



Presenting in English

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Write English

Konferenz „Kooperationen und Karrieren - neue Perspektiven im internationalen Austausch“

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www.write-english.de







How to swim|

how to swim

how to swim **faster**

how to swim **in minecraft**

how to swim **wikihow**

how to swim **butterfly**

how to swim **freestyle**

how to swim **faster in minecraft**

how to swim **longer**

how to swim **breaststroke**

how to swim **like a mermaid**

Google-Suche

Auf gut Glück!

Unangemessene Vervollständigungen melden
[Weitere Informationen](#)

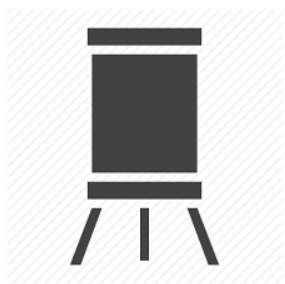
3 THINGS



Structuring your talk for maximum impact



Delivery



Visuals

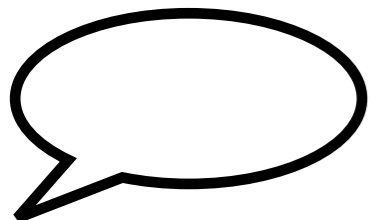


Say hello to your neighbour

- Who are they? What do they do?
- 3 minutes

Orange Cards/Yellow Cards

- Presented at a conference: Orange Card
- Not presented at a conference: Yellow Card
- Does not like giving presentations: Orange Card
- Enjoys giving presentations: Yellow Card
- English is your mother tongue: Orange Card
- English is not your mother tongue: Yellow Card

