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# Train the trainer

Iryna Kuchma  
EIFL Open Access Programme Manager



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 <p>Open Responsible Research Innovator</p>	 <p>Responsible Research Communicator</p>	 <p>Open Responsible Researcher</p>	 <p>Ethical Research Data Scientist</p>	

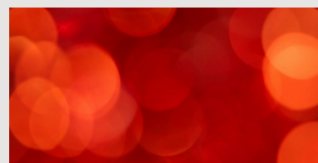


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Licensing your research outputs is an important part of practicing Open Science. In this course, you will:



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This course introduces you to open peer review (OPR), an emerging practice which is gaining momentum as part of Open Science. Upon completing this course, you will:



### Scientific Summarization Services

In the current context of scientific information overload in which new



### Research and Data ethics

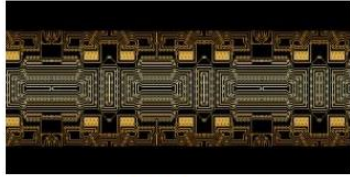
This course covers research data ethics, along with basic data...



### Openness in Science and RRI

This introductory course will help you to know the concepts of Open Science and RRI, key principles and the implications for practicing research.

Upon completion of this course, you wi...



### Open and FAIR Research Data

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The course will help understand and justify the importance of public engagement as a key dimension of responsible research and innovation and open science. It provides tools to design, implement...



### Responsible Research and Innovation for Companies



## What is Open Science?

### Spanish version available

This introductory course will help you to understand what open science is and why it is something you should care about.

## Best Practices

### Spanish version available

This course introduces some practical steps for opening up your research practices and how to meet expectations relating to openness from funders, publishers and peers.

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/toolkit>



## Managing and Sharing Research Data

### Spanish version available

In this course, you'll focus on which data you can share and how you can go about doing this most effectively.

## OSS and Workflows

### Spanish version available

This course introduces Open Source Software (OSS) and workflows as an emerging but critical component of Open Science.





## Data Protection and Ethics

**Spanish version available**

This course helps you to get to grips with responsible data sharing.



## Open Licensing

**Spanish version available**

This course helps you to find the best open license for your open research outputs.



## Open Access Publishing

**Spanish version available**

This course will help you become skilled in making your publications openly accessible in line with funders' requirements and in the wider context of Open Science.



## Sharing Preprints

**Spanish version available**

This course introduces the practice of sharing preprints and helps you to see how it can support your research.



## Open Peer Review (OPR)

**Spanish version available**

This course will introduce you to OPR and let you know how you can get started with it.



## Open Science and Innovation

This course will show you how Responsible Research and Innovation is accelerated through Open Science.



## Use Open Data in Teaching

This course shows you how you can use open data in your teaching and improve the research data management literacy of your students.



## Assessing the FAIRness of data

This course shows you how to go about assessing the findability, accessibility, interoperability and reusability (FAIRness) of research data.



Type to search

[Readme](#)

Introduction

Open Science Basics

Open Concepts and Principles

Open Research Data and Materials

Open Research Software and Op...

Reproducible Research and Data...

Open Access to Published Resea...

Open Licensing and File Formats

Collaborative Platforms

Open Peer Review, Metrics and E...

Open Science Policies

Citizen Science

Open Educational Resources

Open Advocacy

On Learning and Training

Organizational Aspects

Examples and Practical Guidance

Glossary

References

About the Authors & Facilitators

Languages

Published with GitBook

<https://book.fosteropenscience.eu/en/>



## The Open Science Training Handbook

A group of fourteen authors came together in February 2018 at the TIB (German National Library of Science and Technology) in Hannover to create an open, living handbook on Open Science training. High-quality trainings are fundamental when aiming at a cultural change towards the implementation of Open Science principles. Teaching resources provide great support for Open Science instructors and trainers. The Open Science training handbook will be a key resource and a first step towards developing Open Access and Open Science curricula and andragogies. Supporting and connecting an emerging Open Science community that wishes to pass on their knowledge as multipliers, the handbook will enrich training activities and unlock the community's full potential.

Sharing their experience and skills of imparting Open Science principles, the authors (see [below](#)) produced an open knowledge and educational resource oriented to practical teaching. The focus of the new handbook is not spreading the ideas of Open Science, but showing **how** to spread these ideas most effectively. The form of a book sprint as a collaborative writing process maximized creativity and innovation, and ensured the production of a valuable resource in just a few days.

