How to make a good presentation!

Research Methodology Course
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Scientific Presentation

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Scientific Presentation Overview

A scientific presentation is a professional tool to:

- Share observations
- Introduce hypotheses
- Present and interpret study results
- Summarize existing or future research on a topic

Key Aspects of a Scientific Presentation:

- Creating context
- Oral presentation

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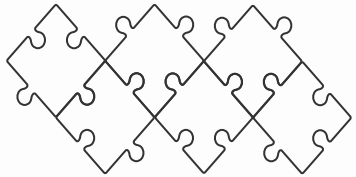
Context

2

Building Strong Presentation Context

A strong presentation requires a well-defined context, directly aligned with the study's aim, data collected, or conclusions. Commonly, the **IMRD** structure is used:

1. **I**ntroduction
2. **M**ethods
3. **R**esults
4. **D**iscussion/Conclusions



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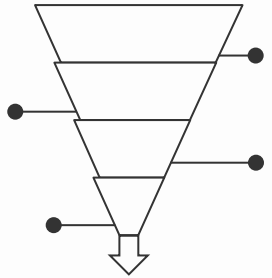
Introduction Section

The introduction should briefly outline the background and clearly state the research question. This section can be titled **"Introduction and Study Purpose."**



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Methods Section

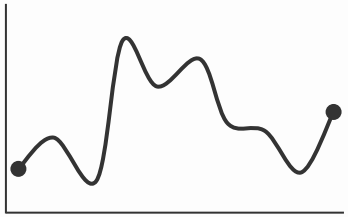
In this section, detail how data was collected, including:

- **Study Design**: Outline the research framework.
- **Equipment, Materials, or Subjects**: List key tools, materials, and participants.
- **Procedure**: Summarize steps for data collection, emphasizing replicable methods and controlled variables.

2

Results Section

The results are the core of any scientific presentation and deserve the most time and focus. Ensure this section is rich in data that supports key messages. Use images or graphs to enhance clarity and engagement.



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Conclusion Section

The conclusion should address study limitations and final conclusions with careful attention. The effectiveness of a presentation is closely tied to the quality of its data interpretation.

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Presenting


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First Row
Second Row
Third Row
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Rowanow
Last Row
TOTAL

3

Practice

- Focus on tone, volume, word choice, transitions, pauses, and pacing.
- Aim for about 1 minute per slide; respect time limits.
- Rehearse with colleagues and seek their feedback.

3

Stay Calm

- Chat with audience members beforehand to break the ice and build connections.
- Focus on presenting to a few individuals rather than the entire audience.

3

Pace and Volume

- Keep a steady pace; avoid speaking too fast.
- Remember, the audience is hearing this for the first time.
- Speak loudly and clearly, and practice any difficult words in advance.

3

Body Language and Eye Contact

- Maintain eye contact and face the audience.
- Avoid reading directly from slides; glance up from notes regularly.
- Stand tall, avoid swaying, and refrain from sitting during the presentation.

3

Answering Questions

- Allow time for questions.
- Anticipate potential questions and prepare responses.
- Take a moment to think before replying.
- For off-topic questions, state, “That is outside the scope of this research.”

3

Share Your Personality

- Infuse your personality into the presentation while staying professional.
- This adds a unique touch and makes the presentation more engaging

