TABLE 1

Core oracy skills from the science communication literature.

Mercer-Mapstone and Matthews's (2017) Oracy Skills Framework	Chan's (2011) core skills
• Identify and understand target audience. • Use language that is appropriate for your target audience. • Identify the purpose and intended outcome of the communication (take-home message). • Consider the level of prior knowledge in the target audience. • Separate essential from non-essential factual content in a context that is relevant to the target audience. • Use a suitable mode and platform to communicate with the target audience. • Consider the social, political, and cultural context of the scientific information. • Use or consider style elements appropriate for the mode of communication (e.g., humor, anecdotes, analogy, body language). • Understand the underlying theories leading to the development of science communication and why it is important. • Promote audience engagement with the science. • Use the tools of storytelling and narrative. • Encourage a two-way dialogue with the audience.	• How to plan, prepare, and develop a good poster or PowerPoint presentation • What makes a good or bad presentation • How to understand and cater to the different interest and learning styles in an audience • How to effectively work in groups and handle conflict • How to develop questions and constructively critique others' work • How to respond to questions

TABLE 2

Curricular materials on science communication.

Student guide section	Brief description
Chapter 1: How to Learn, Retain, and Communicate Biology (pp. 6–9)	Introduction aimed at raising students' awareness of the pervasiveness and value of science communication for the scientific profession
Chapter 4: Oral Presentations (pp. 29–31)	Description of how scientists communicate with a variety of audiences (scientific and nonscientific), with an emphasis on the need for different strategies
Three Audiences (pp. 34–36)	Informative boxes with description of strategies used by biologists when communicating with three specific audiences: business group, government agency or ministry, and town hall meeting
Section 4.1: Presentation "Look and Feel" (pp. 40–46)	Description of how to effectively prepare and use PowerPoint slideshows during oral presentations (includes guidance on aesthetics, visual design, body language, tone of voice, eye contact, etc.)

Source. Brown (2012).