# Student's scientific conference

Conference is a word with two meanings. The first one is a meeting at which formal discussions take place. And the second one is a meeting about a particular subject, often lasting a few days. There are usual conferences and videoconferences. It's understandable what a first type is. But what is the difference between usual and videoconferences? Well, essentially the videoconference room resembles a usual conference room. Delegates sit along one side of a table facing their colleagues on screen on the other side. They can see, hear and talk to each other simultaneously and can present slides of diagrams, even pieces of equipment. Such conferences are mobile and they are convenient for researches from different countries to communicate.

The usual procedures you must do if you are invited to the conference are:

1)	To send a short abstract of 200 words to the organization that hold the conference.

2)	This abstract must be accepted.

3)	You should submit your paper 4 weeks before the conference.

4)	If the conference is held not in your town or even country, you must make hotel reservation

The conference is usually divided into sections where participants discuss different topics. It starts with chairmen's speech, in which he wishes good luck and explains the way of holding the conference. Usually this way is the following: everyone who wants to take the floor has to ask the chairman in advance or by simply raising his hand after the chairman opens the discussion. Also he requires every speaker to keep to the point, to avoid repetition and digression. After the speaker stops speaking the discussion starts.

Sometimes conferences end with a dinner. After this all researches feel relaxed and get only good impressions. Also it's a chance for them to communicate in informal conditions. So it's a really the best way to end the conference.

To my mind, scientific conferences are necessary, because it's a chance for young researches to show themselves, for real scientists to show their new discoveries, inventions. They communicate, young people-.get experience, fresh ideas, so it's useful for all of them. Moreover, you can meet people, who can become your partners in some projects or just become good friends to you.

Thus I believe every student, who starts his research work should take part in a conference.


# Attending a Conference

A conference is an important event in a researcher's life, particularly an international meeting, and Mr. White was very glad to receive an invitation to participate in the annual conference of the Electric and Electronics Engineers Society that was to be held in Geneva in March. It was run under the auspices of CERN (the European Organization for Scientific Research) and sponsored by the Convention of National Societies of Electrical and Electronics Engineers of Western Europe.

First of all, Mr. White had to send a short abstract of 200 words to the Programme Committee. This he did and his abstract was accepted. Soon he was informed that he'd better submit his paper 4 weeks before the conference. Mr. White sent his paper well in advance and also made a hotel reservation.

On entering the building where the conference was to take place Mr. White found himself in a familiar atmosphere characteristic of any scientific meeting anywhere in the world. There were groups of delegates everywhere, they talked mostly about science and discussed their research and results of work.

The chairman stood up to address the conference. This was Professor Hall, a very prominent scholar and a Nobel Prize winner.

When the conference was opened, the chairman read the agenda and explained briefly the work to be done. He informed that everyone who wanted to take the floor had to ask the chairman in advance or by simply raising his hand after the chairman opened discussion. He required every speaker to keep to the point, to avoid repetition and digression.

Next day Mr. White was to read his paper on his latest research in semiconductor devices at one of the sessions. The chairman called the meeting to order, read the list of the speakers and the subjects of their reports and introduced Mr. White.

During two or three days of the conference there were many different things going on at once, and it was impossible to participate in all of them. The final session with review papers was of special interest to Mr. White for it summarized all that had been going on not only at the conference but also in his field of electronics for the past twelve months.

### Call for Papers

Speakers desiring to submit papers should e-mail an abstract of at least 250 words along with a short CV/résumé of the speaker(s) to Jaroslav Dočkal (jaroslav.dockal@unob.cz) by January 15th, 2005. Please enter "SPI 2005" in the e-mail subject field. All abstracts should include the speaker's name and title. Abstracts must be in English, please prefer format. Kindly ensure that the abstract portrays the author's intent clearly and that it is an accurate reflection of the final paper. Also include the author's affiliation, address, phone/fax numbers and e-mail. You will receive a response to your submission by February 15th, 2005.

After notification of the paper's acceptance, authors will receive detailed instructions about the formal preparation of the manuscript. The deadline for camera-ready copies is March 15th, 2005. Please use the e-mail address jaroslav.dockal@vabo.cz for all correspondence. A maximum of 10 pages will be accepted. The time allotted for one speech is 15 minutes max. The conference program will be distributed by April 5th, 2005. Proceedings will have an ISBN.

### Read the following text

"Keep sentences short. On the average, most sentences should be shorter than 25 words. But sentences should vary in length and structure.
Prefer the simple to the complex, avoid complex sentences and phrases.

Prefer the familiar word but build your vocabulary. If a reader doesn't understand your words, he can miss your meaning. But you may want to use long words in some cases – to clarify your point.

Avoid words you don't need. Extra words weaken writing. Make every word carry its own weight.

Put action into your verbs. Passive verbs tire the reader. Write "We intend to write clearly" not "Clarity in composition is our intention".

Use terms your reader can picture. Choose short, concrete words your reader can visualize, not abstract terms. Don't say "industrial community" when you're describing a "factory town".

Tie in with your reader's experience. The reader probably won't get your new idea unless you link it with an old idea he already understands. If you're describing how a new pump works, compare its operation with that of an old, standard pump.

Write the way you talk, or at least try for a conversational tone. People rarely use business jargon when they talk.

Make full use of variety. Vary the length of words and sentences and arrange them in different ways. Avoid monotonous patterns of writing.

Write to Express, not to Impress. Don't show off your vocabulary by using needlessly complex words".

**Fill in the following Conference Registration Form. Be accurate in giving the requested information.**

**Conference Registration Form**
First name:
Last name:
Rank/Titles:
Company/Govt. org.:
Address:
City:
Post/ZIP code:
Country:
Tel.:
Fax:
E-mail: