

《學術英語Power Up》 Unit 5

授課教師：南臺科技大學 曾瓊瑤助理教授

課程名稱：基礎專業英文

教學主題：分類表



分類圖 (Classification Charts)/樹狀圖 (Tree Maps)

分類圖可以呈現：

- 事物或概念的類別關係
- 呈現定義及樣例
- 樹狀圖為分類圖的一種。

Classification in Daily Life

- How would you group the pictures?



parrot



seagull



penguin



kiwi



chicken



goose



turkey



eagle



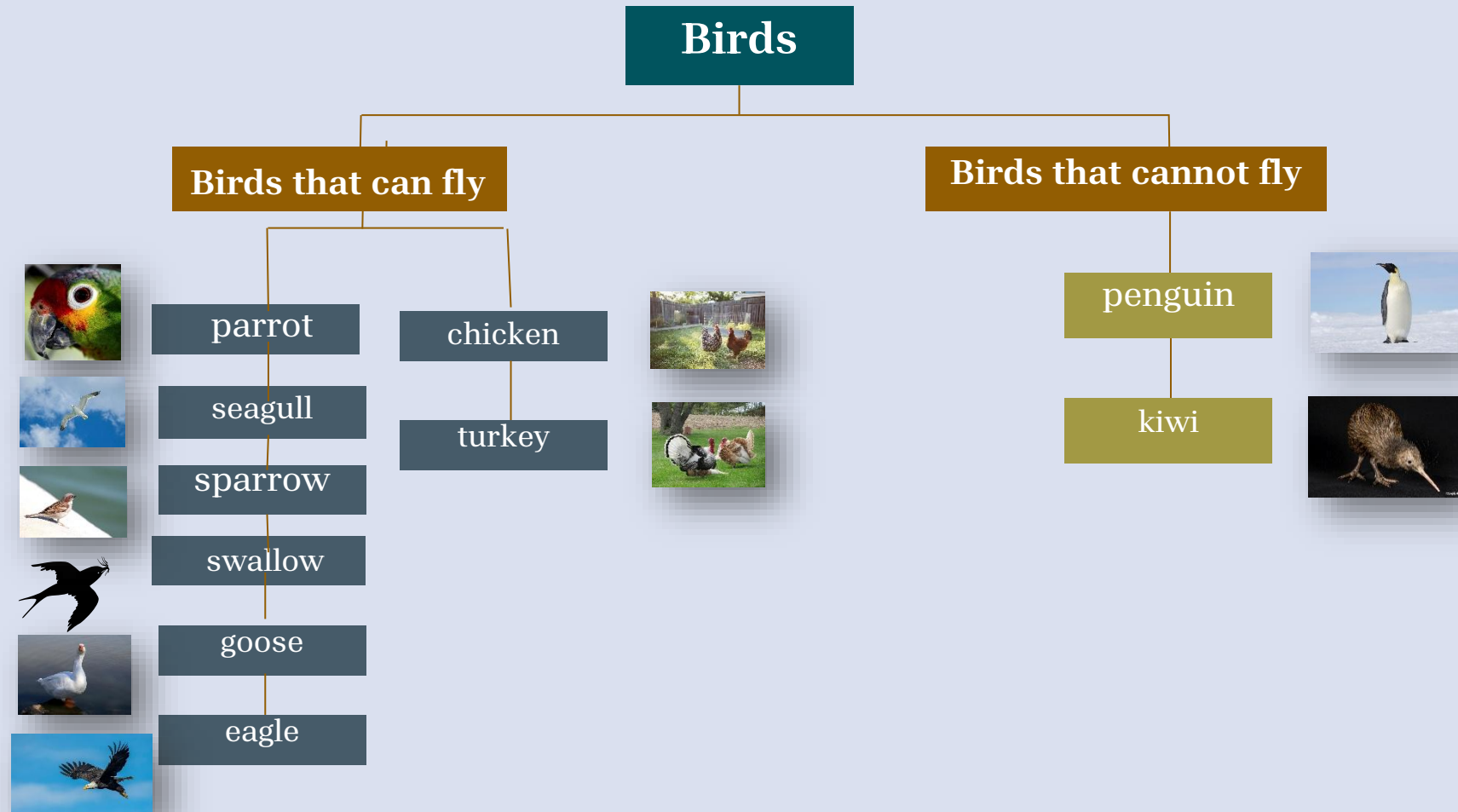
sparrow



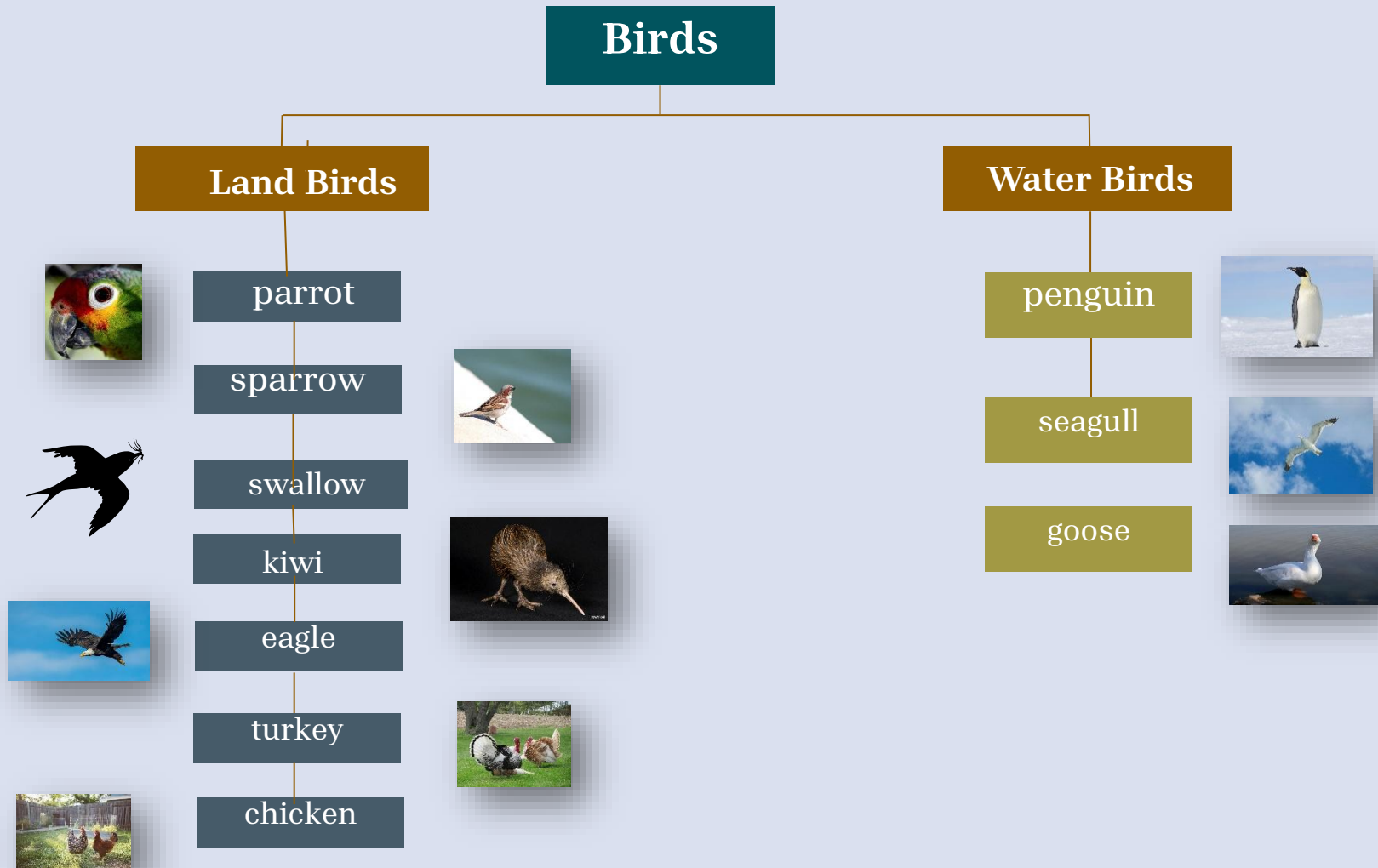
swallow

圖片取自
Microsoft 圖庫

Classification by Flying Ability



Classification by Habitat



How would you group the animals and plants?



