

Chapter 4

Presentation of a manuscript (or written work)

Dr: Baatouche .S

A DEFENSE

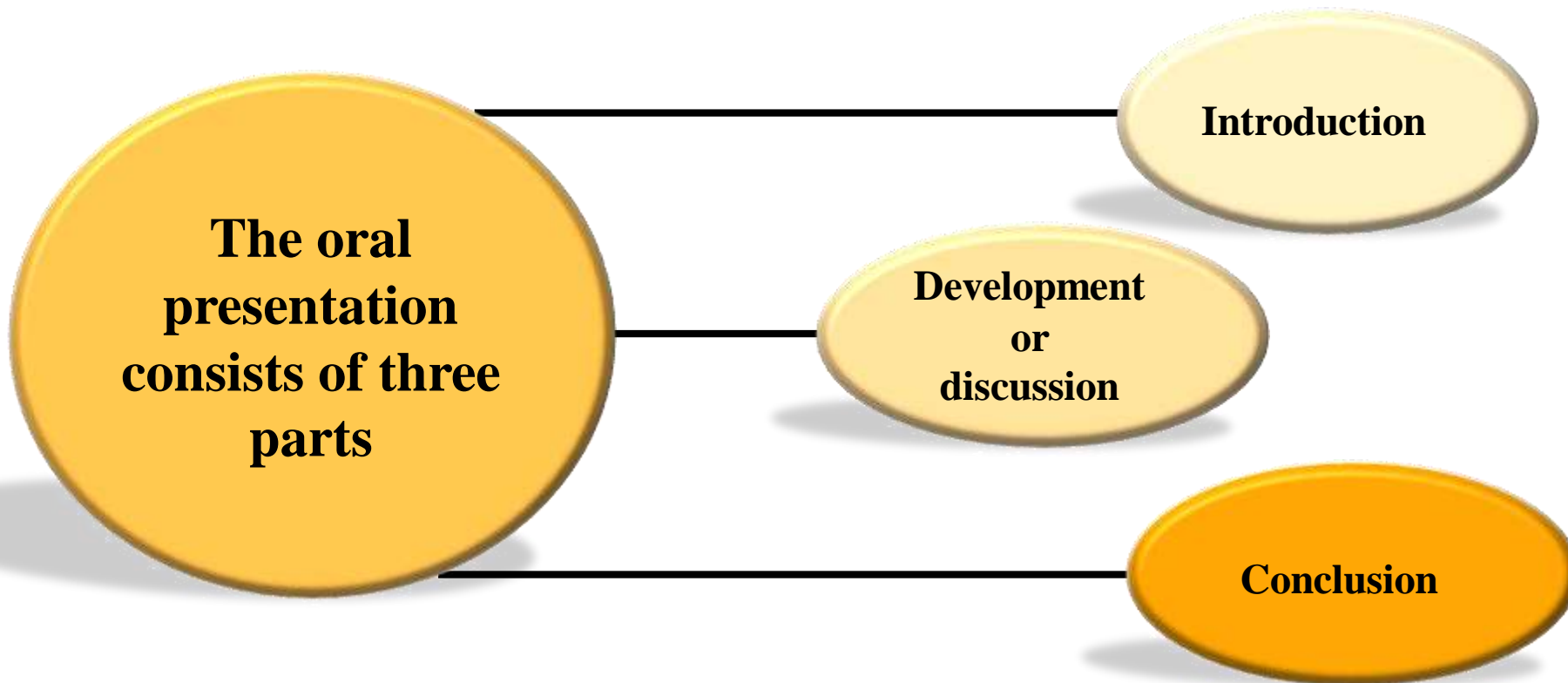
Definition:

The act of presenting an intellectual work to obtain a degree (Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate, etc.) before a jury responsible for assessing its merit and capable of awarding the degree. It is characterized by :

