

Questions?

A Peak Performance Guide

Questions with the Interactive Presenter™

Part One:

Initial Questions

The very best way to start your presentation



Inspire, Inform, Enthuse, Communicate



The Interactive Presenter™ enables you to ask questions that provide real two way communications with every member of your audience. Your questions can include any text, graphics, audio and video combinations that best suit you, your audience, the subject matter and the material available. You'll soon find that the only real limitation is that of your imagination!

This part of the guide has been designed to give you a reference to just some of the ways you can present initial questions and reveal the polling results to your audience.

Questions that come early on in your presentation

Practice Questions

You will usually start an Interactive Presenter™ session off with a trial question where members of the audience can practice voting and reassure themselves that they are in full control of their handsets. If you have instances in your presentations where delegates are expected to vote for multiple options on any one question, it is a good idea to have a practice question where multiple polling can be tested. Otherwise keep the trial question simple and, ideally, use just a little humour to relax the audience. Don't choose a question where knowledge is assessed, let delegates concentrate on getting comfortable with button pressing, not on testing their brains to choose between right and wrong options.

Have you turned off your Mobile Phone?

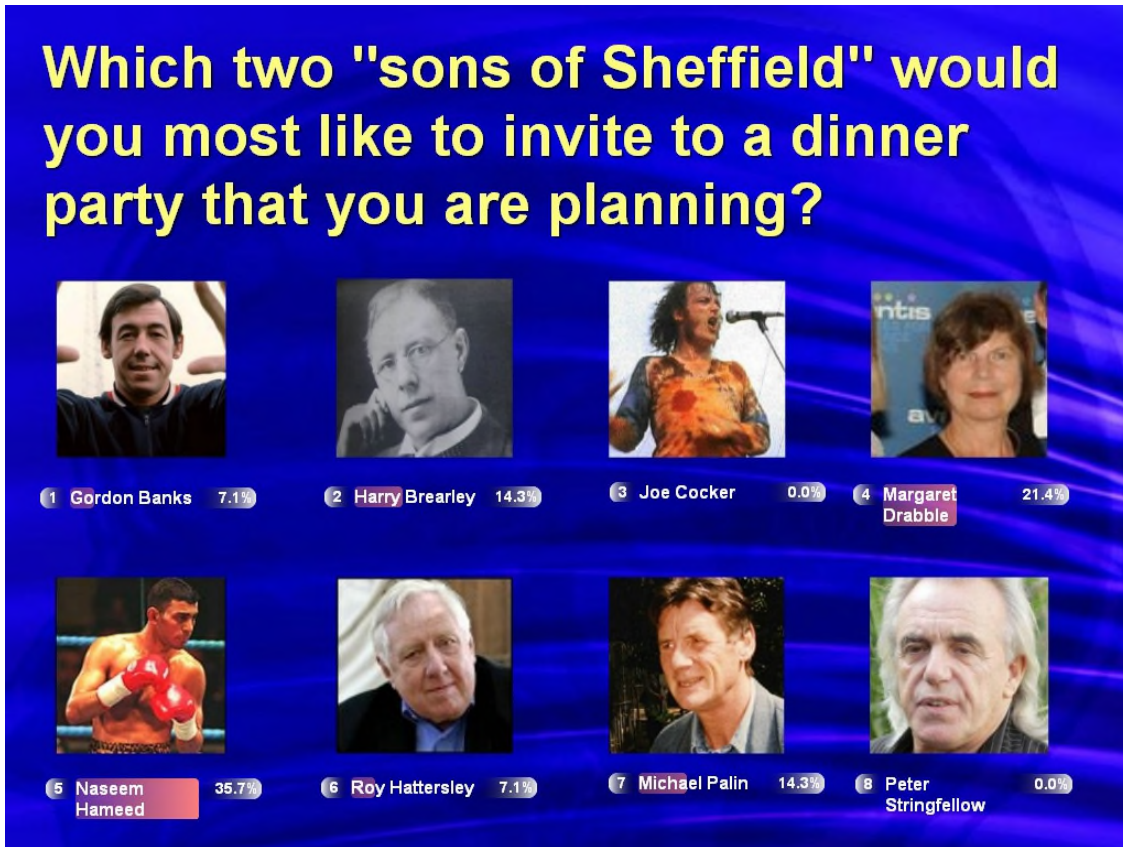
A question for you to test your handset without pain

