Effective use of PowerPoint for Teaching and Research

الإستخدام الفعّال للبوربوينت في التعليم والبحث العلمي

Mansour H. Almatarneh

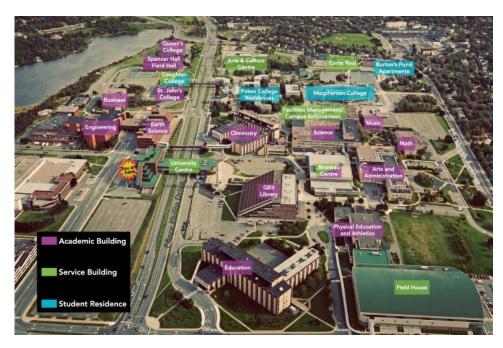




Acknowledgment

Mrs. Allyson Hajek Memorial University









Agenda

- Introduction / Why use PowerPoint?
- Areas of Concern
- Tips and Techniques for
 - Designing
 - Learning
 - Presenting
- Summary and Close

Why use PowerPoint?



Areas of Concern

- Teaching and learning principles
- Presentation/lecture design
- Visual design
- Delivery/presentation skills

Visual Design



- The humpback whale is blackish in color with white underneath and at its sides.
- Its wing-like pectoral fins, or flippers, are mottled on the top and white below.
- A humpback whale's jaws and flippers often carry large barnacles.
- It's head, which is broad and round, and lower jaw are spotted with knobby protuberances or tubercles each with a long coarse hair growing from the center.
- There are between 20-50 ventral grooves which extend slightly beyond the navel.
- The tail, or flukes, which can be 18 feet wide, is serrated and pointed at the tips.
- The underside of the tail is white with black patterning which is distinctive to each individual whale.
- Adult males measure 40-48 feet (12.2-14.6 m). Adult females measure 45-50 feet (13.7-15.2 m).
- They weigh 25 to 40 tons (22,680-36,287 kg).



Guideline:

- 1. Limit amount of text on slide.
 - provide outline not transcript
 - use words and phrases not complete sentences
 - 6 x 6 rule: six lines of text with six words per line



Guideline:

2. Use readable font sizes.

titles: 32 or greater

body text: 24 or greater

12 point type
16 point type
20 point type
24 point type
28 point type

32 point type36 point type40 point type



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Identification (Cont.)

- Tail underside is white with black patterning distinctive to individual
- Length: males 40-48 ft; females 45-50 ft.
- Weight: 25 to 40 tons

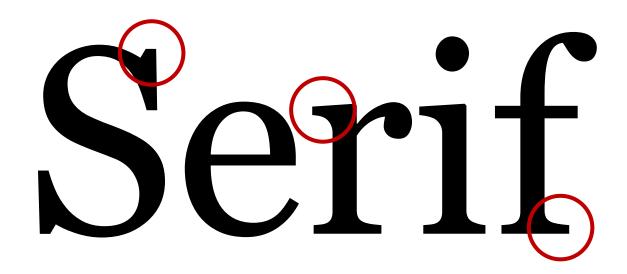


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Guideline:

- 3. Use readable font styles.
 - use common, easy-to-read fonts, e.g., Arial,
 Helvetica, Verdana
 - decorative/fancy fonts are hard to read
 - decorative font may not be available on presentation computer
 - a. This text is displayed in 24 pt. Verdana.
 - b. This text is displayed in 24 pt. Allegro.
 - c. This text is displayed in 24 pt. Times New Roman.
 - d. This text is displayed in 24 pt. Kaufmann.