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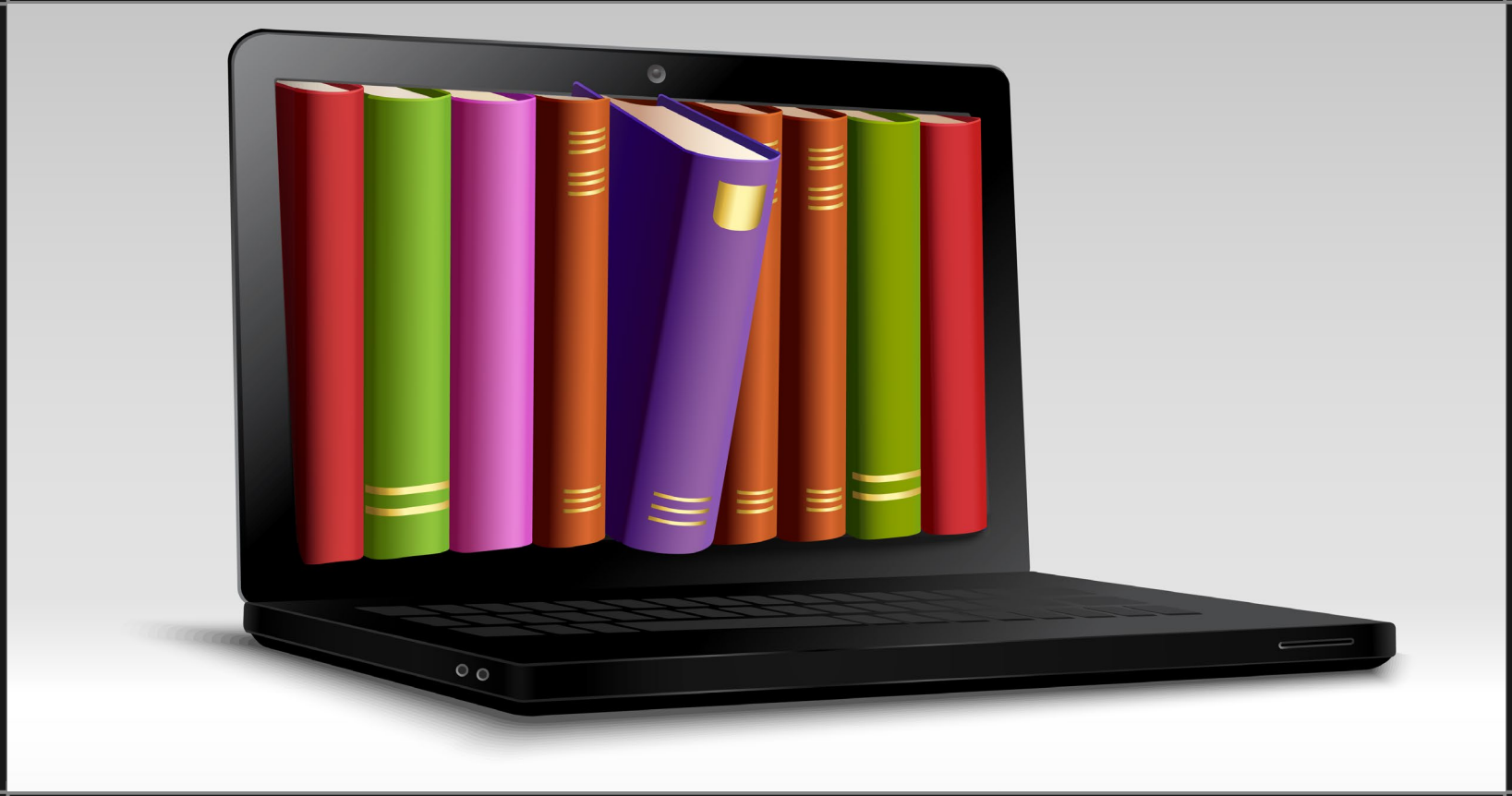
Power Point



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What is PowerPoint?

PowerPoint (PPT) is user-friendly presentation software that enables you to create professional electronic slideshows for educational purposes.

4

PowerPoint Features

PowerPoint offers customizable elements like sounds, animations, and pre-recorded narrations. It is accessible on various platforms, including Windows, iOS, Android, and tablets.

4

Benefits of PowerPoint

PowerPoint enables lecturers to deliver focused presentations with ease and confidence, emphasizing key points effectively. Users can also save their presentations on online servers and cloud services like OneDrive.

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Slideshow

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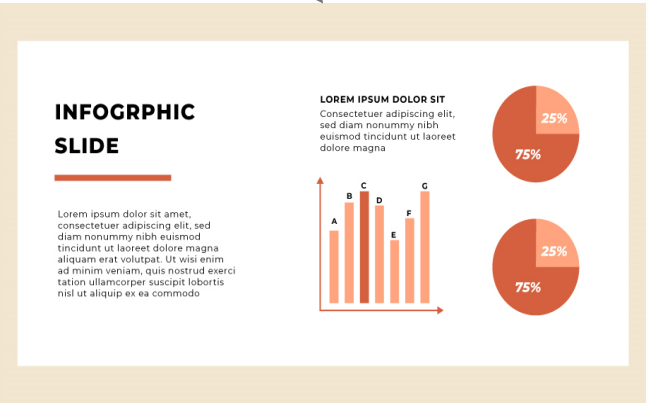
A Good Slideshow Includes:

- Emphasis on your key message
- Clear structure
- Illustration of important details with minimal information



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A Bad Slideshow Contains:

- Excessive specialized details or slides
- Overly vibrant colors
- Unnecessary images or effects
- Small text and unreadable figures
- Unclear slide order

5

Creating an Efficient Slideshow: Key Aspects

- **Have a Plan:** Focus on the big picture.
- **Use Slides as a Script:** Treat them as your guide.
- **Keep It Simple and Clear.**

5

Plan: Look at the Big Picture

- Plan your talk first, then design your PowerPoint to support your argument and evidence.
- Consider:
  - Your audience
  - Their existing knowledge
  - Your learning objectives
- Define the goals, topic, and appropriate depth of information.

5

Treat Your Slides as a Script

- Use your slides as a guide rather than reading sentences directly from them.
- Ensure the content supports and enhances your message.

5

Keep Your Presentation Simple and Clear

Simplicity and clarity involve two key aspects:

- **Figures and Images**
- **Text**

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Text Guidelines

- Include a heading for each slide.
- Use bullet points; avoid long sentences.
- Limit to 6 lines per slide or 6 words per line.
- Font size: 30-48 points for titles, 24-28 points for text.
- Avoid all capital letters.
- Proofread for spelling and grammar.
- Use large numbers to capture attention.

5

Figures and Images

- Ensure images are clear and relevant.
- Label all figures and tables.
- Include units beside numbers on graphs and charts.
- Remember: related pictures are worth a thousand words.

5

General Principles for Slideshow Design

Embrace empty space.

Align elements properly.

Avoid excessive colors, clutter, or fancy effects.

Use high contrast for visibility.

Maintain consistent elements within and between slides.

Use animation sparingly; if using transitions, keep them consistent.

Edit the entire slide deck for organizational clarity.

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Case Study

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Outline of a Research Proposal Presentation

1. Title/Topic: 1 slide
2. Research Problem/Justification: 1-2 slides
3. Gap in the Literature: 1-4 slides
4. Research Aim, Objective, Question, or Hypothesis: 1 slide
5. Research Method and Methodology: 1-5 slides
6. Summary or Proposed Outcomes: 1 slide

6

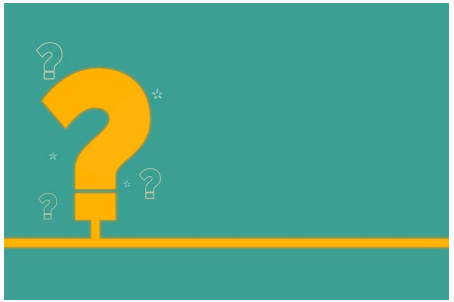
Title/Topic (1 Slide)

- Ensure your title and topic directly reflect your research focus.
- Include key terms from the literature gap statement and research aim in the title.

6

Research Problem or Justification (1-2 Slides)

- Describe your research: what, how, and why it needs to be done.
- Explain the issue, problem, controversy, or significance that contextualizes your research within the broader discipline.



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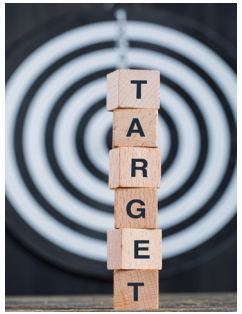
Gap in the Literature (1-4 Slides)

- Outline the relevant literature and identify the gap.
- Summarize main findings, theories, debates, and remaining questions.
- Explain how your research will contribute to filling this gap.

6

Research Aim, Objective, Question, or Hypothesis (1 Slide)

- Specify the focus or knowledge the research methodology aims to generate.
- Consider what information is needed to answer the research question and how to obtain it.
- Methodology: qualitative or quantitative? Outline data collection methods.



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Research Method and Methodology (1-5 Slides)

- Explain how you will achieve the research aim or reach conclusions.
- Address the following:
  - **Resources:** What will you need?
  - **Timeframe:** How much time is required?
  - **Equipment and Facilities:** What will be used?
  - **Collaboration and Budget:** Any partners or funding?
  - **Ethics and Confidentiality**
  - **Health and Safety Considerations**

6

Summary or Proposed Outcomes (1 Slide)

- Summarize the study findings.
- Briefly interpret the results.

References

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Thanks!

Any questions?
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