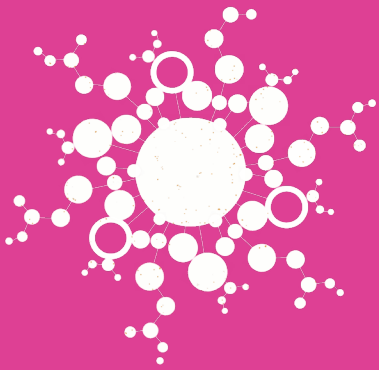




Online

Public Speaking



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Online Public Speaking

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Online Public Speaking

Connecting the world by non-formal digital education.

The 6th edition of Connector aims to create the virtual space and context in which people involved in learning can become familiar with and put in practice different non-formal learning methods. Even though it takes place online, the event will keep its participative and interactive approach, with a focus on direct experience.

CONNECTOR 2021 workshop

How to better design and deliver online speeches?

In this workshop participants will discover how to use public speaking and presentations as a concrete form of learning, through 5 different contexts: TED Speech, Debate, Improvised speech, Sales speech, Educational speech (presentation).



Paul Ardeleanu

Paul Ardeleanu is a Public Speaking trainer, author of 2 book - “**Present with Impact**” and “**The guide of Online business**” - and founder of Speakers Club, a community dedicated to developing Public Speaking Abilities. In his 8 years of teaching public speaking to more than 10.000 people he experience the good, the bad and the ugly of what Public Speaking is.

In this short guide he will offer you a deep dive into the online public speaking world, what we can call the new era of doing presentations.

Not only that he is a dedicated business person and trainer, but he also takes time for his family and for running semi marathons and marathons.

Public speaking - skill or method?

Have you ever wondered how you can use Public Speaking in the most efficient way, in an online format?

In this presentation we will have a journey in regards with how a person can use Online Public Speaking in order to enhance the learning experience of the participants.

We will explore:

1. What is online public speaking and Why do we use it?
2. Brief history of public speaking and the online way of doing it
3. How to deal with anxiety
4. How to structure a speech
5. How to use body and voice
6. Different formats of public speaking

So is Online Public Speaking a skill or a method?

First of all is a skill that requires certain practices and experience in order to develop.

Second, if we think about the variety of formats that we can use in order to practice Online Public Speaking, then is a method. It's a collection of methods.

We will first explore the skill, then we will get into the methods.

What is Online Public Speaking?

Is presenting to a group of people (usually more than 3) through an online format (usually Zoom, Meet, Teams, Skype, or other platforms). The main difference from the classical way of Public Speaking (offline) is the context. You do not have people in front of you (physically). They are in their own place and connecting through the laptop, tablet or phone. This small difference gives a lot of variations between the 2 ways of doing public speaking.



Why do we use Online Public Speaking?

Online Public Speaking was used even before the Covid Pandemia because of:

Costs

Usually it implies lower costs than an offline Public Speaking event (for organizer but also for the participants)

Time

Having an online format means that there is no traveling. This also implies lower time allocated for the event from the participants.

Convenience

Easier to participate (costs, time, registration, ...)

Greater scalability

If for an offline format there are many limitations for the number of participants, in an online format the only limitations are from the platform that the event is hosted.

Faster to organize

If for an offline event there are a lot of preparations to be made, in an online format the preparations most of the time involve: communicating with the participants, preparing the training, organizing the event in the platform that is hosted.

Are there any disadvantages for using Online Public Speaking instead of Offline?

For sure. There are some:

Lower Efficiency

Usually hosting an event in online format is less efficient than in offline because participants are not so engaged as they are when they are physically in the room. They can easily be disconnected and give their attention to the telephone or other small tasks.

Lower participation

If it's easier to have more participants in online, it is also easier to lose them. Less sacrifice usually means less commitment, and this can be easily seen in online.

Certain limitations

If in an offline format you can use a lot of icebreakers or physical activities, in an online format is harder to do that and less efficient.

It is not impossible but it's harder and less efficient.

Taking in consideration all these reasons, it's good for a person to make their own calculation and see if it's better to host the event Offline or Online.



Brief history of Public Speaking

We can think about Public Speaking even from the ancient Greeks and Romans. They were the first to gather in large groups and speak about everything, from legal perspective to politics, from science to arts, from battles to philosophy.

Their legacy continued every century from then onwards. We can remember about highest priests that were doing constantly Public Speaking, high emperors, and other great minds who are known in history because of their speeches.

As things became more and more democratic, the liberty of expression got bigger. We saw the beginning of a more organized political debates in 19th century and even more in 20th century.

We saw the beginning of motivational speeches that attracted

thousands of people.

We saw the megachurches how they evolved and gathered tens of thousands of people at Sunday's ceremonies.

