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Oral presentation skills pdf

Sooner or later, many of us will be faced with the task of delivering oral presentations. Even if this isn't the first time you've been required to do so, you may still feel nervous or insecure in your ability to hold a good presentation. Fortunately, holding an oral presentation is a skill like any other. It can be practiced and improved. And the more time you allocate to prepare an oral presentation, the better your presentation will be. If you want to prepare and improve your presentation skills properly, then you have come to the right place! Here's what you can do. Preparing your Presentation Preparing an oral presentation starts with setting up the presentation itself. Presentations usually consist of two aspects: the oral section itself, and the presentation created in Microsoft PowerPoint that will help you to illustrate your points. When it comes to what you will say during your oral presentation, you should know that, no matter how charismatic your speaker is, taking the time to prepare is essential. Since you will only have limited time to talk, any improvisation is likely to take valuable time. That's why you need to practice first and have a good idea of which words you'll use and how you'll decipher your thoughts. Practicing first will also allow you to time your presentation. While you can practice in front of a mirror, it's definitely better to convince friends or family members to replace the audience. Without holding such a presentation before the actual presentation begins, there is no way to timely your performance. Usually, there will be parts you need to shorten (or you'll need to talk faster during those parts), or you may find that you don't actually have enough material. Additional tips Preparing an oral presentation are much easier with a little help from your friends. Here are some other tips that will help you with this section preparing your oral presentation: Get to know your audience! For example, if you're talking to a professional in your field, there's no need to describe the terms you use on average (and vice versa). Or, for example, if you expect your audience to disagree with your argument, it's good to give more examples and explain in detail when you present evidence. The clock is ticking, so you should focus on your main points. Don't waste time on excessive recognition and detailed background information. Instead, get to the point quickly and then decipher it. On the other hand, some audience members may be very interested in the details surrounding the main points. So, let your audience know that if they're interested such details, you will be happy to answer all the questions they may have. Preparing to handle questions also includes questions you don't currently answer. In such situations, it is best to offer to send the answer later (for example, by email), once Look. You can also set up papers to give to your audience. Otherwise, audience members may be too busy writing notes, and not being able to fully follow your presentation. Preparing an oral presentation includes taking the time to set up a great PowerPoint presentation. However, it's important to remember that such presentations only exist to complement the oral part of your presentation. Under no circumstances should you read from a PowerPoint presentation during your entire performance. Instead, use it as a tool to amplify your points in your audience's mind, and to help you remember the structure of your oral presentation. Use dark text against a light background if you want your audience to be able to focus. Here are some tips & Another trick to make an excellent PowerPoint presentation: Fonts should be large (avoid going under 24 points), and typefaces should be easy to read (as a rule, Sans Serif is better than Serif). Instead of the full sentence, use bullet points. Remember, you are the one who gives the full sentence; Bullet points are only there to underline what you are saying. When it comes to using your colors, keep in mind that text should be easy to read. So, if the background is dark, the text should be light, and vice versa. Don't use too many effects. They tend to distract the audience from what you're saying. An excellent website can be a good alternative to PowerPoint presentations. Consider working with the professionals of WP Full Care to create such a website. Preparing for the Delivery of Your Final Oral Presentation, you should also work on your delivery. When it comes to this part of your oral presentation, it's important to have the right mindset. You cannot believe me, even if you are the people of you delivering a presentation! This means that you're there to actively communicate with audience members and try to engage them in presentations. And to be able to do that, the audience must be able to understand you clearly. Notice if anyone has trouble hearing you. If you have written notes, you can consult them, but don't read them all the time. Instead, maintain eye contact with audience members. Basically, if you show interest in your audience, if you show that you care whether they listen to you or not, the audience will respond with interest. The science of fear, he admits, may be difficult to do if you feel nervous. In