

- ▶ Your job is to engage your audience...
- ▶ To inform, but in an entertaining way...
- ▶ To get them excited about a particular topic...
- ▶ To motivate them...
- ▶ To persuade them...
- ▶ If audience feels apathy and boredom, your presentation was a waste of everyone's time...

PURPOSE OF A PRESENTATION



- ▶ Language is a linear medium: ... But ideas are multi-dimensional...
- ▶ When properly employed,
 - ▶ PowerPoint makes the logical structure of an argument more transparent.
- ▶ Two channels sending the same information are better than one.



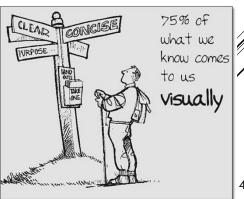
THE POWER OF PPT?



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- ▶ PPT can help a speaker gain confidence
- ▶ It can help keep the audience attention
- ▶ Save time and add value, nurture interest
- ▶ Visuals help connect with abstract ideas
- ▶ Data can be presented effectively





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SOME ADVANTAGES OF PPTs



- ▶ It's hard to be relaxed and be yourself when you are nervous.
- ▶ Be passionate and connect with the audience
- ▶ Clarity on the important message which you want to deliver.
- ▶ Be enthusiastic and honest, and the audience will respond.

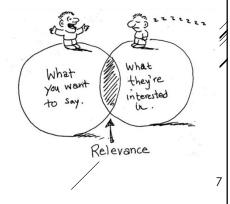


CONNECT WITH THE AUDIENCE

- ▶ You must understand the need of the audience.
- ▶ What they want/at what level: should be clear.
- ▶ While you're giving the presentation, you also need to remain focused on your audience's response, and react to that.
- ▶ Make it easy for your audience to understand and respond.



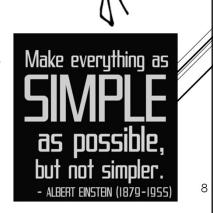
UNDERSTANDING THE AUDIENCE



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- ▶ What is the key message (or three key points) for my audience?
- ► Concentrate on take home message Keep it Simple
- ▶ Communicate the key messages very briefly.
- ► Mini/Micro 'blurbs': 20-30 seconds; 15-20 words
- ▶ Keep focus and be brief.
- What you are planning to say doesn't contribute to that core message, don't say it.

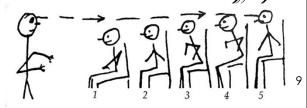
SIMPLICITY AND FOCUS PAYS



- ▶ Smile and make eye contact with your audience
- ▶ This sounds very easy, but is not.
- ▶ A large number of presenters fail to do it.
- ▶ Smiling and eye contact → builds rapport and connect
- ▶ It also helps you to feel less nervous, because you are talking to individuals, not to a great mass of unknown people.
- ▶ Room lighting: Make sure that you don't turn down all the lights so that only the slide screen is visible. Your audience needs to see you as well as your slides.

EYE CONTACT





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- ► Start Strongly!
- ▶ The beginning of your presentation is crucial.
- ▶ Grab your audience's attention and hold it.
- ▶ They will give you a few minutes' grace in which to 'entertain' them, before they start to change their opinion about you.
- ▶ Try a story, or an attention-grabbing, useful image on a slide.
- ▶ Remember: 'Technical' presentations are not 'Sales' presentations
- ▶ Imagery helps.

IMPACT 'START'



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- ▶ Contain no more than 10 slides; Last no more than 20 minutes.
- ▶ Use a font size of no less than 30 points.
- ▶ As a general rule, slides should be sideshow to you, the presenter.
- ▶ A good set of slides should be no use without the presenter,
- ▶ Definitely contain less, rather than more information, put simply.
- ▶ If you need to provide more information, create a hand-out.

10-20-30 RULE







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- ▶ Human beings are programmed to respond to **stories**.
- ▶ Stories help us to pay attention, and also to remember things.
- ▶ Stories engage audience improve their retention.
- ▶ Your presentation should act like a story.

▶ Think about what story you are trying to tell your audience, and

create your presentation to tell it.

TELL STORIES!



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- ▶ Use your voice effectively!
- ▶ Spoken word is rather inefficient means of communication.
- ▶ Spoken words can be enhanced → effective voice modulation.
- ▶ Visual aids + Voice modulation → Most effective
- Varying the speed at which you talk, and emphasising changes in pitch and tone all help to make your voice more interesting and hold your audience's attention.
- ▶ Be clear.