In the last 30-40 years we saw a big evolution of public speaking in terms of quantity (how many people made speeches) and also in terms of quality (how prepared were people for speaking).

Last years also gave us a big leap for the online formats that became more and more attractive because of costs, time and convenience.

Because of Covid Pandemic, the Online Public Speaking became the new normal and therefore we should be more and more prepared for this type of Public Speaking.



Dealing with Anxiety in Online Public Speaking

There is a well-known study done in 1973 in which concluded that most people fear Public Speaking more than death.

Even if this is true or not, a more recent study shows that more than 75% of people have some level of anxiety regarding Public Speaking.

This is true in an offline environment, and it is also true in online.

Why does Public Speaking anxiety apply in online formats? Because of the 3 sources of speech anxiety, based on the book: ***Speaking Up Without Freaking Out*** by Matt Abrahams.

Those are:

- Context (*Where?*)
- Audience (*Who?*)
- Goal (*What?*)

First, there is the anxiety that is started from the context. For some people speaking in front of a camera is a big source of stress. Others fear more speaking with live audience. Others fear more speaking online.

It really depends from person to person.

Usually, when we are in a new context that we haven't experienced it before, we have some source of anxiety.

The second source of stress is the audience. To whom you are speaking, really matters. Think about holding the same

speech, but to 2 different audiences: the first one is to a group of 10 students, the second one is to a group of university teachers.

In which situation do you feel more anxiety? Most people would say in the second one. Why? Because you see the audience in front of you (or in online call) as they already know what you are trying to say.

Some youngsters have anxiety to speak to people older than they are. Some older people have anxiety to speak to people younger than they are. Most employees have anxiety to speak in board meeting. Some CEOs have anxiety to speak in front of all the company.

This goes to all levels, no matter the status of the person.

The last type of stress comes from the goal that you have. The bigger the goal, usually, the bigger the stress. What is at stake, really matters.

Now... we have seen the possible sources of anxiety.



What are the solutions?

1. Associate the feeling with enthusiasm. Usually when we feel the sweat, the heart beating, the blood pumping we immediately associate that feeling with stress and anxiety. The problem here is that we see it as a problem. If you see those reactions as enthusiasm, rather than stress or anxiety, It can put you in such a different state of mind, that creates rather than stops. SEE it differently.

2. Discuss rather than perform – Most of the time we think of Public Speaking as a performance. Guess what: most people don't want a piece of theater. They want a discussion about the topic. So, think about your presentation as a discussion rather than as a performance. The easiest way to do this is to ask open ended questions and to let you audience express their opinion about the topic.

3. Prepare – Preparing your speech before the moment of holding it is one of the best things you can do to lower the stress level and increase the success of the presentation. We will get into more detail about the preparation when we speak about the BOMBERB Model.

4. Practice – There is one quote that says: After 1 000 speeches, the next one is easy. Maybe you don't need 1 000, but to gain sufficient confidence you need around 5-10 successful speeches.

5. Breath – Breathing is one of the oldest techniques to lower the stress and get you to the present moment. Breathe deeply, raising the belly and then exhale deeply. Do this 10 – 20 times and it will lower the stress level.

These are a few of the things you can do to manage the stress. If you already have discovered your own techniques, do what works best for you.

There is no universal solution. There are only solutions that work for certain people, in certain situations.



Structuring your Speech

Now that we have clear how to deal with anxiety, let's see a formula of structuring the speech. The formula is called: BOMBERB Model. It is an Acronym, and it stands for

Bang

1. Start your presentation with a bang!

The first part of the presentation has the purpose to capture the audience attention. Is important that the audience sees you as a speaker that engages with them and sets a clear expectation that the presentation will be good.

Don't forget: In an online environment the person can shut out the camera, microphone and do something else, any second.

You must start powerfully in order to capture the attention.

Some of the ways you can start your presentation:

- A question
- A quote
- Using a prop (physical object)
- Ice braker
- A personal story

Next part in the BOMBERB model is:

Opening

2. In the opening your purpose is develop connection and credibility with the listeners.

You do that by responding to 3 questions:

- Who are you? Present yourself for the people to know your expertise regarding to the topic. You can also present personal aspects to create connection
- What are you going to present? Here is the agenda presentation. What are the main points?
- Why is it important for the audience? Think about them and why it really matters to listen to you. Tell them the main reasons. By responding to these 3 questions, you create connection and credibility, and the audience is ready to listen to the main points.

Next in row is the:

Message

3. Think about the speech as a collection of main messages. You can choose to have as many messages as you want but usually, depending on the time allocated, you should have:

- 5 minutes or less – 1 main message
- 5 – 20 minutes – 3 main messages or less
- 20 – 60 minutes – 5 main messages or less
- 60 minutes or more – 7 main messages or less

Most of the time, the default number for the main messages is 3. Why 3? Because we are so used with this number, and we easily retain 3 ideas. It is a magic number.

