
Oral Presentation Skills

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Oral Presentation Skills

Outline

Panning

Pparation

Pactice

Pformance

Questions

Planning

- ☾★ Who are you talking to?
- ☾★ Why are you talking to them?
- ☾★ How long have you got?
- ☾★ What story are you going to tell?

Preparation

- ☾★ Outline and sketch slides
- ☾★ Prepare slides
- ☾★ Proof read
- ☾★ Prepare notes -
brief keywords and phrases, except
maybe first couple of paragraphs

Preparation - Outline

1 - 2 minutes per slide

Generic 15 min Conference Presentation

- 🌀 Title Slide (1) Title, author, affiliation, acknowledgements
- 🌀 Rationale (1-2) Why this is interesting
- 🌀 Methods (1-2) What you did
- 🌀 Results (2-4) What did you find and what does it mean
- 🌀 Summary (1) One thing you want them to remember

Preparation - Slides

Use Images & Graphics

Relevant images communicate,
and maintain interest

Preparation - Slides

Use Images & Graphics

Minimise text & numbers

Preparation - Slides

Use Images & Graphics

Minimise text & numbers

Light text on dark background

Preparation - Slides

Use Images & Graphics

Minimise text & numbers

Light text on dark background

Avoid distracting backgrounds

Preparation - Slides

Use Images & Graphics

Minimise text & numbers

Light text on dark background

Avoid distracting backgrounds

Use large sans serif fonts

Helvetica or Arial rather than serif fonts like Times

24 pt is minimum, **32 pt, or even 36 pt** is better

Preparation - Slides

Use Images & Graphics

Minimise text & numbers

Light text on dark background

Avoid distracting backgrounds

Use large sans serif fonts

Mix upper and lower case

ALL CAPITALS IS HARDER TO READ,
ALTHOUGH IT MIGHT BE OK FOR THE
ODD TITLE

Preparation - Slides

Use Images & Graphics

Minimise text & numbers

Light text on dark background

Avoid distracting backgrounds

Use large sans serif fonts

Mix upper and lower case

Use colour to highlight text

Use high contrast colours for important lines, symbols or text, and lower contrast colours for less important lines, symbols or text. But use a small number of colours

