

What is Scientific Presentation?

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Sample Presentations

- What differences can you find in the two versions?
- Which is more effective? Why?
- Which version is more cohesive (strong connection between all parts)?

Key Question

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Key Question

- What is a “key question”?
 - The central question of your presentation that is answered by the results of your research
- What is the key question of presentation A?
 - Can saltwater frogs save rice paddies?
 - What happens to the eggs in freshwater?
 - What makes the membrane different?
 - How can we engineer a frog to survive in fresh water?

Key Question

- Problem 1: Unclear Key Question (KQ)
 - No question
 - Too many questions
 - Avoid broad questions
 - How can we engineer the frog to survive in fresh water?

Key Question

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 - No question
 - Too many questions
 - Avoid broad questions
 - How can we engineer the frog to survive in fresh water?
 - Can the cell membrane of the frog be engineered to survive in fresh water?

Key Question

- **Problem 2**: Disconnection of KQ and body
 - Make sure body of presentation addresses KQ
 - Results, methods, etc. should all be clearly connected with answering the KQ
 - Audience should always know how the current slide helps to answer KQ

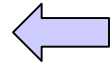
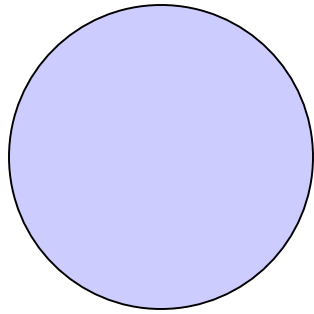
Key Question

- **Problem 3**: Late introduction of KQ
 - Audience wants to know the goal early
 - 10-15 minute talk: present KQ within 2 minutes
 - Place KQ on the slide for clarity

Key Question

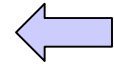
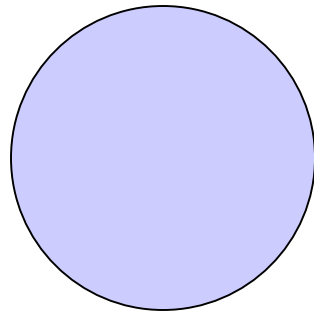
- Problem 4: Unjustified Key Question
 - Audience needs to understand the importance and motivation for your research
 - Provide a “frame” to lead your audience to the KQ

Perspective Frame

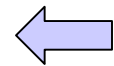
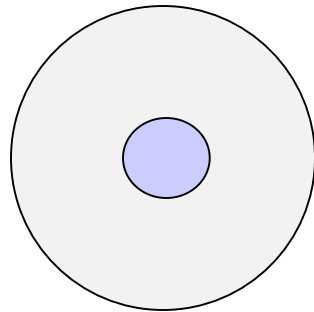


Your field

Perspective Frame

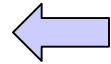
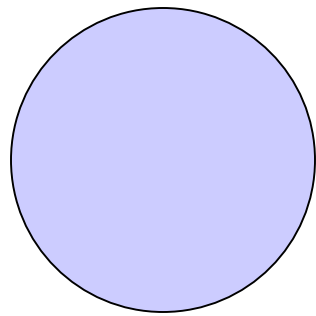


Your field

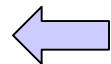
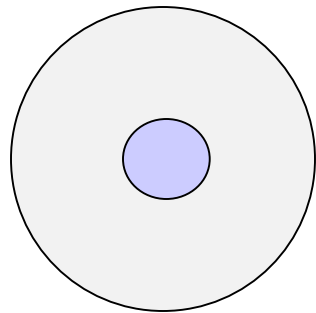