Then you should build a ...

Bridge

4. After saying and explaining your message, it's good to create a bridge between your ideas and audience needs or desires. How does your ideas relate to them? Why is it important that idea to them?

Responding to these questions in the presentation, will bring more relevance for the audience.

But remember, the message is not so memorable without ...

Examples

5. Each main message should be sustained by at least one example. Examples = Metaphor, Story, Activity, Demonstration, ... By giving examples you anchor the idea into the listeners mind. Think about the best speeches you remember. Probably, most of them are full of examples.

At the end, you should ...

Recap

6. You should say what you want to say, then say it, then say what you said. The recap can help your listeners to remember the information way easier.

Some statements for the recap are:

- The main ideas from my speech are: ...
- 3 main important ideas are:
- If there is only one thing to remember from my speech, that is ...

And don't forget to end with a ...

Bang

7. Starting and ending with a bang means having a good first and last impression. Think about the end as one of the most important parts. They will remember most what you say at the end. So put enough emphasis on this part.

You can end your speech with:

- A call to action
- A story
- Round ending (getting back to what you said in the beginning)

This is the BOMBERB model.

Is a very straightforward method for structuring the speech.

Bang
Opening
Message
Bridge
Examples
Recap
Bang



How to use the Body and the Voice in Online Public Speaking

Body Language and Voice Control are 2 main factors of Online Public Speaking. How you say it may be just as important as what you say.

Having this in mind we have to see what are the components of Body Language and Voice Control in Online Public Speaking and what are some good practices regarding each one.

Body Language has 5 main components in an Online Format:

1. Facial Expressions – the most important facial expression is smiling. We may think that this is not important in online format ... but it is. Take in consideration that participants can still see you and take some conclusions based on your facial expression

Tips & Tricks: Before saying any word, put a smile on your face.

2. Eye contact – Participants can see your eyes through the webcam. That's why you should have your webcam opened and the you should look at least close to it.

Tips & Tricks: Put the window with the faces of the participants near the webcam, so that when you look at them your eyes are very close to the webcam.

3. Gestures – Regarding the gestures the same thing that you should do in offline format, applies to online. What is that? Is to let your move in the direction of the words. You should control the gestures but let your hand move freely without too much thinking.

Tips & Tricks: Move the laptop a little bit further away in order to have sufficient space to let your hand move freely

4. Posture – Even if you are standing on a chair, the posture is still important. Try not to let yourself on the back because may send a message that the presentation is not important for you. Instead stay straight or a little bit in front so you are more involved into what happens

Tips & Tricks: Before the presentation move your shoulders to the back and try to have a straight position. How you begin usually is how you continue.

5. Background – In an online format people can see your background and all the details behind you. That's why you should be in a room without any distractions, with nice details on the back (flowers, painting, ...) and, very important, with sufficient light so that participants can see you very well.

Tips & Tricks: If you do not have a nice background, try to use the virtual background from the platform (zoom, meet, teams, ...). Choose one that is in harmony with the event and what you want to send as a message about yourself

But what about the voice? Sometimes, voice is even more important the body language in an online format.

Components of Voice in Online Format

1. Volume – participants have to hear you loud and clear.

It is very frustrating to make a lot of effort just to hear you correctly. That's why you should first verify that everybody hears you (Do you hear me loud enough?). Then you should speak with a little higher volume, then you usually do.

You can't communicate enthusiasm by speaking softly.

Tips & Tricks: If on a scale of 1 to 10 you usually speak at 5, when speaking in public try to speak at a level of 6 or 7.

2. Speed – As you know participants can easily become disengaged in online formats. That's why you should move your voice speed a little bit faster than usual so you can keep their mind occupied with what you say

Tips & Tricks: If on a scale of 1 to 10 you usually have a speed at 5, when speaking in public try to talk a little bit faster at a level of 6 or 7.

3. Pauses – But if I speak faster, can they follow me? Yes, if you take sufficient pauses. Pause is one of the most important parts of Voice Control. It's how you can make an emphasis on what is important when you speak. Also pauses act as a moment of mental digestion. Participants have 1-3 seconds to digest the information that you already sent.

Tips & Tricks: After saying something that is really important try to take a pause of 1-3 seconds

Different formats of Online Public Speaking

4. Pitch – There is a more masculine voice, that comes from the stomach, and there is a more feminine voice, that comes from the head. Actually, they do not come from the stomach or from the head but it feels that way. You should also play with the pitch when you speak because it gives color to the presentation.

Tips & Tricks: Use the stomach voice when you communicate something that you want them to remember and use the head voice when you communicate something that is more fun.

5. Inflections – Think about the inflections as the bolding words. As you bold text in an word document, the same you can bold text in voice by adding inflections to that word

Tips & Tricks: "Bold" the most important words in your speech

This is how you can use the body and the voice to clarify and give more power to your message.

