Presentation Workshop

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URID Oral presentation

URID Oral presentation

URID

- 15 and 30-min sessions (8am – 12pm)
- ~170 presentations
- Moderated sessions
- Diverse research

Workshop

- Introduction
- Presentation example
- Discussion
- Presentation
- Workshop

Presentation Example

- Take notes:
  - What are some things you notice?
  - Were you able to follow the research?
  - Were there things that worked? Didn't work?
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nSGqp4-bZQY

- Discuss:
  - What were your initial thoughts/ideas?
  - What did you like?
  - Were there things you would change?
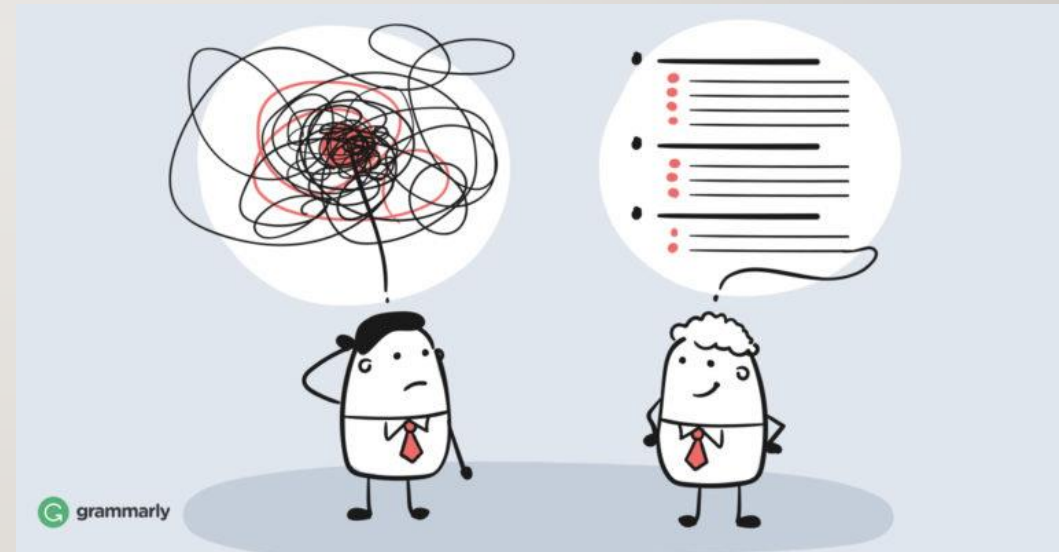 - Do you feel you understand the research?

Discussion

- What are things you like or didn't like about the example presentation?
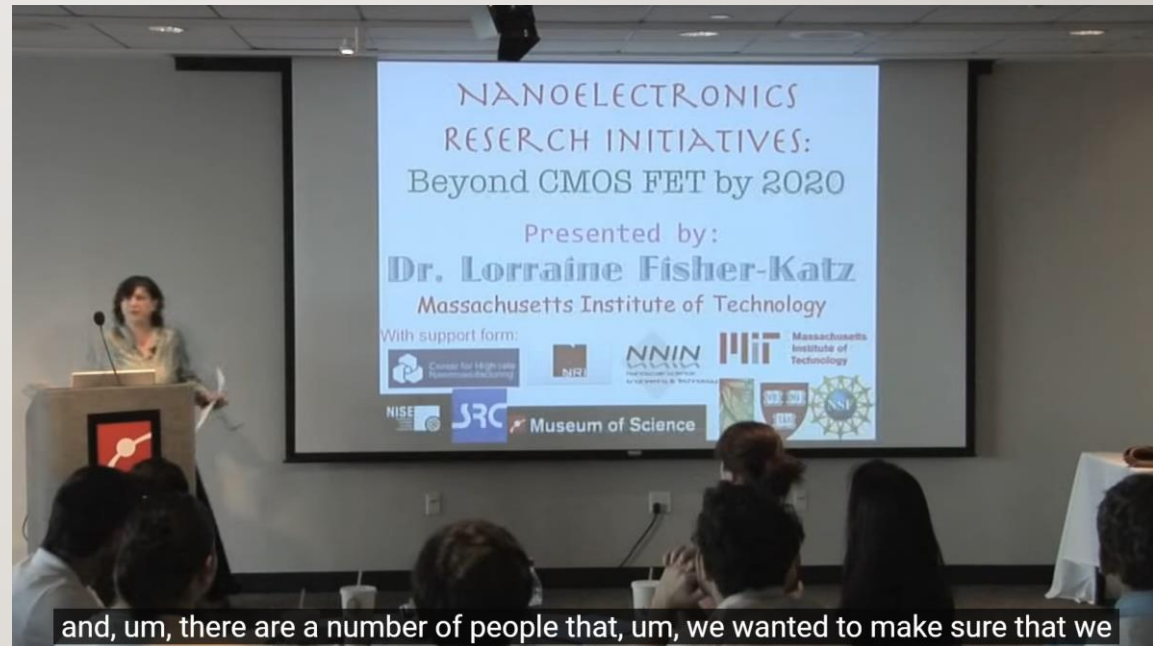
Start With an Outline

