



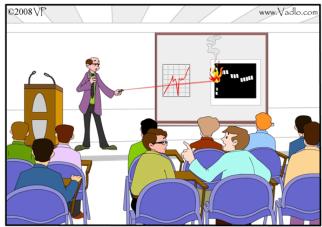
# HC70AL Spring 2011 Gene Discovery Laboratory Professor Bob Goldberg

How to Give a Research Talk

5/9/11

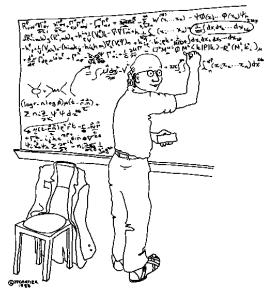






No wonder. He was stuck on this slide for last 15 minutes!

#### Making a Research Talk is Hard Work!

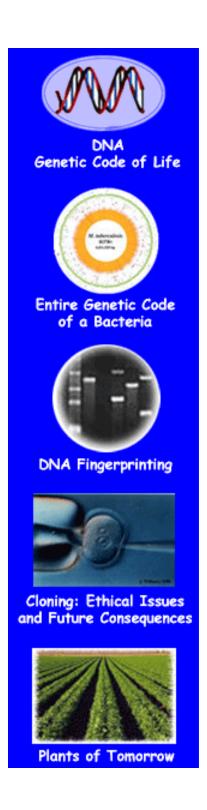


"At this point we notice that this equation is beautifully simplified if we assume that space-time has 92 dimensions."



# The "Goldberg" Method

- · Do Your Conceptual Homework
- · Analyze and Organize Your Data
  - Know Your Data "COLD"
  - Outline Your "Game Plan"
    - Organize Your Talk
    - Make Your Slides
  - Every Picture Tells a Story
  - · Practice, Practice, Practice
- Learning About Mirrors and Style
  - Diction and Use of Words
- Out of Body Experience (Anticipation)
  - Answering Questions



# Do Your Conceptual Homework



# Analyze and Organize Your Data

- Question By Question!
  - Answer By Answer!



## Know Your Data "Cold"

- Every Question, Hypothesis Result, Procedure, Concept, and Interpretation
- · And Every Alternative Explanation

YOU are the Expert on YOUR Experiment!



# Outline Your "Game Plan"

- Forming a Circle
- · Connecting the Dots
- Telling a Story
   (If You Don't Have Anything To Say, Don't Give a Talk)



# Organize Your Talk

- What Are the Questions?
  - What Are the Results?
- What Slides Support Each Question and Results Conceptually?



## General Organization of Your Talk

#### Introduction

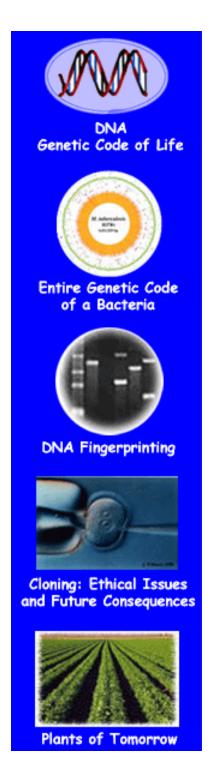
1. Tell Your Audience Where You Are Going - What You Are Going To Say? What the Major Questions and Conclusions Are

#### Results

- 1. What Slides Support Each Question and Results Conceptually?
  - 2. Connect the Dots

#### Conclusions and Future Quesitons

- 1. Reiterate the Main Conceptual Results
  - 2. Future?