How can you use Online Public Speaking for teaching different ideas? Now let's get into the practical side of this journey and explore the different formats you can use.

This are not all the formats in the world but are 10 different ones that you can use to enhance the learning experience of your participants or students.



The T.E.D. Speech*

**this is not an official format from ted.com . It is just the author's own interpretation.*

Type of activity: **Prepared Presentation**

Duration: 1h – 2h (depending on the number of participants)

Resources needed:

- A power point presentation / Flipchart: to clarify the steps for the activity
- Video projector / TV: to show 1-2 examples of TED speeches

Speech Time: 3 minutes / person

Preparation Time: 10 minutes

Participants: 6 - 12 (can be done with at least 3 and there is no maximum number)

Subject: What you want to teach your students (Ex: *World Geography, Personal Finances, Friendship Lessons, ...*)

Explanation for the participants:

1. Have you ever saw a TED speech? Please raise your hand (*you can do this also in an online format, if the cameras are open*)
2. TED conferences come from Technology, Entertainment and Design. Their Motto is: Ideas worth spreading.
3. To understand event better what a TED speech is, I will show 2 examples:
 - a. https://www.ted.com/talks/richard_st_john_8_secrets_of_success
 - b. https://www.ted.com/talks/matt_cutts_try_something_new_for_30_days
4. What do you think about their speeches?
5. In this format you will present for 3 minutes your ideas that are worth spreading
6. The subject of your speech should be: ... (*what you want to teach them*)
7. So, what you have to do? You have 10 minutes to prepare, then you will have 3 minutes to present you ideas. Every person will have their own speech. Are you ready?

8. Presentation time

9. Debriefing

- a. How did you feel?
- b. What did you learn about the topic by listening to your collogues?
- c. How was to gather your ideas about this topic?

What can I do if I have more then 12 participants?

This format can easily go to 16 participants without having them bored. More than 16 speeches are too much. For more than 16 people you have 2 options:

- You separate them into breakout rooms.
In every breakout room there is one coordinator (*can be from the participants or can be an organizer*) and have all of them present their speeches.
- Either you have only 3 of them present their speech (*3 volunteers*)



Pecha Kucha*

**This is not an official format from pechakucha.com. It is just the author's own interpretation.*

Type of activity: **Prepared Presentation**

Duration: 1h – 2h (depending on the number of participants)

Resources needed:

- A power point presentation: to clarify the steps for the activity
- Video Projector – in order to show the slides
- Prepared slide decks (one for each participant)

Speech Time: 6 minutes and 40 seconds

Preparation Time: Before the event

Participants: 6 – 12

(can be done with at least 3 and there is no maximum number)

Subject: What you want to teach your students

(Ex: Gardening, Storytelling, Parenting, ...)

Explanation for the participants:

1. The format that we are going to use for these presentations is called Pecha Kucha. What is Pecha Kucha? Is a format created in Japan and its basic principle is:
*20 slides * 20 seconds per slide * 20 images*
2. We will use power point and it we will have a predefined timer that changes the slide after 20 seconds. All the speeches will have the same time allocated, 6 minutes and 40 seconds
3. You will have to prepare you slides and your ideas and after you have the floor to present. The presentation will be prepared until our next meeting.
What questions do you have regarding this activity?
4. **Presentation time** (after they prepared)
5. **Debriefing**
 - a. How was for you to prepare you Pecha Kucha?
 - b. How was to listen to the speeches from your colleagues, done in this format?
 - c. Was it more engaging to have the speech in this way? Why?



Educational Debate

Type of activity: **Prepared Presentation**

Duration: 1h – 2h

Resources needed: A power point presentation / Flip chart: to clarify the steps for the activity

Speech Time: 5 minutes

Preparation Time: 15 minutes

Participants: 4 / 6 / 8

Subject: You choose the topic but it should be debatable

(Ex: *People must have parenting education before becoming parents*)

Explanation for the participants:

1. Now we are going to play a debate match
2. There will be 2 teams: Government and Opposition
3. There is a Policy which we will debate on.
Example of a policy: People must have parenting education before becoming parents
4. The Government is the affirmative team that debates in alignment with the policy. The opposition debates against the policy.
5. The structure is like this:
 - a. Government – First Speaker – 5 minutes
 - b. Opposition – First Speaker – 5 minutes
 - c. Government – Second Speaker – 5 minutes
 - d. Opposition – Second Speaker – 5 minutes
 - e. Government – Third Speaker – 5 minutes
 - f. Opposition – Third Speaker – 5 minutes
 - g. Government – Last Speaker – 5 minutes
 - h. Opposition – Last Speaker – 5 minutes
6. There can also be questions from the other side, when you have the speech, but can be only maximum 2 question / speech. In order to ask a question you can rise your hand and the speaker has the power in order to take the question in that moment or not.
7. You will have 15 minutes to prepare the arguments, the order of the speakers and your speeches.
8. Do you have any questions regarding the rules?
9. **Debrief**
 - a. How easy was for you to find your arguments?
 - b. Which team did you find the most convincing? Why?
 - c. How can you find better arguments next time?

