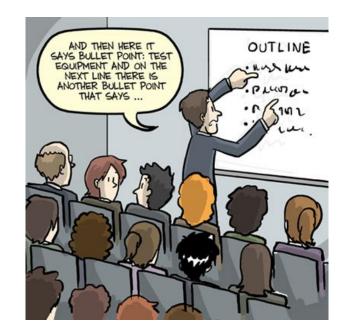
# **Oral (Scientific) Presentations**

#### Cristina España-Bonet

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Summer Semester Seminar 15th May 2019



# What follows is not a scientific presentation!

# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Content & Structure
- 3 Tips & Recommendations
- 4 References & Remarks

### Introduction

Before starting to prepare a presentation...

think on:

- 1 The topic
- 2 The audience
- 3 The time

### Introduction

#### Before starting to prepare a presentation...

#### think on:

- 1 The topic
- The audience
- 3 The time

4 The content & structure

# Introduction

A talk is a story

Introduction, Development, and End

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Content & Structure
- 3 Tips & Recommendations
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Introduction, Development, and End

A talk is a story

with a trailer and maybe a spoiler

#### Introduction with trailer and spoiler

- Front slide(s)
  - Who (collaborators too!) and what
  - Attention getter?

#### Introduction with trailer and spoiler

- Front slide(s)
  - Who (collaborators too!) and what
  - Attention getter?
- Table of contents

#### Introduction with trailer and spoiler

- Front slide(s)
  - Who (collaborators too!) and what
  - Attention getter?
- 2 Table of contents
- Introductory section
  - Attention getter?
  - Need and task
  - ( Main message and preview )

Development

Task definition

Development

Task definition

2 Your approach, key idea

Development

Task definition

2 Your approach, key idea

Theory, model and results

#### End

- 1 Sum up your main conclusions
- 2 Which are the **strong points** (as compared to others)
- 3 How are you going to improve your weak points
- 4 Any further work?
- 5 Thanks

A talk is a story

Introduction, Development, and End

20-30%, 60-70%, and 10%

#### End?







www.phdcomics.com

End?

■ Back-up slides

■ Leave time for questions

■ Learn from others

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Content & Structure
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As a rule of thumb...

- Be **confident** (but not pedant), noone knows more about your talk than you
- Use common sense and, in general,
  - 1 slide per minute
  - Visuals (doesn't mean animations!)
  - Examples

#### Verbal and nonverbal communication

- Make eye contact, don't talk to the screen
- Do **not hide** behind the computer and read

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- Speak loud and,
- change your pitch, rhythm, and timbre

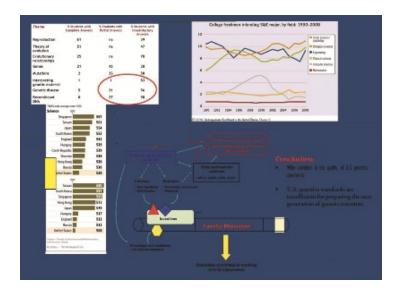
#### Verbal and nonverbal communication

- Make **eye contact**, don't talk to the screen
- Do **not hide** behind the computer and read
- Speak loud and,
- change your pitch, rhythm, and timbre
- Do **not rush**, especially towards the end
- Make **pauses**, you can use the ToC

#### Visual communication

- One idea per slide
- High contrast
- Few text (and summarised)
- Large (and simple) font

#### Visual communication: One idea per slide



Visual communication: Density of text



WAHOU!

This is a document.

This is a slide.

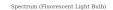
Visual communication: Contrast, Font size

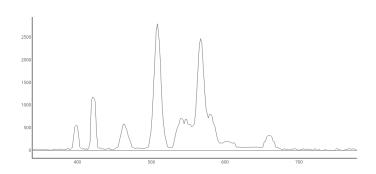


#### Specific to scientific talks

- Readable plots with axis and labels
- Readable tables
- Non-misleading information
- Acknowledge other's data