Your research

Perspective Frame

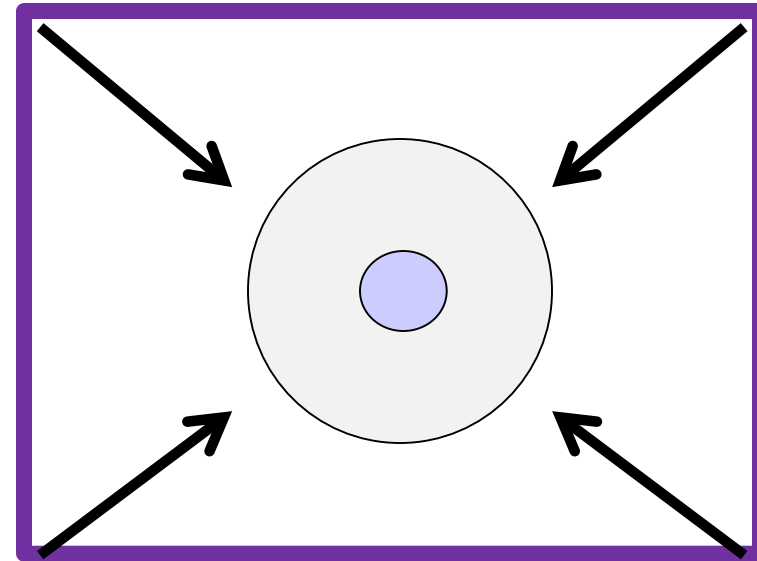


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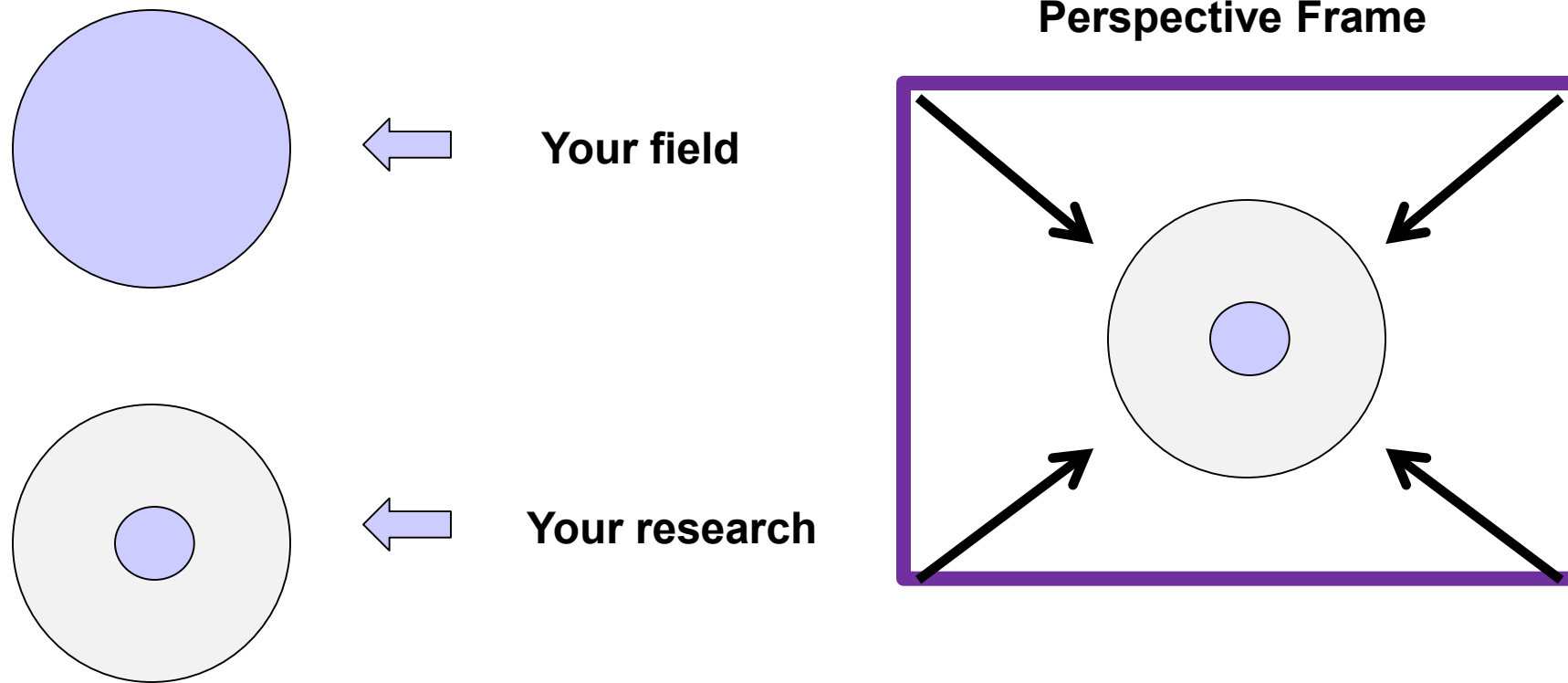


Your research

Perspective Frame



Perspective Frame



Perspective frame shows the audience how to look at the KQ, why it's interesting/important

Introduction

- Introduction \neq Background ?
- **Problem 5**: Confusion of “introduction” and “background”
 - Background should be presented throughout the presentation, only at the moment it is needed
 - What should be in introduction?

