General tips for slide design

PNB Grad Class 2010
Avoid redundant text

If you’re saying something, don’t put the exact same text on screen (like this).
nobody wants to watch you reading
• Participants were either allowed to sleep for 8 hours or were sleep deprived for 33 hours.
• Participants performed a 2 hour performance assessment battery while EEG was recorded from a 64-channel cap.
• A Go/No-Go task was used to measure response inhibition.
• The Go/No-Go task consisted of participants responding when an X was presented on the screen and inhibiting their response when a + was on the screen.
• EEG was analyzed by averaging the brain waves to produce ERPs, which were analyzed through latency and amplitude.
well, you know what they say... a JPEG is worth 1,024 words
Design your slides for this person.
Use a large Sans-Serif font that is at least 24 points
Signal focus points on a graph.
Present complex material in “chunks”

Allow time for the learner to process/digest the information

\[
\text{Chicken} = C(K)
\]

where,

- Chick

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{k} \Delta^2(K_j)
\]

- En

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{n} \|E_j - K(H_j)\|^2
\]
Concepts to know in the study of effective multimedia learning

- Sensory Memory
- Working Memory
- Cognitive Load Theory
- Meaningful Learning
Present information and narration simultaneously
Avoid unnecessary complexity.
Match the presentation complexity to the expertise of the audience

Don’t use this chart for any audience!
Change the Channel!