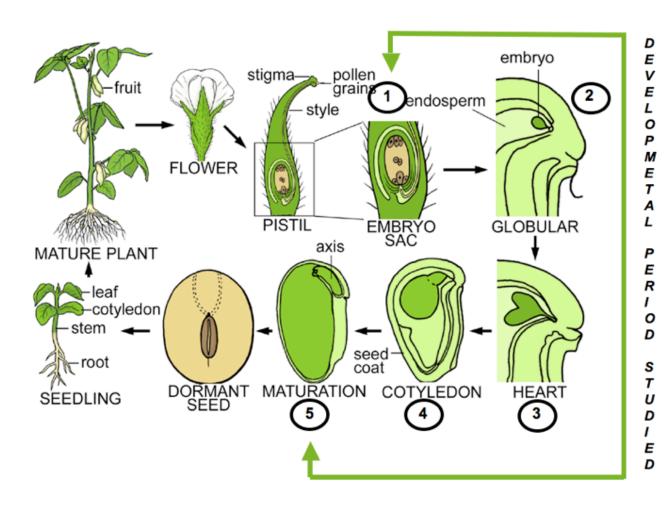
## **Making Slides**

- 1. Simple, Clean, and Conceptual
- 2. Must Be Self-Explanatory Clear Labels
- 3. Minimum Animations (Only To Illustrate an Important Concept-They Distract Audience)
- 4. Bold Comic Sans MS or Arial Fonts (Clean!)
  - 5. White Background
  - 6. No Fancy Templates-They Distract Audience



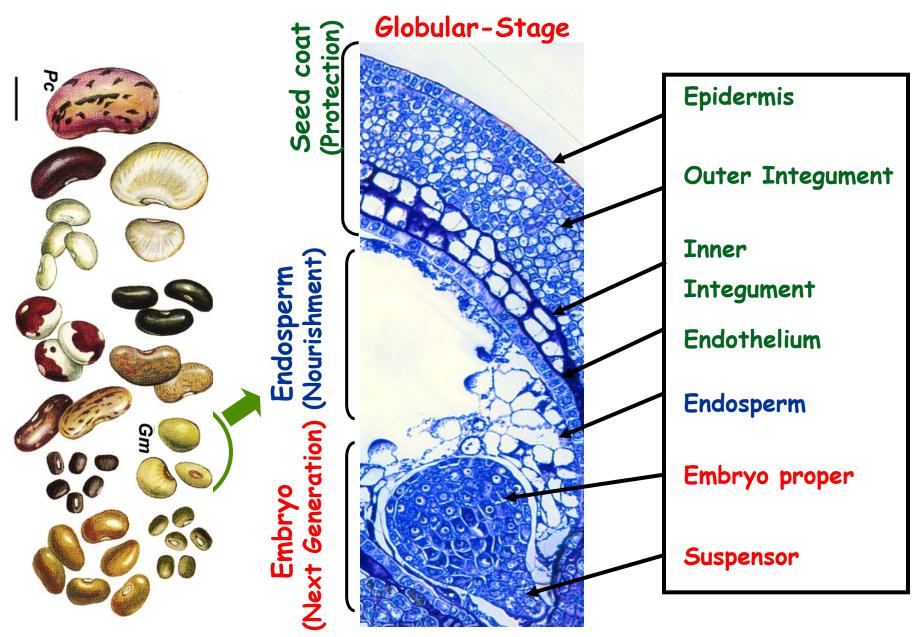
# Every Picture Tells a Story

#### Seeds and Seed Formation-Why Seeds?



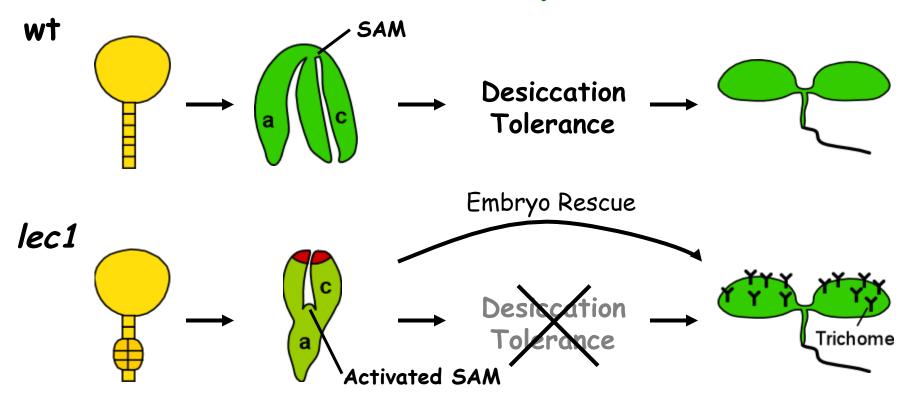
Note Colors and Simplicity of Figure & Labels