Bringing together methods, techniques, and practices, the handbook aims at supporting educators of Open Science. The result is intended as a helpful guide on how to forward knowledge on Open Science



# Open Science Basics



Open Concepts & Principles



Open Research Data & Materials



Open Research Software & Open Source



Open Education Resources



Open Access to Published Research Results



Open Science Policies



Open Licensing & File Formats



Open Peer Review, Metrics & Evaluation



Reproducible Research & Data Analysis



## On Learning and Training



How to

- **Prepare** your workshop
  - Theoretical learning strategies
  - Different audiences
  - Strategies to develop motivation
- **Execute** your workshop
  - How to design a course
  - How to choose content
  - How to start training
- **& reflect** on your workshop
  - Aspects to evaluate



## Organisational Aspects



- Venue
  - Timing & budget
  - Equipment & media
  - Marketing & advertising strategy
  - Registration
  - Evaluation
- Check list





# BRINGING WORKSHOPS/TRAINING ONLINE

## TIMELINE AND CHECKLIST FOR ORGANIZING ONLINE WORKSHOPS/TRAINING

Prepared by Tatsiana Yankelevich

<https://zenodo.org/record/3970799>

The screenshot shows a Zenodo record page for a workshop. The browser address bar displays the URL: <https://zenodo.org/record/3970799#.YI-9OqFRXcs>. The page title is "LIBER 2020 - Workshop: SSHOC Train-the-Trainer Bootcamp for Librarians".

On the right side of the page, there are statistics: 252 views and 222 downloads. Below these are sections for "OpenAIRE" (Indexed in), "Publication date" (June 24, 2020), "DOI" (10.5281/zenodo.3970799), "Communities" (LIBER 2020 Slide & Poster Presentations), and "License (for files)" (Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International).

The "Versions" section on the right lists three versions:
 

Version	Date
Version 3 10.5281/zenodo.3970799	Jun 24, 2020
Version 2 10.5281/zenodo.3921857	Jun 24, 2020
Version 1 10.5281/zenodo.3905976	Jun 24, 2020

The "Session Description" section states: "Workshop participants will be introduced to the SSHOC training toolkit and the CLARIN catalogue. These resources are designed to help librarians improve training activities and educational programs for local researchers. A discussion will also be held around online training best practices and methodologies." It lists participants: Yankelevich, Tanya; Fiser, Darja; Lenardic, Jakob; Gorgaini, Elisa; Braukmann, Ricarda.

The "Participants will:" section includes a bulleted list of activities:
 

- Learn more about the SSHOC project, our training network and the training toolkit.
- Explore the CLARIN Catalogue, its functionalities and usefulness for researchers in a hands-on session.
- Work in groups to find an answer to specific user questions.
- Discuss how to develop and improve their own online training activities.
- Gain insights regarding tools for organising their own training sessions.

At the bottom, a preview of the workshop slide is shown. The slide title is "WORKSHOP SSHOC Train-the-Trainer Bootcamp for Librarians" and the date is "June 23, 2020 | 10:00 CEST". Logos for EBSCO, Emerald Publishing, and ExLibris are visible at the bottom of the slide.

# Example training outlines



- Exercises:
  - Format, time needed, topic, learning objectives, description, materials needed, level of prior knowledge, how to adapt
- Open Science Café
  - Enable low-threshold discussion and dialogue between different stakeholders

**Open Science Cafe**  
Brought to you by:



Scientific publishing will always be dominated by commercial publishing houses.

Open data should be a responsibility of the institution, not of the individual researcher.

When assessing quality of research, 'openness' should be as big a factor as journal prestige.

