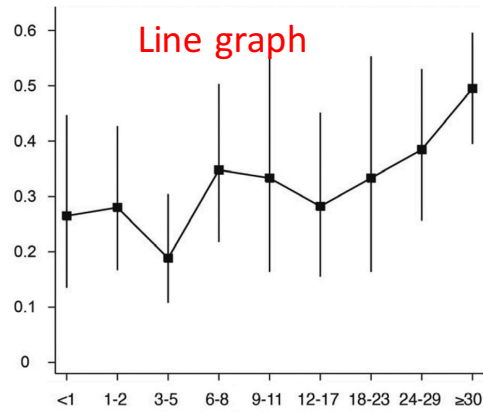
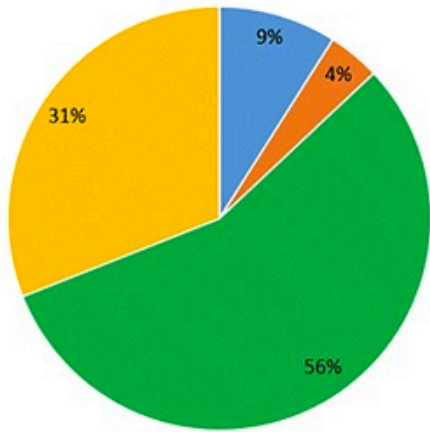
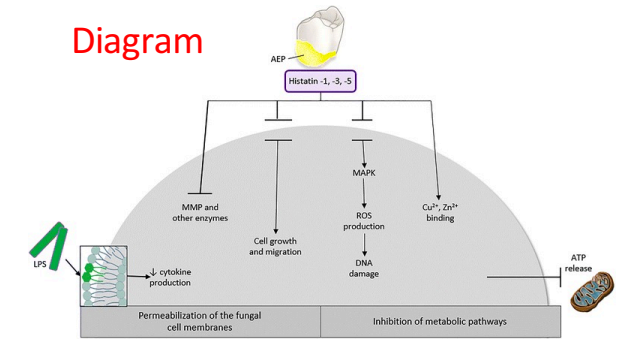
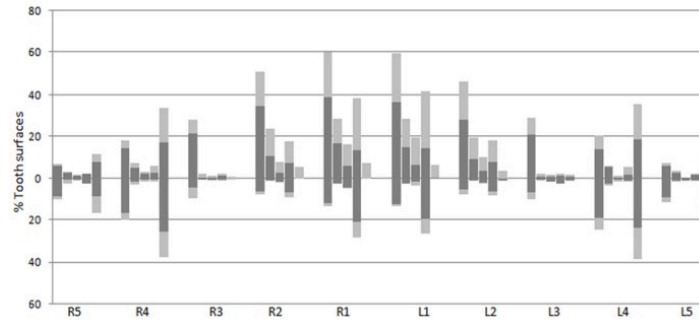
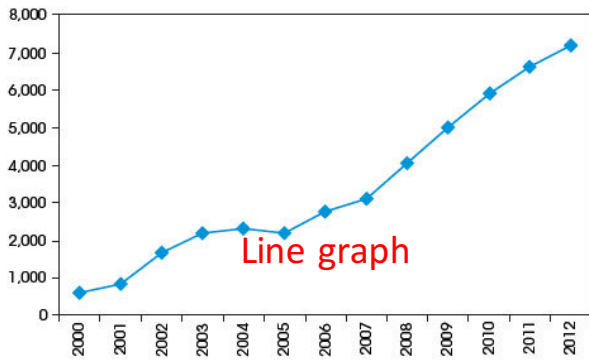


Presenting Visual Information

Module E

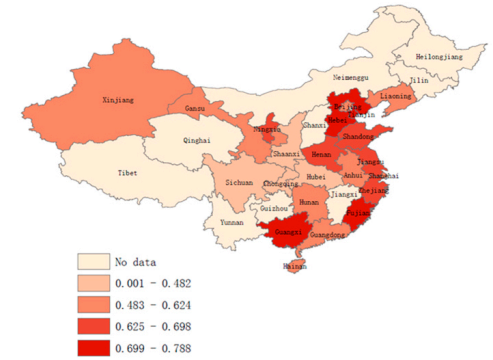
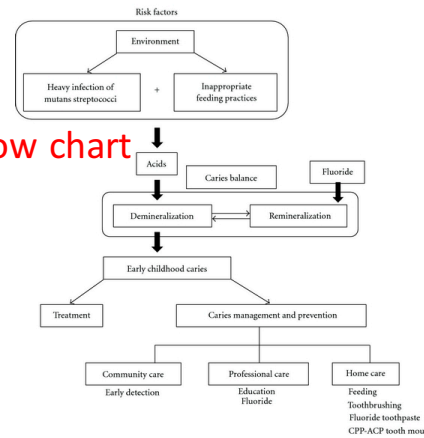
Recap from Module C

