

PRESENTING YOUR RESEARCH

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I. Becoming a Better Public Speaker

Watch and Learn

identifying characteristics of effective public speaking

Creating Successful Presentations

CONTENT

+

DELIVERY

information

confidence*

organization

speaking skills

clarity

gestures

visual aids / materials

audience interaction

evidence / support

variety

PREPARATION

PRACTICE

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II. Creating Successful Presentations

A. Content

4 Steps to Building Content

1. establish a **goal**
2. **outline** and **organize** your information
3. be prepared to **elaborate**
4. **refine**

II. Creating Successful Presentations

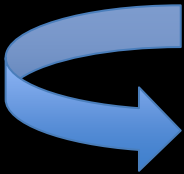
A. Content

Using Visual Aids to Communicate Your Content

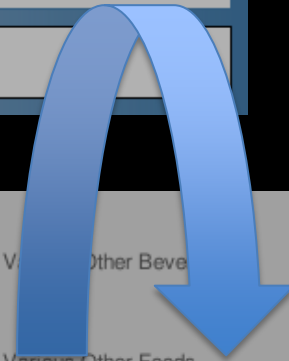
- watch for repetitiveness
- make sure your content doesn't repeat things you've already said
- organize your content so that you're clearly adding "something new"
- avoid redundancy
- try not to repeat yourself

I. Content

Be clear and specific. Don't cram too much information into a single slide, panel, etc. Organize your content so that each slide or poster panel is easily readable. Include only "highlights" of your research and important information. Try to use visual aids to highlight or emphasize parts of your oral presentation. Emphasize important, major ideas from your research so your audience doesn't get mired in details. Don't feel the need to include all the details of your project on the slide or poster itself – be prepared, instead, to supplement your visual materials with information from your oral presentation. If you try to include *too much* visual information in your presentation, your audience will find themselves having to decide between *reading* and *listening*. The result is that they will do *neither* of these activities with full concentration, and will likely remember very little from what they *read* or what they *heard*. Don't feel the need to speak through everything you include on a slide or on a panel of your poster. Your visual information should be simple enough so that your audience may understand it "at a glance". Pictures, charts, graphs, and visual representations are therefore often more effective than written text. Make sure that you use an appropriate font size so that your audience can clearly read the text that is available. Make sure, also, that you use a clear, readable font that clearly stands out from its background.



WOW!



CONCLUSION! =



II. Creating Successful Presentations

A. Content

Physically Using Your Visual Aid

1. Avoid over-relying on your visual material.
 2. Avoid putting yourself between your audience and your visual aid.
 3. Try to structure your content (even subtly) so that your audience is able to read it from left to right.

II. Creating Successful Presentations

A. Content

3 Things to Remember About Visual Aids

1. **function:** supplementing vs. constituting your presentation
2. **organization:** should highlight “major points”
3. **design:** font size, readability, amount of information included, left-to-right design, etc.

II. Creating Successful Presentations

CONTENT

information

organization

clarity

visual aids / materials

evidence / support

PREPARATION



II. Creating Successful Presentations

CONTENT

information

organization

clarity

visual aids / materials

interaction

evidence / support

+

DELIVERY

confidence*

speaking skills

gestures

audience

variety

PREPARATION

PRACTICE

II. Creating Successful Presentations

2. Delivery

4 Tips for Communicating with Your Audience

1. Mean what you say. 😊 ☹️

I'm delighted to be here today.

I really enjoyed working on this project.

I'm quite fascinated by this idea.

II. Creating Successful Presentations

2. Delivery

4 Tips for Communicating with Your Audience

2. Gauge – and Respond to – Your Audience

- gauge and match your audience's energy level
- pause between topics, sections, etc.
- ask questions / solicit response

II. Creating Successful Presentations

2. Delivery

4 Tips for Communicating with Your Audience

3. Variety

- vary the oral content of your presentation
(information with stories, jokes, questions, etc.)
- vary the visual content of your presentation
(text with pictures, charts, graphs, etc.)
- vary your physical behaviors
(gestures, movements, etc.)

II. Creating Successful Presentations

2. Delivery

4

Tips for Communicating with Your Audience

4. Practice

Creating Successful Presentations



DELIVERY

confidence*

speaking skills

gestures

audience interaction

variety

PRACTICE

Content + Delivery: *review*

4 Steps to Building Content

1. Establish a **goal**.
2. **Outline** your information.
3. Be prepared to **elaborate**.
4. **Refine**.

4 Tips for Communicating with Your Audience

1. **Mean** what you say.
2. Gauge your **audience**.
3. **Variety**.
4. **Practice**.

