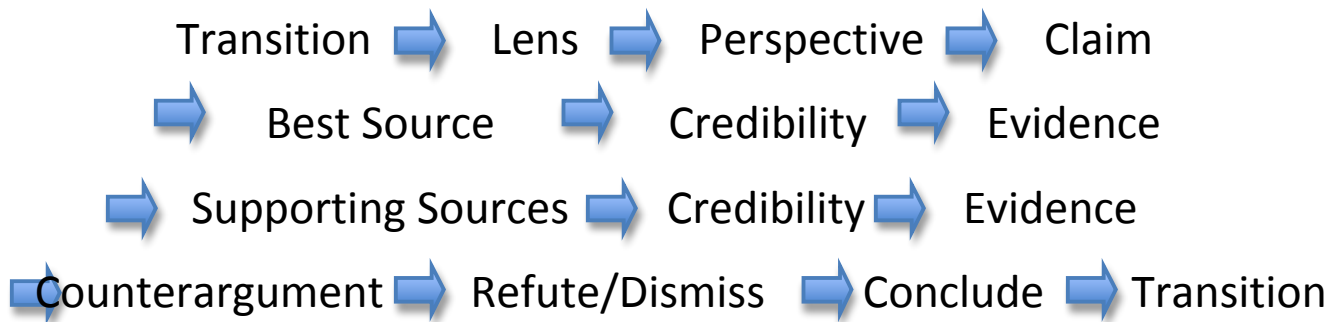


Top Suggestions For Nailing Sixes On Your TMP

“Touch All The Bases”



#1 - Be Enthusiastic!!! – Have a passion for your topic and question – If you don’t, fake it. Convince the viewers that you want to be there. Smile, relax and practice, practice, practice.

#2 - Best if you can avoid note cards. If you must use note cards, make sure that they don’t become handcuffs.

#3 – Speakers should step forward, become the focal point, and avoid blending in and becoming just a voice in the crowd. Make the media your backdrop, not your companion.

#4 - Non-presenting team members should step back, look enthusiastic, and stand very still – any repetitive movement is a distraction to the viewer and can disrupt the focus of the presenter. Model being an active, engaged listener for the audience. If you move, make it a gesture that draws attention to the media at an appropriate time.

#5 - “Engaging visuals” are OK for some slides, but their value is limited. The majority of the media should serve a purpose, and be explicitly referenced by the presenter. Illustrate the implications of what you’re talking about and refer to it in your presentation. Examples: Use pictures to contrast two or more points. Use them to show implications and limitations.

#6 – Wordy slides lead to a 2, no surprise. But even a few key words on a slide do little to help your score either. Words need to be coupled with visuals that are integrated into your presentation. The one exception would be to list several points and use contrast to differentiate each point in turn.

#7 – Do not look at the visual display except for the occasional glance. Peering at the display creates the impression that you have not sufficiently rehearsed your presentation and results in deductions for not making eye contact.

#8 – CB wants you to gesticulate. Gesture toward your media visuals, count a list with your fingers, change your focus to different points in the room, reach out to your audience.

#9 - Your introductory remarks should establish real world context. Who, what, where and when is this research question relevant.

#10 – Connect the claims of different perspectives. Transition between speakers at the beginning & end of each individual presentation. Refer to what has already been shown about the research question and thesis statement. Example: “We’ve shown that _____ establishes a need for _____, now I’ll examine how the _____ perspective impacts Last statement should introduce the next perspective, “Now having established that _____, we’ll move to the _____ perspective”

#11 - Each speaker should identify the lenses and perspectives they examined before presenting evidence. Consider restating the thesis statement, then move onto three or four pieces of evidence that support or are counter to the group’s position (thesis statement). Always provide source and credibility statements in connection with each piece of evidence. Proceed with a counterargument after making your point, and refute or dismiss it. Examples: “Some dissenters in the field say While these views have some merit, the weight of evidence we examined supports our claim that _____ or the majority view that _____”.

#12 - OK to reference your role of researcher. “In my research, I found . . . “

#13 - Integrating a short meaningful video of no more than ten seconds would set your work apart. BUT you must explain how it advances your argument. Be sure to refer to what the viewer is looking at in the video. Good implementation could separate you from the pack.

#14 - One or two common links should show up in each perspective presented – explicitly explain how your lens and perspectives within that lens are relevant to the research question. That’s what they mean by context. Be clear in your mind how you fit into the big picture.

#15 – Always include the futuristic lens in your concluding remarks. Checks off your implication box. Explicitly tie your conclusion to the future. Example: What is changing, and how will your observations influence the life of the viewer as a citizen, consumer, voter, employee, employer, saver etc. Pick one or two.

#16 – Each presenter should explicitly establish the lens through which they are examining the research question. Share two or three pieces of evidence that support your claim(s) that ties into the team’s research question.

#17 - Break up the conclusion among each presenter to reinforce equal participation of all members. Covers you for Collaboration scoring. Each member should be prepared to answer questions similar to those being asked in the video. You should keep a master list.