



SPECIAL ENGLISH

普通高等教育“十二五”规划教材

高等学校专业英语教材

# 计算机专业英语

## (第3版)

——科技交流与科技论文写作

☆ 侯 进 编著 ☆



电子工业出版社

PUBLISHING HOUSE OF ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

<http://www.phei.com.cn>

· 014033374

H31-43  
352-3

普通高等教育“十二五”规划教材  
高等学校专业英语教材

# 计算机专业英语

## (第3版)

### ——科技交流与科技论文写作

侯进 编著



电子工业出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry

北京·BEIJING



北航

C1721905

H31-43

352-3

## 内 容 简 介

本书结合作者长期在国外使用英语从事研究的经验,旨在培养读者把英语作为工作语言,提高读者专业英语的运用能力。本书分为3部分,主要内容包括:如何用英语做研究报告,英文科技论文和毕业论文的写作规范及技巧,如何参加国际会议和用英文演讲,如何向国际期刊投稿,如何检索文献及怎样选择研究课题等;介绍计算机专业前沿课题动向,以及学术研究新成果、新方法、新技术,并附相关学术论文;提供一些长期在国外的专家学者的建议和经验,帮助读者逐步提高独立创新工作的能力。本书每节后附词汇表、习题和相关附录,并提供电子课件。

本书可作为高等学校计算机和信息类专业研究生和高年级本科生的专业英语教材,也可供使用英语从事科研工作的科技人员学习参考。

未经许可,不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容。

版权所有,侵权必究。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

计算机专业英语:科技交流与科技论文写作/侯进编著. —3版. —北京:电子工业出版社,2014.3  
高等学校专业英语教材  
ISBN 978-7-121-22516-1

I. ①计… II. ①侯… III. ①电子计算机—英语—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第032694号

策划编辑:王羽佳

责任编辑:王羽佳 特约编辑:曹剑锋

印 刷:涿州市京南印刷厂

装 订:涿州市京南印刷厂

出版发行:电子工业出版社

北京市海淀区万寿路173信箱 邮编:100036

开 本:787×1092 1/16 印张:15.5 字数:520千字

印 次:2014年3月第1次印刷

定 价:36.00元

凡所购买电子工业出版社图书有缺损问题,请向购买书店调换。若书店售缺,请与本社发行部联系,联系及邮购电话:(010)88254888。

质量投诉请发邮件至 [zltz@phei.com.cn](mailto:zltz@phei.com.cn), 盗版侵权举报请发邮件至 [dbqq@phei.com.cn](mailto:dbqq@phei.com.cn)。

服务热线:(010)88258888。

# 序

一本实用的书往往会成为你工作学习中的“好参谋”、“好助手”。

在当前网络化、全球化的信息时代，人们学习英语、学习计算机与网络技术的热情空前高涨。特别是计算机及相关专业的本科生、研究生，他们既希望能熟练地阅读英文文献，也希望用地道的英语发表论文向国外刊物投稿，为今后走出国门，用英语参与国际学术交流和宣读论文做好充分的准备。

本书的作者侯进博士，长期留学国外并从事多项合作科学研究，对如何学好、用好专业英语有切身的心得体会。回国后，她为计算机、自动化等专业的本科生和研究生主讲专业英语课程，在计算机和英语两方面都有丰富的实际经验和高深的学术造诣。她性格开朗，工作热情，在本书中结合自己的成功经历，用生动的英语和明快的笔调，告诉读者如何用英语在网上检索资料、撰写论文、向国外权威刊物投稿，如何获取签证，在国际学术会议上用英语宣读论文。书中还为读者准备了一些有趣的学科前沿性内容，如 GIS、Avatar 等。

读者只要浏览一下本书的目录，或者阅读一下自己感兴趣的某些章节，就一定会为本书的内容新颖、语句流畅、生动易学、简洁实用等特色所吸引。

**Practice Makes Perfect!** 要想学好用好专业英语尤其需要这样。

衷心希望读者能够通过对本书的学习，提高英语听、说、读、写能力，并在计算机技术领域和国际学术交流方面都能取得新的成功！

新 蕃

# 前 言

目前的专业英语教材大多是专业基础知识的英文版,对学生使用英语进行实际工作和运用英语进行专业学习等能力的培养十分有限。在教学方法上,很多也是被动的填鸭式,没有给学生提供足够的动手和动口的机会。学生常常反映,学完专业英语后除了学到一些专业词汇外,既不会用英语做研究,也无法顺利参加相关的国际学术活动。拿到专业英语学分的学生就像拿到了驾照却无法开车上路的司机一样。