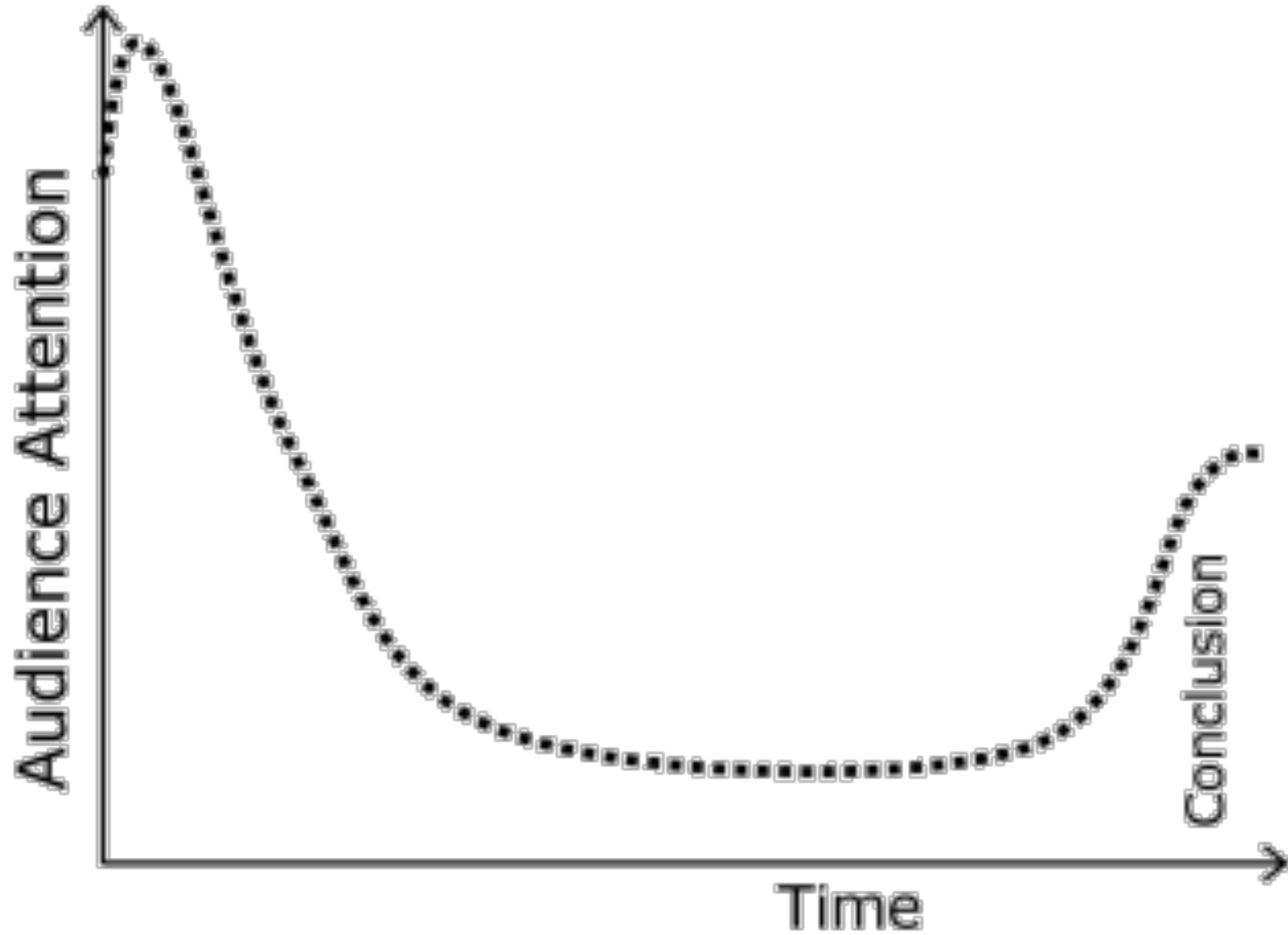




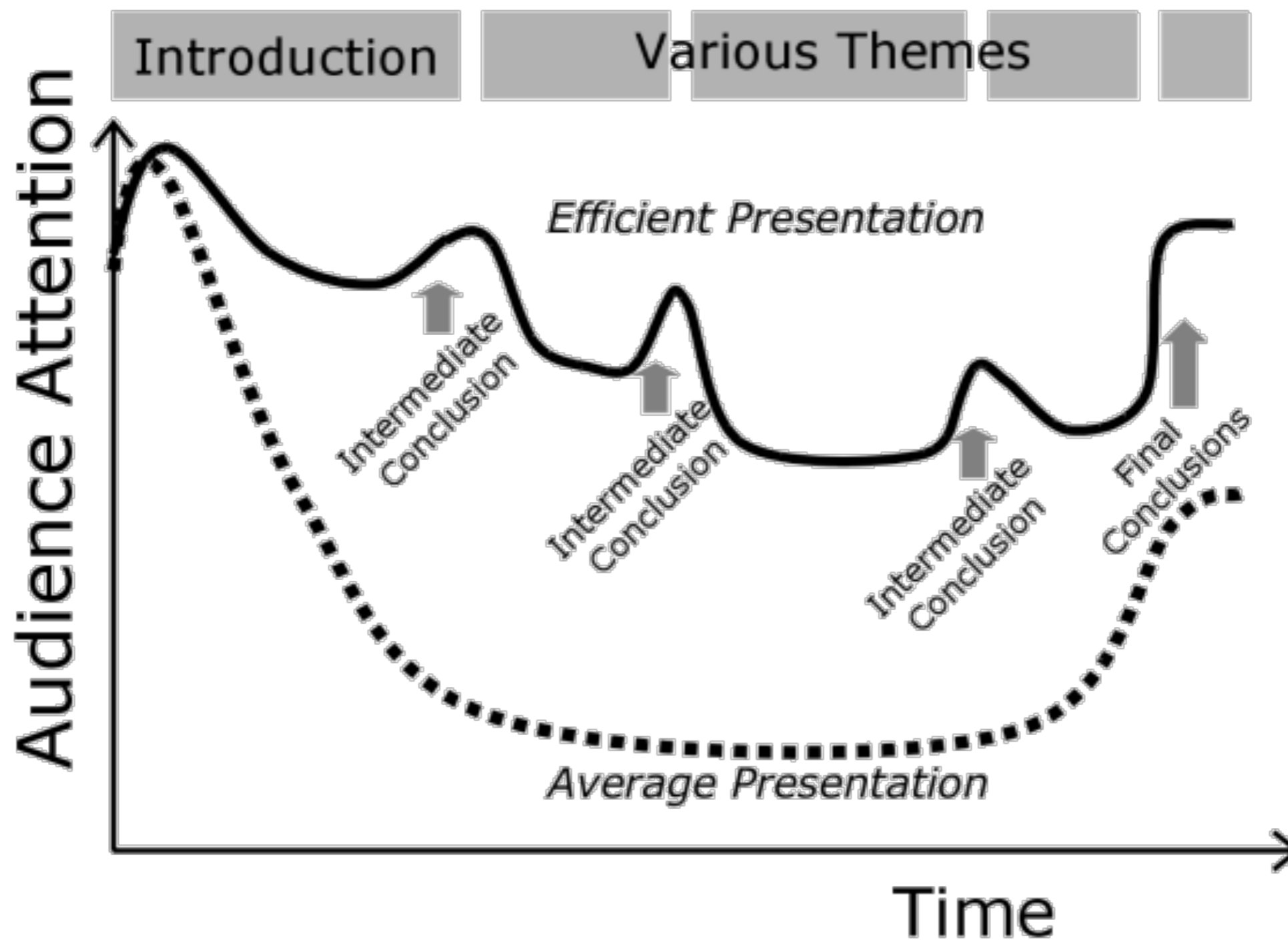
Structure

Volunteers?

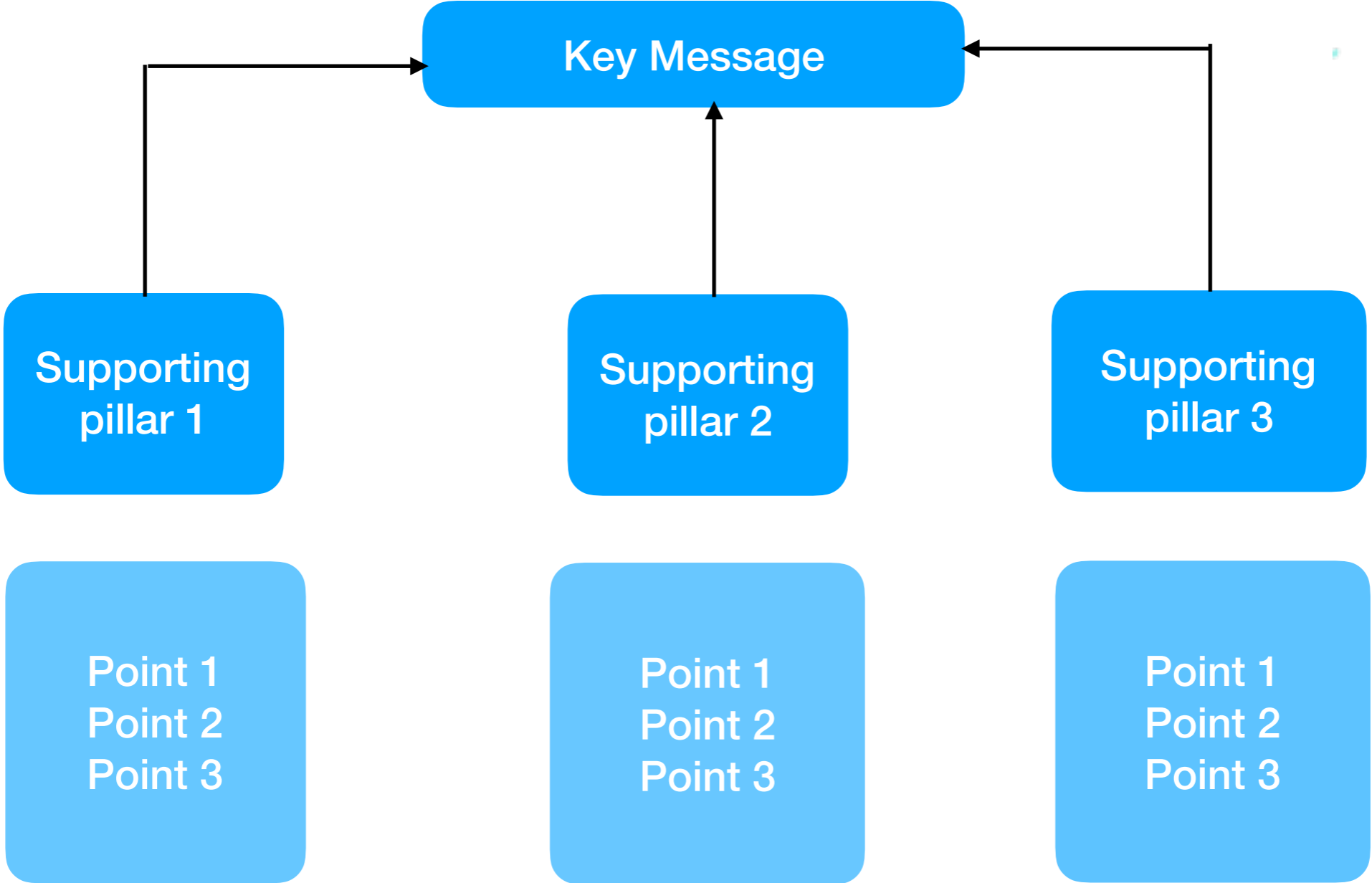
The attention curve - typical attention the audience pays to an average presentation