- What is effective communication?
- What does *Lingua franca* refer to?
- What are useful strategies for effective communication?

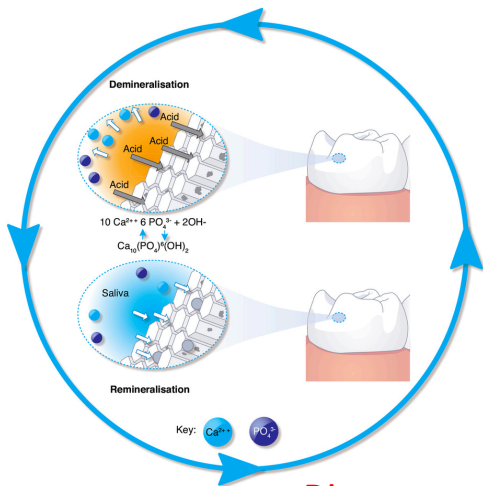
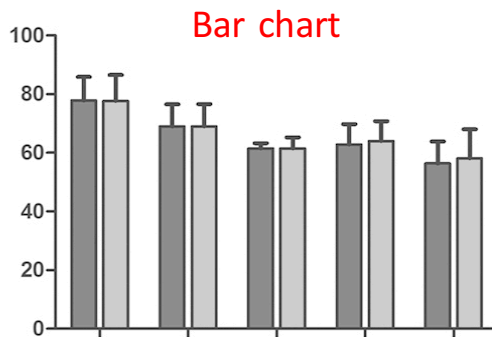


Bar chart

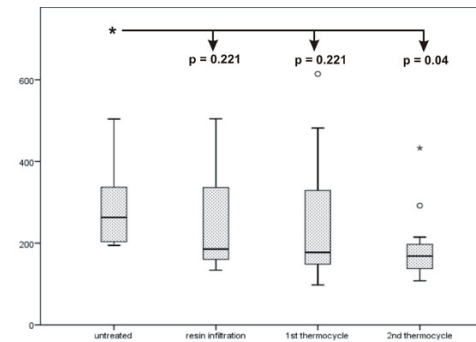
Flow chart



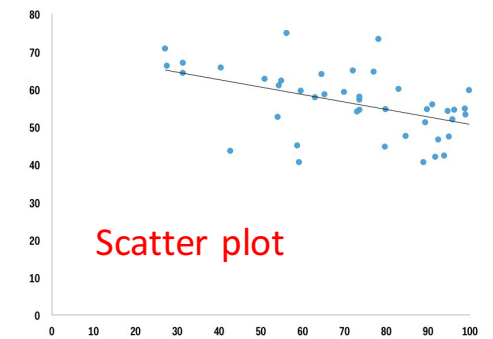
Map



Diagram



Box plot



Scatter plot

Some useful expressions...

Start DRAWING a line from the top...

A curved line

The line ends AT ...

AT the top

ON the right

That peak touches ...

The line goes DOWN TO

It goes UP TO

There's a point there

If you just follow that line to...

Draw a loop towards the left...

On the fifth bar

The line is just above... under...

