

Senses for Safety

Driver assistance systems help save lives



Make your POWER point

Cristina Dragan



Scope and Overview

Scope: preparation and performance of a presentation

1. What you should know before preparing a presentation?

- 1. Topic (what?)
- 2. Occasion (when?)
- 3. Time frame (how long?)
- 4. Setting (where?)
- 5. Audience (whom?)
- 6. Credibility (who?)

2. Types of speeches / presentations

- 1. Introductory speech
- 2. Elevator speech
- 3. Key point speech

3. Guidelines for speeches / presentations

- 1. Inventing: Topics, The components of a memorable key point, Finding the support.
- 2. Arrangement: Subordination, Coordination and Discreteness, Revising.
- 3. Style: Phrasing
- 4. Practice: Write, Practice, Memory
- **5. Delivery:** Performing your key points, Highlight your speech structure.

4. Keep in mind



Topic (what?)



What are you speaking about and what you want to transmit?

Are ideas which you want to include?

Or points you don't want to talk about?

What expectations are from the presentation?

Occasion (when? how long?)



When the presentation will be hold?

How long time do I have to present?

Having time limit in a speech class is important because it demand to make choices:

What are you going to include or what are you going to exclude? How often did you practice to get it smooth and in time?

Setting (where?)



Where is the speech happening?

The presentation might look different if you deliver in a school environment, or

work environment ...

Audience (whom?)



What is the audience already know?

What are the questions or reservation do you think they have?

What is the audience expect to hear related your topic?

What do they know about you? If anything at all...

You have to present credibility!



Summary



All these factors shift and change too. Some you can ignore, some you can't.

You have to decide if you conform or deviate from these expectations.

There is no single form of preparation for a presentation.

You became better by developing **skills**, expanding the **experience** and refining the **judgement**.

The goal is to became better and better!



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Introductory speech (1 to 2 minutes)

Introductory speech is a short speech introducing yourself

education background,

job position,

current project,

etc.

Introductory speech - example

My name is **Cristina Dragan** and I work for Continental Automotive Timisoara, in **ADAS** (Advanced **D**river **A**ssistance **S**ystems) department.

Education background

2010: Graduated Bachelor (Material Science, Mechanical Faculty, UPT, Timisoara)

2012: Graduated Master (Industrial Engineer, Mechanical Faculty, UPT, Timisoara)

2017: Started PhD (Mechanical Engineer, Mechanical Faculty, UPT, Timisoara)

Work experience

2009 - 2014: Mechanical Designer ADAS

2012 - 2019: Thermal Analyst ADAS

5 patent applications

Personal

Married, no children, cat owner.

Passionate about traveling and video editing.



Elevator speech (30 to 45 seconds)

Elevator speech is a very short speech

current working project,

your challenges for a specific project,

etc.



One Page Presentation – example

MFC4xx – Multi Functional Camera 4th generation Mono camera **GEELY** Area of interest Sun Power = 1000 W/m² 90 °C = windshield temperature (black print area) 45 °C Outside car air temperature 60 - 65 °C Wind speed / car speed Inside car air temperature dashboard location



Key point speech (3 to 7 minutes)

Key point speech is a basic speech where you determine the main points you want the audience to remember.

You discuss each point with concreate and interesting example.

- good content
- organized clearly
- delivered in an engaging way

The basic principles of key point speeches are the same for long presentations (50 minutes = 5 - 7 key point speeches)



Key point speech - example

My domain of activity is thermal analyze of electronic control units (ECUs).

1. Identifying the reason of thermal problems

Higher performance (laptops, mobile phones, etc.)

Smaller in size

Cost oriented

2. Problem solving oriented

Analyzing different cooling solutions

passive cooling: thermal paste, black painted, heatsink optimization

active cooling: fans, water cooling, heat pipes, Peltier, etc.

Choosing the right solution (efficiency, risks/limitations and cost)

3. Guidelines oriented

Studying

General observations for a specific application



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Topics, The components of a memorable key point, Finding the support.

Inventing Arrangement Style Practice Delivery

What my presentation is going to be about?

Summarize the main aspects of your current job / working project.

Persuade convince the audience to donate blood (avoid controversial topics!).

Inform I like that I am living in Timisoara.

Claim Link Support

Remember to keep logical relationships.

Find stuff that really illuminate your claim!

Supports:

Facts, statistics, testimony

Examples, illustrations

Metaphors and analogies



Subordination, Coordination and Discreteness

Inventing Arrangement Style Practice Delivery

All your key points are related to the topic.