- 3 steps
  1. Determine your goal
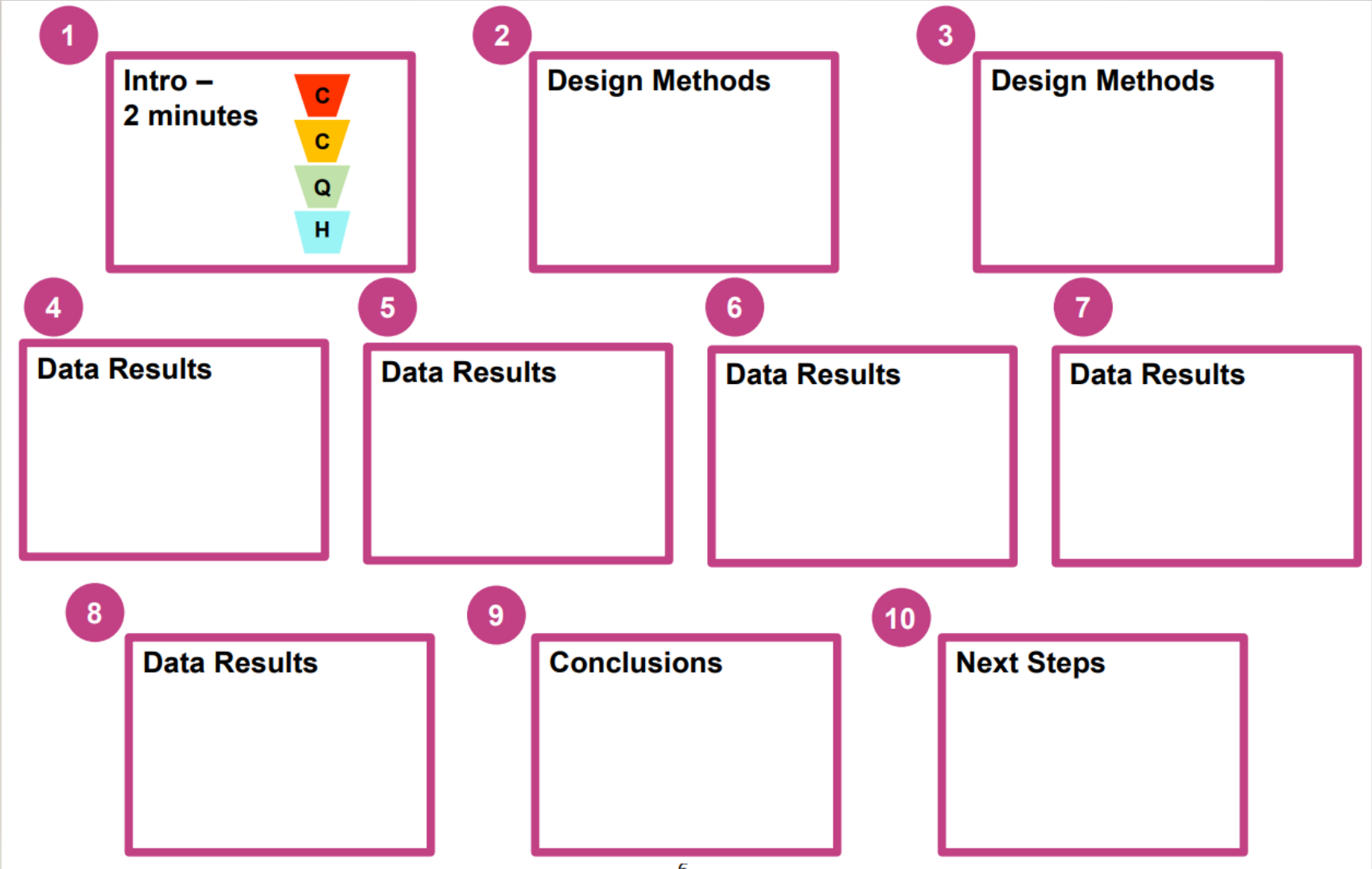 2. Identify your audience
  3. Plan your content