The Y-AXIS of the graph

The lines join / connect

IN the top left corner

ON the bottom right hand side

It goes across the y-axis / it intersects the y-axis

There's a line just TO the right of that point

~~What NOT to say~~

~~do a line~~

~~go on the left~~

~~not touch~~

~~in the right~~

~~in the bottom~~

~~you touch~~

~~in the 3rd line~~

What to say

DRAW a line

To the left

The lines **DON'T** touch
each other/intersect

ON the right

AT the bottom

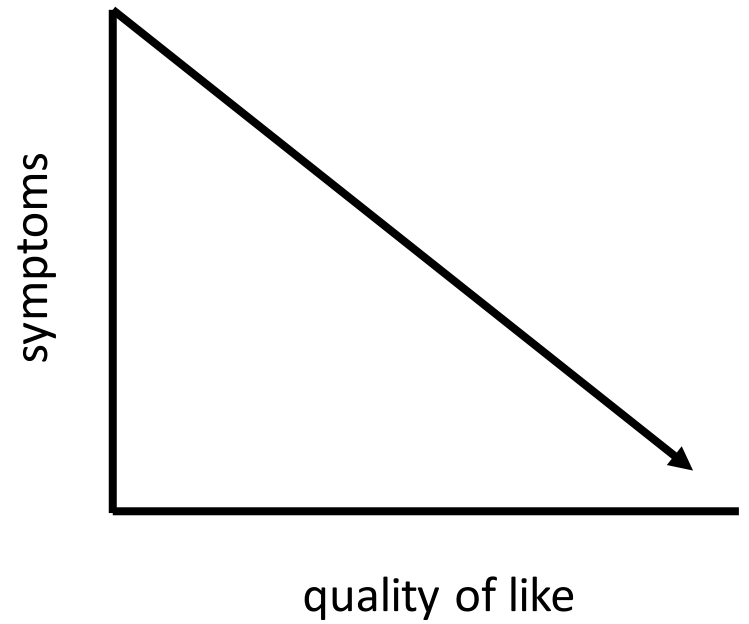
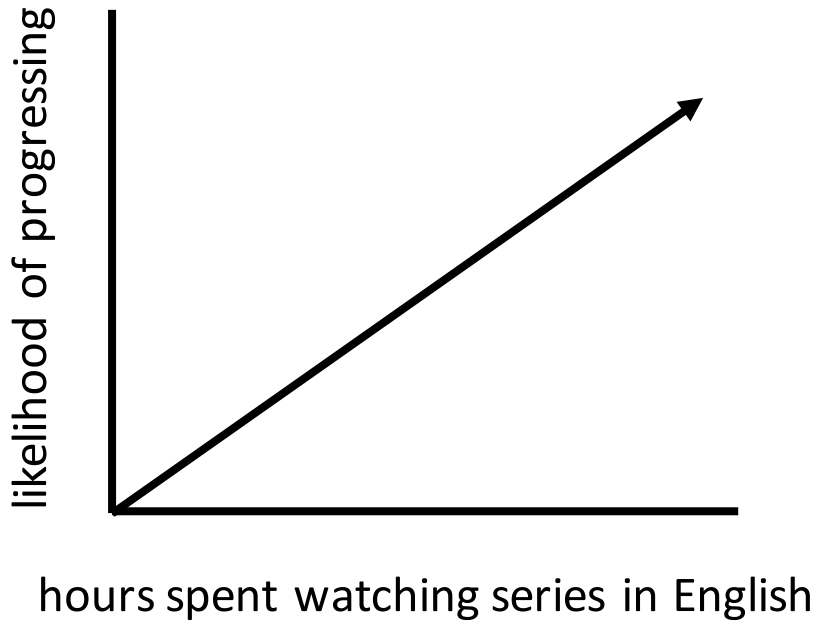
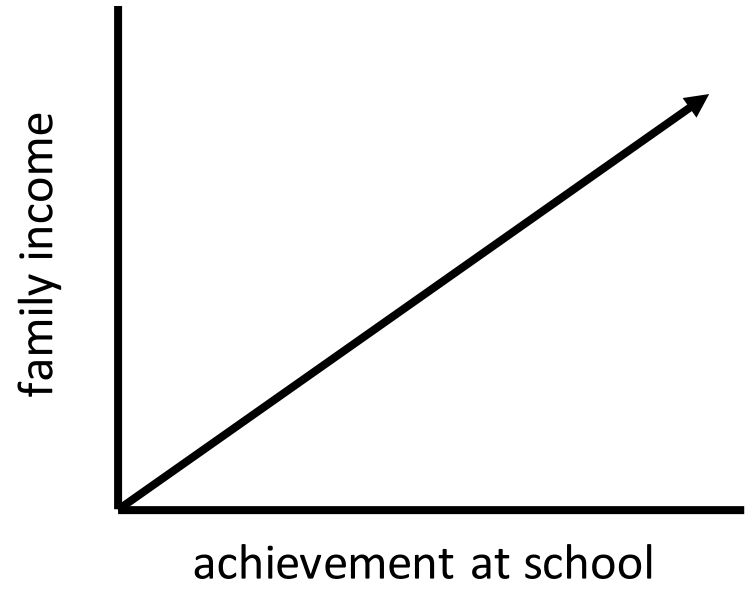
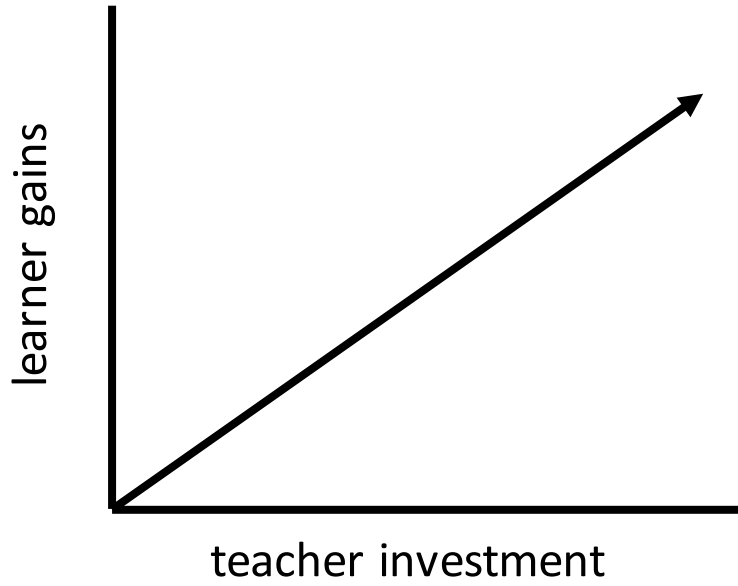
your line should touch

