



# Summer Conference 2024

Train the Trainer – Improving your presentation skills

www.thenaeo.org

# Objective

To devise an engaging presentation for your invigilators – new and experienced – which meets JCQ requirements:

Centres must provide thorough training on these [Instructions for conducting examinations] current regulations...

Centres must ensure that the testing of invigilators' competence and their understanding of these regulations is rigorous.

(Instructions for conducting examinations, section 12.3)

#### Becoming an effective trainer/presenter

When are you required to train or present to staff/students?

- Invigilator training
- Staff briefing
- Head of department meetings
- Candidate briefing
- Parents evening(s)
- Pre-exam invigilator announcement







Using the *Presentation Planning* sheet, devise an outline programme for a presentation which you may give at your centre

- Step 1: Select the topic you will cover
- Step 2: Identify your audience
- Step 3: Plan and prepare for your presentation
- Step 4: Consider how you will practice for your presentation
- Step 5: Think about how you will perform

Complete Step 1: Select your presentation

# Types of presentations





### Informative presentations

- Inform
- Educate
- Be precise
- Be correct
- Use visual aids

#### Persuasive presentations

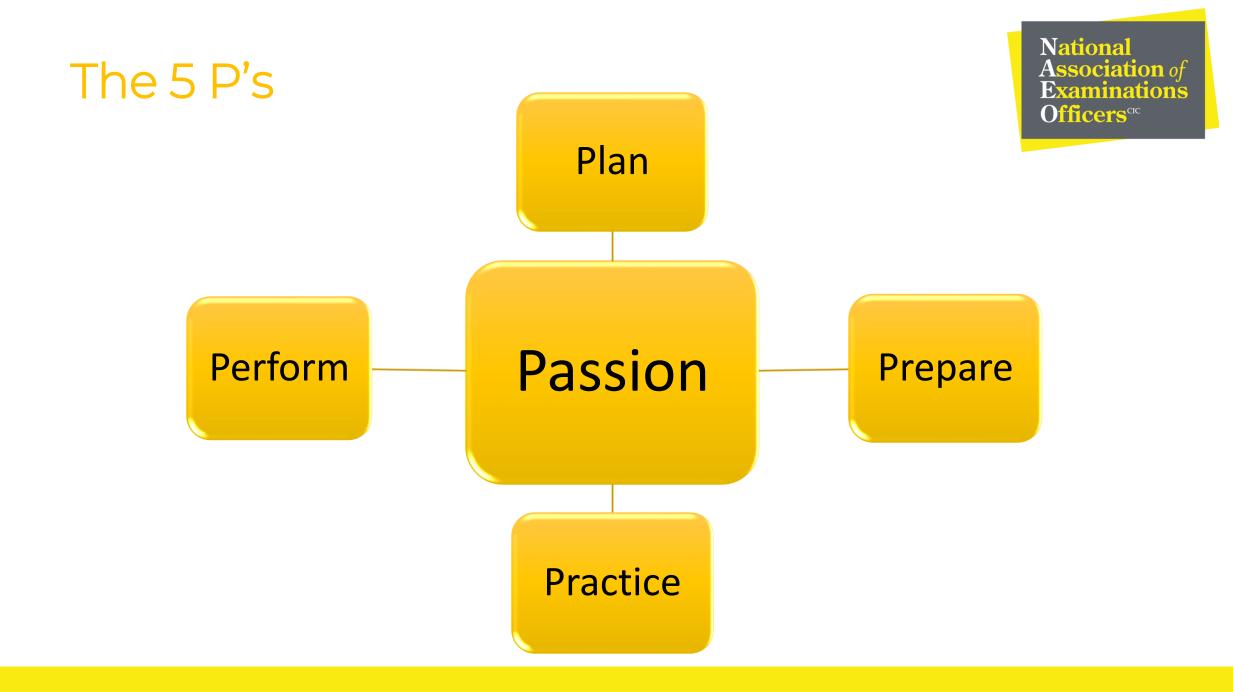
- Take action
  - Changing points of view
- Exude confidence to ensure people buy into a product/idea

## Motivational presentations

- Inspire
- Change people's minds
- Use your own experiences at key points
- Have powerful topics to discuss /highlight

## Instructive presentations

- Technical
- Precise
- Explaining step-bystep how to achieve a goal/complete a task
- Give clear, easy to follow, instructions



#### Planning your presentation

- **Objectives**: Which key messages are you trying to get across to your audience?
- **Content**: Which areas do you need to cover?
- Number of participants
- Time: How long will your presentation last?
  Will you have any breaks?
- Materials: Will you be disseminating any materials or any additional work after the training has ended?



# Invigilator training – Areas to cover

#### New invigilators

- JCQ ICE regulations (sections 9 to 27 inclusive)
- Conducting on-screen tests
- Facilitating and/or supervising access arrangements
- JCQ Checklist for invigilators (for written examinations)
- Scenario training (which may not be covered in the JCQ ICE regulations)

#### • Existing invigilators

- JCQ ICE changes for the current academic year
- Centre specific requirements
- Any other centre-related changes
- Issues faced during the previous exam series/academic year
- JCQ Checklist for invigilators (for written examinations)
- Scenario training (which may not be covered in the JCQ ICE regulations)

## New invigilator training - Content

#### Before the exam

- Resources for examinations (section 9)
- Using calculators (section 10)
- Accommodation/The exam room (section 11)
- Invigilation arrangements (section 12)

#### At the beginning of the exam/starting the exam

- Identifying candidates (section 16)
- The people present (section 17 & Appendix 8)
- Question papers, stationery, materials and other equipment (section 18)
- $\circ$  Starting the exam (section 19)



#### New invigilator training - Content

#### During the exam

- Supervising the candidates (section 20)
- Candidates who arrive late/very late (section 21)
- Completing the attendance register (section 22)
- Leaving the examination room (section 23)
- Malpractice (section 24)
- Emergencies (section 25)
- At the end of the exam
  - Finishing the examination (section 26)
  - Collecting scripts (section 27)



#### New invigilator training - Content

- Conducting on-screen tests
  - o Use ICE Appendix 1
- Access arrangements
  - Involve the SENCO in the training of facilitators and invigilators
  - Focus upon access arrangements which will be delivered to candidates during the exams taken at your centre
  - Consider utilising the appendices in JCQ's Access
    Arrangements and Reasonable Adjustments
    publication The role of a reader, The role of a scribe etc.