corn
玉米



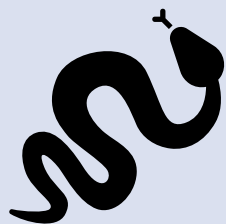
sunflowers
向日葵



grasshopper
蟋蟀



cows
乳牛



snake
蛇



frog
青蛙



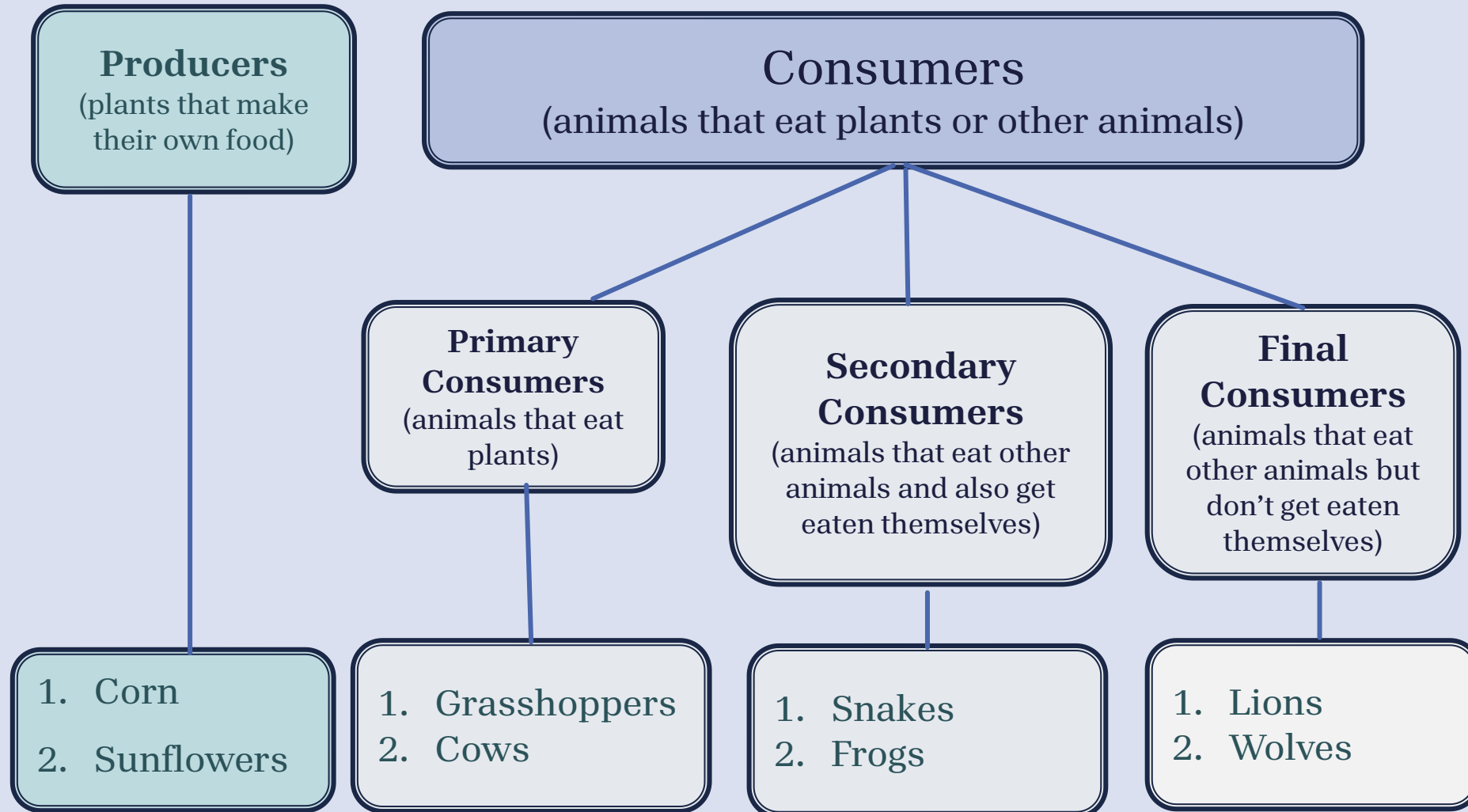
lion
獅子



wolf
狼

圖片取自
Microsoft 圖庫

Animals and Plants Grouped by How They Get Food



(1)描述分類圖/樹狀圖的主題與目的

- ❑ The classification chart **categorizes** plants and animals according to their positions in the food chain.
- ❑ The tree map **divides** plants and animals **into** four groups based on their positions in the food chain.

