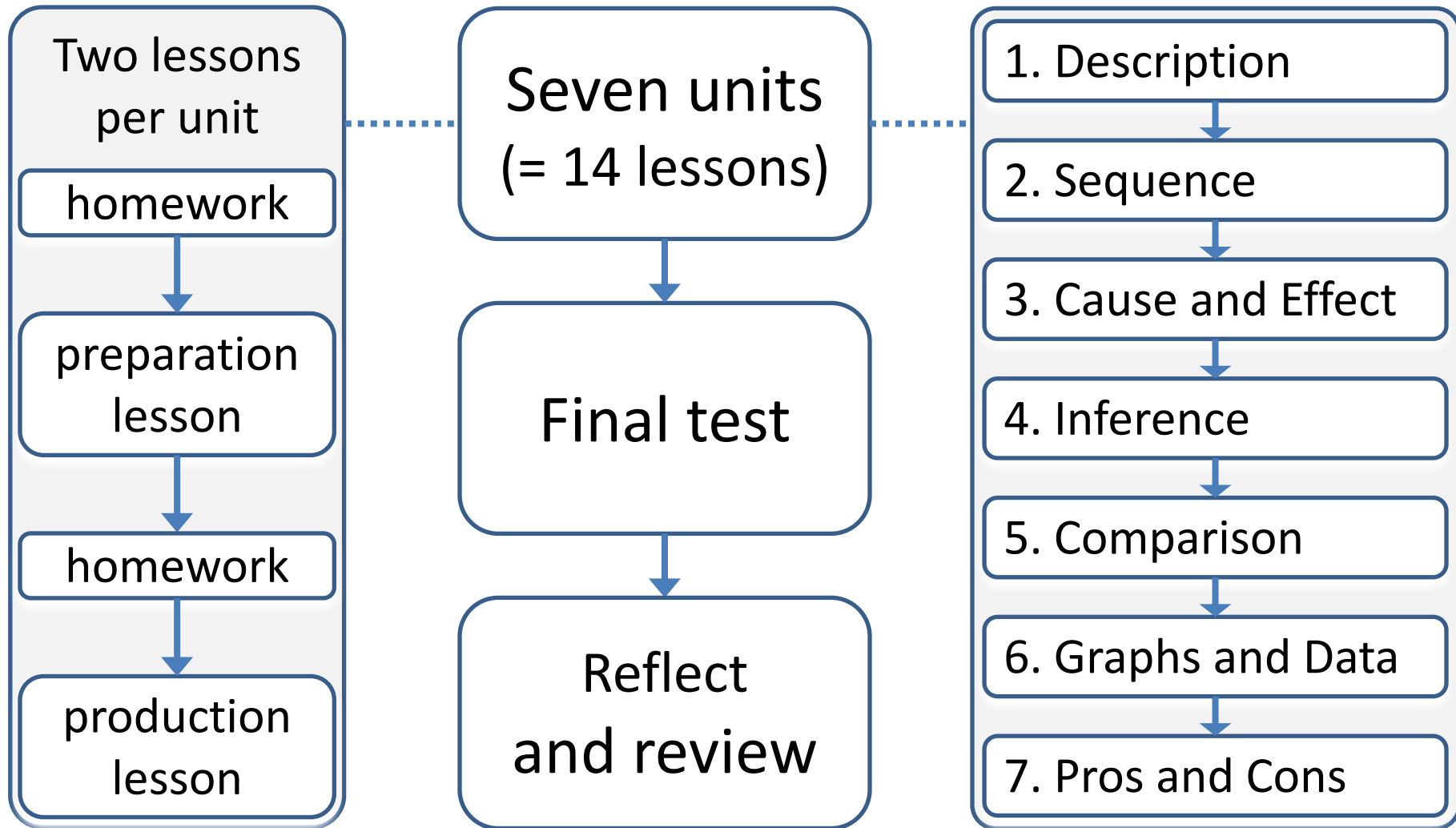
Course structure

During this course, students study 7 discourse styles that are useful for presenting ideas in English. Two lessons are spent on each style - one preparation lesson and one production lesson. For homework, students study useful vocabulary, phrases and grammar, and prepare for the following lesson. At the end of the course, there is a final test.

この授業では、英語でアイディアを発表するのに役立つ7つの談話スタイルを学習します。各スタイルに2つのレッスンが費やされます：「準備レッスン」と「実践レッスン」。宿題として、学生は注目テーマと関係ある語彙、語句、文法構成を勉強して次のレッスンのための予習します。最後の方に小テストが行われます。

One unit = two lessons

```
homework ----→ • learn English expressions
                • practice listening and speaking
   │
   ▼
preparation ----→ • check understanding
lesson 準備          • discuss ideas
   │
   ▼
homework ----→ • review English expressions
                • prepare report / presentation
   │
   ▼
production ----→ • share your work
lesson 実践          • get feedback
```

One unit = 10% of grade

2% ·········· homework ··········
- learn English expressions
- practice listening and speaking

3% ·········· preparation lesson 準備 ··········
- check understanding
- discuss ideas

2% ·········· homework ··········
- review English expressions
- prepare report / presentation

3% ·········· production lesson 実践 ··········
- share your work
- get feedback

Grading

70%   Homework and In-class activities

    10%   1. Description
    10%   2. Sequence
    10%   3. Cause and Effect
    10%   4. Inference
    10%   5. Comparison
    10%   6. Graphs and Data
    10%   7. Pros and Cons

30%   Final Test

=======================

100% Total

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Access online course

- URL:
  https://lms.kochi-tech.ac.jp

- Category:
  YYYY ▶ 2nd year English Courses

- Course:
  Presenting Ideas

- Enrollment key 登録キー:
  (ask your teacher)

Course page on KUT LMS (en)

Presenting Ideas

Home ▶ My courses ▶ PI (2018)

NAVIGATION

Current grade	--
70% Homework and Activities	--
1. Description 描写・説明	--
Preparation	--
Production	--
2. Sequence 順序	--
Preparation	--
Production	--
3. Cause and Effect 因果関係	--
Preparation	--
Production	--
4. Inference 推測	--
Preparation	--
Production	--
5. Comparison 比較	--
Preparation	--
Production	--
6. Graphs and Data グラフとデータ	--
Preparation	--
Production	--
7. Pros and Cons 賛成と反対	--
Preparation	--
Production	--
30% Final Test 小テスト	--

Show grade details

General

- Syllabus
- Schedule
- Attendance

Lesson 1: Description (Preparation)

Overview — Course overview; Introduction to information maps: symbols to show concepts, additional information, sequence, cause-and-effect, comparison, attributes, similarities and differences;

Before class — There is nothing particular for students to do before the first lesson. However, for all lessons after this, you should (1) review the previous lesson and (2) prepare for the next lesson.

In class — In this class you will check your understanding of the course goals and structure and enrol in the online course in the KUT LMS. You will also be introduced to information maps, and learn symbols that you will need to create your own information maps.

- Lesson 1 PDF document

After class — English explanation

- 1.1 Glossary 用語集
- 1.2 Phrases 語句
- 1.3 Watch, Learn, Speak

Lesson 2: Description (Production)

Overview — Describe an original information map to classmates; Ask WH- questions about classmates' information maps; Create a written description of an original information map.

