



## 8. Discussion

### 2.2.1. 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)

### 2.2.2. 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. Discussion

- **4.5.1. Discussion** 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. Implications** A claim for how the results can be applied more generally.
- **4.5.4. Conclusion** A more general claim or possible conclusion arising from the results

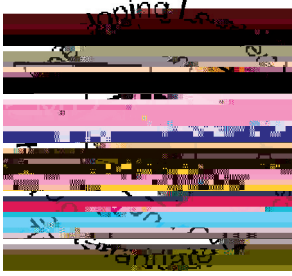
## 5.4. Discussion

- 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>

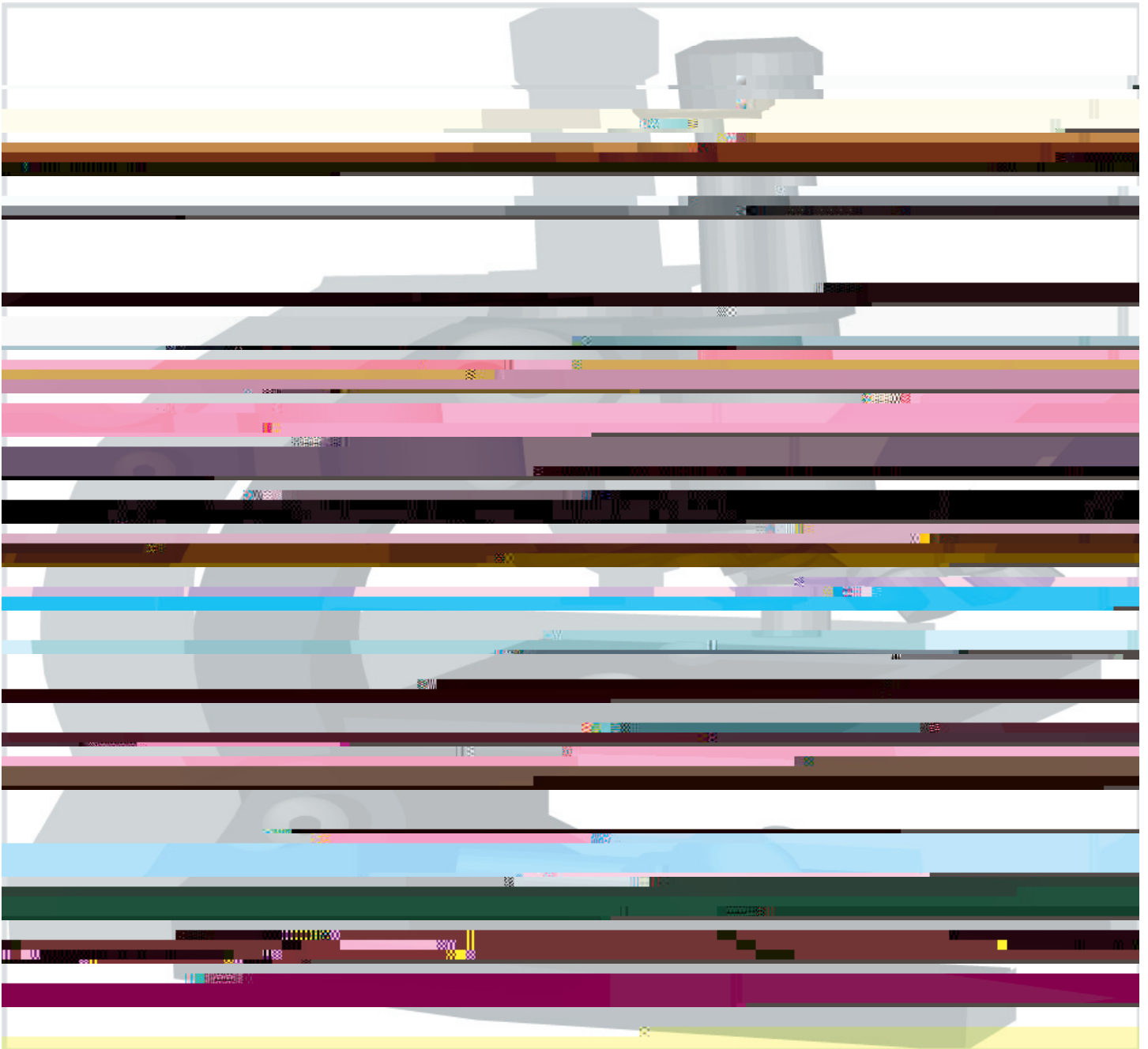
~ Emily Christinat  
WritingIT application





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## 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?   |
| GjV4`_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.

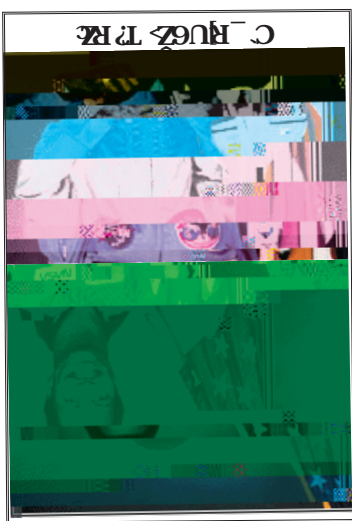


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 Did You Know?

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.