such cases, what a person suffers is called a fight or flight reaction, something that can be explained from an evolutionary point of view. Whenever our ancestors were terrified by the dangers lurking in the primordial wilderness, their nervous systems so-called fear hormones, urging them to fight or escape. Our ancestors were rightly afraid of lions; however, we still experience the same fear in a much more dangerous physical state. Today, nothing has changed, just the dangers responsible for causing fear are usually very different (and much more dangerous). This is perfectly normal; even experienced presenters may often still feel nervous before delivering a presentation. Fortunately, overcoming the presentation nerves is indeed possible with some useful tips and some exercises. Keep in mind that your instincts are wrong in this situation, because there really doesn't need to be a fight or flight reaction. Focus on preparing oral presentations as best you can, standing your ground, and simply try to communicate to your best abilities in certain situations. About The Writer Alex Durick has delivered several oral presentations in his life. From college to his previous job working as a marketing consultant, he was initially a reluctant public speaker, but over time, he grew to enjoy holding presentations. Currently, he is a freelance writer who focuses on marketing guides, but he sometimes writes about different topics as well. Literacy Skills Profile That Appears Among Preschoolers At Risk of Academic Difficulties Eric Educational Resources Information Center Cabell, Sonia Q., Justice, Laura M., Konold, Timothy R., McGinty, Anita S. 2011-01-01 The purpose of this study is to explore patterns of variability in groups in the literacy skills of preschoolers who are at risk of academic difficulties. We use a cluster-centered analysis approach to identify emerging literacy skill profiles, taking into account spoken language and code-related skills.... Evaluation of mast cells, eosinophils, blood capillary in oral lichen planus and oral lichenoid mucositis. PubMed Reddy, D Santhosh; Sivapathasundharam, B; Saraswathi, T R; SriRam Pole Cells, G 2012-01-01 are granules containing secretion cells that exist in the mucosal and oral connective tissue environment. Oral lichen planus and oral lichenoid lesions generally occur oral diseases and have some clinical and histological similarities. Both are characterized by extensive infiltration of T cell subsets, along with mast cells, eosinophils, and blood capillary. In this study mast cells and eosinophil density along with the number of blood capillars were studied to find out if they could help in the histopathological differences between oral lichen planus and lichenoid mucositis. To calculate mast cells and compare the status of Pole Cells (Whole or Degranulation) in Lichen planus, Lichenoid mucosa and normal buccal mucosa in the tissue section colored with Toluidine Blue, and also to calculate Eosinophils and blood capillary in the parts of the tissue colored with H and E. This study group included 30 cases of oral lichen planus and oral lichenoid mucositis respectively. 10 cases of clinically normal oral buccal mucosa form a control group. All parts are colored blue Toluidine and H and E separately. Histopathological analysis was conducted using a binocular light microscope equipped with a square ocular lattice to standardize standards evaluation field. The results showed. . A significant increase in the number of mast cells in oral lichen planus and oral lichenoid mucosa compared to normal buccal mucosa. . A significant increase in supieithelially intact pole cells in inflammatory cells infiltrates the oral lichen planus compared to the oral lichenoid mucosa. . A significant increase in pole cell degranulation in the oral lichenoid mucositis to oral lichen planus, and an increase in the amount of eosinophil density in the oral lichenoid mucosa compared to oral lichen planus. . A significant increase in the number of capillary in oral lichenoid mucositis compared to oral lichen planus. Findings of an increase in the number of subteelial intact mast cells in oral hygiene and oral health in older people with dementia: a comprehensive review with a focus on oral soft tissue. PubMed Delwel, Suzanne; Binnekade, Tarik T.; Perez, Roberto S G M; Hertogh, Cees M P M; Scherder, Erik J A; Lobbezoo, Frank 2018-01-01 The number of older people with dementia and natural dentisi is growing. Recently, a systematic review of the oral health of older people with dementia with a focus on oral hard tissue disease was published. To provide a comprehensive literature overview after a systematic approach to oral hygiene levels and oral health status in older people with dementia with a focus on soft tissues of the mouth. Literature searches are conducted in the PubMed, CINAHL, and Cochrane libraries databases. The following search terms are used: dementia and oral health or stomatognathic disease. Critical assessments of the included studies were conducted on the Newcastle-Ottawa scale (NOS) and delphi list. The search yielded 549 unique articles, of which 36 were submitted for critical assessment and data extraction. The included study showed that older people with dementia had high scores for gingival