

Subject Name: Presentation Skills

1st Class, First Semester

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Lecture No.: 2

Lecture Title: The structure of the Presentation.



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Defining Clear Objectives and Key Messages

• Establishing Objectives:

Start by identifying what you want to achieve with your presentation. Are you informing, persuading, or entertaining your audience? Clear objectives guide the content and tone of your presentation.

· Key Messages:

Determine the main ideas you want your audience to take away. These should be concise, memorable, and directly aligned with your objectives. Aim for 2-3 key messages to keep the focus sharp and avoid overwhelming your audience.



Defining Clear Objectives and Key Messages

- SMART Goals: Use the SMART criteria (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound) to refine your objectives.
- Audience Consideration: Tailor your key messages to the interests and needs of your audience. Consider what they already know and what they need to learn.





Developing a Logical Flow and Structure

• Outline Creation:

Organize your presentation into a clear outline that includes an introduction, body, and conclusion. Each section should logically lead to the next.

• Content Hierarchy:

Prioritize information by importance. Start with essential points, followed by supporting details. This structure helps maintain audience engagement and understanding.

· Use Headings and Subheadings:

Clearly label sections to guide the audience through your presentation.

• Chunk Information:

Break down complex information into smaller, digestible parts to enhance comprehension and retention.



Crafting a Compelling Introduction and Conclusion

· Introduction:

Capture attention with a strong opening statement or question. Introduce your topic, state its relevance, and outline what the audience can expect.

Conclusion:

Summarize key points and reinforce your main messages. End with a call to action or thought-provoking statement to leave a lasting impression.

• Storytelling Techniques:

Use anecdotes or relatable examples in your introduction to create an emotional connection.

• Memorable Closing:

Consider using a quote or a powerful statistic to emphasize your key messages in your conclusion.



Using Transitions Effectively

• Purpose of Transitions:

Transitions help guide the audience through your presentation by signaling shifts between topics or sections. They enhance coherence and flow.

• Types of Transitions:

Use verbal cues (e.g., "Now let's move on to...") or visual aids (e.g., slides that summarize previous points) to create smooth transitions between ideas.

• Practice Timing:

Rehearse transitions during practice sessions to ensure they feel natural.

Visual Consistency:

Maintain visual consistency in slides during transitions (e.g., similar layouts or color schemes) to reinforce the structure of your presentation.