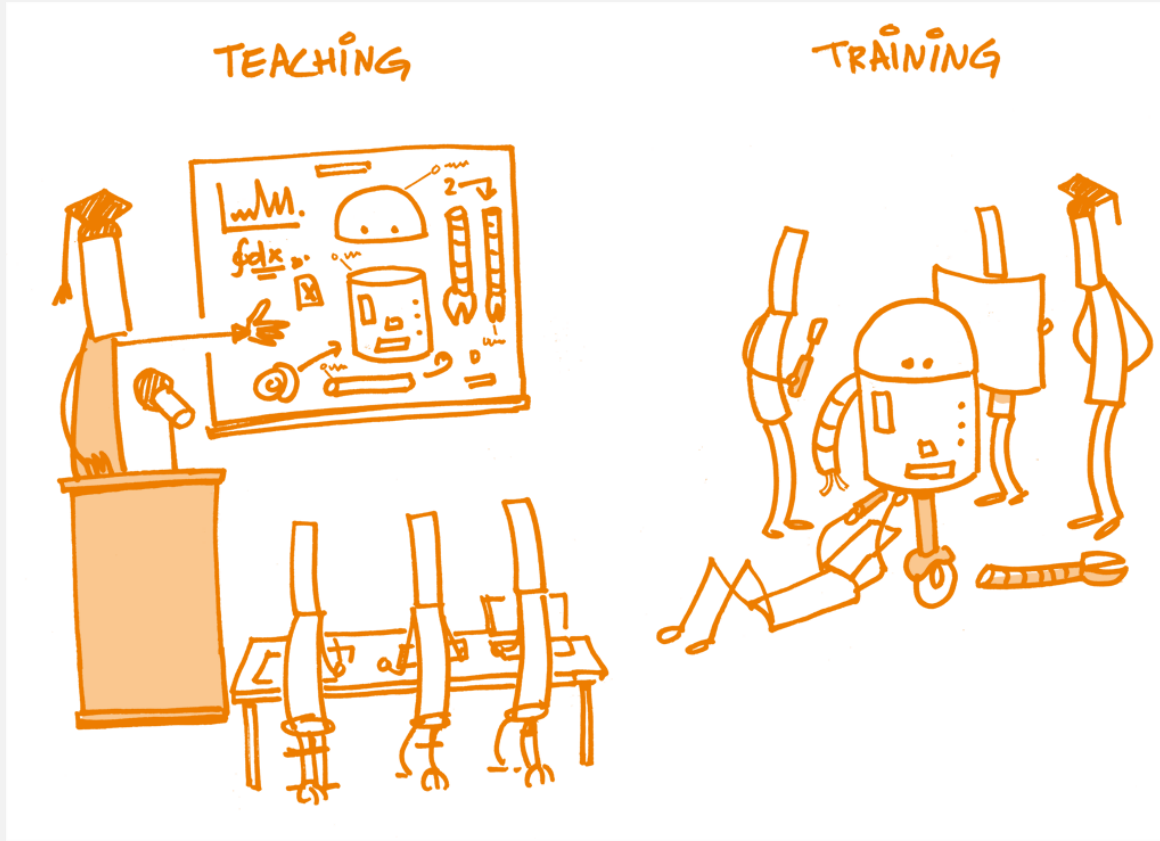
Data sharing is more important than Open Access to publications.



CC BY Martine Oudenhoven

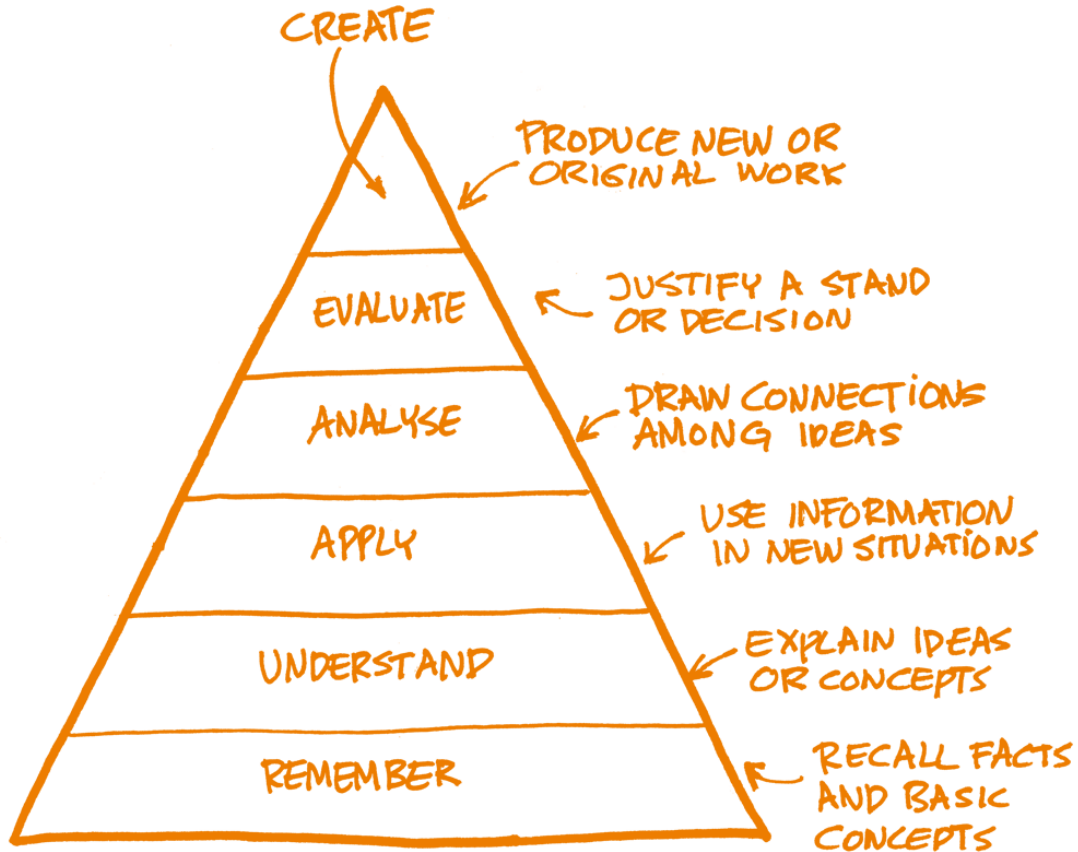
[www.fosteropenscience.eu/content/organise-your-own-open-science-cafe](http://www.fosteropenscience.eu/content/organise-your-own-open-science-cafe)