Know Your Audience

- Things to know about your audience
  - Learn best in "chunks"
  - Multiple sensory channels compete
  - What you say is only part of your message
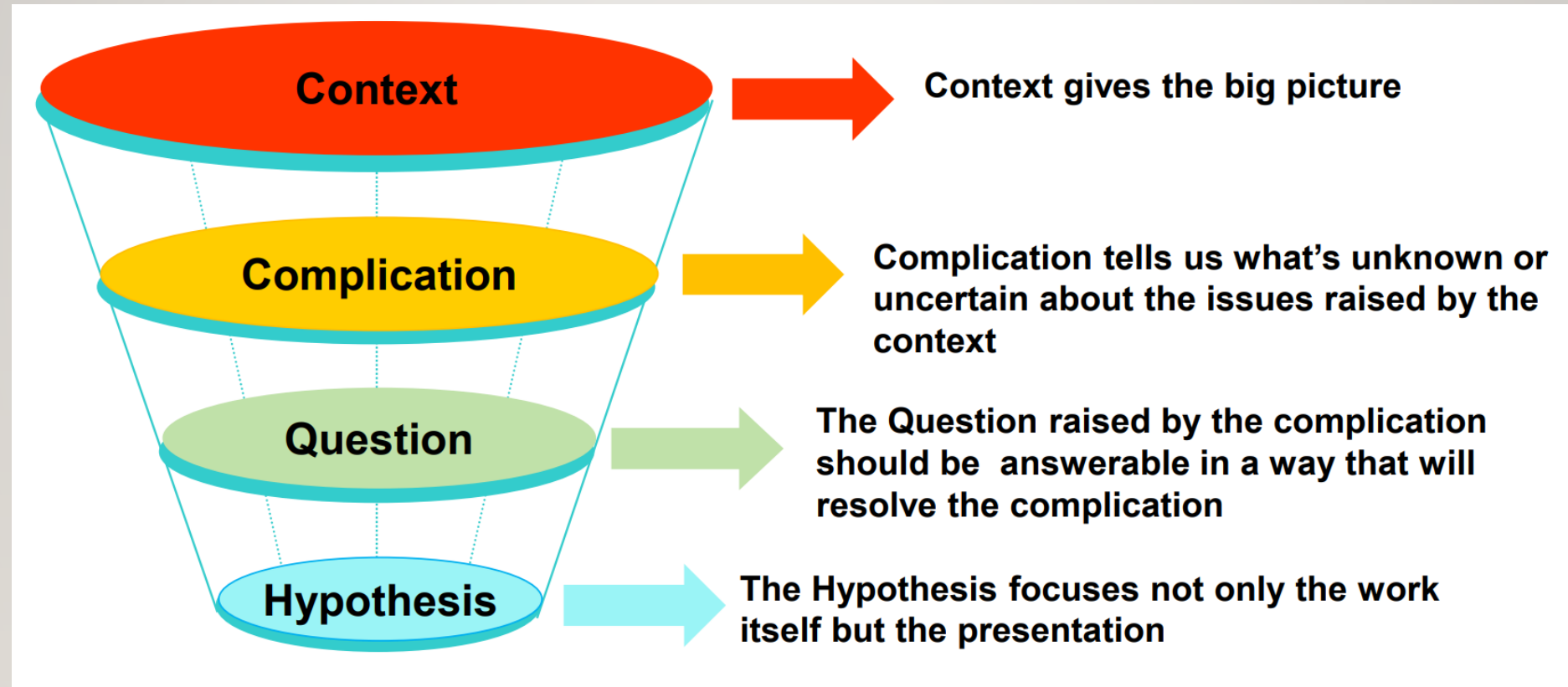 - People imitate your emotions

https://unsplash.com/photos/nPz8akkUmDI

Intentional Content

Introduction

Intentional Design

- **CRAP**
  - **C**ontrast
  - **R**epetition
  - **A**lignment
  - **P**roximity

"I don't start with a design objective; I start with a communication objective. I feel my project is successful if it communicates what it is supposed to communicate."

-Mike Davidson
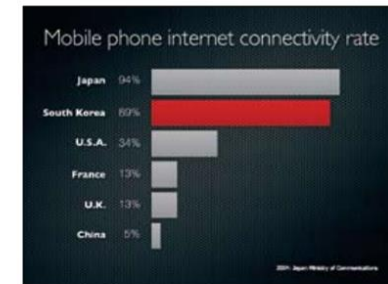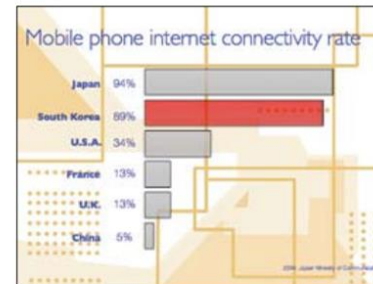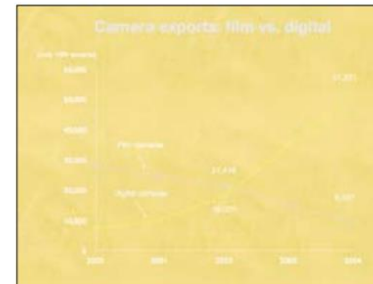
"Make it simple, but significant."

-Don Draper

Contrast

Contrast uses **color** or **font** to bring out visual ideas.

Weak   Strong

Repetition

Repetition can help increase the **consistency** and **legibility** of a presentation.

Alignment

- Increases cohesiveness
- Establishes a hierarchy of ideas

Lack of **alignment** or **Unclear alignment** Increases

confusion
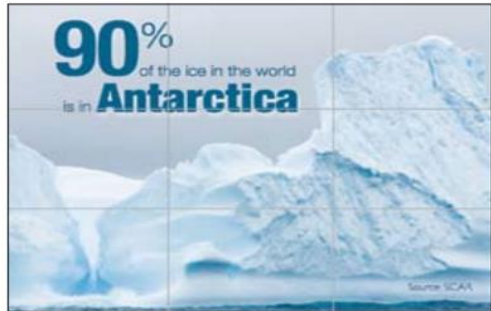
about the relationships among information.
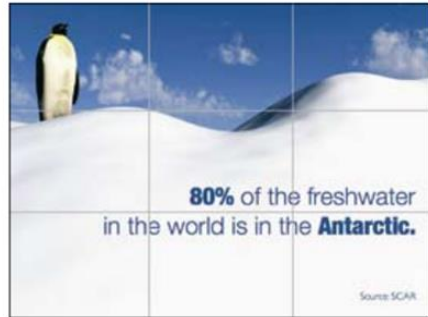
Proximity

- Rule of thirds
- Grouping images and minimal use of text should be intentional

Fonts and Text

CONCORDANT TYPE

Intentional, well-placed changes to just one font

CONTRASTING TYPES

When used intentionally/consistently, contrasting types can create a positive and engaging effect.

Conflicting <u>types</u> **are** *distracting*

- <u>Minimum</u> - 24 point

- Text should be minimal

- Avoid sensory overload

  - If you want your audience to read something, give them time

Use Pictures and Graphics

- People are visual
- Communicates concepts
- Holds viewer's attention

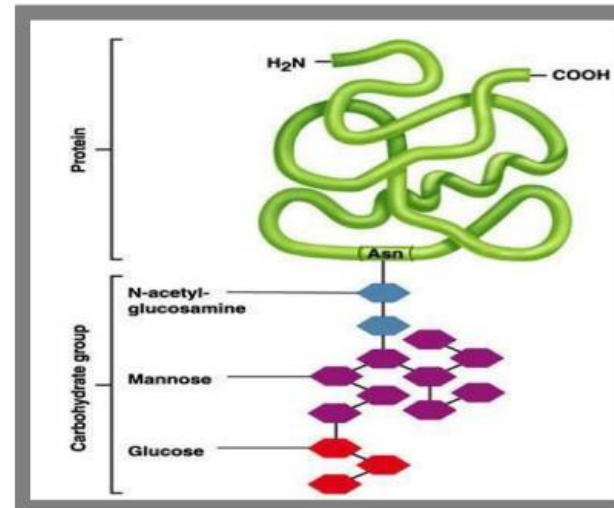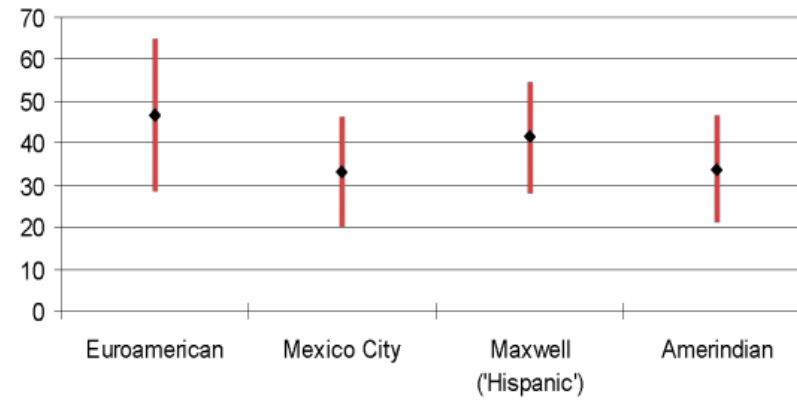Figure 1. The Njoro Watershed located in southwestern Kenya.
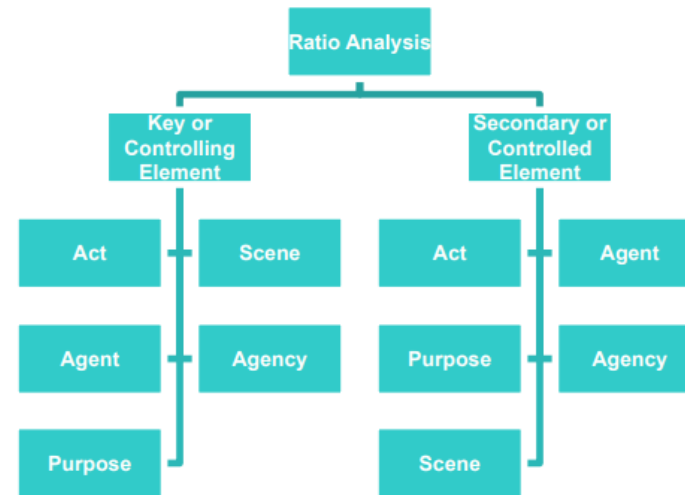
Figure 1. Glycoprotein

