

How to Present Your Posters

Every member of your group speaks up. You do not read off a sheet of paper, oh no. You can use cue-cards so that you can keep eye-contact with your listeners. After all, you talk about the poster that you have made yourself. It works like any other speech.

1. Tell them what you are going to tell them. (introduction)
2. Tell them. (main body)
3. Tell them what you have told them. (conclusion)

Here are a few phrases that you can use in your presentation. In the following the example of Mr Smithers is used.

1. (INTRODUCTION)

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Please, gather round here so that everyone can see. I would ask you to listen first and ask questions later. – Thank you.

Now, we have all read the novel “Stormbreaker” by Anthony Horowitz and we as a group have worked on the character of Mr Smithers.

We will tell you what we learn about and from his

- looks,
- job / occupation,
- qualities / traits of character.

2. (DESCRIPTION)

Mr Smithers is a big man. In chapter VI “Toys Aren’t Us”, Alex meets him for the first time after his training with the SAS, he is described as “enormously fat”.

When he sits down “the metal chair” disappears “beneath the spread of his buttocks”. His suit “must have used enough material to make a tent.” As you can see in our picture / drawing / sketch / photo, he is “bald with a black moustache”.

Some men usually lose their hair only when they are not young any more, and therefore Mr S. might be middle-aged. So, we can see that he is rather obese.

We think / we believe / that he probably does not have a lot of physical exercise and that he does not like sports. **But we suppose / we draw the conclusion that** he probably likes food, and lots of it.

Apparently, he has thought about the toys – or weapons – that “a fourteen-year-old might carry with him” and this

shows that he has the power of imagination. He must be very, very clever. Any company anywhere in the world would want him to work for them.

In fact, he works for MI5 in the department for research and development (R&D). **This means** he may be less well paid but in this way he works for his country.

At the end of the meeting he says working for Alex has been his “pleasure”. **So, we draw the conclusion that** he likes a difficult job and he knows he can do it.

3. (SUMMING UP)

Now, you have learned a few things about (the character of) Mr Smithers.

In short / Summing up / To put it in a nutshell / We have found out that Mr Smithers is an overweight, middle-aged technical genius, very clever, highly intelligent, creative, and friendly (=genial) expert / boffin / nerd working for one of Britain’s secret services.

We have come to the conclusion / we believe / (would) suppose / that he has remained young at heart and that he is a very gifted big child, really.

We are N.N., N.N., N.N., and N.N, and this has been our presentation. We hope that you have enjoyed it. Thank you for listening.

If you have any questions, we will be glad to answer them.

If you have no questions, we will ask you one or two because we want to make sure you have understood.