- **Is not a summary of the work, especially not a reading of the completed work.**
- **Does not cover everything contained within the work.**
- **Does not develop the full argument and analysis of the research.**
- **Communicates scientific facts and the corresponding argument.**
- **Convinces the audience.**
- **Must be scientifically interesting and capture the audience's attention.**

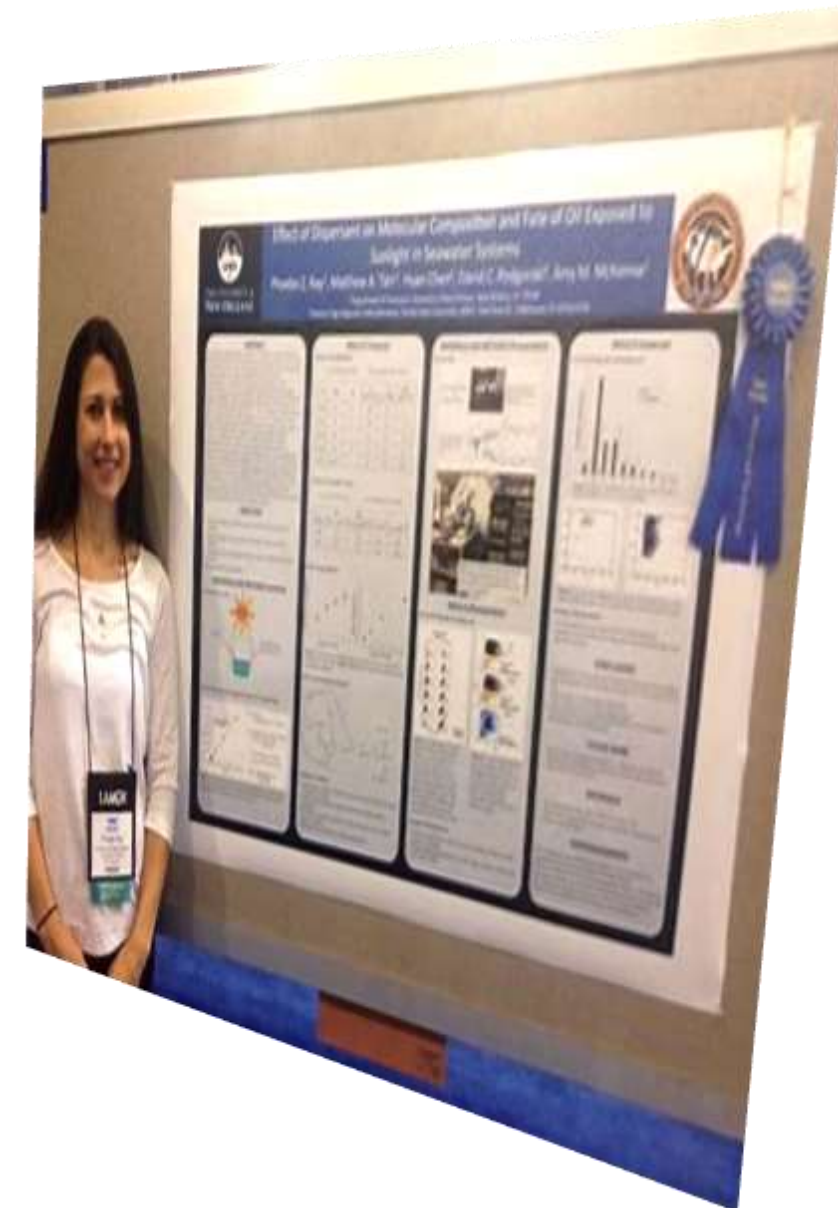


The general parts of oral presentation



scientific poster

A scientific poster is a presentation or display that allows you to present scientific work to other researchers or doctoral students at scientific meetings or conferences. Its purpose is to bring together, on a single page, all the information about the study being presented.



Basic steps to prepare a poster

Define the main theme

STEP
01

You must identify the poster's main message, the key idea.

