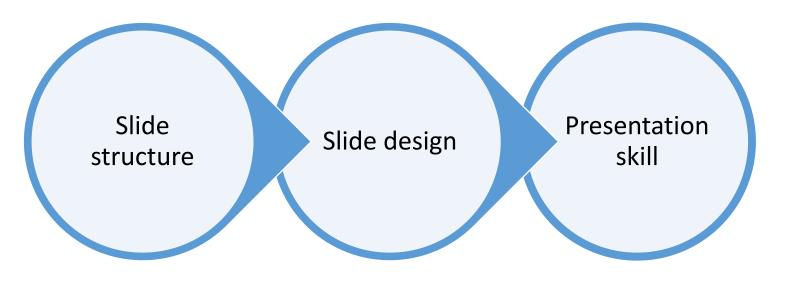
In the name of God



How to give a perfect academic presentation?

Zahra Lari

Outline



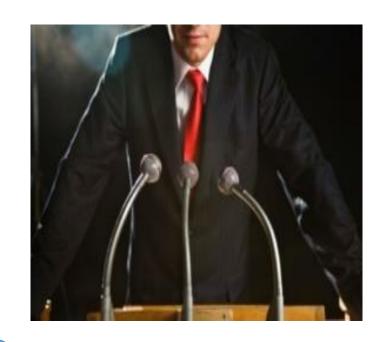


TYPES OF PRESENTATIONS

• Project (Seminar) presentation

• Thesis defense

• Conference paper presentation



Shorter harder



According to your work and

Have one scenario

Have different scenarios

✓ Title , author , affiliation (Who are you?)

✓ Outline

✓Introduction
(What has been done before?)



- ✓ Methods and materials
- Results
- Discussion
- ✓ Conclusion
- ✓ Suggestion for Future work





If there are some scenarios

Tell the first whole story

Then, the second story and

Slide structure, Outline

√ The second slide of your presentation (1 slide)

✓ Place main points on the outline.

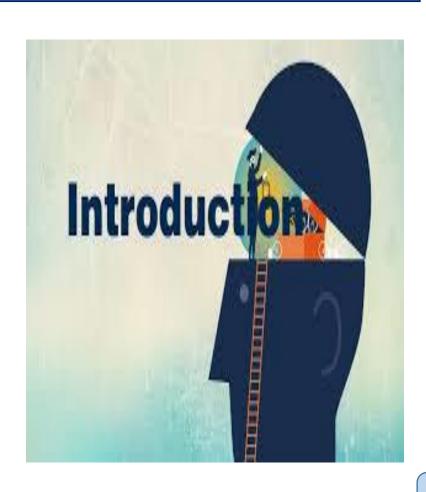
✓ Follow the order of outline.



Slide structure, Introduction

- ✓ Almost 1/5 to 1/3 of your slides
- √ The importance of research
- ✓ literature review

- ✓ The necessity and novelty of your work
- ✓ Write the references in each slide.



Slide structure, Materials and methods

- ✓ Answer to this question:
 - 1- What did you do?
 - 2-How did you do?
- ✓ Describe it in logical order.
- ✓ Not mention everything in details.
- ✓ Point to your data analysis.



Slide structure, Materials and methods























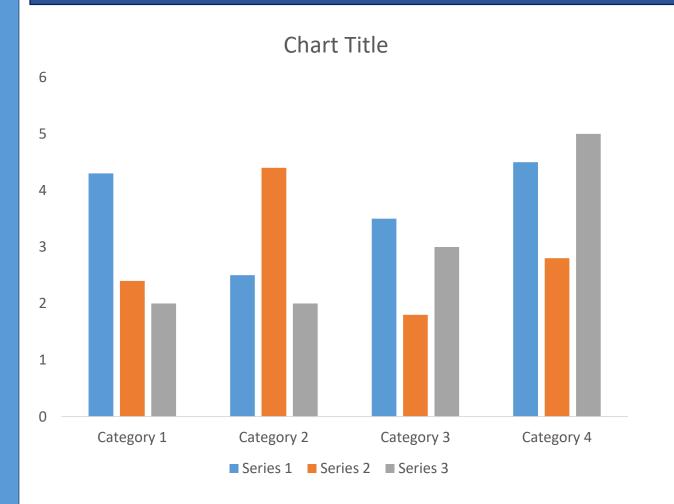


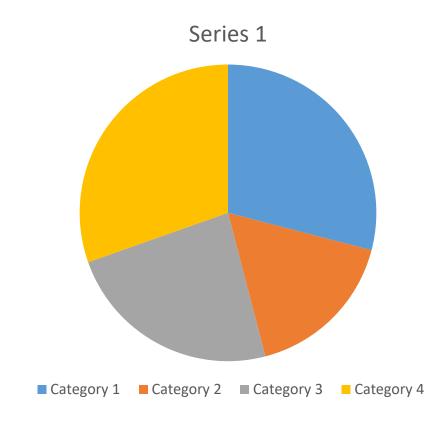
• The most important part of your presentation