Before class — English explanation

- 2.1 Glossary 用語集

Course page on KUT LMS (ja)

Presenting Ideas

ナビゲーション

Current grade	--
70% Homework and Activities	--
1. Description 描写・説明	--
準備	--
実践	--
2. Sequence 順序	--
Preparation	--
Production	--
3. Cause and Effect 因果関係	--
Preparation	--
Production	--
4. Inference 推測	--
Preparation	--
Production	--
5. Comparison 比較	--
Preparation	--
Production	--
6. Graphs and Data グラフとデータ	--
Preparation	--
Production	--
7. Pros and Cons 賛成と反対	--
Preparation	--
Production	--
30% Final Test 小テスト	--

Show grade details

一般

- シラバス
- スケジュール
- Attendance

第1回：描写・説明 (準備)

概要 コース概要；情報マップへの紹介。概念、追加情報、順序、因果関係、比較、属性、類似点および相違点を示す記号。

授業前 There is nothing particular for students to do before the first lesson. However, for all lessons after this, you should (1) review the previous lesson and (2) prepare for the next lesson.

授業中 In this class you will check your understanding of the course goals and structure and enrol in the online course in the KUT LMS. You will also be introduced to information maps, and learn symbols that you will need to create your own information maps.

- Lesson 1 PDF document

授業後 日本語の説明

- 1.1 Glossary 用語集
- 1.2 Phrases 語句
- 1.3 Watch, Learn, Speak

第2回：描写・説明 (実践)

概要 クラスメートに自分の情報マップを説明する。クラスメートの情報マップについてWH-質問を行う。自分の情報マップの記述を作成します。

授業前 日本語の説明

- 2.1 Glossary 用語集

Notebook

- Use a notebook in this course.
  - a separate notebook is best
  - loose-leaf is OK

- In your notebook, you should write:
  - notes about what the teacher says
  - answers to questions in the slides
  - vocabulary and phrases from the homework
  - first drafts of your reports and presentations

- Open your notebook, and prepare to use it

Questions ?

Questions ?

OK, let's begin ...

Information Maps

Definition: An information map is a picture that shows connections between ideas.

Rationale: An information map is a useful tool to analyze text and to explain ideas.

Symbols: The following symbols are used in the information maps in this course:

☐   ⸻   ⟶   ◇   ⇨   <   >   !   =

Symbols on information maps

Symbol	Name	Description	Unit
▢	a concept box	represents a single concept, idea or event	Unit 1
▪▪▪▪▪▪	an attribute line	shows extra information about an idea	Unit 1
→	a sequence arrow	shows that one event occurs after another idea	Unit 2
◇	a choice diamond	shows a branch in a sequence of events	Unit 2
⇨	a cause-effect arrow	shows that one event is caused by another event	Unit 3
—	a category line	connects a parent category (e.g. fruit) to a child category (e.g. apple)	Unit 5
<	a less-than symbol	one value is less than another value	Unit 5
>	a greater-than symbol	one value is greater than another value	Unit 5
!	a not-equal-to symbol	one value is not equal to another value	Unit 5
=	an equal-to symbol	two values are equal	Unit 5

Unit 1: Description

In Unit 1 of this course, we will practice describing things, people and ideas.

We will create information maps using the following symbols:

	a concept box	represents a single concept, idea or event	Unit 1
	an attribute line	shows extra information about an idea	Unit 1

Also, we will practice using English to explain information maps.

Attributes

An attribute is "a quality or feature that someone or something has"

- Cambridge Dictionary
  https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/learner-english/attribute

〔もともと備わっている〕特質、特性、性格

- 英辞郎 on the Web:
  https://eow.alc.co.jp/search?q=attribute
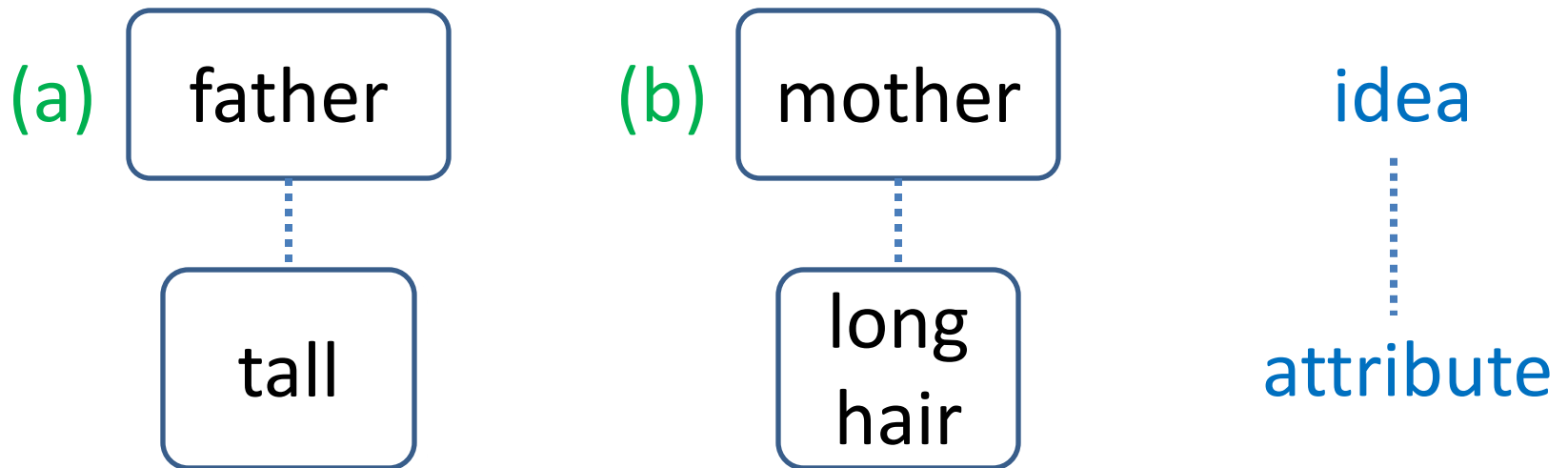
Attributes in information maps

In information maps, dotted lines are used to add attributes to ideas.

Here are some examples:

(a)
father
⋮
tall

(b)
mother
⋮
long hair

idea
⋮
attribute

Write English sentences about
the ideas in these information maps:

(c)

friend

kind

_____

(d)

father

short hair

_____

BE and HAVE

(c)
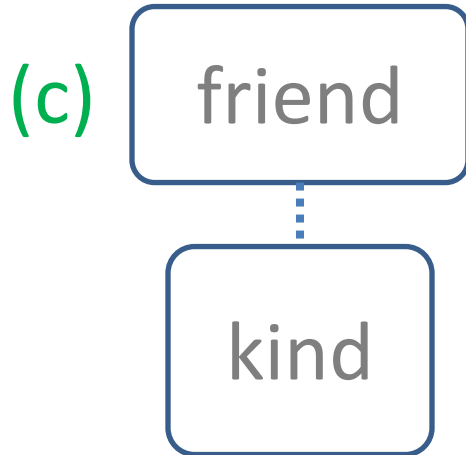
friend

kind

My friend is kind.

"kind" is an adjective, 形容詞

so use the BE-verb, "is"

(d)
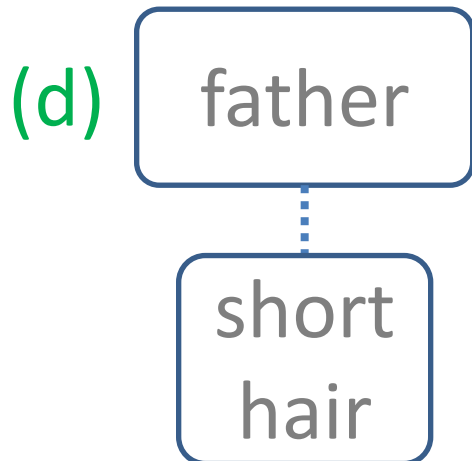
father

short hair

My father has short hair.