Preparation - Slides

Use Images & Graphics

Minimise text & numbers

Light text on dark background

Avoid distracting backgrounds

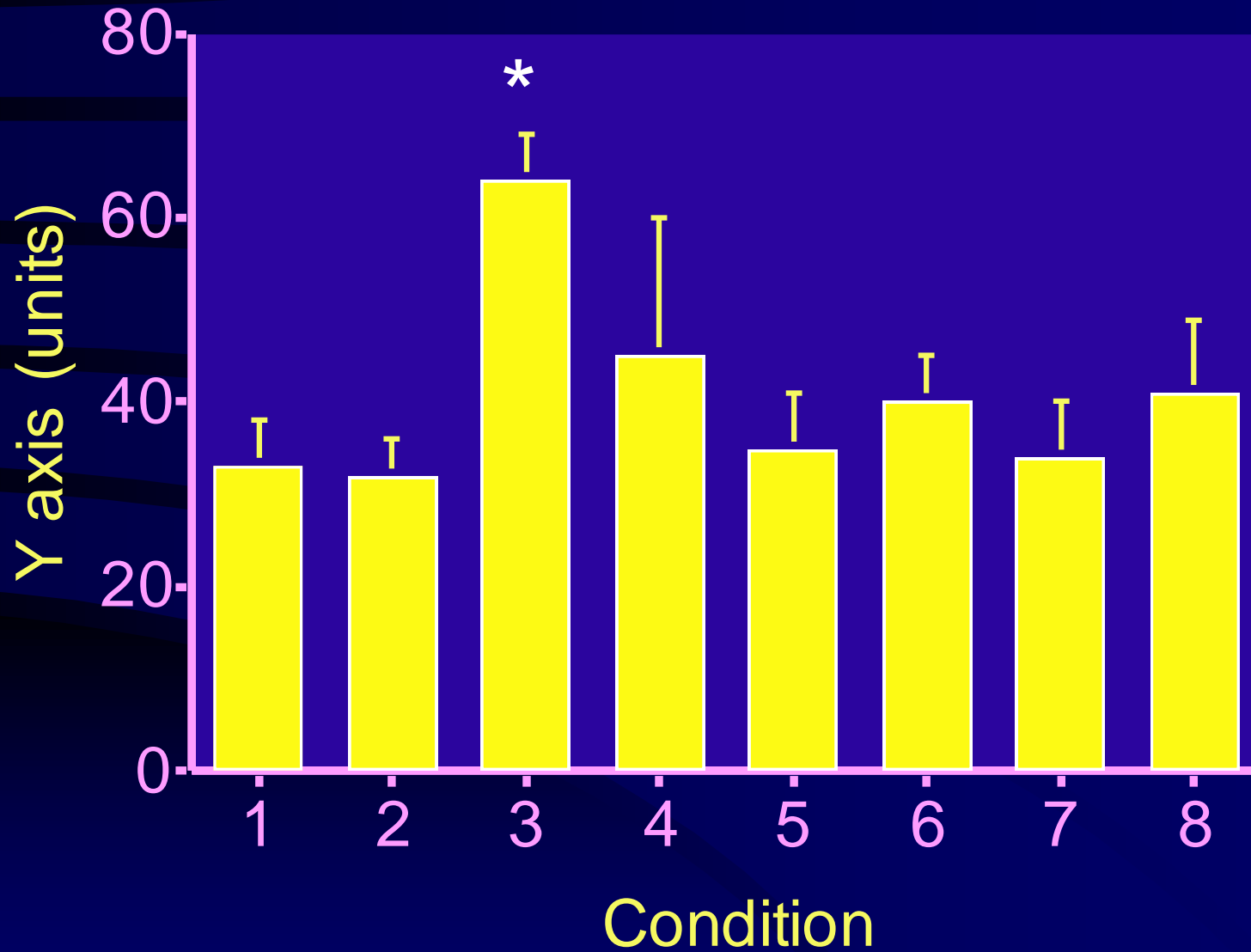
Use large sans serif fonts

Mixture upper and lower case

Use colour to highlight text

Keep figures simple

Show means, sd, effect size statistics, but not test statistics



Preparation - Slides

Use Images & Graphics

Minimise text & numbers

Light text on dark background

Avoid distracting backgrounds

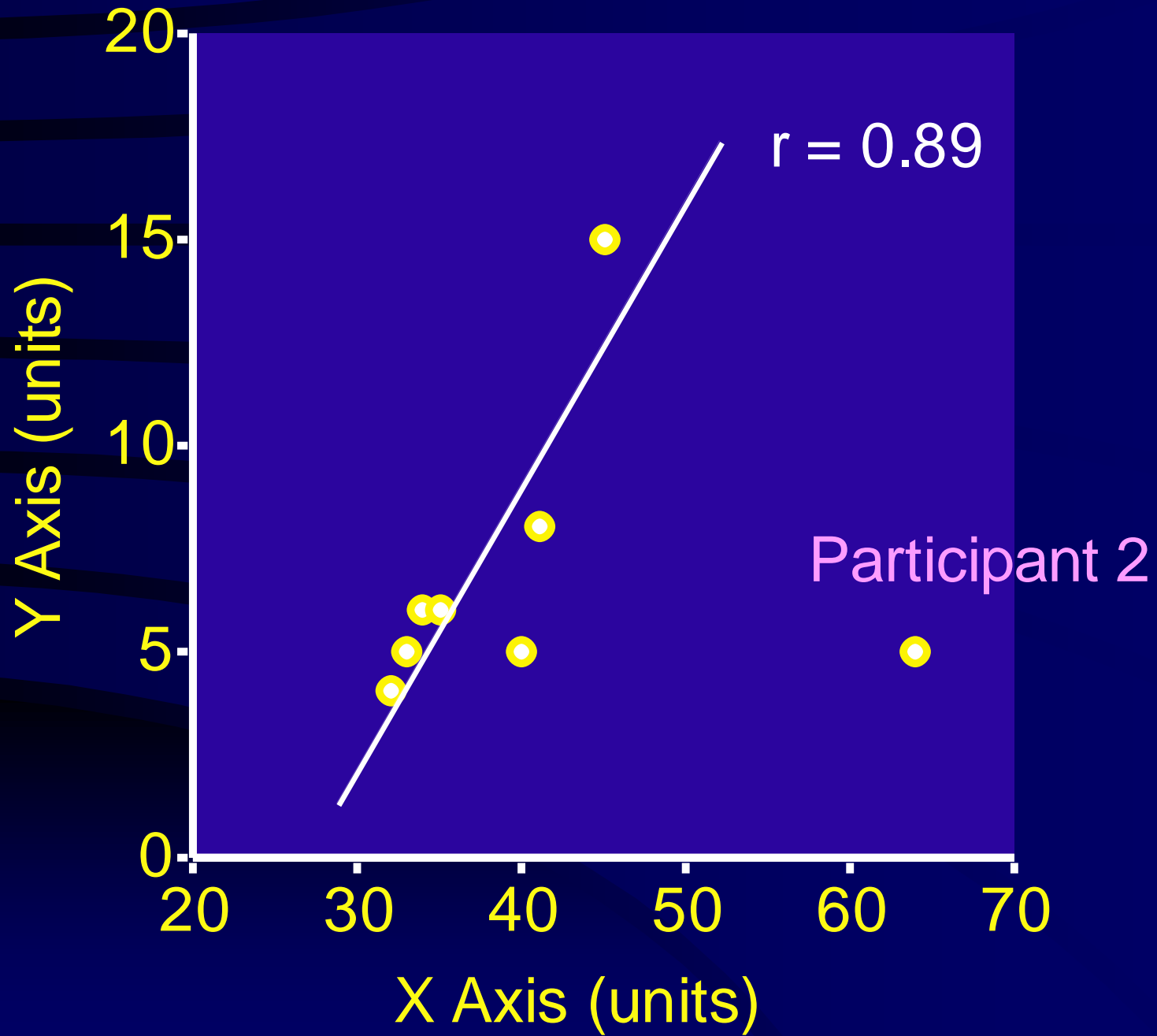
Use large sans serif fonts

Mixture upper and lower case

Use colour to highlight text

Keep figures simple

Thick lines and large symbols



Preparation - Slides

Use Images & Graphics

Minimise text & numbers

Light text on dark background

Avoid distracting backgrounds

Use large sans serif fonts

Mixture upper and lower case

Use colour to highlight text

Keep figures simple

Thick lines and large symbols

Progressive disclosure

Practice

Practice, practice, practice

Get feedback, and use it.

Be ruthless - delete unnecessary information

Performance

Don't Apologise

Speak loudly & clearly

Use short simple sentences

Avoid jargon & abbrev.

Vary pitch, tone, volume, speed and pauses

Performance

Avoid distracting mannerisms

Relax, be enthusiastic

Make eye contact

Keep an eye on the time remaining

Performance

Explain figures, and
