

## **Eng 102 English II**

### **The course focuses on international Relations and Political Science terminology**

International Relations	Non-Governmental Organisations
Conflict and Cooperation	Intergovernmental Organisations
International Political Economy	Zero-sum Games
State	Anarchy
United Nations	Sovereignty
International Relations	Security Dilemma
Gross Domestic Product	Balance of Power
Non-State Actors	Middle Powers
Great Powers	Power
Middle Powers	Geopolitics
Neorealism	Negotiation
Hegemony	Reciprocity
Alliance Cohesion	Deterrence
North South Gap	Compellence
Realism	Arms Race
Idealism	Rational Actors
National Interest	Cost-benefit Analysis
Burden Sharing	Conflict Resolution
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	Mediation
Warsaw Pact	Militarism
Neo-liberalism	Positive Peace
Tit for tat	Structural Violence
Collective goods problem	World Government
Free Riders	Peace movements
International Regime	Nonviolence/ Pacifism
Hegemonic stability theory	Conflict
Collective security	Settlement
Liberal feminism	Irredentism
Postmodern feminism	Ethnic cleansing
Gender gap	Territorial waters

Constructivism	Airspace
Postmodernism	Lateral Pressure
Ethnic Groups	Genocide
Dehumanization	Secular
Hegemonic war	UN Secretariat
Total War	World Health Organisation
Limited war	World Court
Civil war	Diplomatic Recognition
Guerrilla war	Diplomatic immunity
State-sponsored terrorism	International Criminal Court
Supra-nationalism	War crimes
International Organisations	Human Rights
UN Charter	
UN General Assembly	

### How a Presentation is supposed to be done

#### BASIC TIPS

- **Dress smartly:** don't let your appearance distract from what you are saying.
- **Smile.** Don't hunch up and shuffle your feet. Have an upright posture. Try to appear confident and enthusiastic.
- **Say hello and smile when you greet the audience:** your audience will probably look at you and smile back: an instinctive reaction.
- **Speak clearly,** firmly and confidently as this makes you sound in control. Don't speak **too quickly:** you are likely to speed up and raise the pitch of your voice when nervous. Give the audience time to absorb each point. Don't talk in a monotone the whole time. Lift your head up and address your words to someone near the back of audience. If you think people at the back can't hear, ask them.
- **Use silence** to emphasise points. Before you make a key point pause: this tells the audience that something important is coming. It's also the hallmark of a confident speaker as only these are happy with silences. Nervous speakers tend to gabble on trying to fill every little gap.
- **Keep within the allotted time** for your talk.
- **Eye contact is crucial to holding the attention of your audience.** Look at everyone in the audience from time to time, not just at your notes or at the PowerPoint slides. Try to involve everyone, not just those directly in front of you.
- **Walk around a little and gesture with your hands.** Bad presenters keep their hands on the podium or in their pockets! Don't stand in one place glued to the spot hiding behind the podium! Good presenters will walk from side to side and look at different parts of the audience.
- You could try to **involve your audience** by asking them a question.

- Don't read out your talk, as this sounds boring and stilted, but **refer to brief notes** jotted down on small (postcard sized) pieces of card. **Don't look at your notes too much** as this suggests insecurity and will prevent you making eye contact with the audience.
- It's OK to use **humour**, in moderation, but better to use anecdotes than to rattle off a string of jokes.
- Take along a **wristwatch** to help you keep track of time – the assessor may cut you off as soon as you have used the time allocated, whether or not you have finished.
- It can be very helpful to **practise at home** in front of a mirror. You can also record your presentation and play it back to yourself: don't judge yourself harshly when you replay this - we always notice our bad points and not the good when hearing or seeing a recording or ourselves! Time how long your talk takes. Run through the talk a few times with a friend.
- **It's normal to be a little nervous.** This is a good thing as it will make you more energised. Many people have a fear of speaking in public. Practising will make sure that you are not too anxious. In your mind, visualise yourself giving a confident successful performance. Take a few deep slow breaths before your talk starts and make a conscious effort to speak slowly and clearly. Research by T Gilovich (Cornell University) found that **people who feel embarrassed are convinced their mistakes are much more noticeable than they really are:** we focus on our own behaviour more than other people do and so overestimate it's impact. This is called the spotlight effect. If you make a mistake, don't apologise too much, just briefly acknowledge the mistake and continue on.
- **Build variety into the talk** and break it up into sections: apparently, the average person has a three minute attention span!

<p><b>Structure</b> Have a logical order: introduction, middle with your main points &amp; a conclusion</p>	<p><b>Practice</b> Practice beforehand in front of a mirror, with a recorder or in front of a friend</p>	<p><b>Body Language</b> Smile, make eye contact, stand up straight &amp; move around a bit. Don't hide behind the podium!</p>
<p><b>Notes &amp; Handouts</b> Have brief notes on postcard sized cards. Have a handout that the audience can take away afterwards</p>	<p><b>PRESENTATION SKILLS</b>  Bruce Woodcock, bw@kent.ac.uk University of Kent Careers</p>	<p><b>Speech</b> Speak clearly, confidently, concisely &amp; not too fast. Use everyday language rather than jargon</p>
<p><b>PowerPoint</b> Keep slides clean &amp; simple. Don't have lots of text on each slide. Use charts, diagrams &amp; pictures</p>	<p><b>Interaction</b> Build a rapport with your audience. Get them involved by asking &amp; encouraging questions. Use humour if appropriate</p>	<p><b>Nervousness</b> It's normal to be a bit nervous: this helps make you more energised. Preparation &amp; practice will reduce nerves!</p>

## **Topics that should be included in Presentations**

Choose a country on the world map.

a) Explain its History

- What important events had drawn out today's path for that country
- Explain its political view of history
- Which leaders had a great effect on the country? Explain how they did it?
- Which.. isms were used in this country?

b) Explain its Political system

- Which system does the country use? (for example, does it use democracy?)
- Explain how the system works
- What are the leading parties? What do they support?
- How different/ similar is it to your own country?

c) Explain its political system

- What is the GDP of the country?
- How does the country gain its income?
- Does it have any resources?
- What are its imports and exports