Introduction

- Key Question
- Perspective frame
- Background to understand KQ and frame
- What will the audience be learning about?

Structure

- Problem 6: Paper-like construction
 - Audience can't refer back like in a paper
 - Give them the information when they need it
- Small Repeated Units:

Background → Result → Discussion

Structure

- **Problem 7**: Careless ordering of data
- Your presentation is like a story
 - The order you actually did things probably isn't the easiest to understand for the audience
 - Think about the best way to order and link your results and conclusions with the KQ
- Present results in an order that creates a logical storyline for the audience

Structure

- **Problem 8**: Too many methods
- Unless it's a new technique, audience not interested in how you did things
 - They want to hear what you learned
- Avoid overly-detailed methodology
 - Focus on why the method was chosen
 - Talk about the purpose of the experiment and its connection to the storyline and KQ

Structure: Slide Content

- Slides aid in audience comprehension
 - Present results & data visually (e.g. bar graphs rather than tables)
 - Write short statements for key points & conclusions
 - Avoid using too much text
 - Slide title should give the main idea (conclusion)

Conclusion

- Presentation 1 – restated main points
“This is what I talked about.”
- Presentation 2 – presented main ideas, logical connections, answer to the Key Question, where research leads
“This is what we have learned.”

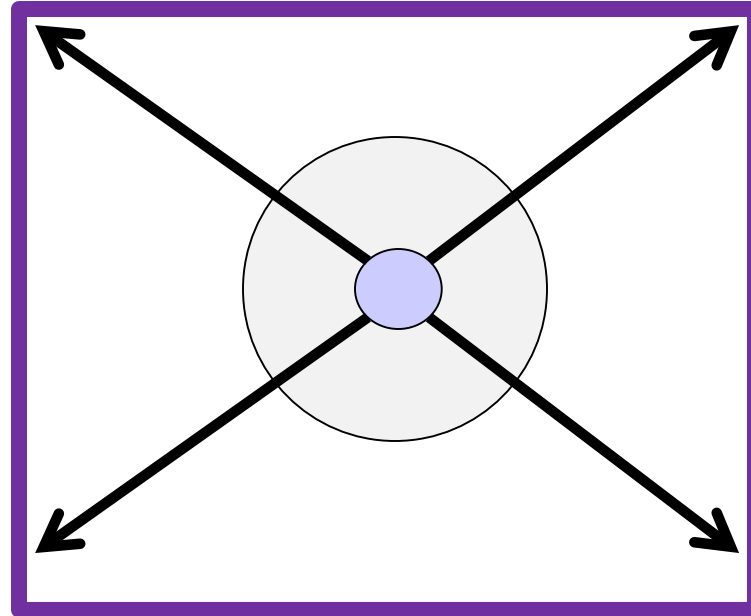
Conclusion

- **Problem 9**: Meaningless repetition of points
- Main points by themselves aren't helpful
 - Tell the audience:
 - How they connect to each other
 - How they help to answer the KQ
 - Why they are important
 - How they lead to future research