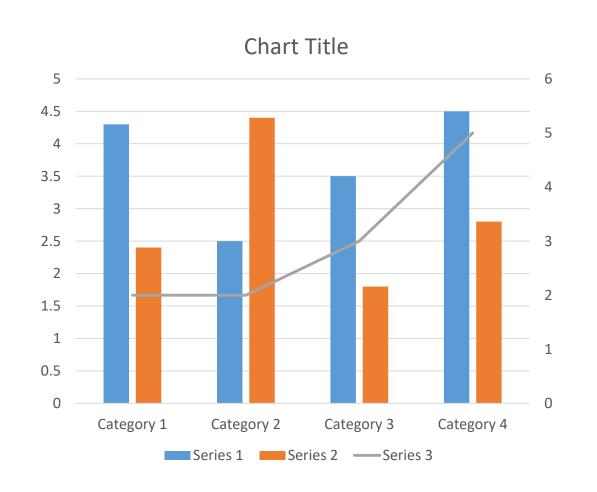
• (Graph, table, text)

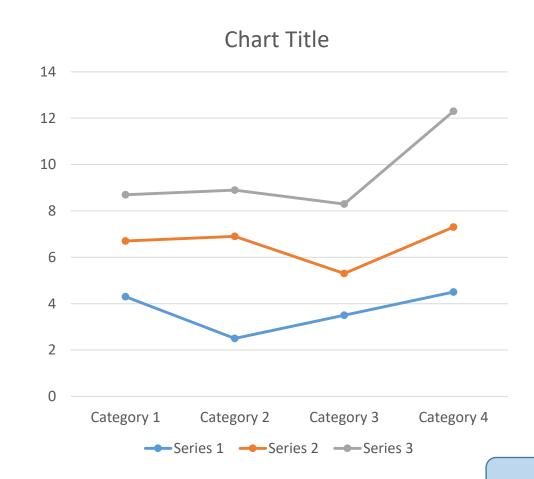


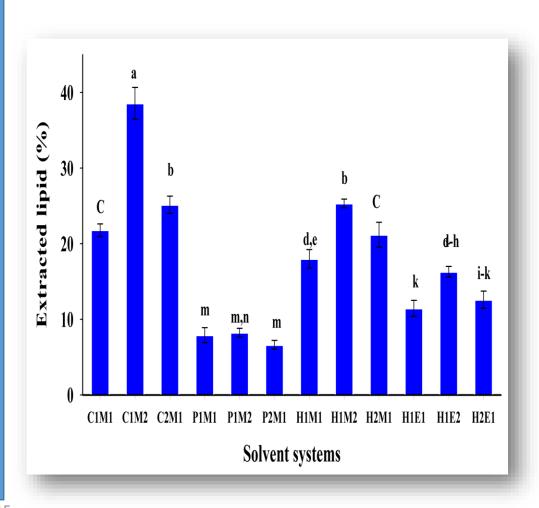
Present your results as well as possible.

