

1. Topic, research, and reference
  - A. Looked at the banned topic list in the presentation rubric.
  - B. Read articles at a reputable science news or review site to find an interesting topic (other than a banned one)
    - i. <http://cen.acs.org/index.html>
    - ii. <http://www.sciencenews.org/>
    - iii. <http://the-briefing.com/>
    - iv. <http://www.scientificamerican.com/>
  - C. Follow the reference or the author in the news article to the source, For example
    - i. This article, [Light twists a material on the nanoscale](#)
    - ii. links directly to this reference: 21 August 2013, SPIE Newsroom. DOI: 10.1117/2.1201308.004959.
    - iii. Typing the author and affiliation (Takashige Omatsu; Chiba University, Chiba, Japan) into a search engine gives additional information when you click on the research tab. <http://phys8.s.chiba-u.ac.jp/nakayamal/researchE.html>.
    - iv. Type your keywords into google scholar to locate possible additional references and related articles: <http://scholar.google.com/>
  - D. Use a search engine, text books, or the articles with your keywords to locate information, pictures or multimedia.
  - E. The SCCC library may be able to help you locate the original papers if the above steps are not sufficient and the material is not online.
  - F. Notes
    - i. You may find enough materials in steps A and B.
    - ii. A key point to consider for good science is that the work should have been repeated by other labs. Many “interesting” science stories have been done once, but have not been replicated by another lab.
2. Assemble your presentation materials
3. Practice your presentation a few times, preferably in front of an audience, for a smooth delivery.
4. After you have submitted all the required materials (per the rubric) to the instructor, you may schedule your presentation. If your instructor permits and if time allows, you may present before the last week of class.