

Interactive Presentation Methods

Need some ideas to present content beyond the basic lecture? Here are some innovative and 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. Give them discussion questions as applicable to the topic. An in-depth investigation of a single individual, group, or event to explore causation to find underlying principles.

Critical Incident: The telling of an individual experience (a critical incident) in story format, which is analyzed for its significant contribution to an activity or phenomenon.

Debate: Engage the class 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-its 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 board 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.

Mini-Lecture or Lecturette: An abbreviated presentation, sometimes followed by a facilitated discussion for the remainder of time allotted.

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

Observation: Give participants the opportunity to observe their newly learning skills being used in real life by experience workers.

Scenario: Give participants a scenario similar to what they would encounter in real life. Let participants work through 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 being learned. Provide feedback.

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

Step by Step: Have participants write down the steps of a new process and then have them trade instructions to test to see if any steps were left out or unclear.

Stories: Tell stories to help participants relate to topic.

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

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