Pro/Cons

Type of activity: **Improvisation**

Duration: 45 min

Resources needed: A list with debatable topics

Speech Time: 2 minutes

Preparation Time: None

Participants: Maximum 20

Subject: You should prepare a list with debatable topics for each participant, and they chose randomly.

Explanation for the participants:

1. You will have a topic that you must present on.
2. First you will debate for the statement (Pro), in the first minute. Then will debate against (Cons)
3. It would be great not to contradict yourself. Each statement has multiple arguments pro and cons.
4. When I will clap my hands means 1 minute has passed and you have to argue against from that moment onwards.
5. To make this activity clearer for you, I will be the first who will make it.
6. **Demonstration time**
7. Who has any questions regarding the activity?
8. **Presentation time**

Debrief:

1. How was to find your ideas to sustain the topic?
2. How was to change from arguing for in arguing against?
3. Did you find the right ideas in that moment?

Make a video

Type of activity: **Prepared Presentation**

Duration: 30 min – 90 min

Resources needed: Each participant to have a smartphone

Speech Time: 3 minutes

Preparation Time: 5 minutes

Participants: There is not limit

Subject: Most important ideas from the training

Explanation for the participants:

1. You will have to do a recorded video.
2. The task is very simple. Just use your smartphone and with selfie camera, record yourself for 3 minutes.
3. The topic is: The most important 3 ideas from this training.
4. You will have 15 minutes for the whole activity in order to prepare, record and come back.

Debrief:

1. How was to make a video about the training?
2. Do you feel comfortable in sharing this video via social media?
3. Who can send me the video via WhatsApp or email to show it to all of us and give a feedback to the speaker?



3 ideas about ...

Type of activity: **Improvisation**

Duration: 30 min

Resources needed: A list with topics

Speech Time: 1 minute

Preparation Time: None

Participants: There is not limit

Subject: You can choose when you create the list for the participants, to speak about

Explanation for the participants

1. You will have to share 3 ideas about a certain topic
2. The topic it will appear on the slides
3. I would suggest starting the speech with: I will share to you 3 ideas about ... (the topic)
4. You have to gather your ideas on the spot
5. Who would like to be first?

6. Presentation time

Debrief

1. Was it easy to find your ideas on the spot?
2. How did you feel in beginning without knowing about what you are going to say?
3. What do you think can help you in the future in order to gather your ideas faster?

Sell me this ...

Type of activity: **Improvisation**

Duration: 30 minutes

Resources needed: A list with objects / products / services

Speech Time: 1 minute

Preparation Time: None

Participants: There is not limit

Subject: An object / product / service

Explanation for the participants

1. This exercise has the purpose to improve your persuasion skills
2. What you will have to do is to convince us to buy a certain object, product or service. The thing will appear on the screen and then you have to speak about it and persuade us
3. You will have 1 minute for the speech

4. Presentation time

Debriefing

1. How did you find your own arguments? Were convincing?
2. Would you buy the product that the other person presented?
3. What do you thing would make the presentation more persuasive?

Yes / No / Maybe

Type of activity: **Improvisation**

Duration: 30 – 90 minutes

Resources needed: A list with debatable topics

Speech Time: 3-5 minute / topic

Preparation Time: None

Participants: There is not limit

Subject: A list with debatable topics

Explanation for the participants:

1. I will give you a Subject that is debatable.
2. First, you will have to choose if you say: YES / NO / Maybe to the topic. You can do this by choosing from the reactions
(👍 = Yes / 😞 = No / 🙌 = Maybe)

3. After you choose your side, you have to convince the other that your perspective is the right one. You can do this by telling your arguments in an open manner
4. If a person is convinced he puts the other reaction on his status
5. Let's make one and see how it goes
6. **Presentation time**

Debriefing

1. Was it easy to influence others?
2. How did you find this way of debate in order to find all the arguments about a certain statement?
3. How would you influence more people, if you would play again?

The Demonstration

Type of activity: **Prepared Presentation**

Duration: 30 – 90 minutes

Resources needed: Each participants resources

Speech Time: 5 minutes

Preparation Time: Before the presentation

Participants: max 10

Subject: What you want to teach them

Explanation for the participants

1. You will have to make a live demonstration for our topic
2. You can choose to use objects from your house in order to clarify as good as possible the topic that you want for us to learn

3. The demonstration should involve physical activity from your side and also, would be best to have physical activity from the participants
4. If you have questions regarding the activity, you can come with a demonstration proposal to me and I will give you feedback.
5. You can prepare this demonstration until next time, when we will meet

6. Presentation time

Debriefing

1. Was it easy to find the right demonstration?
2. What did you learn from the other people demonstrations?
3. How was to learn by doing?