"short hair" is a noun, 名詞

so use the HAVE-verb, "has"

"and"

To combine two nouns, or two adjectives, in one sentence, we can use "and".
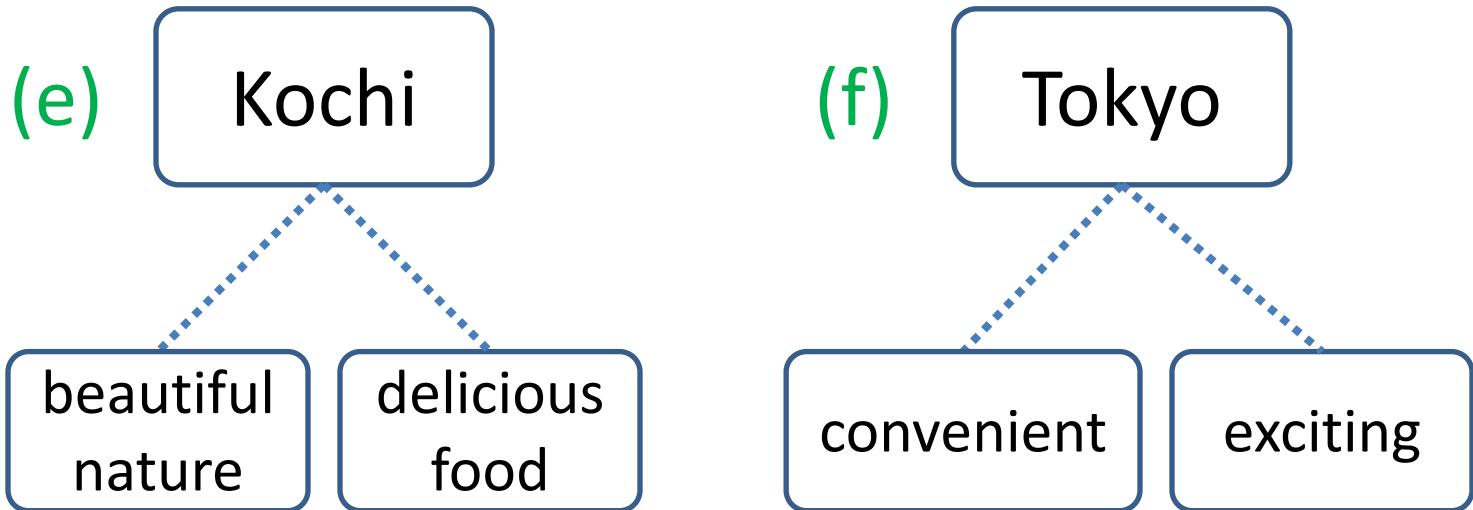
(e) Kochi
- beautiful nature
- delicious food

(f) Tokyo
- convenient
- exciting

(e) _____

(f) _____

"and"

To combine two nouns, or two adjectives, in one sentence, we can use "and".

(e)

Kochi

beautiful nature · delicious food

(f)

Tokyo

convenient · exciting
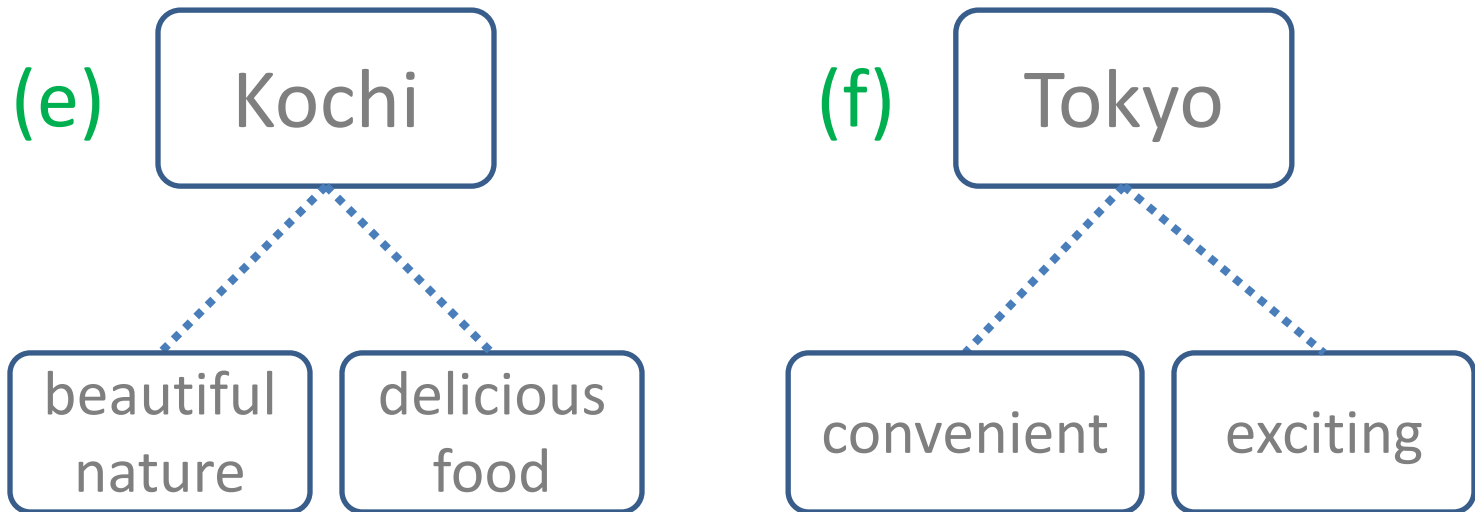
(e) Kochi has beautiful nature and delicious food.

(f) Tokyo is convenient and exciting.

"but"

To combine a positive attribute and a negative attribute, we can use "but"

(g) math
+ interesting
- difficult

(h) English
- many words
+ few letters

(g) _____

(h) _____

"but"

To combine a positive attribute and a negative attribute, we can use "but"

(g) Math is interesting but difficult.

(h) English has few letters but many words.