說明技巧與實用例句

(2)描述分類方式

❑ The classification chart **splits** the category of “consumers” **into** “primary consumers,” “secondary consumers,” and “final consumers”.

❑ The tree map **breaks down** the “consumers” category **into** “primary,” “secondary,” and “final” consumers.

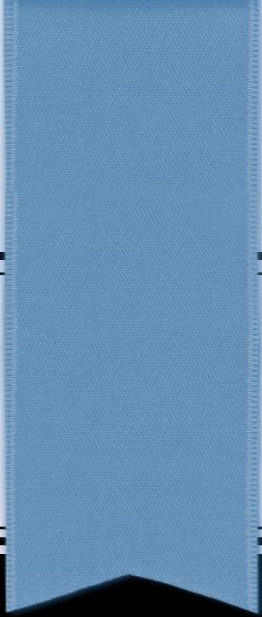
❑ Sharks are **categorized/classified as** final consumers.



說明技巧與實用例句

(3) 陳述定義

- ❑ The chart **defines** the different roles played by plants and animals in a food chain.
- ❑ The tree map **defines** primary consumers as animals that eat plants.

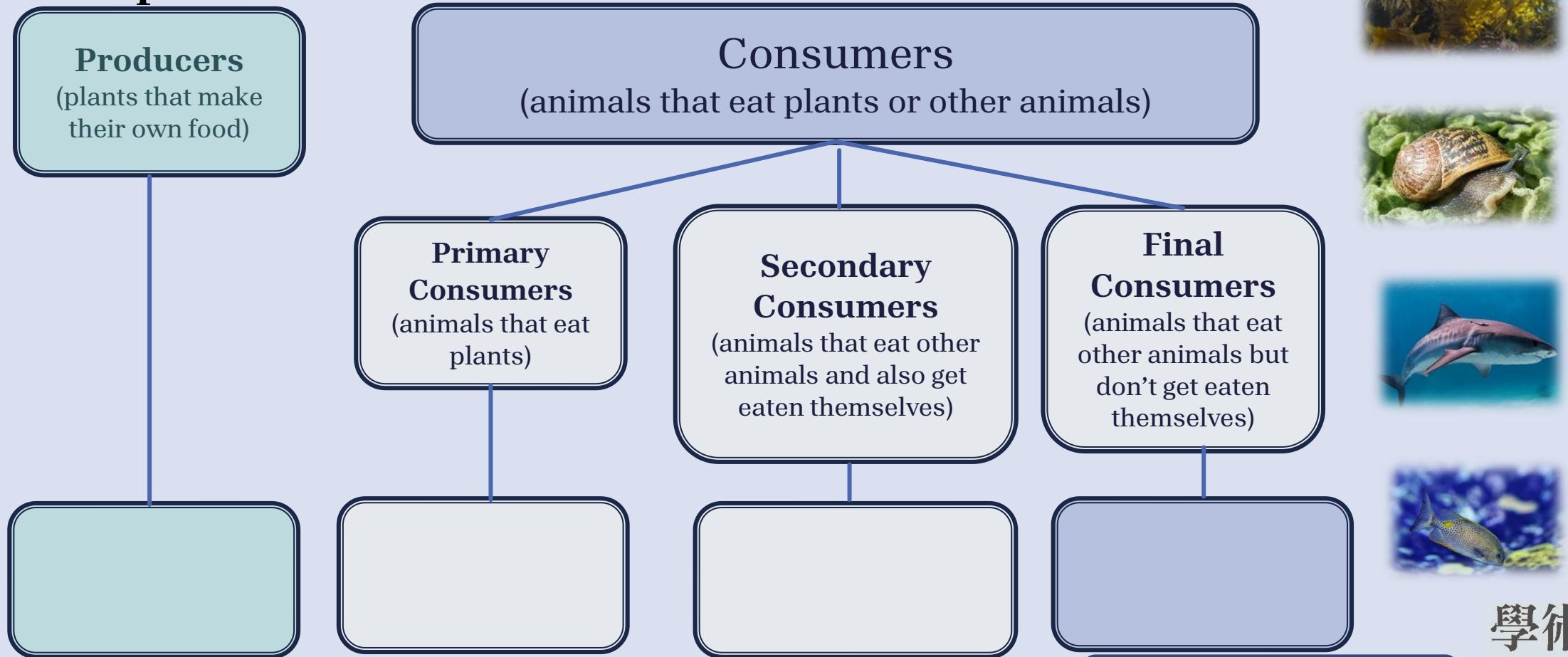


