



SOFT SKILLS

Presentation Techniques

3rd Training in La Plata, ARG
25-28th of March 2019

Diego Castro & Anna Díaz (UAB)

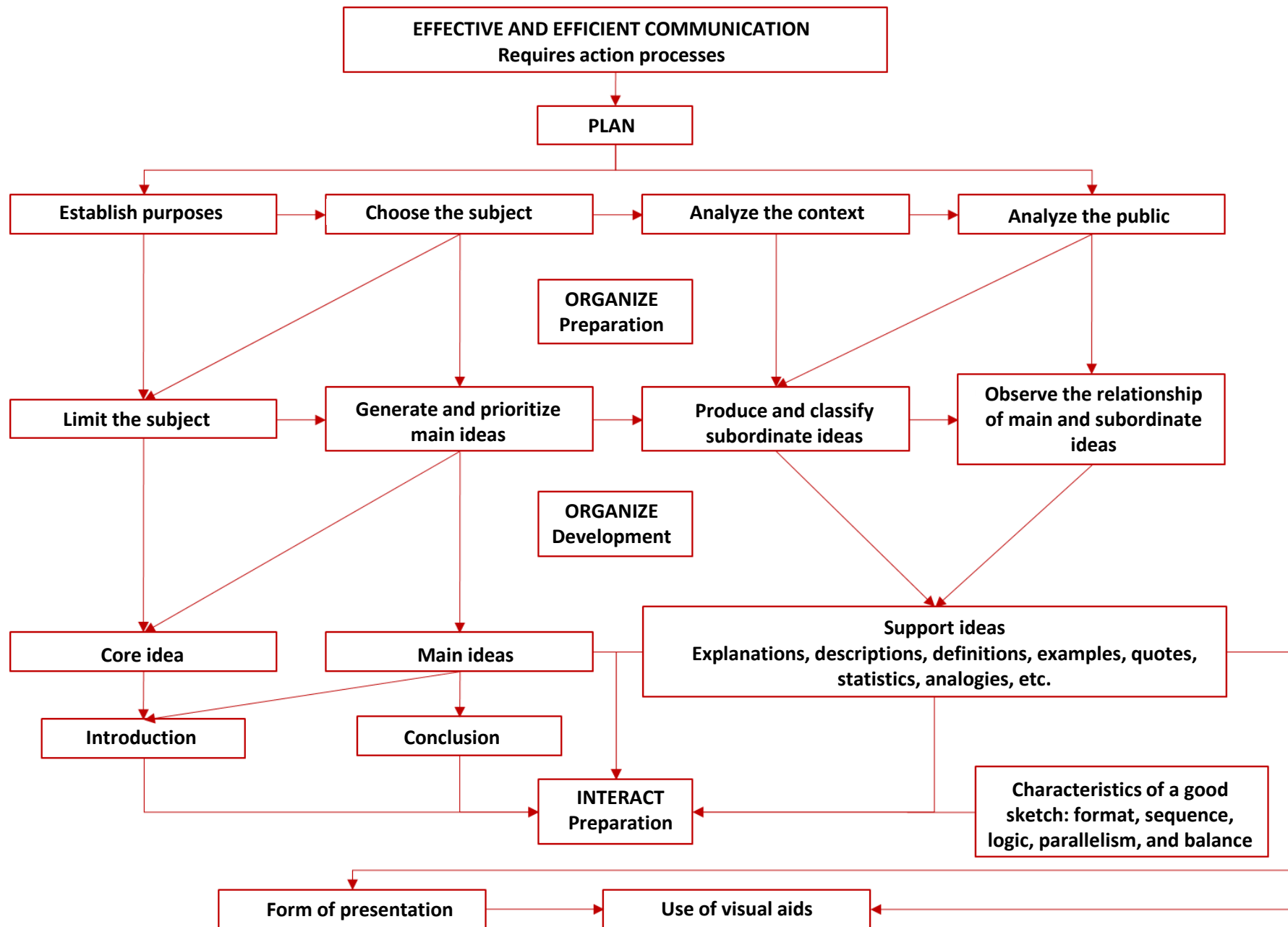
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Effective Presentations