1	I do not have a mobile	17.1%
2	Yes	36.0%
3	No, but I will right now	30.6%
4	No. I am planning a disturbance!	16.2%



Example of practice question where delegates press more than one key when voting.

Which two "sons of Sheffield" would you most like to invite to a dinner party that you are planning?



Rank	Name	Percentage
1	Gordon Banks	7.1%
2	Harry Brearley	14.3%
3	Joe Cocker	0.0%
4	Margaret Drabble	21.4%
5	Naseem Hameed	35.7%
6	Roy Hattersley	7.1%
7	Michael Palin	14.3%
8	Peter Stringfellow	0.0%

Screen 2

Background Questions

If you have questions set as a background (or group) questions, you can use the audience responses to establish profiles of delegates (and groups of delegates). You can then compare the way the different groups answer subsequent questions. This information can be displayed on screen during the presentation and will also be available in report form after the meeting.

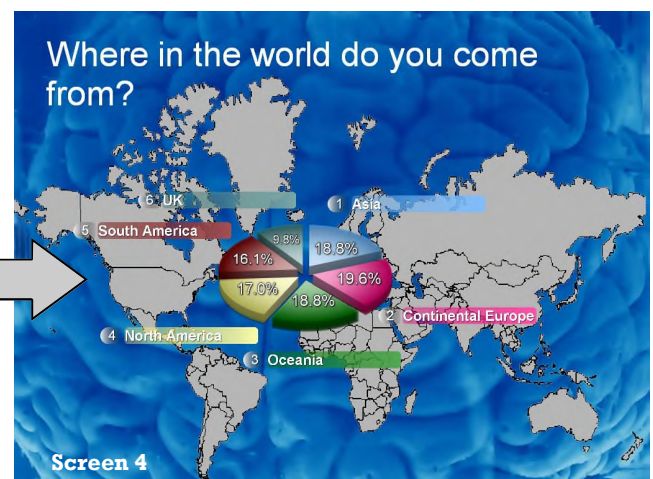
Example of typical background question

Where in the world do you come from?

- 1 Asia
- 2 Continental Europe
- 3 Oceania
- 4 North America
- 5 South America
- 6 UK

Screen 3

VOTE



The votes for this background question were displayed in pie chart form (as in graphic on right). The presenter will now be able to see how responses to other questions varied depending on which continent delegates came from.

Two examples of background questions together with an on-screen matrix that displays the connection between them

Is your normal place of work in the North or the South?

- 1 North 45.5%
- 2 South 54.5%



Screen 5

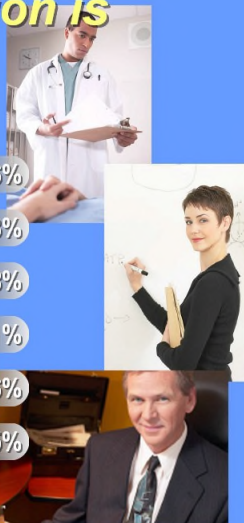
First Background Question

This question is set as the first background question in a presentation.

It will enable the presenter to see how delegates from the North & the South voted on all subsequent questions. The options shown are both the optimum number of characters (5) to distinguish themselves from each other in profile comparisons (like screen 7)

What type of organisation is your main employer?

- 1 Primary Care Practice 13.6%
- 2 NHS 27.3%
- 3 Local Authority 31.8%
- 4 Education 9.1%
- 5 Non-statutory 13.6%
- 6 Other 4.5%



Screen 6

Second Background Question

This question is set as the second background question in the same presentation.

