# **Second Lecture**

# **Technical Presentations**

# Text book: technical communication and its applications. J.N. Borwok. Ch24

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# **Technical presentations: Definition of Technical Presentations:**

Technical presentations refer to the communication of complex or specialized information to an audience. These presentations often occur in professional environments, academic settings, or conferences and aim to convey technical details, research findings, or project updates.

# Key Objectives of this lecture:

- -Emphasize the primary goals of technical presentations:
- -Communicating complex information clearly and effectively.
- -Engaging the audience and conveying the importance of the presented material.
- -Providing solutions, insights, or advancements in a specific field.

# **Types of presentations:**

#### 1. Informative Presentations:

Purpose: To provide factual information, describe a process, or educate the audience on a specific topic without necessarily persuading or advocating a viewpoint.

Example: A presentation on "Renewable Energy Sources," detailing various types of renewable energy, their benefits, and applications.

#### 2. Persuasive Presentations:

Purpose: To convince the audience to adopt a particular viewpoint, take action, or support a specific idea or proposal.

Example: A presentation advocating for "Implementing Sustainable Practices in the Workplace," aiming to persuade stakeholders to adopt eco-friendly policies.

## 3. Instructional Presentations:

Purpose: To guide the audience through a process, demonstrate how to perform a task, or provide step-by-step instructions.

Example: A presentation titled "Using Advanced Excel Functions," demonstrating the step-by-step process of using complex Excel functions for data analysis.

## 4. Demonstrative Presentations:

Purpose: To showcase a product, technology, or concept through demonstration, often involving visual aids or live examples.

Example: A presentation on "Virtual Reality in Education," demonstrating how VR technology can revolutionize classroom learning.

#### 5. Interactive Presentations:

Purpose: To engage the audience actively, usually involving participation, discussions, polls, or interactive elements.

Example: A workshop-style presentation on "Design Thinking," encouraging audience participation in ideation and problem-solving exercises.

## 6. Extemporaneous Presentations:

Purpose: To deliver a prepared speech or presentation without extensive notes or complete memorization, relying on knowledge and practice.

Example: A speech on "Global Economic Trends," where the speaker delivers key points and analyses without reading from a script.

## 7. Impromptu Presentations:

Purpose: To deliver a speech or address a topic spontaneously, without prior preparation, often requiring quick thinking and effective communication skills.

Example: Addressing an unexpected question about "Current Engines Issues" during a panel discussion.

# Sample of a persuasive presentation

**Title: Making Manufacturing Smarter: The Power of Automation** 

## Introduction:

- Grab attention: "Imagine if factories could work faster, better, and safer without needing more workers."
- Establish credibility: "As a mechanical engineer, I've seen how automation can transform manufacturing."
- Preview main points: "Today, I'll show you why automated machines are so amazing and how they can help factories do more with less."

# **Body**:

- 1. Current Challenges in Factories:
- Highlight problems: "Factories can be slow, mistake-prone, and dangerous for workers."
- Talk about costs: "Paying lots of workers and fixing mistakes gets expensive."
- Mention safety: "Working with heavy stuff can be risky for people."

## 2. Benefits of Automated Machines:

- Efficiency boost: "Automated machines work super fast and never get tired, saving a lot of time."
- Cost savings: "While they can be expensive at first, automated machines save money in the long run by doing more with less."
- Better quality: "Automated machines make things the same way every time, so products turn out great."

- 3. Real-Life Examples:
- Show how it works: "Companies like XYZ have used automated machines to make their factories faster and better."
- Talk about money: "With automated machines, companies save a lot of money and make more profits."
- 4. Overcoming Challenges:
- Address concerns: "Some people worry that automated machines will replace jobs or be hard to use."
- Offer solutions: "We can train workers for new jobs and make sure everyone knows how to use the machines safely."

#### Conclusion:

- Summarize key points: "Automated machines make factories faster, cheaper, and safer."
- Call to action: "Let's make manufacturing smarter by using automation to do more with less."
- Inspire action: "Together, we can build a future where factories are efficient, safe, and successful."

## Closing:

- End with a strong message: "Automation is the future of manufacturing. Let's embrace it and make our factories smarter than ever before."

## **Q&A Session:**

Open the floor for questions, allowing the audience to seek clarification or provide insights.

## **Presentation Tips:**

- -Use visuals, diagrams, and statistics to reinforce key points.
- -Engage the audience through compelling storytelling or real-world examples.
- -Maintain a confident and persuasive tone throughout the presentation.

# **Activity:**

Homework (1) (time period : one week)

In small groups, prepare a type of presentation advocating for a specific practice or technology in mechanical engineering (keep it simple). About 2 pages only.

# **Discussion in Class:**

- -Next week: each group introduces their presentations lively.
- -Discussing how the groups made their technical presentation.