



How to write English Research Paper

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Out line of Presentation

1.How to write abstract.

2.How to present you research.

How to write ABSTRACT

- What is an ABSTRACT
- Who write it
- For what Purposes
- Who HO READS IT
- Different types of abstract
- What to include
- What Not to include
- Some examples

For What Purposes?

- To persuade reader to see the full text.
- To help reader decide if abstract is relevant for their purposes.
- To answer call of paper in conference.
- To make it possible for your piece of research to appear in on–line publication. Database (indexing)

What Abstract Continued

- Informative abstracts describe:
 - What the text is about
 - The issues or problems explored
 - The purpose and methodology of the research
 - The results
 - The conclusion and recommendations

What to include ?

- ❑ *Reason for writing:* What is the importance of the research? Why reader be interested in he larger work?
- ❑ *Problem:* What problem does this work attempt to solve? What is the scope of the project? What is the main argument/thesis/claim?
- ❑ Methodology
- ❑ Results and conclusions

Related work

- Be familiar with all related work
- Don't list each paper you read
- Mainly talk about results that are immediately related to what you did
- References at the end of the talk or better in the paper itself
- Acknowledge co-authors (title slide)

Technical details: in or out?

A fine line

- Present specific aspect that show the “meat” of your work
- Leave the rest out. If you were convincing they will read your paper
- Don't fill up your slides with lots of equations
- Prepare back-up slides to answer questions. Leave them at the end of the presentation

2. Preparing the presentation

- Less is more. Fill in with narration not words
- Use animation sparingly
- Use **color** to emphasize some points but limit to 2 or 3
- Be consistent! In the choice and use of color font size/type etc
- Use slide real estate appropriately

Slide layout - Bad

- This page contains too many words for a presentation slide. It is not written in point form, making it difficult both for your audience to read and for you to present each point. Although there are exactly the same number of points on this slide as the previous slide, it looks much more complicated. In short, your audience will spend too much time trying to read this paragraph instead of listening to you.

Slide layout – Good

- Show one point at a time:
 - Will help audience concentrate on what you are saying
 - Will prevent audience from reading ahead
 - Will help you keep your presentation focused

Fonts - Good

- Use a decent font size
- Use different size fonts for main points and secondary points
 - this font is 24-point, the main point font is 32-point, and the title font is 40-point
- Use a standard font like Times New Roman or Arial

Fonts - Bad

- If you use a small font, your audience won't be able to read what you have written
- CAPITALIZE ONLY WHEN NECESSARY.
IT IS DIFFICULT TO READ
- **Don't use a complicated font**

Color - Good

- Use font color that contrasts sharply with the background
 - Blue font on white background
- Use color to reinforce the logic of your structure
 - Ex: light blue title and dark blue text
- Use color to emphasize a point
 - But only use this occasionally

Color - Bad

- Using a font color that does not contrast with the background color is hard to read
- Using color for decoration is distracting and annoying.
- Using a different color for each point is unnecessary
 - Same for secondary points
- Trying to be creative can also be bad

Background - Good

- Use backgrounds such as this one that are attractive but simple
- Use backgrounds which are light
- Use the same background consistently throughout your presentation

Background – Bad

- Avoid backgrounds that are distracting or difficult to read from
- Always be consistent with the background that you use



