# Giving a Research Talk

**Shelby Kimmel** 

Middlebury College

## You will be giving a research talk:

Week 10: Mon, April 20		April 20: Opload video 2nd half of presentation     April 22: Comment on peers' 2nd half of presentation
Sun, April 26		<ul> <li>Reflection</li> <li>Second Draft of Thesis - (a full draft)</li> </ul>
Week 11: Mon, April 27	Final presentations (zoom, times TBD)	Final presentations (zoom, times TBD)
Sun, May 3		Reflection
Week 12: (of May 4)	• CRFs	<ul> <li>Due this week, TBD, final Poster for poster session</li> <li>Due 5/8: Final draft of thesis due to advisor by 5pm. (Advisor will provide feedback by 5/12 at</li> </ul>



Don't let your research get stuck in a bubble



Don't let your research get stuck in a bubble

Good talks can raise impact, and get your research known

- Scientific community
- General audience

#### Solution:

#### Techniques based on

- <u>Trees, Maps, and Theorems</u> by Jean-Luc Doumont
- <u>Universal design for learning principles</u>

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Using these techniques, you can create a great, fool-proof talk!

## **Outline**

- 1. Know thy audience
- 2. Structure
- 3. Create slides
- 4. Present

## **Know Thy Audience**

- Who is Audience?
- Why should they care?
- What knowledge (related to your work), will you assume the audience has?

## **Know Thy Audience**

- Who is Audience?
- Why should they care?
- What knowledge (related to your work), will you assume the audience has?

#### Example:

- CS702 students are the audience for this talk about talks.
- You care because you will have to give a talk on your research
- I am assuming you are familiar with how to create slides and have likely seen at least one academic talk before.

#### **Exercise**

- Audience: 3<sup>rd</sup>+4<sup>th</sup> year CS majors and CS professors
- Why should they care?
- What knowledge (related to your work), will you assume the audience has?

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Attention getter

Need

Task

Main message

Preview

Point 1

**Transition** 

Point 2

**Transition** 

3

Review

Conclusion

Close

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#### **Structure**

Attention getter

Need

Task

Main message

**Preview** 

Point 1

**Transition** 

Point 2

**Transition** 

- 3

Review

Conclusion

Close

Tailored to your audience. Takes advantage of audience's makeup to engage them in the general topic/need of your talk

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#### **Structure**

Attention getter

Need

Task

Main message

Preview

Point 1

**Transition** 

Point 2

**Transition** 

Conclusion

Close

Explain why there is some gap between desired situation and actual situation

Review

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Don't let your research get stuck in a bubble

#### **Structure**

Attention getter

Need

Task

Main message

**Preview** 

Point 1

**Transition** 

Point 2

**Transition** 

- 3

Review

Conclusion

Close

Explain what you are doing to address the need

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- Scientific community
- General audience

#### **Structure**

Attention getter

Need

Task

Main message

Preview

Punchline/Main result

\*\*DO NOT KEEP A SECRET\*\*

Point 1

**Transition** 

Point 2

**Transition** 

-

Review

Conclusion

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Close

#### Solution:

Design principles based on

- Trees, Maps, and Theorems by Jean-Luc Doumont
- Universal design for learning prinicples

Using these techniques, you can create a great, fool-proof talk!

#### **Structure**

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Need

Task

Main message

**Preview** 

Point 1

**Transition** 

Point 2

**Transition** 

1

Review

Conclusion

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Close

#### Outline:

- List key points
- Limit to 3 points if possible

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#### **Structure**

Attention getter

Need

Task

Main message

**Preview** 

Point 1

**Transition** 

Point 2

**Transition** 

Transition should connect to next point, or back to main message

Review

Conclusion

Close

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#### **Exercise**

- Audience: 3<sup>rd</sup>+4<sup>th</sup> year CS majors and CS professors
- Why should they care?
- What knowledge (related to your work), will you assume the audience has?



#### **Structure**

Attention getter

Need

Task

Main message

**Preview** 

Point 1

**Transition** 

Point 2

**Transition** 

-

Review

Conclusion

Close

Remind of the main message Talk about future work Connect to audience

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## **Outline**

- 1. Know thy audience
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#### **Structuring Your Talk**

First, focus on your audience

Introduce yourself in the task Attention getter

Need

Task

Main message

Preview

A way to lead the audience to the need efficiently

A difference between actual and desired situations

What I decided/was asked to do to address the need

The one sentence I want my audience to remember

A map of the body (ideally three points, max. five)

Point 1

**Transition** 

Point 2

**Transition** 

- 3

Aim for 3 main points.

