

**Group 8:30**  
**March, 26**

**Tomáš Krajiček**

AUDIBILITY - volume well suited to room, clear

PACE – fairly smooth

INTONATION - varied range

PRONUNCIATION - occasional lapses: *“medival“ era* - /,medi‘ ivəɪ/, *before “~~erist~~“* - /kraist/,

LANGUAGE USE AND ACCURACY – explicatory, easy to follow (vocab not extended though), repetition of linking words: “for example”

- erroneous grammar: “*In the past they know*”, “*no one loses nothing*”, “*mathematics expression*” “*in general speaking*” X “*in general*”, verb-noun agreement: “*rates was too high*”, “*economy adjust to it*”, “*money are cheaper*”: the presenter corrects himself (which is positive)

slide: misprint “*dilema*” X *dilemma*

- rather informal register (e.g. instead of using “*I think*” repetitively, we may use “*I reckon/assume*”, etc.) – however, the register is optional – depending on the audience you address

FORM/ DEVELOPMENT – interaction (appeals to audience, get the listeners involved), cartoons/jokes used, no cue cards nor reading from the slides (good awareness about the topic, presenting information off the top of presenter’s head), lively presentation delivery, absence of linking phrases

USE OF EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATIONS - stimulating, helpful, clear, using the board

EYE CONTACT - looked at most of audience much of the time (= incentive which remains the focus of the audience's attention)

FURTHER FEATURES: confidence, enthusiasm, involvement, introducing oneself: omitted, off-hand responses to audience’s questions

**Lucie Musilová**

**Elena Dvůráková**

AUDIBILITY - (E.D.) - speaking too low (difficult to hear even from the front rows) -tip:

When you giving an oral presentation, you want to do more than just make yourself heard. You want to create a leadership presence by filling up the whole room with your voice. Raising the volume of your voice will help you achieve this.

PACE – (E.D.) – well suited, (L.M.) - too fast (rushing through the presentation – as if the end is what we seek...)

INTONATION – lack of intonation/monotonous. (L.M.): more dynamic/lively, failing to put emphasis on key info.

LANGUAGE USE AND ACCURACY – grammar: (E.D.) “*Euro has been using in el.form*“, “*began appreciate*“ X *began TO appreciate*,

FORM/ DEVELOPMENT – turn-taking not verbalized (E.D. no linking phrases-handing over to L.M.), (L.M.): first couple of sentences read verbatim from the slides, information overload through slides/ displaying too much detail (leads to confusions, audience may get stuck reading and failing to listen to additional information provided orally),

(L.M.): good usage of linking phrases, too much drilling/listing items, switching to Czech when technical problems arise (what if your audience cannot speak any Czech?)

USE OF GESTURES: (E.D.) showing her back to part of the audience apparently due to continuous reading from the graphs (slides), which impairs interaction+eye contact (E.D.’s presentation stuck solely to graph interpretation/reading, which is a pity) – no input of yours (L.M.): hands in pockets (not appropriate for a formal presentation)

both: no smile ☹

EYE CONTACT – both: reading from the slides excessively – no input of yours, which distracts attention (audience may get bored)  
VISUALS: good use but perhaps too many figures/graphs included  
FURTHER FEATURES - lack of persuasiveness+confidence, (ED – nervousity?), lacking passion

**Lucie Vašková**

**Gabriela Sofková**

AUDIBILITY - (L.V.): volume well adjusted, (G.S.) – raising your voice slightly would be welcomed

PACE – (G.S.) - rushing through the presentation a little

INTONATION – lack of intonation/modulation

LANGUAGE USE AND ACCURACY – grammar: (L.V.): “pay interests”, wrong word: “you could ~~mention~~ that...” X argue that...

(G.S.) – “it’s repeat”

Both: vocab. could slightly be more extensive; clear delivery

PRONUNCIATION: (L.V.): ~~debtor~~ X /detə/, ~~factor~~ X /fæktə/, (G.S.) – arrange /aranž/

FORM/ DEVELOPMENT – turn-taking not sufficient (L.V.): idle for long minutes, presentation well structured, clear outline in the opening, (G.S.) – speaks for too long (G.S.) - information overload, using slide notes frequently (more often than independent speech) = results in the risk of getting lost while reading

USE OF GESTURES: both: slightly nervous - playing with a ring (lack of confidence impairs the overall impression, to avoid this – frequent rehearsals could be of some help)

EYE CONTACT – (L.V.): maintained but could be improved,

FURTHER FEATURES - illustrative, explicative

(L.V.): “One old saying says: ... “– worth putting this down on a slide – attracts attention,

originality: (G.S.) – use of a simile “blood-body/cash flow/company”