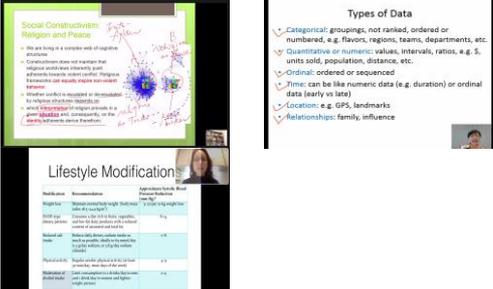
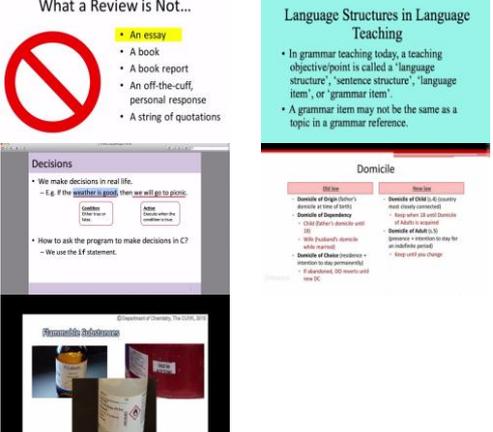


Summary of video presentation styles

Style	Description	Examples															
S1	Video (Studio Room) + PPT + Voiceover	 <p>Social Constructivism: Religion and Place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are living in a complex web of religious interactions Construction of place is not neutral but religious activities inherently place information to create and maintain religious environments and rituals require non-neutral elements Whether we work or not is important in determining the religious environment (temporal) Place is constructed through religious activities e.g. prayer (Wudu) and community on the basis of religious norms and practices <p>Lifestyle Modification</p> <p>Types of Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Categorical: groupings, not ranked, ordered or numbered, e.g. flavors, regions, teams, departments, etc. Quantitative or numeric: values, intervals, ratios, e.g. 5, units sold, population, distance, etc. Ordinal: ordered or sequenced Time: can be like numeric data (e.g. duration) or ordinal data (early vs late) Location: e.g. GPS, landmarks Relationships: family, influence 															
S2	PPT + Voiceover	 <p>What a Review is Not...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An essay A book A book report An off-the-cuff, personal response A string of quotations <p>Language Structures in Language Teaching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In grammar teaching today, a teaching objective point is called a 'language structure', 'sentence structure', 'language item', or 'grammar item'. A grammar item may not be the same as a topic in a grammar reference. <p>Decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We make decisions in real life. E.g. if the weather is good, then we will go to picnic. <p>Domicile</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>US law</th> <th>UK law</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>• Domicile of origin (birth's domicile at time of birth)</td> <td>• Domicile of birth (all country most closely connected)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Domicile of acquisition</td> <td>• Domicile of dependency</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Child (father's domicile until 18)</td> <td>• Domicile of habitus (18)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Wife (husband's domicile until divorce)</td> <td>• Domicile of choice (incidence + intention to stay permanently)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Domicile of choice (incidence + intention to stay permanently)</td> <td>• If abandoned, US courts will have DC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		US law	UK law	• Domicile of origin (birth's domicile at time of birth)	• Domicile of birth (all country most closely connected)	• Domicile of acquisition	• Domicile of dependency	• Child (father's domicile until 18)	• Domicile of habitus (18)	• Wife (husband's domicile until divorce)	• Domicile of choice (incidence + intention to stay permanently)	• Domicile of choice (incidence + intention to stay permanently)	• If abandoned, US courts will have DC		
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S3	Video (Pure Background / Static PPT)	 <p>Conflict of Laws</p> <p>Domicile Revision</p>															
S4	Demonstration (Sports)																
S5	Powtoon videos																
S6	Video (Lecture)																
S7	Demonstration (Programming)																

S8	Demonstration (Medical)				
S9	Demonstration (Lab)				
S10	Student Presentation				
S11	Drama				
S12	Animation				
S13	Photo				
S14	Interview	 			
S15	Dialogue				