

this area but we are seeking to add to what we know, not to go back and rethink everything. Hebrews 5 and 6:1-2 offers a nice viewpoint of this.

3. Life Interests and experiences

4. Learned information: message one has heard, books one had read, resource materials that are available.

5. Personal accounts

It is never that we do not have enough resource material... it is sometimes true we do not recognize it or put our minds to work vigorously at the opportunity.

E. Understand the Basic Points for All Presentations:

There is a little repetition of some things already said but we will try to keep it to a minimum.

1. Know the responsibility given you for the occasion.
2. Select a subject (text, topic, etc.)
3. Plan an Introduction:

The introduction is the first part of the presentation. It is intended (1) to gain the interest of the audience (2) to indicate what you are going to do and (3) to lead directing into the point of your presentation. My arbitrary advice is to avoid non-subject related material at the beginning of a talk. Some use this in an introductory sense but one must be careful not to lose sight of the ultimate goal. There is, however, no absolute rule on content of the Introduction but it is a necessary step that you have one planned.

4. Have a clear statement of purpose for the message, talk, etc. and form a theme that will encapsulate the heart of the message.

5. Organize the thoughts in the form of a logical development.

Many people hate the word "outline" but that is what this is. Organizing the material in a logical way is a great step towards making your goal. It helps the audience to think with you and keeps you on the subject. The outline does not have to be stated in a concrete way that is sterile. and it does not have to be painful. But many good talks are not heard due to a failure to present the material in a structured way that can easily be assimilated in the minds of the