Philosophy

Guide to presenters

When we are presenting a subject in Philosophy we are conducting a learning exercise, to learn for oneself and to facilitate learning in others.

Everyone learns in different ways, and we should consider these ways in our presentations and perhaps offer as many of these methods as is sensible.

People learn by.

Watching, listening, talking, doing, writing.

In Philosophy the most valuable time is spent in **discussion, asking questions, sharing knowledge and opinions**.

The **discussion is not a debate** about which is right or wrong and it is not a forum for pushing one's own beliefs. No one should be trying to persuade or influence the group but simply sharing what they know and believe to be true.

The outcome of discussion therefore is not a target.

Preparation

1) **Compile the subject content** that you are interested in using as many different sources as possible, Google will find most of these.

2) **Write a first draft** to get you own ideas in place.

3) **Consider what it is you want your group to know** and list that down.

In professional teaching/training these are known as learning outcomes and describe what the person will be able to do after the talk.

In our situation we are aiming for **understanding.** We know if someone understands if they can do some of the following ;

Describe what is meant by ...

Identify a premise.

Express an opinion.

These are verbs that indicate that the learner has taken in the information and can relate it back verbally. We are not going to test understanding, but if we know what we are aiming for, what we say will more directed.