

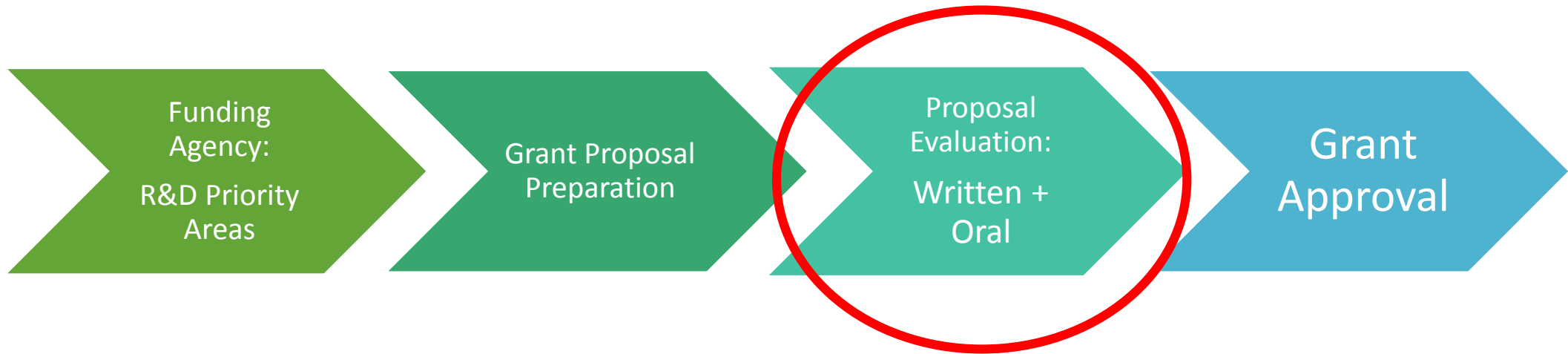
Presenting your Research Proposal

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THE GRANT APPLICATION PROCESS

OUTLINE

- Differentiate grant proposal presentation from other oral presentations
- How grant proposals are prepared for presentation
- Five effective ways of grant presentation
- Other pointers

Oral Presentation VS Grant Presentation

✓ Venue:

Scientific Meetings or Conferences

✓ Audience:

colleagues in your field of study

✓ Goal:

to convey information

✓ Venue:

Institution Meeting Room

✓ Audience:

EXPERTS and GENERALISTS

✓ Goal:

to persuade evaluators

A proposal presentation has a **distinct audience and purpose.**

Assume your audience to be:

1. experts in your field of study
2. generalists with exposure to your field of study

A proposal presentation has a **distinct audience and purpose.**

You need to persuade/convince evaluators:

- ✓ that the **project** is worth doing
- ✓ that **you** are capable of carrying it out

How do you this?

Help your evaluators understand the motivation for your idea:

- **General:** What is the problem? What is its (social, scientific) significance?
- **Specific:** How will you approach your research question?



**Research
Questions?**

Originality/Creativity/Innovation:

Is your project novel? How is it related/compared to prior works?

How do you this?

Help your evaluators appreciate the merits of your approach

- Provide a clear overview of your research plan = Background of the Study
 - Propose pertinent experiments with good controls
 - Explain your methods succinctly
 - Demonstrate the kind of data you might see
 - Show how data will illuminate your central question
 - Offer alternative solutions/backup plans
- } = Research Methods
- } = Expected Outputs

Be realistic, not too ambitious

Atissa Banuazizi (MIT, 2012)

Oral Presentation VS Grant Presentation

✓ Your presentation:

The Logic of IMRAD

Introduction

Methods

Results and Discussion

Conclusions

✓ Time:

15-20 minutes (+Q&A)

✓ Your presentation:

Almost in a similar manner

**Background of the Study
(Objectives)**

Methods

**Expected Outputs/Target
Beneficiaries**

✓ Time:

Budget and Timetable of Activities

10-12 minutes (+ Q&A)

Remember: 10-12 minutes (or even less) to cover...

