Presenting Scientific Work

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Some Tips for Presenting Psychology

https://www.apa.org/science/about/psa/ 2010/04/presentation.aspx

Be Yourself

Find out what style works for YOU

This takes experience

Find out what makes you most comfortable

For example, do you like having printed notes? Have a computer in front of you? Walk around a little? Stand in a single location? Look at people directly, or look at the things around the people?

Make Slides

Less is more

Use images

Make sure they are clear, present an idea, are not distracting

Few words

Only words you want them to remember

For audience, not for you

Don't create the slides for you, create for audience

Be Clear and Concise

Design around the takeaways

Decide what you want your audience to remember

Build the talk around that idea

Start strong with a short story, example, or statement about the purpose of the study

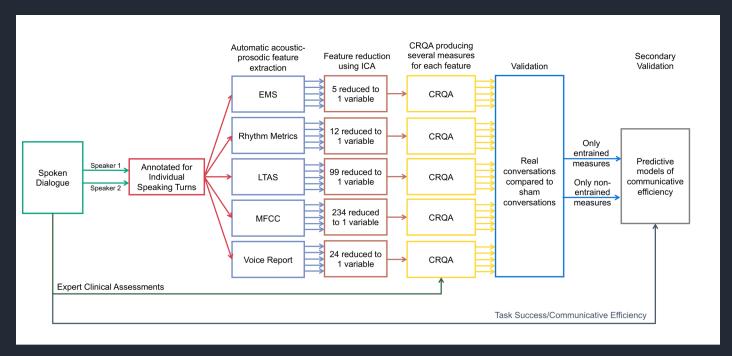
Appeal to your audience's humanity

Use Illustrations

Picture is worth a thousand words

For your proposal, make a graph or a diagram that communicates your approach or your

expected results



Handling the Q & A

Sometimes the scariest part

Ways to reduce nerves

Present to trusted individual and ask what questions they have

Think through places that people may want more information

Decide what to say if you do not know the answer

Practice It

There is no substitute for it

Some like to memorize their talk, others like to practice it but "go with the flow" of the talk

- Do what works for you
- Either way, practice it so that you know the order of the talk well
- Use pauses after statements that need some thought

TED Talks

Consider what they suggest

https://storage.ted.com/tedx/manuals/tedx_speaker_guide.pdf

Structure your talk

- 1. Set up the story (why is your research question important?)
- 2. Tell the story (how are you going to answer it?)
- 3. Deliver the takeaways (what will the results do for us?)