针对这种情况,本书作者结合自身长期在国外使用英语从事研究的经验,尝试传授一些真正对读者有用的知识,并让学生边学边用,使他们在学习这门课的同时也在应用英语进行专业学习和从事研究活动。例如,在课堂上模拟国际会议,让学生做学术演讲;让学生用英语撰写科研论文,并鼓励他们向国际刊物投稿;等等。

本书主要内容包括以下三个部分。

## 1. 用英语工作的方法和技巧

旨在培养读者把英语作为工作语言,提高读者的专业英语运用能力:

- 做研究报告
- 写科技论文
- 写毕业论文
- 参加国际会议
- 向国际期刊投稿
- 上网检索信息
- 选择研究课题

## 2. 计算机专业前沿技术

介绍目前计算机专业方向的一些热门课题,学术研究的新成果、新方法、新技术,开拓读者视野:

- 地理信息系统
- 借助虚拟人交流
- 自然语言处理
- 基于内容的图像检索
- 分子动力学模型
- OpenGL 技术
- 远程学习
- 语义网
- 本体论

## 3. 国外专家学者的建议和经验

给读者提供一些长期在国外的专家、学者的建议,介绍他们的经验,帮助学生逐步培养独立创新工作的能力:

- 成功演讲的十大准则

• 推进国际科学与技术合作

本书还提供两篇已发表的国际期刊和国际会议论文、论文写作自查表、学位论文写作自查表等有用附录供读者参考。本书提供配套电子课件，请登录华信教育资源网 (<http://www.hxedu.com.cn>) 注册下载。

衷心感谢西南交通大学的靳蕃教授对我的鼓励和支持，并在百忙之中对本书进行了审阅，提出了非常宝贵的意见和建议。电子工业出版社的王羽佳编辑在本书的出版过程中付出了很多心血，在此表示深深的谢意！

