

# Internet Activity Presentation Planner

## Introduction to Business Chapter 2 Economic Resources and Systems

### Water Is Life

**I**N CHAPTER 2, you learned that, “The amount of natural resources available to a society has a direct effect on its economy.” One such scarce natural resource is water. Water problems and issues loom large in almost every community, and these issues often drive important social, political, and economic policy. Find out more about water issues that affect your community, and what they mean for your future. Produce and present a 10-minute talk about one of these issues. Discuss how your community is managing its water problems.

#### *Action Steps for Planning a Presentation*

1. Get started by building background knowledge. Read newspaper articles, search the Internet, and make personal phone calls to local experts to understand the issues.
2. Decide on a specific topic. Narrow your focus to a topic that interests you.
3. Research your topic in greater depth. Use books, local media, the Internet, and personal interviews. Take detailed notes and maintain a bibliography as you work.
4. Review your notes and write an outline of your presentation.
5. Plan and create visual aids.
6. Write a draft of your presentation and practice it. Rewrite, practice again, and present.

#### **1. Build Background Knowledge**

##### **Did You Know?**

*Think about these fascinating facts and what they might have to do with issues in your community.*

- Mark Twain, the famous American humorist, once said, “In the West, whisky is for drinking. Water is for fighting over.”
- 97% of Earth’s water is in the oceans. Only 3% of the Earth’s water can be used as drinking water. 75% of the world’s fresh water is frozen in the polar ice caps.
- In 1908, Jersey City, New Jersey and Chicago, Illinois were the first water supplies to be chlorinated in the United States.
- The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974 represents the first time that public drinking water supplies were protected on a federal (national) level in the United States. Amendments were made to the SDWA in 1986 and 1996.
- It takes about 1 gallon of water to process a quarter pound of hamburger.
- It takes 2,072 gallons of water to make four new tires.
- The average person in the United States uses 80 to 100 gallons of water each day. During medieval times a person used only 5 gallons per day.

**Questions to Ponder**

*Think about these questions and what they might have to do with issues in your community.*

- Where does the water I drink come from?
- Is policy about water quality set at the federal, state, or local level?
- What is my local water utility and who runs it?
- What is added to my drinking water?
- How much does the water that comes out of my tap cost?
- In what ways do businesses depend on water?
- Is water more important to some businesses than others?

**Key Search Words**

*Use these key words to search for Web sites that relate to your topic. List other key words you uncover in your search. Take notes about what you find and review your notes later as you narrow your topic.*

water quality, water conditions, wetlands, water pollution, graywater, desalinization, recycled water, bottled water, seawater intrusion

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**Web Sites**

*Keep track of Web sites you use in your research so you can come back to them later and include them in your bibliography. List their URLs here.*

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## 2. Decide on Your Topic

### Narrow Your Focus

*Complete the following flow chart to narrow your topic. Choose a subject that interests you and that will also interest your audience. Write a title and a sentence or two about your talk and ask your teacher to approve it or suggest changes.*

Water > National Issues > Local Issues > \_\_\_\_\_ > \_\_\_\_\_ > \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Description: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Approval: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(Teacher's Signature)

## 3. Conduct Research

### Maintain a Bibliography

*In addition to Web sites you use in your research, list books and periodicals you consult, and contact information for experts you interview.*

#### Books

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### Periodicals

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### Names and Addresses

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_

## 4. Write an Outline

### Main Ideas and Details

*Review your notes and think through the main ideas and details you want to include in your presentation. Put the main ideas in a logical order and list them in outline form as major headings. Include at least two details under each main idea.*

#### I. Introduction

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. Main Idea \_\_\_\_\_

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

#### III. Main Idea \_\_\_\_\_

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Main Idea \_\_\_\_\_

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

#### V. Conclusion

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Plan Visual Aids

### Charts, Graphs, Photos, and Video Clips

*Describe the visual aids you plan to use in your presentation.*

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#### *Tips on Creating and Using Visual Aids*

- Keep them simple, use them sparingly, and make them visible to everyone in the audience.
- Explain the content of the aid when you first show it.
- When you finish with the aid, remove it or cover it up.
- Be prepared to give your talk without visual aids if technical problems occur.

