



GE106

Introduction to Engineering Design

College of Engineering

King Saud University

# Studio 2. *Guidelines for Good Presentations*

FALL 2022

# Part I: Preparing Slides

- Preparing slides is an important part of presentations
- Badly prepared slides will make delivering good presentations difficult
- Follow the necessary set of guidelines in order to prepare good slides



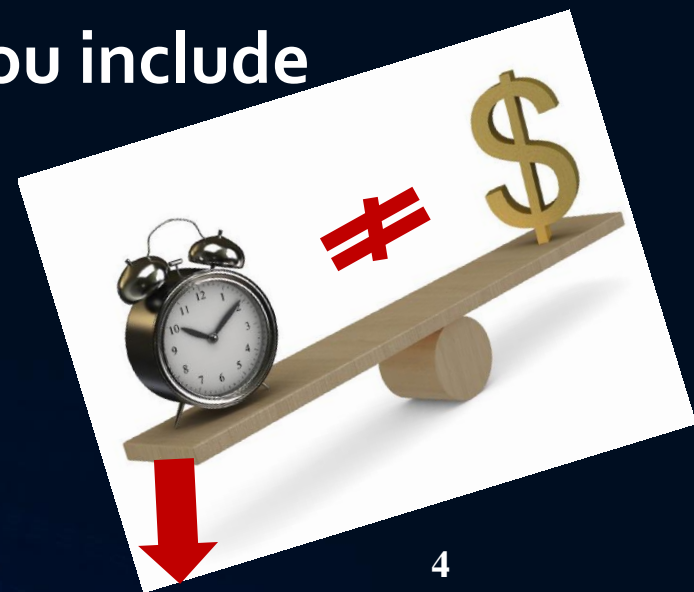
# Know your audience

- Know the technical levels in your audience
- Do not target one level and ignore the others
- Start with basic and careful introduction
- Leave the highly technical material to the end



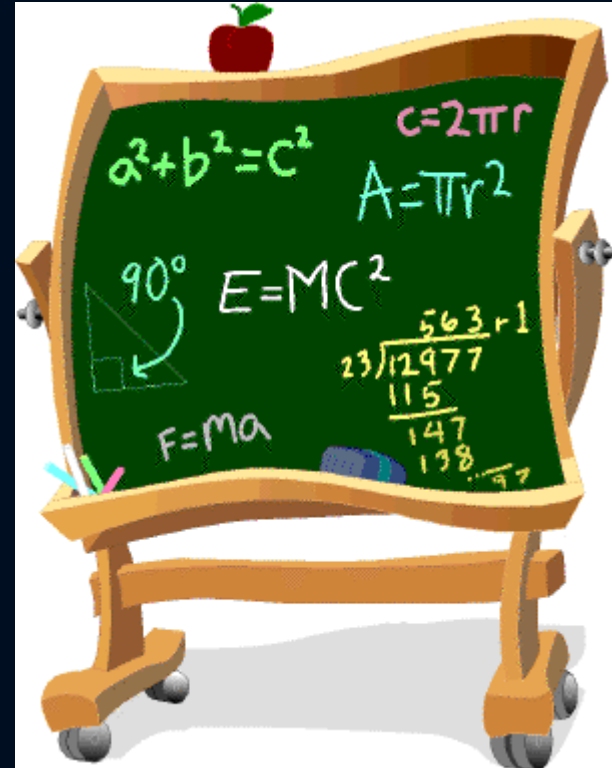
# Time your talk

- It is a “crime” to exceed the allotted time
- Virtually any subject can be presented in any amount of time
- Time limit does not mean present only generalities
- A figure, table, or equation that does not specifically serve the point MUST go
- Make sure that the content you include can be presented in the given time without having to speak too quickly



# Minimize complex math

- Include math ONLY if necessary
- Equations slow the pace of the talk
- They often create confusion
- Focus instead on assumptions, techniques, and solutions