Graphs - Good

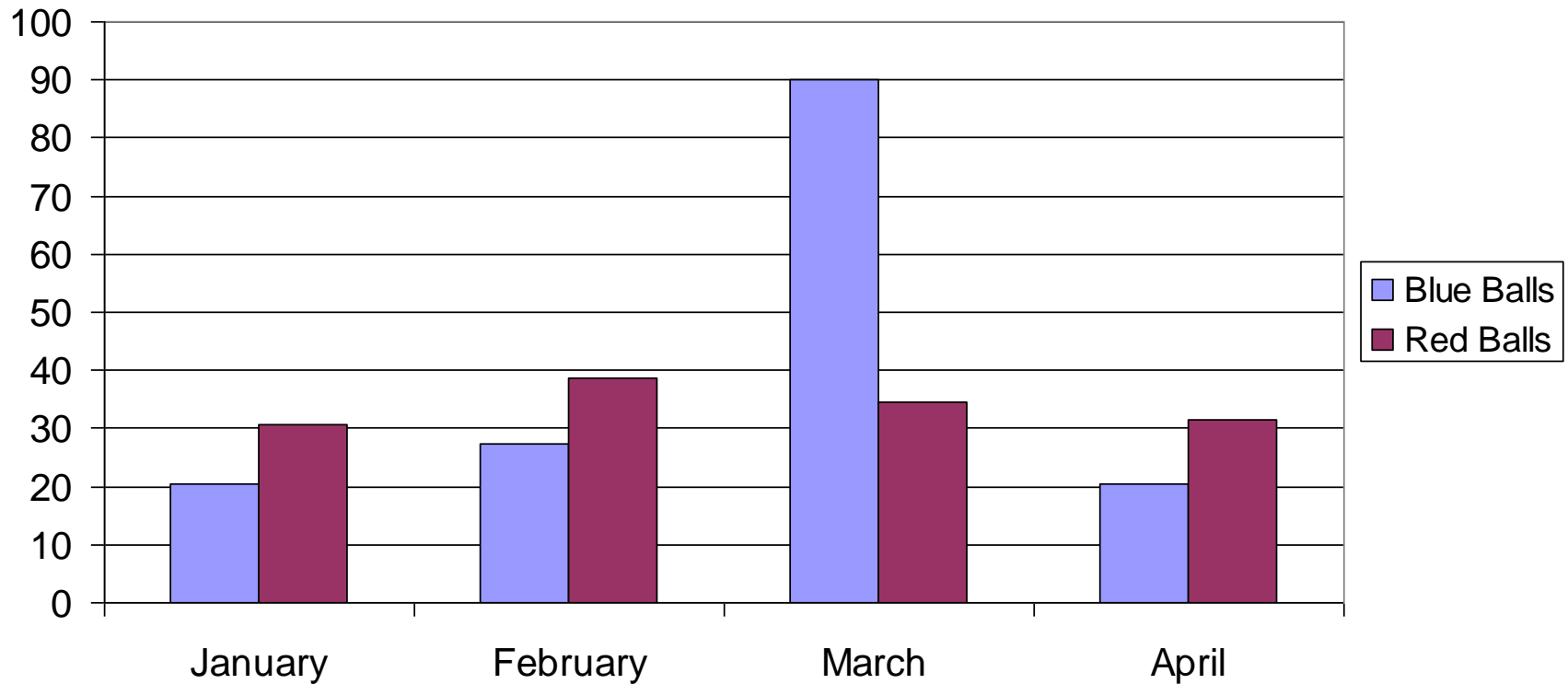
- Use graphs rather than just charts and words
 - Data in graphs is easier to comprehend & retain than is raw data
 - Trends are easier to visualize in graph form
- Always title your graphs

