

IBM Systems and Technology Group University 2005

Advanced Presentation Skills: Content



Agenda

- AUDIENCE
- CONTENT
- VISUALS
- QUESTIONS

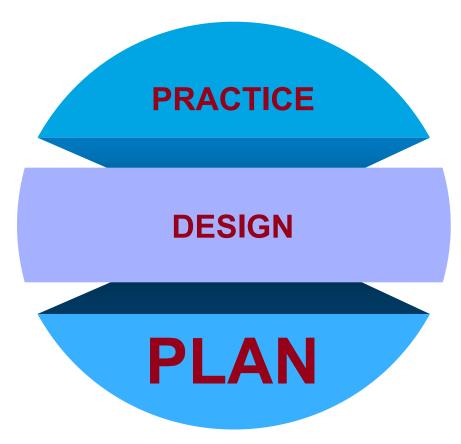


Objective

- The objectives of this session is to improve your speaking skills by implementing:
 - A simple process that gets effective results
 - Standards that underlie good speaking and writing skills



The Process

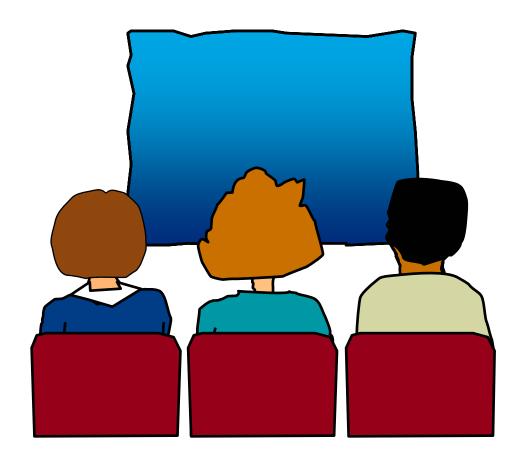


Skillful:

Using a simple process to help you implement quality standards for presenting



Analysis Your Audience



Think of your audience as clients and focus on their interests, needs and priorities



Listening Skills

Ignoring



Attentive

Pretending

Empathic

Selective

Your audience listens at different levels



Audience Expectations

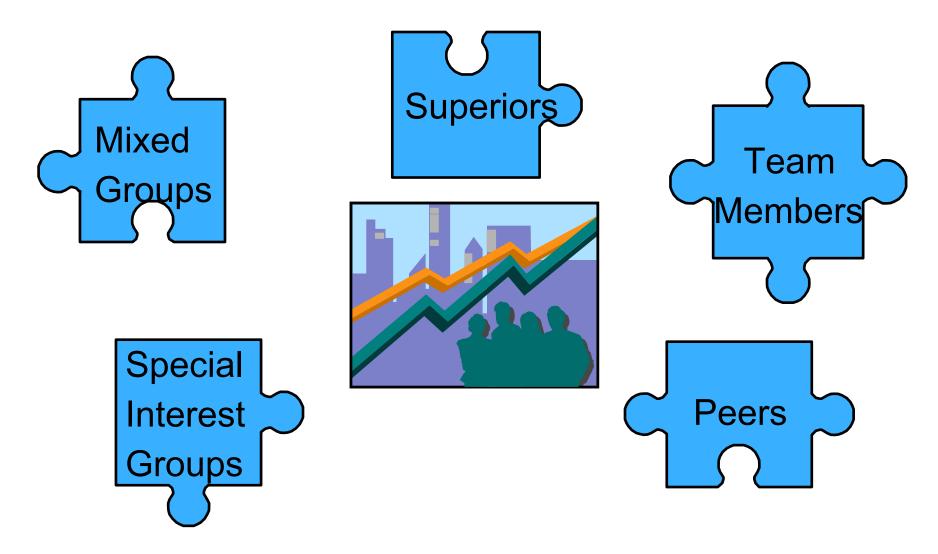


- Purpose
- Main points
- Validation
- Application
- Value

The speaker should present material in a way that makes it easy for the listener to listen