Structuring a Presentation



Structuring a Presentation - group similar points together



Structuring a Presentation

Start

Middle

End

Know your audience

Create Curiosity

Hook: Grab attention

Group together what belongs together
Reduce words - maximum 2,100 words in 20 minutes

Focus on main message Short sentences

Only focus on methods if they are new or interesting

Re-hook the audience

Stories

Diagrams and graphs kept simple - pause to explain them

Seed questions “If you’re interested in hearing more about, ask me at the end”

Summary

Q & A

End strong
(refer to start)



Thank you for your
attention!!





Summary: Structure

- Don't have to follow IMRaD
- Start Strong
- End Strong



Delivery

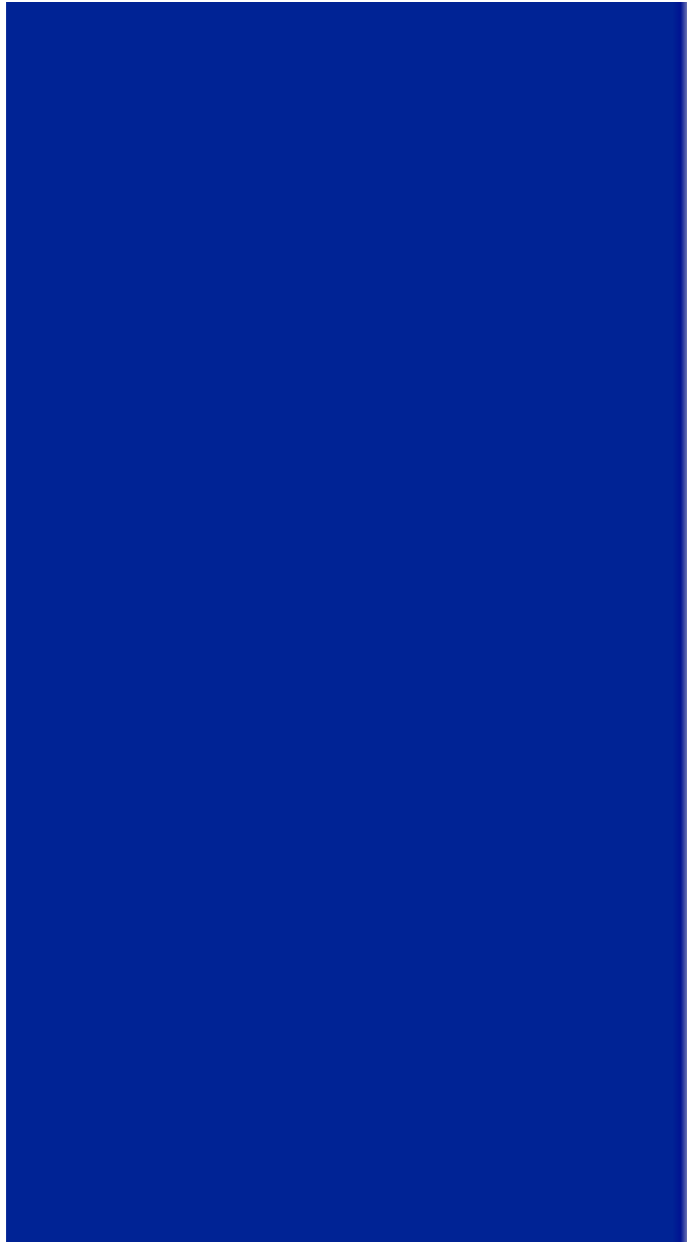


Responsibility is with
the sender

International English



Avoid idioms



Pardon my french

International English



- Use the simpler word

Use the simpler word

- acquire or get
- additional or more
- advantageous or helpful

International English



- Avoid idioms
- Use the simpler word
- Avoid synonyms
- Be inclusive (religious, cultural analogies or jokes)
- Keep sentences short
- Stay active, avoid passive
- Avoid acronyms
- Speak clearly and slowly
- Use transitions

