

History



- Seminarium:

“plot where plants are raised from seeds”

or

“plant nursery” from Latin word.

- 1580 first recorded:

used to describe "school for training priests"





"He's what I call a perfectionist."



- ***Reading maketh a full man; writing an exact man; and conference a ready man stated by Francis Bacon.***
- The skills such as reading, writing and talking are essential for the personality development of a person.
- The seminar method integrates such skills of reading and writing with presentation skills.



Objectives of the Session

At the end of this session students should be able to:

- Define and list types of seminar
- list the objectives of seminar method
- Understand the pre-requisites for the seminar preparation
- acquire the skills of preparing , and implementing the seminar
- analyze the limitations of seminar method



Definition

A seminar is an instructional technique which involves generating a situation for a group to have guided interaction among themselves on a theme which is generally presented to the group by one or more members.



- Seminar is a form of a class organization that utilizes a scientific approach for the analysis of a problem chosen for discussion.
- **The students plays an active role in seminar.**
- **No audience , Everybody participates .**



Objective of a seminar

Cognitive objectives

It creates opportunities to:

- Explore topics in more depth
- Share ideas that will advance our thinking
- Learn from other's experience and knowledge
- Gain perspectives and points of view
- develop ability to seek clarification
- Develop ability to defend the ideas effectively



Affective objectives

It helps to develop the

- feeling of tolerance to ideas of others.
- feelings of co-operation with others.
- emotional ability among the participants
- manner of questioning and answering the questions of others effectively.



It will also help you to develop a wide range of valuable study skills and transferable skills like



Types

Sl No	Types	Eg.
1	Mini Seminar	Class room level
2	Main Seminar	Dept/ Institutional level
3	National Seminar	National level
4	International Seminar	International level



Classroom Seminar



- It is a small group method of learning in an informal group of 10-15 (not more than 25)
- It provides a higher level of learning experience.
- It is theme or concept centered and need more evidences and explanations to lead the discussion



Steps for a good seminar preparation



- Select the topic
- Collect and organize information
- Design the Slides
- Make the slides
- Present the seminar



Selection of Topic

- The topic selected should
 - contribute more to academics.
 - be within the content prescribed in the module.
 - relate the topic of seminar to attain the objectives of the present module.



Selection of topic



- As a presenter one's seminar should
 - initiate discussion
 - create interest in the topic
 - be covered comprehensively within the allotted time period.(45 min)



Collect and organize information

- Students are expected to do considerable library search prior to the seminar.
- Get a first overview of the existing literature.
 - Textbooks
 - Relevant article (past five years eg,. DCNA)
 - Recent articles
 - Reliable authenticated database



Literature search.....

The key methods for searching literature are:

- Find the most relevant research material on the topic.
- Track the references used in them.
- Conduct literature searches in databases (and Google...) using identified key terms.

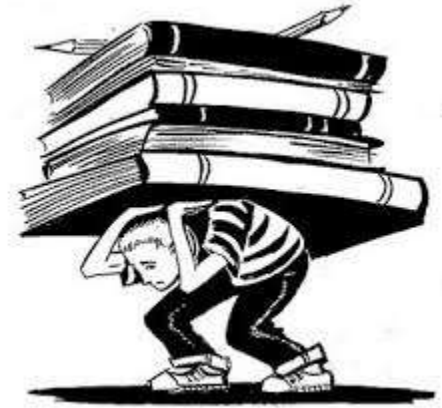


Literature search.....

- If you have found several articles, try to find the most frequently cited ones.
 - look into the past:
 - Look into the future:
 - How has this area further developed?
 - Has the approach been dropped or are many following papers based on it?



Literature search.....



- Your understanding of the material must be

deep enough to

- make a judicious selection of the material.
- help you answer questions which transcend the material / literature.



Literature search.....



- The selection of what to present is critical.
- Reorganize and condense the material.
- Augment seminar by your own literature search.
- Presentation of relevant information and evidences.
- Thoughts and opinions with appropriate references.
- ***No direct transfer of text from your sources***



Slide Design

- **Provide a consistent look and feel**
- Use the same background color for all slides
- ❑ Avoid Scanning-in published tables or diagrams
- Be consistent with the use OF CAPITAL AND
lower case Letters
- ❖ Be consistent with bullets, fonts, & hierarchical styles
- ✓ Check spellings

Mallampati Classification

- ❖ Class 1: Full visibility of tonsils, uvula and soft palate
- ❖ Class 2: Visibility of hard and soft palate, upper portion of tonsils and uvula



- ❖ Class 3: Soft and hard palate and base of the uvula are visible

- ❖ Class 4: Only hard palate is visible



III

IV

24



Modified Dental Anxiety Scale

CAN YOU TELL US HOW ANXIOUS YOU GET, IF AT ALL,
WITH YOUR DENTAL VISIT?