The Q & A

Type of activity: **Improvisation**

Duration: 30 – 90 minutes

Resources needed: None

Speech Time: 3 minutes

Preparation Time: None

Participants: max 10

Subject: What you want to teach them

Explanation for the participants

1. You will learn this topic from the others answers
2. Each person will be asked 3 questions at which they have to answer
3. Everyone can ask a question that is related to the topic: ...
(what you want to teach them)
4. If this answer is incorrect you can raise your hand and say that is incorrect and say the right answer.
5. This is with points. Every time you answer correctly you win 1 point. If another one answers incorrectly and you raise your hand and answer correctly you win another point. The person with the most points wins.

6. Presentation time

Debriefing:

1. Did you ask difficult questions or easy questions? Why
2. Did you feel motivated in order to win as many points?
3. Did you learn better this way, then in a classical presentation way?

How to enhance the learning experience of each format?

1. Feedback

- a. From the speaker itself
- b. From you (the facilitator)
- c. From the other participants

2. Watch the recording

- a. Let the speakers say what he learned from the recording

Places where you can use online public speaking

- projects meetings,
- trainings,
- working with volunteers, pupils, teachers, students,
- presenting or facilitating a learning event.



Conclusions

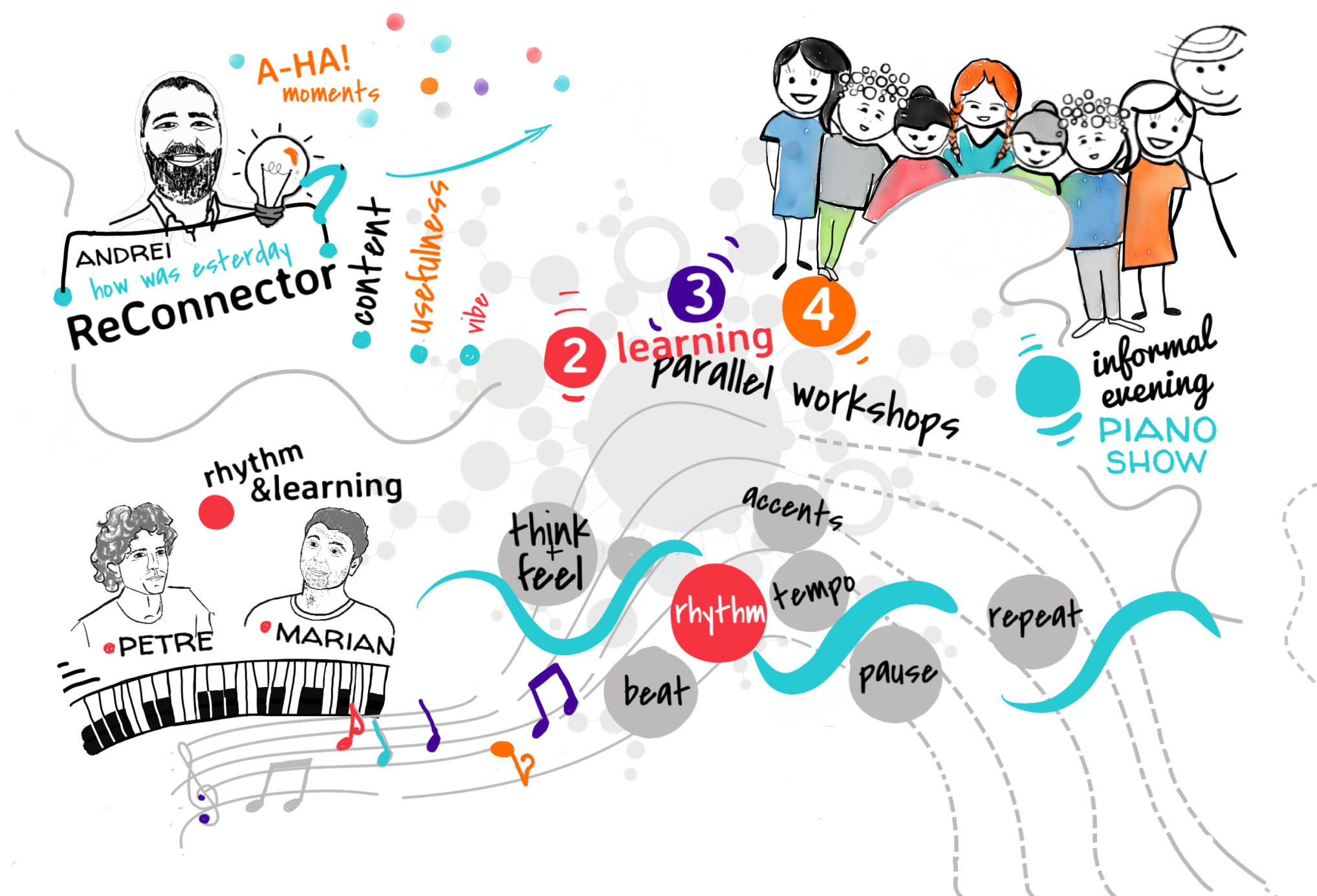
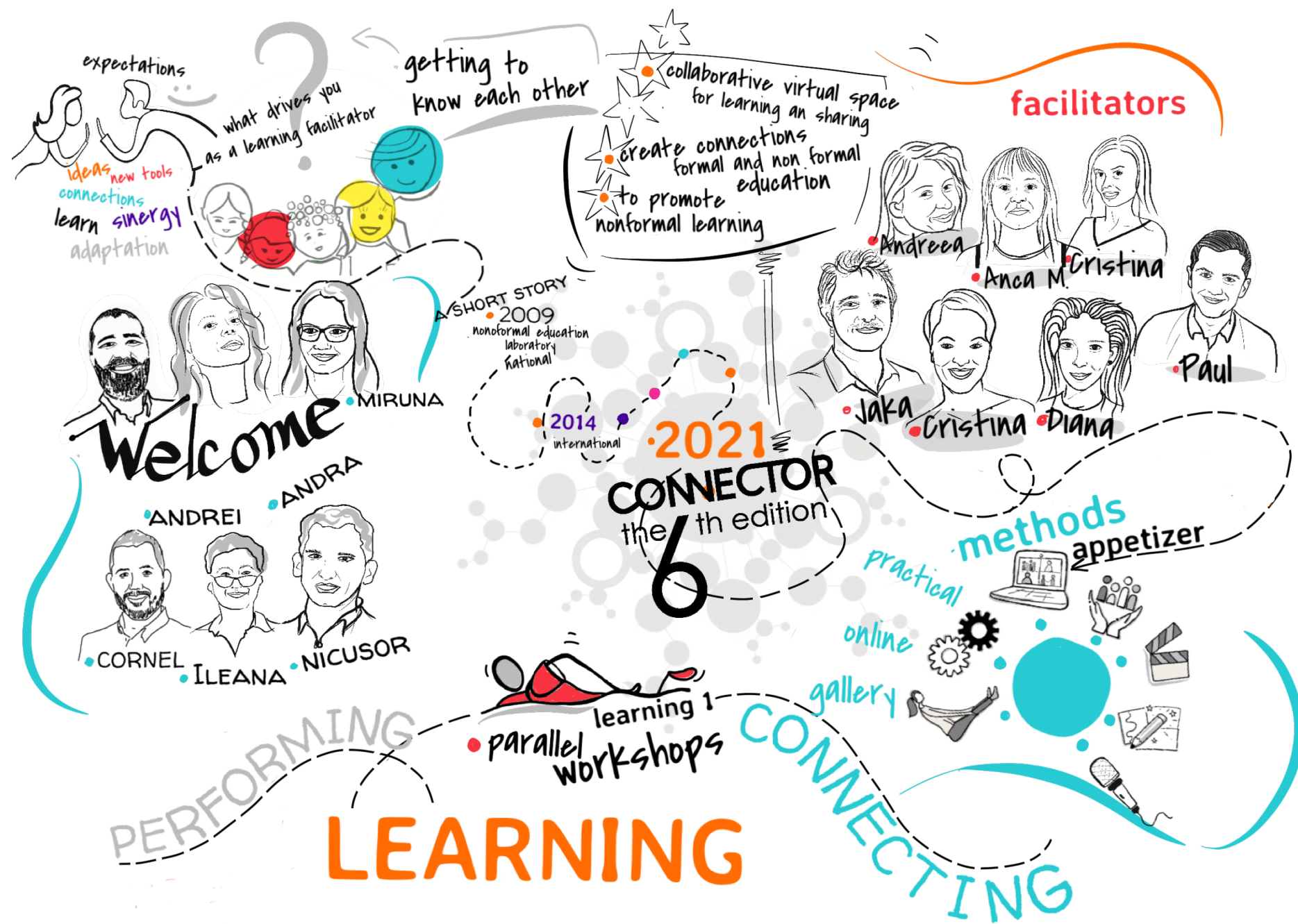
Online Public Speaking is an emerging skill and the formats that you can use for doing public Speaking online are new.

Will they replace the old way of Public Speaking?

Maybe... or maybe not. We will see how things evolve in the near future.

But one thing is for sure. There will be more and more opportunities in order to use Online Public Speaking so why not becoming a master at it starting now?