bleeding, periodontitis, plaque, and assistance for oral treatment. In addition, candidiasis, stomatitis, and reduced saliva flow are often present in older people with dementia. Studies included in the current systematic review show that older people with dementia have high levels of plaque and many oral health problems associated with oral soft tissue, such as gingival bleeding, periodontal pouch, stomatitis, mucosal lesions, and reduced saliva flow. With an aging population, a higher prevalence of dementia and an increase in oral health problems can be expected. It is interesting to have an overview of the prevalence of oral problems in people with dementia. Older people with dementia have some oral health problems associated with oral soft tissue, such as gingival bleeding, periodontitis, plaque, and assistance for oral treatment. In addition, candidiasis, stomatitis, and reduced saliva flow. Oral health and hygiene of parents with dementia is insufficient and can be improved with oral care education formal and informal and regular professional dental care for Communication people orthopedic training. PubMed Lundine, Kristopher; Buckley, Richard; Hutchison, Carol; Lockyer's Communication Skills, Jocelyn 2008-06-01 played a key role in many aspects of both medical education and clinical patient care. The purpose of this research is to identify key components of communication skills from the perspective of orthopedic residents and their program directors and to understand how these skills are currently taught. This research uses mixed method design. Quantitative data was collected using a questionnaire of thirty items distributed to all Canadian orthopedic residents. Qualitative data is collected through focus groups with orthopedic residents and semistructure interviews with orthopedic program directors. One hundred nineteen (37%) of the 325 completed questionnaires, twelve residents participated in two focus groups, and nine of the sixteen program directors from across the country were interviewed. Both program directors and residents identify communication skills as accurate and precise use of language (i.e., content skills), not how communication is presented (i.e., process skills). Perceived barriers to effective communication include time constraints and the need to adapt to the many personalities and types of people encountered daily in the hospital. Residents rarely have explicit training in communication skills. They rely on communication training implicitly taught through preceptor observations and their clinical experience interacting with patients, peers, and other health care professionals. Orthopedic residents and program directors focus on content and flexibility in communication skills and the importance of being concise. They value the development of communication skills in a clinical environment through experience learning and role modeling. Education should focus on developing population process skills in communication. Treatment should be carried out to avoid large group didactic teaching sessions, which are considered ineffective. View of Oral Communication Activities in Food Science from the Perspective of Communication Researcher center information education resources ERIC Vrchoa, Denise Ann 2015-01-01 Food science researchers have pronounced the Institute of Food Technology Skills Success to be the most important competency mastered by graduates entering the workforce. Most of the content and results of Success Skills relate to verbal communication skills speaking in public and interpersonal and group communication. This qualitative... Effectiveness of Plaque Control with New Child Oral Hygiene Needs Station (Modified Oral Irrigation Device) compared to Brushing and Flossing Manual. PubMed Central Murthy Randomized Controlled Pilot Trial. Prashanth Sadaashiva; Shayoh, Naseemooon; Deshmukh, Seema; Girish Background, M. S. Establishing good hygiene habits is invaluable for current and future oral health. Front. 6 years, brushing the teeth should be done by the parents, because increased dexterity and cognition can allow supervised brushing until the child is able to brush independently. Purpose and Purpose: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of modified oral irrigation devices in children in terms of plaque control and to compare the effectiveness of plaque control with manual brushing with modified oral irrigation devices in children. Materials and Methods: Randomized clinical trials were conducted on 12 subjects allocated to two study groups. Upon approval, the control group was instructed to brush their teeth with regularly commercially available toothbrushes and intervention groups with modified oral irrigation devices. Plaque scores in both groups were assessed pre- and post-brushing using a modified naval plaque index. Result: Data is subject to Descriptive statistics and Paired T-Tests using SPSS version 22. Intragroup comparisons of the average difference in plaque scores in the control group and pre- and post-brushing intervention groups were statistically significant. Comparisons between groups of manual brushing groups with modified oral irrigation groups showed P< 0.05 was statistically significant. Conclusion: In the limitations of current research, it has been found the need for new child