Graphs - Bad

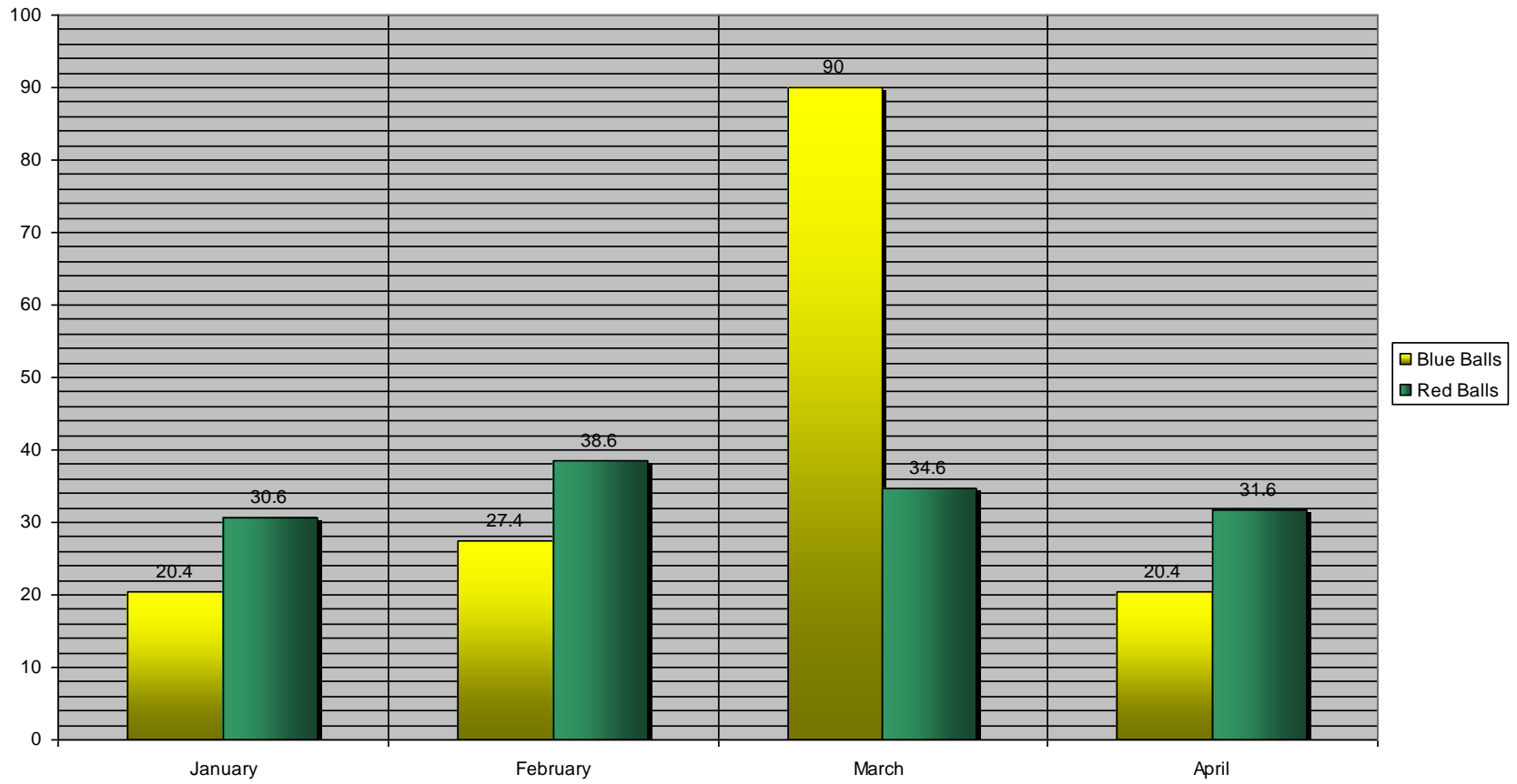
	January	February	March	April
Blue Balls	20.4	27.4	90	20.4
Red Balls	30.6	38.6	34.6	31.6

Graphs - Good

Items Sold in First Quarter of 2002



Graphs - Bad



Graphs - Bad

- Minor gridlines are unnecessary
- Font is too small
- Colors are illogical
- Title is missing
- Shading is distracting

2. How to present you Research

Is not to

- Impress the audience
- Tell them all you know about a subject
- Present every little detail of your work

Is to

- Give the audience a sense of what your idea/work is
- Make them want to read your paper
- Get feedback on your work

Know your audience

- Who would be there?
 - Scientists expert in your field
 - Scientists not expert in your field
 - Students
 - Non experts
 - Who knows?

Most likely a mix so have something for **all**

Know your audience

- Keep in mind
 - They might be tired
 - They can read 😊
 - They are thinking “Why should I listen?”
 - Non-experts will tune off within 2 minutes
 - Experts after 5 minutes
- What can you do?

Preparing the presentation

- Prepare the slides in advance
- Show them to friends
- When you think you are done read them again
- Check all animations with the sound on 😊

Preparing the presentation

- Practice, practice, practice
 - Give a practice talk to a general audience
 - Give a practice talk to an audience of expert
 - Time your presentation (allow for speed up effect caused by nervousness)
- Always assume technology will fail you. Have backups.

Use examples

Examples are your weapon to

- Motivate your work
- Illustrate the basic intuition
- Show your solution in action (baby problem)
- Highlight extreme cases or shortcomings

If you are running out of time cut the general case not the example

Delivering the talk

- Be enthusiastic! If you aren't why should the audience be?
- Make eye contact with the audience
- Identify a few “nodders” and speak to them
- Watch for questions. Be prepared to digress or brush off when irrelevant
- Point at the screen not the computer
- Do not read directly from the PPT or your notes
- Have the “spill” for the first couple of slides memorized in case you go blank
- Finish in time

End of presentation



Thank You!