# Hands-on and interactive





# BLOOM'S TAXONOMY





# Melb: Powering up your 2018 (data skills) training - online workbook v2

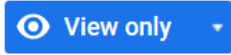


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[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ohUqqST7Q23styDUIU6t25W2q7rvYpvbr\\_ZlsJxOfjA/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ohUqqST7Q23styDUIU6t25W2q7rvYpvbr_ZlsJxOfjA/edit)



100%



## Adult learning theory and Knowles 6 principles of adult learning

ADAPTED FROM: May 5, 2015, Sourced from: Queensland Occupational Therapy Fieldwork Collaborative,

Part of being an effective educator involves understanding how adults learn best (Lieb, 1991). Andragogy (adult learning) is a theory that:

- emphasises the value of the **process of learning**
- uses approaches to learning that are **problem-based and collaborative** rather than didactic
- emphasises more **equality between the teacher and learner.**

**1. Adults are internally motivated and self-directed**

- Graded learning -- increase complexity as the program unfolds
- Lead the student toward inquiry -- before too many facts
- Feedback -- regular, constructive and specific
- Goals -- which they complete and "tick off"
- Encourage use of resources
- Vary learning styles (eg VARK)





# Melb: Powering up your 2018 (data skills) training - online workbook v2



Share



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View only

<b>2. Adults bring life experiences and knowledge to learning experiences</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Draw on experiences</li><li>● Facilitate reflective learning opportunities</li></ul>
<b>3. Adults are goal oriented</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Link learning to work goals</li><li>● Provide real case-studies</li><li>● Ask questions -- motivate reflection, inquiry and further research</li></ul>
<b>4. Adults are relevancy oriented</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Reflection -- what they learnt, how to apply it</li><li>● Provide some choice -- to reflect individual interests</li></ul>

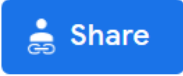
31





# Melb: Powering up your 2018 (data skills) training - online workbook v2

File Edit View Tools Help



100%

View only

<b>5. Adults are practical</b>	<p>Students move from classroom to hands-on problem solving where they can recognise firsthand how what they are learning applies to the work context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Be explicit -- about how learning is useful and applicable to the job</li><li>● Active participation -- try things rather than observe</li></ul>
--------------------------------	---

<b>6. Adult learners like to be respected</b>	<p>Respect can be demonstrated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Acknowledge -- the wealth of experiences</li><li>● Regarding them as an equal colleague</li><li>● Encourage expression -- of ideas, reasoning and feedback</li></ul>
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<b>(7. Adults are pressed for time)</b>	<p>(from <a href="#">Training Principles of Adult Learning White Paper</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Just in time</li><li>● Just for me</li></ul>
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# FOSTER

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**Plan based on learning  
outcomes rather than  
objectives**





# Learning objectives

- Describe the intentions of the instructor by stating **the purpose and goals** of the course.
- Focus on the **content and skills** important within the programme.
- May describe what the instructors will do.
- Should be **specific and detailed**.

