FHCE Departmental Ph.D. Oral Comprehensive Exam Form

| Student's Name | | |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|
| Date of oral examination | | |
| Results of oral examination: | <u>Pass</u> | <u>Fail</u> |
| Major Professor | | |
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| Remedial work prescribed, if any: (Give specific detail | s of the nature of the rer | nedial work). |
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| Date remedial work must be completed: | | |
| Date of scheduled written re-examination, if any: | | |
| Graduate Coordinator: | | |
| Signature Revised 8/98 | | Date |

Appendix 2

Oral Presentation Rubric

| Oral Communication: Exp | pressing ideals clearly when communic | ating orally | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Levels of Achievement: | | | | | | | |
| Criteria | Exemplary | Proficient | Marginal | Unacceptable | | | |
| Organization | Presentation is clear, logical, and sequential. Listener can follow line of reasoning. | Presentation is generally clear and well organized. A few minor points may be confusing. | Listener can follow presentation with effort. Some arguments are not clear. Organization seems haphazard. | Logic of arguments is not made clear. Listeners are confused. | | | |
| Style | Level of presentation is appropriate for the audience. Presentation is a planned conversation, paced for audience understanding. It is <i>not</i> a reading of a paper. Speaker is clearly comfortable in front of the group and can be heard by all. | Level of presentation is generally appropriate. Pacing is sometimes too fast or slow. The presenter seems slightly uncomfortable at times, and the audience occasionally has trouble hearing him or her. | Aspects of presentation are too elementary or too sophisticated for audience. Presenter seems uncomfortable and can be heard only if listener is very attentive. Much of the information is read. | Presentation consistently is too elementary or too sophisticated for the audience. Information is read to audience. Presenter is obviously anxious and cannot be heard. | | | |
| Use of Communication | Communication aids enhance the | Communication aids | Communication aids are poorly | No communication aids are | | | |
| Aids (e.g., | presentation. They are prepared in | contribute to the quality of | prepared or used inappropriately. | used, or they are so poorly | | | |
| Transparencies, Slides, | a professional manner. Font on | the presentation. Font size is | Font is too small to be easily seen. | prepared that they detract | | | |
| Posters, Handouts, | visuals is large enough to be seen | appropriate for reading. | Too much information is included. | from the presentation. | | | |
| Computer Generated | by all. Information is organized to | Appropriate information is | Unimportant material is | | | | |
| Materials) | maximize audience understanding. Details are minimized so that main points stand out. | included. Some material is not supported by visual aids. | highlighted. Listeners may be confused. | | | | |

(Oral presentation rubric continued)

| Criteria | Exemplary | Proficient | Marginal | Unacceptable |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Content: depth of content | Speaker provides an accurate and complete explanation of key concepts and theories, drawing upon relevant literature. Applications of theory are included to illuminate issues. Listeners gain insights. | For the most part, explanations of concepts and theories are accurate and complete. Some helpful applications are included. | Explanations of concepts and/or theories are inaccurate or incomplete. Little attempt is made to tie theory to practice. Listeners gain little from the presentation. | No reference is made to literature or theory. Listeners gain no new insights. |
| Content: accuracy of content | Information (names, facts, etc.) included in the presentation is consistently accurate | No Significant errors are made. Listeners recognize any errors to be the result of nervousness or oversight. | Enough errors are made to distract a knowledgeable listener, but some information is accurate. The presentation is useful if the listener can determine what information is reliable. | Information included is sufficiently inaccurate that the listener cannot depend on the presentation as a source of accurate information. Listeners may have been misled. |
| Use of language: grammar and word choice | Sentences are complete and grammatical, and they flow together easily. Words are chosen for their precise meaning. | For the most part, sentences are complete and grammatical, and they flow together easily. With a few exceptions, words are chosen for their precise meaning. | Listeners can follow the presentation, but some grammatical errors and use of slang are evident. Some sentences are incomplete/halting, and/or vocabulary is somewhat limited or inappropriate. | Listeners are so distracted by the presenter's apparent difficulty with grammar and appropriate vocabulary that they cannot focus on the ideas presented. |
| Use of language: freedom from bias (e.g., sexism, racism, ageism, heterosexism, etc.) | Both oral language and body language are free from bias. | Oral language and body language are free from bias with one or two minor exceptions. | Oral language and/or body language includes some significant bias. Listeners may be offended. | Oral language and/or body language frequently reflects bias. Some, if not all, listeners will probably be offended. |
| Personal Appearance | Personal appearance is completely appropriate for the occasion and the audience. | For the most part, personal appearance is appropriate for the occasion and the audience. | Personal appearance is somewhat inappropriate for the occasion and audience. | Personal appearance is inappropriate for the occasion and audience. |
| Responsiveness to Audience: verbal interaction | Highly responsive to audience comments and needs. Consistently clarifies, restates, and responds to questions. Summarizes when needed. | Generally responsive to audience comments and needs. Most of the time, clarifies, restates, responds to questions, and summarizes when needed. Misses some opportunities for interaction. | Reluctantly interacts with audience. Responds to questions inadequately. | Avoids or discourages active audience participation. Is not responsive to group. |
| Responsiveness to Audience: body language | Body language reflects confidence and ease when interacting with audience. | Body language reflects comfort when interacting with audience. | Body language reflects some discomfort when interacting with audience. | Body language reveals a reluctance to interact with audience. |