



8. Discussion

2.2. Context

- What is the context of this problem? (Background)
- Why is this research important? (Rationale)
- What is it we don't know? (Problem Statement)
- What steps will the research take to try to fill this gap? (Objectives)
- Is the study limited to a special geographical area or to only certain aspects of the situation? (Scope)

2.3. Data Collection and Analysis

- How was the data collected or generated?
- How was it analyzed?
- Why was a particular method or procedure chosen?

3. Results

- **3.1. Results** Results are presented in a format that is accessible to the reader (graphs, tables, diagrams, or written text).
- **3.2. Interpretation** All graphs, tables, diagrams and figures should be accompanied by text that guides the reader's attention to significant results. The text simplifies results, and highlights significant trends or relationships.

4.5. Conclusions

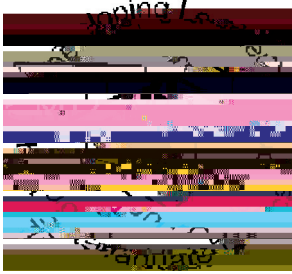
- **4.5.1. Conclusions** Comments upon whether or not the results were expected and presents explanation for unexpected/unsatisfactory results
- **4.5.2. Comparison** Comparison of results with those reported in literature
- **4.5.3. Application** A claim for how the results can be applied more generally.
- **4.5.4. General Conclusion** A more general claim or possible conclusion arising from the results

5.4. Discussion

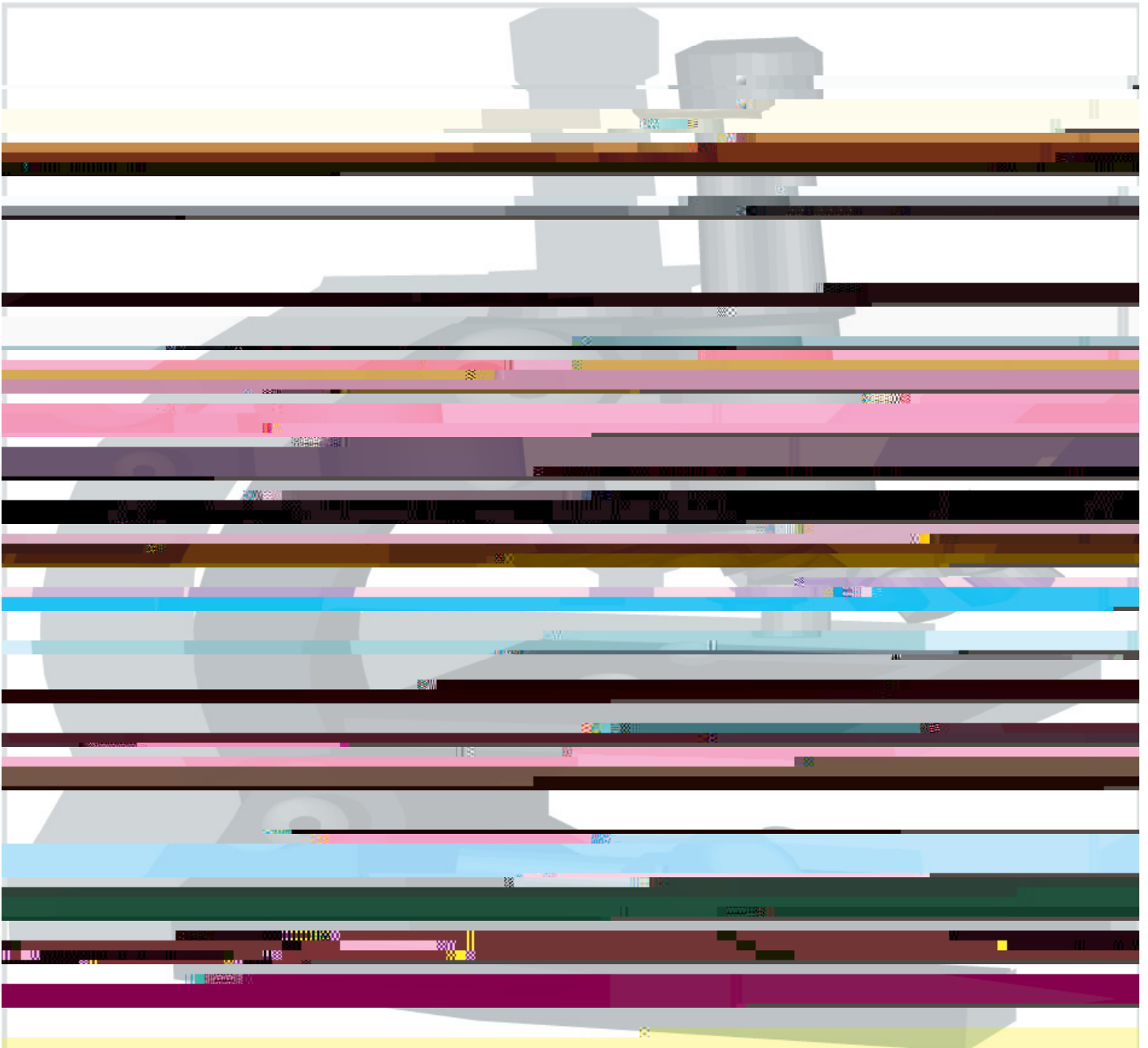
- What was learned?
- What remains to be learned? (Directions for Future Research)
- The shortcomings of what was done. (Evaluation)
- The benefits, advantages, applications, etc. of the research.
- Recommendations