It will enable the presenter to see how delegates voted on all subsequent question according to the type of organisation they work for.

[28/28] What type of organisation is your main

North	South	(%)	
20.0	8.3	13.6	Primary Care Pr
30.0	25.0	27.3	NHS
20.0	41.7	31.8	Local Authority
10.0	8.3	9.1	Education
10.0	16.7	13.6	Non-statutory
10.0	0.0	4.5	Other

Responses (n/%) in Groups [2/7]

45.5 54.5 100.0
(100%) (100%) (100%)

Screen 7

Resulting Comparative Matrix

This slide was called immediately after the vote shown in screen 6. It shows a matrix that compares the organisation type set against the results shown in screen 5.

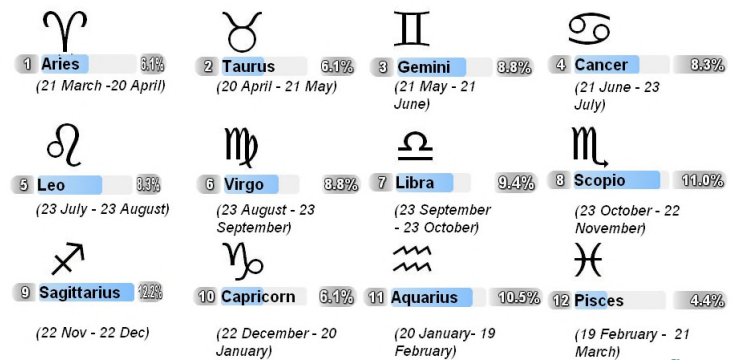
From it you can show the audience that, for example, although nearly 32% overall came from a local authority, the percentage from the South in this category was more than twice the percentage from the North. (One keystroke can turn the display from % to actual numbers voting)

Example of using background question not to profile but to establish teams that play against each other in a quiz.

Vote to establish team

As this question was set as a background question, voting automatically creates teams for each Zodiac sign. These are based on the results of poll on shown screen 8

Which Sign of the Zodiac were you born under?



Screen 8

Show the winning team

Teams created in this way are likely to be of different numbers. When you call up the screen to show which team has won or is leading in the competition, it allows for such a variation in size by giving average scores for each player in a team. The display of teams shown on screen 9 is ranked according to their quiz positions and scores.

Rank 19p MAX [Group 1/1]

1.	11p	Pisces
2.	10p	Aquarius
	10p	Leo
3.	9.7p	Taurus
4.	9.5p	Gemini
5.	9p	Cancer
	9p	Scorpio
6.	8p	Aries
	8p	Virgo
7.	7p	Sagittarius

Screen 9

And the individual winner

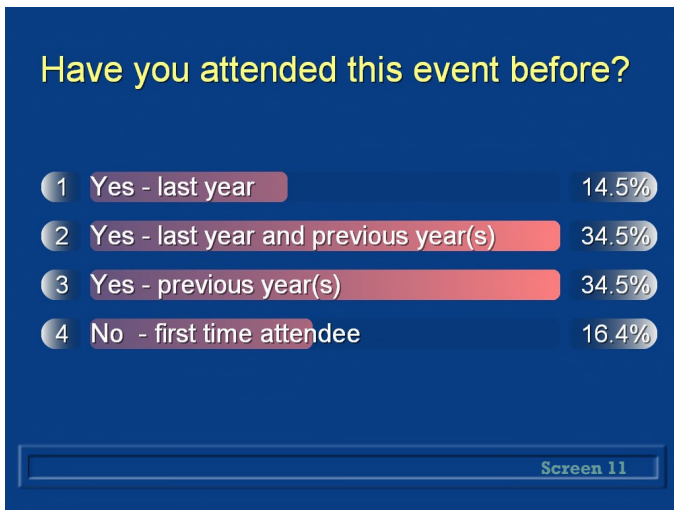
If you also want to show the individual winner in a quiz, there is another screen that can be called to do that. It shows the scores against keypad numbers. If you associate a keypad with a name it will display a name instead of a key pad number.

Rank 19p MAX

1.	11p	0122
	11p	0132
2.	10p	0123
	10p	0125
	10p	0130
	10p	0131
	10p	0133
	10p	0137
	10p	0139
	10p	0140

Screen 10

Examples of early questions that do not have to be set as background questions but will help gain a better understanding of your audience.



In the above vote over 80% of the audience have attended the event previously and might be expected something to know about its organisation. You'll need to make sure that the 16.+ % that haven't been before do not feel left out of arrangements.



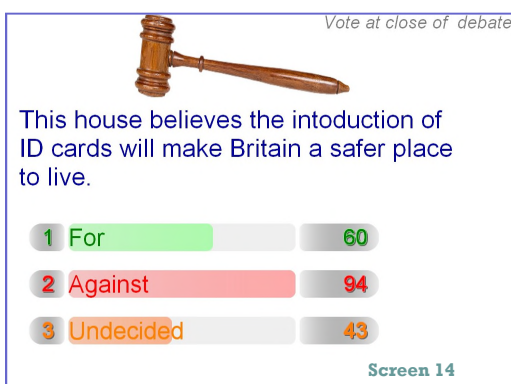
Less than 40% are prepared to admit they have a good knowledge of the strategy in the area you are addressing. You'll probably need to ask the 39% who claim awareness to bear with you, whilst you concentrate on enlightening the majority.

Asking an identical question at the beginning and the end of a session.

Vote at outset of debate

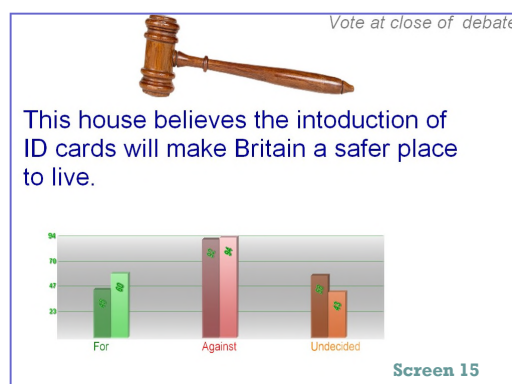


Vote at end of debate



A debate is just one example of this need. You can start a debate by getting an understanding of the size of the majority and the undecided vote at the outset of proceedings [see [screen 13](#)] and you normally conclude with the deciding vote [shown on [screen 14](#)]

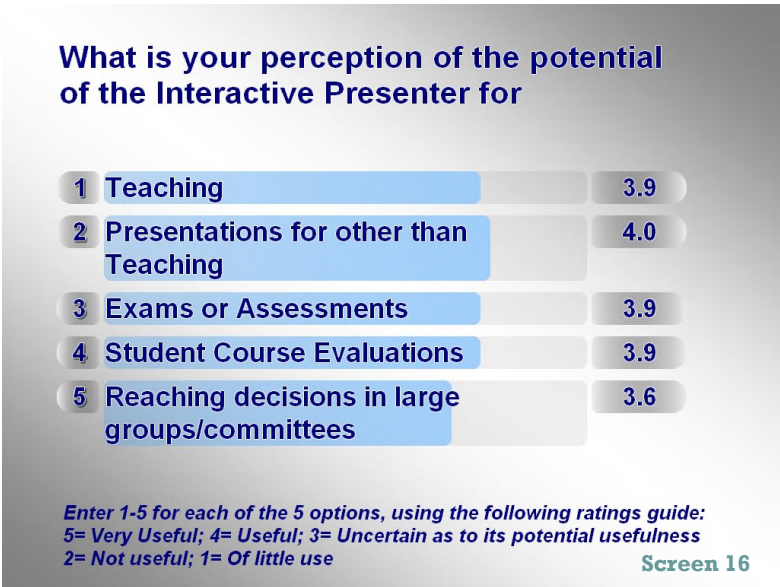
The debaters also have a comparison screen available to them, like the one below ([screen 15](#)), to draw attention to the change in voting as a result of the debate.



