



Leadership

MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE

PRESENTING...

18 ALTERNATIVES TO A LECTURE

Delivering a dynamic presentation that motivates and engages an audience starts with incorporating new techniques that go beyond the standard lecture format.

Look inside for tips from Saint Joseph's University Program Director,
Felice J. Tilin, Ph. D.

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18 ALTERNATIVES TO A LECTURE

An Antidote to “Death by Power Point”

Brought to you by **Felice J. Tilin, Ph. D.** Program Director of the Online Master’s in Organization Development and Leadership Program at Saint Joseph’s University.



INTERACT: INCREASING ENGAGEMENT AND LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 1 SURVEYS AND POLLING**
Provide an opportunity for your audience to be actively involved by asking them what they already know or what they are most curious about and adjust your presentation accordingly.
- 2 FREEZE FRAME QUESTIONS**
Stop at different points during a lecture to ask participants questions.
 - What are the most interesting or useful things you’ve heard so far?
 - Can somebody tell me about a time that you dealt with something like...?
- 3 GUIDED TEACHING**
Keep your audience stimulated and mentally involved by using the Guided Teaching technique. Through this technique, ask a series of very specific questions that guide participants toward your conclusion. You will be triggering participants to grasp your point.
- 4 PETCHA KUCHA**
Originally developed as a way for young designers to meet, show their work, exchange ideas and network, this technique keeps presentations concise and fast-paced. Particularly great with multiple speakers, each presentation consists of 20 visually enhanced slides, with each displayed for 20 seconds.
- 5 TWEETING CHALLENGE**
Everyone loves a good contest, and Twitter is a valuable platform to run one. Ask participants to summarize your lecture with a specific hashtag and get free advertising at the same time!
- 6 LIGHTENING TALKS**
Get your point across quickly and effectively by coordinating multiple 5 minute talks by a variety of speakers. Make sure to leave space for participant activities and/or discussions.
- 7 DEMONSTRATION**
Provide something your audience can touch, see or feel and give your audience different ways to experience a problem or a solution. Going beyond sharing slides or using handouts through demonstrations. Participants are 7 times more likely to comprehend, and retain information.
- 8 GROUP INQUIRY**
Involve participants by tapping into their expertise, knowledge and experiences.
 - Challenge participant’s knowledge by having them devise their own questions.



ENHANCE: EXPERIENTIAL ACTIVITIES AND DISCUSSION

- 9 RIGHT BRAINING**
Get your audience’s right-brains involved! Increase engagement by asking your audience to build a model, create a drawing or use available objects to represent a problem by using more intuitive, thoughtful and subjective thought processes.
- 10 READ AND DISCUSS**
Read information and guide discussion in small groups by providing:
 - Questions or problems
 - Summary points with the whole group
- 11 COLLABORATIVE OUTCOME REPORTING**
Tap into the diversity of ideas in a group by encouraging participants to work together to communicate, brainstorm, synthesize and come up with collective solutions.
- 12 GAMES**
Stimulate the brain, improve retention, and increase fun and enjoyment through games and exercises. Consider games, or puzzles that encourage different thinking-styles.
- 13 CASE STUDIES**
A case study, especially a real one from a participant, helps break down a complex lesson or theory into something relevant and practical.
- 14 INFORMATION SEARCH**
Challenge your audience to find information about a topic in a short time and teach each other. Participants are engaged in actively learning, prioritizing and communicating.
- 15 ROLE PLAYING**
Encourage participants to utilize cognitive analytical and problem solving skills by practicing a potential, real life scenario.



INVOLVE: ENGAGING LARGE AUDIENCES

- 16 World Café**
Encourage group discussion and mingling by setting up tables as “countries,” each with its own specific topic or issue. Participants spend 10-15 minutes focused on one “country issue” before moving on to the next table.

- 17 Speed Geeking**
Spread the presentations out, keep each to a 5-minute length and have participants travel from presentation to presentation. Use this technique to view multiple presentations quickly. Speed Geeking is most effective when you have a large group with a diverse set of interests and goals.

- 18 Panel discussion**
Provide an opportunity for an audience to hear from several experts on a specific topic. Participants get a variety point of view on a topic which can help them better understand the complexities and possible solutions to issues and problems.