

Guideline til discussion

DISCUSSION	Sammenhængende tekst med rød tråd fra start til slut.
Husk MINDST 2 obligatoriske udtryk fra listen	(Til eksamen vil der være en blå boks med en liste med ord - skriv dem her!)
Tema til debat	(Skriv den her!)
Struktur/tredelt: 1. Indledning (introduction) 2. Hoveddel (main body) 3. Konklusion (conclusion) VÆRE OBJEKTIV: Skriv både fordele og ulemper af emnet.	1. Indledning: - Her præsenterer man temaet til debat, ideelt set med udgangspunkt i teksten. Husk tekstens titel og forfatter - Kort, skal fange læserens opmærksomhed 2. Hoveddelen: - Her diskuteres temaet generelt (evt. med referencer til teksten) - hvordan det har relevans i den virkelige verden. - Hoveddelen består af mindst to afsnit med argumenter for / imod temaet til debat. - Husk, at hvis du refererer til teksten, skal du bruge side- og linjeangivelse. 3. Konklusion - Afrunding. Meget kort refereres tilbage til temaet til debat i indledning. Her kan du også komme med din egen mening.

Sprog

- Formelt
- Ikke for personligt
- Uden forkortelser
- Brug linkers

Forslag til vendinger og linkers, der er gode at bruge i en discussion:

One/another argument in *favour of/against* (something) is that...

On the one hand / On the other hand

Many people / Most people + *support / oppose* + *the view that*

It is often/widely/generally + *claimed/agreed/believed/argued/maintained* + *that*

moreover, furthermore, in addition **(FOR)**

nevertheless, yet, still, however **(AGAINST)**

To conclude/in conclusion, to sum up **(CONCLUDING)**

300 ord

Tip: 250-350 ord

STRUKTUR

- **Indledning:**

Afsnit 1: Præsenter temaet - inkluder *ikke* din egen holdning

- **Hoveddel:**

Afsnit 2: Argumenter for

Afsnit 3: Argumenter imod

- **Konklusion:**

Afsnit 4: En velbalanceret overvejelse af temaet samt gerne din egen holdning.

[Her er et link til en eksemplarisk discussion samt eksempler på indledninger til discussions](#)

Herunder er endnu et eksempel på en discussion. Denne discussion tager - i modsætning til den bag linket - udgangspunkt i en tekst, ikke bare et tema

“The Right to the Streets of Memphis” - Discussion

Opgaveformuleringen:

3. Taking your starting point in the text, discuss how parents should teach their children to stand up for themselves.

Use at least two of the phrases from the box below.

on the other hand, for example, in spite of, instead, still, therefore, in conclusion, in other words

Besvarelse:

3. Discussion

In the text “The Right to the Streets of Memphis” by Richard Wright the boy’s mother teaches him how to stand up for himself by threatening him and urging him to use violence. Some would maybe agree with this method of teaching children how to stand up for themselves while others would disagree. I will discuss the pros and cons of different perspectives on teaching your children how to stand up for themselves.

On the one hand teaching your children to stand up for themselves with threats and suggesting using violence can be very effective and a quick way to teach your children how to stand up for themselves. It can be the necessary method if you live in an environment where violence is a part of a normal day. Threatening the child can speed up the process of learning because the child’s adrenaline kicks in and they have to act immediately.

On the other hand this way can have bad consequences for the children because it teaches them that the only way to stand up for themselves and solve a conflict is by using violence. This is not how a civilized society works and therefore the child can have difficulty fitting in. **Also**, by using threats you create a fear of yourself as a parent. **Furthermore**, teaching methods using fear has been scientifically proved to have bad effects in a longer perspective. **Instead** many suggest that children should learn to stand up for themselves by building confidence so they believe in themselves. They **also** suggest teaching the children that communication can solve conflicts. This method is more suited for a civilized society.

In conclusion, the methods of teaching children how to stand up for themselves can be very different. Some use threats and violence while others focus on confidence and communication. Both methods can work and the choice of method can sometimes depend on what environment you live in.