分類圖口語練習活動

Pair Work in Class

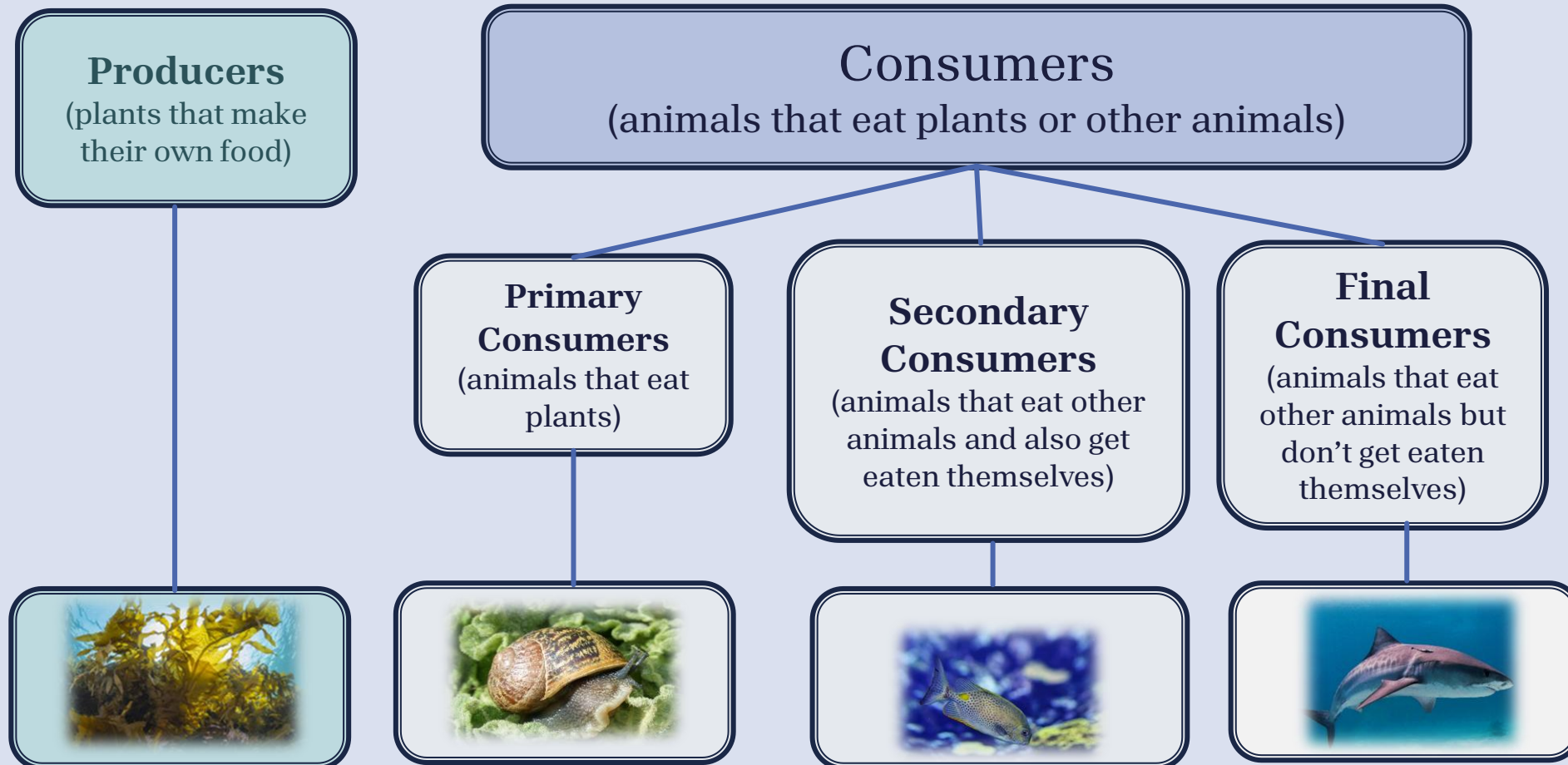
Pair Work: Fill-in Classification Table

Put each picture in its proper place in the tree map.



Pair Work: Fill-in Classification Table

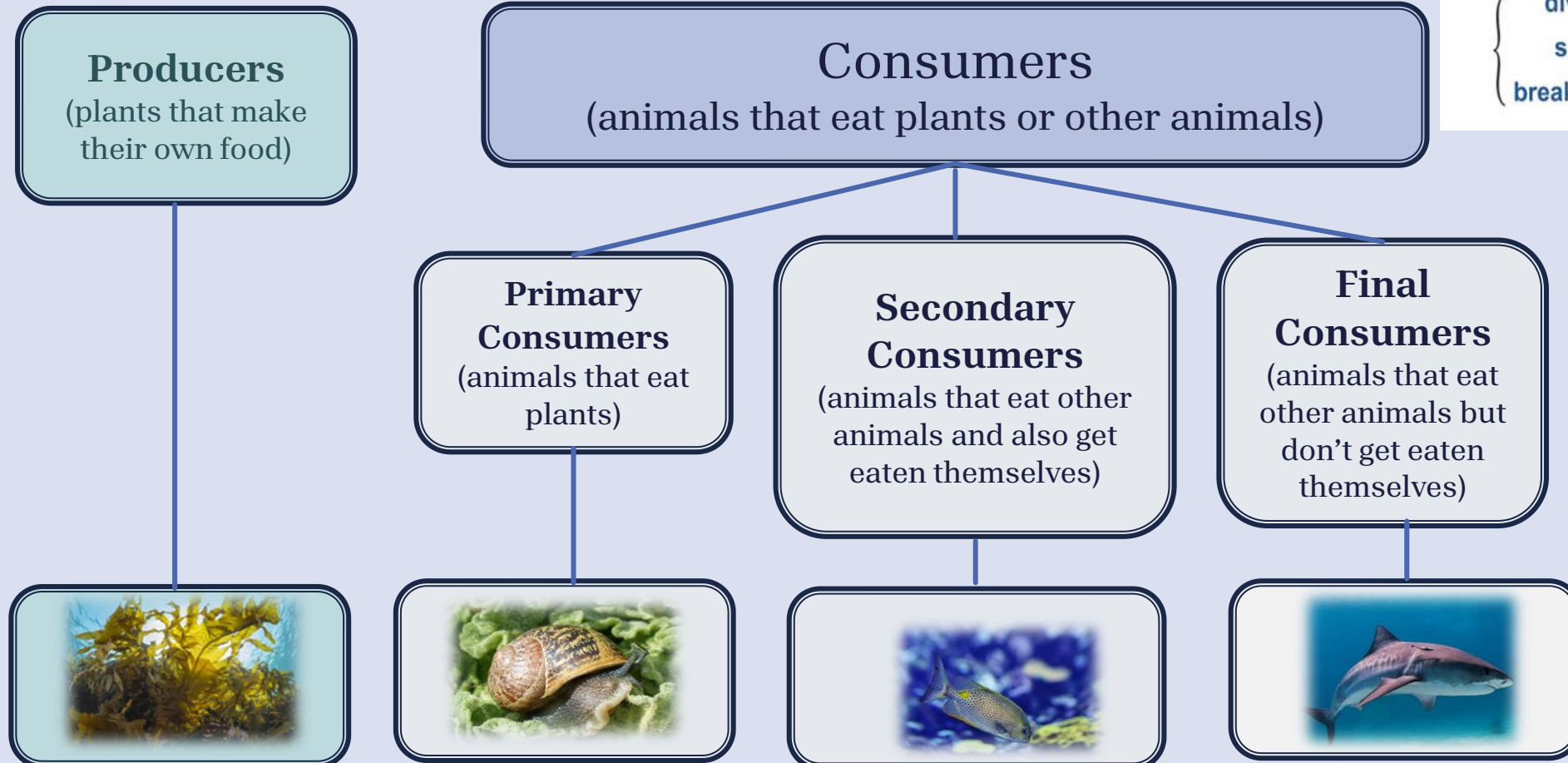
Put the picture in its proper place in the tree map.



