

## **Topic 3. Scientific Conference**

### **1. The importance of participation of young scientists and researchers in conferences and other scientific events**

It is very important to participate in conferences for young scientists and researchers to improve your professional skills and for networking.

Here are a few tips to help a science conference participant.

When participating in interactive moments at a conference, such as discussing a poster, chairing a session, or moderating a panel discussion, it is essential to not only master the content but also manage the process.

For a poster presentation, design the poster as a set of slides rather than a paper. Select a few key messages and convey them verbally and visually. Use a meaningful layout and provide additional details in a handout. Promote your poster before the session by generating curiosity, encouraging attendees to visit, and ensuring they can locate it easily. During the poster session, be proactive by inviting attendees, engaging in conversations, managing questions and visitors, and ending each interaction positively.

Chairing a session requires preparation and providing attendees with an overview of the session's content. Introduce speakers thoughtfully, breaking away from traditional conventions, and consider what the audience needs to know and what will showcase the speakers effectively.

Actively listen to other panelists, constructively build on their answers, and encourage exchanges of viewpoints to keep the conversation flowing.

When moderating a panel or chairing a session, insist on meeting the participants beforehand to discuss the process, verify biographical information, and establish rapport to alleviate stress.

In all speaking situations, maintain appropriate eye contact. The person currently speaking should make eye contact with the audience, while others present should direct their gaze towards the speaker.

Reach out to people who you know will be there and try to set up meetings. Plan to grab coffee prior to the morning keynote or meet for lunch or plan to attend a specific panel or cocktail reception together.

Plan ahead and determine which events, panels, and sessions are most relevant to you, and figure out which companies you'd like to learn more about or meet.

Ask attendees what they thought of the most recent speaker.

Make connections at conferences by live-tweeting events. Retweet and reply to people, and if someone cool shows up in your feed, ask if you can meet in person.

Share phone numbers, it is still the best way to gather people's contact information.

### **2. Formats of scientific events**

There are different types of scientific events, such as a conference, symposium, seminar, colloquium and so on.

Conference is an event where a number of people come together to discuss a particular subject or share information.

A symposium is a public meeting about a topic in which people give presentations. A symposium is typically a smaller and more focused event that centers on a specific topic, while a conference is larger and covers a broader range of topics.

### **3. Academic writing and speaking: style and forms of presentation of scientific papers (scientific article, thesis, abstract, essay, etc.)**

Academic writing and speaking involve various styles and forms of presenting scientific papers. Here are some common types of academic papers:

1. **Scientific Article:** A scientific article is a formal paper that presents original research findings. It follows a specific structure, including an abstract, introduction, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion. Scientific articles are typically published in academic journals.

2. **Thesis or Dissertation:** A thesis or dissertation is a comprehensive research document submitted by students to obtain an academic degree. It demonstrates their ability to conduct independent research and contributes to the existing body of knowledge in their field. A thesis typically includes an introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion.

3. **Abstract:** An abstract is a concise summary of a research paper. It provides a brief overview of the study's objectives, methods, results, and conclusions. Abstracts are often published separately and allow readers to quickly assess the paper's relevance without reading the entire document.

4. **Essay:** An academic essay presents an argument or analysis on a specific topic. It typically includes an introduction, body paragraphs presenting evidence or arguments, and a conclusion. Essays allow students to demonstrate their critical thinking and writing skills while providing a cohesive and coherent argument.

5. **Conference Paper:** A conference paper is a shorter version of a scientific article that is presented at academic conferences. It focuses on the main findings and key aspects of the research. Conference papers often include an abstract, introduction, methodology, results, and conclusion.

6. **Review Paper:** A review paper provides a comprehensive analysis of existing research on a specific topic. It summarizes and evaluates multiple studies to provide an overview of the current state of knowledge. Review papers help researchers and readers understand the existing literature and identify research gaps.

7. **Poster Presentation:** A poster presentation is a visual display of research findings presented at conferences or academic events. It typically includes a concise summary of the research, visual elements such as graphs or charts, and an opportunity for the presenter to discuss the findings with attendees.

### **4. Personal experience of participation in conferences and other scientific events.**

I participated in an English language conference at our university with a poster presentation on "New Technologies in the World" in 2017. It was my first conference, and I was scheduled to speak last. It was a bit tiring to wait for my turn, but at the same time, it was interesting to listen to the presentations of other speakers. It was an exciting experience and it was nice to get a diploma with acknowledgment after the conference.

I was also published at a scientific conference at our university. It was an article on my diploma work.