oral hygiene stations is more effective than manual brushing because it combines the effects of brushing, flossing (water floss), and flushing in children simultaneously and at the same time does not demand special motor skills. PMID:29875555 Oral manifestations of inflammatory bowel disease. PubMed Mortada, I; Leone, A; Gerges Geagea, A; Mortada, R; Matar, C; Rizzo, M; Hajj Hussein, I; Massaad-Massade, L; Jurjus, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) 2017-01-01, including Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, has important extraintestinal manifestations, especially in the oral cavity. These oral manifestations can be important clinical instructions in the diagnosis and management of IBD, and include changes in immune and bacterial levels. Aphthous ulcers, vegetan pyostomatitis, cobblestoning and gingivitis are important oral findings often observed in IBD patients. Their presentation varies greatly and may be well diagnosed and distinguished from other oral lesions. Infections, drug side effects, malnutrition and many other diseases involved with oral manifestations should also be taken into account. This article discusses the latest findings about oral manifestations of IBD with a focus on bacterial modulation and immune changes. It also includes an overview of options for IBD oral lesion management. Writing fluency and quality in kindergarten and first grade: The role of attention, reading, transcription, and spoken language of PubMed Central Kent, Shawn; Wanzek, Jeanne; Petscher, Yaacov; Al Otaiba, Stephanie; Kim, Young-Suk 2013-01-01 In this study, we examined the influence of kindergarten component skills on writing results, both simultaneously and longitudinally to first class. Using data from 265 students, we investigated writing development models including attention regulation along with students' reading ability, spelling, handwriting fluency, and oral language components. The results of modeling structural equations show that models include attention more fittingly than models with only language and literacy factors. Caution, higher sequence literacy factors are associated with reading and spelling proficiency, and automaticity in letterwriting is uniquely and positively associated with the fluency of composition in kindergarten. Caution and higher order literacy factors are predictive of composition quality and fluency in first grade, while spoken language shows a unique relationship with first-class writing quality. The implications for writing development and instruction are discussed. PMID:25132722 Multicultural Issues in Oral Health PubMed Central Garcia, Raul I.; Cadoret, Cindy; Henshaw, Michelle 2008-01-01 Demographic Synopsis changes over the coming decades will increase challenges to the dental profession and the nation. The expected growth in racial and ethnic minority numbers, and the simultaneous growth of the immigrant population are likely to lead to worsening oral health disparities. Their consequences become increasingly apparent as the profession seeks to improve the oral health of all Americans. Increasing population diversity, along with the importance of beliefs and cultural behaviors that affect health outcomes, will require ways to improve patient-provider communication and oral health literacy. We discuss the traits and challenges presented by multicultural patient populations. One important way to promote oral health in a diverse population is to develop a culturally and languageally competent dental workforce, as well as a culturally diverse American population. PMID:18329446 Oral Microbiome in Health and Its Implications on Oral and Systemic Diseases. PubMed Sampaio-Maia, B; Caldas, I M; Pereira, M L; Pérez-Mongiovi, D; Araujo, R 2016-01-01 Oral microbiome can change the balance between health and disease, locally and systemically. In the oral cavity, bacteria, archaea, fungi, protozoa, and viruses can all be found, each having a certain role, but strongly interacting with each other and with the host, in disease or health. A description of how colonization occurs and how the oral microbiome develops dynamically throughout the host's life is given. In this chapter the authors also discuss oral and nonoral conditions in which oral microorganisms can play a role in etiology and development, presenting the latest knowledge of oral disbiosis as well as the underlying underlying pathophysical mechanisms involving oral

microorganisms in Conditions. In oral pathology, oral oral is associated with several diseases, namely dental caries, periodontal disease, endodontic infections, and also oral cancer. Systemic diseases, nonoral infections, adverse pregnancy outcomes, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes are among the most common pathologies associated with oral cavity microorganisms. Knowledge of how colonization occurs, how the oral microbiome interacts with the host, and how oral microorganisms interact with each other may be key factors for understanding the etiology and development of disease. Rights © Elsevier Inc. 2016. All rights reserved. MedlinePlus delivery presentation ... Labor - delivery presentation; Posterior oxidation; Anterior oxidation; Eyebrow presentation References Lanni BC, Gherman R, Gonik B. Malpresentations. In: Gabbe SG, Niebyl JR, Simpson JL, et al, eds. Obstetrics: Normal Pregnancy and Problems. 