Choose the medium

STEP
02

An A₀-sized PowerPoint slide (95 cm wide – 105 cm high) in portrait or landscape mode.

Choose the structure

STEP
03

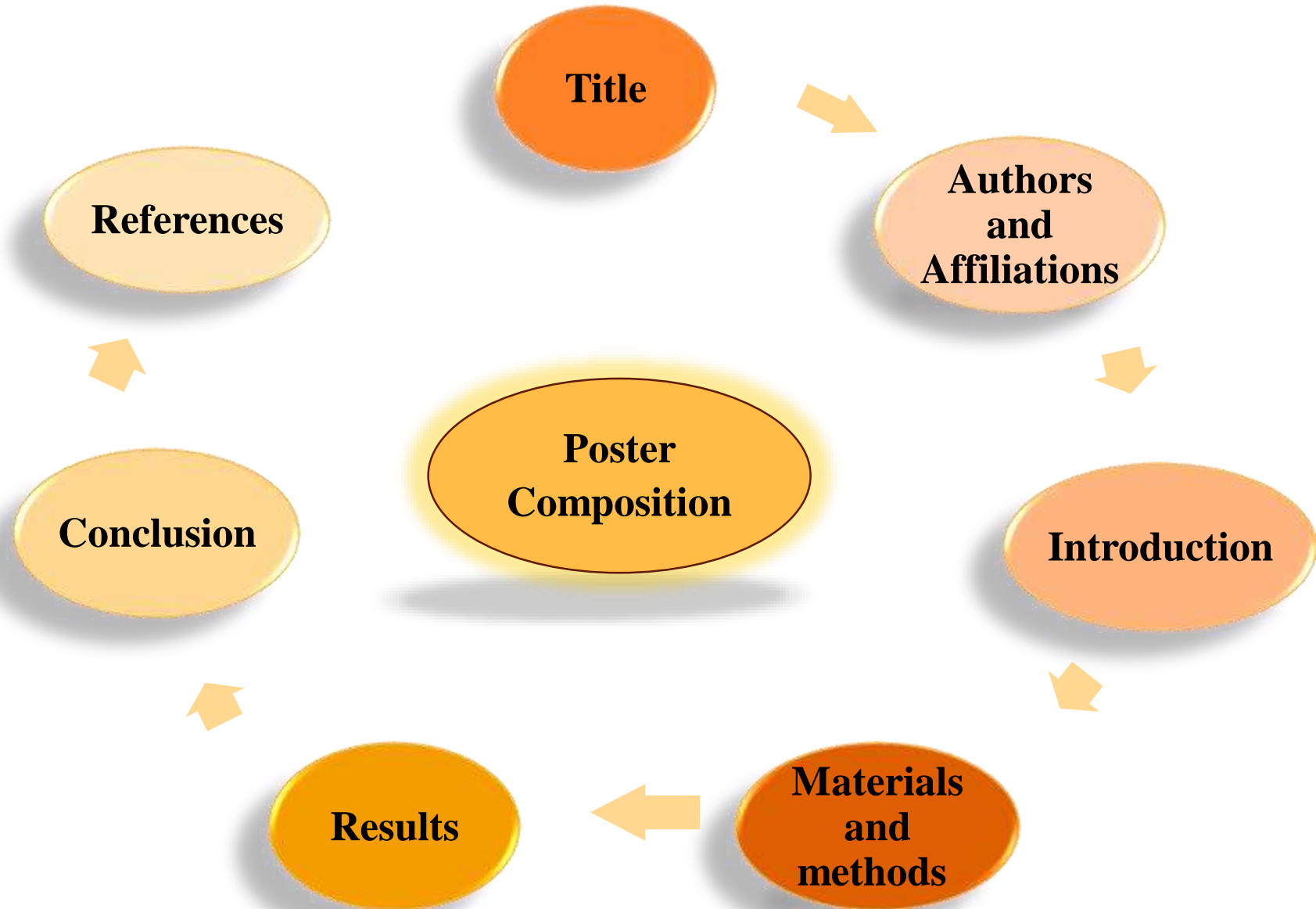
This involves choosing the reading direction, natural or explicit, of the poster

