







Presenting 3

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|  <p>This icon indicates that the slide contains activities created in Flash. These activities are not editable.</p> |  <p>This icon indicates that a slide contains audio.</p> |  <p>This icon indicates coverage of the Language Standards.</p> |
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College and Career Readiness Standards for Speaking and Listening:

4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
5. Make strategic use of digital media and visual displays of data to express information and enhance understanding of presentations.
6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and communicative tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.





Have you ever had to speak in front of a group of people?

Maybe you have given an oral report to your class or told your friends about a trip you took.

No matter what you were speaking about, there are a few things you probably did.

- You shared information in a logical order.
- You included details about your topic.
- You spoke clearly so your audience could understand you.



Writing a presentation



Organizing your ideas





When you are giving a presentation, it is important to understand the difference between **facts** and **opinions**.

Facts are true. They come from books, trustworthy websites, newspapers, etc. Facts are appropriate for an oral report on a topic you are studying.

An opinion is something you believe, but cannot prove is true. Opinions might be appropriate for a presentation about a book you read or a trip you took.



Fact or opinion?





Can you name some examples of **multimedia**?

pictures

diagrams

video

audio



Multimedia elements can make your presentation more interesting and easier to understand.



Make sure that you only include multimedia that is **related** to your topic. Unrelated multimedia might confuse your audience.



Formal vs. informal English