Pair Work: Fill-in Classification Table

Explain the food chain in the sea with the tree map.

📖	categorize	}	(v.) 分類
	classify		
}	divide	}	... into (v.phr.) 把……分成
	split		
	break down		



The Food Chain in the Sea

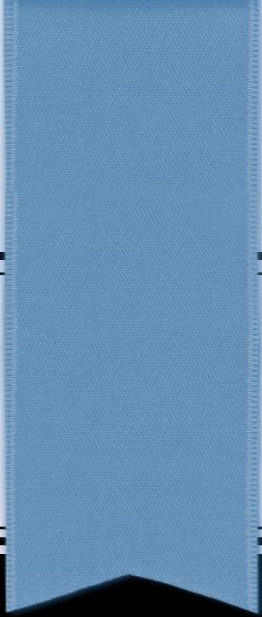
The tree map shows the food chain in the sea. It categorizes sea animals by how they get food.

The chart splits consumers into three groups: primary, secondary, and final consumers. Each level represents how energy is passed from one organism to another. At the bottom of the food chain, we have seaweed, which is the producer.

Sea snails are categorized as primary consumers because they eat seaweed. Fish are secondary consumers because they eat smaller animals such as sea snails. Sharks are classified as final consumers because they are top predators and are not eaten by others.

The chart defines a producer as a plant that makes its own food. A consumer is defined as an animal that depends on other organisms for food.

In conclusion, the food chain in the sea shows how energy flows from plants to animals. This system helps us understand the balance in marine ecosystems.



分類圖簡報

After class assignment

Presentation Task: Classification Chart/Tree Map Presentation

Task Overview:

- For your final exam, you will give **an individual oral presentation** explaining how you classify information using a **classification chart**.
- You should speak for **at least one minute**, with a **clear opening, body, and conclusion**.
- Choose a topic you know well.

Examples:

- ✓ Types of fruit
 - ✓ Animals by habitat
 - ✓ Food by cooking method
 - ✓ Sports by equipment
 - ✓ Types of beef dishes
- This task counts for 20% of your final course grade:
 - ◆ 10% – **Content** (Classification Chart/Tree map, Script, and PPT Design)
 - ◆ 10% – **Oral Presentation** (Delivery, Language, and Organization)

Model Script: Classification of Birds by Habitat

Good morning, everyone. My name is _____. My student number is _____. I am from the Department of _____, Southern Taiwan University of Science and Technology. Today, I'm going to present my classification chart about birds. The title of my chart is "Classification of Birds by Habitat." In this chart, birds are categorized according to their habitat, which means where they live. They can be divided into two main groups: land birds and water birds.

Let's look at the land birds first. Land birds **are defined as** birds that live or build their nests on land or in trees. Examples of land birds include parrots, sparrows, swallows, kiwis, eagles, turkeys, and chickens. For instance, parrots and sparrows primarily inhabit trees, whereas chickens and turkeys are typically found on farms. These birds **are classified as** land birds because they do not usually live near water.

Next, let's look at the water birds. Water birds **are defined as** birds that live near or on the water and often swim or feed in aquatic environments. Examples include penguins, seagulls, and geese. For example, penguins live in cold areas and swim to catch fish. Seagulls are commonly seen flying over the sea, and geese are often found near lakes or ponds. All of these birds are classified as water birds because they depend on water habitats.

In conclusion, this chart shows how birds can **be classified based on** their habitat. This classification helps us understand the different environments where birds live. Thank you for listening.



Class Dismissed!