7th ed. Philadelphia,... Oral Communication throughout the Curriculum: Teaching Oral Communication in English Classrooms. ERIC Cooper Education Resource Information Center, Pamela J. One curriculum design model for integrating oral communication in English classes consists of three components: communication context, communication function, and communication skills. This model provides a perspective on where a suitable communication and activity curriculum can be developed for students of all abilities levels,... End-of-life depression: the significance of his oral health. PubMed Friedlander, Arthur H; Friedlander, Ida K; Gallas, Mercedes; Velasco, Eugenio 2003-02-01 Late-life depression (LLD) originally occurred after the age of 65 and is a major public health concern because high-risk parents are a growing segment of the population. LLD is a mental illness in which mood, thought content, and patterns of behavior are disrupted, causing individual stress, compromising social functions and interfering with self-maintenance skills (e.g. bathing, dressing, hygiene). It is characterized by marked sadness, or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and can be accompanied by changes in weight, sleep disturbances, fatigue, difficulty concentrating, and high suicide rates. Individuals who are in treatment for LLD and those whose diseases have not been diagnosed or treated are often present to dentists with significant oral diseases. LLD is often associated with disinterest in oral hygiene, cariogenic diets, reduced saliva flow, rampant tooth decay, advanced periodontal disease, and oral dysesthesias. Many drugs used to treat the disease enlarge xerostomia and increase the incidence of dental diseases. Proper dental management requires a robust preventive dental education program, the use of artificial saliva products, antiseptic mouthwash, daily fluoride mouthwash and special precautions when providing local anesthesia with and prescribe analgesics. Risk factors and etiopathogenesis oral epithelial potential premalignant PubMed Porter, Stephen; Gueiros, Luiz Alcino; Leão, Jair Carneiro; Fedele, Stefano 2018-06-01 Malignant oral mucosal disease has several abilities to give rise to the malignancy of the oral epithelial, that is, oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC). This article provides a quick review of the possible or possible causes of potential premalignant oral epithelial lesions. There is a focus on studies that examine the cause or association of etiological with clinical possibilities or histopathological detectable oral epithelial dysplasia. Rights © Elsevier Inc 2018. All rights reserved. Statistical Learning Related To Skills Related to Early Literacy PubMed Central Spencer, Mercedes; Kaschak, Michael P.; Jones, John L.; Lonigan, Christopher J. 2015-01-01 It has been shown that statistical learning, or the ability to use statistical information to study a person's environmental structure, plays a role in the acquisition of young people over linguistic knowledge. Although most research on statistical learning has focused on the process of language acquisition, such as the segmentation of words from fluent speech and learning of stick structures, some recent research has explored the extent to which individual differences in statistical learning are related to knowledge and skills relevant to literacy. This research extends to this literature by investigating the relationship between two statistical learning steps and the various skill steps that are critical to the development of literacy — spoken language, vocabulary knowledge, and phonological processing — in one model. Our sample included a total of 553 children who typically progressed from prekindergarten to second grade. Structural equation modeling reveals that statistical learning accounts for a fraction of the variance in these literacy-related skills. Practical implications for instruction and assessment are discussed. PMID:26478658 Relationship of oral rinse violence with oral health and malodor in Vietnamese patients. PubMed Pham, Thuy A V 2014-05-01 In this study, the relationship between oral rinse water kinship and oral health conditions, including oral malodor, in patients with (n=148) and without (n=231) periodontitis was examined. The 20 mL distilled water that patients rinse in their mouths 10 times is measured using a turbidimeter. Oral malodor is evaluated using organoleptic and Oral Chroma tests. Oral health conditions, including rotting teeth, periodontal status, oral hygiene status, proteolytic activity of the N-benzoyl-dl-arginine-2-naphthylamide (BANA) test on the tongue layer, and saliva flow rate, were assessed. Hardness showed a significant correlation with oral malodor and all oral health parameters in the periodontitis group. In the non-periodontitis group, wrinkles showed a significant correlation with oral malodor and oral health parameters, including dental plaque, tongue BANA test, and saliva flow rate. Regression analysis showed that noise was significantly associated with methyl mercaptan and BANA tests in the periodontitis group, and with hydrogen sulfide, dental plaque, tongue lining, and saliva flow rates in the non-periodontitis group. The