Nouns and adjectives

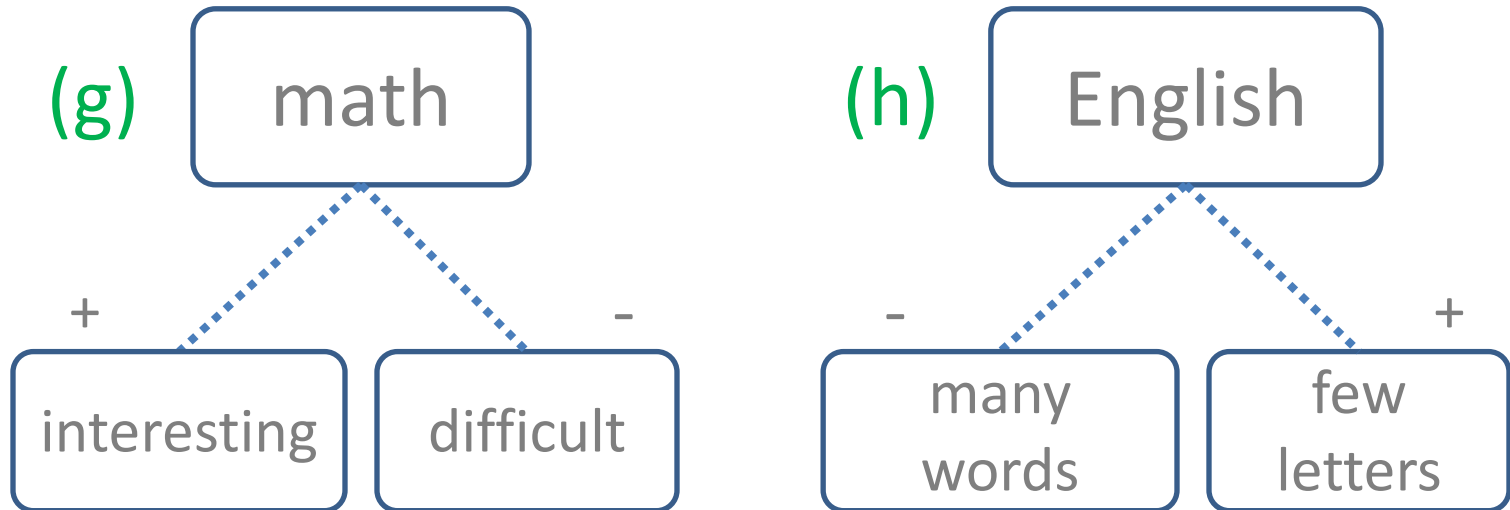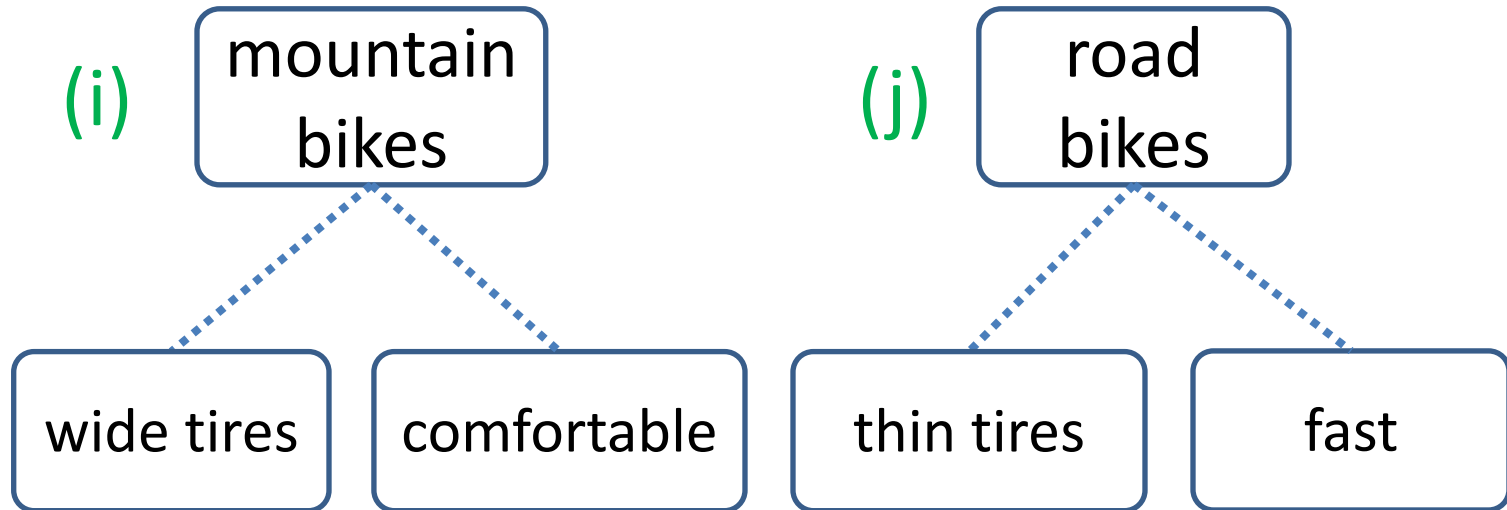If you have a mixture of nouns and adjectives, always show the verbs.

(i)

mountain bikes

| wide tires | | comfortable |

(j)

road bikes

| thin tires | | fast |

(i) _____

(j) _____

Nouns and adjectives

If you have a mixture of nouns and adjectives, always show the verbs.

(i)
```
┌──────────┐
│ mountain │
│  bikes   │
└──────────┘
```

(j)
```
┌──────────┐
│   road   │
│  bikes   │
└──────────┘
```

```
┌───────────┐  ┌──────────────┐
│ wide tires │  │ comfortable  │
└───────────┘  └──────────────┘
```

```
┌───────────┐  ┌──────────────┐
│ thin tires │  │     fast     │
└───────────┘  └──────────────┘
```
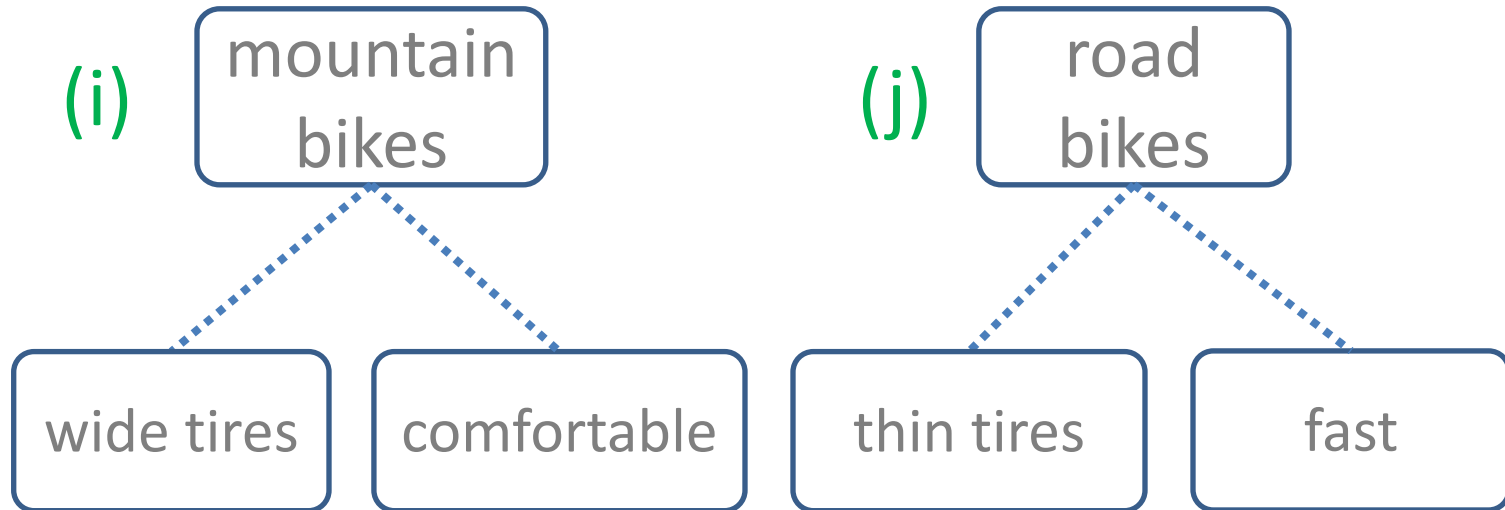
(i) Mountain bikes have wide tires and are comfortable.

(j) Road bikes have thin tires and are fast.

Sentences and clauses 文と節

A <u>clause</u> is a group of words containing a verb.

A simple sentence has just one clause.

- I am from Osaka.

A sentence can contain two or more clauses.

- I am from Osaka but I live in Kochi.

Relative clauses 関係詞節

<u>Relative clauses</u> are a way of giving more information about a person, thing, place, event, etc.