- brief project overview
- sufficient background information for everyone to understand your proposal
- statement of the research problem and goals
- project details and methods
- predicted outcomes if everything goes according to plan and if nothing does
- needed resources to complete the work (budget proposal)
- societal impact if all goes well
- timetable of activities (Ghantt Chart)

Atissa Banuazizi (MIT, 2012)

The five (5) truths of effective presentations:

- 1) the slides are not the presentation – YOU ARE!
- 2) use the principles of visual design
- 3) tell stories through images, not words (7 words, 7 lines)
- 4) don't fumble with technology
- 5) rehearse, rehearse, rehearse

Point No. 1

The **slideshow** is a visual supplement to an oral presentation.

The single most common mistake we make when we prepare a presentation is assuming that the **slideshow is the presentation**.

YOU ARE the presentation, not the technology behind you.

Design minimalist slides that serve to **highlight key points** and data of the presentation.

Don't design the slides; design the talk.

1) Write out what you are going to say. Engage with your audience.

Take note: **Do not read your speech.**

2) Highlight the hot spots: the problem, intervention, or data in your presentation.

Take note: **Do not write an entire paragraph in slides.**

3) Design slides that highlight those hot spots in your presentation.

Point No. 2

The essential principle of visual design

Composition:

Apply the photographer's "rule of thirds" to slide presentations.

Key information falls into one of the outer thirds to create visual movement and balance.

The Rule of Thirds

A 3x3 grid is overlaid on the page. The grid lines are thin and light green. The bottom row of the grid is filled with a solid, medium-green color, serving as a footer bar. The text 'The Rule of Thirds' is positioned in the top-left cell of the grid.

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Composition:

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Key information falls *into one of the outer thirds to create visual movement and balance.* They should be placed along *these lines or their intersections for more interest, energy, tension.*

Point No. 2

The essential principle of visual design

Colour:

Brighter colours are visually heavier; Earth colours are visually lighter

Use simple colour combinations (contrasting colours)

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Point No. 2

The essential principle of visual design

Text:

Use a neutral typeface

- Verdana, Helvetica, Candara, Geneva, Calibri, **Comic Sans**

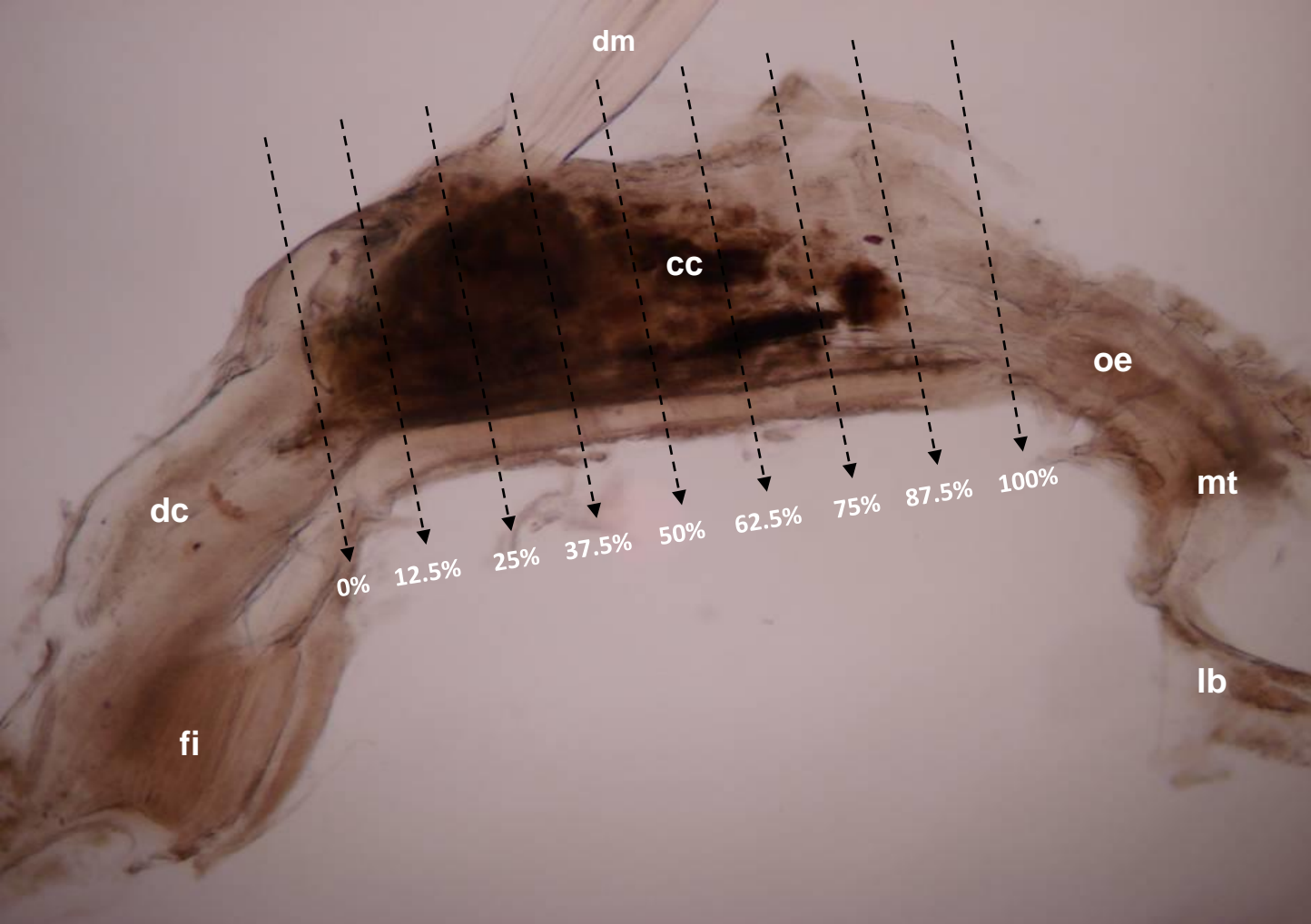
It needs to be **BIG**.

