Gr. 7-8 Science

#### LET'S TALK ABOUT CLIMATE



## **Gr. 7 Debate Topics**

#### How to Avoid Miscommunication

 https://youtu.be/gCfzeONu3Mo?si=PYbuu KQYcD141vhe

- Éviter les erreurs de communication
- https://youtu.be/wpEa489xr08?si=ZTWMO 73WqYVcFQ0R



### **Gr. 7 Debate Topics**

- Windmills vs Solar Panels
- Green Roofs vs White Roofs
- Horizontal vs Vertical Axis Wind Turbines
- Grid-Tie vs Off-Grid Solar Power
- Hydropower vs Ocean Energy
- Fiberglass vs Cellulose Insulation



### **Gr. 8 Debate Topics**

- Hydropower vs Ocean Energy
- Sea Walls vs Breakwaters
- Reverse Osmosis vs UV Sterilization for Water Treatment
- Water Desalinization vs Water
  Reclamation vs Water Catchment
- Absorbents vs Burning for Oil Spills



### **Essential Messages**

- Who is your audience?
  - O What do they know? What do they want to know?
  - O What concerns do they have?
  - O How does this impact them?
- What barriers, controversies, or misinformation is out there about your topic that you need to consider?
- What is the message you are trying to get across, and why should the audience care OR what should the audience do?



# **Speaking Clearly**

- Speak with confidence
- Define all jargon and acronyms that you use
- Explain ideas and concepts as simply as possible
- Know the topic and your position on it well in advance of any conversation

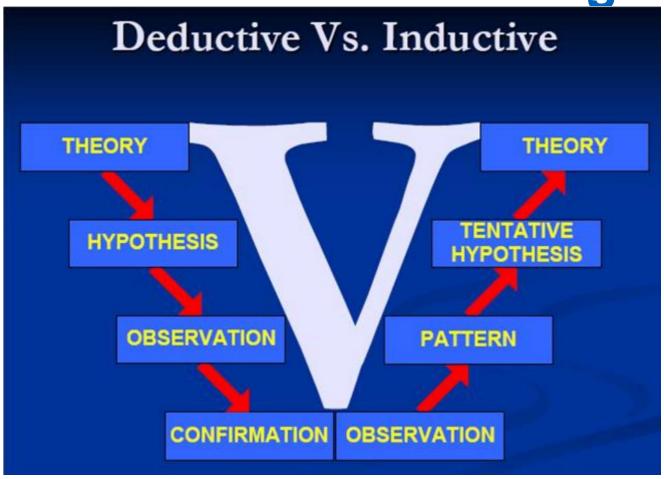


## **Constructing an Argument**

- Use a combination of logic, emotion, and authority
- Extrinsic vs Intrinsic Proof
  - Extrinsic: evidence that exists outside of the speech, ex data, testimony
  - Intrinsic: the things you argue through logic and reasoning



# Constructing an Argument: Methods of Reasoning





#### **Fallacies**

When you make an argument with logic, avoid fallacies.

#### These are some examples:

- Red Herring: Introducing an unrelated argument as opposition that you can more easily refute
- **Strawman**: Arguing based on distortion, exaggeration, or misunderstanding of the other person's arguments
- False Dilemma: Presenting two arguments as the only two options when there may be others, or as mutually exclusive when they may not be
- Hasty Generalization: Drawing a conclusion based on a small or biased sample