Ask an identical question at the beginning and the end of a session. Establish progress in learning or understanding or see how opinions change as a result of participating in an event.

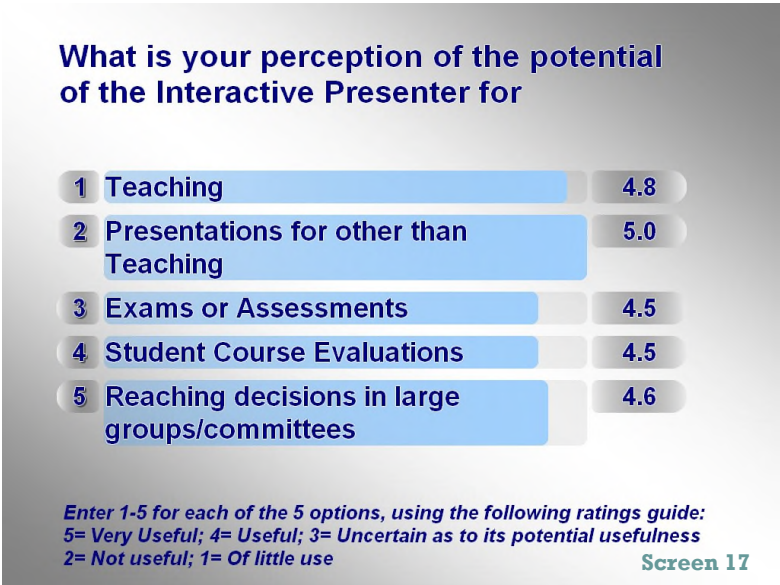
Vote at beginning

In the Screen 16 example a ratings question with a scale is asked of delegates at the outset. Part of forming a ratings question is to give a clear guide, like the one at the bottom of the screen.



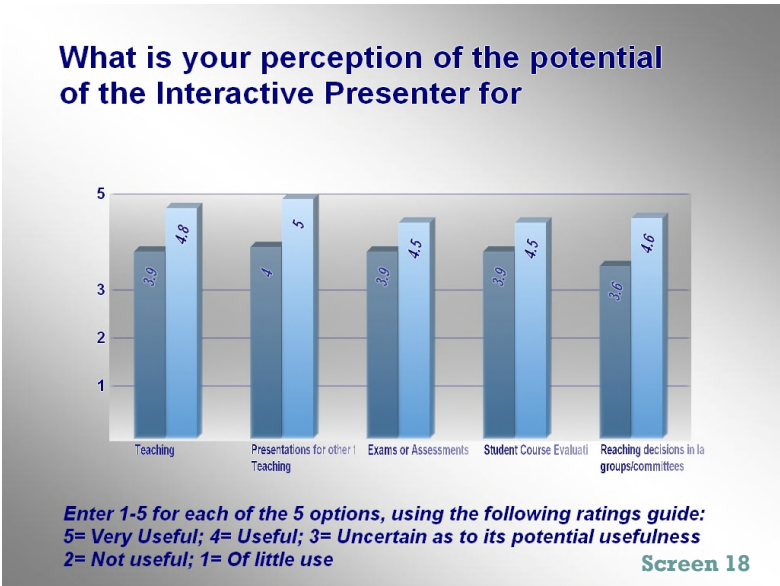
Vote at the end

Exactly the same ratings questions are asked at the end of the session (screen 17) to give delegates the opportunity to revise their opinions in light of what they have heard since they first voted.



