Viva Defence; Bad/Good Habits

Professor: Amer Draa

December 21, 2023

Lack of Preparation

- Lack of Preparation
 - Consequence: Appears disorganized and undermines credibility

- Lack of Preparation
 - Consequence: Appears disorganized and undermines credibility
- Oefensiveness

- Lack of Preparation
 - Consequence: Appears disorganized and undermines credibility
- Oefensiveness
 - Consequence: May give the impression of being resistant to feedback or criticism

Overuse of Jargon

- Overuse of Jargon
 - Consequence: Alienates non-specialist examiners and hinders clear communication

- Overuse of Jargon
 - Consequence: Alienates non-specialist examiners and hinders clear communication
- Lack of Clarity in Communication

- Overuse of Jargon
 - Consequence: Alienates non-specialist examiners and hinders clear communication
- Lack of Clarity in Communication
 - Consequence: Creates confusion and makes it difficult for examiners to follow arguments

Ignoring Time Constraints

- Ignoring Time Constraints
 - Consequence: Reflects a lack of time management skills and can be disrespectful to examiners

- Ignoring Time Constraints
 - Consequence: Reflects a lack of time management skills and can be disrespectful to examiners
- Poor Body Language

- Ignoring Time Constraints
 - Consequence: Reflects a lack of time management skills and can be disrespectful to examiners
- Poor Body Language
 - Consequence: Conveys a lack of confidence and affects perceived professionalism

Failure to Acknowledge Limitations

- Failure to Acknowledge Limitations
 - Consequence: Suggests a lack of critical self-evaluation and awareness of study boundaries

- Failure to Acknowledge Limitations
 - Consequence: Suggests a lack of critical self-evaluation and awareness of study boundaries
- Rambling or Going Off Topic

- Failure to Acknowledge Limitations
 - Consequence: Suggests a lack of critical self-evaluation and awareness of study boundaries
- Rambling or Going Off Topic
 - Consequence: Creates confusion and may give the impression of a lack of focus

Inconsistency in Responses

- Inconsistency in Responses
 - Consequence: Raises doubts about the robustness of research and understanding of the topic

- Inconsistency in Responses
 - Consequence: Raises doubts about the robustness of research and understanding of the topic
- Inattentiveness to Feedback

- Inconsistency in Responses
 - Consequence: Raises doubts about the robustness of research and understanding of the topic
- Inattentiveness to Feedback
 - Consequence: Demonstrates an unwillingness to learn and improve, leaving a negative impression

Other bad habits to avoid

- The speaker:
 - Sits
 - Reads
 - Speaks in a dead, low voice

Be careful!

An effective talk must do two things:

- 1. Persuade you audience with evidence
- 2. Be interesting and entertaining

• Talk, instead to reading

- Talk, instead to reading
- Stand up

- 1 Talk, instead to reading
- Stand up
- Move around

- 1 Talk, instead to reading
- Stand up
- Move around
- Make eye contact with your audience

- 1 Talk, instead to reading
- Stand up
- Move around
- Make eye contact with your audience
- On't only look at one side of the room

- 1 Talk, instead to reading
- Stand up
- Move around
- Make eye contact with your audience
- On't only look at one side of the room
- Imitate excellent speakers

Why do smart people give poor talks?

Why do smart people give poor talks?

Poor speaking is a reaction to fear.

Why do smart people give poor talks?

- Poor speaking is a reaction to fear.
- Presentations are not dissertations. They're a completely different communication, and they require different skills

Why do smart people give poor talks?

- Poor speaking is a reaction to fear.
- Presentations are not dissertations. They're a completely different communication, and they require different skills

Michael Faraday on presenting: "[Lectures] depend entirely for their value on the manner in which they are given. It is not the matter, not the subject, so much as the man."

Effect of a Good Talk

Effect of a Good Talk

Issac Asimov on Linus Pauling: "On March 21, 1949, I attended a lecture given by Linus Pauling.... That talk was the best talk by anyone on any subject that I had ever heard.... The talk was more than a talk to me. It filled me with a desire of my own to become a speaker."

Effect of a Good Talk

Issac Asimov on Linus Pauling: "On March 21, 1949, I attended a lecture given by Linus Pauling.... That talk was the best talk by anyone on any subject that I had ever heard.... The talk was more than a talk to me. It filled me with a desire of my own to become a speaker."

Professor David Goodstein on Robert Feynman: "But even when he thought he was explaining things lucidly to freshmen or sophomores, it was not always really they who benefited most from what he was doing. It was more often us, scientists, physicists, professors, who would be the main beneficiaries of his magnificent achievement, which was nothing less than to see all of physics with fresh new eyes."



1. Expect to be nervous

- 1. Expect to be nervous
- 2. Prepare

- 1. Expect to be nervous
- 2. Prepare
- 3. Practice

- 1. Expect to be nervous
- 2. Prepare
- 3. Practice
- 4. Breathe

- 1. Expect to be nervous
- 2. Prepare
- 3. Practice
- 4. Breathe
- 5. Rehearse: act ...

- 1. Expect to be nervous
- 2. Prepare
- 3. Practice
- 4. Breathe
- 5. Rehearse: act ...
- 6. Focus on your audience

- 1. Expect to be nervous
- 2. Prepare
- 3. Practice
- 4. Breathe
- 5. Rehearse: act ...
- 6. Focus on your audience
- 7. Simplify

- 1. Expect to be nervous
- 2. Prepare
- 3. Practice
- 4. Breathe
- 5. Rehearse: act ...
- 6. Focus on your audience
- 7. Simplify
- 8. Picture success

- 1. Expect to be nervous
- 2. Prepare
- 3. Practice
- 4. Breathe
- 5. Rehearse: act ...
- 6. Focus on your audience
- 7. Simplify
- 8. Picture success
- 9. Connect with your audience

- 1. Expect to be nervous
- 2. Prepare
- 3. Practice
- 4. Breathe
- 5. Rehearse: act ...
- 6. Focus on your audience
- 7. Simplify
- 8. Picture success
- 9. Connect with your audience
- 10. Pretend to be confident

You should vary your voice, so it can be more interesting for your audience. You can vary your voice in at least three ways:

You should vary your voice, so it can be more interesting for your audience. You can vary your voice in at least three ways:

speed: Speak at a normal speed, faster, more slowly, and you can stop completely! You can also pause to get your audience's attention.

You should vary your voice, so it can be more interesting for your audience. You can vary your voice in at least three ways:

speed: Speak at a normal speed, faster, more slowly, and you can stop completely! You can also pause to get your audience's attention.

tone: Change the pitch of your voice. Speak in a high tone or speak in a low tone.

You should vary your voice, so it can be more interesting for your audience. You can vary your voice in at least three ways:

speed: Speak at a normal speed, faster, more slowly, and you can stop completely! You can also pause to get your audience's attention.

tone: Change the pitch of your voice. Speak in a high tone or speak in a low tone.

volume: you can speak at a normal volume, loudly and you can speak quietly. Lowering your voice and speaking quietly can attract your audience's interest.

You should vary your voice, so it can be more interesting for your audience. You can vary your voice in at least three ways:

speed: Speak at a normal speed, faster, more slowly, and you can stop completely! You can also pause to get your audience's attention.

tone: Change the pitch of your voice. Speak in a high tone or speak in a low tone.

volume: you can speak at a normal volume, loudly and you can speak quietly. Lowering your voice and speaking quietly can attract your audience's interest.

The important point is not to speak in the same, flat voice throughout your presentation. This will put your audience to sleep.