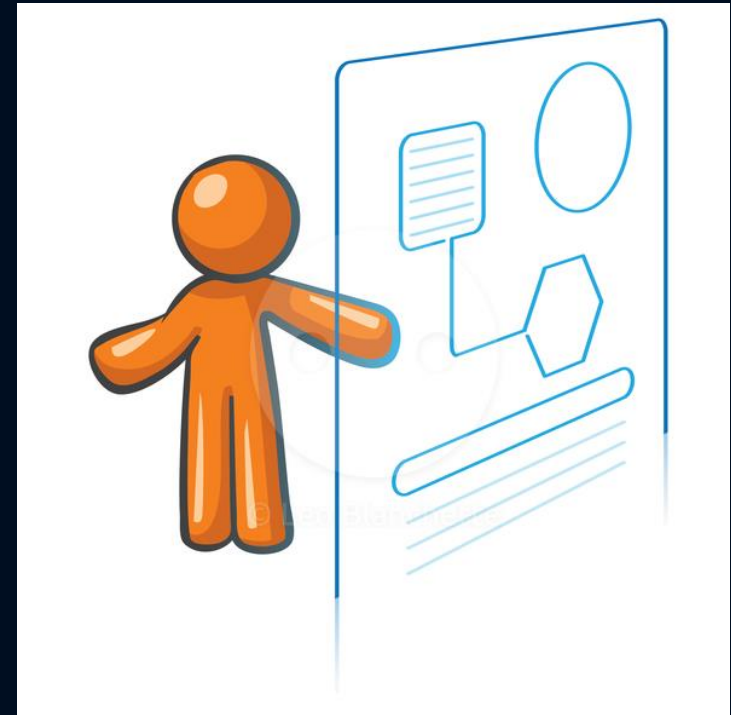
# Be sensible about slides

- Allow 1 or 2 minutes per transparency\*
- Avoid slides with one or two lines \*\*
- Avoid slides that are packed with too much information
- No need to write full sentences
- Use six to seven lines per slide whenever possible



# Organize your slides

- First slide for *title*
- Second slide for your *outline*
- Have a good introduction (importance of the topic, motivation, etc.)
- Avoid putting two different headings in one slide
- One heading can span more than one slide



# Try to make an attractive design

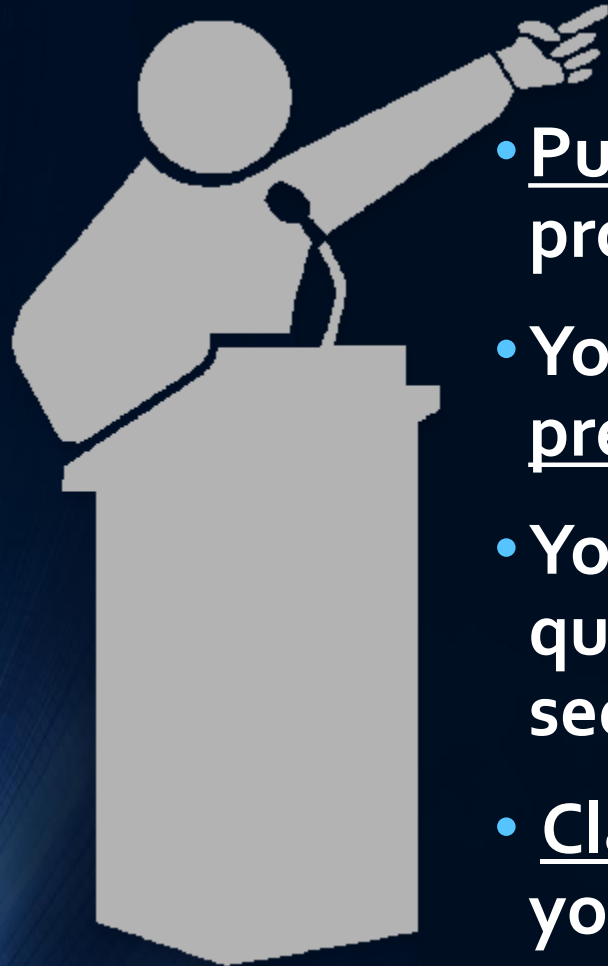
- Choose a good slide background
- Choose font colors to provide a good contrast
- Choose a good font size and font type\*



- Try to use graphics, figures, block diagrams
- Use animation whenever needed



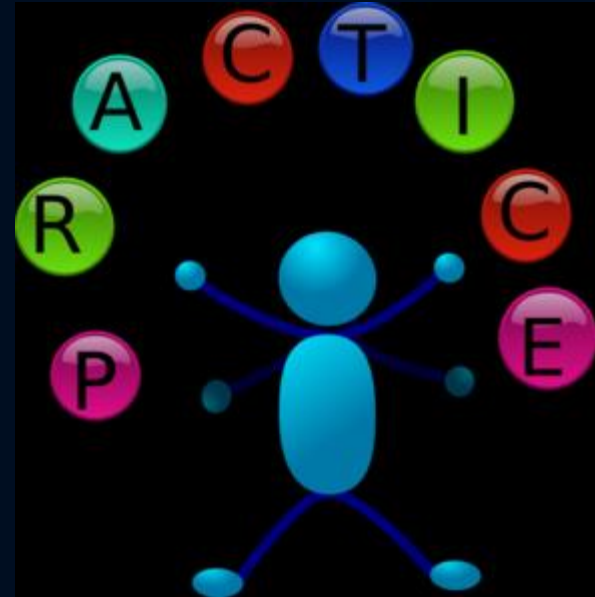
# Part II: Delivering a Speech



- Public Speaking is a necessity of professional life
- Your oral presentation is a presentation of yourself
- Your ability to do your job may be questioned by your colleagues if you seem nervous or confused
- Clarity, self-assurance, and skill get you the respect of the audience