由于作者水平有限，教材中难免有不妥之处，恳请广大读者不吝赐教。

侯进

本书在编写过程中，得到了西南交通大学的许多领导和同事的大力支持，特别是西南交通大学的许多领导和同事，为本书的编写提供了许多宝贵的意见和建议。在此表示衷心的感谢。

本书在编写过程中，得到了西南交通大学的许多领导和同事的大力支持，特别是西南交通大学的许多领导和同事，为本书的编写提供了许多宝贵的意见和建议。在此表示衷心的感谢。

本书在编写过程中，得到了西南交通大学的许多领导和同事的大力支持，特别是西南交通大学的许多领导和同事，为本书的编写提供了许多宝贵的意见和建议。在此表示衷心的感谢。

本书在编写过程中，得到了西南交通大学的许多领导和同事的大力支持，特别是西南交通大学的许多领导和同事，为本书的编写提供了许多宝贵的意见和建议。在此表示衷心的感谢。

本书在编写过程中，得到了西南交通大学的许多领导和同事的大力支持，特别是西南交通大学的许多领导和同事，为本书的编写提供了许多宝贵的意见和建议。在此表示衷心的感谢。

本书在编写过程中，得到了西南交通大学的许多领导和同事的大力支持，特别是西南交通大学的许多领导和同事，为本书的编写提供了许多宝贵的意见和建议。在此表示衷心的感谢。

本书在编写过程中，得到了西南交通大学的许多领导和同事的大力支持，特别是西南交通大学的许多领导和同事，为本书的编写提供了许多宝贵的意见和建议。在此表示衷心的感谢。

本书在编写过程中，得到了西南交通大学的许多领导和同事的大力支持，特别是西南交通大学的许多领导和同事，为本书的编写提供了许多宝贵的意见和建议。在此表示衷心的感谢。

本书在编写过程中，得到了西南交通大学的许多领导和同事的大力支持，特别是西南交通大学的许多领导和同事，为本书的编写提供了许多宝贵的意见和建议。在此表示衷心的感谢。

本书在编写过程中，得到了西南交通大学的许多领导和同事的大力支持，特别是西南交通大学的许多领导和同事，为本书的编写提供了许多宝贵的意见和建议。在此表示衷心的感谢。

## 反侵权盗版声明

电子工业出版社依法对本作品享有专有出版权。任何未经权利人书面许可，复制、销售或通过信息网络传播本作品的行为；歪曲、篡改、剽窃本作品的行为，均违反《中华人民共和国著作权法》，其行为人应承担相应的民事责任和行政责任，构成犯罪的，将被依法追究刑事责任。

为了维护市场秩序，保护权利人的合法权益，我社将依法查处和打击侵权盗版的单位和个人。欢迎社会各界人士积极举报侵权盗版行为，本社将奖励举报有功人员，并保证举报人的信息不被泄露。

举报电话：(010) 88254396；(010) 88258888

传 真：(010) 88254397

E-mail: dbqq@phei.com.cn

通信地址：北京市万寿路 173 信箱

电子工业出版社总编办公室

邮 编：100036



北航

C1721905

# 目 录

## CONTENTS

### PART 1 METHODOLOGIES & SKILLS

Chapter 1	How to Make a Research Presentation	2
1.1	When Do We Need to Make a Presentation?	2
1.2	The Structure of a Presentation	2
1.3	Sample	2
1.4	Pay Attention	5
1.5	Practical Tricks	6
	Exercises	6
	Appendix I	7
	Appendix II	7
	Appendix III	7
Chapter 2	How to Write a Scientific Paper	9
2.1	The Clear Structure of a Scientific Paper	9
2.2	Abstract	9
2.3	Introduction and Conclusion	10
2.4	Main Body of a Paper	11
2.5	Reference	12
2.6	Useful Tricks	12
	Exercises	13
	Appendix I	13
	Appendix II	16
Chapter 3	How to Write a Ph.D. /Master Thesis	23
3.1	The Common Structure of a Thesis	23
3.2	Cover Page	23
3.3	Abstract	24
3.4	Acknowledgements	25
3.5	Table of Contents and List of Figures/Tables	25
3.6	Chapters	25
3.7	List of Publications	25
3.8	Bibliography	25
	Exercises	25
	Appendix I	26
	Appendix II	30
Chapter 4	How to Attend an International Conference	31
4.1	Purpose	31



4.2	Call for Paper (CFP)	31
4.3	Write and Submit a Paper to an International Conference	36
4.4	Notification of Acceptance	36
4.5	Apply for a Visa	36
4.6	Present a Paper	37
	Exercises	37
	Appendix I	37
	Appendix II	43
<b>Chapter 5</b>	<b>How to Submit a Paper to a Top Journal/Transaction</b>	<b>44</b>
5.1	Prepare and Submit	44
5.2	Submission Confirmation	44
5.3	Paper Decision	45
5.4	Reviewer's Comments	47
5.5	Revise and Submit the Final Paper	51
	Exercises	51
	Appendix I	52
	Appendix II	56
<b>Chapter 6</b>	<b>How to Search for Information on the Internet</b>	<b>59</b>
6.1	Search Sites	59
6.2	Full Text Access	59
6.3	Database Index	60
	Exercises	61
	Appendix I	61
	Appendix II	61
<b>Chapter 7</b>	<b>How to Select a Research Subject</b>	<b>63</b>
7.1	Follow Your Interest	63
7.2	Attend to New Theory or Technology	63
7.3	Think Independently	63
7.4	Search Literature Extensively	63
7.5	Interdisciplinary Research Provides New Opportunity	64
	Exercises	64
	Appendix	64

## PART 2 NEW TECHNOLOGIES

<b>Chapter 8</b>	<b>Geographic Information System (GIS)</b>	<b>68</b>
8.1	What is GIS?	68
8.2	GIS Technology	68
8.3	Feature of GIS	69
8.4	The Future of GIS	70
	Exercises	71
	Appendix	71
<b>Chapter 9</b>	<b>Communication by Avatars</b>	<b>72</b>
9.1	What is Avatar?	72

