

Conferences and Publications

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Funding Options



National Institutes of Health
Turning Discovery Into Health



National Science Foundation
WHERE DISCOVERIES BEGIN

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- [University Research Council Fact Sheet](#)
- [Forms Library](#)
- [2012 Outstanding Research and Scholarship Awards](#)
- [Distinguished Scholar Award Winners \(1997-2011\)](#)
- [2012-2013 University Research Council Members](#)

- » Office of Sponsored Programs
- » Office of Research Safety and Compliance
- » Facilities
- » Find a Researcher

fund research, creative or scholarly activities through the Undergraduate Research Scholars Program. By offering undergraduates the opportunity to actively organize, design, and conduct research, the URC assists too in student retention.

Please see the [Fact Sheet](#) for additional information.

November issue of the [Programma MUI newsletter](#) each year. winners will be notified in March, with the grants awarded in September.

Tips for Surviving Academic Conferences



Poor conference experience.

These tips were provided by Tamara L. Smith, Career Development Committee Chair of Sociologists for Women in Society



Great conference experience.

Finding out about cutting-edge research in your area...

- Study the program before heading to the conference!
 - Make a game plan.
 - Do not feel obligated to attend every session that your department is involved in.

Learning more about Teaching Interests and Professional Development

- “*Workshops*”.
 - Teaching Interests
 - Teaching techniques, syllabus building, how to give effective lectures...
 - Professional Development
 - How to write/publish a paper.
 - How to construct a teaching portfolio.
 - Navigating the job market.
 - How to get Tenure.

These tips were provided by Tamara L. Smith, Career Development Committee Chair of Sociologists for Women in Society

Networking

Kent State University Staff and Faculty Business Card Ordering System

on



These tips were provided by Tamara L. Smith, Career Development Committee Chair of Sociologists for Women in Society

- Presenter
- Panelist
- Discussant
- Moderator
- Roundtable Participant

- Do your research before submitting:
 - Deadlines, themes, requirements, etc...

3 V's of Presenting

- *Visual*: What you see the speaker doing.
 - Make a good first impression.
 - Be interested and enthusiastic about your topic.
 - Try to omit distracting gestures.

3 V's of Presenting

- ***Vocal:*** The sound of your voice.
 - Keep the volume up even at the ends of sentences.
 - Speaking slowly helps the listeners to follow your points.
 - Pause from time to time.
 - Be enthusiastic about your topic.
 - Speak loudly, without shouting.
 - Use a variety of speeds, slow down for emphasis.

3 V's of Presenting

- *Verbal*: the words you use and the organization of your presentation.
 - Clear introduction, body and conclusion.
 - Be sure to define your terms early on, and organize them well.
 - If you use overheads or PowerPoint, use these as aides to what you say.

3 V's of Presenting

- **Verbal** – refers to the words you use and the organization of your talk.
 - Make sure your presentation has a clear introduction, body and conclusion.
 - Be sure to define your terms early on, and organize them well. Include attention getters such as an interesting picture, quotation, or statistics related to your topic, then state your purpose in one sentence.
 - If you use overheads or PowerPoint, use these as aides to what you say. Use them to show organization, define your terms, show pictures, figures, and tables.
 - Don't overload the audience's eyes with information that will distract from what you are saying.
 - The visual supports the verbal, not the other way around. This means that your ideas, your words should be the focus of the audience so don't rely on the visual aids to carry the load.
 - If you find your speech overloaded with information, cut some of it out.
 - The keys for the audience are the conclusions.
 - Find 2 or 3 things that you want them to remember. "If you remember nothing else, remember these 3 things..."
 - Build your presentation to support those conclusions, provide the most important details of method and theory that are necessary to see your conclusions as credible.

3 V's of Presenting

- *Verbal*: the words you use and the organization of your presentation.
 - Clear introduction, body and conclusion.
 - Be sure to define your terms early on, and organize them well.
 - If you use overheads or PowerPoint, use these as aides to what you say.
 - Your Conclusions are the most important!

- Use the Restroom prior to start of session.
- Wear Layers.
- Bring Tissues and Band-Aids.
- Eat and drink lots of fluids.
- Try to get some sleep.
- Take notes during other presentations.

GSS Research Symposium



Research Symposium

Graduate Student Senate > [Research Symposium](#)

The 29th Annual Graduate Research Symposium

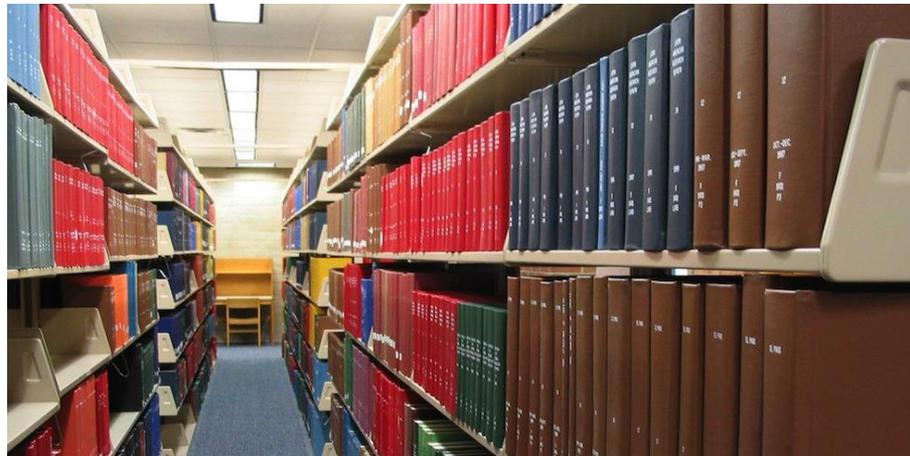
April 11, 2014

Kent Student Center

The Graduate Student Senate of Kent State University is proud to announce the 29th Annual Graduate Research Symposium, an event to display, recognize and celebrate research and scholarship across all disciplines. The event serves as a wonderful opportunity for graduate students and undergraduate students alike to gain experience presenting in an academic setting, receive interdisciplinary feedback regarding their work, and network with faculty and graduate students from other regions universities all while earning a mark of distinction for their resume or curriculum vitae. The Research Symposium is comprised of poster and paper sessions, a key note address given by an esteemed member of Kent State University's faculty and/or administration, and an award's luncheon with monetary prizes awarded to the best presentations in each category so be sure to mark your calendars and check back soon for more details regarding this year's upcoming event!