Preparing to Speak



- Warm up your articulators (QEQR, tongue twisters, chew gum)
- Pronounce consonants clearly/crisply - especially at the end of a sentence
- Stress on important words
- Speak from your diaphragm

Voice

- Pitch
- Pace
- Power





FEAR

F

FALSE

E

EVIDENCE

A

APPEARING

R

REAL



Obama's Democracy • Susan Meiselas • Scientific Misconduct
HARVARD
MAGAZINE



THE PSYCHE ON AUTOMATIC

Amy Cuddy on snap judgments, stereotypes, and the postures of power

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Over Coming Nerves




- Breathe
- Practice, practice, practice
- Power-Posing (Fake it t'll you make it)
- Connect with the audience
- Focus on the message
- Do some exercise



Body Language

- Face
- Eye Contact
- Gesture
- Posture
- Movement





**“anyone with an idea worth
sharing is capable of giving a
powerful talk”**

Chris Anderson -TED



Christiana Figures



Keep it Visual



“10% of information retained
after 3 weeks”

(Bligh, 2000, p. 40)

Newcastle Beach County Down



Newcastle Beach is a popular tourist destination located on the South Down coast.

Newcastle Beach comprises of sand, pebbles and larger stones and is approx 2.5 km in length.

The major part of Newcastle Beach is backed by a promenade and the seaside town of Newcastle, which has lots of shops, amusements and other attractions. The beach has a very gentle slope with the Mountains of Mourne in the background.



Newcastle Beach County Down

- Decisions about how much text on your slide matters
Decisions about how much text are on your slides matter
decisions about how much text is on your slides matter
- Decisions about how much text on your slide matters
Decisions about how much text are on your slides matter
decisions about how much text is on your slides matter
- Decisions about how much text on your slide matters
Decisions about how much text are on your slides matter
decisions about how much text is on your slides matter

- Amount of text on slide important
- Amount of text on slide important
- Amount of text on slide important
- Amount of text on slide important

Bullets

- The eye has a hard time reading bullet points after about three lines so keep them short
- Too many bullet points, too close together are hard to read
- Only use bullet points in a list and not as a single sentence. Oh and try and make the parallel! You don't need to write in full sentences
- Keep bullet points under 7 words
- Keep space between your bullet points
- Keep bullet points parallel and start same way

R_s as a function of T , θ

Results of regression analyses relating soil respiration to soil water content and soil temperature at the woody vegetation (W_s) and the herbaceous vegetation (H_s) sites.

Model		β_0	β_1	β_2	β_3	r^2	P value	RMSE	AIC
$R_s = \beta_0 e^{(\beta_1 T)} e^{(\beta_2 \theta) + (\beta_3 \theta^2)}$									
	W_s	0.193	0.089	22.149	-61.202	0.919	<0.0001	0.42	611
	H_s	0.168	0.059	22.095	-97.273	0.899	<0.0001	0.09	1205
$R_s = \beta_0 e^{(\beta_1 T)}$									
	W_s	1.396	0.049	-	-	0.354	<0.0001	1.21	1444
	H_s	0.516	0.053	-	-	0.750	<0.0001	0.11	956

The best-fit model parameters (β_0 , β_1 , β_2 , β_3 , and β_4) are reported for each model together with the squared coefficient of regression (r^2), and the root mean squared error (RMSE). T is temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), θ is volumetric water content ($\text{m}^3 \text{m}^{-3}$), and R_s is soil respiration ($\mu\text{mol CO}_2 \text{m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$).

More in paper

Specific problem To determine the safety of inlining the lambda term lam at the call site $[(\lambda f \dots)]$, we need to know that for every environment ρ in which this call is evaluated, that $\rho[f] = (\text{lam}, \rho')$ and $\rho(v) = \rho'(v)$ for each free variable v in the term lam .²

$$\eta(b) = \hat{b} \text{ iff } \eta(g(b)) = \hat{g}(\hat{b}).$$

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}(e_i) \in \widehat{Bind}_1 \quad \hat{b}_i \in \widehat{Bind}_1}{\hat{\beta}(e_i) \equiv' \hat{b}_i},$$

$$g_B^{-1}(b) = b$$

$$g_B^{-1}(g(b)) = \begin{cases} b & \eta(b) = \eta(b') \text{ for some } g(b') \in B \\ g(b) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$g_B^{-1}(\text{lam}, \beta) = (\text{lam}, g_B^{-1}(\beta))$$

