



480 Keywords:



Presentation Training

Open School Lesson



# About Me



- Teaching for 2 years at True Japan School
  - One of the editors of the True Japan Keywords 600 textbooks
  - Speech qualifications from the London Academy of Music & Dramatic Arts
  - Writing on Japanese culture for True Japan Tour, IJCEE & Japan Times
- Alpha

# About the Lesson ☆

- **FOCUS:** This lesson mostly focuses on the Presentation and Q&A sections of the Tour-Guide Interpreter interview exam.
- **SKILLS FOCUS:** On the course, you will learn a variety of popular guiding topics and improve your voice, culture and presentation skills.
- **TEXTBOOKS:** True Japan Keywords 600 (第1集・第2集)

# Lesson Structure

Each lesson is 2 hours long, including a 5 minute break.

- **Warm-up (5 minutes)**
- **Presentation Techniques (20-25 minutes)**  
Here you will learn techniques to improve your presentations, such as enunciation training, vocal variety, cultural sensitivity tips, storytelling, etc.
- **Presentation + Q&A Practice (85+ minutes)**  
In this section, you will practice presenting the texts and answer questions about them. (I will explain more on the next slide.)

# Presentation & Q&A Practice

For every lesson, you will study 40 texts. You will practice presenting several of these in class.

## Structure:

1. **Practice** your speech and listen to your partner's.
  - I will give advice and correct any errors.
2. Ask me any **questions**
3. One person will **present** to the class
4. I will give some **advice**.
5. I will then ask you **questions** about the general topic.



Let's start!





# Warm-up



Let's start with a short tongue twister warm-up.

You know New York

You need New York

You know you need unique New York



# ☆ Presentation & Q&A Practice ☆

For every lesson, you will study 40 texts. You will practice presenting several of these in class.

## Structure:

1. Just for today, let's **practice the speech** as a class.
2. **Practice** your speech and listen to your partner's.
  - I will give advice and correct any errors.
3. Ask me any **questions**
4. One person will **present** to the class
5. I will give some **advice**.
6. I will then ask you **questions** about the general topic.



# ☆ Text: 円覚寺 / Engakuji Temple ☆

**NOTE:** From Lesson 2 onwards, you will make your own presentations using the texts, but today it is OK to read the text.

Engakuji is one of the most important Zen Buddhist temples in Japan. It is located in Kamakura, the seat of the first samurai military government in the late 12th century. The temple is dedicated to the spirits of the fallen soldiers on both sides of the failed Mongol invasions. ☆

The temple halls were built on a slope. Visitors climb up the temple path to visit the halls one by one. Further into the temple grounds, the Shariden is a beautifully designed hall in which ashes of the Buddha are said to be enshrined. It is a designated National Treasure. The Great Bell in the precinct is also a National Treasure. The temple is very picturesque with cherry tree blossoms in the spring, lush greenery in the summer, and red colored maple trees in the autumn. Visitors can enjoy a peaceful and traditional atmosphere there throughout the year.

Zen is a sect of Buddhism that teaches silent meditation to reach enlightenment. Some of Engakuji's halls are open for the public to practice meditation. ☆



# Temples Discussion ☆



“Engakuji is one of the most important Zen Buddhist temples in Japan.”

1. What is Zen Buddhism?
2. Why are there so many temples in Kamakura?

“Zen is a sect of Buddhism...”

3. Are there other sects of Buddhism in Japan?  
How are they different from Zen Buddhism?



I have written some [example answers](#) for these questions, which I will give to you after the lesson.

# ☆Text:カレーライス / Curry Rice ☆

Curry with rice is, along with ramen noodles and sushi, one of the most popular dishes in Japan, enjoyed by all generations. Curry is originally from India. It was introduced to Japan in the late 19th century.

Indian curries are soup-like, whereas Japanese curries are more like a thick stew, packed with meat, seafood, and vegetables. Condiments like pickled vegetables and shallots complement the curry flavor.

Curry became widespread when instant curry roux was invented 70 years ago. Some Japanese families eat curry rice as often as four times a month.

Today, over 100 kinds of roux, catering for different tastes and spice tolerances, are on the market. There range from curry sauces made by household brands to those made in high-class restaurants.

Curry is a good example of how a foreign item introduced to Japan has evolved to become a dish unique to Japan. ☆

# Food & Drink Discussion

1. What is the difference between an izakaya and a bar?
2. Are there different types of Japanese sake (日本酒)?
3. What is somen? I have heard you can eat it off a slide...



I have written some [example answers](#) for these questions, which I will give to you after the lesson.



**The End**

**Do you have any questions?**