The above outline was excerpted from the Writing Up Research Website. For more detailed information about each research component, be sure to visit the Writing Up Research Website at <http://www.languages.ait.ac.th/EL21OPEN.HTML>

~ Emily Christinat
WritingIT ° application



> T? RÆDIY JRedAc` XcR^



AcVáRcZ_XAcVáV_eRz_dWcYVDJ^ a`dF^

> cNair students, as you make those final preparations for presenting your research at the symposium, one word of advice: practice, practice, practice and practice some more. Remember, your presentation should be 10-minutes in length with an additional 5-minutes for questions. The following is a list of items to consider as you prepare your presentation.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| D f _ U | How soft or loud are you speaking? Will the audience be able to hear you? |
| 5ZiZ_+ | How clear are you speaking? Are you pronouncing words correctly? |
| DaWU+ | Are you speaking too fast or too slow? |
| FdV^ WAcVáV_eRz_ E`jd- | How well do you know your PowerPoint presentation, or how to use a laser pointer? Are you using note cards? |
| <_`h]UXV^ VE aZf- | How well do you know your topic and the information you have about your topic? |
| 6jV4`_eRte- | Are you connecting with the audience? Does it appear that you are reading either your PowerPoint verbatim, or reading your paper? You should not be! |
| EZ V> R_RW^ V_e- | Is your presentation too short or too long? Time yourself. |
| 6_áF dRf | Are you passionate about your research? Do you have confidence in your topic? |
| iaRtZ_ zT_} UV_TV | Your skills? |
| 4j` dZ_X- | How strong is your closing? |
| @eYcEYZ_Xde HREYWc+ | Saying “ah”, “uhm”, “so”, “you know” and “like.” Watch for fidgeting with hair, clothing presentations props or tools. |

There will be Mock Presentations held July 13- 20 in order to “fine tune” presentation and your presenting skills. They are mandatory. See Shukura Bakari-Cozart to schedule times.

EYZ_Xde` 4`_dUcHYV_4cVReZ_X2 A`hVcA`Z_eAcVáV_eRz_

3 Before creating a PowerPoint presentation, keep in mind the format that will best aid in presenting research findings and conclusions. The following are items to think about when creating a slide show.

- Consider how the overall appearance of the slide show will look in terms of color, font choice and graphics.
- When using color text, make sure that the color can be seen clearly.
- Font color should contrast with background color.
- Font size should be no smaller than 32 point and the font style should stay consistent throughout the slide show.
- Each slide should contain main points, not the entire research paper. You should be able to elaborate on each point during your presentation.
- Make limited use of clip art, unless it is specifically related to the topic.
- Make graphs clear and easy to read.
- Check for grammar and spelling.



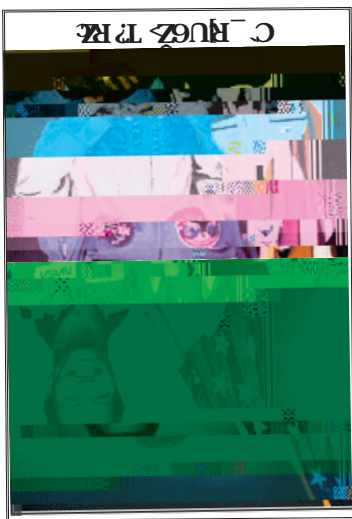
E ScZ_XeYcW1\$ Wc^ d` VSRIfaè eVdJ^ a`dF^ +
45L~` aaj UZkL_` gVYWRUd` Vj`fc
A`hVcA`Z_eAcVáV_eRz_

8cR^ ^ RZIRlj DaR_Z X
 Df^ ^ VcCVARcYDV^ Z RcDVZd
 CVARcYEZ VZ V
 AcVArZ_XWceVDJ^ a` dE^
 6gV_ede 4^ ^ V

€4YZVvac`gvs

ezRd%o

yEYXV TR`esva`ZMhZr fe
 WIZ`F`c^R`avWUhzr fe



In 1978
 Ronald E. McNair
 was one of thirty-
 five applicants
 selected for the
 astronaut program
 from a pool of ten
 thousand. He was
 also nationally
 recognized for his
 work in field of
 laser physics.

Did You Know?

> T? RZ`TRed