$$g_B^{-1}(\beta) = \lambda v. g_B^{-1}(\beta(v))$$

$$g_B^{-1}(ve) = \lambda b. g_B^{-1}(ve(b)).$$

Theorem 4. It is safe to rematerialize the expression e' in place of the expression e in the call site call iff for every reachable compound abstract state of the form $((\text{call}, \hat{\beta}', \hat{ve}, \hat{t}), \equiv)$, it is the case that $\hat{\mathcal{E}}(e', \hat{\beta}', \hat{ve}) = (\text{lam}', \hat{\beta}')$ and $\hat{\mathcal{E}}(e, \hat{\beta}', \hat{ve}) = (\text{lam}, \hat{\beta})$ and the relation $\sigma \subseteq \text{Var} \times \text{Var}$ is a substitution that unifies the free variables of lam' with lam and for each $(v', v) \in \sigma$, $\hat{\beta}'(v') = \hat{\beta}(v)$.

Theorem 3. Given a compound abstract state $((\text{call}, \hat{\beta}, \hat{ve}, \hat{t}), \equiv)$ and two abstract bindings, \hat{b} and \hat{b}' , if $\alpha^\eta(\text{call}, \beta, ve, t) \sqsubseteq ((\text{call}, \hat{\beta}, \hat{ve}, \hat{t}), \equiv)$ and $\eta(b) = \hat{b}$ and $\eta(b') = \hat{b}'$ and $\hat{b} \equiv \hat{b}'$, then $ve(b) = ve(b')$.

Theorem 2. If $\alpha^\eta(\beta_1) = \hat{\beta}_1$ and $\alpha^\eta(\beta_2) = \hat{\beta}_2$, and $\hat{\beta}_1(v) = \hat{\beta}_2(v)$ and $\hat{\beta}_1(v) \in \widehat{Bind}_1$, then $\beta_1(v) = \beta_2(v)$.

Theorem 1. If $\alpha^\eta(\zeta) \sqsubseteq \zeta$ and $\zeta \rightarrow \zeta'$, then there exists a state ζ' such that $\zeta \rightsquigarrow \zeta'$ and $\alpha^\eta(\zeta') \sqsubseteq \zeta'$.

$$\text{alloc} : \text{Var} \times \text{Time} \rightarrow \text{Bind}$$

$$\text{tick} : \text{Call} \times \text{Time} \rightarrow \text{Time}$$

$$\widehat{\text{alloc}} : \text{Var} \times \widehat{\text{Time}} \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Bind}}$$

$$\widehat{\text{tick}} : \text{Call} \times \widehat{\text{Time}} \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Time}}$$

$$\alpha^\eta(\text{call}, \beta, ve, t) = (\alpha^\eta(V), \alpha^\eta(\beta), \alpha^\eta(ve), \eta(t))$$

$$\alpha_{\widehat{BEuv}}^\eta(\beta) = \lambda v. \eta(\beta(v))$$

$$\alpha_{\widehat{VEuv}}^\eta(ve) = \lambda \hat{b}. \bigcup_{v(b)=\hat{b}} \alpha^\eta(ve(b))$$

$$\alpha_D^\eta(d) = \{\alpha_{\widehat{Val}}^\eta(d)\}$$

$$\alpha_{\widehat{Val}}^\eta(\text{lam}, \beta) = (\text{lam}, \alpha^\eta(\beta)).$$

$$\xi \in \widehat{\mathcal{E}} = \text{Call} \times \widehat{BEuv} \times \widehat{VEuv} \times \widehat{\text{Time}}$$

$$\hat{\beta} \in \widehat{BEuv} = \text{Var} \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Bind}}$$

$$\hat{ve} \in \widehat{VEuv} = \widehat{\text{Bind}} \rightarrow \hat{D}$$

$$\hat{d} \in \hat{D} = \mathcal{P}(\widehat{\text{Val}})$$

$$\widehat{\text{val}} \in \widehat{\text{Val}} = \widehat{\text{Clo}}$$

$$\widehat{\text{clo}} \in \widehat{\text{Clo}} = \text{Lam} \times \widehat{BEuv}$$