DAY 1

Welcome day and connect to the world by non-formal digital learning. This first day was about: getting to know each other - *digitally, but equally interactive, participative and friendly* - finding out Connector's story, presenting the facilitators & methods, appetizer of the methods, ending with 7 parallel workshops about the Connector methods.

DAY 2

We started reconnecting together in the plenary. Special guests brought some rhythm & learning. And then, together with the facilitators, participants get back to discover Connector methods in the second learning session, dedicated to it. And we enjoyed a nice atmosphere, in the informal evening.

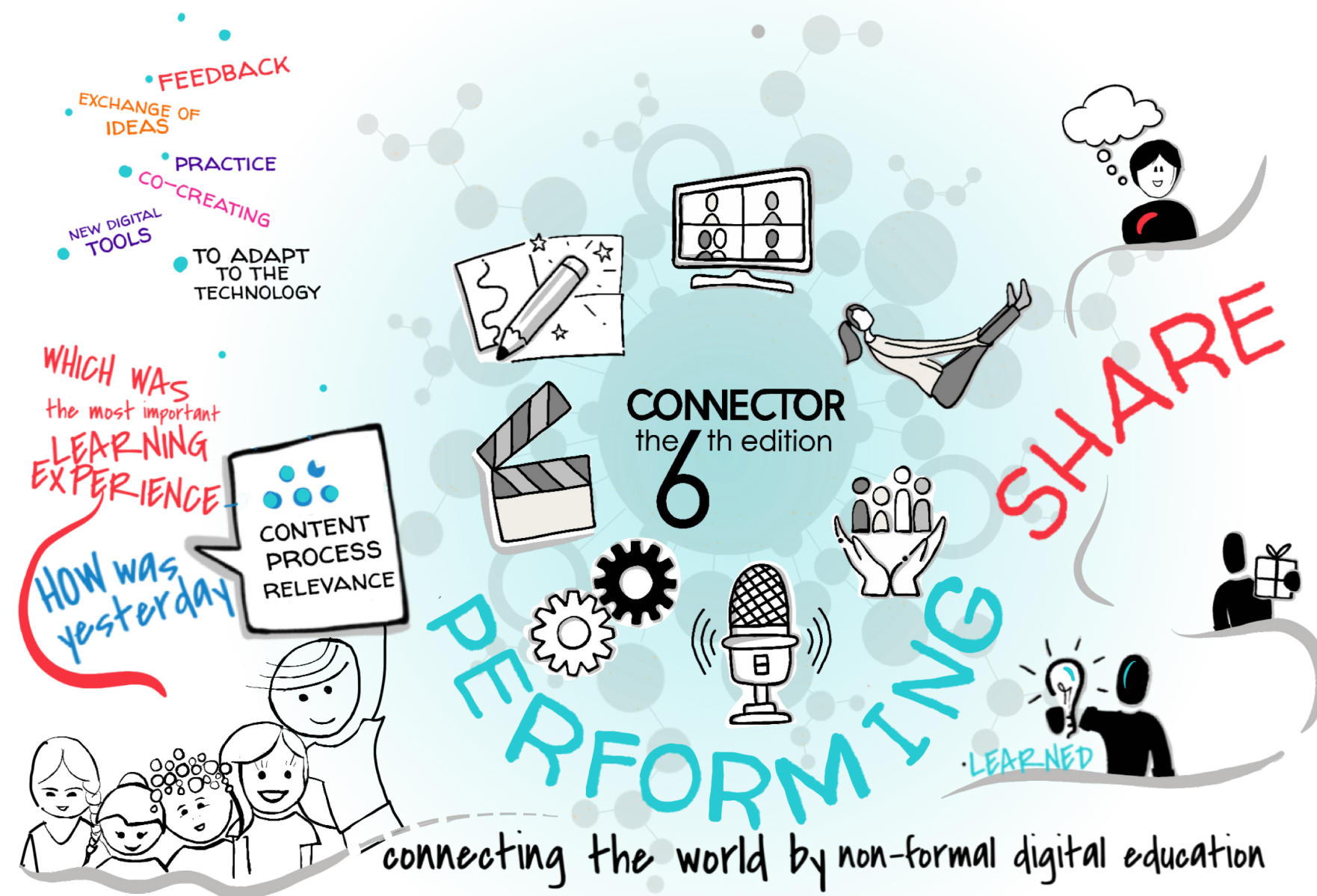


DAY 3

Reconnected some more in the plenary with a new special guest: this time exercising body and mind together for better learning. The 7 parallel workshops continued.

DAY 4

Connector 6.0's last day. The best way to start it: together! And since it was a sharing day, it was time to spread nonformal learning methods back to organisations and communities!





CONNECTOR

is an international event focused on nonformal learning
and organised every year by

ANPCDEFP

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