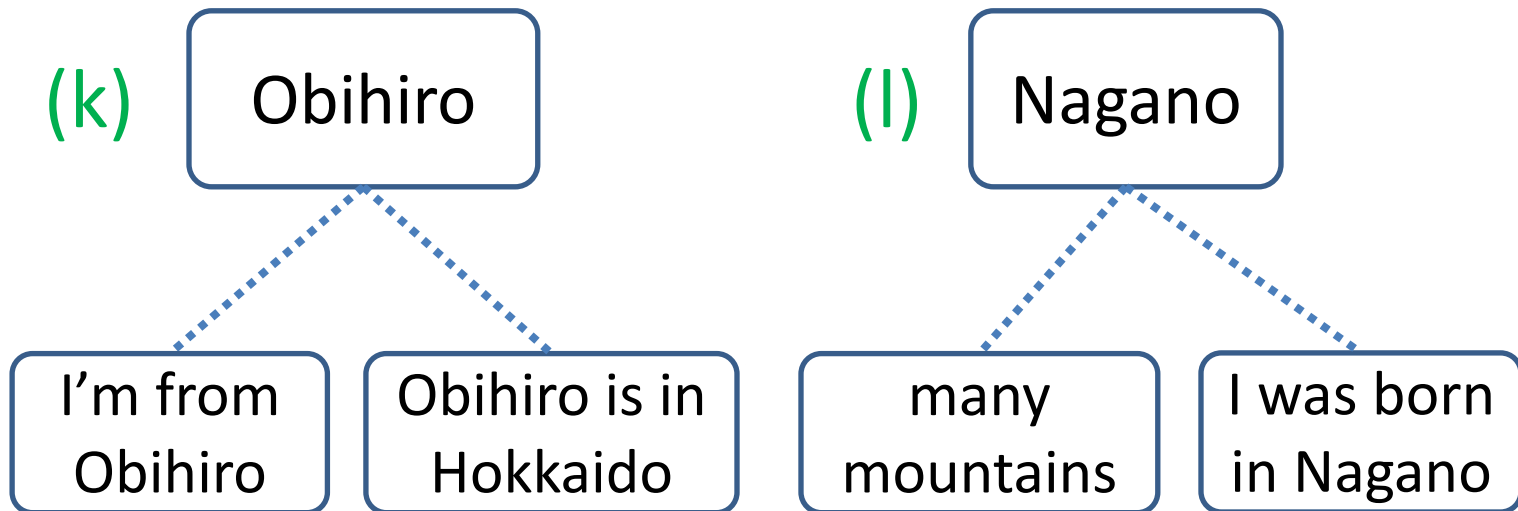We often use relative clauses to avoid repeating information.

1. I grew up in Kami city.

2. Kami city is near Kochi.

=> I grew up in Kami city, which is near Kochi.

Relative clauses 関係詞節

Write sentences about the ideas in these information maps.

(k)

Obihiro

I'm from Obihiro

Obihiro is in Hokkaido

(l)

Nagano

many mountains

I was born in Nagano

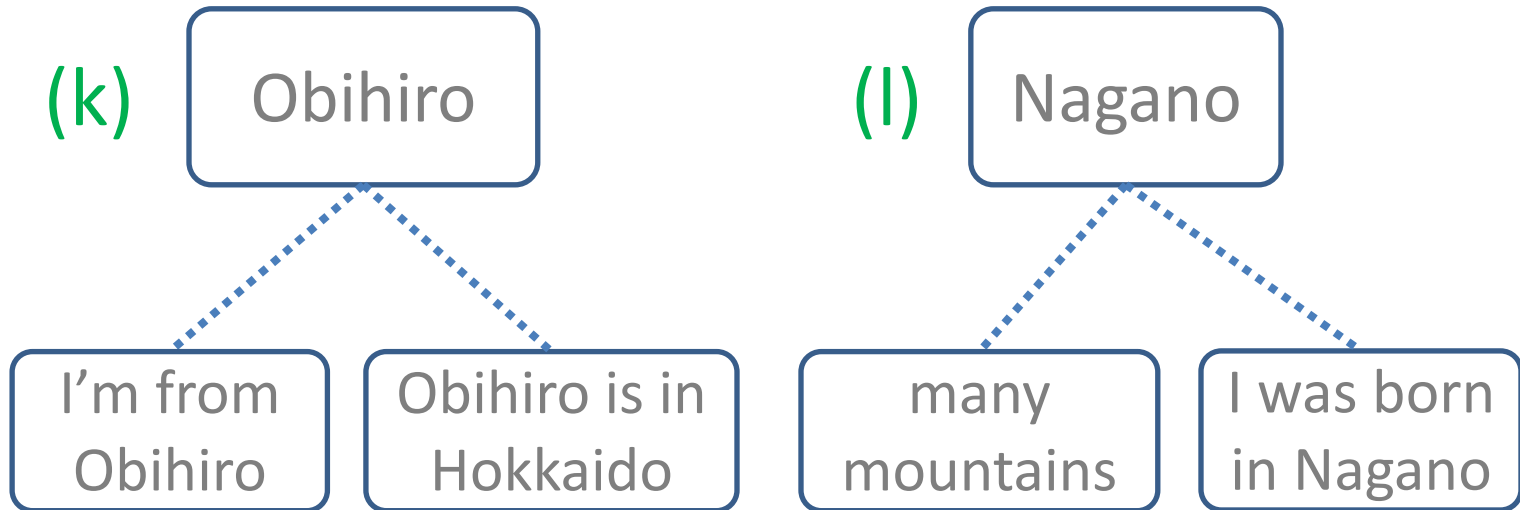(k) _____

(l) _____

Relative clauses 関係詞節

Write sentences about the ideas in these information maps.

(k) Obihiro

I'm from Obihiro

Obihiro is in Hokkaido

(l) Nagano

many mountains

I was born in Nagano

(k) I'm from Obihiro, which is in Hokkaido.

(l) I was born in Nagano, which has many mountains.

Relative pronouns 関係代名詞

Write about the ideas in these information maps, using the relative pronoun "that".

(m) | shakuhachi

(n) | shamisen

| Japanese flute | made from bamboo |

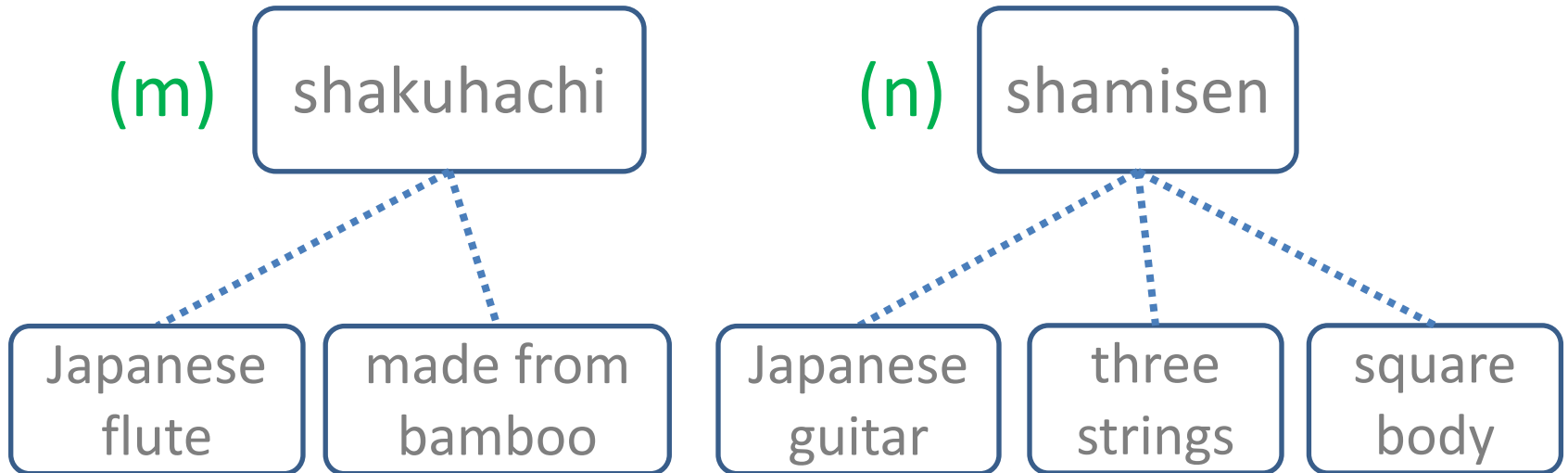| Japanese guitar | three strings | square body |