$$\hat{b} \in \widehat{\text{Bind}} \text{ is a finite set of bindings}$$

$$\hat{t} \in \widehat{\text{Time}} \text{ is a finite set of times}$$

$$(((\lambda f e_1 \dots e_n)^t], \hat{\beta}, \hat{ve}, \hat{t}), \equiv) \rightsquigarrow ((\text{call}, \hat{\beta}', \hat{ve}', \hat{t}'), \equiv'), \text{ where:}$$

$$\hat{d}_i = \hat{\mathcal{E}}(e_i, \hat{\beta}, \hat{ve})$$

$$\hat{d}_0 \ni \{[(\lambda^t (v_1 \dots v_n) \text{call})], \hat{\beta}'\}$$

$$\hat{t}' = \widehat{\text{tick}}(\text{call}, \hat{t})$$

$$\hat{b}_i = \widehat{\text{alloc}}(v_i, \hat{t}')$$

$$\hat{B} = \{\hat{b}_i : \hat{b}_i \in \widehat{\text{Bind}}_1\}$$

$$\hat{\beta}' = (g_B^{-1} \hat{\beta}') [v_i \mapsto \hat{b}_i]$$

$$\hat{ve}' = (g_B^{-1} \hat{ve}) \sqcup [\hat{b}_i \mapsto (g_B^{-1} \hat{d}_i)].$$

$$(((\lambda f e_1 \dots e_n)^t], \hat{\beta}, \hat{ve}, \hat{t}), \equiv) \rightsquigarrow (\text{call}, \hat{\beta}', \hat{ve}', \hat{t}'), \text{ where:}$$

$$\hat{d}_i = \hat{\mathcal{E}}(e_i, \hat{\beta}, \hat{ve})$$

$$\hat{d}_0 \ni \{[(\lambda^t (v_1 \dots v_n) \text{call})], \hat{\beta}'\}$$

$$\hat{t}' = \widehat{\text{tick}}(\text{call}, \hat{t})$$

$$\hat{b}_i = \widehat{\text{alloc}}(v_i, \hat{t}')$$

$$\hat{B} = \{\hat{b}_i : \hat{b}_i \in \widehat{\text{Bind}}_1\}$$

$$\hat{\beta}' = (g_B^{-1} \hat{\beta}') [v_i \mapsto \hat{b}_i]$$

$$\hat{ve}' = (g_B^{-1} \hat{ve}) \sqcup [\hat{b}_i \mapsto (g_B^{-1} \hat{d}_i)].$$

$$(((\lambda f e_1 \dots e_n)^t], \beta, ve, t), \equiv) \rightsquigarrow (\text{call}, \beta', ve', t'), \text{ where:}$$

$$d_i = \mathcal{E}(e_i, \beta, ve)$$

$$d_0 \ni \{[(\lambda^t (v_1 \dots v_n) \text{call})], \beta'\}$$

$$t' = \text{tick}(\text{call}, t)$$

$$b_i = \text{alloc}(v_i, t')$$

$$B = \{b_i : b_i \in \text{Bind}_1\}$$

$$\beta' = (g_B^{-1} \beta') [v_i \mapsto b_i]$$

$$ve' = (g_B^{-1} ve) [b_i \mapsto (g_B^{-1} d_i)].$$

How many 3s?

756395068473

658663037576

860372658602

846589107830

How many 3s?

756395068473

658663037576

860372658602

846589107830

Figures etc.



- Contrast between the graph and the background
- 2D not 3D
- Labels should be seen by the audience
- Title of the figure should be an explanation
- Show each element one by one, pause and explain

Visual Aids

- Improve learning by 200%
- Retention by 38%
- Understanding complex subjects by 25-40%





“Anyone can be a good speaker. The key is to find your own authentic style.”
Gavin Meikle

Thank you!

www.write-english.de
la@write-english.de





Additional Reading

www.speechinminutes.com

Cuddy AJ, Wilmuth CA, Yap AJ, Carney DR. Preparatory power posing affects nonverbal presence and job interview performance. *The Journal of Applied Psychology*. 100: 1286-95.

Watch Ted Talks - www.ted.com

Garr Reynolds has a helpful website <http://www.garrreynolds.com>. He has written several books including “Presentation Zen”, and “Presentationzen Design”

The Oceanography Society have a great PDF on presenting http://www.tos.org/pdfs/sci_speaking.pdf

Resonance by Nancy Duarte

Breathe by Dan Bruhlé