PRESENTATION - feedback form assessing a pair of presenters

mark, 5 = the highest mark) Student A (name:	riteria	a	Assessment scale 0-5 (0 - the lowest	
1. Structure your presentation into introduction, body, conclusion and questions. 2. Make use of clear, powerful visual aids that do not overload your audience. 3. Use clear, simple language, avoiding jargon. 4. Use active verbs and concrete facts. 5. Explain the structure of your presentation at the beginning so that your listeners know what to expect. 6. Link each section of your presentation. 7. Signpost your presentation from beginning to end so that your listeners know where they are. 8. Overcome your nerves. 9. Establish audience rapport.(e.g. interaction, questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) 10. Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order /etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).			,	
1. Structure your presentation into introduction, body, conclusion and questions. 2. Make use of clear, powerful visual aids that do not overload your audience. 3. Use clear, simple language, avoiding jargon. 4. Use active verbs and concrete facts. 5. Explain the structure of your presentation at the beginning so that your listeners know what to expect. 6. Link each section of your presentation. 7. Signpost your presentation from beginning to end so that your listeners know where they are. 8. Overcome your nerves. 9. Establish audience rapport.(e.g. interaction, questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) 10. Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).			Student A	Student B
1. Structure your presentation into introduction, body, conclusion and questions. 2. Make use of clear, powerful visual aids that do not overload your audience. 3. Use clear, simple language, avoiding jargon. 4. Use active verbs and concrete facts. 5. Explain the structure of your presentation at the beginning so that your listeners know what to expect. 6. Link each section of your presentation. 7. Signpost your presentation from beginning to end so that your listeners know where they are. 8. Overcome your nerves. 9. Establish audience rapport.(e.g. interaction, questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) 10. Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order, etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).				
conclusion and questions. 2. Make use of clear, powerful visual aids that do not overload your audience. 3. Use clear, simple language, avoiding jargon. 4. Use active verbs and concrete facts. 5. Explain the structure of your presentation at the beginning so that your listeners know what to expect. 6. Link each section of your presentation. 7. Signpost your presentation from beginning to end so that your listeners know where they are. 8. Overcome your nerves. 9. Establish audience rapport.(e.g. interaction, questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) 10. Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).	1. 5	Structure your presentation into introduction, body,		(======================================
overload your audience. 3. Use clear, simple language, avoiding jargon. 4. Use active verbs and concrete facts. 5. Explain the structure of your presentation at the beginning so that your listeners know what to expect. 6. Link each section of your presentation. 7. Signpost your presentation from beginning to end so that your listeners know where they are. 8. Overcome your nerves. 9. Establish audience rapport.(e.g. interaction, questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) 10. Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).				
 Use clear, simple language, avoiding jargon. Use active verbs and concrete facts. Explain the structure of your presentation at the beginning so that your listeners know what to expect. Link each section of your presentation. Signpost your presentation from beginning to end so that your listeners know where they are. Overcome your nerves. Establish audience rapport.(e.g. interaction, questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. Respond to your audience positively. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual). 	2. 1	Make use of clear, powerful visual aids that do not		
 Use active verbs and concrete facts. Explain the structure of your presentation at the beginning so that your listeners know what to expect. Link each section of your presentation. Signpost your presentation from beginning to end so that your listeners know where they are. Overcome your nerves. Establish audience rapport.(e.g. interaction, questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. Respond to your audience positively. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual). 				
5. Explain the structure of your presentation at the beginning so that your listeners know what to expect. 6. Link each section of your presentation. 7. Signpost your presentation from beginning to end so that your listeners know where they are. 8. Overcome your nerves. 9. Establish audience rapport.(e.g. interaction, questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) 10. Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).	3. I	Use clear, simple language, avoiding jargon.		
beginning so that your listeners know what to expect. 6. Link each section of your presentation. 7. Signpost your presentation from beginning to end so that your listeners know where they are. 8. Overcome your nerves. 9. Establish audience rapport.(e.g. interaction, questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) 10. Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).	4. U	Use active verbs and concrete facts.		
expect. 6. Link each section of your presentation. 7. Signpost your presentation from beginning to end so that your listeners know where they are. 8. Overcome your nerves. 9. Establish audience rapport.(e.g. interaction, questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) 10. Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).	5. I	Explain the structure of your presentation at the		
 6. Link each section of your presentation. 7. Signpost your presentation from beginning to end so that your listeners know where they are. 8. Overcome your nerves. 9. Establish audience rapport.(e.g. interaction, questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) 10. Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual). 	ł	beginning so that your listeners know what to		
7. Signpost your presentation from beginning to end so that your listeners know where they are. 8. Overcome your nerves. 9. Establish audience rapport.(e.g. interaction, questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) 10. Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).				
that your listeners know where they are. 8. Overcome your nerves. 9. Establish audience rapport.(e.g. interaction, questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) 10. Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).	6. I	Link each section of your presentation.		
8. Overcome your nerves. 9. Establish audience rapport.(e.g. interaction, questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) 10. Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).				
9. Establish audience rapport.(e.g. interaction, questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) 10. Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).	t	that your listeners know where they are.		
questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) 10. Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).	8. (Overcome your nerves.		
questions, contest, anecdote, real life story) 10. Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly face. 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).	9. I	Establish audience rapport.(e.g. interaction,		
face. 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).				
 11. Maintain interest by varying the speed, volume and pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual). 	10. I	Be aware of your body language, maintain friendly		
pitch of your voice. 12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).				
12. Deal with listeners' questions politely and show them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).				
them you are knowledgeable. 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).				
 13. Respond to your audience positively. 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual). 				
 14. Give your objectives (purpose, aim). 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual). 				
 15. Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific / from known to unknown / chronologically / cause-effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual). 				
from known to unknown / chronologically / cause- effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).	14. (Give your objectives (purpose, aim).		
from known to unknown / chronologically / cause- effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).	15. 5	Sequence your ideas. (from general to specific /		
effect / in the logical order ,etc.) 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).				
 16. Use linking ideas to make transitions. ("now let's turn to") 17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual). 				
17. Avoid making grammatical errors or spelling mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).				
mistakes on the slide (they are in plain view all the time of your visual).	t	turn to")		
time of your visual).				
Total: Student A Student				
	Tota	al:	Student A	Student B
${\sqrt{85 \text{ points}}}$			/85 points	-
/ 85 points / 85			/ 85 points	/85 point
Personal comment (comment briefly on what you appreciate and/or should be improved): Student A				