#### The Question: What Are the Genes Required to Make a Seed?



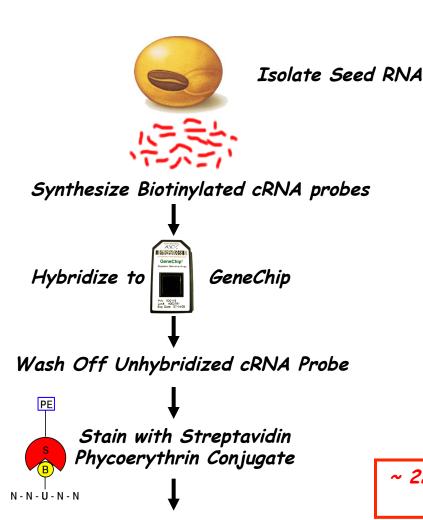
And How Are They Wired in a Plant Genome?

# leafy cotyledon1 (lec1) Mutants Disrupt Seed Development

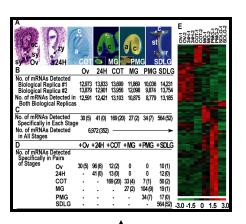


- Suppression of Suspensor Embryonic Potential
- Development of Cotyledon Identity
- Initiation and Maintenance of Seed Maturation
- Inhibition Germination

#### Using Genomics & GeneChips to Analyze mRNA Populations



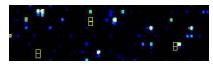
Scan @ Excitation Wavelength of 488nm



Data Analysis



~ 22,800 Arabidopsis Genes (~82% of Genome) ~ 30,000 Soybean Genes (~50% of Genome)



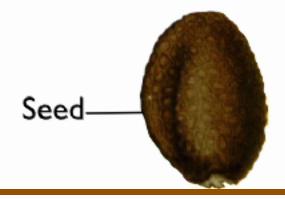
(Eleven 25-mer/gene) Scattered probe pairs



# Use of Animation

- Minimize
- Keep SIMPLE
- Use To Illustrate or Highlight Important Concepts

#### In the Beginning....

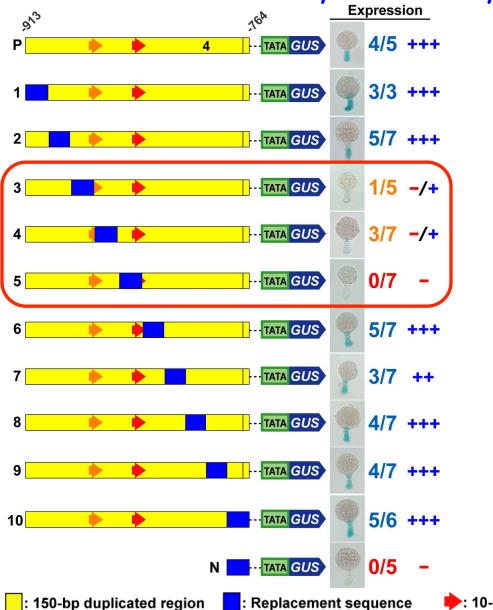


Simple Animation To Illustrate Important Concept MAKE IT UNIQUE & EYE CATCHING

http://estdb.biology.ucla.edu/seed/presentation



#### What Sequences in the 4th Duplication Are Important for Suspensor-specific Transcription? Are the 10-bp and the 10bp-like motifs important?

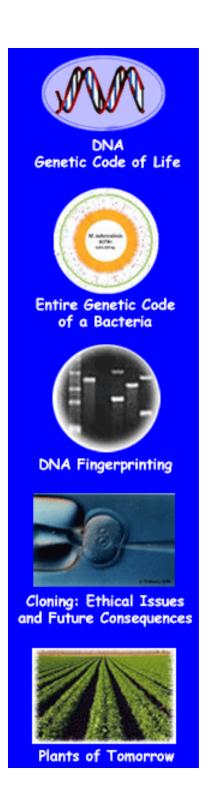


#### Ten 15-bp fragments

- aatttataacatttt
- catattatatttatt
- tcaaaqcctaGAAAA
- **ACGAA** qaqttactat
- tggtaatGAAAAGCG
- **AA**qaaaaccacataa
- taaaaacaaaatggc
- acqacaatcaaqaaa
- aaqttttcacacaaa
- acttttttcaaaatt
- 5'-GGCCGCGGGGGCCC-3' Replacement sequence