findings of this study suggest that the dryness of mouth rinse water can be used as an indicator of oral health conditions, including mouth malodor. © 2013 Wiley Publishing Asia Pty Ltd. Examines The Development of Basic Student Oral and Written Arguments Practices Through NASA Astrophysics Data System (ADS) Chen, Ying-Chih Argument-Based Investigation; Hands, Brian; Park, Soonhye 2016-05-01 Argumentation, and the production of scientific arguments are important elements of the investigation needed to help students become scientifically literate by engaging them in building and criticizing ideas. This case study uses mixed method research design to examine the development of oral practices and written arguments of 5th graders from one unit to another for 16 weeks using a heuristic approach to science writing. The data source includes five rounds of whole class discussions focusing on argument group presentations that occurred over eleven class periods; student group writings; interviews with six target students and teachers; and field records of researchers. The results revealed five important trends in the development of students' oral and written argumentative practices over time: (1) Students came to use more components of criticism as they participated in more rounds of whole class discussions focused on presentation of group arguments; (2) by challenging each other's arguments, students come to focus on the coherence of arguments and the quality of evidence; (3) students come to use evidence to defend, support, and reject arguments; (4) the quality of students' writing is continuously improved over time; and (5) students associate oral argument skills with written argument skills because they have the opportunity to revise their writing after arguing and develop awareness of the usefulness of criticism from peers. Given developments in oral argumentative practice and the quality of written arguments over time, this study shows that students' progress toward oral and written argumentative practices is positively related to each other. This research suggests that argumentative practices should be framed through a social and epistemic understanding of speech and writing that uses argument as a vehicle to create these complex norms of practice. Use Oral Interpretation to Influence Public Policy. ERIC Hartman Education Resource Information Center, Maryann; And Others To dramatize the human resource potential of people over 65 years of age and presentation of flawed oral interpretations using developed oral histories. This presentation is designed to lead stimulating exchange of ideas potential contributions to the daily lives of the elderly and people with disabilities, and to ask questions ... Fluoride and Oral Health. PubMed O'Mullane, D M; Baez, R J; Jones, S; Lennon, M A; Petersen, P E; Rugg-Gunn, A J; Whelton, H; Whitford, G M 2016-06-01 Discovery during the first half of the 20th century the relationship between natural fluoride, adjusted fluoride levels in drinking water and reduced prevalence of dental caries proved to be a stimulus for ongoing research around the world on the role of fluoride in improving oral health. Epidemiological studies of fluoridation programs have confirmed their safety and effectiveness in controlling dental caries. Great advances in our knowledge of how fluoride impacts the caries process have led to the development, assessment of effectiveness and promotion of other fluoride vehicles including salts, milk, tablets, toothpaste, gels and varnishes. In 1993, the World Health Organization convened an Expert Committee to provide authoritative information on the role of fluorides in the promotion of oral health worldwide (WHO TRS 846, 1994). This publication is a revision of the original 1994 document, once again using the expertise of researchers from the vast field of knowledge needed to successfully implement complex interventions such as the use of fluorides to improve dental and oral health. Financial support for research on the development of this new fluoride strategy comes from many sources including government health departments as well as international and national grant agencies. In addition, the unique role of which industries have been played in the development, formulation, assessment of the effectiveness and promotion of various vehicles and fluoride strategies is noteworthy. This latest version of "Fluoride and Oral Health" has adopted an evidence-based approach to its commentary on various fluoride vehicles and strategies as well as its recommendations. In this case, the full account is taken from many recent systematic reviews published in peer review literature. Selection and Review of Measurement Items to Learn The Generic Skills of Eric Mokhtar Educational Resource Information Center Students, Bunian Series; Rahman, Saemah; Mokhtar, Diamond Series; Husain, Mohd Yusof 2012-01-01 This research was conducted to review gs instruments (generic skills) used for engineering students. A total of 455 respondents were involved in the study. The variables presented in this study are information management skills, communication skills, teamwork skills, problem solving skills, lifelong learning skills, utilization of technology... Utilization...

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