III. Creating a Successful Poster ...

and Poster Presentation

A successful poster is:

- **FOCUSED**

communicating a single, clear message, deduction, or finding

- **GRAPHIC**

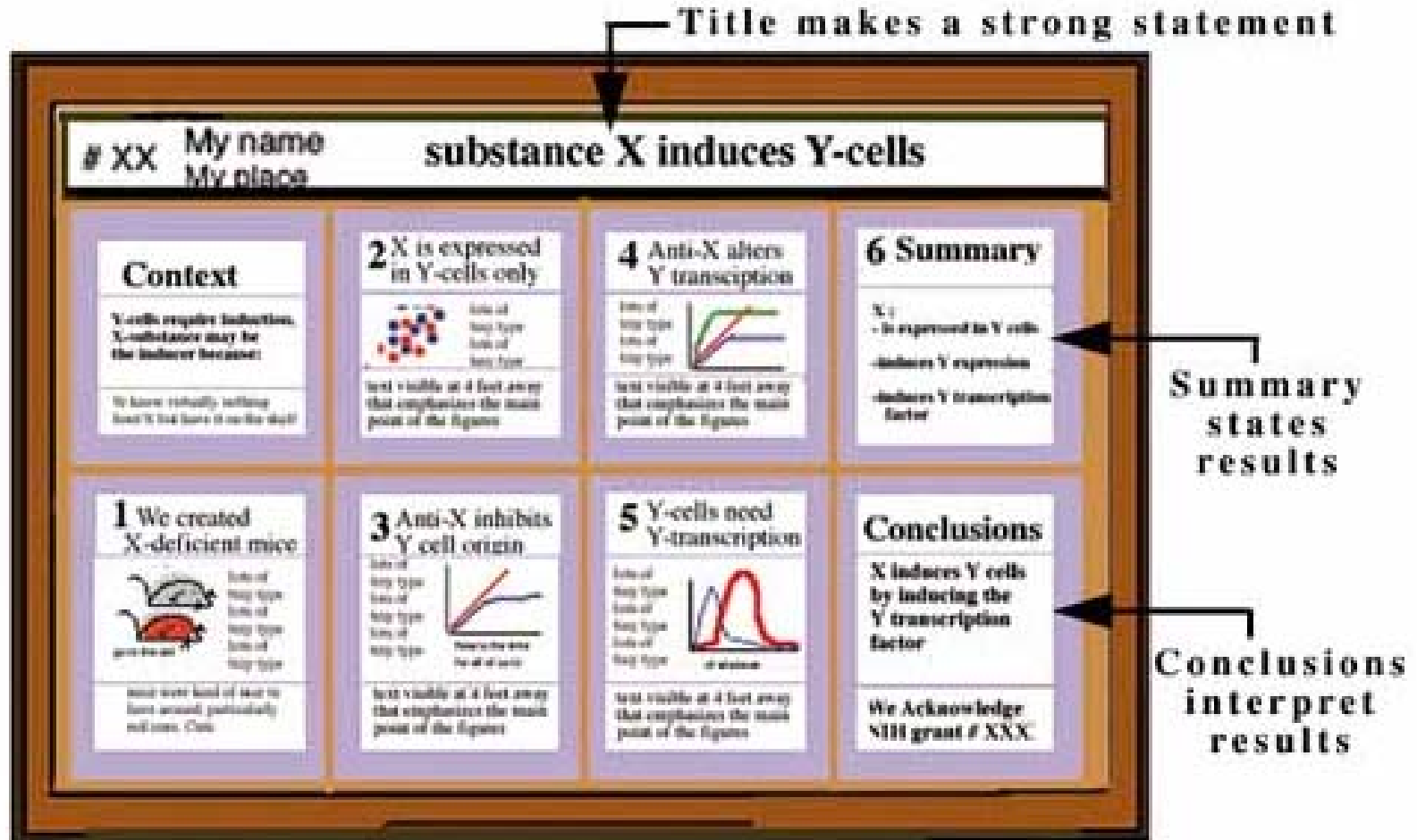
uses images, charts, graphs, etc. to communicate and engage audience

- **ORDERED**

demonstrates clear steps, stages, or procedures

III. Creating a Successful Poster ...

and Poster Presentation



3 Types of Less-than-Effective Titles:

1. The ?

example: “Endeavors Won and Lost, but Not for Nothing: An Analysis”

2. The Snore

example: “A Comparative Analysis of F. Scott Fitzgerald and Tess Slessinger”

3. The Overly Complicated, Complete-With-Colon, Conundrum

example: “‘Lipstick on a Pig’: The Mytho-Poetics and Countercultural Materialism of the Trope of the Modern Fem(-ale)/(-inine) Political Signifier”

III. Creating a Successful Poster ...

and Poster Presentation

CONTENT

+

DELIVERY

text

images, graphics, charts, etc.

aesthetic presentation

organization

clarity

emphasis on *deductions*

and *results*

physical confidence

addressing audience

speaking skills

expressions

gestures

responding to

audience questions

III. Creating a Successful Poster ...

and Poster Presentation

Successful presentation delivery includes:

- **ENGAGEMENT WITH AUDIENCE**

asking questions, gauging audience interest, friendly approach

- **A CLEAR “PITCH”**

an efficient, well-prepared description of the project designed to interest the audience member

- **A PRACTICED SPEAKER**

confidence, preparedness, tone of voice, ability to answer questions