# Learning outcomes

Learning outcomes are statements that describe or list measurable and essential mastered content-knowledge – reflecting skills, competencies, and knowledge that trainees have achieved and can demonstrate upon successfully completing a course.

## Learning outcomes (2)

Outcomes express higher-level thinking skills that integrate course content and activities and can be observed as a behavior, skill, or discrete usable knowledge upon completing the course.

## Learning outcomes (3)

Outcomes are exactly what assessments are intended to show - specifically what the trainees will be able to do upon completing the course.

An assessable outcome can be displayed or observed and evaluated against criteria.

Outcomes are clear and measurable criteria for guiding the teaching, learning, and assessment process in the course

Data-driven research is becoming increasingly common in a wide range of academic disciplines, from Archaeology to Zoology, and spanning Arts and Science subject areas alike. To support good research, we need to ensure that researchers have access to good data. Upon completing this course, you will:

- **understand** the differences between open, closed, and shared data
- **be able to** make decisions about which data you can share
- **know** what a data management plan is
- **be aware** of the FAIR principles
- **know** how to get maximum impact from sharing your research data



Let's see how much you've learned in this course.

If I choose to share my data, then they must be available to anyone who want them.

Please select one of the options below.

- True
- False

Submit

Show feedback

As the researcher who led the project, I decide what data can be shared.

Please select one of the options below.

- True
- False



A data management plan that is submitted with a grant application cannot be changed.

Please select one of the options below.

True

False

Submit

Show feedback

FAIR data are:

Please select one of the options below.

Findable, accurate, interoperable, reusable

Findable, accessible, interoperable, replicable

Findable, accessible, interoperable, reusable

Formatted, accessible, interoperable, reusable

Submit

Show feedback

## To get the most out of the data you share, you should make it available...

Please select one of the options below.

from my personal web page

from a discipline specific repository

Submit

Show feedback

## Well Done!

You are now on target to manage and share your research data. Remember:

- think carefully about which data you can make open and which need to be protected and remember to consult with relevant stakeholders when making decisions
- to update your data management plan as your project progresses;
- to try and make your data findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (FAIR);
- take the time to assign a DOI, provide a recommended citation, to provide a good description, and to license your data to get the most out of sharing.

Want to learn more? Please check out the additional resources below. Want to learn something new? Then please select your next course from our [main menu](#).



## The responsible data sharer

Sharing data is great but you need to know what data you can share, with whom you can share, when to share, and how best to share. This pathway will equip you with the knowledge you need to make informed decisions about sharing your data responsibly.

**Effort: 3-4 hours**

**Level: intermediate and advanced**

The learning path will be completed by finishing the following courses:

- What is open science?
- Managing and sharing research data
- Data protection and ethics
- Open licensing



## The reproducible research practitioner

Recent studies have revealed a reproducibility crisis for published findings. This pathway will help you to make sure that your published findings can stand up to scrutiny and serve as a solid foundation for others to build upon.

**Effort: 3-4 hours**

**Level: intermediate and advanced**

The learning path will be completed by finishing the following courses:

- What is Open Science?
- Best practice in open research
- Open Access publishing
- Managing and sharing research data
- Open source software and workflows



## The open innovation accelerator

The notion that innovation happens within set boundaries is being challenged. This pathway will provide you with the skills you need to spot opportunities and to build open innovation aspects into your research.

**Effort: 2-3 hours**

**Level: intermediate and advanced**

The learning path will be completed by finishing the following courses:

- Open Science and innovation
- Managing and sharing research data
- Open licensing

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/learning-paths>



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**Finding a place for your training  
& messages in the competitive  
research landscape**

A faded, light-colored dandelion seed head graphic located in the bottom left corner of the slide.

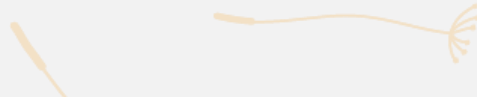
What methods do you, and could you, use to drive **attention** to your training activities?

What methods do you, and could you, use to drive up **attendance** at your training activities - how can you turn REGISTRATION (i.e. interest) into ATTENDANCE (i.e. action)



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**How do you know if you  
are making a difference?**





How does your unit/department evaluate the **efficacy & impact of training** it provides to researchers & students?

