SOME GUIDELINES ON HOW TO GIVE A RESEARCH PRESENTATION


AUDIENCE

- Think about the knowledge of the audience – use adequate terminology.
- Think about the motivation of your audience and the message you want to convey.
- During the talk: keep eye contact with chair of session and the audience. Also keep an eye on the clock.
Introduction should define the research question(s) and related work.

+ What is the novelty of the approach in this article?

Don’t spent too much time on the introduction.

The paper’s contribution should be the main discussion point.

Separate between description of results and their interpretation.

Refer to the research question’s in the summarizing conclusions.
TIME

- A difficulty is to present a complex paper in 15 minutes.
- Instead of presenting a lengthy proof or rich statistical results in detail you may highlight only main or representative results, and mention further results briefly.
- Main ideas of proofs or algorithm can often be illustrated by special cases, e.g. 2-D instead of N-D.
- Algebraic transformations can often be omitted; You may refer to the paper for details.
- When presenting theoretical results look for non-standard techniques in proofs or parts that provide insights.
Don’t put more than 6 points on a slide.
Avoid lengthy sentences.
When presenting plots, expressions or statistics, first explain symbols then discuss results.
Use colors wisely.
Be prepared for questions on the content of your slides.
Preparation

- Rehearsing/practising your talk will help you to get a feeling for how long it takes (do not exceed the time limit!)
- Improve the flow of the talk and find errors.
- Check your equipment.
- Check your presentation is correctly displayed before the session.
- Prepare also a PDF (PPT is not always compatible).