9.2	Purpose	72
9.3	Technology	73
9.4	Challenges and Emerging Trends	76
9.5	Summary	77
	Exercises	78
	Appendix	78
<b>Chapter 10</b>	<b>Natural Language Processing</b>	<b>79</b>
10.1	What is Natural Language Processing (NLP)?	79
10.2	Difficulties	79
10.3	Major Tasks in NLP	80
10.4	Evaluation of Natural Language Processing	81
	Exercises	82
	Appendix	82
<b>Chapter 11</b>	<b>Content-based Image Retrieval</b>	<b>83</b>
11.1	What is Content-based Image Retrieval?	83
11.2	Content Comparison Techniques	83
11.3	Semantic Image Retrieval	84
11.4	New Media	85
11.5	Future Directions	85
	Exercises	88
	Appendix	88
<b>Chapter 12</b>	<b>Molecular Dynamics Simulation</b>	<b>90</b>
12.1	Molecular Dynamics (MD)	90
12.2	Areas of Application	90
12.3	Molecular Dynamics Algorithm-Parallel Computing	91
12.4	Major Software for MD Simulations	92
12.5	The Aims of Molecular Dynamics Simulation	93
	Exercises	93
	Appendix	94
<b>Chapter 13</b>	<b>OpenGL Technology</b>	<b>95</b>
13.1	What is OpenGL (Open Graphics Library) Technology?	95
13.2	Design	95
13.3	OpenGL 3.0	96
	Exercises	97
	Appendix	98
<b>Chapter 14</b>	<b>Distance Learning</b>	<b>99</b>
14.1	What is Distance Learning?	99
14.2	Electronic Learning	99
14.3	Virtual Learning Environment (VLE)	100
	Exercises	100
	Appendix	101

Chapter 15	Semantic Web	102
15.1	Definition	102
15.2	Purpose	102
15.3	Skeptical Reactions	103
15.4	Components	103
	Exercises	104
	Appendix	104
Chapter 16	Ontology	117
16.1	Definition	117
16.2	Components of Ontologies	118
16.3	Elements	118
16.4	Ontology Languages	120
	Exercises	121
	Appendix	121
<b>PART 3 ADVICES &amp; EXAMPLES</b>		
Chapter 17	Ten Rules for a Successful Presentation	123
17.1	Use the Same Language of the Listener	123
17.2	Keep SMART	123
17.3	Plan and Schedule Your Presentation	124
17.4	Keep It Short and Simple (KISS)	124
17.5	Make Your Audience Active Instead of Reactive	124
17.6	Structure Your Thinking and Make It Visible	125
17.7	Don't Let the Listener Lose His Way	125
17.8	Use Stimulus	126
17.9	Use Pictures	126
17.10	Make the Start Attractive and the End Memorable	126
Chapter 18	Promoting International Science and Technology Collaboration	127
18.1	Introduction	127
18.2	Studying in Japan as a Foreign Student	130
18.3	Research Culture in Japan	131
18.4	Japanese Research Style	131
18.5	Establishing a Joint Research During a Visiting Stay in Switzerland	132
18.6	Practical Information on Conducting Research in Japan	134
18.7	Practical Information on Studying in Japan	135
附录 A	参考译文	137
附录 B	参考论文	189
附录 C	论文写作自查表	206
附录 D	学位论文写作自查表	208
附录 E	总单词表	209
附录 F	讨论题参考答案	230
	参考文献	237

# PART 1

What Do We Need to Make a Presentation?

Usually we need to present our research in a regular seminar or at a conference.

## METHODOLOGIES & SKILLS

The structure of a presentation is shown in Figure 1-1.