Did you apply the knowledge and skills gained at the training to your work? \*

- Yes
- No
- Planning to

If no, why didn't you apply the knowledge and skills you gained at the training?

- I don't get enough support from my employer/supervisor
- I need more training to be able to transfer this knowledge into everyday practice
- I don't have enough time
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_



If yes, what changes did you make to your practice as a result of the training?

Your answer

What impact has the training had on your working life and practices?

Your answer

Can we contact you for any follow up questions?

- Yes
- No
- If yes, please add your contact email here

**SUBMIT**



# Level 1: Reaction

The first level of criteria is “reaction,” which measures whether learners find the training engaging, favorable, and relevant to their jobs. This level is most commonly assessed by an after-training survey (often referred to as a “smile sheet”) that asks students to rate their experience.

A crucial component of Level 1 analysis is a focus on the learner versus the trainer. While it may feel natural for a facilitator to fixate on the training outcome (such as content or learning environment), the Kirkpatrick Model encourages survey questions that concentrate on the learner’s takeaways.

EVALUATION CATEGORY	TRAINER-CENTERED	LEARNER-CENTERED
PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	<p>The program objectives were clearly defined.</p> <p>The program objectives were covered by the instructor.</p> <p>The material was the right level of complexity for my background.</p>	<p>I understood the learning objectives.</p> <p>I was able to relate each of the learning objectives to the learning I achieved.</p> <p>I was appropriately challenged by the material.</p>
COURSE MATERIALS	<p>The course materials were well organized.</p> <p>The course materials complemented the course content.</p>	<p>I found the course materials easy to navigate.</p> <p>I felt that the course materials will be essential for my success.</p>
CONTENT RELEVANCE	<p>The material was relevant to my needs.</p>	<p>I will be able to immediately apply what I learned.</p>
FACILITATOR KNOWLEDGE	<p>The facilitator demonstrated a good understanding of the material.</p> <p>The facilitator shared his/her experiences in regards to the content.</p>	<p>My learning was enhanced by the knowledge of the facilitator.</p> <p>My learning was enhanced by the experiences shared by the facilitator.</p>

## Kirkpatrick model.

This model looks at four levels:

<https://www.ardentlearning.com/blog/what-is-the-kirkpatrick-model>

## Level 2: Learning

Level 2 gauges the learning of each participant based on whether learners acquire the intended knowledge, skills, attitude, confidence and commitment to the training. Learning can be evaluated through both formal and informal methods, and should be evaluated through pre-learning and post-learning assessments to identify accuracy and comprehension.

Methods of assessment include exams or interview-style evaluations. A defined, clear scoring process must be determined in advance to reduce inconsistencies.

## Level 3: Behavior

One of the most crucial steps in the Kirkpatrick Model, Level 3 measures whether participants were truly impacted by the learning and if they're applying what they learn. Assessing behavioral changes makes it possible to know not only whether the skills were understood, but if it's logistically possible to use the skills in the workplace.

Oftentimes, evaluating behavior uncovers issues within the workplace. A lack of behavioral change may not mean training was ineffective, but that the organization's current processes and cultural conditions aren't fostering an ideal learning environment for the desired change.

## Level 4: Results

**Kirkpatrick model.** This model looks at four levels:  
<https://www.ardentlearning.com/blog/what-is-the-kirkpatrick-model>

**How can we  
measure  
skills/community  
building through  
time in an  
ethical way?**

This post summarizes a series of four steps that Kari recommends event organizers work through to develop an impact evaluation strategy.

1. Write down your event's purpose and goals and identify concrete impact factors to measure success. These factors may include:
  - Reactions: Were instructions easy to follow? What were the strengths and weaknesses of the event? Were the organizers able to accommodate participants so that everyone could fully contribute?
  - Learnings: Did participants learn something new about contributing to a project? Did participants learn a new tool? Did participants learn a new approach? Did participants meet new people?
  - Behavior: Are participants more confident in their abilities? Are participants motivated to make contributions in the future? Are participants interested in sharing what they learned?
  - Results: What are the deliverables? What percentage of participants followed the contribution guidelines? Were there any code of conduct violations?

For example, The Carpentries measures both short- and long- term success in the following areas.