Construct the frames

STEP
04

- ✓ summary;
- ✓ introduction
- ✓ Materials and methods;
- ✓ results;
- ✓ analysis of results;
- ✓ Conclusion

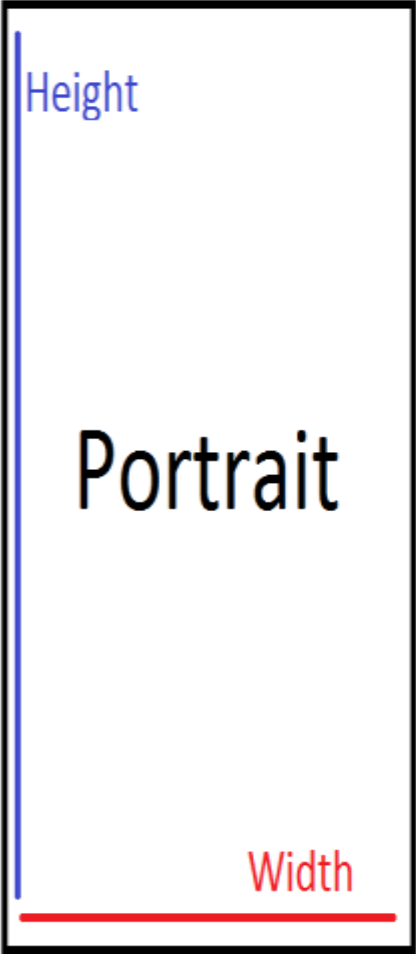




Designing the Poster Format

Poster format

There are two main types of scientific poster forms:



ePoster Terminal Orientation

Portrait

Landscape

Your ePoster Orientation

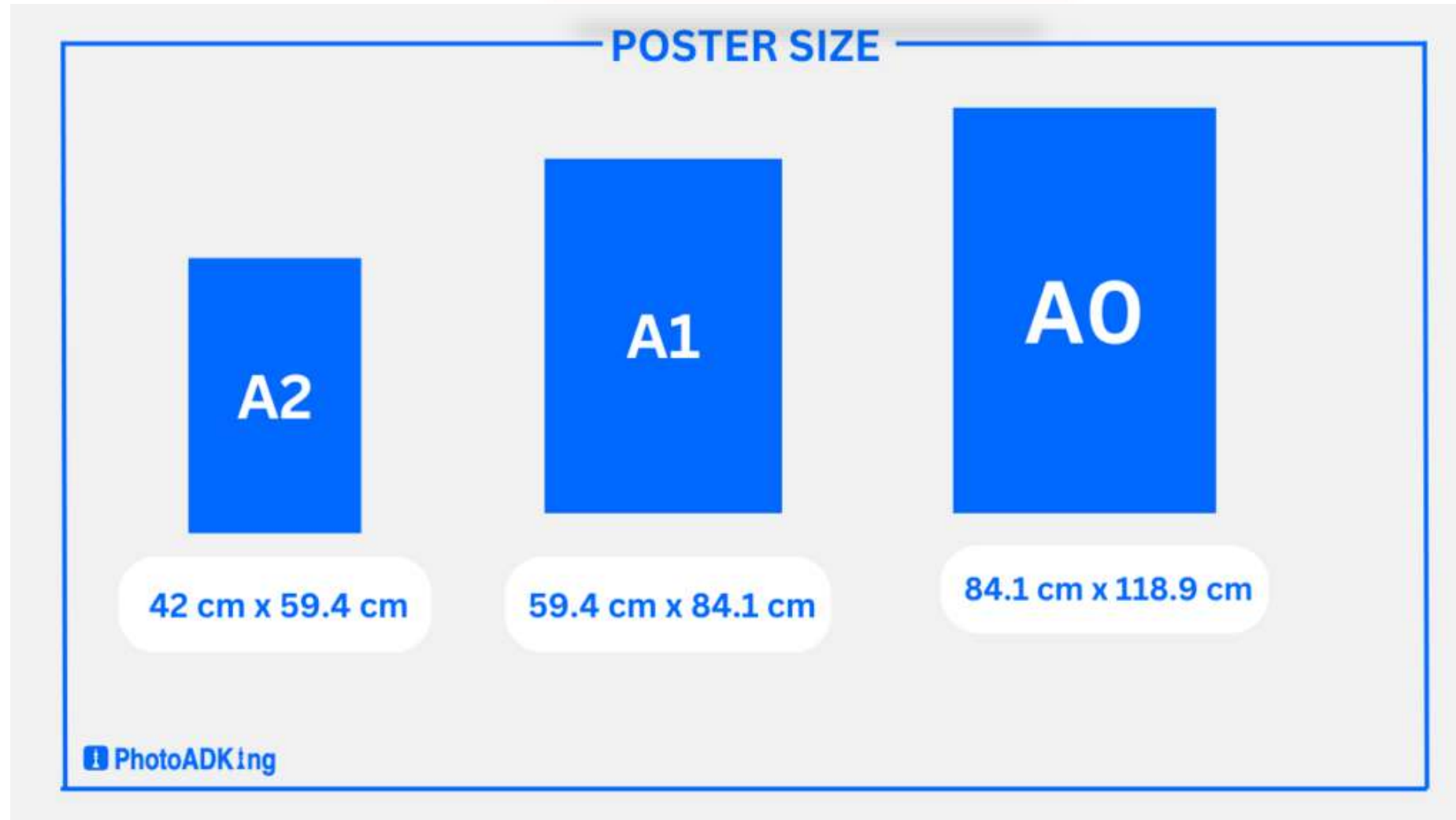
Portrait

Landscape



Designing the Poster Format

Poster format



Designing the Poster Format

Poster format

To control the shape of the poster we go to in PowerPoint

conception



Slide size



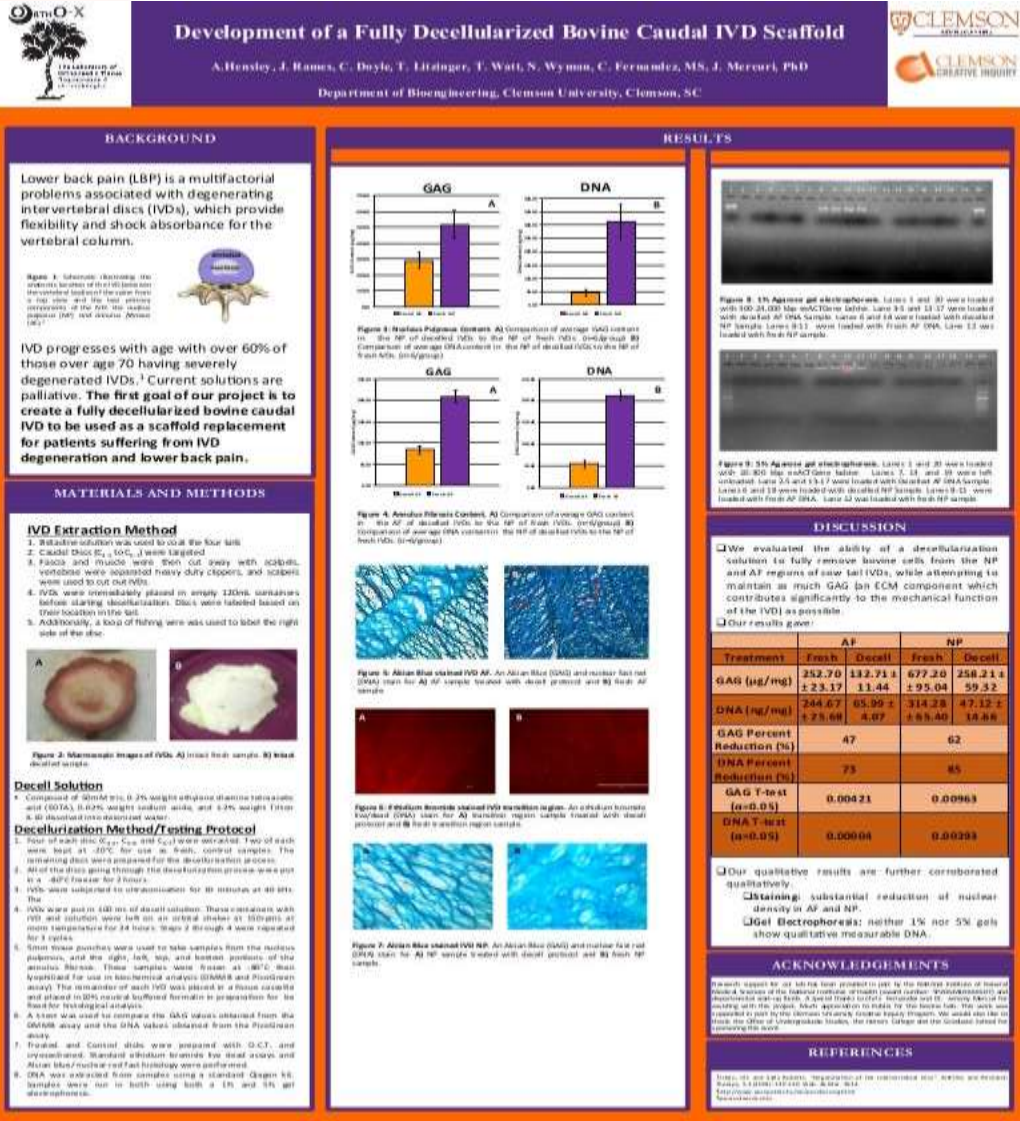
Custom slide size

Formatting

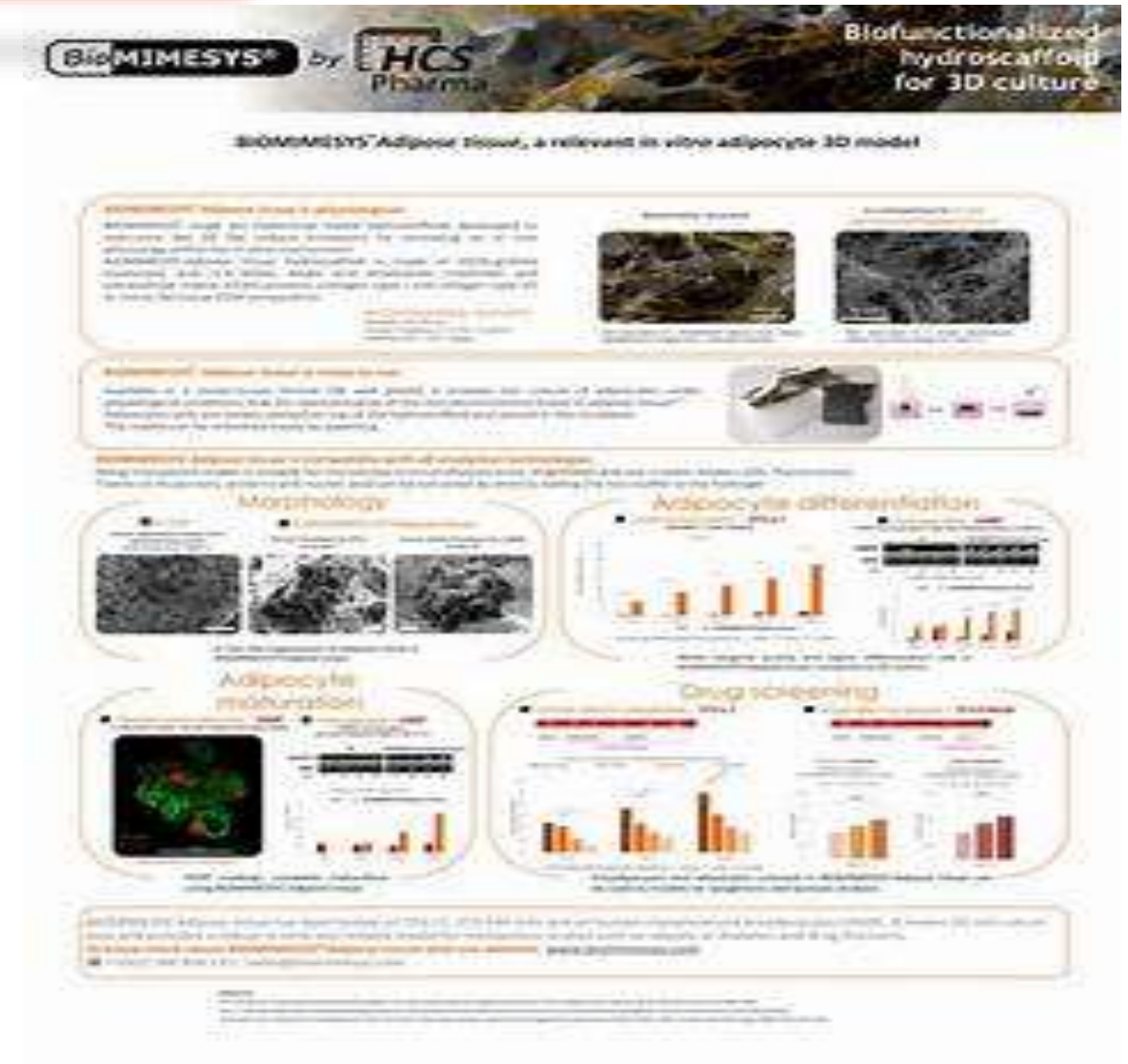
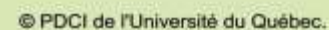


The diagram illustrates the layout of a Microsoft PowerPoint template for a research study. It shows three sample pages: Introduction, Methods, and Conclusions. Each page has a large red arrow pointing downwards, indicating the flow of the presentation. The 'Introduction' page includes a 'Logo' placeholder and a 'Title of the Research Study' placeholder. The 'Methods' page includes a 'Results' section with a 'Figure #1' placeholder. The 'Conclusions' page includes a 'Bibliography' section with a 'Figure #2' placeholder. The diagram also shows a 'Logo' placeholder on the right side of the 'Introduction' page and a 'Logo' placeholder on the right side of the 'Conclusions' page.

Formatting



Formatting



Designing the Poster Format

Colors

Use a maximum of two to three main colors, preferably pastels. Therefore, favor contrasting colors between the text and the background, for example, dark text on a light background.



Designing the Poster Format

Illustrations

Illustrations (tables, graphs, diagrams) must be contained: a title, numbered reference them in the text

