

Before presentation and after presentation

Test presentation

Discussion strategy



Test presentation

- Practice test speaking in your schedule, because
 - your timing can be tested
 - test your presentation ideally in front of friends or alone in front of imaginary listeners
 - weak points in the presentation can be easily detected (incompleteness of materials, gaps in line of argument, missing transitions...)
- How to make a test presentation?
 - Speak standing; with clock, manuscript, presentation documents
 - Paper to write about weak points, words (spelling of foreign language!)
 - Speak also beginning and closing, notice times, if needed shorten: in reality it takes app. 10% longer

Discussion

Essential, because you get feedback of your scientific work
-> don't be afraid!

- Chairman will finish discussion when it becomes unobjective or too detailed
- Mostly questions are open and interested in fact, aggressive only when the listeners have been made angry (arrogance, expected content not realised, very bad presentation technique)
- Clarify for yourself the motivation of the question (obligation to ask because of position, distinguish oneself as expert...)
- You always have the right for a short pause for reflection!

Discussion- 2

- Comments are no question and you don't have to answer
- Unjustified objection: come back and clarify
- Justified objection: relativate and bring it in adequate relation to other facts
- Compliment a very difficult question
(„this is a very good question....“)

Types of questioners in discussions

- „silly question“
Attention, in most cases the question will not be silly...!
- Extreme demand („why was not considered...“)
unrealizable basic condition, proximity limits...
refer to technical feasibility or obvious conclusion
- „Deliberate misunderstanding“ („...if I did understand you right...“)
dangerous if you did not tell this, than only clarify!
- Self-promoting questioner (confirms interesting results, but explains lengthy his/her own results)
be polite (works complements each other...) or „you don't see a relation between works“ and ask to repeat the question....

Types of questioners in discussions- 2

- „Foolish authority“ („I do not understand...“)
Attention: he/she understands very well, but just not believes you tell again short your own point of view...and hope
- „Chain questioner“ („I have three questions...“)
answer to one (take the easiest), offer him/her for the others to continue in a private discussion (at break, social event..)
- Historian („Do you know the paper ... of ...in the year... ...“)
will show, that your results are very old,
where necessary thank for the tip .. and continue to answer other questions