Use Charts and Graphs

- Make them simple
- Use color
- Label charts and graphs

Other Handy Tips

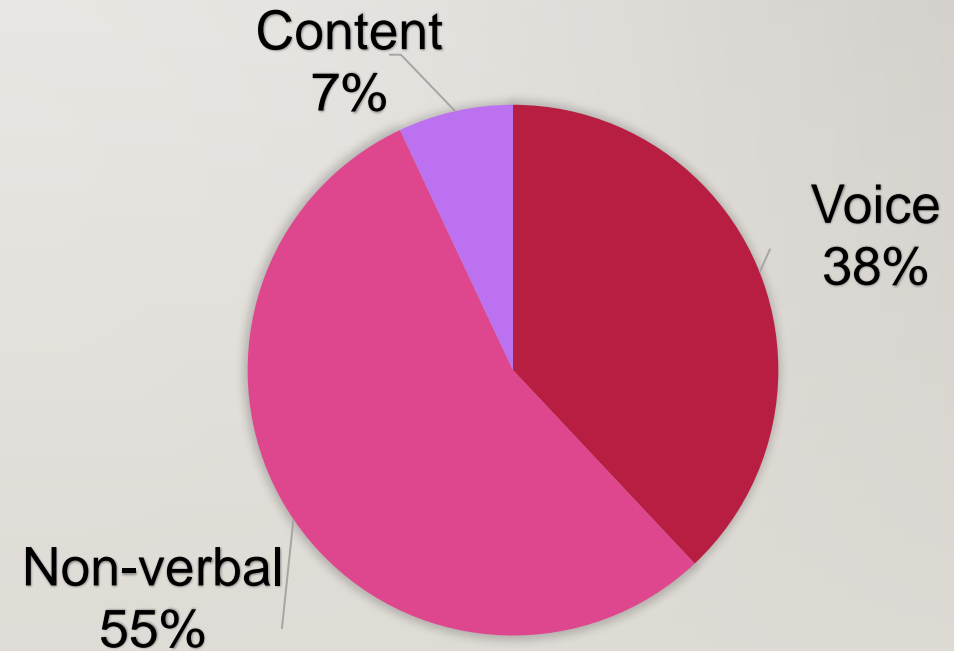- Don't be afraid of silence!

- Set intentional pace

- Be mindful of your body language

- Respect the time

Other Handy Tips cont.

- Start strong

- Show your passion

- No filler words

- PRACTICE!

An excellent presentation is:

Content
7%

Voice
38%

Non-verbal
55%

Open Work Time

- Possible things to work on:
  - Storytelling: identify your "plot twist" or "hook". Why do we care?
  - Storyboarding: use slips of paper or blank slides to outline talk.
  - Come up with an *analogy* for an essential concept in your talk.
  - Reduce text to essential information!
  - Identify key figures and practice explaining them.
  - Practice your talk, or even just the intro, on others. Time yourself!

Don't be Afraid to Think Outside the PowerPoint

Remember:

- Be sure the format/platform is appropriate for your content

- Fancy graphics/transitions can be distracting – use with caution

- Practice using new formats BEFORE your presentation

- Canva
- Google Slides
- Keynote (Mac)

- Prezi
- Sway (Microsoft)
- Pecha Kucha