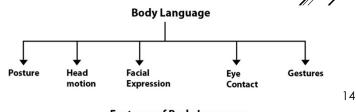
EFFECTIVE VOICE MODULATION



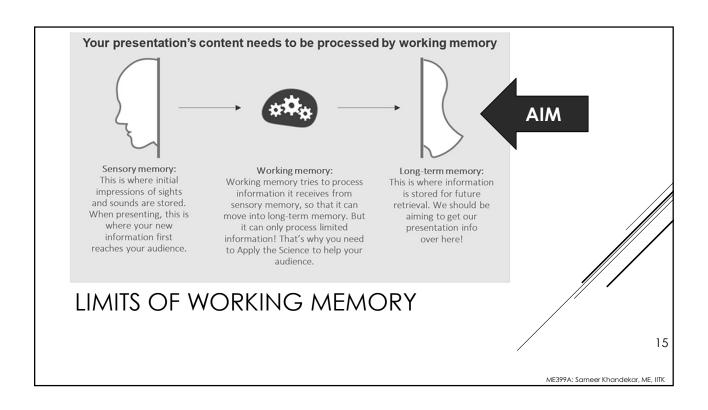
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- ▶ Use your body three quarters of communication is non-verbal!
- ▶ Apart from the tone of voice, your body language is **crucial** to getting your message across.
- ▶ Make sure that you are giving the right messages: body language to avoid includes crossed arms, hands held behind your back or in your pockets, and pacing the stage.
- ▶ Make your gestures open and confident, and **move naturally** around the stage, and among the audience too, if possible.

BODY LANGUAGE



Features of Body Language



▶ Clutter Free Coherent Material

► No extraneous material: remove all objects, pictures, animation, logos, gloss and shine that do not contribute to your message.

Spatial Contiguity – Use Space Judiciously!

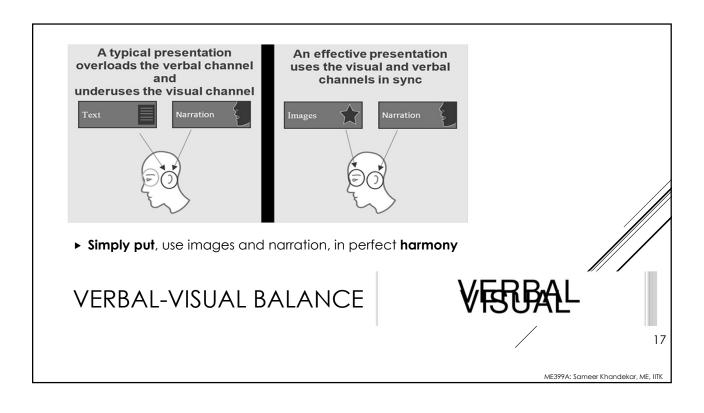
► Learning improves when words/labels are placed near relevant pictures.

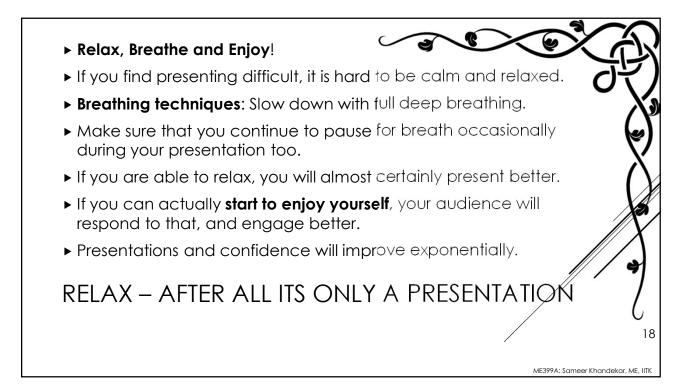
Watch Out for Redundancy

- ▶ Reduce repetition, verbatim reading.
- ► Avoid 'over doing' of graphics/ animations/ font styles

LONG TERM MEMORY ENHANCERS

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- ▶ Flood of text → Tsunami!
- ▶ Too much animation distraction: Also, be consistant!
- ▶ Moving too quickly through too many slides
- ▶ PPTs are good to show outcomes don't use them when you want to discuss thinking processes.
- ▶ Right information in the right format at the right moment.
- ▶ Presentation ethics!

DOs AND DON'TS





On the 5th day of Creation...
God also discovered the spin animation

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