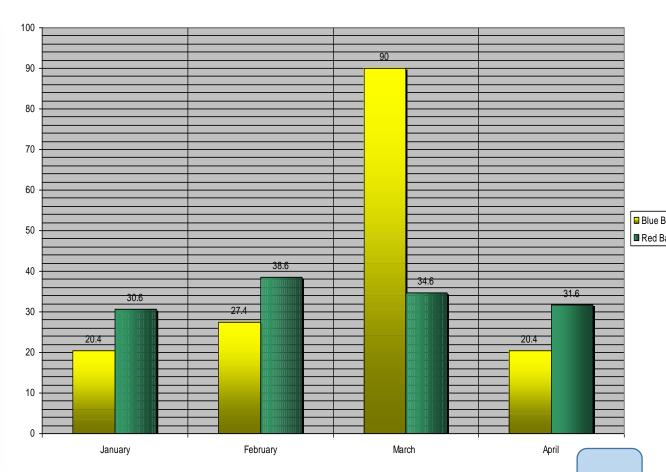


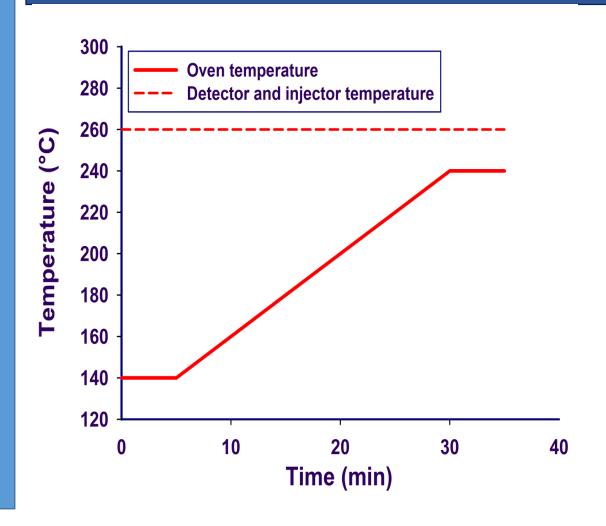


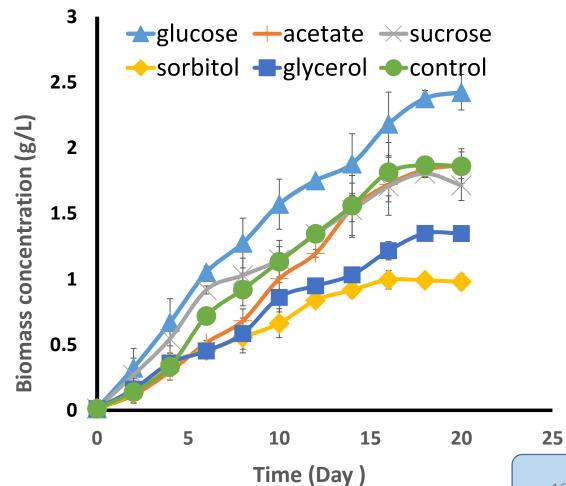








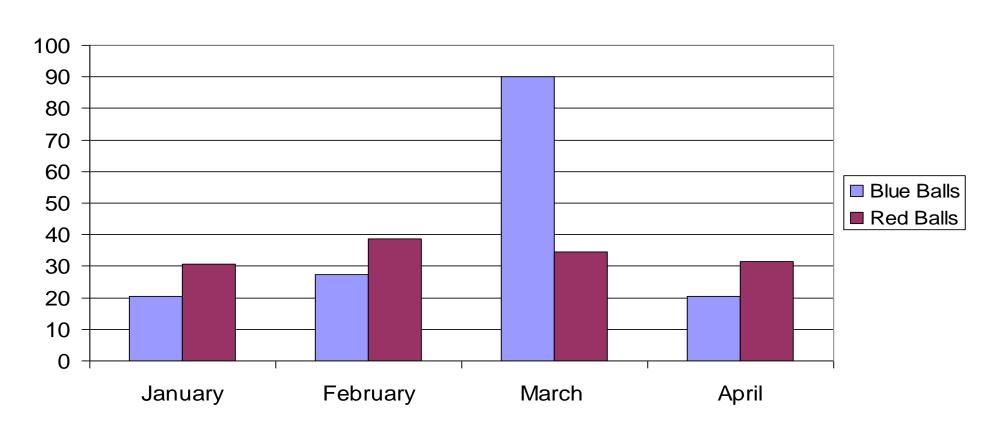




When we use table? Table or graph?

	January	February	March	April
Blue Balls	20.4	27.4	90	20.4
Red Balls	30.6	38.6	34.6	31.6

Items Sold in First Quarter of 2002



Glucose concentration (g L-1)	Maximum biomass concentration	Maximum biomass productivity	Specific growth rate (day ⁻¹)
	(g L ⁻¹)	(mg L ⁻¹ day ⁻¹)	
0	1.73 ± 0.02^{b}	86.49 ± 1.02 ^b	0.466 ± 0.016^{c}
2.5	1.40 ± 0.84 ^c	116.49 ± 7.03 ^a	0.507 ± 0.080 b
5	2.03 ± 0.18 ^a	127.08 ± 11.75 ^a	0.519 ± 0.003a
7.5	0.71 ± 0.24 ^d	35.69 ± 12.34 ^c	0.300 ± 0.380^{d}

Write the titles of tables and graphs not the results.