## Preparation

- Consider your audience's current knowledge and previous experience. Are you training new and experienced invigilators? Or both during one session?
- How will you ensure that your audience retains the information. Examples include:
  - $_{\odot}$  Group activities
  - Visual aids
  - o Test/quiz
  - Storytelling (anecdotal)

Complete Steps 2 & 3: Consider your audience and plan your presentation

## Practice your presentation

- When practising your presentation, consider the following:
  - Voice Will your audience be able to hear you? Emphasise key words
  - Hand gestures What will you do with/how will you utilise your hands?
  - Posture/body movement Where will you stand? Will you move around the room/stage?
  - **Timing** Will you be able to cover the content in the allotted time? How much time will you spend on each area? Have you included time for questions?
  - Acquiring feedback from the audience How will you know that your audience have understood the content? Will you be collating feedback on your session to ascertain what went well/could be improved?

#### Glossophobia

A phobia of public speaking

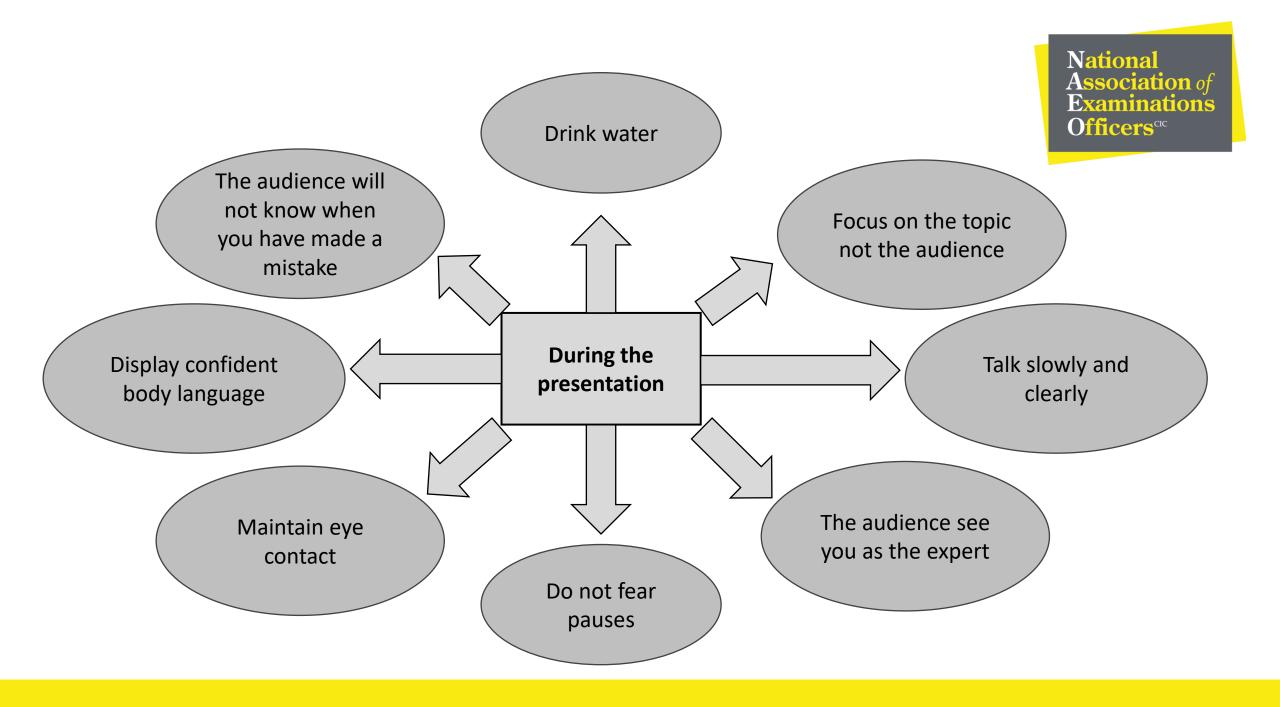
- Dry mouth
- Perspiration
- Nausea
- Shaky hands
- Heart palpitations
- Increased heart rate and blood pressure
- Intense anxiety and panic
- ....the above can lead to a 'brain freeze' on stage



#### Overcoming glossophobia

- Knowledge: Research and 'know your stuff'
- Be organised: Ensure your presentation is arranged into distinct sections
- Be aware of/familiar with the equipment you will be using
- Practice as if the audience is present and read out aloud
- Practice breathing exercises...or meditate
- Think positively turn the anxiety into excitement
- Accept the fear and let it motivate you!





# **Practice and performance**

- Step 4: Which areas in particular do you need to focus upon when practicing for your presentation?
- Step 5: Think of your body language during your presentation. How will you display 'positive body language'?
  - o Stand up straight, open your arms, and put on a smile
  - Power stance: Chin tilted upward, lifted chest, hands on the hips, feet hip-width apart
  - Use your voice to emphasise key points and appear assertive and persuasive