# Before The Presentation

- Practice & practice your talk
- Unless you are a specially gifted speaker, REHEARSE
- Rehearse in front of friends, spouse, colleagues, or alone (loudly)
- Avoid writing your talk and reciting it



## Before the Presentation (contn'd)

- Pay attention to your appearance; people DO form an impression of you based in part on your appearance
- Learn where the light switch and the pointer are **BEFORE** your talk
- Think of where you will stand



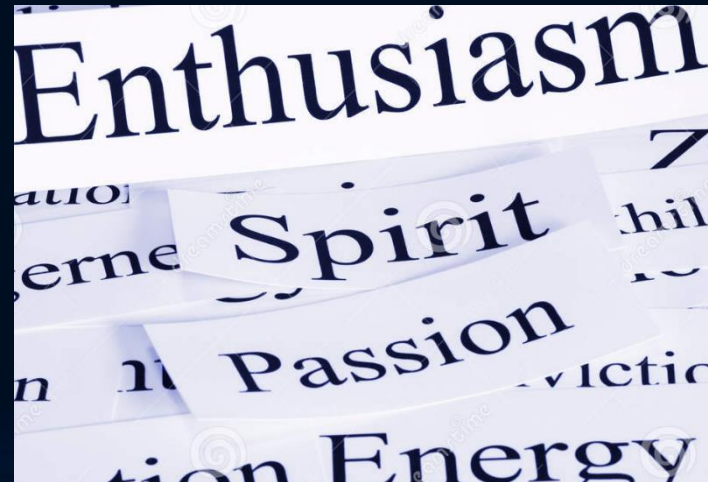
# During the Presentation

- Most people feel nervous during the talk
- Usually the audience does not notice
- Hide any nervous mannerism by leaning a little bit towards a table or podium
- Resist the temptation to speak too quickly
- Speak up (most people tend to start with a soft voice)



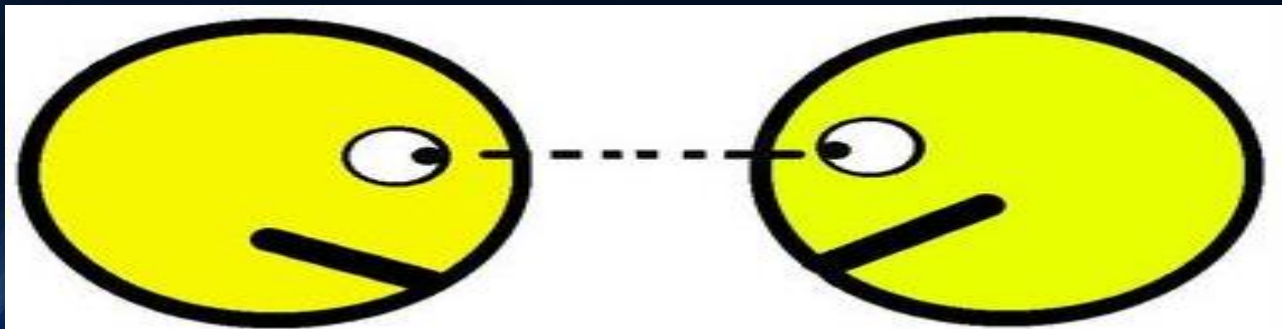
## During the Presentation (contn'd)

- Show some enthusiasm and energy to keep the audience attracted
- Try to move around a bit to give some action
- Do not block the view while moving
- Use the pointer and not your hand to point to any part of the slide



## During the Presentation (contn'd)

- Communicate with the audience  
**(EYE CONTACT!)**
- Do NOT stare into the space above your audience, the floor or the slides
- Pick out several friendly faces and establish eye contact (read the feedback)
- Do NOT ignore any section in the room



# Team Dynamics

- Each member of the team should know where to stand what to present and when
- Exchanging roles during presentation should be smooth (practice roles)
- Show team spirit, harmony, and impressive attitude: “One for all and All for one”
- The team leader should introduce the team-members and introducing himself last (before starting the presentation)



# Team Dynamics (contn'd)

- Avoid any sort of distraction when your team member is presenting
- Focus on the audience and analyze feedbacks
- Do not argue in front of the audience or contradict each other
- Follow the team leader's requests and respond to them professionally





# The Questions Session

- Let your questioner finish the question
- Try to rephrase the question
- Keep your answer short
- Never argue with your questioner
- Confess your ignorance