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Serif Fonts

Times
Georgia
Palatino

Sans-Serif Fonts

Arial Futura Verdana



Guideline:

- 4. Left align all text.
 - difficult to read more than two lines of centered or right aligned text
 - exception: titles may be centered

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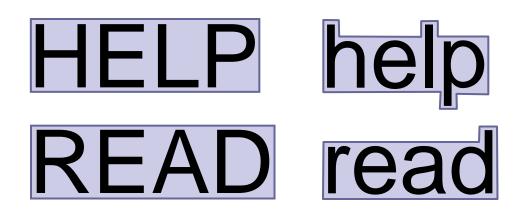
- BLACKISH WITH WHITE UNDERNEATH AND AT SIDES
- FLIPPERS (<u>PECTORAL FINS</u>) MOTTLED ON TOP, WHITE BELOW
- JAWS AND FLIPPERS CARRY LARGE BARNACLES
- KNOBBY PROTUBERANCES (<u>TUBERCLES</u>) ON HEAD AND LOWER JAW; EACH TUBERCLE HAS LONG COARSE HAIR
- ❖ 20-50 VENTRAL GROOVES EXTEND BEYOND NAVEL
- ❖ TAIL (<u>FLUKES</u>) 18 FEET WIDE, SERRATED, AND POINTED AT TIPS





Guideline:

- 5. Limit the use of all caps.
 - text in all upper case letters harder to read than lower case or title case
 - reserve use for titles not body text





Guidelines:

- 6. Limit the number of colors and fonts.
 - maximum of three colors
 - two simple, easy-to-read fonts one for headings, one for body text
- 7. Use a consistent look and feel from slide to slide.
 - select a design template and stick with the color scheme and layout
 - don't vary text size and color
 - don't vary color and position of background graphics

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Guideline:

- 8. Maximize contrast between the text and background.
 - dark text on light background or light text on dark background
 - light backgrounds provide ambient light
 - cool colors best for backgrounds
 - avoid multi-colored and heavily textured backgrounds



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Guidelines:

- 9. Limit the flash.
 - avoid "bells and whistles" overload
 - moving text, sound, and elaborate slide transitions can be distracting; add nothing to learning value of presentation
 - use these features with specific, clearly defined learning goal in mind



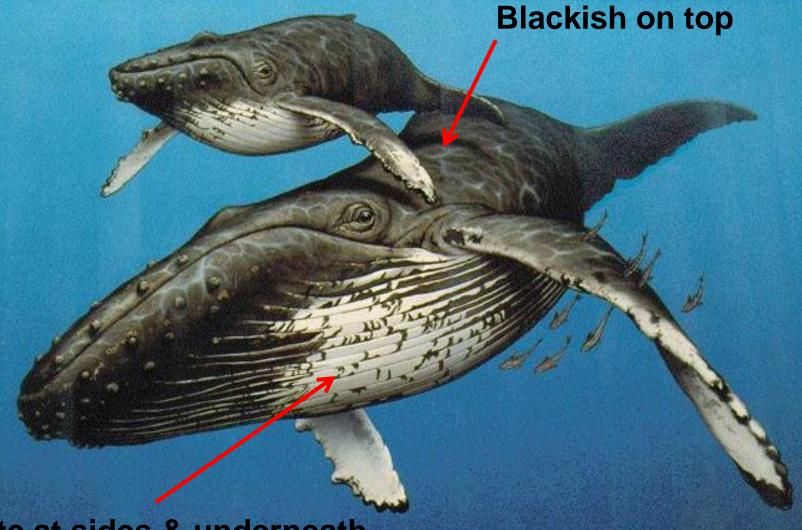
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Teaching & Learning