PLEASE INDICATE BY INSERTING 'X' IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX

1. If you went to your Dentist for TREATMENT TOMORROW, how would you feel?

Not Anxious Slightly Anxious Fairly Anxious Very Anxious Extremely Anxious

1. If you were sitting in the WAITING ROOM (waiting for treatment), how would you feel?

Not Anxious Slightly Anxious Fairly Anxious Very Anxious Extremely Anxious

1. If you were about to have a TOOTH DRILLED, how would you feel?

Not Anxious Slightly Anxious Fairly Anxious Very Anxious Extremely Anxious

1. If you were about to have your TEETH SCALED AND POLISHED, how would you feel?

Not Anxious Slightly Anxious Fairly Anxious Very Anxious Extremely Anxious

1. If you were about to have a LOCAL ANAESTHETIC INJECTION in your gum, above an upper back tooth, how would you feel?

Not Anxious Slightly Anxious Fairly Anxious Very Anxious Extremely Anxious

Instructions for scoring (remove this section below before copying for use with patients)

The Modified Dental Anxiety Scale. Each item scored as follows:

Not anxious = 1
Slightly anxious = 2
Fairly anxious = 3
Very anxious = 4
Extremely anxious = 5

Total score is a sum of all five items, range 5 to 25: Cut off is 19 or above which indicates a highly dentally anxious patient, possibly dentally phobic



Slide Design

- Check grammar.
- Watch the justification.
- Make effective use of the space available on each slide.



Slide Design

- One main point.
- One thought per line.
- No more than 5-7 words per line.
- No more than 5-7 lines per slide.

OR

- Follow rule of 6



Slide Design

6 x 6 x 6 rule

- six words per bullet
- six bullets per slide
- no more than 35 words per slide



Selecting herbicide resistant crops based on broad acre selection procedures.

Possible reasons why susceptible individuals survive herbicide application under field conditions

I. Unevenness of spray application - because of drift, imperfect nozzle spacing or height, asymmetrical nozzles, and so on.

II. Unevenness in soil conditions - leading to greater vigor and thus more survival in one area than another.

III. Inadequate mortality - because the calculations of the rate at which to apply the herbicide were based on inadequate premises, or because of unpredictable climatic events (e.g., rain) after spraying.

IV. Avoidance of the herbicide. (e.g., by delayed germination).

V. Protection of plants by neighbors or weeds from foliar application, or by stones or deep sowing from preemergence applications.

VI. Differential interception of spray because of varying orientations of leaves at spraying.

• **Example of a bad slide**



REASONS WHY SUSCEPTIBLE PLANTS SURVIVE HERBICIDE APPLICATION

1. Uneven spray application
2. Uneven soil conditions
3. Rate of application
4. Avoidance
5. Shading
6. Leaf orientation

Example of a good slide



Slide Design

- Times 66
- Times 54
- Times 44
- Times 36
- Times 32
- Times 28
- Times 24
- Times 20
- Times 18
- Times 16
- Times 12

Title should be 36-48 point and text should be 24-36 points



Slide design

- Use simple cues to direct to important points or content
- **Models , Easels with charts, white board etc**
- This can be done by using **bolding** *italics* or

highlighting the text



Make the Slide

- Develop an outline for a logical flow of ideas.
 - Introduction and background information
 - Objectives of the seminar
 - Body
 - Summary



Introduction.....

- **Introduction** should serve to provide a
 - focus (statement of main idea)
 - reason to listen (significance of the main idea)
 - an orientation (division of presentation)



Body.....

- Present in an order and organisation that support and maintain the flow to facilitate understanding.
- Present material that you can explain and define.
- References needs credit.
- Include on your visuals in small fonts at the end.
- Summarise after you finish.

Lecture notes on Teaching of Science (Part: Methodology)., Source Book., D.T.Ed., First Year.





- **Make your talk flow, keeping the following pointers in mind (Kodak, 1994) :**
 - build the concept
 - move from the least important ideas to the most important ones
 - move from the most familiar or simple to the less familiar or complex ideas



Summary

The Conclusion should summarize the main points covered in the seminar



Studies.....