point to important aspects

Give a clear and concise summary,
then stop.

Don't go overtime. **Ever.**

Questions

Anticipate likely questions and
prepare extra slides with the answers

Maybe even plant a stooge

Questions

Paraphrase questions

1. so that other people hear the question

Questions

Paraphrase questions

1. so that other people hear the question
2. to check you understand the questions

Questions

Paraphrase questions

1. so that other people hear the question
2. to check you understand the questions
3. to stall while you think about an answer

Questions

If you don't know the answer, say so.

Offer to find out.

Ask the audience.

Summary

Like most things,
the best way to learn is to do

A Guide to Preparing PowerPoint Slides in Presentations

N.C. Division of Soil and Water
Conservation

Your Slides Are Not Your Presentation

- ◆ Slides focus your presentation
- ◆ They emphasize what *you* think is important
- ◆ Slides can keep you on track

Slides Can Be:

- ◆ Visual cues
- ◆ **Mnemonic** devices
- ◆ Communication shortcuts

Slides Can Be:

- ◆ Images worth 1,000 words



Outlined Structures are Easier to Follow

- ◆ Draft an outline first

Guidelines for Presentations

I. Content

II. Design

III. Delivery

- ◆ Then decide what slides you'll need

No More than One Topic per Slide

- ◆ One topic
- ◆ The same topic
- ◆ And **ONLY** that topic!

