Interactive Presentation Methods

Need ideas to present content beyond the basic lecture? Here are some creative ways to deliver information regarding your topic. Feel free to use one or more of the formats below to make your session more engaging for your audience!

Case Study: Have participants discuss a real case study. Provide discussion questions and/or prompts. Use an in-depth investigation of a single individual, group, or event to explore causation and examine underlying principles.

Critical Incident: The telling of an individual experience (a critical incident) in story format. Participants can analyze the incident for its significant contribution to an activity or phenomenon.

Debate: Engage the speakers and participants in an open debate on a controversial topic.

Demonstration: Show participants how to perform a skill or task.

Exploration Activity: Have participants explore a website or program. Use an activity sheet to guide them through the exploration process, with questions like “Name three features of this program” and “How could you utilize this program in your job?”

Flip Chart Questions: Have participants respond to questions on flip charts using post-it notes or markers. Discuss the responses.

Games: Use popular game formats (Jeopardy, Family Feud, Password, Bingo, etc.) to present your information and/or measure participant learning.

Graffiti Wall: Use flip charts or white boards to create a space for participants to write “graffiti” about topic, including opinions and feelings. Encourage creative expression, as well as thoughtful discussion.

Graphic Recording: A visual record of an event using images, symbols, and words. Great for summarizing conversations and connections.

Group Review: Ask participants to share what they learned. Use a flip chart to record responses.

Guided Teaching: Use leading questions to guide participants through the material.

Laboratory: Have participants walk about the room to examine information at different stations.

Mini-Lecture or Lecturette: An abbreviated presentation, followed by a facilitated discussion.

Movement Poll: Poll the audience and have them do something physical in response, such as standing up, shaking a leg, or spinning around.

Scenario: Give participants a scenario like one they would encounter in real life. Let participants work through the scenario together.

Simulated Encounter: An experiential format designed to represent real-life scenarios like a sales call or customer service interaction.

Skills Practice: Allow participants time to practice new skills learned. Provide feedback.

Small Group Review: Have participants work in groups to review the material, and then report back on three points they through were most important.

Stories: Tell stories to help participants relate to a topic.

There's an App for That: Use apps related to your topic during your presentation.