Have more points? Use subpoints

Focus again on your audience

Review

Conclusion

Close

A recap of the body, leading into the conclusion What the above means to the audience in the end A way to end the presentation clearly and elegantly

#### **Structuring Your Talk**

First, focus on your audience

Introduce yourself in the task

Focus again on

your audience

Attention getter

Need

Task

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**Preview** 

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Point 1

**Transition** 

Point 2

**Transition** 

:

Think this through before making slides!

Г

Review

Conclusion

Close

A recap of the body, leading into the conclusion What the above means to the audience in the end A way to end the presentation clearly and elegantly

#### **Exercise**

Come up with an attention getter for your talk

#### **Outline**

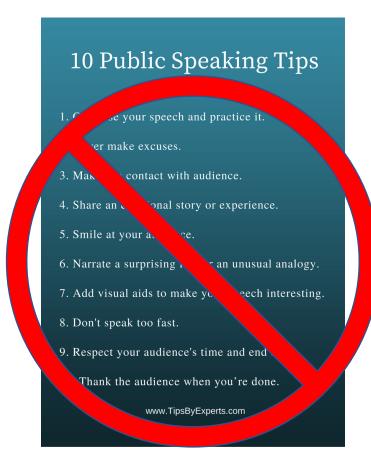
- 1. Plan
- 2. Structure
- 3. Create slides
- 4. Present

**Content Guidelines** 

**Style Guidelines** 

### **Content Guidelines**

• 1 idea per slide



#### **Structuring Your Talk**

First, focus on your audience

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Point 1

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**Transition** 

3

Review

Conclusion

Close

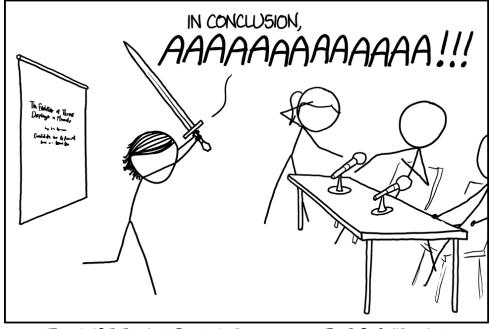
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Focus again on your audience

#### **Content Guidelines**

Meaning should be clear at a glance

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THE BEST THESIS DEFENSE IS A GOOD THESIS OFFENSE.

xkcd.com

#### **Content Guidelines**

Connect to main message

Following these guidelines to:

- Get your idea across
- Look good doing it

## **Style Guidelines**

- To maximize accessibility:
  - Sans-serif
  - o 24+ font
  - White on black

Serif Example: Times

#### **Outline**

- 1. Know thy audience
- 2. Structure
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- 4. Present

- To maximize accessibility:
  - Use a microphone.

- To maximize accessibility:
  - Use a microphone.
  - No laser pointer

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Need

Task

Main message

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Point 1

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Point 2

**Transition** 

:

Review

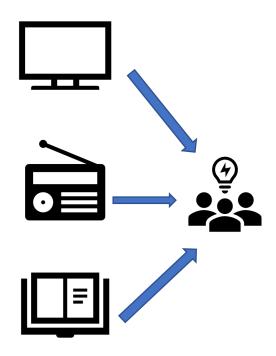
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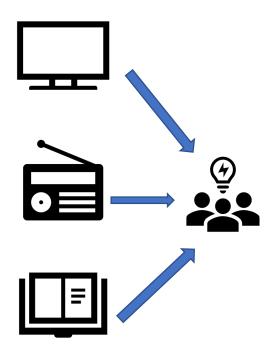
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Focus again on your audience

- To maximize understanding:
  - o Communicate the same idea multiple ways.



- To maximize understanding:
  - o Communicate the same idea multiple ways.
  - Use tone/volume/speed of voice



• To minimize distraction: Do not walk around

To show seriousness: Do not lean

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Point 1

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Point 2

**Transition** 

-

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A map of the body (ideally three points, max. five)

Focus again on your audience

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Conclusion

Close

#### **End strong!!**

- Return to your attention getter/need.
- Go bigger picture.
- Audience should feel they've come full circle but now understand more and think your results are awesome!

# More confidence!

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