Fatal Flaw #1: Too Much Text

- ◆ When you put text on the slide, it's an implied invitation to read it. If you've included so much text your audience can't comprehend it at a glance, then you're already headed in the wrong direction because you've lost their attention, and whatever you say while they're reading is largely ignored. Don't believe me? Then what did I just say?
- ◆ Of course, some might just decide to ignore your slides, which means your slides are pointless. Don't waste their time and yours. If the information is that crucial, give it to them in handouts. But then don't read the handout to them! Do that and you're right back to wasting time. Oh yes, and distribute handouts *before* the presentation.
- ◆ Start by asking yourself, "What three things will I just hate myself for if I let these people leave the room without knowing?" Much more content than that and the audience starts losing what's important. Unless, of course, you're one of those people who thinks everything you have to say is of dire importance. Funny thing, though: it's the people in the audience who get to decide what they'll pay attention to and what they'll tune out. Help them make that decision by limiting the content of your slides individually and your presentation overall.

Use the 6 X 6 rule:

- ◆ No line more than **six words.**
- ◆ No
slide
more
than
six lines.

Avoid Unnecessary Wording

- ◆ Avoid unessential words and punctuation like “a,” “an,” “the,” “to,” “for,” “and,” “by”
- ◆ Avoid a, an, the, to, for, and, by
- ◆ It’s amazing how much our minds will grasp with the right clues

Phonemic power of the human mind

According to a research at Cambridge University, it doesn't matter in what order the letters in a word are, the only important thing is that the first and last letter be at the right place. The rest can be a total mess and you can still read it without problem. This is because the human mind does not read every letter by itself, but the word as a whole.

Select Readable Type Size (Minimum 36 point for Titles)

- ◆ 24 to 32 point for text body
 - ◆ Limit to three type sizes per presentation
 - ◆ Proportion type size accordingly
- 45 point
40 point
35 point
30 point
25 point
20 point
15 point
10 point

Typeface Selection

Use Serif Fonts for Titles:

Garamond

Courier

Times New Roman

Typeface Selection

Use sans serif for text body:

- Arial
- Lucida Console
- **Impact**

Use Bullets, Not Numbers

- ◆ Bullets imply no significant order
- ◆ Use numbers to show rank or sequence

Format Text for Emphasis

1. Emphasize with **Size**
2. Then try `FONT` or style changes
3. Finally, use **color**

Adjust text for emphasis

Whatever you emphasize, change only **one** design element per slide.

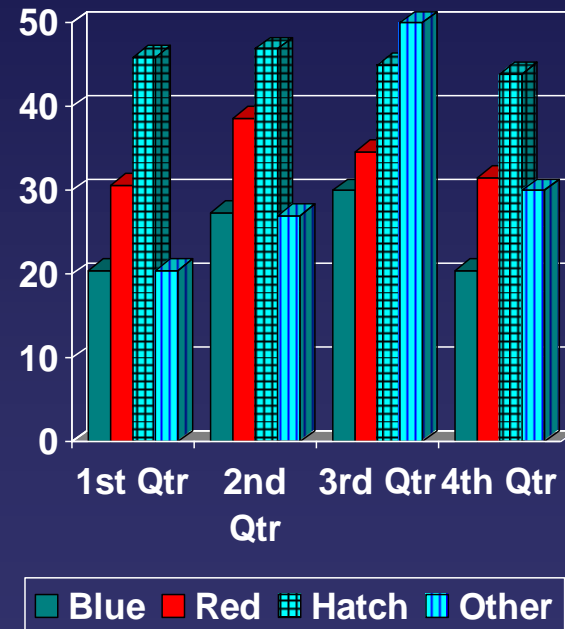
Choose Color Carefully

- ◆ Use light letters on dark backgrounds
- ◆ Use the same colors consistently
- ◆ Avoid primary colors in proximity