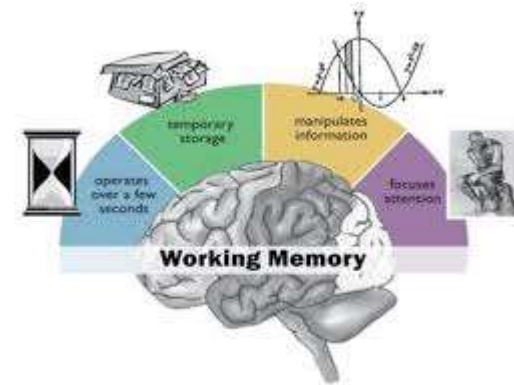
Edelman and Haring in their research concluded that student learn more when :

- Material is presented in short phrases rather than full paragraphs.
- Explained rather than student reading the slide.
- Relevent pictures are used.



Edelman and Harring advice on leveraging the working memory with powerpoint:

- Minimise distraction by removing irrelevant material such as animations and images.



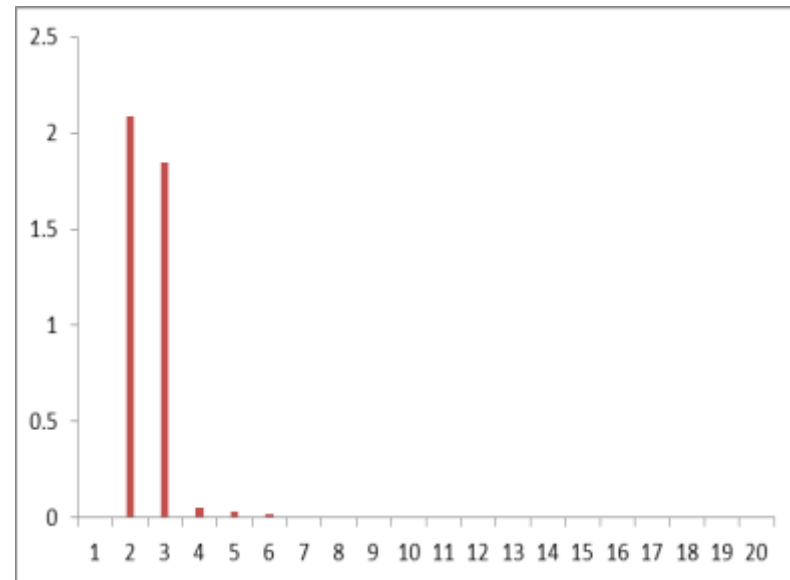
Physical Properties

- Colorless inorganic gas
- Pleasant odor, non-irritating & almost completely inert within the body.
- Non-explosive & non-inflammable but will support combustion
- Gas marketed in blue cylinder as a liquid under 38 atmospheres of pressure



Regeneration capacity of soybean genotypes

Cultivar	No. embryos /cotyledon
Manchu	2.09
Century	1.85
Palmetto	0.05
Lee	0.03
Cobb	0.02



Dividing the information between visual and auditory modality reducing one system overload. **Lessens cognitive effort**



Pre Seminar



- **Practice**
 - Scheduling
 - Final checklists
- **2. Before the seminar**
 - Familiarize yourself with the room
 - Review your slides
 - Does the equipment work?



Presentation

- "Visuals represent the credibility of your presentation, reinforcing your spoken words"

(Edelhart and Ellison, 1989)

- Always look at the audience ,not the visual aid.
- Don't read directly from the slide. **(Show, don't tell)**



Presentation

- Attire
- Body language
- Confidence



- Start with a deep breath
- Know the beginning remarks well
- Do not memorize the presentation, extempore
- Do not speak with your back to the audience
- Pointer ethics



- Speak clearly and at suitable pace
- Maintain a good amount of eye contact with your participants
- Maintain good posture and positive body language
(ie. Stand up straight ,and don't fold your arms or keep your hands in your pockets)



Attire

- Beware of wearing clothing that can distract from the message you are conveying.
- If your clothing is unusual or gaudy, and your bracelet clinks, or tie or scarf distracting you can lose the attention of the participants.



Role of Participants

- **Participants should**
 - be well acquainted with the topic
 - appreciate the performance of the speaker
 - be able to put questions and seek clarification



Advantages

It provides

- a forum for stimulating discussion.
- an opportunity for students to ask questions and clarify .
- an opportunity for students/trainees to learn from each other
- an opportunity for teachers to probe students' understanding.



Disadvantages

- Seminars may result in a mini-lecture if
 - there is no participation by others.
 - the class size is larger than required.
- It inhibits less confident members from participating
- They need to be skillfully managed to achieve the objectives of the seminar.



Review/Evaluation

- Replay the event in your mind

Points to consider

- What happened
- What was observed
- Objectives achieved
- Ideas to improve future seminar presentation
- Make a judgement



Conclusion

- A good seminar requires significant planning
- There are many rules to consider, but they are simple and requires common sense.
- With a well thought-out visual presentation, the words

will follow



Thank You

