



# An Introduction to Presentations

**EXAMPLE** 



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# **Academic Presentations EXAMPLE**

What is an academic presentation?
Academic presentations are an integral part of university study and assessment. Academic
presentations may be presented skills of
planning and structuring key information. The key difference between an academic presentation and
and includes academic research to
evidence the ideas presented. The presentation will include references to credible sources and
000000000000000000000000000000000000000
1. What is a good presentation?
What do you think makes a good presentation? Write down some of your ideas here:
2. How should ?
What do you think you should include in a presentation? Write down some of your ideas here:
What do you think you should include in a presentation: write down some of your weas here.
3. How presentation?
What should you do while giving the presentation? Write down some of your ideas here:
The state of the s
4. What do you giving a presentation?
What do you think ? Write down some of your ideas here:
what do you think some of your facus here.



## **Possible Answers**

1. Wha	at is a good presentation?
i.	Think about the aim of your presentation and what you want to achieve.
ii.	(want to) know.
iii.	Choose the topic that interests you: involvement and motivation are key to confidence.
iv.	that everyone can follow.
٧.	Present information visually: this adds interest to your talk and makes it easier to follow.
vi.	this way you may
	discover any potential problems and check the timing. Besides, practice will also make you
	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
2 400	v should you structure your presentation?
	v should you structure your presentation?
i. ii.	(your stance or argument).
iii.	Outline: provide basic bullet points on the key parts of the presentation.  Evaluation: always include
111.	evaluation. This can be a separate section or part of the main body.
iv.	make a
iv.	recommendation / suggestion / prediction.
٧.	your sources.
vi.	Questions: be prepared to answer questions.
•	questions se prepared to anomer questions.
3. How	v should you deliver your presentation?
i.	Cope with nerves: breathe deeply; it calms you down and stops you from talking too quickly.
ii.	by changing
	intonation and rhythm.
iii.	relaxed and confident.
iv.	Maintain eye contact with your audience: it keeps them interested in what you are saying.
	For this reason, you should not read.
٧.	Give your audience
	enough time to take them in.
vi.	questions.
4 . \A/la .	
	at do you think you will be assessed on when giving a presentation?
i. ::	Language (accuracy and range).
ii.	Fluency / interesting / man
iii.	Fluency / intonation / pace.
iv. v.	Engagement and guidance.
v. vi.	Lingagement and guidance.
vi. vii.	Understanding and familiarity of the topic.
viii.	and different copies
ix.	Signposting and transitions.



ix. х.



#### **Presentation Video**

Listen to this short video on 'what is a good academic presentation?' by the English Language Centre (ELC) in Hong Kong Polytechnic University. Take notes on the key points discussed.



Video link:

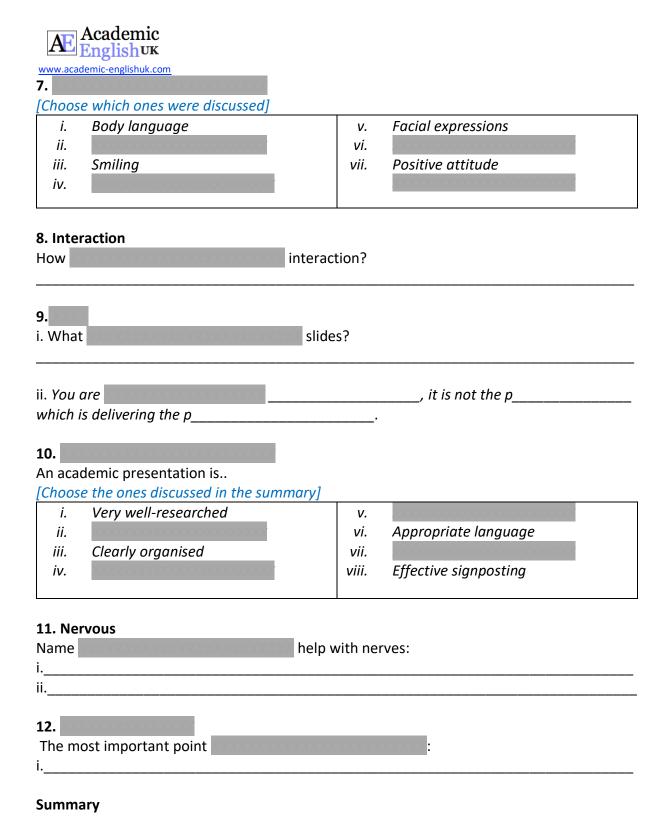
Take notes:	



## What is a good academic presentation?

Use your notes from the previous page to answer these questions.