ON the 3rd line

Look at the following figures...

- What does the figure show?
- What was the experiment about?
- What were the methods?

Watch the videos to find out...



When presenting visual information, you should use verbal cues / pointers to help your audience to follow.

Point with your voice not just the pointer.

But how?

- This is a very complicated diagram, but I'll just **walk you through** it.
- Let me **take you through** these one at a time.
- So let me **just explain** this graph here.
- So here on this next slide **we're looking at** the statistics behind the surgeon general's warning.

He shows here a correlation between the optimism bias and depression.

What he shows here is a correlation between the optimism bias and depression.

This study highlights the gap that we often see between people's beliefs and the evidence available.

What this study highlights is the gap that we often see between people's beliefs and the evidence available

- We see that this neuron knows whenever the rat has gone into one particular place in its environment.
- **What we see is**
- It's interesting that the number of genes that we're discovering is rising very quickly.
- **What's interesting is**
- A very intricate structure appears.
- **What appears is**
- We find that there's a wide diversity of performance in the world today.
- **What we find is**
- You'll see that this little boy will go through five hypotheses in the space of two minutes.
- **What you'll see is**
- You'll notice that all of these products are very, very intricate.
- **What you'll notice is**

Presenting visual information

Be explicit, describe all the aspects of the figure...

- refer to the figure appropriately: this graph / animation / computer model / photo / screen capture / diagram / box plot etc...
- what does it show / illustrate? Give a brief context.
- what is on the y axis? on the x axis? what scale is used?
- what does each dot / peak represent?
- what was measured? how was it measured?
- what do those abbreviations stand for?
- where is the significant result?
- what do different intensities of colour represent?
- what was the hypothesis / research question that resulted in this figure?
- how was the figure obtained?

Point with your words not just with your finger / pointer

there is a significant difference between	which means that	another good example is	by that I mean that	what I want you to notice here
as you might expect	there are lots of examples of	X stands for	the data shows that	what this study highlights
this diagram shows how	so you can see that	these are the results obtained from	this is a study that was conducted by	if you look at...
this figure shows the results of	this graph compares	this X on the bottom here is	on the y-axis	what you'll notice is...
this is an example / image of	what you can see here is that	the X is where there's	on the x-axis	at the top there you can see...
this provides an overview of	what's interesting here is	X basically shows	here on the very left you have	at the bottom you'll notice there is
the X indicates	let's take a more formal example...	it shows how important	on the very right over there	the areas in blue/green etc. are