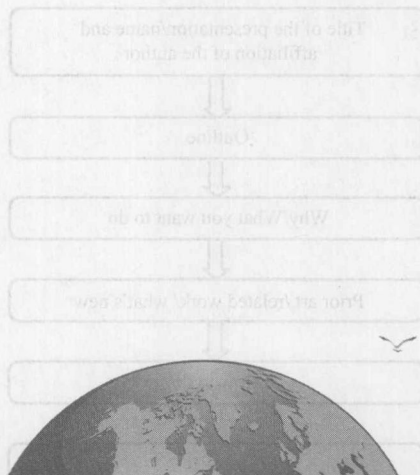


Figure 1-1 The structure of a presentation

### 1.3 Sample

A sample of a presentation is given from figure 1-2 to figure 1-22.

# Chapter 1 How to Make a Research Presentation

## 1.1 When Do We Need to Make a Presentation?

Usually we need to present our research in a regular seminar or at a conference.



## 1.2 The Structure of a Presentation

The structure of a presentation is shown in Figure 1-1.

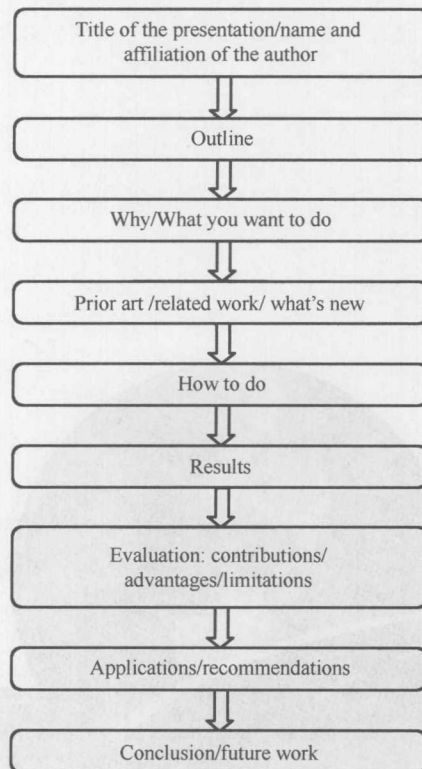


Figure 1-1 The structure of a presentation

## 1.3 Sample

A sample of a presentation is given from Figure 1-2 to Figure 1-22.

**Our Work**

- We propose a novel Web Image Search by Automatic Image Annotation and Translation (WISAIAT) system by using automatic image annotation and translation
- We develop a technology which learns semantic image concepts from image contents and translates unstructured images into textual documents, so that images are indexed and retrieved in the same way as textual documents

Jun.17 2010 Brazil TWSSIP 2010 3

Figure 1-2 Presentation sample P1

**Outline**

- What are we doing
- Background
- What's new in our study
- Our approach and experimental results
- Conclusion and future work

Jun.17 2010 Brazil TWSSIP 2010 2

Figure 1-3 Presentation sample P2

**Our Work**

- We propose a novel Web Image Search by Automatic Image Annotation and Translation (WISAIAT) system by using automatic image annotation and translation
- We develop a technology which learns semantic image concepts from image contents and translates unstructured images into textual documents, so that images are indexed and retrieved in the same way as textual documents

Jun.17 2010 Brazil TWSSIP 2010 3

Figure 1-4 Presentation sample P3

**Background**

- The approaches of retrieving and ranking images are divided into three categories:
  - Text-based approaches
  - Content-based approaches
  - Hybrid approaches: combines both the visual content of images and the textual information

Jun.17 2010 Brazil TWSSIP 2010 4

Figure 1-5 Presentation sample P4

**What's New in Our System**

- Our system learns semantic image concepts from image contents rather than simply combining visual features and metadata
- An automatic annotation method by hybridizing decision tree (DT) and support vector machine (SVM) is proposed