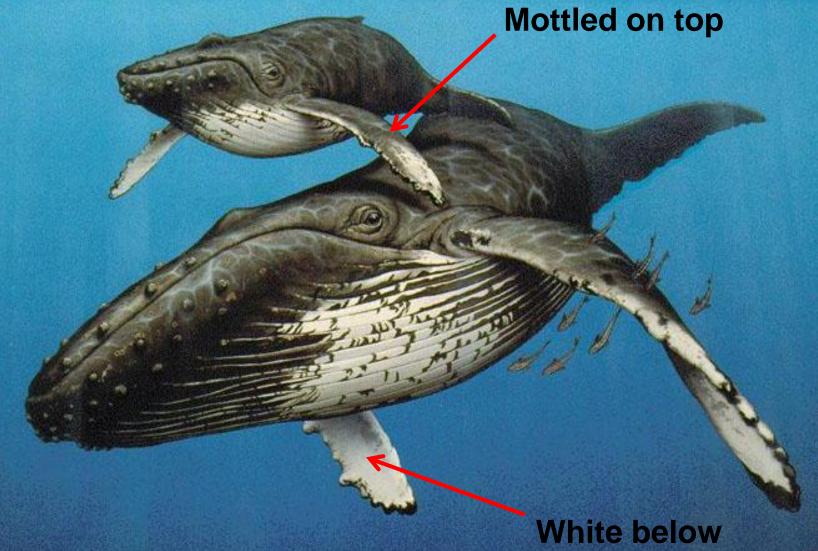
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1. Color