(m) _____

(n) _____

Relative pronouns 関係代名詞

Write about the ideas in these information maps, using the relative pronoun "that".
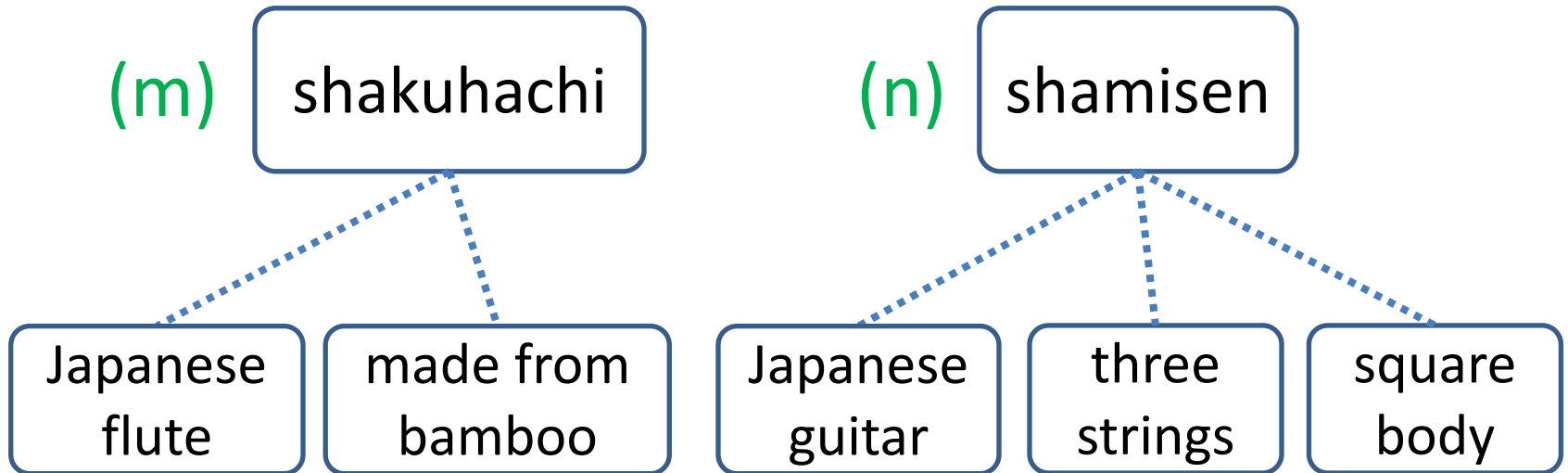
(m) shakuhachi

(n) shamisen

Japanese flute

made from bamboo

Japanese guitar

three strings

square body
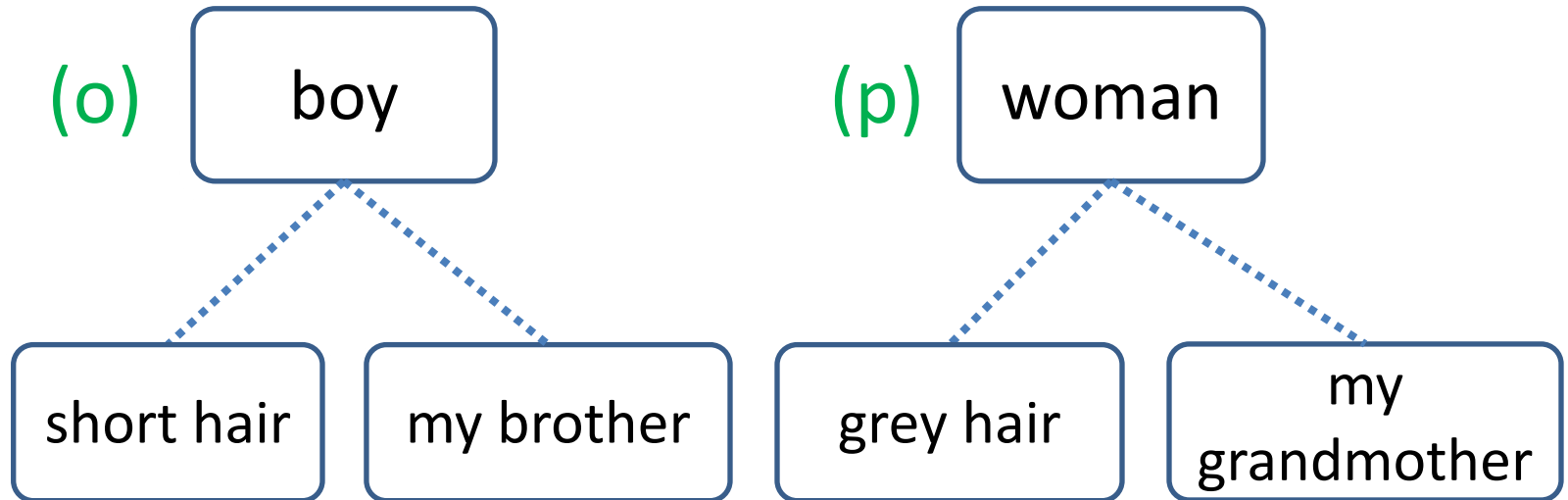
(m) A shakuhachi is a Japanese flute that is made from bamboo.

(n) A shamisen is a Japanese guitar that has three strings and a square body.

"with"

Instead of "that has/have" or "who has/have", we can use "with".

(o) boy — short hair / my brother

(p) woman — grey hair / my grandmother

(o) _____

(p) _____

"with"

Instead of "that has/have" or "who has/have", we can use "with".

(o)

boy

| short hair | | my brother |

(p)

