



✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

GRADE
100%

Weekly challenge 4

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

1. You are presenting your theory about the correlation between recent sales increases and a current pop culture trend. When is the best time to establish your presentation's hypothesis for the audience?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ During the conclusion
- ☐ Before the presentation
- ☒ During the introduction
- ☐ Before the conclusion

✓ **Correct**

The best time to present the hypothesis is in the beginning or introduction of your presentation. It establishes what you want to prove or disprove before you begin discussing your data and methods.

2. According to the McCandless Method, what is the most effective way to first present a data visualization to an audience?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Introduce the graphic by name
- ☐ Tell the audience why the graphic matters
- ☐ State the insight of the graphic
- ☐ Answer obvious questions before they're asked

✓ **Correct**

According to the McCandless Method, the most effective way to introduce a data visualization is to state the name of the graphic.

3. You are introducing a data visualization during your presentation and are concerned that it may overwhelm your audience. How can you help your audience when you first introduce it?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Wait five seconds
- ☐ Describe each graph quickly
- ☐ Define each parameter
- ☐ Thoroughly explain the context

✓ **Correct**

It's helpful to wait five seconds after you first introduce a data visualization. This gives your audience time to process your data before you discuss it, reducing the chance of overwhelming them.

4. You are preparing for a presentation and want to make sure your nerves don't distract you from your presentation. Which practices can help you stay focused on an audience? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Be mindful of nervous habits

✓ **Correct**

Some helpful ways to focus on an audience include being mindful of nervous habits, using short sentences, and keeping an even pitch. By using these strategies, you can reduce the risk of getting distracted during your presentation.

- ☐ Speak as quickly and briefly as possible

- ☒ Use short sentences

✓ **Correct**

Some helpful ways to focus on an audience include being mindful of nervous habits, using short sentences, and keeping an even pitch. By using these strategies, you can reduce the risk of getting distracted during your presentation.

- ☒ Keep the pitch of your voice level



Correct

Some helpful ways to focus on an audience include being mindful of nervous habits, using short sentences, and speaking with an even pitch. By using these strategies, you can reduce the risk of getting distracted during your presentation.

5. You are running a colleague test with your coworkers. One coworker points out that she doesn't understand one of your graphs. What can you do to prepare for presenting to your stakeholders? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Elaborate on the data from the graph



Correct

If you receive a concern from a colleague about one of your data visualizations, you can redesign it or elaborate on the data it displays. By running a Colleague Test, you can catch and fix issues with your presentation before getting in front of your audience.

- ☐ Remove the graph

- ☒ Redesign the graph



Correct

If you receive a concern from a colleague about one of your data visualizations, you can redesign it or elaborate on the data it displays. By running a Colleague Test, you can catch and fix issues with your presentation before getting in front of your audience.

- ☐ Move the graph to a later slide

6. Your stakeholders are concerned about who was involved in providing you with feedback about your methods. Which type of objection are they making to your presentation?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Analysis
- ☐ Presentation skills
- ☐ Findings
- ☐ Data



Correct

When a stakeholder is concerned about the source of your feedback, they are making an objection about analysis. This is when someone objects to the methods you use or the feedback you gather for your presentation.

7. A stakeholder objects to the steps of your analysis. What are some appropriate ways to respond to this objection? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Explain why you think any discrepancies exist



Correct

When responding to a concerned or objecting stakeholder, you can communicate the assumptions you made to clarify if they are accurate. You can also explain why you think the discrepancies exist and promise to investigate the matter further.

- ☒ Take steps to investigate your analysis question further



Correct

When responding to a concerned or objecting stakeholder, you can communicate the assumptions you made to clarify if they are accurate. You can also explain why you think the discrepancies exist and promise to investigate the matter further.

- ☐ Defend the results of your analysis

- ☒ Communicate the assumptions you made in your analysis



Correct

When responding to a concerned or objecting stakeholder, you can communicate the assumptions you made to clarify if they are accurate. You can also explain why you think the discrepancies exist and promise to investigate the matter further.

8. You notice that your audience is not as engaged as you'd like during your Q&A. Which of the following are ways to get them more involved?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Ask them for insights
- ☐ Keep your pitch level
- ☐ Wait longer for the audience to ask questions

☐ Don't forget to let the audience to ask questions

☐ Repeat your key findings

✓ **Correct**

One way to engage your audience is to ask them if they know anything about the topic you're presenting about. You can enrich the discussion if they do and would like to share their insights.