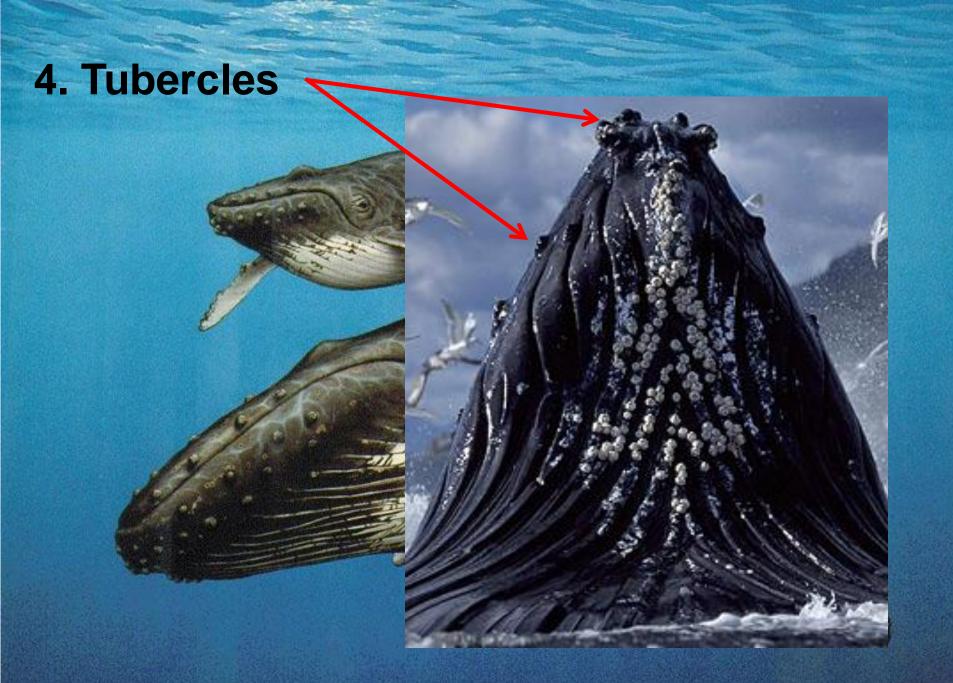


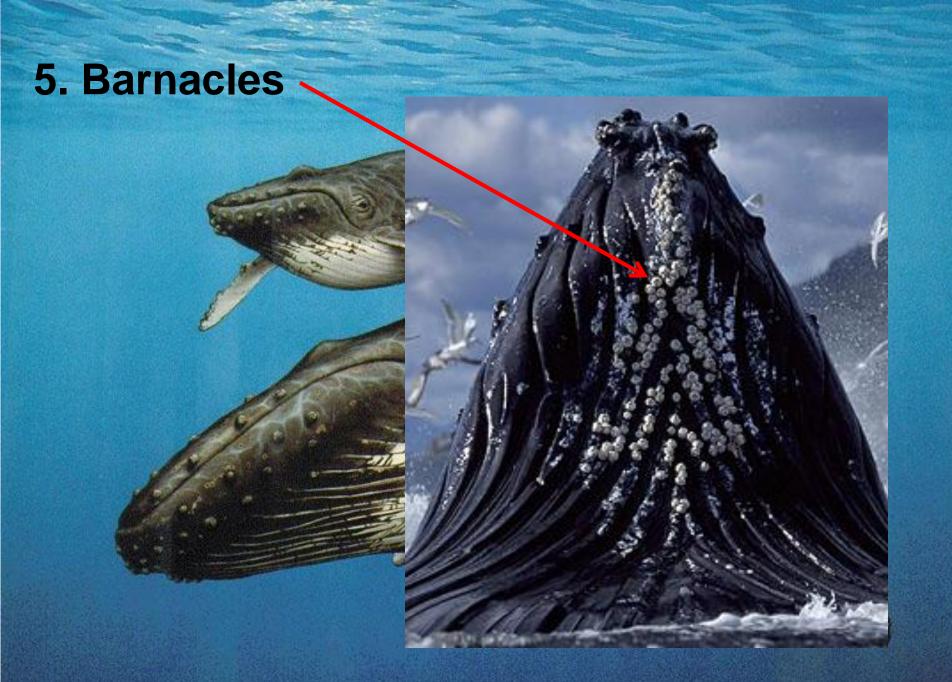
White at sides & underneath

2. Flippers (Pectoral fins)

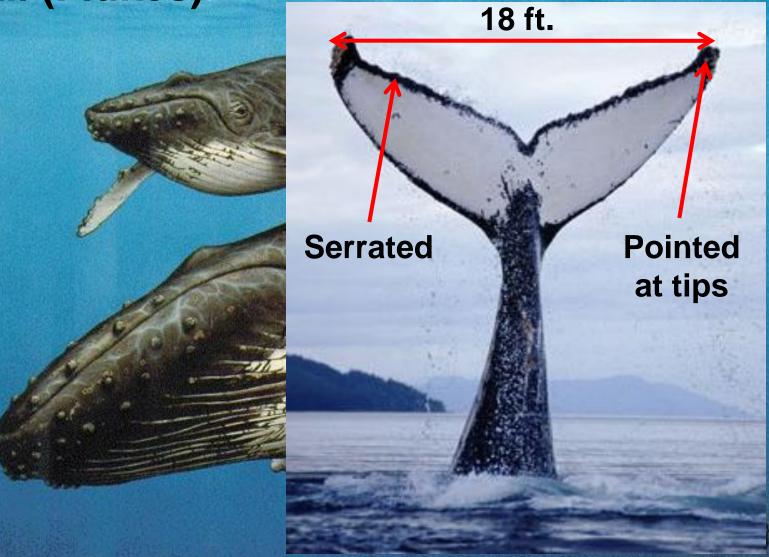


3. Ventral Grooves 20-50 extend from lower jaw to beyond navel 35





6. Tail (Flukes)





Identification

- Flukes (tail) 18 feet wide, serrated, and pointed at tips
- Underside of flukes white with black patterning
- Patterning distinctive to each whale
- Patterning used by scientists to identify individual whales





Identification

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- Strive for balance between verbal and visual information.
 - visual elements can promote communication
 - appeal to visual learners
 - move beyond clip art to photos, charts, diagrams
 - eliminate visual elements that do not support/ reinforce content



Visual Continuum

- 1. Reader
- 2. Emphasized Reader
- 3. Reader with Visual Cues
- 4. Balanced
- 5. Pictorial with Verbal Cues
- 6. Emphasized Pictorial
- 7. Pictorial