Jun.17 2010 Brazil TWSSIP 2010 5

Figure 1-6 Presentation sample P5

**System Framework**

Jun.17 2010 Brazil TWSSIP 2010 6

Figure 1-7 Presentation sample P6

**Image Translation**

Jun.17 2010 Brazil TWSSIP 2010 7

Figure 1-8 Presentation sample P7

**Decision Tree**

Jun.17 2010 Brazil TWSSIP 2010 8

Figure 1-9 Presentation sample P8

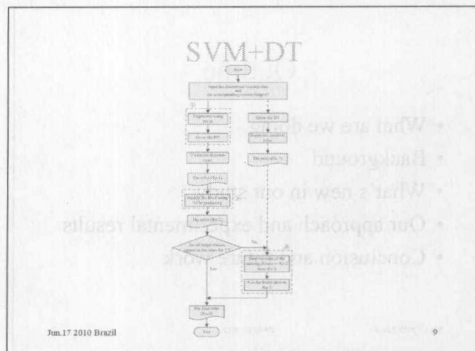


Figure 1-10 Presentation sample P9

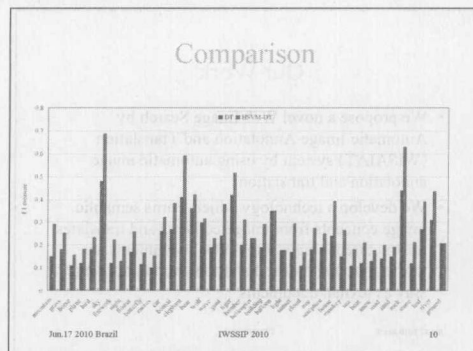


Figure 1-11 Presentation sample P10

### Inverted File

- Contrary to the conventional indexing method in the form of {image/terms}, a region-based indexing approach using an inverted file in the form of {term/images} is proposed

Terms	Images (x, y, w, h, r, g, b, m)
zppp	{(m, S <sub>1m</sub> ), (m, S <sub>2m</sub> ), ... (m, S <sub>nm</sub> )}
z	{}
zppm	{(m, S <sub>1m</sub> ), (m, S <sub>2m</sub> ), ... (m, S <sub>nm</sub> )}
zppm <sub>z</sub>	{(m, S <sub>1m</sub> ), (m, S <sub>2m</sub> ), ... (m, S <sub>nm</sub> )}

Figure 1-12 Presentation sample P11

### Experiments

- Experiments in both the Corel dataset and real Web dataset are performed to validate our system and the results are promising

Figure 1-13 Presentation sample P12

### Query by "Tiger"

The screenshot shows a search interface with a grid of 12 image results for the query 'Tiger'. The images are arranged in a 3x4 grid. Below the grid are 'Start', 'End', and 'Next' buttons.

Figure 1-14 Presentation sample P13

### Query by "Pool"

The screenshot shows a search interface with a grid of 12 image results for the query 'Pool'. The images are arranged in a 3x4 grid. Below the grid are 'Start', 'End', and 'Next' buttons.

Figure 1-15 Presentation sample P14

### Precise Image Search Result by "Pool"

The screenshot shows a search interface with a single image result for the query 'Pool'. The image is a pool of water with a person in the background. Below the image are 'Start', 'End', and 'Next' buttons.

Figure 1-16 Presentation sample P15

### Demo-Annotation

The screenshot shows a software interface with a list of image annotations. The list includes columns for 'Image ID', 'Image Name', 'Image Size', 'Image Type', and 'Image Date'. The interface also includes a search bar and a 'Search' button.

Figure 1-17 Presentation sample P16

### Demo-Image Search

ID	URL	RELEVANCE	SCORE	TIME
001-001	http://www.fox.com	0.95	0.95	0.02
001-002	http://www.fox.com	0.90	0.90	0.02
001-003	http://www.fox.com	0.85	0.85	0.02
001-004	http://www.fox.com	0.80	0.80	0.02
001-005	http://www.fox.com	0.75	0.75	0.02
001-006	http://www.fox.com	0.70	0.70	0.02
001-007	http://www.fox.com	0.65	0.65	0.02
001-008	http://www.fox.com	0.60	0.60	0.02
001-009	http://www.fox.com	0.55	0.55	0.02
001-010	http://www.fox.com	0.50	0.50	0.02
001-011	http://www.fox.com	0.45	0.45	0.02
001-012	http://www.fox.com	0.40	0.40	0.02
001-013	http://www.fox.com	0.35	0.35	0.02
001-014	http://www.fox.com	0.30	0.30	0.02
001-015	http://www.fox.com	0.25	0.25	0.02
001-016	http://www.fox.com	0.20	0.20	0.02
001-017	http://www.fox.com	0.15	0.15	0.02
001-018	http://www.fox.com	0.10	0.10	0.02
001-019	http://www.fox.com	0.05	0.05	0.02
001-020	http://www.fox.com	0.00	0.00	0.02

