

Written-out Talk
Scripted Talker
University of Careful Planning
May 1, 1894

0:00

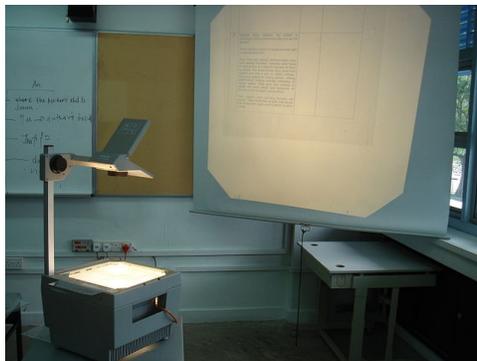
This is the beginning of the script. Neither this text nor the first-level heading appears in the slides.

But vertical motion predominates in reading for those who have really acquired the skill.

Robert Bringhurst, *The Elements of Typographic Style*, version 3.2 (Point Roberts, WA: Hartley & Marks, 2008), 163.

Now the script continues. A first-level heading is needed to terminate the markdown for the slide. It can be blank, as in this example. Slides start with either a bunch of dashes (as above) or second-level headings:

Titled slide



Mailer Diablo, *Overhead Projector in Operation During a Classroom Lesson*, 2006, CC-BY-SA 3.0, Wikimedia Commons.

0:04

I like to use the top-level headings to mark my planned timing. Notice the use of LaTeX rather than markdown for the image. This lets us specify the width in terms of the `textpos` grid. On the slides, the grid is a 9×8 grid with outer margins of 10 and 8 mm. Beamer slides are “physically” 128 mm \times 96 mm. The resulting grid units are `\TPHorizModule` at 12 mm and `\TPVertModule` at 10 mm. In the script, these dimensions are about 1/2 in and 3/8 in, which should usually yield reasonable results.

- incremental material
- yields multiple
- slides

This will only appear on the second of three slides here.

But the script will only show a single slide, collapsing the increments together. This is not completely ideal, and you may want to add a

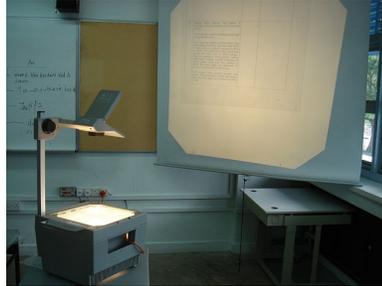
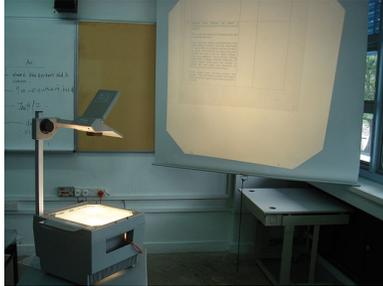
note to self: BUILD

to remind you to advance the slide. More complex “builds” are possible using beamer overlays. Beamer overlay specifications go in between `{<...>}` rather than just `<...>` as they would in LaTeX.

Grid layouts

For fine layout control for images or other material that can’t just be set like ordinary text in slides, use `textpos`:

Image positioning



More complex layouts can use the `textblock` environment from `textpos`. Unfortunately the script text can then overprint the images, becoming unreadable. A kludgy but not too exhausting solution is to insert a `\vspace*` command of the same total height as the grid (`8\TPVertModule`). Notice that if you provide the slide with a header, the top of the grid will overprint it (hence the top row of images here has been given a vertical origin of `0.25`).

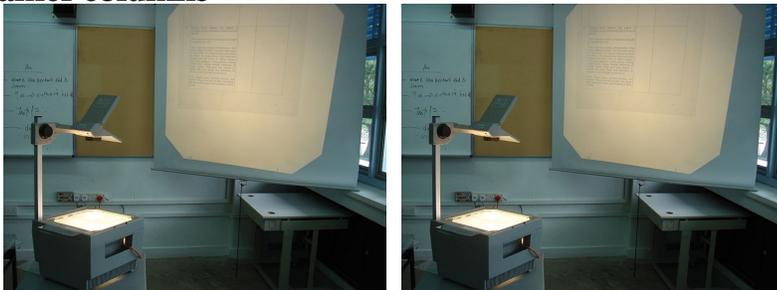
Alternatively, you can use beamer's facilities for conditional compilation, the `\mode` commands. As with overlays, in markdown we have to write `{<...>}` for `<...>`. Switching modes within a slide sometimes gives errors, for reasons that are unclear to me. However, switching modes outside a slide (i.e. before the initial `-----` or `##` or after the terminating `#`) will be fine. `<presentation>` is the slides mode, `<article>` is the script mode. `\mode*` returns things to normal (in this case).

Slides only slide here

Again I suggest including a note to yourself that a slide has been omitted. Note that the terminating top level header of the slide is not found in the script.

An alternative to `textpos` is Beamer's `columns` environment, which lets you construct many layouts. You may still find it useful to use the `textpos` grid units rather than multiples of `\textwidth` (which will take up a lot of space in the script).

Beamer columns



For an example of the interaction between `textpos` and overlay specifications, see `notes/notes-sample.md`.