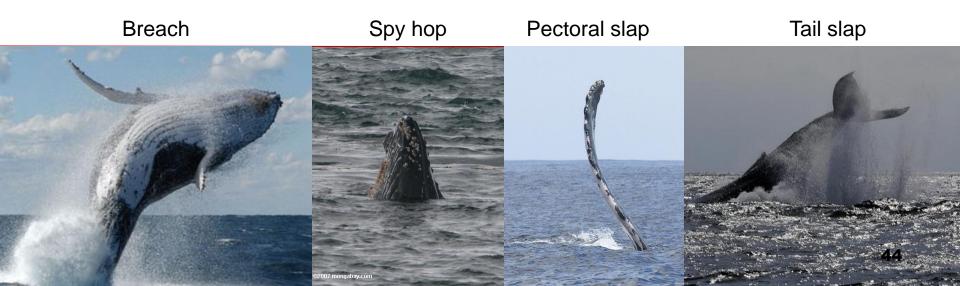


VISUAL

Behavior

- Friendly:
 - Breach
 - Spy hop
 - Pectoral slap
 - Pectoral stroke

- Not so Friendly:
 - Peduncle slap
 - Tail splash
 - Tail slap
 - Tail extension





Behaviour

- WhaleNet <u>Humpback Whale Catalogue</u>, Wheelock College, Boston, MA
- Greenpeace Records Humpback Whales in Southern Ocean, YouTube, added: January 08, 2008, Greenpeace USA
- Humpback song





- 2. Use PowerPoint's multimedia and hyperlinking capabilities to enrich or supplement content.
 - **B** images

 - audio
 - ⇒
 ★ animation
 - hyperlinks

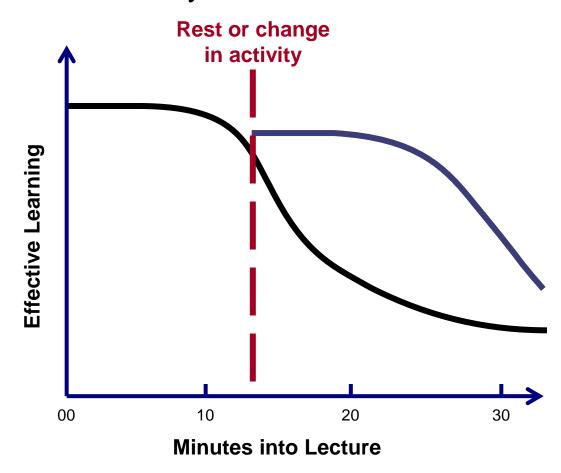


3. Build in interactivity.

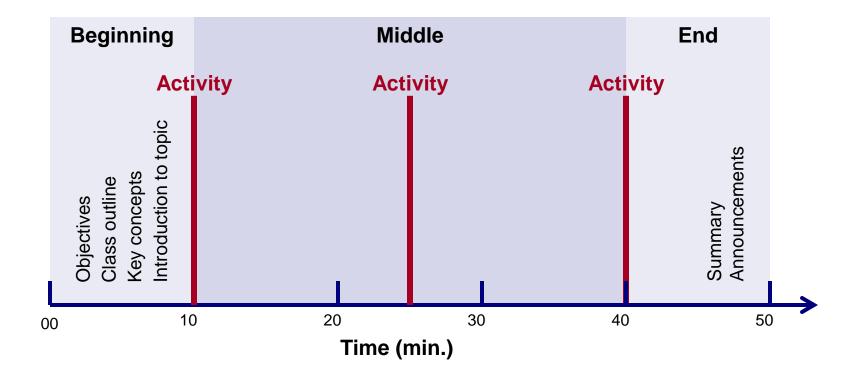
Learning takes place through the active behaviour of the student; it is what *he* does that he learns, not what the teacher does.