Subordination helps you keep your speech on track.

Coordination: The points work well together.

Discreteness: The points don't overlap.

The speech should be to the **similar** weight and similar length.

The key points should **not overlap**... too much.



Revising

Inventing Arrangement Style Practice Delivery

Inventing and arrangement key points takes time and revisions.

Try running your ideas through various patterns. Maybe start with:

- Definition
- Short term / Long term
- Past / present / future
- Increase / decrease
- Cause / effect
- Divisions / Chapters



Inventing and Arrangement - example

Inventing

Arrangement

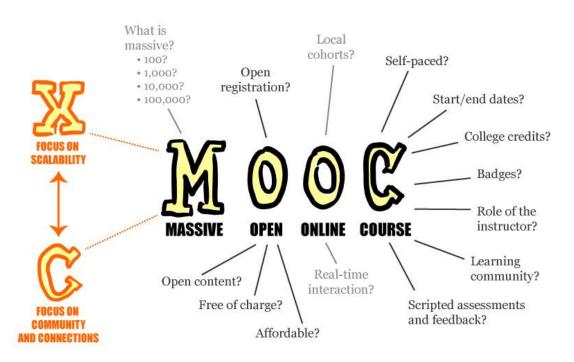
Style

Practice

Delivery

Topic: MOOC is a popular mode of learning.















Inventing and Arrangement - example

Inventing Arrangement Style Practice Delivery

<u>Definition</u>: MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) is a distance education aimed at unlimited participant and open access via web.

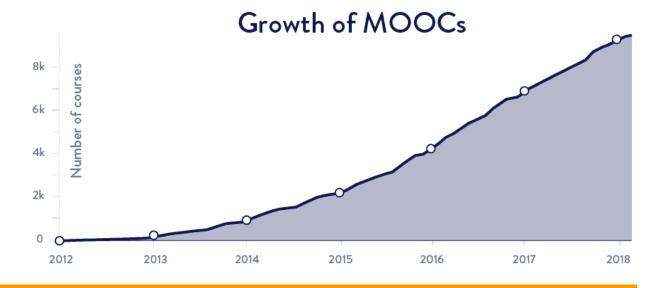
Past / Present / Future: CLASS CENTRAL

2006: first introduced

2012: public known

2018: popular mode

Increase / Decrease:



Inventing and Arrangement - example

Inventing Arrang	ement Style	Practice	Delivery
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Cause / effect:

Traditional lectures and readings → Interactive courses

Limited interaction → Strong and unlimited community interactions

Waiting response time → Immediate feedback

Uncertainty → Quick quizzes and assignments

Cost for additional trainings → Affordable

Fixed time frame → variable Start / End time

Divisions:

History

Educators experience

Students enrolled

Opportunities

Benefits

Challenges



Phrasing



Use short phrases.

Use words with impact.

Put key terms in important positions (beginning or end).

Practice

Inventing Arrangement Style Practice Delivery

How much should I write out? Depends by the available time frame.

How much should I memorize? It is not recommended.

How much should I practice? More than you think!

Performing your key points. Highlight structure.

Inventing Arrangement Style Practice Delivery

State it: give us the claim.

Explain it: unpack the claim and prime us the support.

Show it: explain the support and how it relates to the claim.

Conclude: touch of the claim again as a way of wrapping up.

- 1. Open the speech.
- 2. Provide the goal.
- 3. Orient the audience. Provide a "map".
- 4. Offer good content with logical relationships.
- 5. Choose relevant conclusion.



Inventing, Arrangement, Style, Practice and Delivery

Inventing Arrangement Style Practice Delivery Is hugely important

Decide what you want in include and exclude, finding the **right balance** that the audience needs to hear and what you need to say.

Once you have determined the content, then you need to think about how you **need to organize** the speech, how you should arrange the main points, how long or short should the introduction be?

Is hugely important.

Projection, intonation, movement, these are all important facts of the performance.

If you forget your speech you cannot deliver it that well. You should know that speech very deeply and apply memories techniques that really help you.

Once you know what you will say and the order in which you will say it, then you can start focusing on **how you will say it**. How long are the phrases? where examples clearly?

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Keep in mind

"If you can stand up in front of an audience

and effectively and confidently communicate

your ideas, you have POWER!

And that's a power that's hard to take away!"

Thank you

for your attention!



Instead of conclusions

- 1. What did you **know**?
- 2. What have you learned **new**?
- 3. What do you intend to apply?

Links

https://www.coursera.org/

https://www.udemy.com/

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TopBJ7fAlgE