Charts & Graphs: Use Solid Colors, Not Patterns

- ◆ Pattern fills on graphs cause confusion
- ◆ 3-D effects defeat comprehension



Use Simple Tables to Present Numbers

	Use Tables	For Your Numbers	But Not too Many
This row	10	90	100
This row	0.6	0.4	1
This row	1	2	3
That row	1	2	3

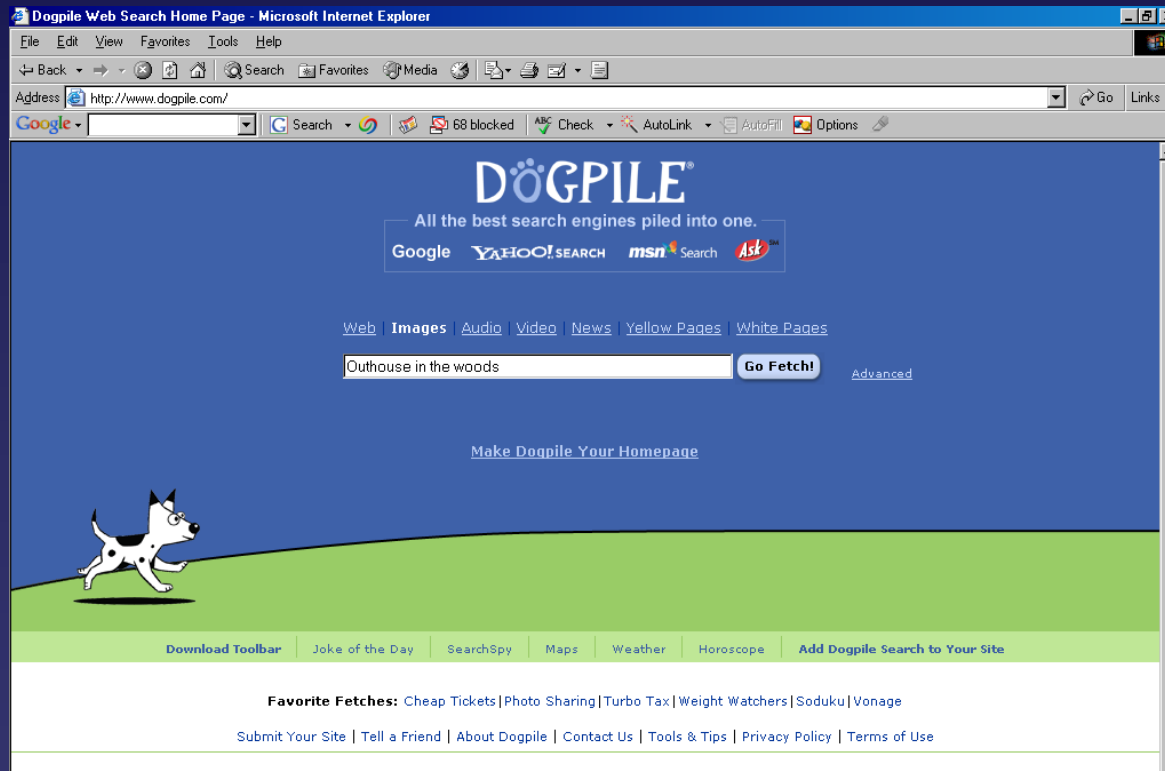
Try not to make footnotes too small

Forget Stock Clipart

- ◆ It rarely communicates anything.
- ◆ Art should add *meaning* to your presentation.



Search “Images” on Google.com or Dogpile.com



“You talkin' to me?”

- ◆ Oral presentation is about speaking and listening
- ◆ Speak to your *audience*, not your slide
- ◆ Make eye contact
- ◆ Connect



Your Audience Gives You Clues

- ◆ Confusion
- ◆ Questions
- ◆ Boredom

Slides Don't Prove Competence

- ◆ PowerPoint slides aren't evidence you know your work.
- ◆ Work on *communicating* what you know, not on making slides.
- ◆ What will your audience remember when they leave the room?

End on a Question

Conscientious presenters want to hear
what their audience doesn't know

Questions?