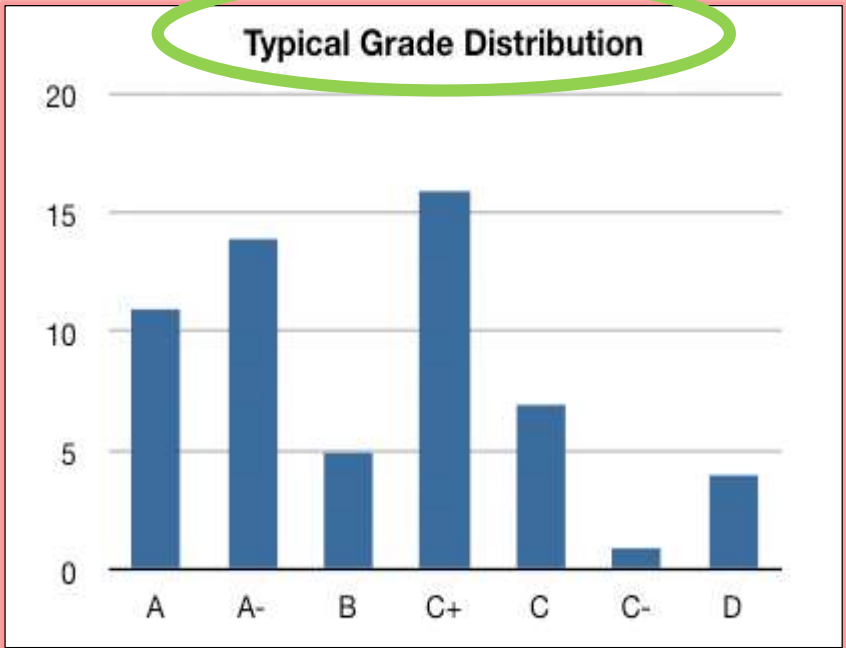


Table 1. Organic fertilizers and amendments applied in the experimental orchard — *Fertilisants organiques et amendements appliqués dans le verger expérimental.*

Compound	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Mean
Compost 0.5% N (t·ha ⁻¹)	30.0	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	7.9
Lin-waste 5/2/2 (t·ha ⁻¹)	0.5	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7
Patentkali (t·ha ⁻¹)	2.0	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3
Natural phosphate 50% (t·ha ⁻¹)	1.0	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.2
Hydrated lime 50% (t·ha ⁻¹)	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Nitrogen unit (u.N·ha ⁻¹) ^a	57.5	67.5	72.5	62.5	50.0	63.8	45.0	59.8
Ca ^b	-	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.8
B, Mn, Zn ^b	-	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.8

^a Estimation of nitrogen availability for the compost used: 30% year 1, 20% year 2, 15% year 3 and for the lin-waste used: 50% year 1 and 50% year 2 — *Estimation de la disponibilité de l'azote fourni par le compost : 30 % l'année 1, 20 % l'année 2, 15 % l'année 3 et par le tourteau de lin : 50 % l'année 1 et 50 % l'année 2;* ^b Number of foliar treatments — *Nombre de traitements foliaires.*

A poster must be:

- ❑ **Attractive** : to capture attention: The title must attract the reader, and the information must be as graphic as possible
- ❑ **Structured**: to facilitate reading: The reader must be guided through their reading. **To do this:**
 - ❖ Identify the different parts of the poster (by titles, section numbers, colors, etc.).
 - ❖ Or adopt a natural or explicit direction of movement through the poster.
- ❑ **Concise** : to focus communication on the message :
 - ❖ The text must be clear and precise, the sentences short, and the font appropriate (not in capital letters, etc.).
 - ❖ White spaces are important. Ideally, a mix of **30% text**, **40% illustrations**, and **30% empty** space is recommended. Avoid overusing colors, which impair readability.

Basic steps to design a scientific poster

Choose one of the available programs for designing scientific posters



PowerPoint



Publisher

Some sites to design scientific posters for free

PhD posters

poster presentations

makesigns scientific posters

Poster objectives

The purpose of the poster is to present your research work to uninitiated readers; it's a kind of scientific business card. You need to put yourself in the shoes of the person who will read it:

- ✓ The problem and vocabulary must, therefore, be simple.
- ✓ The poster must attract attention ; it's a visual communication tool.
- ✓ The poster serves to convey a message : it's to inform.
- ✓ The poster must make the reader want to delve deeper into the subject: it's to convince.
- ✓ The poster must be educational, present a logical sequence, and not be too dense.
- ✚ **Important** : the poster must be self-contained, meaning it can be understood even if you're not there to explain it.