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
Introduction
Intentional Design

- **CRAP**
  - Contrast
  - Repetition
  - Alignment
  - Proximity

  “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.
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.

- **Minimum** - 24 point
- Text should be minimal
- Avoid sensory overload
  - If you want your audience to read something, give them time

*Conflicting types are distracting*
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:

- **Voice**: 38%
- **Non-verbal**: 55%
- **Content**: 7%
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