Discussion

Slide structure, Conclusion

Use an effective and strong closing.

Your audience **remember** your last words.

• Use a conclusion slide to

Summarize the main points of your presentation.

Suggest future avenues of research.



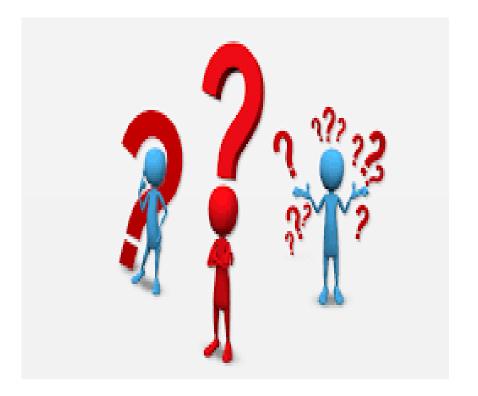
Slide structure, question

End your presentation with a simple question slide to:

✓ Invite your audience to ask questions.

✓ Provide a visual aid during question period.

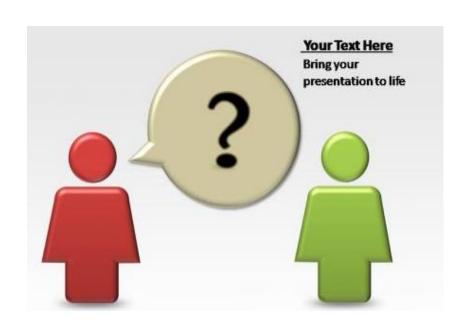
✓ Avoid ending a presentation abruptly



Slide structure, question

✓ Answer any questions.

✓ If you don't know, you don't know.



✓ If you don't understand a question, ask for a repeat.

Slide structure, acknowledgement

• Just one slide

• There is no need to include the names.....

✓ Concentrate practice on your opening.

✓ Give presentation a logical organization.

✓ Use transition slide to change the topic.

✓ Break long slides into multiple slides.

✓ Design

✓ Words

✓ Animation, transition

✓ Font, color and size

✓ Do not use slide templates.

✓ Choose the proper and formal theme.

✓ Make your own design by slide master.



This is a good mix of colors. Readable!

This is a bad mix of colors. Low contrast. Unreadable!

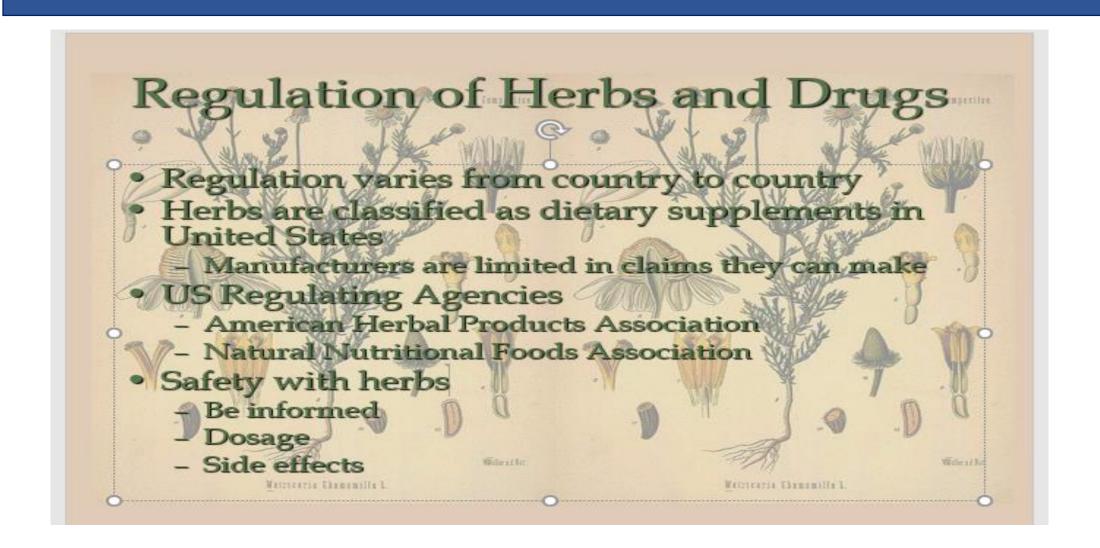
This is a good mix of colors. Readable!

This is a bad mix of colors. Avoid bright colors on white. Unreadable!

