

## TYPES OF PRESENTATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

### Cloverbuds Show & Tell Presentations, ages 5-8:

Cloverbuds are invited to bring a 4-H project they have completed during the current 4-H year to “show” and “tell” how they made it, what materials they used, why they chose those colors, etc. They may also choose to “show” a pet and “tell” about how they care for them, what they eat, where they live, etc. Cloverbuds do not need a poster and **should not** be completing a working demonstration.

### Demonstration, ages 8-11:

The presenter **shows and explains how to do or make something** (how to thread a needle, do basic woodworking, build a kite, make cookies etc.). Appropriate equipment, models or illustrations, posters/visuals are used as needed to explain information being conveyed and to show the steps in the process being demonstrated. It is sometimes necessary to show a larger scale replica of something that is too small for the audience to see. A finished product is shown.

### Illustrated Talk, ages 11-14:

The presenter uses visual aids to **tell about** a topic. The effective use of charts, pictures, posters, power point slides, graphs, examples, models, etc. play a major role in communicating the presenter’s message.

### Mock Job Interviews for Teens, ages 15-19:

An interview opportunity is offered to 4-H members 15 and over. This is designed to give the older 4-H member an opportunity to learn and practice interviewing techniques. They are asked to sign in with a receptionist and complete an application. Each participant should come dressed appropriately for an interview. Be prepared to answer questions, and treat the interview as if it is at an actual business or place of employment.

### Formal Speech, ages 15-19:

The presenter aims to **persuade, motivate or inform** the audience without the use of visuals. Proper use of **note cards** is acceptable. In this category, the presenter chooses and researches a topic of choice. Depending on the topic chosen, the presenter selects a format (persuasive, motivational, or informative) that best suits what is to be conveyed to the audience. For example, if the topic is censorship of literature, the presenter can choose to inform the audience about the topic, persuade the audience of his or her convictions, or

motivate the audience to take a more active role in making current changes in this area. A speech is written in the presenter's own words; however, poetry, humor, quotations or imagery may be incorporated to command attention or emphasize a point.

**Recitation, ages 15-19:**

The presenter; with the use of vocal inflection and body language as communication tools, delivers his or her ***rendition of a piece of pre-written material***. Props should not be used but appropriate dress to subtly represent the character or mood of the written piece is acceptable. Memorization is expected but proper use of notes is permitted either in form of note cards or a book. This area is not intended for presentation of original pieces of material written by presenter.