Jun.17 2010 Brazil IWSSSIP 2010 17

Figure 1-18 Presentation sample P17

### Demo-Reranking

ID	URL	RELEVANCE	SCORE	TIME
001-001	http://www.fox.com	0.95	0.95	0.02
001-002	http://www.fox.com	0.90	0.90	0.02
001-003	http://www.fox.com	0.85	0.85	0.02
001-004	http://www.fox.com	0.80	0.80	0.02
001-005	http://www.fox.com	0.75	0.75	0.02
001-006	http://www.fox.com	0.70	0.70	0.02
001-007	http://www.fox.com	0.65	0.65	0.02
001-008	http://www.fox.com	0.60	0.60	0.02
001-009	http://www.fox.com	0.55	0.55	0.02
001-010	http://www.fox.com	0.50	0.50	0.02
001-011	http://www.fox.com	0.45	0.45	0.02
001-012	http://www.fox.com	0.40	0.40	0.02
001-013	http://www.fox.com	0.35	0.35	0.02
001-014	http://www.fox.com	0.30	0.30	0.02
001-015	http://www.fox.com	0.25	0.25	0.02
001-016	http://www.fox.com	0.20	0.20	0.02
001-017	http://www.fox.com	0.15	0.15	0.02
001-018	http://www.fox.com	0.10	0.10	0.02
001-019	http://www.fox.com	0.05	0.05	0.02
001-020	http://www.fox.com	0.00	0.00	0.02

Jun.17 2010 Brazil IWSSSIP 2010 18

Figure 1-19 Presentation sample P18

### Conclusion

- This system suggests a new combination of texts and visual features to achieve a semantic Web image search
- A new automatic annotation algorithm by combining DT with SVM is addressed
- An inverted file is used to rank the search result instead of the conventional methods
- Both word-search and image-search are performed and experiment results show the effectiveness and efficiency of the proposed methodologies

Jun.17 2010 Brazil IWSSSIP 2010 19

Figure 1-20 Presentation sample P19

### Future Work

- Continuous improvements to the system are being made. WISAIAT is expected to be more practical and serve as a real-time reranking system to the current Web image search result

Jun.17 2010 Brazil IWSSSIP 2010 20

Figure 1-21 Presentation sample P20

### Thank you !

Jun.17 2010 Brazil IWSSSIP 2010 21

Figure 1-22 Presentation sample P21

## 1.4 Pay Attention

- Speaking is not like writing! We should use simple and clear words, and never use ambiguous words and complex sentences.
- Focus on the key points.
- Always let the audience know what you said and what you are going to say.



Above all, what you really need is just:

A little passion + A lot of practice!!!

## 1.5 Practical Tricks

- Avoid garish slides
  - Be sure that the words in slides are big enough and readable.
  - The background and color are comfortable for audience.
  - Three layers on one slide at most.
  - Use understandable graphics, images and tables.
  - Show some attractive and interesting demos in your research.
  - Do not use animations too often.
  - Move on naturally.
- Overcoming language barrier
  - Know your limitation: you are not a native English speaker.
  - Practice more but perfect English is not necessary, and fluent English is enough for research communication.
  - Remember that even native speakers have accent and create grammar mistakes.
  - If you are not good at humor in English, then smile more!!!
- Manner
  - Show respect to your audience.
  - Keep yourself tidy and your clothes appropriate.
  - Don't move your body or shake your head too often.
- Interaction
  - Propose questions and let the audience discuss.
  - Anticipate the audience's answers.
  - Explain your thought about the questions.
  - Avoid reading all the words from the slides and keeping your audience silent.

Last but not the least: be yourself always!!!

## Exercises

### Discussion

- 1) When do you need to make a research presentation? Have you ever had an experience of making a presentation? How do you feel about it?
- 2) What is the common structure of a presentation? And which parts are important and must be explained clearly?
- 3) What should you pay attention to when you give a presentation?
- 4) Is there anything else that you think is also important but has not been mentioned in the textbook for a presentation?