(Ralph W. Tyler, 1949)

3. Build in interactivity.



3. Build in interactivity.



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Atlantic Population

- Mid-1800s 4,000 and 6,000 individuals (Reeves and Mitchell 1982; Breiwick et al. 1983; Whitehead 1987)
- Late 1960s or early 1970s (post-whaling) between about 800 and 1,300 individuals (Mitchell 1973; Winn et al. 1975)
- West Indies breeding population, 1979-1993 suggest anual population growth of 3% (Stevick et al. 2001).
- Gulf of maine, mark-recapture estimate from 1992/93 652 individuals (CV = 0.15; Waring et al. 2000)
- 1992/93, Eastern Canada estimate of 2,509 individuals (CV = 0.077)
- 1999, line-transect estimate 816 individuals (CV = 0.45; Palka 2000).
- 2001 (Stevick et al.) 11,570 individuals (CV=0.069), for entire North Atlantic (estimate is known to be negatively biased (Anonymous 2001)). No recent basin-wide estimates available.



Guidelines

- 4. Supply detailed text and data in handouts.
 - difficult to absorb dense/detailed technical data
 - provide only a summary of important results
 - refer to supplied handouts
- 5. Proof read your slides.

Delivery



- Arrive Early.
- Relax, control, enjoy
 - Calming your butterflies, and overcoming any fears you have.
 - Take a few deep slow breaths to make you feel relaxed.
 - Smiling helps to relax you and to keep people involved and enjoying themselves.

100

- Facial expressions, natural and comfortable...smile!
- Dry mouth is a common result of anxiety and fear (drink water).
- Be comfortable with the technology.
- Hide the cursor Ctrl H (hide), A (appear)
- Number your slides.

100

- Consider a good voice and volume- speak clearly
- Physical appearance, dress formally.
- Keep eye contact.
- Actively engage the audience.
- Admit you don't have all the answers.
- Do not make the room too dark.



- Body language, use your body movement and position in a proper way!
- Face your audience.
- Watch your pace.
- Do not read from the slides.
- Backup plan!

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Annoying PowerPoint Survey (2009)

Top Five Annoyances

27.9%

5. Overly complex diagrams or charts

33.0%

4. Slides hard to see because of color choice

48.0%

3. Full sentences instead of bullets

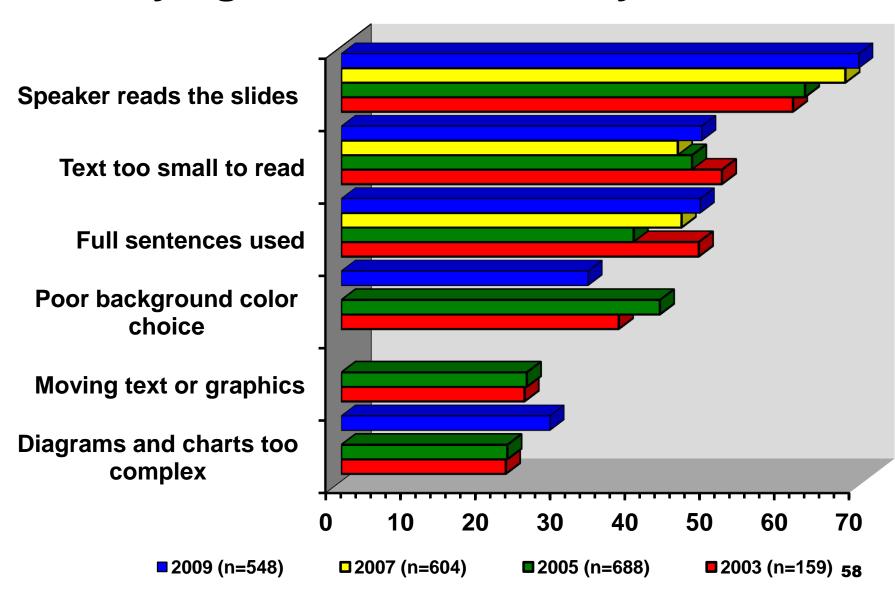
48.2%

2. Text so small I couldn't read it

69.2%

1. Speaker read slide to us

Annoying PowerPoint Survey





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Thank you for your attention