Successful PD: Implementation and Presentation

Introductions
- Stuart
- Participants
- Why you are here?

Outline
Two Questions
- How do we implement what we learn from PD?
- How can we present successful PD to others?

Your experience
How have you successfully implemented what you have learned from PD?
- Make a list

Your experience
- How have you successfully implemented what you have learned from PD?

- Make a list
+ How do we implement what we learn from PD?
  - Professional learning communities
  - Sharing what you learned
  - Teams shaped to help each other
  - Time to share and plan fairly soon
  - Admin support
  - Set goals
  - Assess goals

+ From implementing to presenting
  - Best way to learn is to teach, more likely to use if taught
  - Be specific and limit what you teach

+ What would you present on?

+ How can we present successful PD to others?
  - The sign of a good presentation is one that has the intellectual power to deliver the message and the emotional force to move the audience to new ways of thinking and/or of behaving
Purpose of Presenting

- Share information
- Teach Skill
- Explore an idea
- Plan for future action

Principles

- Check technology
- Immediate attention getter
- Establish credibility
- Give overview of the workshop: rough outline and time
- Address cell phone use
- Powerpoint/visuals
- Engagement

Principles

- Find out what people already know
- Handouts
- Might be about reinforcing practice rather than change
- Focus on specifics rather than large ideas
- Build Relationship with and within group
- POWER OF STORY
- Also, limiting anecdotes from participants

Principles

- Make sure there is time for note taking
- Reflect on how information might work/look in one’s own setting
- Reflect on adaptations
- Movement
- Grouping Strategies
- Video (Short)
+ Principles

- Games
- Take breaks as needed
- Consider two presenters sharing topic
- Monitor small groups
- Action plan eg. 3 things to implement. Commitment
- Attention to time allotted. Never go over
- Get feedback at the end

+ Movement

+ Pairs

+ Small Group Interaction
Voice

- Loud Enough
- Slow Enough
- Importance of gesture

Learning Principles

SIX LEARNING PRINCIPLES

- Actively Built
- Experiential
- Reflective
- Evolving
- Collaborative
- Problem-Solving
Humor

Powerpoint - Why?

- Visual learners are more engaged.
- Multiple modalities.
- Organize presenter’s thoughts and sequence
- Can form basis of handout

Powerpoint - Content of Slides

1. INFORMATION: What you Say
2. PARTICIPATION: What they Do
3. HANDOUT: What they Read
4. VISUAL: What they See
5. Video or Audio

Powerpoint Text

- Use less text
- 7 x 7 rule. 7 lines per slide/7 words per line
- Fonts: Avoid serif fonts. Use sans serif fonts - Arial or Verdana, Tahoma, Calibri
- Spelling: Use spell check
- Bullets: Use numbers instead of bullets when possible. Avoid cutesy distracting bullets.
+ Pause to let people read and look
- With Powerpoint
- With handouts

+ Images
- Use more images
- **Avoid clip art.** Use photos, Pictures.com. Image search on Google, Pics4Learning.com, Microsoft.com
- **Showing images**
  - Show image for 14-21 seconds before you begin speaking.

+ Design
- **Background style** Choose subtle designs
  - Don’t use multiple backgrounds in one presentation
- **Color scheme** Key is contrast; dark background with light text or the opposite.
- **Blank screen** Sometimes we want the image on the screen to disappear so the audience focuses on the presenter. Press B or W, close shutter, use feature on remote, or insert black slide.
- **Use of color** Should enhance or reinforce a concept. Use sparingly

+ Transitions
- **Transitions**
  - No transitions are typically best. Other transitions should be used only if they reinforce a concept.
- **Animations**
  - Use of the “Appear” effect. Must be great purpose in using any other effect.
Managing Discussion

- Small groups or pairs can let everyone speak without needing the attention of the whole group.
- Agree or acknowledge and move on.
- If discussion is slow, try yes/no questions, show of hands, or turn and talk.

For Handout

- Can use powerpoint printout
- Can prepare special handout
- Can use for participant processing and notetaking.
- Timing of giving participants handout.

Action

- What will you do with this information?

Feedback


Resources


referrer=https://www.google.com/