Compare the two polls

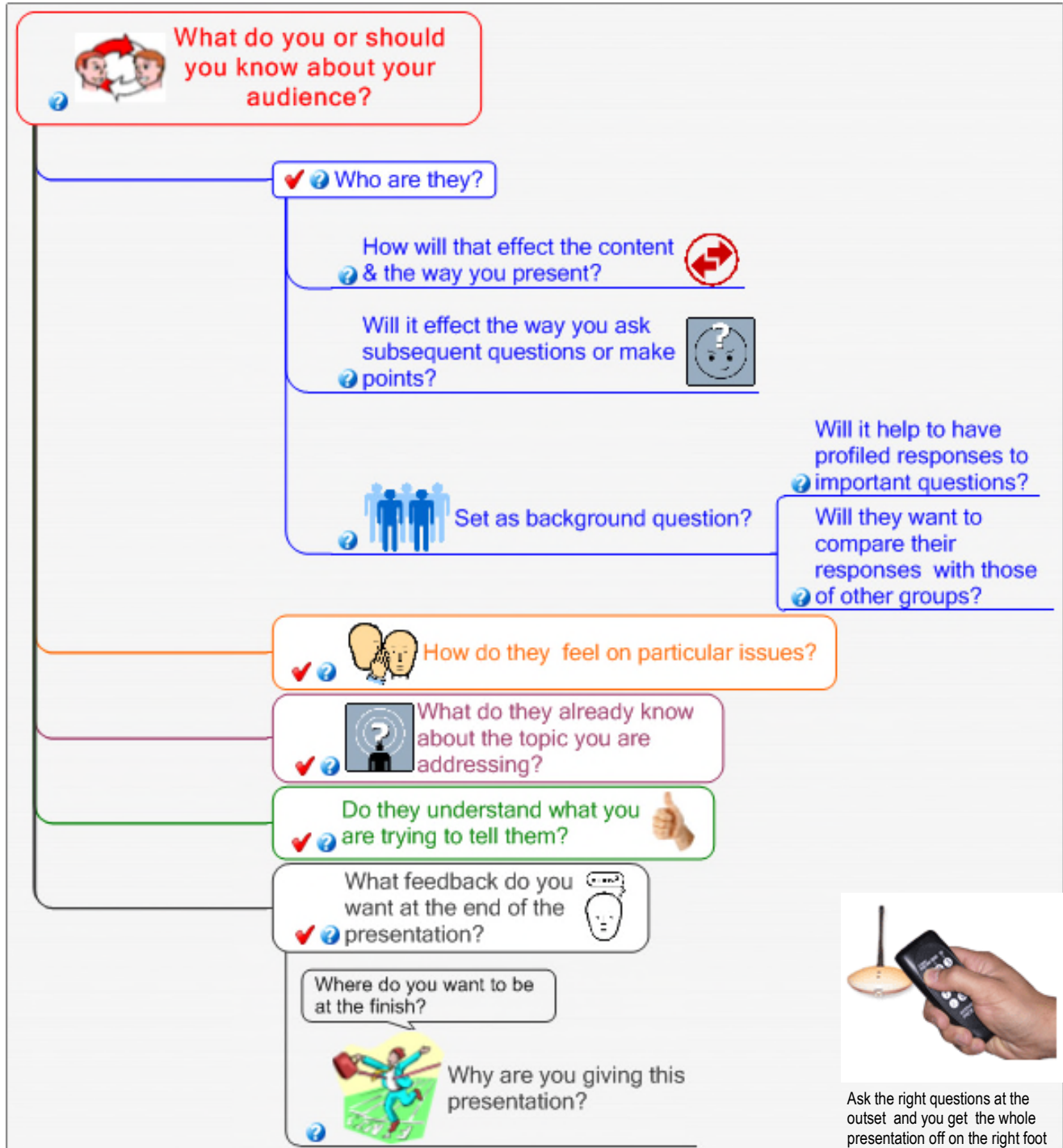
A further screen, like that shown as screen 18, is then available that enables the two votes to be compared.



Use Interactive Presenter Questions to help you really understand your audience

MindMap:

Question Opportunities for getting to know your audience



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