Avoid backgrounds that are distracting.

Always be consistent with the background, color and fonts.

Never use different colors.



- Nanomaterial-based catalysts are usually heterogeneous catalysts broken up into metal nanoparticles in order to speed up the catalytic process.
- Metal nanoparticles have a higher surface area so there is increased catalytic activity because more catalytic reactions can occur at the same time. Nanoparticle catalysts can also be easily separated and recycled with more retention of catalytic activity than their bulk counterparts.
- These catalysts can play two different roles in catalytic processes: they can be the site of catalysis or they can act as a support for catalytic processes. They are typically used under mild conditions to prevent decomposition of the nanoparticles at extreme conditions

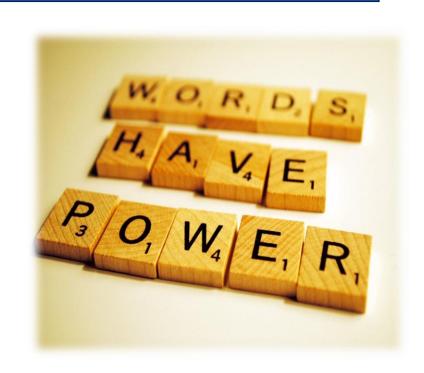
✓ Use 6 lines in each slide.

✓ Use 6 words in each line.

✓ Write in point form with key words.

✓ Do not read the slides.

✓ Insert slide number.



√ The best slides are word-less slides.

✓ Slides must complement not substitute you.

✓ Slides power depend on you.

- ✓ Use a color to contrast with the background.
- ✓ Use color to reinforce the logic of your structure.
- ✓ Use color to emphasize a point,

But only use this occasionally

- ✓ Use correct grammar and spelling.
- ✓ Take care about punctuation.
- ✓ Keep slides in order.
- ✓ Repeat slides if necessary.
- ✓ Never read the slides.





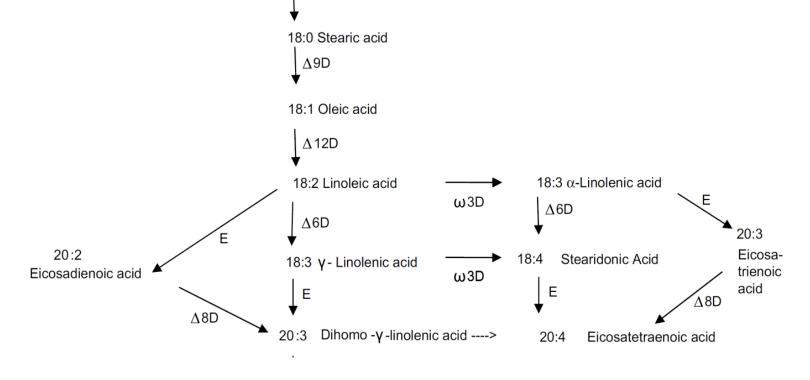
Slide design, words

De novo synthesis

16:0 Palmitic acid

• Make instead of copy.

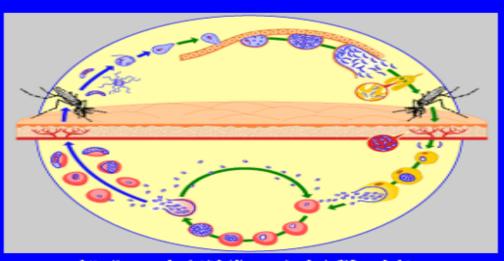
Do not use clipart.



Slide design, words

Plasmodium Life Cycle

- Mosquito bite
- Sporozoites enter blood
- Travel to liver
 - Hepatocytes
 - Asexual growth
 - Schizonts → merozoites
 - Merozoites to blood
- Merozoa to blood
 - Infect RBC
 - Release trophozoites, merozoites, schizonts
 - Merozoite transformation
 - Gametocytes
- Passed to new mosquito
 - Sexual cycle



http://www.who.int/tdr/diseases/malaria/lifecycle.htm

Slide design, fonts

- ✓ Use different size fonts for main points and secondary points.
- ✓ Use a standard font like Times New Roman or Arial.

- ✓ Do not use different fonts, at most 3.
- ✓ CAPITALIZE ONLY WHEN NECESSARY.

Slide design, Spelling, Grammar,...

✓ Proof your slides for:

spelling mistakes

the use of repeated words

grammatical errors

✓ Take care about punctuation.