Conclusion

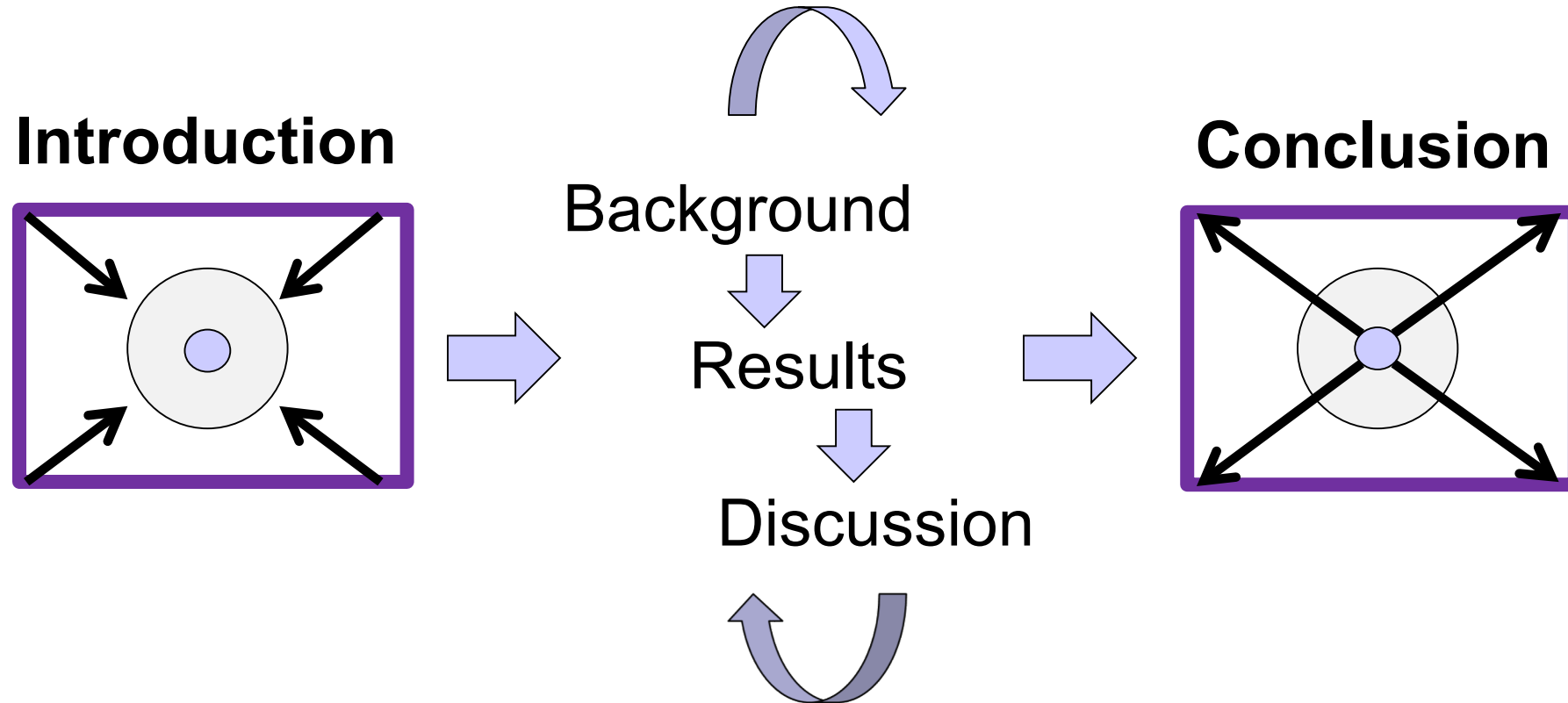
- Take Home Message – What do you want the audience to remember?
 - The answer to the KQ
- Direction of further research, new questions, new hypotheses, predictions, applications ...

Conclusion



Explain how your findings lead to your future research and help us better understand the “Big Picture”

Overall Structure

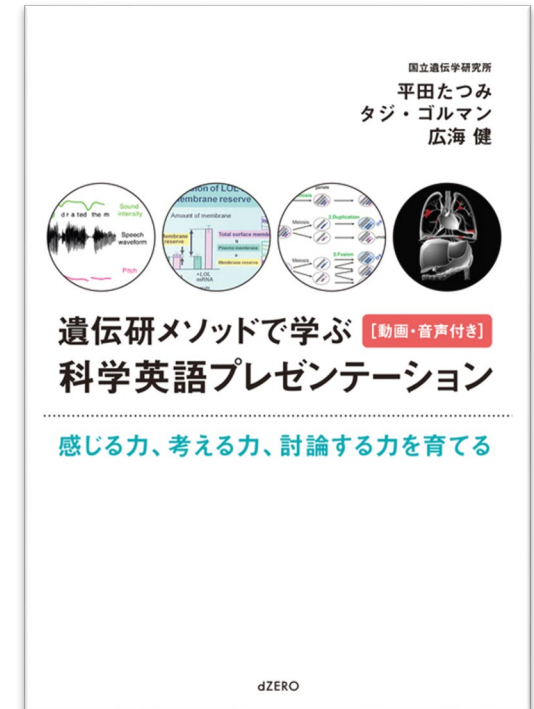


Today's content was created using the National Institute of Genetics method

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Ref :



「遺伝研メソッド」科学英語プレゼンテーションの出前研修(Seminar based on this book) is also available.
Contact: tathirat@nig.ac.jp