1. Academic presentations	
What is the main difference	presentations?
i	
ii	
2.	
[Choose which ones were discussed]	
i. show ii.	iii. be iv. be
relevancy	& valid
3. Reference list	
What should in yo	ur presentation?
i	
ii	
What	?
i.	
ii.	
ii.	
4.	
A good structure enables the a to 1	follow the <b>c</b> very
c	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
5.	
Every section of your presentation should be org	vanised clearly and in a coherent manner.
What is Signposting?	, a
a) It is the	
b) It is phrases that give direction to where your	nresentation is going
c) It is the	presentation is going.
cyte is the	
6. Language	
Why is ?	
•	
iWhat happens	presentation?
	presentations
iiWhat's the dilemma?	
iii	



\*Answers on the last page.



Make some notes on the key things learned from the lecture:



## **Presentation Language Phrases**

Here are a range of signposting language you can use in your presentations:

1. Introducing the topic The aim of this presentation is
Today I'd like to talk about
2. Listing the points  My talk will be in two (three, four) parts: First,after that, then, finally,
I'll begin by looking at Then, I'll move on toTowards the end I'll
3. Changing the topic / Now let's look at / Moving on to
4. Focusing your audience's attention /important is / Notice/Observe that
5. Referring backwards/forwards  / We'll come back to this point later
6. Referring to visuals  Looking at the chart you can see // The graph/chart shows
7. Checking understanding Is that clear? /
8. Speaker's attitude
I believe/think that // The point I'm trying to make here is  It's important/interesting to notice
9. Referring to common knowledge As you know /
10. Ending the presentation
So, to sum up /
If you have any questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.
<b>11. Dealing with questions</b> Thank you for your question / That's a great question What I
When I investigated this, I discovered that
Let me take you
I'll try and answer this, but the question is a little more in depth than I've researched.





		Mini-presentations		
Practice		•		
You	CXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	create a short 5-minute PowerPoint pr	esentation using	g the skills you
have learn	nt from the lesson	today. The presentation will consist	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
	vill present it	small groups.		
•				
Topics				
Choose fr	om this list of topic	cs based on your own country.		
1. K	ey facts: population	n, major cities, climate, geography, etc		
2.		20000000		
3. A	n interesting place	/ interesting places to visit.		
4.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	30000000000000000000000000000000000000		
5. <u>C</u>	ultural facts or trac	ditions.		
6.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000			
	istorical facts.			
8.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000			
9. TI	ne key industries.			
XXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX			
D	•			
Preparat				
You must				
• in	troduction, main t	oody and conclusion.		
•		Little II		
• (	neck now to prono	ounce any difficult words.		
•				
• U	se signposting lang	guage.		
• T:		alle sure it is	-	
• 11	me yourself and m	ake sure it is	100	
The Dree	ontation			
The Pres		acontation Has your	VVVVVVVVVV	<b>.</b>
in Sman g	roups give your pre	esentation. Use your should do the timing and stop yo	au at E minutas	the screen and
AAAAAA	YAAAAAAAAAAAA	should do the tilling and stop yo	ou at 5 minutes.	
Calf aval	ation			
Self-eval		tion. How did you do in the presentation	<b>ว</b>	
FIII UNIS III	arter the presenta	tion. How did you do in the presentation	r	
			Yes	No
	i) I managed t	o speak for 5-minutes.		
	ii)			
	iii) I gave exam	ples to support my ideas.		
	iv)	***************************************		
F		ource of research (author's names)		

I cited the source of research (author's names).		
I used signposting language.		
I'm happy with my overall performance in the presenta	ition	
What I need to do to improve is		



vi) vii)

viii)

ix)

x)



#### What is a good academic presentation? **ANSWERS**

#### 1. Academic presentations

What is the main difference between academic and school presentations?

- i. Research.
- ii. Cite references.

**ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...** 