- Smith, Tamara L. *Tips for Attending Professional Conferences*.
- Mary Tanya Brann-Barret, Cape Breton University Communications.
- <http://thesiswhisperer.com/category/presenting/>
- <http://www.presentationzen.com/>
- <http://betterposters.blogspot.com.au/>
- <http://www.flickr.com/groups/postersessions/> (Not all of these posters are great examples and should be followed!)
- <http://colinpurrington.com/tips/academic/posterdesign>
- <http://www.duarte.com/book/slideology/#www>
- <http://florapostewrites.wordpress.com/2012/06/20/the-academic-conference-tips-and-advice/>
- <http://conditionallyaccepted.com/2013/08/02/conference-advice/>
- Rugg, G and M. Petre (2010) *The unwritten rules of PhD research* (2nd edition), Open University Press: Maidenhead (available electronically through the RMIT library)
- Kamler, B and Thomson, P (2006) *Helping doctoral students to write*, Routledge: New York

Publications



- Importance of publishing and what counts as a publication today
- Steps to take when thinking about publishing
- Submission Process

Why is it important to publish?

- To share your research with academic peers
- To enhance your academic and professional résumés
- To obtain tenure

Sources:

Becker, H. S. (2007). *Writing for social scientists: How to start and finish your thesis, book, or article*. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press.

Maddux, C. D., & Liu, L. (2005). Publishing research findings: Some suggestions for junior faculty. *International Journal of Technology in Teaching and Learning* 1(2), 55-62.

What counts as a publication?

- Journals
- Books
- Magazines
- Newspapers
- Other media sources that are accepted within the discipline
- What about publishing in the public sphere?



How do I know which publication route is best for me?

- Explore the journals in your field
- Consult with your advisor
- Assess a journal's impact factor
- Look at the submission guidelines
- Collaborate with others



Where to start?

- You need to have an original idea, method, response, argument, perspective, etc.
- Research what others have done and what hasn't been done yet

“Make it a practice to regularly read many published research reports. Reading published research reports of others will inevitably provide many ideas for additional research” (Maddux & Liu, 2005, p. 56).

Research Design

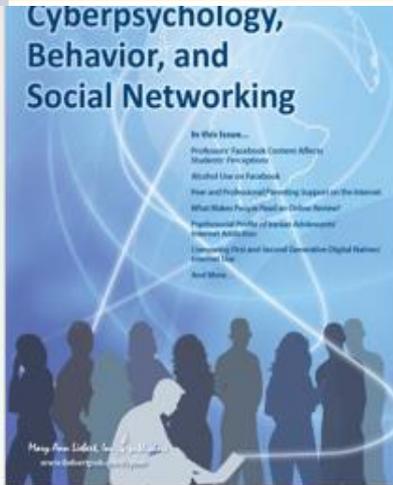
- Decide which methodology will best answer your research question
- There are benefits and drawbacks to using all different types of methodologies (e.g., quantitative, qualitative)
- Mixed-methods
- Experiment with different methodologies and writing styles in class assignments

Writing

- Academic publications use formulaic writing
- Structure and organization can be found by reviewing publications and talking to faculty
- Use the required writing style (e.g., APA, MLA)
- Think of a catchy, telling title
- Keep track of your references
- Discuss writing early on when working with multiple authors

The Submission Process

- Check publisher's website for specific guidelines, deadlines, writing styles, and topics covered (keep blind review in mind)



• OPEN Access : Options & Benefits

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MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND POLICY

The Journal will accept original manuscripts which contain material that has not been reported elsewhere, except in the form of an abstract of not more than 400 words. Prior abstract presentations should be described in a footnote to the title. Submissions should be accompanied by a letter requesting evaluation for publication. Manuscripts must be submitted online using the following url:

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Original research articles should be a maximum of 3000 words excluding the references and tables. Reviews should be a maximum of 4000 words excluding the references and tables. Rapid Communications should be a maximum of 2000 words.

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The Submission Process

- Check publisher's website for specific guidelines, deadlines, writing styles, and topics covered (keep blind review in mind)
- Consult the editor(s) with specific questions
- Submit manuscript in publication's desired format (electronically, mail)
- Include all materials (e.g., complete manuscript, cover letter, ISBNs of books reviewed)

Feedback

- Rejection
 - *“The decision was difficult and we regret to inform you...”*
- Revise and Rewrite
 - *“While the reviewers were supportive of your paper they had specific concerns and based on their feedback we have concluded that your work should be revised and resubmitted.”*
- Acceptance
 - *“Congratulations, your article has been accepted!”*

What should I do while waiting for a response?

- Depending on your field it may be appropriate to acknowledge on your CV that you have a manuscript under review
- Be patient and give it time
- Continue research, stay curious
- Do NOT submit identical manuscripts to multiple publications at the same time

*“Trust that little voice in your head that says
‘Wouldn’t it be interesting if...’; And then do it.”*

-Duane Michals