Short Term: How are workshop participants immediately impacted?	Long Term: What concrete changes are workshop participants adopting?
Increased confidence in tools	Improved coding practices
Motivation to seek more knowledge	Making reproducible analyses
Increased self-efficacy for coding	Receiving professional recognition
Motivation to join a local or the global Carpentries community	Improved research productivity

**Measuring Impact to Craft Your Story by Dr. Kari L. Jordan, [The Carpentries](https://eventfund.codeforscience.org/measuring-impact-to-craft-your-story/)**



2. Once you have identified your impact factors, think about how you can measure them. Strategies include:

- Surveys: lists of questions aimed at extracting data from a particular group
- Focus groups: demographically diverse groups of people who are assembled to participate in guided discussions to provide feedback
- Observations: acquiring information by watching behaviors and interactions
- Requests for comments: tools used to solicit feedback on planned actions that affect a broad community

Limit your data collection to information that relates directly to the evaluation of your outcomes and once you have the data, take the time to explore and analyze it.

3. In addition to collecting information at the end of the event about what participants have learned (known as summative assessment), it is also important to use formative assessment to explore how well participants are learning along the way. The difference between formative and summative assessment can be explained using the analogy of a chef tasting soup before serving it to customers. By sampling the soup while they are making it, the chef knows if they have the right balance of ingredients and can make any necessary adjustments. After serving the soup to customers, the chef gets final feedback on how it turned out.

Applying the concept of formative assessment to teaching, consider this quote from Software Carpentry instructor, Kunal Marwaha: "If someone feels it is too slow, they will be a bit bored. If they feel it is too fast, they will never come back to programming."

Subscribe

**Measuring  
Impact to Craft  
Your Story by  
Dr. Kari L.  
Jordan, [The  
Carpentries  
https://eventfu  
nd.codeforscien  
ce.org/measuri  
ng-impact-to-  
craft-your-  
story/](https://eventfund.codeforscience.org/measuring-impact-to-craft-your-story/)**



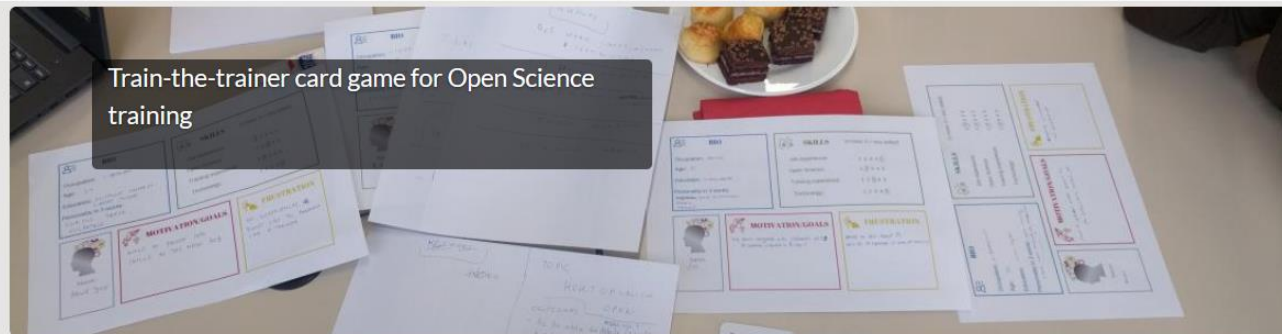


FOSTER

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**Training design**





**UPDATE:** a new, updated version has been added on April 17th, 2019. It is available via [this public dropbox link](#). If you want to see what has changed, check the Readme.txt file first!

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/content/train-trainer-card-game-open-science-training>

**GOAL:** Trainers can use this game to facilitate 'train-the-trainer' workshops. Participants design a usable framework for a training - which will they deliver themselves at a later stage - on (a) topic(s) of their choice. The card game offers the participants the option to preselect audience type, audience size, training type and audience knowledge level. In addition, two 'unforeseen' circumstances can be added: audience mood, and 'trouble' (uh-oh!). Apart from going home with a usable design for a training, the audience of this workshop will also benefit from the input and experience of the other participants.

**AUDIENCE:** (Potential) trainers on Open Science related topics. These trainers are supposed to have a sufficient level of knowledge about their training topic(s) in order for them to be able to pass it on in the trainings they will organise themselves at a later stage. This exercise is suitable for max. 7 groups, consisting of 2-4 trainers per group.

**DURATION:** 1,5 hour preparation time, +15 mins for persona exercise, + 15 minutes per group for presentation and evaluation



- Download Original
- Download Text
- Download PDF
- Download EPUB

**Authors:** Gwen Franck

**Publication year:** 2018

**Language:** English (EN)

**Level of knowledge:** Advanced: apply

**Usage rights:** CC BY-SA

### Topics



# Design your own training

TOPIC:  
Choose

## Create a PERSONA

 <b>BIO</b> Occupation: Age: Education: Personality in 3 words:	 <b>SKILLS</b> (1=none, 5=very skilled) Job experience: 1 2 3 4 5 Open Science: 1 2 3 4 5 Training experience: 1 2 3 4 5 Technology: 1 2 3 4 5	
 Name:	 <b>MOTIVATION/GOALS</b>	 <b>FRUSTRATION</b>

Pick a Card:












AUDIENCE SIZE  
AUDIENCE TYPE  
KNOWLEDGE LEVEL










Present your plans (5 mins):

- Structure
- Materials
- Exercise
- ...




# Training Format

 <p><b>Half day training</b></p>	 <p><b>Workshop (half day)</b></p>	 <p><b>Tutorial</b></p>
 <p><b>Online training course</b></p>	 <p><b>Workshop (full day)</b></p>	 <p><b>Webinar</b></p>
 <p><b>Lecture</b></p>	 <p><b>Workshop (multiple days)</b></p>	 <p><b>Other</b></p>








# Audience SIZE

 <p>&gt; 100 (live)</p>	 <p>&gt; 50 (live)</p>	 <p>20-50 live</p>
 <p>&gt; 100 (online)</p>	 <p>&gt; 50 (online)</p>	 <p>20-50 (online)</p>
 <p>&lt; 20</p>	 <p>&lt; 10</p>	 <p>&lt; 5</p>

# Audience TYPE

 <p><b>Librarian</b></p>	 <p><b>PHD Student/Junior Researcher</b></p>	 <p><b>Project Coordinator</b></p>
 <p><b>Research Administration</b></p>	 <p><b>Senior Researcher</b></p>	 <p><b>Funder</b></p>
 <p><b>Repository Manager</b></p>	 <p><b>Citizen</b></p>	 <p><b>Other</b></p>

# Knowledge Level

 <p><b>No prior knowledge</b></p>	 <p><b>Basic knowledge (aware of)</b></p>	 <p><b>Basic knowledge (practitioner)</b></p>
 <p><b>Advanced knowledge (practitioner)</b></p>	 <p><b>Advanced knowledge (trainer)</b></p>	 <p><b>Unknown</b></p>
 <p><b>Mixed</b></p>		



# Your audience



## BIO

Occupation:

Age:

Education:

Personality in 3 words:



## SKILLS

(1=none, 5 = very skilled)

Job experience: 1 2 3 4 5

Open Science 1 2 3 4 5

Training experience 1 2 3 4 5

Technology: 1 2 3 4 5



Name:



## MOTIVATION/GOALS



## FRUSTRATION

# The Unpredictable: Audience Mood

 <p><b>Sceptical</b></p>	 <p><b>Quiet</b></p>	 <p><b>Uninterested</b></p>
 <p><b>Eager to learn</b></p>	 <p><b>Chaotic</b></p>	 <p><b>Do not understand you</b></p>
 <p><b>Ask many questions</b></p>	 <p><b>Hostile</b></p>	 <p><b>Agreeable</b></p>

# The Unpredictable: External factors

 <p><b>Audience is checking e-mails</b></p>	 <p><b>No WIFI!</b></p>	 <p><b>Audience keeps looking at phone</b></p>
 <p><b>Disturbing noise</b></p>	 <p><b>Forgot something!</b></p>	 <p><b>One person dominates</b></p>
 <p><b>Sound issues</b></p>	 <p><b>Room temperature is uncomfortable</b></p>	 <p><b>Venue is not suitable</b></p>

# Design your own training

Present your plans (5 mins):

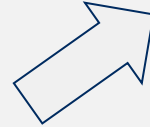
- Structure
- Materials
- Exercise
- ...



Troubleshooting:



AUDIENCE MOOD  
DISTURBING FACTORS



EVALUATION

- Is the proposed training appropriate for audience size, type and level of knowledge?
- Are the training materials adequate, understandable and accessible?

# Thank you!

# Questions?

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[@irynakuchma](https://twitter.com/irynakuchma)

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