woman

| grey hair | | my grandmother |
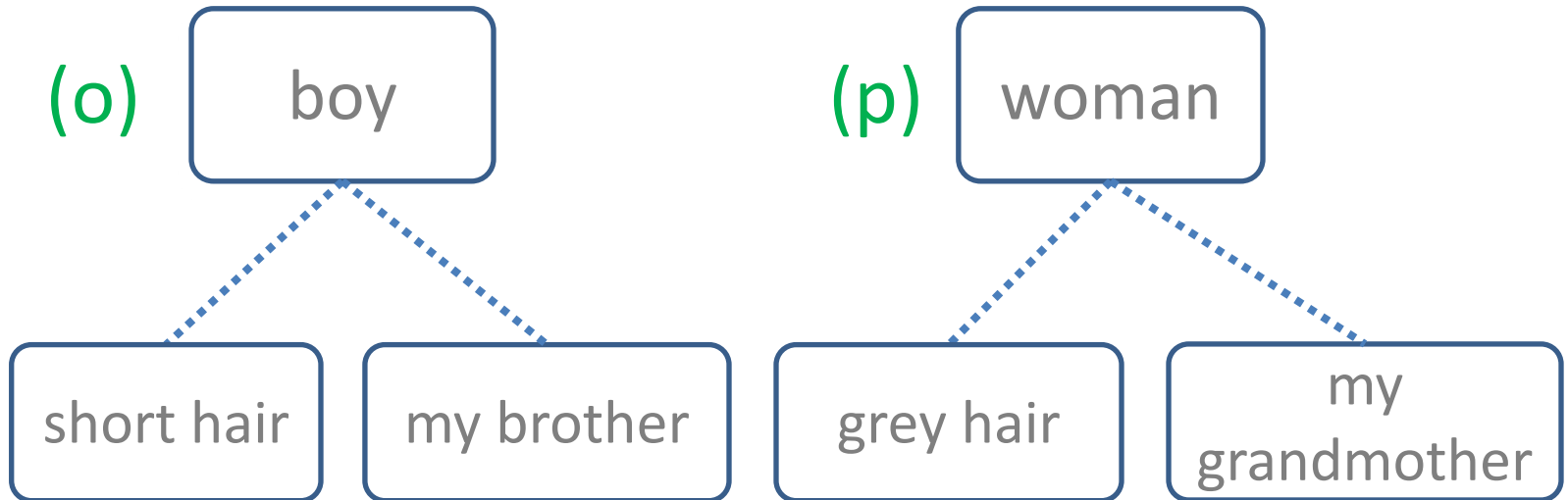
(o) <u>The boy with short hair is my brother.</u>

(p) <u>The woman with grey hair is my grandmother.</u>

Add lines to this information map

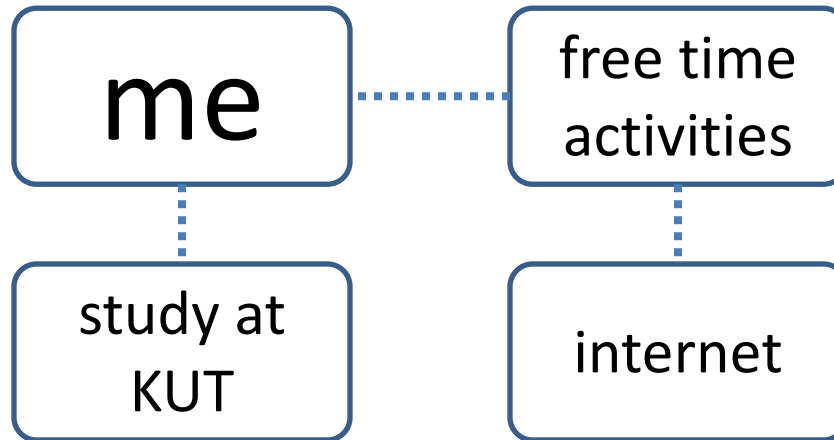me

free time activities

study at KUT

internet

Write some English sentences
about the ideas in this information map

```
┌──────────┐         ┌──────────────┐
│          │·········│  free time   │
│    me    │         │  activities  │
│          │         │              │
└────┬─────┘         └──────┬───────┘
     ·                      ·
┌────┴─────┐         ┌──────┴───────┐
│ study at │         │              │
│   KUT    │         │   internet   │
└──────────┘         └──────────────┘
```