Point No. 3

The essential principle of visual design

Tell the **Stories** with **Images**, not **Words**.

Images do a better job in creating a relationship between the audience and the presentation.



A picture paints
a thousand
words...

Our presentation should also speak of our research.

Point No. 4

The essential principle of visual design

Don't Fumble with Technology.

This is when great talks and nicely designed slides can go terribly wrong.

Point No. 5

The essential principle of visual design

Rehearse, Rehearse, Rehearse!

The more you can visually connect with your audience, the more they will hear what you have to say.

Dividing up the presentation...

General principles:

- Each partner should speak roughly the same amount of time
- Audience assumption: Change in speakers corresponds to change in topic
- Keep shifts to a minimum, changing speakers can distract audience
- Help focus the audience's attention on the right speaker
- Do not interrupt each other
- Rehearse as a team

Some more tips....

- Familiarize yourself with material (be prepared!)
- Note timing of the talk
- Aim for similar speaking styles
- Engage audience/evaluators
- Practice Q&A
- Come early!!!

Questions to ask yourselves about organization:

- Does your talk fit together as a coherent whole?
- Are all sections of the talk adequately developed?
- Do I have a focused, well-defined hypothesis?
- Is it clear what is going to be done and how?
- Have I realistically articulated the scope of the work?
- Have I omitted extraneous material?
- Will my project fire up an audience/evaluator's interest?
- What might make this proposal more convincing to a funding body?

Questions to ask yourselves about slide design:

- Is everything on the slide readable?
- Are my slides a good balance of text and figures?
- Have I chosen clear, specific titles that express the main point of each slide?
- Is the design/format of my slides consistent?

Questions to ask yourselves about delivery:

- Can I get through my whole presentation in 10 minutes?
- Do I know where to position myself?
- Am I making the transitions between topics clear to the audience?

OTHER POINTERS:

- be nice to people; it is such a small world!
- remember, funders are partners
- bear in mind the 'Track Record' thing
- update your CV every now and then
- be ready anytime, all the time, with your proposal and presentation
- consider building a research team and network
- good written and spoken English grammar



MARAMING SALAMAT PO

QUESTIONS?

PRESENTATION: Six (5-6) SLIDES

1. TITLE (Affiliation)

**2. BACKGROUND/SIGNIFICANCE/
OBJECTIVES**

3. METHODS

4. BUDGET

5. GANTT CHART