<sup>(</sup>GGCCGCGGGGGCCC)

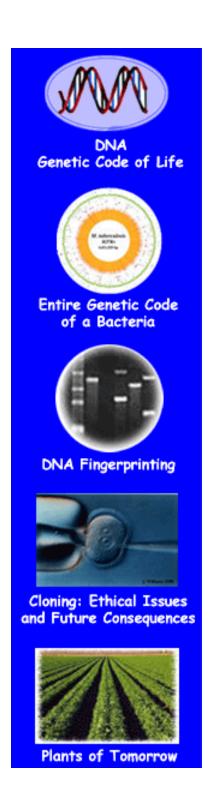


# Practice, Practice, Practice (and MORE Practice!)



## Learning About Mirrors and Style

- 1. Make Your Talk Interesting
- 2. Keep the Audience's Attention
- 3. Look Your Audience in the Eye!!
- 4. Be Alive and Animated At the Appropriate Times (Use Body Language)
- 5. Practice, Practice (No Practice-Terrible Talk!)
- 6. Use a Mirror or/or Tape Yourself!!
  7. Stick To Your Time!!!!



# How You Deliver the Talk is Just as Important as the Content!

- Make the Talk Interesting
  - Make the Talk Exciting
- · Make the Talk Captivating
- · Make the Talk Memorable
- Make Each Talk Your BEST
- · Make the Talk a PERFORMANCE

If No One Says Anything to You After Your Talk, It was Not Effective!! That's Your Yardstick!!

You Have to Make the Talk Exciting by Hard Work and Preparation!!!!!!



# The Major "DONT'S"

- Stand in One Place of Be a Statute Use
   Movement to Keep Your Audience's Attention
   This is CRITICAL!
- <u>Have "Parkinson's Disease"</u> When You Use the Pointer -- Or Circles -- Point to What You Want to Emphasize and Keep the Pointer There!
- Talk With the Lights Off

   Use Lights to

   Keep Your Audience Alert and To Emphasize
   Points
- · Read Your Slides or Look at Your Computer
- Use Notes (On Your Computer or Paper)
- Look Like You Are Going to the Beach-Dress Appropriately



# The Major "DOS"

- · Check Out the Room Beforehand
- Make Sure Your Computer Works and You Have Relevant Connectors
- Make a Copy of Your Talk on a Flash Drive and Bring It With You
- · Be Prepared For Anything (For Example, Giving Your Talk Without Your Slides-Don't Read Your Slides or Use Computer as a Crutch!)
- · Check, Check, and Re-Check Your Slides (Order, Spelling, etc.)
- Wash Your Face an Teeth
- Go to the Bathroom Before Your Talk (Being Nervous is NORMAL!!! If You are Not Nervous, You Haven't Prepared Enough!!)



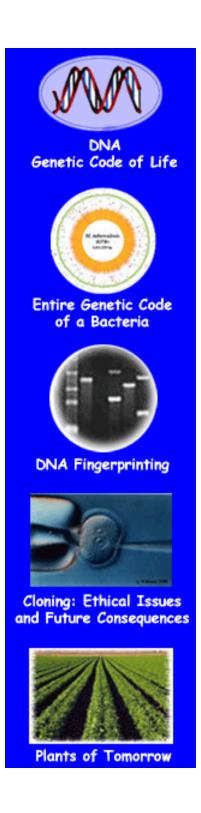
# Out of Body Experience

·Live With Your Talk

- Anticipate Each Slide, Word, and Movement
   -- It's NOT Spontaneous -- It Only Looks
   That Way
  - No Notes, Be Natural
  - Write Your Entire Talk Out Beforehand-Like a Script For a Movie or a Play



# Using Hands & Body Language



# Answering Questions The Talk Killer!!



#### PRACTICE

·Practice

- · Practice
- Practice
- · A TALK Reflects Upon YOU-the Quality of Your Work, How You Think, How You Present Yourself, & OPENS DOORS
- There's No Excuse For Anything Less Than EXCELLENCE!!