

- f Give the more general category in which the term belongs
- f Say the term with a commonly associated word (salt and pepper)
- f Give a specific example if the word is a general term
- f Use a synonym
- f Contrast the term with an opposite

B. Delivery Skills

- 1. Speak loudly enough that someone at the back of the room can hear you.
- 2. 9DU\\RXU SDFH ZKHQ \RX VSHDNortoEoXslowlyGRQ¶W VSHDN WRR T 3. Use eye contact oftenORRN LQWR OLVWHQHUV¶ H\HV IRU VHYHUDO VH
- 4. / RRN LQWR OLVWHQHUV¶ H\Hb\VinkZoKIbb\QavDaQ\e\vec{e}v\exityHf\e\wLs@cobnoTsXHVWLRQV
- 5. Use legible, well-organized, well-labeled visual aids and point and refer to them as you speak.
- 6. Have a relaxed postufkeep your feet slightly apart and move as you speak.
- 7. Use hand gestures to signal important relationships (i.e. first, three, up, wide).
- 8. Smile, use facial expressions, and move your head to show your emotions and reactions.
- 9. Put energy into your voice, posture, and movemethtis shows self-confidence and enthusiasm.
- 10. Speak and act natura holyo not read or memorize your presentations.

C. Content & Organization

- 1. Know the material well and organize and prepare your presentation before you give it.
- 2. Anticipate and prepare responses to questions and prepare a few questions to ask the audience during the presentation.
- 3. Tell the audience why material is important and how it relates to prior material or experiences they may have.
- 4. Visually and verbally outline the presentation for your audience.
- 5. Distinguish clearly between main and subsidiary points.
- 6. Emphasize and spend more time on the main ideas.
- 7. Summarize each section of a presentation before continuing.
- 8. Signal transitions between parts of a presentation and main ideas.
- 9. Use analogies and concrete examples to illustrate key concepts and principitise DXGLHQFHV¶ H[SHULHQFHV ZKHQ SRVVLEOH