Effective Presentations (II)

INTRODUCTION

BODY

CONCLUSION



Business photo created by jannoon028 - www.freepik.com





Pecha2Kucha

$$20 \text{ slides} \times 20 \text{ seconds} = 6.40$$





genially



Prezi



Communication
Support Means



Piktochart
make information beautiful



ONE

contrast

Size

sentences



SIX



David JP Phillips

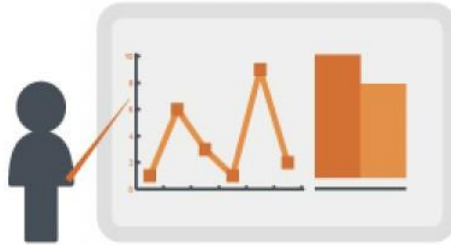
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INFOGRAPHICS

THE BENEFITS OF THEIR USE ONLINE

PRESENTERS WHO USE VISUAL AIDS ARE



43% MORE EFFECTIVE

IN PERSUADING AUDIENCE MEMBERS TO TAKE A DESIRED COURSE OF ACTION



90%

OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED TO THE BRAIN IS VISUAL

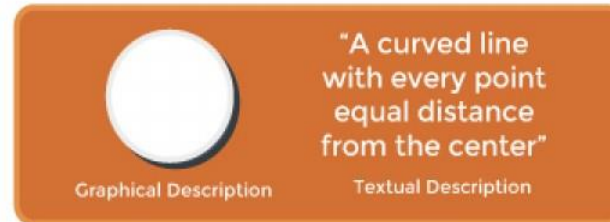


40%

OF PEOPLE RESPOND BETTER TO VISUAL INFORMATION THAN TEXT



TEXT = SHORT TERM MEMORY
IMAGES = LONG TERM MEMORY



IT IS MUCH EASIER TO SHOW A CIRCLE THAN DESCRIBE IT

Kinocreative (2015)



Workshop

Form groups of 6.

Task: prepare a presentation geared to promote/present the testing bay to:

- a) Engineering students → *Pechakucha*
- b) Engineering teachers → *Without support means*
- c) Representatives of the automotive industry → *Infographics*

Time: 6 min. 40 seconds



Rubric to assess oral presentations

ASSESS TO IMPROVE			
Name and surname			
Subject			
Group			
LEVELS	Accomplished	Slightly accomplished	Not accomplished
ASSESSMENT CRITERIA			
01. Gestures	Has a good posture and his/her movements are natural. Uses gestures that transmit willingness to interact with the audience and facilitate understanding of the discourse.	Movements made are not always natural and sometimes turns his/her back to the audience. Uses only some gestures to interact with the audience and facilitate understanding of the discourse. Has some gestural tics that show certain anxiety or insecurity	Too rigid posture. Does not use gestures to interact with the audience and facilitate understanding of the discourse. His/her movements are not natural. Has numerous gestural tics.
02. Look	Establishes visual contact with all members of the public during the presentation and adapts the discourse to the reactions he/she observes in the audience.	Sometimes loses visual contact with the audience and only looks at part of the public. Does not always adapt the discourse to the reactions he/she sees in the audience.	Does not establish visual contact with the public during the presentation. Does not adapt the discourse to the reactions he/she sees in the audience.
03. Volume and intonation	Volume and intonation are correct. All audience members perceive the message during the whole presentation. Intonation is varied, not monotonous.	Volume is sometimes right and sometimes it is excessively high or low. Intonation is varied only in certain moments.	Volume is excessively high or low. Intonation is monotonous, not varied.
04.	Rhythm is correct, not too fast, and not too slow. To regulate it, she/he goes	Rhythm is sometimes right and others is too quick or ...	Rhythm is too quick or slow. Sound pronunciation.

■ NON VERBAL LANGUAGE ■ VERBAL LANGUAGE ■ INTEREST AND EFFICIENCY

Other resources in

<https://www.upc.edu/slt/comcomunicar/#.XKJBoxFMTIU>



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