_____

_____

_____

_____

Add boxes to this information map

Write some English sentences
about the ideas in your information map

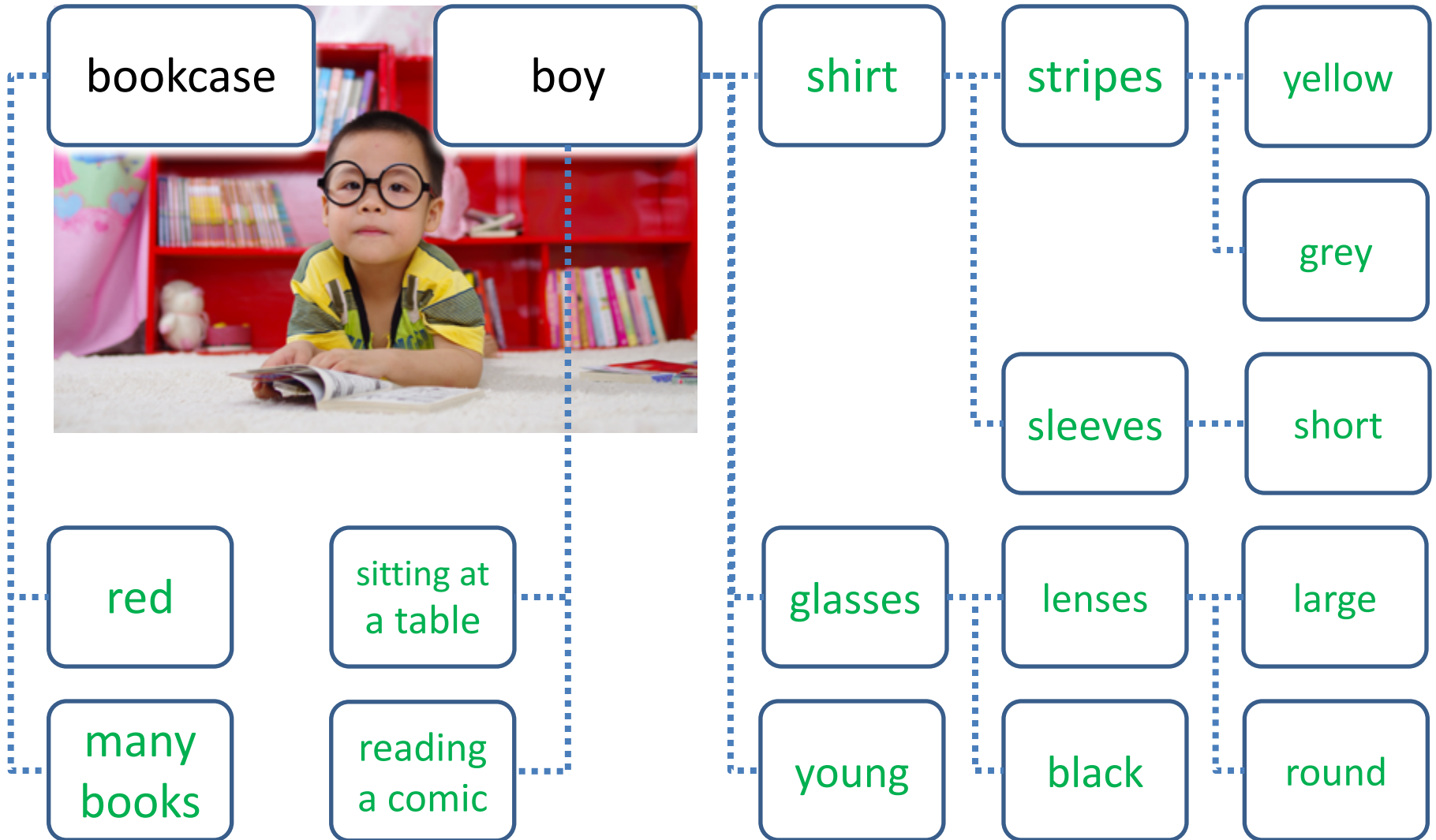| hometown	me	free time activities	another free time activity
department + course	study at KUT	internet	internet activity (2)
	club activity	internet activity (1)	
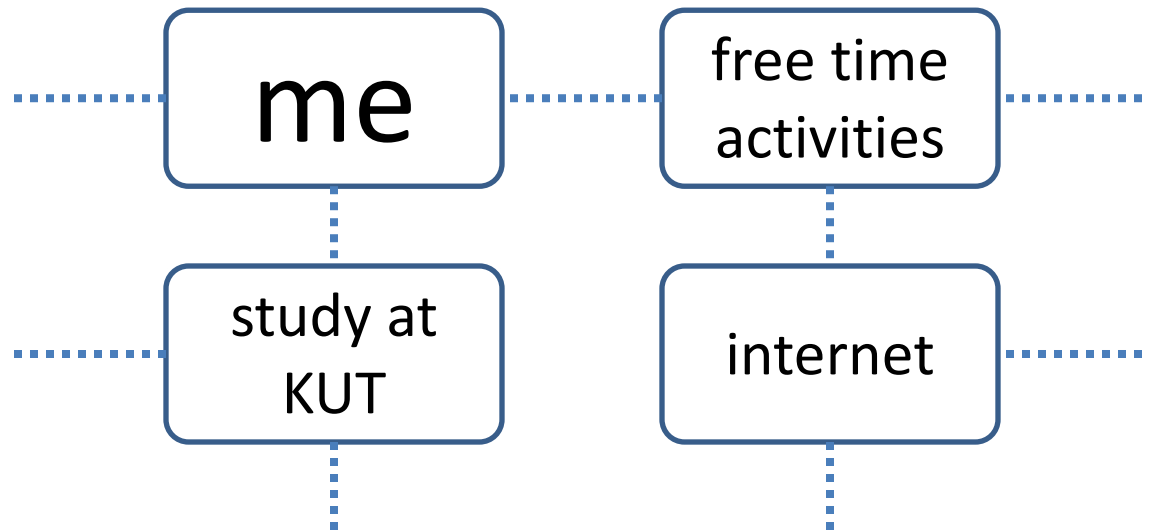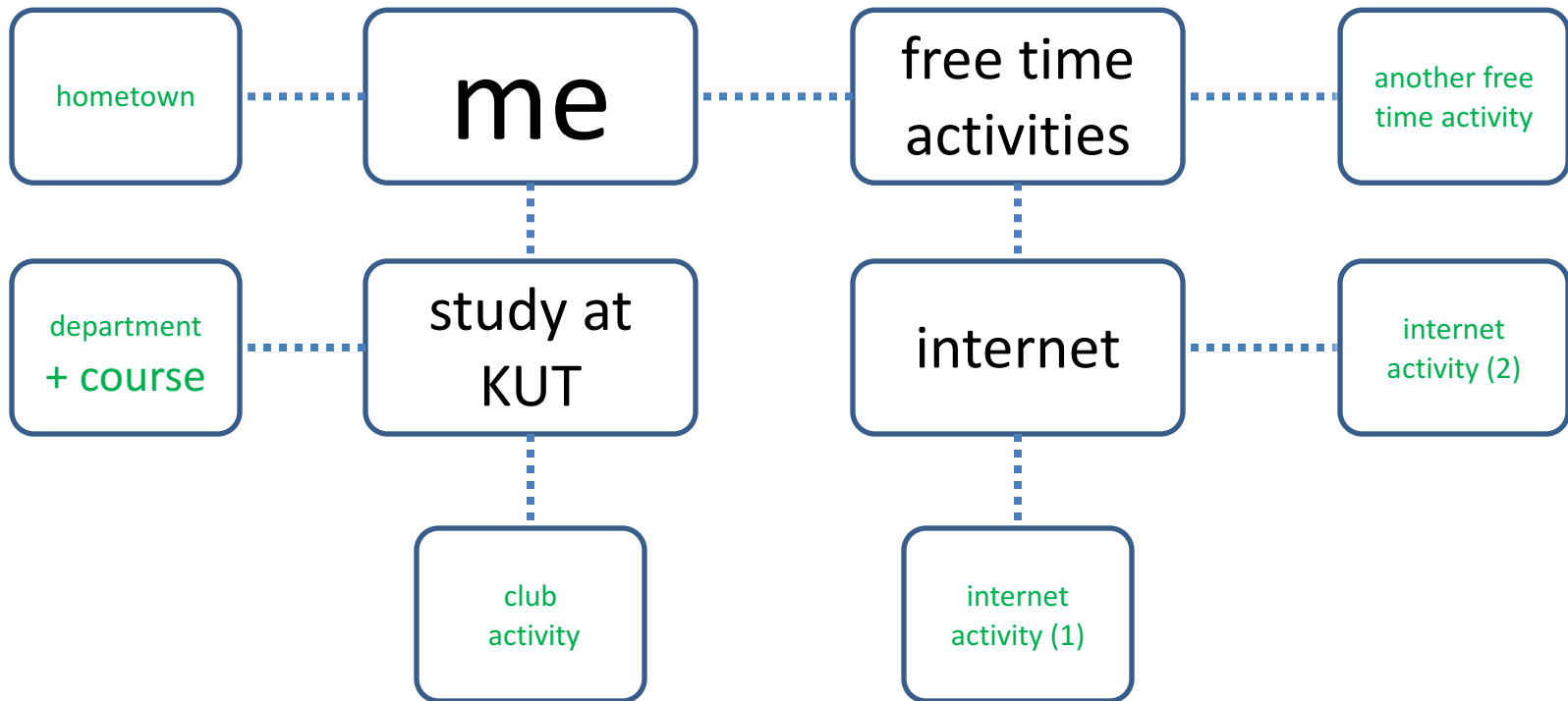
Useful phrases

- I'm a ___ student at ___.
- I'm in the ___ department.
- I study _____.
- I belong to the ___ club.
- We meet ___ times a week.
- In my free time, I like to ____.
- Originally, I'm from ___.
- I was born and raised in ___.

Draw an information map
about **<u>one</u>** of these pictures

Photos from: https://www.pexels.com/

Draw an information map
about **<u>one</u>** of these pictures

bookcase

boy

shirt

stripes

yellow

grey

sleeves

short

red

many books

sitting at a table

reading a comic

glasses

lenses

large

young

black

round

Write English sentences

based on your information map

Photos from: https://www.pexels.com/

Write English sentences
based on your information map

A young boy is sitting at a table. He is reading a book. He is wearing a short-sleeved shirt with yellow and grey stripes. He has black glasses that have large, round lenses. Behind the boy there is red bookcase that has many books on it.
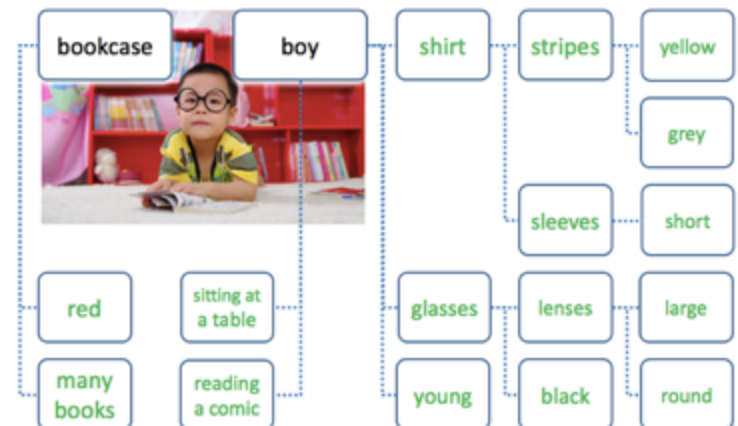
Homework

1. Create an information map that shows some important and interesting facts about _____.

2. Write some English sentences about the ideas in your information map. Include the following:
   - BE-verb and adjectives
   - HAVE-verb and nouns
   - relative pronouns
   - "and", "but", "with"