Learning Objectives

• Identify the key components of lecture “anatomy”

• Describe techniques for exploiting the visual power of PowerPoint

• Describe means of creating interaction in lectures
Learning Objective #1: Anatomy of a Lecture
Anatomy of a Lecture

- Attention grabber
- Learning objectives
- Objectives one by one
- Take home points
- Questions
Learning Objective #2: The Visual Power of Powerpoint
Rules for Text: Bullet Laws

• Max 7 lines text per slide
• max 7 words per line
• 36-40 point fonts for titles
• 24-30 points for major points
• Use phrases or key words, not sentences
Emphasizing Concepts with Text - Layout
Emphasizing Concepts with Text- Key Words

The Long Version

• To prepare for a surgical case, you should read the full description the night before.
• You should rehearse to yourself the steps of the procedure at the scrub sink.
• Identify a simple part of the case you can start to do, and ask for the opportunity.

The Key Word Version

• Read before
• Rehearse at the sink
• Ask for an opportunity
Learning Objective #3: Creating Interaction
Questions & Clickers
Think-Pair-Share

• one thing you’ve learned

• one question you’ve generated

• something you’ve connected to this lecture
Patient Cases

- Present one at the beginning and solve it along the way

- Break into groups after 20 minutes, solve 2-5 different cases, then bring back to large group
Effective Handouts

• Outlines
• Questions to answer
• Cases to solve
• Pictures/diagrams to label
• Tables to fill in/complete
Summarize

- Take home points
- Possibilities for application
- Directions for future learning
In Summary

• A good lecture has anatomy built around clearly defined learning objectives.

• Powerpoint can emphasize this anatomy and illustrate and visually organize content.

• Engaging learners is key!
Other Resources


• www.thiagi.com has perhaps the longer list of games, pairwork, groupwork and other interactive options that can be built into a lecture.