

## MAKING POWERPOINT SLIDES

Avoiding the Pitfalls of Bad Slides

### Tips to be Covered

- Outlines
- Slide Structure
- Fonts
- Color
- Background
- Graphs
- Spelling and Grammar
- Conclusions
- Questions

### Outline

- Make your 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> slide an outline of your presentation
  - Example: previous slide
- Follow the order of your outline for the rest of the presentation
- Only place main points on the outline slide
  - Example: Use the titles of each slide as main points

### Outline – Project 1 Agenda

- Title slide
  - Project title, date, and group name (including team members)
- Outline or Agenda
- Background and Objectives
- Methods and Procedures
  - Measure of topographic data
  - Construction of topographic model
  - Site contour map
- Discussion
  - Site characteristics

### Slide Structure – Good

- Use 1-2 slides per minute of your presentation
- Write in point form, not complete sentences
- Include 4-5 points per slide
- Avoid wordiness: use key words and phrases only

### Slide Structure - Bad

- This page contains too many words for a presentation slide. It is not written in point form, making it difficult both for your audience to read and for you to present each point. Although there are exactly the same number of points on this slide as the previous slide, it looks much more complicated. In short, your audience will spend too much time trying to read this paragraph instead of listening to you.

### Slide Structure – Good

- Show one point at a time:
  - Will help audience concentrate on what you are saying
  - Will prevent audience from reading ahead
  - Will help you keep your presentation focused

### Slide Structure - Bad

- Do not use distracting animation
- Do not go overboard with the animation
- Be consistent with the animation that you use

### Fonts - Good

- Use at least an 18-point font
- Use different size fonts for main points and secondary points
  - This font is 24-point, the main point font is 28-point, and the title font is 36-point
- Use a standard font like Times New Roman or Arial

### Fonts - Bad

- If you use a small font, your audience won't be able to read what you have written
- CAPITALIZE ONLY WHEN NECESSARY. IT IS DIFFICULT TO READ
- Don't use a complicated font

### Color - Good

- Use a color of font that contrasts sharply with the background
  - Example: blue font on white background
- Use color to reinforce the logic of your structure
  - Example: light blue title and dark blue text
- Use color to emphasize a point
  - But only use this occasionally

### Color - Bad

- Using a font color that does not contrast with the background color is hard to read
- Using color for decoration is distracting and annoying.
- Using a different color for each point is unnecessary
  - Using a different color for secondary points is also unnecessary
- Trying to be creative can also be bad

### Background - Good

- Use backgrounds such as this one that are attractive but simple
- Use backgrounds which are light
- Use the same background consistently throughout your presentation

### Background – Bad

- Avoid backgrounds that are distracting or difficult to read from
- Always be consistent with the background that you use



### Graphs - Good

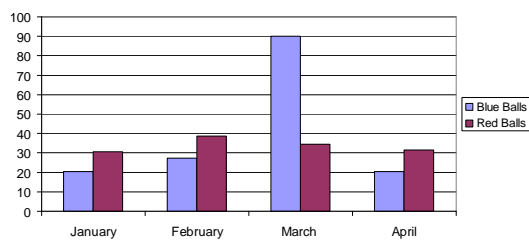
- Use graphs rather than just charts and words
  - Data in graphs is easier to comprehend & retain than is raw data
  - Trends are easier to visualize in graph form
- Always title your graphs

### Graphs - Bad

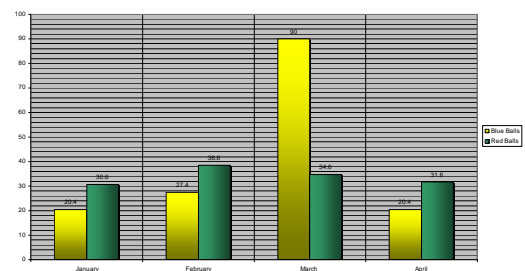
	January	February	March	April
Blue Balls	20.4	27.4	90	20.4
Red Balls	30.6	38.6	34.6	31.6

### Graphs - Good

Items Sold in First Quarter of 2002



### Graphs - Bad



### Graphs - Bad

- Minor gridlines are unnecessary
- Font is too small
- Colors are illogical
- Title is missing
- Shading is distracting

### Spelling and Grammar

- Proof your slides for:
  - spelling mistakes
  - the use of repeated words
  - grammatical errors you might have made
- If English is not your first language, please have someone else check your presentation!

### Conclusion

- Use an effective and strong closing
  - Your audience is likely to remember your last words
- Use a conclusion slide to:
  - Summarize the main points of your presentation
  - Suggest future avenues of research

### Questions?

- End your presentation with a simple question slide to:
  - Invite your audience to ask questions
  - Provide a visual aid during question period
  - Avoid ending a presentation abruptly