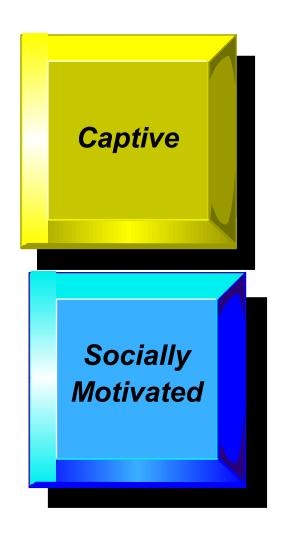
The Audience as a Group

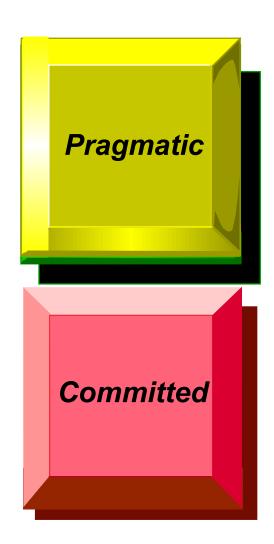


Some audiences have "herd mentalities"



Audience Categories





Source: Daria P. Bowman, Presentations, Proven Techniques For Creating Presentations That Get Results

SPEECH PLANNER

Today's Date_____

Company/Customer	Due Date			
Type of Talk: PresentationSpeech (Keynote Address)	s, Guest Speaker, etc.)			
Purpose: to				
RequestRecommendInformOther ReportAnnounceWarn				
Title or Subject:				
Duration:				
What do I want my audience to				
Know:				
Do:				
Feel:				
References/ResourcesComputerProjectorScreenFlip chartsHandoutsRoom setupTransparencies				
AUDIENCE Type Tachnical Evacutive Cheff(Admin				
TechnicalExecutiveStaff/AdminOther				
Audience Challenges:				
Audience Concerns:				



Effective Presentations





Establishing Your Purpose

- Instruction Informing or teaching
- Inspiration Stirring or motivating
- Advocacy Convincing or selling
- Stimulation Stimulating discussion or debate
- Gratification Entertaining or amusing

Most presentations are really persuasive in nature.

Source: Michael Campbell, Bullet Proof Presentations



Defining the Overriding Theme

What do you want them to remember if they don't remember anything else?



Source: Michael Campbell, Bullet Proof Presentations



Choosing a Strategy

- Chronological
- Topical
- Problem/solution
- Most critical to least critical
- Big picture/small picture
- Procedural
- Compare/contrast
- Motivated sequence



Source: Michael Campbell, Bullet Proof Presentations



Design Content

Today's audiences have short attention spans and demand stimulation. Structure your talk for high retention.



Classic Method

- Open
- Body
- Close

A, B, CP Method

- A = Attention
- B = Background
- CP = Central Point



Presentation Content

The Open

Building Rapport
Stating the IBS
Previewing the Topic
Outlining the Roadmap

The Body
Organization

Supporting Material Anecdotes and Stories

The Close

Summarize MainPoints

Restate the IBS

Recommendations

PRESENTATION DESIGN: 3 BOX APPROACH

OPENING ===				
OF LIVING				
	Name/Title:			
	Preview:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Main Points:			
		2		
		3		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
BODY=====				
		A. Sub-point _		
			1. Sub-sub point	
		B. Sub-point _		<u>-</u>
			1. Sub-sub point	
	Main Point #2.		 	
		A. Sub-point _		
			1. Sub-sub point	
		B. Sub-point _		
			1. Sub-sub point	
	Main Point #3.			
		A. Sub-point _ B. Sub-point _		
CONCLUSION	========			

Main Points:

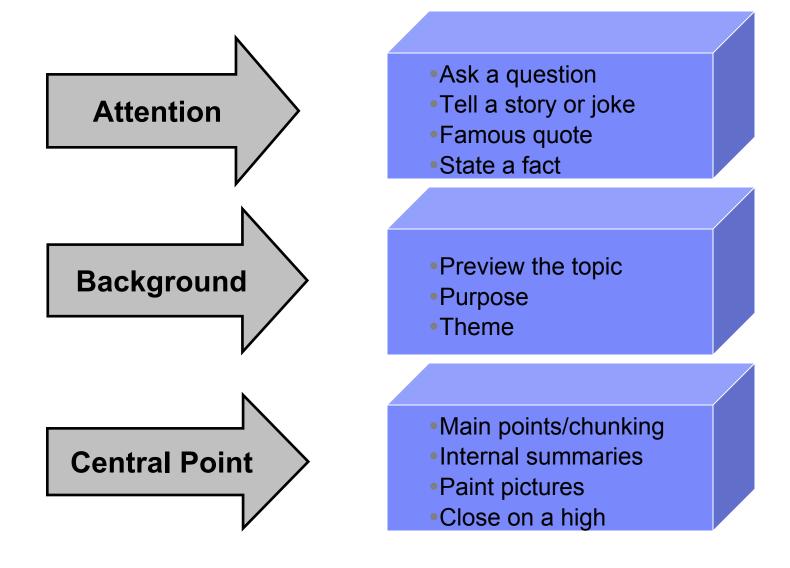
IBS:

Recommendations:

Action Required:



Speech Content



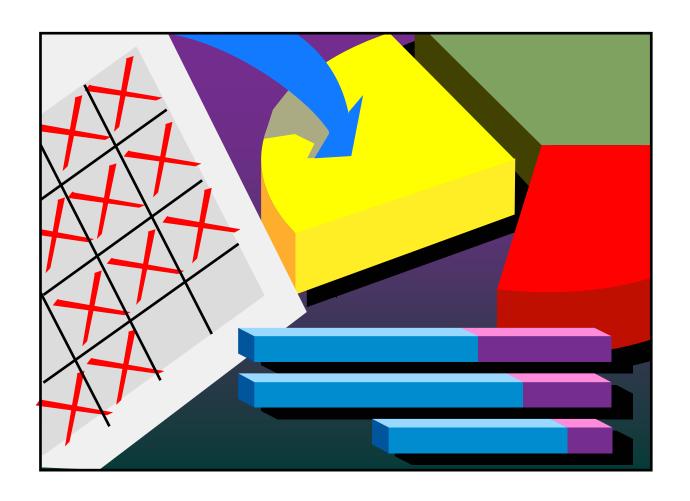
SPEECH DESIGN: 3 BOX

APPROACH

ATTENTION 	
	Question
	Story / Joke
	Quote
	State a Fact
BACKGROUND	
	Preview the topic
	Purpose
	Theme
CENTRAL POINTS ==========	
	Point #1
	Point #2
	Point #3
	(Point #4)
	(Point #5)
	Segues
	Internal summaries
Point / CLOSING	Hig

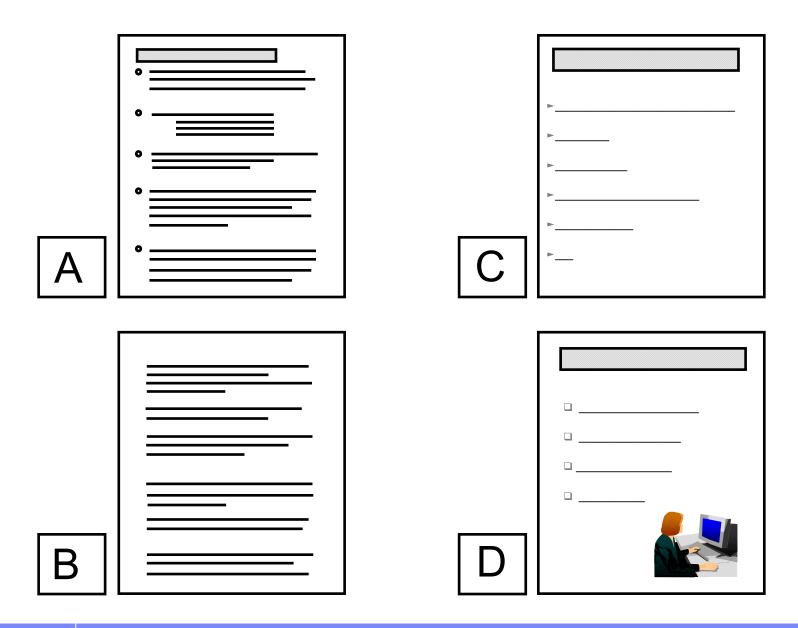


Effective Visuals





Visual Design





Obstacles and Benefits

Roadblocks

- Time table
- Cash flow
- resources

Remedies

- Act with a sense of urgency
- Budgets and expense cuts
- Contract workers and outsourcing

•Rewards

- Meet Deadlines
- Make expense targets
- People utilization
- Customer satisfaction
- Profit



"PIT" Stop!

- Accomplishments since last review (quantify, e.g., percent complete)
- *Opportunities, Roadblocks, Red Flags
- *Outlook/Next Lap.
- *Executive Action?



Project Integration Team



Plan for Problem Resolution

□Roadblock #1 - Time Table

Remedy - Act with a sense of urgency

Reward - Meet Deadlines

□Roadblock #2 - Cash Flow

Remedy - Budgets and expense cuts

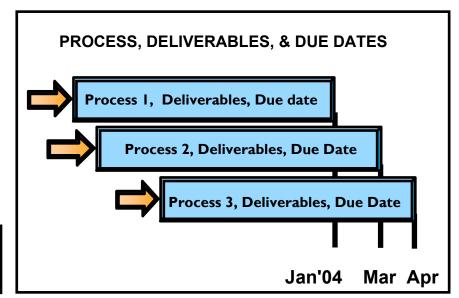
Rewards - Make expense targets

□ Roadblock #3 - Resources

Remedy - Contract workers and Outsourcing

Rewards - Customer Sat and Profit









The Technical Chart

When used effectively, visual aids can have a tremendously positive impact on the audience.

Still, it is important to be aware that visual aids don't work miracles automatically. You have to choose them well, take care in creating them, and develop skills in presenting them if you want them to do the job. The other side of the coin is that, treated carelessly, visuals can easily do a lot more harm than good.

- Don't use a visual aid if it doesn't "say" more than your words alone.
- Don't use visuals for filler or show.
- Don't number key points unless you're indicating priority or sequence.
- Don't mix multiple font types and sizes.

The Insider's Guide to Giving Great Presentations by Dan Nilsson, Beth Nilsson, and Tom Waldenfels

Don't rely on visuals so much that if the equipment fails you're sunk.

When considering what type of visual representation to use for your data or ideas, there are some rules of thumb to consider. Don't use visual aids to:

- 1. Impress your audience with overly detailed tables and graphs.
- 2. Avoid interaction with your audience.
- 3. Make more than one main point.

Technical Presentation Skills by Steve Mandel

4. Present simple ideas that are easily stated verbally.

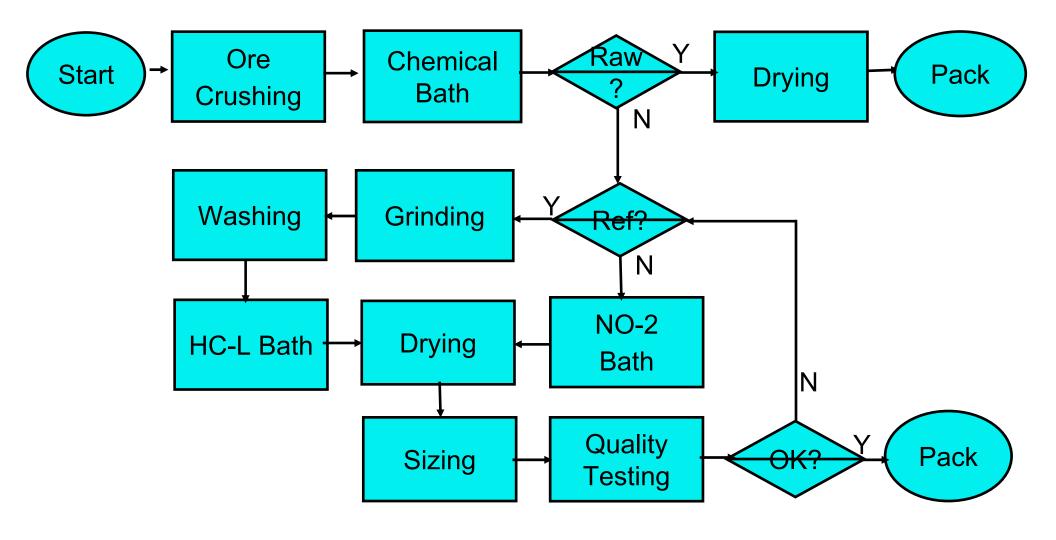
A 3M Corporation study on effectiveness of visuals revealed that the effective use of visuals can make the speaker appear more professional, better prepared, more credible, and more interesting than those who do not use visuals effectively. People remember:

- ► 10% of what they read
- ► 20% of what they hear
- ► 30% of what they see
- ► 60% of what they see, hear and read!

Bullet Proof Presentations by G.Michael Campbell

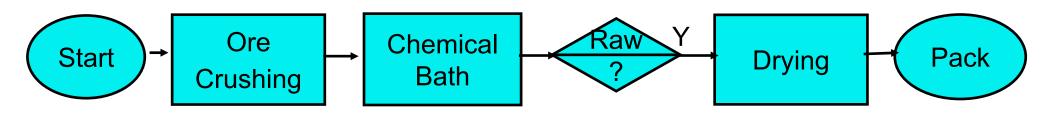


The Technical Diagram



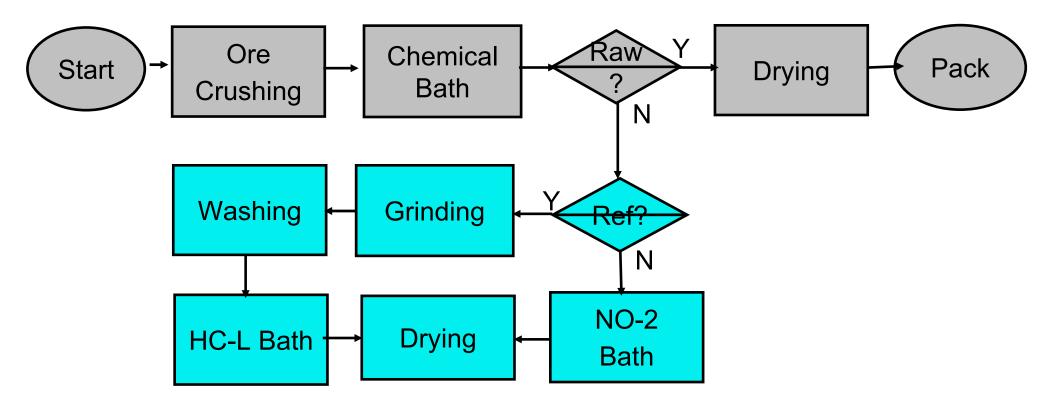


Building a Technical Diagram - Step 1



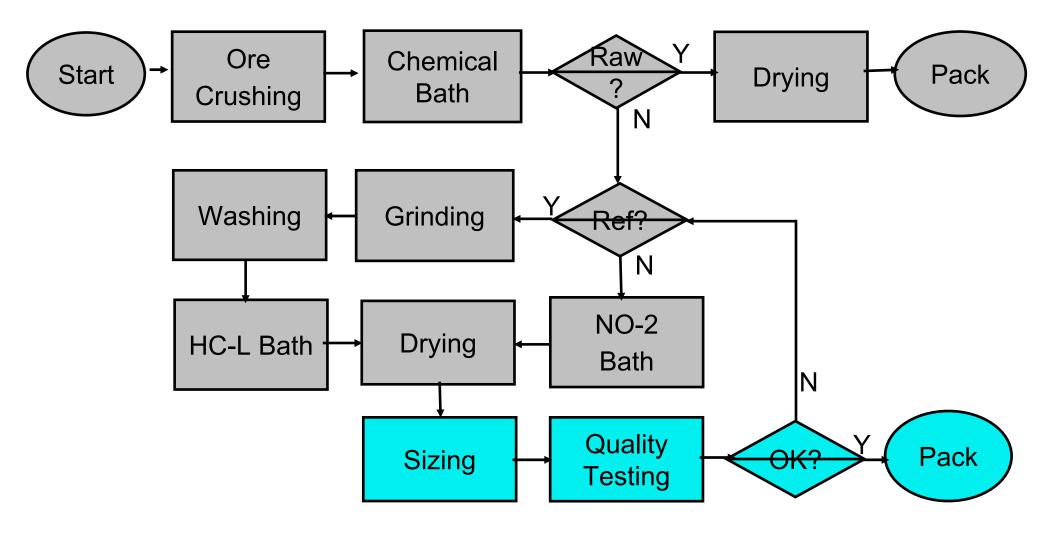


Building a Technical Diagram - Step 2





Building a Technical Diagram - Step 3

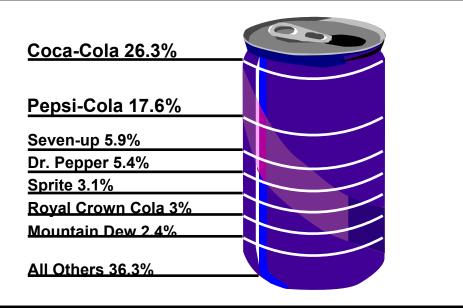




Basic Graphs in Visual Concept Form

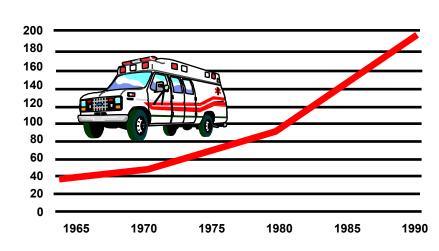
Pie Chart

Soft Drink Market Share 2000



Line Chart

Cost of One Day in The Hospital





Use Quality Writing Standards

<u>Content</u>

Key words

Subject lines or titles

Organization

Audience focused

Concise - to the point

Relevant detail

Parallelism

No misspelled words

Short sentences and paragraphs

Emphasis/Highlights

Bullets

Headings

White space

Bolding

Underlining

Lists

Color and illustrations

Font size and style

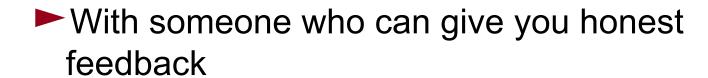
Charts and tables



PRACTICE



Ways to practice:





- ► Record your voice on audio tape
- ► Video tape your presentation



PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT





MORE PRACTICE



More ways to practice:





- Practice the content and the gestures
- Practice until you feel comfortable
 - It take 100 hours of preparation for a one hour presentation
 - As a general rule 15 times for a one hour presentation



PERFECT PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT



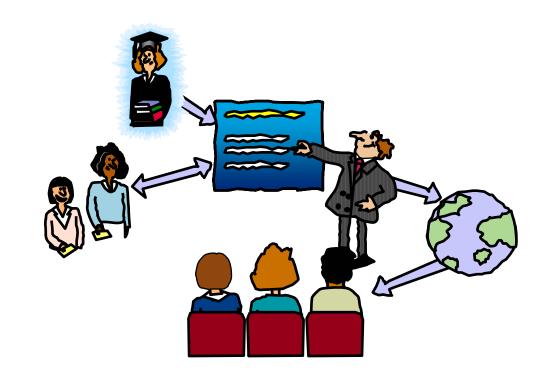


Other Meetings

Meetings come in many forms:

- □One-on-one
- Team Presentations
- A Reading
- Telephone Calls
- e-meetings
- ■Web Meetings

Use the same skillful process for all types of meetings





Summary

- ✓ Know your audience
- ✓ Establish your purpose, theme and strategy
- ✓ Tell 'em what you're gonna tell 'em Tell 'em
 Tell 'em what you told 'em
- ✓ Use simple, essential visuals



Do You Have Any Questions?





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- □ Steven Mandel, Technical *Presentation Skills*California, Crisp Publications, Inc.
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