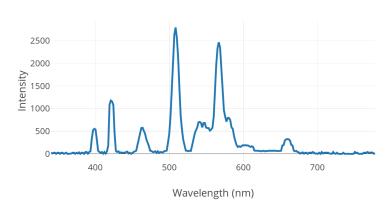
#### Visual: Clear plots





Visual: Clear plots

#### Spectrum (Fluorescent Light Bulb)



#### Visual: Clear tables with comprehensible data

	beam size		factors + 4-ensembles (beam size 10)						
	w5	w10	w	wb	wt	wpsmb	wpsm (SUB1)	wpsmt (SUB2)	wpsmbt (SUB3)
de2it	18.02	19.20	19.78	20.28	19.67	20.35	20.10	20.05	20.33
it2de	18.05	19.49	19.90	20.42	20.30	20.22	20.42	20.06	20.45
de2nl	18.82	21.11	21.75	22.51	21.62	21.73	22.29	22.10	21.90
nl2de	18.82	20.76	21.52	21.99	21.56	22.04	21.81	21.99	21.77
de2ro	15.85	17.57	18.23	18.46	18.19	18.60	18.23	18.00	18.40
ro2de	18.56	20.05	20.87	21.23	20.78	21.34	21.49	21.12	21.41
de2en	30.11	31.67	32.65	32.97	32.71	33.34	33.11	32.91	33.51
en2de	24.61	26.06	27.02	27.26	26.97	27.36	27.15	27.10	27.44
en2it	26.33	27.90	28.88	29.35	28.69	29.06	28.99	28.94	29.34
it2en	31.22	32.56	33.46	33.20	33.25	33.49	33.53	33.33	33.87
en2nl	28.60	30.24	31.27	31.08	31.26	30.80	30.90	31.17	31.44
nl2en	33.86	35.39	36.20	36.57	36.03	36.92	36.82	36.55	37.40
en2ro	23.65	25.28	26.38	26.18	25.76	26.37	25.85	26.08	26.47
ro2en	32.02	33.59	34.34	34.82	34.34	35.31	34.87	34.89	35.09
it2nl	19.03	21.05	21.58	21.91	21.48	21.41	21.79	21.77	21.54
nl2it	19.80	21.23	21.72	21.97	21.71	21.81	21.61	21.84	21.83
it2ro	16.42	18.14	19.16	18.94	18.68	19.51	19.29	19.13	18.73
ro2it	17.37	19.50	20.04	20.84	20.28	20.60	20.94	20.74	20.32
nl2ro	17.28	18.42	19.09	19.39	19.07	19.35	19.09	19.45	19.42
ro2nl	19.28	21.21	21.70	21.65	22.00	22.21	22.61	22.20	22.50
Concatenation	22.68	24.31	25.08	25.32	25.01	25.38	25.33	25.30	25.46

#### Visual: Non-misleading visualisations!



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Misleading\_graph

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#### Where to know more

- Publishers such as Springer or Elsevier have tutorials
- Learn by listening to others
- We will go through the beginning of Seppo Karrila's slides
- If we have time, we'll go through Lucia Dettori talk www.uvm.edu/~aellis5/Dettori.2007.Research.talk.101.ppt

Your second seminar exercise

The topic

2 The audience

3 The time

#### Your second seminar exercise

- 1 The topic assigned paper
- 2 The audience students (assume no previous knowledge on the topic)
- The time 35m + questions

■ The content & structure detailed! —not a research talk yet

#### Your first seminar exercise

53 people clipped this slide

# When you review a journal article...

- You must answer these questions:
  - What is this about
  - Why is the topic important
  - What was done
  - Key result (or "what happened?")
    - Implications on practice OR on research activities
  - What was left unanswered (according to authors)
- ... and this is the real test of your understanding:
  - Your critique of the article

https://www.slideshare.net/Skarrila/how-to-review-a-journal-paper-and-prepare-oral-presentation

# Thanks!

# **Questions?**

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# Back-up slides

#### Tell a story... but be careful!

THESE CHARTS SHOW MOVIE CHARACTER INTERACTIONS,
THE HORIZONTAL AXIS IS TIME. THE VERTICAL GROUPING OF THE.
LINES INDICATES WHICH CHARACTERS ARE TOGETHER AT A GIVEN TIME.