Slide design, Animation

- ✓ Often helpful, but not always necessary
- ✓ Use simple effects.
- ✓ Use the "Appear effect" Not "FANCY EFFECTS"
- ✓ Care about the order of appearing.
- ✓ Adjust the animation speed with words.
- ✓ Do not use different transition slides.

Slide design

☐White space is our friend.

You are the show --not the PowerPoint slideshow.

A perfect presentation

Join a scientific community

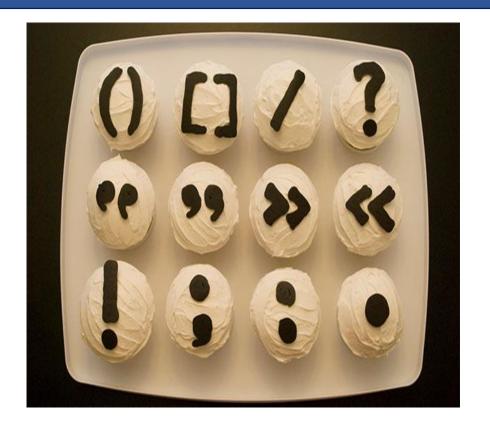
Make a proffesional connection

- word
- voice tune
- body language

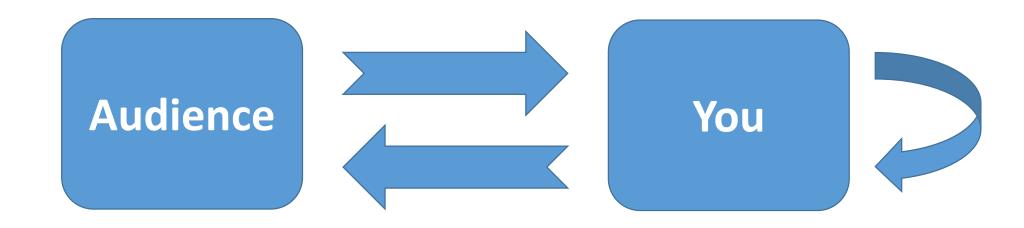
Non-word communication



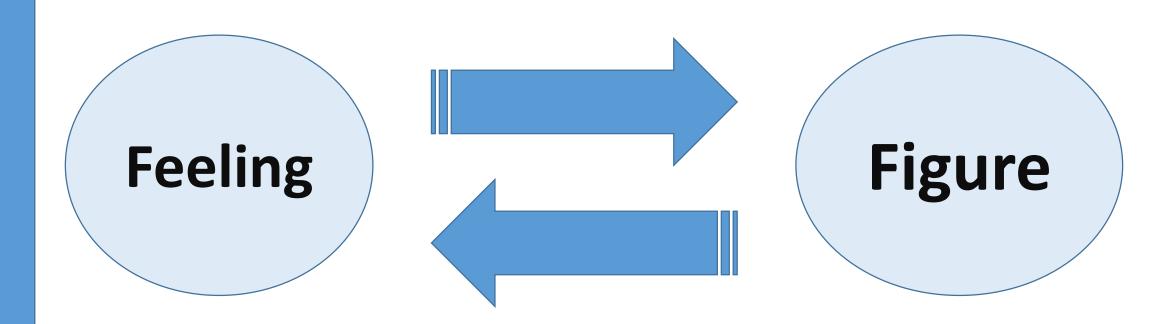
- Opening
- Speech
- Body language
- Non-word communication
- Dressing
- Supporting object



Communication cycle



Communication cycle



Control your stress by:

Your gesture

Breathing

✓Be neat.

✓ Be brief.

✓ Avoid trying to cram too much into one slide.

- ✓ Don't be a slave to your slides.
- ✓ Point things out using laser pointer, ,,,,

• By eye contact : Involve your audience

Respect the audience

Defend yourself

Improve your confidence

You can receive feedback

- ✓ Don't turn back on the audience.
- ✓ Avoid hugging the podium.
- ✓ Speak in a clear, loud voice.
- ✓ Do not speak FAST.
- ✓ Keep to your time limit.

Do not talk for one or two people in a room of hundreds.

Consider who they are and what they (want to) know.

The same must be adjusted for different audience.

Discover golden audience.

Ask your friends to give feedback to you.



- ✓ Check room equipment.
- ✓ Make sure your laptop is charged.





Presentation skill, time management



If you speak fast, study children book

While practicing:

Record your voice

concentrate on content Not words

At the end

Practice, practice, practice





Best wishes