Presentation: The act of guing or showing something to somebody. A presentation conveys information from speaker to an audience

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Warm Up before facing audience: Warming up before can help one to reduce anxiety and herform to much more better during the presentation.

Things to do while warming up for presentation are:

- Deep Breathing: It lowers your blood fressure and improves heart rate If your one not breathing, that's when you are talking too fost or too many filter words like 'um', 'ah', etc.
- 1 Ryonance tone-ups Resonance to me-ups, will prevent you from being monotone.
- (3) Projection arm swings: Swing your arm around at the bottom of the swing, and
- 9 Tongue Twisters: Recite tongue laisters to practice your articulation.
- @ Muscle I solation: Tend up different harts of body and release. It will kelp you release tension and help you relan.
- 6 Facial Warm Ups: You can rub your face, make funny faces to linker your facial muscles and frepare to speak.
- 1 structes: Loosen up and be confortable to move your arm freely while you present.

Tips for efforthers fresentation or one of the ong a presentation is the slides. The significant qualities which should be in a stide are ? * limited keywords * Include audio or visuals * Don't use complex table * Use graphs, charts to explain content better. * Add images & animations * Crive proper references. Things to conside before delivering a fresentation of a Set your objective clearly. 1 Objective : Set your objective clearly. Audience: Know your audience, their livel of for them - formal or informal. 3 Visual Aids : Create visual aids to clarify and strengthen your message Try to create your presentation interesting and not monotonous. @ Venue: get to know the venue before The fresentation to get accustomed to the surrounding 3 clothing: Dress frokerly according to the thene of the fresentation. Avoid standout to anoid distraction. 6 Culture: Be aware of difference of culture, belief Be careful while making any comment.

- De frekared ? Make sure werything is frekared furfect of before you feak, Plan out your fresentation from start to end.
- Delieve in yourself: Build confidence by mastering all important foints.
- Desertation is like a conversation.

 Keep their interest by asking questions and responding to their reaction.
- Ex Know your audunées Connect with the your audunce. Be aware of their level of expertise, culture, beliefs and costoms.
 - Be concise: Don't waste time gwing long introduction or unnecessary points.

 Keep sentences short, simple and interesting
 - @ Manage Your Time: Punctuality is very important time effectively. Make sever to use your
 - Take your time: After delivering really important foint, let the audience absorb before you move on.
 - 8 Prefare good visuals: Make sure everything is seen clearly. Put interesting charts, quotes & animations. to retain attention.
 - 1) Don't compete with the visuals of Crive the audeince at the visuals. Point out the time to look the visual as you speak, relevant parts of

- (6) Keep alert and flexible: Adjust presentation according to the situation Be mindful of technical unexpected circumstances eg -> blackout, technical failure.
- Anticipate and Manage questions of Provide offerlunty to answer questions and suppond comments from the audeince. It Treat them as an offertunity to deliver your message better.
- 12) Make a strong finish of slow down and lower your voice as you near the end of presentation state your final words clearly and slowly
- 1) Be yourself: Develop your own style and feak naturally.

IF Role of Audio Visual Aids in Presentation:

Visual Aids: Visual aids are items of usual manner, such a video, graft, theto, etc to in addition to stoken information. Visual aids are the chosen depending on their purpose such over

* summarise injo

* clarify and show examples

* create impact.

* emphasise

* make a point memorable

* engage auders audence.

Types of visual aids: There are a variety of bisical aids to available. You should shoose one which matches your needs and suits your presentation and audience

1) Powerpoint & It is widely used to create fresent as it is very simple to use about You can insert a range of visual items to infrote audience Jocus.

* Use large font size

* Avoid too much tent on a fage (slide)

* Put one key point on each slide.

* Ve bullet points to summarise key points.

Avoid too many fonts. I points.

(2) White board: White boards can be useful to explain about stuff such as a order of a frocess, creating diagram. They can also be a be used to write headings, audunce suggestions,

3 Handouts . Handouts are papers that contain key information about the presentation. It siduces information from the slide, hence less notes to fut down.

D'video Clip: Moing videos are a great way of engaging audience, lloing video brings emotion, intrust in the probatation.

* Avoid long bideos.

* Use only relevant parts of video.

* Inform audience how long the video will last.

signposts: signhouts are words or phrases that quide the listener during a presentation They let the listener know what has haffened so fer and what is going to haffen nent. signforts are divided into 3 sections -1 Signfosts for introduction conclusion 1) Introduction ; * Introducing Yourself Hello everyone, My have is () and I am (). Thanks for comin . Thanks for coming. * Introducing Topic Today I'm going to give an overview about. 1 Middle 8 * Introduction I would like to start by * Finishing a section and starting new election Having discussed ... I would like to move on * Expanding I would like to expand an 1 Conclusion: * Summarizing Minemarty, I would like

Finally, lets summarize some of the main Loints * Finishing and saying goodby I would like to thank you for your attention If you think of any further questions, Jul free to contact me.